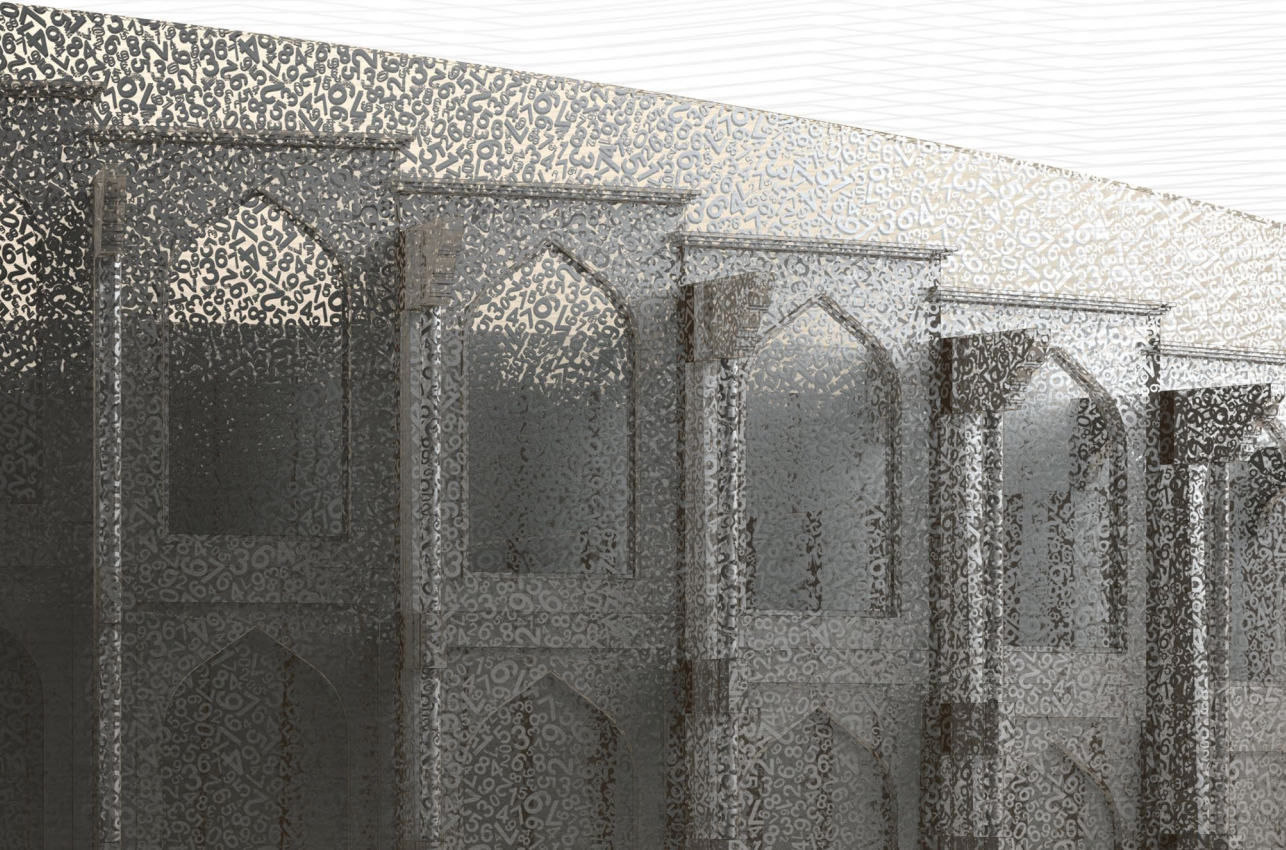


Cultural Statistics in the State of Qatar 2022



جهاز التخطيط والإحصاء
Planning and Statistics Authority
دولة قطر • State of Qatar



CULTURAL STATISTICS

In the State of Qatar

2022

November 2022



His Highness
Sheikh Tamim Bin Hamad Al Thani
Emir of the State of Qatar

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Doha – Qatar

Correspondence to be addressed to:

Planning and Statistics Authority

P.O. Box 1855, Doha, Qatar

Telephone: +974 44958888






Fax: +974 44839999

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Preface



The Planning and Statistics Authority (PSA) is pleased to present its latest edition of "Cultural Statistics in the State of Qatar" Report 2021.

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 in the State of Qatar within four interrelated pillars, including the social development pillar, which aims to achieve a number of goals, including "preserving the national heritage and promoting Arab and Islamic values and identity". The UNESCO Cultural Statistics Framework 2009 has been adopted as a platform for classifications in this report, which aims to present cultural statistics in the State of Qatar within the socio-economic context through statistics and indicators of cultural and related fields. In this respect, the report adopts the latest international economic standard classifications:

- International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC 4) for the definition of cultural production activities/ sectors
- International Standard Classification of Professions (ISCO88) for the definition of cultural professions
- Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) for the definition of cultural commodities/ services
- 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 the report in a highly proficient statistical manner and for their valuable contributions to the development of a national report that serves as a benchmark for other cultural reports at the regional and international levels. We hope that this report will be of benefit for a large segment of society, researchers and specialists in this area.

Dr. Saleh M. Al-Nabit
President of Planning and Statistics Authority

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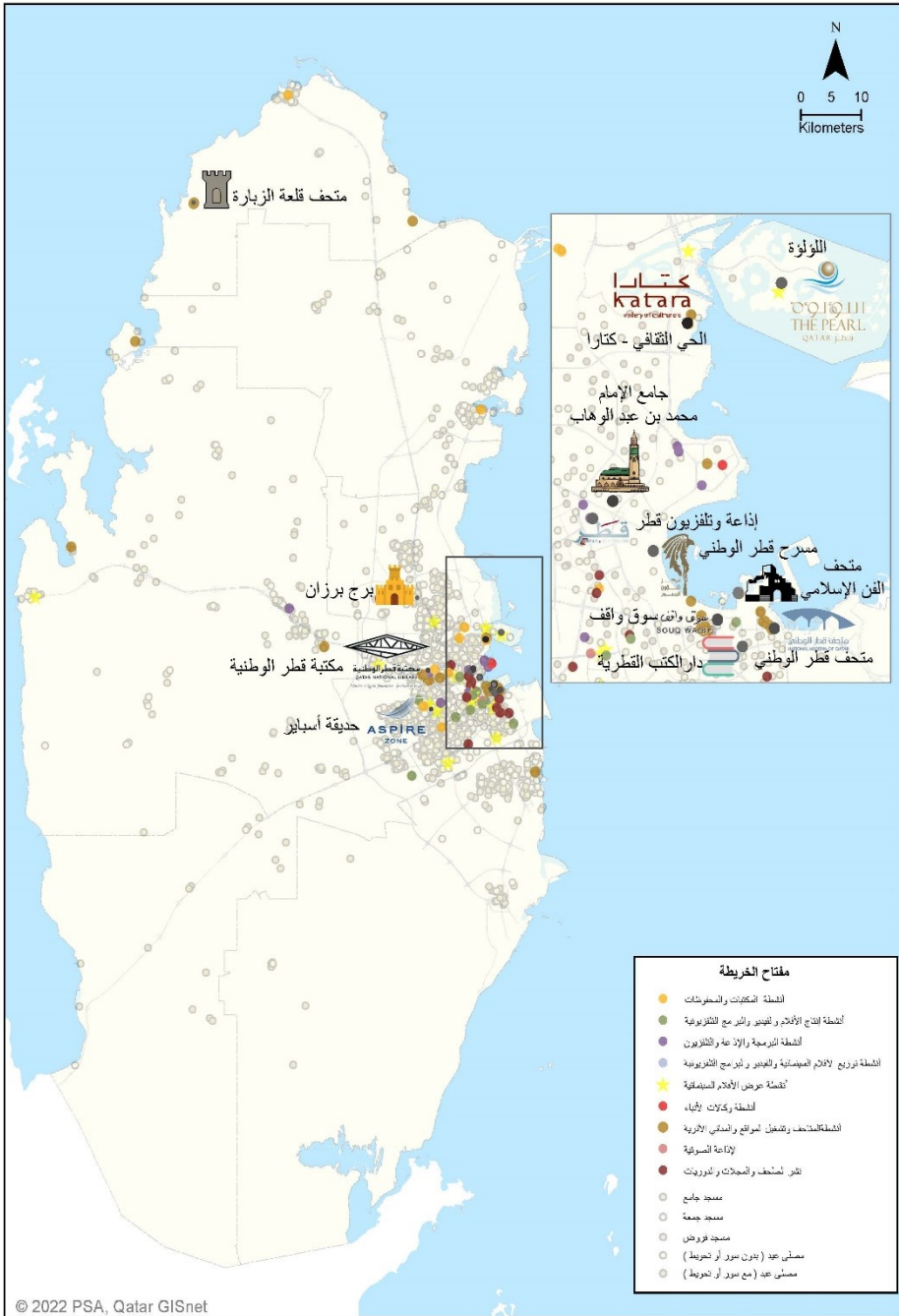
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Map 1: Main Cultural Establishments



Overview of Qatar

Location: The State of Qatar is a peninsula located in the middle of 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 that includes some hills and calcareous plateaus in Dukhan to the west and Jabal Fuwairit area to the north.

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

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

Population: According to the population estimates in 2021, the population of the State of Qatar was approximately 2.7 million, of which 28% were females and 72% were males. About 40% of total population live in the capital city of Doha.

Main Historical Forts: Doha Fort (Al Koot), Al Zubarah Fort, Al Wajba Fort, umm Salal Mohammed Fort, Al Youssoufia Fort and Al Shaqab Fort.

Archaeological Museums: Museum of Islamic Art, National Museum of Qatar, Regional Arms Museum, Al Khor Regional Museum, Al Zubarah Fort Museum and Arab Museum of Modern Art.

Main Art Galleries: Souq Waqif Art Center and VCU Qatar Art Gallery.

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

Main Cultural Festivals: Qatar Maritime Festival, Al Jazeera International Documentary Film Festival, Tribeca Film Festival, Doha Festival for Freedom and Creativity, Mal Awal Festival and "Al Mahamel" Festival.

Key Statistical Information in the Report



The number of museum visitors reached about 215,000 in 2021



8 newspapers and 3 magazines are published in Qatar, and 89% of workers there are males.



The ratio of university students enrolled in cultural specialties reached 25% of total university students in 2021



The State of Qatar spent QR 2.9 billion on imports of cultural commodities in 2021



The average working hours for cultural professions reached 79 hours per week in 2021



The average monthly wage for workers in cultural professions reached about QR 23,000 in 2021



The average monthly household expenditure on recreational and cultural activities was QR 2,178



20,000 people borrowed books from public libraries, and 139,000 books were borrowed in 2021



80 traditional craftsmen were registered at the Social Development Center, of whom 86% were females

Chapter One

Population (15 years and above) and Cultural Specialties

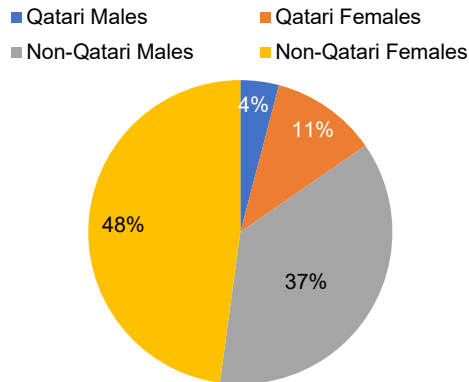
This chapter deals with the population who hold the certificate in cultural specialties by nationality, sex and type of certificate. It also covers the number of school students, classrooms, teachers, universities, colleges, university and scholarship students and graduates by cultural specialties. This chapter is based on the data of Census 2020 and the administrative records of education statistics.

Population and Cultural Specialties

The specialties that are classified within the cultural programs are: "educational sciences, humanities, arts, some social sciences, social, personality and behavioral services, media and the press."

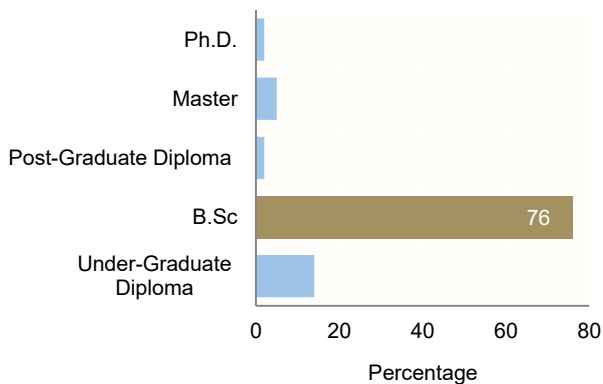
The population (15 years and above) who held a degree in specialties classified within cultural programs, such as philosophy, arts, sculpture and photography, reached about 159,000 people in 2020, a percentage of 7% of total population (15 years and above).

Figure (1/1): Population (15 years and above) holding cultural specialties by nationality and sex, Census 2020



It should be noted that the percentage of non-Qatari females constituted the highest percentage of those enrolled in specialties classified within cultural programs, at about 48%. Also, more than three quarters of the population with a degree in cultural specialties were bachelor's degree holders.

Figure (1/2): Percentage distribution of population (15 years and above) in cultural specialties by educational status, Census 2020



Students, Scholarship Students and Graduates by Cultural Specialties

The number of school students at all stages reached about 332,000 students in 2020/2021, with an annual decrease rate of 0.3% in 2020/2021, compared to 2019/2020. The number of university students in all specialties reached about 41,000, with an annual growth rate of 12% in 2020/2021, compared to 2019/2020.

Table (1/1): Education statistics for the academic year 2016/2017–2020/2021

	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
Number of Schools	1015	1081	1112	1184	1182
Number of classrooms	13498	14046	14153	14681	15011
Number of teachers	26790	26856	27704	28154	27735
Number of school students	304290	315800	321569	332658	331551
Number of universities and colleges	17	19	19	23	24
Number of university/ college students	31482	33922	35244	37112	41425

The number of students enrolled in universities by cultural specialties reached 10,406 students in 2020/2021, i.e., 25% of total enrollment in universities, and the percentage of males enrolled by cultural specialties reached 10% of total males enrolled in universities, while the percentage of females enrolled by cultural specialties reached 32% of total enrollment in universities. The number of university graduates by cultural specialties reached 2,045 students, i.e., 29% of total graduates, and the number of scholarship students by cultural specialties reached 98 students, i.e., 15% of total scholarship students, with an annual growth rate 1% between 2019/2020 and 2020/2021.

Table (1/2): Number of university/college students, scholarship students and graduates of cultural specialties for the academic year 2016/2017–2020/2021

	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
Number of university/ college students enrolled in cultural specialties	8389	10269	12514	12584	10406
Number of university/college graduates in cultural specialties	1588	1814	1869	1820	2045
Number of overseas scholarship students in cultural specialties	145	112	135	97	98
Number of overseas scholarship graduates in cultural specialties	41	66	47	30	24

Chapter Two

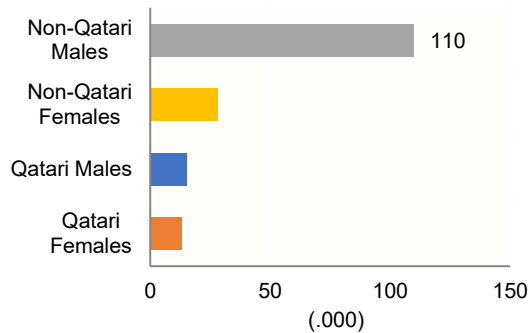
Workforce in Cultural Fields

This chapter deals with the characteristics of the workforce in cultural professions and cultural productive economic activities and the average working hours and monthly wages. The chapter is based on Labor Force Sample Surveys 2016 and 2021.

Workforce in Cultural Professions

Professions in cultural fields include "visual arts, crafts, design services, creativity, audio-visual and interactive media, as well as cultural and natural heritage, performing arts, celebrations, sports, recreation, books, the press, tourism and intangible heritage".

Figure (2/1): Workforce (15 years and above) in cultural professions (in thousands) by nationality and sex, Labor Force Sample Survey 2021

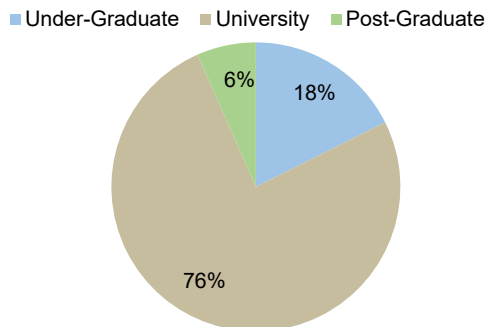


The percentage of the workforce in cultural professions reached 8% of total workforce, with a growth rate of 5% in 2021 compared to 2016.

Two-thirds of workers in cultural professions were concentrated in the professions of "design and creativity services", "cultural and natural heritage" and "visual arts and crafts", accounting for 40%, 23% and 11%, respectively of total workers in cultural professions in 2021.

The number of Qataris in cultural professions was approximately 29,000, while the number of non-Qataris was 138,000, with an annual growth rate for both Qataris and non-Qataris of 4% and 5%, respectively between 2016 and 2021. The percentage of Qatari males constituted 66% of total workers in cultural professions in 2021.

Figure (2/2): Percentage Distribution of workers (15 years and above) in cultural professions by educational status, Labor Force Sample Survey 2021



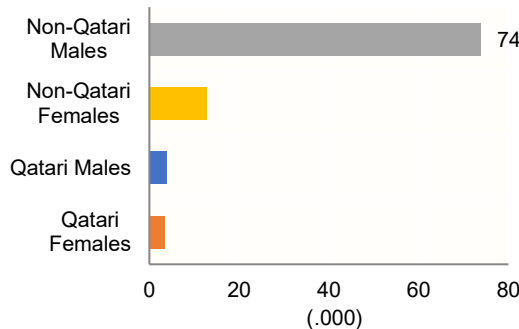
Qatari workers were concentrated in the cultural profession "design and creativity services" by 53%, while non-Qatari workers were concentrated in the cultural professions "design and creativity services" and "cultural and natural heritage" by 60% in 2021. Figure (2/2) shows that 76% of workers in cultural professions had university degree, while 18% had less than university degree in 2021.

Workforce by productive economic activities in cultural fields

The cultural productive economic activities include "cultural and natural heritage, performing arts, celebrations, visual arts, handicrafts, books, the press, audio-visual media, interactive media, design and creativity services, cultural education, tourism, sports and recreation".

The total number of workers in cultural economic activities reached 94,000 workers in 2021, i.e., 5% of total workforce. Qataris made up 8% and non-Qataris 92%, whereas the percentage of non-Qatari males constituted 79% of workers in cultural productive economic activities. Qataris were concentrated in "audio-visual and interactive media" and "tourism" by 42%, while non-Qataris were concentrated in "design and creativity services" by 48% in 2021.

Figure (2/3): Workers (15 years and above) in cultural productive economic activities (thousands) by nationality and sex, Sample Labor Force Survey 2021



Average monthly wage and average working hours for workers in cultural professions

The average monthly wage for the total number of workers in cultural professions was around QR 23,000 in 2021. The highest average monthly wage was for the professions of "cultural and natural heritage" and "performing arts and celebrations" with QR 33,000 and QR 31,000, respectively.

The average working hours for the total number of workers in cultural professions was 79 hours per week in 2021. The highest average weekly working hours for the profession of "tourism" at about 91 hours per week in 2021.

Figure (2/4): Average monthly wage of paid workers (15 years and above) in cultural professions, Sample Labor Force Survey 2021, (in thousand QR)

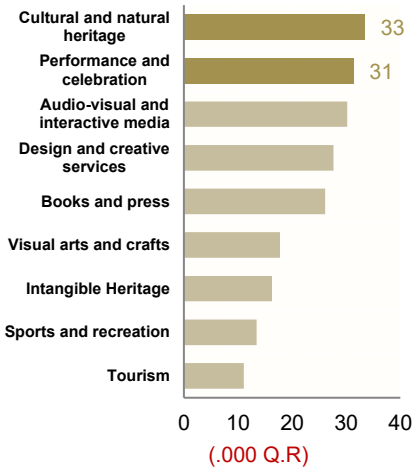
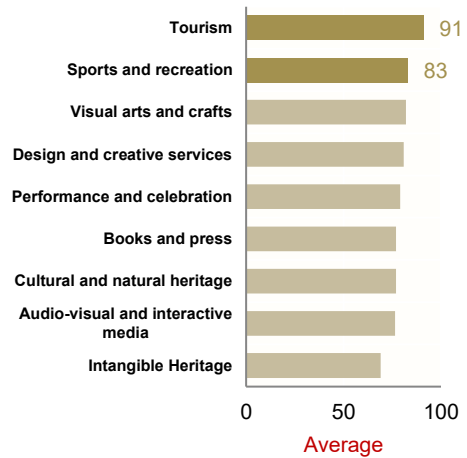


Figure (2/5): Average working hours per week for workers (15 years and above) in cultural professions, Labor Force Sample Survey 2021



Average monthly wage and average working hours for workers in cultural productive economic activities

The average monthly wage for workers in cultural productive economic activities was around QR 18,000 in 2021, whereas the highest average monthly wage for the productive economic activity "books and press" was about QR 25,000.

The average working hours for workers in cultural productive economic activities reached 73 hours per week in 2021, whereas the highest average weekly working hours were in the cultural productive economic activity "tourism", reaching 90 hours per week in 2021.

Figure (2/6): Average monthly wage of paid workers (15 years and above) in cultural economic productive activities, Labor Force Sample Survey 2021, (in thousand QR)

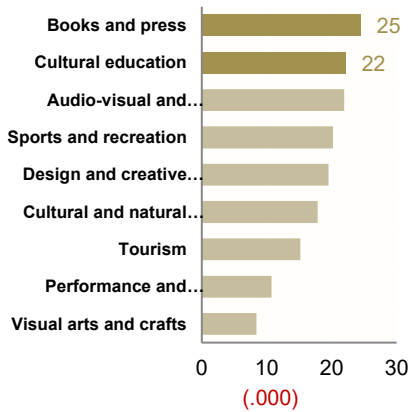
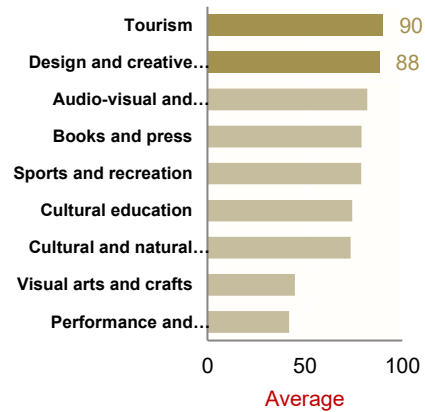


Figure (2/7): Average working hours per week for workers (15 years and above) in cultural productive economic activities, Sample Labor Force Survey 2021



Workers in culture-related equipment and tools by cultural productive economic professions and activities

In 2021, the number of workers with equipment and tools in the fields related to cultural professions reached about 7,000 workers, constituting 0.4% of total workforce, of whom 4% were females and 96% were males. The number of Qataris reached about 2,000 and non-Qataris 5,000. The number of workers with equipment and tools related to cultural economic productive activities in 2021 reached about 46,000 workers, of whom 5% were Qataris and 95% were non-Qataris.

Figure (2/8): Percentage distribution of workers (15 years and above) in equipment and tools related to cultural professions, Sample Labor Force Survey 2021

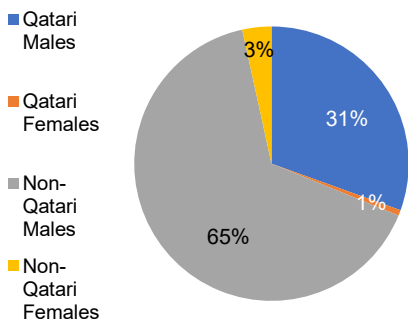
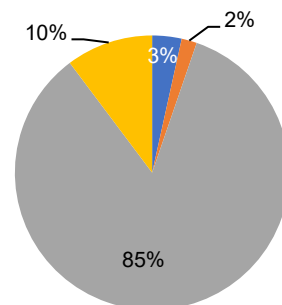


Figure (2/9): Percentage distribution of workers (15 years and above) in equipment and tools related to cultural economic productive activities, Sample Labor Force Survey 2021



Chapter Three

Cultural and Related Fields

This chapter deals with touristic and archaeological sites, the performing arts at the Qatar National Theater, the exhibitions and festivals organized in Doha and folk crafts, as well as cultural institutions, public libraries and hotels by cultural and related fields. The chapter draws on the data of administrative records for the statistics of media, culture, tourism and sports.

Museums

There are many distinguished museums in the State of Qatar: National Museum of Qatar, Museum of Islamic Art, Museum of Arab Art, Al Zubarah Fort Museum and Msheireb Museums. The total number of museum visitors reached nearly 215,000 visitors in 2021, with December recording the highest number of visitors to all museums, reaching nearly 38,000 visitors.

*Figure (3/1): Number of visitors to the Museum of Islamic Art (in thousands), (2016-2021)

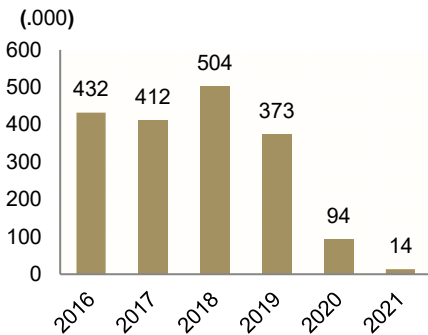


Table (3/1): Number of museum visitors and average number of visitors per day, (2016-2021)

Year	Number of museum visitors	Average number of museum visitors per day
2016	476945	1307
2017	480281	1316
2018	596916	1635
2019	990971	2715
2020	276873	759
2021	215091	589

*The significant decline in 2021 was due to the temporary closure for renovation works.

Performing Arts, Exhibitions and Festivals

They refer to opera, theater, cinema, musicals, exhibitions and celebrations. The majority of these events are being held since 2009 at the Qatar National Theater and some Qatar-based hotels.

The highest number of events held at the Qatar National Theater was in 2020, with 70 events taking place, due to the fact that most of the performances were online.

In 2021, a total of 29 events were held at the Qatar National Theater, of which 34% were plays and musicals.

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

Several art and cultural exhibitions are held in Qatar, such as Souq Waqif Art Center, Fire Station Art Gallery and Al Riwaq Gallery. In 2021, the number of visitors to the Fire Station Art Galleries reached 7,899, and to Al Riwaq Gallery 3,685 visitors.

Figure (3/2): Number of events at Qatar National Theater (2016-2021)

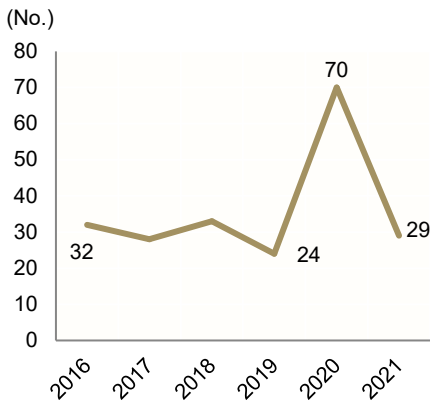
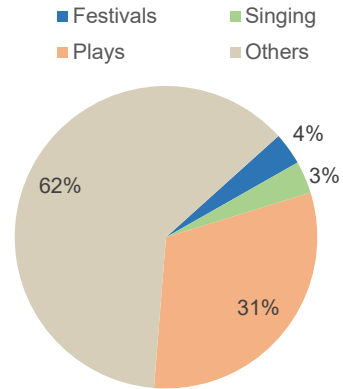


Figure (3/3): Percentage distribution of events at Qatar National Theater by type of event, 2021



Among the cultural festivals held in Doha were the Doha Theater Festival, Ajyal Film Festival, Al-Mahamel Festival, Katara Novel Prize and others.

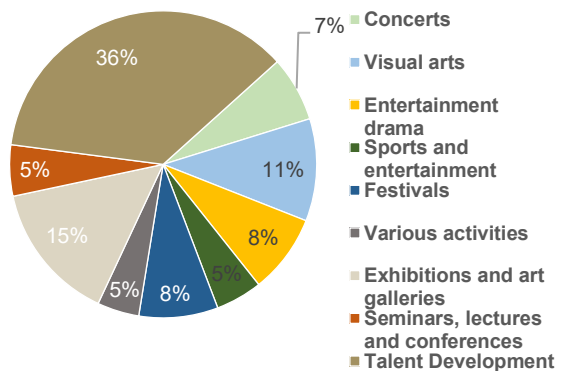
Katara Cultural Village is one of the most prominent cultural facades in the State of Qatar. It abounds with many year-round events, and includes two theaters, an amphitheater, 39 cultural centers, 6 sports and recreational facilities, two mosques, 39 restaurants, 66 kiosks and shops and 19 equipped halls and galleries. 204 events were held there in 2021, with the highest frequency in October and November, reaching 46%.

By the end of 2021, the total number of visitors to Katara exceeded 11 million, with the highest frequency in November and December, accounting for 10% and 12%, respectively, of total number of year-round visitors.

Table (3/2): Number of cultural events at Katara Cultural Village, (2016–2021)

Year	Total number of events
2016	481
2017	450
2018	475
2019	335
2020	142
2021	204

Figure (3/4): Percentage distribution of cultural events at Katara Cultural Village, 2021



Folk Crafts

The statistics indicate that the number of craftsmen in folk crafts registered at the Social Development Center was 80 in 2021, decreasing from previous years due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The percentage of females among them was 86%, compared to 14% for males in view of the nature of folk crafts which are mostly practiced by females rather than males.

It should be noted that 51% of females were interested to work in the "production of folk foods" of total registered craftswomen in 2021, while most males were interested in "wooden ship making", "indoor-wooden box making" and "spinning" by 55% in 2021 of the total registered craftsmen at the Social Development Center "Nama".

Figure (3/5): Number of craftsmen in top 10 folk crafts registered at the Social Development Center, 2021

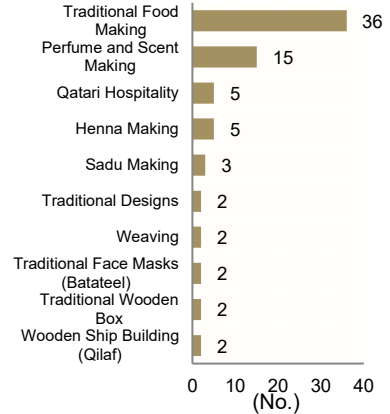


Table (3/3): Total workers in folk crafts, (2016-2021)

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total number of workers	158	158	168	217	90	80

Public Libraries

The number of public libraries in the country amounted to 8 libraries in 2021. They feature about 1.6 million books, including 55% Arabic books and 45% foreign books, in addition to 1,966 periodicals.

As for borrowers of books from these libraries, there were about 20,000 borrowers, and they borrowed about 139,000 books, i.e., an average of 7 books per borrower. The average number of borrowers per day was 55 in 2021.

The statistics indicate that there were 315 workers in public libraries, of whom 55% worked at Qatar National Library in 2021.

Table (3/4): Number of books and periodicals in public libraries (2016-2021)

Year	Number of books	Number of periodicals
2016	637597	1450
2017	1473510	1665
2018	1515353	2085
2019	1533171	1629
2020	1571341	1580
2021	1580441	1966

Figure (3/6): Number of workers in public libraries, (2016-2021)

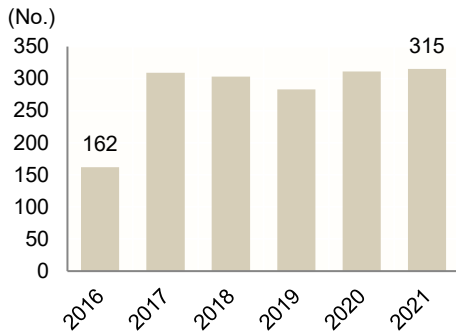
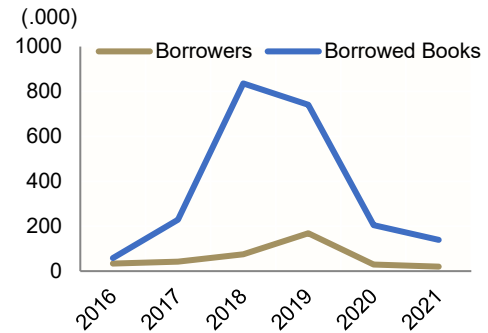


Figure (3/7): Number of book borrowers and borrowed books (in thousands), (2016-2021)

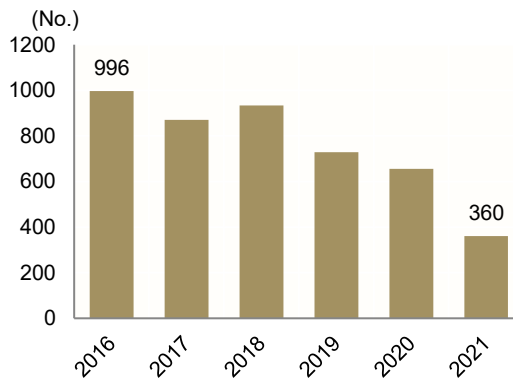


Newspapers & Magazines

There are 8 local newspapers and 3 monthly magazines published in Doha. The number of workers in newspapers and magazines reached 360 workers, of whom editors constituted the highest number at 34%. In general, the percentage of males working in newspapers and magazines constituted 89%, compared to 11% for females of total number of workers in 2021.

The majority of females worked as "editors" (42% of total female workers in newspapers and magazines), while male editors constituted 34% of total male workers in newspapers and magazines.

Figure (3/8): Number of workers in newspapers and magazines (2016-2021)



Cinema and Media

The number of moviegoers and frequenters of cultural festivals remarkably increased, leading to an increase in the number and diversity of films screened. The statistics also show an increase in the number of cinemas during the period 2016-2021.

In 2021, there were 4,048 films screened in cinemas. Foreign films accounted for 91% of total films screened in cinemas that year.

Table (3/5): Number of cinemas and moviegoers (in thousands) and number of films screened by type, (2016–2021)

Year	Number of cinemas	Number of moviegoers (in thousands)	Number of movies screened	
			Arabic movies	Foreign movies
2016	66	3665	134	1804
2017	85	3463	181	2833
2018	90	2806	188	3113
2019	109	2858	230	3469
2020	175	580	159	1456
2021	161	7256	369	3679

The statistics indicate that the total number of broadcast hours in Qatar Radio was approximately 9,000 hours per year, and it operates 24 hours a day. The share of cultural programs in this broadcast was 38%, and the share of entertainment and religious programs for each of them reached 20% in 2021.

Figure (3/9): Monthly distribution of Qatar TV broadcast hours by type of service, 2021

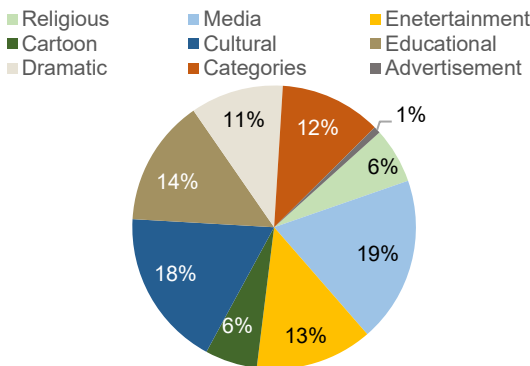
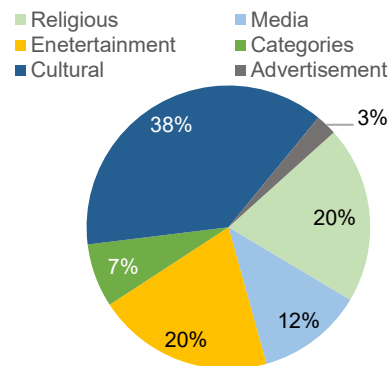
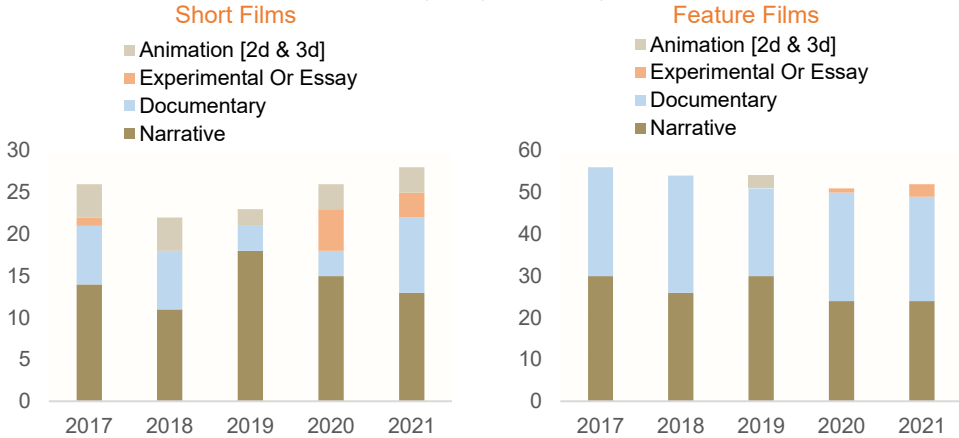


Figure (3/10): Monthly distribution of Qatar Radio broadcasting hours by type of service, 2021



"Of the short and feature films co-produced by Qatar at the Doha Film Institute by film genre A, the ratio of feature films and short feature films was the highest at 46%, followed by short documentary films and documentary feature films at 43% in 2021."

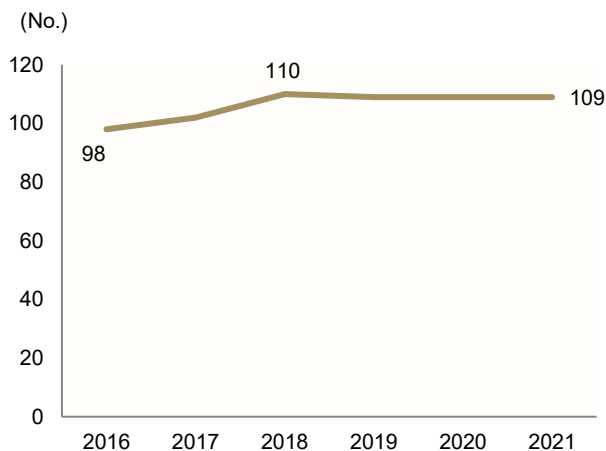
Figure (3/11): Number of short and feature films co-produced by Qatar at Doha Film Institute by film type, (2016-2021)



Hotels

In 2021, the number of hotels reached 109, comprising 24,000 rooms and 38,000 beds. The statistics show that 79% of these hotels were five- and four-star hotels. The number of hotel guests reached more than 7.5 million, of whom 55% were foreign guests, versus 45% Arab guests of total guests in 2021.

Figure (3/12): Number of hotels, (2016-2021)



Sports & Recreation

The total number of sports facilities reached 301, of which 44% were "football pitches" and "indoor halls". There were 153 sports clubs and 69 sports federations in the sports season 2020/2021.

The number of athletes registered in sports federations reached more than 25,000; of whom 93% were males and 7% were females. The sport of "football" was the most attractive to males with 22% in the sports season 2020/2021.

Table (3/6): Number of athletes registered in sports federations during sports seasons, (2015/2016- 2020/2021)

Sports Season	Number of Athletes
2015/2016	21,655
2016/2017	20,957
2017/2018	26,996
2018/2019	27,533
2019/2020	26,004
2020/2021	25,066

Mosques

In 2021, the number of mosques reached 2,105, of which 50% were Jamee mosques (in which Friday prayers are performed in addition to daily prayers), and 20% were daily prayer mosques. Al-Rayyan municipality had the highest number of mosques, reaching 35%. The number of imams and muezzins reached 2,767, and the Quran memorizing centers reached 183, of which 52 centers were for females and 131 centers were for males.

Figure (3/13): Relative distribution of mosques by type, 2021

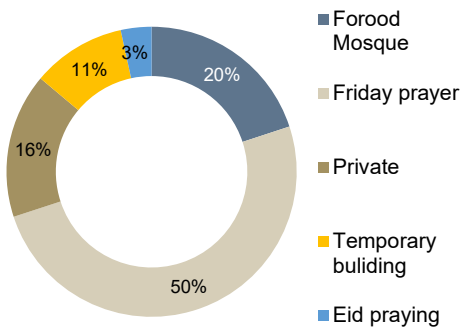
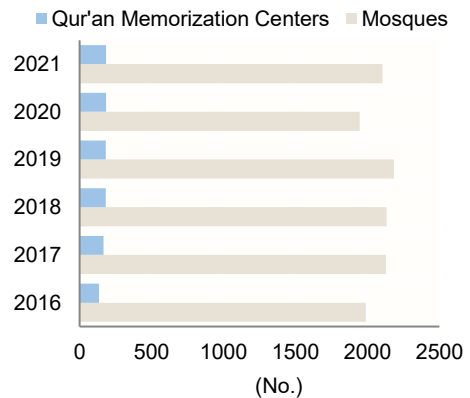


Figure (3/14): Total number of mosques and Quran memorizing centers (2016-2021)





Chapter Four

Household and Individual Expenditure on Cultural Commodities/ Services

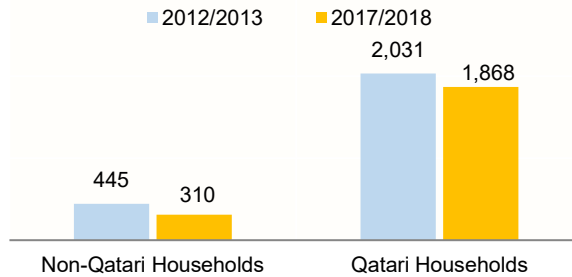
This chapter tackles the average household and individual expenditure on cultural, recreational and tourism commodities/services. The chapter draws on the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) to define cultural commodities/services.

Expenditure on culture, recreation and entertainment is closely related to household and individual income, which includes expenditure as well on "hotels, cafes, restaurants and tourism" and expenditure on "audio-visual and related equipment", "photography and related equipment", "personal computers and accessories" "other entertainment and cultural commodities", "newspapers and magazines", etc.

Household Expenditure and Consumption of Recreational and Cultural Activities by Nationality

The results of the Household Income and Expenditure Sample Survey 2017/2018 indicate that the average monthly household expenditure on recreational and cultural activities amounted to QR 2,178 per household in Qatar, of which QR 1,868 for Qataris, and QR 310 for non-Qataris.

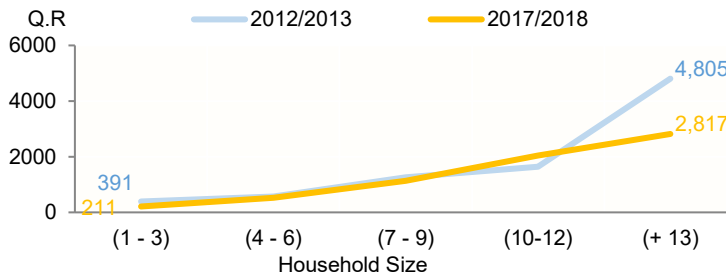
Figure (4/1): Average monthly household expenditure and consumption of recreational and cultural activities by nationality, Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2012/2013–2017/2018



Household Expenditure and Consumption for Recreational and Cultural Activities by Household Size

The results of the surveys show that the average monthly household expenditure and consumption by household size in 2017/2018 indicate that there was a slight decrease for all groups except for households of (10-12) members, which increased by 24.5% compared to the average expenditure in 2012/2013.

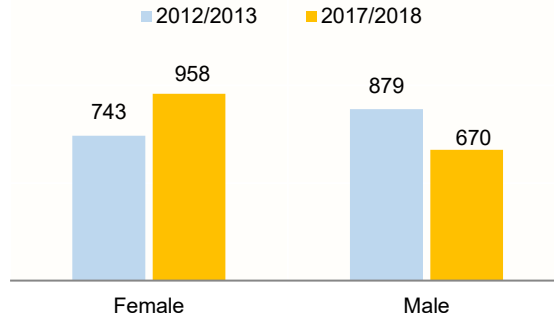
Figure (4/2): Average monthly household expenditure and consumption of recreational and cultural activities by household size, Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2012/2013–2017/2018



Household Expenditure and Consumption for Recreational and Cultural Activities by Sex of Head of Household

The sample survey data indicates an increase in the average expenditure of female-headed households on recreational and cultural activities compared to the average expenditure of male-headed households on the same activities in 2017/2018, where the increase reached 5% compared to 2012/2013 for female-headed households. The expenditure on recreational and cultural activities for male-headed households decreased by 5% in 2017/2018 compared to 2012/2013.

Figure (4/3): Average household expenditure and consumption for recreational and cultural activities by sex of head of household
Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2012/2013–2017/2018



Chapter Five

Value of Imports of Cultural Commodities

This chapter addresses the value of imports of cultural commodities as well as the imports of equipment and tools related to cultural commodities.

The chapter draws on the classification of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS2012) for the definition of international trade in cultural products/services of major cultural and related fields.

The value of Qatar's imports of cultural commodities and related equipment and tools increased from QR 5.7 billion in 2016 to QR 6.1 billion in 2021.

I: Value of imports of cultural commodities

The statistics show that the value of Qatar's imports of cultural commodities increased from QR 2.8 to QR 2.9 billion during the period 2016-2021, an increase of 1%, and the highest percentage was for "visual arts and crafts" (91.7%). In further detail, the highest value of imports of "visual arts and crafts, was for "ornaments and jewelry", as its value of imports was estimated at QR 2.5 billion.

On the other hand, the results show that the percentage of imports of "performing arts and celebrations" decreased from 3.6% in 2016 to 3.1% in 2021, as well as "Books and press" which decreased from 7.5% in 2016 to 2.9% in 2021 of total imports of cultural commodities.

Table (5/1): Percentage distribution of value of imports of cultural commodities, 2016, 2021

Commodity	2016	2021
Visual arts & crafts	87,2%	91,7%
Performing arts & celebrations	3,7%	3,1%
Books & the press	7,5%	2,9%
Cultural and natural heritage	1,3%	2,3%
Audio-visual and interactive media	0,4%	0,0%
Design & creativity services	0.01%	0.0%
Total	100%	100%

II: Value of imports of equipment and tools supporting cultural commodities:

Overall, Qatar's expenditure on equipment and tools supporting cultural commodities/ services increased from QR 2.8 billion in 2016 to QR 3.1 billion in 2021. The value of imports of equipment and tools supporting "audio-visual and interactive media" commodities accounted for the largest proportion during this period, increasing from 80.0% in 2016 to 81.1% in 2021 of total value of imports of supporting commodities. The largest percentage of imports of "audio-visual and interactive media" was for "computers and related accessories" commodities by 69% of total media commodities, which reached QR 1.7 billion in 2021. The expenditure on imports of equipment and tools supporting the cultural commodities of "performing arts and celebrations" increased from 4.9% in 2016 to 5.6% in 2021. "Tourism", however, decreased from 0.4% to 0.1% during the same period, of total imports of equipment and tools supporting cultural commodities.

Table (5/2): Percentage distribution of the value of imports of equipment and tools supporting cultural commodities, 2016 and 2021

Commodity	2016	2021
Audio-visual & interactive media	80,0%	81,1%
Sports & recreation	11,3%	12,3%
Performing arts & celebrations	4,9%	5,6%
Visual arts & crafts	3,4%	0,7%
Tourism	0,4%	0,1%
Books & the press	0,0%	0,02%
Total	100%	100%

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Appendices

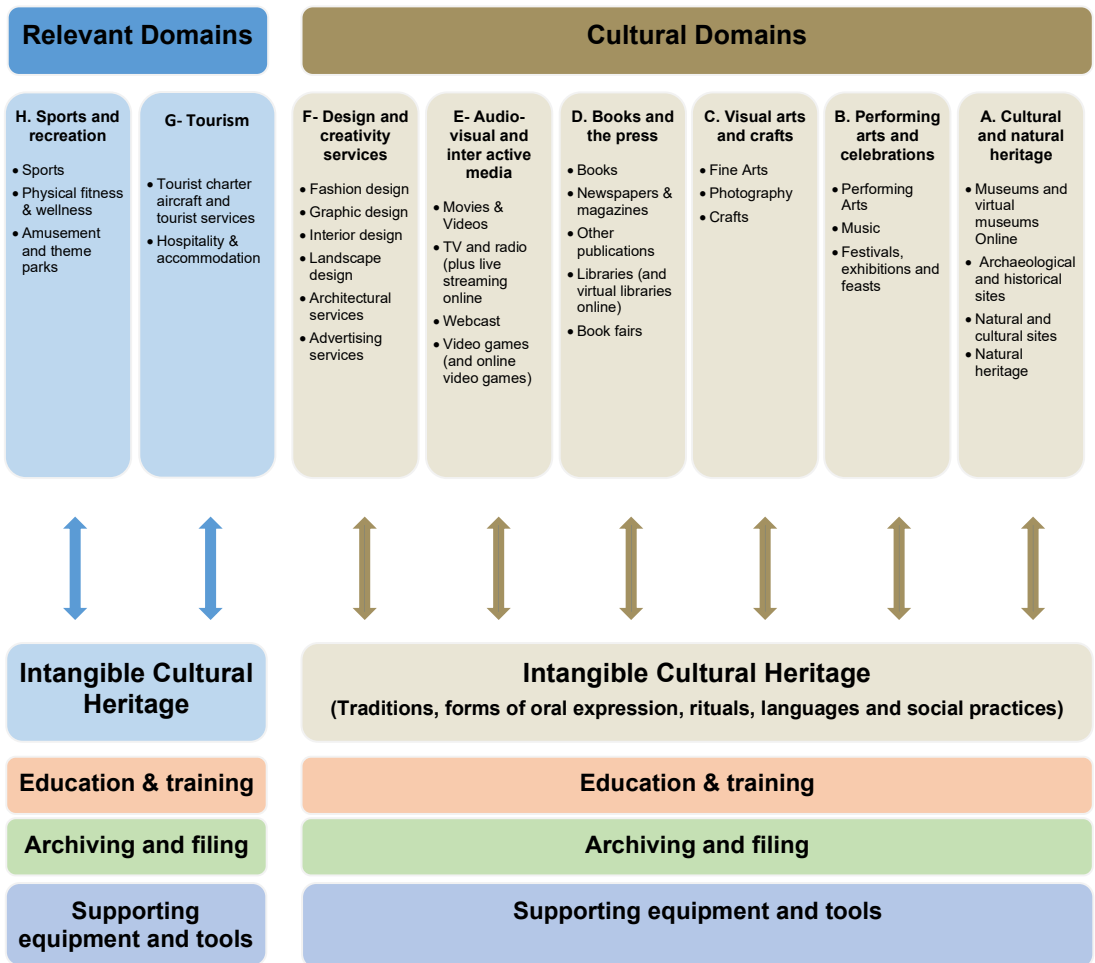
Statistical Tables and Indicators

They feature the main statistical tables and indicators stated in this report in detail:

- UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics.
- Average monthly household expenditure on cultural services/commodities (QR), 2012/2013, 2017/2018
- Value of imports of cultural commodities (in thousand QR) and related equipment and tools, 2013, 2018.

I: UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics:

- This framework is based on a common conceptual basis of culture, allowing a wide range of cultural expressions to be measured, regardless of how effective the socio-economic mode of its production. The framework also enables the production of internationally comparable data through its normative definitions.
- UNESCO defines culture as the set of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features of society or a social group, that encompasses, not only art and literature, but lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems, traditions and beliefs (UNESCO, 2001). Whereas it is not always possible to measure such beliefs and values directly, it is possible to measure associated behaviors and practices.
- UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics and relevant domains.



- Cultural specialties: educational sciences, humanities, arts, some social and behavioral sciences, media, the press, and social and personal services.
- Cultural professions: visual arts, crafts, design and creativity services, audio-visual and interactive media, cultural and natural heritage, performing arts, celebrations, sports, recreation, books and the press, tourism and intangible heritage.
- Productive economic activities in cultural fields: cultural and natural heritage, performing arts, celebrations, visual arts and crafts, books, the press, audio-visual and interactive media, design and creativity services, cultural education, tourism, sports and recreation.
- Cultural commodities/services: household expenditure on culture, recreation and entertainment, expenditure on hotels, cafes, restaurants and tourism, expenditure on various commodities/services such as personal care services, valuables, personal luxury commodities not classified elsewhere.
- Imports of cultural commodities: antiques, musical instruments, recorded media, paintings and other visual arts, crafts, jewelry, photography, books, newspapers, other printed items, videos, architecture and design.

II: Average monthly household expenditure and consumption for recreational and cultural activities

a. Average monthly household expenditure and consumption in Qatari Riyals for recreational and cultural activities by household nationality 2012/2013-2017/2018

Year	Household Nationality	
	Qatari	Non-Qatari
2012/2013	2,030.92	444.78
2017/2018	1,867.70	310.01

b. Average monthly household expenditure and consumption in Qatari Riyals for recreational and cultural activities by household size 2012/2013, 2017/2018

Year	Household size (number of household members)				
	(1-3)	(4-6)	(7-9)	(10-12)	(+13)
2012/2013	391.11	568.14	1,255.47	1,641.47	4,805.29
2017/2018	211.21	519.6	1,128.94	2,043.73	2,817.32

c. Average monthly household expenditure and consumption in Qatari Riyals for recreational and cultural activities by sex of head of household, 2012/2013, 2017/2018

Year	Head of Household	
	Male	Female
2012/2013	878.96	743.15
2017/2018	670.18	957.9

III: Imports of Equipment and Tools Supporting Cultural commodities, 2016, 2021:

a. Value of imports of cultural commodities (QR)

Commodity	2016		2021	
	Value (QR)	Weight (kg)	Value (QR)	Weight (kg)
Cultural and natural heritage	38,333,381	8,816	69,223,791	8,549
Performing arts & celebrations	100,903,543	198,143	91,746,190	181,422
Visual arts & crafts	2,477,265,130	2,046,182	2,745,588,530	2,349,488
Books & the press	211,950,447	4,350,512	87,180,888	1,884,126
Audio-visual and interactive media	11,430,195	2,270	-	0
Design & creativity services	216,110	1,515	80,715	33
Total	2,840,098,805	6,606,808	2,993,820,114	4,423,619

b. Value of imports of equipment and tools supporting cultural commodities

Commodity	2016		2021	
	Value (QR)	Weight (kg)	Value (QR)	Weight (kg)
Performing arts & celebrations	138,993,742	1,693,151	174,685,347	2,018,633
Visual arts & crafts	94,364,398	949,154	22,793,932	345,557
Books & the press	-	0	898,723	21,237
Audio-visual and interactive media	2,248,041,259	6,966,456	2,510,501,615	5,938,698
Tourism	12,135,314	73,200	3,849,733	136,160
Sports & recreation	316,716,959	6,698,196	381,517,238	10,201,548
Total	2,810,251,671	16,380,157	3,094,246,587	18,661,832

For more statistics, please visit

Planning and Statistics Authority [website: www.psa.gov.qa](http://www.psa.gov.qa)

