



جهاز التخطيط والإحصاء  
Planning and Statistics Authority

# Qatar 2020-2011 Social Statistics





جهاز التخطيط والإحصاء  
Planning and Statistics Authority

# Qatar Social Statistics

2011-2020

December 2021





**H.H. Sheikh Tamim Bin Hamad Al-Thani**

*Emir of the State of Qatar*





The Planning and Statistics Authority presents the sixth report in a series of comprehensive social statistics, which summarizes the path of social statistical development for the State of Qatar between 2011-2020, hoping to meet the requirements of Qatar's Second National Development Strategy (2018-2022). In this report, the PSA endeavors to highlight the most frequently used indicators in the planning and implementation processes.

Based on Qatar National Vision 2030 and in support of the comprehensive development efforts, the PSA 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, the PSA updates this series every two years due to the rapid social changes experienced by the State of Qatar, which is reflected mainly on the size of the population and their demographic and social characteristics.

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

May God Grant us Success,

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

All rights reserved to the Planning and Statistics Authority – December 2021

When citing, please refer to this publication as follows:

The Planning and Statistics Authority, Qatar Social Statistics 2011-2020

Doha – Qatar

Contact us:

The Planning and Statistics Authority,

P.O. Box: 1855, Doha – Qatar

Tel: + 974 4495 8888

Fax: + 974 4483 9999

Email: [MDR@psa.gov.qa](mailto:MDR@psa.gov.qa)

Follow us on:



[www.psa.gov.qa](http://www.psa.gov.qa)



PSAQatar



@PSAQatar



PSA\_qr



PSAQatar

5	Introduction
8	Population and Housing
10	Health Services
11	Fertility and Births
13	Deaths
14	Marriage
15	Divorce
16	Education
19	Training
20	Labor Force
22	Income and Expenditure
24	Social Protection
27	Media and Culture
30	Tourism
31	Sport
33	Women Empowerment
35	Judiciary
36	Security and Safety
38	Environment
40	Climate
42	Technology and the Internet
44	Other Statistics
45	Publications of Statistics Department
48	Other Publications
49	PSA Address
50	References



Qatar Population Estimates (Mid-year)  
2011-2020

Year	Population (000)	Annual Growth Rate
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
2019	2799	1.4
2020	2833	1.2

## Population growth fluctuated in Qatar

According to mid-year population estimates, there were 2.8 million people in mid-2020, a rise of 1.1 million people compared to 2011.

As for the annual population growth rate, it reached 1.0 in 2011 and rose to 10.1 in 2014, which is the highest population growth rate during the period 2011-2020. Then it began to decline significantly until it reached 1.2 in 2020.

Remarkable drop in annual growth rate due to economic changes

These changes in population growth rates are due to the economic changes that Qatar has undergone over the past years.

## Working-age population tops the age composition

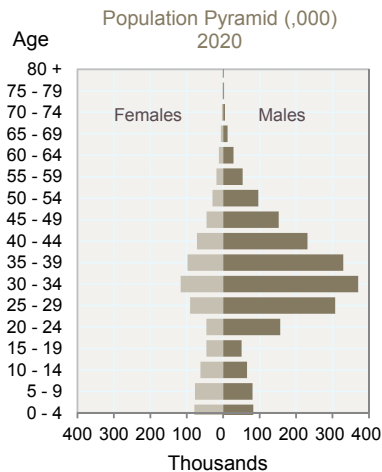
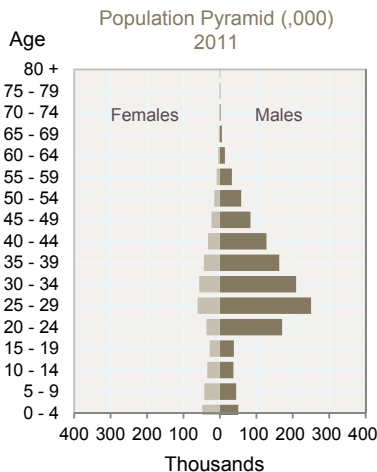
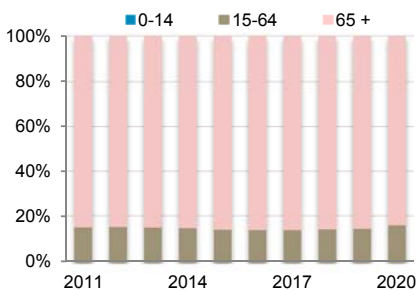
The percentage of working-age population (15-64 years) dropped from 89.1% in 2011 to 83% in 2020.

The percentage of the elderly (65+) slightly increased from 1.0% in 2011 to 1.2% in 2020, while the percentage of population in the age group (0-14 years) remained around 15.8%.

Relative stability in Population Composition

The changes in demographics can be attributed to recruiting large numbers of expatriate workers, mostly in the age group (15-64 years), as a result of the economic boom.

Age Composition of Population  
2011- 2020



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

About two thirds of the population are concentrated in Doha and Al-Rayyan municipalities in 2020.<sup>(1)</sup>

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

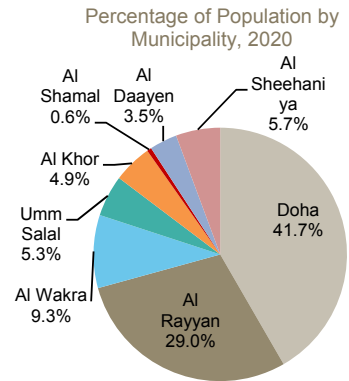
The lowest populated municipality was Al-Shamal, where only 0.6% of total population resided.

## 364,000 Households according to Census 2020

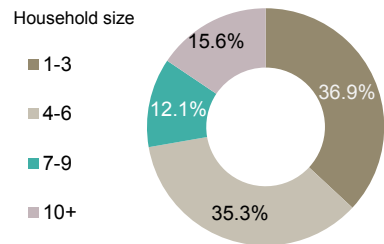
The number of households reached 364,000 in 2020<sup>(2)</sup>, mostly concentrated in Doha and Al-Rayyan municipalities by 42% and 29%, respectively. The lowest number of households was in Al-Shamal (0.6%) and Al-Dhaayen (3.5%). The average household size was 7.8 members.

## More than half of the population are tenants

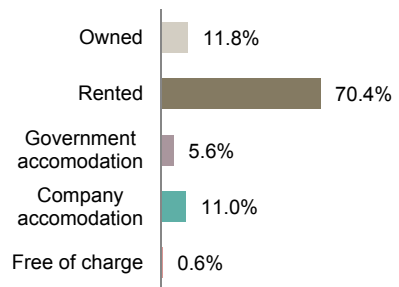
In 2020, more than half of the population resided in rented housing, while 12% of the households owned their homes. 16.6% of the population lived in housing provided by the government and companies to their employees (government housing or corporate housing). The remaining households lived in endowment residences and free housing.



Percentage of Households by family size, 2020



Percentage of Households by Type of ownership, 2020



(1) Source: Labor Force Sample Survey, 2020

(2) Source: General Simplified Census of Population, Housing and Establishment, 2020

Number of government and private hospitals and health centers 2011-2019

Year	Government hospitals	Private hospitals	Health centers
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
2019	14	6	27

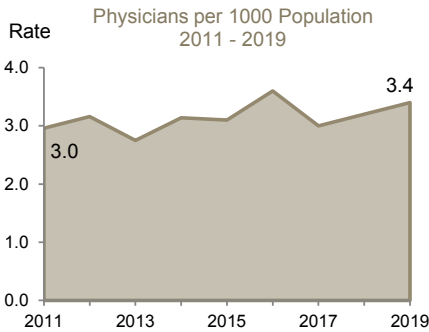
Qatar had made significant progress in the field of preventive and curative health services, which are provided free of charge to citizens and residents alike.

### Small fluctuation in physician-to-population ratio

The ratio of physicians witnessed a stability in Qatar during the period 2011-2019, as this rate rose very slightly from 3 physicians per 1,000 population in 2011 to 3.4 physicians per 1,000 population in 2019.

### Rise in Nurse-to-Population Ratio

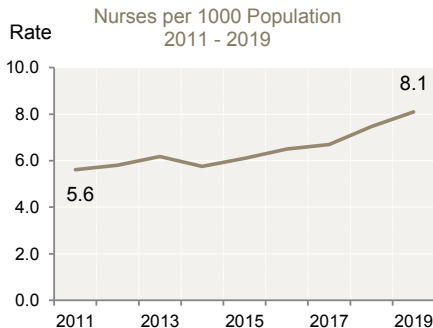
The ratio of nurses per 1,000 population rose during the period 2011-2019, which is a positive increase, as the ratio of nurses was 5.6 per 1,000 population in 2011 and reached 8.1 per 1,000 population in 2019.



### Excellent Vaccination 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, which includes mother and birth care.

Basic immunization coverage has almost approached full rate



Health authorities give special attention to basic vaccinations during the first year of life. The data indicate that, in 2019, coverage included all children, ranging between 98% and 99% of this age with all basic vaccinations.

Percentage of Basic vaccination coverage during the first year of life. 2019

Immunization & vaccination type	%
BCG	98.7
Viral hepatitis (B)	98.0
Measles, mumps and rubella	98.3
Chickenpox	99
Pneumococcal	98.3

## Crude Birth Rate Declined

The crude birth rate (number of live births per 1,000 population in a given year) gradually declined from 11.9 in 2011 to 10.2 in 2020; given the great increase in expatriate workers.

The sex ratio at birth (the number of male live births per 100 female live births in a given year) was 103% for Qataris and 106% for non-Qataris in 2019.

The data indicate that the rate of twin live births per year increased to 4% of total live births during the comparison period.

## All Deliveries under Medical Supervision

Statistics show that Qatar has 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.

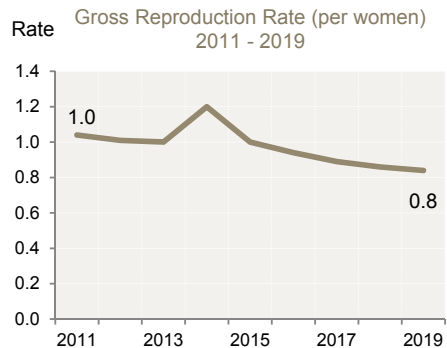
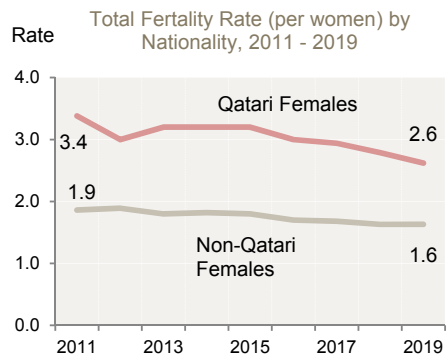
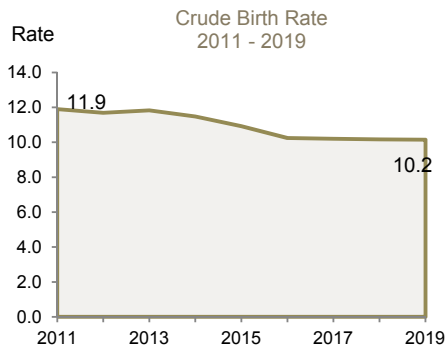
## Slight Decline in Total Fertility Rate per Woman

The total fertility rate for women (average number of children that would be born to a woman over her lifetime) gradually fell from 3.4 per Qatari woman of childbearing age in 2011 to 2.6 in 2019. The total fertility rate for non-Qatari women fell from 1.9 children/woman 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. The gross replacement rate per women in Qatar was 1.0 in 2011 and 0.8 in 2019. This means that every woman can have at least one daughter on average to replace her.

Gross  
Reproduction  
Rate per  
Woman is 0.8



Mean age of Women at childbearing  
2011-2019

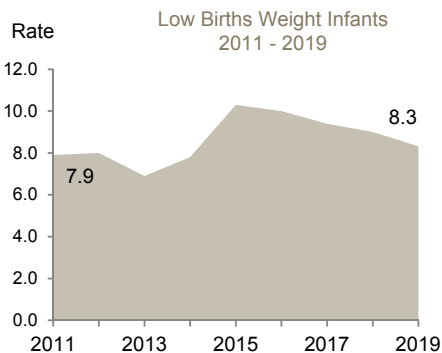
Year	Qataris	Non-Qataris	Total
2011	31.2	29.4	30.0
2012	31.5	29.2	29.9
2013	31.4	29.3	29.9
2014	31.4	29.3	30.1
2015	31.7	30	30.5
2016	31.6	29.8	30.3
2017	31.8	29.8	30.3
2018	31.9	29.7	30.2
2019	31.8	29.7	30.2

## Mean childbearing age is 30 years

As indicated by age patterns of childbearing in Qatar, the mean childbearing age of women remained 30 years during the period 2011-2019. It ranged between 31.2 and 31.9 years for Qatari women, and between 29.2 and 30.0 for non-Qatari women.

## Slight Increase in Low Birth-Weight Infants

Although low birth-weight is very common and permanently occurring, 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/she is healthy. However, it may have subsequent health effects during and after infancy, and may also reflect the economic, social and health status of the mother. The data on the percentage of newborn and underweight births indicate a fluctuating increase in this indicator during the period (2011-2019), rising from 7.9% in 2011 to 8.3% in 2019.



## Slight Drop in Mortality Rate

In 2019, statistics indicated that there were 2,200 deaths, of which 31.4% were among Qataris and 68.6% were among non-Qataris. As for the crude death rate (that measures the number of deaths for all causes in a given year and typically expressed in number of deaths per year per 1,000 population), it fell slightly during the period 2011-2019, from 1.1 in 2011 to 0.8 per 1,000 population in 2019.

## Drop in Infant and Neonatal Deaths

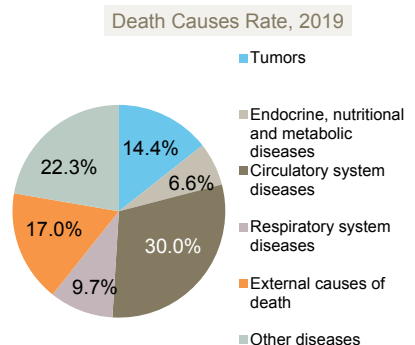
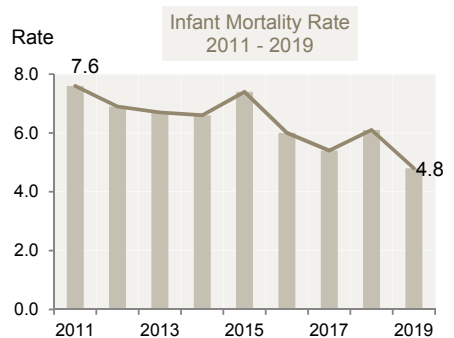
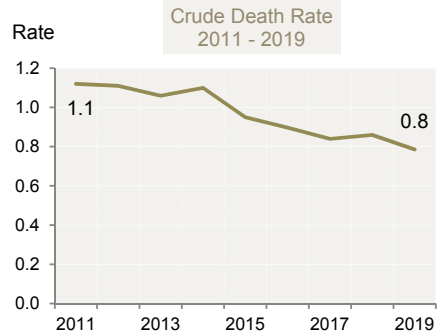
The statistics of infant mortality rate (that measures the number of deaths of infants under one year of age in relation to total live births) indicate that Infant mortality rate fell from 7.6 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2011 to 4.8 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2019, which is a positive indicator.

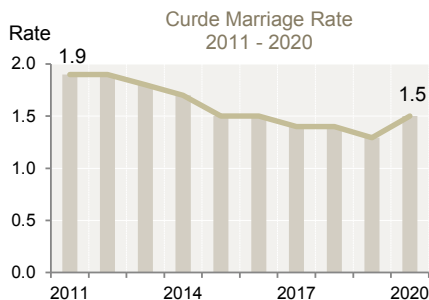
Likewise, the statistical data of neonatal mortality rate indicator (number of infant deaths during the first 28 days of life in a given year for every 1,000 live births in the same year) indicate a decrease from 4.4 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2011 to 3.4 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2019. This decline is due to the efforts of the state to achieve SDG 3: "ensuring healthy lives and well-being for all at all ages".

## Circulatory System Diseases Constitute One Third of the Causes of Death

The statistical data for the percentage distribution of causes of death indicate that 30% of the causes of death were attributed to circulatory system diseases, while 17% were due to external causes of vehicle accidents, falling, poisoning, attacks and other external causes. Tumors were also responsible for 14.4% of deaths, while 16.3% of causes of death were due to respiratory system, endocrine, nutrition and metabolism diseases. As for deaths due to other diseases, the percentage was 22.3%.

Vehicle accidents account for most of the deaths resulting from external causes

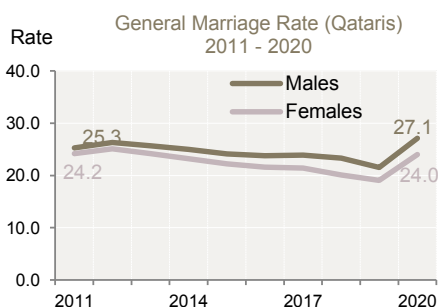




Slight decrease in crude marriage rate

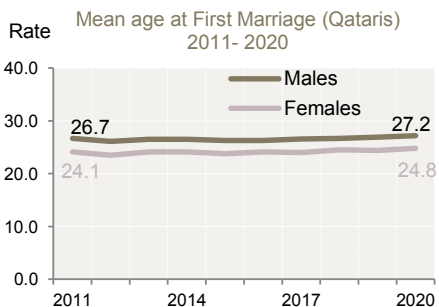
## Crude Marriage Rate Dropped Slightly

The crude marriage rate refers to the number of marriages in the reference year per 1,000 population at midyear. In Qatar, it declined from 1.9 in 2011 to 1.5 per 1,000 population in 2020, due to the increasing number of expatriates.



## Marriage Rate for Qatari Females Dropped

In 2020, the statistical data on the general rate of marriage for Qataris (average number of marriages per 1,000 population aged 15 years and over) indicates an increase for males, reaching 27.1 marriages, and a decrease for females, reaching 24 marriages, an annual increase of 0.8% for males versus an annual decrease of 0.1% for females during the comparison period.



## Mean Age at First Marriage for Qataris Slightly Rose

The marriage rates correlate with spouses' ages at first marriage. The mean age of marriage among Qataris slightly increased among males and females at 26.7 and 27.2 years for males and 24.1 and 24.8 years for females during the years 2011 and 2020, respectively.

## 36% of Qatari Married Couples were Relatives

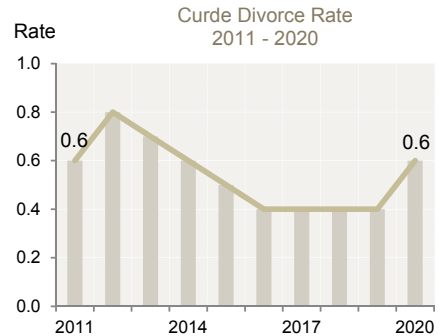
The marriage contract statistics for Qataris indicate that the proportion of consanguineous marriages decreased from 43% to 36% during the period 2011-2020. The percentage, however, is still high in spite of the campaigns launched to raise awareness about the consanguineous marriage risks. Consanguineous marriages between first-degree relatives accounted for about 20% of marriages, while marriages between second-degree relatives were about 16%. Non-consanguineous marriages constituted about 64% of total marriages.

In spite of the awareness campaigns launched, the proportion of consanguineous marriage between Qataris is still high, constituting 36% of total marriages.

## Stability of Crude Divorce Rates at the Beginning and End of the Period

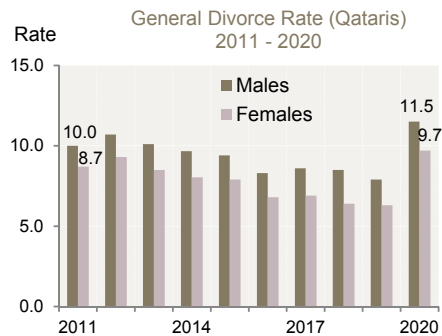
The crude divorce rate (number of divorces during the reference year per 1,000 population in mid-year) indicated a fluctuation during the period (2011-2020). It was 0.6 per 1,000 population in 2011, then increased to 0.8 per 1,000 population in 2012 and gradually dropped during the following years back to 0.6 per 1,000 population in 2020.

Crude Divorce Rate is stable at the beginning and end of the period



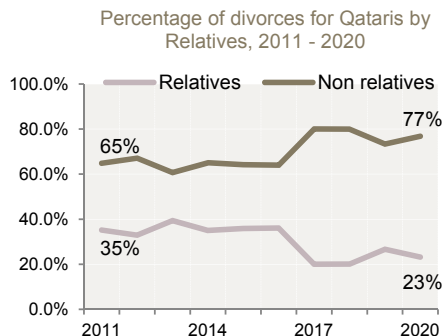
## General Divorce Rate for Qataris Increased

General Divorce Rate (number of divorces during a year for every 1,000 Qataris aged 15 years and above) increased among Qataris during the period 2011-2020, from 10.0 per 1,000 males and 8.7 per 1,000 females in 2011, to 11.5 and 9.7 per 1,000 males and females, respectively, in 2020.



## Divorces Between Relatives are Low

The divorce statistics for 2020 show that the percentage of divorce between relatives decreased to 23% in 2020 compared to 35% in 2011. The percentage of divorce among people who were not relatives increased from 65% in 2011 to 77% in 2020.



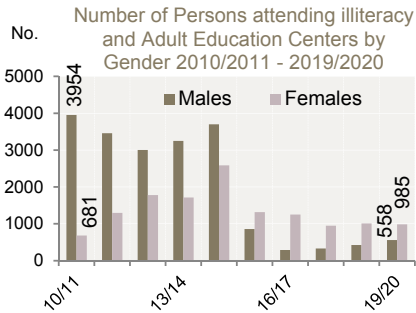
## Majority of Qatari Divorcees Have No Children

With regards to the number of children of Qatari wives, the vast majority of divorces in 2020 were between couples with no children with 97.6% of total divorces for Qatari wives.

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



## Illiteracy Rate Dropped



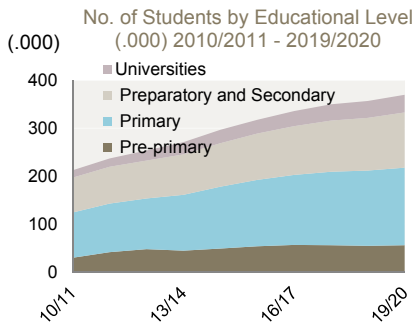
The statistics of 2020 show a significant reduction in the illiteracy rate of 0.8% in 2020 compared to 3.6% in 2011. The illiteracy rate for the (15-24 year) age-group declined for both sexes to 0.04% for females and 0.2% for males.

Illiteracy rate dropped to 0.8% in 2020

During the same period, the enrollment in adult education centers decreased for males and fluctuated for females.

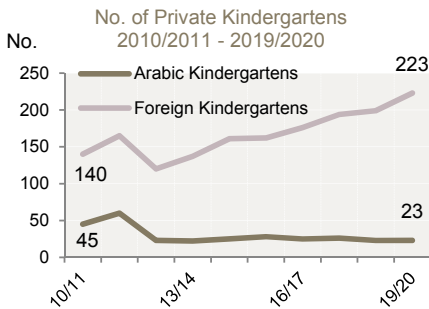
## Female Faculty Members Increased

The number of pupils and students in educational levels (kindergarten to university) increased from 213,000 in the academic year 2010/2011 to 370,000 in the academic year 2019/2020. The number of faculty members increased from approximately 19,000 to approximately 31,000 for the same period, distributed as follows for the last year: 31% males and 69% females. The number of schools (kindergarten to secondary school) also increased from 669 to 1,184 schools, while the number of universities increased from 14 to 24 universities.



## Foreign Nurseries and Kindergartens Increased

The total number of kindergartens increased from 221 to 511 kindergartens, of which 6% were for boys, 8% were for girls, while the remaining 86% were mixed kindergartens during the period 2010/2011-2019/2020. Foreign kindergartens accounted for the highest proportion with 86% in 2019/2020.



In terms of the number of children enrolled in kindergartens, it increased from 30,000 to 56,000 children, out of whom 82% were enrolled in foreign kindergartens for the year 2019/2020. Likewise, the Student-teacher ratio (number of students per teacher) for the academic year 2019/2020 was 13 students per teacher. The average student per class was approximately 16 students. The sex ratio (number of females to the number of males) reached 94 female students per 100 male students during the same academic year.

## Primary Education is the Most Populous

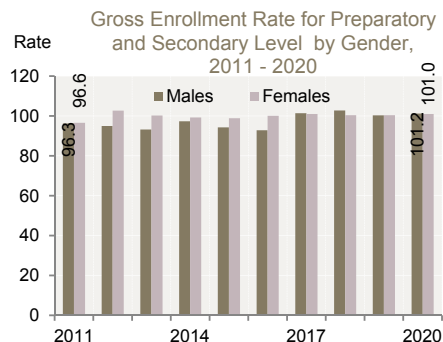
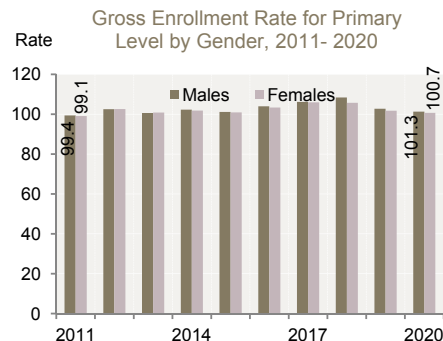
Qatar's efforts to achieve the second Millennium Development Goal (MDGs): "to achieve universal primary education", were successful as the number of primary schools increased from 204 to 315 schools during the period 2010/2011-2019/2020, of which 21.3% were for boys, 20% were for girls and 58.7% were mixed schools in 2019/2020. This level of education is considered the most populous in terms of persons enrolled. The number of students increased from 95,000 in 2010/2011 to 162,000 students, or 49% of total students enrolled in the educational levels of the year 2019/2020, where the percentage of male students reached 51% and female students 49% for the same year.

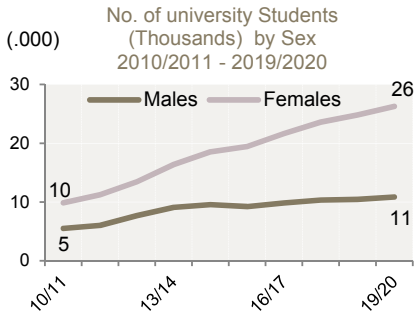
The average number of students per teacher was 12 students. Students were placed in classes of approximately 25 each. In 2019/2020, the ratio of male/female students was 96 girls per 100 boys.

It should be noted that the net enrollment ratio in primary education (reflecting the extent of interest in universal primary education) reached 93.1% for females and 92.9 for males in 2020.

## Mixed Preparatory and Secondary Schools Increased

The number of those enrolled in the preparatory and secondary schools increased from 73,000 to 115,000 students during the period 2010/2011-2019/2020, i.e. 35% of total number of students in the educational levels for the academic year 2019/2020. The male ratio reached 51% and female 49% for the same year. The average number of students per teacher was 11 students, while the average number of students per class was approximately 24 students. The female/male student ratio was 96 females per 100 males. The number of preparatory and secondary schools increased from 244 to 358 schools, of which 23% were for boys, 22% for girls, and 55% were mixed schools for the academic year 2019/2020. The gross enrollment ratio increased from 96.5 to 101.0% during the period 2010/2011-2019/2020, while male enrollment reached 101.2% and female enrollment reached 101.0% for the last year.





Students being offered overseas scholarships by country, 2019/2020

Country	No. of Students
UK	179
USA	26
Spain	4
France	3
Malaysia	3
Others	10

## Rise in Holders of Higher Degrees

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 15,000 in the academic year 2010/2011 to 37,000 students in the academic year 2019/2020, i.e. 10.0% of total students in all educational levels of last year. The annual growth rate was 10% during 2010/2011-2019/2020. The Qatari female students made up 37.0% of total female enrollments in private universities within Qatar, while Qatari male students represented 35.0% of total male enrollments in private universities in 2019/2020.

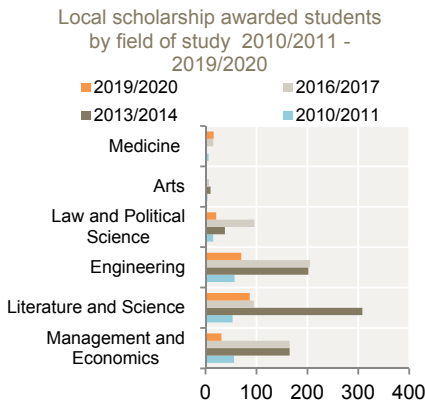
Females make up 71% of total enrollment in universities within Qatar

It is noted that female students tend to complete their university education, unlike male students who often join the labor market right after the secondary school. In 2019/2020, female students constituted 71% of total students enrolled in universities; this is reflected in the percentage of female graduates, which amounted to 67% of total graduates. The sex ratio at the university level reached 242 female students per 100 male students in 2019/2020.

## Overseas Scholarships Increased

The total number of students being awarded overseas scholarships increased from 191 in 2010/2011 to 225 students in 2019/2020, an average annual increase rate of 2%. The percentage of males was 58% and females 42% for the last year. The percentage of scholarships to obtain a bachelor's degree was 80%, masters 16%, PhD 3% and others 1%. 31% of students focused on specializations in the field of civil engineering, while 80% of students headed to the UK to complete their studies. The number of scholarships inside Qatar increased from 312 in 2010/2011 to 680 scholarships in 2019/2020, and the percentage of females in local scholarships reached 88% of total number of scholarships for females for the last year.

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



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, government and private training centers were established. The total number of trainees in government, mixed establishments and private centers and institutes rose from 70,000 in 2012 to 407,000 trainees in 2020, while the total number of trainers increased from 741 in 2012 to 1,253 trainers in 2020.

## Trainees at Government Centers and Institutes Increased

The number of trainees in ministries and government institutions increased from 33,000 to 379,000 trainees during the period 2012-2020, of whom the percentage of Qatari males was 5%, and the percentage of Qatari females was 6%. The percentage of non-Qatari trainees was 51% for males and 38% for females for last year.

Total number of trainees in government, mixed and private centers and institutes amounted to 407,000 in 2020

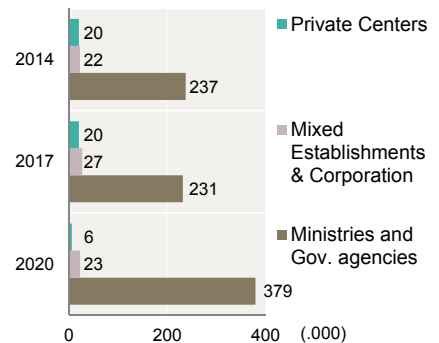
## Male Trainees at Mixed Centers and Institutes Increased

The number of trainees at mixed establishments increased from 10,000 in 2012 to 23,000 in 2020, and they attended 1,082 training programs. The percentage of males was 86%, while the percentage of females was 14% in 2020.

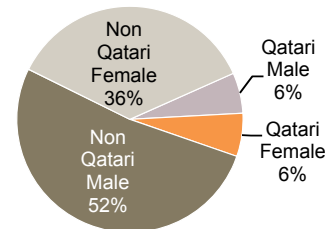
## Demand for Management Courses in Private Centers

The number of trainees at private centers decreased from 27,000 in 2012 to 6,000 in 2020. The number of training programs decreased from 598 to 268 for the same period. The management training courses were most demanded by 62% of total training at private centers.

No. of trainees at ministries, government and mixed establishments institutions and private centers, 2014- 2020



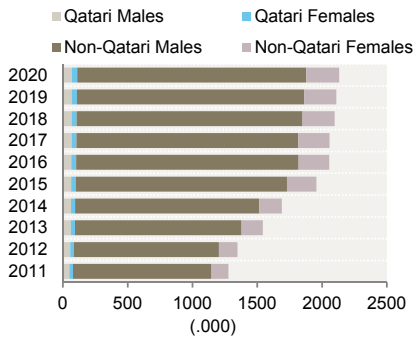
Distribution of trainees by sex and nationality in ministries, government and semi-governments institutions and private centers, 2020



Number of private centers, training programs and trainees, 2014-2020

Year	Number of private centers	Number of training programs	Number of trainees
2014	60	506	19943
2015	73	562	19912
2016	71	595	21000
2017	59	385	20175
2018	43	358	19262
2019	55	476	21670
2020	36	268	5648

Economically Active Population (15 +)  
by Nationality and Sex, 2011 - 2020

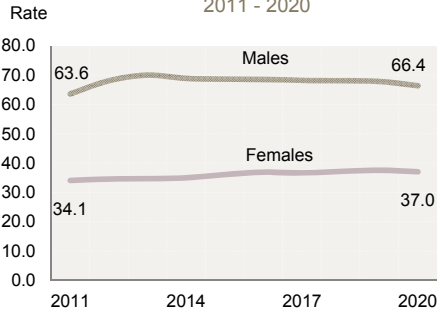


The economically active population has nearly increased 2 folds from 2011

## Significant Increase in the Economically Active Population

The number of economically active population increased by about 2 folds during the period 2011-2020. This is a remarkable development over the past few years, with the annual growth rate reaching 1% during the period 2019-2020.

Qataris Participation Rate by Sex,  
2011 - 2020



Qatari labor force represented 51% of total working-age Qataris in 2020

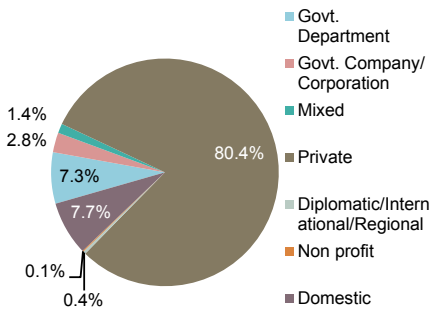
## Rate of Qatari Male Participation in Labor Force is Higher Than That of Females

In 2020, the percentage of the population's participation in labor force reached 88%, with a slight difference, compared to 2011. The economic participation rate for all Qataris reached 51% of total working-age Qataris in 2020; of which 37% were Qatari females and 66% were Qatari males. The highest rate of economic participation in labor force was that of the (30-34) age group, accounting for 95% for the same year.

## Nearly 80% of the Labor Force is in the Private Sector

The concentration of labor force distribution in the private sector increased from 75% to 80% for the period 2011-2020, while the proportion of labor force in government entities and corporations decreased from 11% to 10%. The domestic sector also decreased from 10% to 8%. Finally, the proportion of labor force in the mixed sector decreased from 3% to 1% during the same period.

Distribution of Economically Active by Sectors, 2020



In terms of the composition of labor force within sectors by nationality in 2020, figures show that non-Qataris constituted 99% of labor force in the private sector, while in government entities Qataris comprised 51%, and non-Qataris comprised 49% of labor force.

In general, the distribution of Qatari labor force by sectors in 2020 shows that 72% of Qataris worked in government entities (64% males and 36% females); 12% worked in government corporations and companies (61% males and 39% females). As for Qataris in the mixed sector, they made up 8% of total Qataris in all sectors (59% Qatari males and 41% Qatari females). Finally, in the private sector, which includes 8% of total Qataris by sector, Qatari males made up 66% and Qatari females 34% of total workers in this sector.

## Labor Force in Craft Occupations is the Highest

In 2020, craft occupations were the highest among all occupations, making up 31% of total labor force, of which 0.4% were Qataris. This is followed by regular occupations by 18%, of which 0.3% were Qataris. The economically active Qataris were concentrated in the "specialists" profession, which was the highest percentage of Qataris, reaching 32%. On the other hand, 47% of total economically active Qatari females worked in specialized professions.

## Highest Average Monthly Wages in Mining and Quarrying

Average monthly wages for paid employees increased from QR 7,400 in 2011 to QR 11,600 in 2020. The average male monthly wage reached QR 11,800, while the average female wage was QR 11,000 in 2020. Accordingly, the Gender Equality Index was 0.94.

At the level of economic activities in 2020, the highest average monthly wages were recorded in "mining and quarrying" with an average monthly wage of QR 32,000, followed by "public administration, defence and mandatory social security" and "information and communications" with similar average wages of around QR 29,000.

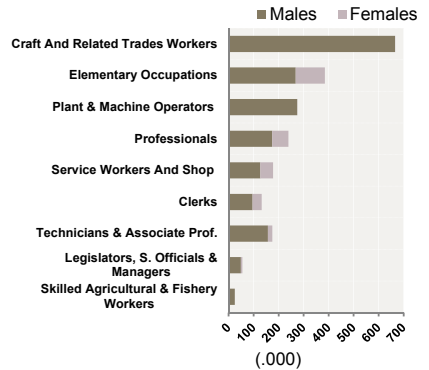
At the level of sectors in 2020, the highest average monthly wages were recorded among paid workers in the "mixed" sector, with an average monthly wage of QR 31,000, followed by the "government administration" sector with an average of QR 29,000.

## Significant Decrease in Unemployment for Both Sexes

The total unemployment rate dropped from 0.6% in 2011 to 0.1% in 2020. It reached 0.5% for females and 0.1% for males. The unemployment rate among Qataris was 0.4% and among non-Qataris was 0.1% in 2020.

Unemployment rate declined to 0.1% in 2020

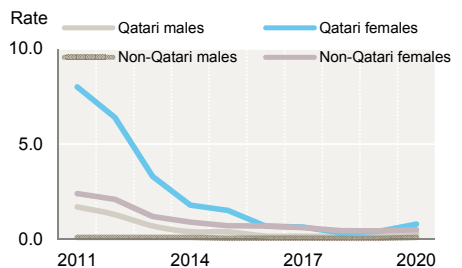
Economically Active Population (15+) by Occupation and Sex, 2020



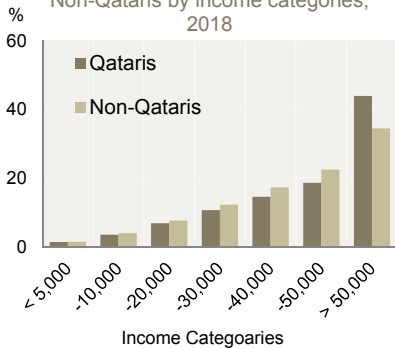
Average monthly wage (thousand QR) for paid workers by sector 2011-2020

Sector	2011	2020	Increase Rate
Government administration	15.9	28.8	81%
Government institution/ company	17.9	28.5	59%
Mixed	17.2	31.2	81%
Private	5.5	7.4	34%
Diplomatic/ International/ Regional	17.6	27.1	54%
Non-profit	13.9	22.9	65%
Domestic	2.4	3	25%
Total	7.4	11.6	56%

Unemployment Rate by Nationality and Sex, 2011 - 2020



Relative distribution of Qataris & Non-Qataris by income categories, 2018

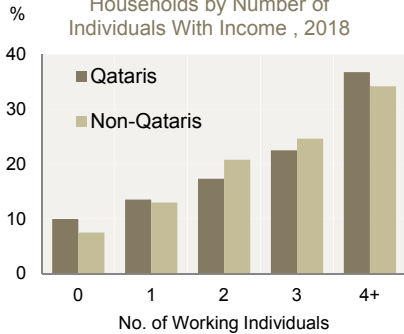


## "Private Projects and Free Business" is the Highest Source of Income for Qatari Households<sup>(3)</sup>

It refers to the most stable and continuous cash or in-kind sources of income for a household. The median income for Qatari households was QR 91,700 in 2018, whereas it was QR 88,200 in 2013. On the other hand, the median income for non-Qatari households was QR 24,300, and the total Household income reached QR 40,600.

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

Relative Distribution of Average Income of Qatari and Non-Qatari Households by Number of Individuals With Income, 2018



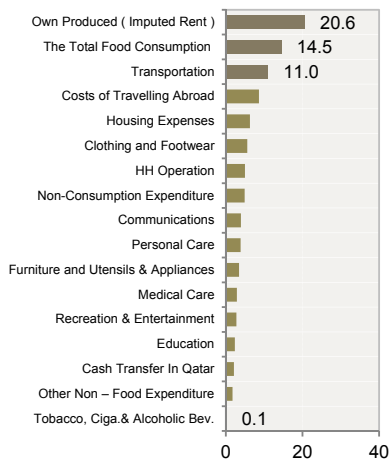
"The private projects and free business" became the highest source of income for Qatari households, increasing from 38.6% in 2013 to 42% in 2018, followed by "wages and salaries" by 19.6% in 2018. Non-Qatari households also depended on "private projects and free business" as the source of income by 37%, followed by "wages and salaries" by 35.1% in 2018.

## Income of Most Households in Qatar is More Than QR 30,000

The percentage distribution of income groups indicate that 77% of Qatari households had a monthly income of more than QR 30,000 in 2018, while 99% of Qatari households had an income of more than QR 30,000 in 2013. As for non-Qatari households, 74% of them had a monthly income over QR 30,000 in 2018.

Income of 44% of Qatari households was more than QR 50,000 in 2018

Relative Distribution of Average monthly expenditure of Qatari Households on All Goods and Service, 2018



## Highest Average Incomes for Households Consisting of 4 or More Earners

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

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

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

# Income and Expenditure

## Expenditure on Housing is the Highest for Households in Qatar

The results of household income and expenditure surveys reveal a development in the average household expenditure and a change in the pattern of expenditure between 2013 and 2018. The average monthly household expenditure for Qataris increased from QR 49,700 in 2013 to QR 53,700 in 2018, an increase of 8%. It is noted that the expenditure on the rental of owned housing has become the first relative importance in the monthly expenditure of Qatari households, as it reached 20.6% of total expenditure. The expenditure on total consumption of food came in second place, as the percentage of Qatari household expenditure on this commodity reached 14.5% of total expenditure, followed by expenditure on transport with 11.0%. The lowest average monthly expenditure of Qatari household was on tobacco and cigarettes with 0.1%.

8% increase in the average household expenditure for Qatari households in 2018

As for non-Qatari households, the average monthly expenditure went down from QR 18,100 in 2013 to QR 16,100 in 2018. The expenditure on housing came first by 36.5% of total household expenditure in 2018, followed by expenditure on total food consumption by 16.6%, and then expenditure on transport, which came third, with 12.9%. The lowest average expenditure of non-Qatari households was on tobacco and cigarettes at 0.4%.

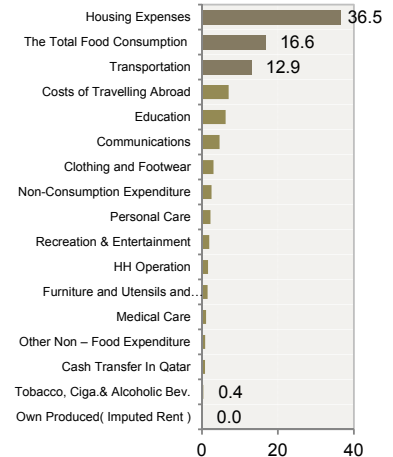
## Lower Expenditure Value for Households

The percentage of Qatari households in the expenditure category "less than QR 10,000 a month increased from 0.1% in 2013 to 4.6% in 2018. The percentage of higher categories that spent more than QR 50,000 a month went down from 57.5% in 2013 of total Qatari households to 35.6% in 2018.

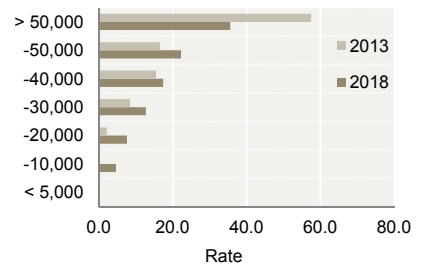
35.6% of Qatari households spend more than QR 50,000 per month.

As for the expenditure of non-Qatari households, the category that spent less than QR 5,000 rose to 1.9% in 2018, compared to 0.7% in 2013. The category of non-Qatari households spending more than QR 50,000 increased significantly to 32.3% in 2018 compared to 4.3% in 2013. The percentage of the two categories "less than QR 20,000" and "less than QR 30,000" decreased to 20.3% in 2018 compared to 67.2% in 2013.

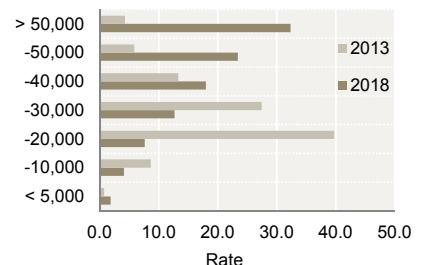
Relative Distribution of Average Monthly Expenditure of Non-Qataris Households on All Goods and Service, 2018



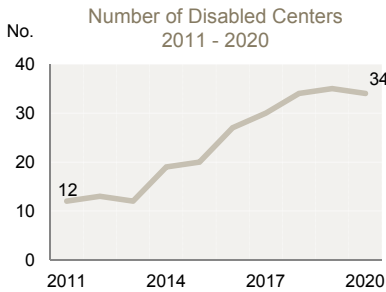
Relative Distribution of Qatari Households by Monthly Expenditure Categories 2013 & 2018



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



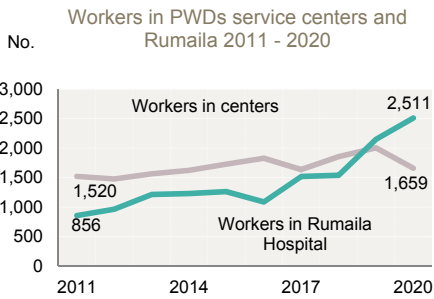




## Number of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) Service Centers and Employees Increased

In light of its commitment to the "persons with disabilities" category, Qatar has been keen to establish and develop service and medical care centers. The number of specialized centers for persons with disabilities has nearly doubled, increasing from 12 to 34 centers during the period 2011-2020. The number of employees in these centers increased from 1,520 to 1,659 persons during the same period. Females constituted the majority of those who benefited from the services of these centers by 67% in 2020.

Moreover, services are also provided to people with disabilities in Rumailah Hospital, where the number of sections and units concerned with PWDs care increased from 12 to 15 units during the period 2011-2020. The number of employees in these sections and units also increased from 856 to 2,511; the majority of whom were nurses by 53% in 2020.



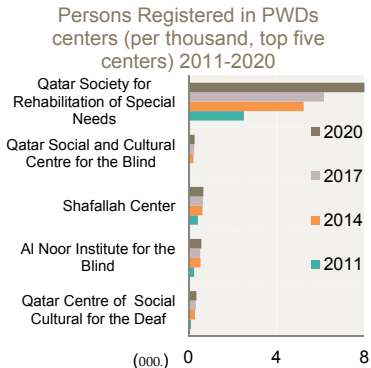
## Increase in Registered and Benefiting PWDs from the Disability Centers and Services Provided for the Disabled

The number of PWDs registered with disability centers increased from 6,536 in 2011 to 11,911 in 2020, and the percentage of males represented 63% of total number of registered PWDs.

Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs recorded the highest percentage of registered PWDs with 67% of total registered PWDs in all centers in 2020, followed by Shafallah Center, which provides exemplary services for people with intellectual disabilities and autism in the field of education and rehabilitation, with 6% of total registered PWDs in the centers for the same year.

The data from Rumaila Hospital and Qatar Rehabilitation Center indicate that the number of PWDs who received services increased from 9,337 in 2011 to 22,374 in 2020<sup>(4)</sup>, 45.1% of them were less than 15 years, and 54.9% were 15 years and above.

the PWDs in Qatar also benefit from the social security provided by the Ministry of Administrative Development, Labor and Social Affairs. The number of beneficiaries from social security increased from 959 to 2,100 during 2015-2020, and the disabled accounted for 11% of total beneficiaries from social security in 2020. The percentage of males was 18% and females 7% for the same year. The PWDs also benefited from servant allowance which is provided free for this category,



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

Constituting 23% of total beneficiaries from servant allowance in 2020.

## Elderly People Benefiting from the Elderly Centers and Services Increased

The data of 2020 indicate that the number of elderly people reached nearly 27,000, representing 1.13% of total population.

Qatar provides this category with the services and care needed 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 by the center decreased from 1,736 in 2019 to 1,373 in 2020, of whom 30.2% were males and 69.8% were females in 2020. The Qatari elderly people represented 65% compared to 35% for non-Qataris in the same year. The home care service accounted for the largest proportion of services provided to elderly beneficiaries in 2020 at 49.5% of total services provided to the elderly.

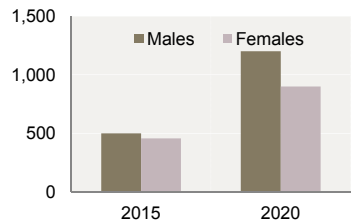
The Ministry of Administrative Development, Labor and Social Affairs also provides social security services for this category. The number of elderly beneficiaries from social security increased from 1,681 in 2015 to 3,506 in 2020, where the percentage of males was 13% and females 87% in 2020. The elderly made up the largest percentage of beneficiaries from servant allowance in 2020, amounting to 56% of total beneficiaries from servant allowance provided by the Ministry.

With regard to medical care, Qatar provides geriatric rehabilitation units in Rumailah Hospital and Qatar Rehabilitation Center. The number of workers in these units increased from 91 in 2011 to 1,039 in 2020, of whom 26% were males and 74% were females. Workers in the geriatric rehabilitation units amounted to 41% of total employees in all units and departments in Rumailah Hospital in 2020.

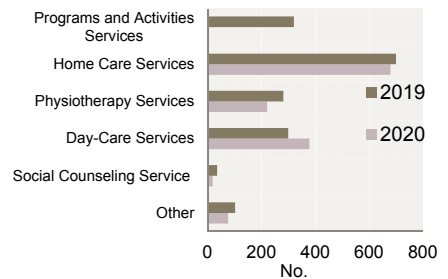
## Increase in Social Security Beneficiaries

The Ministry of Administrative Development, Labor and Social Affairs, represented by the Social Security Department, provides social security services to 12 categories in society. The number of social security beneficiaries increased from approximately 12,000 in 2011 to 14,000 in 2020.

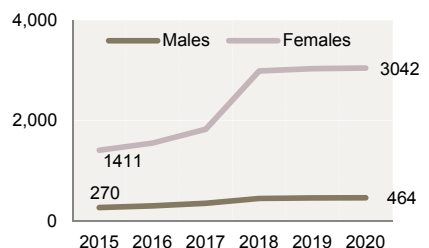
The Disabled benefiting from social security, 2015 , 2020



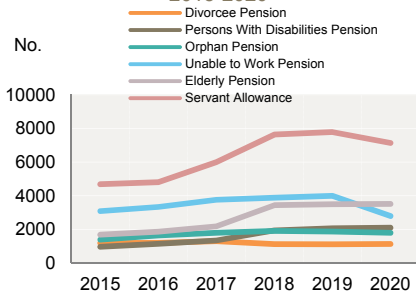
The Elderly benefiting from the services provided by the Ehsan Center 2019-2020



Elderly Social Security Beneficiaries By Gender, 2015-2020



Social Security Beneficiaries (Top 6)  
By Type of Security,  
2015-2020

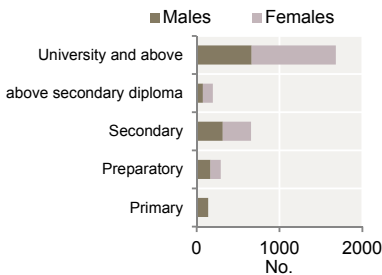


As for social security beneficiaries by type of security, the servant allowance was the highest, as the number of beneficiaries from this allowance increased from 4,000 in 2011 to more than 7,000 in 2020, 34% of whom were males and 66% were females in 2020.

## Decrease in Unemployed Persons

The statistical data indicate a decrease in the number of unemployed persons from 7,200 to 2,181 during the period 2011-2018; and then the number slightly increased to 2,964 unemployed persons in 2020, 46% of whom were males and 54% were females.

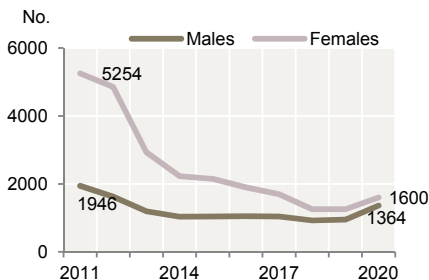
The Unemployed by educational status and gender, 2020



The educational status of University graduates and above occupied the highest percentage of the unemployed with 57% of total unemployed persons, followed by the secondary school graduates with 22% in 2020.

In 2020, 56% of unemployed persons (the highest percentage among the causes of unemployment) took action awaiting results. The findings showed that 39% of the unemployed were offered work in the private sector, while 68% did not express their desire to work in the private sector.

Unemployed (15 years and over) by gender, 2011 - 2020



## 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 1.6 million in 2011 to 13 million in 2020.

13 million  
Cinema  
Audience in  
2020

Thus, the number of cinema halls, remarkably increased during the period (2011 – 2020), from 38 halls in 2011 to 175 in 2020.

## 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 2011; then increased to 8 daily newspapers in 2020. As for non-Qatari workers in newspapers and magazines, they were 95% whereas Qataris were 5% for 2020.

8 daily newspapers  
and 5 monthly  
magazines in 2020

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

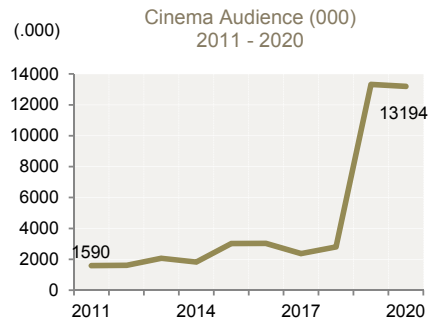
There were 8 libraries in Qatar in 2020. The total number of Arabic books for all libraries reached 860 thousands and foreign books reached 712 thousands and periodicals reached nearly 2 thousands books.

8 libraries in  
2020

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 31 thousand borrowers in 2011 to 169 thousand borrowers in 2019, then declined to 30 thousand borrowers in 2020. There is a large increase in the number of borrowed books from 62 thousand books in 2011 to 740 thousand books in 2019, then declined to 205 thousand books in 2020 due to Covid-19.

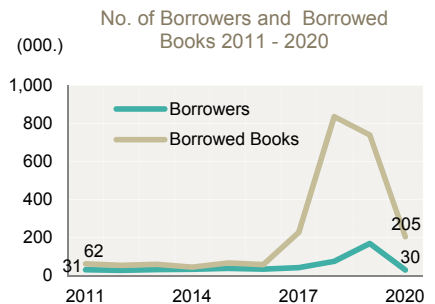
## Qatar National Theater and Katara are the two main destinations for cultural events

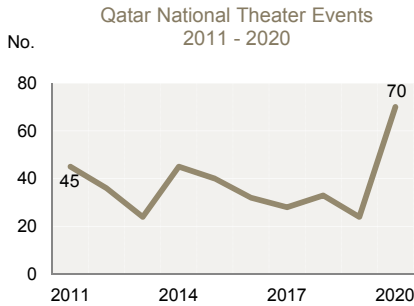
Qatar National Theater is one of the most important theaters in Qatar, where cultural events, festivals, and musical shows are displayed, in addition to poetry evenings, heritage arts, plastic arts and other events that are shared with the public and private sector in addition to external participations.



No. of Cinema Halls, 2011-2020

Year	No.
2011	38
2014	38
2017	85
2020	175





Qatar National Theater activities increased from 45 events in 2011 to 70 events in 2020

## Rise in Qatar National Theater activities

Statistics show that the number of events increased from 45 events in 2011 to 70 events in 2020 at the Qatar National Theater, due to the fact that most of events were virtual during the corona pandemic, including 65 events in the government sector and 4 events in the private sector, with one external participation.

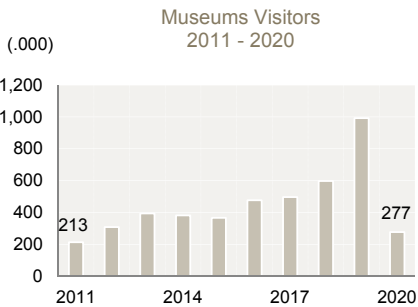
**Drama and theater activities in Katara,  
2018-2020**

Year	No.
2018	34
2019	25
2020	5

\* Decline in 2020 is due to Covid-19

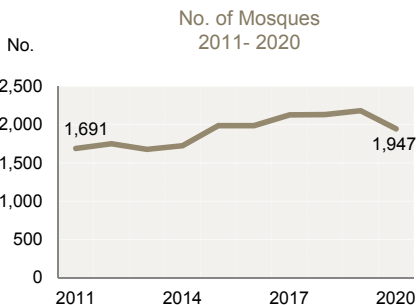
## Number of museums and visitors Increased

Qatar seeks to develop, promote and support museums, arts and heritage according to the highest international standards. The number of museums has increased from 5 museums in 2011 to 7 museums in 2020, 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 and Exhibitions visitors totaled 369 thousand visitors in 2020, and the month of January recorded the highest number of visitors to these museums.



## National Museum of Qatar attracts the highest percentage of total museum visitors

National Museum of Qatar opened to the public in 2019, and visits to the museum began in the same year. We focus on National Museum of Qatar as it attracts the highest number of visitors out of the total number of museum visitors. The total number of visitors reached 129 thousand visitors for the year 2020, as January recorded the highest number of visitors, with 53 thousand visitors. The lowest turnout of visitors was in November, with 7 thousand visitors.

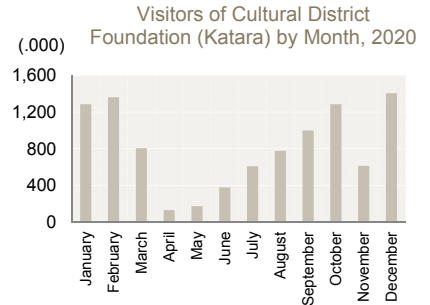


## Number of mosques increased

The number of mosques increased from 1,691 mosques in 2011 to 1,947 mosques in 2020, 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 2251 to 2746 for the same period. As for Quran memorization centers, number increased from 135 to 185 centers during the period from 2011 to 2020, and the percentage of public centers was 88% in 2020.

## 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 2020 through 142 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 and 400 thousand visitors in 2020.

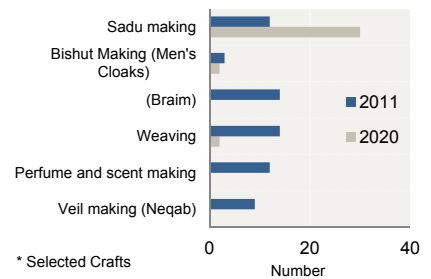


## Females constitute the majority of folk crafts practitioners

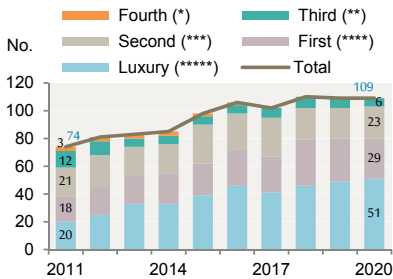
Traditional crafts represent a cultural and practical process from the popular legacy and folklore, including traditional activities such as sewing and spinning, and making cloaks and Sadu (tribal weaving craft). The number of those engaged in such crafts in the Social Development Center increased from 152 in 2011 to 217 in 2019, then dropped to 48 in 2020 due to Covid-19. Statistics have shown that approximately 97% of those engaged in such crafts were Qatari females in 2020. The focus of their engagement was making "Sadu" "weaving" by 63%.

79% of practitioners of traditional crafts are females in 2020

No. of Qatari Females Practitioners of Popular crafts\* at The Social Development Center, 2011, 2020



No. of Hotels by Rating  
2011 - 2020



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

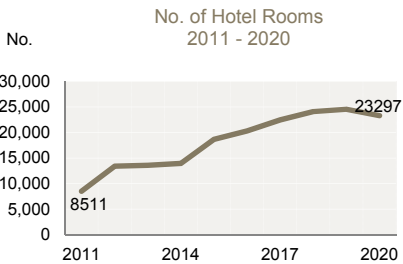
Due to the state's interest in tourism and the increase in the number of tourists, the number of hotels increased from 74 hotels in 2011 to 109 in 2020. The number of "premium" hotels increased from 20 hotels in 2011 to 51 in 2020. The "first-class" hotels increased from 18 hotels in 2011 to 29 in 2020. As for the second-class hotels, their number rose in 2020 to 23 hotels.



Tourist nights amounted to 4 million in 2020

## Number of tourist nights increased

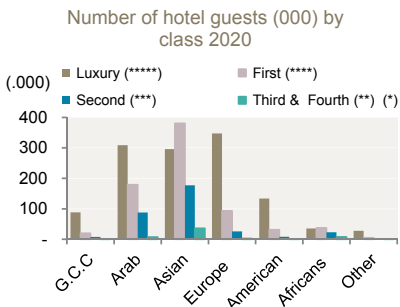
The tourism sector in the State of Qatar witnessed a remarkable development during the period (2011 - 2020). This trend is reflected in the noticeable increase in the number of tourist nights during the period up to 5.4 million tourist nights in 2019. However, it has slightly dropped to 4 million tourist nights in 2020 due to Covid-19. The increase in the number of tourists 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 2.6 million in 2020.



Hotel rooms rose to 23 thousand rooms in 2020

## Hotel rooms doubled

Data on the number of hotel rooms in Qatar indicate a rise from 8,511 rooms in 2011 to 23,297 rooms in 2020, in addition to an increase in the number of beds in rooms to 36,000; 87% 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.



## Number of hotel guests increased

The number of hotel guests in 2020 reached 3.8 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 291 in 2019/2020; 31% 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 2010-2020, with males representing the highest percentage of registered members (91%) for the last year. Football also accounted for the largest share of players for the same year totaled 5697 players, with 22% of the total number of players for all sports. Sailing and water sports were the least popular, with only 8 of the total 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 motivate athletes through competitions to win tournaments. The number of local competitions organized increased from 583 in 2013/2014 to 768 tournaments in 2019/2020. The junior U18 tournaments formed the highest percentage (31%) of the total local championships, followed by Adults 24%, then Kids 18% and Junior U16 14%. The lowest percentage was for the Youth Championships (13%) in 2019/2020.

768 local and 280 international championships in 2019/2020

In contrast, the number of international tournaments organized declined from 314 to 280 championships for the same period, and for the last year the highest percentage (55%) was for international tournaments, followed by Asian tournaments by 29%, then Arab tournaments 9% and Gulf tournaments 6%.

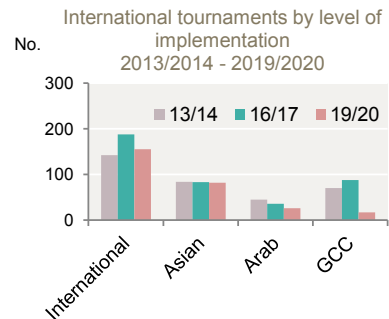
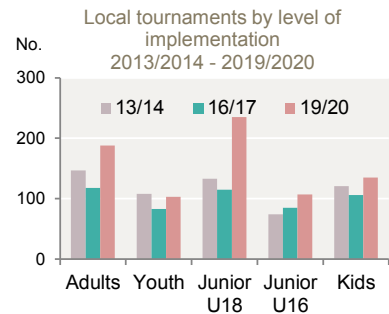
## Non-Qataris comprise the largest proportion of coaches in sports field

Qatar cognizant of the importance of qualifying a large number of athletes and meeting their needs through qualified coaches, the number of coaches reached 1073 trainers in 2020 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.

Sports facilities \* of Qatar Olympic Committee by type, 2010/2011 - 2019/2020

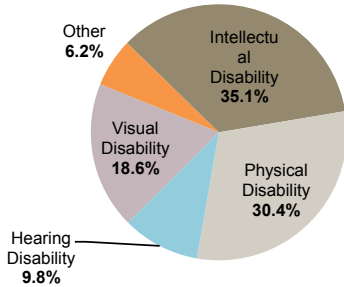
Year	Football pitches	Swimming pool	Indoor Halls	Tennis court	Basketball courts
2010/2011	90	18	37	23	9
2011/2012	94	20	39	25	9
2012/2013	103	24	32	29	12
2013/2014	105	22	34	29	14
2014/2015	105	22	34	29	14
2015/2016	105	22	34	38	27
2016/2017	85	14	32	29	17
2017/2018	87	19	38	29	20
2018/2019	86	20	37	19	15
2019/2020	90	20	37	19	18

\* Top 5 in 2020





Registered Disabled Athletes with the Disabled Sports Federation by Type Of Disability 2019/2020



## Majority of registered disabilities persons in Sports Federation are those with mental disability

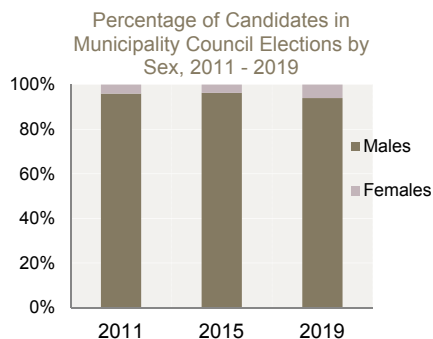
Due to the importance of sport for all sects of society, and since those with special needs are an integral part of the society, the state has involved them in all the fields of sports. However, data indicates a decrease in the number of participants in sports from the category of people with disabilities of all kinds of disabilities and age groups from 336 in 2010/2011 to 194 players in 2019/2020, of whom 76% were males and 24% were females in the last year.

194 players with special needs in the 2019-2020 sports season

The data indicate that the vast majority of persons with disabilities registered in the Sports Federation in 2019/2020 are those with mental disability, as they accounted for 35.1%, followed by those with motor disability by a close percentage (30.4%).

## Female candidates in the Municipal Council increased

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 sixth session of 2019, to 48.2% of Qatari females and 48% 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 rose from 3.6% in 2015 to 6% in 2019.



## Women appointed to Shura Council for the first time ever

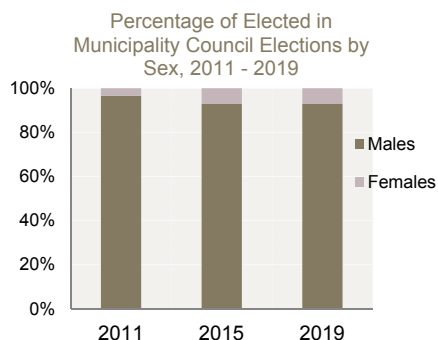
Women were appointed to the Shura Council for the first time in Qatar's history, pursuant to an Emiri decision, as 4 women participate in the Council, which includes 41 seats. The Shura Council discusses legislation and laws that the Council of Ministers refers to it after approval, the general government policies, and the draft state budget. Besides, under Emiri Decree No. 22 of 2017, 28 new members were appointed, including women for the first time in the history of the Qatari Shura Council.

## Women elected to the municipal council increased

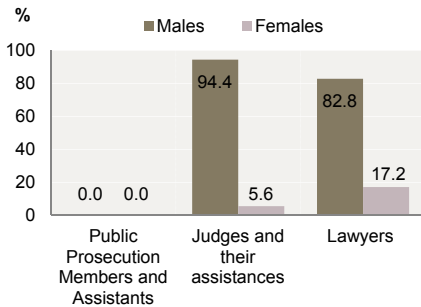
The total number of Qatari voters increased from 22 thousands in 2015 to 28 thousands in 2019. Among those, 48% were females and 52% were males. There were 84 candidates, five of them were females, and one of them managed to get elected and became a member of the Central Municipal Council.

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

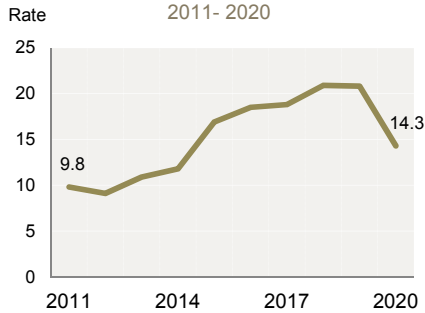
The importance of women's participation in political life is epitomized by the increase in the percentage of those elected from 3.4 in 2007 to 6.9 in 2019.



Qatari Judges, Lawyers and Prosecutors by Sex, 2020



Percentage of Qatari Females Economically Active in Industry, Contracting and Communication 2011- 2020



## Qatari Women's Participation in Government and Private Corporations Increased

The percentage of Qatari female managers in the mixed sector witnessed went up from 7.8% in 2011 to 21.1% in 2020, while their percentage increased significantly in government institutions and corporations from 12.0% in 2011 to 27.6% in 2020, and the percentages in the private sector increased from 8.4% in 2011 to 16.3% in 2020.

## Qatari Women Participation in Discipline and Security Field Rose

The number of working Qatari female lawyers has increased from 15 in 2011 to 30 in 2020, and Qatari female working lawyers represent about 83% of the total female working lawyers and 17.2% of total working Qatari lawyers in 2020. 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 under training reached 71% of the total female law school graduates, keeping in mind that the females trainees accounted for 59% of the total Qatari lawyers under training in 2020.

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 2020, as they had no representation in 2010. 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 5.6% out of the total Qatari judges and related assistants in 2020, while they had no representation before 2010.

## Rise in Qatari Women Participation in Industrial Activities, Contracting and Telecommunications

The percentage of Qatari females working in economic activities (mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity and water, construction, trade and repair of personal goods, transportation, information and communications, and real estate activities) picked up from 9.8% in 2011 to 14.3% in 2020 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 142 during 2020, distributed as follows: 5 judges in the Court of Cassation, 29 in the Court of Appeal and 26 in the Court of First Instance; 28% of them work as presidents of courts, 13% in the position of vice president, while 42% were Qatari judges and 13% were assistant judges.

Share of Qatari female lawyers is 17 % of total Qatari working lawyers

The number of lawyers reached 361 in 2020; of them 7% are under training. The percentage of female lawyers was 14% of total lawyers.

## Misdemeanors constitute the majority of cases brought to courts

Cases brought to court are of 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.

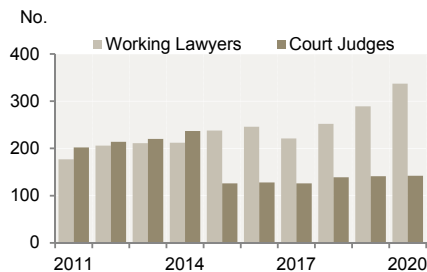
50% of cases and reports were dishonored cheques in 2020

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.

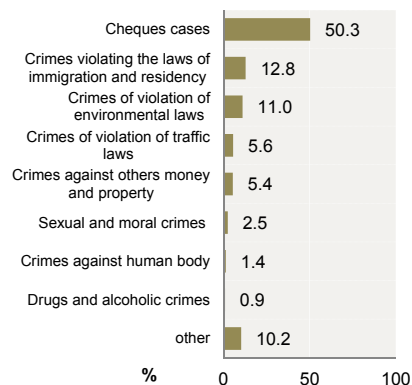
The number of cases brought to courts in 2020 amounted to 54,528 cases, of which 94% are misdemeanors and 6% are felonies. The most common felonies filed during this year were traffic offenses by 27%, followed by sexual and moral crimes by 25%, and self-directed crimes by 19%, while the most common misdemeanors were bad check cases by 50%, immigration and residence violations by 13%, and offenses against environmental laws by 11%.

Over the years, the number of cases related to road accidents has increased from the lowest level in 2011 (1666 cases) to 5,762 accident cases in 2020.

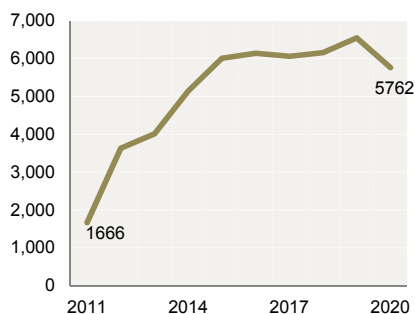
No. of Working Lawyers and Judges in Courts, 2011 - 2020

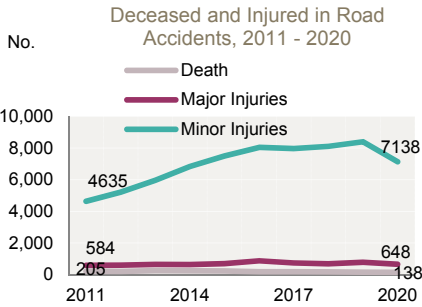


Relative Distribution of Misdemeanors Cases Submitted to The Courts by Type of Crime, 2020



No. of Road Accidents Related Cases, 2011 - 2020





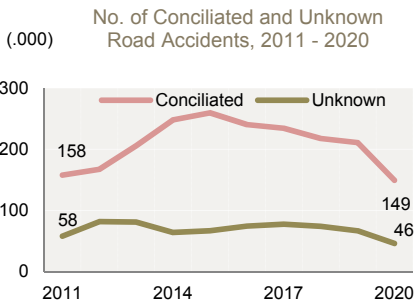
## Most road accidents are light, and the most common cause is negligence and lack of attention

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 2011 onward. In 2020, the number of fatalities due to road accidents reached 138 deaths, totaling 2% of the total traffic accident cases. The rest of accidents were distributed as 90% slight injuries, 8% severe injuries. The proportion of those died in 2020 was distributed as 50% for vehicle driver, 31% for pedestrians, and 19% for passengers.

Rates of road accidents increased and peaked in 2019

Total cases of accidents hit their peak in 2019 with 9327 recorded cases, of which 90% were slight injuries, 8% were severe injuries, and 2% were deaths. The most common causes of road accident cases filed with the court during 2020 were “negligence and lack of attention” by 42%, tailgating (not maintaining enough distance) by 22%, “deviation from the lane” by 12%, “crossing” by 10% and, and “other cases” by 14%.

The majority of the deceased and injured in traffic accidents are foreign nationals, reaching 59%, followed by Arab nationals at 21%, while Qataris account for 17%.



The age group (20-29) is the highest category for the deceased and injured compared to other age groups, with 35%, followed by the age group (30-39) with 30%. 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, 55% of them fall under the categories of “no license” and 2-3-year experience.

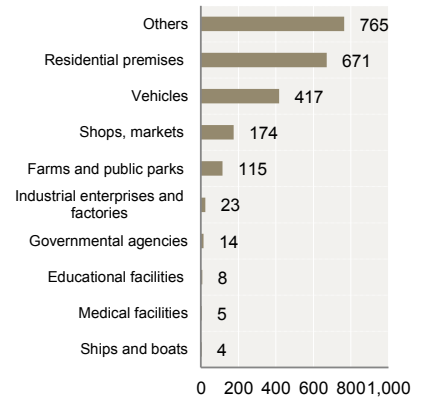
As for conciliated and unknown accidents, they have totaled nearly 200 thousand accidents in 2020, of which 76% were reconciliation accidents and 24% for unknown accidents.

## Fire Incidents Increased

The year 2020 witnessed an increase in fire accidents, with an estimated number of 2196 accidents compared to 2011 (1026 accidents). Most of these accidents occurred in residential places by 31%, in vehicles by 19% and shops by 8% for the last year. Due to the increase in security and safety conditions in effect in Qatar, the percentage of fire accidents in industrial establishments and factories decreased from 3% in 2011 to 1% in 2020, and most of these accidents resulted in only minor injuries by 84%, serious injuries by 2%, and deaths by 14% in 2020. The most common causes of fire were short circuit by 12%, followed by ignition of fumes or gases by 6% of the total causes of fire accidents.

12 % of fire incidents were caused by a short circuit in 2020

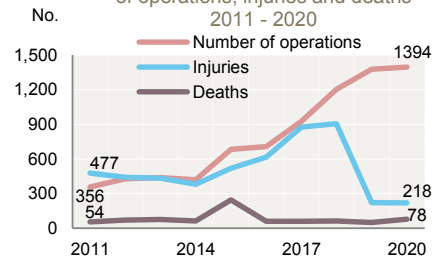
No. of fire incidents by place, 2020



## Rescue and Relief Services Increased

The total number of rescue and relief operations provided by the Civil Defense Department increased from 356 to 1394 during 2011-2020. They fluctuated between 50% for minor injuries to 23% for serious injuries and 26% for deaths for the last year.

Rescue and relief services, number of operations, injuries and deaths 2011 - 2020

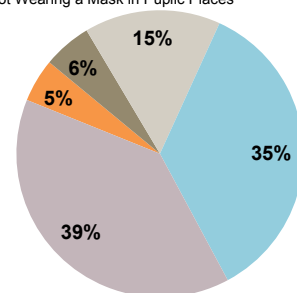


## Males involve in more violations of quarantine requirements and precautionary measures than females

Number of violators of the precautionary and precautionary measures related to Covid-19 reached 10,255 in 2020, where males make up 99% of them compared to females by 1% in 2020. It was found that the highest percentage of precautionary measures by type of violation is the violation of not wearing a mask in public places with 39%, followed by 35% for violation of non-compliance with the allowed number in one vehicle, which is limited to four people.

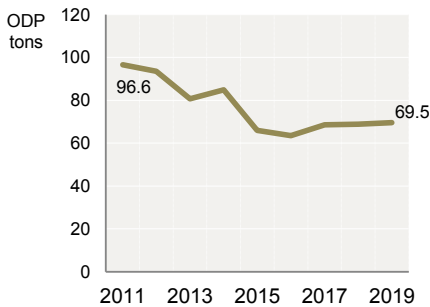
Percentage of violators of the precautionary and preventive measures related to the Corona virus by type of violation, 2020

- Violating Quarantine Requirements
- Vaolation of Peldge for Holding A Socail Event
- Not Installing Ehteraze App
- Violating the Number of Passangers Permitted in Avehicle (4 Persons)
- Not Wearing a Mask in Puplic Places



While the number of violators of quarantine requirements reached 501, of whom 99.6% are males compared to 0.4% for females in 2020.

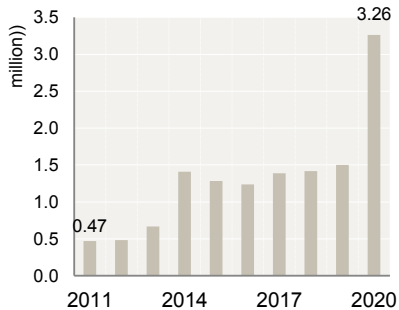
Ozone Depleting Substances  
2011 - 2019



## Consumption of ozone-depleting substances decreased

These indicators show the consumption of ozone-depleting substances in terms of ozone depletion potential (ODP tones). 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 96.6 ODP-tons in 2011 to 69.5 ODP-tons in 2019. It turns out that the lowest decrease occurred in 2016 as it reached 63.5 ODP-tons.

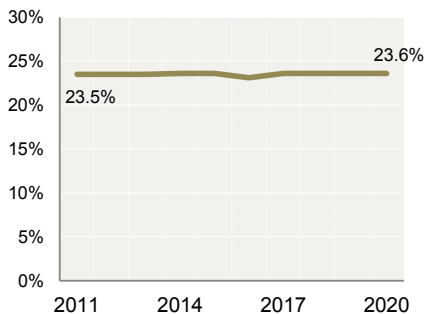
Area of green spaces (million m<sup>2</sup>),  
without public parks, 2011 - 2020



## Increased area of green spaces

Green spaces are of paramount importance for climate improvement as they reduce dust blows and increase humidity in the atmosphere, as well as increase the percentage of oxygen and reduce the percentage of carbon dioxide. This importance is reflected in the figure, as it is clear that the area of green spaces that do not include public parks picked up from 471 thousand cubic meters in 2011 to 3,260 thousand cubic meters in 2020.

Percentage of Protected land area  
of Qatar, 2011 - 2020



## Stability in the proportions of protected areas

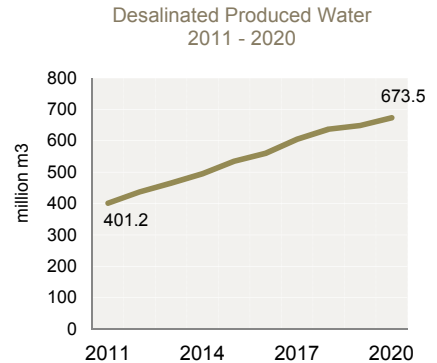
One of the measures to protect biodiversity is to establish actively managed protected areas. This is given that the goal set in the second national development strategy for the State of Qatar (2018-2022) for this purpose is

Protected areas represent 23.6% of Qatar's land area by 2020

to expand protected areas. Therefore, we note an increase in the total protected area, from 3459 km<sup>2</sup> in 2011 to 3463 km<sup>2</sup> in 2020. In addition, since 2009 the state has added 721 km<sup>2</sup> of the marine protected area (Al Thakhira and Khor Al Odaid). Relevant indicators have shown that, in 2020, 23.6% of the land area of Qatar was designated as protected areas.

## Higher percentage of desalinated water produced

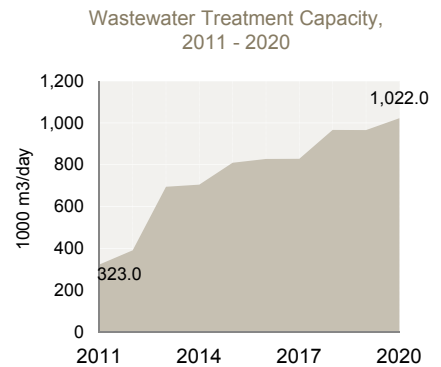
Main source of water in Qatar is the desalination of sea water. Desalination Indicator shows a significant increase in the production of water between 2011 (401.2 million cubic meters per year) and 2020 (673.5 million cubic meters per year). This coincides with the average growth rate of 5%. Increased 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

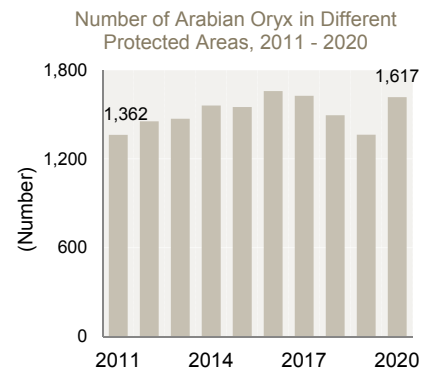
Since 2011, sewage treatment infrastructure (sewage and wastewater treatment plants) has shown an increasing trend in wastewater treatment capacity. In 2011, the daily potential capacity for urban wastewater treatment was 323 thousands cubic meters per day. This capacity rose in 2020 to allow urban wastewater treatment infrastructure to provide 1,022 thousands cubic meters per day. In 2020, about 99% of all urban wastewater was treated in wastewater treatment plants before discharge or reuse of TSE.

99% of all urban wastewater was treated in wastewater treatment plants before discharge or reuse of TSE in 2020



## 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 reintroduced into the wild starting in 1980s, after it was bred in zoos and private reserves. 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 1,362 in 2011 to 1,617 in 2020, at an annual growth rate of 2%.





Fixed meteorological and marine monitoring stations and seismic stations, 2011-2020

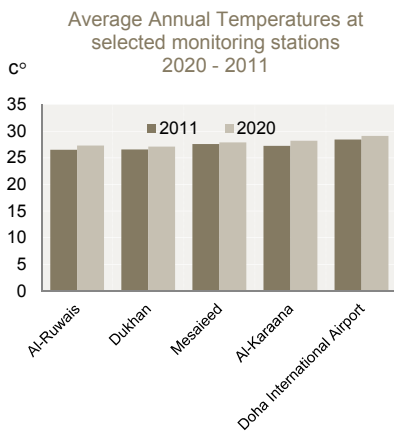
Year	No. of meteorological stations	No. of marine buoys (fixed marine monitoring stations)	No. of seismic stations
2011	20	...	...
2012	20	...	...
2013	20	...	...
2014	30	2	6
2015	30	2	6
2016	44	2	9
2017	44	2	9
2018	44	2	9
2019	44	2	9
2020	44	2	9

## Fixed meteorological and marine monitoring stations and seismic stations

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 2020. Climate statistics are analyzed for five selected meteorological stations, namely; Ruwais, Dukhan, Mesaieed, Al Karanah and Doha International Airport.

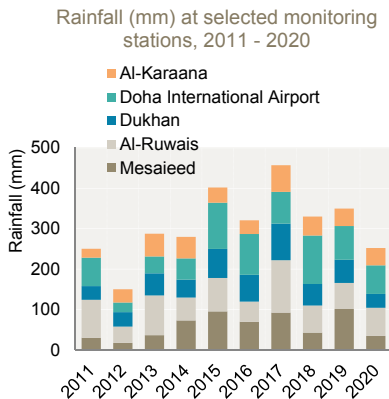
## Average Annual Temperature

Temperature is measured in the shade and is monitored around the clock. In 2020, the annual temperature averages in the selected monitoring stations range between (27 °C – 29 °C), where the average annual temperature for the Doha International Airport station reached 29.1 °C, which was the highest temperature among the 5 stations in 2020, followed by Al-Karaana station reaching 28.2 °C, then by Mesaieed Station reaching 27.9 °C. The lowest annual temperature was recorded at Dukhan Station, which reached 27.1 °C. Comparing the annual temperatures in 2011 to 2020 by stations, we find that the average temperature at the Doha International Airport station rose from 28.4 °C to 29.1 °C, and the temperature of the Ruwais station increased from 26.5 °C to 27.3 °C.



## Annual rainfall rates fluctuated

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 Al Karaana station rose from 22 mm in 2011 to 42.9 mm in 2015. The annual level of total rainfall in Al Ruwais station decreased from 93.8 mm to 69.8 mm in 2020. Compared to the selected monitoring stations, the highest annual rainfall is 70.6 mm at Doha International Airport in 2020.



## Annual Average Relative Humidity Variance

The relative humidity is higher in the coastal areas than in the interior and desert areas. The average maximum annual humidity declined in all station in 2020 compared to 2011. The average maximum annual relative humidity has clearly decreased for Hamad International Airport from 92% in 2011 to 62% in 2020. The average minimum annual humidity for Mesaieed station increased significantly from 11.2% in 2011 to 32.9% in 2020, while the average minimum relative humidity for Hamad International Airport decreased from 35.3% in 2011 to 33.3% in 2020.

## Stability in maximum and minimum annual atmospheric pressure values Highest and Lowest

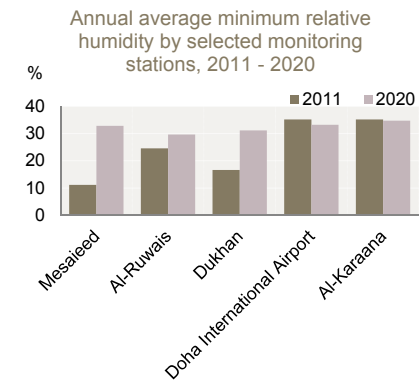
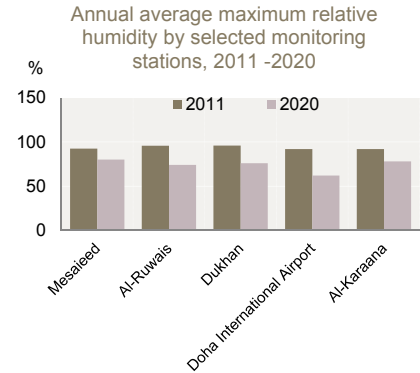
Winter in Qatar witnesses averages of high atmospheric pressure unlike its high temperature summer. According to the statistics of the Al-Karaana station in 2020, the maximum atmospheric pressure value was 1029.6 hPa, whereas Ruwais station recorded the lowest minimum atmospheric pressure value with 991.6 hPa in the same year.

## Lower annual average wind speed

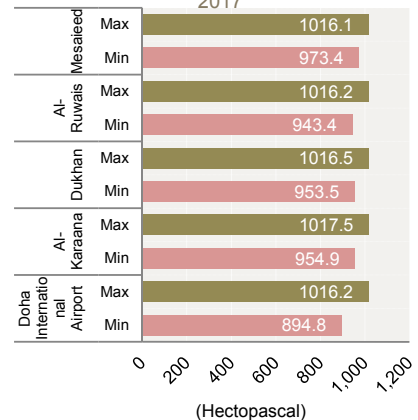
It is clear from the table that the average value of wind speed has been declining during the period 2011-2020. The highest value of the average wind speed was recorded at Dukhan station in 2020, reaching 8.1 knots, while the lowest value of the average wind speed was at the stations of Mesaieed and Hamad International Airport reaching 6.6 knots for the same year.

Annual average wind speed by selected meteorological stations, 2011-2020

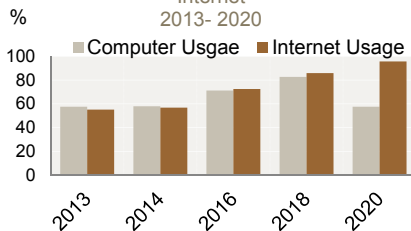
	Mesaieed	Ruwais	Dukhan	Doha Intl. Airport	Karaana
<b>2011</b>	8.4	9.6	9.5	7.8	8.1
<b>2012</b>	7.8	8.2	8.5	7.3	7.2
<b>2013</b>	7.9	6.9	8.6	7.5	6.9
<b>2014</b>	7.3	6.2	8.1	7.2	6.4
<b>2015</b>	7.5	6.8	8.4	7.1	6.8
<b>2016</b>	7	8.1	8.3	6.6	6.6
<b>2017</b>	7.2	8.5	8.3	6.6	6.4
<b>2018</b>	7	8.3	8	6.6	6.8
<b>2019</b>	6.9	8.1	8.4	6.7	6.9
<b>2020</b>	6.6	7.4	8.1	6.6	6.7



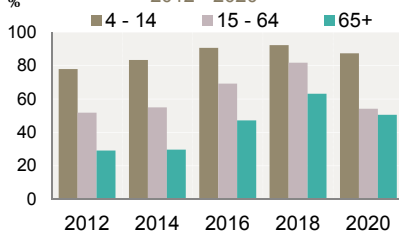
Maximum and minimum (highest and lowest) annual atmospheric pressure values (Hectopascal), 2017



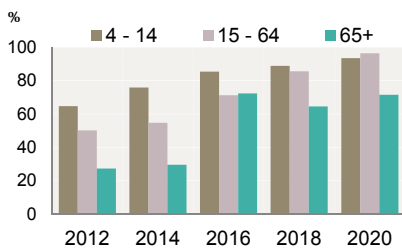
Percentage of Population (4-64 years) Use of Computer and Internet  
2013- 2020



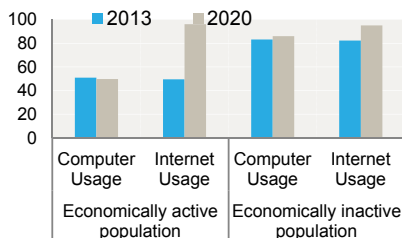
Percentage of population using computer by age groups  
2012 - 2020



Percentage of Population Using Internet by Age Group, 2012 - 2020



Percentage of economically active and economically inactive population using computers and Internet, 2013 , 2020



## Computer Users Rates Declined

The number of computer users in the age group (4 years and over) reached 1.6 million in 2020 compared to 1.1 million in 2013; an annual growth rate of 4.6% during the period (2013-2020).

The percentage of computer users in the age group (4 years and above) represents 57.6% of the total population of the same age group in 2020.

On the other hand, statistics show that the proportion of the population using computer in the age group (4-14) is 87.4% of the total population in the same age group in 2020.

## Internet Use Rates Increased

The number of Internet users in the age group (4 years and above) reached approximately 2.6 million users in 2020, compared to approximately one 1.1 million in 2013, i.e. a growth rate of 13.2% during the period (2013-2020). 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 55.2% in 2013 and became 95.7% in 2020.

On the other hand, statistics show that the proportion of the population using internet in the age group (15-64) out of the total population in the same age group was 96.2% in 2020.

## Percentage of economically active internet users increased

The number of the workforce using the computer went down. It was almost 800 thousands in 2013 and became almost 1.100 thousands in 2020, i.e. 49.8% of the total workforce in 2020. The proportion of economically active population using internet was approximately 800 thousands in 2013 and became almost 2 million in 2020, i.e. 96.1% of the total workforce.

The annual growth rate for computer and internet users in the period (2011-2020) is 4.6% and 13.2%, respectively

96.1% of the workforce use Internet in 2020

As for the economically inactive population<sup>5</sup> (15 years +), the number of computer users was 200 thousand in 2013 and became 251 thousand in 2020; 86.0% of the total economically inactive population in that year. Internet users was 200 thousand in 2013 and became 277 thousand; 95.0% of the total economically inactive population (15 years +) in 2020.

## Fixed Phone Lines Declined

Statistics show that the number of fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants fluctuate which went down from 18 lines in 2011 to 16 lines in 2020. 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 2020

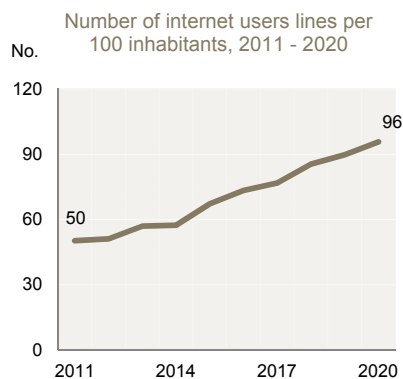
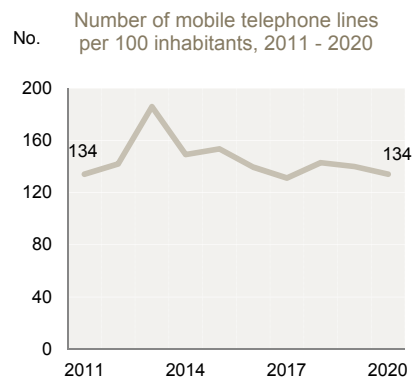
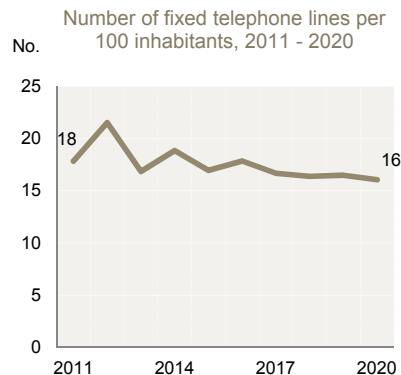
## Stable Percentage of mobile phone lines

As for the number of mobile phone lines per 100 population, it was stable at 134 lines in 2011 and 2020. It reached 186 mobile phone lines per 100 population in 2013, which is the highest number during the period 2011-2020.

## Percentage of Internet users increased

The number of Internet users per 100 population increased from 50 users in 2011 to 96 users in 2020.

The percentage of Internet users increased to 96% in 2020



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

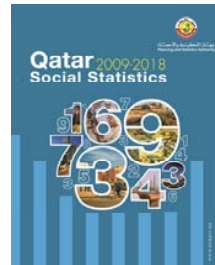
Please visit the website of the Planning and Statistics Authority [www.psa.gov.qa](http://www.psa.gov.qa) to read the contents of this release that provides latest and historical statistics. Further statistics and analysis related to all subjects included here are also found, in both Arabic and English 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 2009 – 2018 (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 2020 (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 2020 (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 2020. (Report periodicity: every year).

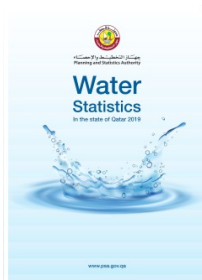


## Window on Economic Statistics (Quarterly Report, Second Quarter 2021)

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:

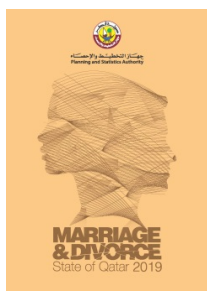
- Real GDP growth rate.
- Price trends measured by CCI
- Current account balance as a percentage of GDP





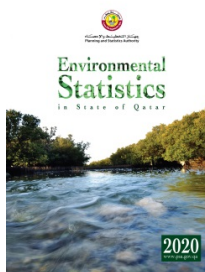
## Qatar Water Statistics Report 2019

This is the 3rd 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).



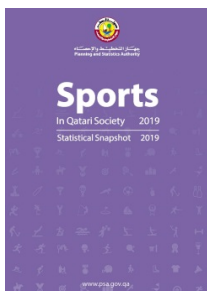
## Marriage & Divorce Report 2019

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).



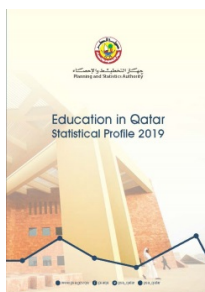
## Environment Report 2020

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 2 years).



## Sport in Qatari Society Report 2019

Sports statistics and indicators are a key factor in monitoring the development of the sport sector in Qatar. Accordingly, the second analytical summary of sports statistics 2019 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 2019

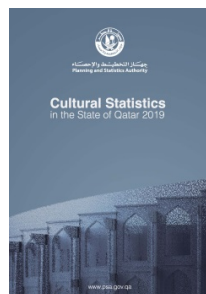
By analyzing the vital statistics on births and deaths, this report aims to identify the trend of births and deaths indicators in general during the period (2010-2019). The indicators provided by the statistics on births and deaths are used as markers to achieve short and long-term goals, and to improve health, social and economic conditions for all population of Qatar. (Report periodicity: every year).

## Research & Development Survey Results in Qatar 2018

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

## Cultural Statistics Report 2019

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 2020

It features data of the Census of 2020. It presents statistics of the following characteristics: population, housing units, and establishments during this period, including a comparison with Census 2015.

### Qatar in Figures 2020

The 35th issue of “Qatar in Figures” booklet contains the main statistical data and indicators for the State of Qatar, mainly covering the period 2017 - 2019. 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.

## State of Qatar

Doha: Dafna – Doha Tower

Tel: (+974) 4495 8888 – Fax: (+974) 4483 9999

## P.O. Box:

1855 Doha – Qatar

## Internet

Website :[www.psa.gov.qa](http://www.psa.gov.qa)

## Data Request Service

Requests can be sent to: [mdr@psa.gov.qa](mailto:mdr@psa.gov.qa)



- Qatar, 2020, PSA, Annual Statistical Abstract (Marriages and Divorces Chapter, Population Statistics Chapter, Labor Force Statistics Chapter, People with Special Needs Statistics Chapter, Media, Culture and Tourism Statistics Chapter, Education Statistics Chapter, Training Statistics Chapter, Environmental Statistics Chapter, Judiciary, Security and Safety Statistics Chapter, and Sport Statistics Chapter) (2011-2020), [www.psa.gov.qa](http://www.psa.gov.qa)
- Qatar, 2019, PSA, Annual Statistical Abstract, Vital Statistics Chapter, Births and Deaths, and Health Services Statistics , (2011-2019), [www.psa.gov.qa](http://www.psa.gov.qa)
- Qatar, 2020, PSA and Supreme Council for Family Affairs, Women and Men Statistical Profile 2020, [www.psa.gov.qa](http://www.psa.gov.qa)
- Qatar, 2020, PSA, Marriages and Divorces in the State of Qatar 2020 (Presentation and Analysis), [www.psa.gov.qa](http://www.psa.gov.qa)
- Qatar, 2018, PSA, Household Income and Expenditure Survey (2017/ 2018), [www.psa.gov.qa](http://www.psa.gov.qa)
- Qatar, PSA, 2004, 2010, 2015 and 2020 Censuses, [www.psa.gov.qa](http://www.psa.gov.qa)