



وزارة التخطيط والتنمية والإحصاء
Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics

Cultural Statistics in the State of Qatar 2016

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وزارة التخطيط التنوي والإحصاء
Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics

CULTURAL STATISTICS

In the State of Qatar

2016

January, 2017



حضرة صاحب السمو
الشيخ تميم بن حمد آل ثاني
أمير البلاد القطري

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Doha, Qatar

Correspondence to be forwarded to:

Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics

PO Box 1855, Doha, Qatar

Tel: +974-44958888

Fax: +974-44839999

For statistical data, please send your request to MDR@mdps.gov.qa

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Preface

The Ministry Of Development Planning and Statistics (MDPS) is pleased to introduce its latest edition of the Report “Cultural Statistics in Qatar 2016”.

This report comes in line with the efforts exerted to achieve the strategic goals and objectives of Qatar National Vision QNV 2030 which envisages the development prospects of the State of Qatar in the areas of social development of cultural strategy, which aims to "improve the quality of life and well-being of all citizens, especially in enhancing creativity and supporting cultural activities around the world". The UNESCO Cultural Statistics Framework 2009 has been adopted as a platform for the classifications in this report, which aims at presenting cultural statistics in the State of Qatar within the socio-economic context by means of statistics and indicators of culture-related fields. In this respect the report has adopted the most recent international economic standard classification systems, namely:

- International standard of Industrial classification (ISIC 4) for the definition of cultural production activities/sectors.
- International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO88) for the definition of cultural occupations.
- Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) for the definition of cultural commodities/services.
- The Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS2012) for the definition of international trade in cultural products/services.

I would like to avail the opportunity of launching this report to thank our team members for their dedication and preparation of this report in a highly proficient statistical manner and for their valuable contributions to the development of a national, regional and international report that serves as a benchmark for other cultural reports. We hope that this report will be of benefit for a large segment of society, researchers and specialists in this area.

H.E. Dr. Saleh bin Mohamed Al-Nabit

Minister of Development Planning and Statistics

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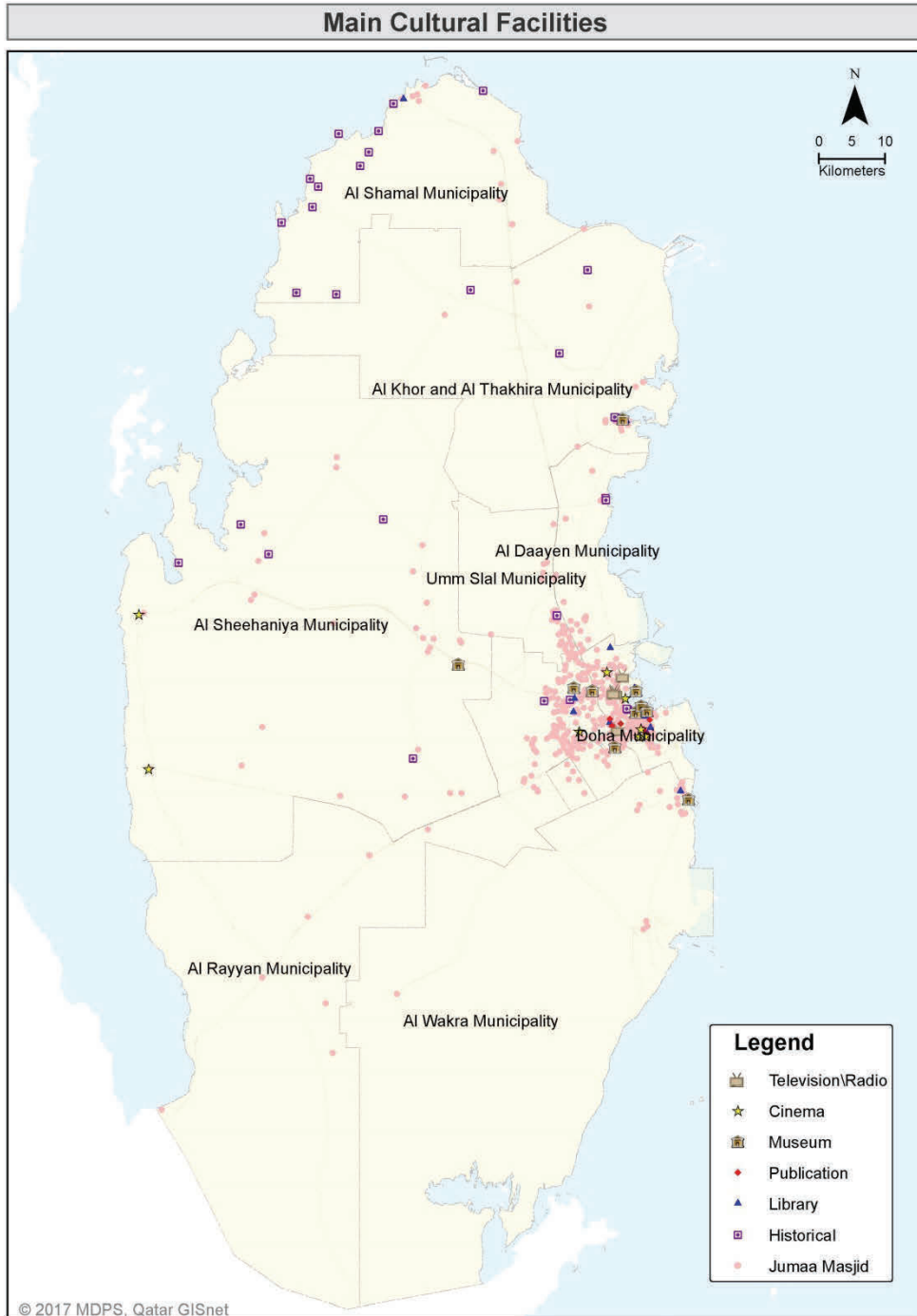
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Main Cultural Facilities



Cultural Facilities and Fields by Municipality



Overview of Qatar

Location: The State of Qatar is a peninsula located in the mid-west coastline of the Arabian Gulf, with an area of 11,628 square kilometers. The state comprises a number of islands, and it has a rocky flat surface with some hills and calcareous plateaus in Dukhan area to the west, and in Jebel Fueirit area to the north.

Cities: Doha (capital city), Al Khor, Al Shammal, Ras Laffan, Al Zubara, Mesaieed and Al Wakrah.

Municipalities: Doha, Al Rayyan, Al Wakrah, Umm Salal, Al Khor & Al Thakhira, Al Shamal, Al Dhaayen and Al Shihaniya.

Population: According to the Simplified Census 2015, the population in Qatar was about 2.4 million, 24% of which were females and 76% were males. 40% of total population reside in the capital city of Doha.

Important Historical Forts: Doha Fort (Al Koot), Al Zubara Fort, Al Wajba Fort, Umm Salal Mohammed Fort, Al Yousifia Fort and Al Shaqab Fort.

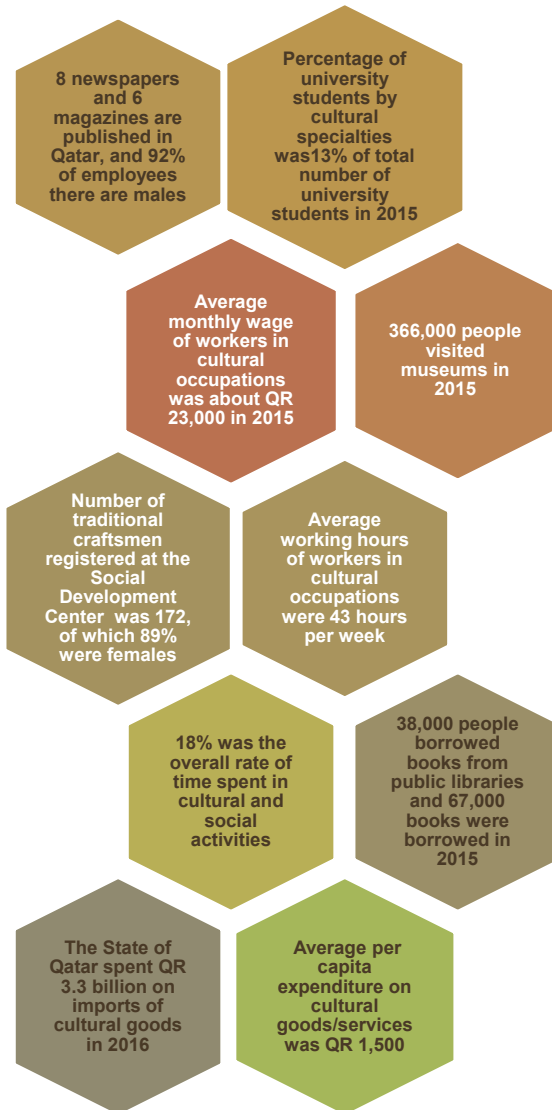
Important Historic Museums: Museum of Islamic Art, Qatar National Museum “under renovation”, Qatar Weaponry Museum, Al Khor Museum, Sheikh Faisal Bin Qassim Al-Thani Museum and Arab Art Museum.

Important Art Galleries: Souq Waqif Art Centre and VCUQatar Art Gallery.

Important Cultural Groups: Katara Cultural Village, Souq Waqif, Fanar Cultural Center and Mosque and Al Jasra Cultural Club.

Important Cultural Festivals: Doha the Capital of Culture Festival 2010, Qatar Marine Festival, Aljazeera International Documentary Film Festival, Tribeca Film Festival, Doha Freedom and Creativity Festival, Mal Awal Festival and Al Khor Spring Festival.

Key Statistical Information in the Report



Chapter One

Population (15 Years and Above) and Cultural Specialties



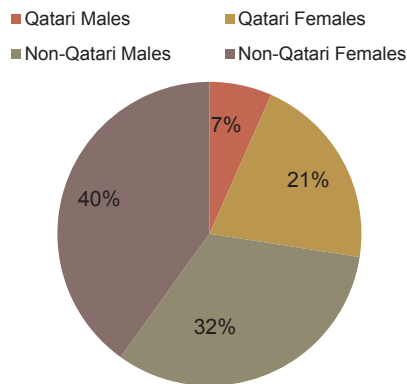
This chapter deals with the population with a degree in cultural specialties by nationality, sex and type of certificate. It also covers the number of school students, classrooms, teachers, universities, college and university students, scholars and graduates by cultural specialties. The chapter is based on data from Census 2010 and administrative records of education statistics.

Population and Cultural Specialties

The specialties that are classified as cultural programs are defined as "educational sciences, humanities, arts, some social sciences, social, personal and behavioral services, media and journalism".

The population (15 years and above) with a degree in specialties classified as cultural programs, such as philosophy, art, sculpture and photography, reached about 59,000 people in 2010, accounting for 4% of total population (15 years and above).

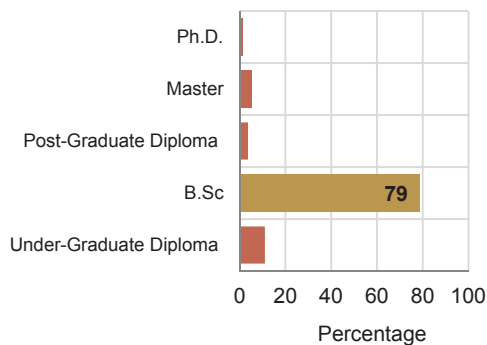
Figure (1/1): Population (15 years and above) in cultural specialties by nationality and sex, Census 2010 (percent)



It should be noted that non-Qatari females made up the highest proportion of those enrolled in specialties classified as cultural programs, amounting to about 40%. Also, more than three-quarters of the population with a degree in cultural specialties have a bachelor's degree.

It was noted that 60% of the labor force with a degree in cultural programs work as specialists.

Figure (1/2): Relative distribution of population (15 years and above) in cultural specialties by educational status, Census 2010



Students, Scholars and Graduates by Cultural Specialties

The number of school students in all stages reached about 268,000 students in 2015, an annual growth rate of 9% compared to 2014. The number of university students in all majors reached about 28,000 students, an annual growth rate of 10% in 2015 compared to 2014.

Table (1/1): Education statistics for the academic year 2013/2014 - 2014/2015

	2013/2014	2014/2015
Number of Schools	836	912
Number of Classrooms	10,939	11,694
Number of Teachers	23,155	24,566
Number of School Students	245,232	268,424
Number of Universities and Colleges	15	15
Number of University and College Students	25,468	28,106

By 2015, there were 3,288 students enrolled in universities by cultural specialties, accounting for 13% of total enrollment in all universities. The percentage of males enrolled by cultural specialties was 6% of total males enrolled in all universities. The percentage of females enrolled by cultural specialties was 17% of total females enrolled in all universities. The number of graduates by cultural specialties was 487 students, accounting for 15% of total graduates. The number of scholars by cultural specialties was 331 students, accounting for 21% of total scholars. The annual growth rate of scholars by cultural specialties increased by 32% between 2014 and 2015.

Table (1/2): Number of university/college students, scholars and graduates enrolled in cultural specialties for the academic year 2012/2013 - 2014/2015

	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
Number of university/college students enrolled in cultural specialties	2,173	2,821	3,288
Number of university/college graduates in cultural specialties	337	434	487
Number of university/college overseas scholars in cultural specialties	222	250	331
Number of university/college overseas scholarship graduates in cultural specialties	23	30	39

Chapter Two

Labor Force in Cultural Fields



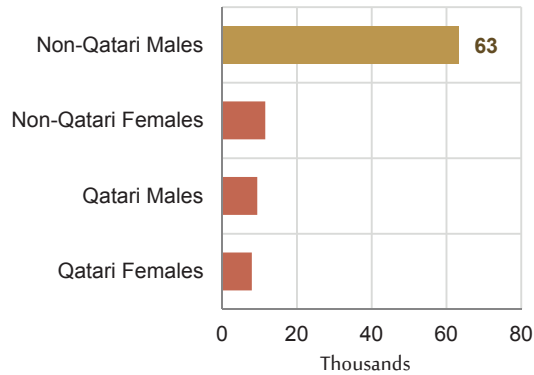
This chapter deals with the characteristics of the labor force in cultural occupations and cultural productive economic activities, and the average working hours and monthly wages.

The chapter is based on the Census 2010, the Simplified Census 2015 and the Labor Force Sample Survey 2015.

Labor Force in Cultural Occupations

Cultural occupations include "visual arts, crafts, design and creative services, audiovisual and interactive media, cultural and natural heritage, performing arts, celebrations, sports, entertainment, books, journalism, tourism and intangible heritage".

Figure (2/1): Workers (15 years and above) in cultural occupations by nationality and sex, Labor Force Sample Survey 2015 (in thousands)

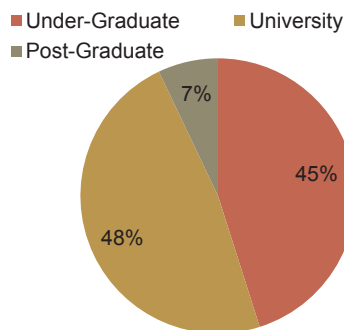


The percentage of labor force in cultural occupations reached 5% of total labor force as the annual growth rate for the year 2015 decreased by 5% compared to 2010.

In 2015, workers in cultural occupations were concentrated in the "visual arts and crafts" and "design and creative services", accounting for 60% of total workers in cultural occupations.

The number of Qataris working in cultural occupations reached 17,000, while the number of non-Qataris reached 75,000. The annual growth rate for both Qataris and non-Qataris was 4% and 10% respectively between 2010 and 2015.

Figure (2/2): Relative distribution of workers (15 years and above) in cultural occupations by educational status, Labor Force Sample Survey 2015



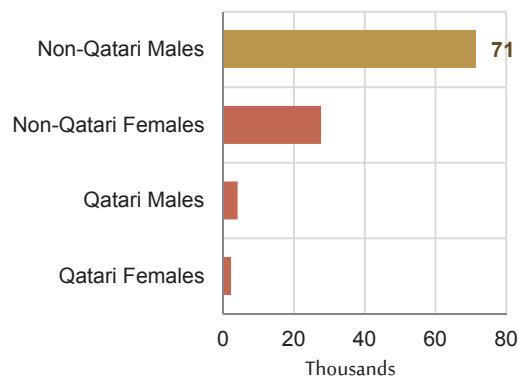
In 2015, Qatari workers were concentrated in the cultural field "design and creative services" by 36%, amounting to 9,000, while non-Qataris workers were concentrated in the cultural field "visual arts and crafts", amounting to 34,000. Figure (2/2) shows that 48% of workers in cultural occupations have university degree, while 45% have less than university degree.

Labor Force by Cultural Productive Economic Activity

The cultural productive economic activities include: "cultural and natural heritage, performing arts, celebrations, visual arts, crafts, books, the press, audiovisual and interactive media, design and creative services, tourism, sports and recreation".

The total number of workers in cultural economic activities reached 105,000 in 2015, accounting for 5% of total labor force, 6% of which were Qataris and 94% were non-Qataris. Non-Qatari males accounted for more than two-thirds of workers in cultural activities, whereas Qataris were concentrated in "audiovisual and interactive media" activity, accounting for 28%, while non-Qataris in "tourism" activity reached 45%.

Figure (2/3): Workers (15 years and above) in cultural productive economic activities by nationality and sex, Labor Force Sample Survey 2015 (in thousands)



Cultural Occupations, Average Monthly Wages and Average Working Hours

The average monthly wage for the total number of workers in cultural occupations reached about QR 23,000 in 2015. The highest average monthly wage was for the occupation of "cultural and natural heritage" amounting to QR 34,000, followed by QR 30,000 for the occupation of "design and creative services".

The average working hours for the total number of workers in cultural occupations reached 43 hours per week. The highest average weekly working hours for "sports and recreation" occupation were about 47 hours per week in 2015.

Figure (2/4): Average monthly wages of paid workers (15 years and above) in cultural occupations, Labor Force Sample Survey 2015 (in thousand Qatari Riyals)

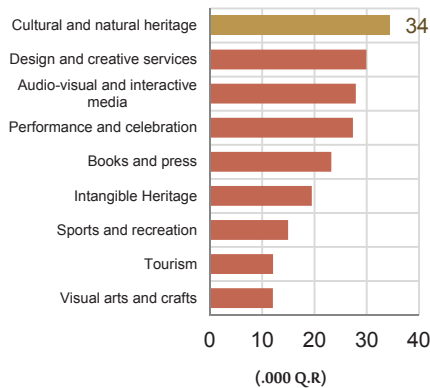
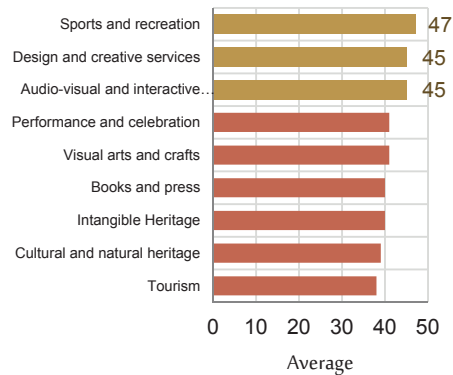


Figure (2/5): Average weekly working hours for workers (15 years and above) in cultural occupations, Labor Force Sample Survey 2015



Cultural Activities, Average Monthly Wages and Average Working Hours

In 2015, the average monthly wages of workers in cultural productive economic activities was around QR 17,000. The highest average monthly wage was in the productive economic activity "cultural education", amounting to QR 26,000, followed by the economic activity "audiovisual media", amounting to QR 25,000.

The average working hours of workers in cultural productive activities were 45 hours per week. The highest average weekly working hours were in the economic activity "performing arts and celebrations", amounting to 50 hours per week in 2015.

Figure (2/6): Average monthly wages of paid workers (15 years and above) in cultural productive economic activities, Labor Force Sample Survey 2015 (in thousand Qatari Riyals)

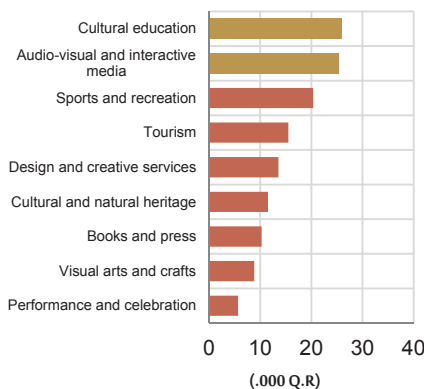
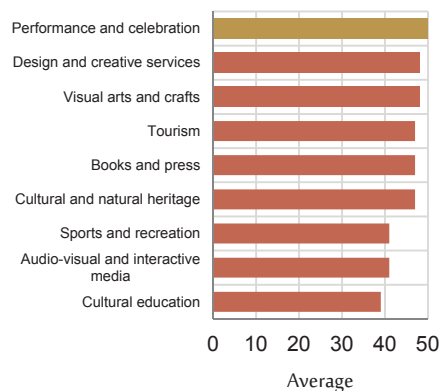


Figure (2/7): Average weekly working hours for workers (15 years and above) in cultural productive economic activities, Labor Force Sample Survey 2015



Workers in Equipment and Supporting Materials by Occupations and Cultural Productive Economic Activities

In 2015, there were 14,000 workers in equipment and supporting devices in fields related to cultural occupations, accounting for 1% of total labor force. The percentage of females was 27%, while the percentage of males was 73%. The number of Qataris was 3,000 and non-Qataris was 11,000. The number of workers in equipment and supporting devices in fields related to cultural productive economic activities in 2015 reached 26,000 workers, 9% of whom were Qataris and 91% were non-Qataris.

Figure (2/8): Percentage distribution of workers (15 years and above) in equipment and supporting materials in fields related to cultural occupations, Labor Force Sample Survey 2015

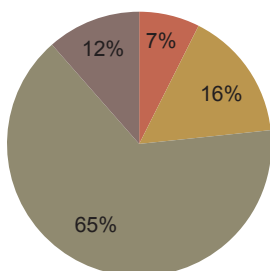
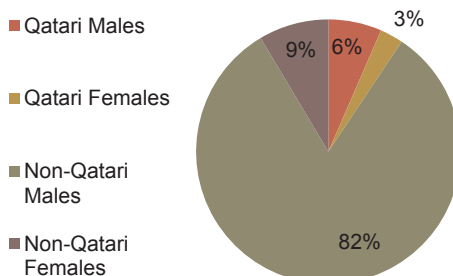


Figure (2/9): Percentage distribution of workers (15 years and above) in equipment and supporting materials in fields related to cultural productive economic activities, Labor Force Sample Survey 2015



Chapter Three

Cultural and Related Field



The chapter tackles the tourist and archeological sites, and covers the performing arts at Qatar National Theater, exhibitions and festivals organized in Doha, and folk crafts. In addition, the chapter addresses the cultural organizations, public libraries and hotels according to culture and related fields. The chapter draws on the data of administrative registers for the statistics of media, culture, tourism, and sports.

Museums

The main heritage museums in the State of Qatar are as follows: Museum of Islamic Art, Sheikh Faisal bin Qassim Al Thani Museum, Al-Wakra Museum, Qatar Weaponry Museum, Al Koot Fort , Arab Art Museum, Al-Zubarah Fort Museum, Al-Khor Museum, and others.

According to statistics, museums visitor turnout fluctuated in the period 2012 -2015 due to the closure of some museums for their upkeep, delay in the opening of new museums, and the opening of others for official visitors only. The number of total museum turnout attained 366,000 visitors in 2015.

Figure (3/1): MIA visitor turnout in 2012-2015 (000)

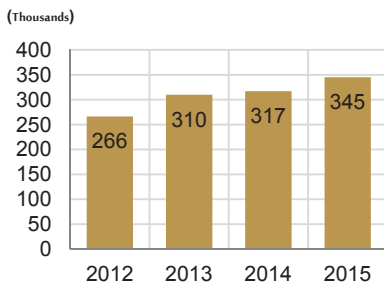


Table (3/1): Museums visitor turnout and average visitors per day in 2012-2015

Year	Number of Museum Visitors	Average Number of Museum Visitors per Day
2012	264299	998
2013	394207	1080
2014	381493	1045
2015	365955	1134

Performing Arts, Exhibitions and Festivals:

They refer to the performing arts at opera, theatre, cinema, music, exhibitions and festivities. The majority of these events have been organized since 2009 at Qatar National Theater and some hotels in the State.

The highest number of events (125) was organized at Qatar National Theatre in 2010 due to their simultaneity with “Doha Capital of Arab Culture 2010” where performing arts were organized at local, Arab and international level.

40 events took place at Qatar National Theater in 2015, where the percentage of vocal performances and plays reached 38% of total events.

There are several cultural groups in Qatar, namely: Katara Cultural Village, Souq Waqif, Heritage Village, Cultural Village and Fanar Islamic Cultural Center.

Multiple art and culture related exhibitions took place in Qatar such as the exhibitions of Souq Waqif Art Center, VCUQatar Art Gallery, QM Gallery Katara, and Al Riwaq Exhibition Center. The visitor turnout for QM Gallery Katara and Al Riwaq Exhibition Center reached 33,193 and 14,672 visitors respectively in 2015.

The Ministry of Culture and Sports' Cultural Saloon has been established since 2006. The Cultural Saloon is a meeting place for intellectuals and creative people in Qatar. It started with Doha Cultural Festival under the name of the Cultural Café where cultural and intellectual seminars, poetry evenings, and literary and artistic discussions were held. Afterwards, it was changed to the Cultural Saloon organizing weekly meetings about different cultural, literary, social and poetic aspects. The Saloon tackles numerous important cultural issues.

Figure (3/2): Number of events at Qatar National Theater (2010-2015)

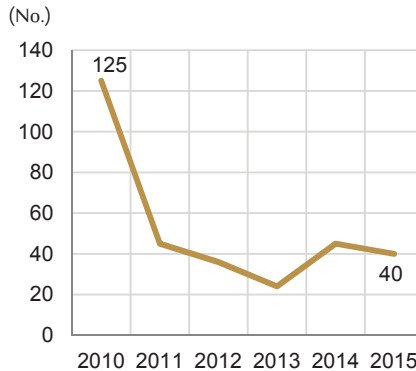
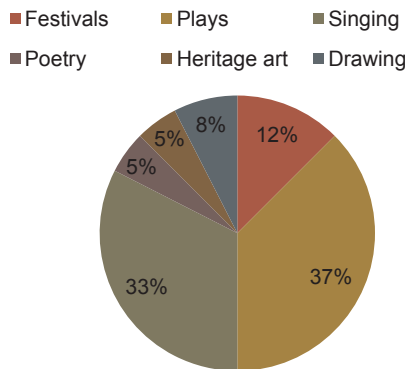


Figure (3/3): Percentage distribution of Qatar National Theatre events by type of event 2015



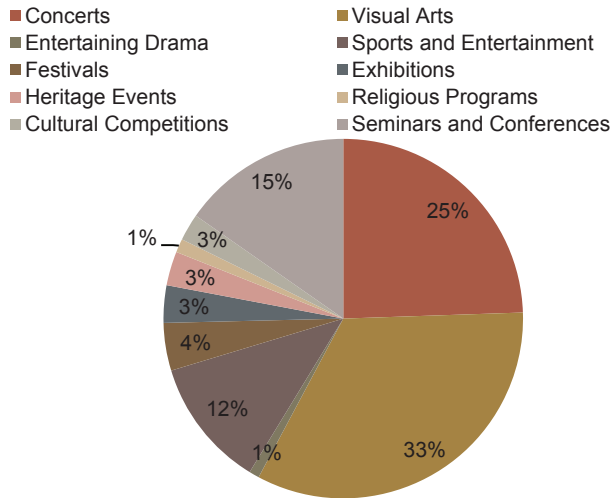
Among the cultural festivals which have been organized in Doha, there are Doha Freedom and Creativity Festival, Ajyal Youth Film Festival, French Film Festival, Aljazeera International Documentary Film Festival, Doha Capital of Arab Culture 2010, Qatar Traditional Dhow Festival, Doha Theatre Festival, and others.

The Katara Cultural Village is one of the main cultural images in Qatar. It abounds with many year-round events, and includes three theaters and an amphitheater. It features also 23 youth cultural committees and centers, eight exhibition areas, two mosques, fifteen restaurants and cafés. two sports playarounds. and five multi-ourpose halls.

327 events took place at Katara Cultural Village in 2015. The highest percentage was in October and November at 27%.

The total Cultural Village frequenters surpassed eight million visitors by the end of 2015. The highest turnout was in October and March at 13% and 12% respectively of total visitors for the entire year.

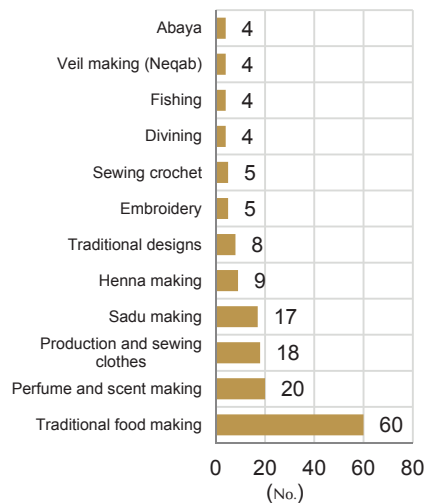
Figure (3/4): Percentage distribution of cultural events at Katara Cultural Village, 2015



Folk Crafts

Statistics show that 172 craftsmen and craftswomen are registered at the Social Development Center. Females and males represent 89% and 11% respectively. This is due to the fact that folk crafts are often practiced by females. It is noteworthy that 39% of females are interested in “folk food making” of total females registered as craftswomen in 2015, whereas most craftsmen are involved in “fishing, diving and similar things” at 42% in 2015 of total males.

Figure (3/5): Number of registered persons in the top 10 folk crafts at the Social Development Center 2015



Public Libraries

The number of public libraries amounted to 7 in 2015. They feature approximately 629000 books, 91% of which are Arabic, and 9% are foreign, in addition to 1450 periodicals.

The number of book borrowers amounted to 38000, who borrowed 67000 books. i.e. two books per a borrower on average, whereas the average borrowers attained 104 borrowers daily in 2015.

Statistics indicate that the number of public libraries employees amounted to 142, of whom 44% work at Qatar National Library in the same year.

Table (3/2): Number of books and periodicals at public libraries in 2010-2015

Year	books	periodicals
2010	591173	1415
2011	618385	1415
2012	621312	1418
2013	626259	1420
2014	631857	1418
2015	628730	1450

Figure (3/6): Number of employees at public libraries in 2012-2015

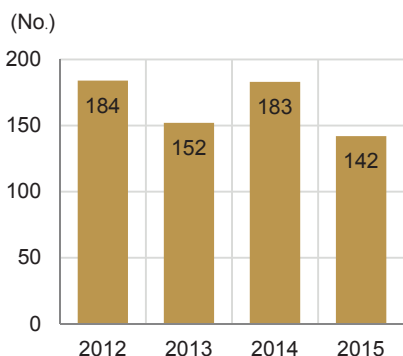
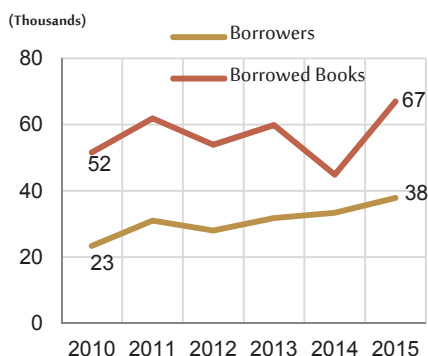


Figure (3/7): Number of book borrowers and borrowed books (000) in 2010-2015

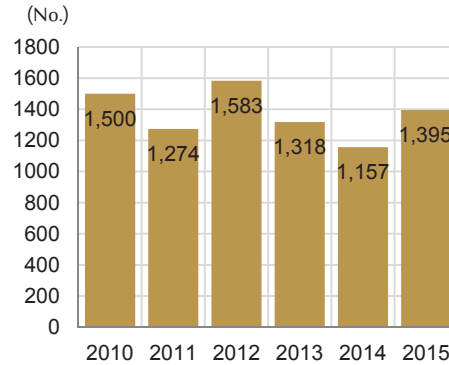


Newspapers and Magazines

Eight local newspapers are published in Doha, four of which are in Arabic language, and three in English. In addition, six monthly magazines including four in Arabic and two in English are published.

The number of employees in newspapers and magazines accounted for 1,395. The editors and reporters made up the majority at 37%. In general, males represent 92% as against 8% for females of employees in this field in 2015.

Most females (57%) work in the occupation “editors and reporters” of total females working in newspapers and magazines. Males represent 36% of total males in newspapers and magazines.

Figure (3/8): Number of employees in newspapers and magazines in 2010-2015

Cinema and Media

The number of cinemagoers, and frequenters of cultural festivals such as Doha Tribeca Film Festival and Ajyal Youth Film Festival, etc. has remarkably increased, leading to the increase of displayed movies. Statistics show that the number of cinemas has remained unchanged in recent years. However, the increase difference quadrupled compared to 2005.

The movies on display at cinemas diversified and amounted to 1,205. Foreign movies constituted 94% of total movies at cinemas in 2015.

Table (3/3): Number of cinema halls and cinemagoers (000) and number of displayed films by type in 2010-2015

Year	Cinemas	Cinemagoers (000)	Displayed films	
			Arabic	Foreign
2010	38	1530	74	410
2011	38	1590	140	1140
2012	38	1972	79	1406
2013	38	2071	79	1259
2014	38	1818	46	794
2015	37	3016	70	1135

Qatar media broadcast 17 channels and six local radio stations. Statistics indicate that the total broadcast hours on Qatar TV surpasses 9000 hours per year. Operating twenty-four seven, media and cultural programs, and entertainment ones accounted for 28% and 29% respectively in 2015.

Figure (3/9): Monthly distribution of hours of Qatar TV broadcast by type of service 2015

- Religious
- Media
- Entertainment
- Cartoon
- Cultural
- Educational
- Dramatic
- Advertisement

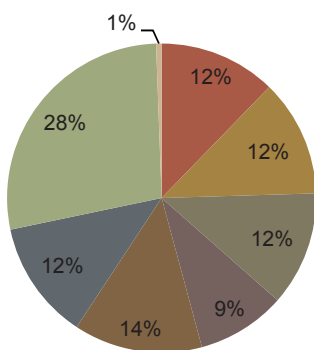
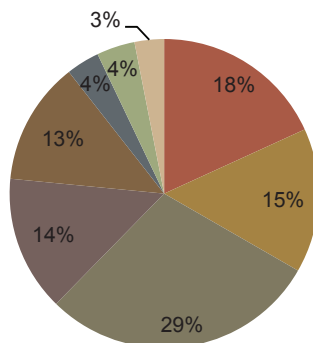


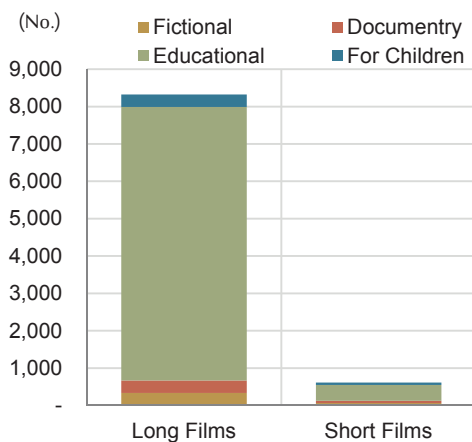
Figure (3/10): Monthly distribution of hours of Qatar TV broadcast by type of broadcast service 2015

- Religious
- Media
- Entertainment
- Categories
- Cultural
- Educational
- Dramatic
- Advertisement



Qatar TV produced 8936 programs, 93% of which were nationally produced, while 7% were jointly produced with Arab parties. 86.7% of programs were educational.

Figure (3/11): Public sector production on Qatar TV *

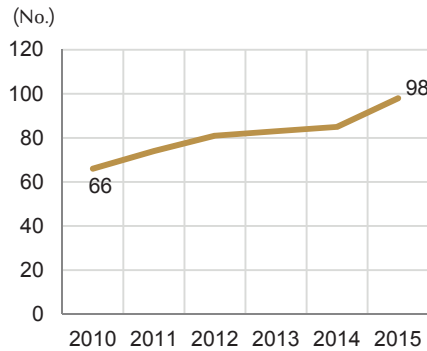


* Includes the number of produced films for the entire previous years and current year 2015

Hotels

In 2015, Number of hotels amounted to 98; comprising 19000 rooms and 26000 beds. Statistics show that over half of these hotels are rated either 5-Star or 4-Star. The number of hotel guests reached six million; 60% of them are foreigners and 40% are of Arab nationalities.

Figure (3/12): Number of hotels in 2010-2015



Sports and recreation

The total number of sports facilities attained 320; out of which 44% were “playgrounds and indoor halls”. There were 140 sports clubs and 81 sports federations in the sports season 2014/2015. The total number of athletes registered in different sports federations amounted to 20,000; of whom 93% are males and 7% females. Football is the most appealing to males at 33% in the sports season 2014/2015.

Table (3/4): Number of athletes in sports federations in sports seasons 2011-2012/2014-2015

Sports seasons	No. of athletes
2011/2012	17337
2012/2013	19493
2013/2014	21343
2014/2105	19686

Mosques

The total number of mosques amounted to 1,988 in 2015, of which 35% are dedicated to daily prayers only, and 42% include mosques where daily prayers and Friday sermons are held. Al-Rayyan Municipality registered the highest number of mosques at 40%. The total number of “Imams” and “Muezzins” accounted for 2,536, and “Preachers” amounted to 752. The total number of Quran recitation centers reached 130 (41 for females and 89 for males) in 2015.

Figure (3/13): Percentage distribution of types of mosques 2015

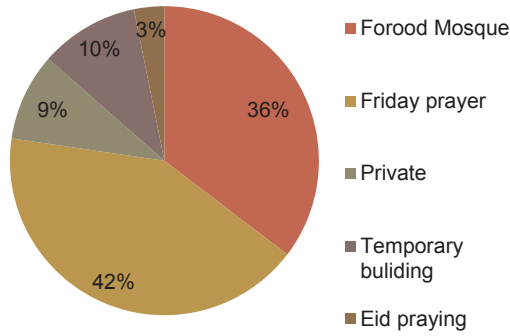
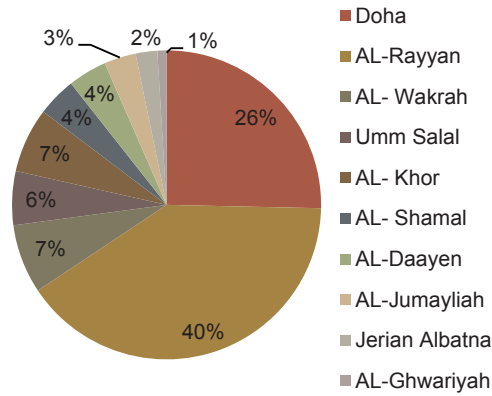


Figure (3/14): Percentage distribution of mosques by municipalities 2015



Chapter Four

Time Spent on Cultural and Social Activities



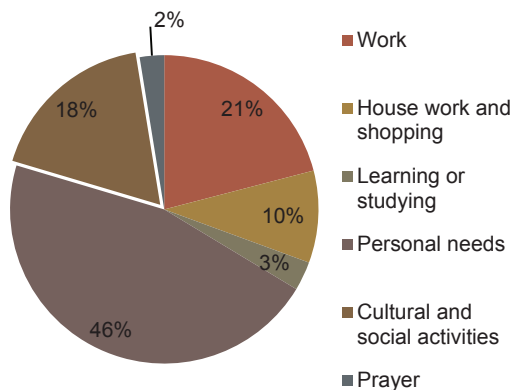
The chapter addresses the time spent per capita on the cultural activities which include watching TV, social visits, Internet, hobbies and sports, reading, travel and trips. The chapter draws on the data of the Time Use Survey 2012/2013.

18% is the general percentage of time⁽¹⁾ use on the cultural and social activities

The general percentage of time spent on cultural and social activities² amounted to 5 hours and 17 minutes for Qataris (15 years and above) at 22% as against 3 hours and 31 minutes (14.6%) for non-Qataris (15 years and above), of total different activities per day in 2012/2013.

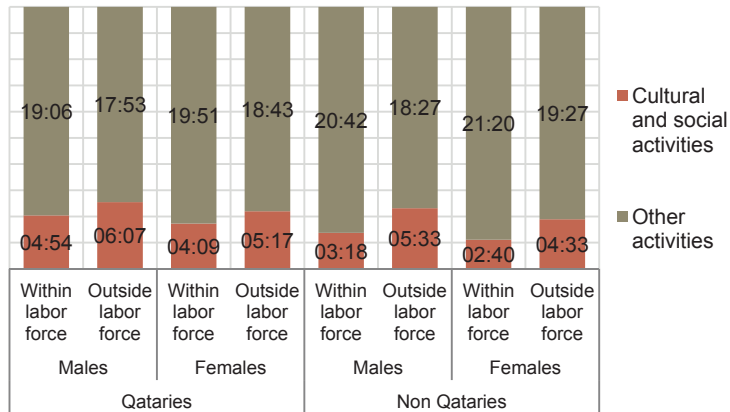
The Qataris in the age groups (15-24 years and 45 years and above) spent more times on the cultural and social activities compared to other age groups. The spent time on cultural activities amounted to 5 hours and 16 minutes, and 5 hours and 22 minutes on social activities. As for the non-Qataris, the 15-24 age group spent more times on cultural and social activities. The spent time amounted to 4 hours and 33 minutes per day.

Figure (4/1): Overall ratio of time spent by individuals (15 years and above) by activity group 2012-2013



As for the distribution of the time spent on cultural activities by gender, nationality, and relation to labor force, the Figure (4/2) shows that the time spent on these activities are higher for the age group (15 years and above) outside the labor force. The Qataris outside the labor force spent 23% of their day on these activities, whereas the Qataris within the labor force spent 19% of their day on those activities. On the contrary, the non-Qataris outside the labor force spent 20% of their day on cultural and recreational activities, and the non-Qataris within the labor force spent 12% of their day on those activities. In general, the dedicated time for these activities increased for males compared to females.

(1) Includes individuals who did the activity only

Figure 4/2: Time spent on cultural and recreational activities by gender, nationality and relation to labor force 2012-2013

It has become obvious from the percentage of time spent on the cultural and social activities that the majority of Qataris and non-Qataris spend their times on social visits and watching TV. The time spent on social visits for Qatari males reached 2 hours and 47 minutes, and for Qatari females 2 hours and 36 minutes. The time spent for watching TV amounted to 2 hours and 21 minutes for Qatari males and 2 hours and 48 minutes for Qatari females.

As for non-Qataris, the time spent on social visits is amounted to 2 hours and 13 minutes for males, and 1 hour and 59 minutes for females. With regard to watching TV, the time spent by males amounted to 2 hours and 08 minutes, and for females 2 hours and 30 minutes.

Table (4/1): Percentage distribution of time spent on cultural and social activity 2012/2013

Favorite activities	Qatari males	Qatari females	Non-Qatari males	Non-Qatari females
Watching TV	17%	20%	19%	21%
Social visits	20%	18%	19%	17%
Internet use	16%	16%	16%	14%
Hobbies	15%	14%	13%	12%
Sports	14%	12%	12%	12%
Reading	10%	11%	12%	12%
Travel/trip/mobility	8%	9%	9%	12%
Total cultural and social activities	100%	100%	100%	100%

Chapter Five

Spending of Households and Individuals on Cultural Commodities/ Services

The background of the page features a light-colored, textured pattern of numbers and mathematical symbols (such as pi, infinity, and percentages) overlaid on a faint image of a classical building facade with arches and columns.

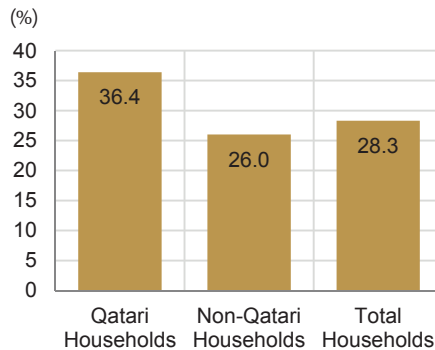
The chapter deals with the average households and individuals spending on cultural, recreational, and tourist commodities and services. This chapter draws on the (COICOP) to define the cultural commodities and services.

Spending on culture, recreation and entertainment is closely related to the household and individual income. It includes spending on “culture, recreation and entertainment”, “hotels, cafés, restaurants and tourism”, “audio-visual and related devices”, “photography and related equipment”, “personal computers and their accessories”, “other recreational and cultural commodities”, and “newspapers and magazines”, etc.

The results of Household Income and Expenditure Sample Survey 2012/2013 indicate that the average household spending on cultural commodities/services amounted to QR 8,126. For Qatari households, the average spending was QR16,079, and for non-Qatari’s QR 5,192.

The Qatari households spent 36.4% on cultural commodities of their total spending, whereas the non-Qatari households spent 26.0% of their total spending.

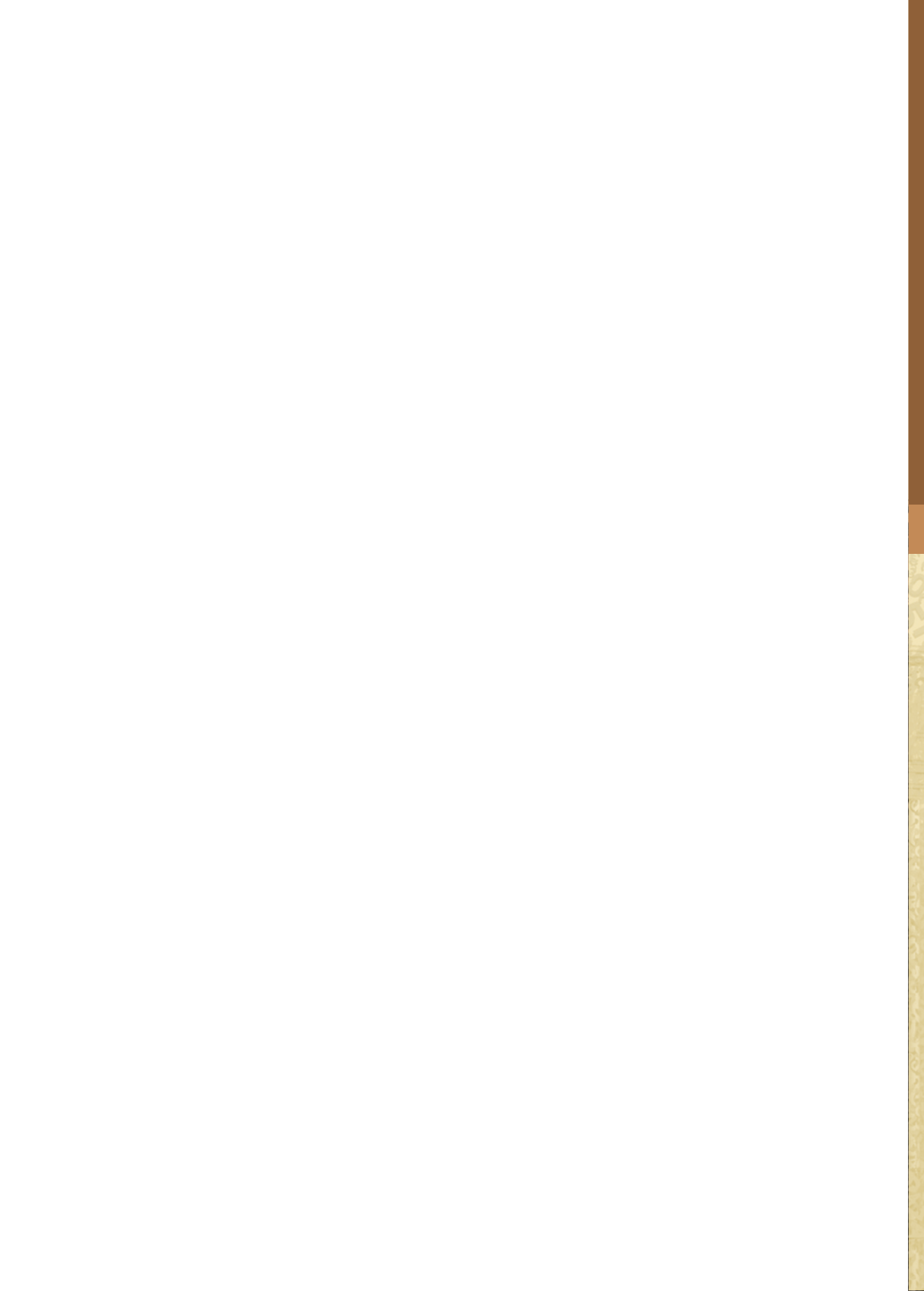
Figure (5/1): Percentage of household spending on cultural commodities and services of their total spending per month, HEIS 2012/2013



The Qatari households spent 31.0% on “cultural, recreational and entertainment” commodities/services, whereas the non-Qatari’s spent 63.4% on the commodities/services of “Hotels, cafés and tourist restaurants”. The average individual spending on cultural commodities/services amounted to QR 1,500. The Qatari individual spent approximately QR 1,900, and the non-Qatari QR 1,200.

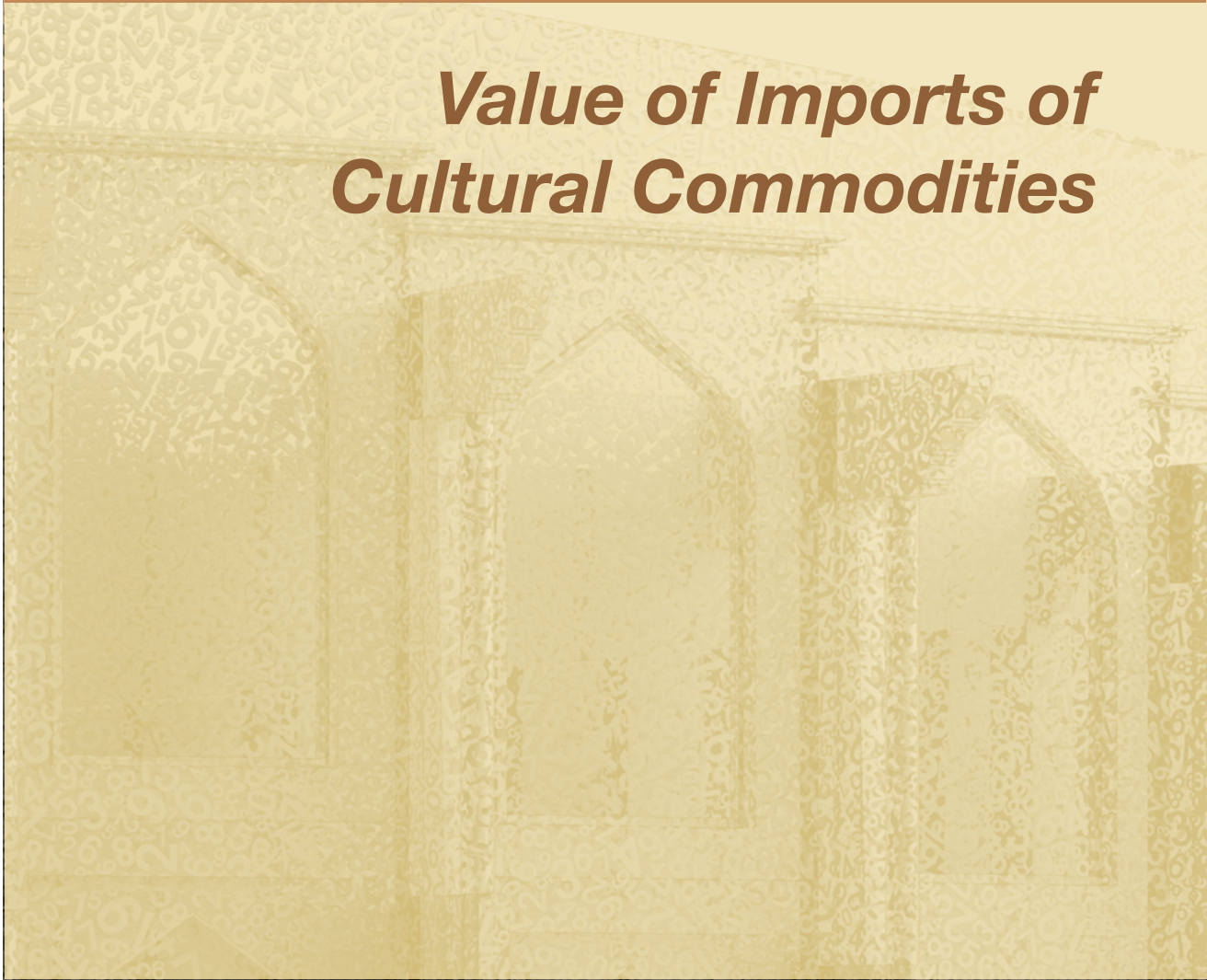
Table (5/1): Percentage distribution of average households spending on cultural commodities/services by month (QR), HEIS 2012/2013

Activities	Qatari households	Non-Qatari households	Total households
Sports	31	25.6	28.5
Reading	50.3	63.4	56.4
Travel/trip/transport	18.6	11	15.1
Total cultural and social activities	100	100	100



Chapter Six

Value of Imports of Cultural Commodities



The chapter addresses the value of imported cultural commodities as well as imported cultural equipment and supporting materials imported. This chapter draws on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS 2012) to define the international trade of cultural products and services.

The value of Qatar's imported equipment and supporting materials related to cultural commodities is estimated to be QR 6.3 billion in 2015 and QR 6.9 billion in 2016.

I: Value of the imported cultural commodities

Statistics show that the State of Qatar spent QR 3.3 billion on imported cultural commodities. In addition, the cost of imports of "visual arts and crafts" amounted to 82.3%. Among these imports, there are "ornaments and jewelry" which constituted 46% of total commodities of "visual arts and crafts" in 2016.

Table (6/1): Percentage distribution of the value of imports of cultural commodities 2016

Item	%
Visual arts and crafts	82.3%
Performing arts and celebrations	7.0%
Books and the press	6.8%
Audiovisual and interactive media	2.2%
Cultural and natural heritage	1.7%
Total	100.0%

II: Value of imports of equipment and supporting materials related to cultural commodities

The State of Qatar spent QR 3.5 billion on equipment and supporting materials related to cultural commodities/services. "Audiovisual and interactive media" made up 63.6% of imports of equipment and supporting materials at a cost of QR 2.2 billion. Among these imports, there are "digital devices for data auto-processing" at 26.4% of total commodities of "audiovisual and interactive media", amounting to QR 593 million in 2016.

Table (6/2): Percentage distribution of imports of equipment and supporting materials related to cultural commodities 2016

Item	%
Audiovisual and interactive media	63.6%
Sports and entertainment	26.7%
visual arts and craft industries	5.2%
Performing arts and celebrations	4.4%
Books and the press	0.0%
Total	100.0%



Appendices

Tables and Statistical Indicators

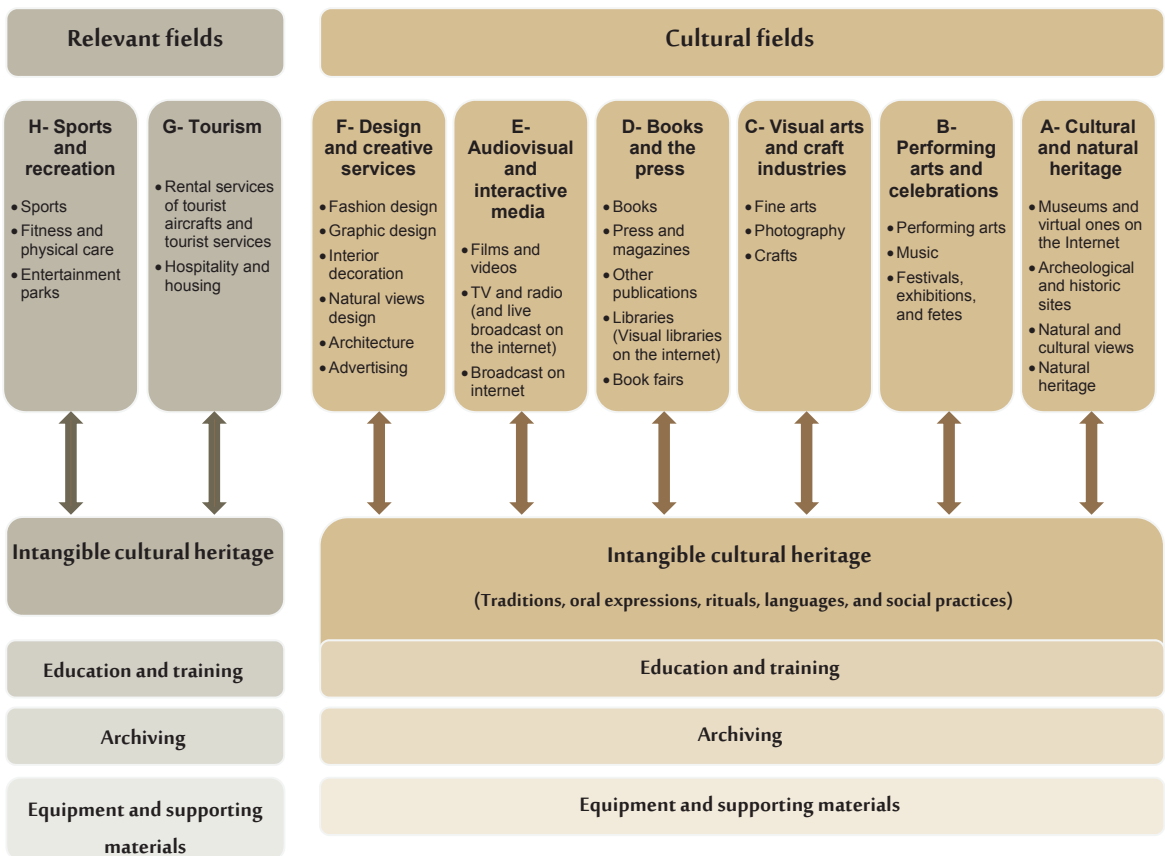
The background of the page features a light-colored, textured pattern of mathematical symbols (pi, infinity, percent, hash, etc.) overlaid on a faint image of a classical building facade with arches and columns.

It features the main tables and statistical indicators stated in the report in detail:

- Framework and concept of UNESCO's cultural statistics
- Ratio of time spent on cultural and social activity of those who practiced cultural and social activities in 2012/2013.
- Average household monthly spending on cultural services/commodities (QR) 2012/2013
- Value of imports of cultural commodities and their equipment and supporting materials (THOUSAND QATARI RIYALS) 2015/2016.

I- Framework and concept of the UNESCO’s cultural statistics:

- This framework drew on a joint conceptual basis of culture that allows the measurement of a wide range of forms of cultural expressions, regardless of the economic and social effect on their production. The framework allows the production of internationally comparable data through its standard definitions.
- The culture is defined in the framework of the UNESCO’s cultural statistics as follows: a various set of religious, material, intellectual and emotional specificities that characterize a certain community or group. Not only does it include arts and literature, but life patterns, common lifestyles, values, traditions, and customs as well. However, it is not always possible to clearly measure these customs and values. otherwise, it is possible to gauge the actions and practices related to them.
- Framework of UNESCO’s cultural statistics of culture and relevant fields.



- Cultural disciplines: educational sciences, humanities, arts, some social and behavioral sciences, media, press, social and personal services.
- Cultural occupations: visual arts, crafts, design and creative services, audiovisual and interactive media, cultural and natural heritage, performance arts, celebrations, sports, recreation, books and press, tourism, and intangible heritage.
- Productive economic activities in the cultural fields: activities of cultural and natural heritage, performance arts, celebrations, visual arts, craft industries, books, press, audiovisual media, interactive media, design and creative services, cultural education, tourism, sports, and recreation.
- Cultural commodities and services: household spending on culture, recreation and entertainment, on hotels, cafés, restaurants, and tourism, on miscellaneous commodities and services such as personal care and valuables, and on the personal complimentary commodities that are not classified elsewhere.
- Imports of cultural commodities: antiques, musical instruments, recorded media, graphics, other visual arts, craft industries, jewelry, photography, books, newspapers, other printed items, video films, and architecture and design.

II: Ratio of time spent on cultural and social activities of those who did cultural and social activities 2012/2013:

Detailed activities	Qatari males	Qatari females	Total Qataris	Non-Qatari males	Non-Qatari females	Total non-Qataris	Total
Watching TV	02:21	02:48	02:37	02:08	02:30	02:21	14:45
Social visits	02:47	02:36	02:43	02:13	01:59	02:06	14:24
Internet use	02:12	02:21	02:16	01:47	01:41	01:44	12:01
Hobbies	02:05	01:59	02:03	01:32	01:24	01:28	10:31
Sports	01:53	01:46	01:51	01:24	01:23	01:24	09:41
Reading	01:27	01:35	01:32	01:23	01:22	01:23	08:42
Travel/trip/transport	01:11	01:16	01:13	01:02	01:22	01:09	07:13
Total	13:56	14:21	14:15	11:29	11:41	11:35	

III: Average household monthly spending on cultural commodities/services (QR), 2013:

A- Average Qatari household monthly spending on cultural commodities/services (QR), 2013

Cultural commodities/services	Total
Culture, recreation and entertainment by month	2094.99
Total cultural and recreational activities and events	1469.15
Hobbies	96.62
Cultural and recreational activities	83.28
Photography equipment and its accessories	11.26
Bookshop/TV	13.81
Total devices of recreation, culture and telecommunication	420.87
Hotels, cafés and tourist restaurants	8092.35
Total ready-made food from restaurants and hotels	1922.41
Cost of travel, hotels and transport beyond food and restaurants	6169.93
Miscellaneous commodities/services	2996.25
Total personal care and accessories	2522.74
Personal complimentary commodities not classified elsewhere	1.18
Valuables	472.33
Sports commodities and accessories	114.78
Telecommunication	2780.14
Total	16078.5

B- Average Non-Qatari household monthly spending on cultural commodities/services (QR) 2013

Cultural services/commodities	Total
Culture, recreation and entertainment by month	562.12
Total cultural and recreational activities and events	238.84
Hobbies	13.93
Cultural and recreational activities	48.59
Photography equipment and accessories	3.02
Bookshop/TV	6.9
Total devices of recreation, culture and telecommunication	250.82
Hotels, cafés and tourist restaurants	3290.16
Total ready-made food from restaurants and hotels	851.96
Cost of travel, hotels and transport beyond food and restaurants	2438.2
Miscellaneous commodities/services	571.7
Total personal care and its accessories	402.01
Personal complimentary commodities not classified elsewhere	1.21
Valuables	168.48
Sports commodities and accessories	46.43
Telecommunication	721.97
Total	5192.37

IV- Value of imports of equipment and supporting materials related to cultural commodities (thousand Qatari Riyals) 2015-2016:

A- Value of imports of cultural commodities (thousand Qatari Riyals) 2015-2016

Item	2015	2016
Cultural and natural heritage	34056160	56453472
Performance arts and celebrations	327788415	234513383
Visual arts and craft industries	1931352682	2743650539
Books and the press	290015845	226711197
Audiovisual and interactive media	50501830	73188074
Creative design and services	536438	461670
Total	2634251370	3334978335

B- Value of imports of equipment and supporting materials related to cultural commodities (thousand Qatari Riyals) 2015-2016:

Item	2015	2016
Cultural and natural heritage	155241164	156311375
Visual arts and craft industries	236843693	183549685
Books and the press	1582143	236142
Audiovisual and interactive media	2724972117	2249417269
Tourism	1099966	12179540
Sports and entertainment	554890694	944689815
Total	3674629777	3534204286

References

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- State of Qatar – MDPS, Annual Statistical Abstract – Chapter of Sports Statistics (2011-2015) www.mdps.gov.qa
- State of Qatar – MDPS, Annual Bulletin – LFSS (2015) www.mdps.gov.qa
- State of Qatar – MDPS, Time Use Survey (2012-2013) www.mdps.gov.qa
- State of Qatar – MDPS, Foreign Trade Statistics (2015-2016) www.mdps.gov.qa
- State of Qatar – MDPS, Census of Population and Housing (2010) www.mdps.gov.qa
- UNESCO – UNESCO's Cultural Framework (2009) www.uis.unesco.org
- State of Qatar – MDPS, HEIS (2012-2013) www.mdps.gov.qa

For further statistics, please visit the websites:

MDPS: www.mdps.gov.qa



Qatar Information Exchange: www.qalm.gov.qa

