



جهاز التخطيط والإحصاء
Planning and Statistics Authority

Cultural Statistics in the State of Qatar 2019



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Planning and Statistics Authority

CULTURAL STATISTICS

In the State of Qatar

2019

January, 2020



H.H. Sheikh Tamim Bin Hamad Al-Thani
Emir of the State of Qatar

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Preface

The Planning and Statistics Authority (PSA) is pleased to introduce its latest edition of the Report “Cultural Statistics in the State of Qatar 2019”.

This report comes in line with the efforts exerted to achieve the strategic goals and objectives of Qatar National Vision QNV 2030 which envisages the development prospects of the State of Qatar in four areas of social development, which aims to " Preserve Qatar's national heritage and enhance Arab and Islamic values and identity". The UNESCO Cultural Statistics Framework 2009 has been adopted as a platform for the classifications in this report, which aims at presenting cultural statistics in the State of Qatar within the socio-economic context by means of statistics and indicators of culture-related fields. In this respect the report has adopted the most recent international economic standard classification systems, namely:

- International standard of Industrial classification (ISIC 4) for the definition of cultural production activities/sectors.
- International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO88) for the definition of cultural occupations.
- Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) for the definition of cultural commodities/services.
- The Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS2012) for the definition of international trade in cultural products/services.

I would like to avail the opportunity of issuing this report to thank our team members for their dedication and preparation of this report in a highly proficient statistical manner and for their valuable contributions to the development of a national report that serves as a benchmark for other regional and international cultural reports. We hope that this report will be of benefit for a large segment of society, researchers and specialists in this area.

H.E. Dr. Saleh bin Mohamed Al-Nabit

President of Planning and Statistics Authority

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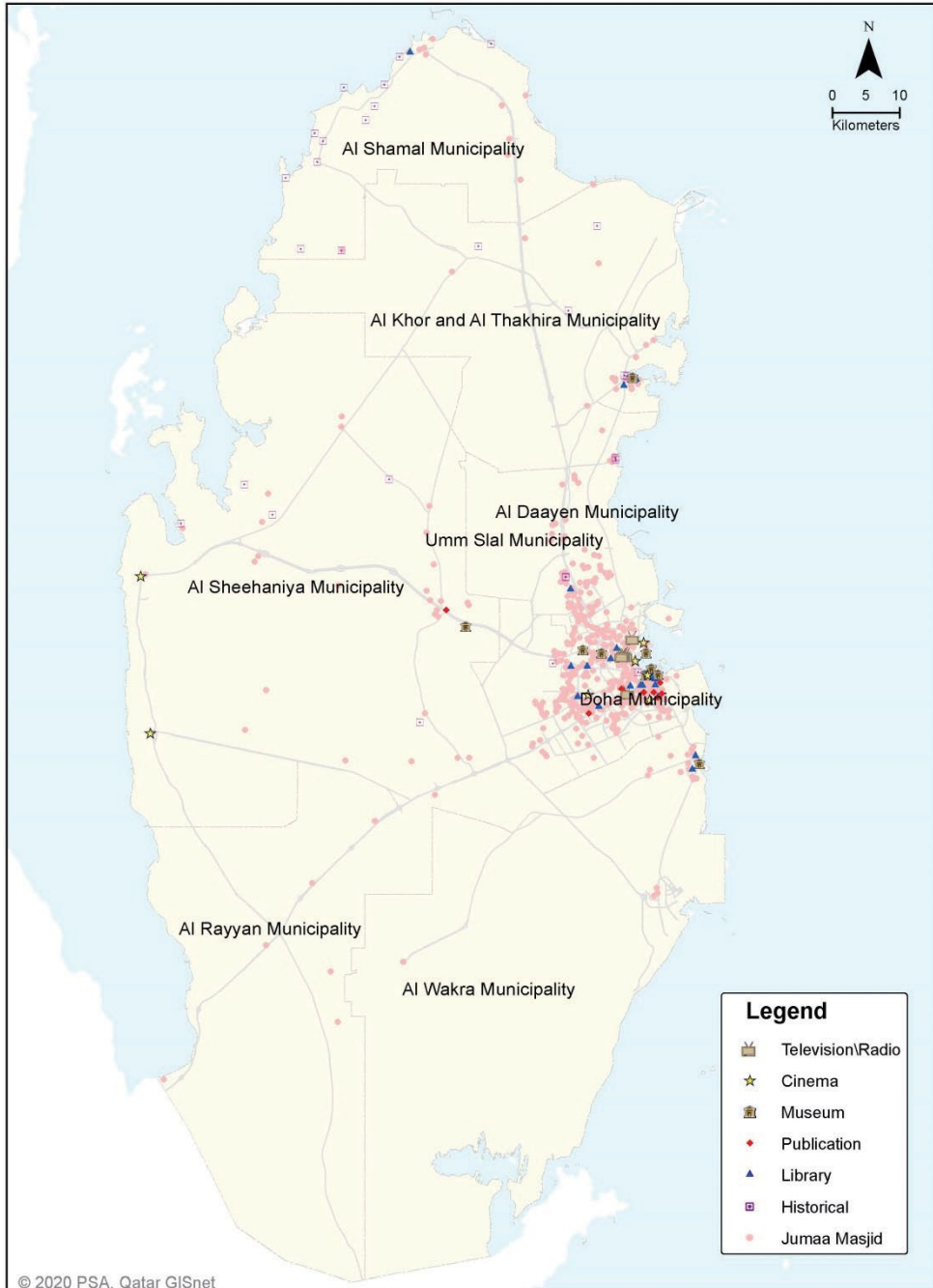
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Main Cultural Facilities



Cultural Facilities and Fields by Municipality



Overview of Qatar

Location: The State of Qatar is a peninsula located in the mid-west coastline of the Arabian Gulf, with an area of 11,628 square kilometers. The state comprises a number of islands, and it has a rocky flat surface with some hills and calcareous plateaus in Dukhan area to the west, and in Jebel Fueirit area to the north.

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

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

Population: According to the Population estimates of 2018, the population in Qatar was about 2.8 million, 26% of which were females and 74% were males. 40% of total population reside in the capital city of Doha.

Important Historical Forts: Doha Fort (Al Koot), Al Zubara Fort, Al Wajba Fort, Umm Salal Mohammed Fort, Al Yousifia Fort and Al Shaqab Fort.

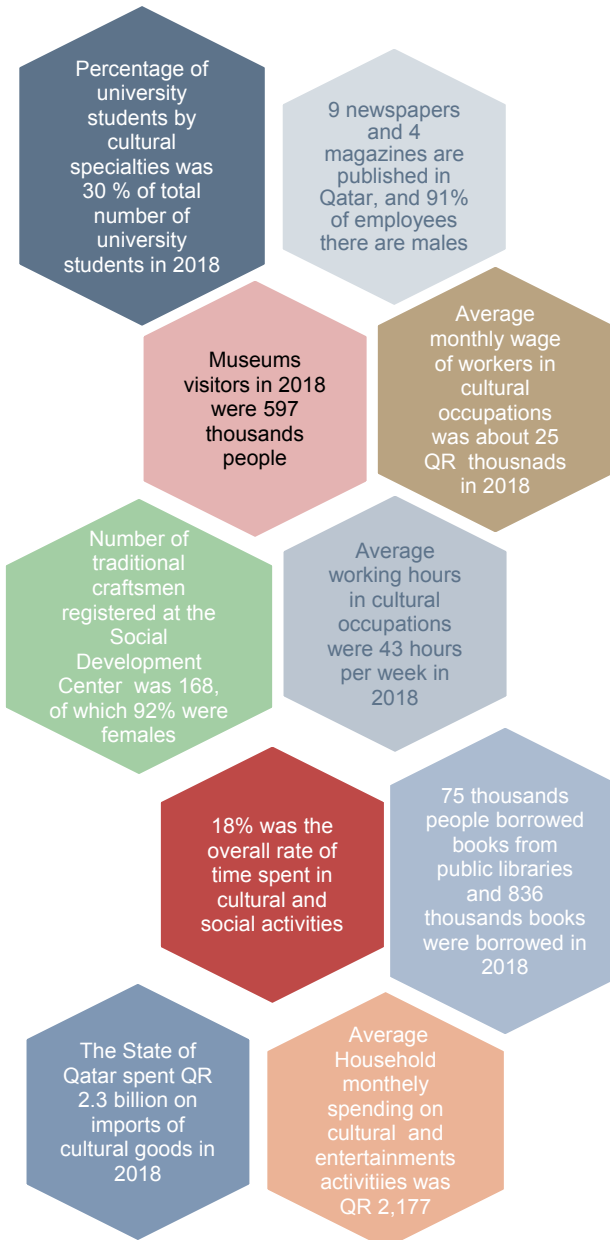
Important Historic Museums: Museum of Islamic Art, Qatar National Museum, Qatar Weaponry Museum, Al Khor Museum, Al Zubara Fort Museum and Museum: Arab Museum of Modern Art.

Important Art Galleries: Souq Waqif Art Centre and VCU Qatar Art Gallery.

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

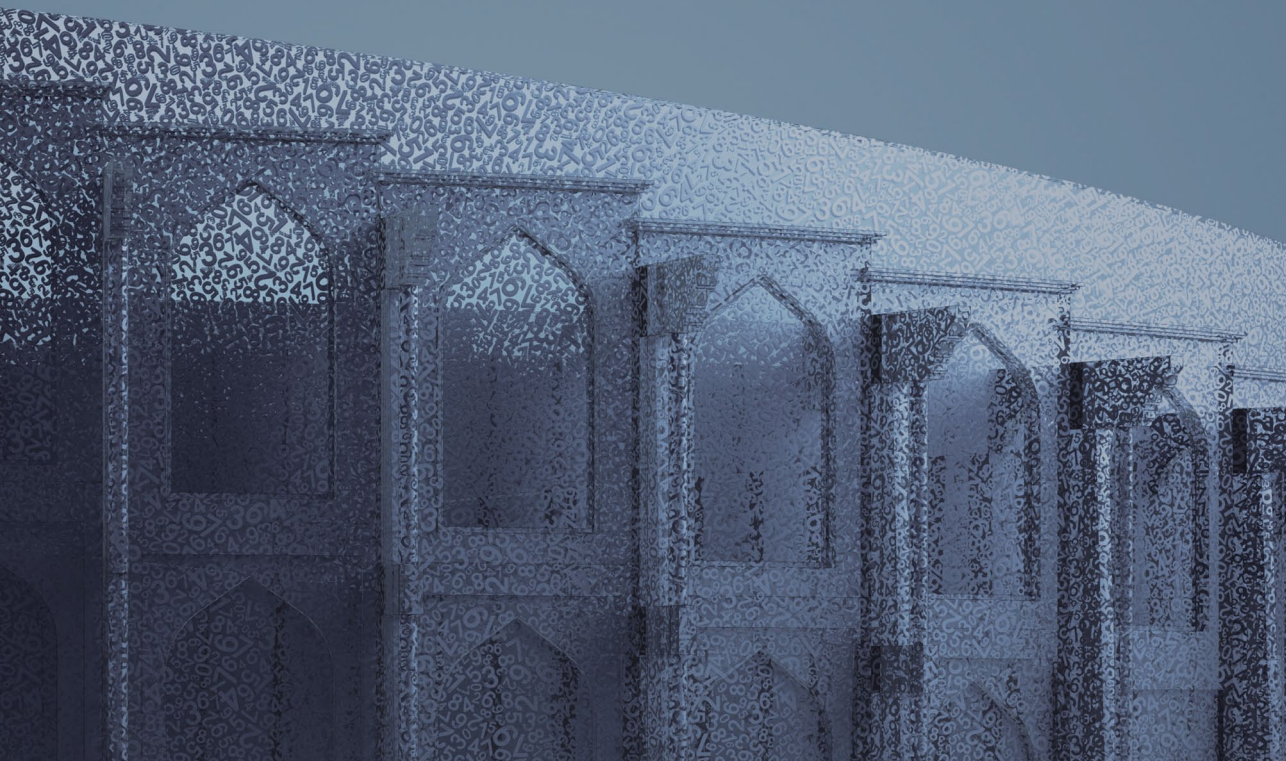
Important Cultural Festivals: Doha the Capital of Culture Festival 2010, Qatar Marine Festival, Aljazeera International Documentary Film Festival, Tribeca Film Festival, Doha Freedom and Creativity Festival, Mal Awal Festival and Al Khor Spring Festival.

Key Statistical Information in the Report



Chapter One

Population (15 Years and Above) and Cultural Specialties



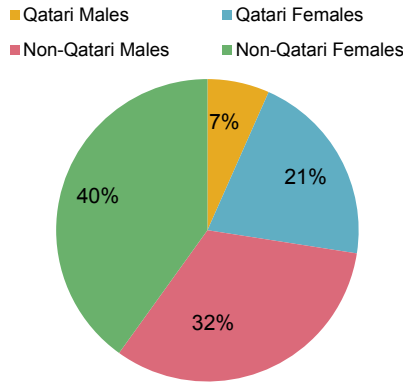
This chapter deals with the population with a degree in cultural specialties by nationality, gender and type of certificate. It also covers the number of school students, classrooms, teachers, universities, college and university students, scholars and graduates by cultural specialties. The chapter is based on data from Census 2010 and administrative records of education statistics.

Population and Cultural Specialties

The specialties that are classified as cultural programs are defined as "educational sciences, humanities, arts, some social sciences, social, personal and behavioral services, media and journalism".

The population (15 years and above) with a degree in specialties classified as cultural programs, such as philosophy, art, sculpture and photography, reached about 59 thousands people in 2010, accounting for 4% of total population (15 years and above).

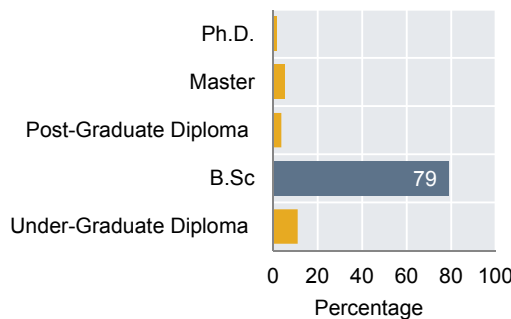
Figure (1/1): Population (15 years and above) in cultural specialties by nationality and sex, Census 2010 (percent)



It should be noted that non-Qatari females made up the highest proportion of those enrolled in specialties classified as cultural programs, amounting to about 40%. Also, more than three-quarters of the population with a degree in cultural specialties have a bachelor's degree.

It was noted that 60% of the labor force with a degree in cultural programs work as specialists.

Figure (1/2): Percentage distribution of population (15 years and above) in cultural specialties by educational status, Census 2010



Students, Scholars and Graduates by Cultural Specialties

The number of school students in all stages reached about 316 thousands students in 2017/2018, an annual growth rate of 4% compared to 2016/2017. The number of university students in all majors reached about 34 thousands students, an annual growth rate of 8% in 2017/2018 compared to 2016/2017.

Table (1/1): Education statistics for the academic year 2016/2017- 2017/2018

	2016/2017	2017/2018
Number of Schools	1015	1081
Number of Classrooms	13498	14046
Number of Teachers	26790	26856
Number of School Students	304290	315800
Number of Universities and Colleges	17	19
Number of University and College Students	31482	33922

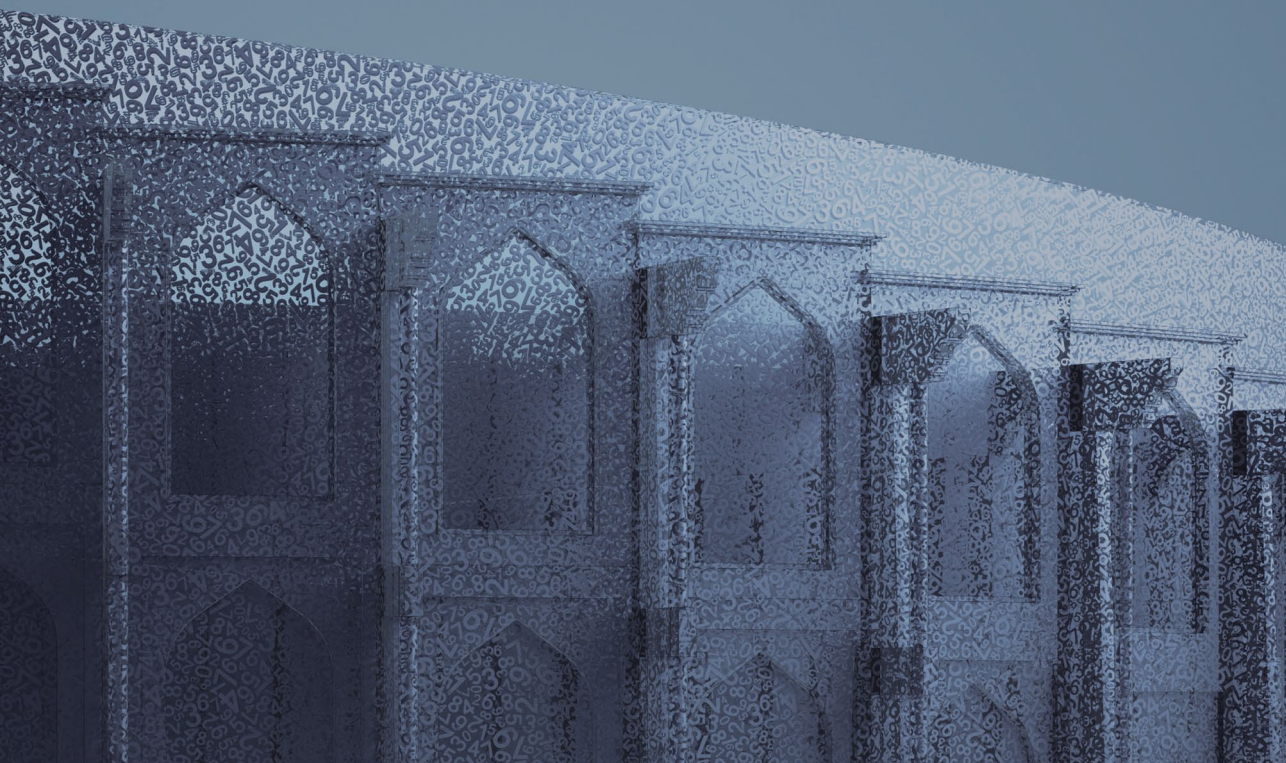
By 2017/2018, there were 10,269 students enrolled in universities by cultural specialties, accounting for 30% of total enrollment in all universities. The percentage of males enrolled by cultural specialties was 17% of total males enrolled in all universities. The percentage of females enrolled by cultural specialties was 36% of total females enrolled in all universities. The number of graduates by cultural specialties was 1814 students, accounting for 30% of total graduates. The number of scholars by cultural specialties was 112 students, accounting for 10% of total scholars. The annual growth rate of scholars by cultural specialties decreased by 23% between 2016/2017 and 2017/2018.

Table (1/2): Number of university/college students, scholars and graduates enrolled in cultural specialties for the academic year 2015/2016- 2017/2018

	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
Number of university/college students enrolled in cultural specialties	7057	8389	10269
Number of university/college graduates in cultural specialties	1090	1588	1814
Number of university/college overseas scholars in cultural specialties	150	145	112
Number of university/college overseas scholarship graduates in cultural specialties	40	41	66

Chapter Two

Labor Force in Cultural Fields

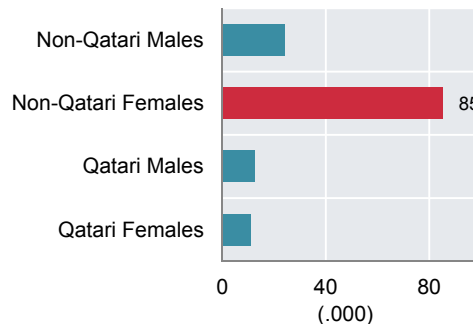


This chapter deals with the characteristics of the labor force in cultural occupations, cultural productive economic activities, the average working hours and monthly wages. The chapter is based on the Labor Force Sample Surveys 2015 and 2018.

Labor Force in Cultural Occupations

Occupations in the cultural fields include "visual arts and crafts, design and creative services, audiovisual and interactive media, cultural and natural heritage, performing arts and celebrations, sports and recreation, books and the press, tourism and intangible heritage".

Figure (2/1): Labor force (15 years and above) in cultural occupations (thousands) by nationality and gender, Labor Force Sample Survey 2018

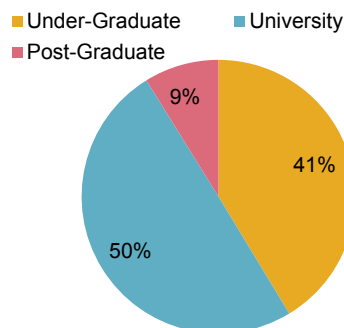


The percentage of labor force in cultural occupations reached 6% of total labor force as the annual growth rate for the year 2018 increased by 10% compared to 2015.

In 2018, two thirds of labor force in cultural occupations were concentrated in the "design and creative services", "visual arts and crafts" and "cultural and natural heritage", accounting for 31%, 19% and 16% respectively of total workers in cultural occupations.

The number of Qataris working in cultural occupations reached 23 thousands, while the number of non-Qataris reached 109 thousands. The annual growth rate for both Qataris and non-Qataris was up by 7% and 10% respectively between 2015 and 2018. The percentage of non-Qatari females constitutes 85% of labor force in cultural occupations in 2018.

Figure (2/2): Percentage distribution of Labor Force (15 years and above) in cultural occupations by educational status, Labor Force Sample Survey 2018



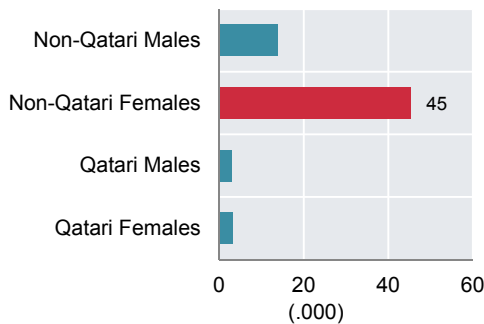
In 2018, Qatari labor force in the cultural field was concentrated in "design and creative services" by 50%, while non-Qataris were concentrated in the cultural field "design and creative services" and "visual arts and crafts" by 49%. Figure (2/2) shows that 50% of labor force in cultural occupations are holders of university degree, while 41% have less than university degree.

Labor Force by Cultural Productive Economic Activity

The cultural productive economic activities include: "cultural and natural heritage, performing arts, celebrations, visual arts and crafts, books activity, the press, audiovisual and interactive media, design and creative services, cultural education, tourism, sports and recreation".

The total number of labor force in cultural economic activities reached 65 thousands in 2018, accounting for 3% of total labor force, 10% of which were Qataris and 90% were non-Qataris. Non-Qatari females accounted for 45% of workers in cultural productive economic activities. Qataris were concentrated in the "audiovisual and interactive media" and "tourism", accounting for 46%, while non-Qataris in "tourism" activity by 49% in 2018.

Figure (2/3): Labor Force (15 years and above) in cultural productive economic activities (in thousands) by nationality and gender, Labor Force Sample Survey 2018



Cultural Occupations, Average Monthly Wages and Average Working Hours

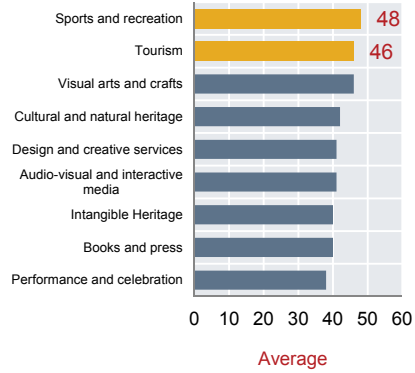
The average monthly wage for the total number of workers in cultural occupations reached about 25 thousands QR in 2018. The highest average monthly wage was for the occupation of "design and creative services" and audiovisual and interactive media" amounting to 30 thousands QR.

The average working hours for the total number of workers in cultural occupations reached 43 hours per week in 2018. The highest average weekly working hours for "sports and recreation" occupation were about 48 hours per week in 2018.

Figure (2/4): Average monthly wages of paid workers (15 years and above) in cultural occupations (thousand Qatari Riyals), Labor Force Sample Survey 2018



Figure (2/5): Average weekly working hours for workers (15 years and above) in cultural occupations, Labor Force Sample Survey 2018



Cultural Activities, Average Monthly Wages and Average Working Hours

In 2018, the average monthly wages of workers in cultural productive economic activities was around 21 thousands QR. The highest average monthly wage was in the productive economic activity "performing arts and celebrations", amounting to 29 thousands QR.

The average working hours of workers in cultural productive economic activities were 43 hours per week in 2018. The highest average weekly working hours were in the cultural productive economic activity "design and creative services ", amounting to 46 hours per week in 2018.

Figure (2/6): Average monthly wages of paid workers (15 years and above) in cultural productive economic activities (thousand Qatari Riyals), Labor Force Sample Survey 2018

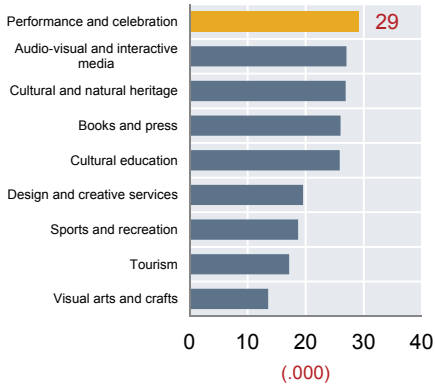
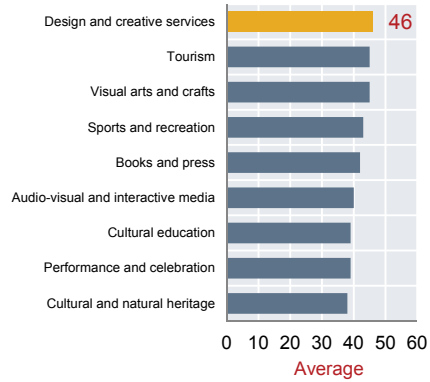


Figure (2/7): Average weekly working hours for workers (15 years and above) in cultural productive economic activities, Labor Force Sample Survey 2018



Workers in Equipment and Supporting Materials by Occupations and Cultural Productive Economic Activities

In 2018, there were 34 thousands workers in equipment and supporting devices in fields related to cultural occupations, accounting for 2% of total labor force. The percentage of females was 3%, while the percentage of males was 97%. The number of Qataris was 5 thousands and non-Qataris was 29 thousands. The number of workers in equipment and supporting devices in fields related to cultural productive economic activities in 2018 reached 40 thousands workers, 12% of whom were Qataris and 88% were non-Qataris.

Figure (2/8): Percentage distribution of workers (15 years and above) in equipment and supporting materials in fields related to cultural occupations, Labor Force Sample Survey 2018

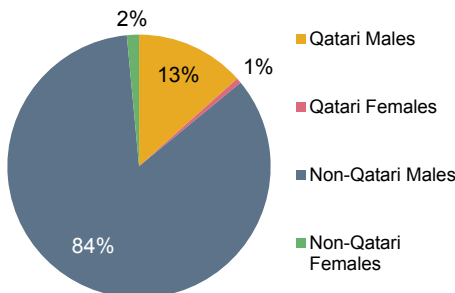
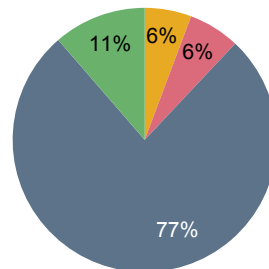
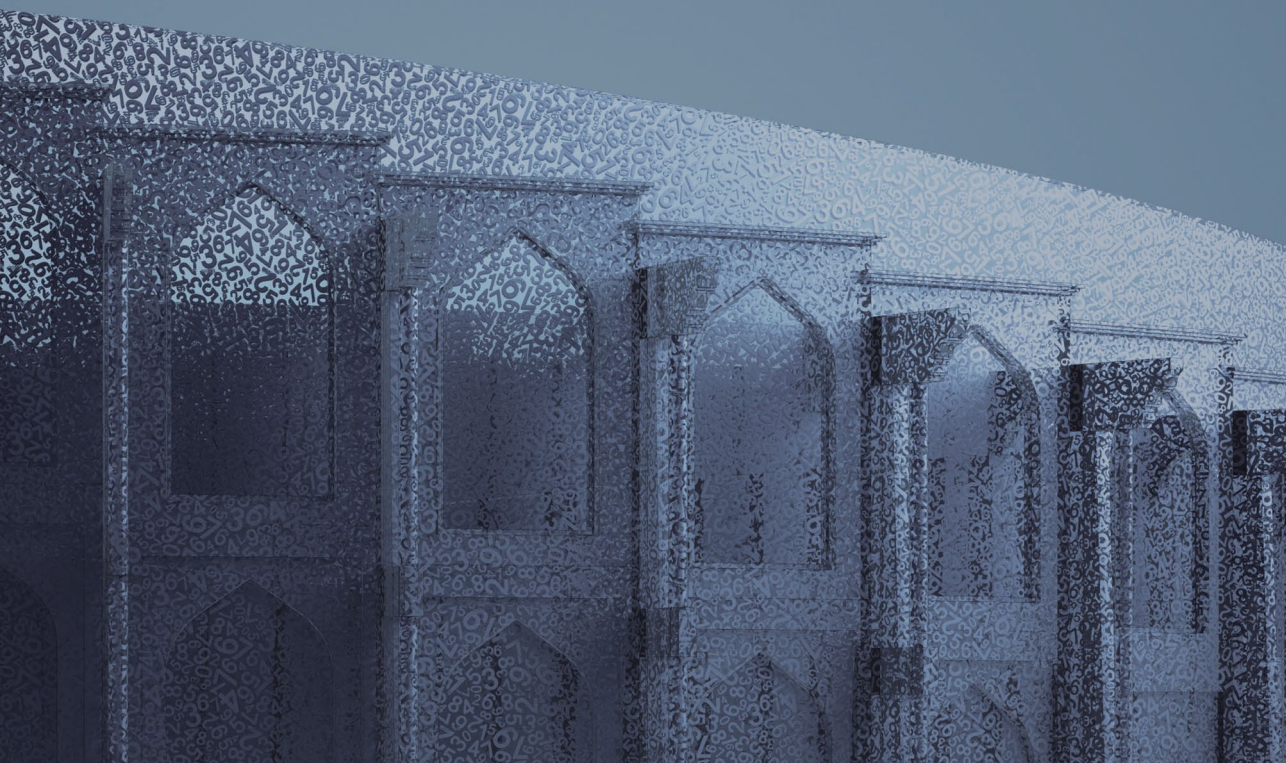


Figure (2/9): Percentage distribution of workers (15 years and above) in equipment and supporting materials in fields related to cultural productive economic activities, Labor Force Sample Survey 2018



Chapter Three

Culture and Related Fields



The chapter tackles the tourist and archeological sites, and covers the performing arts at Qatar National Theater, exhibitions and festivals organized in Doha, and folk crafts. In addition, the chapter addresses the cultural institutions, public libraries and hotels according to culture and related fields. The chapter draws on the data of administrative records for the statistics of media, culture, tourism, and sports.

Museums

The main museums in the State of Qatar are as follows: National Museum of Qatar, Museum of Islamic Art (MIA), Arab Museum of Modern Art, Al-Zubarah Fort Museum, and Msheireb Museums. According to statistics, museums visitor turnout attained 600 thousands visitors in 2018. December recorded the highest number of visitors to all museums, reaching nearly 91 thousands visitors this month.

Figure (3/1): MIA visitor turnout (000) in 2013-2018

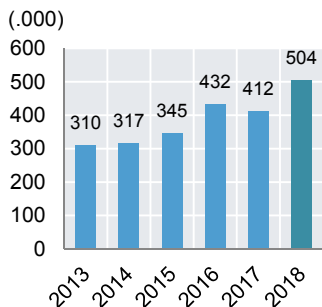


Table (3/1): Museums visitor turnout and average visitors per day in 2013-2018

Year	Number of Museum Visitors	Average Number of Museum Visitors per Day
2013	394207	1080
2014	381493	1045
2015	365955	1003
2016	476945	1307
2017	480281	1316
2018	596916	1635

Performing Arts, Exhibitions and Festivals:

They refer to the performing arts at opera, theatre, cinema, musicals, exhibitions and festivities. The majority of these events have been organized since 2009 at Qatar National Theater and some hotels in the State.

The highest number of events (125) was organized at Qatar National Theatre in 2010 due to their simultaneity with “Doha Capital of Arab Culture 2010” where performing arts were organized at local, Arab and international level.

In 2018, 33 events took place at Qatar National Theater, where the percentage of vocal performances and plays reached 79% of total events.

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

Multiple art and culture related exhibitions took place in Qatar such as the exhibitions of Souq Waqif Art Center, Fire Station Artist in Residence, and Al Riwaq Exhibition Center. The visitor turnout for Fire Station exhibitions reached 25838 and Al Riwaq Exhibition Center reached 5,891 visitors in 2018.

Figure (3/2): Number of events at Qatar National Theater, (2013-2018)

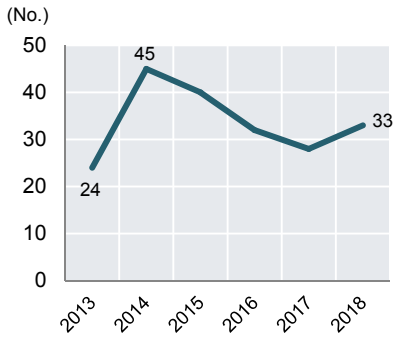
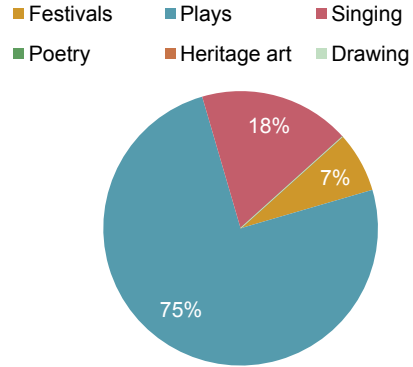


Figure (3/3): Percentage distribution of Qatar National Theater events by type of event, 2018



Among the cultural festivals which have been organized in Doha, there are Doha Theatre Festival, Ajyal Film Festival, Traditional Dhow Festival, Katara Prize Festival for Arabic Novels, and others.

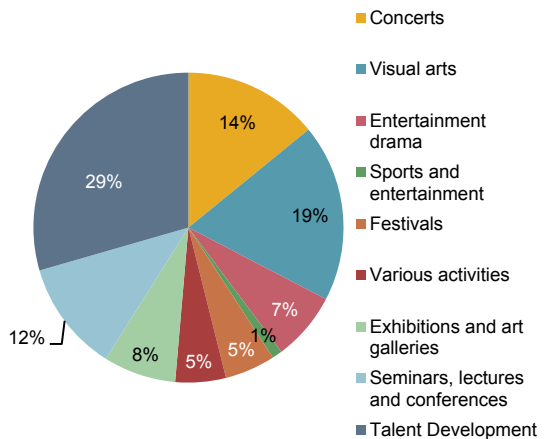
The Katara Cultural Village is one of the main cultural destinations in Qatar. It abounds with many year-round events, and includes two theaters and an amphitheater. It features also 35 youth cultural societies and centers, 8 exhibition areas, 2 mosques, 11 restaurants and cafés, 1 sport playground, and 5 multi-purpose halls. 475 events took place at Katara Cultural Village in 2018. The highest percentage was in March and November at 24%.

The total Katara Cultural Village frequenters surpassed 10 million visitors by the end of 2018. The highest turnout was in October and December at 10% and 9% respectively of total visitors for the entire year.

Table (3/2): The number of cultural activities in Katara during (2014-2018)

Year	Total number of events
2014	198
2015	327
2016	481
2017	450
2018	475

Figure (3/4): Percentage distribution of cultural events at Katara Cultural Village, 2018



Folk Crafts

Statistics show that 168 craftsmen and craftswomen are registered at the Social Development Center. Females and males represent 92% and 8% respectively. This is due to the fact that folk crafts are often practiced by females.

It is noteworthy that 34% of females are interested in “folk food making” of total females registered as craftswomen in 2018, whereas most craftsmen are involved in "Traditional ornamented wooden box" “diving and similar things” at 43% of total males registered at the Social Development Center in 2018.

Figure (3/5): Number of registered persons in the top 8 folk crafts at the Social Development Center 2018

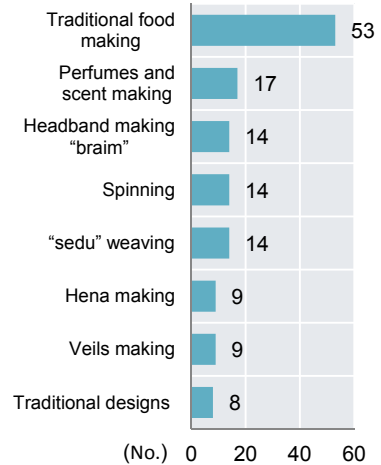


Table (3/3): Total practitioners of folk crafts during the period (2013-2018)

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total practitioners	181	175	172	158	158	168

Public Libraries

The number of public libraries amounted to 8 libraries in 2018. They feature approximately 1.2 million books, 59% of which are Arabic, and 41% are foreign, in addition to 3465 periodicals.

The number of book borrowers from such libraries amounted to 75 thousands, who borrowed 836 thousands books. i.e. 11 books per borrower on average, whereas the average borrowers attained 205 borrowers per day in 2018.

Statistics indicate that the number of public libraries employees amounted to 303, of whom 60% work at Qatar National Library in the same year.

Table (3/4): Number of books and periodicals at public libraries in 2013 - 2018

Year	Books	Periodicals
2013	626259	1420
2014	631857	1418
2015	628730	1450
2016	637597	1450
2017	1473510	3045
2018	1220440	3465

Figure (3/6): Number of employees at public libraries in 2013-2018

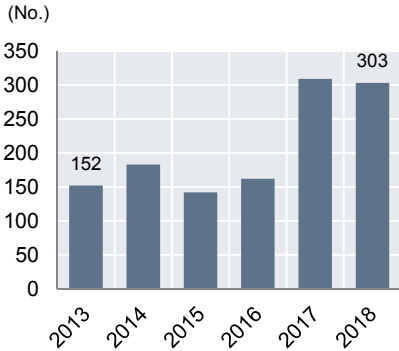
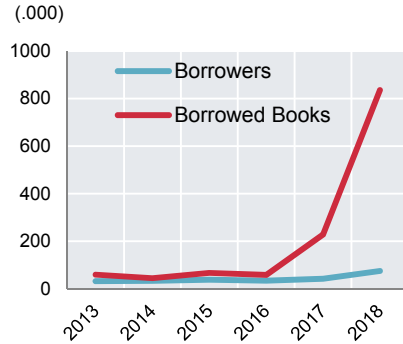


Figure (3/7): Number of book borrowers and borrowed books (000) in 2013-2018

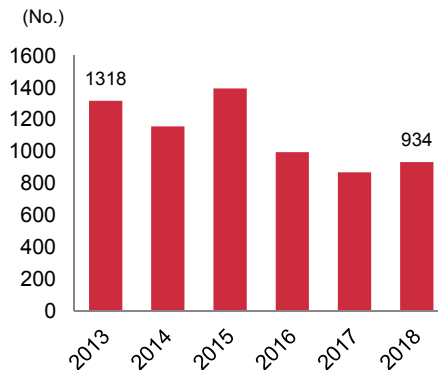


Newspapers and Magazines

Nine local newspapers are published in Doha, as well as 4 monthly magazines. The number of employees in newspapers and magazines accounted for 934. The editors and reporters made up the majority at 53%. In general, males represent 91% as against 9% for females of employees in this field in 2018.

Most females (45%) work in the occupation “Administrators” of total females working in newspapers and magazines. Most males also work in this occupation at 36% of total males in newspapers and magazines.

Figure (3/8): Number of employees in newspapers and magazines in 2013-2018



Cinema and Media

The number of cinemagoers, and frequenters of cultural festivals has remarkably increased, leading to the increase and diversity of displayed movies. Statistics show that the number of cinemas has increased during 2013-2018.

The movies on display at cinemas diversified and amounted to 2,138. Foreign movies constituted 95% of total movies at cinemas in 2018.

Table (3/5): Number of cinema halls, cinemagoers and number of displayed movies by type in 2013-2018

Year	Cinemas	Cinemagoers (000)	Displayed films	
			Arabic	Foreign
2013	38	2071	79	1259
2014	38	1818	46	794
2015	37	3016	70	1135
2016	51	3026	75	1301
2017	51	2372	118	1765
2018	51	1861	113	2025

Qatar media broadcast 17 TV channels and 6 local radio stations⁽¹⁾. Operating 24/7, statistics indicate that the total broadcast hours on Qatar Radio surpasses 9 thousands hours per year. Entertainment programs accounted for 23% and media programs for 21% in 2018.

Figure (3/9): Monthly distribution of hours of Qatar TV broadcast by type of service 2018

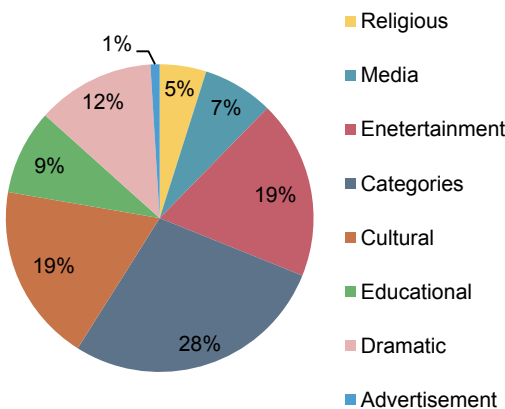
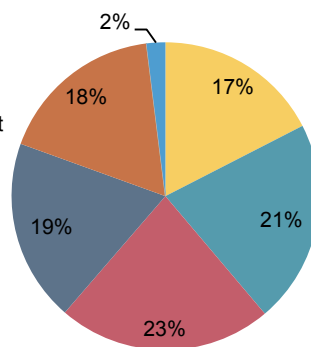


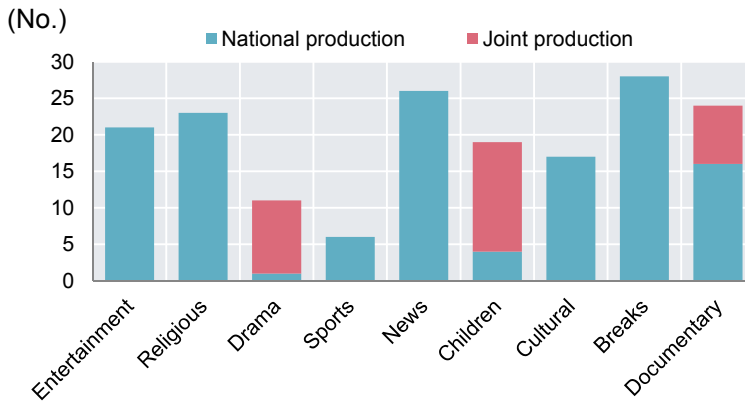
Figure (3/10): Monthly distribution of hours of Qatar Radio broadcast by type of broadcast service 2018



Qatar TV produced 175 programs, 81% of which were nationally produced, while 18% were jointly produced with Arab parties in 2018.

(1)The latest data available for 2015

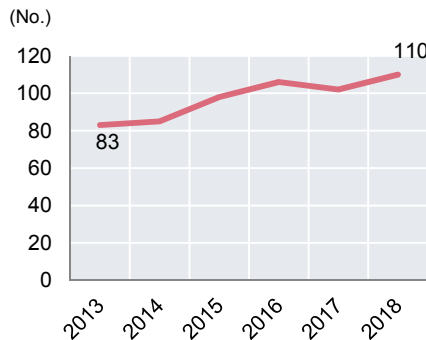
Figure (3/11): Public sector production on Qatar TV, 2018



Hotels

In 2018, Number of hotels amounted to 110; comprising 24 thousands rooms and 35 thousands beds. Statistics show that 72% of these hotels are rated either 5-Star or 4-Star. The number of hotel guests reached more than 6 million; 64% of them are foreigners as against 36% of Arab nationalities.

Figure (3/12): Number of hotels in 2013-2018



Sports and recreation

The total number of sports facilities attained 282; out of which 44% were “football pitches” and “indoor halls”. There were 141 sports clubs and 69 sports federations in the sports season 2018/2019.

The total number of athletes registered in different sports federations more than to 27 thousands; of whom 90% are males and 10% are females. Football is the most appealing to males at 22% in the sports season 2018/2019.

Table (3/6): Number of athletes in sports federations during sports seasons
2013-2014 / 2018-2019

Sports seasons	No. of athletes
2013/2014	21343
2014/2015	19686
2015/2016	21655
2016/2017	20957
2017/2018	26996
2018/2019	27533

Mosques

The total number of mosques amounted to 2133 in 2018, of which 31% are dedicated to daily prayers only, and 31% include mosques where daily prayers and Friday sermons are held. Al-Rayyan Municipality registered the highest number of mosques at 37%. The total number of "Imams" and "Muezzins" accounted for 2,711. The total number of Qur'an Memorization Centers reached 181 (43 for females and 138 for males) in 2018.

Figure (3/13): Percentage distribution of types of mosques 2018

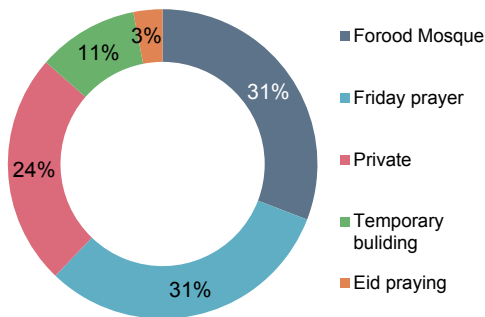
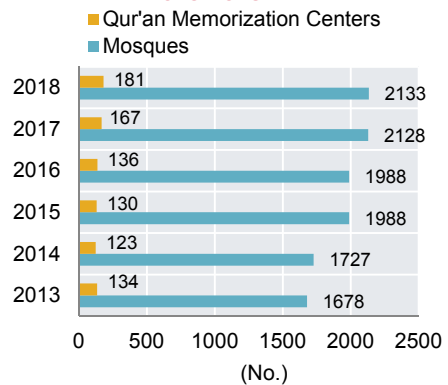
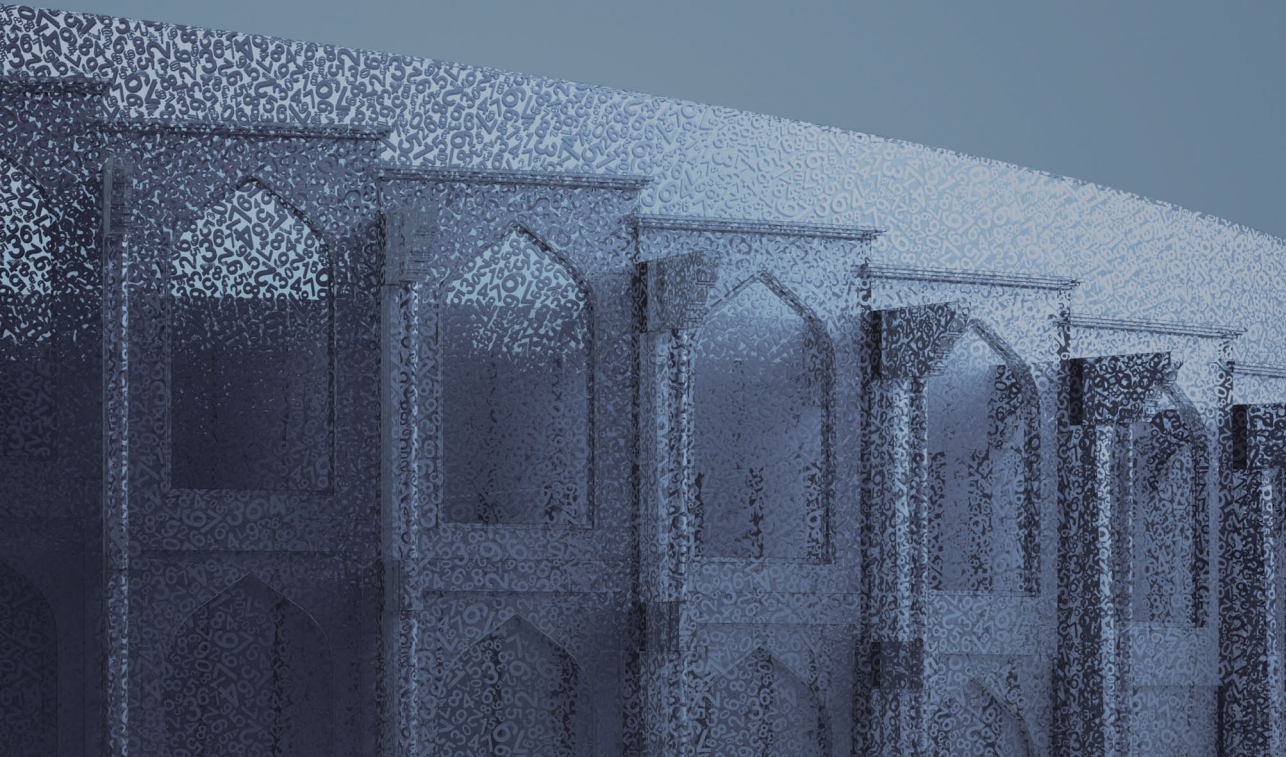


Figure (3/14): Total number of mosques and the Qur'an memorization centers 2013-2018



Chapter Four

Time Spent on Socio-Cultural Activities



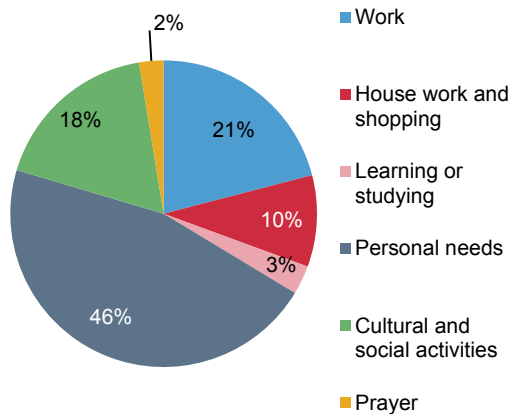
The chapter addresses the time spent per capita on the cultural activities which include watching TV, social visits, Internet, hobbies and sports, reading, travel and trips. The chapter draws on the data of the Time Use Survey 2012/2013.

18% is the general percentage of time⁽²⁾ use on the cultural and social activities

The general percentage of time spent on cultural and social activities⁽³⁾ amounted to 5 hours and 17 minutes for Qataris (15 years and above) at 22% as against 3 hours and 31 minutes (14.6%) for non-Qataris (15 years and above), of total different activities per day in 2012/2013.

The Qataris in the age groups (15-24 years and 45 years and above) spent more times on the socio-cultural activities compared to other age groups. The spent time on cultural activities amounted to 5 hours and 16 minutes, and 5 hours and 22 minutes, respectively. As for the non-Qataris, the 15-24 age group spent more times on socio-cultural activities. The spent time amounted to 4 hours and 33 minutes per day.

Figure (4/1): Overall ratio of time spent by individuals (15 years and above) by activity group 2012/2013

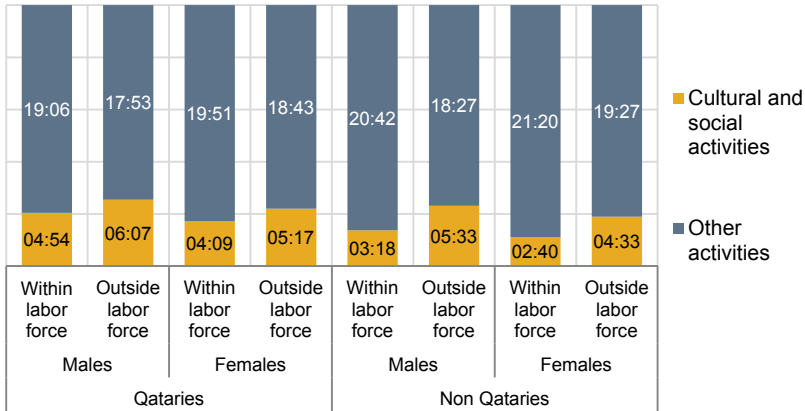


As for the distribution of the time spent on cultural activities by gender, nationality, and relation to labor force, the Figure (4/2) shows that the time spent on these activities are higher for the age group (15 years and above) outside the labor force. The Qataris outside the labor force spent 23% of their day on these activities, whereas the Qataris within the labor force spent 19% of their day on those activities. The non-Qataris outside the labor force spent 20% of their day on cultural and recreational activities, and the non-Qataris within the labor force spent 12% of their day on those activities. Moreover, the dedicated time for such activities increased for males compared to females.

(2) Includes individuals who did the activity only

(3) Includes: Watching TV, reading, internet, travel, trip and transport, sports, hobbies, and social visits

Figure 4/2: Time spent on cultural and recreational activities by gender, nationality and relation to labor force 2012/2013



It has become obvious from the percentage of time spent on the cultural and social activities that the majority of Qataris and non-Qataris spend their times on social visits and watching TV. The time spent on social visits for Qatari males reached 2 hours and 47 minutes, and for Qatari females 2 hours and 36 minutes. The time spent for watching TV amounted to 2 hours and 21 minutes for Qatari males and 2 hours and 48 minutes for Qatari females.

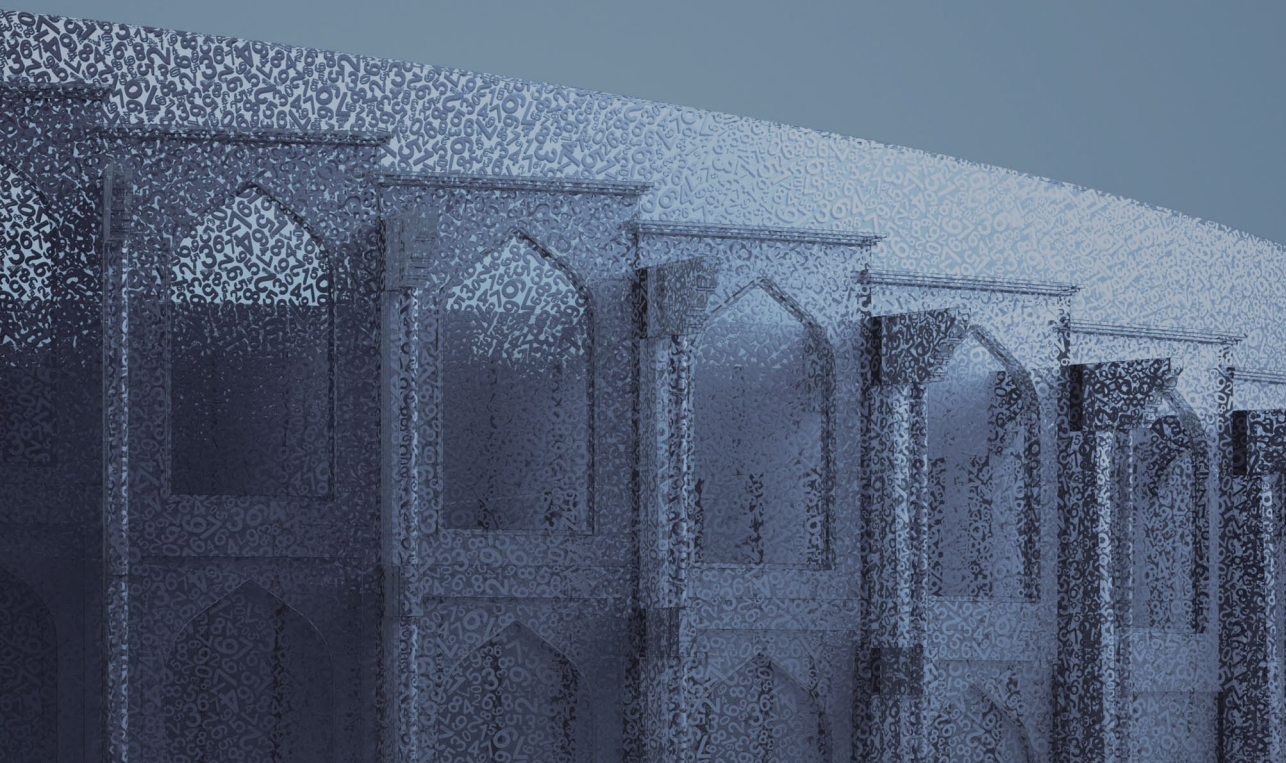
As for non-Qataris, the time spent on social visits is amounted to 2 hours and 13 minutes for males, and 1 hour and 59 minutes for females. With regard to watching TV, the time spent by males amounted to 2 hours and 08 minutes, and for females 2 hours and 30 minutes.

Table (4/1): Ratio of time spent on cultural and social activities of those who did cultural and social activities 2012/2013

Favorite activities	Qatari males	Qatari females	Non-Qatari males	Non-Qatari females
Watching TV	17%	20%	19%	21%
Social visits	20%	18%	19%	17%
Internet use	16%	16%	16%	14%
Hobbies	15%	14%	13%	12%
Sports	14%	12%	12%	12%
Reading	10%	11%	12%	12%
Travel/trip/mobility	8%	9%	9%	12%
Total cultural and social activities	100%	100%	100%	100%

Chapter Five

Spending of Households and Individuals
on Cultural Commodities/Services



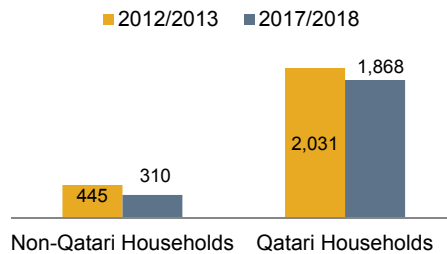
The chapter deals with the average households and individuals spending on cultural, recreational, and tourist commodities and services. This chapter draws on the (COICOP) to define the cultural commodities and services.

Spending on culture, recreation and entertainment is closely related to the household and individual income. It includes spending on “culture, recreation and entertainment”, “hotels, cafés, restaurants and tourism”, “audio-visual and related devices”, “photography and related equipment”, “personal computers and their accessories”, “other recreational and cultural commodities”, and “newspapers and magazines”, etc.

Household spending and consumption of recreational and cultural activities by nationality

The results of Household Income and Expenditure Sample Survey 2017/2018 indicate that the average household spending on cultural commodities/services amounted to 2,177 QR for households. The average spending was 1,868 QR for Qatari households, and 310 QR for non-Qatari households.

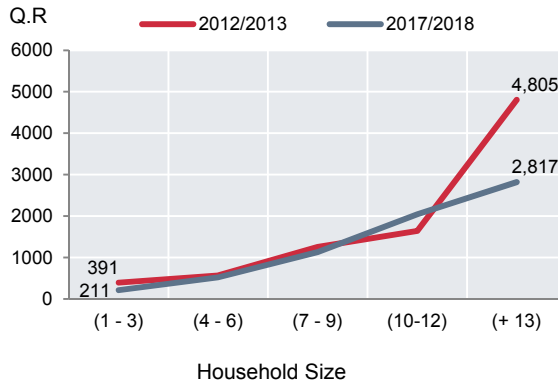
Figure (5/1): Average Monthly household spending and consumption for recreational and cultural activities by nationality, Household Income & Expenditure Survey (2012/2013, 2017/2018)



Household spending and consumption of recreational and cultural activities by household size

The results of the surveys show that the average monthly household expenditure and consumption by the family size in 2017/2018 indicate that there is a slight decrease for all groups except for the 10-12 individual families, which increased by 50% compared to the average spending in 2012/2013.

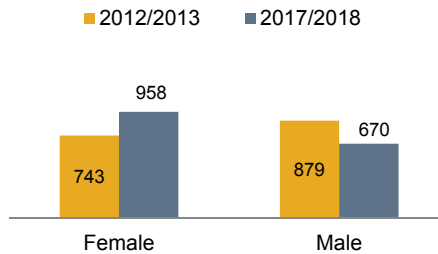
Figure (5/2) Average Monthly household spending and consumption for recreational and cultural activities by household size, Household Income & Expenditure Survey (2012/2013, 2017/2018)



Household spending and consumption for recreational and cultural activities by gender of household head

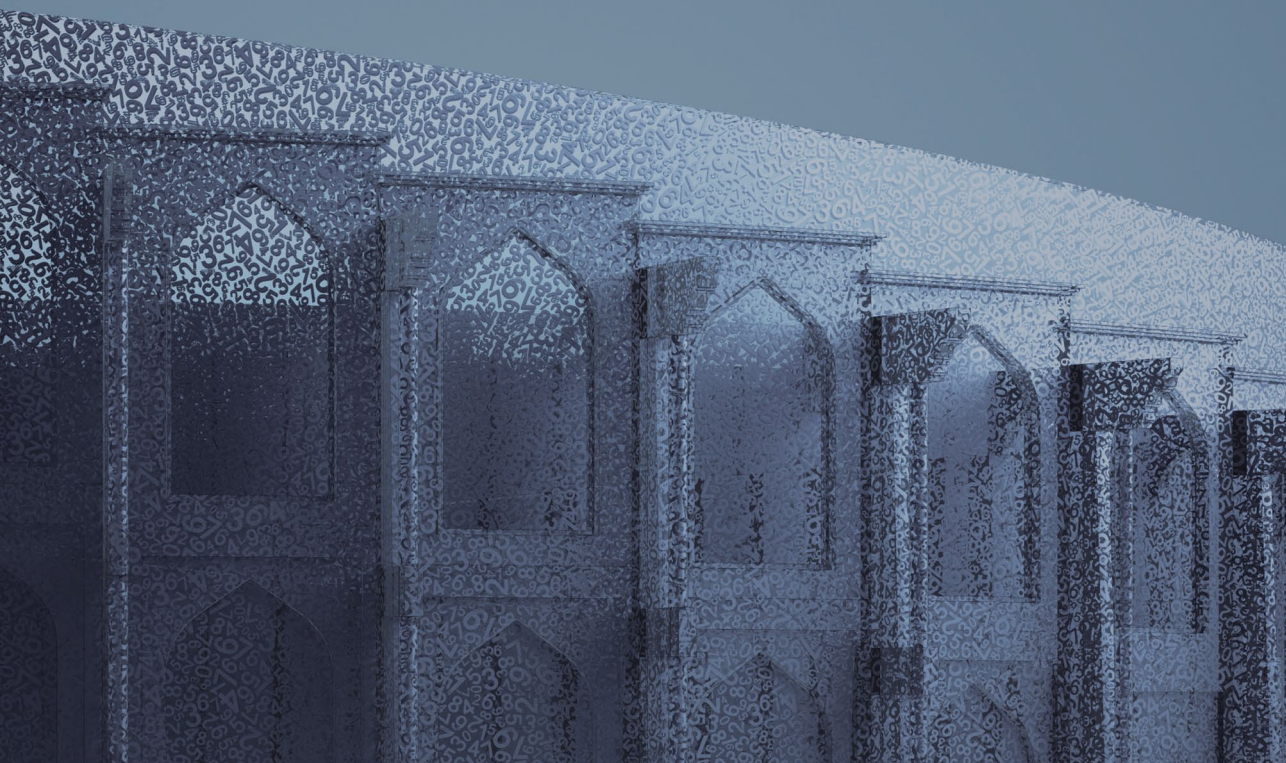
The sample survey data indicate an increase in the average spending on recreational and cultural activities of a household headed by females compared to the average spending of a family headed by males on the same activities for the year 2017/2018. The increase amounted to 5% over the year 2012/2013 for female-headed households while spending on recreational and cultural activities for male-headed households in 2017/2018 decreased at 5% compared to 2012/2013.

Figure (5/3) Average household spending and consumption for recreational and cultural activities by gender of household head, Household Income & Expenditure Survey (2012/2013, 2017/2018)



Chapter Six

Value of Imports of Cultural Commodities



The chapter addresses the value of imported cultural commodities as well as imported cultural equipment and supporting materials imported. This chapter draws on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS 2012) to define the international trade of cultural products and services.

The value of Qatar's imported equipment and supporting materials related to cultural commodities declined from 5.2 billion QR in 2013 to 4.8 billion QR in 2018.

I- Value of the imported cultural commodities

Statistics indicate that imports of cultural commodities to the State of Qatar increased from 2.1 billion QR to 2.3 billion QR during 2013-2018, an increase of 1%. The highest percentage during the period was for the "visual arts and crafts". As well, the results showed that the percentage of imports of "performing arts and celebrations" increased from 3.3% in 2013 to 6.2% in 2018. On the other hand, "book and press" imports decreased from 8.4% in 2013 to 5.3% in 2018, out of the total value of imports.

The results of 2018 indicate that the State of Qatar spent 2.3 billion QR on imported cultural commodities. The imports of "visual arts and crafts" amounted to 87% of total imports. In details, the highest value of imports of the "visual arts and crafts" were for "ornaments and jewelry" as estimated at 1.6 billion QR.

Table (6/1): Percentage distribution of the value of imports of cultural commodities 2013 and 2018

Item	2013	2018
Visual arts and crafts	87%	86.8%
Performing arts and celebrations	3.3%	6.2%
Books and the press	8.4%	5.3%
Cultural and natural heritage	1.5%	1.4%
Audiovisual and interactive media	0.02%	0.1%
Creative design and services	0.01%	0.01%
Total	100%	100%

II- Value of imports of equipment and supporting materials related to cultural commodities

In general, the expenditures of the State of Qatar on equipment and supporting tools related to cultural commodities and services dropped from 3 billion QR in 2013 to 2.6 billion QR in 2018. The value of imports of equipment and supporting tools for "audio-visual and interactive media" commodities accounted for the largest percentage during this period. It represented 81.7% in 2018 compared to 85.1% in 2013 of the total value of imports of supportive goods. The largest proportion of visual, audio and interactive media imports were "computer and related devices", at 65% of the total media goods, which cost 1.3 billion QR in 2018. Expenditures on imports of equipment and tools supporting cultural goods for performing arts and celebrations increased from 3.2% in 2013 to 7.6% in 2018, as well as tourism from 0.1% to 0.6% during the same period of the total imports of equipment and tools supporting cultural goods.

Table (6/2): Percentage distribution of imports of equipment and supporting materials related to cultural commodities 2013 and 2018

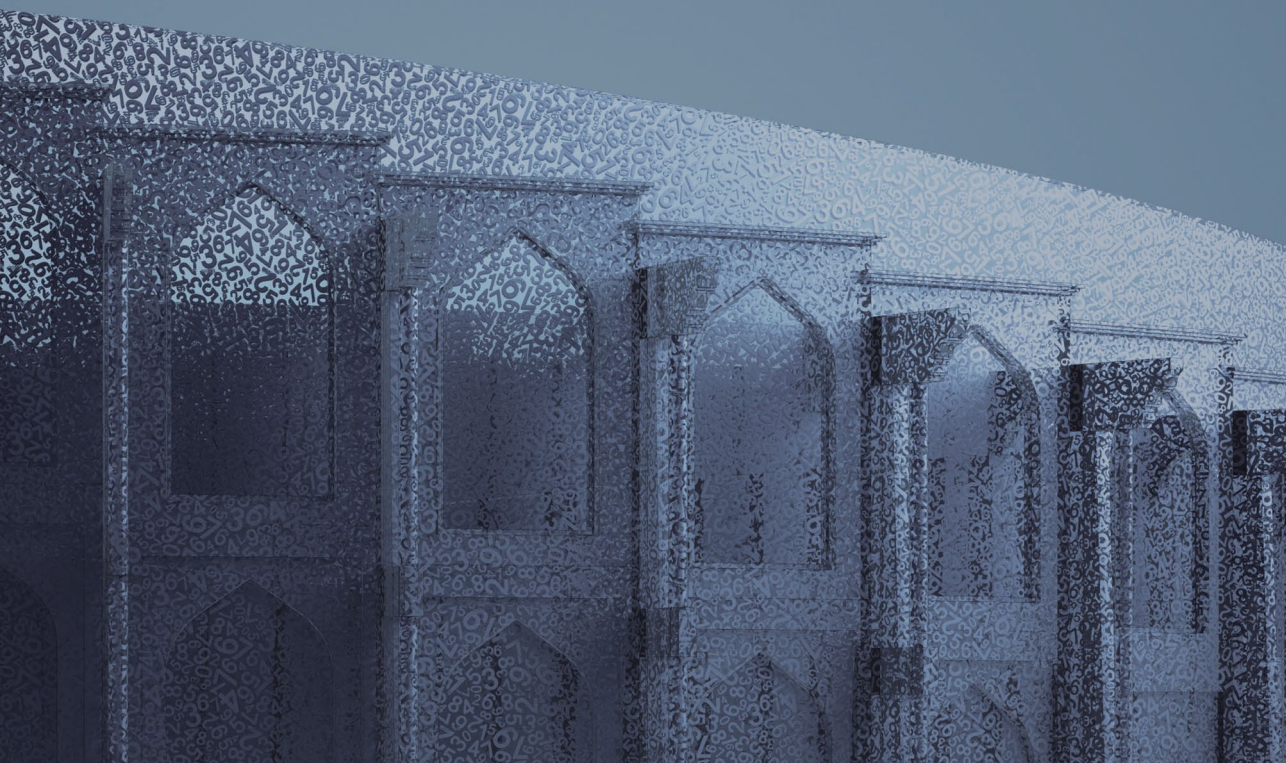
Item	2013	2018
Audiovisual and interactive media	85.1%	81.7%
Sports and recreation	8.8%	7.8%
Performing arts and celebrations	3.2%	7.6%
Visual arts and crafts	2.8%	2.3%
Tourism	0.1%	0.6%
Books and the press	0.1%	0.01%
Total	100%	100%

References

- State of Qatar – PSA, Annual Statistical Abstract – Chapter of Education Statistics (2012/2013-2017/2018) www.psa.gov.qa
- State of Qatar – PSA, Annual Statistical Abstract – Chapter of Media, Cultural and Tourist Statistics (2013-2018) www.psa.gov.qa
- State of Qatar – PSA, Annual Statistical Abstract – Chapter of Sports Statistics (2013-2018) www.psa.gov.qa
- State of Qatar – PSA, Annual Bulletin – LFSS (2015, 2018) www.psa.gov.qa
- State of Qatar – PSA, Time Use Survey (2012/2013) www.psa.gov.qa
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- State of Qatar – Ministry of Culture and Sports, www.mcs.gov.qa
- UNESCO – UNESCO's Cultural Framework (2009) www.uis.unesco.org

Appendices

Tables & Statistical Indicators

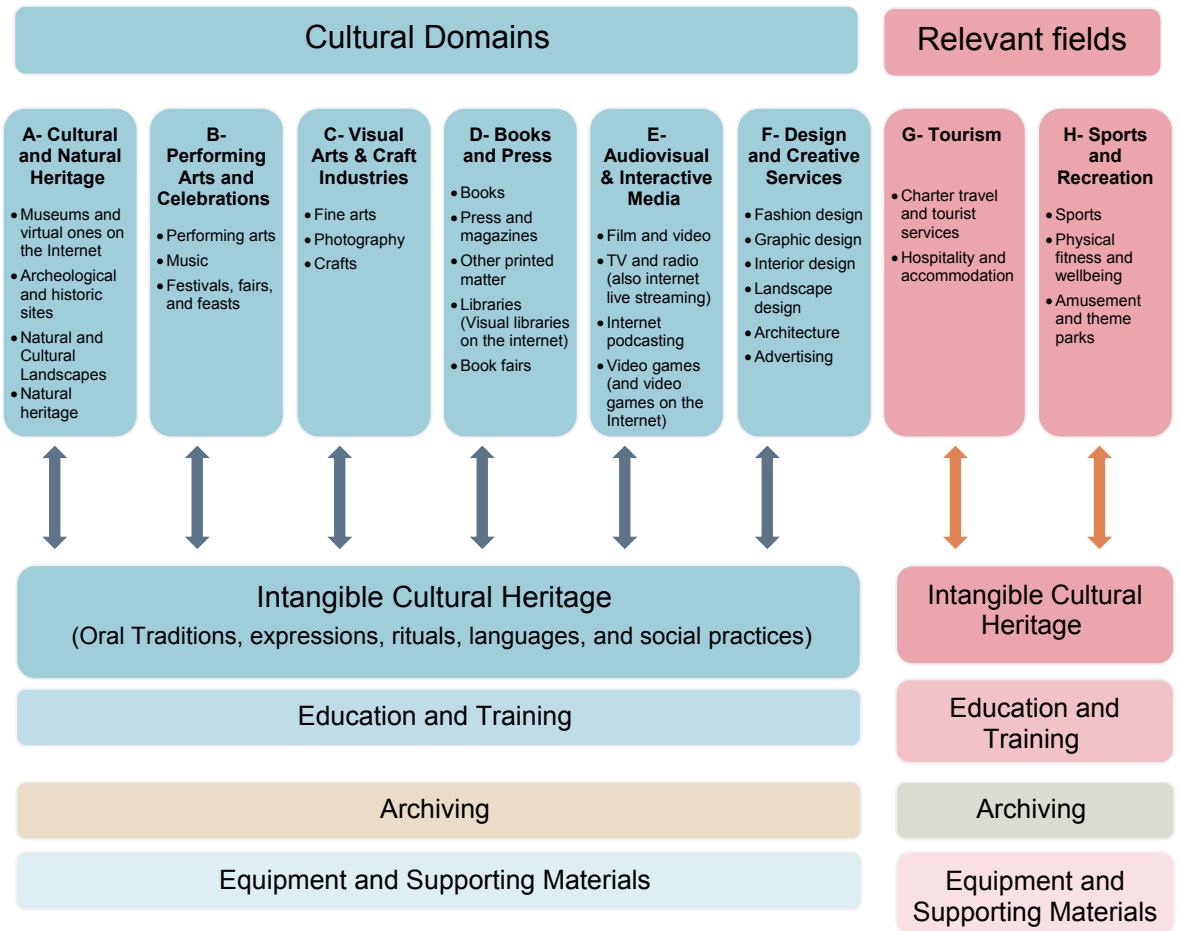


It features the main tables and statistical indicators stated in the report in detail:

- UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics
- Ratio of time spent on cultural and social activity of those who practiced cultural and social activities in 2012/2013.
- Average household monthly spending on cultural services/commodities (QR) 2012/2013 and 2017/2018
- Value of imports of cultural commodities and their equipment and supporting materials (THOUSAND QATARI RIYALS) 2013 and 2018.

I- UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics:

- This framework is based on a conceptual foundation and a common understanding of culture that will enable the measurement of a wide range of cultural expressions irrespective of the particular economic and social mode of its production. Through its standard definitions, it will also allow for the production of internationally comparable data.
- The culture is defined in the UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics as follows: a set of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features of society or a social group, and that it encompasses, in addition to art and literature, lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems, traditions and beliefs. Whereas it is not always possible to measure such beliefs and values directly, it is possible to measure associated behaviors and practices.
- UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics and relevant domains.



- Cultural Disciplines: educational sciences, humanities, arts, some social and behavioral sciences, media, press, social and personal services.
- Cultural Occupations: visual arts and crafts, design and creative services, audiovisual and interactive media, cultural and natural heritage, performing arts and celebrations, sports and recreation, books and the press, tourism, and intangible heritage.
- Productive economic activities in the cultural fields: activities of cultural and natural heritage, performing arts and celebrations, visual arts and crafts, books and the press, audiovisual and interactive media, design and creative services, cultural education, tourism, sports and recreation.
- Cultural commodities and services: household spending on culture, recreation and entertainment, on hotels, cafés, restaurants, and tourism, on miscellaneous commodities and services such as personal care and valuables, and on the personal complimentary commodities that are not classified elsewhere.
- Imports of cultural commodities: antiques, musical instruments, recorded media, graphics, other visual arts, craft industries, jewelry, photography, books and magazines, other printed matters, video films, and architecture and design.

II: Ratio of time spent on cultural and social activities of those who did cultural and social activities 2012/2013:

Detailed activities	Qatari males	Qatari females	Total Qataris	Non-Qatari males	Non-Qatari females	Total non-Qataris	Total
Watching TV	02:21	02:48	02:37	02:08	02:30	02:21	14:45
Social visits	02:47	02:36	02:43	02:13	01:59	02:06	14:24
Internet use	02:12	02:21	02:16	01:47	01:41	01:44	12:01
Hobbies	02:05	01:59	02:03	01:32	01:24	01:28	10:31
Sports	01:53	01:46	01:51	01:24	01:23	01:24	09:41
Reading	01:27	01:35	01:32	01:23	01:22	01:23	08:42
Travel/trip/transport	01:11	01:16	01:13	01:02	01:22	01:09	07:13
Total	13:56	14:21	14:15	11:29	11:41	11:35	

III: Average household monthly spending and consumption on cultural commodities/services (QR):

A- Average monthly household expenditure and consumption for recreational and cultural activities, by household nationality 2012/13 - 2017/18

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

B- Average monthly household expenditure and consumption for recreational and cultural activities in Qatari riyals, by household size 2012/13 - 2017/18

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

C- Average monthly household expenditure and consumption for recreational and cultural activities in Qatari riyals, by sex of the head of the household, 2012/13 - 2017/18

Year	Household Head	
	Males	Females
2012/2013	878.96	743.15
2017/2018	670.18	957.9

IV- Value of imports of equipment and supporting materials related to cultural commodities (Qatari Riyals) 2013 and 2018:

A- Value of imports of cultural commodities (Qatari Riyals)

Item	2018		2013	
	Value (QR)	Weight (kg)	Value (QR)	Weight (kg)
Cultural and natural heritage	31,273,138	5,915	31,823,499	150,210
Performing arts and celebrations	141,869,180	204,565	69,774,523	203,189
Visual arts and crafts	1,983,598,416	2,722,249	1,862,083,362	2,199,227
Books and the press	119,929,821	2,589,363	180,434,543	24,423,053
Audiovisual and interactive media	3,179,770	1,086	446,034	2,942
Creative design and services	319,794	64,118	143,178	432
Total	2,280,170,119	5,587,296	2,144,705,139	26,979,053

B- Values of imports of equipment and supporting tools for cultural goods (QR)

Item	2018		2013	
	Value (QR)	Weight (kg)	Value (QR)	Weight (kg)
Performing arts and celebrations	198,273,561	2,381,881	96,663,056	1,380,325
Visual arts and crafts	59,868,191	740,499	83,930,139	1,634,438
Books and the press	161,740	5,897	2,131,223	44,266
Audiovisual and interactive media	2,133,499,230	6,360,390	2,566,706,058	8,296,661
Tourism	15,137,999	3,301,700	2,553,677	30,500
Sports and recreation	202,998,718	5,649,678	264,712,689	5,686,132
Total	2,609,939,439	18,440,045	3,016,696,842	17,072,322

For further statistics, please visit the websites:

Planning and Statistics Authority: www.psa.gov.qa

