



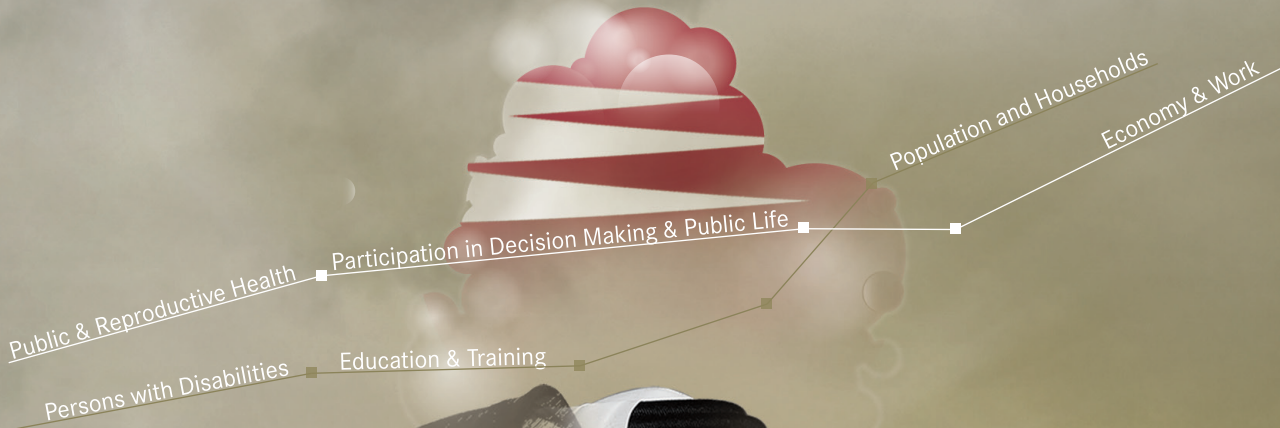
Supreme Council for Family Affairs



Statistics Authority



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Woman and Man

In the State of Qatar

A Statistical Profile

2012



Supreme Council for Family Affairs



Statistics Authority



Woman and Man In the State of Qatar

A Statistical Profile
2012

Woman and Man in the state of Qatar: A Statistical Profile 2012

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Prepared jointly by:

Supreme Council for Family Affairs

Dhabya Al-Buainain

Sara Al-Muraikhi

Qatar Statistics Authority

Shaikha Al-Humoud

Hessa Al-Malki



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Introduction

International interest in gender statistics and their development, as well as stressing the importance of gender equality in development processes, has been raised in several international conferences, agreements and declarations, including the International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo 1994); the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing 1995); and World Summit for Social Development (Copenhagen 1995). In 2000, the United Nations Millennium Declaration further stressed on gender statistics importance, as well as the five-year and ten-year meetings that were held to follow up the achievements of all these conferences and summits. Thus, undertaking to focus on equally improving the status of both women and men.

At the national level, statistics and the development of gender statistics, are gaining increasing importance as tools for planning and analyzing policies. This comes in line with the State's goals to engage women in national development processes, enabling them to be part of the decision making processes and promoting their status in the society.

Gender is defined as, "A conception of roles, social relations, and values associated with each of the two sexes and determined by society that stems from culture, religion, traditions, social norms, and economic needs. This view of gender changes according to time and place. It also interprets the difference between men and women under different conditions and circumstances; benefits from available resources and development needs."

The fifth statistical report on women and men in the State of Qatar follows four reports published in 2004, 2006, 2008, and 2010 as a result of continuous cooperation between the Supreme Council for Family Affairs (SCFA), The institutions concerned with women's advancement, and the Qatar Statistics Authority (QSA), the main producer of statistics.

The report aims to:

1. Diagnose the disparity between females and males in social, health, and educational, economic and political fields.
2. Seek to establish objective standards to evaluate the progress towards gender equality and equal opportunities for women and men.
3. Demonstrates the need to reform current policies, and to gather, analyze and publish more information relating to social roles of women and men.
4. Raise awareness of women's status and their mutual relationship with men.

The report targets the following groups:

1. Decision makers and program planners working in governmental bodies and civil society organizations.
2. Regional and international organizations.
3. Universities and research centers.
4. Various mass media institutions.
5. Female and Male Activists who support women's empowerment and gender equality.

To understand and analyze the reality of the Qatari women compared to men, an emphasis was placed again on some factors that constitute together the particularity of the social structure in Qatar. Those factors, as confirmed in previous reports, are:

First: The social transformations and the aspects of change within the Qatari society and their impact on social structure and Socio-cultural systems, which had led to basic changes in social, cultural and demographic structures.

Second: The society in Qatar consists of two contrastingly different population segments in terms of demographic characteristics. The first one is the Qatari population, which is considered as demographically speaking normal distributed, while the second one is the non-Qatari population, which is considered as demographically distorted.

Third: Existing demographic imbalance, larger non-Qatari population compared to the Qatari population; larger number of males compared to that of females; and larger number of singles compared to that of married people, in addition to the existing imbalance in the distribution of the population.

Fourth: Despite the short period of the development experience in Qatar, Qatari women were able to realize many achievements in various fields.

The report includes six chapters covering gender equality issues in the context of social and economic development process, and displaying the most important statistical indicators that help in evaluating the status of women and men in the Qatari society supported by simple tables and charts.

Chapter I: Population and Households, discusses population composition, population growth, sex ratio, as well as the difference between the two components of the population (Qatari and non-Qatari) by sex and age. The chapter also analyzes fertility patterns and trends among Qatari females, both in terms of the total and age-specific fertility. It also discusses the main determinants of fertility, such as education and work. It also reviews changes in the replacement rate, marital status of Qataris and their mean age at first marriage. Finally, the chapter discusses female-headed households and dependency ratio.

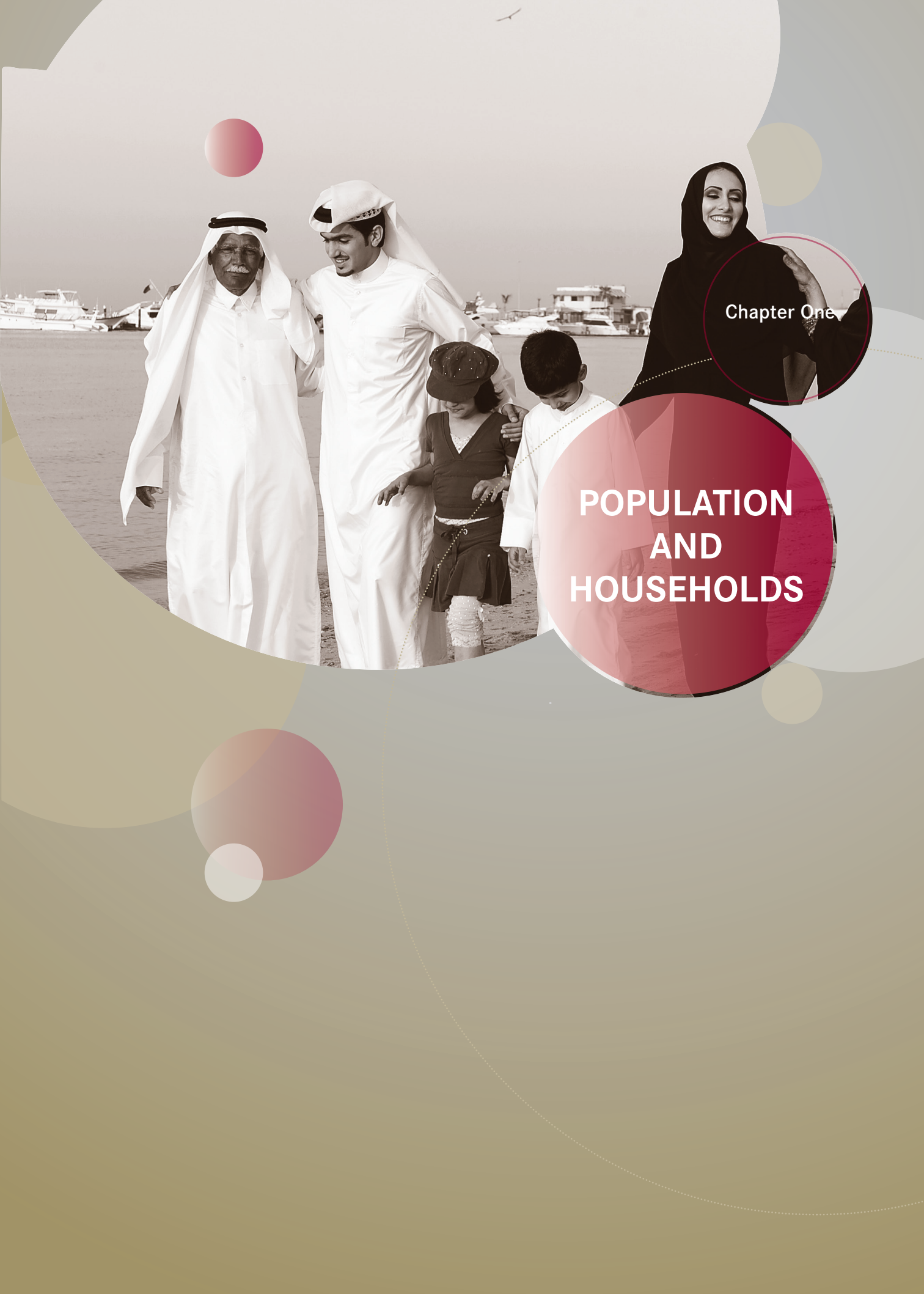
Chapter II: Education and Training, focuses on the rates of illiteracy and literacy among adults and youth; net and total enrollment rates in the educational system and proportion of female teachers in different levels. It also covers the number of training centers, trainees, and trainers by sex, as well as types of training programs offered by these centers.

Chapter III: Public and Reproductive Health, covers major health and childbearing indicators and shows differences between females and males on indicators such as life expectancy at birth, mortality of infants and children under the age of 5 years, causes of death, postpartum mortality, and childbearing in adolescence.

Chapter IV: Economy and Work, discusses economic participation of working-age population by sex, age-groups, working status, occupation, economic sector, average working hours and wages. It also covers the economically inactive population.

Chapter V: Participation in Decision Making and Public Life, discusses decision making processes in legislative bodies, ministries, public and private institutions, civil society organizations, in addition to some examples of participation in decision making, such as participation in public life, such as participation in public order and security, the media information and sports.

Chapter VI: Persons With Disabilities, discusses the demographic composition of this important group, their distribution by type of disability, educational status, marital status, and participation in economic and occupational life. The 2012 report has added data on disabled persons registered at disability centers, and academic integration of students with disabilities. Since surveys do not provide updated information on persons with disabilities, the report relied on administrative data.



Chapter One

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS



Population and Households

This chapter discusses population composition by demonstrating population growth and sex ratio, and showing the disparity among population according to nationality, sex, and age. It also covers fertility patterns and trends of Qatari women through showing total and age-specific fertility, in addition to the most important fertility factors, such as education and work, as well as changes in replacement rate. Furthermore, the chapter covers marital status among Qatari population, average age at first marriage, and finally female household head and dependency ratio.

The chapter is divided into four sections:

1. Population Composition.
2. Fertility.
3. Marital Status.
4. Households.

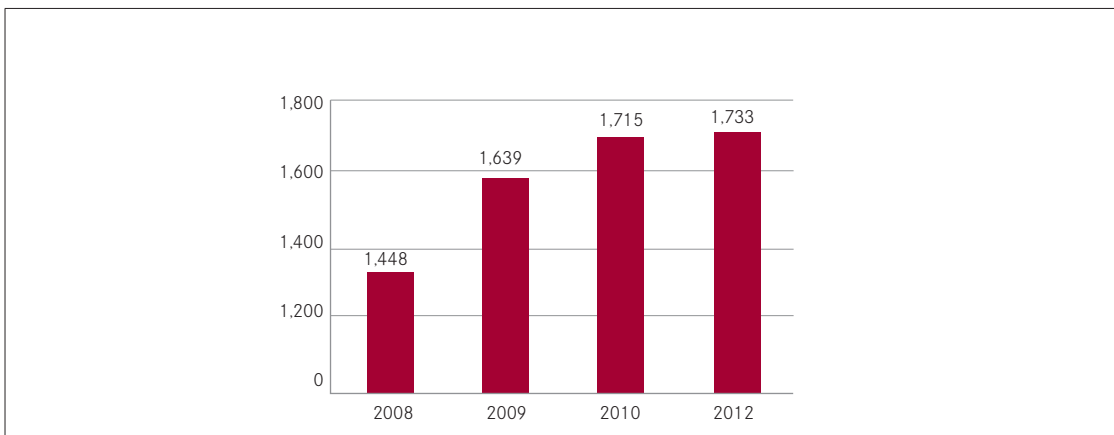
Population and Households

1. Population Composition

Total Population

Qatar's population increased from 1.448 million in 2008 to 1.733 million in 2011 according to mid-year population estimates. The population increased by more than one million since 2000, predominantly attributed to the influx of expatriate labor that work in labor-intensive mega development projects.

F (1/1) Population Estimates of the State of Qatar (1000)



Population Growth

The difference between growth rates of total population and that of Qatari population, as well as the ratio of males to females in the population represents one of the most important characteristics affecting the change in population composition. The data in table (1/1) indicate a great development in annual growth rates of Qatar's total population. The rate of population growth was 18.9% in 2008 has dropped gradually to 1.03% in 2011. The cause of change in population growth rates lies in the economic boom Qatar experienced in the last few years.

T (1/1) Annual Growth Rate of Total Population by Sex (mid-year population estimates)					
Sex	Year	2008	2009	2010	2011
Females		7.9	10.7	12.2	6.00
Males		22.7	13.9	2.4	-0.58
Total Population		18.9	13.1	4.7	1.03

Population by sex and age groups

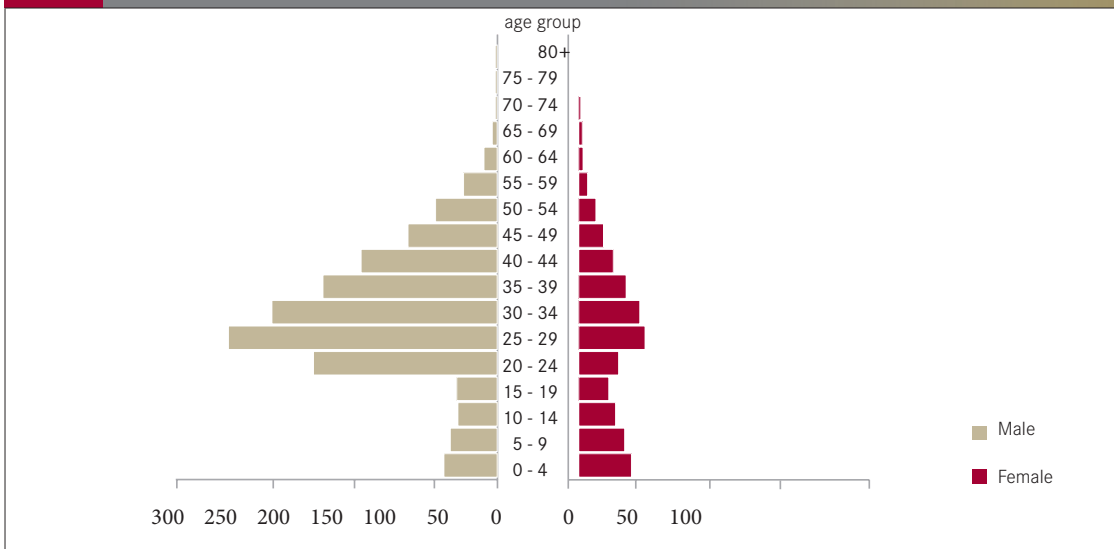
The results of Qatar's mid-year population estimates in Table (1/2) show that females constitute around one fourth of total population during those years. In 2011, the sex ratio was 367.6 for non-Qataris and 97.8 for Qataris, which means that there are 368 males for every 100 non-Qatari females, whereas for every 100 Qatari females there are 98 males.

Year	Sex Ratio			Female Ratio out of Total Population		
	Qataris	Non- Qataris	Total Population	Qataris	Non- Qataris	Total Population
2008	98.4	445.0	329.4	50.4	18.4	23.3
2009	98.4	446.4	338.7	50.4	18.3	22.8
2010	98.7	398.1	309.4	50.3	20.1	24.4
2011	97.8	367.6	290.1	50.6	21.4	25.6

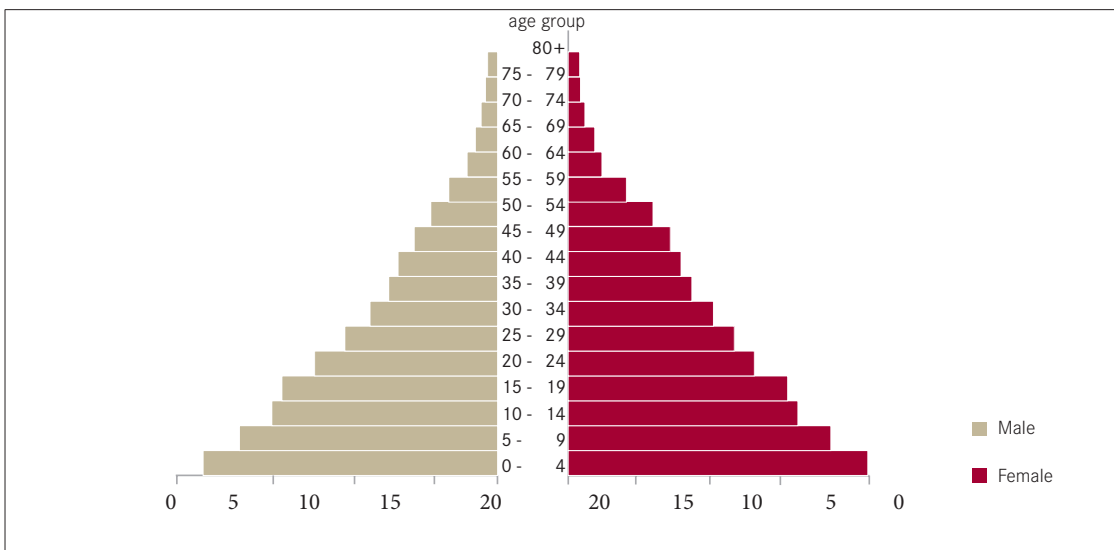
To illustrate Qatar population composition, we can use as a guide the population by age table (1/3) and population pyramids in figures (1/2) and (1/3). The total population pyramid, which combines both Qatari and non-Qatari population, shows the imbalance in population composition caused by the huge influx of expatriate workers into the State of Qatar, especially males. While the Qatari population pyramid shows a normal distribution between the numbers of females and males, confirming that the Qatari population has a normal composition in terms of age and sex.

T (1/3) Proportional Distribution of Population by Broad Age-groups, 2011 (mid-year population estimates)					
Nationality	Sex	Under 15	15-64	Over 65	Total
Qatari	Female	37.6	59.1	3.3	100
	Male	39.8	57.2	3.0	100
Non-Qatari	Female	24.5	74.8	0.7	100
	Male	7.1	92.4	0.5	100
Total	Female	28.3	70.3	1.4	100
	Male	10.2	89.0	0.7	100

F (1/2) Pyramid of Total Population, 2011



F (1/3) Qatari Population Pyramid, 2011



As a conclusion, one can notice clearly the imbalance in the structure of population by age and by sex among non-Qatari population, where the Qatari population distribution is normal. Furthermore, the largest number of population falls in the middle age group, that is 15 to 64 years, most of whom are non-Qataris, with males constituting the highest percentage among them. On the other hand, according to age distribution, the Qatari population is categorized as a young society, where the percentage of children and youth (under- 15) is increasing, and elderly percentage (65 years and above) is decreasing. The youthfulness of Qatari society is clearly demonstrated by the median age, as half of the Qatari population is under 20 and the other half is above 20 years.

2- Fertility

The analysis of fertility patterns and trends will be limited to Qatari women, through a set of indicators calculated from census data and available administrative data.

Total Fertility

Data in table (1/4) shows a constant decrease in total fertility rates among Qatari women. This is attributable to two basic factors: the rising numbers of women seeking higher education, and the increase in the rate of economically active women.

T (1/4) Total Fertility Rate for Qatari Women

Year	Total Fertility Rate in Qatari Women
2008	3.9
2009	3.8
2010	3.6
2011	3.4

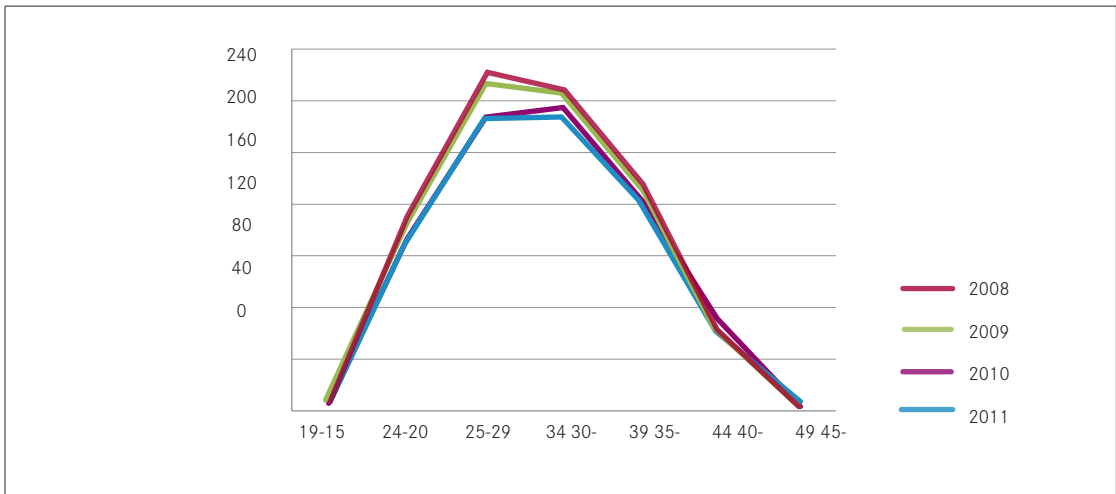
Age-Specific Fertility

Age-specific fertility rates show rather similar patterns, which are compatible with prevalent patterns in different societies where the fertility rates reach the highest levels at the age group of 25 to 29 years and 30 to 34 years. Thereafter, these rates start to decrease as shown in Table (1/5) and Figure (1/4).

T (1/5) Age-Specific Fertility Rates for Qatari Women (Per Thousand)

Age group	2008	2009	2010	2011
15-19	12	12	10	8
20-24	129	123	115	106
25-29	220	212	192	188
30-34	209	206	197	187
35-39	149	146	138	133
40-44	57	55	59	51
45-49	5	7	7	6

F (1/4) Age-specific Fertility Rate of Qatari Females



Fertility and Education

Education is one of the important determinant, which directly and indirectly affect fertility. Table (1/6) indicates the inverse relation between them; i.e. the higher a mother's education level is, the lower her total fertility rate is. This is the expected pattern, as education is a cause of late marriage and consequently less reproduction years available to women.

T (1/6) Total Fertility Rate for Qatari Women & Mothers' Education Level in 2011

Education Level	Total Fertility
Illiterate	5.8
Literate-Primary-Preparatory-Secondary Levels	3.1
Post-Secondary Diploma	5.9
College-higher	3.7

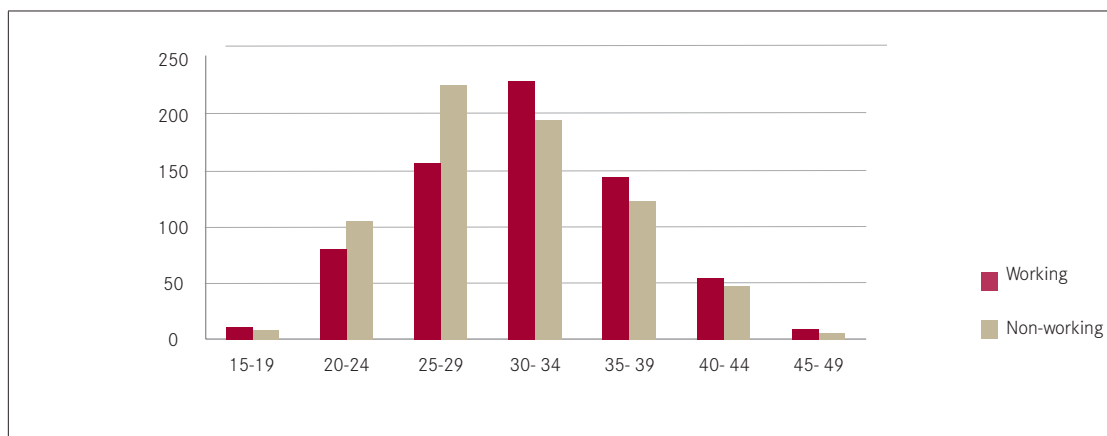
Fertility and Labor Force

Qatari women's relation to the labor force is of the direct determinants that affect their total fertility rate. Table (1/7) indicates that total fertility rates of working and non-working Qatari women are very close. But age-specific fertility shows that workingwomen tend to give birth at a later age, a tendency justified by their preference to family planning.

T (1/7) Age-specific Fertility Rate & Total Fertility rate for Qatari women by Relation to Work-force in 2011

Age group	Age-Specific Fertility Rates for Qatari Women by Relation to the Labor Force (Per thousand)	
	Working	Non-Working
15-19	9.3	7.4
20-24	83.3	104.8
25-29	154.4	225.0
30-34	229.4	193.9
35-39	142.5	122.2
40-44	52.8	47.1
45-49	7.3	5.2
Total Fertility	3.4	3.5

F (1/5) Age-specific Fertility Rate of Qatari Females by Work Status, 2011



Replacement Rate

Replacement rate is a useful indicator of fertility analysis, as it provides a preconception about the future ratio of females in any society. Table (1/8) indicates that every 10 Qatari women will be replaced by 20 women in the next cohort.

T (1/8) Replacement Rate of Qatari Women

Year	Replacement Rate
2008	2.3
2009	2.2
2010	2.2
2011	2.0

3- Marital Status

Marital status data in Table (1/9) show that married Qatari males and females 15 years and above constitute more than half of the total Qatari population, followed by those who have not married yet. No significant changes are observed in the marital composition for both sexes during the period 2008-2011.

T (1/9) Proportional distribution of Qataris (15+ year) by marital status and sex

Marital Status	2008		2009		2010		2011	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Never married	37.0	42.8	38.6	43.0	37.7	40.5	39.7	41.9
Married	53.7	55.5	52.5	54.8	52.8	57.9	50.7	55.3
Divorced	3.2	1.2	3.2	1.3	3.4	1.2	3.5	2.0
Widowed	6.1	0.5	5.7	0.9	6.2	0.5	6.0	0.8

Average Age at First Marriage

This indicator is associated with marital status. Table (1/10) shows a slight difference in average age at first marriage between Qataris and non-Qataris for both males and females during the period 2008-2011.

T (1/10) Average Age at First Marriage by Nationality and Sex

Nationality	2008		2009		2010		2011	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Qataris	23.6	26.5	23.9	26.7	23.9	26.5	24.1	26.7
Non-Qataris	26.1	29.3	26.3	29.7	26.5	29.6	26.5	29.6

4- Households

Female-Headed Households

The average size of the Qatari household is 10 members. In 2010 female-headed households represented about 9.3% of total Qatari households. Female-headed households depend mostly on a single source of income, also 55.4% of them have less than university degree and 24.8% of them are illiterate.

T (1/11) Female-headed Householders by Educational Level in 2010

Educational level	No. of Households	%
Illiterate	835	24.8
Less than university degree	1869	55.4
University and above	669	19.8

Dependence Ratio

A significant growth of the population age group of 15 to 64 years of age is observed, which is the group responsible for supporting other age groups, compared to that of non-productive population (0-14 years) and 65 years of age and above, has resulted in decreasing the dependency ratio.

T (1/12) Age-specific Dependence Ratio

Age Group	2008	2009	2010	2011
0 - 14 (Thousand)	214	224	233	258
15 - 64 (Thousand)	1,220	1,399	1,453	1,454
65 + (Thousand)	15	16	14	16
Dependence Rate	18.7	17.1	17.0	18.7

Table (1/13) indicates little difference in the burden of childcare during 2008-2011, which ranged between 0.8 and 1.0.

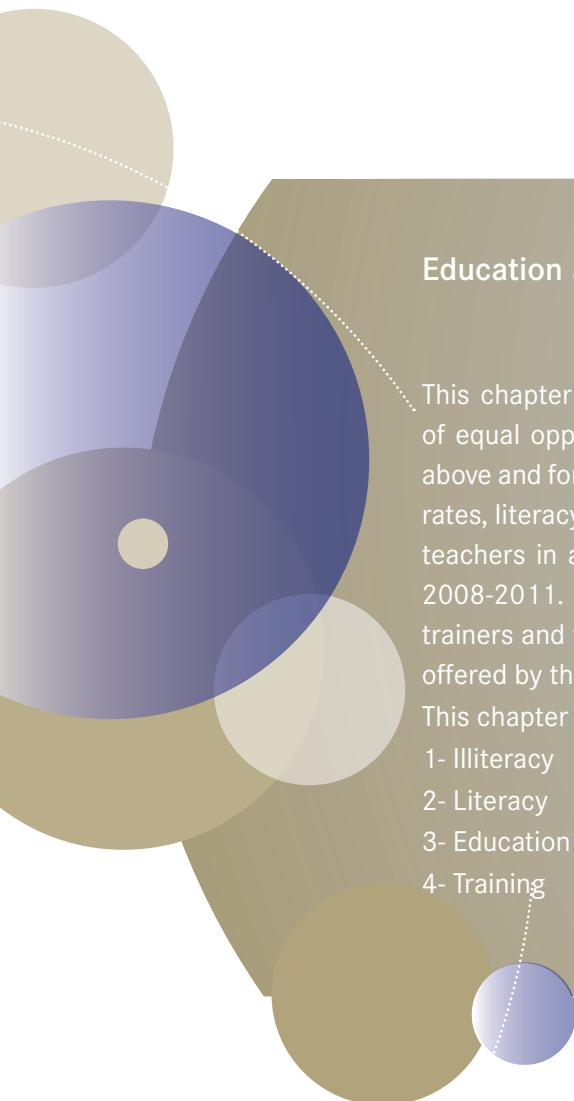
T (1/13) Qatari Women's Child Care Burden

Group	Year	2008	2009	2010	2011
Children under age 5 (Thousand)		41	43	37	37
Women who are Married, Divorced and Widowed (Thousand)		45	47	47	48
Burden Carried for Children under 5 year		0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8



CHAPTER TWO

EDUCATION AND TRAINING



Education and Training

This chapter discusses the main indicators that measure the availability of equal opportunities in education for males and females 15 years and above and for youth (15-24 years of age). These indicators include illiteracy rates, literacy rates, net and total enrollment, and the proportion of female teachers in all educational levels and their development over the period 2008-2011. This chapter also gives the number of training programs, trainers and trainees for both sexes, as well as types of training programs offered by these centers.

This chapter is divided into four sections:

- 1- Illiteracy
- 2- Literacy
- 3- Education Levels
- 4- Training

Education and Training

1- Illiteracy

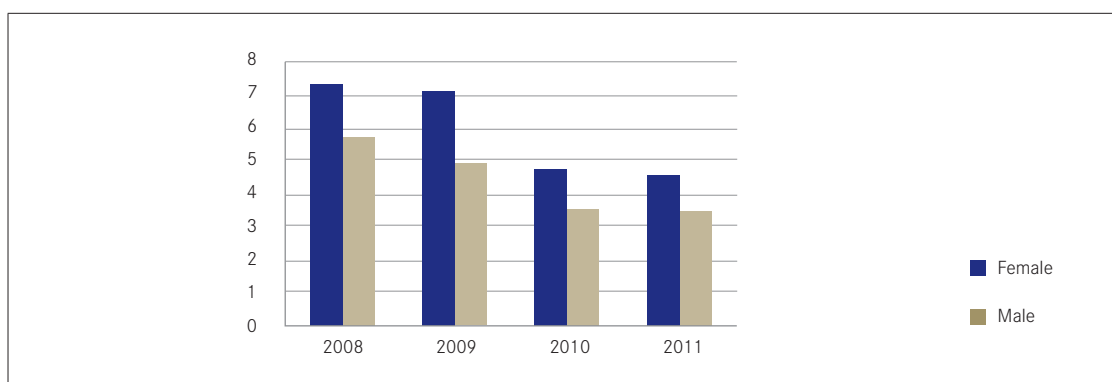
The illiteracy rate of the population 15 years and above has been decreasing in recent years. In 2011, this rate was 3.6% for the whole population, 3.4% for males and 4.4% for females. In terms of age-groups, illiteracy rate for males 60 years and above was 10.3%, and 14.3% for females 45 years and above.

Illiteracy rates among youth (15-24 years) has been fluctuating over the past four years. In 2011, the rate was 2.1%, with 2.4% for males and 1.3% for females. It is noted that the gender gap is in favor of females. This could be explained by the high rate of illiteracy among expatriate workers that reached 2.4%. In comparison, the illiteracy rate among Qatari males and females was 0.5% in 2011.

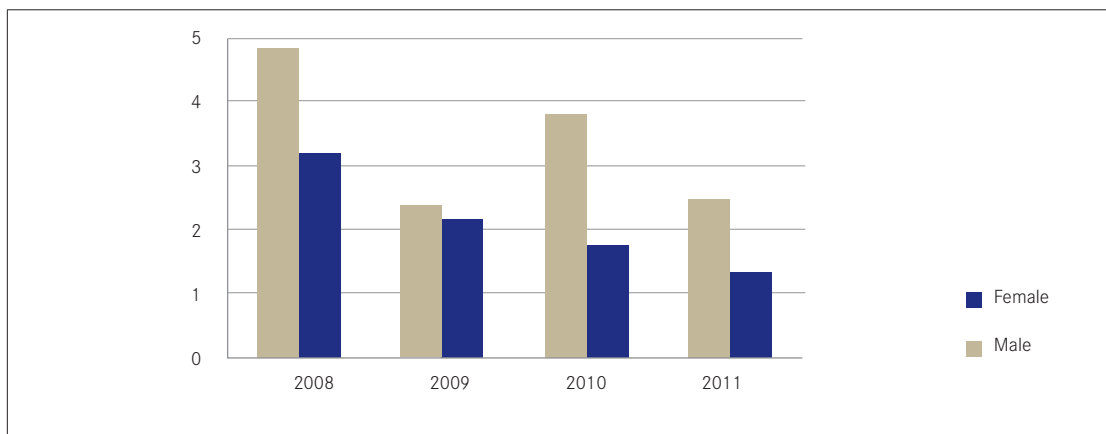
T (2/1) Illiteracy Rate by Sex

Year	Population over 15 years			Youth (15-24 years)		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
2008	7.3	5.7	6	3.1	4.7	4.3
2009	7.1	4.9	5.3	2.1	2.3	2.2
2010	4.6	3.5	3.7	1.7	3.7	3.2
2011	4.4	3.4	3.6	1.3	2.4	2.1

F (2/1) Illiteracy Ratio by Age Group 15+



F (2/2) Illiteracy Rate of Qataris 15 – 24 years by Sex



T (2/2) Enrollment at Illiteracy & Adult Education Centers

Level	School Year		2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
	Gender					
Elementary	Females		233	269	239	171
	Males		181	270	305	323
Preparatory	Females		169	225	229	180
	Males		578	818	962	1,138
Secondary	Females		264	308	338	330
	Males		1,043	1,330	2,261	2,493
Total	Females		666	802	806	681
	Males		1,802	2,418	3,528	3,954

Total enrollment in illiteracy and adult education centers reached 4,635 males and females students in the school year 2010/2011. Females constituted 14.7% of those enrolled in illiteracy centers. Most males are enrolled in the primary and preparatory levels, a fact that indicates their willingness to continue their education.

2- Literacy

Literacy rate among adult population 15 years and above, and particularly among youths 15 to 24 years of age, is considered as a measure of educational system's effectiveness, also often considered as an alternative measure for social and economic advancement. As for the Gender Equality Indicator, it shows the progress achieved in the field of education and equal opportunities for women and men. Table (2/3) indicates that the education gap between the sexes, particularly among young females has remarkably increased compared to that of males of the same age group, particularly in the last two years.

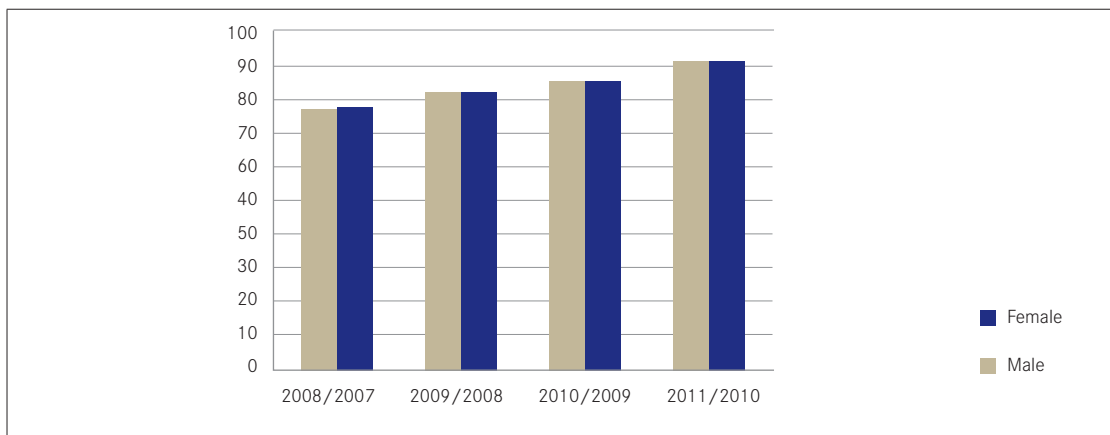
T (2/3) Literacy Rate by Sex and Gender Equality Indicator

Year	Population over 15 years				Youth (15-24) year			
	Female	Male	Total	GEI Males/ Females	Female	Male	Total	GEI Males/ Females
2008	92.7	94.3	94.0	98.3	96.9	95.3	95.7	101.6
2009	92.9	95.1	94.7	97.7	97.9	97.7	97.8	100.3
2010	95.4	96.5	96.3	98.9	98.3	96.3	96.8	102.1
2011	95.6	96.6	96.4	99.0	98.7	97.6	97.9	101.1

3- Education Levels

The Qatari Compulsory Education Law guarantees the right for education for both sexes, since Qatar considers education a pillar of societal development and advancement. The State was keen in providing outstanding educational services, increasing the number of public schools, and encouraging the establishment of private schools, especially outstanding ones. Based on this course of action, Qatar has made great achievements in the field of education and at all educational levels. These achievements are affected by the rise of enrollment rates at all educational levels, as shown in Figure (2/3), whereby the number of male and females students reached 183,091 in the academic year 2010/2011.

F (2/3) Enrollment in all Educational Levels by Sex (per 1000)



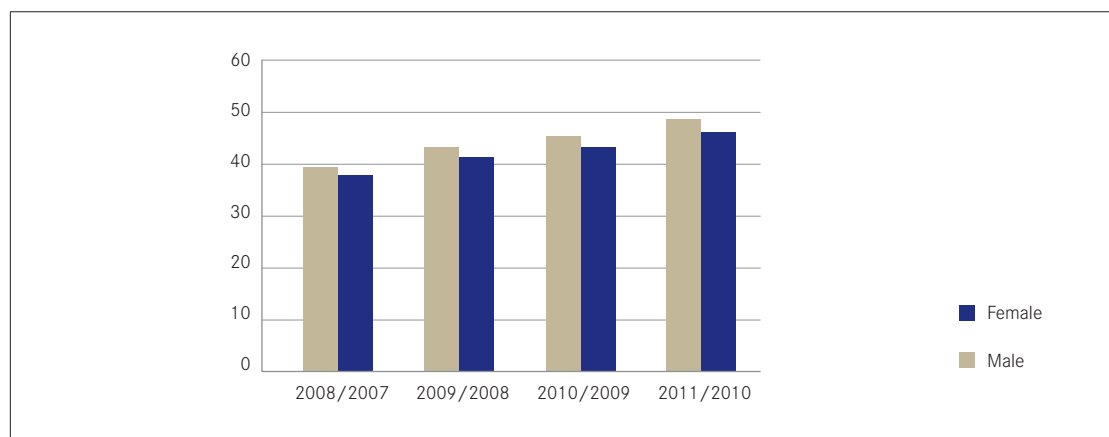
Elementary Level

The elementary level is a very important educational level because it forms the foundation of primary education and because it includes the largest number of students. The total number of students enrolled in this level was 94,985 in the academic year 2010/2011, which constitutes 51.9% of all students in that year.

T (2/4) Elementary Level Enrollment by Sex

Academic Year	Sex	No. of Students	% of Total
2007/2008	Female	38,006	49
	Male	39,526	51
2008/2009	Female	41,384	48.9
	Male	43,261	51.1
2009/2010	Female	43,258	48.8
	Male	45,465	51.2
2010/2011	Female	46,293	48.7
	Male	48,692	51.3

F (2/4) Elementary Level Enrollment by Sex (per 1000)



The State of Qatar has achieved comprehensive elementary education for both sexes. In 2011, total enrollment at this level reached 99.4% for males and 99.1% for females, a fact that reflects the educational system's capacity for accommodating all children of elementary school age (6-11 years). Note that the enrollment ratio in 2011 was 91.3% for males and 92.1% for females.

T (2/5) Total and Net Enrollment Rate at Elementary Level by Sex

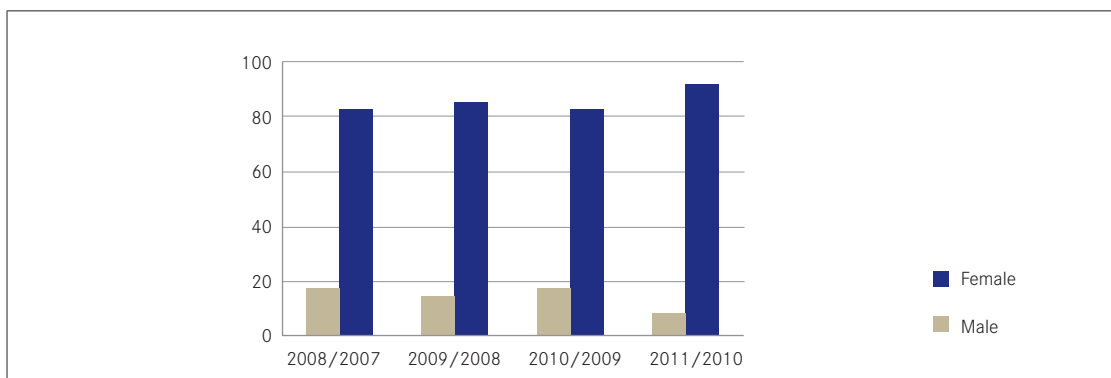
YEAR	Sex	Total Enrollment	Sex Ratio	Net Enrollment	Sex Ratio
2008	Female	100.4	105.1	92.7	106.2
	Male	95.5		87.3	
2009	Female	105.5	104.3	93.2	101.4
	Male	101.1		91.9	
2010	Female	104	101.9	94	103
	Male	102.1		91.2	
2011	Female	99.1	99.7	92.1	100.8
	Male	99.4		91.3	

Table (2/6) shows that the great majority of teachers at the elementary level are females. In the academic year 2010/2011, they constituted 91.9% of teaching staff at that level. This could be due to females' preference for teaching over other occupations, in addition to the increase of schools where only females are allowed to teach.

T (2/6) Proportional Distribution of Teaching Staff at the Elementary Level by Nationality and Sex

Academic Year	Qatari		Total	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
2007/2008	94.5	5.5	82.7	17.3
2008/2009	93.6	6.4	85.4	14.6
2009/2010	96.9	3.1	82.8	17.2
2010/2011	99.4	0.6	91.9	8.1

F (2/5) Proportional Distribution of Teaching Staff at the Elementary by Sex



Preparatory and Secondary Level

Total enrollment at the preparatory and secondary education level was 72,754 male and female students which constitutes 39.7% of all students in Qatar in the school year 2010/2011.

T (2/7) The Number of Preparatory and Secondary Level Students by Sex

Academic Year	Sex	No. of Students	% of Total
2007/2008	Female	32,072	48.9
	Male	33,537	51.1
2008/2009	Female	32,542	48.9
	Male	34,042	51.1
2009/2010	Female	33,814	49.1
	Male	35,110	50.9
2010/2011	Female	35,509	48.8
	Male	37,245	51.2

F (2/6) Enrollment at the Preparatory and Secondary Level by Sex (per 1000)

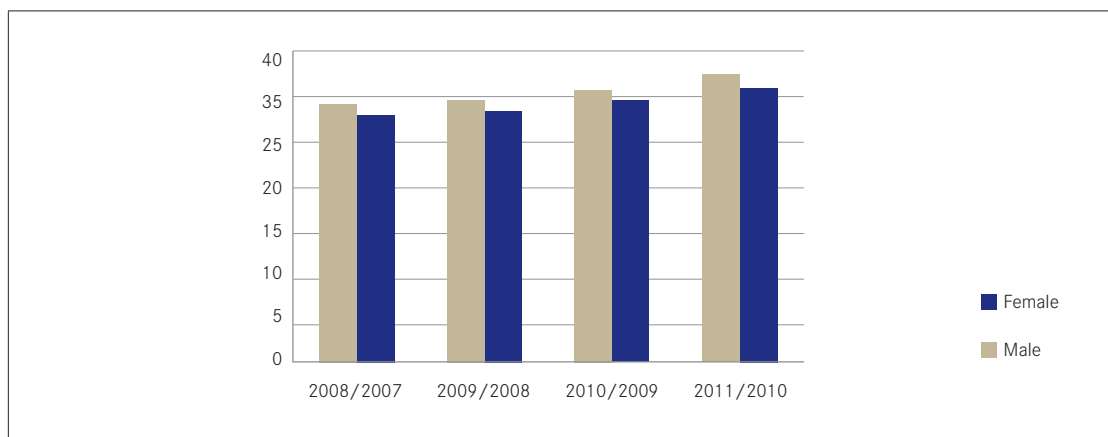


Table (2/8) shows a remarkable increase in total and net enrollment at the preparatory and secondary level, with a reduction in the gender gap between males and females. This development reflects equal educational opportunities and the commitment of young males and females (12-17 years old) to continue their education. In 2011, total male enrollment rate was 96.3% and total female enrollment rate compared to males was 85.8% and 86.9%, consequently while gender gap dropped to 101.2%.

T (2/8) Total and Net Enrollment Rate at Preparatory and Secondary Level by Sex

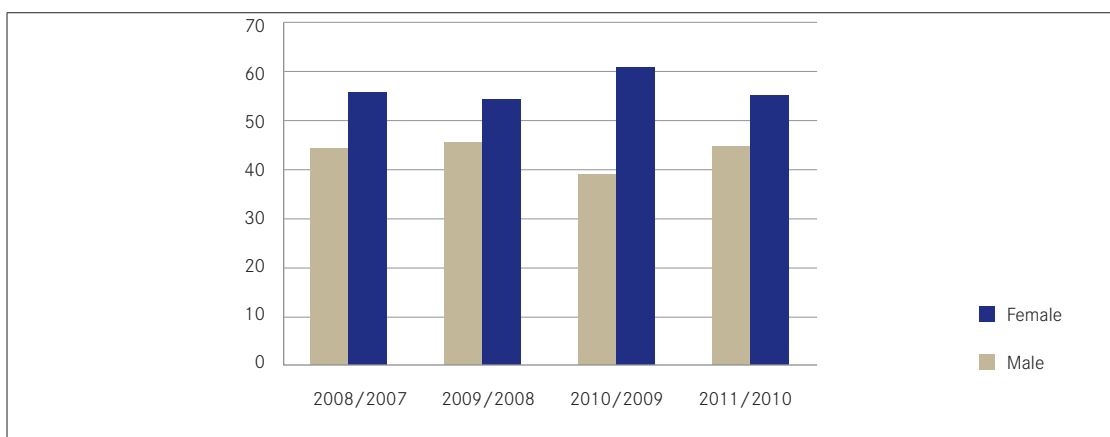
Year	Sex	Total Enrollment	Sex Ratio	Net Enrollment	Sex Ratio
2008	Female	101.7	111.6	91.7	111.2
	Male	91.1		82.5	
2009	Female	99.5	106.6	90.0	106.6
	Male	93.3		84.3	
2010	Female	99.4	102.5	78.4	103.7
	Male	97.0		75.6	
2011	Female	96.6	100.3	86.9	101.2
	Male	96.3		85.8	

Although that the gender gap in the field of teaching has decreased, females are still more interested in teaching than males. As is shown in Table (2/9) below, females represented 55.1% of preparatory and secondary schools teaching staff compared to 44.9% for males in the academic year 2010/2011.

T (2/9) Proportional Distribution of Teaching Staff at the Preparatory and Secondary Level by Nationality and Sex

Academic Year	Qatari		Total	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
2007/2008	87.5	12.5	55.8	44.2
2008/2009	88.3	11.7	54.5	45.5
2009/2010	90.9	9.1	60.9	39.1
2010/2011	87.4	12.6	55.1	44.9

F (2/7) Proportional Distribution of Teaching Staff at the Preparatory and Secondary Level by sex



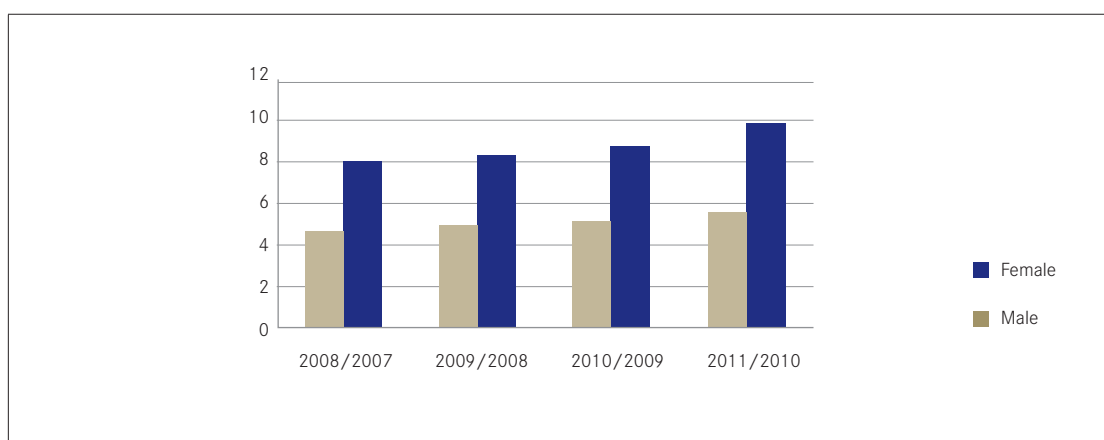
University Education

Increase in the number of universities and colleges, and diversification of academic specializations resulted in larger enrollment in university education, especially among females. Table (2/10) below depicts the increase in this enrollment. For instance, total number of university students was 15,352 in the academic year 2010/2011, of whom 64.2% were females. Female graduates constituted 58.9% of total graduates, a fact that reflects female interest in completing their university education, unlike males who join the labor market in large numbers after finishing secondary school.

T (2/10) Increase in University Students and Graduates by Sex

Year	Sex	No. of Students	% of Total	No. of Graduates	% of Total
2008	Female	7,977	63.4	280	24.5
	Male	4,603	36.6	865	75.5
2009	Female	8,244	62.8	239	25.6
	Male	4,889	37.3	694	36.5
2010	Female	8,787	63.0	1,034	63.5
	Male	5,521	37.0	595	36.5
2011	Female	9,854	64.2	1,235	58.8
	Male	5,498	35.8	865	41.2

F (2/8) University and College Students by Sex (per 1000)



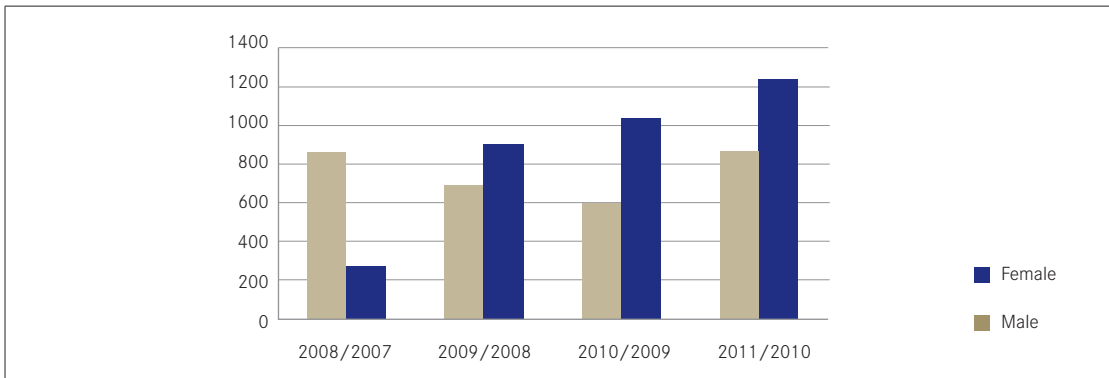
F (2/9) University and College Graduates by Sex


Table (2/11) shows that in the case of university professors, males constitute more than 60% of total numbers of professors. However, in the case of Qatari professors, females constitute 61% of the total number of Qatari professors.

T (2/11) Proportional Distribution of University Professors by Nationality and Sex

Academic Year	Qatari		Total	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
2007/2008	54.8	45.2	37.1	62.9
2008/2009	55.1	44.9	38.5	61.5
2009/2010	58.9	41.1	37.6	62.4
2010/2011	61.0	39.0	39.1	60.9

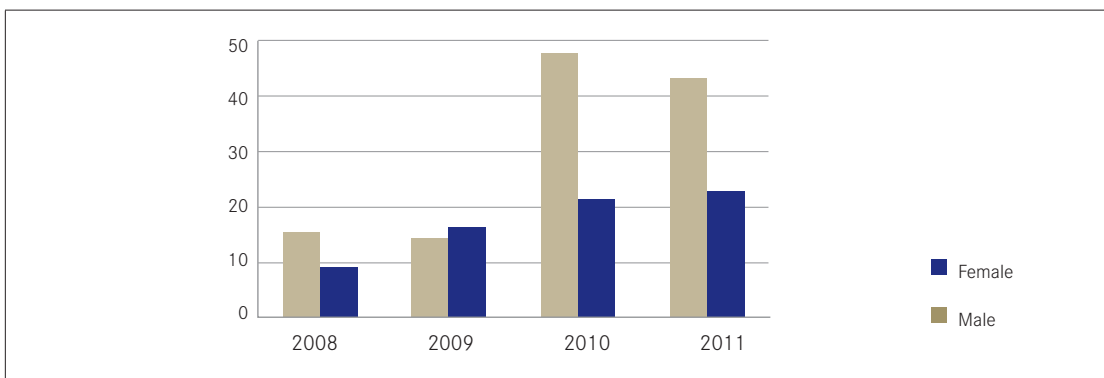
4- Training

The number of training centers in 2011 was 72, of which 22 belonged to the public sector and 50 belonged to the private sector. The total number of trainees reached 66,000, 65.4% of whom were males and 34.6% were females.

T (2/12) Number of Trainees at the Training Centers by Sector and Sex

Academic Year	Training Sector	Female	Male	Total	Female Ratio
2007/2008	Public	5,331	11,137	16,477	32.4
	Private	3,547	4,340	7,887	45.0
2008/2009	Public	14,637	12,345	26,982	54.2
	Private	1,701	1,915	3,616	47.0
2009/2010	Public	12,095	38,778	50,873	23.8
	Private	9,063	8,776	17,839	50.8
2010/2011	Public	13,706	37,037	50,803	27.1
	Private	9,121	6,233	15,354	59.4

F (2/10) Number of Trainees in Training Centers by Sex (per 1000)



With regard to types of training followed by trainees, Table (2/13) shows that males are more interested in training programs in management, oil and gas, security and occupational safety. Females prefer training programs in management, computer and English language. Total number of training programs offered in 2011 was 1217.

T (2/13) Proportional Distribution of Trainees at Training Centers by Field, Nationality, and Sex, 2011

Training Field	Qatari		Total	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Management	53.1	34.7	47.4	25.7
English Language	9.9	14.4	9.0	6.5
Information Technology	15.4	11.2	17.0	10.6
Communications	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.4
Job Certification	0.9	0.8	7.0	0.3
Oil and Gas	1.7	5.16	2.1	16.7
Mining	0.2	0.2	0.3	11.3
Petrochemical Industries	0.1	1.2	0.1	1.9
Banking Operations	8.5	6.4	7.6	5.9
Health Care	0.4	0.2	4.1	1.7
Security and Occupational Safety	0.7	8.9	1.5	13.9
Handcrafts	1.9	0.0	1.3	0.0
Law	1.8	3.5	1.2	2.2
Teacher Training	4.6	0.4	6.9	1.7
Other	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The total number of trainers, according to Table (2/14), was 577 trainers in 2011, of whom 78.9% were males and 21.1% were females.

T (2/14) Number of Trainees at the Training Centers by Sector and Sex

Academic Year	Training Sector	Female	Male	Ratio of Females
2010	Public	58	320	15.3
	Private	125	225	35.7
2011	Public	49	265	15.6
	Private	73	190	27.8



CHAPTER THREE

**PUBLIC AND
REPRODUCTIVE
HEALTH**



PUBLIC AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

This chapter covers the development of most important health and reproductive health indicators, and shows gender differences for each indicator. Taking into consideration the unique characteristics of the population in the State of Qatar and its progress of health and reproductive health indicators, this report demonstrates some indicators for Qatari population and some others for total population in Qatar. This makes it possible to determine the effect of different health services, as well as the biological factors effect on gender differences.

This chapter is divided in five sections:

1. Life Expectancy at Birth
2. Infant Mortality & Child Mortality (under 5 years)
3. Causes of Death
4. Postpartum Mortality
5. Adolescent Pregnancy & Childbirth

PUBLIC AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

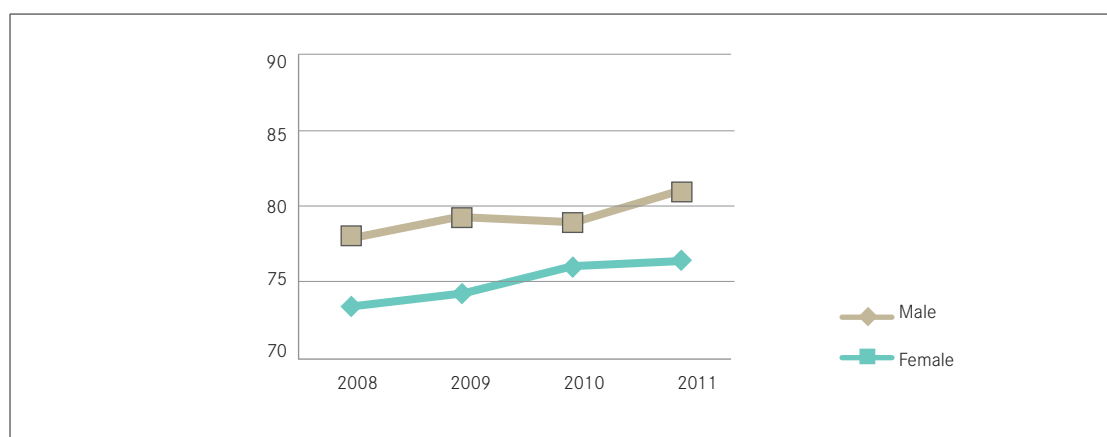
1. Life Expectancy at Birth

In general, life expectancy at birth reflects the progress achieved in health and health services in a society, it also reflects the degree of fairness for males and females in benefitting from the available health services. Table (3/1) shows that females born in 2011 are expected to live for approximately 4 years longer than males born in the same year. This is a natural phenomenon in most societies that is due to biological and health factors.

T (3/1) Life Expectancy at Birth for Qataris by Sex

Year	Female	Male	Total
2010	78.1	73.5	75.7
	79.3	74.3	76.7
2011	79.0	76.1	78.6
	81.0	76.5	78.6

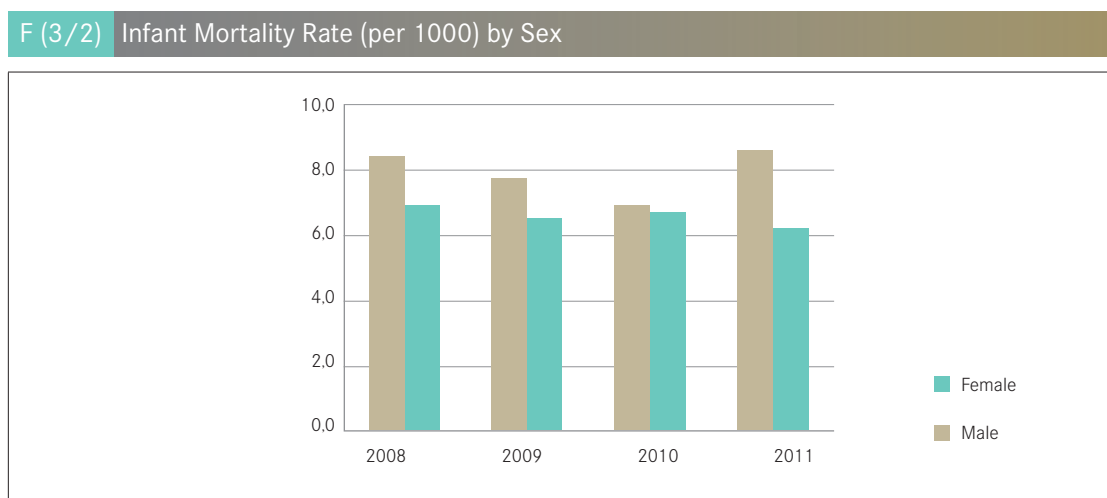
F (3/1) Qatari life expectancy at birth



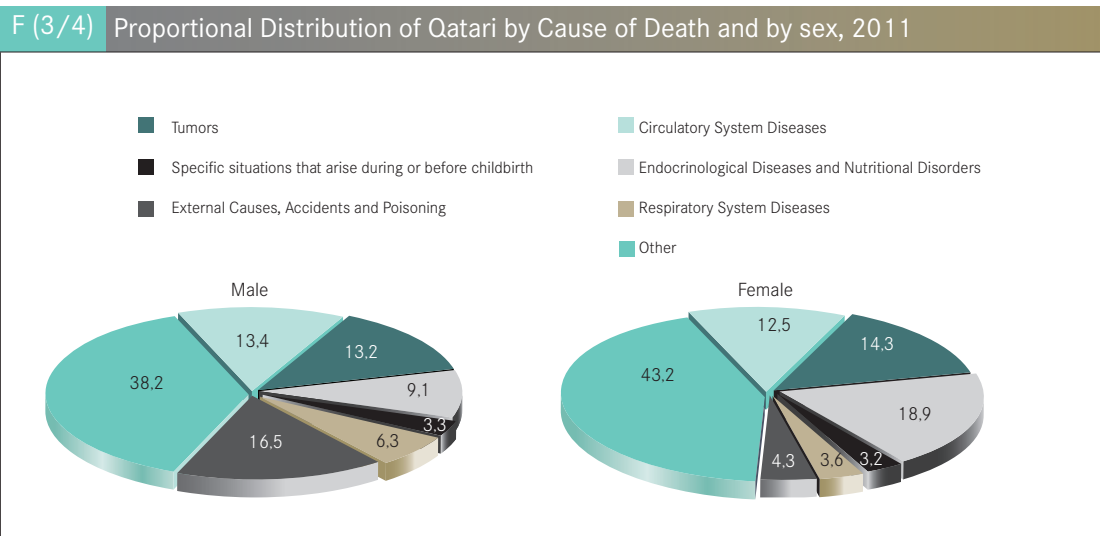
2. Infant Mortality and Child Mortality (under 5 years of age)

Infant Mortality is mostly a consequence of the mother's health during conception and delivery of the child, in addition to the availability and quality of health services provided. Table (3/2) shows that despite of a decline in the infant mortality rate in general and in child mortality (under 5 years), still there is a gender gap exhibited in higher mortality rates for male infants compared to that of female infants. This is consistent with the international trend, which attributes this disparity to females' biological features that enable them to survive more than males, especially in early life stages.

T (3/2) Infant Mortality Rate by Sex (per 1000) by Sex			
Year	Female	Male	Total
2008	6.9	8.4	7.7
2009	6.5	7.7	7.1
2010	6.7	6.9	6.8
2011	6.2	8.6	7.4



T (3/3) Mortality Rate of Children under Age 5 (per 1000) by Sex			
Year	Female	Male	Total
2008	9.4	9.7	9.5
2009	8.3	9.2	8.8
2010	7.9	9.0	8.5
2011	8.8	9.4	8.8



4- Postpartum Mortality

Improving mothers' healthcare services has been and is still among the priorities of health service development in State of Qatar. Table (3/5) shows fluctuation in mortality rates of mothers during the past several years; this does not necessarily reflect a deterioration in the health services provided for mothers. However, it indicates the need to refer to actual data, which show that postpartum mortality was limited to one case in 2011. It is noteworthy to mention all birth deliveries in Qatar take place at hospitals under special medical supervision at rate of nearly 100%.

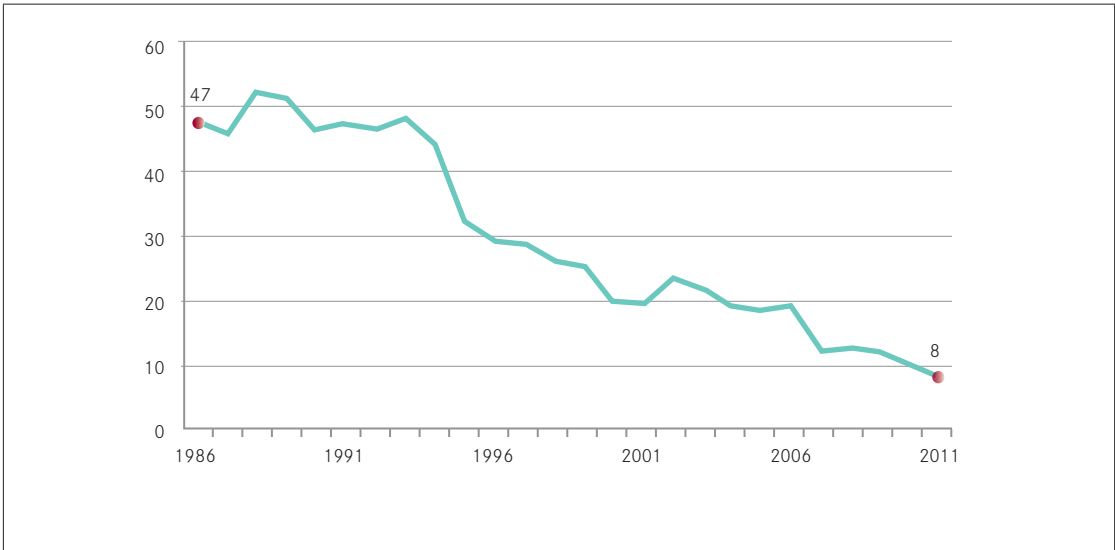
T (3/5) Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000 live births)

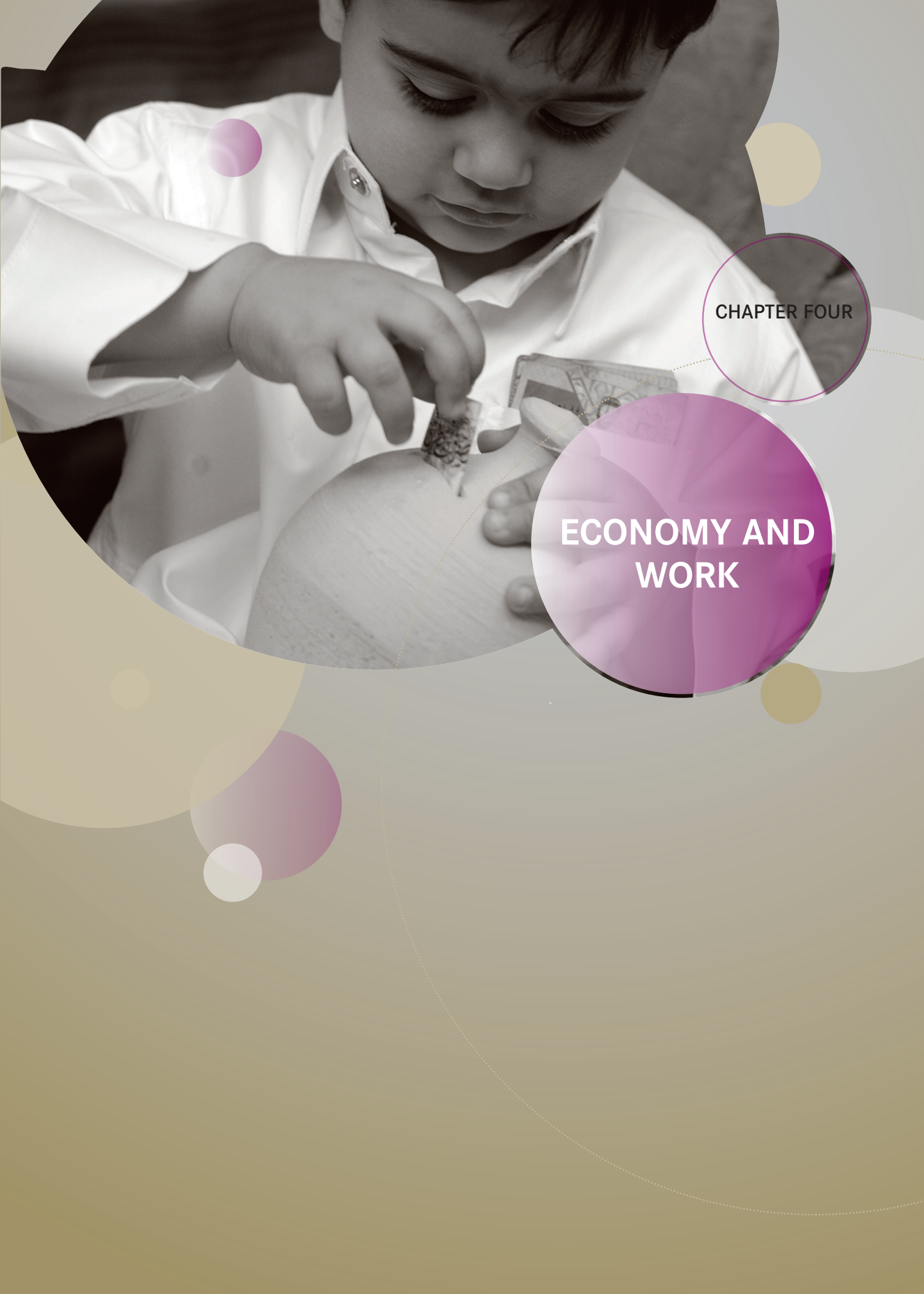
Year	Pregnancy, Delivery, and Postpartum Mortality	Maternal Mortality Rate
2008	2	11.6
2009	4	21.8
2010	2	10.3
2011	1	4.9

5- Childbearing During Adolescence

Referring to Table (1/5) in Chapter I, indicating the age-specific fertility rates for Qatari women, indicates that fertility rate considerably decreased for the age group 15 to 19 years old for the last twenty years. Childbirth rate was 43 per one thousand women in the 1986 then dropped to 12 per one thousand women in 2009. This is attributed to the fact that women are proceeding with their educational achievement to advanced stages, consequently postponing marriage to later time. This is a good indicator for women, as pregnancy risks and postpartum deaths increases in women under twenty, and that childbirth in this early age mostly deprives women of education opportunities.

F (3/5) Fertility Rate for Qatari women 15-19





CHAPTER FOUR

**ECONOMY AND
WORK**



ECONOMY AND WORK

Labor force indicators and particularly the rate of economically active population provide indications of the soundness and growth of economy, especially labor market growth. Business market development and full employ meant of workforce which is undoubtedly the main goal of any economic policy, because of its direct effect on individuals' living standard and social life. In this context, this chapter will cover the following issues:

1. Population of Working Age and Economic Participation Rate.
2. Economically Active Population.
3. Average Wages and Working Hours in Different Occupations and Economic Activities.
4. Economically Inactive Population.

ECONOMY AND WORK

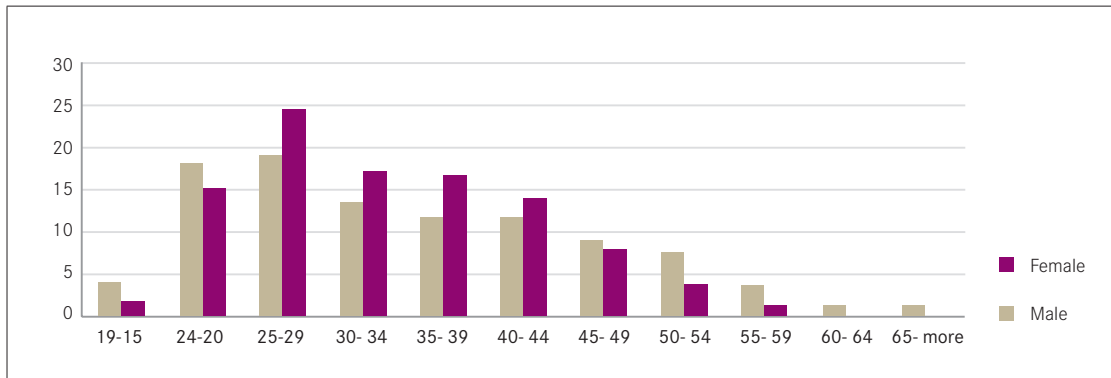
1. Population of Working Age and Economic Participation Rate

Economic Participation Rate by Sex

Growth achieved by Qatar's economy and the requirements for sustaining such growth had positive effects economic participation rates. Table (4/1) indicates a significant rise in economic participation rate which reached 86.7% of total population 15 years and above, in 2011. Through observing the increase in female economic participation rate in the last few years one finds out that more than 50% of females of working age were economically active in 2011. Moreover, economic participation rate of males in 2011 was 95.7% of total males of working age. One also observes a narrowing in gender gap in the last years, however female economic participation rate is still 54.4% of male participation. This could be due to the large proportion of males in the labor force. In terms of Qatari economic participation rates, males constituted 63.7% of the Qatari labor force, while females constituted 34.1% in 2011. However, the gender gap remains since female participation rate constitutes 53.6% of the male rate. This could be due to the large number of economically- inactive housewives.

T (4/1) Economic Participation Rate by Sex								
Year	Qatari				Total			
	Female	Male	Total	Ratio of females to males	Female	Male	Total	Ratio of females to males
2008	36.3	63.1	49.5	57.6	50.4	95.8	87.4	52.6
2009	36.0	62.8	49.4	57.3	49.1	96.0	87.7	51.1
2010	36.3	65.7	50.7	55.2	52.2	96.0	87.0	54.4
2011	34.1	63.7	48.7	53.6	52.1	95.7	86.7	54.4

F (4/2) Proportional Distribution of Economically Active Qatari by age-group and Sex, 2011



2. Economically Active Population

Economically Active Population by Employment status

Data in Table (4/3) indicate a high concentration of employment in paid jobs. This reflects the high security in paid employment compared to private businesses, which is vulnerable to market risks. The Table also shows that no economically active females are self employed, while 0.3% of males. However, Qatari businesswomen comprise 2% of total economically active Qatari females, compared to 3.2% of males.

T (4/3) Proportional Distribution of Economically Active Population by Work Status, Nationality, and Sex

Work Status	2008		2009		2010		2011									
	Qatari		Total		Qatari		Total		Qatari		Total		Qatari		Total	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Employer	0.2	3.5	0.1	0.4	0.4	2.9	0.1	0.3	1.5	3.3	0.3	0.2	2.0	3.2	0.4	0.3
Self-employed	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Employee	99.8	96.4	99.9	99.5	99.6	97.0	99.8	99.6	98.5	96.4	99.7	99.6	98.0	96.5	99.5	99.5
Unpaid Family employee	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	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Economically Active Population by Occupations

Table (4/4) indicates the presence of differences among economically active population by occupations, not only according to sex but also according to nationality in 2011. The data show that the Qatari women are more employed in specialized professions representing a percentage of 49.5% of the total Qatari economically active females in 2011, followed by clerical professions representing 29.5% of the total Qatari economically active females. The

F (4/3) Proportional Distribution of Economically Active Qataris by Occupation and Sex, 2011

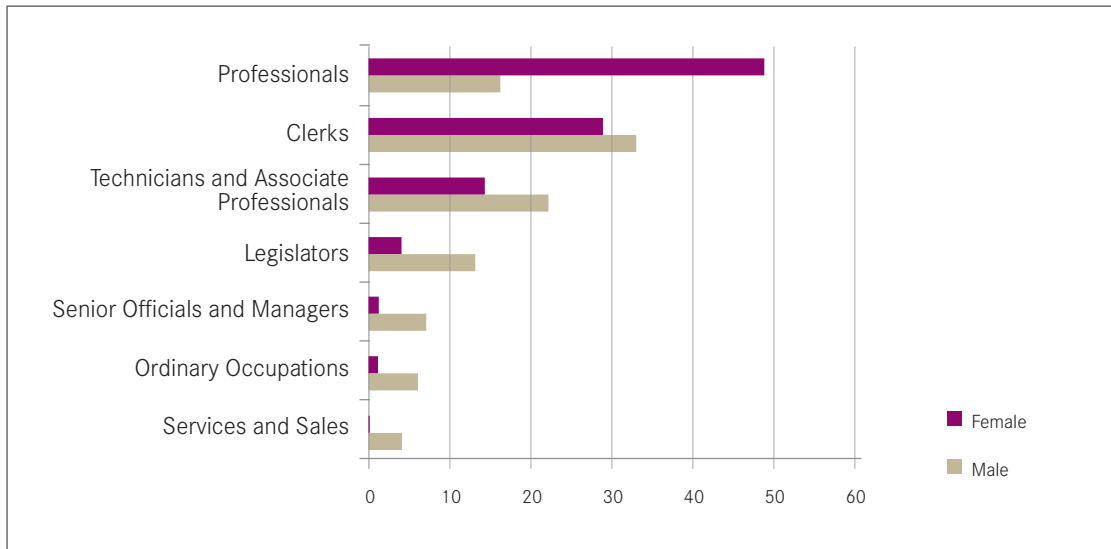
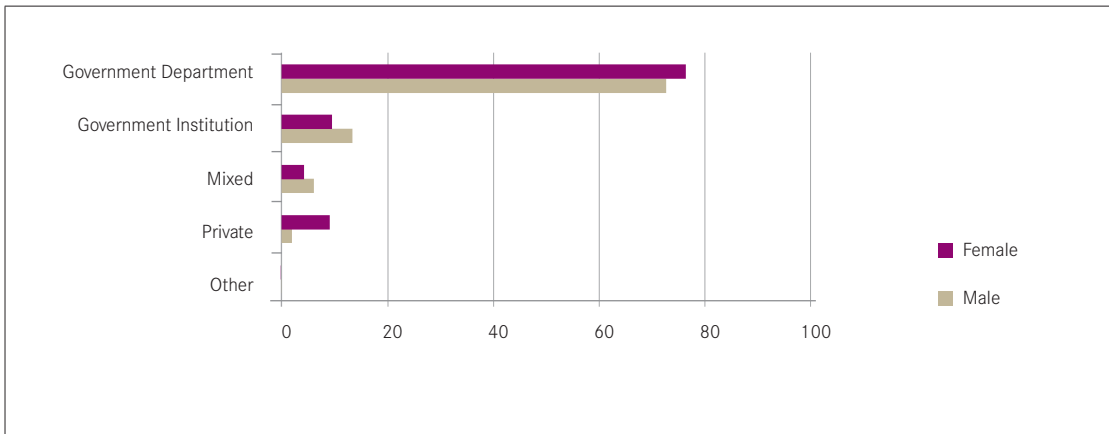


Table (4/5) data indicates an increase in the ratio of Qatari females working in industrial activities, construction and communications from 1.9% in 2001 to 9.2% of total economically active Qatari females in 2011. A gender gap is also observed whereby 21.7% of Qatari males were working in these occupations in 2011 compared to 9.2% of females.

T (4/5) Labor Force in Industrial Activities, Construction and Communications by Nationality and Sex

Year	Qatari		Total	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
2001	1.9	21.4	7.0	40.6
2006	3.5	23.0	10.6	43.3
2007	5.1	22.0	11.2	38.0
2008	5.5	22.5	13.8	32.2
2009	5.9	21.2	15.0	35.1
2010	9.3	22.7	10.0	33.2
2011	9.2	21.7	9.9	33.1

F (4/5) Proportional Distribution of Economically Active Qataris by Sector and Sex, 2011



3. Average Wages and Working Hours in Occupations and Economic Activity

Table (4/7) shows that average weekly working hours for females was 103.9% of males weekly working hours in 2011. This means that females work 3.9% hours more than males. Average wages for females comprise 77.3% that of males average wages, which means that females receive wages that are below those of males by 22.7%. Average weekly working hours for females compared to males by occupation in 2011 show that females who work in services and sales in addition to Ordinary jobs that include domestic servants were 109.6% and 109.3% respectively. This means that females work more hours than males in these two occupations and receive lower wages than males, equivalent to 55.8% and 68.1% for these two occupations respectively. This situation does not apply to other occupations where a positive correlation exists between average working hours and average wages.

T (4/7) Average Monthly Wages and Working Hours of Females Compared to Males by Occupation

Work Status	2008		2009		2011	
	Average Wages	Average Working Hours	Average Wages	Average Working Hours	Average Wages	Average Working Hours
	F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M	F/M
Legislators, Senior Officials, And Managers	85.9	86.4	77.2	90.7	80.9	90.7
Professionals	73.1	86.4	79.8	86.4	75.2	90.7
Technicians And Associate Professionals	72.3	90.9	75.1	93.0	68.3	93.0
Clerks	83.1	90.7	89.1	90.7	80.1	95.2
Services and Sales	94.1	98.1	89.1	96.3	55.8	109.6
Skilled Labor in Agriculture and Fisheries	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Craft and Relations Trades	148.0	96.3	252.7	87.0	80.0	98.1
Machine and Equipment Operators	97.2	105.3	78.3	103.6	80.1	96.4
Ordinary Occupations	34.2	124.0	38.0	117.6	68.1	109.3
Total	72.2	104.0	72.0	102.0	77.3	103.9

In terms of economic activity, Tables (4/8) shows that average wages of females versus males are in favor of females in certain activities such as building and construction with a ratio of 230.6%, manufacturing 156.3% and wholesale and retail trade 145.2%. This due to a smaller number of females who work who receive high average wages.

T (4/8) Average Monthly Wages and Working Hours of Females Compared to Males by Economic Activity , 2011

Economic Activity	Average Wage	Average Working Hours
	Female/Male	Female/Male
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	87.7	103.7
Mining and Quarrying	120.7	83.3
Manufacturing	156.3	100.0
Electricity, Water Utilities	72.8	90.9
Water supplies and management, and Waste Management	0.0	0.0
Construction	230.6	82.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicle	145.2	90.2
Transportation and Warehousing	118.0	86.0
Accommodation and Food Activities	141.4	92.7
Information and Communication	81.3	95.5
Financial and Insurance Activities	75.6	95.1
Real Estate Activities	114.3	89.6
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	133.2	91.8
Administrative and Support Service Activities	117.4	92.0
Public Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Insurance	88.0	97.4
Education	83.4	95.0
Human Health and Social Work Activities	79.7	90.9
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	96.9	97.6
Other Service Activities	175.3	69.8
Activities of Households as Employers	100.2	101.7
Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	113.2	88.1
Total	77.3	103.9

Table (4/9) indicates an explicit decline in the share of paid jobs in the non-agricultural sector for females compared to males, whereby their share was 12.2% in 2011. This is due to the increase in the number of expatriate male workers.

T (4/9) Paid Jobs share of the non-agricultural sector by sex and year

Year	Female	Male
2001	29.0	102.0
2006	15.0	102.8
2007	12.5	102.2
2008	10.7	101.4
2009	9.9	101.5
2011	12.2	101.6

4. Economically Inactive Population

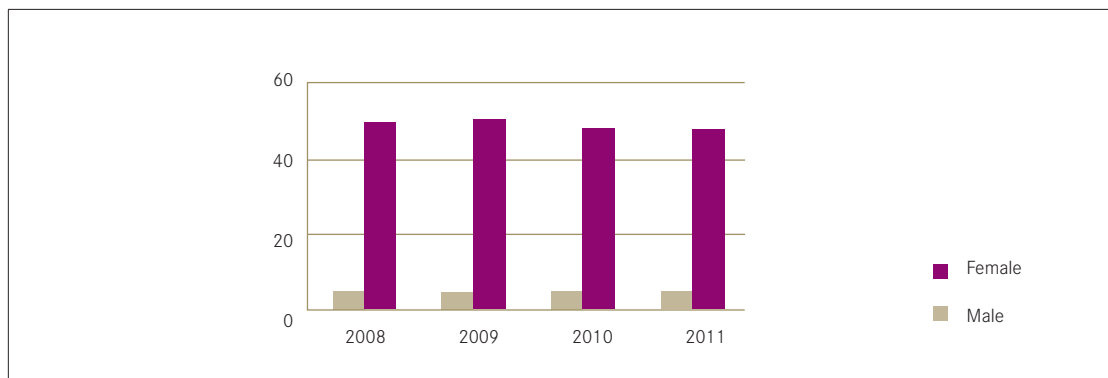
Economically Inactive Population by Sex

Economically inactive Population 15 years of age and above comprised 13.3% of the total population in 2011. Figure (4/6), show an explicit gender gap whereby females comprised 47.9% versus 4.3% for males in 2011. Despite that, it is observe a decline in the ratio of economically inactive females among total females 15 years of age and above. That ratio has dropped from 49.6% in 2008 to 47.9% in 2011, a development that reflects increasing participation in the labor market.

T (4/10) Proportional Distribution of Inactive Population 15 years of age and above by Sex

Sex	2008	2009	2010	2011
Female	49.6	50.9	47.8	47.9
Male	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.3
Total	12.6	12.3	13.0	13.3

F (4/6) Proportional Distribution of Inactive Population 15 years and above by Sex



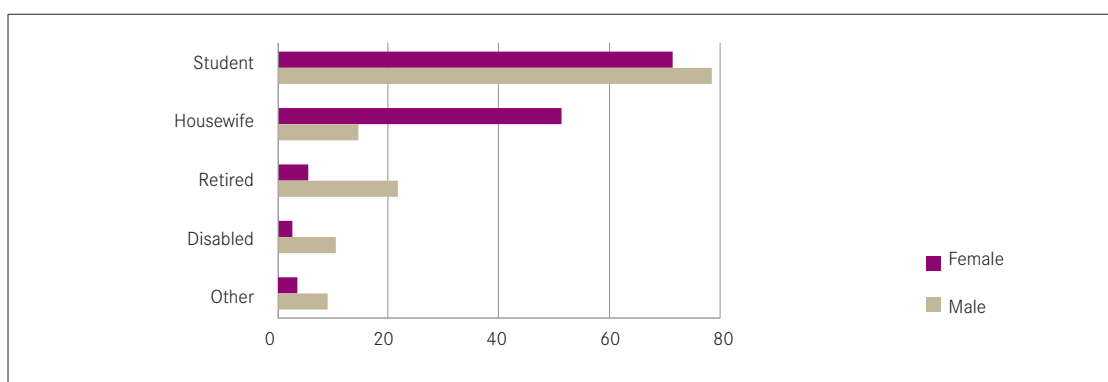
Economically Inactive Population by Cause of Inactivity

Table (4/11) shows that the larger proportion of economically inactive Qataris were male students as they comprised 59.1% of inactive males in 2011, while housewives comprised 51.2% of economically inactive Qatari females in 2011.

T (4/11) Proportional Distribution of Inactive Population aged 15 years and above by Cause of Inactivity, Nationality, and Sex

Cause of Inactivity	2008				2009				2010				2011			
	Qatari		Total		Qatari		Total		Qatari		Total		Qatari		Total	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Housewife	55.8	0.0	68.0	0.0	55.0	0.0	69.5	0.0	55.9	0.0	70.9	0.0	51.2	0.0	65.7	0.0
Full-time Student	36.6	59.7	27.2	74.2	36.4	61.0	25.6	73.3	32.2	59.9	23.2	72.2	37.7	59.1	27.7	71.0
Disabled	2.9	3.9	1.5	2.7	3.5	3.8	1.6	3.3	2.8	9.6	1.2	6.5	2.5	10.6	1.9	8.3
Retired	1.7	8.0	0.6	4.4	1.8	18.3	0.7	10.6	5.5	23.4	1.8	12.3	5.1	21.5	1.9	12.3
Other	3.0	28.4	2.6	18.7	3.2	16.9	2.6	12.8	3.6	7.1	2.9	9.0	3.5	8.8	2.8	8.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

F (4/7) Proportional Distribution of Inactive Qatari aged 15 years and above by Cause of Inactivity and Sex



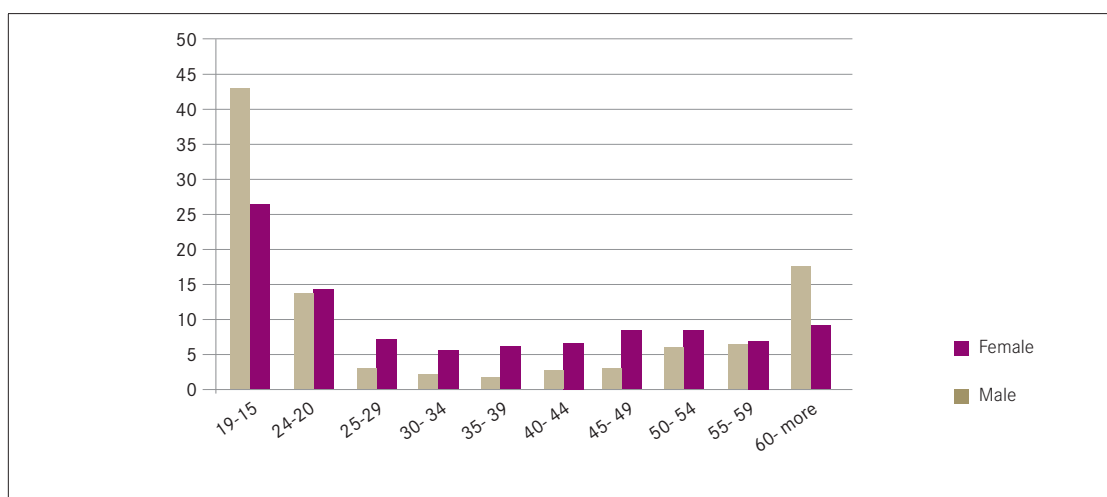
Economically Inactive Population by Age-Group

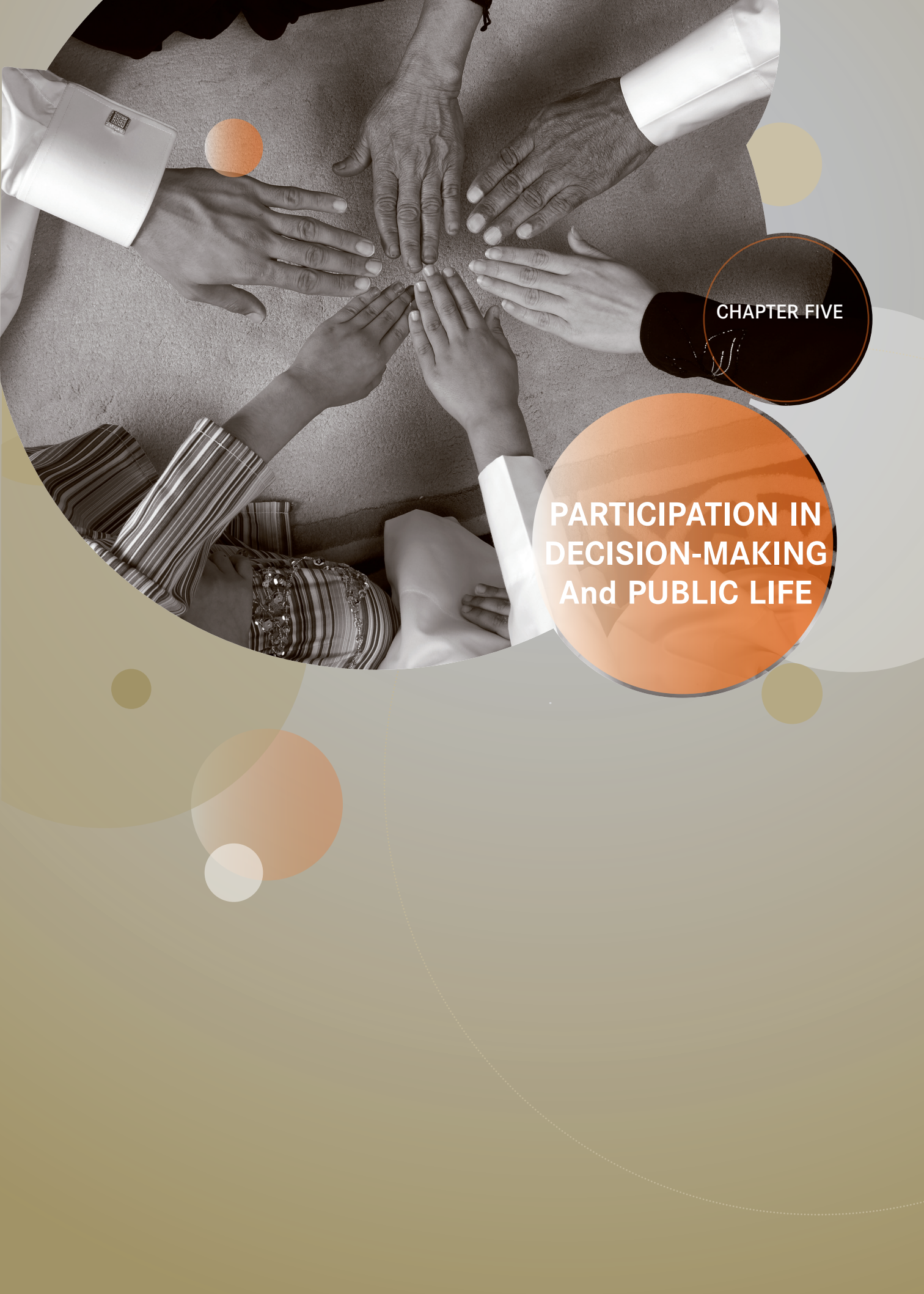
Table (4/12) indicates a high rate of economically inactive population among the age-group 15-19 years of age, which is linked to pursuing formal education. In 2011, 43.1% of Qatari males in this age-group were inactive. The next highest age-group in terms of economic inactivity are 20-24 years old who include many university students, followed by age-group 60 years and above who match the retirement age in the State of Qatar. In contrast, the ratio of economically inactive population in the age-group 25-59 years of age is low.

T (4/12) Proportional Distribution of Economically Inactive Population 15 years and above by Age-group, nationality and Sex

Age Group	2008				2009				2010				2011			
	Qatari		Total		Qatari		Total		Qatari		Total		Qatari		Total	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
15-19	26.0	43.0	20.3	42.4	28.2	45.4	18.9	54.3	24.6	45.5	17.5	52.2	26.7	43.1	19.6	53.2
20-24	15.5	14.8	12.8	19.6	16.1	14.3	12.9	17.5	14.5	14.0	13.2	18.7	14.4	13.9	11.8	16.2
25-29	8.0	4.1	11.8	3.6	6.7	3.2	11.4	3.5	8.8	3.3	13.4	4.6	7.2	3.2	11.7	3.0
30-34	5.8	1.7	11.0	1.4	6.2	1.7	13.5	1.5	6.1	1.6	12.9	1.8	5.6	2.1	13.0	1.9
35-39	6.6	2.4	10.9	1.5	5.8	1.2	12.2	0.9	5.7	1.5	10.7	1.3	6.2	1.6	11.6	1.1
40-44	7.4	2.4	9.6	1.4	7.1	2.6	9.7	1.7	6.7	2.2	8.7	1.5	6.6	2.6	9.0	1.6
45-49	7.4	3.2	7.7	1.8	8.9	4.2	7.8	2.7	7.8	3.3	7.2	2.0	8.6	3.1	7.2	1.7
50-54	6.9	4.3	5.7	2.4	7.3	6.1	5.4	3.8	8.2	5.9	6.0	3.5	8.5	6.2	5.9	3.8
55-59	5.3	5.4	4.1	3.2	4.8	6.5	3.3	3.9	5.9	5.7	4.0	3.4	7.1	6.5	4.5	3.8
60+	11.0	18.7	6.1	12.7	8.9	14.8	4.9	10.3	11.8	17.1	6.3	11.1	9.1	17.7	5.7	13.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

F (4/8) Proportional Distribution of Economically Inactive Qataris by Age-group and sex, 2011





CHAPTER FIVE

**PARTICIPATION IN
DECISION-MAKING
And PUBLIC LIFE**



Participation In Decision-Making and Public Life

This Chapter reviews the level of women's participation in Public life and role in the decision-making process in the State of Qatar by portraying the nature and size of her presence in various legislative and executive authorities. Hence, this chapter consists of the following topics:

1. Participation in Decision-making
2. Participation In Public Life

Participation In Decision-Making and Public Life

1. Participation in Decision Making

Legislative Bodies

The Consultative Council (Shoura) assumes legislative powers in the State of Qatar. The Council consists of 45 members, 30 of whom are elected through, direct secret general ballot, The State's permanent constitution and the former Basic Law do not differentiate between males and females in terms of rights and duties, or stipulate maleness as a condition for consultative council membership. However, the actual situation depicts weak participation of females in political life, since they are not represented in the consultative council.

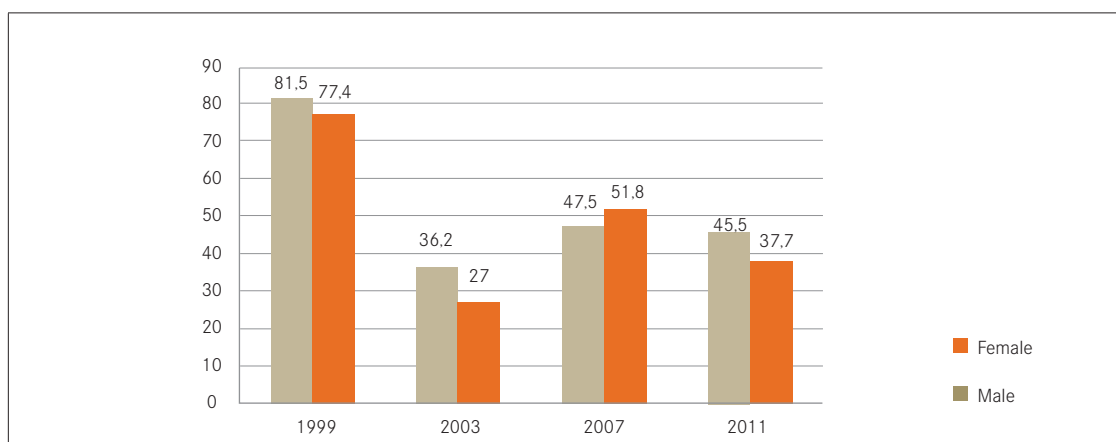
The first electoral experience for both women and men was in 1999, when both participated for the first time as voters and candidates in the elections of the Central Municipal Council in its first session. This election campaign had a distinguished high percentage of voters compared to the total registered voters for both sexes, which reached 77.4% for females and 81.5% for males. Also, for the first time, six women participated as candidates, although none of them won. Furthermore, in the second session of the Municipal Council elections, the percentage of voters compared the total registered voters for both sexes had significantly decreased to reach 27% for females and 36.2% for males, in spite of that, a candidate was elected to the Municipal Council which composed of 29 members. In the third session in 2007, the percentage of voters compared to the total voters increased reaching 51.8% for females and 47.5% for males, however, three women ran as candidates and one of them won. In the fourth election session held in 2011, the ratio of actual voters to registered voters dropped to 37.7% for females and to 45.5% for males.

T (5/1) Political Participation in the Four Sessions of the Central Municipal Council election by Sex

ITEM	First Session 1999		Second Session 2003		Third Session 2007		Fourth Session 2011		
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
NUMBER	Voters	9665	12330	11055	12124	13608	14531	16221	16441
	Actual Voters	7484	10047	2985	4757	7054	6905	6120	7486
	Candidates	6	225	1	83	3	113	4	97
	Elected	0	29	1	28	1	28	1	28
PERCENTAGE	Voters	43.9	56.1	45.7	54.3	48.4	51.6	49.7	50.3
	Actual Voters	42.7	57.3	38.6	61.4	50.4	49.5	45.0	55.0
	Candidates	2.6	97.4	1.2	98.8	2.6	97.4	4.0	96.0
	Elected	0.0	100	3.4	96.6	3.4	96.6	3.4	96.6

It could be concluded from participation in the four election sessions of the Central Municipal Council presented in Table (5/1) that despite of the low representation of Qatari women in the Municipal Council (3.4%), and the fact that this percentage did not increase in the fourth session, Qatari women’s participation in political life has become a reality, and that their participation in the democratic process has progressed through the high participation of women as voters and candidates in 2011 elections compared to the year 1999. Women’s participation is expected to increase in the Municipal Council elections in the future as a direct result of women growing awareness and experience they accumulated from previous sessions.

F (5/1) Actual Voters Ratio to Eligible Voters in Central Municipal Council Elections



Governmental and Private Institutions

The course of political life in the past years clearly exhibits the presence of a political will to support Qatari women’s and empower and strengthen their participation in decision-making at governmental level. Appointing a number of women in decision-making positions came as a realization of such determination, including the appointment of the first woman as a Minister

of Education and Higher Education in the State of Qatar in 2003 to 2009, (the first GCC woman to hold such position), and the Minister of Health in the period from 2008 to 2009. In addition, Qatari women assume senior leadership positions, such as the President of the board of directors of Qatar Foundation for Education, Science and Community Development (QFESCD); the President of the Supreme Council for Family Affairs; President of the Board of Trustees of Qatar Museums Authority; Vice-President of the Supreme Council of Health; and Vice-President of the Supreme Education Council; President of Qatar University; the Secretary-General of the Supreme Council for Communications and information; and the Secretary-General of the Supreme Council for Family Affairs. Moreover, many women are members of boards of directors of higher councils, institutions and government bodies, in addition to their participation as members in permanent committees that sets policies and strategies such as the Permanent Population Committee, and interim committees that draft various types of legislation.

Qatari Women were able to occupy some diplomatic posts in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the beginning of the year 2010 witnessed the appointment of the first Qatari woman as ambassador. In addition, Qatari women occupy leading positions in official missions abroad, and represent the State of Qatar in international organizations meetings, especially those related to the field of human rights and social development.

Women representation in leading positions is mainly concentrated in ministries and institutions of social nature (Ministries of Education and Health, the Supreme Council for Family Affairs and Qatar University). Meanwhile, there is no representation of women in political, economic and legal ministries, which means that women are still facing difficulties in influencing these sectors.

In general, as noted in Table (5/2), the number of Qatari women who manage projects and business in various economy sectors is increasing, particularly in the public sector, where in the year 2010 Qatari women constituted 27.7% of the total project and business managers in this sector, compared to 72.3% for men.

T (5/2) Proportional Distribution of Qatari project an Business Managers by sex in some sectors

Sector	2008		2009		2010		2011	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Governmental Department	19.2	80.8	15.4	84.6	27.7	72.3	27.2	72.8
Governmental Institution	11.8	88.2	4.8	95.2	12.8	87.2	12.0	88.0
Mixed	9.9	90.1	16.0	84.0	14.2	85.8	7.8	92.2
Private	3.8	96.2	4.4	95.6	10.6	89.4	8.4	91.6

Civil Society Organizations

Civil society institutions play a major role in promoting community participation in public life, the formulation of macro policies, protection of rights, and the delivery of social services. Therefore, the participation of women in these institutions reflects their social and political awareness, and their contribution to the decision-making process in these institutions is significantly important as it enable them to influence the formulation of those policies, particularly those relating to women affairs.

Table (5/3) shows the percentage of women represented in the boards of a selected number of civil society institutions, community associations, and non-profit organizations. women constitute 30% of total members institutions boards of directors, as well as 34% of the total members of the boards of directors.

Organization	T (5/3) Presidency and Membership of Board of Directors in Selected Civil Society Institutions by Sex							
	2007				2011			
	Board of Directors Members		Chairman		Board of Directors Members		Chairman	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Qatar Foundation for Child and Woman Protection	-	4	-	-	2	2	1	-
Family Counseling Center	1	3	1	-	2	2	1	-
Social Development Center	7	3	1	-	1	6	1	-
Qatar Foundation for Elderly People Care	1	3	-	1	3	1	-	1
Qatar Orphan Foundation	1	2	-	1	3	1	-	1
Qatar Charitable Society	-	8	-	1	-	7	-	1
Childhood Cultural Center	2	2	1	-	4	-	-	1
Qatar Diabetes Association	2	3	-	1	2	3	-	1
Qatar Red Crescent	2	5	1	-	1	8	1	-
Qatar Society for people with disabilities	3	3	-	1	3	6	-	1
Jassim Bin Jabor Althani Charity Association	-	4	-	1	-	7	-	1
Al-Jassrah Cultural and Social Club	1	6	-	1	1	10	-	1
Friends of the Environment Center	2	6	-	1	2	5	-	1
Qatar Center for Voluntary Activities	2	4	1	-	-	3	-	1
Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking	-	4	-	1	3	1	-	1
Social Rehabilitation Center	3	3	-	1	2	2	1	-
Shafallah Center for Children with Special Needs	1	3	-	1	2	2	-	1
Total	28	66	6	11	31	66	5	12

2- Participation in Public Life

Public Order & Security

Women represent about 13.7% of the total Qatari lawyers in 2011. This is considered an encouraging ratio as the first Qatari female lawyer commenced her practice in 2000. In 2010, women began to occupy positions in the judiciary system and public prosecution, in addition to working in several departments of the Ministry of Interior, such as the traffic and patrol department and immigration department.

T (5/4) Qataris who Hold Posts at Public Prosecution, the Judiciary and Lawyers by Sex

Position	2009		2010		2011	
	F	M	F	M	F	M
Members of Public Prosecution and their Assistants	2	62	3	96	3	78
Judges and their Assistances	0	97	2	103	2	200
Lawyers	14	84	18	99	17	107

The Media

Media is considered an important activity in Qatari society. Women participation in this sector enhanced their status in public life, especially as the State lifted censorship off the media institutions, and Qatari citizens enjoy right of expression in all media outlets, particularly the press. Table (5/5) shows participation in newspapers and magazines by sex and nationality during 2009-2011, whereby Qatari males occupy senior posts while Qatari females work as editors, producers, correspondents and columnists and opinion writers in the four daily newspapers.

T (5/5) Participation in Newspapers and Magazines by Nationality and Sex

Position	Year	Qatari		Total	
		F	M	F	M
Editor-in-chief and Assistant chief	2009	0	10	0	10
	2010	0	10	0	10
	2011	0	9	0	9
Editorial Manager and Deputy	2009	0	4	1	12
	2010	0	4	0	12
	2011	0	4	1	9
Editing Secretary	2009	0	1	0	5
	2010	0	1	1	6
	2011	0	0	0	6
Editor	2009	4	14	48	271
	2010	4	10	44	298
	2011	13	12	47	235
Producer	2009	1	0	5	34
	2010	1	0	6	35
	2011	2	0	2	35
Correspondent	2009	7	14	15	58
	2010	7	12	15	53
	2011	7	6	8	36
Total	2009	12	43	69	390
	2010	12	37	66	414
	2011	22	31	58	330
Percentage	2009	2.6	9.4	15.0	85.0
	2010	2.5	7.7	13.7	86.3
	2011	5.6	8.0	14.9	85.1

Sport

Interest in women's sports in the State of Qatar began in the fifties of last century. In 2000, the Supreme Council for Family Affairs established the Qatari Women Sports Committee, which joined Qatar's Olympic Committee in 2001. The Women's Sports Committee aims to promote women's sports, and advance their athletic performance. The Committee participated in competitions abroad and achieved great success through the election of the first Qatari women to the post of the Deputy Chairperson of the Islamic States Women's Athletic Federation as a representative of Asia. It is worth mentioning that she is the first Arab woman to hold this post. Moreover, five centers for women's sports were established. Table (5/6) presents the progress of Qatari Women's participation in selected athletic activities.

T (5/6) Participation in Selected Athletic Activities by Sex

Activity	2007/2008		2008/2009		2009/2010		2010/2011	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Basketball	70	640	53	694	104	676	63	694
Volleyball	49	1075	13	1222	53	1225	60	1277
Table-tennis	20	409	13	387	23	340	29	341
Chess	23	29	23	29	28	31	38	28
Marksmanship	35	90	43	108	58	127	77	110
Equestrian	62	394	9	64	9	98	16	54
Swimming	53	300	29	281	79	828	52	1543
Gymnastics	89	63	80	57	94	72	93	68
Fencing	62	79	75	133	89	149	142	182



CHAPTER SIX

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES



PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

This chapter presents an analysis of the reality of persons with disabilities in the State of Qatar, based on the results of population censuses carried out in the years 1986, 1997 and 2004, and focusing on the population census results of year 2010, as well as the results of the 2007 comprehensive survey of persons with disabilities.

The chapter covers the following topics:

1. Demographic Composition of Persons with Disabilities.
2. Persons with Disabilities by Type of Disability.
3. Persons with Disabilities by Marital Status.
4. Persons with Disabilities Registered with Specialized Centers for Disability.
5. Persons with Disabilities by Educational Status.
6. Academic Integration of Persons with Disabilities .
7. Persons with Disabilities by Economic Participation and Occupation.

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

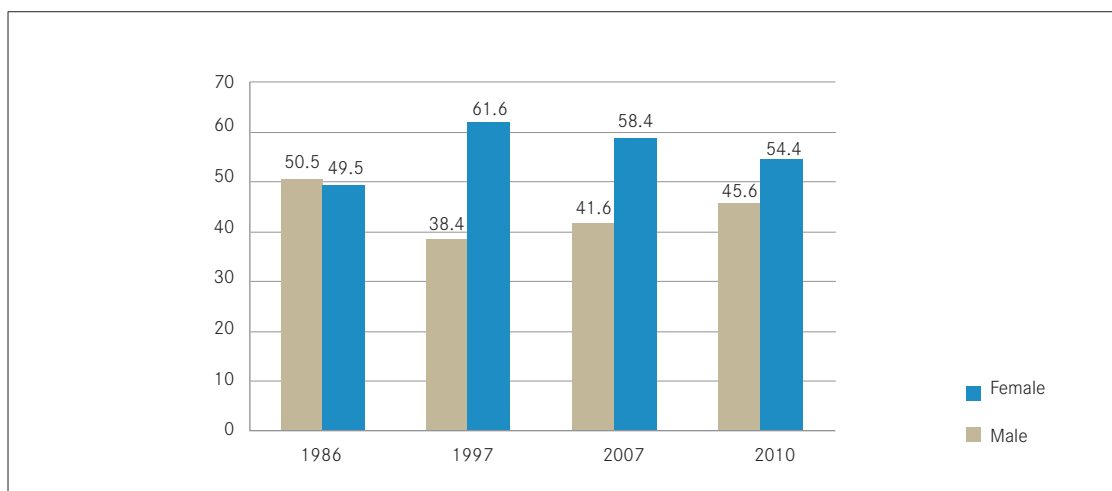
1- Demographic Composition of Persons with Disabilities

The number of persons with disabilities in 2010 was 7643, which comprises 0.4% of the total population. Table (6/1) indicates a high ratio of male with disabilities, especially non-Qatari males who constitute 33.6% of all persons with disabilities by Nationality and Sex. This is positively correlated to the increase in the size of the non-Qatari population. As for Qataris with disabilities, it is observed that the disability rate is higher among males than among females. This could be due to accidents, in addition to the fact that families refrain from disclosing disability cases among females for social considerations.

T (6/1) Persons with Disabilities by Nationality and Sex

Nationality	Sex	1986	1997	2004	2007	2010
Qatari	F	220	568	1008	1066	1452
	M	216	911	1391	1498	1733
Non-Qatari	F	98	232	-	629	1891
	M	100	496	-	1128	2567

F (6/1) Proportional Distribution of Qataris with Disabilities by Sex



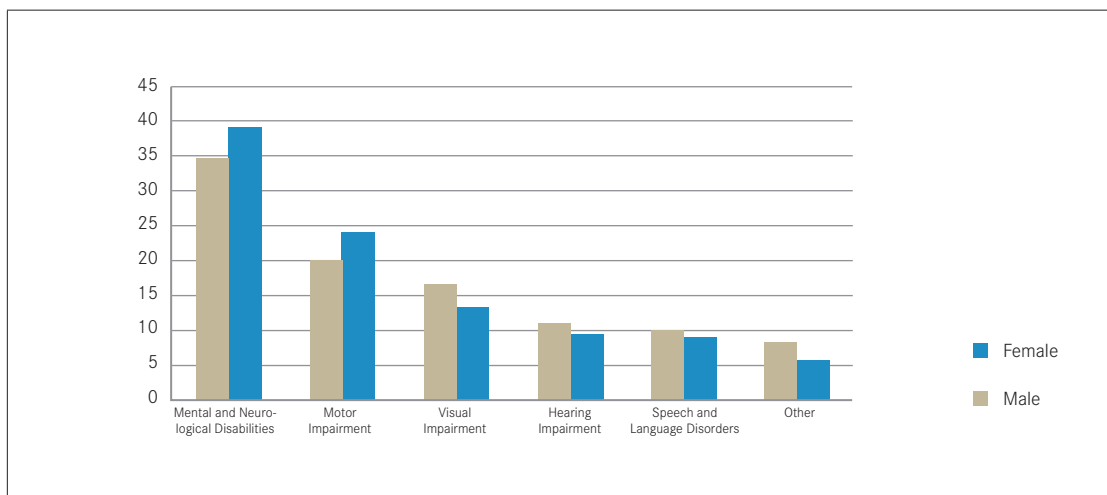
2. Persons with Disabilities and types of Disability

Identifying the types and degree of disability contributes to defining the necessary measures for dealing with each type. Figure (6/2) shows that most common types of disabilities are mental disabilities, constituting 19.6% of the total disabilities, followed by motor impairment by 21.7%. As for the distribution of disabilities by sex, it is noted that the most common three types among males and females are; mental disabilities, motor impairment and visual impairment, by 34.5%, 19.8% and 16.2% for males and 39.0%, 24.0% and 13.0% for females respectively. There is also a significant gender gap in disability types, as motor impairments are the most common disabilities among males, while they are the least types of disabilities among females.

T (6/2) Proportional Distribution of Qataris by Type of Disability and Sex, 2010

Type of Disability	Female	Male	Total
Speech and Language Disorders	8.9	10.3	9.7
Mental and Neurological Disabilities	39.0	34.5	19.6
Motor Impairment	24.0	19.8	21.7
Hearing Impairment	9.2	10.9	10.2
Visual Impairment	13.0	16.2	14.8
Other	5.8	8.3	7.2
Total	100	100	100

F (6/2) Proportional Distribution of Qataris by Type of Disability and Sex, 2010



3. Persons with Disabilities by Marital Status

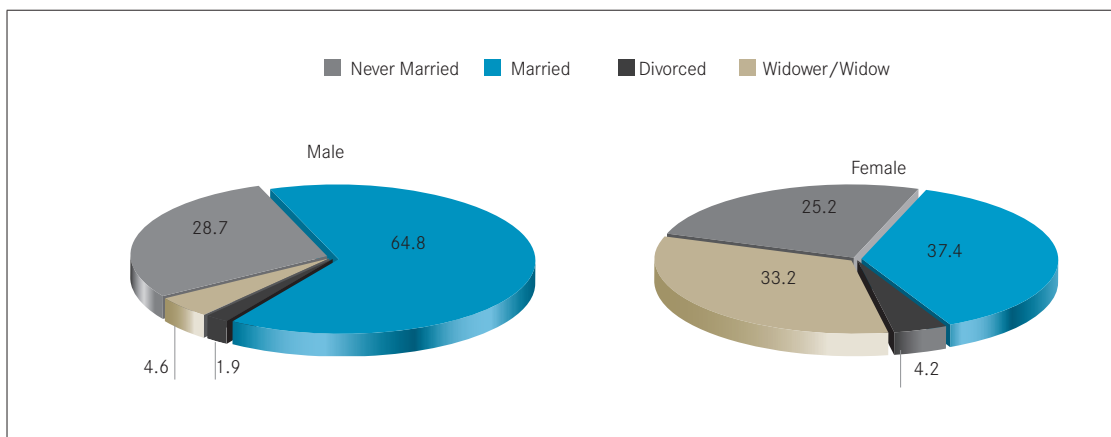
Statistics of married persons with disabilities for the year 2010 indicate that the rate of Qatari married persons with disabilities, especially males, has increased and reached 64.8% of the total males with disabilities. Meanwhile, marriage chances for Qatari women with disabilities

decreases with no more than 37.4% of the total Qatari women with disabilities at the age of 15 years and above.

T (6/3) Qataris with disabilities 15 years of age and above by Marital Status and Sex, 2010

Marital Status	Female	Male
Never Married	25.2	28.7
Married	37.4	64.8
Divorced	4.2	1.9
Widower/Widow	33.2	4.6
Total	100	100

F (6/3) Qataris with disabilities 15 years of age and above by marital status and sex, 2010



4. Persons with Disabilities Registered at Disability Centers

The State had established several educational, cultural, social, therapeutic and athletic centers that cater to persons with disabilities in order to provide them with comprehensive rehabilitation. Registration in these centers reflects the efforts of the State to promote the condition of the disabled persons as well as the extent of benefits they gain from the services of these centers. In 2011, there were 12 centers for persons with disabilities Table (6/4) shows that there is an increase in registration in certain disability centers and a decrease in other centers. The decline in registration could be due to the integration of certain disability cases in independent schools, the difference in services provided and specialization of different disability centers. In terms of registered persons by sex, the data shows that more males than females are registered in all disability centers, a fact that could be due to higher incident rates of disability among males.

T (6/4) Persons with Disabilities Registered in Disability Centers by Center and Sex			
Center	Sex	2010	2011
Al-Shaffalah	Female	205	231
	Male	348	402
Al-Nour for the Blind	Female	188	216
	Male	238	219
Qatari Society for Rehabilitating P.W.D.	Female	1660	1726
	Male	2569	2644
Qatari Sports Federation for P.W.D.	Female	97	111
	Male	239	288
Hearing Education School	Female	8	0
	Male	11	64
Doha International Center for P.W.D.	Female	19	37
	Male	49	86
Comprehensive Empowerment School	Female	11	16
	Male	15	30
Qatari Cultural Center for the Deaf	Female	25	79
	Male	74	148
Qatari Social and Cultural Center for the Blind	Female	15	59
	Male	20	91
Step-by-Step Center	Female	-	1
	Male	-	9
Qatar Autism Center	Female	-	13
	Male	-	37
Farah Center for P.W.D.	Female	-	10
	Male	-	19

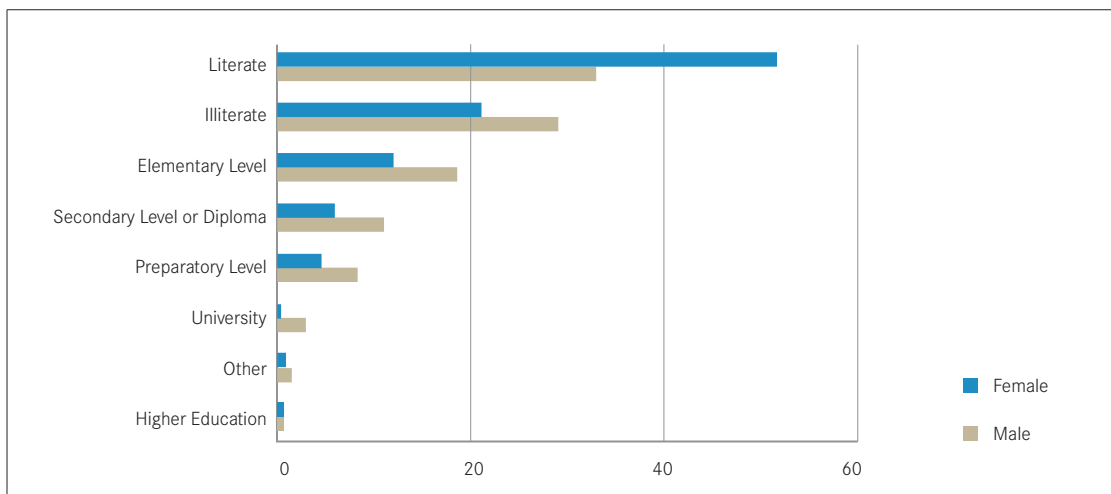
5. Persons with Disabilities by Educational Status

Table (6/5) shows that illiteracy rate among Qatari males with disabilities was 32.7% of the total number of disabled males in 2010, while literacy rate was 29.1%. Among females with disabilities, the illiteracy rate was 51.6%, while the literacy rate was 21% in 2010. In general, the rate of disabled males with primary or secondary level education is higher than that of disabled females.

T (6/5) Qataris with disabilities 10 years and above by Educational Status and Sex, 2010

Educatio	Female	Male
Illiterate	51.6	32.7
Literate	21.0	29.1
Elementary Level	12.4	13.7
Preparatory Level	4.6	8.3
Secondary Level or Diploma	6.0	11.1
University or Higher Education	0.3	2.9
Other	1.1	1.5
Total	100	100

F (6/4) Qataris with Disability 10 years and above by Educational Status and Sex, 2010



6. Academic Integration of Persons with Disabilities

The State of Qatar adopts a comprehensive integration or inclusion policy for students with disabilities in the educational system. Table (6/6) displays the number of independent schools' students who were covered by the policy of supporting extra-tutoring in 2010. 5641 males and female students were integrated in public schools 60.6% of students with disabilities and 39.4% had learning difficulties. Among students who needed extra support, 59.7% were male and 40.3% were female. On the other hand, 52% of students with learning difficulties were male and 48% were female. Male students with disabilities comprised 64.7% and female students 53.3%. Extra support by educational level in 2010 exhibited an increase of secondary level male students over secondary level female students, whereby males comprised 70.6% and females constituted the remaining 29.4%

T (6/6) Extra Tutoring Students by Support Categories, Educational Level and Sex, 2010

Extra-Tutoring Category	Educational Level	F	M
Students with Learning Difficulties	Elementary	810	781
	Preparatory	146	227
	Secondary	112	148
	Total	1068	1156
Students with Disabilities	Elementary	574	782
	Preparatory	365	665
	Secondary	267	764
	Total	1206	2211
Total	Elementary	1384	1563
	Preparatory	511	892
	Secondary	379	912
	Total	2274	3367

7. Persons with disabilities By Economic Participation and Occupation

Economic Participation Rate of Person with Disabilities by Sex

The number of Qatari persons with disabilities who are economically active reached 163 persons, constituting 5.1% of the total number of persons with disabilities. There are more job opportunities available for males with disabilities than females with disabilities, thus males constitute 81.6% of the total number of persons with disabilities who were economically active in 2010.

T (6/7) Economic Participation Rate of Qataris with disabilities to Total Persons with Disabilities by Sex, 2010

SEX	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Female	30	2.1
Male	133	7.7
Total	163	5.1

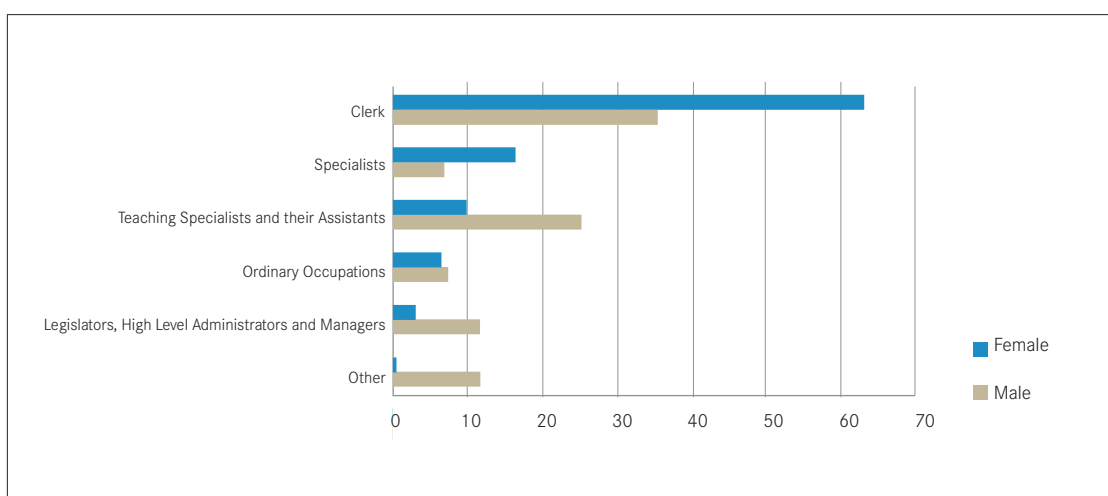
Economically Active Persons with Disabilities by Occupation

Figure (6/8) shows that clerical occupations had employed the largest number of male and female P.W.D. in 2010. The figure also shows that the most three occupations that provided employment for males with disabilities in 2010 were in descending order: clerical, technical and professional, and legislative and senior management occupations. Their respective shares of employed Persons with Disabilities were 36.1%, 25.6% and 12%. Females with disabilities worked mainly in clerical occupations, followed by the professions and then by associate technical occupations with respective shares of 63.3%, 16.7% and 10.0%.

T (6/8) Proportional Distribution of Economically Active Qataris with disabilities by Occupation and Sex, 2010

Occupation	Female	Male
Legislators, High Level Administrators and Managers	3.3	12.0
Specialists	16.7	6.8
Teaching Specialists and their Assistants	10.0	25.6
Clerk	63.3	36.1
Retail Workers in Stores and Commercial Enterprises	0.0	3.0
Vocational and Technical Jobs	0.0	5.3
Machinery and Equipment Operators	0.0	3.8
Ordinary Occupations	6.7	7.5
Total	100	100

F (6/5) Proportional Distribution of Economically Active Qataris with disabilities by occupation and sex





SUMMARY



SUMMARY

Statistical indicators presented throughout the previous six chapters explicitly show the progress made towards empowering women and strengthen their role in all processes of development. The results can be summarized as follows:

In the Area of Population and Households.

1. Population growth rate for the total population declined to 1.03% in 2011.
2. Sex ratio is imbalanced for the total population and well-balanced for Qataris.
3. Total fertility rates for Qatari females decreased to 3.4.
4. Qatari females who do not work tend to bear children at an earlier age than working Qatari females.
5. Decrease in the replacement rate among Qatari women.
6. Rising average age at first marriage for Qatari females and males.
7. Decrease in the burden of child care of Qatari women.

In the Area of Education and Training

1. Increase of literacy, decrease of illiteracy and narrowing of the gender gap.
2. Increase of total and net enrollment rates in primary, preparatory and secondary schools with equal opportunities for both sexes in all levels of public education.
3. Increase in the number female teachers in contrast with male teachers in all levels of public education.
4. Increase in numbers of students enrolled in Qatar University, gender gap in favor of female students.
5. There is a gender gap among the teaching staff at the general education level and in university education.
6. Increase in the number of female trainees in public and private training centers, with various training programs and periods.

In the Area Public and Reproductive Health

1. Increased life expectancy for Qataris, especially for females over males.
2. Decline in infant mortality and child mortality (under the age of 5 years) rates with higher rates of male infant mortality.
3. Males are more exposed to deaths caused by accidents and poisoning than females.
4. Explicit decline in age-specific fertility rate of adolescent females.

In the Area of Economy and Work

1. Continuous presence of gender gap between males and females with regard to economic activity rate, despite of the significant increase in female participation rates in labor market.
2. 65.7% of economically inactive females are full-time housewife, whereas 27.7% are full-time students. At the same time, 72.2% of economically inactive males are full-time students.
3. Female employment is concentrated in services. Qatari women participation in specialized profession group is 49.1%, mostly in the field of education.
4. Average weekly working hours of females are less than that of males in all activities except in agriculture and fishing sector and in domestic sector, while they have equal working hours in manufacturing .


In the Area of Participation in Decision-making and Public Life

1. Women's participation in the democratic process has developed through the increase in the number of women voters in 2007 compared to 1999.
2. Absence of women in leadership positions in the ministries concerned with political, economic and legal affairs.
3. Modest women's participation in boards of directors in some major government institutions, as well as in the civil society institutions, even those concerned mainly with woman's affairs
4. Increase in women's participation in the field of law, and law enforcement.
5. Absence of Qatari women in senior positions in local newspapers and magazines, while their participation is limited to the jobs of editors, producers, and correspondents.
6. Increase in Qatari women's participation in many athletic activities.

In the Area of Persons with Disabilities

1. Disability rate in the total population was 0.4% in 2011.
2. Disability is more prevalent among males than among females.
3. Increase in the number of married persons with disabilities for both sexes.
4. Mental disability is one of the most prevalent types of disabilities among both males and females.
5. Illiteracy rates among females with disabilities is higher compared to illiteracy rate among males.
6. Total number of students enrolled in the extra-support policy in independent schools is 5641 males and females, of whom 60.6% have disabilities and 39.4% have learning difficulties.
7. The rate of economically active males with disabilities is higher than the rate of their female counterparts.
8. Most economically active persons with disabilities, for both sexes, work in clerical occupations.

In conclusion, we hope that this report achieve its goals and gives the opportunity for researchers and those engaged in gender affairs to conduct further studies, provides equal opportunities for both sexes.



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A Statistical Profile 2012

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Supreme Council for Family Affairs

