When it [the world's biggest known gasfield] was discovered in 1971, Qataris were dismayed. The current head of QatarGas remembers there being a lingering disappointment that gas, not oil, had been found in the vast offshore North Field.
Pearling
pre-1950
Oil
1950-1970
Gas
1970-current
Education, Sports & Culture

current
The village is a series of small settlements clustered between Al-Koot Fort and Doha Bay.
The first paved roads emerge, and a small airstrip is built. Modest docks are built into the bay.
The town expands along the coast and into the desert. New streets are built to accommodate the automobile.
The concentric settlement patterns continue as the city pushes out and along the shore.
The Corniche Road is begun, as is the port of Doha.
Expansions to the seaport and the airport commence as the city begins to densify. Grand Hamad Street is cut through the dense old city, and land reclamation begins in Dafna.
The C Ring Road is completed, and the al-Shamal Road connects the capital to points north.
Settlement towards the west and southwest represents the evacuation of Qataris from the densifying center towards the periphery.
The D Ring Road is completed, connecting with the al-Shamal Road and allowing for increased settlement along the edges.
Further development occurs along the outside edge of the new highways, much of which can be characterized as sprawl.
Earthwork on the West Bay Lagoon, the Pearl, and the new airport are largely complete. Construction at Lusail has just begun.
1971
120,000

Demographics
Demographics

1997
522,023
Demographics

2004
744,029
Demographics

2010
1,699,435
4/5 of Qatar’s total population is expatriate. There are fewer than 300,000 nationals living in the country.
40% of Qatar’s total workforce is engaged in the construction sector.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Central Doha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>1.65 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>24,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density</td>
<td>789 persons/ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Under Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>West Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>400 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>41,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density</td>
<td>103 persons/ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Continued Construction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Location: Al Rayyan
Size: 1,000 ha
Population: 10,000
Density: 10 persons/ha
Status: Continued Construction
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Lusail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>3,500 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density</td>
<td>57 persons/ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Under Construction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Location: Ras Laffan
Size: 10,600 ha
Population: 135,000
Density: 57 persons/ha
Status: Continued Construction
“Qatar has weathered the global financial crisis exceptionally well. Growth has rebounded, and is projected to accelerate to 20 percent in 2011...”

Qatar—2010 Article IV Consultation Concluding Statement of the IMF Mission
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Average Monthly Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average Monthly Income in Qatar</td>
<td>$2,137 USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Monthly Income for a Migrant Laborer in Qatar</td>
<td>$175 USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Monthly Income in India</td>
<td>$66 USD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Qatar Statistics Authority, 2010; Central Statistical Organization, 2009
“The country’s population is predicted to double by 2030 to about 3.2 million.”

“Doha’s Race to Improve Transport,” MEED Qatar Project Supplement
Qatar Statistics Authority, 2010
“...the high temperature, strong winds, low rainfall and low nutrient availability of the soil mean that recovery of the terrestrial ecosystems from disturbance is very slow. This makes the Arabian peninsula and Qatar in particular one of the most hostile environments on earth, and one of the most fragile.”

—Renee Richer, Weill Cornell Qatar
Qatar’s per capita electricity consumption is the highest in the Gulf and has now surpassed the levels of developed Western nations such as the US, growing by over 4% per annum between 1990-2003.
Qatar has less than 200 cu metres of water per person per year, placing it well below the internationally recognized barrier for a water-poor country of 1000 cu metres per person per year.
Dr. Yousef Alhorr, Chairman and Managing Director of Barwa and Qatar Diar Research Institute (BQDRI), said around 20,000 tonnes of construction and demolition waste was produced in Qatar daily—which amounts to 73 million tonnes a year—as a result of the extensive construction and demolition activities in the country.
Qatar National Vision Plan 2030