

وزارة الصحة العامة
Ministry of Public Health
دولة قطر • State of Qatar



QATAR

— HEALTH —

BRIEF REPORT

2024

Ministry of Public Health
Health Information Center
Doha, March 2025

Preface

I am pleased to present the 2024 Brief Health Report for Qatar, produced by the Health Information Center at the Ministry of Public Health. This report serves as an essential resource, offering timely and crucial public health information that is indispensable for decision-makers, planners, researchers, and stakeholders across various sectors.

In our commitment to improving health outcomes for the population of Qatar, it is vital that we share accurate and comprehensive data on key public health indicators, including mortality and morbidity rates for both communicable and noncommunicable diseases. By understanding these metrics, we can better assess the capacity of our healthcare system, including the availability of healthcare practitioners and facilities, as well as patterns of health services utilisation.

This report not only reflects the current state of health in Qatar but also aims to facilitate informed choices and strategic planning in health policies and initiatives. I encourage all stakeholders to leverage this information as a critical tool in their efforts to enhance public health and ensure the well-being of our community.

TOGETHER, WE CAN FORGE A HEALTHIER FUTURE FOR QATAR.

Sincerely,

His Excellency Mansoor bin Ebrahim bin Saad Al Mahmoud
Minister of Public Health - Qatar

Contributors

1. **Dr Mohamed Ghaith Al Kuwari**
Ministry of Public Health
2. **Dr Asma Ali Al Nuaimi**
Ministry of Public Health
3. **Dr Ahmad Haj Bakri**
Primary Health Care Corporation
4. **Mr Amine Toumi**
Ministry of Public Health
5. **Mrs Sandy Semaan**
Primary Health Care Corporation



Data Source Focal Points

Ministry of Public Health

1. Mrs Noora Al Mulla
2. Mrs Jawaher Mubarak F Kh Al Ali
3. Dr Hamad Al Romaihi
4. Dr Maha Al Shamali
5. Dr Aiman Ali Mohamed Elbourdiny
6. Dr Mohamed Al Thani

Hamad Medical Corporation

1. Dr Ali Latif
2. Dr Sara Al Hamad
3. Mrs Talar Yacoubian

Primary Health Care Corporation

1. Mr Mujeeb Kandy
2. Mr Jazeel Abdulmajeed
3. Mr John Gibb

01

Introduction

- Overview of Qatar's Healthcare System
- Report Objectives
- Key Findings and Insights

02

Demography

- Population Overview (Total Population, Growth Trends)
- Gender Distribution
- Age Group Distribution
- Dependency Ratios
- Implications for Healthcare Planning
- Birth overview

03

Health Status and Burden of Diseases

Mortality Rate in Qatar (2023-2024)

- Crude Mortality Rate
- Adult Mortality Rate (15–60 years)
- Infant and Under-Five Mortality
- Neonatal and Stillbirth Rates

Communicable Diseases and Public Health Surveillance

- Trends in infectious diseases (influenza, measles, malaria, hepatitis B, etc.)
- Immunisation coverage and disease prevention strategies
- Foodborne and vector-borne diseases

Non-Communicable Diseases and Risk Factors

- Prevalence of Diabetes, Hypertension, and Obesity
- Tobacco Use and Physical Inactivity
- Behavioural and Metabolic Risk Factors

04 Healthcare Service Coverage and Utilisation

Primary Healthcare Services (PHCC)

- Core Services (Family Medicine, Dental, Maternal Health)
- Preventive Services (Immunisation, Screening, Healthy Lifestyle Clinics)
- Mental Health Services
- Home Healthcare Services

Secondary and Tertiary Healthcare Services (HMC)

- Hospital-Based Care Utilisation
- Outpatient, Inpatient, and Emergency Room Visits
- Surgical Procedures and Theatre Utilisation
- Avoidable Hospital Admissions

05 Health System Accessibility and Quality of Care

- Service Utilisation Trends
- Bed Occupancy and Resource Optimisation
- Integration of Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Care

06 Health System Availability: Workforce and Infrastructure

Healthcare Workforce

- Total Registered Health Professionals
- Physicians, Nurses, Dentists, and Allied Health Professionals
- Distribution Across Government and Private Sectors

Healthcare Facilities

- Governmental and Private Hospitals
- Primary health care corporation and Specialised Health Centres
- Diagnostic and Treatment Facilities

07 Conclusion

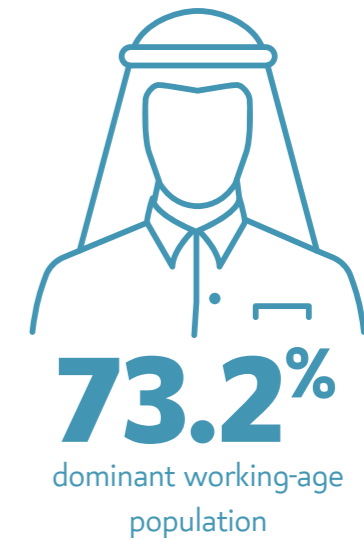
- Summary of Key Findings
- Policy Recommendations for Future Healthcare Planning
- Strengthening Preventive and Primary Care
- Enhancing Chronic Disease Management and NCD Control
- Expanding Digital Health and Telemedicine Solutions
- Workforce Development and Capacity Building

01

Introduction

Qatar's healthcare system continues to advance, ensuring accessibility, availability, and quality of services. This report highlights key healthcare indicators for 2024, focusing on demographics, health status, service coverage, workforce distribution, and infrastructure.

As of August 2024, Qatar's population stands at 3,054,365, with a dominant working-age population of 73.2 percent, reflecting the country's reliance on expatriate labour. Males account for 70.8 percent of the population due to labour migration, while the growing youth and elderly populations emphasise the need for strategic health planning.



Mortality rates remain low, demonstrating the effectiveness of healthcare interventions and maternal-child health programmes. The crude mortality rate is 83.5 per 100,000 population, with adult mortality at 43.2 per 100,000. Neonatal, infant, and under-five mortality rates remain relatively low. However, non-communicable diseases continue to pose a significant public health challenge. The 2023 STEPS survey highlights the prevalence of hypertension at 24.3 percent, diabetes at 18.1 percent, obesity at 33.4 percent, and tobacco use at 13.4 percent. Strengthening preventive and management strategies is essential to mitigate the burden of these diseases.



24.3%

Prevalence of Hypertension



18.1%

Prevalence of Diabetes



33.4%

Prevalence of Obesity



13.4%

Prevalence of Tobacco Use

Qatar's communicable disease surveillance system is essential for monitoring and controlling infectious diseases. Despite strong immunisation efforts, diseases like influenza, measles, malaria, and hepatitis B persist, highlighting the need for enhanced vaccination, early detection, and public health interventions. Strengthening surveillance and preventive measures remains key to reducing disease burden and improving health outcomes.

Qatar's healthcare system ensures comprehensive coverage through primary and specialised care services. The Primary Health Care Corporation (PHCC) provides essential preventive services, including maternal health, immunisation, cancer screening, and chronic disease management, while Hamad Medical Corporation (HMC) offers hospital-based care such as inpatient, outpatient, emergency, and surgical services. In 2024, healthcare utilisation remained high, with PHCC recording 5,169,998 visits and HMC managing 3,117,867 outpatient visits and 1,455,147 emergency room visits. This reflects an efficient and accessible healthcare system, further strengthened by home healthcare, mental health services, and strategies to reduce avoidable hospitalisations. However, data on private sector service utilisation remains unavailable.



The healthcare workforce remains well-distributed across government and private sectors. According to the Department of Healthcare Professions, there are 53,961 registered healthcare professionals, including 9,487 physicians, 26,236 nurses, and 11,341 allied health professionals. The Ministry of Public Health's licensing data confirms a strong healthcare infrastructure with governmental and private hospitals, primary healthcare centres, specialised health centres, and diagnostic facilities, ensuring widespread access to medical services.



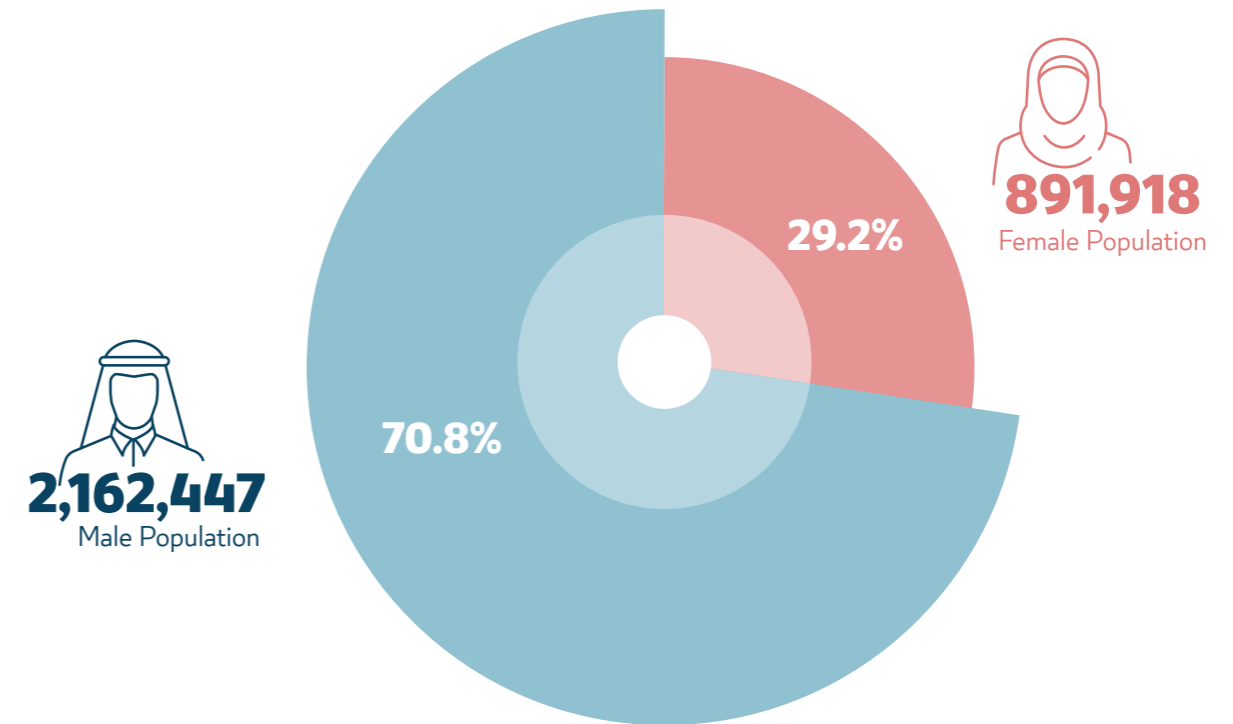
This report provides an overview assessment of Qatar's healthcare system, reinforcing the country's commitment to strengthening primary care, specialised services, and preventive health initiatives. Moving forward, sustained investment in disease prevention, digital health integration, and workforce expansion will be critical in maintaining high-quality, sustainable healthcare for Qatar's growing and diverse population.

02

Demography

According to the National Planning Council in the state of Qatar, 2024, Qatar's total population stands at 3,054,365 as of August 2024. The demographic structure reveals a dominant working-age population, a growing youth segment, and an increasing elderly population.

Figure 1. Gender Distribution



Males continue to constitute a significant majority, primarily due to labour migration trends, as Qatar remains a hub for expatriate workers.

Figure 2. Age Group Distribution

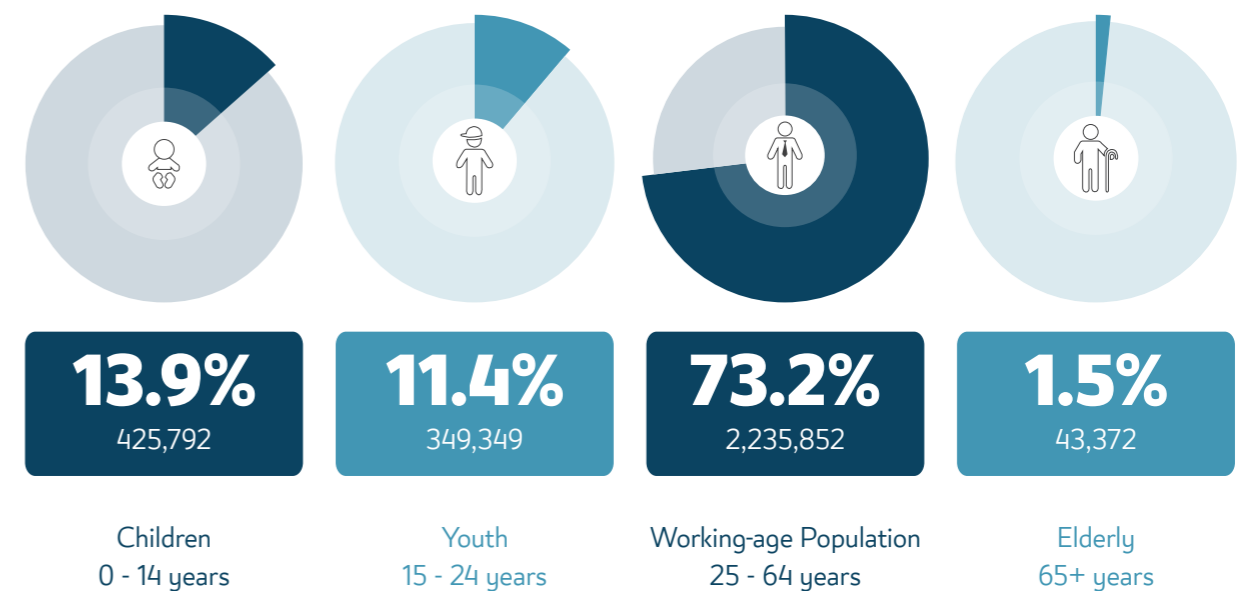
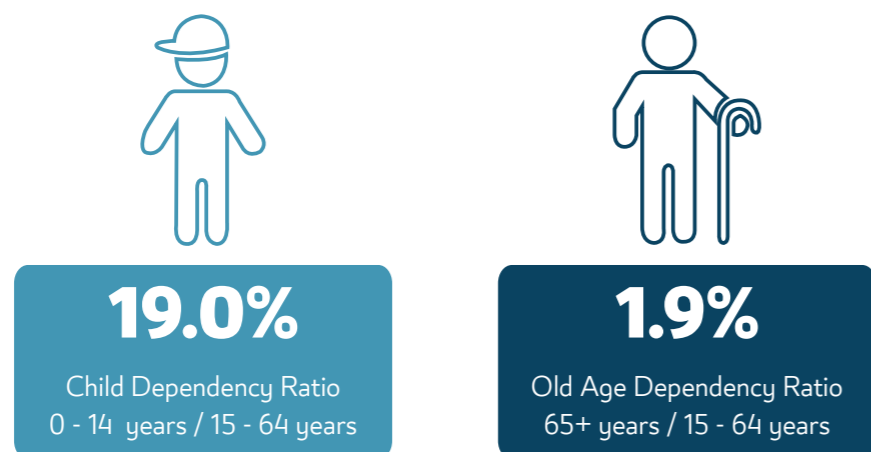


Figure 3. Dependency Ratios

Qatar’s demographic trends reflect its economic model, which relies heavily on expatriate workers, as evidenced by the dominance of the working-age population. The proportion of children under 15 highlights the demand for educational and healthcare services, while the presence of an ageing population underscores the need for strengthened ageing-related policies and healthcare infrastructure.



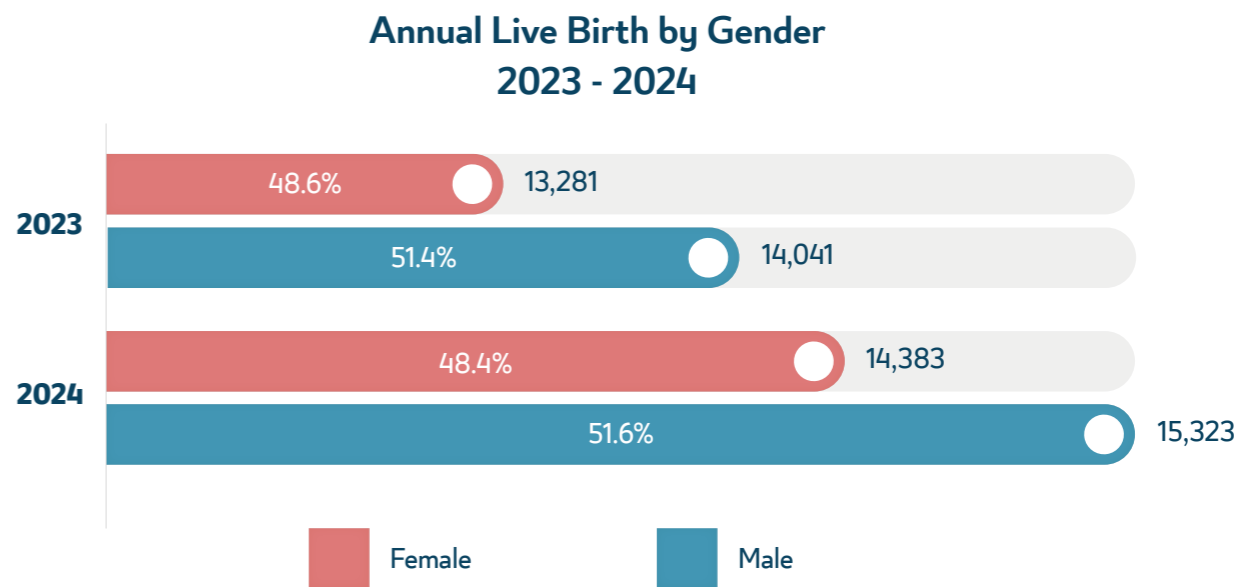
* Source: Planning and Statistics Authority (PSA), 2024. Qatar Monthly Statistics – August 2024. https://www.npc.qa/en/statistics/Statistical%20Releases/General/Qatar%20Monthly%20Statistics/QMS_PSA_128_August_2024.pdf.

Birth Overview

As shown in Figure 4, in 2024, the total number of live births increased by 8.7 percent compared to 2023, rising from 27,322 to 29,706. This represents an annual increase of 2,384 live births.

In terms of gender distribution, 51.6 percent of the live births in 2024 were male, while 48.4 percent were female, maintaining a similar ratio to the previous year.

Figure 4. Annual Live Birth by Gender, 2023-2024



* Source: Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), 2025. Birth and Death Registry – 2023 & 2024. Doha, Qatar: MoPH.

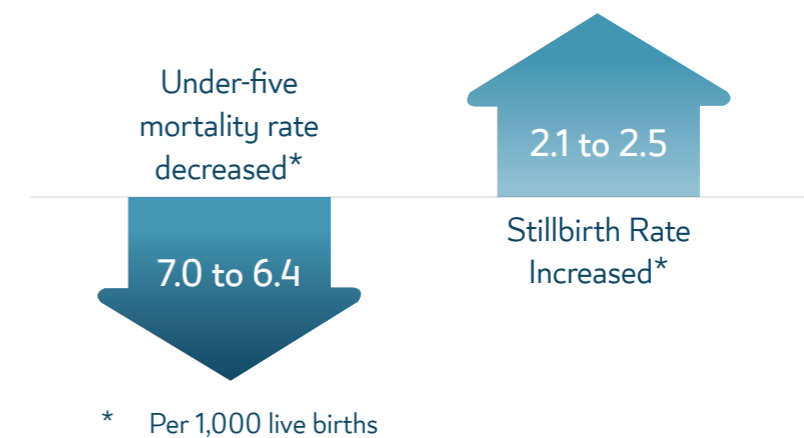
03

Health Status and Burden of Disease

Mortality Trends 2023-2024

Mortality rates are key indicators of a population's health status and the effectiveness of healthcare systems. In Qatar, the mortality trends between 2023 and 2024 show both stability and shifts across different age groups. The crude mortality rate per 100,000 population has remained relatively steady, with a slight increase from 83.3 to 83.5. However, the adult mortality rate between 15 and 60 years of age has seen a notable rise from 42.1 to 43.2 per 100,000, suggesting potential health challenges or emerging risk factors among the working-age population.

Conversely, child and infant mortality rates have improved, reflecting advancements in maternal and child healthcare. The under-five mortality rate has declined from 7.0 to 6.4 per 1,000 live births, while the infant and neonatal mortality rates have also shown reductions, indicating better neonatal care and early-life interventions. However, the stillbirth rate has increased from 2.1 to 2.5 per 1,000 live births, emphasising the need for continued monitoring and targeted improvements in perinatal care.



These trends highlight the need for targeted health policies to address adult mortality, while sustaining progress in maternal and child health.

Table No. 1: Mortality Rates in Qatar (2023-2024)

Mortality	Rate	
	2023	2024
Crude mortality rate per 100,000 population	83.3	83.5
Adult mortality rate between 15 and 60 years of age per 100,000 population	42.1	43.2
Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births	7.0	6.4
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	5.5	5.4
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	4.2	3.7
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live births	2.1	2.5*

* The stillbirth rate per 1,000 live births appears underestimated and requires further investigation.

Source: Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), 2025. Birth and Death Registry – 2023 & 2024. Doha, Qatar: MoPH.

Health Status – Morbidity

Confirmed Communicable Disease Trends

Qatar’s communicable disease surveillance system plays a vital role in monitoring and controlling the spread of infectious diseases. The country’s immunization program has effectively reduced the incidence of vaccine-preventable diseases (VPDs), yet surveillance data highlights the ongoing burden of other communicable diseases requiring continued public health efforts. The communicable disease burden in Qatar necessitates a multi-faceted approach, integrating vaccination programs, strengthened disease surveillance, and targeted public health interventions. Enhancing early detection and preventive healthcare services will be crucial in reducing the overall disease burden and improving population health outcomes.

As shown in Table No. 2, respiratory and vaccine-preventable diseases such as influenza, chickenpox, and measles continue to be reported, despite strong immunization efforts. Influenza cases decreased significantly by 1,922 cases. However, chickenpox saw a decline by 267 cases, indicating ongoing transmission.

Pulmonary tuberculosis also showed a modest decline, dropping by 16 cases (from 417 to 401), while non-pulmonary tuberculosis decreased by 51 cases (from 494 to 443), reflecting continued efforts in TB surveillance and case management.

Additionally, vector-borne diseases continue to pose public health challenges. However, Malaria cases declined by 54 cases, demonstrating partial success in control efforts but still requiring vigilance.

Foodborne and waterborne diseases also showed varying trends. Cholera cases dropped by 7 cases indicating improved water and sanitation measures. Bacterial food poisoning cases decreased by 246 cases.

Among other infectious diseases Leprosy cases declined by 12, highlighting the continued importance of early detection and timely treatment. Meanwhile, Brucellosis (Malta Fever) recorded a substantial reduction of 110 cases, reflecting progress in the control of zoonotic disease transmission.

The findings highlight fluctuations in disease incidence, with significant increases in cases of mumps and pertussis indicating a need for further investigation and intervention. Meanwhile, reductions in diseases like scarlet fever, measles, and cholera showcase the effectiveness of ongoing public health initiatives.



Table No. 2: Confirmed Communicable Disease Trends (2023-2024)

Disease	Total Number of Confirmed Cases in 2023	Total Number of Confirmed Cases in 2024	Percentage of Change from 2023
Respiratory and Vaccine-Preventable Diseases			
Influenza	5,427	3,505	↓ 35.4%
Chickenpox	3,429	3,162	↓ 7.8%
Herpes Zoster	2,519	2,789	↑ 10.7%
Scarlet Fever	2,320	1,016	↓ 56.2%
Measles	120	50	↓ 58.7%
Rubella	11	3	↓ 72.7%
Meningitis (Neisseria meningitides)	3	14	↑ 366.7%
Pertussis	20	165	↑ 725.0%
Rotavirus	267	147	↓ 44.9%
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	417	401	↓ 3.8%
Vector-Borne Diseases			
Malaria	644	590	↓ 8.4%

The data underscores the need for sustained disease control strategies, including improved vaccination coverage, early diagnosis, and community awareness campaigns to mitigate the spread of infectious diseases. A strengthened focus on disease surveillance, timely interventions, and enhanced public health preparedness will be essential in controlling emerging health threats and improving overall community health outcomes.

Foodborne and Waterborne Diseases			
Cholera	12	5	↓ 58.3%
Bacterial Food Poisoning Diseases	1,095	846	↓ 22.7%
Infectious Diarrhea Diseases	2,554	2,774	↑ 8.6%
Other Infectious Diseases			
Brucellosis (Malta Fever)	303	193	↓ 36.3%
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	494	443	↓ 10.3%
Leprosy	33	21	↓ 36.4%

Source: Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), 2025. Communicable Diseases Control Department, 2023 & 2024. Doha, Qatar: MoPH.

Health Status – Morbidity (Non-communicable Diseases and Associated Behavioural and Metabolic Risk Factors)

The STEPS survey on noncommunicable disease (NCD) risk factors in Qatar was conducted from May 2023 to January 2024, collecting socio-demographic, behavioural, physical, and biochemical data. This population-based survey targeted adults aged 18–69 using a representative sampling approach, with 8,800 participants selected, representing an 84.6 percent response rate.

Key findings, presented in Table No. 3, highlight the prevalence of NCDs and major metabolic and behavioural risk factors, including raised fasting blood glucose, hypertension, tobacco use, overweight and obesity, and insufficient physical activity. Gender-disaggregated data reveal notable differences in risk factor distribution, offering valuable insights for public health planning and targeted NCD interventions in Qatar. A follow-up survey is planned in five years, subject to resource availability.

Table No.3: Prevalence of Noncommunicable Diseases (NCDs) and Associated Risk Factors in Adults Aged 18–69 in Qatar

	Total	Female	Male
Noncommunicable Diseases - Prevalence			
Percentage with raised fasting blood glucose defined as plasma venous value ≥ 7.0 mmol/L (126 mg/dl) and capillary whole blood value ≥ 6.1 mmol/L (110 mg/dl), below or currently on medication for raised blood glucose	18.1%	14.5%	21.6%
Percentage with raised BP (SBP ≥ 140 and/or DBP ≥ 90 mmHg or currently on medication for raised BP)	24.3%	17.4%	30.4%
NCD Behavioural and Metabolic Risk Factors			
Percentage who currently smoke tobacco	13.4%	4.4%	21.5%
Percentage who are overweight (BMI ≥ 25 kg/m ²)	70.7%	69.0%	72.3%
Percentage who are obese (BMI ≥ 30 kg/m ²)	33.4%	36.7%	30.4%
Percentage with insufficient physical activity (defined as < 150 minutes of moderate-intensity activity per week, or equivalent)	37.5%	44.8%	31.0%

Source: Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), 2025. Non-communicable Disease Program Department, 2024. Doha, Qatar: MoPH

04

Healthcare Service Coverage and Utilisation

Qatar's healthcare system offers comprehensive services across primary, secondary, and tertiary care, ensuring accessible, high-quality care. Led by Hamad Medical Corporation (HMC) and the Primary Health Care Corporation (PHCC), it covers maternal and child health, immunisation, preventive care, mental health, and home care. The seamless integration of primary and specialised care enhances the long-term management of chronic conditions, including mental health disorders. With a strong emphasis on preventive healthcare, the system actively promotes early disease detection, routine screenings, and public health initiatives to reduce the burden of communicable and noncommunicable diseases. This overview highlights key service areas, utilisation data, accessibility, and strategic priorities for improving population health outcomes.

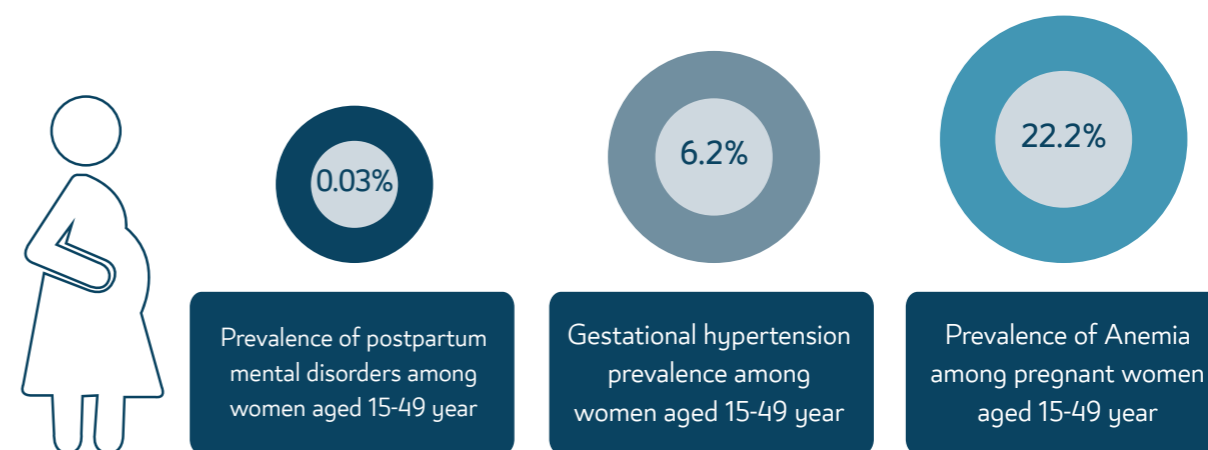
Antenatal Care

In 2024, Hamad Medical Corporation (HMC) in Qatar reported antenatal care coverage of 93 percent among women aged 15–49 who had a live birth. However, this figure does not necessarily indicate compliance with the WHO recommendation of at least four antenatal visits, which are essential for optimal maternal and neonatal health outcomes.

The Primary Health Care Corporation (PHCC) played a vital role, delivering 63,955 maternal health services, including antenatal and postnatal care, as well as family planning. Despite these efforts, maternal health challenges persist, particularly anaemia (22.2 percent), gestational hypertension (6.2 percent), and postpartum mental disorders (0.03 percent) among pregnant and postpartum women aged 15-49 years in 2024, as shown in Figure 5.

To address these issues, enhanced nutrition programmes, iron supplementation, early screening, mental health support, and lifestyle interventions are essential. Strengthening primary-tertiary care integration and preventive strategies will further enhance maternal health outcomes, ensuring comprehensive and accessible care for women across Qatar.

Figure 5. Antenatal Care Among Pregnant Women Aged 15 - 49



Source: Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), 2025. Health Information Center, 2024. Doha, Qatar: MoPH

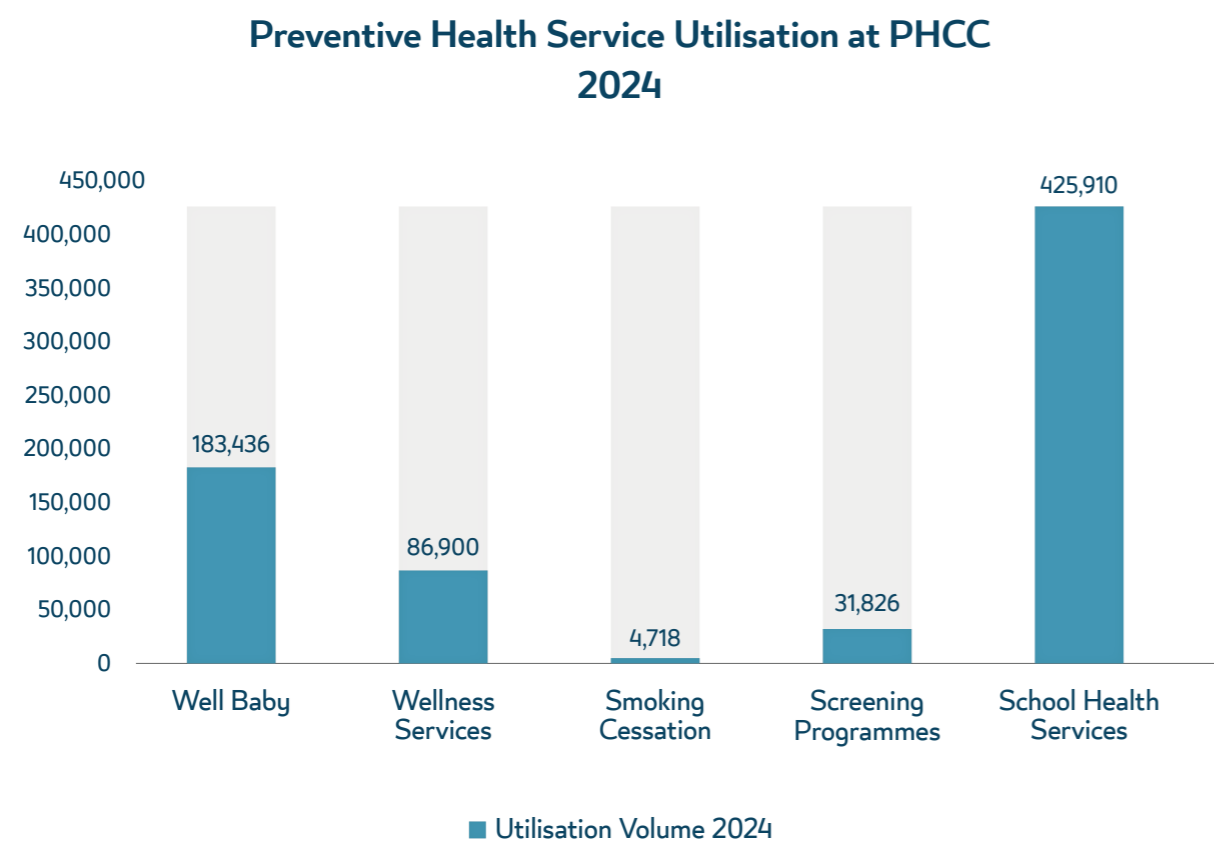
Screening and Preventive Care at the Primary Health Care Level

PHCC in Qatar plays a pivotal role in delivering screening and preventive health services at the community level. With a registered population of 1,874,919 as of January 31, 2024 (51 percent male, 49 percent female), PHCC focuses on early disease detection, risk reduction, and health promotion through comprehensive routine screenings, vaccinations, and wellness programmes.

Preventive health services at PHCC are designed to reduce the burden of noncommunicable diseases (NCDs), enhance maternal and child health, and promote overall well-being. Through structured initiatives such as wellness check-ups, smoking cessation programmes, and school health services, PHCC ensures that individuals receive the necessary interventions to maintain a healthy lifestyle.

Figure 6 presents an overview of the utilisation of preventive health services at PHCC in 2024, highlighting the volume of key health interventions provided to the community.

Figure 6. Preventive Health Service Utilisation at PHCC – 2024



Source: Primary Health Care Corporation (PHCC), 2025. Business Health Intelligence and Strategy Planning 2024. Doha, Qatar: PHCC.

Mental Health Services

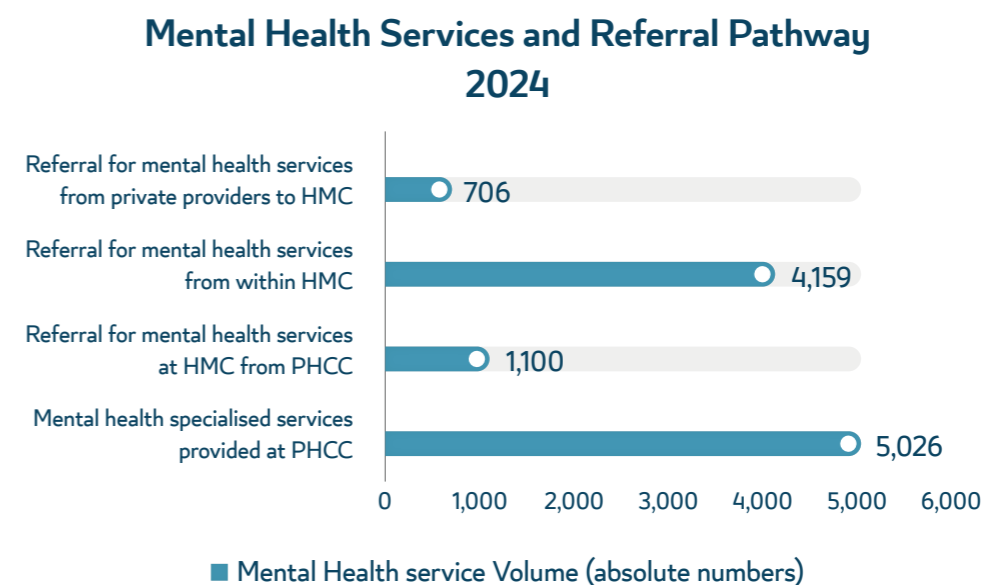
In 2024, PHCC health centres integrated mental health screening for depression and anxiety into routine family physician visits using internationally validated tools. Despite variations in implementation across centres, the programme made significant progress, with 2,350,155 depression screenings and 2,375,681 anxiety screenings conducted—reflecting an almost 100 percent increase from 2023 (1,113,615 and 1,125,232, respectively). This proactive approach underscores PHCC’s commitment to early detection and timely intervention, ensuring comprehensive mental health support within primary care services.

Leveraging its robust screening programme, PHCC expanded its impact in 2024 by offering specialised mental health services. This enhancement ensured prompt interventions and readily accessible psychological support across community health centres, as detailed in Figure 7.

In 2024, PHCC effectively integrated mental health services, managing 5,026 cases within its facilities, which accounted for over 50 percent of mental health cases handled by PHCC. Additionally, 18 percent (1,100 cases) required referral to Hamad Medical Corporation (HMC) for specialised care. Within HMC, 4,159 cases were managed through internal referrals, while 706 cases were referred from private providers.

These figures highlight the successful integration of mental health services within PHCC, ensuring accessible care while maintaining a structured referral system for more complex cases.

Figure 7. Mental Health Services and Referral Pathway - 2024



Source: Primary Health Care Corporation (PHCC), 2025. Business Health Intelligence and Strategy Planning 2024. Doha, Qatar: PHCC.

Source: Hamad Medical Corporation (HMC), 2025. Business Health Intelligence Report 2024. Doha, Qatar: HMC.

Home Care Services

Home healthcare services in Qatar focus on community-based care, offering vital support for elderly patients, individuals with special needs due to chronic illnesses, and those recovering from surgery. The PHCC and HMC are the leading providers, delivering essential services such as nursing care, physiotherapy, palliative care, medication management, and chronic disease monitoring. These services play a crucial role in enhancing patient well-being, ensuring continuity of care, and reducing hospital admissions. Figure 8 provides an overview of the volume of services delivered, with 54.1 percent of the services being conducted by the PHCC.

Figure 8. Home Healthcare Services Volume by entity – 2024

Home Healthcare Service Volume



81,298

Primary Care Corporation

69,837

Hamad Medical Corporation

Source: Hamad Medical Corporation (HMC), 2025. *Business Health Intelligence Report 2024*. Doha, Qatar: HMC.

Source: Primary Health Care Corporation (PHCC), 2025. *Strategy Planning and Business Health Intelligence 2024*. Doha, Qatar: PHCC.

Avoidable Health Admission

In 2024, data received from HMC indicates a total of 1,942 hospital discharges with a primary diagnosis of asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), or congestive heart failure (CHF) among individuals aged 15 years and over. These conditions are classified as ambulatory care-sensitive, meaning that with effective primary healthcare interventions and preventive measures, many of these admissions could have been prevented. The high number of avoidable hospitalisations underscores the importance of strengthening disease management strategies, particularly for chronic respiratory and cardiovascular conditions.

Strengthening PHCC-HMC care pathways, expanding community-based disease management, and improving patient education can reduce avoidable hospitalisations. Enhanced access to specialised outpatient services and preventive strategies will improve chronic disease management, easing healthcare burdens and enhancing public health in Qatar.

05

Health System Accessibility and Quality of Care

Qatar's healthcare system is built on a skilled workforce and a diverse network of facilities, ensuring accessible, high-quality care. With a balanced distribution of professionals and hospital capacity across sectors, the system supports comprehensive medical services, reflecting Qatar's commitment to a strong and sustainable healthcare sector.

Health System - Accessibility

Qatar's healthcare system is designed to ensure widespread accessibility to primary, secondary, and tertiary healthcare services through an integrated network of facilities. PHCC serves as the first point of contact for most healthcare needs, providing core, preventive, and specialised services across various medical disciplines. Meanwhile, HMC delivers comprehensive hospital-based services, including outpatient, inpatient, emergency, and surgical care, ensuring advanced medical interventions. The high volume of service utilisation across both PHCC and HMC reflects Qatar's commitment to a patient-centred healthcare system, focusing on early intervention, preventive care, and efficient hospital resource management to meet the growing demands of its population.

Primary Health Care Corporation Utilisation Volume by Type of Services

In 2024, Primary Health Care Corporation (PHCC) via its operating health centres in Qatar recorded 5,169,998 visits, as shown in Table No. 4, with an increase of 12.9 percent of the visits recorded in 2024 compared to 2023 (4,580,015 visits), as shown in Figure 9 Family Medicine accounted for the highest number of visits, exceeding 3.1 million, reflecting its central role in providing comprehensive care for acute and chronic conditions. Dental services recorded 356,802 visits, indicating significant demand for oral healthcare, while maternal services had 63,955 visits, emphasising continued support for maternal and child health.



Family Medicine
3.1 Million
Cases



Dental Services
356,802
Cases

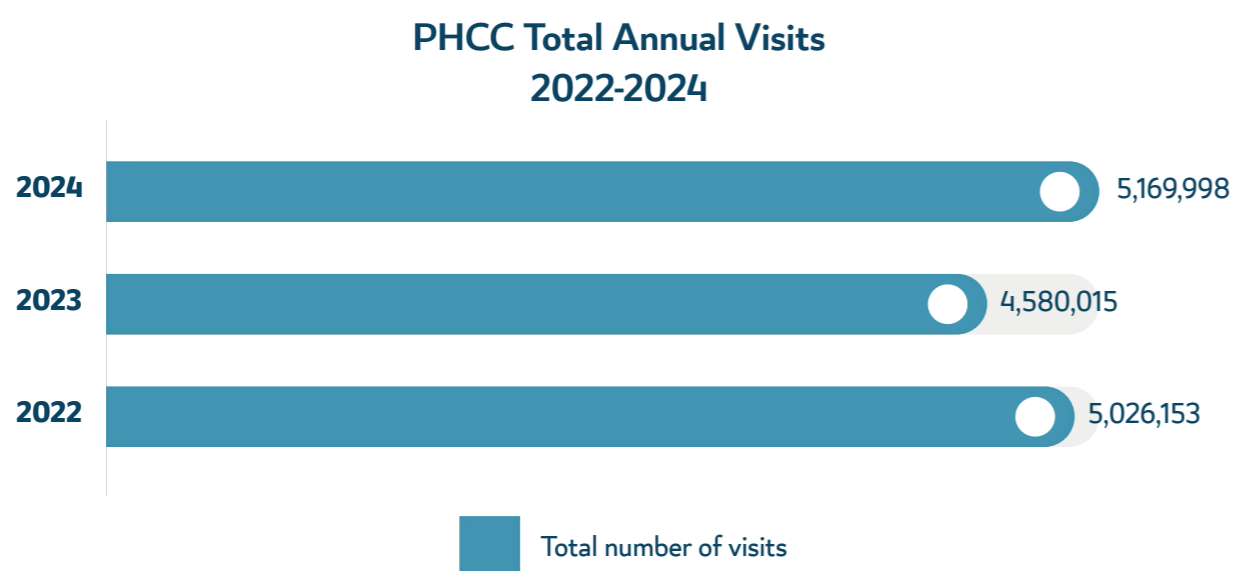


Maternal Services
63,955
Cases

Preventive healthcare also remained a priority, with 732,792 visits, covering services such as vaccinations, cancer screenings, and general health check-ups. Additionally, primary care additional services, which include urgent care, physiotherapy, and allied health services, contributed a substantial share to the total visits, demonstrating the expanded scope of primary healthcare offerings. Specialised primary care services, including ophthalmology, ENT, dermatology, child health, and mental health, played a crucial role in ensuring accessible specialty care within primary health centres.

As detailed in Table No.4, the distribution of healthcare visits across different service categories highlights the effectiveness of primary healthcare in managing a broad spectrum of medical needs. The high number of visits across various domains reinforces the accessibility and efficiency of Qatar’s primary healthcare system in addressing the healthcare needs of its population.

Figure 9. Primary Health Care Corporation Total Annual Visits 2022-2024



Source: Primary Health Care Corporation (PHCC), 2025. Strategy Planning and Business Health Intelligence 2024. Doha, Qatar: PHCC.

Table No. 4: Utilisation of Primary Health Care Services by Number of Visits – 2024

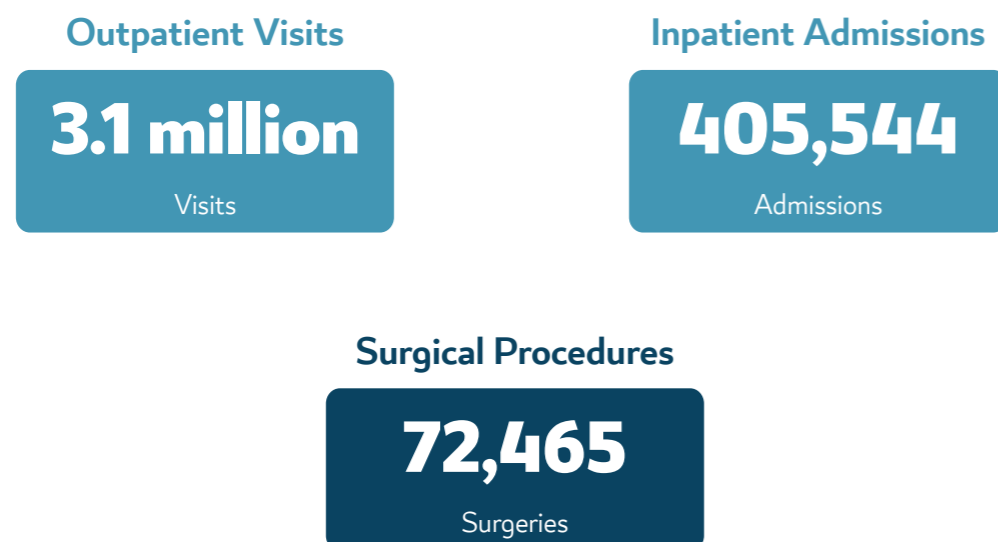
Patient Visits by Type of Service	Year: 2024
Core Services	
Family Medicine	3,113,593
Dental Services	356,802
Maternal Services	63,955
Preventive Services	
Preventive Services of All Types	732,792
Primary Care Additional Services	
Home Healthcare Services	81,258
Urgent Care	217,388
Physiotherapy	91,543
Allied Health	237,615
Other Services	61,258
Primary Care Specialised Services	
Specialist Ophthalmology Services	97,318
Specialist ENT Services	47,756
Specialist Dermatology Services	44,110
Child Health	15,338
Mental Health Specialised Services	6,426
Cardiology	2,846
Total Number of Visits	5,169,998

Source: Primary Health Care Corporation (PHCC), 2025. Strategy Planning and Health Intelligence Report – 2024. Doha, Qatar: PHCC.

Hamad Medical Corporation Utilisation Volume by Type of Services

In 2024, Qatar’s hospital services at HMC experienced growth across inpatient, outpatient, and surgical care, reflecting the country’s commitment to expanding healthcare capacity and efficiency.

In 2024, compared to 2023, outpatient visits saw a 10.8 percent increase, surpassing 3.1 million, while inpatient admissions rose by 7.9 percent, reaching 405,544. The number of surgical procedures grew by 10.2 percent, totaling 72,465 surgeries, with theatre utilisation reaching 73.9 percent, reflecting improved efficiency in surgical capacity. Additionally, the bed occupancy rate increased to 81.3 percent, while the average hospital stay remained at six days, ensuring effective patient flow management and optimised resource utilisation.



Despite a slight reduction in emergency visits to 1.45 million, the overall demand for hospital services remains high, emphasising the increasing reliance on specialised and advanced medical care. The total number of inpatient beds remained stable, with a minor decrease from 2,568 to 2,564 beds.

As shown in Table 5, these key hospital utilisation indicators highlight HMC’s continued efforts to enhance service delivery, optimise resource allocation, and ensure accessibility to high-quality healthcare for Qatar’s growing population.

Table No. 5: Hamad Medical Corporation Hospital Service Utilisation in Qatar (2023-2024)

Indicator	2023	2024
Number of Inpatient Beds Available	2,568	2,564
Number of Outpatient Visits	2,815,141	3,117,867
Number of Inpatient Admissions	375,826	405,544
Number of Emergency Room Visits	1,487,803	1,455,147
Number of Surgical Procedures	65,742	72,465
Bed Occupancy Rate	78.87%	81.34%
Average Length of Hospital Stay in Days	6.14	6
Theatre Utilisation	69.4%	73.9%

Source: Hamad Medical Corporation (HMC), 2025. Business Health Intelligence Report- 2023 & 2024. Doha, Qatar: HMC.

06

Health System Availability: Workforce and Infrastructure

Health System Availability - Health Professionals

A well-distributed and adequately staffed health workforce is essential for strengthening health systems and achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC). These indicators support evidence-based policy decisions to address workforce gaps and improve service delivery.

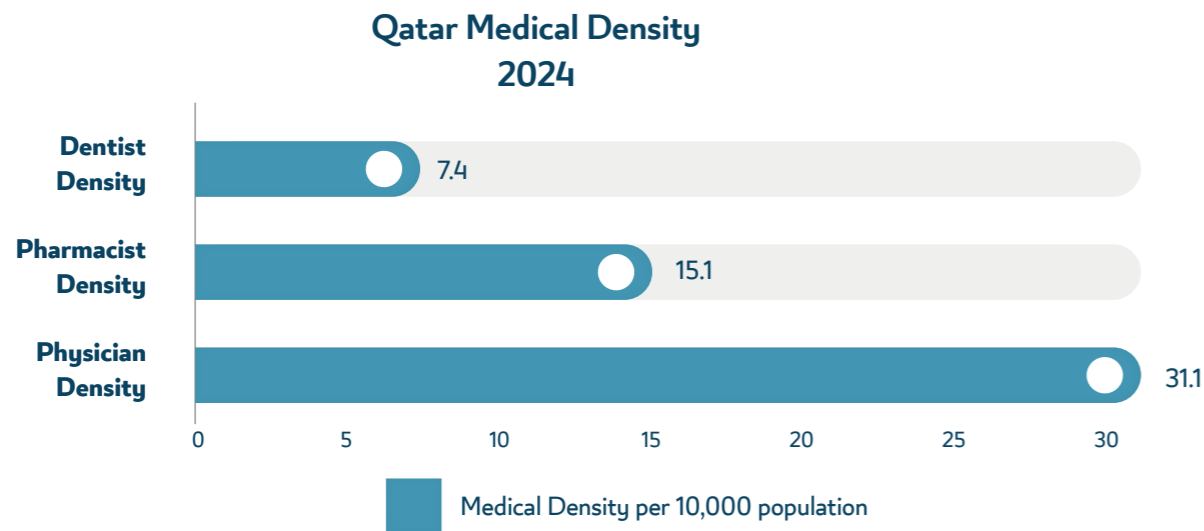
According to the Health Professions Department at the Ministry of Public Health (2024), Qatar's healthcare workforce comprised 53,961 registered health professionals in 2024, reflecting a strong and well-equipped healthcare system with a diverse range of skilled professionals across medical and allied health fields. The total number of registered health practitioners grew by 8.7 percent from its figures in 2023, enhancing the country's ability to deliver high-quality, patient-centred healthcare services.

The distribution of healthcare professionals showcases a multidisciplinary system, with physicians making up 18 percent of the total workforce, while nurses represent the largest segment, accounting for 48 percent of all healthcare professionals. Additionally, dentists, pharmacists, and allied health professionals contribute significantly to comprehensive patient care and specialised medical services across Qatar's healthcare network.

The sectoral distribution of the healthcare workforce reflects a balanced system, with 57.4 percent of registered health professionals employed in the government sector, supporting major public institutions such as HMC and PHCC. Meanwhile, the private sector accounts for 36.5 percent, playing a critical role in healthcare delivery, and the semi-government sector comprises 6.1 percent of the workforce. This distribution ensures wide-ranging accessibility to healthcare services across public, private, and semi-government institutions.

To sustain high-quality healthcare services and meet the evolving needs of Qatar's growing population, continuous investment in professional development, workforce expansion, and retention strategies remains a top priority. Adequate availability of health workers is a critical determinant of equitable access to essential health services. Figure 10 provides an overview of the density of key healthcare professionals per 10,000 population, based on the population figures referenced in this report:

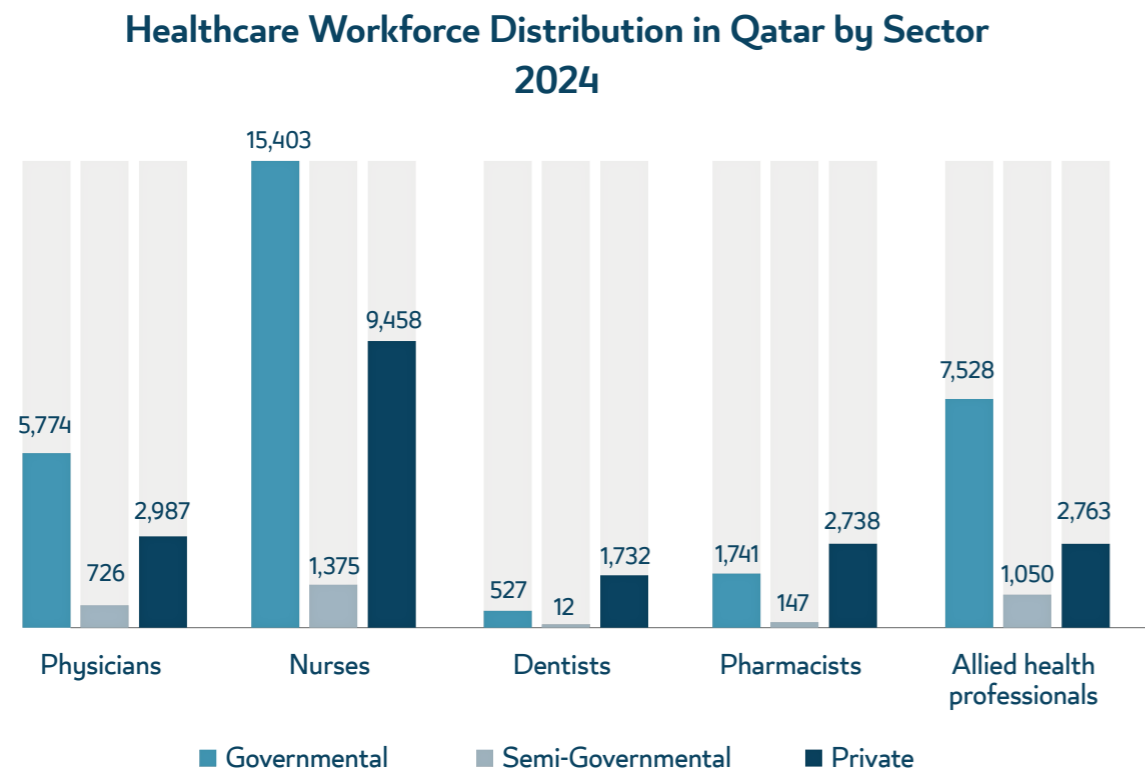
Figure 10. Medical Density, Qatar, 2024



Strengthening education, training, and career advancement opportunities for healthcare professionals will further enhance service delivery, medical innovation, and patient care outcomes.

These insights, detailed in Figure 11, underscore Qatar’s commitment to fostering a highly skilled and resilient healthcare workforce, ensuring long-term sustainability and excellence in healthcare provision.

Figure 11. Healthcare Workforce Distribution in Qatar by Sector, 2024



Source: Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), 2025. Health Professions Department – 2024. Doha, Qatar: Health Facility Licensing Department, MoPH.

Health System Availability - Healthcare Facilities

According to data provided by the Licensing Department at the MoPH in Qatar, the country’s healthcare infrastructure in 2024 comprises 762 healthcare facilities, representing a diverse range of governmental and private institutions that ensure comprehensive access to medical services. The classification includes hospitals, specialised health centres, primary healthcare centres (PHCCs), and diagnostic facilities, catering to the healthcare needs of the population.

As shown in Table No. 6, Qatar has 15 governmental hospitals, and 12 private hospitals, highlighting the balance between public and private healthcare provision. Additionally, there are 31 PHCCs, which play a crucial role in delivering primary healthcare services across the country. The healthcare sector is further supported by 270 general health centres, 99 specialised dental centres, and 80 specialised health centres, ensuring specialised care availability. The presence of 165 health agencies, 22 diagnostic & treatment centres, 15 diagnostic imaging centres, and 17 dental laboratories reflects the comprehensive range of healthcare services available in Qatar.

The distribution of healthcare facilities underscores Qatar’s commitment to a robust and accessible healthcare system, with both governmental and private institutions working collaboratively to deliver high-quality medical care and specialised treatments to the population.

Hospitals in Qatar



15

Governmental Hospitals

12

Private Hospitals

Table No. 6: Healthcare Facility Classification in Qatar – 2024

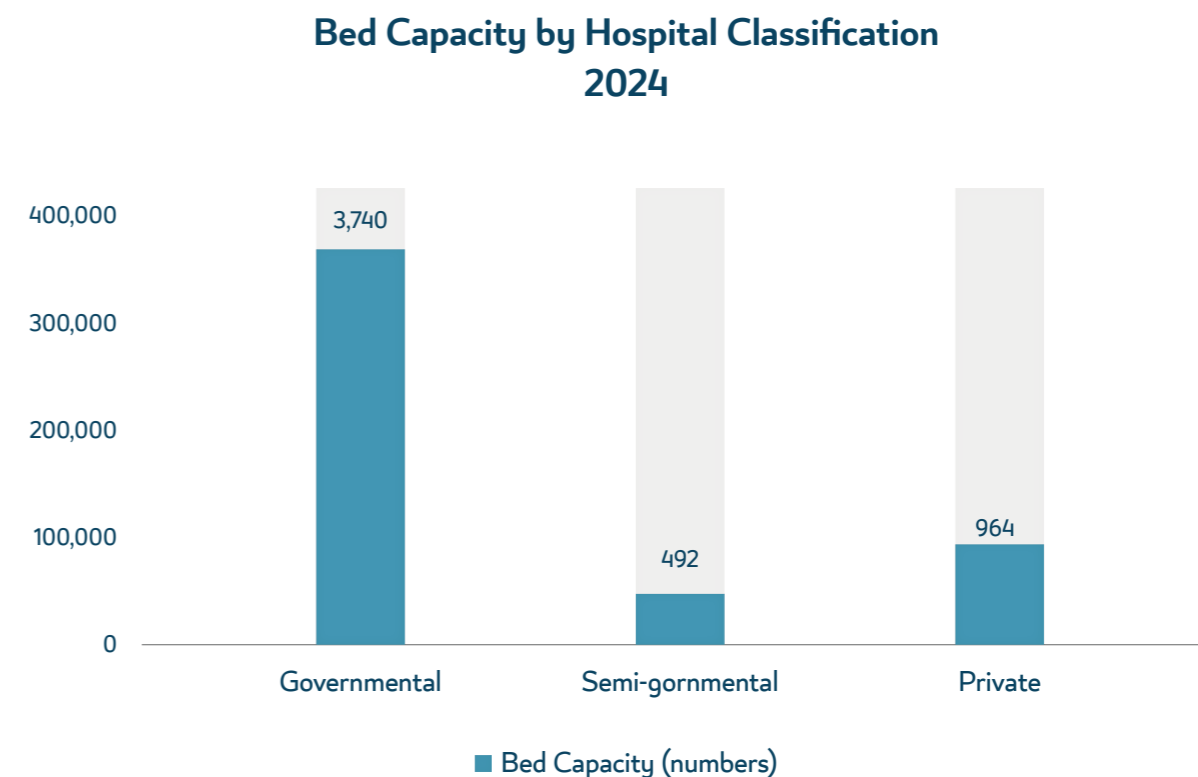
Healthcare Facility Classification	Number
Governmental Hospitals	14
Governmental Specialised Health Centres	6
PHCCs	31
Private Hospitals	12
Diagnostic & Treatment Centres (Day surgery)	22
General Health Centres	270
Specialised Dental Centres	99
Specialised Health Centres	80
Solo Clinics	30
Diagnostic Centres (Laboratory & Diagnostic Imaging)	15
Dental Laboratories	17
Health Agencies	165
Total	762

Source: Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), 2025. Health Facility Department – 2024. Doha, Qatar: Health Facility Licensing Department, MoPH.

Figure 12 illustrates Qatar’s total hospital bed capacity for 2024, showing that governmental hospitals hold the largest share (3,740 beds, 72 percent), followed by private hospitals (964 beds, 19 percent) and semi-governmental hospitals (492 beds, 9 percent), ensuring a balanced healthcare infrastructure across different sectors.

Hospital bed density is a key indicator of a health system’s capacity to provide inpatient care, particularly for managing acute and chronic conditions. Based on the population figures referenced in this report, the hospital bed density for 2024 was 17 beds per 10,000 population.

Figure 12. Bed Capacity by Hospital Classification, Qatar, 2024



Source: Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), 2025. Health Facility Department – 2024. Doha, Qatar: Health Facility Department, MoPH.

07

Conclusion

Qatar's healthcare system in 2024 has demonstrated significant advancements in service coverage, workforce expansion, and infrastructure development, ensuring accessible, high-quality care for its population. The integration of primary, secondary, and tertiary healthcare services has fostered a comprehensive approach to medical care, addressing both preventive and specialised healthcare needs. The Primary Health Care Corporation (PHCC) has played a pivotal role in early disease detection, chronic disease management, and maternal-child health services, while Hamad Medical Corporation (HMC) has efficiently managed hospital-based services, including outpatient, emergency, and surgical care. The growth in service utilisation, particularly in outpatient visits, surgical procedures, and mental health screenings, underscores Qatar's commitment to enhancing healthcare accessibility and efficiency.

Mortality rates in Qatar have remained relatively stable over the past two years, with a slight decline in infant mortality, particularly neonatal mortality. This positive trend reflects improvements in maternal and child health services, driven by enhanced medical interventions, increased access to quality care, and strengthened healthcare policies.

Qatar has made significant progress in communicable disease control (CDC), yet several key areas require further attention. Strengthening surveillance and response measures for vector-borne diseases, such as dengue fever, is essential, particularly as climate change alters disease transmission patterns. Additionally, enhancing respiratory disease prevention strategies for infections like herpes zoster, pertussis, and mumps is crucial to mitigating outbreaks and protecting vulnerable populations. Expanding immunisation programmes, improving early detection systems, and reinforcing public health awareness will be vital in closing these gaps and ensuring a more resilient healthcare system.

Despite these achievements, several challenges remain. The rising burden of noncommunicable diseases (NCDs)—including diabetes, hypertension, and obesity—highlights the need for stronger prevention strategies and integrated chronic disease management programmes. Additionally, avoidable hospital admissions for conditions like asthma, COPD, and heart failure emphasise the importance of improving care coordination between PHCC and HMC. While home healthcare services and mental health programmes have expanded, access to specialised outpatient services, such as pulmonary rehabilitation and heart failure clinics, needs further strengthening. The availability of private sector healthcare utilisation data remains limited, posing challenges in fully assessing healthcare efficiency and impact.

To further strengthen Qatar's healthcare system, a comprehensive strategy should focus on expanding preventive and primary care through enhanced screening programmes, lifestyle modification initiatives, and patient education to mitigate the burden of NCDs. Strengthening integrated disease management between PHCC and HMC is crucial to reduce avoidable hospital admissions, improve community-based chronic disease management, and expand access to specialised outpatient services.

Additionally, optimising hospital resource utilisation through enhanced surgical efficiency, bed capacity management, and emergency care pathways will improve healthcare efficiency. Investing in workforce development by expanding training programmes and retention strategies and ensuring balanced workforce distribution across sectors remains a priority.

The adoption of digital health and telemedicine solutions, including e-health platforms, remote consultations, and digital patient records, will enhance accessibility and efficiency. Expanding mental health services, integrating them further into primary care, and strengthening community-based support programmes will improve early intervention and long-term care. Finally, improving data transparency by strengthening private sector data collection will enable comprehensive healthcare planning, ensuring evidence-based decision-making and sustainable healthcare growth.



www.moph.gov.qa



[/MOPHQatar](https://www.facebook.com/MOPHQatar)



[/MOPHQatar](https://twitter.com/MOPHQatar)



[/MOPHQatar](https://www.instagram.com/MOPHQatar)