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Woman and Man in the State of Qatar A Statistical Portrait 2022



وزارة التنمية الإجتماعية والأسرة
Ministry of Social Development and Family
دولة قطر • State of Qatar



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Planning and Statistics Authority
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Woman and Man

In the State of Qatar

A Statistical Portrait
2022

December 2022



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

وزارة التنمية الإجتماعية والأسرة
Ministry of Social Development and Family
دولة قطر • State of Qatar



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Planning and Statistics Authority
دولة قطر • State of Qatar



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For citation, please refer to this publication as follows:

Planning and Statistics Authority, 2022, Woman and Man Report, Statistical Images 2022

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Preface

Over the last two decades, countries around the world have been increasingly keen to take necessary measures to bridge gender gaps and promote gender equality as one of the human rights and of the Millennium Development Goals. These measures aim at enabling women to assume their role in sustainable development and enhance their status in society. The State of Qatar seeks to establish a national partnership between state institutions to create adequate conditions for the promotion of gender-related issues and the advancement of the lives of both women and men, so as to provide sustainable benefits for future generations.

This is the tenth statistical Report of Woman and Man in the State of Qatar. It aims to diagnose the extent of disparity between males and females in the social, health, educational, economic and political fields in order to achieve the objectives of Qatar National Vision (QNV) 2030, follow up the implementation of Qatar's Second National Development Strategy 2018-2022 and evaluate the progress made by the State in the field of gender equality and equal opportunities for men and women, by adopting objective evaluation standards. The report also aims to collect, analyze and disseminate data on the roles of women and men and their interdependent relationship, and to raise awareness on the status of women in society.

The previous reports emphasized the particularity of Qatar's social structure and the existence of fundamental transformations that led to a change in social, cultural and demographic systems. The Qatari society consists of two segments that differ in their demographic characteristics; the first segment is the Qatari population who represent a natural society in terms of demographics, while the second segment is the non-Qatari population who represent a society of unbalanced demographic structure, leading to unbalanced gender distribution between males and females. However, the Qatari women have made significant gains in a number of fields unveiled in this report.

The Planning and Statistics Authority (PSA) hopes that this report will serve as a reference for decision-makers and sustainable development policymakers, helping them identify the actions required to achieve progress and realize the State's aspirations to involve women in the national development process, empower them and achieve gender equality. Furthermore, this report will evaluate the achievements made in the implementation of Qatar's Second National Development Strategy 2018-2022.

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Introduction

The gender statistics and the development of their production and dissemination have been attracting global attention, as well as the importance of gender equality in the development process. This has been emphasized in many international conferences, conventions and declarations, such as the International Conference for Population and Development (Cairo, 1994), the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995) and World Summit for Social Development (Copenhagen, 1995). Gender equality was also emphasized in the UN Millennium Declaration in 2000 and the five-year and ten-year meetings held to follow-up on the implementation of these conferences and summits, thus pledging to focus on improving the status of both women and men.

At the national level, the statistics and their development as tools for planning and policy analysis have been gaining increasing importance, including attention to gender statistics. This comes in line with Qatar's aspirations towards engaging women in the national development process, empowering them to contribute to decision-making and promoting their status in society.

Gender is defined as "a conceptualization of the roles, social relations and values determined by society for both sexes (women and men) stemming from culture, religion, traditions, social norms, economic needs, and changing time and place. It explains the difference between men and women in terms of circumstances, conditions and access to and control of resources and development needs ⁽¹⁾".

This tenth statistical report on Woman and Man in the State of Qatar, follows nine reports issued in 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018 and 2020. It is the fruit of cooperation between the Ministry of Administrative Development, Labor and Social Affairs (mandated with the advancement of women and family cohesion projects and women's empowerment strategy) and the Planning and Statistics Authority (main statistics producer).

The Woman and Man Report aims to:

- Diagnose disparity between females and males in the social, health, educational, economic and political fields.
- Find objective standards to evaluate progress towards achieving equality and equal opportunities between women and men.
- Highlight the need for policy reforms and further collection, analysis and dissemination of data on the role of women and men in society.
- Raise awareness of the status of women and their reciprocal relation with men.

Targeted categories in this report:

- Decision makers and program planners working in government agencies and civil society institutions.
- Regional and international organizations.
- Universities and scientific research centers.
- Various media.
- Male and female activists for women's empowerment and gender equality.

In order to understand and analyze the reality of Qatari women compared to men, it is necessary to reaffirm some of the factors that constitute the particularity of social structure in the State of Qatar, which have been confirmed in previous reports, namely:

First: Social transformations and manifestations of change in the Qatari society have affected and led to fundamental changes in its social systems and cultural and demographic structure.

(1) Gender in the Millennium Development Goals, Information Guide for Arab Millennium Development Goals Report, United Nations, 2008.

Second: The Qatari society consists of two segments that differ in their demographic characteristics; the first segment is the Qatari population who are considered a natural society demographically, while the second segment is the non-Qatari population who constitute a demographically abnormal society.

Third: The population imbalance embodied in the population increase of non-Qataris over Qataris, males over females, and singles over married couples, in addition to the imbalance in the geographical distribution of the population.

Fourth: The development experience in Qatar, though short, has attained several gains in many fields for Qatari women.

The report features six chapters that address gender issues in the context of the social and economic development process by presenting the most important statistical indicators that help measure the status of women and men in the Qatari society, backed by simplified tables and figures.

Chapter I: Population and Households

It tackles the population demographics through the population evolution and growth and sex ratio, indicating the difference between the population by nationality, sex and age. It also addresses the analysis of fertility patterns and trends for Qatari females by presenting the total fertility, the age-specific fertility and the change in the crude reproduction rate. It further deals with the marital status of the Qatari population, the mean age at first marriage, and finally the proportion of female-headed households and dependency ratio. This chapter is based on the general census data, mid-year population estimates, labor force sample surveys and administrative records.

Chapter II: Education and Training

This chapter provides key education indicators that are measured by the availability of equal educational opportunities for both sexes, such as the indicators of illiteracy and literacy rate for adults and youth, the net and gross enrollment rate in education and the percentage of female faculty members in different educational levels. The chapter also presents the number of training centers, trainers and trainees for both sexes and areas of training available by training centers. This chapter is based on the general census data and the administrative records.

Chapter III: Public Health and Reproductive Health

This chapter includes key health and reproduction indicators and the differences between females and males at each indicator, life expectancy at birth, infant and under-five mortality, causes of death, puerperium mortality and women of reproductive age. It is based on the general census data and the administrative records.

Chapter IV: Economy and Labor

It deals with the economic participation of the labor force for both sexes and their characteristics such as age groups, employment status, occupations, labor sector, average weekly working hours, monthly wages and unemployment rate, in addition to the characteristics of the population outside the labor market (economically inactive population). This chapter is based on the general census data and labor force sample surveys.

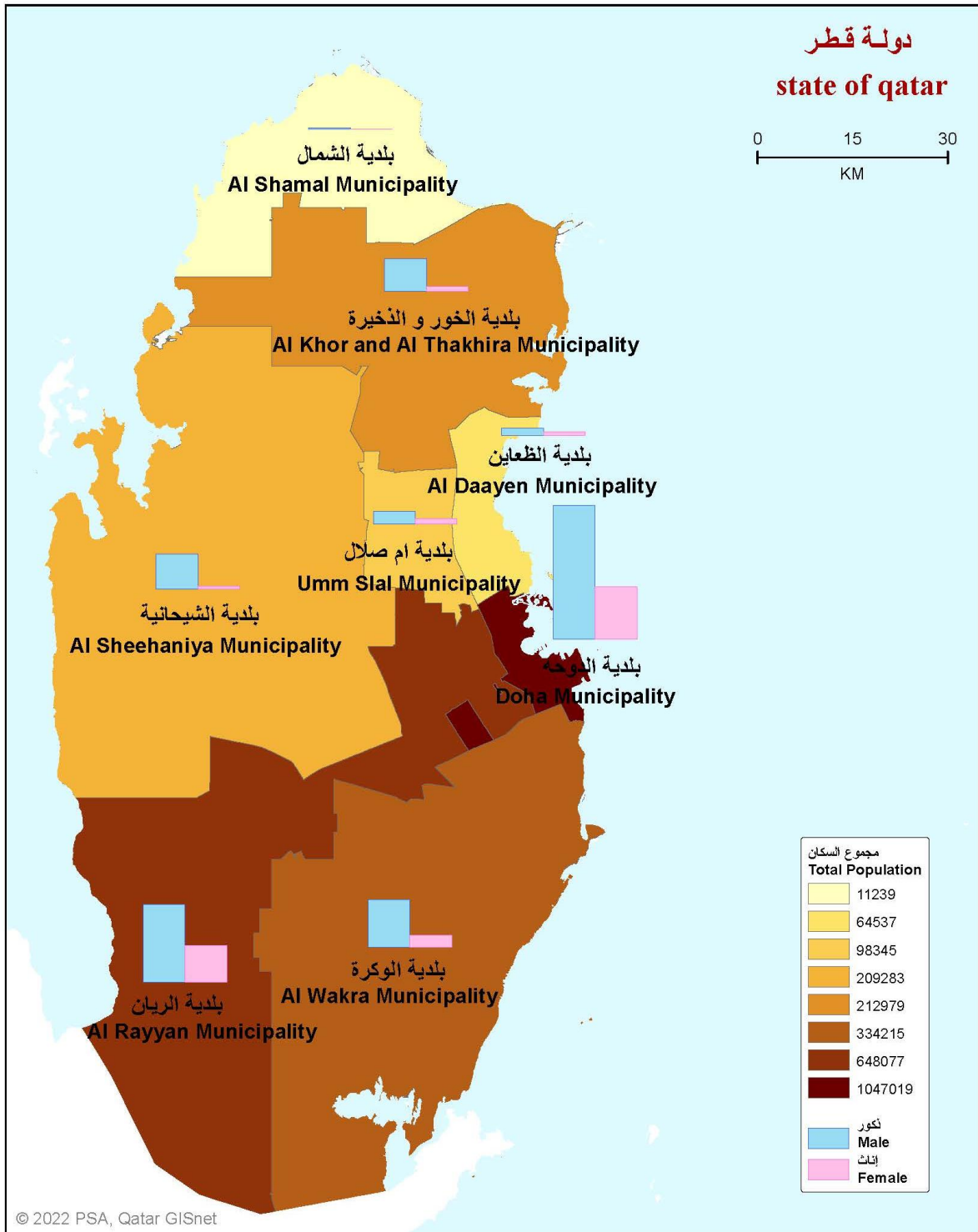
Chapter V: Participation in Decision-Making and Public Life

It includes decision-making in legislative bodies, ministries, public and private institutions, civil society organizations. It also demonstrates examples of women's participation in decision-making in public life, such as their participation in the public order and security, the media and sports. This chapter is based on administrative records data.

Chapter VI: Persons with Disabilities

The chapter features persons with disabilities by characteristics such as type of disability, educational level, marital status and participation in economic and occupational life. It also deals with persons with disabilities registered at the disability centers or receive services from Al Rumailah Hospital. This chapter is based on the general census data and the administrative records.

Population by Gender and Municipality





Chapter I

Population and Households

It tackles the population demographics through the population evolution and growth and sex ratio, indicating the difference between the population by nationality, sex and age. It also addresses the analysis of fertility patterns and trends for Qatari females by presenting the total fertility, the age-specific fertility and the change in the crude reproduction rate. It further deals with the marital status of the Qatari population, the mean age at first marriage, and finally the proportion of female-headed households and dependency ratio. This chapter is based on the general census data, mid-year population estimates, labor force sample surveys and administrative records.

The chapter is divided into four main parts:

- 1- Demographics.
- 2- Fertility.
- 3- Marital status.
- 4- Households.

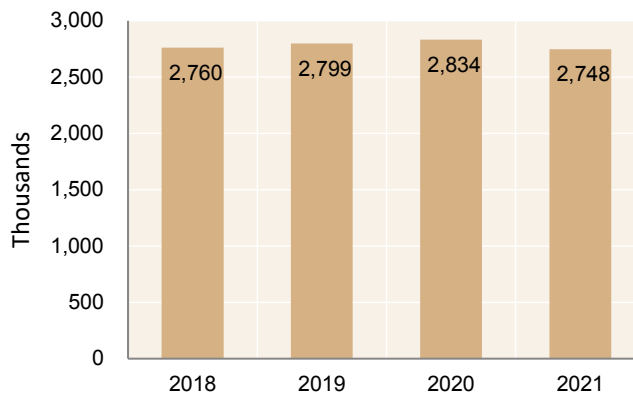
The data in this chapter is derived from mid-year population estimates and vital bulletins, as well as the Labor Force Bulletin and the results of the General Population and Housing Census.

1- Demographics

• Total Population

The population in the State of Qatar decreased from 2,760,000 people in 2018 to 2,748,000 people in 2021, with a decrease rate of 0.1%, according to mid-year population estimates. This population decline is primarily due to the decline in the number of expatriate workers required by the economic boom and nearly completed major development projects which heavily rely on expatriate labor.

Figure (1/1): Population of the State of Qatar (in thousands) During the period (2018–2021)



• Population Growth Rates

The difference in population growth rates in the State of Qatar is one of the most prominent characteristics that express the change in demographics. Table (1/1) shows a decrease in the annual growth rates of total population in the State of Qatar from 1.3% in 2018 to -3.0% in 2021.

Table (1/1): Annual growth rate of total population by sex (mid-year population estimates) during the period (2018–2021)

Sex	2018	2019	2020	2021
Females	4.9	3.2	9.9	-3.7
Males	0.1	0.8	-1.9	-2.7
Total	1.3	1.4	1.2	-3.0

• Population by Sex and Age Groups

According to Qatar’s mid-year population estimates in Table (1/2), the females made up approximately a quarter of the total population for the comparison years. The percentage of Qatari females reached 51%, i.e., half of total Qataris, while the percentage of non-Qatari females reached 25% of total non-Qataris. In 2021, the sex ratio amounted to 297.1 and 96.1 for both non-Qataris and Qataris, respectively. In other words, each 100 females corresponded to 297 males for non-Qataris, i.e. male expats were more than threefold greater than female expats, whereas the sex ratio for Qataris was 96 males for each 100 females.

**Table (1/2): Sex ratio and female ratio by nationality
(mid-year population estimates) during the period (2018–2021)**

Year	Sex Ratio			Female ratio to total population		
	Qataris	Non-Qataris	Total	Qataris	Non-Qataris	Total
2018	96.8	341.5	287.7	50.8	22.6	25.8
2019	96.8	332.3	280.9	50.8	23.1	26.3
2020	96.3	290.4	250.8	50.9	25.6	28.5
2021	96.1	297.1	253.5	51.0	25.2	28.3

To illustrate the reality of the demographics in the State of Qatar, reference can be made to the population age structure in 2021 in Table (1/3) and the population pyramid in Figures (1/2) and (1/3). While the population pyramid of total population shows the imbalance caused by labor influx to Qatar, especially the non-Qatari males, the Qatari population pyramid reflects the balance between the numbers of females and males. These results affirm that the Qatari population is a natural society in its structure by age and sex.

Table (1/3): Percentage distribution of population by broad age groups, nationality and sex (mid-year population estimates), 2021

Nationality	Sex	Less than 15 years	15-64 years	65 years and above	Total
Qataris	Females	34.9	61.0	4.1	100
	Males	37.1	59.0	3.9	100
Non-Qataris	Females	25.1	73.2	1.7	100
	Males	9.1	90.1	0.8	100
Total	Females	27.2	70.6	2.2	100
	Males	11.4	87.6	1.1	100

Figure (1/2): Population pyramid of total population (in thousands), 2021

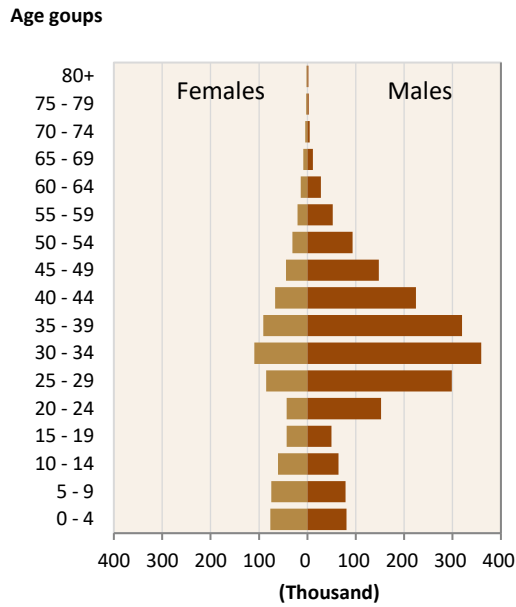
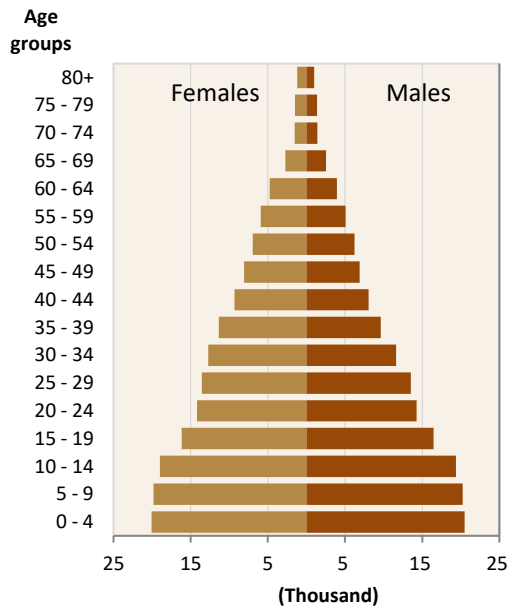


Figure (1/3): Population pyramid of Qataris (in thousands), 2021



Based on the previous findings, an imbalance can be observed in the age and sex structure of non-Qatari population, whereas Qatari population is confirmed as normal. It is noted that the highest population was concentrated in the middle age group (15-64 years), most of whom were non-Qataris, where males made up the largest proportion. The Qatari population by age distribution is classified as a young society, where the ratio of children and “under 15 years” was high, while the ratio of the elderly above 65 years was low. The mean age index of 21 years confirms that half of the Qatari population was less than 21 years old, and the other half was more than 21 years old.

2- Fertility

The analysis of fertility patterns and trends will be limited to Qatari females by relying on a set of indicators calculated from census data and available administrative data that help illustrate fertility trends.

- **Total Fertility Rate**

The statistical data from Table (1/4) indicates a decline in total fertility rates for Qatari females, decreasing from 2.9 to 2.5 during the last four years, meaning that the average birth rate for Qatari women of childbearing age was 3 births. This indicator is related to the educational level and the high average age at first marriage, in addition to the high percentage of contributions to economic activity.

Table (1/4): Total fertility rate of Qatari females during the period (2017–2020)

Year	Rate
2017	2.9
2018	2.8
2019	2.6
2020	2.5

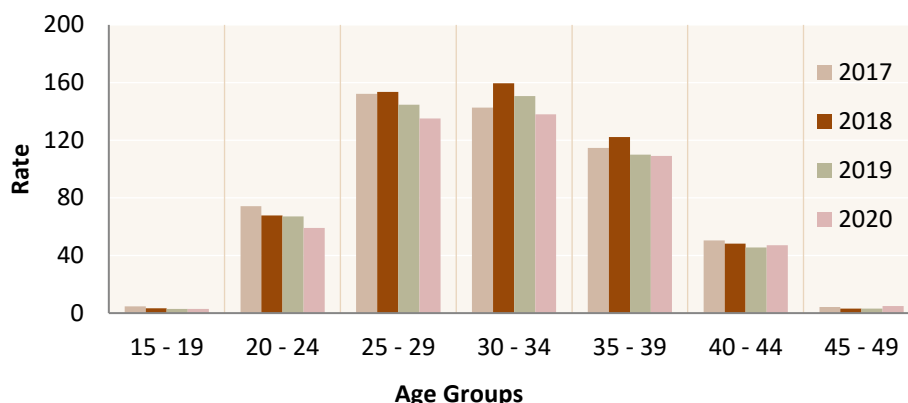
- **Age-Specific Fertility Rate**

The age-specific fertility rates have, to some extent, similar patterns. They are also in agreement with the prevailing patterns in different societies, where fertility reaches its highest level in the age groups (25-29 years) and (30-34 years), and then it gradually decreases (Table 1/5, Figure 1/4).

Table (1/5): Age-specific fertility rates for Qatari women (per 1,000 women) during the period (2017–2020)

Age Groups	2017	2018	2019	2020
15 - 19	5	3	3	3
20 - 24	74	68	67	59
25 - 29	152	154	145	135
30 - 34	143	159	151	138
35 - 39	115	122	110	109
40 - 44	50	48	46	47
45 - 49	4	3	3	5

Figure (1/4): Age-specific fertility rates for Qatari women (per 1,000 women) during the period (2017-2020)



• **Crude Reproduction Rate**

The crude reproduction rate is one of the useful indicators in the field of fertility. It conceptualizes the future of female rate in society. Table (1/6) below shows that every ten Qatari women will be replaced by approximately 12 women in the next cohort, assuming the absence of mortality of women of childbearing age which stood at 1.2 in 2020, showing a gradual decrease over the last three years.

Table (1/6): Crude reproduction rate for Qatari women during the period (2017–2020)

Year	Rate
2017	1.4
2018	1.4
2019	1.3
2020	1.2

3- Marital Status

According to the marital status data shown in Table No. (1/7), married people represented more than half of the Qatari population aged (15 years and above) for males, followed by the rate of those who were never married for both sexes. A decrease was observed in the rate of married people to total population and an increase in the rate of those who were never married during period (2018-2021).

Table (1/7): Percentage distribution of Qataris (15 years and above) by sex and marital status during the period (2018–2021)

Marital Status	2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Never married	39.0	39.3	39.4	39.9	40.7	41.3	38.2	42.2
Married	51.8	58.7	51.4	58.2	50.6	55.5	54.1	54.0
Divorced	3.7	1.3	3.8	1.3	5.1	2.9	4.0	3.3
Widow	5.5	0.7	5.4	0.6	3.6	0.3	3.6	0.6
Total	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- **Average Age at First Marriage**

One of the key indicators related to marital status is the average age at first marriage. Table (1/8) shows that there was a slight disparity in the age at first marriage between Qatari and non-Qatari females and males during the period (2018-2021).

Table (1/8): Mean age at first marriage by sex and nationality during the period (2018–2021)

Nationality	2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Qatari	24.5	26.7	24.4	26.9	24.8	27.2	24.9	27.4
Non-Qatari	27.2	29.7	27.1	29.5	27.7	30.1	27.9	30.3

4- Female-Headed Households

- **Female-Headed Households**

The average Qatari household size is 10 members (including domestic workers). In 2020, the percentage of female-headed households made up about 16.3% of total Qatari households. In most cases, female-headed households relied on one source of income, noting that 4.8% of them were illiterate, while 56.7% had less than university education.

Table (1/9): Distribution of Qatari female-headed households by educational level, Census 2020

Education Level	Number of Households	Percentage
Illiterate	374	4.8
Less than university education	4,428	56.7
University education and above	3,005	38.5
Total	7,807	100

- **Age Dependency Ratio**

The statistical findings indicate that the age dependency ratio increased from 17.8% in 2018 to 20.8% in 2021. The increase is logical in view of the decline in expatriate population of working age (15-64 years), which in turn led to an increase in dependency rates for children and the elderly.

Table (1/10): Age dependency ratio during the period (2018-2021)

Age Group	2018	2019	2020	2021
Population (0-14 years)	385,219	398,435	447,104	435,724
Population (15-64 years)	2,343,476	2,368,392	2,352,033	2,274,298
Population (65 years and above)	31,475	32,375	34,542	38,140
Age dependency ratio	17.8	18.2	20.4	20.8

Figure (1/5): Evolution of age dependency ratio during the period (2018-2021)

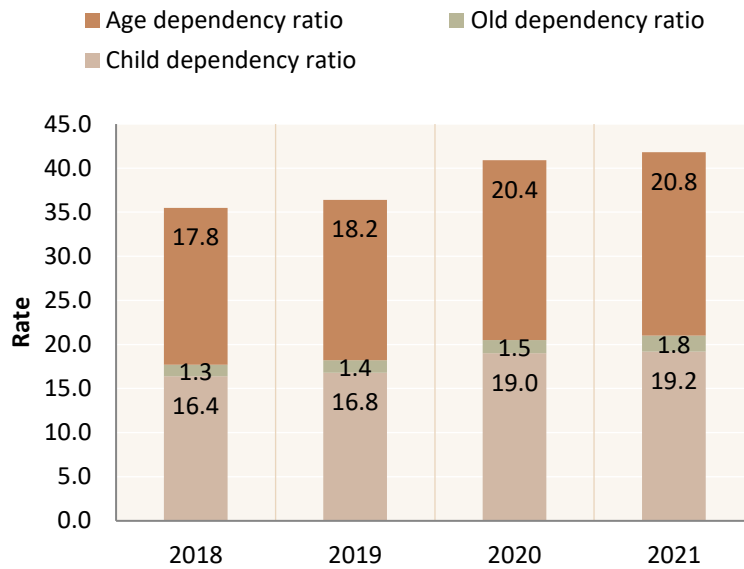
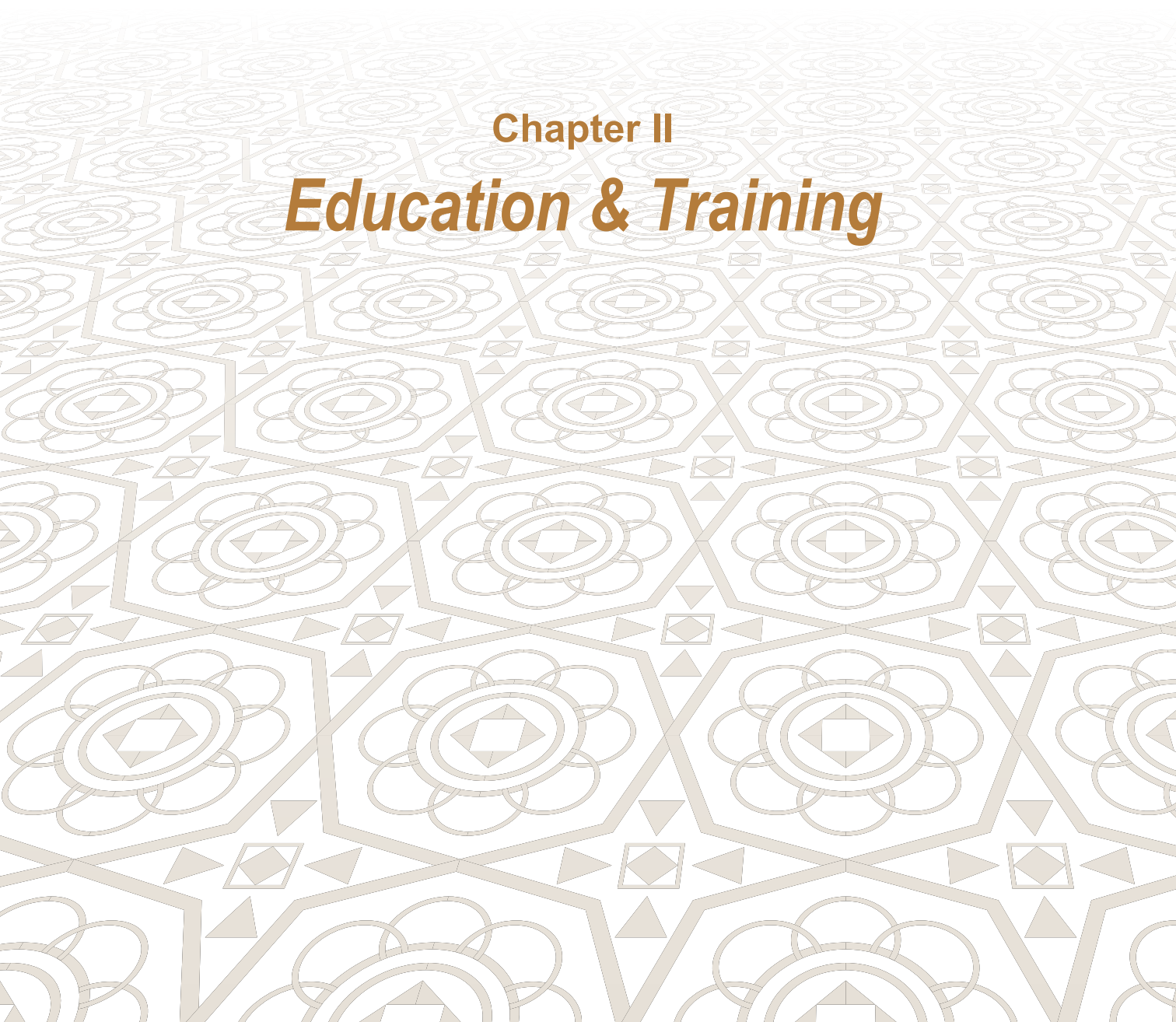


Table 1/11 also shows a constant childcare burden for children under 5 years of age in the last four years.

Table (1/11): Childcare Burden Index for Qatari women during the period (2018–2021)

Statement	2018	2019	2020	2021
Under-five children	40,492	40,480	39,470	40,556
Married, divorced and widowed females	63,363	63,489	64,891	66,854
Under-five childcare burden	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6



Chapter II
Education & Training

This chapter deals with key educational indicators that measure the availability of educational opportunities and gender parity for individuals aged 15 years and above and for youth (24-15 years), such as the indicators of illiteracy, literacy, net and gross rate of enrollment in education, the share of females in faculty members at different educational levels and measurement of the development of indicators during the period (2018-2021). The chapter also presents statistics on training centers, trainers and trainees of both sexes and the areas of training available and provided by the private and government training centers.

This chapter is divided into four parts:

1. Illiteracy.
2. Literacy.
3. Education levels.
4. Training.

The data in this chapter is derived from the Education and Training chapters in the Annual Statistical Abstract, as well as the mid-year population estimates.

1- Illiteracy

The comprehensive educational plans for literacy and compulsory education have led to a significant reduction in illiteracy rates compared to previous years. In 2021, the adult illiteracy rate (15 years and above) was low, reaching 0.8%, of which 0.9% were males and 0.5% were females, while the youth illiteracy rate (15-24 years) was 0.6%, of which 0.9% were males and 0.0% were females.

Table (2/1): Illiteracy rate by sex during the period (2018-2021)

Years	Adult illiteracy rate (15 years and above)			Youth illiteracy rate (15-24 years)		
	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total
2018	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.7
2019	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.4
2020	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.2
2021	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.6

Figure (2/1): Adult illiteracy rate (15 years and above) by sex during the period (2018-2021)

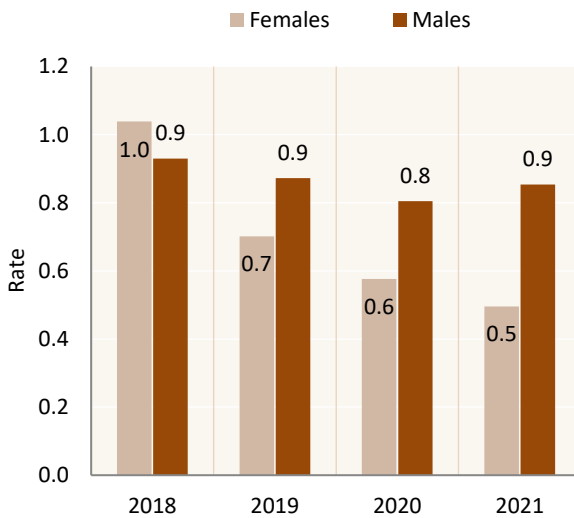
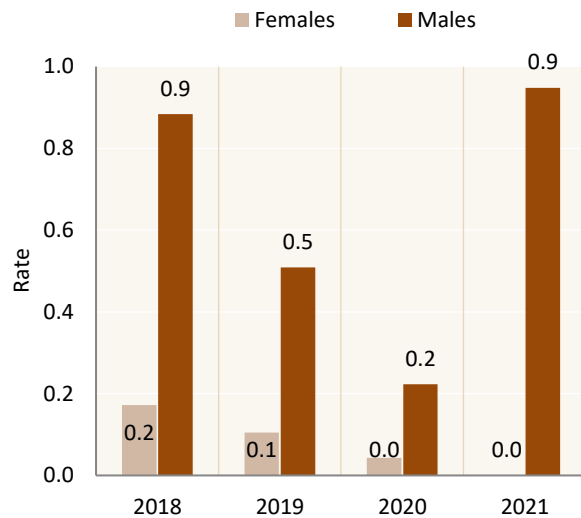


Figure (2/2): Youth illiteracy rate (24-15 years) by sex during the period (2018-2021)



Night schools and literacy centers have played a major role in reducing illiteracy rates, as statistics indicate the total number of students enrolled in night schools and illiteracy centers, which amounted to 877 students for the academic year 2020/2021, where females constituted 45% of total enrollment in night schools and literacy centers compared to 55% for males.

Table (2/2): Number of students enrolled in illiteracy and adult education centers by educational levels and sex during the academic years (2017/2018 –2020/2021)

Educational Levels	Sex	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
Primary	Females	314	315	266	85
	Males	46	52	40	8
Preparatory	Females	231	224	245	108
	Males	74	55	41	41
Secondary	Females	404	472	474	206
	Males	209	318	477	429
Total	Females	949	1,011	985	399
	Males	329	425	558	478

2- Literacy

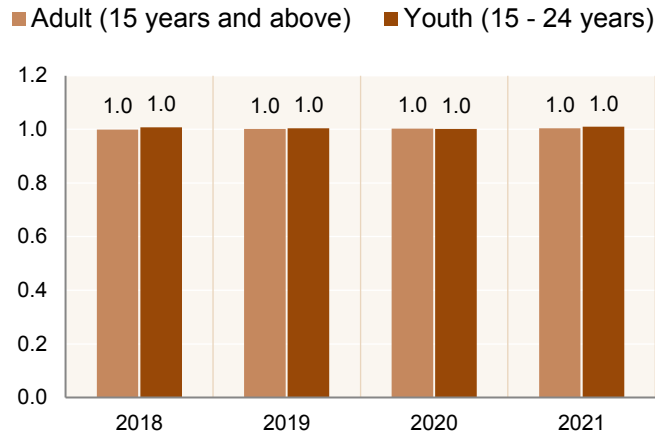
The literacy rate (15 years and above) is a complementary indicator of illiteracy rate to measure the effectiveness of the educational system. It is often considered as a substitute for measuring progress and a key achievement in human development. According to the literacy rate indicator, a remarkable progress has been achieved for both sexes, reaching 99.5% and 99.1% for females and males, respectively, indicating a significant progress towards gender equity in literacy and access to equal educational opportunities for all.

As for the youth literacy rate indicator (15-24 years), Table (2/3) indicates that in 2021, the rate was 100% for females compared to 99.1% for males, hence gender equality (the indicator equals one) was achieved.

Table (2/3): Literacy rate by sex and Gender Equality Index during the period (2018-2021)

Year	Adults (15 years and above)				Youth (15-24 years)			
	Females	Males	Total	Gender Equality Index	Females	Males	Total	Gender Equality Index
2018	99.0	99.1	99.0	1.0	99.8	99.1	99.3	1.0
2019	99.3	99.1	99.2	1.0	99.9	99.5	99.6	1.0
2020	99.4	99.2	99.2	1.0	100.0	99.8	99.8	1.0
2021	99.5	99.1	99.2	1.0	100.0	99.1	99.4	1.0

Figure (2/3): Gender Equality Index for literate population during the period (2018-2021)



3- Educational Levels

The Qatari law states that education is mandatory and ensures the right of access to education for both sexes given that education is a key pillar of progress and development of society. Qatar is also keen to provide unique educational services, in addition to increasing the number of public schools and encouraging the establishment of private schools, especially the prominent ones. Accordingly, Qatar has made great achievements in the field of education at all levels, which is reflected in the increasing number of enrolled students, starting from primary school all the way to university education. Figure (2/4) shows the evolution of the number of enrolled students up to 324,000 students for the academic year 2020/2021. Figure (2/5) shows that there is no gap between the ratios of girls and boys in education levels, such as the number of students enrolled in primary, preparatory and secondary schools, whereas the enrollment gap between both sexes becomes clear in university education. In 2021, the ratio increased reaching 222% in favor of females.

Figure (2/4): Number of students enrolled in education by sex (in thousands) during the academic years (2017/2018-2020/2021)

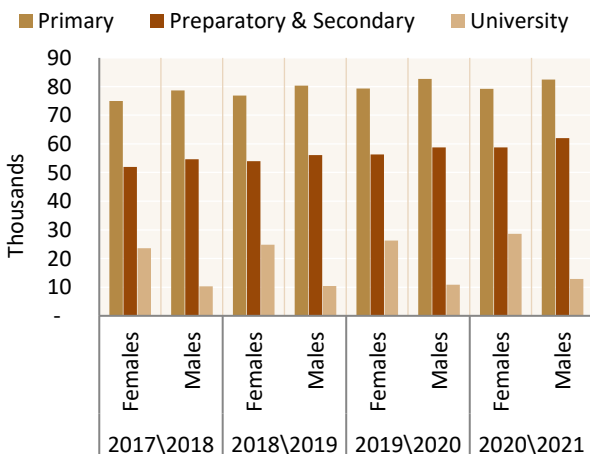
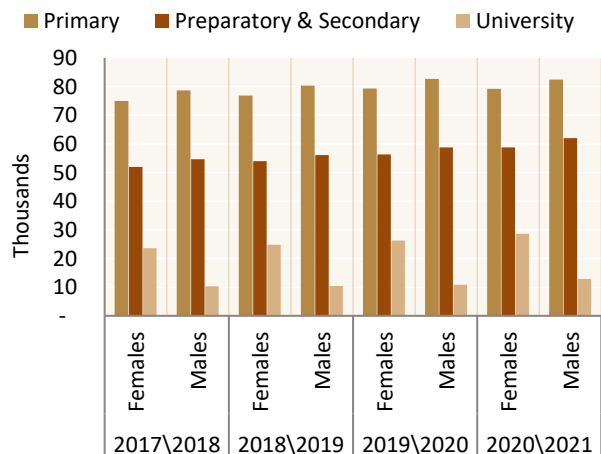


Figure (2/5): Ratio of girls to boys in educational levels during the academic years (2017/2018-2020/2021)



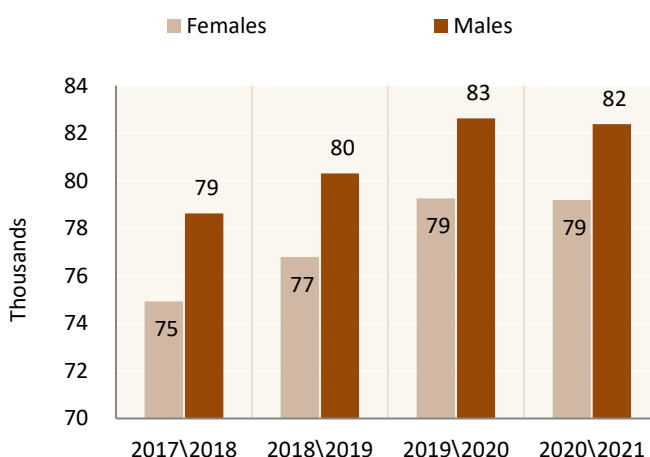
• **Primary Education**

The primary education is the most important of all educational levels, being the basic educational level that accommodates the highest number of enrollees compared to other educational levels. The total number of students enrolled in the primary education was about 162,000 students for the academic year 2020/2021, constituting 49% of total educational levels. The ratio of males enrolled in primary education represented 51% of total primary enrolment compared to 49% for females.

Table (2/4): Evolution of the number of primary school students by sex during the academic years (2017/2018-2020/2021)

Academic Year	Sex	No. of Students	Percentage to Total
2018/2017	Females	74,923	48.8
	Males	78,625	51.2
2019/2018	Females	76,797	48.9
	Males	80,306	51.1
2020/2019	Females	79,260	49.0
	Males	82,628	51.0
2021/2020	Females	79,198	49.0
	Males	82,387	51.0

Figure (2/6): Number of primary school students by sex (in thousands) during the academic years (2017/2018-2020/2021)



The State of Qatar has achieved universal primary education for both sexes, and the gross enrollment rate for the primary education reached 89.6 for males and females respectively in 2021. This reflects the ability of the educational system to accommodate all students enrolled in the primary level, while the net enrolment rate for males and females was 83.2 and 82.7, respectively in the same year. This shows the huge number of students of legal age (6-11 years) enrolled in primary schools; hence the gross enrollment rate (males and females) has achieved gender equality of 1.0.

Table (2/5): Gross and net enrolment rate and Gender Equality Index in primary education by sex (2018-2021)

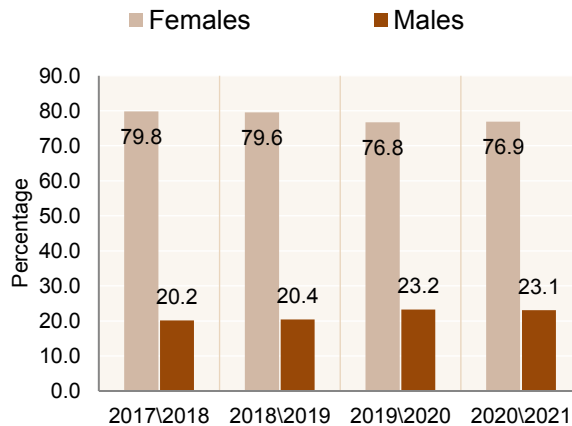
Year	Sex	Gross Enrollment Rate	Gender Equality Index	Net Enrollment Rate	Gender Equality Index
2018	Females	105.7	1.0	96.7	1.0
	Males	108.4		98.4	
2019	Females	101.8	1.0	93.7	1.0
	Males	102.8		93.9	
2020	Females	100.7	1.0	93.1	1.0
	Males	101.3		92.9	
2021	Females	89.6	1.0	83.2	1.0
	Males	89.6		82.7	

The total number of faculty members in primary education was 13077 in the academic year 2020/2021. Table (2/6) below shows that females occupied the largest percentage of total faculty members in primary education, accounting for about 77% of total faculty members in primary education for the academic year 2020/2021. The share of Qatari females was 97.4% of total Qatari staff in primary education. This indicator shows that females prefer to work in the field of education and teaching compared to other fields, in addition to the increasing number of model schools where only females teach and work.

Table (2/6): Percentage distribution of faculty members in primary education by sex and nationality during the academic years (2017/2018-2020/2021)

Academic Year	Qataris		Total	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
2017/2018	97.8	2.2	79.8	20.2
2018/2019	97.7	2.3	79.6	20.4
2019/2020	97.5	2.5	76.8	23.2
2020/2021	97.4	2.6	76.9	23.1

Figure (2/7): Percentage distribution of faculty members in primary education by sex during the academic years (2017/2018-2020/2021)



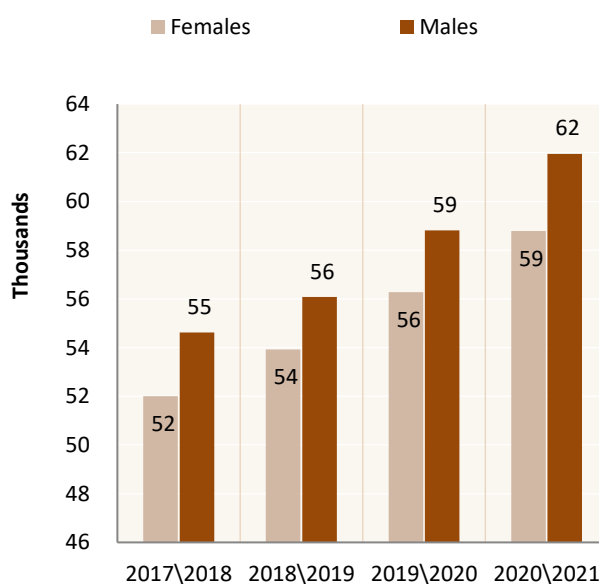
• **Preparatory and Secondary Education**

The number of students enrolled in preparatory and secondary education was approximately 121,000 students for the academic year 2020/2021, where males represented 51.3% of total students enrolled in both levels.

Table (2/7): Evolution of the number of students enrolled in preparatory and secondary education by sex during the academic years (2017/2018-2020/2021)

Academic Year	Sex	No. of Students	Percentage to Total
2017/2018	Females	52,001	48.8
	Males	54,618	51.2
2018/2019	Females	53,923	49
	Males	56,076	51
2019/2020	Females	56,271	48.9
	Males	58,809	51.1
2020/2021	Females	58,790	48.7
	Males	61,956	51.3

Figure (2/8): Number of preparatory and secondary students by sex (in thousands) during the academic years (2017/2018-2020/2021)



The statistics in Table (2/8) below indicate that the gross enrollment rate in preparatory and secondary schools reached 92.4 for males and 95.2 for females in 2021. This indicator reflects the number of students the preparatory and secondary schools can accommodate regardless of their legal age in in both levels. The net enrolment rate was 82.1 for males and 85.8 for females in the same year. We also find that this indicator achieved gender equality 1.0.

Table (2/8): Gross and net enrollment rate and Gender Equality Index in preparatory and secondary schools by sex during the period (2018-2021)

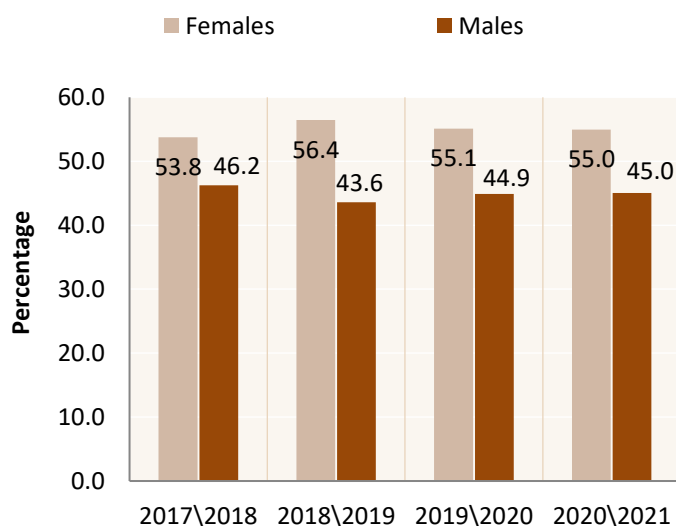
Year	Sex	Gross Enrollment Rate	Gender Equality Index	Net Enrollment Rate	Gender Equality Index
2018	Females	100.4	1.0	91.0	1.0
	Males	102.7		91.9	
2019	Females	100.4	1.0	90.8	1.0
	Males	100.3		89.2	
2020	Females	101.0	1.0	91.1	1.0
	Males	101.2		90.0	
2021	Females	95.2	1.0	85.8	1.0
	Males	92.4		82.1	

In the academic year 2020/2021, the total number of faculty members for this level was 10,315 teachers. Table (2/9) below on the relative distribution of faculty members in preparatory and secondary schools, shows that females in faculty members still constituted the largest percentage of total faculty members in preparatory and secondary schools, amounting to 55% of total faculty members in preparatory and secondary levels for the academic year 2020/2021. The share of Qatari females reached 85.2% of total Qatari faculty members in preparatory and secondary levels. This indicator confirms that females prefer to work in the field of education and teaching compared to other fields.

Table No. (2/9): Percentage distribution of faculty members in preparatory and secondary schools by sex and nationality during the academic years (2017/2018-2020/2021)

Academic Year	Qataris		Total	
	Females	Males	Females	Male
2017/2018	83.2	16.8	53.8	46.2
2018/2019	84.6	15.4	56.4	43.6
2019/2020	85.0	15.0	55.1	44.9
2020/2021	85.2	14.8	55.0	45.0

Figure (2/9): Percentage distribution of faculty members in preparatory and secondary schools by sex during the academic years (2017/2018-2020/2021)



• **University Education**

The number of students enrolled in university education reached 41,000 students in the academic year 2020/2021, of which the share of females was 69% compared to 31% for males. The number of graduates reached 7,089, of which the share of females constituted 68% compared to about 32% for males in the same academic year. This confirms the commitment of females to complete their university education, unlike males who largely prefer to join the labor market after completing general education.

Table (2/10): Evolution of the number of university students and graduates by sex during the academic years (2017/2018-2020/2021)

Academic Year	Sex	No. of Students	Percentage to Total	Number of Graduates	Percentage to Total
2017/2018	Females	23596	69.6	4068	67.4
	Males	10326	30.4	1972	32.6
2018/2019	Females	24807	70.4	3917	67.5
	Males	10437	29.6	1889	32.5
2019/2020	Females	26269	70.8	3868	67.3
	Males	10843	29.2	1879	32.7
2020/2021	Females	28568	69.0	4821	68.0
	Males	12857	31.0	2268	32.0

Figure (2/10): Number of university and college students by sex (in thousands) during academic years (2017/2018-2020/2021)

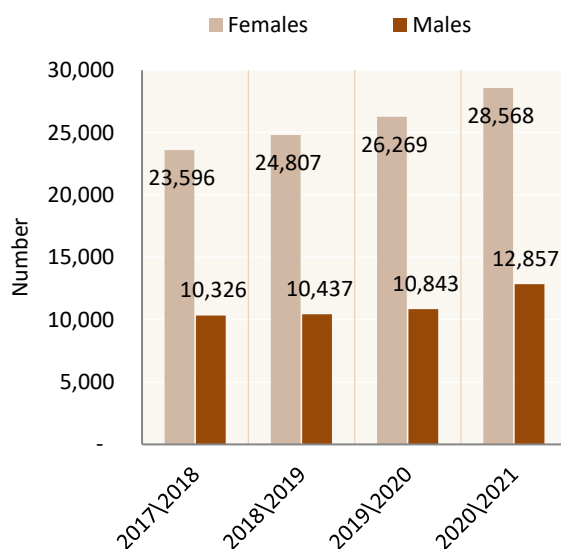
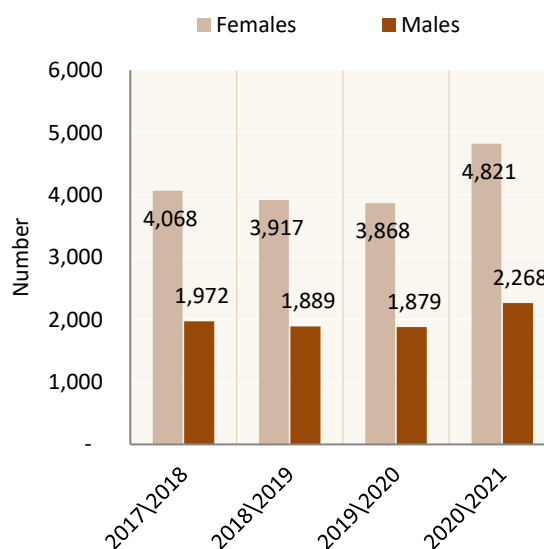


Figure (2/11): Evolution of university and college graduates by sex (in thousands) during the academic years (2017/2018-2020/2021)



In the academic year 2020/2021, the total number of faculty members in universities and colleges reached 2,664. The statistical results in Table (2/11) below indicate that the percentage of males among faculty members reached 63% compared to about 37% for females. On the other hand, the share of females among Qatari faculty members in university education was 64% of total members.

Table No. (2/11): Percentage distribution of faculty members in university education by sex and nationality during the academic years (2017/2018-2020/2021)

Academic Year	Qataris		Total	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
2017/2018	61.6	38.4	34.2	65.8
2018/2019	61.3	38.7	34.8	65.2
2019/2020	61.4	38.6	34.2	65.8
2020/2021	64.2	35.8	36.7	63.3

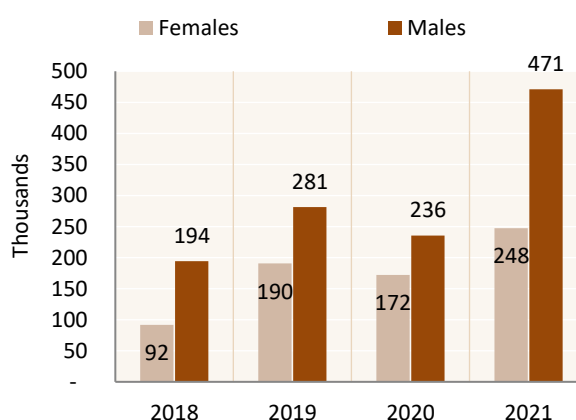
4- Training

In 2021, the total number of training centers reached 69 centers, including 23 government training centers and 46 private training centers. The total number of trainees in training centers reached about 718,000 trainees in the same year. It should be noted that the share of female trainees in training centers was less than males, reaching about 34% of total trainees in 2021. As for the share of female trainees by sector of training entity, it reached 34% in government training centers, and 53% in private training centers in 2021.

Table (2/12): Number of trainees in training centers by sex and sector of training entity during the period (2018-2021)

Year	Sector of Training Entity	Females	Males	Total	Percentage of Females to Total
2018	Government	84,589	182,348	266,937	31.7
	Private	7,153	12,109	19,262	37.1
2019	Government	180,125	269,696	449,821	40.0
	Private	10,262	11,408	21,670	47.4
2020	Government	169,504	232,240	401,744	42.2
	Private	2,371	3,277	5,648	42.0
2021	Government	242,478	466,246	708,724	34.2
	Private	5,084	4,512	9,596	53.0

Figure (2/12): Number of trainees in training centers by sex (in thousands) during the period (2018-2021)



With regard to trainees in training centers by field of training, Table (2/13) below shows that the majority of Qatari trainees were trained in administrative fields (49% for females and 45% for males). As for the total population, the results show that the majority of the male and female population received training on occupational security and safety (33% for males and 26% for females).

Table (2/13): Percentage distribution of trainees in training centers by sex, nationality and field of training, 2021

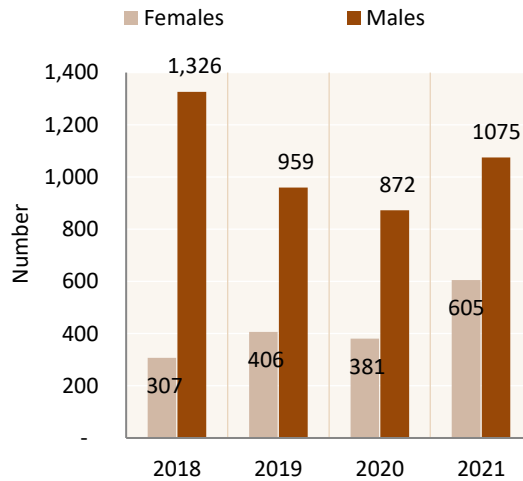
Field of Training	Qatari		Total	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
Administrative	48.8	45.1	15.4	11.4
Supervision and leadership	2.8	3.5	1.1	0.9
Foreign languages	3.0	2.4	0.8	0.5
Computer technology	4.1	3.8	8.0	9.4
Electronics, communication and IT	6.2	4.5	1.7	2.3
Law	11.7	10.1	7.9	6.9
Teachers' training	5.1	0.7	2.7	0.7
Air transport and associated operations	1.2	1.1	22.5	15.9
Oil & gas	0.4	5.5	0.1	2.4
Electricity & water	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.1
Mining	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5
Petrochemical industries	0.5	2.3	0.2	0.5
Financial & banking services	3.4	2.3	0.8	0.6
Occupational safety and security	8.1	12.1	26.0	32.9
Media and journalism training	2.7	3.1	0.9	0.4
Health training	0.8	1.1	7.2	7.2
Environment	0.6	1.1	4.4	7.3
Various scientific courses (juniors)	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100

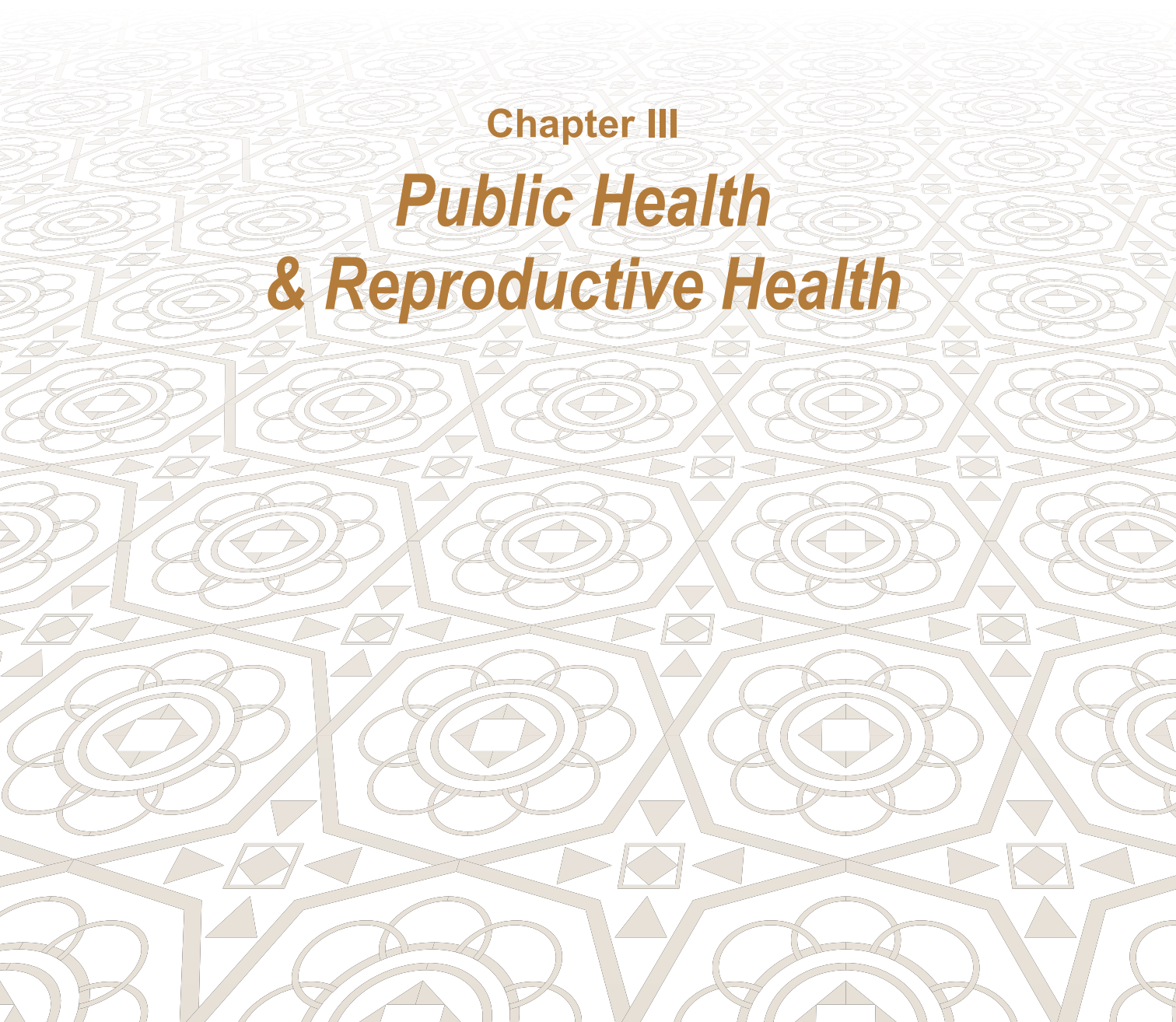
The statistical results in Table (2/14) below indicate that the total number of trainers in training centers reached 1,680, of which the percentage of female trainers was 36% of total trainers in 2021. As for the sector of the training entity, the percentage of female trainers in government training centers reached 35% of total trainers in these centers, while their share was 41% of total trainers in private centers. Figure (2/13) shows a fluctuating increase in the number of female trainers in training centers versus a noticeable decrease in the number of male trainers in training centers in 2021.

Table (2/14): Number of trainers in training centers by sex and sector of training entity during the period (2018-2021)

Year	Sector of Training Entity	Females	Males	Total	Percentage of Females to Total
2018	Government	186	1,124	1,310	14.2
	Private	121	202	323	37.5
2019	Government	224	716	940	23.8
	Private	182	243	425	42.8
2020	Government	290	714	1,004	28.9
	Private	91	158	249	36.5
2021	Government	480	897	1,377	34.9
	Private	125	178	303	41.3

Figure (2/13): Number of trainers in training centers by sex during the period (2018-2021)





Chapter III
Public Health
& Reproductive Health

This chapter examines the development of key indicators of public health and reproductive health, with an indication of the differences between females and males in each indicator. The unique demographic characteristics of the Qatari society and their impact on the reality of the development of public health and reproductive health indicators have been taken into account by presenting only some indicators for the Qatari population and other indicators for the total population in Qatar. This methodology helps in determining the impact of development in various health services on the one hand, and the impact of biological factors on the differences between females and males on the other hand.

This chapter addresses the following five topics:

1. Life expectancy at birth.
2. Infant and under-five mortality.
3. Causes of death.
4. Puerperal mortality.
5. Adolescence childbearing.

The Chapter of Health Services in the Annual Statistical Abstract and the Births and Deaths Bulletin are the main sources of data for the tables of this chapter.

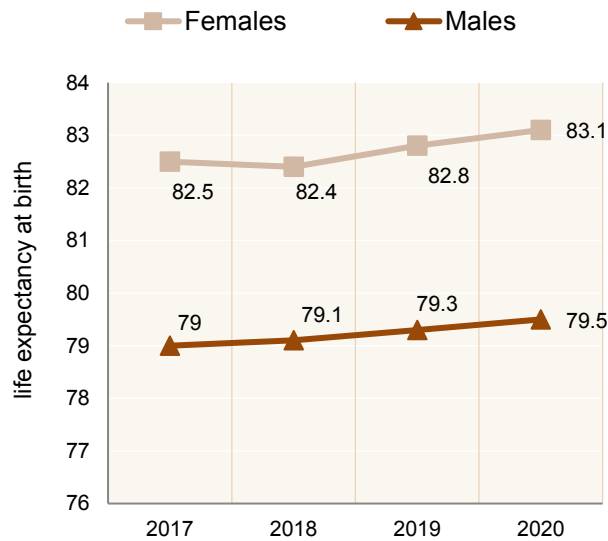
1- Life Expectancy at Birth

The evolution in the value of Life Expectancy at Birth Index reflects the evolution in the state of health and human development in society in general, as well as the extent of equity between males and females in the use of health services. Table (3/1) indicates that females born in 2020 will live approximately four years longer than males born in the same year. This is normal in most societies, where the expectation of life at birth in females is longer than that of males.

Table (3/1): Life expectancy at birth for Qataris by sex during the period (2017-2020)

Year	Females	Males	Total
2017	82.5	79.0	80.7
2018	82.4	79.1	80.7
2019	82.8	79.3	81.0
2020	83.1	79.5	81.2

Figure (3/1): Life expectancy at birth for Qataris by sex during the period (2017-2020)



2- Infant and Under-Five Mortality

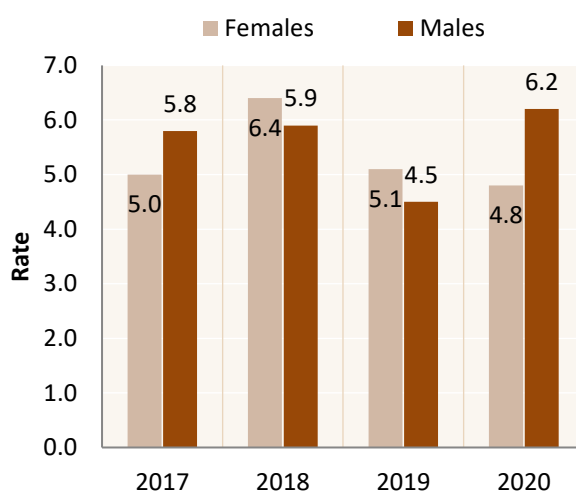
• Infant Mortality

Under-one-year infant mortality is often a reflection of maternal health during pregnancy and childbirth and the access to and quality of health services provided to mothers and their children. Table (3/2) below shows infant mortality rate data for the last four years. In general, the gender gap between infant mortality rates for males and females witnessed an increase in 2020, reaching 4.8 deaths for females and for 6.2 deaths for males.

Table (3/2): Infant mortality rate by sex (per 1,000 live births) during the period (2017-2020)

Year	Females	Males	Total
2017	5.0	5.8	5.4
2018	6.4	5.9	6.1
2019	5.1	4.5	4.8
2020	4.8	6.2	5.3

Figure (3/2): Infant mortality rate by sex (per 1,000 live births) during the period (2017-2020)



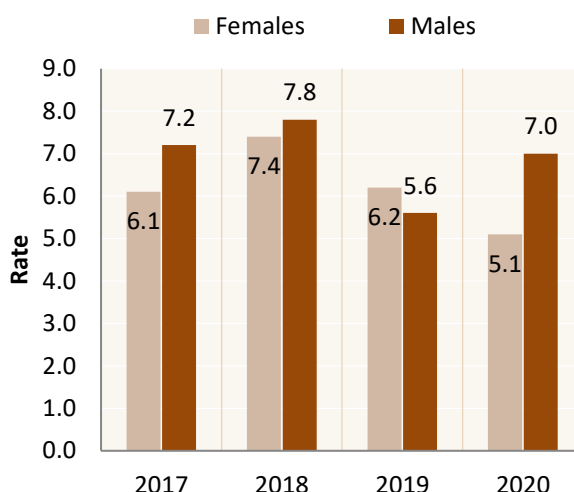
• **Under-Five Mortality**

Table (3/3) below shows the under-five mortality rate in the State of Qatar, which reached 6 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2020, with a differential in favor of male deaths, amounting to 7 male deaths compared to 5.1 female deaths in the same age group in 2020.

Table 3.3 Under-five mortality rate by sex (per 1,000 live births) during the period (2017-2020)

Year	Females	Males	Total
2017	6.1	7.2	6.7
2018	7.4	7.8	7.6
2019	6.2	5.6	5.9
2020	5.1	7	6.1

Figure (3/3): Under-five mortality rate by sex (per 1,000 live births) during the period (2017-2020)



3- Causes of Death

Table (3/4) below shows the top six reasons behind the majority of Qatari deaths in recent years. The main causes of death for females and males were diseases of the circulatory system (22.5% and 30.8%, respectively). Tumors of all kinds come in second place for females and males (20.9% and 12.8%, respectively).

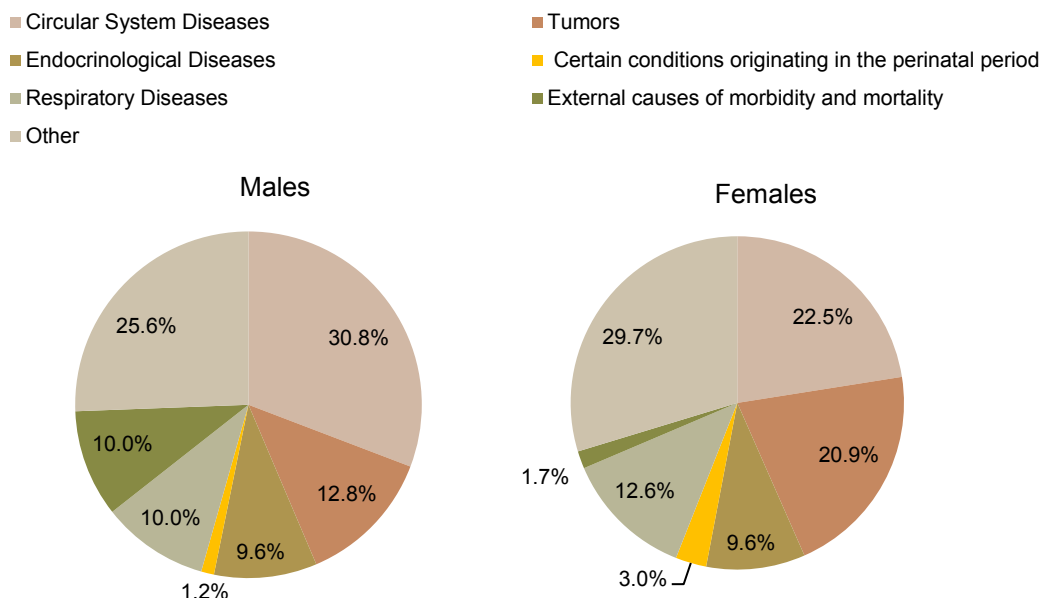
The major death-causing diseases in Qatar are the same as in developed countries. As for the infectious and parasitic diseases, they do not represent a significant proportion as a cause of death, as they do not exceed 3.2%. This is different from what is common in developing countries, where these diseases are the leading causes of death.

Table (3/4): Percentage distribution of Qatari deaths by sex and cause of death for major groups* during the period (2017-2020)

Cause of Death	2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Diseases of the circulatory system	26.4	25.6	31.6	29.2	19.3	27.0	22.5	30.8
Tumors	21.8	11.8	20.6	15.8	16.3	14.9	20.9	12.8
Endocrinology, nutrition and metabolic diseases	9.6	9.6	9.0	9.5	15.6	8.8	9.6	9.6
Certain conditions that arise in the perinatal period	2.5	2.6	4.3	2.4	2.0	2.5	3.0	1.2
Respiratory diseases	10.4	11.5	11.0	13.2	12.5	14.1	12.6	10.0
External causes of death: accidents and poisoning	2.9	16.5	2.7	13.4	2.4	13.9	1.7	10.0
Others	26.4	22.4	20.8	16.5	31.9	18.8	29.7	25.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

*ICD-10

Figure (3/4): Percentage distribution of Qatari deaths by sex and cause of death for major groups, 2020



4- Puerperal Mortality

The improvement of maternal healthcare services has been a priority for the development of health services in Qatar. Table (3/5) below, which indicates the maternal mortality rate in recent years, shows that only one puerperal death was recorded in Qatar each year during the period 2018-2020, where maternal mortality rate in that year was 3.5.

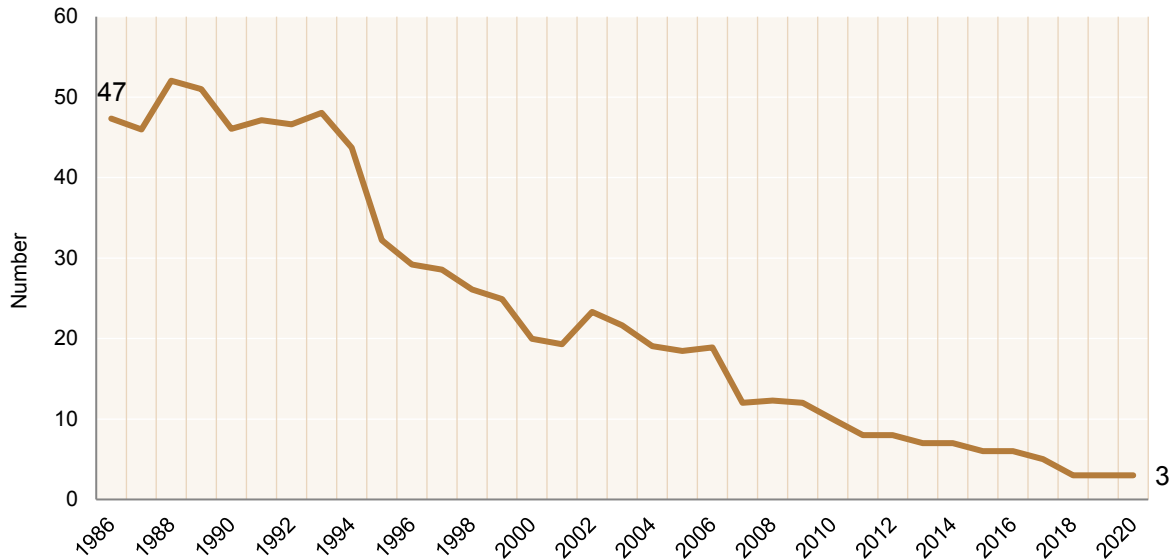
Table (3/5): Number of deaths during pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum during the period (2018–2020)

Year	Qataris	Total	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)
2018	0	1	3.6
2019	0	1	3.5
2020	0	1	3.5

5- Adolescence Childbearing

With reference to Table (1/5) in Chapter I above, which shows age-specific fertility rates for Qatari women, a decrease in fertility rate is observed for the age group (15-19) years. Childbirths was 47 per 1,000 women in 1986 ⁽²⁾, then it dropped to 12 births per 1,000 women in 2007, and to only 3 births in 2020. This is attributed to the fact that women are proceeding with their educational attainment until advanced stages, leading to marriage delay. This is a good indicator in favor of women, as the risks of pregnancy and puerperal mortality increase under the age of twenty, and childbearing at this early age often deprives women of education opportunities.

Figure (3/5): Number of births per 1,000 Qatari women (15-19 years) during the period (1986–2020)



(2) According to the results of the 1986 Census in the State of Qatar (first census conducted in Qatar)



Chapter IV

Economy and Labor

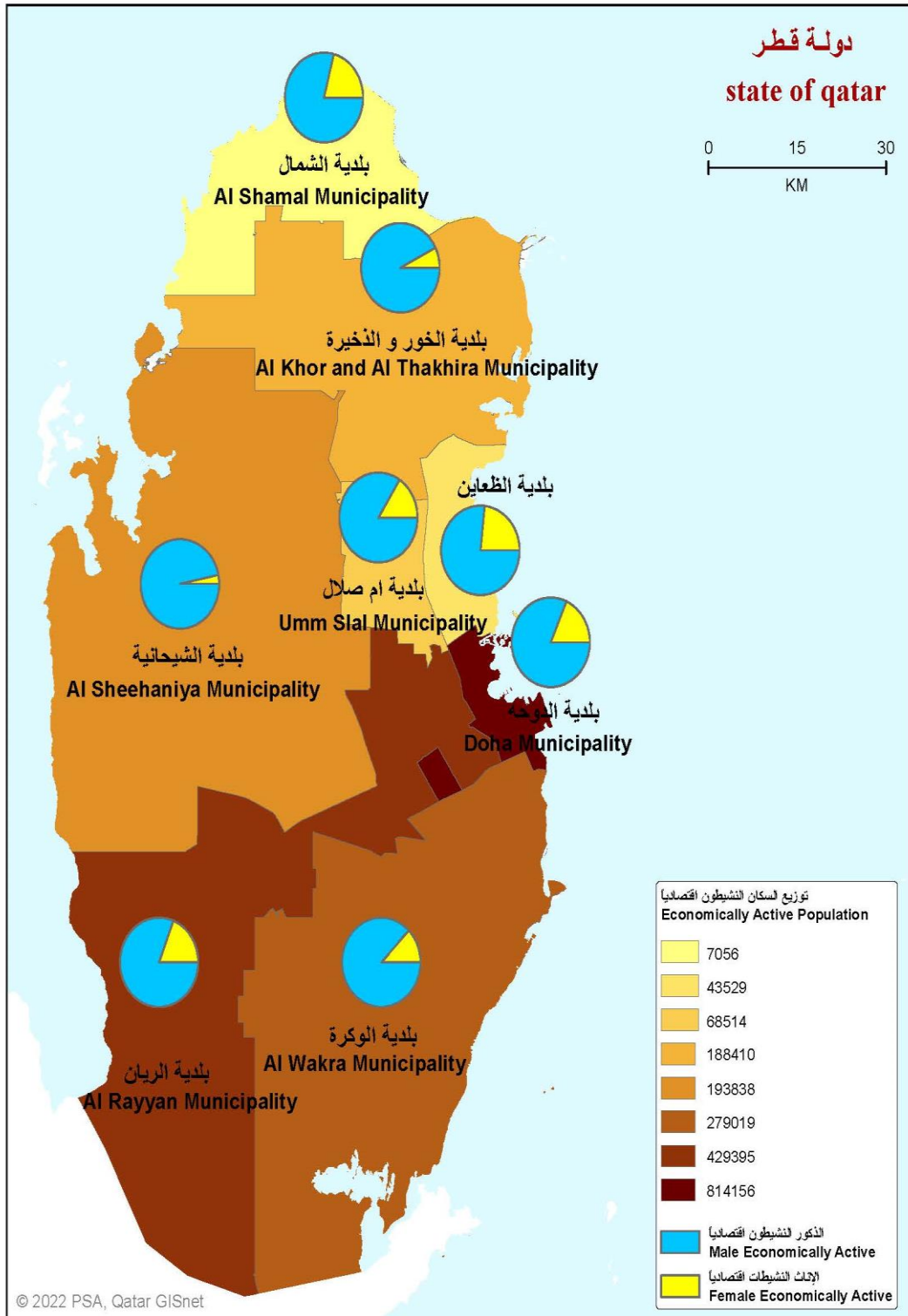
Labor force indicators, particularly the rate of economically active population, provide an indication on the status of economic sector, especially the labor market growth and prosperity. The development of labor market and its endeavor towards achieving full employment are undoubtedly one of the main goals of any economic policy, in view of its direct effect on the individuals' living standard and social life.

This chapter addresses the following five topics:

1. Working-age population and economic participation rate.
2. Economically active population.
3. Average monthly wages and weekly working hours in occupations and economic activities.
4. Unemployment rate.
5. Economically inactive population.

The main source of data in this chapter is the Labor Force Bulletin as well as the results of the General Population and Housing Census.

Economically Active by Gender and Municipality



1- Working-Age Population and Economic Participation Rate

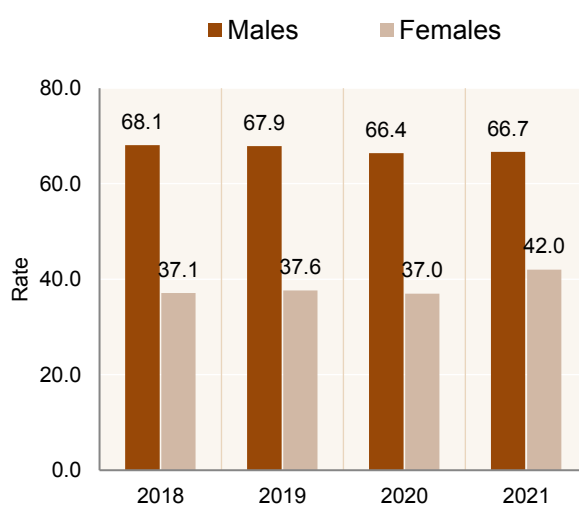
• Economic Participation Rate by Sex and Nationality

The economic growth witnessed by the State of Qatar and the requirements to sustain this growth have had positive effects on the economic participation rate of the population in recent years, as the data in Table (4/1) below indicates that the economic participation rate in 2021 reached 87.4% as a percentage of total population aged 15 years and above. Following the evolution of the female economic participation rate in recent years, it is noted that more than half of females (15 years and above) participated in the labor market in 2021. The economic participation rate of males during the same year reached 95.4% of total males aged 15 years and above in 2021. Comparing the female economic participation rate to that of males, there was a gender gap in recent years, with the female participation rate in economic activity equal to 0.62 of male participation. The continued existence of the gender gap can be attributed to the high percentage of males in the total population, which is associated with the high influx of expatriate workers, especially males, to keep pace with rapid development and mega projects. As for the economic participation rate of Qataris, it is clear that the economic participation rate of males was higher compared to females, as the percentage of males reached 66.7% compared to 42% for females in 2021. This disparity still exists as the percentage of females in economic participation was 0.63 of male participation rate. This can be attributed to the fact that a significant proportion of economically inactive Qatari females were housewives.

Table (4/1): Economic participation rate (15 years and above) by sex and nationality during the period (2018-2021)

Year	Qataris				Total			
	Females	Males	Total	Gender Equality Index	Females	Males	Total	Gender Equality Index
2018	37.1	68.1	52.2	0.54	58.5	96.0	88.3	0.61
2019	37.6	67.9	52.4	0.55	58.2	96.0	88.2	0.61
2020	37.0	66.4	51.5	0.55	58.4	95.8	88.0	0.61
2021	42.0	66.7	54.2	0.63	59.6	95.4	87.4	0.62

Figure (4/1): Economic participation rate of Qataris (15 years and above) by sex during the period (2018-2021)



• Economic Participation Rate by Age Group

Table (4/2) below shows a gradual decrease in the economic participation rate of Qataris in the age group (25-29 years), and it continues to decrease in older age groups until it reaches low rates in the age group (59 years and above), which is normal since it is related to the age of retirement. The above trend applies to both Qatari males and females at the economically active age, indicating that the first segment of population (under 25 years) is in the stage of study, and the second segment of population (25-59 years) is in the stage of work and production, while the third segment of population (60 years and above) is in the stage of retirement, where most individuals are no longer economically active.

Table (4/2): Percentage distribution of economically active population (15 years and above) by sex, nationality and age group during the period (2018-2021)

Age groups in Years	2018				2019				2020				2021			
	Qataris		Total		Qataris		Total		Qataris		Total		Qataris		Total	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
15 - 19	0.8	2.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	2.4	1.4	0.4	0.3	1.5	1.5	0.4	0.1	1.1	1.4	0.2
20 - 24	14.7	16.2	14.2	10.5	15.0	17.1	12.7	10.9	7.1	13.3	12.5	10.2	6.5	14.8	11.9	6.4
25 - 29	19.9	18.3	16.4	18.0	18.1	16.7	13.9	15.4	22.0	19.2	16.9	15.4	22.2	17.5	18.4	14.7
30 - 34	22.6	14.7	24.7	21.7	22.1	15.4	24.0	23.0	20.5	16.6	20.2	21.7	16.2	16.0	22.7	22.4
35 - 39	12.0	13.2	19.3	17.2	12.8	12.6	18.8	16.4	15.2	11.3	19.8	17.2	17.2	11.7	15.9	17.8
40 - 44	13.7	10.5	13.8	12.9	13.8	10.6	14.9	14.6	14.5	10.3	14.1	14.4	13.5	9.6	13.4	16.8
45 - 49	7.9	9.1	5.3	8.9	8.2	8.3	7.5	8.6	9.1	8.3	7.4	8.9	12.0	9.1	8.5	8.9
50 - 54	5.8	9.6	3.2	5.7	6.7	9.8	3.9	6.3	7.0	10.0	4.5	7.0	6.1	10.1	4.4	7.6
55 - 59	1.8	3.3	1.7	3.1	1.9	4.4	2.2	2.7	3.5	6.4	2.0	2.8	4.9	7.3	2.5	3.3
60 - 64	0.4	2.1	0.6	1.3	0.4	1.8	0.5	1.3	0.5	2.1	0.8	1.5	1.0	1.9	0.7	1.5
65 +	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

2- Economically Active Population

• Economically Active Population by Work Status

The data in Table (4/3) below indicates a concentration of paid employment due to the high degree of job security in paid jobs compared to self-employment which is exposed to market risks. It is clear that there are no economically active self-employed females compared to a small percentage of 0.1% for males. As for Qatari female employers, they accounted for 0.3% in 2021 of total economically active women, compared to 3.9% for males.

Table (4/3): Percentage distribution of economically active population (15 years and above) by sex, nationality and work status during the period (2018-2021)

Work Status	2018				2019				2020				2021			
	Qataris		Total		Qataris		Total		Qataris		Total		Qataris		Total	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Employer	2.1	4.0	0.4	0.3	2.0	4.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	4.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	3.9	0.1	0.4
Self-employed	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Wage-employed	97.9	95.6	99.6	99.6	98.0	94.9	99.6	99.6	99.7	95.3	99.9	99.6	99.7	96.0	99.9	99.6
Unpaid family employed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

- Economically Active Population by Occupation**

Table (4/4) below indicates differences between the economically active population by occupation, not only according to sex but also according to nationality. The concentration of Qatari females in specialized occupations was evident at a ratio of 47.7% of total economically active Qatari females in 2021, followed by clerical occupations at 30.5% of total economically active Qatari females. Qatari males were distributed over a wider range of occupations, constituting 31.4% in clerical occupations, 23.9% in specialized occupations and 20.5% in technical and associate occupations of total economically active Qatari males. At the level of total population, it is noted that 38% of females worked in regular occupations, which include domestic workers, most of whom were non-Qataris, followed by specialized occupations, where the percentage of female workers reached 23.3% in 2021, while males were more concentrated in craft occupations by 36.9%.

Table 4.4 Percentage distribution of economically active population (15 years and above) by sex, Nationality and occupation (2018-2021)

Occupation	2018				2019				2020				2021			
	Qataris		Total		Qataris		Total		Qataris		Total		Qataris		Total	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Legislators, senior management and managers	6.2	13.3	2.2	2.1	6.1	13.3	2.2	2.1	6.3	13.1	2.1	2.7	7.1	13.1	2.2	2.5
Specialists	44.1	21.9	21.8	7.2	46.1	22.7	22.4	7.6	47.3	23.6	22.3	9.5	47.7	23.9	23.3	8.9
Technicians and assistant specialists	14.8	18.3	5.0	7.1	13.7	17.9	5.0	6.8	13.1	20.5	5.9	8.6	11.8	20.5	6.2	8.7
Clerks	29.0	24.6	11.6	3.8	30.1	26.1	11.4	3.7	30.8	31.3	12.2	5.2	30.5	31.4	12.9	5.6
Service workers and vendors	5.5	7.8	19.2	8.1	3.7	9.7	18.5	8.1	2.0	3.9	17.4	6.9	2.0	3.6	17.3	6.1
Skilled workers in agriculture and fishing	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Workers in crafts and other occupations	0.0	7.0	0.0	38.3	0.0	4.7	0.1	38.1	0.0	3.6	0.1	36.3	0.0	3.6	0.1	36.9
Machinery and equipment operators and assemblers	0.0	1.7	0.1	16.2	0.0	2.6	0.2	16.3	0.0	2.8	0.2	15.0	0.0	2.3	0.1	15.0
Elementary occupations	0.4	5.4	40.0	15.9	0.4	2.9	40.2	16.0	0.4	1.3	39.8	14.6	0.9	1.7	38.0	15.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Figure (4/2): Percentage distribution of economically active Qatari population (15 years and above) by sex and occupation, 2021

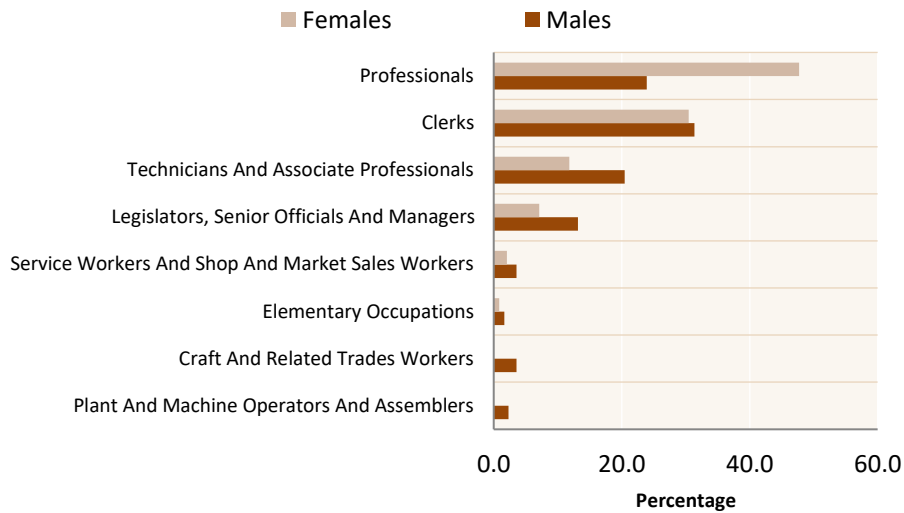
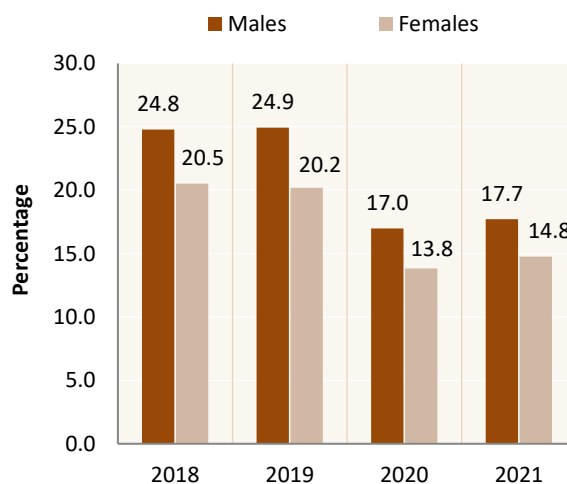


Table (4/5) indicates that the percentage of Qatari women working in industrial, contracting and telecommunications activities ⁽³⁾ decreased from 20.5% in 2018 to 14.8% in 2021 of total economically active Qatari females.

Table (4/5): Percentage of economically active population (15 years and above) in industrial activities, contracting and telecommunications by sex and nationality during the period (2018-2021)

Year	Qataris		Total	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
2018	20.5	24.8	18.2	31.4
2019	20.2	24.9	18.3	31.2
2020	13.8	17.0	14.9	28.8
2021	14.8	17.7	16.4	30.5

Figure (4/3): Percentage of economically active Qataris (15 years and above) in industrial activities contracting and communications by sex during the period (2018-2021)



(3) Industrial activities, contracting and communications include the following economic activities: mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity and water supply, wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods, transport, storage, communications and real estate activities.

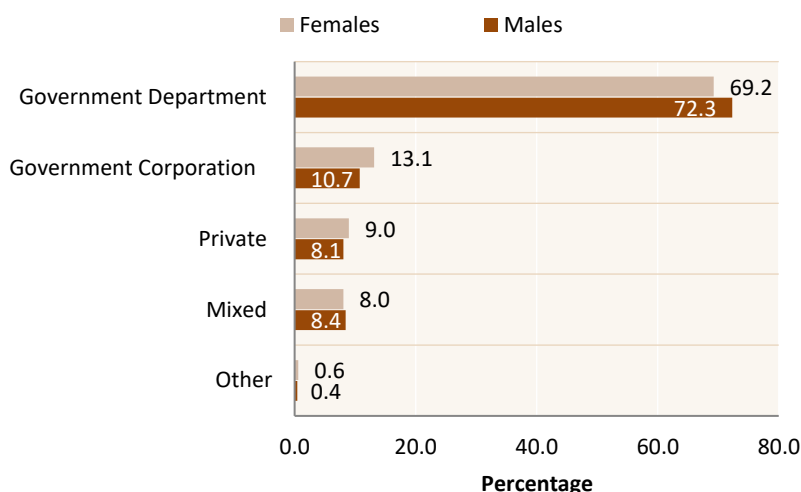
• **Economically Active Population by Sector**

Table (4/6) indicates that economically active Qataris of both sexes were concentrated in government departments and institutions, accounting for 82.3% for females and 83% for males of total economically active Qataris, followed by females in the mixed sector at 9%, and males in the private sector at 8.4%. At the level of total economically active population, the concentration of economically active males (15 years and above) in the private sector was 85.2% in 2021, compared to 43.4% for economically active females (15 years and above) in the private sector.

Table (4/6): Percentage distribution of economically active population (15 years and above) by sex, nationality and sector (2018-2021)

Sector	2018				2019				2020				2021			
	Qataris		Total		Qataris		Total		Qataris		Total		Qataris		Total	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Government Department	67.4	67.9	14.1	5.0	72.1	68.1	14.8	4.8	70.3	72.4	15.6	5.9	69.2	72.3	15.7	6.5
Government Institution	13.1	13.2	4.7	3.1	9.6	12.9	4.7	3.0	12.7	11.5	6.2	2.3	13.1	10.7	6.8	2.7
Mixed	7.8	9.2	3.3	2.7	8.0	9.5	3.6	2.8	9.0	7.6	2.0	1.2	9.0	8.1	2.0	1.6
Private	10.8	9.1	38.5	85.3	9.3	9.1	37.1	85.3	7.4	8.2	42.1	86.5	8.0	8.4	43.4	85.2
Diplomatic/International	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3
Domestic	0.0	0.0	38.3	3.5	0.0	0.0	38.9	3.6	0.0	0.0	33.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	31.3	3.8
Non-profit	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Figure (4/4): Percentage distribution of economically active Qatari population (15 years and above) by sex and sector, 2021



3- Average Monthly Wages and Weekly Working Hours⁽⁴⁾ in occupations and Economic Activities

Table (4/7) below shows that the average weekly working hours for females versus males was 93.9% in 2021, meaning that females worked more hours than males. The average monthly wages for females versus males increased to 95%, meaning that females were paid monthly 5% less than males. Looking at the distribution of the average weekly working hours of females versus males by occupation in 2021, it is clear that the percentage of service workers, vendors and clerks was high, as the average weekly working hours for females to males reached 100% and 95.2%, meaning that females outperformed males in terms of average weekly working hours. The average monthly wages of females compared to males in the occupations of “service worker and vendors” and “legislators, senior management and managers” were 76.3% and 76.8%, respectively. This did not apply to other occupations, where a positive relationship was observed between the average weekly working hours and the average monthly wages.

Table (4/7): Average monthly wages and weekly working hours for females versus males by occupation during the period (2018-2021)

Occupation	2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Average female/male wage	Average female/male working hours	Average female/male wage	Average female/male working hours	Average female/male wage	Average female/male working hours	Average female/male wage	Average female/male working hours
Legislators, senior management and managers	69.1	95.3	77.8	95.2	80.7	92.9	76.8	92.9
Specialists	79.2	95.3	84.4	93.0	87.3	92.9	77.8	92.9
Technicians and assistant specialists	99.9	93.2	106.5	90.9	92.6	86.7	85.1	88.9
Clerks	86.5	102.4	73.8	100.0	72.8	95.2	84.4	95.2
Service workers and vendors in shops and markets	80.0	108.3	72.2	108.5	79.0	98.0	76.3	100.0
Skilled workers in agriculture and fishing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Workers in crafts and other occupations	170.3	104.1	94.7	98.0	95.1	94.1	89.7	90.7
Machinery and equipment operators and assemblers	130.8	96.1	74.9	105.9	77.3	100.0	81.6	94.7
Elementary occupations	64.0	110.2	70.8	106.0	81.2	102.0	96.7	92.7
Total	86.7	102.1	88.9	100.0	93.6	97.9	95.0	93.9

With regard to economic activity, Table No. (4/8) below shows that the average monthly wages of females versus males were in favor of females in some activities in which women starting venturing in recent years, as they reached 257.2% in construction, 161.9% in transport and storage and 157% in manufacturing. Despite the high average monthly wages for females in such economic activities, only a small number of females were involved, which could be the reason behind their higher wages compared to males.

(4) Weekly working hours are defined as: “Actual working hours performed during the survey week , including normal working hours and overtime (extra work). The average hours performed are the average for all employed persons”.

Table (4/8): Average monthly wages and weekly working hours for females versus males by economic activity during the period (2018-2021)

Occupation	2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Average female/male wage	Average female/male working hours	Average female/male wage	Average female/male working hours	Average female/male wage	Average female/male working hours	Average female/male wage	Average female/male working hours
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mining and quarrying	86.5	89.1	92.8	93.2	63.8	90.5	62.6	90.7
Manufacturing	167.6	91.7	167.1	85.7	138.5	80.0	157.0	82.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	92.2	92.9	91.0	100.0	93.7	85.7	91.2	85.7
Water supply, sewage, waste management and treatment	99.0	85.4	100.4	89.4	90.3	102.5	69.2	88.4
Construction	208.5	95.9	200.0	93.9	263.7	84.3	257.2	83.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	119.1	98.0	115.2	98.0	118.5	90.0	116.5	92.2
Transport and storage	132.3	97.8	129.8	91.5	152.9	81.6	161.9	82.4
Accommodation and catering activities	134.0	98.0	139.0	92.3	109.9	94.1	96.5	96.1
Information & communication	76.0	97.6	76.2	97.6	77.6	95.1	75.9	93.0
Financial and insurance activities	82.8	100.0	80.7	97.6	88.3	92.9	82.5	95.2
Real estate activities	123.1	89.4	123.8	91.1	127.1	76.1	133.5	89.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	68.7	102.2	67.2	93.5	76.7	85.1	95.5	86.0
Administrative and support services activities	103.9	112.2	109.9	98.0	67.6	98.0	119.5	91.1
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	83.5	97.4	83.2	97.4	82.4	94.9	85.8	97.4
Education	92.2	100.0	92.5	97.5	91.6	102.6	103.7	90.5
Human health and social work activities	88.4	100.0	88.5	100.0	89.6	93.0	89.8	95.1
Arts, leisure & entertainment	107.6	92.9	107.3	90.7	110.4	95.1	84.4	100.0
Other service activities	63.7	106.3	64.4	100.0	89.0	102.1	81.9	108.2
Activities of households employing individuals	105.3	101.9	103.3	101.9	100.3	102.0	99.6	102.0
Activities of organizations and institutions not subject to national jurisdiction	69.6	97.6	69.9	95.6	73.8	90.2	75.8	102.7
Total	86.7	102.1	88.9	100.0	93.6	97.9	95.0	93.9

Table (4/9) below on the share of paid jobs in non-agricultural sector by sex shows that there was a clear drop in the share of paid jobs in non-agricultural sector among females compared to males, due to the increase in the number of expatriate workers, the majority of whom were males, where the share of females reached 15.4% in 2021.

Table (4/9): Share of paid jobs in non-agricultural sector by sex (2018-2021)

Year	Females	Males
2018	13.8	86.2
2019	13.7	86.3
2020	14.0	86.2
2021	15.4	84.6

4- Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate for females (15 years and above) was 0.5% in 2021, compared to 0.1% for males (15 years and above). On the other hand, the unemployment rate for Qatari females (15 years and above) was 0.7%, compared to 0.2% for Qatari males (15 years and above). The unemployment rate for Qatari women increased from 2018 to 2020 and declined again in 2021.

Table (4/10): Unemployment rate (15 years and above) by sex and nationality during the period (2018-2021)

Year	Qataris		Total	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
2018	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1
2019	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1
2020	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.1
2021	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.1

Figure (4/5): Unemployment rate for Qataris by sex during the period (2018-2021)

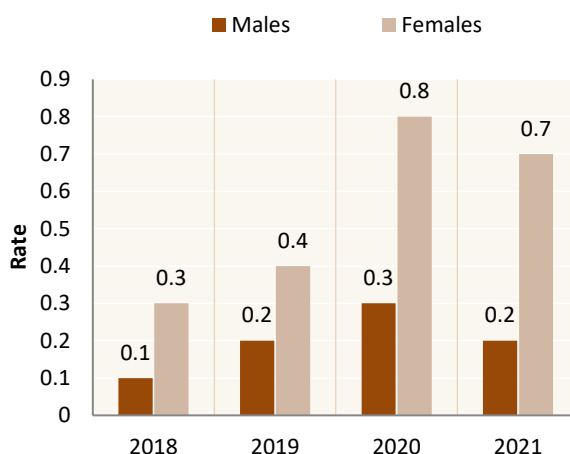
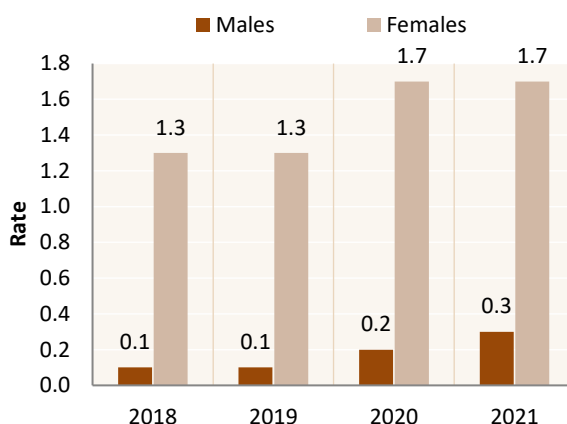


Table (4/11) below shows that the unemployment rate for youth in the age group (15-24 years) was high among females compared to males (1.7% versus 0.3%, respectively) in 2021. The unemployment rate among females increased from 1.3% to 1.7%.

Table (4/11): Unemployment rate for youth in the age group (15-24 years) by sex and Gender Equality Index during the period (2018-2021)

Year	Females	Males	Gender Equality Index
2018	1.3	0.1	13.2
2019	1.3	0.1	14.2
2020	1.7	0.2	8.5
2021	1.7	0.3	5.6

Figure (4/6): Unemployment rate for youth in the age group (15-24 years) by sex during the period (2018-2021)



5- Economically Inactive Population

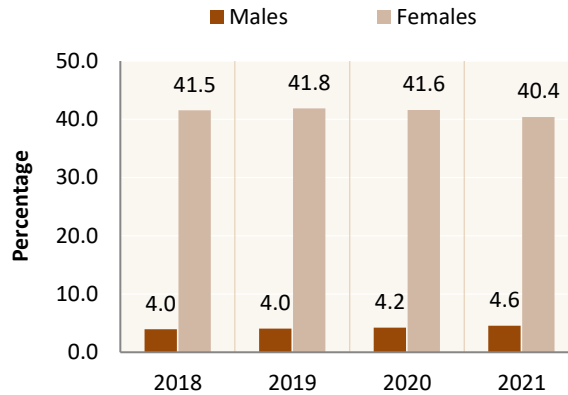
• Economically Inactive Population by Sex

The proportion of economically inactive population of total population (15 years and above) was 12.6% in 2021. Looking at the percentage distribution of economically inactive population by sex, Table (4/12) below shows a clear gender gap, with females constituting 40.4% vs 4.6% for males in 2021.

Table (4/12): Percentage distribution of economically inactive population (15 years and above) by sex (2018-2021)

Sex	2018	2019	2020	2021
Females	41.5	41.8	41.6	40.4
Males	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.6
Total	11.7	11.8	12.0	12.6

Figure (4/7): Percentage distribution of economically inactive population (15 years and above) by sex during the period (2018-2021)



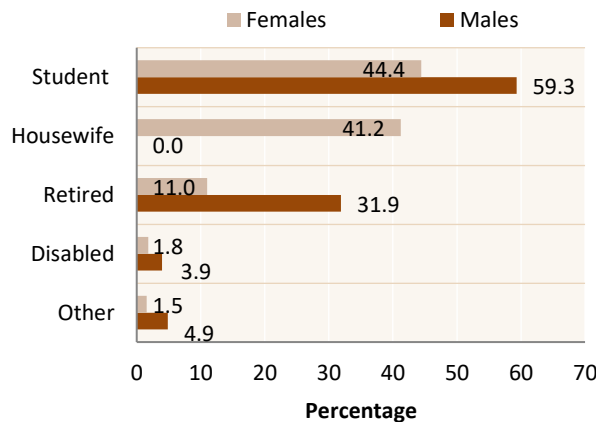
• **Economically Inactive Population by Cause of Inactivity**

Table (4/13) below shows that the largest percentage of economically inactive Qatari population were male students, constituting 59.3%, while the largest percentage of females were female students, followed by housewives, constituting 44.4% and 41.2%, respectively of total economically inactive Qatari women in 2021.

Table (4/13): Percentage distribution of economically inactive population (15 years and above) by sex, Nationality and cause of inactivity during the period (2018-2021)

Cause of Inactivity	2018				2019				2020				2021			
	Qataris		Total		Qataris		Total		Qataris		Total		Qataris		Total	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Housewife	44.5	0.0	64.0	0.0	44.0	0.0	64.5	0.0	43.4	0.0	64.0	0.0	41.2	0.0	61.6	0.0
Full-time student	39.7	59.4	27.7	76.8	39.9	59.4	28.0	77.7	39.8	59.5	27.9	76.1	44.4	59.3	32.2	76.6
Disabled	3.0	3.4	1.8	3.1	3.2	3.7	1.9	2.9	3.3	4.3	2.0	2.7	1.8	3.9	1.1	2.5
Retired	9.4	34.0	3.0	14.4	9.5	33.4	3.0	14.1	9.7	31.6	3.2	13.8	11.0	31.9	3.3	13.7
Other	3.4	3.3	3.5	5.7	3.4	3.5	2.6	5.4	3.8	4.6	3.0	7.4	1.5	4.9	1.9	7.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Figure (4/8): Percentage distribution of economically inactive Qatari population (15 years and above) by sex and cause of inactivity, 2021



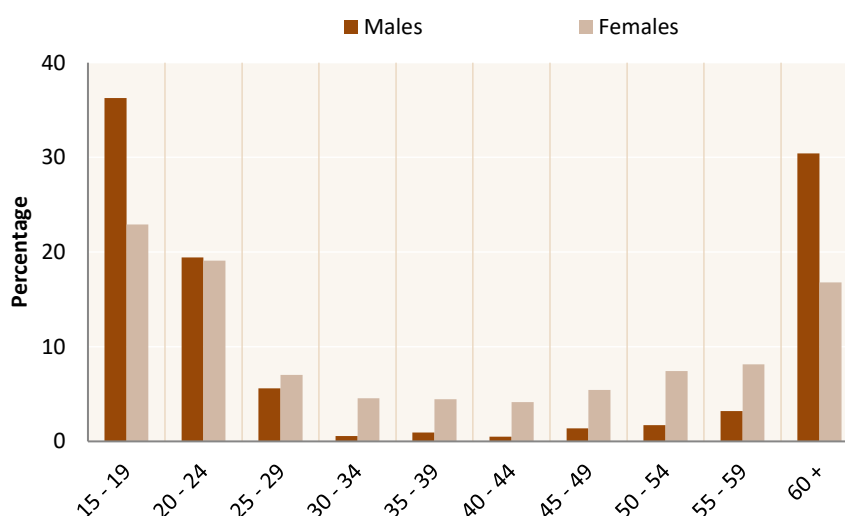
• **Economically Inactive Population by Age Group**

Table (4/14) below indicates that the percentage of economically inactive population in the age group (15-19 years) was higher than the remaining age groups since this group was dedicated to full-time study. The percentage of economically inactive Qatari males reached 36.3% compared to 22.9% for females in 2021, followed by the age group (20-24 years) as most of individuals in this age group were dedicated to university study. Then comes the age group (60 years and above), which falls under the retirement age in the State of Qatar. The percentage of economically inactive population in the age group (25-59 years) was low, since it is the age of work and production.

Table (4/14): Percentage distribution of economically inactive population (15 years and above) by sex, nationality and age group (2018-2021)

Age Group	2018				2019				2020				2021			
	Qataris		Total		Qataris		Total		Qataris		Total		Qataris		Total	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
15 - 19	25.8	39.1	18.9	52.9	22.0	38.4	18.7	51.6	20.3	35.5	17.7	50.5	22.9	36.3	16.5	49.6
20 - 24	14.7	19.2	10.2	20.5	18.4	18.4	10.9	22.4	20.3	18.1	11.3	21.4	19.1	19.4	12.1	21.8
25 - 29	8.1	1.9	10.6	4.5	7.2	3.0	8.9	3.7	6.2	5.5	8.6	4.4	7.0	5.6	8.9	4.6
30 - 34	7.2	1.0	11.9	0.6	7.3	0.4	13.1	0.3	7.0	0.5	11.1	0.3	4.6	0.6	10.4	1.8
35 - 39	3.0	1.2	11.8	1.1	3.3	0.3	10.2	0.8	3.8	0.6	9.8	0.4	4.5	0.9	10.1	0.6
40 - 44	5.8	0.3	9.1	0.3	5.1	0.7	11.1	0.4	4.3	0.3	12.0	0.1	4.2	0.5	12.1	0.3
45 - 49	5.8	0.7	8.4	0.6	5.3	1.5	7.2	1.0	5.9	1.2	7.4	0.6	5.4	1.4	7.4	0.7
50 - 54	7.6	4.4	6.3	2.1	8.2	2.2	7.0	1.3	8.4	2.1	8.0	1.2	7.4	1.7	7.5	0.9
55 - 59	8.4	5.4	5.5	2.6	7.5	6.1	4.9	3.0	7.5	4.2	5.4	2.2	8.1	3.2	6.0	1.7
60+	13.8	26.9	7.3	14.7	15.8	29.1	7.8	15.5	16.1	32.0	8.6	18.9	16.8	30.4	8.9	18.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Figure (4/9): Percentage distribution of economically inactive Qatari population (15 years and above) by sex and age group, 2021





Chapter V

***Participation in Decision-Making
and Public Life***

This chapter shows the level of women's participation and role in decision-making in the State of Qatar by presenting the type and size of their presence in various legislative and executive authorities.

Accordingly, this chapter consists of the following two topics:

1. Participate in decision-making.
2. Participation in public life.

The data of this chapter is collected from the administrative records of the Ministry of Interior and the relevant chapters of the Statistical Abstract, as well as the Labor Force Bulletin.

1- Participation in Decision-Making

• Legislatures

For the first time in the history of Qatar, and pursuant to an Emiri decree, 4 women have been appointed to the Shura Council which includes 41 seats. The Shura Council discusses legislation and laws referred by the Council of Ministers after being approved, general government policies and draft state budget.

The Emir of the State of Qatar, Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani, issued Emiri Decision No. 22 of 2017 determining the membership of some members of the Shura Council and appointing 28 new members, where women were included for the first time in the history of the Qatari Shura Council.

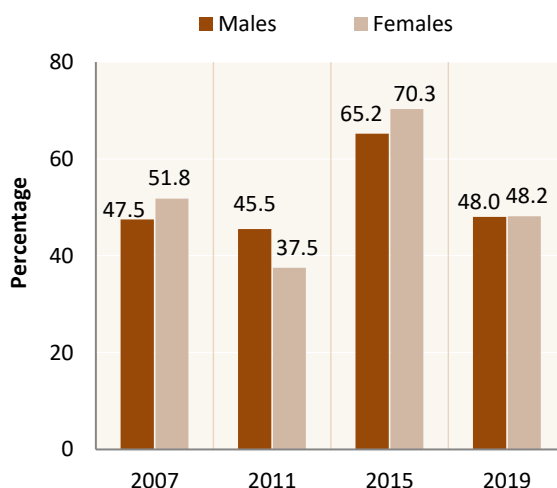
It is evident from the political participation in the elections of the Central Municipal Council by sex during its last four sessions for the period (2007-2019) that in the third session in 2007, the percentage of voters to total voters increased to reach 51.8% for females and 47.5% for males. In the fifth session of 2015, the percentage of voters to total registered voters of both sexes increased, reaching 70.3% for females and 65.2% for males, while in the sixth session, the percentage of voters to total registered voters of both sexes decreased to 48.2% for females and 48% for males.

Table No. (5/1): Political participation in the Central Municipal Council's elections by sex during its last four sessions (2007-2019)

Description		Third Session 2007		Fourth Session 2011		Fifth Session 2015		Sixth Session 2019	
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Number	Voters	13,608	14,531	16,331	16,441	9,704	12,031	13,255	14,467
	Voters	7,054	6,905	6,120	7,486	6,826	7,844	6,383	6,951
	Candidates	3	113	4	97	5	131	5	79
	Elected	1	28	1	28	2	27	2	27
Percentage	Voters	48.4	51.6	49.7	50.3	44.6	55.4	47.8	52.2
	Voters	50.5	49.5	45.0	55.0	46.5	53.5	47.9	52.1
	Candidates	2.6	97.4	4.0	96.0	3.7	96.3	6.0	94.0
	Elected	3.4	96.6	3.4	96.6	6.9	93.1	6.9	93.1

Despite the modest representation of Qatari women in the municipal council's elections in its last four sessions, the percentage of elected women increased from 3.4 in the third session in 2007 to 6.9 in the sixth session in 2019.

Figure (5/1): Percentage of voters to total voters in the Central Municipal Council's elections during its last four sessions, during the period (2007-2019)



• **Government and Private Institutions**

In general, Table (5/2) shows an increase in the percentage of Qatari females who manage projects and businesses in various economic sectors. This is particularly evident in the "government departments" sector, as it increased from 22.3% in 2018 to 25.9% in 2021 of total Qatari project and business managers. The percentage of Qatari women managing projects and businesses in the mixed sector also increased significantly from 15.7% in 2018 to 27.5% in 2021, while their percentage decreased in other sectors.

Table (5/2): Percentage distribution of Qatari project and business managers by sex in some sectors during the period (2018-2021)

Sector	2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Government Department	22.3	77.7	23.8	76.2	22.1	77.9	25.9	74.1
Government Institution/Company	30.1	69.9	18	82	27.6	72.4	20.5	79.5
Mixed	15.7	84.3	23.4	76.6	21.1	78.9	27.5	72.5
Private	15.7	84.3	14.1	85.9	16.7	83.3	27.5	72.5

• **Civil Society Organizations**

The following table on the chairmanship and membership of the boards of directors in a number of civil society organizations by sex shows that females did not chair any board of directors of these organizations. However, they accounted for 13% of total members on boards of directors, while males accounted for 87% in 2021, with the highest percentage of female members in Qatar Red Crescent Society.

Table (5/3): Chairmanship and membership of boards of directors in a number of civil society organizations by sex (2018-2021)

Civil Society Organizations	2018				2019				2020				2021			
	Members of Board of Directors		Chairman		Members of Board of Directors		Chairman		Members of Board of Directors		Chairman		Members of Board of Directors		Chairman	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Qatar Charity	0	8	0	1	0	8	0	1	0	8	0	1	0	8	0	1
Qatar Diabetes Association	2	4	0	1	4	2	0	1	4	2	0	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Qatar Red Crescent	2	8	0	1	3	8	0	1	2	9	0	1	2	7	0	1
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs	2	8	0	1	2	8	0	1	2	8	0	1	1	9	0	1
Al Jassrah Cultural and Social Club	1	4	0	1	1	5	0	1	1	5	0	1	1	3	0	1
Friends of the Environment Center	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	1
Qatar Voluntary Center	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
Jassim & Hamad Bin Jassim Charitable Foundation ⁽⁵⁾	0	4	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	4	0	1
Qatar Foundation for Social Work ⁽⁶⁾	5	4	1	0	5	4	1	0	3	3	1	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	14	42	2	7	18	41	2	7	13	42	1	8	5	34	0	7

Modified in 2022

2- Participation in Public Life

• Public Order and Security

The percentage of female lawyers ⁽⁷⁾ reached about 23.8% of total Qatari lawyers in 2021, which is encouraging as the first Qatari woman to work as a lawyer was in 2000. In 2010, women assumed the professions of judges and prosecutors, and they assumed prominent positions in many departments of the Ministry of Interior, such as the Traffic and Patrols Department and the Passport Department.

(5) Sheikh Jassim Bin Jabr Al Thani Charity has been renamed as Jassim and Hamad Bin Jassim Charitable Foundation.

(6) Clarification: the boards of directors of the centers have been merged into one board of directors for Qatar Foundation for Social Work that was established in 2013, and includes the following entities: Qatar Foundation for Protection and Social Rehabilitation (Child and Women Protection, Combating Human Trafficking, Social Rehabilitation "Al-Aween"), Family Counseling Center, Social Development Center and Qatar Foundation for Elderly Care (IHSAN), Orphans Care Center (Dreama) and Al Shafallah Center.

(7) they include those employed and under training.

Table (5/4): Number of Qataris assuming positions of public prosecutor and judges, judiciary assistants and lawyers by sex (2018-2021)

Description	2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Members of public prosecution and assistants	3	153	3	172	4	208	4	216
Judges and assistants	8	131*	8	133*	8	134	13	139
Lawyers	22	138	35	146	40	151	48	154

(*) Updated in 2022

- The Media**

Table (5/5) below on the participation in newspaper and magazine editing by sex and nationality during the period 2018-2021, shows that Qatari males occupied senior positions in newspapers and magazines. It is clear from Figure (5/2) below that the participation rate of Qatari males in newspaper and magazine editing during the period (2018-2021) fluctuated, while the percentage of Qatari women declined to 0% in 2021.

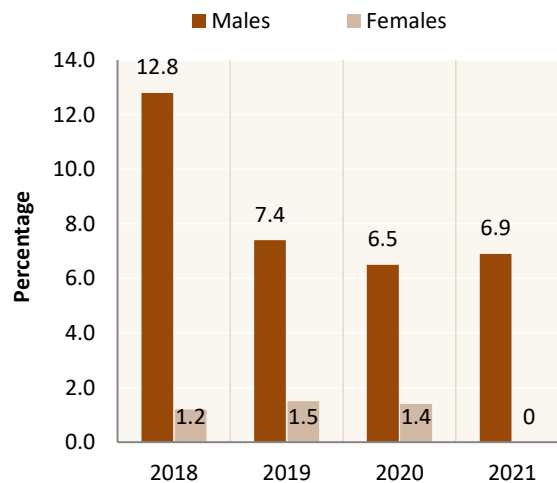
Table (5/5): Participation in newspaper and magazine editing by sex and nationality during the period (2018-2021)

Occupation	Year	Qataris		Total	
		Females	Males	Females	Males
Chief Editor and Deputy Editor	2018	0	12	0	12
	2019	0	10	0	10
	2020	0	10	0	10
	2021	0	9	0	11
Editorial Manager and Assistant	2018	0	7	0	12
	2019	0	4	0	8
	2020	0	2	0	8
	2021	0	3	0	5
Editorial Secretary	2018	0	0	0	9
	2019	0	1	0	5
	2020	0	0	0	7
	2021	0	0	0	4
Editor	2018	0	6	13	139
	2019	2	2	13	203
	2020	2	2	22	127
	2021	0	0	16	108
Producer	2018	0	1	7	30
	2019	0	0	0	21
	2020	1	0	1	26
	2021	0	0	0	18
Correspondent	2018	3	6	9	19
	2019	2	3	2	10
	2020	0	0	1	12
	2021	0	0	4	7

Occupation	Year	Qataris		Total	
		Females	Males	Females	Males
Total	2018	3	32	29	221
	2019	4	20	15	257
	2020	3	14	24	190
	2021	0	12	20	153
Percentages	Year	Percentage of Qatari Participation in Newspaper and Magazine Editing by Sex of Total Participants		Participation in Newspaper and Magazine Editing by Sex	
	2018	1.2	12.8	11.6	88.4
	2019	1.5	7.4	5.5	94.5
	2020	1.4	6.5	11.2	88.8
	2021	0.0	6.9	11.6	88.4

The occupations were selected based on the concentration of Qataris working in newspapers and magazines.

Figure (5/2): Percentage of Qatari participation in newspaper and magazine editing by sex during the period (2018-2021)



• **Sports**

Table (5/6) below shows the number of athletes registered in sports federations by sports activity and sex. The ratio of female athletes was 7% compared to 93% for male athletes in 2020/2021. The number of female athletes decreased from 2,552 in 2018/2019 to 1,489 in 2020/2021, while the number of male athletes decreased from 23,716 to 21,194 in 2020/2021.

Table (5/6): Number of athletes registered in sports federations by sports activity* and sex during seasons (2018/2019–2020/2021)

Sports Activity	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Football	0	5,358	0	5,697	0	5,490
Qatar Cricket Club	155	4,530	60	1,455	220	2,220
Athletics	0	2,691	0	2,997	0	2,314
Swimming	1	2,327	1	2,393	1	2,393
Handball	0	1,770	0	1,691	0	1,718
Volleyball	0	1,756	0	1,687	0	1,366
Hockey	277	866	240	680	389	730
Basketball	0	1,066	0	1,298	0	1,328
Taekwondo and Judo	474	587	319	1,284	41	805
Tennis	243	371	253	433	253	333
Bicycles	50	522	65	475	0	30
Rugby	295	255	208	193	165	620
Karate	227	265	299	780	23	658
Shooting and Archery	188	291	39	96	42	104
Table Tennis	0	377	0	400	0	369
Gymnastics	169	191	393	92	223	61
Lusail Circuit Club	100	204	40	230	0	0
Women's Sports**	224	0	0	299	0	0
Equestrian	82	138	113	316	132	655
Chess	67	151	89	216	0	0
Total	2,552	23,716	2,119	22,712	1,489	21,194

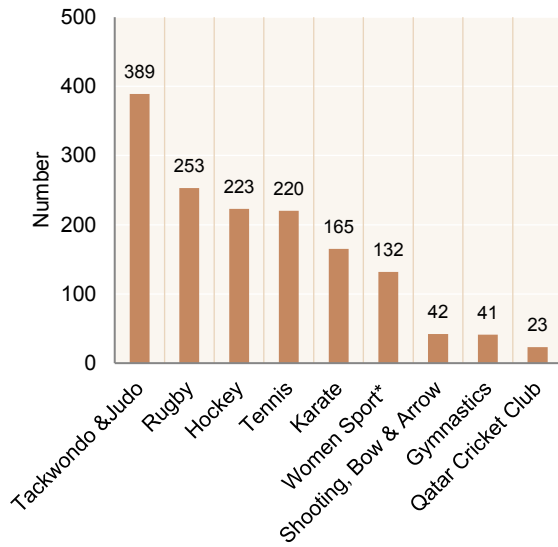
* They are concentrated in the top 20 sports activities.

* Rugby and Lusail Circuit Club data starting from 2018/2019

** Women's sports include football, basketball, handball, volleyball and table tennis.

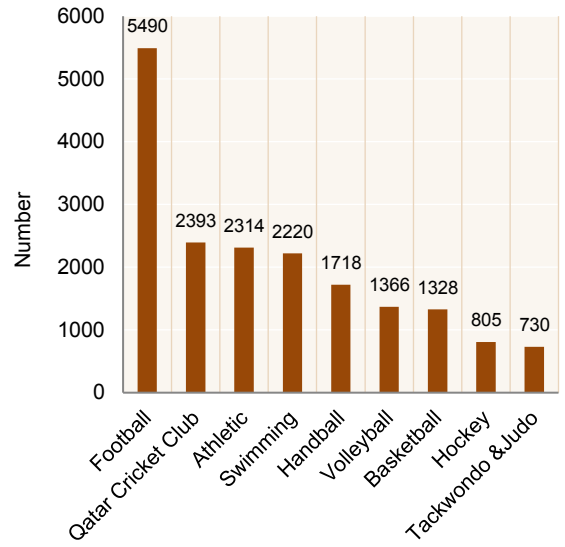
The statistics of athletes registered in sports federations by sports activity and sex in 2020/2021, shows the concentration of female participation in hockey, amounting to 389 athletes, while male participation is concentrated in football, amounting to 5,490 athletes, followed by male participation in swimming, reaching 2,393 athletes.

Figure (5/3): Number of female athletes registered in sports federations by sports activity (2020/2021)

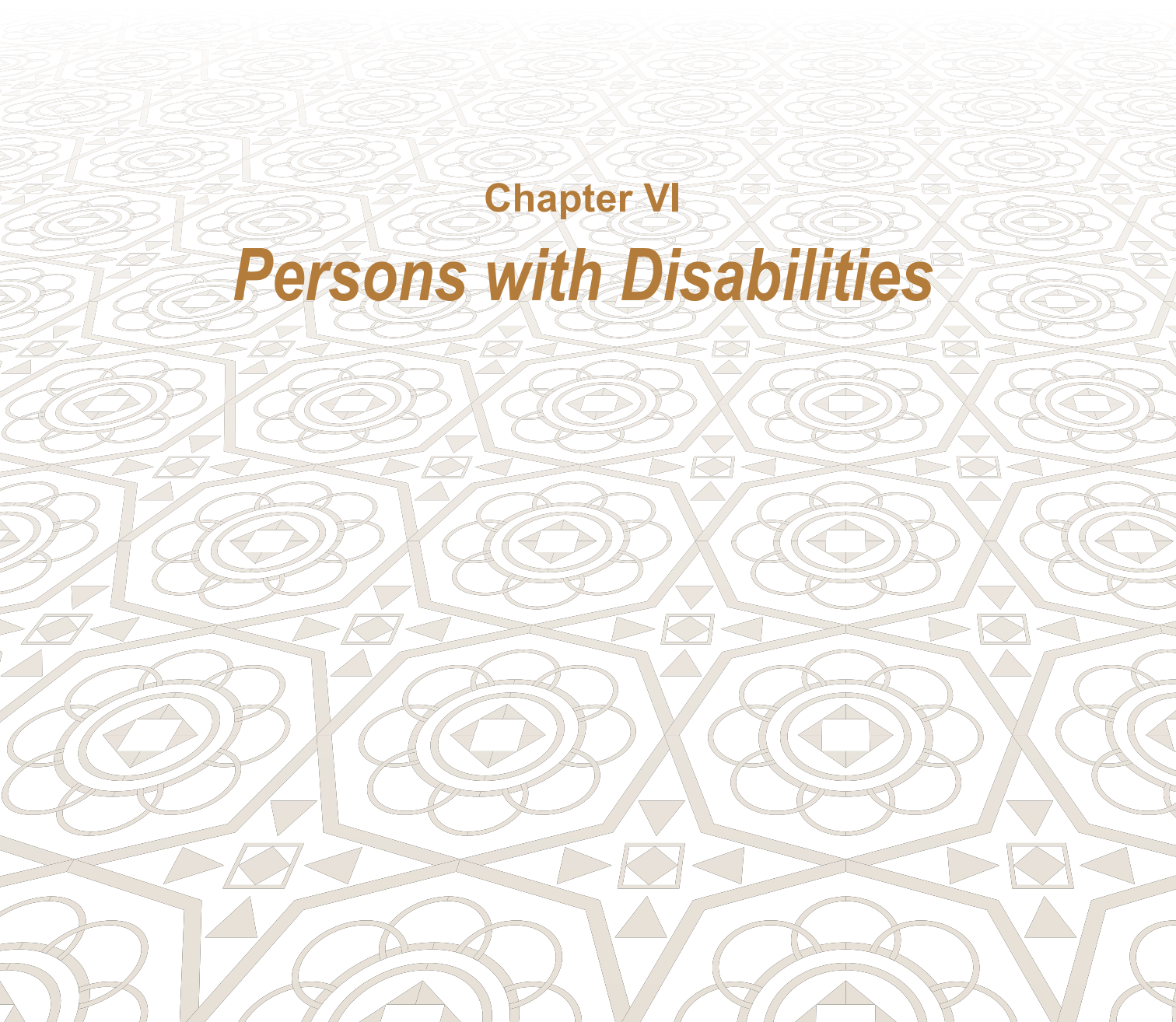


*Selected sports activities that are female-concentrated

Figure (5/4): Number of male athletes registered in sports federations by sports activity (2020/2021)



*Selected sports activities that are male-concentrated



Chapter VI
Persons with Disabilities

This chapter presents an analysis of the status of persons with disabilities and their demographic characteristics based on the results of the population Censuses of 1986, 1997, 2004 and 2010 up to 2020. It also shows the results of the Comprehensive Survey of Persons with Disabilities in 2007 and data from the administrative records related to statistics of persons with disabilities registered in disability centers and the services they receive at Al Rumailah Hospital.

The chapter is divided into seven topics:

1. Persons with disabilities.
2. Persons with disabilities by type of disability.
3. Persons with disabilities by marital status.
4. Persons with disabilities registered in disability centers.
5. Persons with disabilities by educational status.
6. Persons with disabilities by economic and professional participation.
7. Persons with disabilities who have received services at Al Rumailah Hospital.

The data in this chapter have been collected from several sources, including the General Population and Housing Census, the Chapter of Persons with Disabilities in the Annual Statistical Abstract, in addition to data from administrative records.

1- Persons with Disabilities

The number of persons with disabilities reached 18,360 in 2020 ⁽⁸⁾, representing 0.6% of total population. Table (6/1) below shows that the percentage of persons with disabilities was high among non-Qatari males and females, reaching 5,435 for males and 5,363 for females, which is directly related to the growth of non-Qatari population in general. As for the distribution of Qataris with disability by sex, it is clear that the percentage of disability among males was more prevalent than among females due to the exposure of males to work injuries and accidents of all kinds, in addition to the reluctance of some families to disclose cases of disability among females for social considerations.

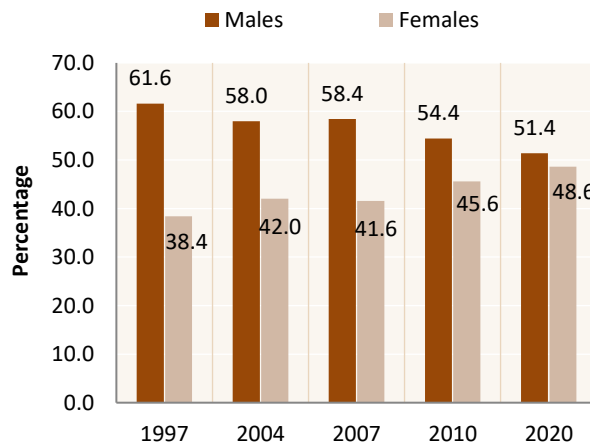
Table (6.1): Number of persons with disabilities by sex and nationality during the period (1997-2020)

Nationality	Sex	1997	2004*	2007	2010	2020
Qatari	Females	568	1,008	1,066	1,452	3677
	Males	911	1,391	1,498	1,733	3885
Non-Qatari	Females	232	--	629	1,891	5363
	Males	496	--	1,128	2,567	5435

* The General Census 2004 was based on a sample survey of non-Qataris.

-- Not available.

Figure (6/1): Percentage distribution of Qataris with disabilities by sex during the period (1997-2020)



2- Persons with Disabilities by Type of Disability

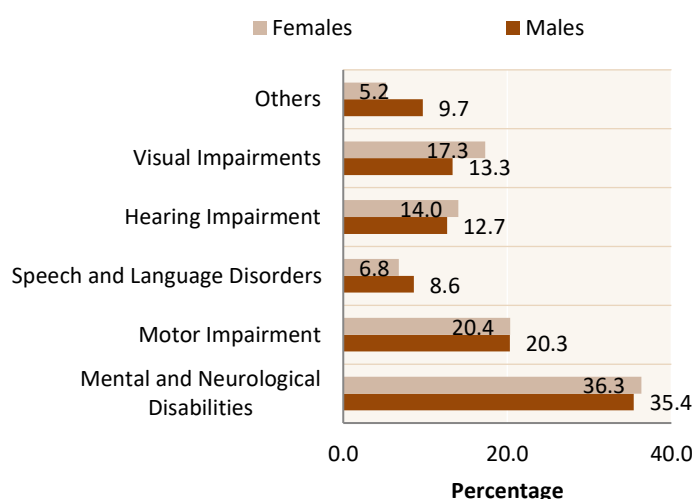
Determining the type and severity of disability contributes to determining the necessary measures to address it. Table (6/2) below shows that the most prevalent types of disabilities were mental disabilities of various kinds, constituting about 36% of total disabilities in individuals, followed by motor disabilities by 20%. As for the distribution of persons with disabilities by sex, it is noted that the three most prevalent disabilities among males and females alike were mental disabilities, then motor disabilities and visual disabilities, reaching 35%, 20% and 13%, respectively, and for females 36%, 20% and 17%, respectively.

(8) In Census 2020, the framework for collecting information on persons with disability was according to the type and severity of disability.

Table (6/2): Percentage distribution of Qataris with disabilities by sex and type of disability, Census 2020

Type of Disability	Females	Males	Total
Speech and language disorders	6.8	8.6	7.7
Mental and neurological disabilities	36.3	35.4	35.9
Motor impairment	20.4	20.3	20.3
Hearing impairment	14.0	12.7	13.4
Visual impairment	17.3	13.3	15.3
Other disabilities	5.2	9.7	7.4
Total	100	100	100

Figure (6/2): Percentage distribution of Qataris with disabilities by sex and type of disability, Census 2020



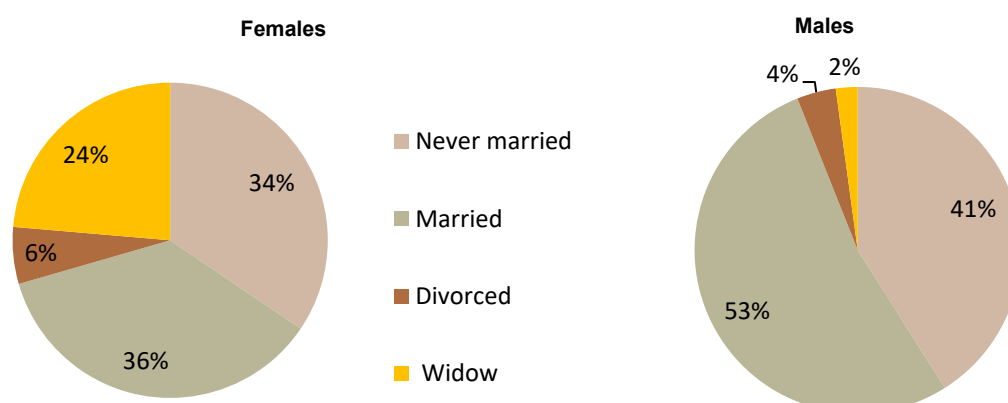
3- Persons with Disabilities by Marital Status

Statistics of married persons with disabilities in 2020 indicate an increase in the percentage of married Qatari persons with disabilities, especially males, reaching 53% of total males with disabilities (15 years and above). Meanwhile, the chances of marriage for Qatari females with disabilities were much less, as they did not exceed 36% of total Qatari females with disabilities (15 years and above).

Table (6/3): Percentage distribution of Qataris with disabilities (15 years and above) by sex and marital status, Census 2020

Marital status	Females	Males	Total
Never married	34	41	38
Married	36	53	44
Divorced	6	4	5
Widowed	24	2	13
Total	100	100	100

Figure (6/3): Percentage distribution of Qataris with disabilities (15 years and above) by sex and marital status, Census 2020



4- Persons with Disabilities Registered in Disability Centers

The State of Qatar provides many educational, cultural, social, therapeutic and sports centers for persons with disabilities, with the aim of developing and rehabilitating them in all respects. The high number of enrolments in these centers reflects the efforts of the state and related institutions in this field and the extent to which persons with disabilities benefit from these services, as the number of centers concerned with people with disabilities reached 36 centers in 2021. Table 6/4 below shows an increase in the number of enrolments in some disability centers and a decrease in the number in others. This is due to the integration of some cases of disability in public schools and the different services provided in the centers and their specialization to a specific type of disability. With regard to the number of registered persons with disabilities by sex, it was found that the proportion of males was higher than females in most centers, due to the increase in the prevalence of disability among males compared to females.

Table (6/4): Number of persons with disabilities registered in centers for persons with disabilities by sex and center during the period (2018-2021)

Center	Sex	2018	2019	2020	2021	Annual Change (%)
Al Shafallah Center	Females	223	246	231	235	0.02
	Males	401	488	445	423	0.02
Al Noor Institute for the Blind	Females	275	290	299	309	0.04
	Males	272	283	287	277	0.01
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs	Females	2,588	2,844	2,984	3,054	0.06
	Males	4,307	4,792	5,027	5,176	0.06
Qatar Special Needs Sports Federation	Females	39	38	48	50	0.08
	Males	158	167	170	182	0.05
Al Hedaya School and Kindergarten for Special Needs	Females	50	44	41	45	-0.04
	Males	73	81	61	70	-0.01
Awsaj Academy	Females	40	54	50	50	0.07
	Males	74	73	116	116	0.15
Al Tamakon for Comprehensive Education	Females	42	40	32	34	-0.07
	Males	136	135	114	119	-0.04
Qatar Cultural Center for the Deaf	Females	107	117	117	117	0.03
	Males	237	237	240	240	0.00

Center	Sex	2018	2019	2020	2021	Annual Change (%)
Qatar Social and Cultural Center for the Blind	Females	114	115	114	119	0.01
	Males	165	166	165	171	0.01
Mind Center for Special Needs	Females	22	30	47	68	0.38
	Males	58	78	96	165	0.35
Other	Females	2,291	2,202	390	405	-0.58
	Males	4,473	4,225	837	910	-0.53

Some cases are registered in more than one center to receive the service

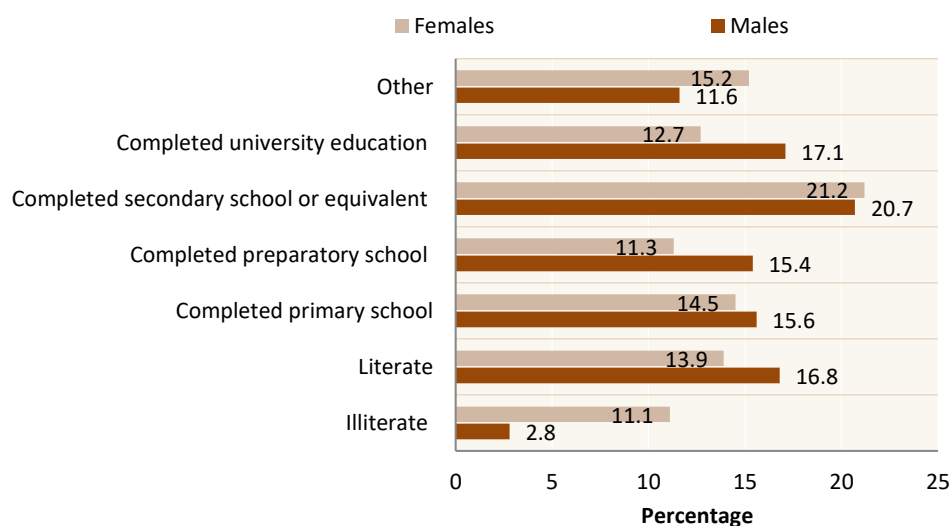
5- Persons with Disabilities by Educational Status

Table (6/5) below shows the rate of persons with disabilities (10 years and above) who completed secondary school, reaching 20.7% of total number of males with disabilities, while the rate of those who completed the university level was 17.1%. The same is true for females with disabilities, where the rate of those who completed secondary school was about 21.2%, and the rate of those who completed primary school was about 15% in 2020. In general, the rate of males and females with disabilities who completed primary and preparatory school was similar.

Table (6/5): Percentage distribution of Qataris with disabilities (10 years and above) by sex and educational status, Census 2020

Educational Status	Females	Males	Total
Illiterate	11.1	2.6	6.9
Literate	13.9	16.8	15.4
Completed primary school	14.5	15.6	15.1
Completed preparatory school	11.3	15.4	13.4
Completed secondary school or equivalent	21.2	20.7	20.9
Completed university education	12.7	17.1	14.9
Other	15.2	11.6	13.4
Total	100	100	100

Figure (6/4): Percentage distribution of Qataris with disabilities (10 years and above) by sex and educational status, Census 2020



6- Persons with Disabilities by Economic and Occupational Participation

• Economic Participation of Persons with Disabilities

The number of economically active Qataris with disabilities (15 years and above) reached 1,252 persons, representing 21% of total Qataris with disabilities. Male Qataris with disabilities had more job opportunities than their female counterparts, where males constituted 67% of total economically active Qataris with disabilities, whereas the number of unemployed Qataris with disabilities of both sexes reached 100 persons. The percentage of unemployed Qatari females with disabilities constituted 33% of total unemployed Qataris with disabilities in 2020.

Table (6/6): Economic participation rate of Qataris with disabilities (15 years and above) of total number of persons with disabilities by sex, Census 2020

Sex	Number of economically active Qataris	Economic participation rate of persons with disabilities
Females	415	14
Males	837	29
Total	1,252	21

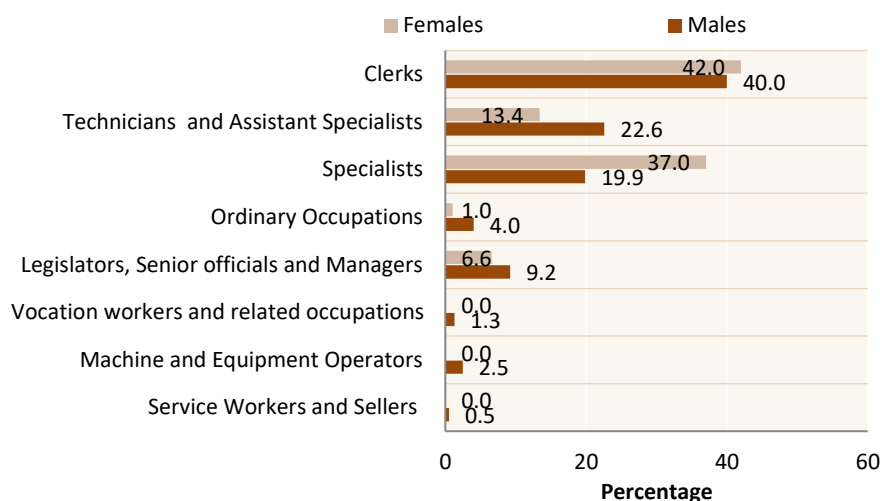
• Economically Active Persons with Disabilities by Occupation

Table (6/7) below on the relative distribution of economically active Qataris with disabilities (15 years and above) by sex and occupation, shows that clerical positions were one of the most occupations accommodating this segment, followed by specialized technical occupations and specialized occupations, which constituted 40%, 23% and 20%, respectively of total males with disabilities. As for the females with disabilities, they were concentrated in the occupations of clerks, specialized occupations and specialized technical occupations at 42%, 37% and 13%, respectively.

Table (6/7): Percentage distribution of economically active Qataris with disabilities (15 years and above) by sex and occupation, Census 2020

Profession	Females	Males	Total
Legislators, senior management and managers	7	9	8
Specialists	37	20	26
Technicians and Assistant Specialists	13	23	20
Clerks	42	40	41
Service workers and vendors in shops and markets	0	1	0
Workers in crafts and other occupations	0	1	1
Machinery and equipment operators and assemblers	0	2	2
Elementary occupations	1	4	3
Total	100	100	100

Figure (6/5): Percentage distribution of economically active Qataris with disabilities (15 years and above) by sex and occupation, Census 2020



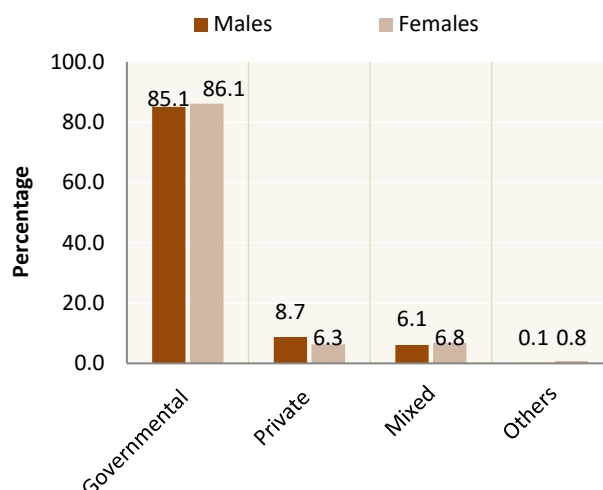
• **Economically Active Persons with Disabilities by Sector**

The statistics from Census 2020 in Table (6/8) below indicate that the government sector accounted for the largest share in the employment of persons with disabilities, at 86% and 85% for females and males, respectively, followed by the private sector, in which Qatari males with disabilities constituted 9% of total economically active working persons with disabilities in the same year. As of 2018, the Family Affairs Department at the Ministry of Administrative Development, Labor and Social Affairs employed Qataris with disabilities according to the following classification: (visual impairment, motor impairment, hearing impairment, and multiple disability, mental disability and skin disability).

Table (6/8): Percentage distribution of economically active Qataris with disabilities (15 years and above) by sex and sector, Census 2020

Sector	Females	Males	Total
Government	86	85	85
Private	6	9	8
Mixed	7	6	6
Other	1	0	0
Total	100	100	100

Figure (6/6): Percentage distribution of economically active Qataris with disabilities (15 years and above) by sex and sector, Census 2020



7- Persons with Disabilities Who Received Services at Al Rumailah Hospital and its self

4,949 Qataris with disabilities received services at Al Rumailah Hospital facilities and Qatar Rehabilitation Institute, whether admitted to hospital or referred for one or more services. The percentage of male Qataris with disabilities who received services at Al Rumailah Hospital and Qatar Rehabilitation Institute accounted for about 46% compared to 54% for females of total Qataris with disabilities who received services. Table (6/9) below shows that the services for persons with elderly age disabilities constituted the largest share of the services, reaching 62% and 60% for females and males, respectively, followed by motor disabilities at 38% and 36%, respectively of total Qatari males and females with disabilities who received services at Al Rumailah Hospital and Qatar Rehabilitation Institute in 2021.

Table (6/9): Number of Qataris with disabilities (15 years and above) who received services at Al Rumailah Hospital by sex and type of disability, 2021

Type of Disability	Females	Males	Total
Mental disability	1	0	1
Motor impairment	964	859	1,823
Hearing impairment	3	2	5
Visual impairment	0	0	0
Speech and language disorder	3	1	4
Multiple disability	33	26	59
Developmental disabilities	11	12	23
Elderly disabilities	1682	1352	3034
Psychosocial disability	0	0	0
Total	2,697	2,252	4,949

- The numbers mentioned above are the numbers of persons with disabilities who received services at Al Rumailah Hospital facilities, whether they were admitted to hospital or referred to for medical services.
- Note: The patient may be referred more than once a year to receive the service, or may require service from more than one unit.

In 2021, the number of employees serving persons with disabilities at Al Rumailah Hospital reached 2,755, of which 35% were males and 65% were females. It is noticeable that females occupied the largest share of total number of employees at Al Rumailah Hospital. Qatari females accounted for 94% of total number of Qataris working at Al Rumailah Hospital. Table (6/10) below shows the extent to which the percentage of female employees has improved in recent years.

Table No. (6/10) Percentage distribution of employees providing services to persons with disabilities at Al Rumailah Hospital by sex and nationality during the period (2018-2021)

Years	Qataris		Total	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
2018	86	14	63	37
2019	91	10	67	33
2020	90	10	64	36
2021	94	6	65	35

Conclusion:

The statistical indicators presented in the above six chapters show the overall progress achieved to empower women and enhance their role in all the development processes. The most important findings can be summarized as follows:

I: Population and Households

1. Decrease in the population growth rate in recent years.
2. Low sex ratio to total population in Qatar.
3. Low total fertility rate of Qatari women.
4. Low replacement rate for Qatari women.
5. Slight disparity in average age at first marriage for Qatari females and males.
6. Childcare Burden Index for Qatari women has been stable in recent years.

II: Education and Training

1. Literacy rates continue to rise, with the gender gap narrowing and illiteracy significantly declining.
2. Gender Equality Index has been achieved for the literacy rate among youth (15-24 years).
3. Decrease in gross and net enrolment rates in primary, preparatory and secondary education.
4. Number of students enrolled in university education has evolved, with a large gender gap remaining in favor of female students.
5. Gender gap still exists among Qatari faculty members in school education at all levels and university education in favor of females.
6. Improvement in the number of trainees in training centers, where the share of females to total trainees reached 34% in 2021.
7. Gender gap for trainers in training centers in favor of males.

III: Public Health and Reproductive Health

1. Higher life expectancy at birth for Qataris with a slight increase for females over males.
2. Decrease in infant and under five mortality rates among males versus an increase among females.
3. Males and females are at risk of death due to diseases of the circulatory system, followed by tumors of all kinds.
4. Significant decline in fertility rate among adolescents.

IV: Economy and Labor

1. Gender gap between the rate of economic activity of females and males continues despite the improvement in female participation rate in labor market.
2. 61.6% of economically inactive females are full-time housewives and 32.2% are full-time students, while 76.6% of economically inactive males are full-time students.
3. Female employment is concentrated in elementary occupations at 38%, and Qatari women's participation in the occupational group (specialists) is 47.7%.
4. Average weekly working hours for females are lower than that of males in most economic activities.

V: Participation in Decision-Making and Public Life

1. Improvement of women's participation in the democratic experience through an increase in the percentage of women voters in 2019 compared to 2015.
2. Absence of women in leadership positions in ministries concerned with political, economic and legal affairs.
3. Modest participation of women in board membership in some major government institutions.
4. Improvement of women's participation in the advocacy profession and in some departments of the Ministry of the Interior.
5. Absence of Qatari women in senior positions in newspapers and magazines, and their participation is mainly in the positions of editor, director and correspondent.
6. Increased women's participation in many sports activities.

VI: Persons with Disabilities

1. Percentage of persons with disabilities was 0.6% of total population according to Census 2020.
2. Prevalence of disability among males is higher than among females.
3. High percentage of married males with disabilities.
4. Multiple disability is one of the most common types of disabilities for both sexes.
5. Illiteracy rate of females with disabilities is higher compared to that of males.
6. Participation rate of Qatari males with disabilities is high compared to that of females.
7. Majority of economically active persons with disabilities are concentrated in clerical occupations.
8. Government sector is the most recruiting sector for persons with disabilities.
9. Gender gap among the staff who provide services at Al Rumailah Hospital for persons with disabilities.

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Woman and man in the State of Qatar - Statistical Portrait 2022
Planning and Statistics Authority

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