



وَزَارَةُ التَّحْطِيطِ التَّنْوِيزِيِّ وَالْإِحْصَاءِ

Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics

SPORTS In Qatari Society

A Statistical Overview 2016



وزارة التخطيط التنوير والإحصاء
Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics

SPORTS In Qatari Society

A Statistical Overview 2016

June 2017



H.H. Sheikh Tamim Bin Hamad Al-Thani
Emir of the State of Qatar

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Preface



Sports statistics and indicators are a key factor for monitoring the development of the sport sector in Qatar. The sport sector is one of the components of the social development pillar of the national development strategy. It plays a key role in improving and enhancing the quality of life and the well-being of all citizens.

Accordingly, the first analytical summary of Sports Statistics 2016 was already implemented, and developments in this aspect are being monitored in light of the annual data available to the Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics (MDPS).

MDPS is pleased to publish this analytical summary, and hopes that government agencies, the private institutions of public interest, civil society organizations, planners, researchers and persons with disabilities persons achieve the desired goal for which it was established. May God grant us success.

Dr. Saleh M. Al-Nabit

Minister of Development Planning and Statistics

Introduction

The State of Qatar has been playing a prominent and effective role in sports, and has tremendously invested in sports as a means of improving relations and strengthening friendships with other countries, reflecting a true desire in this regard. Qatar has devoted, within its general agenda, a state of openness and aspiration to improve relations among nations through sport.

Football is the most popular sport in Qatar, which was announced as host of FIFA World Cup 2022. Other team sports rank right behind football in popularity, followed by individual sports. Moreover, both horse and camel races are very popular among Qataris. Each sport is supervised by a national federation. Recently, Qatar has celebrated many athletic achievements at regional, continental, global and Olympic levels. The most recent achievement was the silver medal at 2016 Rio de Janeiro Olympic Games. In the context of organizing major sports events, Qatar organized many championships and competitions; the most prominent of which is 2015 World Men's Handball Championship

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Chapter One
Sports Facilities

This chapter includes the most important sports institutions. It deals with the following Topics:

- Number of sports institutions.
- Relative distribution of sports institutions.
- Number of sports facilities of the Ministry of Culture and Sports.
- Number of sports facilities of the Ministry of Culture and Sports by type.
- Number of sports facilities by authorities.
- Sport courts in schools and their types.

Sports Institutions

These institutions include sports federations, committees, specialized sports clubs, 1st class sports clubs, (multi sports), 2nd class sports clubs (single sport) and supporting sports committees. The number of such institutions has increased from 53 in 2009/2010 to 60 in 2015/2016, while in 2013/2014 they increased significantly to 65. The sports federations make up the highest percentage of these institutions by 47% in 2015/2016, followed by sports clubs by 18%.

Figure (1/1): Number of sports institutions during the period (2010/2011-2015/2016)

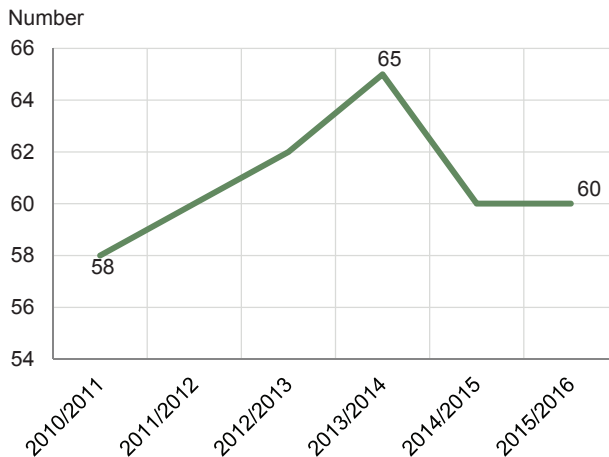
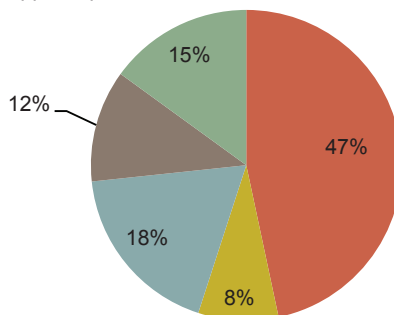


Figure (1/2): Percentage Distribution of Sports Institutions, 2015/2016

- Sports Federations
- Specialized Sports Committees and Clubs
- First Division (multi-sports) Sports Clubs
- Second Division (Single -sport) Sports Clubs
- Support Sport Committees



Sports facilities of the Ministry of Culture and Sports

The number of sports facilities in the country increased from 309 in 2010/2011 to 387 in 2015/2016, an increase of 25%. More than a quarter of these facilities were football stadiums, accounting for 105 stadiums in 2015/2016, followed by tennis courts with 38 courts.

Figure (1/3): Number of sports facilities of the Ministry of Culture and Sports during the period (2010/2011-2015/2016)

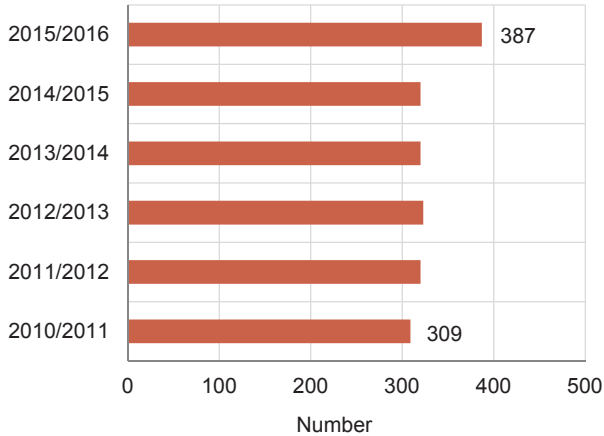
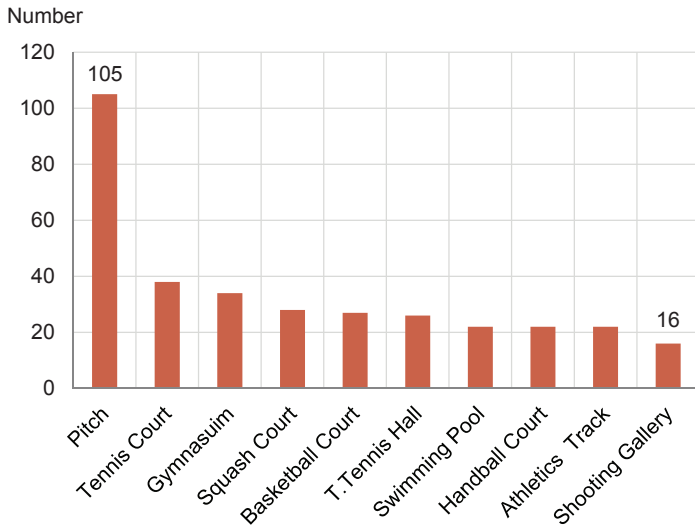


Figure (1/4): Number of sports facilities* of the Ministry of Culture and Sports by type, 2015/2016

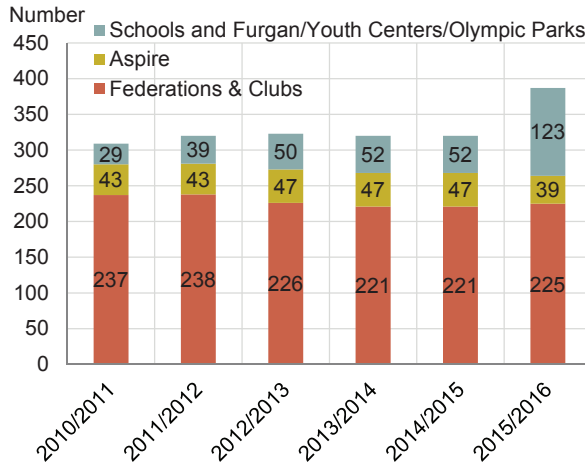


(*): Highest ten sports facilities

Sports facilities by institution

With the increase of sports facilities, it has been noticed that federations and clubs occupied the highest percentage, but their number declined from 237 in 2010/2011 to 225 in 2015/2016. Whereas the number of facilities for Al Furjan stadiums, Olympic Gardens and youth centers increased from 29 in 2010/2011 to 123 in 2015/2016.

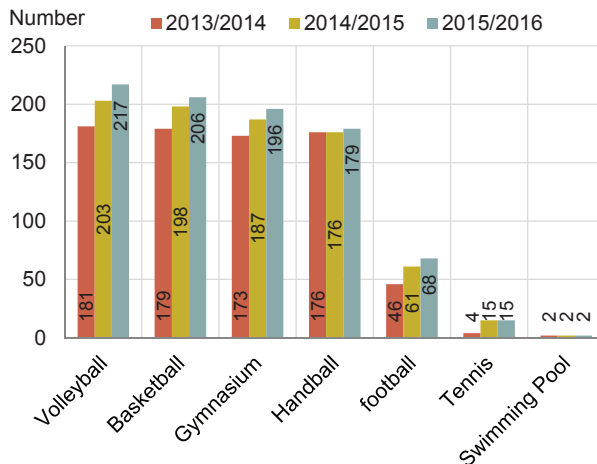
Figure (1/5): Number of sports facilities by institution during the period (2010 / 2011-2015/2016)



Sport courts in schools

The number of sport courts in school amounted to 884 in 2015/ 2016, where more than 90% were dedicated for volleyball, basketball, gymnasiums and handball for the period 2013-2016. They are increasing in number, reaching 217, 206, 196, 179 in 2015/2016 respectively.

Figure (1/6): Types of sport courts in schools during the period (2013/2014-2015/2016)



Sport Courts in Schools by Educational Level

The highest number of sport courts was in the primary education level in 2015/2016, while the lowest number was in coeducational schools. This is due to the high number of primary schools, accounting for 90 schools in 2015/2016, and the low number of coeducational schools, with only 13 schools in 2015/2016. All types of sport courts are available for all educational levels, except for swimming pools which are only available in primary schools, and tennis courts which were not available in coeducational schools in 2015/ 2016.

Table (1/1): Percentage distribution of sport courts by educational level, 2015/2016

Type of Sport Court by Educational Level	Football	Volleyball	Basketball	Handball	Swimming Pool	Tennis	Gym
Primary Schools	40	45	42	40	100	27	45
Preparatory Schools	18	22	21	21	0	27	19
Secondary Schools	28	20	22	24	0	19	20
Common Schools	10	8	8	8	0	27	10
Coeducational Schools	4	5	7	7	0	0	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Sport Courts in Schools by Municipality

The school sport courts in Doha and Al Rayyan Municipalities made up 67% of the total school courts in municipalities in 2015/2016. It is observed that the number of sport courts in schools for Al-Dhaayen municipality tremendously increased from 9 in 2011/2012 to 63 in 2015/2016. In Al-Shihaniya Municipality there were no sport courts in schools in 2011/2012, whereas they reached 56 courts in 2015/2016.

Figure (1/7): Sport courts in schools by municipalities during the period (2011/2012-2015/2016)

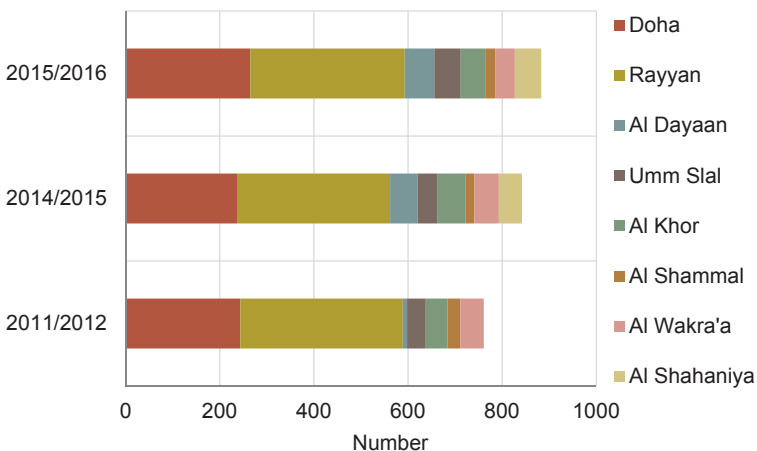


Table (1/2): Percentage distribution of sport courts by municipalities, 2015/2016

Municipalities/Type of Sport Courts	Football	Volleyball	Basketball	Handball	Swimming Pool	Tennis	Gym
Doha	33	29	31	29	100	20	31
Al Rayyn	33	38	35	39	0	40	38
Al-Dhaayin	9	7	7	7	0	0	7
Umm Slal	4	7	6	7	0	0	7
Al Khor	4	6	6	6	0	20	5
Al Shamal	4	3	3	1	0	0	2
Al Wakra	4	4	5	6	0	0	5
Al Shihaniya	9	6	7	5	0	20	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100



Chapter Two

Students and Sports

This chapter includes the most important data on students enrolled in the Aspire Academy, specialists, graduates in sport and students with overseas scholarship, namely:

- Academy of Sports Excellence – Aspire
- Number of Aspire Academy students
- Successful students at the Aspire Academy
- Students with major in sports at Qatar University
- Students with overseas scholarship (sport specialization)

Number of classrooms in Preparatory and Secondary Education Levels at Aspire Academy

Aspire Academy was founded in 2004 to provide sports training and education to sport-gifted male students in Qatar. This opportunity is presented in a unique educational and sports environment to prepare Qatar's future champions for world-class sporting excellence. Table (2/1) shows that there were 15 classrooms for the academic year 2014/2015, which is relatively stable with a very low decrease. Whereas, the percentage of classrooms for the preparatory level for the same academic year was 47%, and the secondary level was 53%.

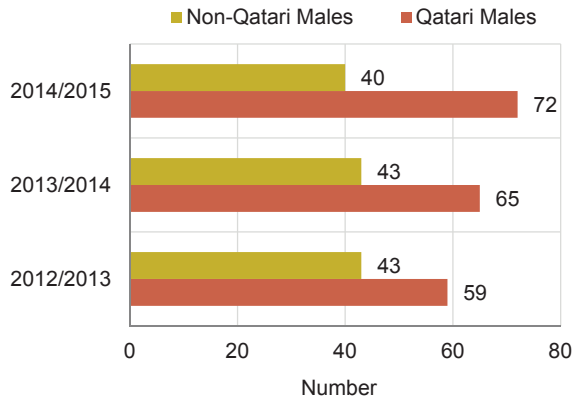
Table (2/1): Number of Classrooms at Aspire Academy, during the period (2012/2013-2014/2015)

Academic Year	Education Level	Number of Classrooms
2012/2013	Preparatory	9
	Secondary	7
	Total	16
2013/2014	Preparatory	7
	Secondary	9
	Total	16
2014/2015	Preparatory	7
	Secondary	8
	Total	15

Aspire Academy Students- Preparatory Level

The number of students enrolled in the Aspire Academy at the preparatory level increased from 102 students in the academic year 2012/2013 to 112 students in the academic year 2014/2015, with Qatari nationals reaching 64% and non-Qataris 36% in 2014/2015, as shown in Figure (2/1).

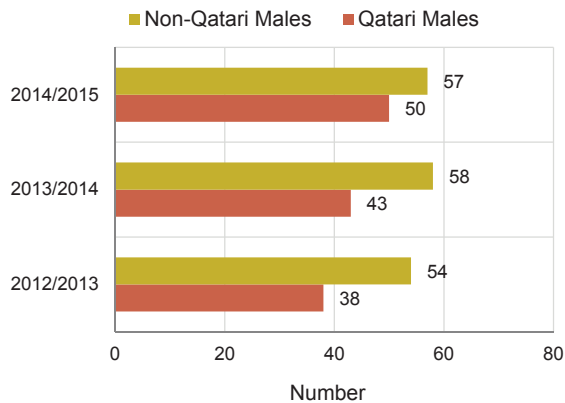
Figure (2/1): Number of Aspire Academy students in the preparatory level during the period (2012/2013-2014/2015)



Aspire Academy Students- Secondary Level

The number of students enrolled in the Aspire Academy at the secondary level increased from 92 students in the academic year 2012/2013 to 107 students in the academic year 2014/2015, of whom 47% were Qataris and 53% were non-Qataris, as shown in Figure (2/2).

Figure (2/2): Aspire Academy students in secondary level during the period (2012/2013-2014/2015)



Graduate students at Aspire Academy

The total number of graduate students at Aspire Academy increased from 192 in 2012/2013 to 208 in 2014/2015. Figure (2/3) shows that the number of graduate Qatari males was 118 students and the number of graduate non-Qatari males was 90 students during the academic year 2014/2015.

Figure (2/3): Number of graduate students at Aspire Academy in preparatory level, during the period (2012/2013-2014/2015)

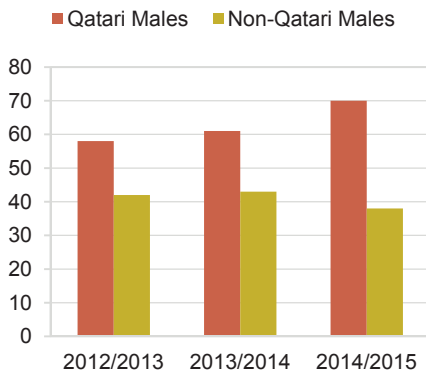
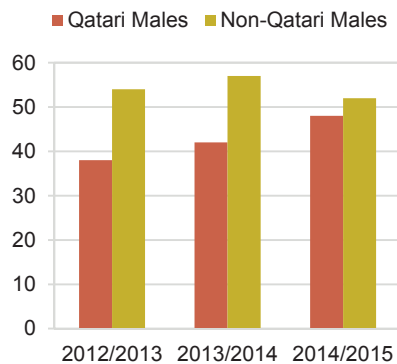


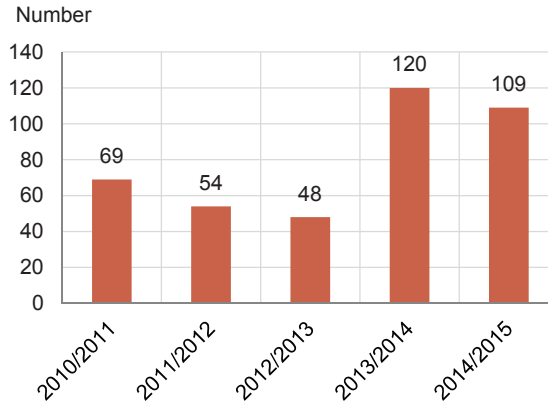
Figure (2/4): Number of graduate students at Aspire Academy in secondary level, during the period (2012/2013-2014/2015)



Students and the University

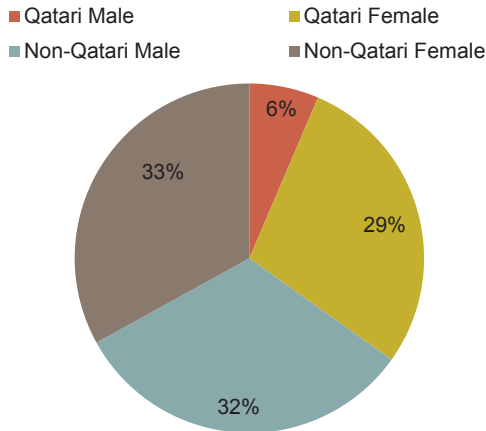
The number of students enrolled in sport specialization at Qatar University increased from 69 students in 2010/2011 to 109 students in 2014/2015. Nevertheless, they decreased in 2012/2013 to 48 students as shown in Figure (2/5).

Figure (2/5): Number of students enrolled in the sport specialization at Qatar University, during the period (2010/2011-2014/2015)



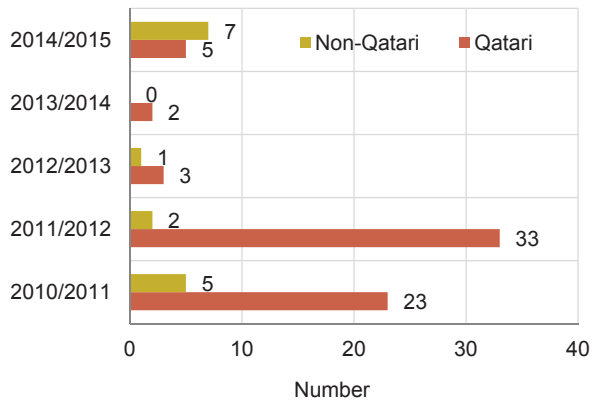
The highest percentage of those enrolled in sport specialization for the academic year 2014/2015 was for non-Qatari females and males, by 33% and 32% respectively. The lowest percentage was for Qatari males amounting to 6%.

Figure (2/6): Number of students enrolled in sport specialization at Qatar University, for the academic year 2014/2015



The number of graduates of the sport specialization in Qatar University dropped from 28 graduates in 2010/2011 to 12 graduates in 2014/2015. Whereas, the number of Qataris studying sport specialization abroad increased from one student in 2012/2013 to 4 students in 2013/2014.

Figure (2/7): Number of graduate Students in Sport Specialization at Qatar University, during the period (2010/2011-2014/2015)





Chapter Three

Athletes and Sport Participants

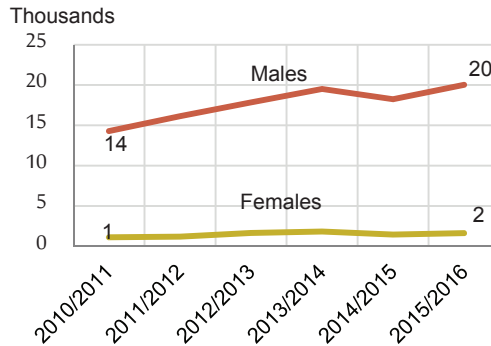
This chapter includes the data of athletes and sport participants, and covers the following topics:

- Athletes registered at sports federations by type.
- Percentage distribution of athletes registered at sports federations by age groups and gender.
- Athletes registered in Qatar Paralympic Committee and type of disability.
- Athletes registered in Qatar Paralympic Committee by type of disability and gender.
- Number of sport participants in Al Furjan Stadiums.
- Number of sport participants in Al Furjan Stadium by name of stadium.

Athletes registered at sports federations

The number of male athletes registered at sports federations increased from 14,000 in 2010/2011 to 20,000 in 2015/2016, while the number of female players reached 2,000 in 2015/2016, twice the number for 2010/2011.

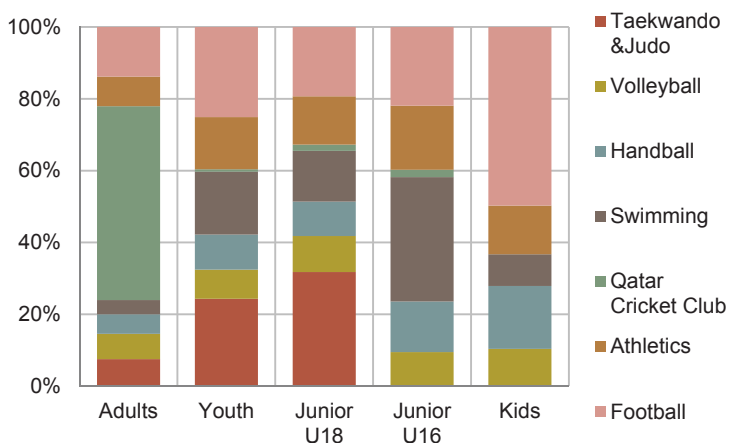
Figure (3/1): Athletes registered at sports federations by type, during the period (2010/2011-2015/2016)



Athletes registered at sports federations by age groups and type of sport

Highlighting the highest number of athletes in different sports in 2015/2016, it was noted that 50% of total senior athletes were concentrated in Qatar Cricket Club, while 44% of total junior and cadet athletes were concentrated in taekwondo, judo and football, and 46% of total cub athletes were concentrated in swimming and football, and finally 43% of total young children were concentrated in football.

Figure (3/2): Percentage distribution of athletes registered at sports federations by age groups and type of sport*, 2015/2016

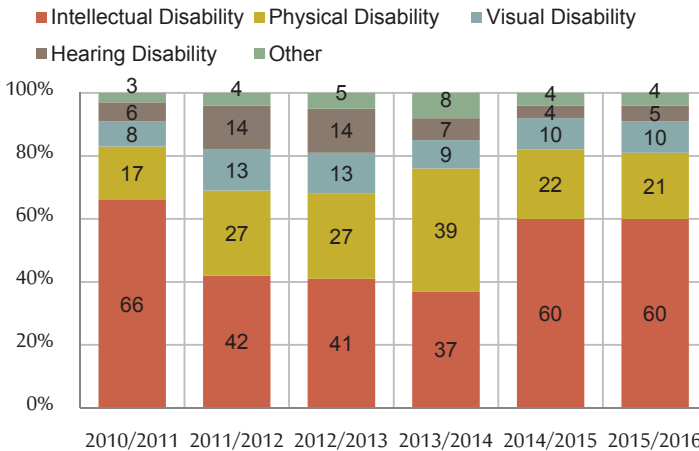


(*) Highest seven sports activities

Athletes registered in Qatar Paralympic Committee and type of disability

The number of athletes registered in Qatar Paralympic Committee decreased from 336 in 2010/2011 to 230 in 2015/2016. The highest proportion of those athletes had a mental disability, followed by those with physical disability, amounting to 60% and 21% respectively in 2015/2016.

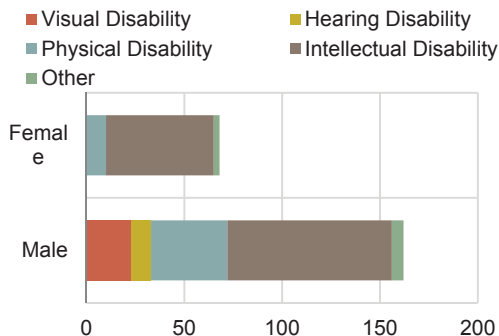
Figure (3/3): Percentage Distribution of Athletes Registered in Qatar Paralympic Committee by Type of Disability, During the Period (2010/2011-2015/2016)



Athletes registered in Qatar Paralympic Committee by type of disability and gender

The number of male athletes with disabilities was more than twice that their female counterparts in 2015/2016, with 162 males versus 68 females. Male and female athletes with mental and physical disability scored the highest percentage, with 65% for males and 35% for females in 2015/2016.

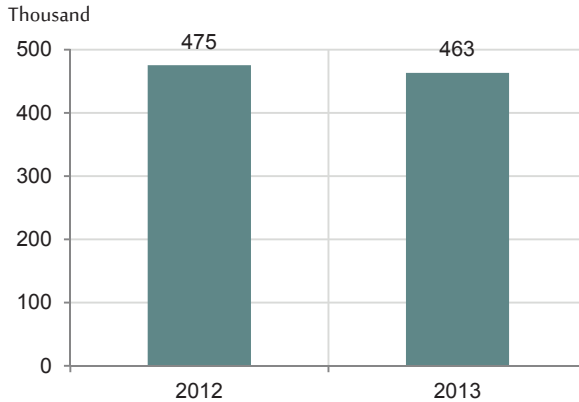
Figure (3/4): Athletes registered in Qatar Paralympic Committee by type of disability and gender, 2015/2016



Sport participants in Al Furjan Stadiums

Figure (3/5) shows a slightly decrease in the number of sport participants in Al Furjan stadiums from 475 thousand in 2012 to 463 thousand in 2013. These participants were concentrated in North Khalifa City Stadium, Al Wukair Stadium and Umm Salal Stadium, accounting for 33%, 13% and 9% of total number of sport participants at Al Furjan Stadiums in 2013.

Figure (3/5): Number of Practitioners of Sport Activity in Al Furjan Stadium during the Period (2011-2013)



An hour and 50 minutes is the average time spent by Qataris in exercise

The following table shows the average exercise time for 2012/2013. Qatari males spent more time than others in exercising by 1:53 hours followed by Qatari females by 1:46 hours.

Table (3/1): Average time spent (in hours) to perform sport activity, Time Use Survey, 2012/2013

Activity	Qatari Males	Qatari Females	Total Qataris	Non-Qatari Males	Non-Qatari Females	Total Non-Qataris	Grand Total
Sport Exercise	1:53	1:46	1:51	1:24	1:23	1:24	9:41

Source: Time Use Survey 2012/2013



Chapter Four Sport Workers

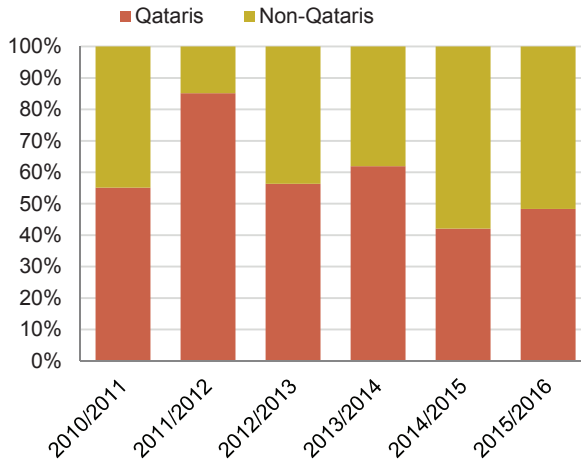
This chapter includes workers in the sports field and covers the following sections:

- Sport team administrators registered at sports federations
- Sport team administrators registered at sports federations by sport activity
- Physiotherapists registered at sports federations
- Percentage distribution of physiotherapists registered at sports federations by sport activity
- Trainers registered at sports associations
- Percentage distribution of trainers registered at sports associations by sport activities
- Assistant trainers registered at sports federations
- Assistant trainers registered at sports federations by nationality
- Referees registered at sports federations by nationality
- Relative distribution of referees registered at sports federations by sport activity
- Sport workers in hotels and private gyms
- Workers in economic activities related to sport
- Sport workers in hotels and private gyms by gender

Sport team administrators registered at sports federations

The number of sport team administrators registered at sports federations increased from 420 administrators in 2010/2011 to 720 administrators in 2015/2016. A slight discrepancy was noticed between the number of Qatari and non-Qatari team administrators in 2015/2016, with 350 and 370 administrators respectively.

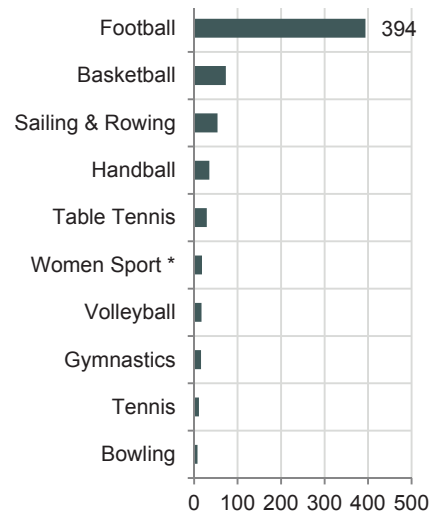
Figure (4/1): Relative distribution of sport team administrators registered at sports federations by nationality, (2010/2011-2015/2016)



Sport team administrators registered at sports federations by sport activity

The number of football team administrators were higher than the rest of sports in sports federations, amounting to 394 administrators in 2015/2016. The highest percentage was in sport clubs, amounting to 95% in 2015/2016 of total sport team administrators, of which 29% were Qataris.

Figure (4/2): Relative distribution of sport team administrators accredited by sports federations by sport activity*, 2015/2016

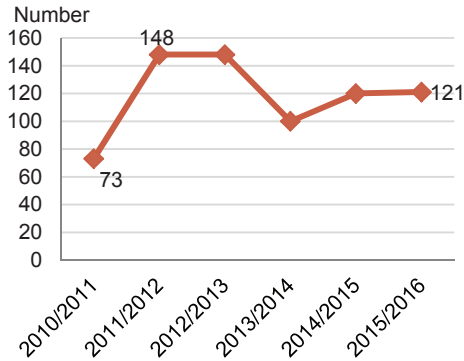


*Highest ten sport activities

Physiotherapists registered at sports federations

The number of physiotherapists registered at sports federations reached 121 in 2015/2016, compared to the highest number of 148 physiotherapists in 2011/2012 and 2012/2013. It was found that all physiotherapists in federations, teams and clubs were non-Qatari in 2015/2016, amounting to 56% in federations and teams and 44% in clubs.

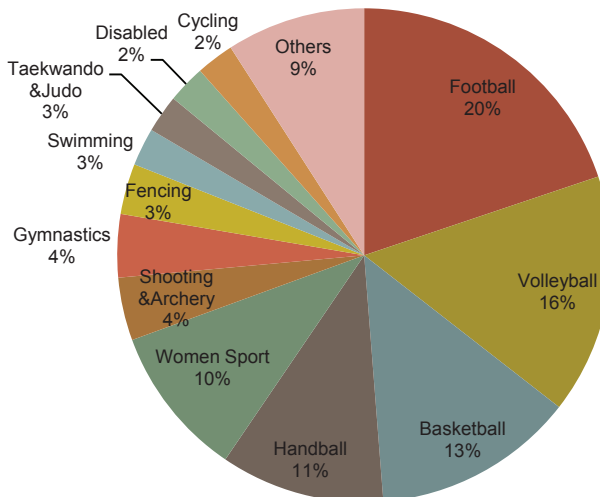
Figure (4/3): physiotherapists registered at sports federations during the period (2010/2011-2015/2016)



Physiotherapists and Sport Activity

The highest percentage of physiotherapists for football activity was 20% in 2015/2016, followed by volleyball by 16% and basketball by 13%. Club physiotherapists made up the largest proportion in 2015/2016.

Figure (4/4): Percentage distribution of physiotherapists registered at sports federations by sport activity, 2015/2016



Trainers registered at sports federations

The number of trainers registered at sports federations increased from 669 in 2012/2013 down to 886 in 2015/2016, of which 3% were Qataris in 2015/2016. The highest percentage of trainers registered at sports federations was in football sport, reaching 28% in 2015/2016, followed by swimming by 14% and volleyball by 10%.

Figure (4/5): Trainers registered at sports federations during the period (2010/2011-2015/2016)

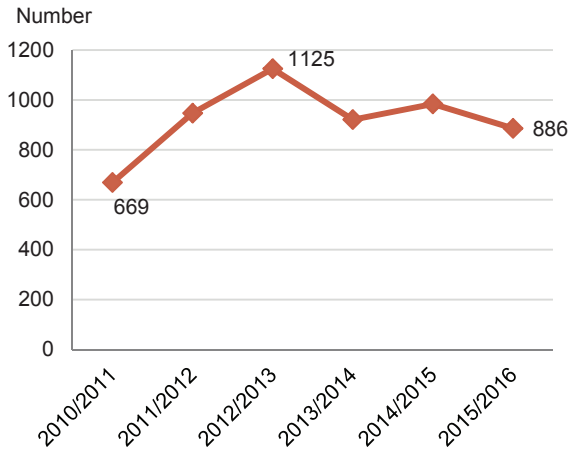
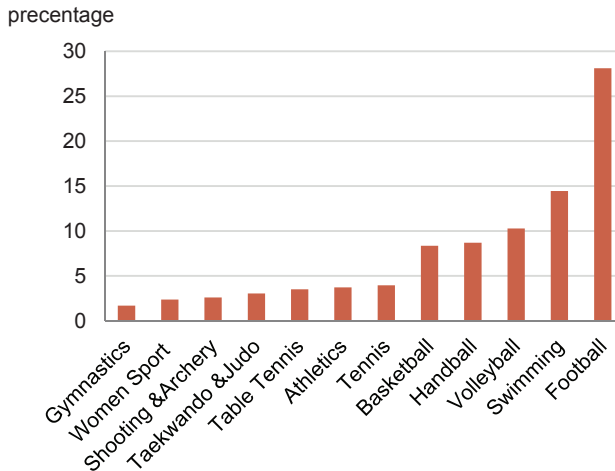


Figure (4/6): Percentage distribution of trainers registered at sports federations by sport activity *, 2015

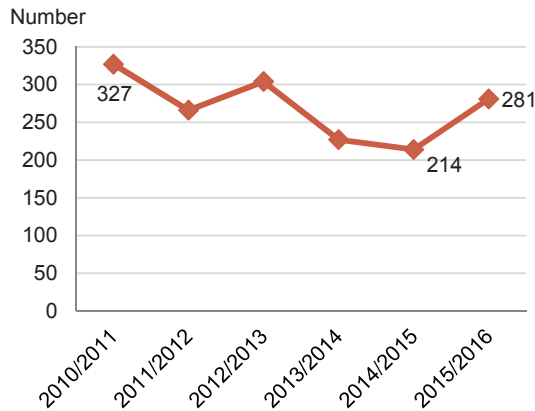


(*) Highest concentration of sport activities

Assistant trainers registered at sports federations

The number of assistant trainers registered at sports federations dropped from 327 in 2010/2011 to 281 in 2015/2016 and the decrease was more evident in 2014/2015, with 214 assistant trainers. Most of the assistant trainers registered at sports federations were non-Qatari, with only 19% Qatari assistant trainers in 2015/2016.

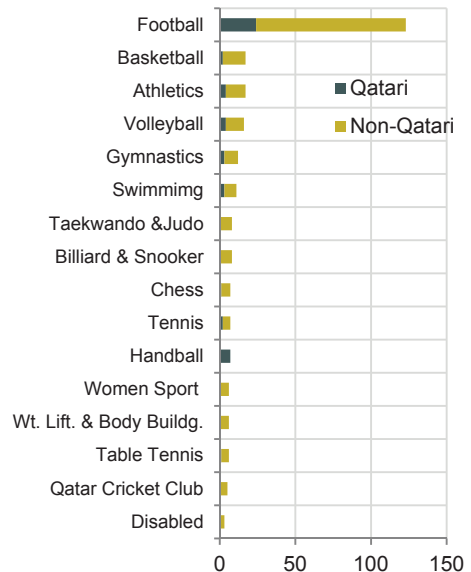
Figure (4/7): Assistant trainers registered at sports federations during the period (2010/2011-2015/2016)



Assistant trainers registered at sports federations and sport activities

Most assistant trainers were concentrated in football sport by 44% of total assistant trainers in 2015/2016, of which Qataris made up 20%. It was noted that all handball assistant trainers were Qataris, while there were no Qatari assistant trainers in women's sports in 2015/2016.

Figure (4/8): Percentage distribution of assistant trainers accredited by sports federations by sport activity* and nationality, 2015/2016



(*)Highest concentration of sport activities

Referees registered at sports federations

The number of referees reached 1,061 in 2015/2016, of which Qataris made up 42% of the total referees. The highest percentage of referees was in football and athletics by 18% and 17%, respectively. The percentage of Qatari referees in football was 78% of total football referees in sports federations, while in athletics they accounted for 16% of total athletics referees in 2015/2016.

Figure (4/9): Referees registered at sports federations by nationality, during the period (2010 / 2011-2015 / 2016)

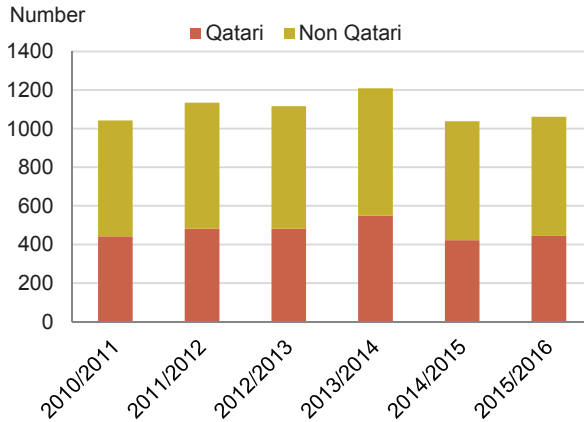
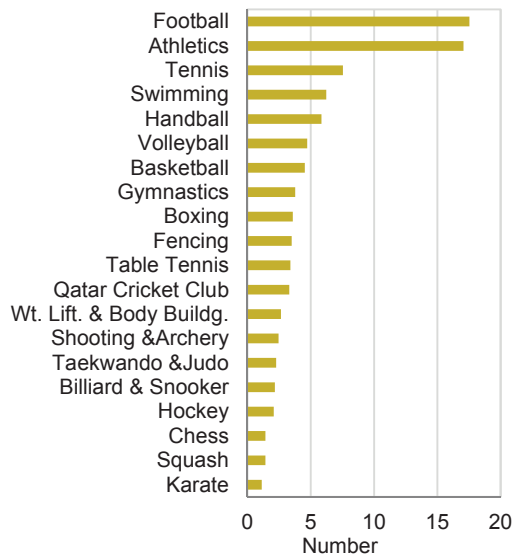


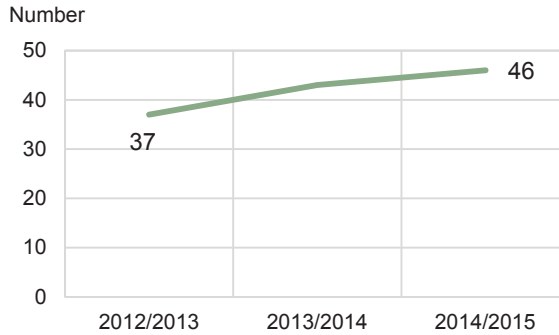
Figure (4/10): Percentage distribution of referees registered at sports federations by sport activity, 2015/2016



Aspire Academy Teachers

The number of Aspire Academy teachers increased from 37 in 2012/2013 to 46 in 2014/2015. Male teachers accounted for the highest proportion, reaching 91% versus 9% for female teachers.

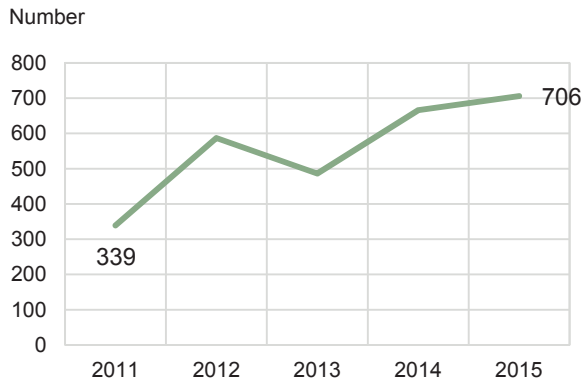
Figure (4/11): Number of Aspire Academy teachers during the period (2012/2013-2014/2015)



Sport workers in hotels and private gyms

The number of sport workers in hotels and private gyms reached 706 workers in 2015, which is more than double the number in 2011, which was 339 workers. 88% of sport workers worked full-time, while 12% worked part-time in 2015.

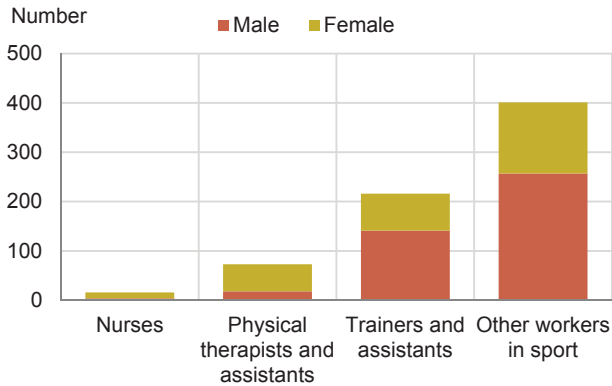
Figure (4/12): Sport workers in hotels and private gyms during the period (2011-2015)



Sport workers in hotels/private gyms and sport occupations

57% of sport workers in hotels and private gyms were trainers and their assistants, followed by other workers in sport field by 31% in 2015. The trainers and their assistants were mostly male by 64% in 2015, while physiotherapists and their assistants were mostly female by 75%.

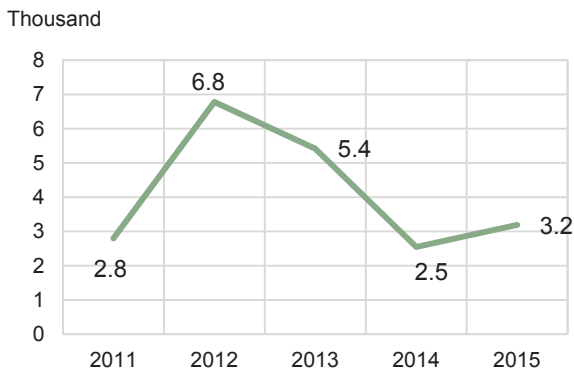
Figure (4/13): Sport workers in hotels and private gyms by gender, 2015



Workers in economic activities related to sports according to Labor Force Survey

The number of workers in economic activities related to sports, according to Labor Force Survey, increased in 2015 to reach 3,200 workers. Their rise is evident in 2012 with a total of 6,800 workers due to the increase in the percentage of workers in the activities of sports facilities by 85% in 2012. While the highest percentage of sports workers was in the activities of sports clubs by 70% in 2015.

Figure (4/14): Workers in Economic Activities related to Sports, Labor Force Sample Survey, during the Period (2011-2015)





Chapter Five

Tournaments and Events

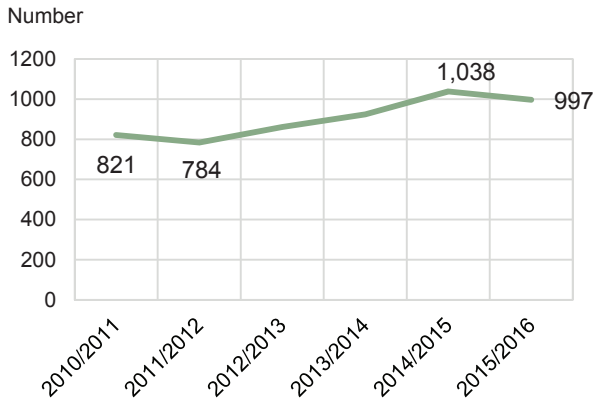
This chapter includes the data for tournaments and events in sports, as follows sections:

- Tournaments organized by activity and level of implementation
- External meetings and conferences by activities and level of implementation
- Camps carried out by activities and level of implementation
- Training courses for trainers by activities and level of implementation for the season
- Training courses for referees by activities and level of implementation for the season

Tournaments organized by activity and level of implementation

Qatar hosted many sports tournaments which contribute to the promotion of fitness and give motivation to athletes through competitions to win the tournaments. The total number of tournaments amounted to 997 in the sports season 2015/2016. Figure (5/1) shows the increase in number of tournaments compared to the year 2010/2011 with 821 tournaments only, recording an annual growth rate of 3.9% during the study period.

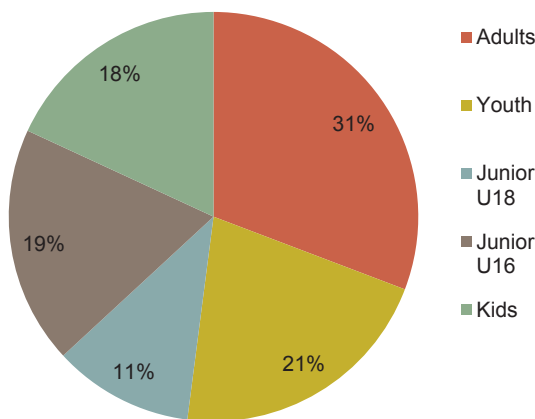
Figure (5/1): Tournaments organized during the period (2010/2011 - 2015/2016)



Local Tournaments

The total number of local tournaments was 884 in 2015/2016. The highest proportion of age groups was for the public 31% of the total tournaments, while the lowest percentage was for junior (U18) group 11% as shown in Figure (5/2).

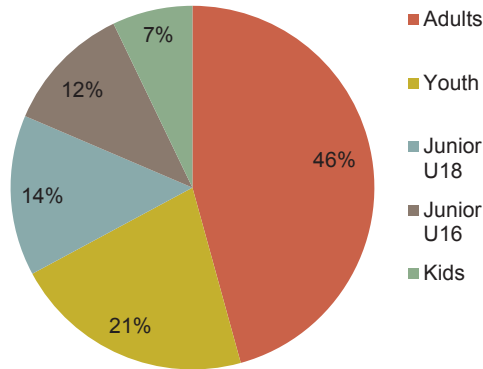
Figure (5/2): Local tournaments by age group, 2015/2016



External Tournaments

The total number of external tournaments reached 140 in 2015/2016. The highest percentage of age groups was for the adults 46% of total tournaments, while the lowest percentage was for the kids group 7%, as shown in Figure (5/3).

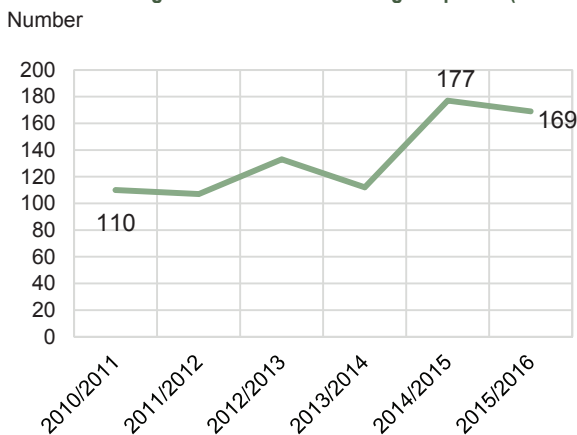
Figure (5/3): External tournaments by age groups 2015/2016



External conferences and meetings

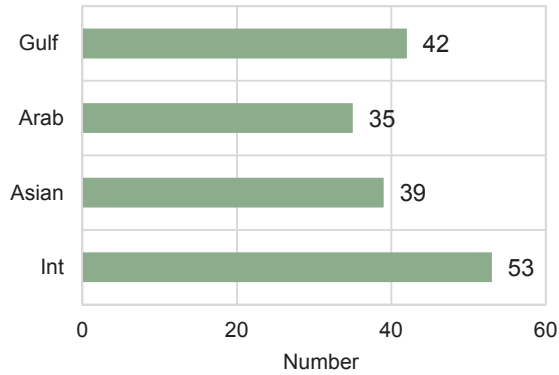
Qatar also hosted many external meetings and conferences related to sports, which in turn contribute to the promotion of fitness. The total number of external meetings and conferences reached 169 for the sports season 2015/2016, marking an increase from the year 2010/2011 (110 meetings) as shown in Figure (5/4), recording an annual growth rate of 8.6% during the study period.

Figure (5/4): External meetings and conferences during the period (2010/2011-2015/2016)



The percentage of external meetings and conferences by executive level during the period 2015/2016 was as follows : 31% international meetings, 23% Asian meetings, 21% Arab meetings and 25% Gulf meetings. We note from Figure (5/5) that the international executive level occupies higher ranking during this sports season.

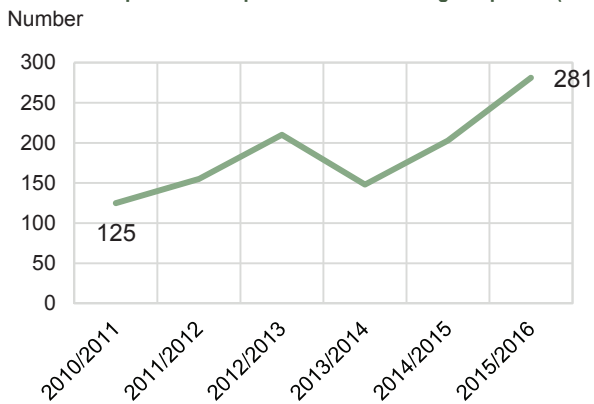
Figure (5/5): External meetings and conferences by level of implementation, 2015/2016



Camps

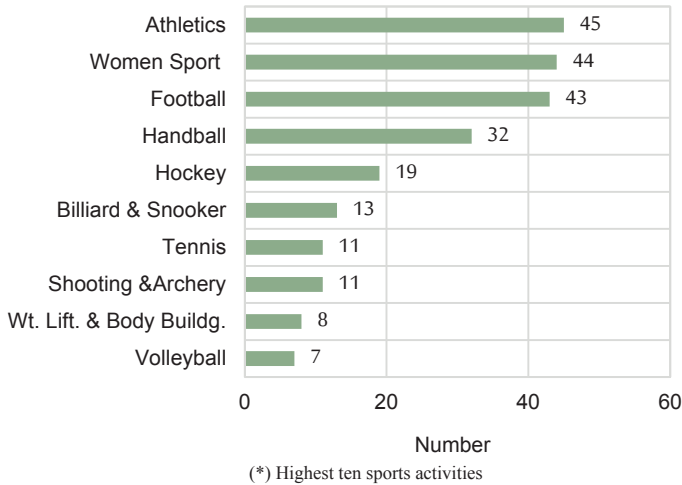
Statistics for the sports season 2015/2016 show a significant increase in the number of camps implemented according to total sports activities, increasing from 125 camps in 2010/2011 to 281 camps in 2015/2016 as shown in Figure (5/6).

Figure (5/6): Implemented camps for total sports activities during the period (2010/2011-2015/2016)



The percentage of camps implemented for athletics in the sports season 2015/2016 was 16.01% of total sports activities, followed by Women's Sports Committee by 15.66%, and then football by 15.30%.

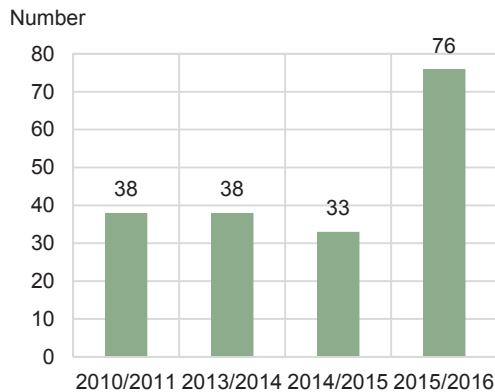
Figure (5/7): Implemented camps by sports activities, 2015/2016



Training courses for trainers

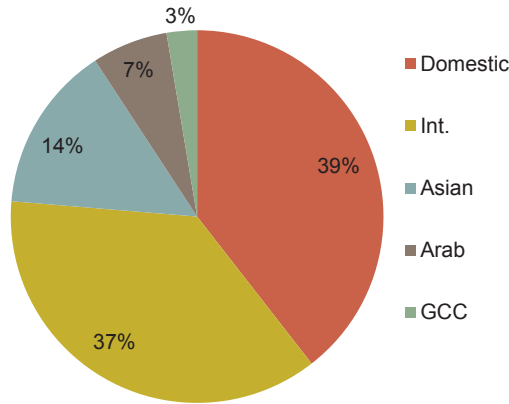
Figure (5/8) shows an increase in the number of training courses according to total activities of trainers from 38 courses in 2010/2011 to 76 courses for the sports season 2015/2016, while the lowest number of courses was 33 for the sports season 2014/2015, recording an annual growth rate of 3.7% during that period.

Figure (5/8): Training courses for trainers for total activities during the period (2010/2011 - 2015/2016)



Data for the years 2011/2012 and 2012/2013 are not available from source

Figure (5/9): Training courses for trainers by implementation level, 2015/2016



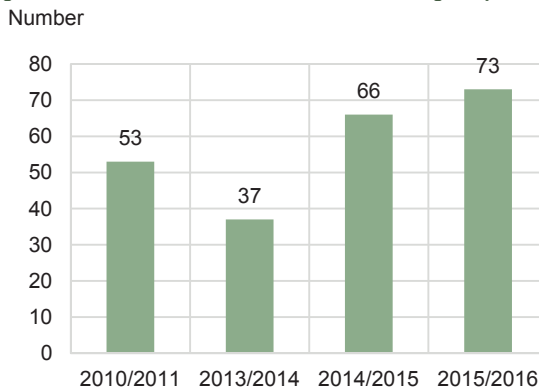
The total number of training courses for trainers amounted to 76 courses in 2015/2016. The highest percentage of level of implementation was for local courses by 39%, while the lowest percentage was for the Gulf course by 3%, as shown in Figure (5/9).

The highest number of training courses for sports activities was for football 19 courses, followed by tennis 10 courses.

Training courses for Referees

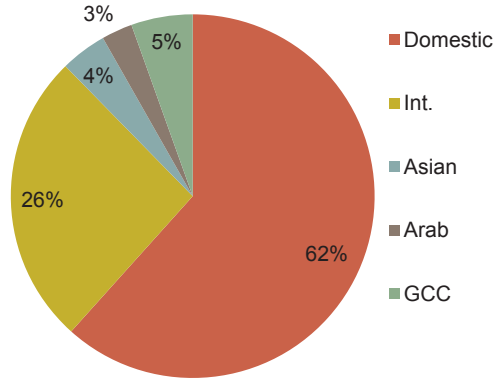
Figure (5/10) shows an increase in the number of training courses for total activities of referees from 53 courses in 2010/2011 to 73 courses for the sports season 2015/2016, while the lowest number of courses was 37 for the sports season 2013/2014.

Figure (5/10): Training courses for referees for total activities during the period (2010/2011 - 2015/2016)



Data for the years 2011/2012 and 2012/2013 are not available from source

Figure (5/11): Training courses for referees by implementation level, 2015/2016



The total number of training courses for referees reached 73 courses for the sports season 2015/2016. The highest percentage of level of implementation was for local courses 62%, while the lowest percentage was for Arab courses 3% as shown in Figure (5/11).

The highest number of training courses for sports activity was for those with special needs 13 courses, followed by football 8 courses.



Chapter Six

Sports Imports

This chapter includes the most important indicators of sports imports, and covers the following sections:

- Value of expenditure on imports of sporting goods
- Household expenditure on sports

Value of expenditure on imports of sporting goods

In 2015, statistics showed a significant rise in the value of spending on imports of sporting goods, with spending rising from 480 million in 2010 to 1.180 million in 2015, as shown in Figure (6/1), recording an annual growth rate of 18.0% during the study period..

Figure (6/1): Value of expenditure (QR) on imports of sports goods during the period (2010 - 2015)

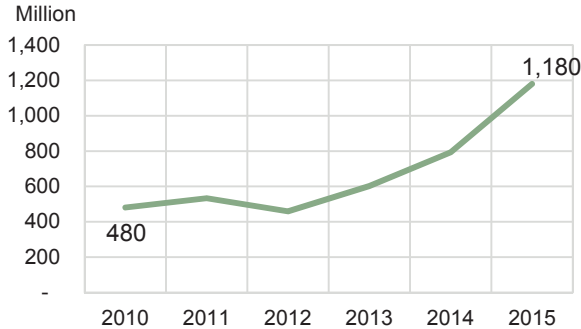
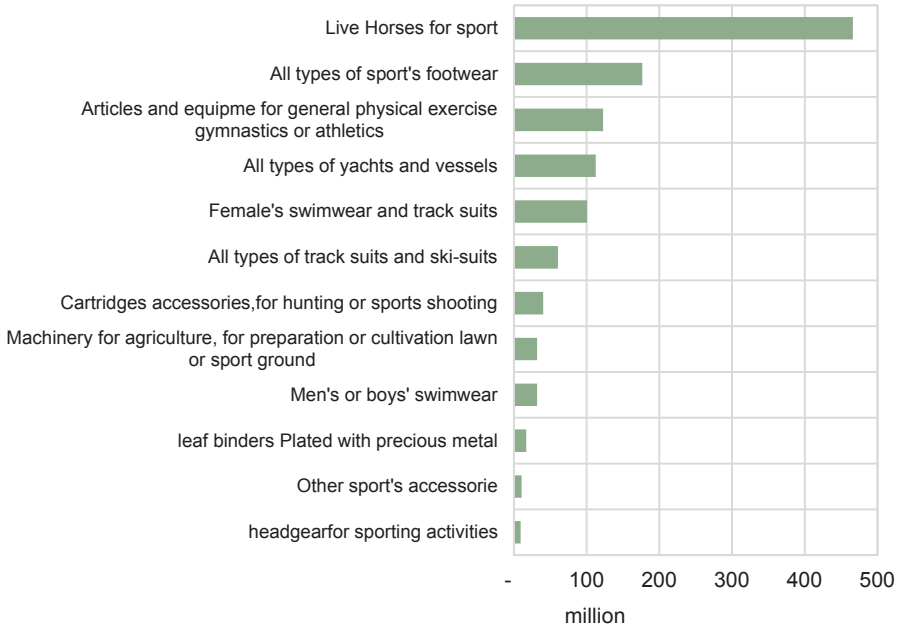


Figure (6/2) shows that the value of spending on sports horses amounted to 466 million, followed by all kinds of sports shoes, and then sports equipment, gymnastics and athletics.

Figure (6/2): Value of spending on selected sports goods, 2015 (QR)



Household expenditure on sports

One can noticed that the monthly expenditure of Qatari households on sports is higher than that of non-Qatari households, as shown in Table (6/1).

Table (6/1): Relative Distribution of Average Household Expenditure on Sports per month in Qatari Riyals, Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2012/2013

Activity	Qatari Households	Non-Qatari Households	Total Households
Sports	31.0	25.6	28.5

Conclusion

The statistical indicators presented in the above chapters show in general the progress and development achieved in sports over the years. The most important conclusions can be summarized as follows:

First: Sports Facilities

1. There are 60 sports institutions in 2015/2016, 47% of which belong to sports federations of the same year.
2. Results show that there are 307 sports facilities in 2015/2016, more than a quarter of which are football stadiums.
3. The number of facilities for Al Furjan stadiums, Olympic Gardens and youth centers increased from 29 in 2010/2011 to 123 in 2015/2016.
4. It is observed that there are 884 sport courts for schools in 2015/2016, 90% of which are for volleyball, basketball, gymnasium and handball for the years 2013 to 2016.
5. School sport courts in Doha and Al Rayyan Municipalities make up 67% of total school sport courts in municipalities in 2015/2016.

Second: Sports Students and Graduates

1. At Aspire Academy, 47% of classrooms were for the preparatory level and 53% for the secondary level for the academic year 2014/2015.
2. The percentage of Qatari students in Aspire academy for the preparatory level was 64%, compared to 36% for non-Qatari students for the academic year 2014/2015.
3. The percentage of Qatari students in Aspire Academy for the secondary level was 47%, compared to 53% for non-Qataris for the academic year 2014/2015.
4. The number of students enrolled in the sports specialization at Qatar University reached 109 students for the academic year 2014/2015.
5. The total number of graduates for the academic year 2014/2015 in sports specialization was 12 students.

Third: Athletes and Sports Participants

1. There are 22 thousand athletes registered in sports federation in 2015/2016.
2. About 50% of adults were concentrated in Qatar Cricket Club of total adult athletes in 2015/2016.
3. About 60% of athletes registered in Qatar Paralympic Committee had mental disabilities in 2015/2016.
4. The number of male athletes with special needs was more than twice that of females, amounting to 162 males versus 68 females in 2015/2016.
5. One third of athletes was concentrated in North Khalifa City Stadium in 2013.
6. One hour and 50 minutes was the average time spent by Qataris in exercise.

Fourth: Sport Workers

1. A number of 720 sport team administrators were registered at sports federations in 2015/2016.
2. Over 50% of sport team administrators were in football teams in 2015/2016.
3. The highest percentage of physiotherapists was in football, volleyball and basketball sports, accounting for 20%, 16% and 13% respectively in 2015/2016.
4. A number of 886 trainers were registered at sports federations in 2015/2016.
5. The trainers of sports federations were mainly concentrated in football (28%), swimming (14%) and volleyball (10%) in 2015/2016.
6. A number of 1106 referees were approved by the sports federations in 2015/2016, of whom Qataris made up 42% in 2015/2016.
7. About 91% of Aspire Academy teachers were male in 2014/2015.
8. There were 3.2 thousand people worked in economic activities related to sports, according to Labor Force Survey 2015, 70% of whom were in activities of sports clubs for the same year.

Fifth: Tournaments and Events

1. The number of organized sports tournaments by sports activities was 997 for the sports season 2015/2016.
2. The total number of local tournaments was 884 for the sports season 2015/2016, with the highest percentage of age groups being for the public (31%).

3. The total number of external tournaments reached 140 for the sports season 2015/2016, with the highest percentage of age groups being for the public (46%).
4. The number of external meetings and conferences reached 169 for the sports season 2015/2016, where the international executive level ranked first by 31%.
5. There was a remarkable increase in the camps implemented according to total activities, amounting to 281 camps for the sports season 2015/2016, where the highest percentage was for athletics.
6. The total number of training courses was 76 for trainers and 73 for referees for the sports season 2015/2016, where the highest percentage at the executive level was for the local level for both.

Sixth: Sports Imports

1. In 2015, the statistics showed a significant rise in the value of expenditure on imports of sporting goods, which amounted to 1.180 million.
2. In 2015, the highest value of expenditure on sporting goods was for sports horses, amounting to 466 million.
3. The relative distribution of average household expenditure on sports per month was QR 28.5.

Finally, we hope that this report will achieve the desired goal and open the door for researchers and those interested in sports.

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