



جهاز التخطيط والإحصاء
Planning and Statistics Authority

Qatar 2009-2018 Social Statistics





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2009 - 2018

December 2019



H.H. Sheikh Tamim Bin Hamad Al-Thani

Emir of the State of Qatar



The Planning and Statistics Authority presents the fifth report in a series of comprehensive social statistics, which summarizes the path of social statistical development for the State of Qatar between 2009 -2018, hoping to meet the requirements of the Second National Development Strategy for the State of Qatar (2018-2022). Through this release, PSA endeavored to highlight the most frequently-used indicators in the planning and implementation processes.

Based on the Qatar National Vision 2030 and in support of the comprehensive development efforts, the Authority is keen to provide statistical data and indicators in a timely and accurate manner to meet the needs of the users, including planners and researchers. Moreover, PSA updates this series every two years due to the rapid social changes experienced by the State of Qatar, which is reflected directly on the size of the population and their demographic and social characteristics.

Issuing this fifth report, I would like to thank the working group that prepared this report and wish it to be a reference for researchers and specialists in this field.

May God Grant us Success,,

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

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Qatar Population Estimates (Mid-year)
2009-2018

Year	Population (000)	Annual Growth Rate
2009	1639	13.1
2010	1715	4.7
2011	1733	1.0
2012	1833	5.8
2013	2004	9.3
2014	2216	10.1
2015	2438	9.5
2016	2618	7.1
2017	2725	4.0
2018	2760	1.3

Population growth fluctuated in Qatar

According to mid-year population estimates, there were 2.8 million people in mid-2018, a rise of 1.1 million people compared to 2009.

Marked drop in annual growth rate due to economic changes

As for the annual population growth rate, it dropped from 13.1 in 2009 to 10.1 in 2014, and then began to decline significantly until it reached 1.3 in 2018.

The economic changes experienced by the State of Qatar over the past years resulted in changes in the population growth rates

Working-age population tops the age composition

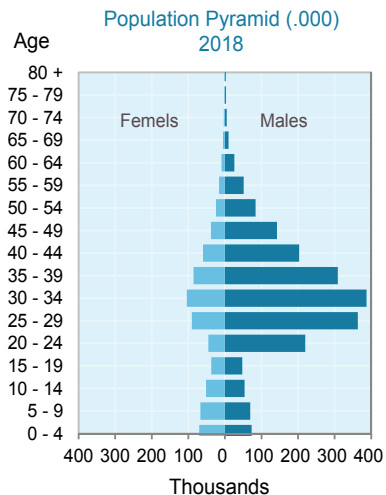
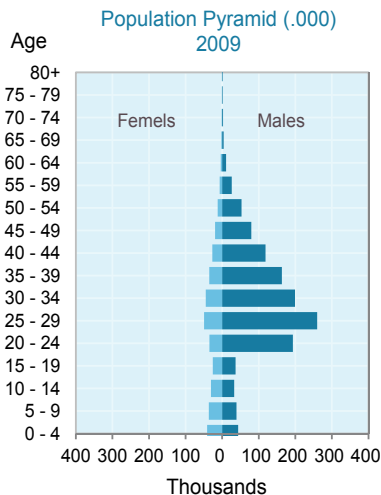
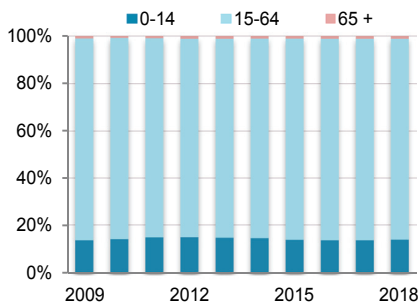
The percentage of working-age population (15-64 years) dropped slightly from 85.4% in 2009 to 84.9% in 2018.

Relative stability in Population Composition

Percentage of population in the age group (0-14 years) has increased from 13.7% in 2009 to 14% in 2018, while the percentage of elderly (65+) remained about 1.1%.

Changes in demographics can be attributed to recruiting large numbers of expatriate labor force, concentrated in the age group (15-64 years), as a result of the economic boom.

Age Composition of Population
2009 - 2018

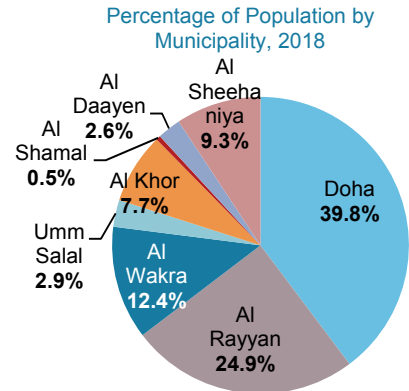


More than half of the population lives in the capital and the municipality of Al-Rayyan.

About two thirds of the population are settling in Doha and Al-Rayyan municipalities in 2018.⁽¹⁾

The lowest populated municipality was Al-Shamal where only 0.5% of the total population were residing.

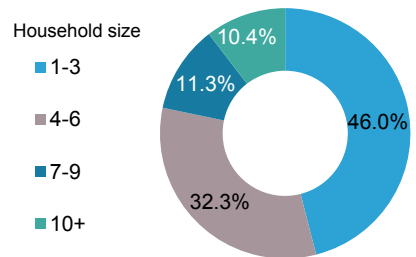
About two thirds of the population are settling in Doha and Al-Rayyan



201 Thousands Households according to Census 2015

The number of households reached 201 thousands households in 2015⁽²⁾, mostly concentrated in the municipalities of Doha and Al-Rayyan by 48% and 31.2%, respectively. Lowest number of households is in the municipalities of Al-Shamal (0.4%) and Al-Dhaayen (2.4%). Average family size is 4.7 members.

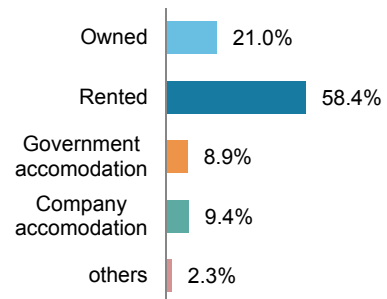
Percentage of Households by family size, 2015



More than half of the population are tenants

More than half of the population resides in rented housing, while 21% of the households own their homes. 18.3% of the population lives in housing provided by the government and companies to its employees (government housing or corporate housing). The remaining households live in the endowment residences and free housing in 2010 .

Percentage of Households by Type of ownership, 2010



(1) Source: Labor Force Sample Survey, 2018

(2) Source: General Simplified Census of Population, Housing and Establishment, 2015

Number of government and private hospitals and health centers 2009 - 2018

Year	Governmental hospitals	Private hospitals	Health Centers
2009	6	4	22
2010	6	4	22
2011	7	4	23
2012	9	4	23
2013	9	4	21
2014	9	4	21
2015	10	4	22
2016	10	4	23
2017	14	5	26
2018	14	6	27

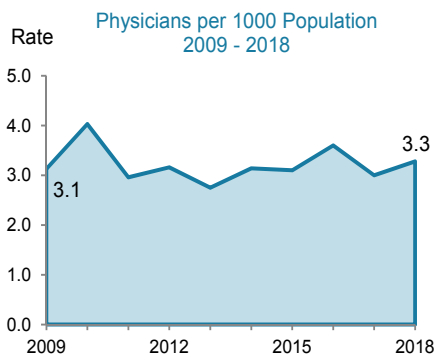
Qatar had made significant progress in the field of preventive and curative health services, as they were provided free of charge to citizens and residents.

Physician-to-Population Ratio Settled

The rate of physicians witnessed stability in the State of Qatar during the period (2009-2018), as this rate rose very slightly from 3.1 physicians per thousand people in 2009 to 3.3 physicians per thousand people in 2018.

Slight Rise in Nurse-to-Population Ratio

The rate of nurses per thousand population rose during the period (2009-2018), and the increase is positive, as the rate of nurses was 4.6 per thousand population in 2009 and reached 7.5 per thousand people in 2018.

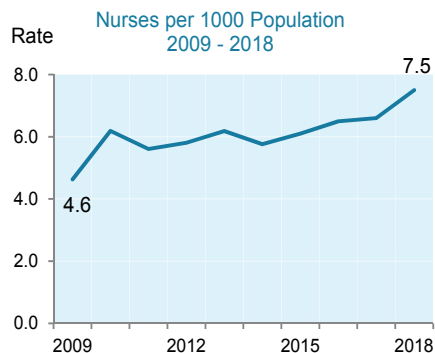


Excellent Vaccinations Coverage during the First Year of Life

Taking care of children, especially in the first year of life, is one of the most important types of social care and protection. Medical care is another type of that, which includes mother and births care.

Basic immunization coverage is approaching the full rate

Health authorities give importance to basic vaccinations during the first year of life. Data indicated that coverage included all children, ranging between 98.4% and 99.9% of this age and in all basic vaccinations in 2018.



Percentage of Basic vaccination coverage during the first year of life. 2018

Immunization & vaccination type	%
BCG	98.6
Viral hepatitis (B)	98.0
Measles, mumps and rubella	99.9
Chickenpox	99.6
Pneumococcal	98.4

Crude Birth Rate Declined

The crude birth rate (the number of live births per 1000 population in a given year) tended to fall gradually during the period (2009 – 2018), from 11 in 2009 to 10 in 2018; given the great increase in expatriates workers.

Sex ratio at birth (the number of male live births per 100 female live births in a given year) was 102% for Qataris and 102% for non-Qataris in 2018.

Data indicate that the rate of twin live births per year increased to 4% of total live births.

All Deliveries under Medical Supervision

Statistics show that Qatar had achieved 100% of deliveries under special and professional supervision as a result of the state's efforts in achieving the 3rd goal of SDGs, which is to "ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages"; one of the most important factors of safe maternity.

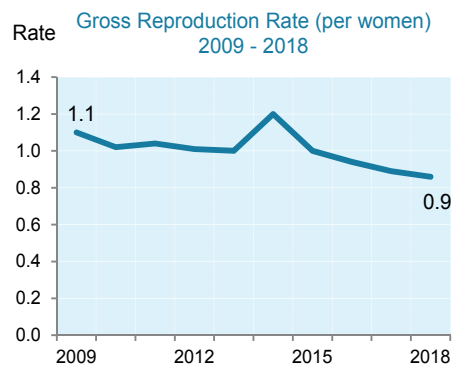
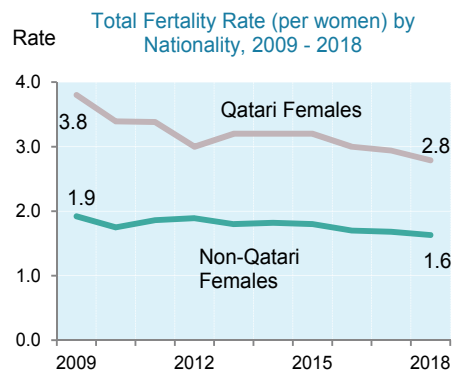
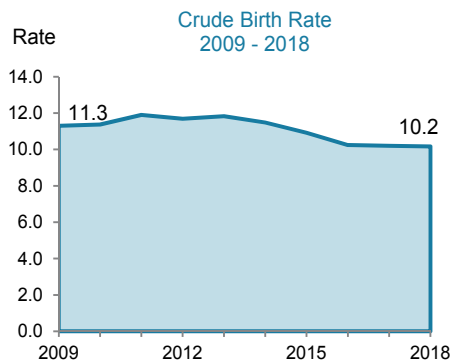
Slight Decline in Total Fertility Rate per Woman

Total fertility rate for women (average number of children that would be born to a woman over her lifetime) gradually fell during the period 2009-2018 from 3.8 per Qatari woman of childbearing age in 2009 to 2.8 in 2018. Total fertility rate for non-Qatari women fell from 1.9 children / women to 1.6 during the same period

Gross reproduction rate (GRR) per woman is stable

This rate measures the total number of female births born per woman to a cohort of women. Gross replacement rate per women in Qatar was 1.1 in 2009 and 0.9 in 2018. That is, every woman can have at least one daughter on average to replace her.

Gross
Reproduction
Rate per
Woman is 0.9



Mean age of Women at childbearing
2009-2018

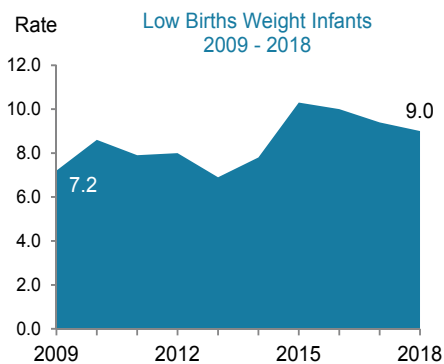
Year	Qataris	Non-Qataris	Total
2009	31.1	29.7	30.2
2010	31.3	29.7	30.3
2011	31.2	29.4	30
2012	31.5	29.2	29.9
2013	31.4	29.3	29.9
2014	31.4	29.3	30.1
2015	31.7	30	30.5
2016	31.6	29.8	30.3
2017	31.8	29.8	30.3
2018	31.9	29.7	30.2

Mean age at childbearing is 30 years

As indicated by age patterns of childbearing in Qatar, the mean age of women at childbearing remained at 30 years during 2009-2018. It is between 31.1 -31.9 years for Qataris, whereas it is 29.2-30.0 for non-Qataris.

Slight Increase in Low Birth-Weight Infants

Low birth-weight is very common and permanent occurrence. Although most of the health problems associated with low birth weight are usually temporary and end with the child leaving the nursery after making sure that he is healthy, but it may have subsequent health effects during and after infancy, and also reflects the economic, social and health status of the mother. Data on the percentage of newborn and underweight births indicate a fluctuating increase in this indicator during the period (2009-2018), rising from 7% in 2009 to 9% in 2018.



Slight drop in Mortality Rate

In 2018, statistics indicate that there were 2385 deaths, of which (31.7%) were among Qataris and (68.3%) were among non-Qataris. As to the crude death rate (that measure the number of deaths for all causes in a given year and typically expressed in number of deaths per year per 1000 people), it fell slightly during the period 2009 - 2018, down from 1.2 per 1000 population in 2009 to 0.9 per 1000 population in 2018.

Drop in Infant and Neonatal Deaths

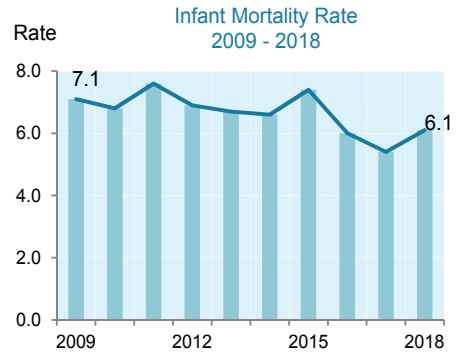
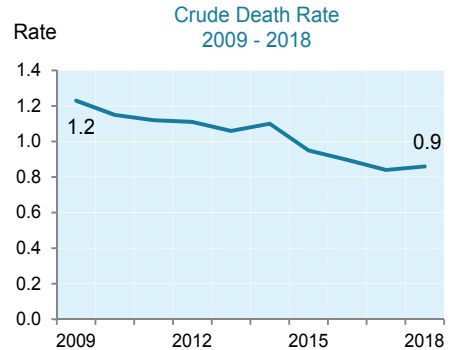
The statistics of Infant mortality rate (that measures the number of infant deaths under one year of age in relation to total births) indicate that Infant mortality rate fell from 7.1 deaths per 1000 live births in 2009 to 6.1 deaths per 1000 live births in 2018, which is a positive indicator.

Likewise, the statistical data of Neonatal mortality rate indicator (number of infant deaths during the first 28 days of life in a given year for every 1000 live births in the same year) indicate a decrease from 4.8 deaths per thousand live births in 2009 to 3.8 deaths per thousand live births in 2018. This decline is due to the efforts of the state to achieve SDG 3, i.e. ensuring healthy lives and well-being for all at all ages.

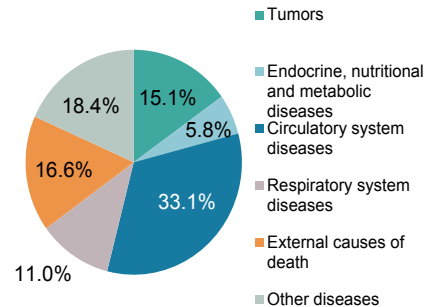
Circulatory system diseases constitute one third of the causes of death

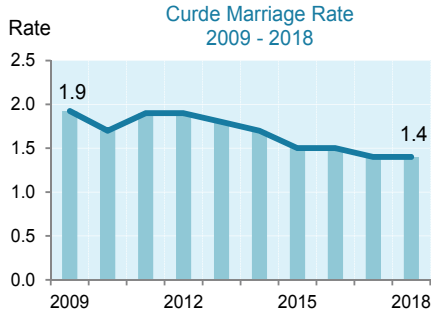
Statistical data for the percentage distribution of causes of death indicate that 33.1% of the causes of death are attributed to circulatory system diseases. While 16.6% are due to external causes of vehicle accidents, falling, poisoning, attacks and other external causes. Tumors were also responsible for 15.1% of deaths. 16.8% of the causes of death are due to diseases of respiratory system, endocrine diseases, nutrition and metabolism diseases. As for death due to other diseases, the percentage was 18.4%.

Vehicle accidents have accounted for most of the deaths resulting from external causes



Relative Distribution of Mortality Causes, 2018

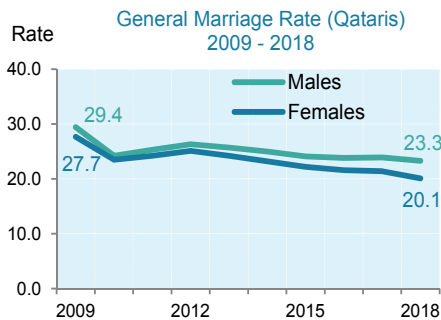




Crude Marriage Rate Dropped Slightly

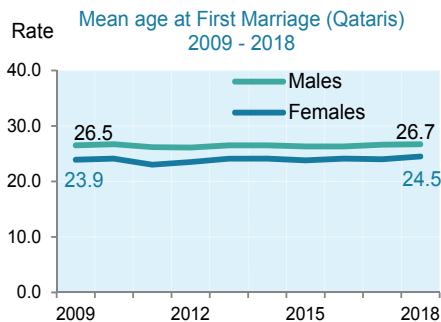
Crude marriage rate refers to the number of marriages in the reference year per 1000 population at midyear. In Qatar, it declined from 1.9 per 1000 population in 2009 to 1.4 in 2018, due to the increasing expatriates.

Slight decrease in the crude marriage rate



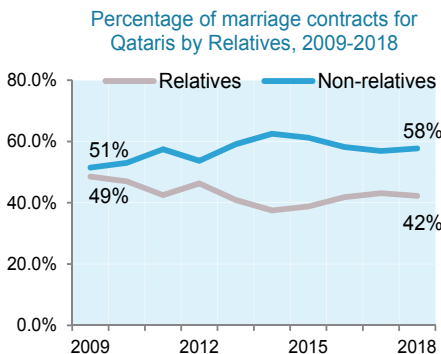
Marriage Rate for Qataris Dropped

Statistical data on the rate of general marriage for Qataris (average number of marriages per thousand population aged 15 years and over) indicates a lower rate for both sexes, reaching 23.3 for males and 20.1 for females in 2018, i.e. an annual drop rate of 2.6% for males versus 3.5% for females during the comparison period.



Mean Age at First Marriage for Qataris Slightly Rose

Marriage rates correlated with spouses' ages at first marriage. The mean age of marriage among Qataris slightly increased among males and females at 26.5 and 26.7 years for males and 23.9 and 24.5 years for females during 2009 and 2018, respectively.



Nearly half of Qatari married couples are relatives

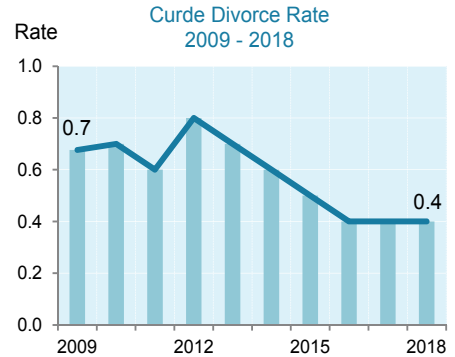
Marriage contracts statistics for Qataris indicate that the proportion of consanguineous marriages decreased from 49% to 42% during the period 2009-2018, but the percentage is still high in spite of the campaigns launched to raise awareness about the risks of consanguineous marriage. Consanguineous marriages from first-degree relatives reached about 25% of marriages, while marriages from second-degree relatives were about 17%. Non-consanguineous marriages constituted about 58% of the total marriages.

In spite of the awareness-raising campaigns that have been launched, The proportion of consanguineous marriage is still high (42.3% among Qataris)

Crude Divorce Rate Dropped

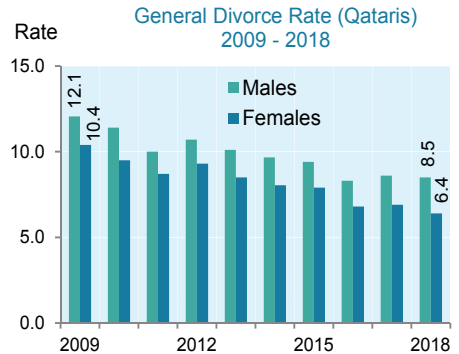
Crude Divorce Rate (number of divorces during the reference year per 1000 population in mid- year) indicates a decline of nearly half during the period (2009-2018), falling from 0.7 per 1 thousands population in 2009 to 0.4 per 1 thousands people in 2018. The decline in divorce is positive

Crude Divorce Rate is almost halved



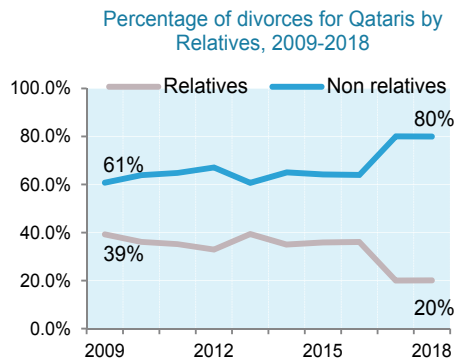
General Divorce Rate for Qataris Dropped

General Divorce Rate (the number of divorces during the year for every 1 thousands Qataris aged 15 years and above) declined among Qataris during the period 2009-2018, falling from 12.1 per thousand males and 10.4 per thousand females in 2009, to 8.5 and 6.4 per thousand males and females, respectively, in 2018.



Divorces between relatives are low

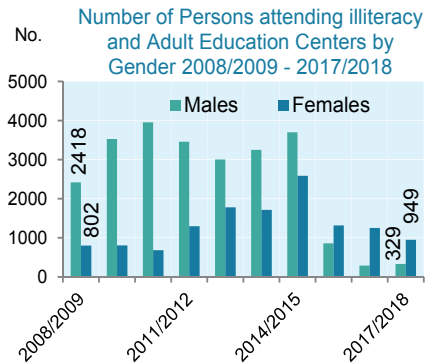
Divorce certificates statistics for 2018 show that the percentage of divorce between relatives has decreased to nearly half from that of 2009, as the percentage reached 20% in 2018. The percentage of divorce among people who are not relatives increased from 61% in 2009 to 80% in 2018.



Majority of Qatari Divorcees have no children

With regards to the number of children of Qatari wives, the vast majority of divorces in 2018 were between couples with no children with 97.8% of the total.

The rest groups with one child or more made up less than 3% of total divorces.



Illiteracy Rates Slipped

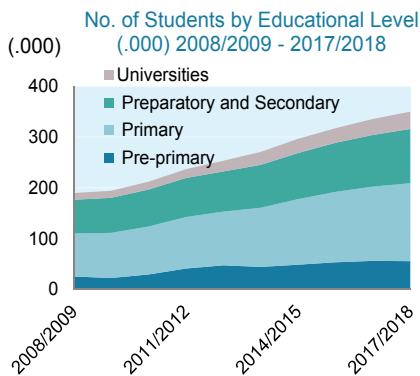
Statistics showed a significant reduction in the illiteracy rate in 2018, 1.0%; compared to 5.3% in 2009, specifically, the illiteracy rate for the 15-24 year old age-group declined for both sexes, to 0.2% for females and 0.9% for males.

Illiteracy rate slipped to 1.0% in 2018

It was also noted during the same period that enrollment in adult education centers decreased for males and fluctuated for females.

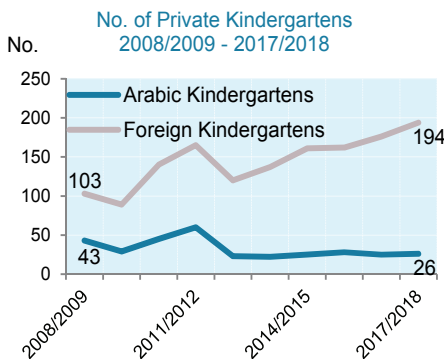
Female Faculty Members Increased

The number of pupils and students in educational levels (kindergarten to university) increased from 190 thousands in the academic year 2008/2009 to 350 thousands students in the 2017/2018. The number of faculty members increased from approximately 17 thousands to approximately 29 thousands for the same period, distributed as follows for the last year: 30% male and 70% female. The number of schools (kindergarten to high school) has increased from 595 to 1081 schools, while the number of universities has increased from 13 to 20 universities.



International Nurseries and Kindergartens Increased

The total of kindergartens increased from 165 to 473 kindergartens, of which 7% are for boys, 10% are for girls, while the remaining 83% of them were mixed kindergartens during the period 2008/2009 - 2017/2018. Foreign kindergarten accounted for the highest proportion of them 84% in 2017/2018. In terms of the number of children enrolled in kindergartens, it increased from 25 thousands to 56 thousands children, out of whom 84% are enrolled in foreign kindergartens for the year 2017/2018. Likewise, the Student-teacher ratio (the number of students to that of teachers) for the 2017/2018 academic year was 12 students. The average student per class was approximately 16 students. The sex ratio (the number of females relative to the number of males) reached 94 female students per 100 male students during the same year.



Elementary Education is the Most Populous in Terms of Persons Enrolled

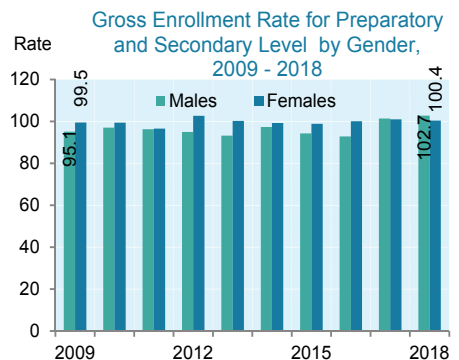
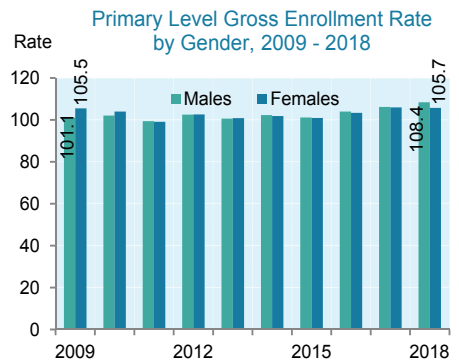
Qatar's efforts to achieve the second Millennium Development Goal (MDGs); namely to achieve universal primary education, were successful as the number of primary schools increased from 197 to 288 schools during the period 2008/2009 - 2017/2018, of which 24.3% were for boys, 22.2% were for girls and 53.5% were mixed schools for 2017/2018. This level of education is considered the most populous in terms of persons enrolled. The number of students increased from 85 thousands in 2008/2009 to 154 thousands students, or 49% of the total students in the educational stages of the year 2017/2018, where the percentage of male students reached 51% and female students 49% for the same year.

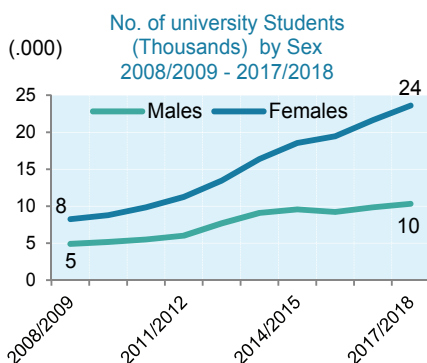
The average number of students per teacher was 12. Students were placed in classes of approximately 25 pupils each. In 2017/2018, student female/male ratio was 95 per 100.

It should be noted that the net enrollment ratio in primary education (reflecting the extent of interest in universal primary education) is not a challenge in the country because the indicator is still rising for both sexes in 2018 (females 96.7% and males 98.4%).

Mixed Preparatory and Secondary Schools Increased

The number of those enrolled in the preparatory and secondary schools increased from 67 thousands to 107 thousands students during the period 2008/2009 - 2017/2018, i.e. 34% of the total number of students in the educational stages for the year 2017/2018, and the male ratio reached 51% and female 49% to the last year. The average number of students per teacher was 11 students, while the average student per class was approximately 24 students. Student ratio female/male was 95 per 100. The number of preparatory and secondary schools increased from 233 to 320 schools, of which 25% are for boys school, 23% for girls school, and 53% are mixed schools for the year 2017/2018. The gross enrollment ratio increased from 97.2 to 101.6% during the period 2008 / 2009 -2017 / 2018, and male enrollment reached 102.7% and female enrollment was 100.4% for the last year.





Holders of higher degrees rose

A remarkable development in higher education was achieved through the setting up of several international universities, which offered many specializations in different fields. This led to an increase in the number of students at universities from 13 thousands in the year 2008/2009 to 34 thousands students during the academic year 2017/2018, i.e. 9.7% of total students for the educational levels of the last year. The annual growth rate was 11% during 2008/2009 and 2017/2018. Qatari female students made up 46.7% of total female enrollments at private universities within the State, while Qatari male students represented 46.8% of total male enrollments in private universities in 2017/2018. It is noted that female students tended to complete their university education, unlike male students who often entered the labor force right after high school. In 2017/2018, female students constituted 70% of total students enrolled at universities; this is reflected in the percentage of female graduates as they amounted to 67% of total graduates. The sex ratio at the university level has reached 229 female students for every 100 male college students in 2017/2018.

Females make up 70% of enrollment in universities within Qatar

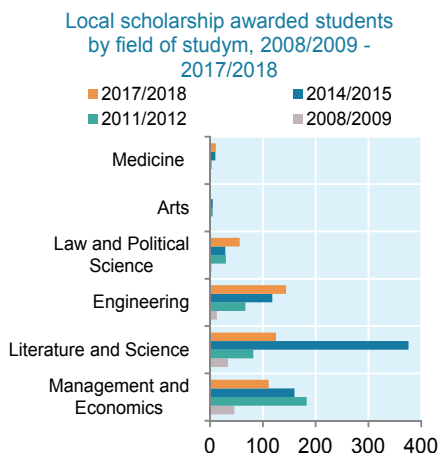
Students being offered overseas scholarships (By country), 2017/2018

Country	No. of Students
UK	350
USA	75
France	7
Canada	4
Germany	2
Others	10

Overseas Scholarships Increased

The total number of students being awarded overseas scholarships increased from 96 in 2008/2009 to 448 students in 2017/2018, an average annual rate of 19% between 2008/2009 and 2017/2018. The percentage of males was 69% and females 31% for the last year. The percentage of scholarship to obtain a bachelor's degree was 58%, 8% for masters, 2% for PhD, and 33% for others. 32% of students focused on specializations in the field of civil engineering. 78% of them headed to the UK to complete their study. The number of scholarships inside Qatar increased from 264 in 2008/2009 to 1638 scholarships in 2017/2018, and the percentage of females in local scholarships reached 88% of the total number of scholarships for the last year. The number of graduates with a bachelor's degree has increased from 69 in 2008/2009 to 252 in 2017/2018, 71% of whom were males for the last year, while those with postgraduate degrees (Masters and PhD) increased from 24 to 30 for the same time period, and males made up the majority of them than last year, 63%.

Female students were more interested in getting local scholarships, while males preferred overseas ones



Training is no more a traditional concept limited to organizing traditional training courses and awarding certificates; it had become a strategic option in the investment system and human resources development. Therefore, governmental and private training centers were established. The total number of trainees in governmental, mixed establishments and private centers and institutes rose from 69 thousands in 2010 to 286 thousands trainees, while the total number of trainers increased from 728 in 2010 to 1633 trainers in 2018.

Trainees at Governmental Centers and Institutes Increased

The number of trainees in ministries and government institutions increased from 29 thousands to 232 thousands trainees during the period 2010-2018, and the percentage of Qatari males among them was 6% while the percentage of Qatari females reached 8%. As to the percentage of non-Qatari trainees, it was 59% for males, whereas 26% for females for the last year.

Total number of trainees at government, mixed establishments & corporation and private centers amounted to 286 thousands in 2018

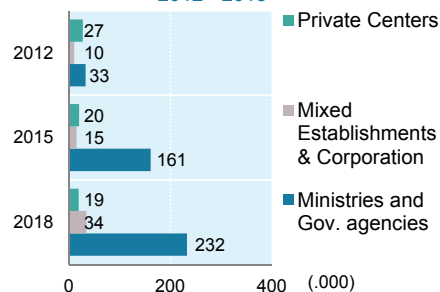
Male Trainees at Mixed Establishments & Corporation Centers and Institutes Went Up

The number of trainees in mixed establishments & corporation increased from 22 thousands in 2010 to 34 thousands trainees in 2018, attending 1,600 training programs. The percentage of males was 88%, while the percentage of females was 12% for 2018.

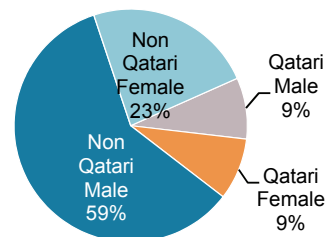
Attending Management Courses at the Private Centers Increased

The number of trainees at private centers increased from 18 thousands in 2010 to 19 thousands in 2018. The number of training programs increased from 356 to 358 training programs for the same period. Trainees were more interested in management courses rather than any other type of training (35% of total training types) at private centers.

No. of trainees at ministries, government and mixed establishments institutions and private centers, 2012 - 2018



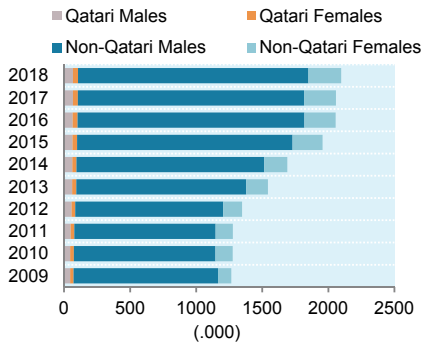
Distribution of trainees by sex and nationality in ministries, government and mixed establishments & corporation and private centers, 2018



Number of private centers, number of training courses and number of trainees, 2012- 2018

Year	Number of private centers	Number of training courses	Number of trainees
2012	69	598	27186
2013	60	492	23843
2014	60	506	19943
2015	73	562	19912
2016	71	595	21000
2017	59	385	20175
2018	43	358	19262

Economically Active Population (15 +) by Nationality and Sex, 2009 - 2018



A significant increase in the economically active population

Economically active population have increased significantly in size over the years; it increased by about 2 folds during the period 2009-2018. This development was remarkable over the past few years. The annual growth rate reached 2% during the period 2017 – 2018.

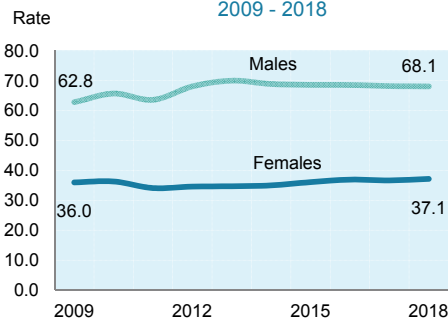
Labor Force had increased in 2 folds over 2009

The labor force participation rate of Qatari males is higher than that of females

In 2018, the labor force participation rate was 88%, which is a constant percentage compared to 2009. Labor force participation rate for all Qataris reached 52% of the total Qataris in working age in 2018; while it reached 37% for Qatari females and 68% for Qatari males. The highest rate of economic participation in labor force was that of the (30-34) age group, whereby it reached 95% .

Qatari labor force represents 52% of total Qataris in working age in 2018

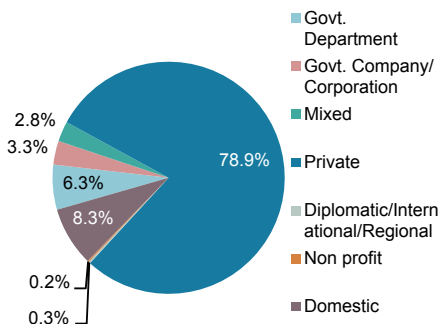
Qataris Participation Rate by Sex, 2009 - 2018



Nearly 80% of the workforce is in the private sector

The concentration of Labor force distribution in the private sector increased from 74% to 79% for the period 2009-2018, while the proportion of the workforce in government corporations and companies decreased from 12% to 10%, and the domestic sector also decreased from 10% to 8%. Finally, the mixed sector has a constant rate of 3% during the same period.

Distribution of Economically Active by Sectors, 2018



In terms of the composition of employment within sectors by nationality in 2018, figures show that non-Qataris employment constituted 99% of labor force in the private sector, while Qatari comprised 55% of labor force in government entities, whereas non-Qataris comprised 45%.

In general, the distribution of Qatari labor force by sectors in 2018 shows that 68% of Qataris work for government departments (64% are males and 36% are females); 13% working for government corporations and companies (64% are males and 36% are females). As for Qataris in the mixed sector, they made up 9% of total Qataris in all sectors (67% Qatari males and 33% Qatari females). Finally, in the private sector, which includes 10% of the total Qataris by sector, Qatari males represent 60% and Qatari females 40% of the total workers in this sector.

The workforce in the Craft occupations is the highest

Craft occupations were the highest among all occupations, where 33% of total labor force practice it in 2018; Qataris represent 0.7% of them. This is followed by ordinary occupations by 19% and Qataris represent 1.0% of them. Economically active Qataris are concentrated in the "specialists" profession by 30%. As for Qatari females, 44% work in the specialized professions out of the total economically active Qatari females.

Highest average monthly wages for Qataris in real estate activities

Average monthly wage for paid employees increased from 8,700 QR to 11,100 QR. The average male monthly wage reached 11,600 QR while the average female wage was 10 thousand QR in 2018; therefore the gender equality index was 0.87.

At the level of economic activity in 2018, "real estate activities" has recorded the highest average monthly wage for Qataris with 44.500 QR. As for the category of "administrative and support services activities" and "mining and quarrying" and "Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies" were with average wages of approximately 40.400 QR, while the activity of "agriculture, forestry and fishing" recorded the lowest average monthly wages of 18 thousands QR.

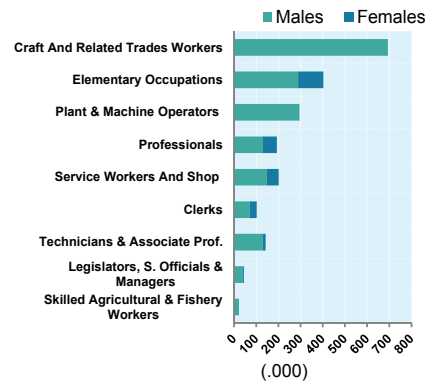
At the sectors level, "government corporates" employees recorded the highest average monthly wage of 28 thousands QR; followed by "government management" sector with 27 thousands QR average monthly wage. However, the "households activities" recorded the lowest average monthly wage of 3 thousands QR in 2018.

Significant decrease in unemployment for both sexes

Total unemployment rate dropped from 0.3% in 2009 to 0.1% in 2018. It reached 0.4% for females and 0.1% for males. unemployment among Qataris was 0.2% and among non-Qataris was 0.1% in 2018.

Unemployment rate declined to 0.1 % in 2018

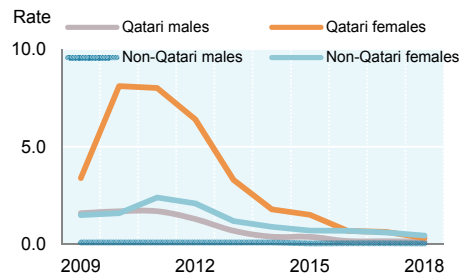
Economically Active Population (15+) by Occupation and Sex, 2018



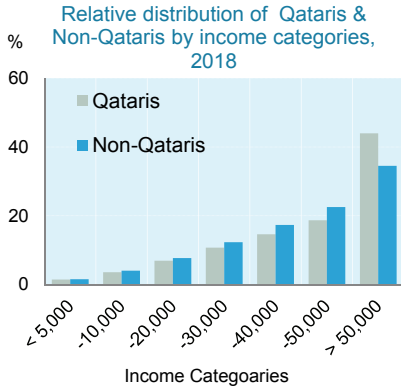
Average monthly wages (Thousand QR), by economic activity, 2018 (Qataris)

Economic Activity	Average monthly wage
Real estate	44.5
Administrative and support services	40.4
Mining and quarrying	40.3
Extraterritorial organizations and bodies	40.3
Construction	37.6
Manufacturing	36.3
Transport and storage	35.8
ICT	35.3
Finance and Insurance	32.9
Health and Social work	32.7

Unemployment Rate by Nationality and Sex, 2009 - 2018



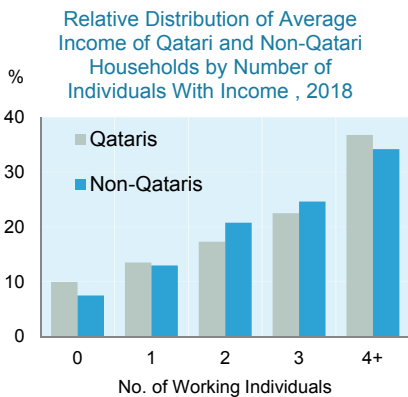
Income and Spending



"Private projects and free business" is the highest source of income for Qatari households⁽³⁾

It means the most stable and continuous cash or in kind sources of income for the household. Median income for Qatari households was 91,700 QR, whereas it was 88,200 QR in 2013. Median income for non-Qatari households was 24,300 QR. Total Household income reached 40,600 QR.

Private projects and free business were the principal source of income for households in 2018

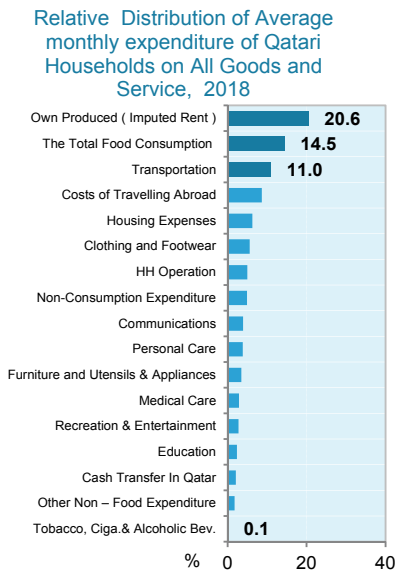


Private projects and free business became the main source of income for Qatari households, as the percentage increased from 38.6% in 2013 to 42% in 2018, followed by "wages and salaries" by 19.6% in 2018. Non-Qatari families also depend on the source of income "private projects and free business" by 37%, followed by the source of income "wages and salaries" by 35.1% for the year 2018.

Most families in Qatar have an income of more than 30 thousands QR

It is clear from the percentage distribution of income groups that 77% of Qatari families have a monthly income of more than 30 thousands QR in 2018, while 99% of Qatari families have an income of more than 30 thousands QR in 2013. As for non-Qatari families, 74% of them have a monthly income over 30 thousands QR in 2018.

Income of 44% of Qatari households is more than 50 thousands QR



The highest average incomes for households of 4 or more earners

In 2018, percentage distribution shows that the highest average income for Qatari households was for those comprising of more than 4 earners with 36.8%, followed by those of 3 earners with 22.5%. On the other hand, the highest average income for non-Qatari households was 34.2% for those comprising of more than 4 earners with, followed by those of 3 earners with 24.6% in 2018.

46.4% of Qatari households had more than 4 earners in 2018

(3) Data source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2012/2013 - 2017/2018

Expenditures on housing are the highest for households in Qatar

The results of household income and expenditure surveys reveal an improvement in the average household expenditure and a change in the pattern of expenditure between 2013 and 2018. Average monthly household expenditure for Qatari households increased from 49.700 QR in 2013 to 53.700 QR in 2018, an increase of 8%. It is noted that spending on the rental of owned housing has become the first relative importance in the monthly spending of Qatari families as it reached 20.6% of the total spending, and spending on total consumption of food comes in second place, where the percentage of Qatari families spending on this commodity reached 14.5% of the total Spending, followed by spending on transportation with 11.0%. The lowest average monthly expenditure of Qatari families was on tobacco and cigarettes with 0.1%.

8% increase in the average household expenditure for Qataris in 2018

At the level of non-Qatari families, the average monthly spending went down from 18.100 QR in 2013 to 16.100 QR in 2018, where housing expenses ranked first by 36.5% of the total family spending in 2018, followed by spending on total food consumption at 16.6%, then spending on transportation, which came third, with 12.9%. The lowest average spending of non-Qatari households was on tobacco and cigarettes at 0.4%.

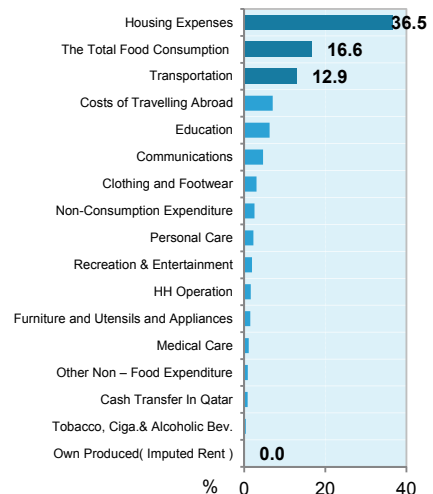
Lower spending value for households

The percentage of Qatari households falling into the expenditure category "less than 10 thousands QR a month increased from 0.1% in 2013 to 4.6% in 2018. The percentage of higher categories that spend more than 50 thousands QR a month went down from 57.5% in 2013 of the Qatari families to 35.6% in 2018.

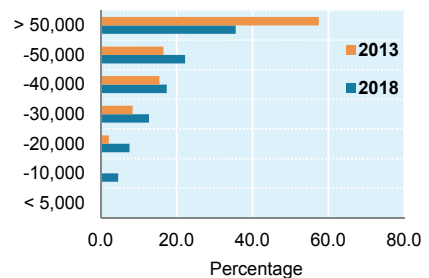
35.6% of Qatari households spend more than QR 50 thousands per month.

As for the expenditure level of non-Qatari households, the category that spent less than 5 thousands QR rose to 1.9% in 2018 compared to 0.7% in 2013. The category of non-Qatari families spending more than 50 thousands QR increased significantly to 32.3% in 2018 compared to 4.3% in 2013. The percentage of the two categories "less than 20 thousands QR" and "less than 30 thousands QR" decreased to 20.3% in 2018 compared to 67.2% in 2013.

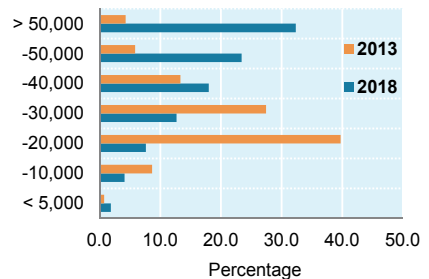
Relative Distribution of Average Monthly Expenditure of Non-Qataris Households on All Goods and Service, 2018

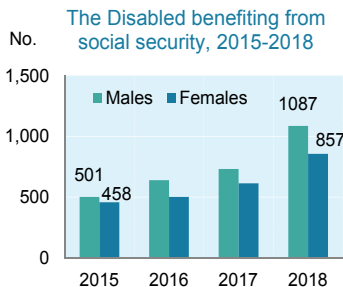
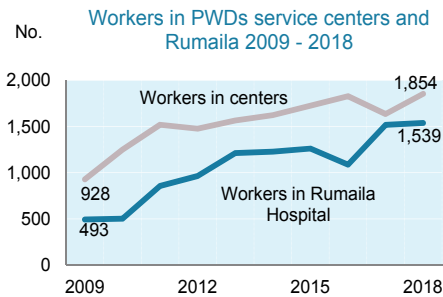
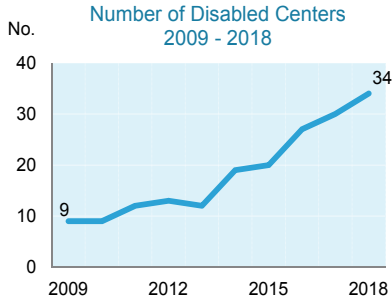


Relative Distribution of Qatari Households by Monthly Expenditure Categories 2013 & 2018



Relative Distribution of Non-Qatari Households by Monthly Expenditure Categories 2013 & 2018





Number of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) services centers and employees increased

Given the state's commitment to the category of people with disabilities, it has taken care of establishing and developing centers of services and medical care in the state. The number of specialized centers for people with disabilities has more than tripled, increasing from 9 to 34 centers during the period 2009-2018. And the number of employees there increased from 928 to 1854 persons during the same period. Females constitute the majority of those who benefit from the services of these centers by 66% in 2018.

Moreover, services are provided to people with disabilities in Rumailah Hospital, as the number of departments and units concerned with their care increased from 11 to 15 units in the hospital during the period 2009-2018. The number of employees in these units and departments increased from 493 to 1539; the majority of them are nurses in 2018, by 64%.

Increase in registered and beneficiaries of centers and services provided for the disabled

The number of persons registered with disabilities centers increased from 5741 in 2009 to 16145 in 2018, and the percentage of males represented 64.1% of the total number of those registered.

Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs recorded the highest percentage of registered persons with 43% of the total registered persons in all centers in 2018, followed by the Mada Center, which provides technology services for people with disabilities with 30%.

Data from Rumaila Hospital indicate that the number of persons with disabilities who received services increased from 8455 in 2009 to 15080 in 2018.⁽⁴⁾ 67.9% of them are 15 years and above 32.1% are individuals over 15 years of age.

People with disabilities in Qatar also benefit from the social security provided by the Ministry of Administrative Development, Labor and Social Affairs. The number of beneficiaries of social security increased from 959 to 1944 during 2015-2018, and the disabled accounted for 9% of the total beneficiaries of social security for the 2018. The percentage of males was 16% and females 6% for the same year, in addition to the use of the server allowance provided free of charge to this category where Beneficiaries of the Disabled category constituted 21% of the total beneficiaries of the server allowance for 2018.

(4) It should be noted that the number of services recipients in the Rumaila Hospital may be referred more than once during the year to receive the service or may need service in more than one unit.

Elderly people benefiting from centers and services increased

Data for 2018 indicates that the number of elderly individuals has reached nearly 23,000, representing 0.86% of the total population.

The state provides this category with the services and care necessary for decent living. Ehsan Center is considered one of the leading centers in enabling the elderly to enjoy a decent, safe and productive life. The number of elderly people who benefited from the services provided at the center increased from 913 in 2017 to 2026 in 2018, of whom 35.4% were males and 64.6% were females in 2018, while Qatari elderly people represented 62.1% compared to 37.9% for non-Qataris in the same year. The home care service accounted for the largest proportion of services provided to elderly beneficiaries in 2018 at 31.1% of the total services.

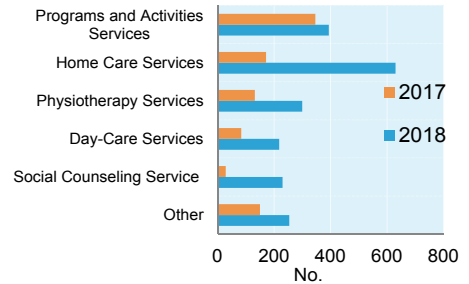
The Ministry of Administrative Development, Labor and Social Affairs also provides social security services for this group, as the number of elderly beneficiaries of social security increased from 1681 in 2015 to 3435 in 2018, where the percentage of males was 13% and females 87% in 2018. The elderly formed the largest percentage of beneficiaries of servants' allowances for the year 2018, and they amounted to 52% of the total servants' allowance provided by the Ministry.

With regard to medical care, the state provides geriatric rehabilitation units in the Rumailah Hospital and Qatar Rehabilitation Institute where the number of workers in this unit increased from 85 in 2009 to 337 in 2018, and the percentage of males reached 28% and females 72% for 2018. Workers in the geriatric rehabilitation unit amount to 22% of the total employees in units and departments in Rumailah Hospital for the year 2018.

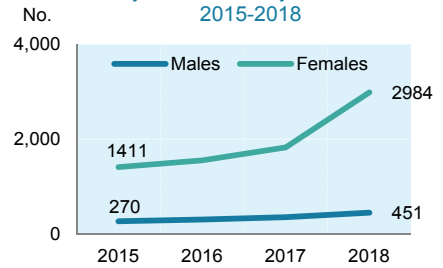
Number of Social Security Beneficiaries Rose

The Ministry of Administrative Development, Labor and Social Affairs, represented by the Social Security Department, provides social security services to 12 groups in society. The number of social security recipient has increased from approximately 11 thousands in 2009 to 21 thousands in 2018, i.e. almost the double.

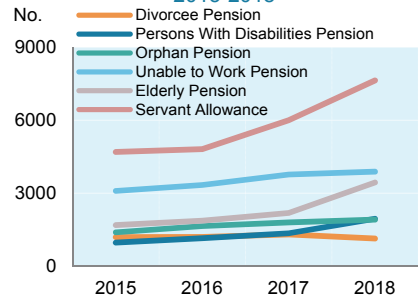
The Elderly benefiting from the services provided by the Ehsan Center 2017-2018



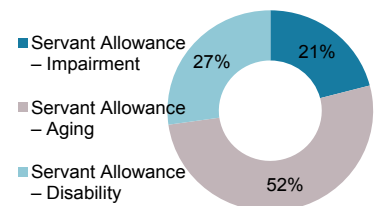
Elderly Social Security Beneficiaries, 2015-2018



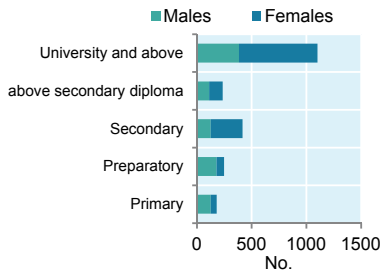
Social Security Beneficiaries (Top 6) By Type of Security, 2015-2018



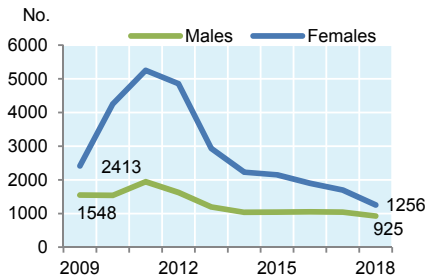
Elders Beneficiaries of Social Security - Servant Allowances 2018



The Unemployed by educational status and gender, 2018



Unemployed 15 years and over by gender, 2009-2018



As for the beneficiaries of social security, according to the type of security, the pension of a servant allowance was the highest, as the number of beneficiaries of this allowance increased from nearly 4 thousand in 2010 to nearly 8 thousand in 2018, 34% of whom are males and 66% are females in 2018.

Decrease in the number of unemployed

Statistical data indicate an increase in the number of the unemployed from 3961 to 7200 during the period 2009-2011; and then the number began to decrease to reach 2181 unemployed persons in 2018, 42% of them are males and 58% are females.

The educational status of University graduates and above occupied the highest percentage of the unemployed with 50% of the total unemployed, followed by the Secondary Stage with 19% for the year 2018.

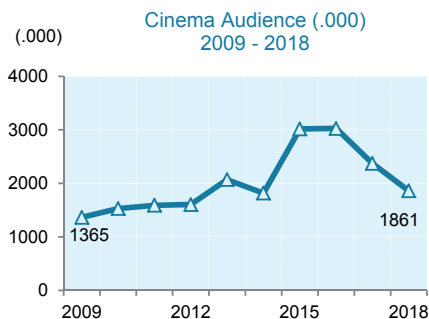
In 2018, 32% of the unemployed persons (the highest percentage among the causes of unemployment) took action and awaiting the result. The findings showed that 50% of the unemployed were offered work in the private sector, while 62% did not express their desire to work in the private sector.

There is an interest in cinema and the number of cinema screens is doubled

Cultural media; including cinema, play a key role in enhancing the level of civilization of the society. Data indicate that there was a rise in the number of cinema audience from 1.0 million in 2009 to 1.8 million in 2018.

1.8 million
Cinema
Audience in
2018

However, the proportion of cinema halls, remarkably increased during the period (2009 – 2018), from 25 halls in 2009 to 51 in 2018.



A slight increase in the number of newspapers and magazines issued

Statistics show that there were 7 daily newspapers issued in the State of Qatar in 2009; then increased to 9 daily newspapers in 2018. As for non-Qatari workers in newspapers and magazines, they were 94% whereas Qataris were 6% for 2018.

daily 9
newspapers
and 4 monthly
magazines in
2018

No. of Cinema Halls, 2009-2018

Year	No.
2009	25
2012	38
2015	37
2018	51

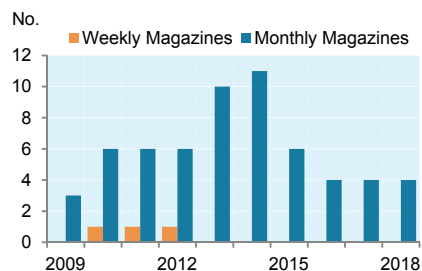
There is an interest in public libraries and a significant rise in the number of borrowed books

There were 7 libraries in Qatar in 2018. The total number of Arabic books for all libraries reached 725 thousands and foreign books reached 496 thousands and periodicals reached nearly 4 thousands books.

7 libraries
in 2018

As for the number of book borrowers, and due to the opening of the Qatar National Library in November 2017, the number of borrowers increased from 23 thousands in 2009 to 75 thousands borrowers in 2018. There is a large increase in the number of borrowed books from 53 thousands books in 2009 to 836 thousands books in 2018.

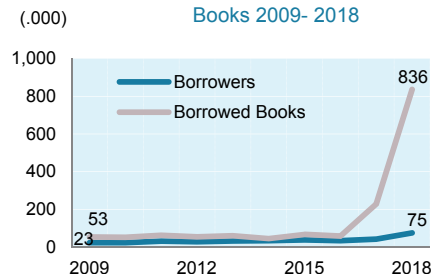
Magazines Issued
2009 - 2018



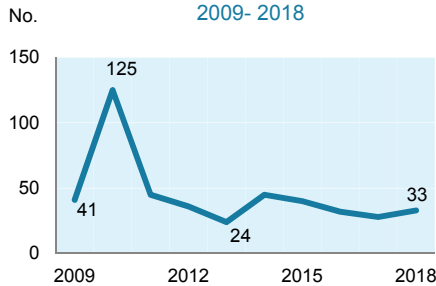
Qatar National Theater and Katara are the two main destinations for cultural events

Qatar National Theater is one of the most important theaters in Qatar where cultural events, festivals, and musical shows are displayed, in addition to poetry evenings, heritage arts, plastic arts and other events that are shared with the public and private sector in additional to external participations.

No. of Borrowers and Borrowed Books 2009- 2018



Qatar National Theater Events
2009 - 2018



Slight decline in Qatar National Theater activities

Statistics show that the number of events increased from 41 events in 2009 to 125 events in 2010 at the Qatar National Theater, due to the fact that Doha was the 2010 Arab Capital of Culture. However, events dropped again to 33 events in 2018, including 18 events in the government sector and 11 events in the private sector. Yet, recent data available for the cultural village (Katara) show an increase in the number of drama and theater events.

Qatar National Theater activities decreased from 41 events in 2009 to 33 events in 2018

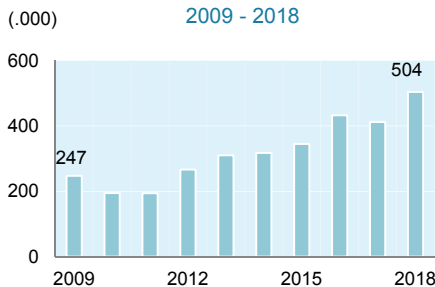
Drama and theater activities in
Katara, 2016-2018

Year	No.
2016	7
2017	17
2018	34

Number of museums and visitors Increased

Qatar seeks to develop, promote and support museums, arts and heritage according to the highest international standards. The number of museums has increased from 3 museums in 2009 to 5 museums in 2018, as many museums have been established, including the Museum of Islamic Art, Zubarah Fort Museum, Msheireb Museums and the Museum of Arab Art and others. The number of museums visitors totaled 597 thousands visitors in 2018, and the month of December recorded the highest number of visitors to these museums.

Islamic Art Museum Visitors
2009 - 2018



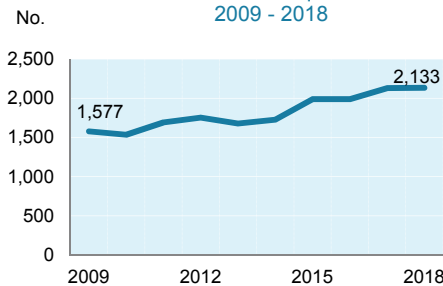
The Museum of Islamic Art attracts 79% of all museum visitors

The Islamic Museum opened in 2008, to receive visitors in 2009. This museum attracts almost 79% of visitors of museums in Qatar. In 2018, total number of visitors reached 504 thousands visitors. It should be noted that the month of December recorded the highest turnout of visitors with 71 thousands visitors while the months of July recorded the lowest turnout, with 20 thousands visitors.

Number of mosques increased

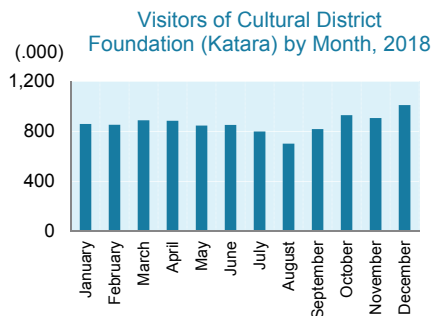
The number of mosques increased from 1,577 mosques in 2009 to 2,133 mosques in 2018, including the ordinary mosques, congregational mosques, temporary buildings, Eid Prayer spaces, and private mosques, 61% of which are concentrated in the municipalities of Doha and Rayyan. The number of imams (prayer leaders) and muezzins (prayer callers) increased from 1963 to 2711 for the same period. As for Quran memorization centers, number increased from 139 to 181 centers during the period from 2009 to 2018, and the percentage of public centers was 87% in 2018.

No. of Mosques
2009 - 2018



December is the highest for Katara visitors

Katara is a cultural village founded in 2010 to promote the cultural and artistic movement and support creative energies, as it attracted 10 million visitors in 2018 through 475 cultural events including religious programs, festivals, exhibitions, seminars, heritage events, concerts, and all forms of artistic expression. December recorded the highest number of visitors that reached one million visitors in 2018.

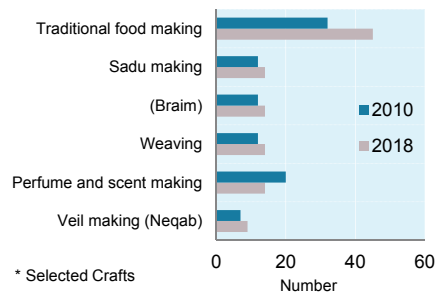


Females constitute the majority of folk crafts practitioners

Traditional crafts represent a cultural and practical process from the popular legacy and folklore, including traditional activities such as sewing and spinning, and making cloaks and Sadu (tribal weaving craft). The number of those engaged in such crafts in the Social Development Center increased from 142 in 2010 to 168 in 2018. Statistics have shown that approximately 79% of those engaged in such crafts were Qatari females in 2018. The focus of their engagement was "producing popular foods", "production of perfumes and incense" and making "Sadu" "weaving" and "Breim" ⁽⁵⁾

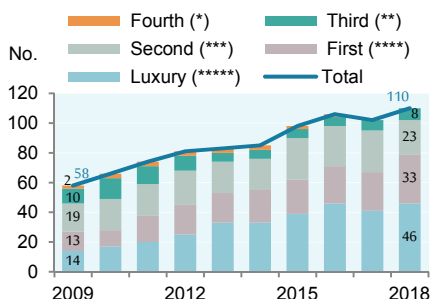
92% of practitioners of traditional crafts are females in 2018

No. of Qatari Females Practitioners of Popular crafts* at The Social Development Center, 2010 - 2018



(5) Breim: It is the assembly of wool yarn after spinning to extract thicker yarns

No. of Hotels by Rating
2009 - 2018



Rise in the number of hotels, most of them are of premium and first class

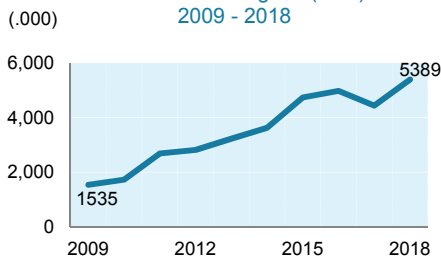
Due to the state's interest in tourism and the increase in the number of tourists, the number of hotels increased from 58 hotels in 2009 to 110 in 2018. Over the past 3 years, the number of "premium" hotels increased by 40% and "first-class" hotels increased by 27%. As for the second-class hotels, their number decreased in 2018 to 23 hotels.

Number of tourist nights increased

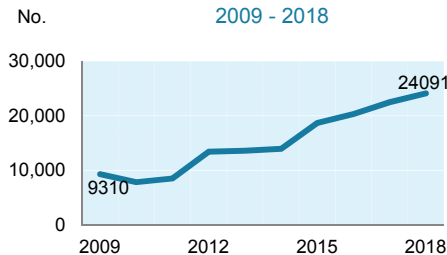
The tourism sector in the State of Qatar witnessed a remarkable development during the period (2009 - 2018). This trend is reflected in the noticeable increase in the number of tourist nights during the period up to 5.4 million tourist nights in 2018. The increase in the number of tourist correlated to the hotel class. The higher the hotel's class, the more nights it has. The number of tourist nights in "premium (*****)" hotels reached 2.4 million in 2018.

Tourist nights amounted to 5.4 million in 2018

No. of Tourist Nights (.000)
2009 - 2018



No. of Hotel Rooms
2009 - 2018

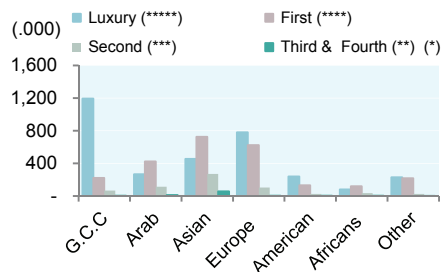


Hotel rooms doubled

Data on the number of hotel rooms in Qatar indicate a rise in the number of rooms from 9,310 rooms in 2009 to 24,091 rooms in 2018, in addition to an increase in the number of beds in rooms to 35,000; 88% of them are in the category of "premium and first class" hotels, and this is due to the increase in the construction of hotels of various classes.

Hotel rooms rose to 24 thousands rooms in 2018

Number of hotel guests (000) by class 2018



Number of hotel guests doubled

The number of hotel guests in 2018 reached 6.4 million. The largest percentage of them were for guests of first-class and premium hotels with 89%. As for nationality, Gulf people were more tended for premium hotels. The majority of guests of "first and second class" hotels were Asians.

Sports Facilities

Due to the importance of sport, the State of Qatar increased the number of sports facilities to the total number of 282 in 2018/2019; 30.71% of which are football fields.

Registered Players in Sports Federations Increased

The number of sports activities of the sports federations increased from 26 to 37 activities for the period 2010-2018, with males representing the highest percentage of registered members (90%) for the last year. Football also accounted for the largest share of players for the same year, with 5,358 players, or 19% of the total number of players for all sports. Air sports were the least popular, with only 6 of the total numbers of players for the last year.

Number of local tournaments increased compared to international tournaments

The State has organized many local competitions, which in turn contribute to enhancing physical fitness and give impetus to athletes through competitions to win tournaments. The number of local competitions organized increased from 500 in 2012/2013 to 967 tournaments in 2018/2019. The junior tournaments formed the highest percentage (32 %) of the total local championships, followed by general 23%, then youngsters 18%, and youth 16%. The lowest percentage was for the Cadet Championships (12%) for the year 2018/2019.

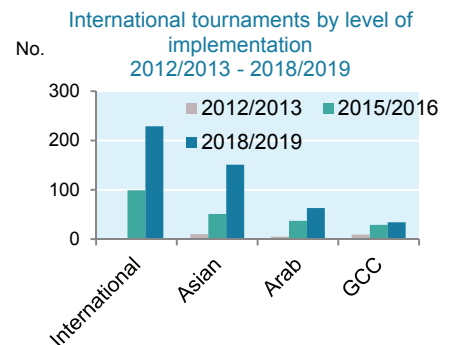
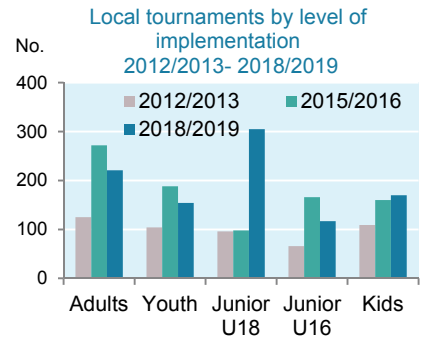
967 local and 477 international championships in 2018/2019

In contrast, the number of international tournaments organized increased from 25 to 477 championships for the same period, and for the last year the highest percentage (48%) was for international tournaments, followed by Asian tournaments by 32%, then Arab tournaments 13% and Gulf tournaments 7%.

Sports facilities * of Qatar Olympic Committee by type, 2009/2010 - 2018/2019

Year	Football pitches	Swimming pool	Indoor Halls	Tennis court	Basketball courts
2009/2010	90	18	34	23	9
2010/2011	90	18	37	23	9
2011/2012	94	20	39	25	9
2012/2013	103	24	32	29	12
2013/2014	105	22	34	29	14
2014/2015	105	22	34	29	14
2015/2016	105	22	34	38	27
2016/2017	85	14	32	29	17
2017/2018	87	19	38	29	20
2018/2019	86	20	37	19	15

* Top 5 in 2018



Non-Qataris comprise the largest proportion of coaches in sports field

Qatar cognizant of the importance of qualifying a large number of athletes and meeting their needs through qualified coaches, the number of coaches reached 547 trainers in 2018 and the state provided them in various fields and sports for all segments of society. In the past year, 4 % of coaches were Qataris while 96% were non-Qataris.

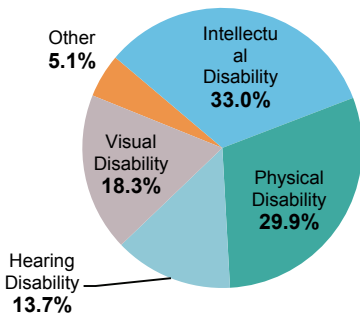
The majority of persons with disabilities registered in Sports Federation are those with mental disability

Due to the importance of sport for all sects of society, and since those with special needs are an integral part of the society, the state has involved them in all the fields of sports. However, data indicates a decrease in the number of participants in sports from the category of people with disabilities of all kinds of disabilities and age groups from 336 in 2010/2011 to 197 players in 2018/2019, of whom 80.2% were males and 19.8% were females in the last year.

197 players with special needs in the 2018-2019 sports season

The data indicate that the vast majority of persons with disabilities registered in the Sports Federation in 2018/2019 are those with mental disability, as they accounted for 33.0%, followed by those with motor disability by a similar percentage (29.9%).

Players registered with the Federation of Disabled Persons by type of disability (Percentage) 2018/2019



Slight decrease in female candidates in the Municipal Council

The first opportunity for Qatari women and men to practice their right of election in the State was in 1999 when they participated as voters and candidates in the first session of the Central Municipal Council elections held in 1999. This session distinguished by the high percent of voters to total registered of both sexes. Qatari females made up 77.4% of total voters, whereas Qatari males constituted 88.5%. This percentage of voters, however, decreased at the fifth session of 2015, to 70.3% of Qatari females and 65.2% of Qatari males. Women entered successfully the Central Municipal Council for the first time in the second session in 2003. It is worth noting that women candidature in the municipal elections slightly decreased from 4.0% in 2011 To 3.7% in 2015.

Women elected to the municipal council increased

The total number of Qatari voters decreased from 28 thousands to 22 thousands in 2015. Among these, 45% were females and 55% males. There were 136 candidates, five of them female, and one of them managed to to get elected and became a member of the Central Municipal Council.

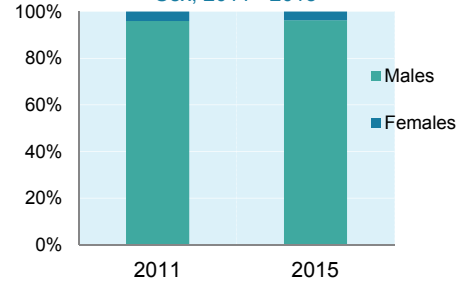
The first election of Qatari women to the Municipal Council was in 2003

The importance of women's participation in political life is epitomized by the increase in the percentage of those elected from 3.4 in 2007 to 6.9 in 2015.

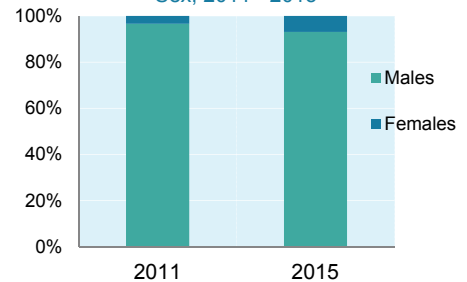
Qatari Women's Participation in Government and Private Corporations Increased

The percentage of Qatari women managers in the mixed sector witnessed slight decrease from 16.0% in 2009 to 15.7% in 2018, while their percentage increased significantly in government institutions and corporations from 4.8% in 2009 to 30.1% in 2018, and the ratios in the private sector increased from 4.4% in 2009 to 15.7% in 2018.

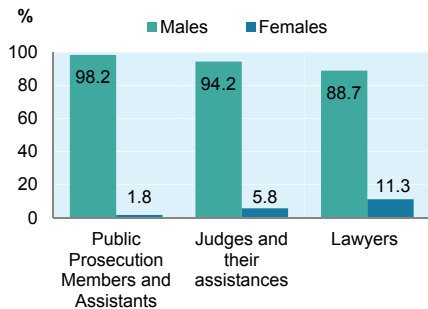
Percentage of Candidates in Municipality Council Elections by Sex, 2011 - 2015



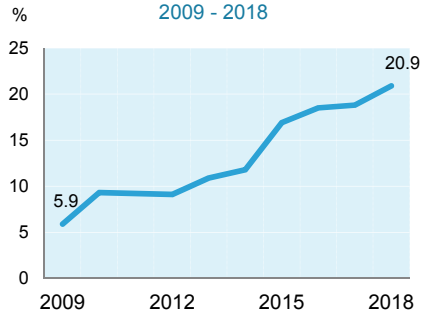
Percentage of Elected in Municipality Council Elections by Sex, 2011 - 2015



Qatari Judges, Lawyers and Prosecutors by Sex, 2018



Percentage of Qatari Females Economically Active in Industry, Contracting and Communication 2009 - 2018



Qatari Women Participation in Discipline and Security Field Rose

The number of working Qatari female lawyers has increased from 9 in 2009 to 17 in 2018. Qatari female working lawyers represent about 81% of the total of working female lawyers and 11.3% of the total Qatari lawyers working in 2018. It is an encouraging percentage given that the fact that the first Qatari woman who worked as a lawyer joined the Qatari bar only in 2000. The percentage of Qatari female lawyers trainees reached 83% of the total female graduates of law schools. Keeping in mind that the females trainees accounted for 56% of the total Qatari lawyers under training in 2018.

Qatari women entered the field as judges or assistant judges in 2010

In addition, women held positions in the Public Prosecution, and Qatari females represented 1.8% of the total Qatari Public Prosecutors and Assistants in 2018, as they had no representation in 2009. Notably, women are clearly involved in some departments in the Ministry of Interior such as Department of Traffic and Patrol and the Department of Passports. Women working in occupations of judge and related assistants totaled 5.8% out of the total Qatari judges and related assistants in 2018, while they had no representation in 2009.

Rise in Qatari Women Participation in Industrial Activities, Construction and Telecommunications

The percentage of Qatari females working in the economic activities (mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity and water, construction, retail trade and personal goods services, and real estate activities) rose from 5.9% in 2009 to 20.9% in 2018 of the total economically active Qatari females (15 years and over).

Fluctuating numbers of judges and a rise in the number of lawyers

The number of practicing Qatari judges serving in courts reached 138 during the year 2018, distributed as follows: 4 judges in the Court of Cassation, 27 in the Court of Appeal and 21 in the Court of First Instance; 25% of them work as presidents of courts, 18% in the position of vice president, while 38% were Qatari judges and 19% were assistant judges.

Share of Qatari female lawyers is 11 % of total Qatari working lawyers

The number of lawyers reached 263 in 2018; of them 4% are under training. The percentage of female lawyers was 10 % of total lawyers.

Misdemeanors constitute the majority of cases brought to court

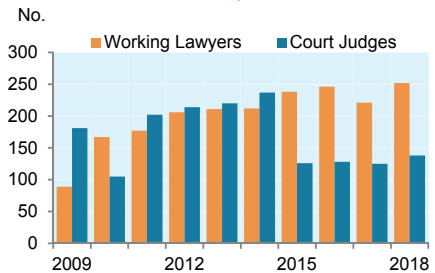
Cases brought to court are two kinds: misdemeanors and felonies. Misdemeanors are the crimes punished by imprisonment for no more than three years and by fine of no more than one thousand riyals, or by one of the two penalties. Felonies are crimes sanctioned by the death sentence, life imprisonment, or imprisonment for a term more than three year. Unless the provisions of the law stipulate otherwise, imprisonment for felonies shall not be less than three years.

44% of cases and reports were dishonored cheques

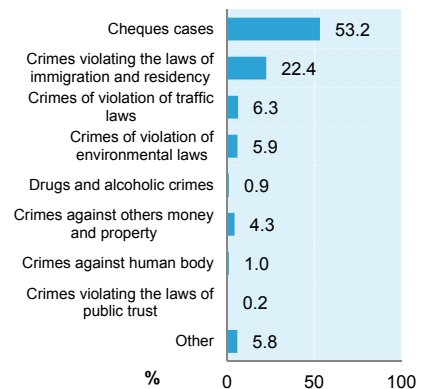
There were 61,118 criminal lawsuits submitted to courts in 2018. Of them, 95% are misdemeanors and 5% are felonies. It is noted that the most common felonies during the year were traffic offenses by 36%, followed by sexual and moral crimes by 23%, and crimes against money + property by 17%, while the most common misdemeanors were bad checks by 53% and immigration and residence violations by 22% and traffic offenses by 6%.

The number of lawsuits relating to road accidents fluctuated over years. Having decreased to its lowest level in 2011 (1666 cases), it returned to the upward trend in 2018, as road accidents lawsuits reached more than 6000 accidents.

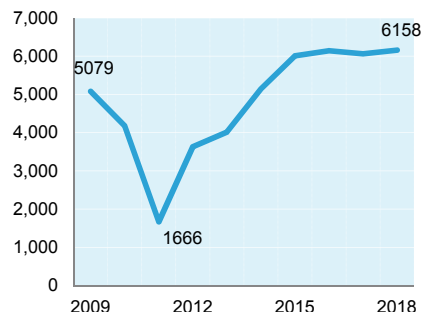
No. of Working Lawyers and Judges in Courts, 2009 - 2018



Relative Distribution of Misdemeanors Cases Submitted to The Courts by Type of Crime, 2018



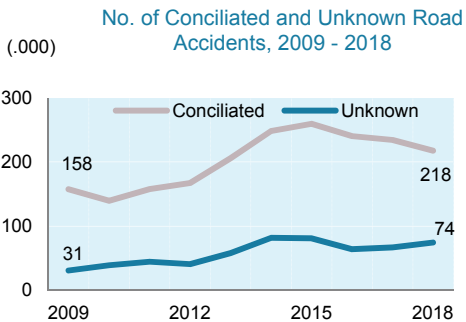
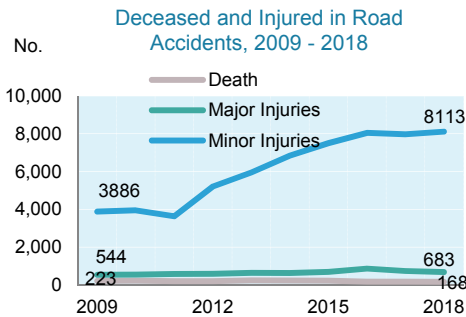
No. of Road Accidents Related Cases, 2009 - 2018



Most road accidents are light and the most common cause is Neglect and lack of attention

Despite raising awareness of the importance of safety and caution through the mass media, however, the rates of road accidents have increased in terms of the number of deaths and injuries, especially from 2009 onward. In 2018, the number of fatalities due to road accidents reached 154 deaths, totaling 3% of the total traffic accident cases. The rest of accidents were distributed as 89% slight injuries, 9% severe injuries. The proportion of those died in 2018 was distributed as 48% for vehicle driver, a 27% for pedestrians, and 24% for passengers.

Rates of road accidents increased and peaked in 2018



Total cases of accidents hit their peak in 2018 with 6158 recorded cases, of which 89% were slight injuries, 9% were severe injuries, and 3% were deaths. The most common causes of road accident cases filed with the court during 2018 were “negligence and lack of attention” by 45%, tailgating (not maintaining enough distance) by 21%, “crossing ” by 12% and “deviation from the lane” by 9%, and “other cases” by 13%.

The majority of the deceased and injured in traffic accidents are foreign nationals, reaching 54%, followed by Arab nationals at 24%, while Qataris account for 20%.

The age group (21-30) is the highest category for the deceased and injured compared to other age groups, with 34%, followed by the age group (31-40) with 28%. Most of these accidents are under the category of male drivers. As for the deceased and injured in traffic accidents by the driver's experience, most of them were for those who have 4 to 10 year experience.

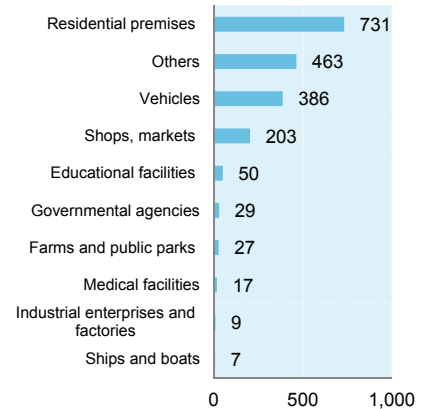
As for collision and unknown accidents, they have totaled nearly 300 thousands in 2018, of which 75% were reconciliation accidents and 25% for unknown accidents.

Fire Incidents Increased

The year 2018 witnessed an increase in fire incidents, with an estimated number of 1922 accidents compared to 2009 (848 accidents). Most of these accidents occurred in residential premises by 38%, in vehicles by 20% and in shops by 11% for the last year. Due to the increase in security and safety conditions in the country, the rate of fire accidents in industrial establishments and factories decreased from 5% in 2009 to 0.5% in 2018, and most of these incidents resulted in only minor injuries by 93%, and serious injuries at a rate of 3% and death by 3% in 2018. The highest causes of fire were short circuits by 20%, followed by the ignition of fumes or gases by 7% of the total causes of fire accidents.

20 % of fire incidents were caused by a short circuit

No. of fire incidents by place, 2018



There is an increase in Rescue and Relief Services

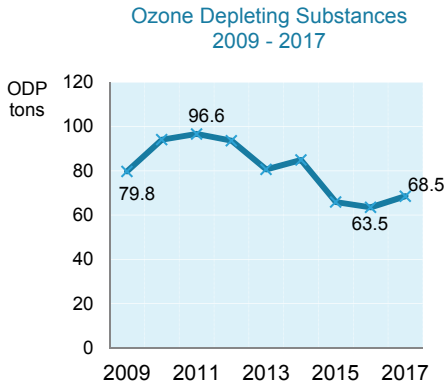
The total number of rescue and relief operations provided by the Civil Defense Department increased from 788 to 1203 during the period 2009-2018. They fluctuated between 65% for minor injuries to 10% for serious injuries and 5% for deaths for the last year.

Rescue and relief services, number of operations, injuries and deaths 2009-2018



Consumption of ozone-depleting substances decreased

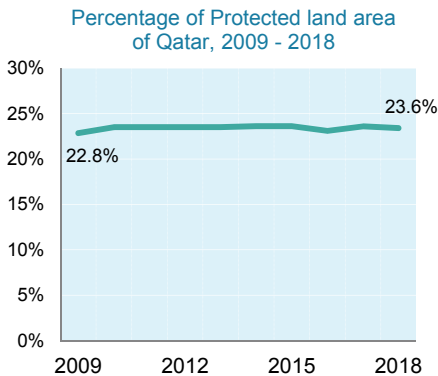
These indicators show the consumption of ozone depleting substances in terms of ozone depletion potential (ODP tons). It should be noted that Qatar has ratified the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer in 1996 and is, therefore, committed to phase out the consumption of CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons) and replace them with other substances that have the potential of reducing ozone depletion. The consumption of ozone depleting substances (ODP tons) in Qatar indicates a significant downward trend from 96.64 ODP-tons in 2011 to 68.53 ODP-tons in 2017. However, from 2007 on, an increasing consumption can be observed which is mainly due to the substitute HCFC-22.



Indicators show that the consumption of Halons phased out in 2004 and Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in 2009. From 2009 on, Hydro chlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs-22) and HFC-134a were the only Ozone Depleting Substances still consumed in Qatar (which have a low ODP but still a very high GWP).

Stability in the proportions of protected areas

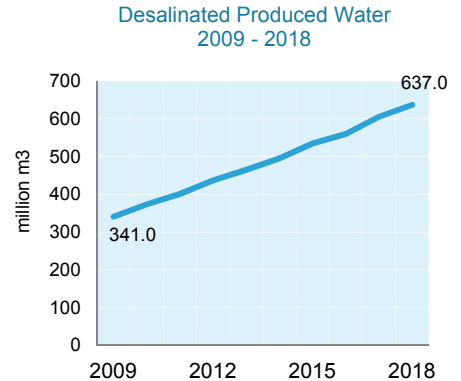
One of the measures to protect biodiversity is to establish actively managed protected areas. This is given that the goal set in the second national development strategy for the State of Qatar (2018-2022) for this purpose is to expand protected areas. Therefore, we note an increase in the total protected area, from 3384 km² in 2009 to 3464 km² in 2018. In addition, since 2009 the state has added 721 km² of the marine protected area (Al Thakhira and Khor Al Odaid). Relevant indicators have shown that, in 2018, 23.4% of the land area of Qatar was designated as protected areas.



Protected areas represent 23.4% of Qatar's land area by 2018

Higher percentage of desalinated water produced

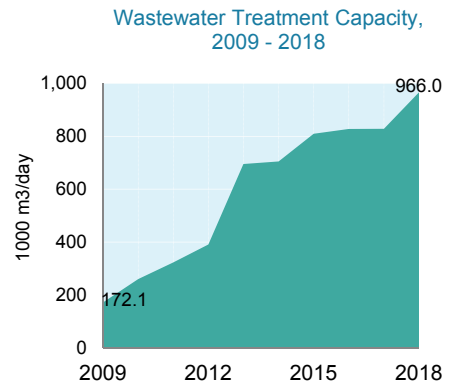
Main source of water in Qatar is the desalination of sea water. Desalination Indicator shows a significant increase in the production of water between 2009 (341.0 million cubic meters per year) and 2019 (637 million cubic meters per year). This coincides with the average growth rate of 7%. Increased water production is used to meet the growing water demand due to population and economic growth, and increasing per capita water use.



Urban wastewater Treatment Capacity Increased

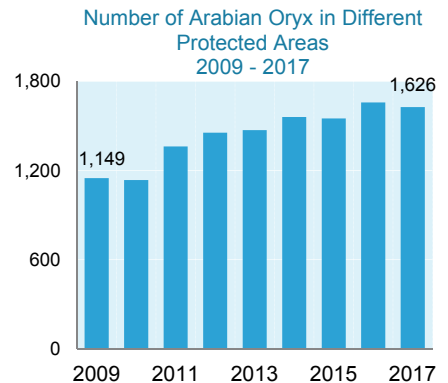
Since 2009, sewage treatment infrastructure (sewage and wastewater treatment plants) has shown an increasing trend in wastewater treatment capacity. In 2009, the daily potential capacity for wastewater treatment in urban areas was 172 thousands cubic meters per day. This capacity rose in 2018 to allow urban wastewater treatment infrastructure to provide 966 thousands cubic meters per day. In 2018 About 99% of all urban wastewater was treated in wastewater treatment plants before discharge or reuse of TSE⁽⁶⁾.

99% of all urban wastewater was treated in wastewater treatment plants before discharge or reuse of TSE in 2018



Number of Arabian Oryx in nature reserves Rose

The Arabian Oryx is classified as endangered species and is listed in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). It was extinct in the wild by the early 1970s when the last one of its kind was killed in the Empty Quarter desert at Oman Saudi border, but was saved in zoos and private reserves, and was reintroduced into the wild starting in 1980. However, the success of this process has been uneven. Qatar, in particular, has been giving special attention to protect and breed these animals in large fenced reserves where they can live and move around comfortably. Statistics indicate that the number of Arabian Oryx in terrestrial nature reserves has increased from 1149 in 2009 to 1,626 in 2017, at an annual growth rate of 4%.



(6) TSE: Treated sewage Effluent

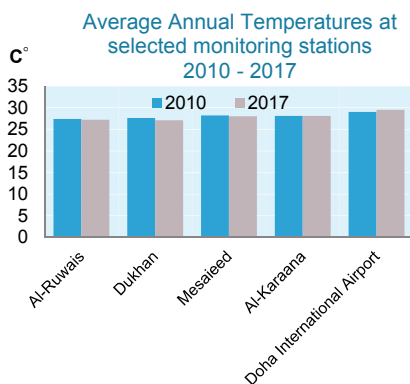
Fixed meteorological and marine monitoring stations and seismic stations, 2010-2017

Statement	No. of meteorological stations	No. of marine buoys (fixed marine monitoring stations)	No. of seismic stations
2010	15
2011	20
2012	20
2013	20
2014	30	2	6
2015	30	2	6
2016	44	2	9
2017	44	2	9

The climate of Qatar is of a desert nature with high temperatures, especially in the summer. Winter in Qatar is warm in general with a drop in temperatures to low levels from time to time. The weather in Qatar is monitored by 44 stations, 2 marine buoys and 9 seismic stations in 2017. Climate statistics are analyzed for five selected meteorological stations, namely; Ruwais, Dukhan, Mesaieed, Al Karanah and Doha International Airport .

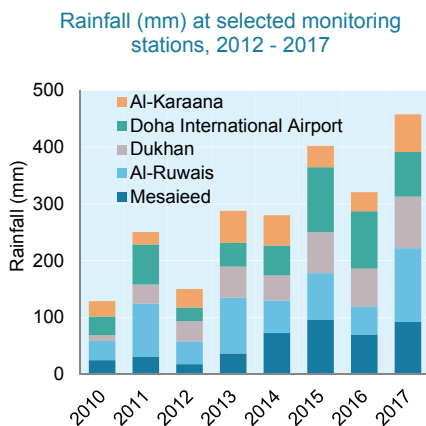
Average annual temperature

Temperature is measured in the shade and is monitored around the clock. In 2017, the annual temperature averages in the selected monitoring stations range between (27 °C – 30 °C), where the average annual temperature for the Doha International Airport station reached 29.5 °C, which was the highest temperature among the 5 stations in 2017, followed by Al-Karaana station reaching 28.1 °C, then by Mesaieed Station reaching 28 °C. The lowest annual temperature was recorded at Dukhan Station, which reached 27.1 °C. Comparing the annual temperatures in 2010 to 2017 by stations, we find that the average temperature at the Doha International Airport station rose from 29 °C to 29.5 °C, and the temperature of the Ruwais station decreased from 27.4 °C to 27.2 °C.



Annual rainfall rates increased

Rain in Qatar is slight and irregular, and it falls for a few days in the winter. Heavy rain may fall for short periods during the day, as is the case in all the desert areas. The annual average total rainfall at Doha International Airport station rose from 33.1 mm in 2010 to 114.5 mm in 2015. The annual rainfall level dropped to 78.4 mm in 2017. Compared to the selected monitoring stations, the highest annual rainfall averaged 129.7 mm in Ruwais in 2017.



Annual Average Relative Humidity

The relative humidity increases in coastal areas than in internal and desert areas. Annual average maximum relative humidity declined in all station in 2017 compared to 2010, except for the average maximum humidity for the Al-Karaana station, which increased from 74% in 2010 to 77% in 2017. The percentage of average annual maximum relative humidity decreased clearly for Hamad International Airport station from 83% in 2010 to 66% in 2017. The average annual minimum humidity for the Karaana station also increased from 19% in 2010 to 21% in 2017, while the average minimum relative humidity of Hamad International Airport decreased significantly from 49% in 2010 to 24% in 2017.

Stability in maximum and minimum annual atmospheric pressure values

Winter in Qatar witnesses averages of high atmospheric pressure unlike its high temperature summer. According to the statistics of the Al-Karaana station in 2017, the maximum atmospheric pressure value was 1017.5 hPa, whereas Dukhan station recorded the minimum atmospheric pressure value with 872.1 hPa in August of the same year.

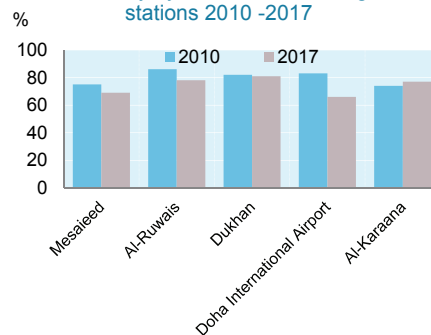
Lower annual average wind speed

It is clear from the table that the average value of wind speed has been declining during the period 2010-2017. The highest value of the average wind speed was recorded at Ruwais station in 2017, reaching 8.5 knots, while the lowest value of the average wind speed was at Al-Karaana station reaching 6.4 knots for the same year.

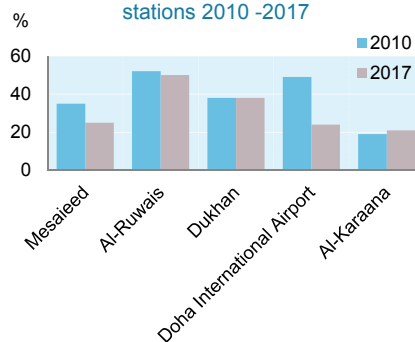
Annual average wind speed by selected weather monitoring stations , 2010-2017

	Mesaieed	Ruwais	Dukhan	Doha Intl. Airport	Karaana
2010	7.4	9.1	8.3	7	7.5
2011	8.4	9.6	9.5	7.8	8.1
2012	7.8	8.2	8.5	7.3	7.2
2013	7.9	6.9	8.6	7.5	6.9
2014	7.3	6.2	8.1	7.2	6.4
2015	7.5	6.8	8.4	7.1	6.8
2016	7	8.1	8.3	6.6	6.6
2017	7.2	8.5	8.3	6.6	6.4

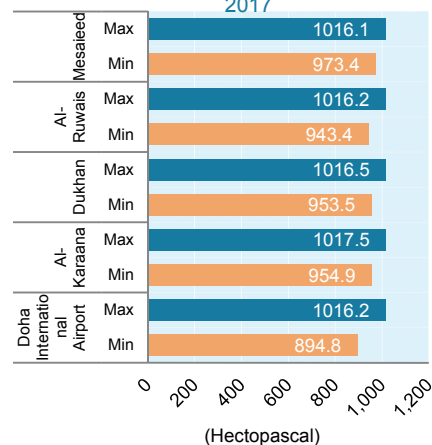
Annual average maximum relative humidity by selected monitoring stations 2010 -2017



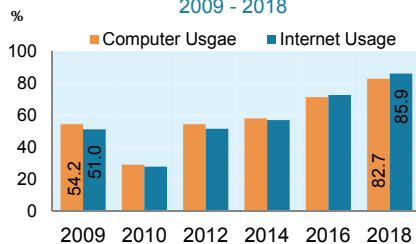
Annual average minimum relative humidity by selected monitoring stations 2010 -2017



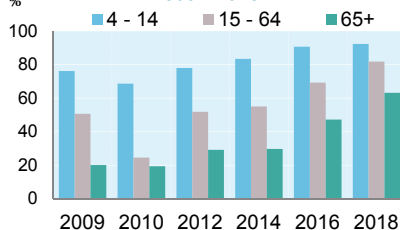
Maximum and minimum (highest and lowest) annual atmospheric pressure values (Hectopascal), 2017



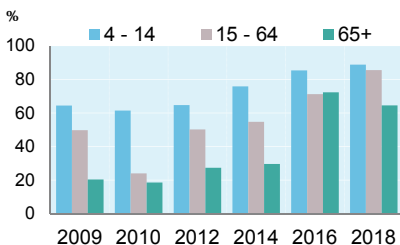
Population (4-64 years) Percentage Use of Computer and Internet 2009 - 2018



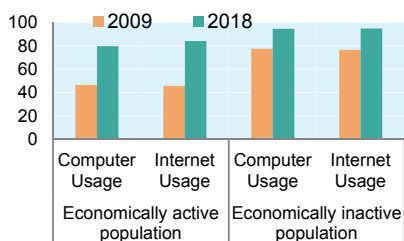
Percentage of population using computer by age groups 2009 - 2018



Percentage of Population Using Internet by Age Group, 2009 - 2018



Percentage of economically active and economically inactive population using computers and Internet, 2009-2018



Computer Users Rates Increased

The number of computer users among the population in the age group (4 years and above) reached 2.2 million people in 2018, compared to 846 thousands people in 2009; an annual growth rate of 9.9% during 2009-2018 .

The percentage of computer users among the population in the age group (4 years and above) represents 82.7% of total population in this age group in 2018. The indicator is likely to rise.

On the other hand, statistics show that the proportion of the population using computer in the age group (4-14) is 92.2% of the total population in the same age group in 2018.

Internet Use Rates Increased

The number of Internet users among the population in the age group (4 years and above) reached approximately 2.3 million users in 2018, while it was approximately 816 thousands in 2009; a growth rate of 10.7% during (2009 - 2018). The proportion of Internet users among the population in the age group (4 years and above) to the total population for the same age group reached 51.0% in 2009 and 85.9% in 2018.

On the other hand, statistics show that the proportion of the population using internet in the age group (4-14) is 88.8% of the total population in the same age group in 2018.

Percentage of economically active internet users Increased

The number of the workforce using the computer has increased. It was almost 589 thousands in 2009 and became almost 1.7 million in 2018, i.e. 79.8% of the total workforce in 2018. The proportion of economically active population using internet was approximately 579 thousands in 2009 and became almost 1.8 million in 2018, i.e. 84.1% of the total workforce.

The annual growth rate for computer and internet users in the period (2009-2018) is 9.9% and 10.7%, respectively

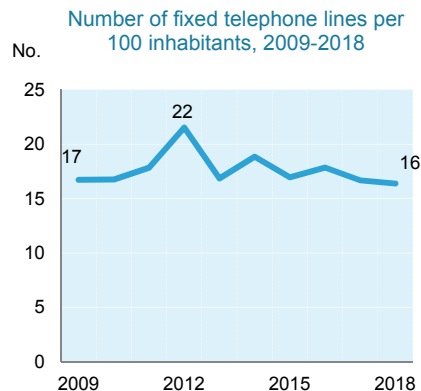
79.8% of the workforce use computers in 2018

As for the economically inactive population (7) (15 years or more), the number of computer users was 137 thousand in 2009 and became 263 thousands in 2018; 95% of the total economically inactive population in that year. Internet users in this group was 136 thousand in 2009 and became 263 thousands, or 95% of the total economically inactive population (15 years or more).

Fixed Phone Lines stable

Statistics show that the number of fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants is fluctuating, as it decreased from 17 lines in 2009 to 16 lines in 2018. It should be noted that the highest number of lines reached 22 in 2012.

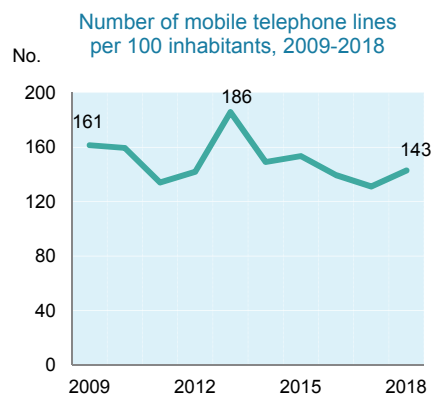
The number of fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants reached 16 in 2018



Percentage of mobile phone lines declined

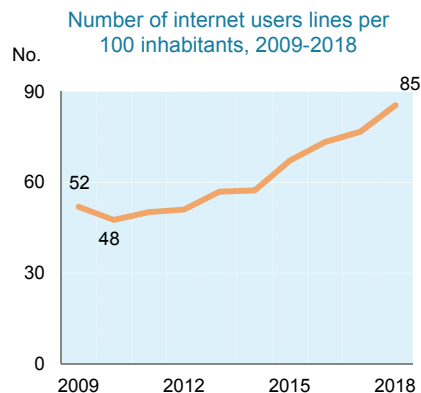
As for the number of mobile phone lines per 100 inhabitants, it decreased from 161 in 2009 to 143 in 2018. It reached 186 mobile phone lines per 100 population in 2013, which is the highest number during the period 2009-2018.

The percentage of Internet users increased to 85% in 2018



Percentage of Internet users increased

The number of Internet users per 100 population increased from 52 users in 2009 to 85 users in 2018.



(7) Economically inactive population are persons outside the workforce who are full-time students, full-time home-makers, incapacitated people, or retirees.

Please visit the website of the Planning and Statistics Authority www.psa.gov.qa to read the contents of this release that provides latest and historical statistics. Further statistics and analysis related to all subjects included here are also found, in both Arabic and English languages.

In addition, the website provides news about the Planning and Statistics Authority, offers periodical data; such as, figures on Consumer Price Index and summaries of the most important results of the reports, as well as surveys, and provides a space for the PSA's questionnaires.

Any file can be downloaded on your PC. In addition, the site can provide a service related to the identification of vacancies whereby visitor can apply directly for a job on the site itself, if he meets the relevant qualifications.

Qatar – Social Statistics 2007 – 2016 (Analytical Summary)

The report summarizes Qatar's social development within a period of time. The most commonly used social indicators are highlighted in the planning and implementation processes. (Report periodicity: every two years).

Sustainable Development Goals in the State of Qatar 2018

The report aims to review and assess the progress Qatar made in using available resources in a sustainable way through a set of social, population, environmental and economic indicators. It measures the progress achieved and the growth rate. As well, it touches on international and regional comparisons. This report was prepared in cooperation with the Diplomatic Institute of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Report periodicity: every two years).

Women and Men Report - Statistical Portrait 2018 (Analytical Summary)

The report addresses gender issues in the context of the social and economic development process through the presentation of the most important statistical indicators that help measure the status of women and men in the Qatari society. This report was prepared in cooperation with the Supreme Council for Family Affairs. (Report periodicity: every two years).

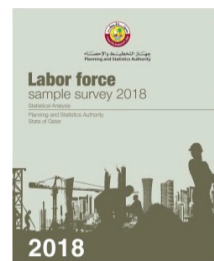
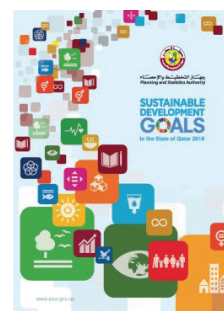
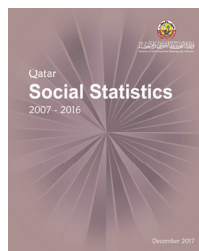
Labor Force Sample Survey 2018 (Analytical Summary)

This report provides an analytical summary of Labor Force Sample Survey results. It is a review of the size, composition and characteristics of the labor force, and of some important indicators such as participation as well as unemployment rate in Qatar in 2018. (Report periodicity: every year).

Window on Economic Statistics (Quarterly Report, Second Quarter 2019)

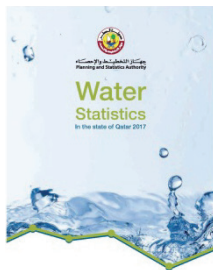
The window deals with a set of economic indicators that can be used to measure the economy in terms of development and growth, which are:

- Real GDP growth rate.
- Price trends measured by CCI
- Current account balance as a percentage of GDP.



Qatar Water Statistics Report 2017

This is the second report regarding water statistics in the State of Qatar. It gives an inclusive overview over water sources and uses in Qatar. It is also considered a significant step towards knowledge-based decision making in the sector of water. (Report periodicity: every two years).



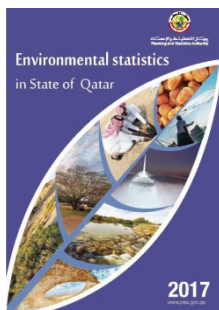
Marriage & Divorce Report 2018

The report deals with marriage and divorce data concerning Qataris in the State of Qatar, and doesn't include marriages and divorce of Qataris that took place outside Qatar. (Report periodicity: every year).



Environment Report 2017

The report embodies Qatar's substantial progress in the field of protection of wild and marine ecological systems, collection and treatment of sewage, and the way of tackling the ozone depleting substances. Besides, the report indicates that further efforts should be exerted to improve the quality of air and preservation of ground water sources from depletion. (Report periodicity: every year).



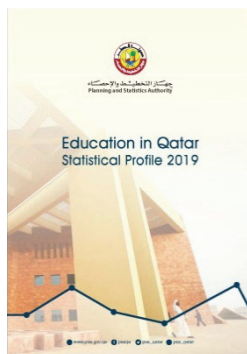
Sport in Qatari Society Report 2016

Sports statistics and indicators are a key factor in monitoring the development of the sport sector in Qatar. Accordingly, the first analytical summary of sports statistics 2016 has been implemented, in which the developments in this regard were monitored in light of the annual data available to the Planning and Statistics Authority. (Report periodicity: every 3 years).



Education Report 2019

Education statistics and indicators are a key factor in monitoring the development of Qatar's education sector. Accordingly, the first analytical summary of Education Statistics 2019 has been implemented, in which developments in this aspect were monitored in the light of the annual data available to the Planning and Statistics Authority. (Report periodicity: every 3 years).



Birth and Death Report 2017

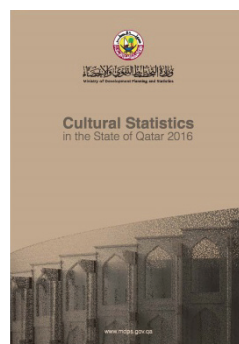
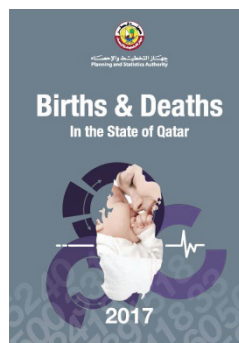
By analyzing the vital statistics on births and deaths, this report aims to identify the trend of births and deaths indicators in general during the period (2008-2017). The indicators provided by the statistics on births and deaths are used as markers to achieve short and long-term goals, and to improve health, social and economic conditions for all population of Qatar. (Report periodicity: every year).

Research & Development Survey Results in Qatar 2015

The report mirrors the size of personnel working in research and development, their characteristics, size of expenditure by type of expenditure, and areas of research and development. (Report periodicity: as needed).

Cultural Statistics Report 2016

The report features significant data about the population (15 years +), cultural specializations, culture in labor force. It also includes the cultural fields and relevant ones, as well as the households' and individuals' expenditure on goods and cultural services. (Report periodicity: every 3 years).





General Census of Population, Housing and Establishments 2015

It features data of the Simplified Census of 2015. It presents statistics of the following characteristics: population, housing units, and establishments during this period.

Qatar in Figures 2018

The 33rd issue of “Qatar in Figures” booklet contains the main statistical data and indicators for the State of Qatar, mainly covering the period 2015 - 2017. It also contains various summarized statistical information covering different aspects of the Qatari society whether demographic, social or economic.



Qatar Atlas

This is the third edition of national maps atlas issued by the ministry. This atlas was prepared to reflect the demographic profile in Qatar, in addition to related social and economic characteristics, which reflect the reality of development witnessed by the State of Qatar. Qatar Atlas includes main themes; including: Atlas topics, administrative division, climate change, nature and environmental conditions, infrastructure, services and facilities, population and households, Qatari population indicators, agriculture, industry, commerce and trade exchange.



Qatar – Monthly Statistics (Statistical Magazine)

It features monthly statistics over preliminary data about the previous month.



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