



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
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وزارة التخطيط التنموي والإحصاء
Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics

Cultural Statistics 2014 in Qatar

Based on UNESCO Framework on
Cultural Statistics 2009



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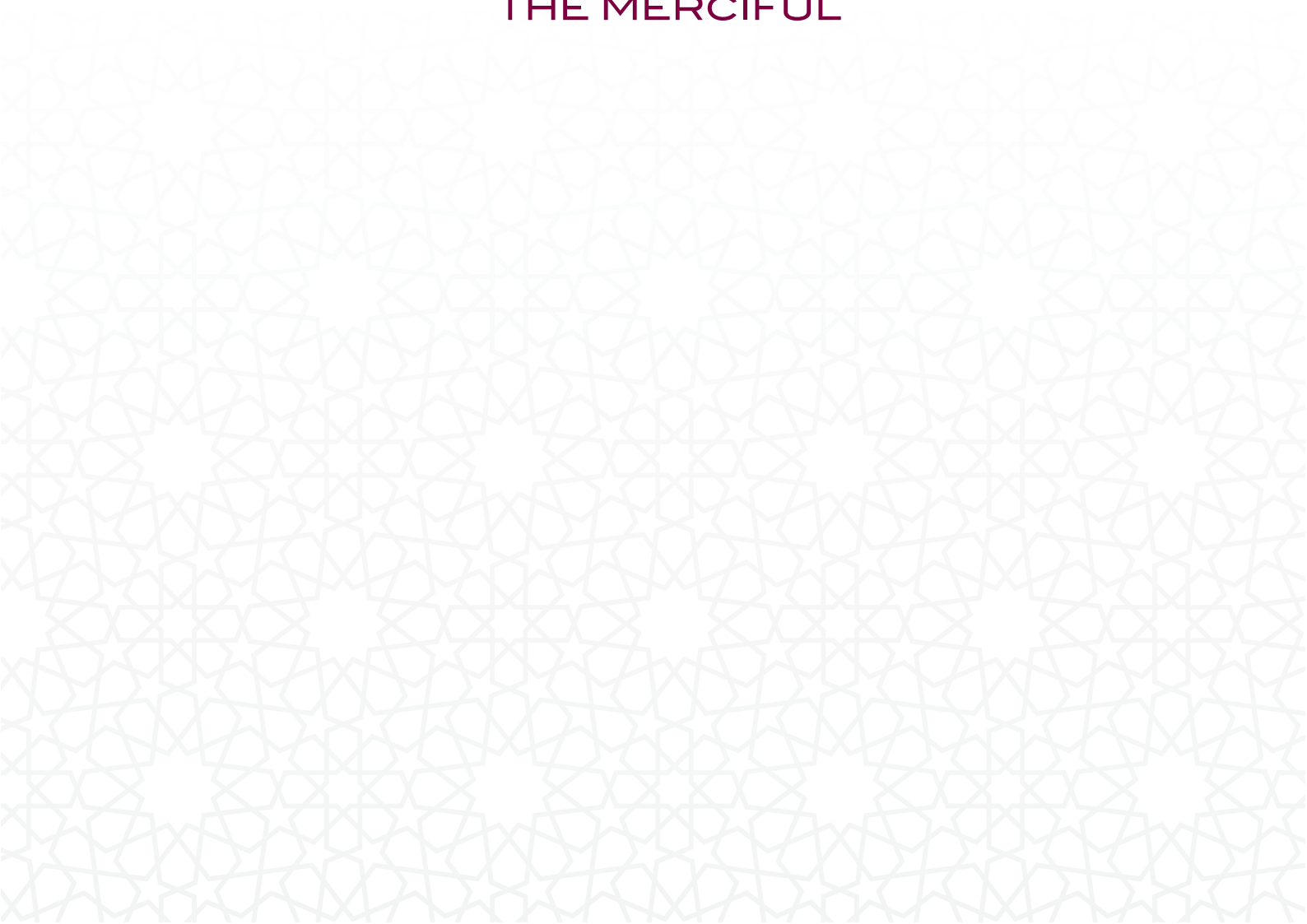


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**IN THE NAME OF ALLAH, THE GRACIOUS,
THE MERCIFUL**



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PREFACE



It is my pleasure to introduce the first edition of Ministry Of Development Planning and Statistics (MDP&S) Report on “Cultural Statistics in Qatar 2014”. The report is a step towards achievement of the future strategic goals and objectives of Qatar National Vision 2030 and its accompanying Strategic Developmental Plan 2011 – 2016. The latter, however, is geared towards improvement of the all citizens’ way of living and recreation by encouraging creativity and supporting cultural activities all over the country (Qatar National Vision 2030 Strategy – page 198).

Based on the UNESCO Cultural Framework, 2009, the Report aims at presenting the cultural statistics in Qatar within the socio-economic context by means of some statistical indicators pertaining to culture and related other fields. In this respect the report adopted most recent international economic standard classification systems, namely:

- International standard of Industrial classification (ISIC 4), to identify cultural activities and/or cultural productive sectors.
- International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO 08), to identify cultural occupations.
- Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) to identify cultural commodities and services.
- The Harmonized System – 2007 (HS 2007) to provide the International Trade with new names of cultural commodities and services.

I would like to avail the opportunity of launching the first edition of this book to thank the team members, who dedicatedly developed this report in this highly proficient manner. I would like also to give special thanks to The UNESCO Institute for their indispensable assistance and for publishing the Book to serve as a benchmark for other National, regional and international cultural statistics reports. As anticipated, we hope the report will furnish a useful source of data that satisfies the requirements of many researchers and specialists in this field.

Dr. Saleh bin Mohammed Al Nabit

Minister, Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics

QATAR PROFILE

Location: Qatar is a peninsula, 11572 square km in area, which project from the mid of the west coastline of the Arabian Gulf. It comprises a number of islands. Overall, the country is very flat land mass with some limestone deposits and hills, in Dukhan to the west and Fuweiritt area to the North.

Towns: Doha (the capital town), Alkhor, Alshammal, Ras Laffan, Alzubara, Messaeed and AlWakrah.

Municipalities: Doha, AlRayyan, AlWakrah, Umm Salal, Alkhor, Alshamal and Dhayen.

Population Count: According to 2010 Census the Population size in Qatar was about 1.7 million. About 46.9% of the total population resides in the Capital Town of Doha.

Important Historic Castles: Doha Castle (Alkoot), Alzubara Casle Alwajba Castle, Um Salal Mohamed Castle, Alyousofia and Alshaqab Castle

Historic Museums: Islamic Art Museum, Qatar National Museum, Arms Museum (regional), Alkhor Museum (Regional), Sheikh Faisal Bin Qassim Al-Thani Group Museum, Arabic Art Museum.

Important Cultural Complexes: Waqif Art Centre, University of Virginia Common Wealth in Qatar Art Gallery.

Important Cultural Groups: The Valley of Culture (Katara), Souq Waqif, Cultural Village, Alfannar Cultural Mosque and Centre.

Important Cultural Festivals: Doha Festival, capital of culture 2010, Qatar Marine Festival, Aljazera registered Film International Festival, Tripika Cinema Festival and Doha Creativity Festival and Freedom.



UNESCO Cultural Statistics Framework

Briefly describes The UNESCO Cultural Framework 2009 upon which Qatar Report is based.

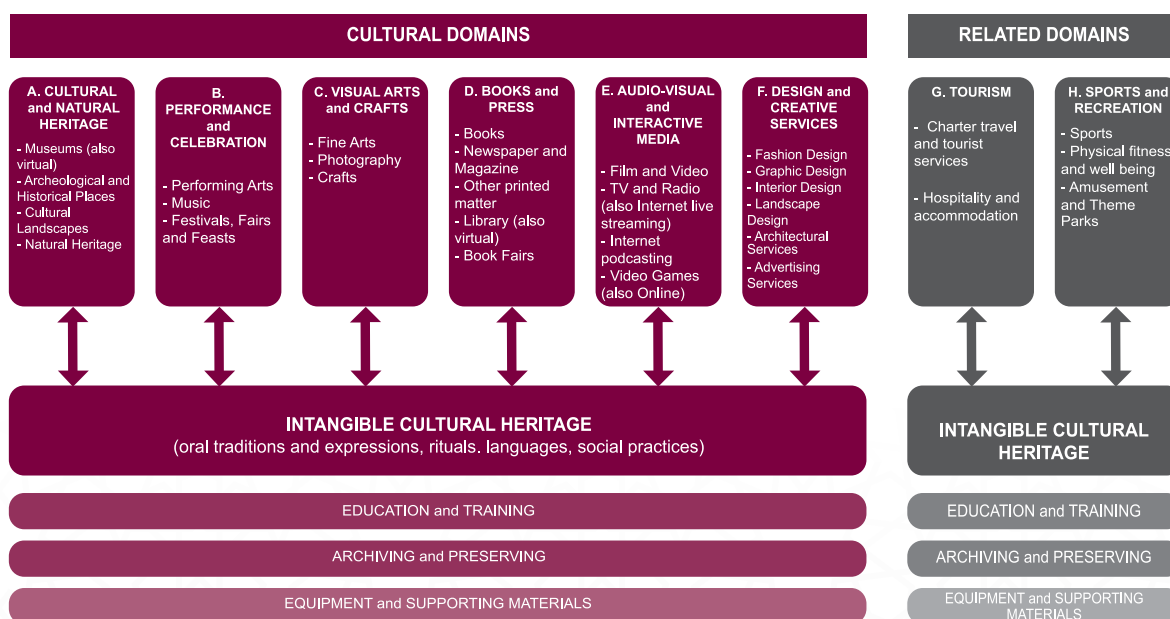


UNESCO Cultural Statistics Framework 2009

Qatar cultural statistics report, 2014 was based mainly on the UNESCO Cultural Statistics Framework (UCSF) – 2009, which has been designed as a methodology for international and national Application. Its main goal is to facilitate international comparisons through a common understanding of culture that will enable the measurement of a wide range of cultural expressions irrespective of the particular economic and social mode of its production. And the use of standardized definitions and international economic and social classifications. Through its standard definitions, it will also allow for the production of internationally comparable data.

According to UCSF culture is defined as the set of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features of society or a social group, that comprises, not only art and literature, but also lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems, traditions and beliefs. Although it is not always possible to measure directly such beliefs and values, yet it is possible to measure their associated behaviors and practices. Within that context UCSF defines culture through the identification and measurement of the behaviors and practices resulting from the beliefs and values of a society and/ or a social group.

Figure (1): The UCSF Cultural and Culture related domains



Cultural Specializations encompass: Educational sciences, humanitarian sciences, art, and some social and behavioral, media, journalism and social and personal services.

Cultural professions encompass: Visual arts and crafts, design and creative services, audio-vision and interactive media and cultural and natural heritage and performance and celebrations, sports and recreation, and books, press, tourism and intangible cultural heritage.

Productive cultural activities: Comprise cultural and natural heritage activities, performance and celebrations arts activities, visual arts and crafts activities, books and press activities, audio-visual and interactive media activities, design and creation services activities, cultural education, tourism and sports and recreation activities.

Cultural Products and services: Encompass household expenditure on culture, recreation and entertainment, expenditure on hotels, café, restaurants and tourism. Also include various personal commodities and services i.e. personal care services, unclassified personal luxury goods.

Imported Cultural Commodities: Include: musical instruments, recorded multi-media, paintings, other visual arts, crafts, jewelries, photography, books, newspapers, other publications, video film, architecture and design.

The Cultural Statistics Report consists of five chapters, namely:

- **Chapter One:** Population (15 years and above) and cultural specializations.
- **Chapter Two:** Labor Force in Cultural.
- **Chapter Three:** Cultural and Related Domains.
- **Chapter Four:** Household and Individual Expenditure on Cultural Commodities and Services.
- **Chapter Five:** International Trade as per Imported Cultural commodities, equipment and supporting material of cultural commodities and services.



Important Statistical Data in the Report

Al-Rayyan Municipality comprised the largest number of mosques in Qatar in 2012.

There are About 2.5 million hotel residents in Qatar, 2012.

91% of the total public library books are in Arabic, and 9% are in foreign languages in 2012.

In 2012, Qatar expended a worth of 2 Milliard QR on cultural commodities.

Qatari athletes participated in 58% local championship in 2012.

Most females engaged in handicraft are working in "Traditional food productivity" and "perfume production"

The total number of the zoo visitors was 503 thousand in 2011.

The Qatari household spent monthly an average of 2 thousand QR on the cultural goods and services in 2007.

In 2012, Qatar imported a worth of 3 Billion QR of equipment and supporting material of cultural commodities .

Non-Qatari males constitute about two thirds of the total labor force.

About 60% of the culture certificate holders in the labor force are in the specialist professional occupations in 2010.

About 47% of the total workers in the cultural occupations are in the "design and creation services" and "visual arts and craft" professions in 2010.

Chapter One: Population (15 years and above) and cultural specializations.

Using the census 2010 data and education statistics, the chapter deals with the population holding different cultural specializations' certificates, according to nationality, sex and type of certificate. It also includes the number of students, grades and the number of teachers and the number of universities and colleges, in addition to the number of university student, those on scholarships and the graduates according to the cultural specializations.



Population and Cultural Specializations

Cultural specializations include: “Educational and humanitarian sciences, art, and some social and behavioral sciences, media and press and social and personal services”.

In 2010 there were about 59 Thousand, constituting 4% of the population 15 years and above, certificate holders in specializations that could be classified as part of the cultural programs, such as philosophy, art, carving and photography.

It is important to point out that female Qataris constituted the largest portion (40%) among the total population currently enrolled in cultural programs. It was also found out that more than three-quarters of the cultural specialization certificate holders were university graduates.

In addition 60% of the labor force holding cultural certificates work as specialists.

Students, Scholarships Students and Graduates according Cultural Specializations

The number of school students reached 219 thousand in 2012, showing an annual growth rate of 11% compared to 2011, and the number of university students increased also to 17 thousand in 2012, with an annual growth rate of 12% during the same period.

The number of university students enrolled in the cultural sciences was 5,813 in 2012, constituting 34% of the total university enrollment; 20% of the total male students were enrolled in cultural specializations, compared to 41% among the female students. The number of cultural specializations graduates was 684, constituting about 35% of the total number of the graduates. The number of scholarship students increased by 14% from 2011 to reach 53 in 2012 and the annual growth rate of the number of scholarship students in cultural specializations, increased to 36% between 2011 and 2012.

Figure 2: Population (15 years & above) by cultural specialization, sex and nationality, census 2010, percentage

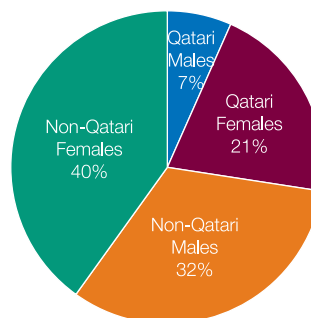


Figure 3: Population (15 years & above) according to educational qualifications and cultural specializations, Census 2010, Percentage

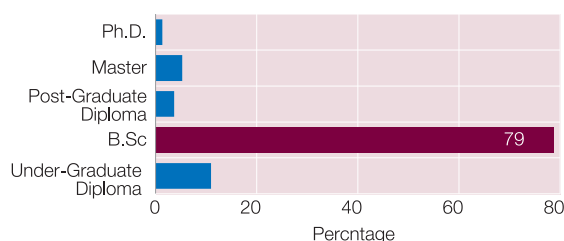


Table 1: Education statistics during period (2010/2011 – 2011/2012)

Education Statistics	2010/2011	2011/2012
Number of Schools	669	725
Number of Grades	8,044	9,486
Number of Teachers	17,619	21,576
Number of School Pupils	197,255	219,552
Number of Universities and Colleges.	14	14
Number of University and Colleges Students	15,352	17,266

Table 2: Currently enrolled and on scholarship students and graduates according to cultural specializations during period (2009/2010 – 2011/2012)

	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
Enrolled university and college students according to cultural specialization.	3,550	3,751	5,813
University Graduates according to cultural specializations.	653	702	684
Scholarship students according to cultural specializations.	28	39	53
Overseas scholarship graduates according to cultural specializations.	13	12	7

Chapter Two: Labor Force in Cultural

The Chapter demonstrates the characteristics of the labor force in the cultural occupations and the economic activity of the cultural productivity, in addition to the average number of working hours and the monthly remunerations. The data used in this chapter is extracted mainly from the two censuses of 2004 and 2010 and the labor force sample survey, 2012.



Labor Force according to Cultural Occupations

Cultural occupations incorporate: “Visual arts and crafts, design and creative services, audio-vision and interactive media and cultural and natural heritage and performance and celebrations, sports and recreation, and books, press, tourism and intangible cultural heritage”.

The number of the labor force involved in cultural occupations increased to 122 thousand i.e. an annual growth rate of 7% between 2004 and 2010.

In 2010 most of the cultural occupations’ workers are engaged in “design and creative services” and “Visual arts and crafts” occupations, constituting 47% of the total labor force in those occupations.

About 29 Thousand Qataris work in cultural occupations compared to 94 Thousand among their Non-Qatari counterparts, with a 7% annual growth rate for both during the period (2004 and 2010).

Most Qataris about 7 thousand are concentrated in “cultural and natural heritage” occupations, whereas about 30 thousand non-Qataris are concentrated in “design and creative services” occupations. In 2010 about Two-Thirds of the total cultural labor force are in the age-group (25 -44), and that more than half of the cultural labor force are university degree holders.

Figure 4: Workers (15 years & above) in cultural occupations by nationality and sex , census 2010, Thousands

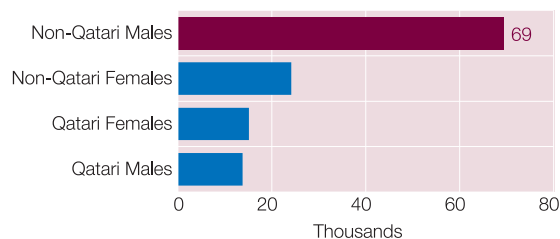


Figure 5: Workers (15 years & above) in cultural occupations by educational qualifications, census 2010, Thousands

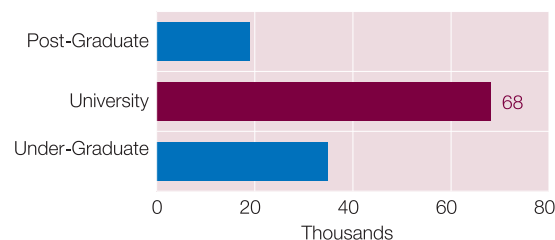
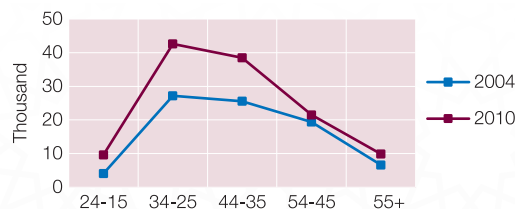


Figure 6: Workers (15 years & above) in cultural occupations by age group, census 2004 & 2010, Thousands



Labor Force according to Productive Economic Activity in Cultural Domains

Cultural productive economic activities comprise “cultural and natural heritage, performance and celebrations, visual arts and crafts, books, press, audio-vision and interactive media, design and creative services, cultural education, tourism, sports and recreation activities”.

In 2010 the workers in the cultural economic activities was 63 Thousand (6% Qataris and 94% non-Qataris), comprising about 5% of the total size of the labor force.

Non-Qatari males constituted about two-thirds of the total cultural activity labor force. Qataris are mostly concentrated in audio-visual and interactive media, constituting about 28%, whereas their non-Qatari counterparts are concentrated in tourism activity constituting 39%

Cultural Domains' Occupations, Average Monthly Wages and the Average Working Hours

In 2012 the average Monthly wages of the occupations in the cultural domains was 18 Thousand QR. , and the highest, estimated around 30 Thousand QR. was for the “books and crafts” occupation, followed by 20 Thousand QR for the “design & creative services”.

The average working hours of all cultural domains' occupations was 43 hours per week. It was found out that the highest average working hours was estimated around 47 hours. for the “Tourism” occupations.

Figure 7: Workers (15 years & above) in cultural economic activities by nationality and sex, Census 2010, Thousands

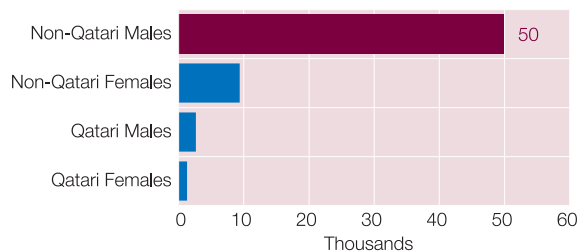


Figure 8: Average Monthly wage for workers in paid employment (15 years and above) in cultural occupations, labor force survey 2012, (in thousands Qatari Riyal)

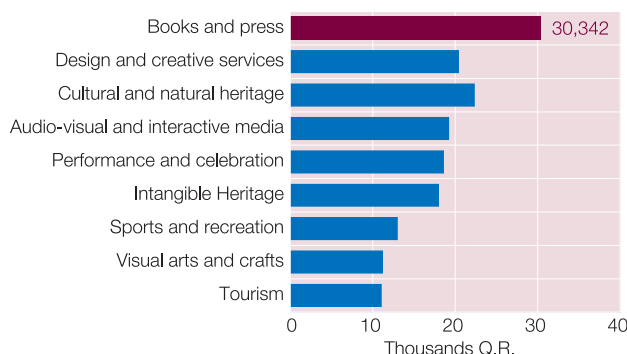
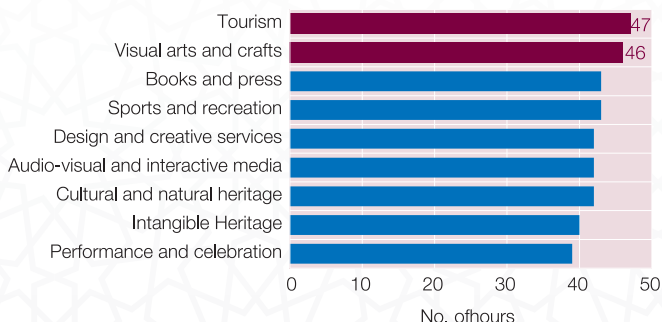


Figure 9: Average weekly work hours of employees (15 years & above) in cultural occupations, Labor Force Survey 2012, No. of hours



Economic Activities in Productive Cultural Domains, Average Monthly Wages and Average Working Hours

In 2012 the Monthly average wage for all economic activities in the cultural productive domains was 12 Thousand QR. . The highest, with an amount of 20 Thousand QR. was estimated for the “Tourism” activity followed that for the “Audio-visual & interactive” activity which was estimated around 20 Thousand QR.

In 2012 the average number of working hours for all economic activities in productive cultural domains was 49 hours per week. It was also found that the “design and creative services” activity had the highest number of average working hours, which was 58 hours.

Workers Operating Equipment and Supporting Material of Cultural Related Domains, According to Occupations and Economic Activity

With an annual growth rate of 16% since 2004 Census, the number of workers operating equipment and supporting material of cultural related domains increased to about 25 thousand in 2010. They constitute 2% of the total labor force; 25% of them were females and 75% males. The number of Qataris in those activities was 6 Thousand compared to 19 thousand non-Qataris. Most of the labor force operating such equipment of the cultural related domains, Qataris and non-Qataris, were concentrated in “audio-visual and interactive media” occupations, constituting 90% of the total labor force in that area; and 72% of them were males.

In 2010 the number of workers, operating equipment and supporting material of productive economic activities of related cultural domains, was 36 thousand, out of whom 3% were Qataris and 97% non-Qataris.

Figure 10: Average monthly wage for workers in paid employment (15 years and above) in cultural economic activities, labor force survey 2012, (in thousand Qatari Riyal)

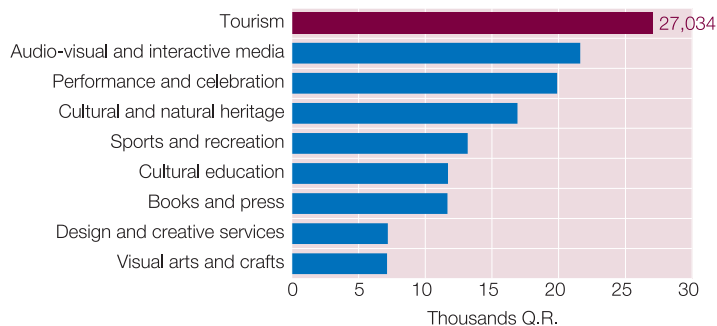


Figure 11: Average weekly work hours of employees (15 years & above) in cultural economic activities, Labor Force survey 2012, No. of hr.

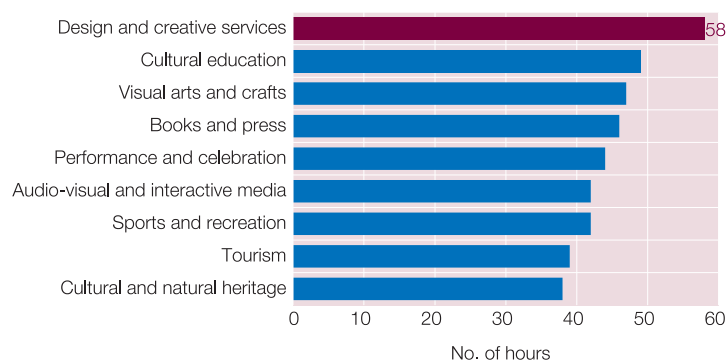


Figure 12: Workers (15 years & above) in operating equipment and devices that support the related domains to cultural occupations, census 2010, Percentage

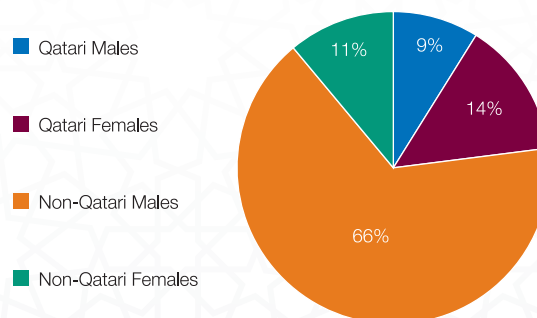
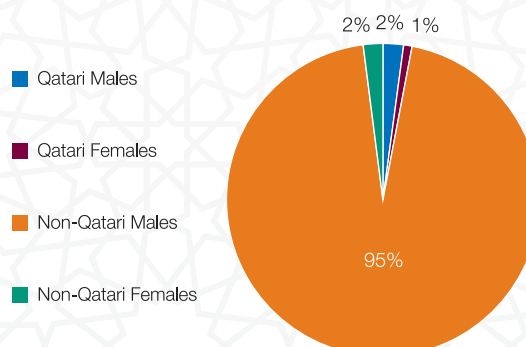


Figure 13: Workers (15 years & above) in operating equipment and devices that support the related domains to cultural economic activities, census 2010, percentage



Chapter Three: Cultural and Related Domains

This chapter deals with tourism, historical sites, and art performance on Qatar National Theatre, and exhibitions and festivals organized in Qatar, and traditional crafts performed by individuals. The chapter also deals with cultural institutions, public libraries and hotels as per cultural and related domains. The chapter is developed mainly using information, culture, tourism and sports statistics.



Museums

The most important museums include: The Islamic Art Museum, Qatar National Museum, Sheikh Faisal Bin Gasim Al-Thani Group of Museums, Alwakrah Museum, The Arms Museum, Doha Castle (Alkoot), and The Arabian Art Museum, Alzubara Castle Museum, Alkhor Regional Museum and others.

During the period (2005 and 2012) statistics showed that the number of museums' visitors was fluctuating, due to closure down of some for repairing purposes and the delaying of official opening of others. Some of the museums were, however, exceptionally opened only for official visitors. In 2012 the number of museum visitors was 364 thousands.

The Art of Performance, Exhibitions and Festivals

Refer to the opera, theatre, cinema, music, fairs and celebrations art of performance. Since 2009, most of those events were organized at Qatar National Theatre (QNT) and in some hotels.

In 2010 the total number of events organized at QNT was 125. The increasing number of these events in recent years is attributed to hosting of many domestic, Arab and International of such events in Doha as capital of The Arab Culture.

In 2012, thirty-six of such events were organized at QNT, out of which 47% were music and singing performances.

Table 3: Number of museum visitors and the average number of daily visitors during period (2009 – 2012)

Year	Number of Visitors	Average daily visitors
2009	255,860	701
2010	203,414	557
2011	212,911	583
2012	264,299	998

Figure 14: Number of islamic art museum visitors (Thousands) during period (2009 -2012)

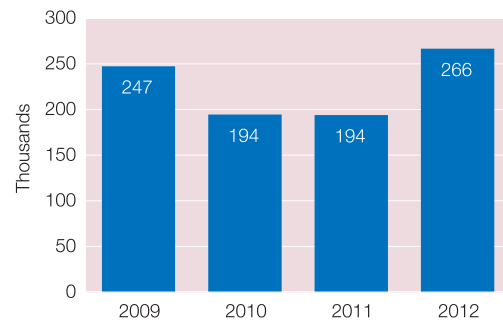


Figure 15: Number of Qatar national theatre events during period (2005 -2012)

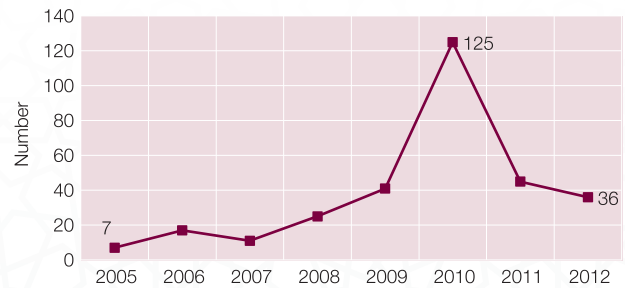
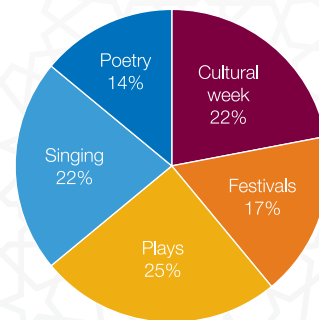


Figure 16: Percentage distribution of events of Qatar national theatre by type, percentage, 2012



There are many cultural complexes in the State of Qatar, most important of which are: The cultural Village (Katara), Souq Waqif, The Cultural Heritage, The Cultural Village, and Alfannar Mosque and cultural centre.

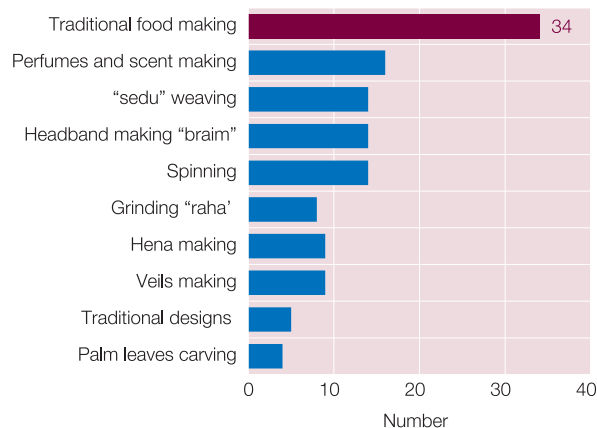
Many cultural and art exhibitions were organized in Qatar, such as: Souq Waqif Art Centre, Exhibition of the Virginia Commonwealth University, Ketara Exhibition. In 2012, about 33,112 visitors visited Alrawaq, where art portraits were exhibited.

The cultural festivals organized in Doha, include: Doha freedom and creativity festival, Tripica Cinema Festival, French Film Festival, Algezeera International Recorded Film Festival, Doha – Capital of Arab Culture 2010, Festival and Qatar Marine Festival.

Handicrafts

Statistics showed that about 160 people, registered at the social development center, are engaged in handicraft occupation; 91% of them are females and 9% males. This is due to the fact that performance of traditional handicraft is mainly dominated by females. In this regard it worth mentioning that 34% of females, classified in 2012 as performing handicrafts economic activities, are actually involved in “production of traditional food and perfumes”, whereas more than half of their male counterparts are involved in “fishing, diving and manufacture of traditional boxes”.

Figure 17: Number of the registered workers in the top ten handicrafts at social development institution, 2012



Public Libraries

In 2012 there were 7 public libraries comprising 621 thousand books, 90% of them are in Arabic and 9% in foreign books, in addition to a number of one thousand periodicals.

A total number of 54 thousand books have been borrowed from those libraries by 28 thousand borrowers; i.e. an average of two books per each. The average number of daily borrowers was estimated as 77 per day.

Statistics also showed that in the same year the total number of the public libraries' employees was 184 thousand; 38% of whom work at Qatar National Library.

Newspapers and Magazines

There are 7 daily newspapers published in Doha, 4 in Arabic and 3 in English, in addition to six Monthly Arabic magazines.

Statistics in 2012 showed that the total number of employees working in newspapers and magazines was 1,582 – 94% of them males and 6% females. They mainly work there as “editors, administrators, accountants, other technicians, press photographers, laborers, messengers and drivers”. Most of the females work as editors and administrators.

Cinema and Media

The cinema activity has sharply increased in Doha as per the number of cinema theatres, cultural festivals (i.e. Doha Tribeca Film Festival and others). This has led to an increase in the number and diversification of the showed films. Statistics revealed that the number of cinema theatres increased from 9 to 38 during the period (2005 and 2012). In 2012 a total number of 1,321 diversified films were shown in the above mentioned number of cinema theatres, 93% of which were foreign films.

Qatar media broadcast 4 TV channels and 3 local radio stations. Statistics showed that the total transmission hours of Radio Qatar was 9 thousand per annum; 34% of those hours were devoted to media and cultural programs, and 26% to recreational ones.

Table 5: Number of cinema theatres, audience and showed films by type during period (2007 – 2012)

Year	Cinema theatres	Audience in thousand	Showed Films	
			Arabic	Foreign
2007	12	550	23	215
2008	25	1,198	93	516
2009	25	1,365	108	432
2010	38	1,530	74	410
2011	38	1,590	140	1,140
2012	38	1,603	119	1,225

Table 4: Number of Books and Periodicals at The Public Libraries during period (2007 – 2012)

Year	Books	Periodicals
2007	512,638	1,414
2008	601,621	1,419
2009	606,095	1,406
2010	591,173	1,415
2011	618,385	1,414
2012	621,312	1,418

Figure 18: Number of borrowers and books borrowed (in thousands) during period (2005 -2012)

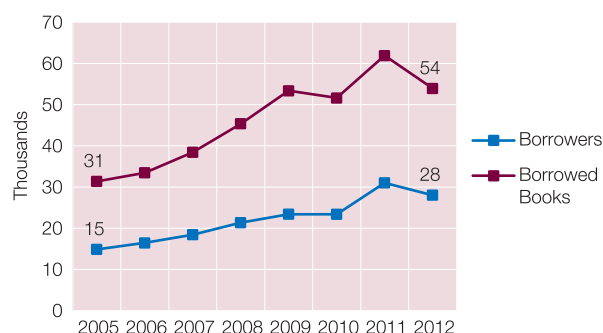


Figure 19: Number of workers at public libraries during period (2009 -2012)

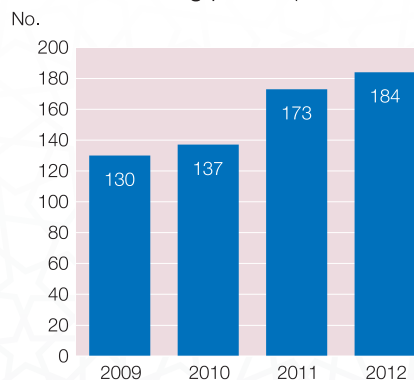
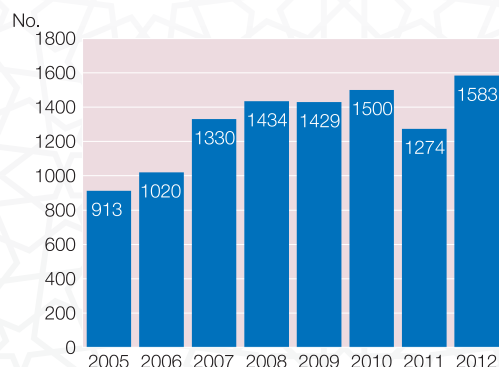


Figure 20: Number of workers at newspapers and magazines during period (2005 -2012)



Hotels

In 2012 there were 81 hotels, comprising 13,407 rooms and 19,513 beds. Statistics showed that more than half of these hotels classified either as 5Star or 4Star grades. The number of hotel residents reached the 2 million mark in 2012; more than 70% of them were foreigners.

Youth Hostel's Residents and Nights of Stay

The total number of the youth hostel's residents was 6 Thousand in 2012; 824-night hotel stay have been recorded. out of whom 78% were Arabs and 22% foreigners.

Non-sportive Youth Institutions

The total number of non-sportive members was more than 9 thousand in 2012. About 10% of them are registered as members in "fine arts" and "social and camping" activities. The total number of staff working in such institutions was 504; out of whom 32% are Qataris in 2012.

Figure 21: Number of hotels during period (2005 -2012)

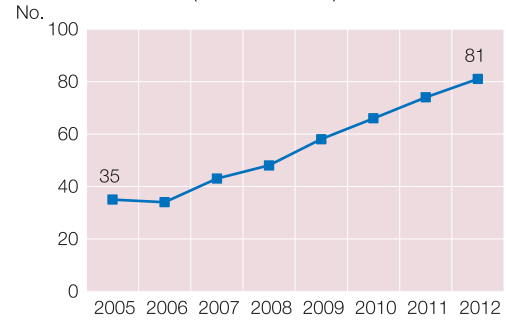
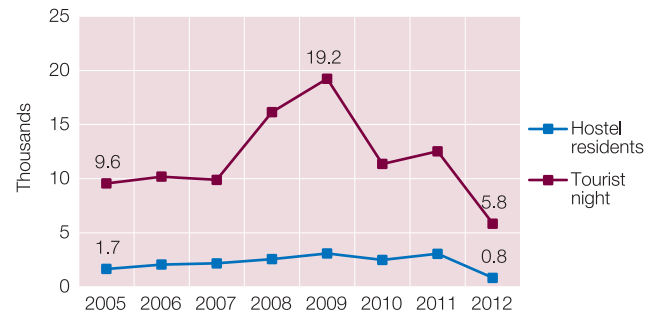


Figure 22: Number of hostel lodgers and tourist nights (in Thousand) during period (2005 -2012)



Sports and Recreation

The total number of sports facilities was 323 ; out of which 42% were “playgrounds and indoor halls”. There were 145 sports clubs and 81 sports federations accredited in the sports season 2010/2011. The total number of athletes registered at different sports federations was about 15 thousand, 93% are males and only 7% females in sport season 2012/2013.

Football is attractive to both males and females by 29% and 19% respectively for the sport season 2012/2013.

Mosques

The total number of mosques is 1752; 40% of them are devoted for “forood” mosques. Rayyan area has the highest number of mosques constituting 45%of their total number. The total number of “Imams” and “moathen” is 2,386 and the number of “Khuttabaa”, those who preach on Friday prayers is 649. The total number of Quran recitation centres is 134 (48 for females and 134 for males).

The Zoo

It is one of the most important public parks in Qatar. The total number of the zoo visitors was 503 thousand in 2011 . It accommodates 1428 birds and animals representing 161 species.

Table 6: Registered Athletes at Federations according to sport season during period (2009/2010 – 2012/2013)

sport season	Number
2009/2010	14,956
2010/2011	15,414
2011/2012	17,337
2012/2013	19,493

Figure 23: Percentage distribution of mosques according to municipalities, 2012

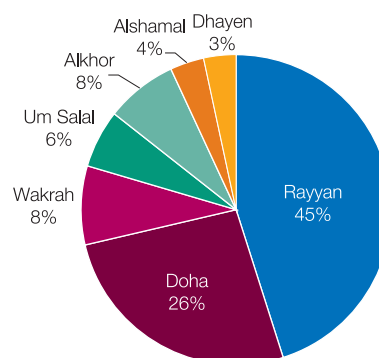


Figure 24: Percentage distribution of mosques by type, 2012

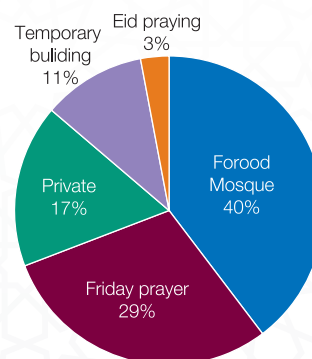
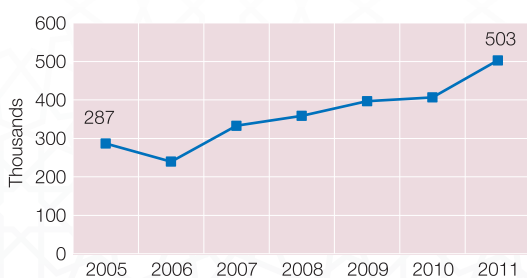


Figure 25: Number of zoo visitor (in thousands) during period (2005 - 2011)



* 2012 is closed for maintenance

Chapter Four: Household and Individual Expenditure on Cultural Commodities and Services

This chapter deals with the average household and individual expenditure on cultural, entertainment and tourism commodities and services. The chapter was based on classification of individual consumption as per purpose (COICOP) to identify the cultural commodities and services.



Expenditure on culture, recreation and amusement is widely correlated with the household and individual income. It includes expenditure on “culture, entertainment and amusement”, expenditure on “hotels, cafes, restaurants and tourism”, expenditure on “audio-visual and related devices”, expenditure on “photographing equipment”, and on “personal computers and its accessories” and “other recreational and cultural commodities” and “cultural, recreational and amusement services and newspapers and magazines” ..etc.

Results from The 2006/2007 household income and Expenditure Sample Survey, revealed that the average household expenditure on cultural commodities and services was 2,227 QR., with some variations as per nationality being 4,647 QR. for the Qatari household compared to 1136 QR. for the non- Qatari. The average Qatari household expenditure on cultural commodities and services constitutes 11.4% of its overall expenditure, whereas that of the non-Qatari household constitutes 8.5% of its total expenditure.

The average Qatari household spend 40.5% on “cultural, recreational and amusement commodities and services, whereas the non-Qatari one spend 39.9% on “Hotels, cafes, restaurants and tourism commodities and services”. On individual basis the average individual expenditure on cultural commodities and services was 400 QR.; with some variations being 500 QR. and 200 QR. for the Qatari and non- Qatari respectively.

Figure 26: Percentage of monthly household consumption on cultural commodities, 2007

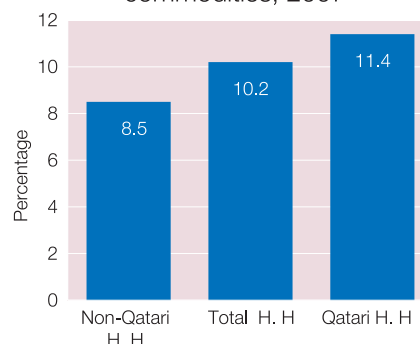


Table 7: Percentage average monthly household on cultural commodities and services, 2007

Domain	Qatari H.H.	Non-Qatari H.H.	Total
Culture, recreation and amusement	40.5	32.3	37.6
Hotels, Cafes Restaurants and Tourism	30.3	39.9	33.7
Miscellaneous cultural activities	29.2	27.8	28.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Chapter Five: The Value of Imported International Trade of Cultural Products

The chapter deals with:

- The costs of imported cultural commodities and services.
- The costs of imported equipment and supporting material of cultural related domains

The chapter is based mainly on the Harmonized System (HS) 2007 to define with codes the International trade of the major cultural goods and services domain and the related ones . In this chapter we used foreign trade statistics.



The cost of Qatar imports as per cultural commodities and services and equipment and supporting material of cultural activities is estimated around 5 Billion QR. in 2012. They are classified into two categories, as follows:

First: The costs of imported cultural commodities

Statistics showed that in 2012 Qatar spent an amount of 2 Billion QR. on imported cultural commodities, out of which the costs of imported “audio-visual and handicraft commodities” constituted about 85.9%. Jewelleries, costing one billion QR. comprising (84.6%) of the total costs of imported audio-visual and handicraft commodities, were also among those imported commodities.

Second: Costs of imported equipment and supporting material of cultural commodities

Qatar spent a total sum of 3 billion QR. on imported equipment and supporting material of cultural commodities. The “audio-visual and interactive multimedia” cost 3 billion QR. constituting 82.7%. Most of such imported commodities were those pertaining “computers and related equipment” constituting 66% in 2012.

Figure 27: Cost of equipment and supporting material of cultural related goods (Billion Qatari Riyal) during period (2008 -2012)

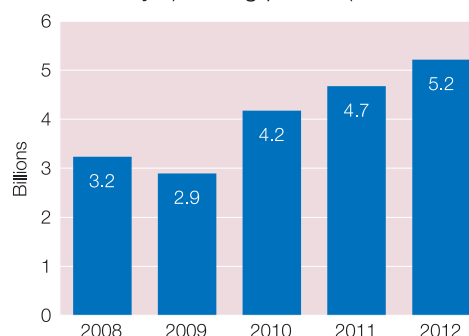


Table 8: Percentage distribution of costs of the imported cultural goods, 2012

Domain	%
Visual art and handicrafts.	85.9
Art of performance and celebrations	6.3
Books and Press	6.0
Cultural and natural heritage	1.0
Audio-visual and interactive multimedia.	0.8
Total	100.0

Table 9: Percentage distribution of imported equipment and supporting material of cultural commodities, 2012

Domain	%
Audio-visual and interactive multimedia.	82.7
Sports and recreation.	9.4
Visual art and handicraft.	4.4
Art of performance and celebrations.	3.5
Books and Press	0.1
Total	100.0

Appendix A: Statistical Tables and Indicators

Demonstrates the most important cultural statistics tables and indicators in Qatar.



Table 10: Average monthly Consumption on Cultural goods and services for Qatari H.H. (in QR.), 2007

Code	Commodities	Total
7	Household consumption on culture, recreation and amusement.	
711	Audio – visual equipment and related devices.	121.02
712	Photographing and accessories.	18.07
713	Personal computer	144.94
714	Other Cultural and recreational commodities	175.53
721	Recreational, amusement and cultural services	1341.29
722	Cultural, and recreational activities.	20.36
731	Local and imported newspapers and magazines.	56.09
732	Expenditure on other cultural services	4.64
9	Monthly households expenditure on hotels, restaurants, cafes and tourism.	
911	Expenditure on restaurants and take away meals.	1103.11
921	Hotels' lodging excepting food and drinks.	304.89
10	Monthly household expenditure on miscellaneous cultural goods and services.	
1011	Self-care services.	694.59
1021	Valuable belongings.	597.23
1032	Personal luxury commodities not elsewhere classified	65.57
Total		1357.39

Table 11: Average monthly Consumption on Cultural goods and services for Non-Qatari H.H. (in QR.), 2007

Code	Commodities	Total
7	Household consumption on culture, recreation and amusement.	
711	Audio – visual equipment and related devices.	40.83
712	Photographing and accessories.	18.18
713	Personal computer	59.55
714	Other Cultural and recreational commodities	25.02
721	Recreational, amusement and cultural services	162.7
722	Cultural and recreational activities.	23.93
731	Local and imported newspapers and magazines.	33.78
732	Expenditure on other cultural services	3.09
9	Monthly households expenditure on hotels, restaurants, cafes and tourism.	
911	Expenditure on restaurants and take away meals.	429.73
921	Hotels' lodging excepting food and drinks.	23.18
10	Monthly household expenditure on miscellaneous cultural goods and services.	
1011	Self-care services.	196.84
1021	Valuable belongings.	98.91
1032	Personal luxury commodities not elsewhere classified	20.65
Total		316.4

Table 12: Costs of imported cultural commodities (in thousand QR.) during period (2008 – 2012)

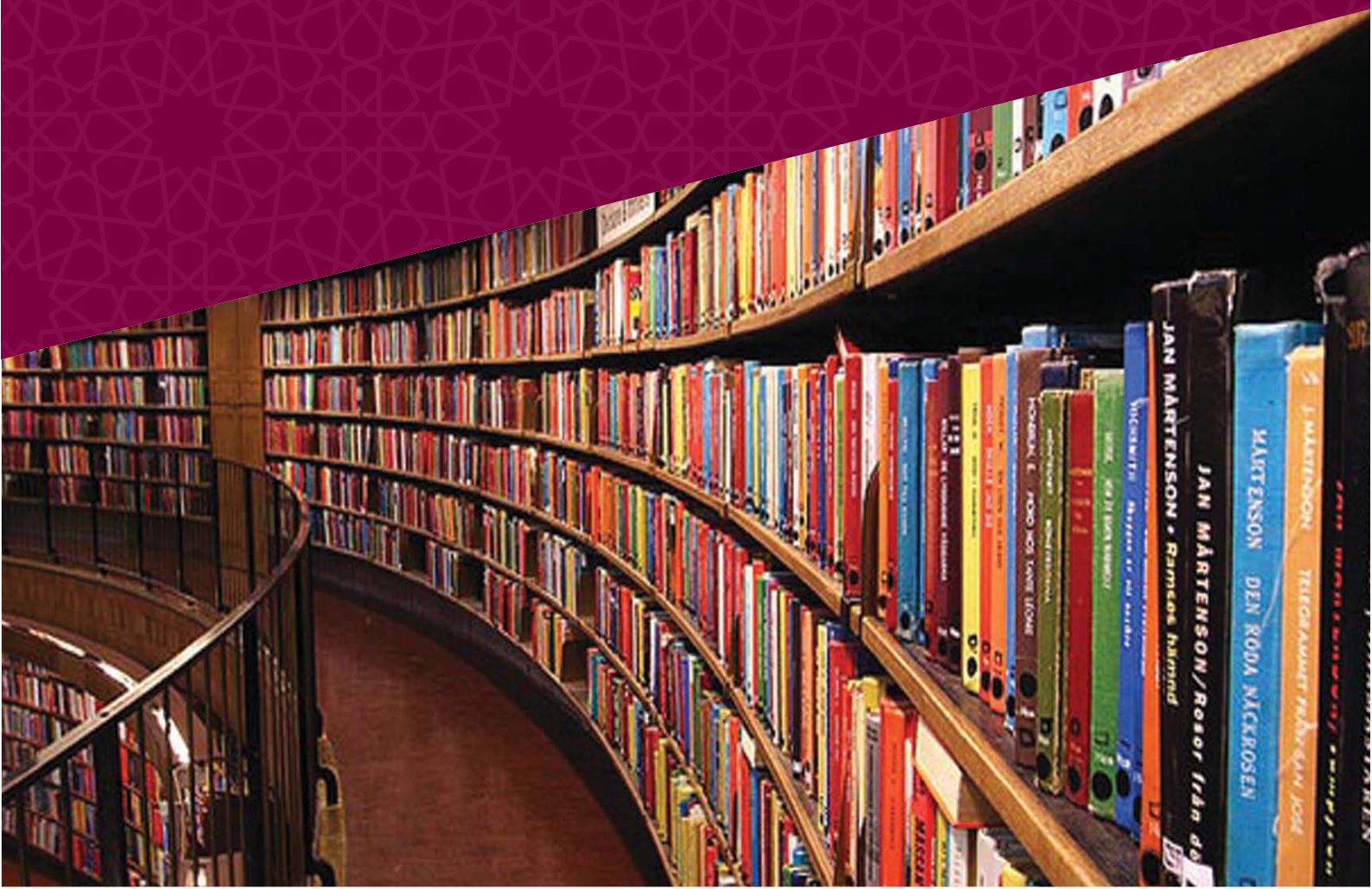
Domain	Years				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Cultural and natural heritage	571	35,569	11,472	7,097	20,945
Performance and celebration	28,100	36,787	69,366	84,720	130,260
Visual arts and crafts	702,132	434,071	1,054,719	1,578,343	1,807,189
Books and press	160,972	144,050	127,889	128,211	127,253
Audio-visual and interactive media	35,750	24,921	33,995	43,354	17,284
Design and creative services	2,234	2,580	17,387	1,744	805
Total	929,760	677,978	1,314,829	1,843,469	2,103,736

Table 13: Costs of imported equipment and supporting material of cultural commodities (in thousand QR) during period (2008 – 2012)

Domain	Years				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Performance and celebration	99,087	102,761	113,769	112,956	109,103
Visual arts and crafts	111,095	120,195	106,395	94,597	136,174
Books and press	0	1,654	3,329	982	1,609
Audio-visual and interactive media	1,808,171	1,719,211	2,308,718	2,259,483	2,569,573
Sports and recreation	284,588	272,460	328,560	361,460	292,016
Total	2,302,941	2,216,281	2,860,771	2,829,478	3,108,475

Appendix B: The References

For more detailed information and statistical data, please refer to the following List of References



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(2) The Statistics Authority is now known as the Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics

The electronic copy is available at Qatar Information Exchange Website (QALM).

For further information please visit:

- Qatar Information Exchange Website (QALM). www.qalm.gov.qa
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