



وزارة التخطيط والتنمية والإحصاء
Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics



Woman and Man

In the State of Qatar

A Statistical Profile

2014



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Preface

The world countries have focused increasing attention during the last two decades in establishing the necessary measures for bridging gender gaps, and promoting gender equality which constitutes a human right and a millennium development goal. These measures aim at enabling women to play their role in sustainable development, and enhancing their societal position. The State of Qatar aspires to create a nationwide partnership among the state's agencies to create adequate conditions, advance gender related issues, and upgrade the life of women and men, which provide sustainable benefits for the coming generations.

The sixth statistical report of Women and Men in the State of Qatar aims at pinpointing the difference between males and females in the social, health, educational, economic and political fields. It seeks to achieve the goals of Qatar Vision 2030, monitor the Qatar National Development Strategy (NDS) 2011-2016 implementation, and to assess progress attained by the State in areas of gender equality and equal opportunities via adopting objective standards for assessment. The statistical report also aims to collect, analyze and publish data related to the role of women and men and their mutual relationship, as well as to raise awareness about the position of women in the society.

The previous reports emphasized the particularity of Qatar's social structure, in addition to the presence of fundamental transformations that led to a change in the social, cultural and demographic systems. The Qatari society is made up of two demographically different segments. The first segment is the Qatari population which represents a natural society in terms of demographics. The second is the non-Qatari population which represents an unbalanced demographic structure leading in turn to an unbalanced gender distribution between males and females. However, Qatari women have achieved huge gains in a number of fields unveiled by this report.

The Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics hopes this report would be a reference for decision and policy makers on sustainable development, and to help them to identify the measures required for achieving progress, empower and realizing the State's aspirations for engaging women in the national development procession, and achieving gender equality. Further, the report evaluates the achievements of Qatar's National Development Strategy 2011-2016.

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Introduction

Global attention has been placed on gender statistics, and their development. Gender equality in development has been stressed in multiple worldwide conferences, conventions and declarations such as the International Conference for Population and Development (Cairo 1994), Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing 1995), World Summit for Social Development (Copenhagen 1995). Gender equality importance was also emphasized in the UN Millennium Declaration in 2000, in addition to their follow-up meetings held to monitor what was implemented in these conferences and summits, which are committed to focusing on improving the status of women and men.

Statistics, as tools for planning and analyzing policies, have increasingly become important at national level, including gender statistics, to make them consistent with the country's aspirations, and to involve women in national development, and empower them to contribute to decision-making, and promote their societal position.

Gender is defined as “a conceptualization of the roles and responsibilities of women and men as a function of culture, religion, tradition, social norms and economic necessity. It is viewed differently over time and in different ways from place to place. It explains differences between the status, conditions, access to and control over resources, and development needs of men and women⁽¹⁾.

The 6th Statistical Report on Women and Men in the State of Qatar, after five reports issued in 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010 and 2012 respectively. It is the fruit of cooperation between the Ministry of Administrative Development Labor and Social Affairs (responsible for advancement of women, and of family cohesion strategy projects, and women empowerment), and the Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics.

The report aims to:

- Diagnose the difference between females and males in social, health, education, economic, and political fields;
- Find objective standards to evaluate the progress in the realization of equality and equal opportunities between women and men;
- Spotlight the need to adopt reforms in policies, and make further processes of collection, analysis and dissemination of data related to the societal role of women and men;
- Raise awareness of the status of women and their mutual relation with men.

Targeted categories in this report:

- Decision makers and program planners working at government agencies, and civil society organizations;
- Regional and international organizations;
- Universities and scientific research centers;
- Different media means;
- Women empowerment and gender equality activists.

To understand and analyze the reality of Qatari women vis-à-vis men, we have to reaffirm some elements that make up the particularity of social structure in the State of Qatar. Those elements are emphasized in the previous reports. They are represented in what follows:

1. The social transformations and changes in the Qatari community included its social and cultural structure and system, and led to fundamental changes in the social, cultural and population structure.
2. The Qatari community consists of two segments different in their population characteristics. The first is the Qatari population which represents a natural community in terms of demographics. The second is the non-Qatari population which is unnatural in terms of demographics.
3. The population imbalance, manifested in the increase of population for non-Qataris over the Qataris, males over females, bachelors over spouses, in addition to the imbalance in the geographical distribution of population.
4. The development experience in Qatar, though short, has attained several gains in many areas for the Qatari women.

(1) Gender and the Development Agenda, Information Guide for Arab Millennium Development Goal Reports, UN 2008

The report features six chapters regarding gender in the context of social and economic development. They highlight the main statistical indicators which help measure the status of women and men in the Qatari community, backed by simplified tables and charts.

Chapter One: Population and Households

It tackles the population structure through the evolution of population growth, and gender rate, indicating the difference in population by nationality, sex and age. Chapter one also addresses the analysis of fertility patterns and trends of Qatari females by displaying total fertility, age fertility, and the change in reproduction rate. It also addresses marital status of Qatari population, average age at first marriage, and finally the females-headed households and dependency rate. This chapter is based on the Census data, the mid-year population estimates, and Labor Force Sample Survey.

Chapter Two: Education and Training

This chapter provides the main indicators of education measured by the availability of equal opportunities of education for both sexes such as illiteracy rate for adults and the youth, net and gross enrollment rate, board of teaching members' females rate at different educational levels. The chapter displays the number of training centers, trainers, and trainees for both sexes, and areas of training available at training centers. This chapter is based on the Census and administrative records data.

Chapter Three: Health and reproductive health

This chapter includes key indicators of health and reproduction while showing the differences between females and males at each indicator, life expectancy at birth, infant and under-five mortality, causes of death, maternal mortality, and maternal mortality at childbearing age. This chapter is based on the Census data and the administrative records data.

Chapter Four: Economy and Labor

It deals with the economic participation of labor force for both sexes and their characteristics such as age groups, employment, jobs and labor sector, average weekly hours of employees, unemployment rate. It tackles also population characteristics outside the labor market (economically inactive population). This chapter is based on data of the Census, and the Labor Force Sample Survey.

Chapter Five: Participation in decision-making and public life

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

Chapter Six: Persons with disabilities

It features the population structure of this important social category, and the distribution of persons with disabilities according to their characteristics such as type of disability, education, marital status, and their participation in the economic and professional life. The chapter also focuses on the ones registered at disability centers, academic integration statistics, and the disabled who receive services from Al-Rumailah Hospital. This chapter is based on the data of the Census, and of the administrative records.



Population & Households

Chapter I

This chapter discusses the population structure through the evolution of population growth, and sex ratio, indicating the difference in population by nationality, sex and age. It also deals with the analysis of fertility patterns and trends of Qatari females by displaying total fertility rate, age specific fertility rate, and the change in gross reproduction rate. It also addresses marital status of Qatari population, average age at first marriage, and the female-headed households and dependency rate.

The chapter is divided into four main sections:

1. Population structure
2. Fertility
3. Marital status
4. Qatari households

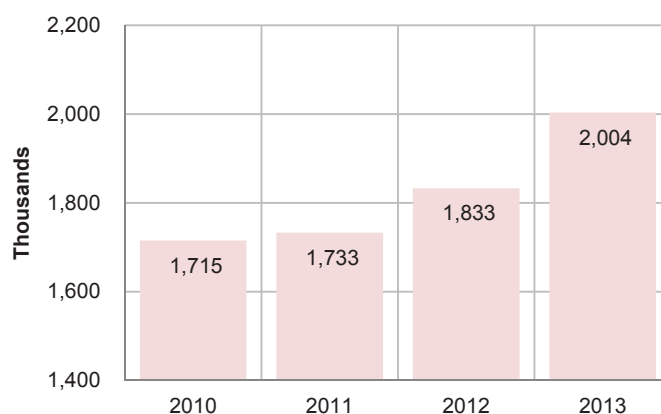
This chapter data are attributed to the mid-year population estimates and vital bulletins, as well as the Labor Force Bulletin and the results of the General Census of Population and Housing

1. Population structure

Total population

Qatar population grew from 1.715 million people in 2010 to 2.400 million in 2013 according to the mid-year population estimates. This population rise tripled since the start of the millennium due primarily to the huge development projects that depend on large numbers of labor.

Figure (1/1): Number of population in Qatar (in thousands) during period (2010-2013)



Population growth

The difference in population growth rates in Qatar is one of the main characteristics that indicate the change in the population structure. From figure (1/1), we observe great changes occurred in Qatar's total population annual growth rates. It was 4.7% during 2009-2010, and reached 9.3% during 2012-2013. The reason for this change lies in Qatar's economic boom during past years.

Table (1/1): Annual growth rate of total population by sex (mid-year population estimates) during period (2010-2013)

Sex	2010	2011	2012	2013
Females	12.2	6.0	7.6	10.1
Males	2.5	-0.6	5.2	9.0
Total	4.7	1.0	5.8	9.3

Population by sex and age groups

According to Qatar's mid-year population estimates shown in the table (1/2), it is observed that females make up approximately a quarter of total population for the compared years. In 2013, Sex ratio amounted to 344.7 and 97.4 for non-Qataris and Qataris respectively. In other words, each 100 females correspond to 345 males for the non-Qataris. The explanation of this is that male expats in the country are threefold higher female expats. Sex ratio for Qataris registered 97 males against 100 females.

**Table (1/2): Sex ratio and females percentages by nationality
(mid-year population estimates) during period (2010-2013)**

Years	Sex ratio			Females percentages of total population		
	Qatari	Non-Qatari	Total	Qatari	Non-Qatari	Total
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
2012	97.7	354.2	283.7	50.6	22.0	26.1
2013	97.4	344.7	280.9	50.7	22.5	26.3

To clarify the population structure in Qatar, we can rely on the table (1/3) of the population age structure for 2013, and population pyramid in the figure (1/2), and figure (1/3). While the population pyramid of total population indicates the level of imbalance caused by labor movement in Qatar especially Non-Qatari males, the population pyramid of Qatari population shows the balance between the number of females and males. These results also affirm 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
(mid-year population estimates), 2013**

Nationality	Sex	Less than 15 years	15-64 years	65 years and above	Total
Qatari	Females	37.0	59.2	3.8	100
	Males	39.1	57.1	3.8	100
Non-Qatari	Females	24.1	75.0	0.9	100
	Males	7.4	91.9	0.7	100
Total	Females	27.5	70.9	1.6	100
	Males	10.2	88.8	1.0	100

Figure (1/2): Population pyramid of total population (in thousands), 2013

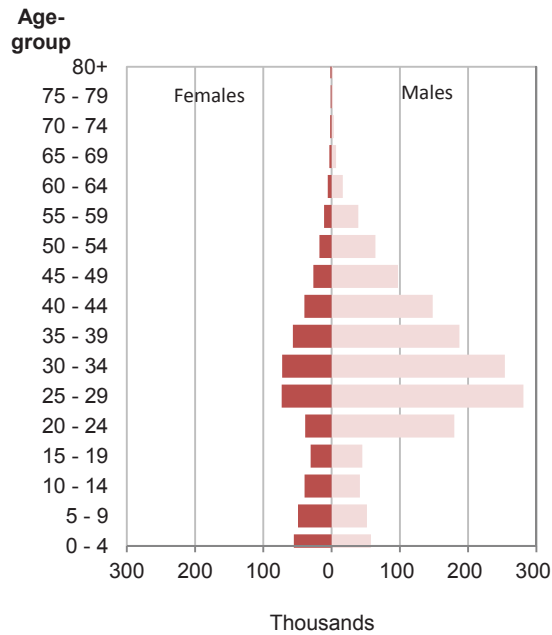
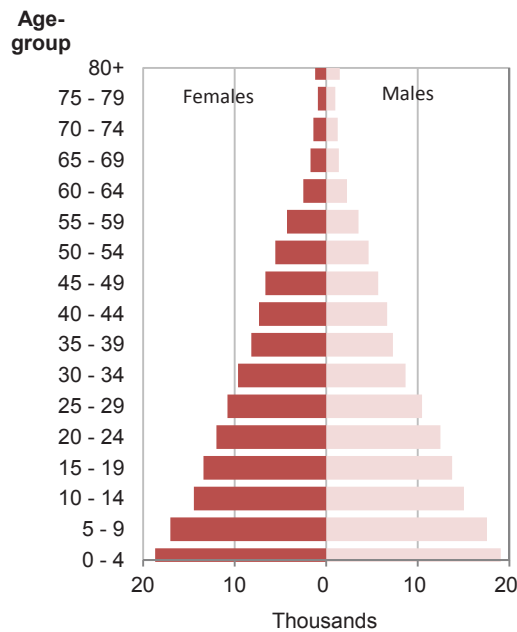


Figure (1/3): Population pyramid of Qataris (in thousands), 2013



Based on the previous findings, an imbalance can be observed in the age and sex structure of the non-Qatari population, whereas Qatari population is confirmed normal. It is noted that the highest number of population is concentrated in the middle age group (15-64). Most of them are non-Qataris with the highest rate of males. The Qatari population by age distribution is classified as a young society where the rate of children and the “under 15 years” are high, whereas the rate of older persons of 65 years and over are low. The median age index confirms that half of Qatari population is less than 21 years, and the other half is more than 21 years.

2. Fertility

The analysis of fertility patterns and trends will be limited to the Qatari females by depending on a set of indicators based on the censuses data, and other available administrative data that help clarify the fertility trends.

Total fertility rate

Statistical data indicate a continuous slump in the total fertility rates of Qatari females (Table 1/4). The reason behind that relies on two main factors: increase of females enrollment in university education, and increase of their contributions to the economic activity.

Table (1/4): Total fertility rate of Qatari females during period (2010-2013)

Years	Rate
2010	3.6
2011	3.4
2012	3.2
2013	3.1

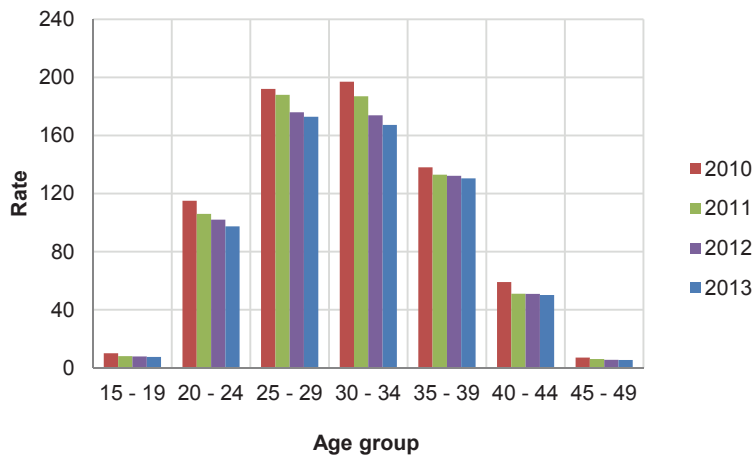
Age specific fertility rate

The age specific fertility rates have, to some extent, alike patterns. They are like the other ones prevailing patterns in the different societies, where fertility reaches its highest levels in the (25-29) and (30-34) age groups, and starts decreasing after that (Table 1/5, and figure 1/4).

Table (1/5): Age specific fertility rate of Qatari females (per thousand) during period (2010-2013)

Age group	2010	2011	2012	2013
15 - 19	10	8	8	7
20 - 24	115	106	102	97
25 - 29	192	188	176	173
30 - 34	197	187	174	167
35 - 39	138	133	132	130
40 - 44	59	51	51	50
45 - 49	7	6	5	5

Figure (1/4): Age specific fertility rate of Qatari females during period (2010-2013)



Gross reproduction rate

Gross reproduction rate is one of the useful indicators in the field of fertility. It gives a conceptualization over the future of females rate in the society. Table (1/6) indicates that each ten Qatari women will be replaced by twenty women in the coming generation, while supposing the absence of mortality of women during the childbearing period.

Table (1/6): Gross reproduction rate of Qatari females during period (2010-2013)

Years	Rate
2010	2.2
2011	2.0
2012	1.6
2013	1.5

3. Marital status

Marital status data, shown in table (1/7), point out that the married persons represent over half of the Qatari population in the (15 years and above) age group for both sexes, followed by the rate of those who have never married. It is noted that no significant changes happened in the sex marital structure during (2010-2013).

Table (1/7): Percentage Distribution of Qataris (15 years and above) by Sex and Marital Status during period (2010-2013)

Marital status	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Never married	37.7	40.5	39.7	41.9	37.3	35.6	35.6	35.0
Married	52.8	57.8	50.8	55.3	53.0	62.3	54.8	62.9
Divorced	3.4	1.2	3.5	2.0	3.5	1.4	3.7	1.4
Widowed	6.1	0.5	6.0	0.8	6.2	0.7	5.9	0.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The Mean Age at First Marriage

One of the most significant marital status indicators is the mean age at first marriage. Table (1/8) shows a slight disparity of age at first marriage between male and female Qataris and non-Qataris during the period (2010-2013).

Table (1/8): Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex And Nationality during period (2010-2013)

Nationality	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Qatari	23.9	26.5	24.1	26.7	23.0	26.2	23.5	26.1
Non-Qatari	26.5	29.6	26.5	29.6	25.7	28.8	26.1	28.7

4. Qatari Households

Female headed households

The average national household size is 10 individuals (including domestic workers). In 2010, the proportion of female-headed households amounted to about 9.3% of Qatar's total households. In most of cases, female-headed households rely on a single source of income, noting that nearly quarter of them (24.8%) are illiterate and (55.4%) have less than university educational attainment.

Table (1/9): Distribution of Qatari female-headed households by education status, census 2010

Educational level	Number of households	Percentage
Illiterate	835	24.8
Less than university education	1,869	55.4
University education and above	669	19.8
Total	3,373	100

Age dependency Ratio

Statistical findings indicate that the age dependency ratio increased from 17% in 2010 to 19.2% in 2012, and tended to decline thereafter to reach 18.9% in 2013, due to high growth of the breadwinner age group (15-64 years), which led to a relative decline in the support for the youth and the elderly alike (Fig. 1/5).

Table (1/10): Age dependency ratio during period (2010-2013)

Age Group	2010	2011	2012	2013
Population (0-14 years)	232,584	257,606	274,007	295,563
Population (15-64 years)	1,453,034	1,459,236	1,538,065	1,685,469
Population (65 years and above)	13,817	15,875	20,831	22,668
Age dependency ratio	17.0	18.7	19.2	18.9

Figure (1/5): Evaluation of age dependency ratio during period (2010-2013)

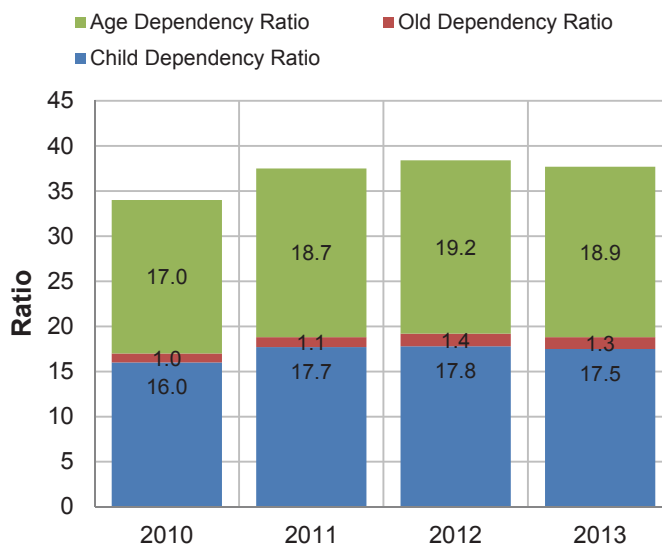


Table (1/11) shows a slight decline in childrearing burden during the period 2010-2013 from 0.8 to 0.7 respectively.

Table (1/11): Child care burden index on Qatari females during period (2010-2013)

Description	2010	2011	2012	2013
Under-five Children	37,181	37,243	73,294	37,753
Females, married, divorced and widowed	46,583	48,346	52,195	58,004
Under-five childcare burden index	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7



Education & Training

Chapter II

This chapter deals with key educational indicators that measure access to educational opportunities and parity of both sexes for adults (15 years and above) and youth (15-24 years), such as the indicators of illiteracy, literacy, net and overall enrollment rate, and female share of teachers board members at different educational levels, as well as the measurement of the development indicators for the period (2010-2013). The chapter also presents statistics on training centers, male/female trainers and trainees and fields of training available and provided by government and private training centers.

This chapter is divided into four parts:

1. Illiteracy.
2. Literacy.
3. Levels of education.
4. Training.

The data in this chapter are derived from the Education and Training chapters in the Annual Statistical Abstract, in addition to the mid-year population estimates.

1. Illiteracy

The comprehensive educational plan for literacy and compulsory education has led to a significant reduction in illiteracy rates in recent years, both the rate of illiteracy among adults (15 years and above) or youth (15-24). The adult illiteracy rate (15 years and above) reached 2.5% in 2013, of which 2.4% were males and 2.9% females. The youth illiteracy rate (15-24 years) amounted to 1% in 2013, with a slight difference between both sexes (1.2% for males and 0.7% for females).

Table (2/1): Illiteracy rate by sex during period (2010-2013)

Years	Adult Illiteracy Rate (15 years and above)			Youth Illiteracy Rate (15-24 years)		
	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total
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
2012	4.2	3.1	3.3	0.2	1.3	0.9
2013	2.9	2.4	2.5	0.7	1.2	1.0

Figure (2/1): Adult illiteracy rate (15 years and above) by sex during period (2010-2013)

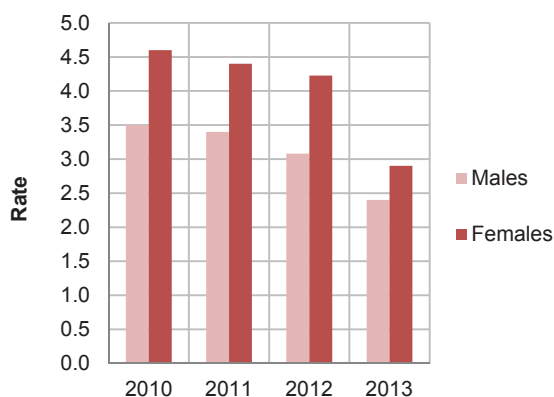
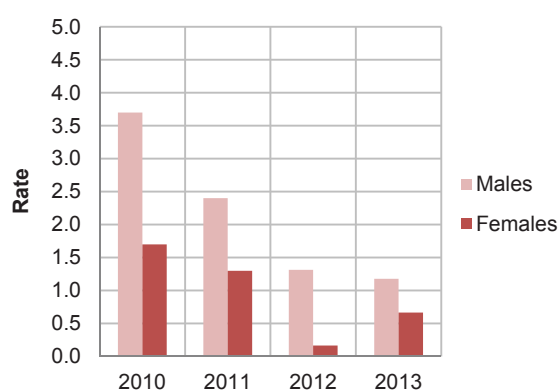


Figure (2/2): Youth illiteracy rate (15-24 years) by sex during period (2010-2013)



Night schools and literacy centers have a significant role in reducing illiteracy rates. Statistics indicate that the total number of those enrolled in night schools and literacy centers amounted to 4,784 students for the academic year 2012/2013, out of which 37.2% were females versus 62.8% males. It should be noted that the majority enrolled in preparatory and secondary night schools and literacy centers are males, which reflects the male drive to continue education.

Table (2/2): Number of students enrolled in literacy and adult education centers by levels of education and sex during academic years (2009/2010 - 2012/2013)

Level of Education	Sex	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
Primary	Females	239	171	495	613
	Males	305	323	293	246
Preparatory	Females	229	180	288	418
	Males	962	1,138	1,000	891
Secondary	Females	338	330	513	749
	Males	2,261	2,493	2,176	1,867
Total	Females	806	681	1,296	1,780
	Males	3,528	3,954	3,469	3,004

2. Literacy

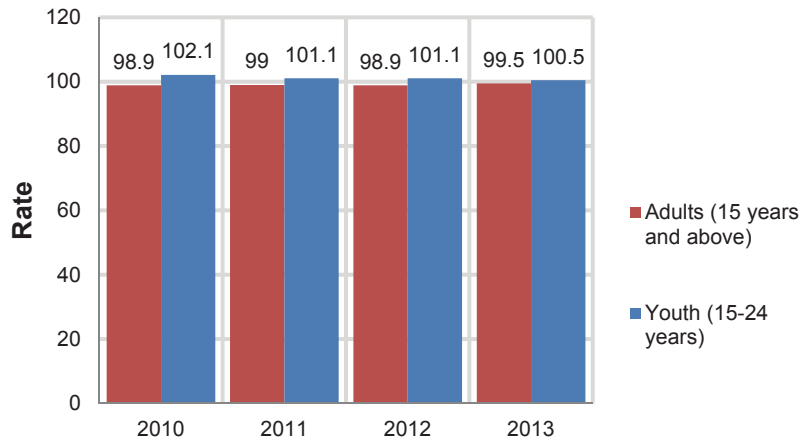
The literacy rate (15 years and above) is a complementary indicator of illiteracy rate for measuring the effectiveness of the education system. It is often considered as a substitute for measuring progress, and an important achievement in the field of human development. Based on literacy rate indicator, a significant progress has been achieved for both sexes, reaching 97.1% and 97.6% for females and males respectively, with a very low gap of 0.99 degrees. This indicates a high degree of progress towards gender equity in the field of literacy and access to equal educational opportunities for everyone.

As for the youth literacy rate indicator (15-24 years), Table (2/3) below indicates that the rate of females reached 99.3% versus 98.8% for males, hence sex parity has been achieved (the indicator is equal to one) in 2013.

Table (2/3): Literacy Rate by sex and gender equality index during period (2010 -2013)

Years	Population (15 years and above)				Youth (15-24 years)			
	Females	Males	Total	Gender Equality Index	Females	Males	Total	Gender Equality Index
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
2012	95.8	96.9	96.7	98.9	99.8	98.7	99.9	101.1
2013	97.1	97.6	97.5	99.5	99.3	98.8	99.0	100.5

Figure (2/3): Gender equality index for literate people during period (2010-2013)



3. Education level

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 prominent ones. From this point onwards, 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 number of enrolled students up to 206,000 students for the academic year 2012/2013. And Figure (2/5) shows a slight gap between the ratio of girls to boys in educational levels, such as the number of students enrolled in primary and secondary schools, whereas the enrollment gap between both sexes becomes clearer in university education. During the period 2009-2013 the ratio increased up to 175% in 2013 in favor of females.

Figure (2/4): Number of students enrolled in education by sex (in thousand) during academic years (2009/2010 - 2012/2013)

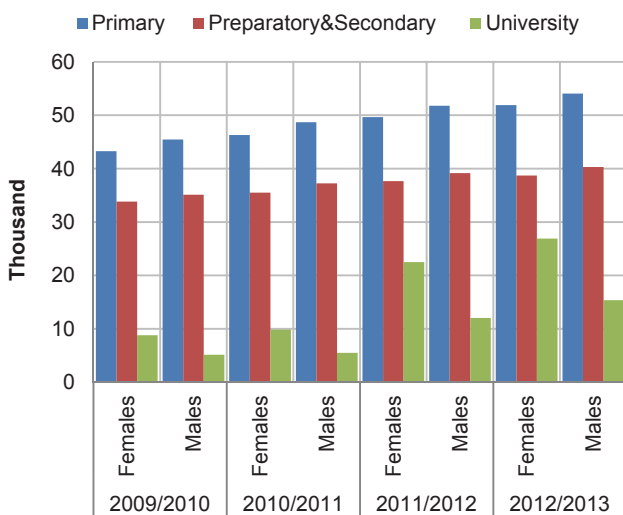
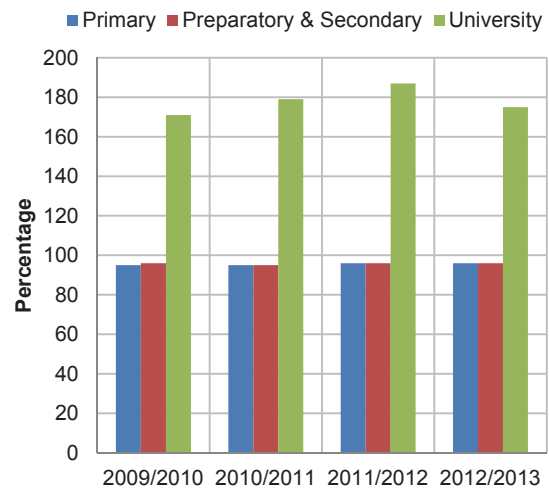


Figure (2/5): Girls to boys ratio in educational levels during academic years (2009/2010 – 2012/2013)



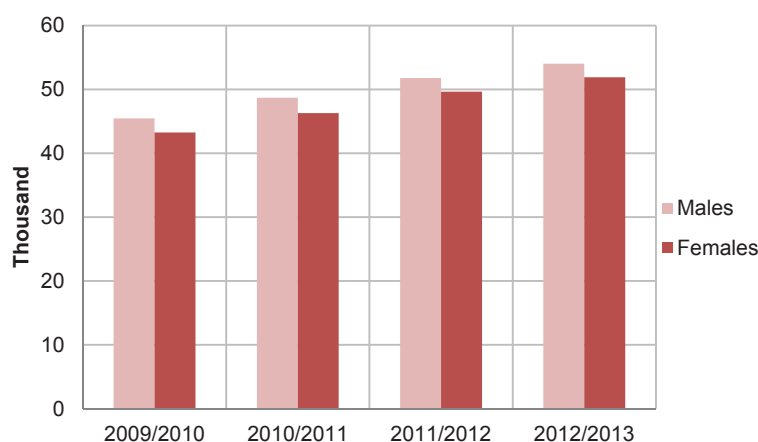
Primary Education

The primary school is the most important of all educational levels being the basic education, as well as one of the largest educational levels compared with other levels of education in terms of number of enrolled students. The total number of students enrolled in primary school reached nearly 106,000 for the academic year 2012/2013. They make up 47% of the total levels of education. The male enrollment ratio in primary school was 51% of the total enrolled in primary school compared to 49% for females.

Table (2/4): Evaluation of the number of primary education students by sex during academic years (2009/2010 - 2012/2013)

Academic Years	Sex	No. of Students	Percentage to Total
2009 / 2010	Females	43,258	48.8
	Males	45,465	51.2
2010 / 2011	Females	46,293	48.7
	Males	48,692	51.3
2011 / 2012	Females	49,650	49.0
	Males	51,774	51.0
2012 / 2013	Females	51,896	49.0
	Males	54,046	51.0

Figure (2/6): Number of students in primary education by sex (in thousands) during academic years (2009/2010 - 2012/2013)



Qatar has achieved comprehensive primary education for both sexes. In 2013, the gross enrollment rate in primary school reached 100.6 and 100.8 for males and females respectively. This reflects the educational system's ability to accommodate all students enrolled in primary school, while the net male and female enrollment rate amounted to 91.9 and 92.5 respectively in the same year. This reflects the extent of students enrollment in primary school at legal age (6-11 years). The gross and net enrollment rate of both sexes have achieved gender equality (the index is equal to one).

Table (2/5): Gross and net enrollment rate and gender equality index in primary education by sex during period (2010-2013)

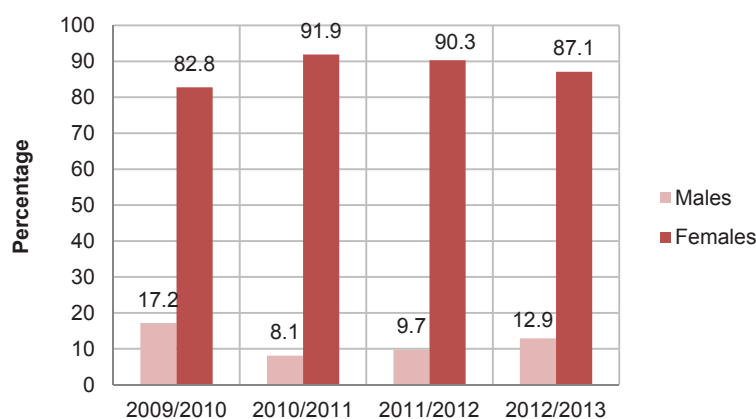
Years	Sex	Gross Enrollment Rate	Gender Equality Index	Net Enrollment Rate	Gender Equality Index
2010	Females	104.0	101.9	94.0	103.0
	Males	102.1		91.2	
2011	Females	99.1	99.7	92.1	100.8
	Males	99.4		91.3	
2012	Females	102.6	100.1	94.0	100.4
	Males	102.5		93.6	
2013	Females	100.8	100.2	92.5	100.6
	Males	100.6		91.9	

The total number of teachers in primary school totaled 10,677 for the academic year 2012/2013. Table (2/6) shows that females occupy the largest percentage of the total number of teachers at primary education, amounting to 87.1% for the academic year 2012/2013, whereas Qatari females share amounted to 98.9% of the total Qatari teachers at primary education. This index indicates that females prefer to work in the field of education to other fields, in addition to the expansion in the number of model schools where only females teach and work.

Table (2/6): Percentage distribution of teachers in primary education by sex and nationality during academic years (2009/2010 - 2012/2013)

Academic Years	Qatari		Total	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
2009/2010	96.9	3.1	82.8	17.2
2010/2011	99.4	0.6	91.9	8.1
2011/2012	99.0	1.0	90.3	9.7
2012/2013	98.9	1.1	87.1	12.9

Figure (2/7): percentage distribution of teachers in primary education by sex during academic years (2009/2010 - 2012/2013)



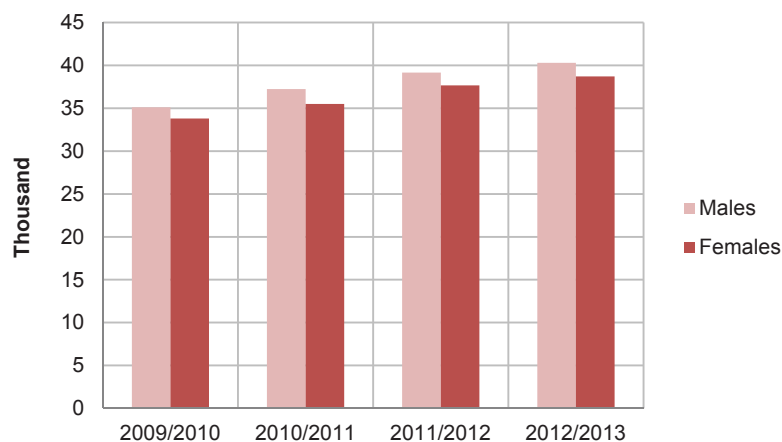
Preparatory and secondary education

The number of students enrolled in preparatory and secondary schools amounted to 79,000 students for the academic year 2012/2013, of which males represent 51% of the total students enrolled in both levels.

Table (2/7): Evaluation of the number of preparatory and secondary students schools by sex during academic years (2009/2010 - 2012/2013)

Academic Years	Sex	No. of Students	Percentage to Total
2009/2010	Females	33,814	49.1
	Males	35,110	50.9
2010/2011	Females	35,509	48.8
	Males	37,245	51.2
2011/2012	Females	37,674	49.0
	Males	39,167	51.0
2012/2013	Females	38,707	49.0
	Males	40,299	51.0

Figure (2/8): Number of students in preparatory and secondary education by sex during academic years (2009/2010 - 2012/2013)



The statistics in Table (2/8) show that the total enrollment rate in preparatory and secondary schools reached 93.2 for males and 100 for females in 2013, which reflects the absorption of students in preparatory and secondary schools, regardless of their legal age in both levels. The net enrollment rate reached 84.1 for males and 90.2 for females in the same year. We also find here that this index has achieved gender equality of (one) 1.07.

Table (2/8): Gross and net enrollment rate and gender equality index in preparatory and secondary schools by sex during period (2010-2013)

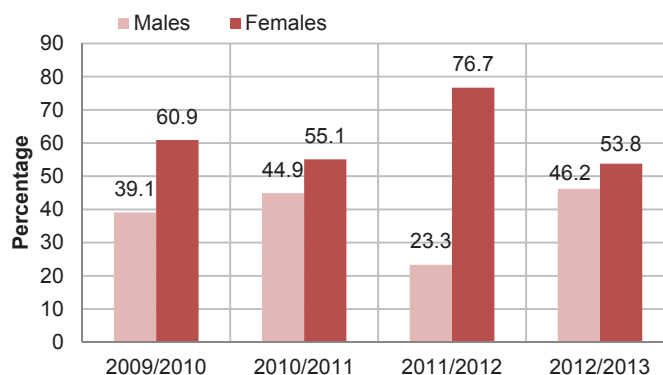
Years	Sex	Gross Enrollment Rate	Gender Equality Index	Net Enrollment Rate	Gender Equality Index
2010	Females	99.4	102.5	78.4	103.7
	Males	97.0		75.6	
2011	Females	96.6	100.3	86.9	101.2
	Males	96.3		85.8	
2012	Females	102.7	108.1	90.9	107.3
	Males	95.0		84.7	
2013	Females	100.3	107.6	90.2	107.3
	Males	93.2		84.1	

In the academic year 2012/2013, the total number of the board of teachers for this level was 8,169. According to Table (2/9) on percentage distribution of teachers in preparatory and secondary schools, it is noted that the female share of the board of teachers still makes up the largest percentage of the total number of teachers, with a percentage of 53.8% for the academic year 2012/2013, out of which the Qatari female share amounted to 82.5%. This indicator confirms that females prefer to work in the field of education to other fields.

Table (2/9): Percentage distribution of teachers in preparatory and secondary education by sex and nationality during academic years (2009/2010 - 2012/2013)

Academic Years	Qatari		Total	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
2009/2010	90.9	9.1	60.9	39.1
2010/2011	87.4	12.6	55.1	44.9
2011/2012	83.9	16.1	76.7	23.3
2012/2013	82.5	17.5	53.8	46.2

Figure (2/9): Percentage distribution of teachers in preparatory and secondary education by sex during academic years (2009/2010 - 2012/2013)



University Education

The number of students enrolled in university education amounted to 21,000 for the academic year 2012/2013, the females share out of which made up 63.7% compared to 36.2% for males. The number of graduates totaled 2,284 students, the female share out of which was 60.8% compared to 39.2% for males for the same academic year. This confirms the commitment of females to complete their university education, while a large proportion of males prefer to work after completing their general education.

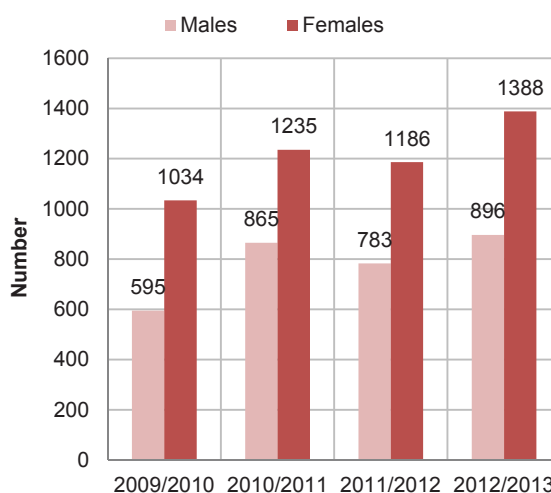
Table (2/10): Evaluation of the number of students and graduates in university education by sex during academic years (2009/2010 - 2012/2013)

Academic Years	Sex	No. of Students	Percentage to Total	No. of Graduates	Percentage to Total
2009/2010	Females	8,787	63.0	1,034	63.5
	Males	5,152	37.0	595	36.5
2010/2011	Females	9,854	64.2	1,235	58.8
	Males	5,498	35.8	865	41.2
2011/2012	Females	11,247	65.1	1,186	60.2
	Males	6,019	34.9	783	39.8
2012/2013	Females	13,452	63.7	1,388	60.8
	Males	7,676	36.3	896	39.2

Figure (2/10): Number of university students by sex (in thousands) during academic years (2009/2010 - 2012/2013)



Figure (2/11): Number of graduates from universities by sex during academic years (2009/2010 - 2012/2013)



In the academic year 2012/2013, the total number of faculty members at universities and colleges amounted to 1,793. According to the statistical results in Table (2/11), the proportion of males among the faculty members reached 61.7% versus 38.3% for females. On the contrary, the Qatari females share of faculty members in university education reached 61% of the total members.

Table (2/11): Percentage distribution of teachers in university education by sex and nationality during academic years (2009/2010 - 2012/2013)

Academic Years	Qatari		Total	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
2009/2010	58.9	41.1	37.6	62.4
2010/2011	61.0	39.0	39.1	60.9
2011/2012	60.7	39.3	39.8	60.2
2012/2013	61.0	39.0	38.3	61.7

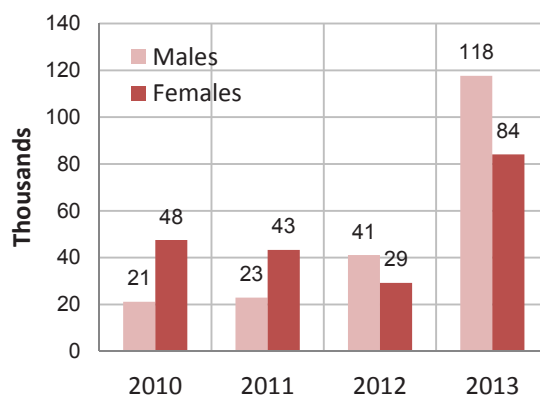
4. Training

The number of training centers totaled 83 centers in 2013, including 23 government training centers and 60 private training centers. The total number of trainees in the training centers reached nearly 202,000 in the same year. It should be noted that female trainees share was less amounting to about 42% of the total trainees in 2013. The female trainees share by training sector reached 40% of total trainees in government training centers, while female trainees in private training centers made up 53% of the total trainees in 2013.

Table (2/12): Number of trainees in training centers by sex and training sector during period (2010-2013)

Years	Training Sector	Females	Males	Total	Percentage of Females to Total
2010	Government	12,095	38,778	50,873	76.2
	Private	9,063	8,776	17,839	49.2
2011	Government	13,766	37,037	50,803	72.9
	Private	9,121	6,233	15,354	40.6
2012	Government	12,370	30,751	43,121	28.7
	Private	16,847	10,339	27,186	62.0
2013	Government	71,369	106,592	177,961	40.1
	Private	12,730	11,113	23,843	53.4

Figure (2/12): Number of trainees in training centers (in thousands) by sex during period (2010-2013)



With regard to the trainees in training centers by the field of training, Table (2/13) shows that the majority of the trainees were trained in the fields of administrative training and air transport and related operations. The percentage of females in administrative training reached 55% and in the field of air transport and related operations 21%, whereas males in both fields were 35% and 20% respectively in 2013.

Table (2/13): Percentage distribution of trainees in training centers by sex and field of training, 2013

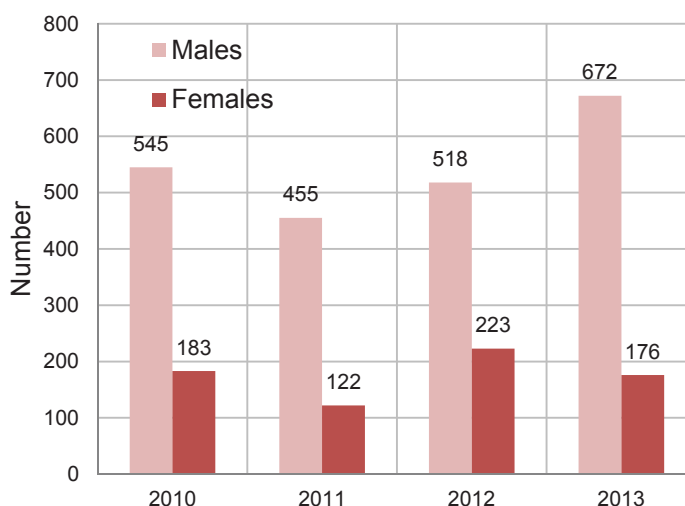
Field of Training	Qatari		Total	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
Administrative	50.2	43.5	54.8	35.2
Foreign Languages	13.8	11.9	5.2	4.4
IT	14.1	8.3	5.0	3.7
Communication Technology	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.3
Oil and Gas	1.7	13.3	0.6	8.4
Mining	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.2
Petrochemical Industries	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4
Banking	5.6	3.2	1.6	1.7
Occupational Security and Safety	0.7	5.6	7.3	19.6
Handicraft	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0
Law	2.3	7.1	0.5	1.2
Teachers' Training	9.9	0.9	4.0	1.0
Air Transport and Related Operations	0.2	1.5	20.6	20.5
Various Scientific Courses (Juniors)	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.3
Others	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100

Statistical results in Table (2/14), indicate that the total number of trainers in the training centers is 848, and the female trainers share is 21% of the total trainers in these centers in 2013. As for trainers by training sector, the proportion of female trainers in government centers reached 12% of the total trainers. The female trainers share reached 32% of the total trainers in private centers. Figure (2/13) shows a gradual decline of female trainers in training centers compared with a remarkable increase in the number of male trainers in recent years.

Table (2/14): Number of trainers at training centers by sex and training sector during period (2010-2013)

Years	Training Sector	Females	Males	Total	Percentage of Females to Total
2010	Government	58	320	378	84.7
	Private	125	225	350	64.3
2011	Government	49	265	314	84.4
	Private	73	190	263	72.2
2012	Government	56	268	324	17.3
	Private	167	250	417	40.0
2013	Government	55	420	475	11.6
	Private	121	252	373	32.4

Figure (2/13): Number of trainers in training centers by sex during period (2010-2013)





Public & Reproductive Health

Chapter III



This chapter examines the development of key health and reproductive health indicators and the differences between males and females in each indicator, taking into account the eminent demographic characteristics of Qatari society and their impact on the reality and development of health and reproductive health indicators by limiting some indicators to Qatari population only and other indicators to the total population in Qatar. This methodology would help in determining the impact of development in the various health services on the one hand, and the impact of biological factors on differences between males and females on the other hand.

This chapter will address the following five topics:

1. Life expectancy at birth.
2. Infant and under-five mortality.
3. Causes of Death.
4. Maternal Mortality.
5. Adolescence Childbearing.

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

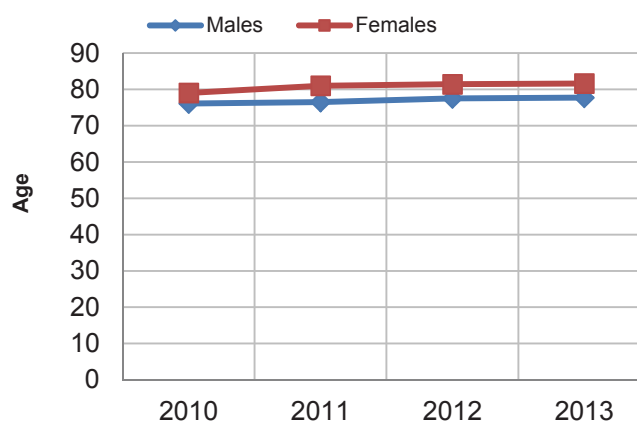
1. Life expectancy at birth

The evolution of the value of life expectancy at birth reflects the development of health and human development in society in general, as well as the extent of justice between males and females in the access to health services. Table (3/1), indicates that females born in 2013 will live nearly four years more than males born in the same year. This is natural in most societies, where life expectancy at birth for females is longer than that of males.

Table (3/1): Life expectancy at birth for Qataris by sex during period (2010-2013)

Years	Females	Males	Total
2010	79.0	76.1	77.5
2011	81.0	76.5	78.6
2012	81.4	77.5	79.3
2013	81.6	77.7	79.6

Figure (3/1): Life expectancy at birth for Qataris by sex during period (2010-2013)



2. Infant and under five mortality

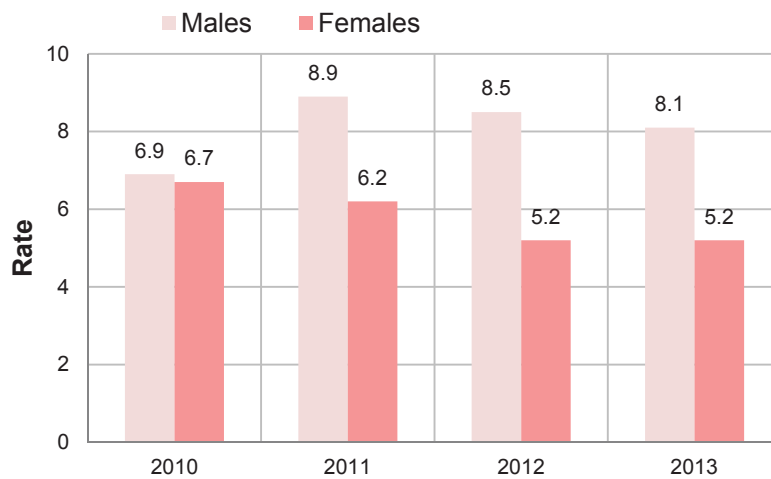
Infant Mortality

The death of infants under one year old is often a reflection of mothers' health during pregnancy and childbirth, and the extent of access to health services provided to them and their children. Table (3/2) shows that despite the decline in infant mortality rate in general, there is a gender gap represented by the high male infant mortality rates compared to those of females, which is consistent with the global trend. The reason for this disparity is that females enjoy a biological feature that enables them to live more than males, especially in the early stages of life.

Table (3/2): Infant mortality rate (in thousands) by sex during period (2010-2013)

Year	Females	Males	Total
2010	6.7	6.9	6.8
2011	6.2	8.9	7.4
2012	5.2	8.5	6.9
2013	5.2	8.1	6.7

Figure (3/2): Infant mortality rate (in thousands) by sex during period (2010-2013)



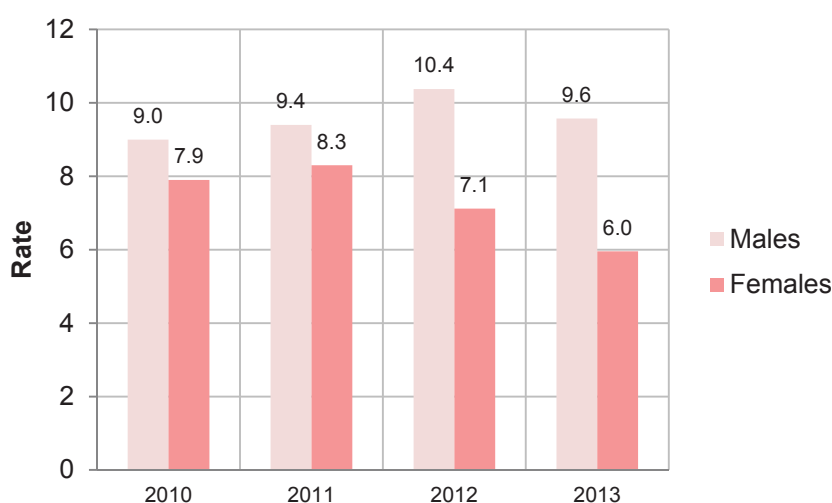
Under five mortality

the under-five mortality rate in the State of Qatar has witnessed a decline from 8.5 deaths per thousand live births in 2010 to 7.8 deaths per thousand live births in 2013 (Figure 3/3), with a significant difference in favor of female deaths; i.e. 6 deaths per thousand live female birth under five versus 9.6 deaths per thousand live male births in the same age group in 2013. This is due to the biological feature for girls who have the ability to live more than boys on the one hand and the absence of sex distinction in childrearing in Qatar on the other hand.

Table (3/3): Under five mortality rate (in thousands) by sex during period (2010-2013)

Year	Females	Males	Total
2010	7.9	9.0	8.5
2011	8.3	9.4	8.8
2012	7.1	10.4	8.8
2013	6.0	9.6	7.8

Figure (3/3): Under five mortality rate (in thousands) by sex during period (2010-2013)



3. Causes of death

Table (3/4) details the top six reasons behind the majority of Qatari deaths in recent years. It is noted that the leading causes of death for males are accidents and poisoning, which is consistent with the global trend, as males are more vulnerable to labor and road accidents and smoking compared with females. The leading causes of death for females are the circulatory system diseases and tumors of all types.

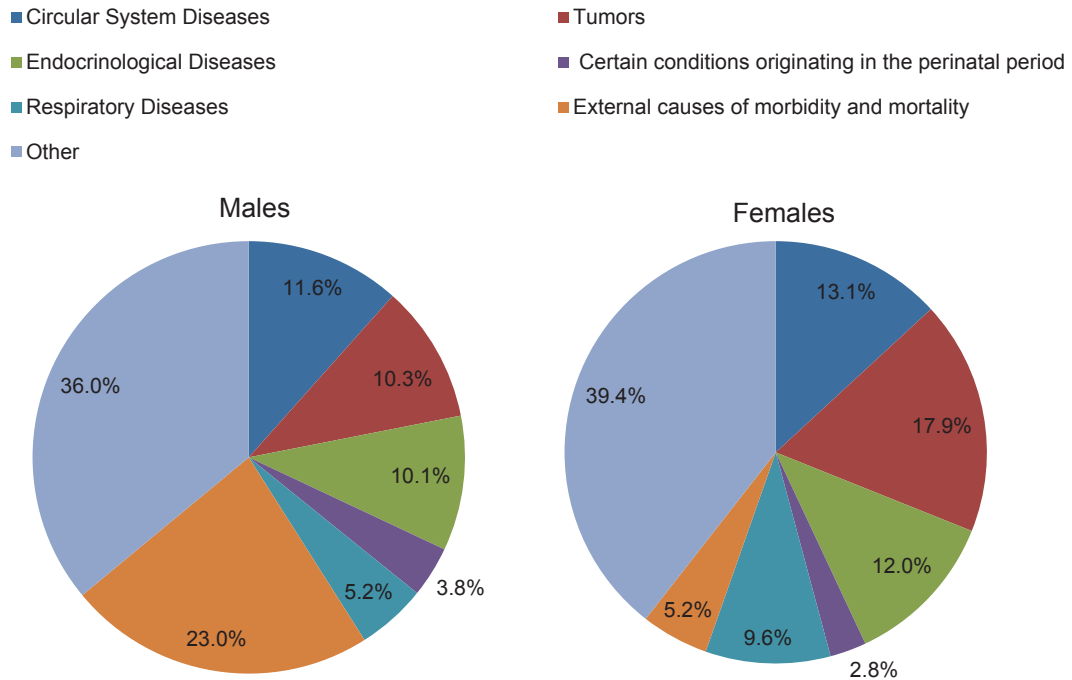
The major death-causing diseases in the State of Qatar are the same as in developed countries. Infectious and parasitic diseases do not represent a significant proportion of the causes of death as they do not exceed 1%, which is different from what is common in developing countries, where these diseases are at the forefront of death-causing diseases.

Table (3/4): Percentage distribution of Qatari deaths by sex and cause of death for basic groups* during period (2010-2013)

Cause of Death	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Circulatory system diseases	20.3	18.2	12.5	13.5	14.8	15.2	13.1	11.6
Tumors	19.5	12.5	14.3	13.2	20.1	13.3	17.9	10.3
Endocrine, nutrition and metabolic diseases	15.4	8.4	19.0	9.1	13.7	8.3	12.0	10.1
Certain cases arising in the perinatal period	4.1	2.5	3.2	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.8	3.8
Respiratory system diseases	5.3	5.7	3.6	6.3	7.4	4.3	9.6	5.2
External causes of death: accidents and poisoning	1.5	20.6	4.3	16.5	3.5	16.0	5.2	23.0
Others	33.8	32.2	43.0	38.1	37.7	40.5	39.4	36.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

* Tenth review of basic list (ICD-10 Basic list)

Figure (3/4): Percentage Distribution of deaths and Death Causes in Qatari Population by Sex, 2013



4. Maternal mortality

Improving maternal healthcare services has been among the priorities of health service development in State of Qatar. Table (3/5) shows decrease maternal rates during the last years, maternal mortality did not exceed 2 cases in 2010. There is no maternal mortality case was recorded in 2013. It is noteworthy to mention that every birth delivery in Qatar is occurred at hospitals under special medical supervision for all people with a rate of about 100%.

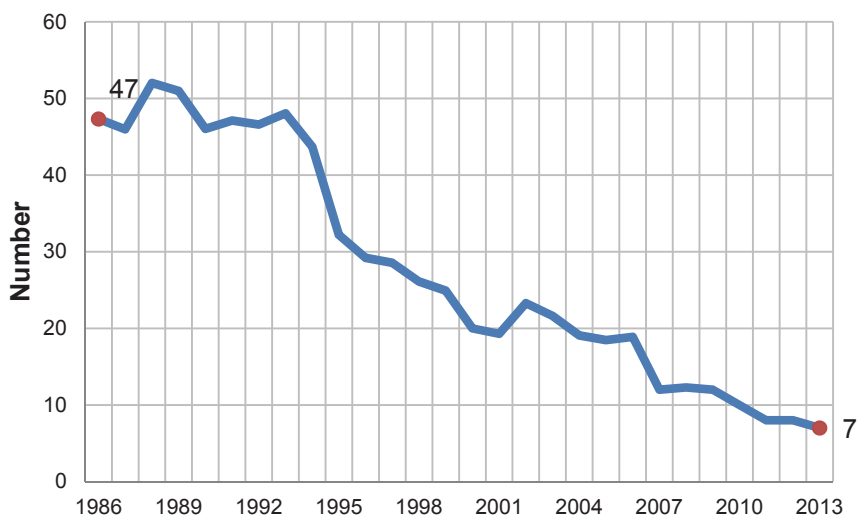
Table (3/5): Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) during period (2010-2013)

Year	Number of deaths during pregnancy, delivery and postpartum	Maternity Mortality Rate
2010	2	10.3
2011	1	4.8
2012	1	4.7
2013	0	0.0

5. Adolescence childbearing

Referring to Table (1/5) in Chapter I, indicating the age specific fertility rates for Qatari women, it shows that fertility rate considerably decreased for the (15-19) age group during the last years. Childbirth rate was 47 per one thousand women in the year 1986⁽²⁾, it dropped to 12 per one thousand women in 2007, and then to 7 in 2013. This is attributed to the fact that women are proceeding with their education achievement to advanced stages, consequently postponing marriage to later time. This is a good indicator for women, as pregnancy risks and maternal deaths increases in women under twenty, and that childbirth in this early age mostly deprives women of education opportunities.

Figure (3/5): Number of birth per 1000 Qatari females (15-19 years) during period (1986-2013)



(2) According to 1986 Census results in the State of Qatar (First of its Kind in Qatar)



Economy & Labor

Chapter IV

Workforce indicators and particularly the rate of economically active population provide indications of the soundness of economic sector, especially Labor market growth and flourishing. Labor market development and the undertaking to fully employ the workforce 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 five issues:

1. Working-age population and Economic participation rate
2. Economically active Population.
3. Average of Monthly Wages and Working Hours by Professions 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 Census of Population and Housing.

1. Working age population and economic participation rate

Economic participation rate by sex and nationality

Qatar's economy remarkable growth in the last two decades and the requirements for sustaining such growth had positive effects on population economic participation rate during the last two decades. Table (4/1) indicates a significant development in population economic participation rate to reach 87.2% in 2013, of the total population age group of 15 years and above.

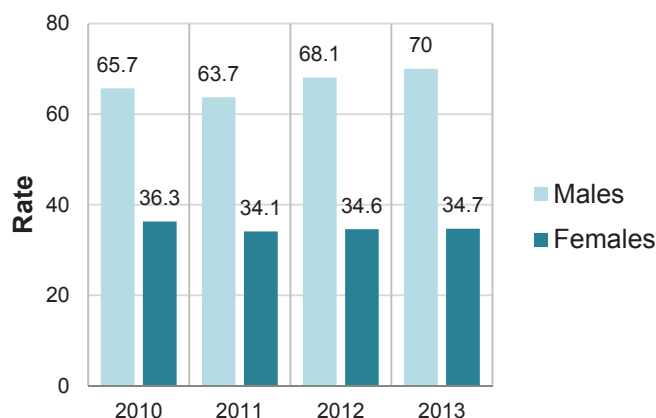
By monitoring the development of female economic participation rate in during the past years, it is noted that more than half of women of age group 15 years and above became active in labor market in the year 2013. Furthermore, male economic participation rate for the same period increased to 96.2% of total men in the age group of 15 years and above. Comparing female economic participation rate to that of males, a gender gap is noted. However, the difference still exists as female economic participation rate reached 55.2% of male economic activity. The persistent gender gap can be attributed to higher male numbers in total population, which is linked to higher rate of male expatriate labor flow, to work in the rapidly developing and huge development projects

As for the rate of economic activity of Qataris, there is a clear rise in economic participation rate for males compared to females. males activity rate reached 70% compared to 34.7% for females in 2013. Although the declining gender gap, but the disparity still exists, as the percentage economically active females amounted to 49.6% of the male activity. This can be attributed to the fact that a significant proportion of economically inactive females are housewives.

Table (4/1): Economic participation rate (15 years and above) by sex and nationality during period (2010-2013)

Years	Qatari				Non-Qatari			
	Females	Males	Total	Gender Equality Index	Females	Males	Total	Gender Equality Index
2010	36.3	65.7	50.7	55.2	52.2	96.0	87.0	54.4
2011	34.1	63.6	48.7	53.6	52.1	95.7	86.7	54.4
2012	34.6	68.1	51.3	50.9	52.4	95.7	86.5	54.8
2013	34.7	70.0	52.1	49.6	53.1	96.2	87.2	55.2

Figure (4/1): Economic participation rate of Qataris (15 years and above) by sex during period (2010-2013)



Economic participation rate by age group

Table (4/2) shows an increase in economic participation rate to reaches its highest level for the age group 25 to 29 years, and then gradually decreases in older age groups to reach its lowest level in post-59 age group, an expected tendency that is closely related to retirement age. The above behavior of the indicator applies to both women and men at the age of economic activity, indicating that the first age segment of population that is under 25 years is devoted to study, while the second segment of age 25 to 59 years is devoted to work and production. The third age segment of 60 years and above is pensioned off, as most of its individuals stopped their economic activities.

Table (4/2): Percentage distribution of economically active population (15 years and above) by sex, nationality and age group during period (2010-2013)

Age group by years	2010				2011				2012				2013			
	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	2.0	3.8	0.7	0.8	1.7	3.9	0.8	0.6	2.0	5.4	6.9	1.1	1.6	3.5	0.8	0.8
24 - 20	13.4	15.8	11.7	13.0	15.1	18.3	11	13.4	15.1	13.4	15.8	11.1	12.7	15.4	10.3	11.3
29 - 25	19.9	18.4	25.4	19.4	24.4	18.9	23.1	20.9	20.5	15.9	20.8	19.8	22.6	18.4	22.5	19.2
34 - 30	21.3	16.2	22.6	19.3	17.2	13.5	21.7	19.2	20.2	16.3	18.5	20.2	23.9	16	23.6	21.9
39 - 35	17.8	14.3	16.0	17.3	16.6	11.7	15.6	14.9	15.7	12.5	12.5	16	16.8	11.8	17.6	15.1
44 - 40	13.6	12.1	10.9	13.3	13.9	11.8	14	12.3	12.5	12.6	10.5	13.3	11.0	13.4	11.3	11.7
49 - 45	7.9	9.1	7.1	8.5	6.0	8.8	6.6	8.6	8.3	9.3	6.5	8.6	7.0	8.8	8.5	8.9
54 - 50	3.0	5.5	3.6	4.8	3.7	7.5	4.3	5.5	3.7	7.9	4.4	5.5	3.5	8.1	3.8	5.5
59 - 55	0.9	2.9	1.5	2.5	1.2	3.6	1.8	2.9	1.5	3.9	2.0	2.8	0.7	3.4	1.3	4.1
64 - 60	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.1	1.3	0.7	1.2	0.3	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.3	1.2
65 +	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
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

Table (4/4) indicates that active population individuals are mostly working as employees for other individuals, companies, entities or government institution. This is attributed to job security in wage jobs compared to private business which is risky and depends on market conditions. It is noted that no economically active females running their own business without employing others compared to 0.3% for males. Finally, business women rate has increased to represent 2.2% of total economically active women, compared to 3.5% to that of men in the year 2013.

Table (4/3): Percentage distribution of economically active population (15 years and above) by sex, nationality and working status during period (2010-2013)

Working status	2010				2011				2012				2013			
	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	1.5	3.3	0.3	0.2	2.0	3.2	0.5	0.3	2.2	3.7	0.5	0.3	2.2	3.5	0.4	0.3
Own Account Worker	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Employee	98.5	96.4	99.7	99.6	98.0	96.5	99.5	99.5	97.8	96.0	99.5	99.4	97.8	96.2	99.6	99.4
Unpaid Family Worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	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 occupation

Table (4/4) indicates the presence of differences among economically active population by occupations, not only according to sex but also according to nationality. The data by sex show that the Qatari women are more employed in specialized professions representing a percentage of 52.6% of the total Qatari economically active females in 2013, followed by clerical professions representing 24.8% of total Qatari economically active females. The data for males show that they are more distributed over different professions, 23.3% in clerical professions, 21.8% in specialized professions and 17.3% in technical and assisted professions of the total Qatari economically active males.

For the total population, 48% of women are working in ordinary professions, including housekeepers, where most of them are non-Qataris, followed by women working in specialized professions with 22.3% in 2013. Men are more concentrated in occupational professions with a percentage of 39.7%

Table (4/4): Percentage distribution of economically active population (15 years and above) by sex, nationality and occupations during period (2010-2013)

Occupation	2010				2011				2012				2013			
	Qatari		Total		Qatari		Total		Qatari		Total		Qatari		Total	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Legislators, Senior Officials And Managers	4.0	11.3	2.1	2.4	4.0	13.3	2.1	3.3	5.9	11.8	2.3	2.8	5.6	10.9	2.5	2.7
Professionals	49.2	17.2	19.7	7.5	49.5	16.5	20.5	7.4	51.1	18.6	21.9	7.8	52.6	21.8	22.3	8.1
Technicians And Associate Professionals	14.5	23.1	6.0	4.5	14.5	22.2	7.1	4.6	14.7	16.8	6.7	5.7	13.4	17.3	7.1	5.6
Clerks	29.3	29.8	9.6	4.0	29.5	33.2	9.7	4.2	26.0	25.1	9.0	4.6	24.8	23.3	8.6	4.9
Service Workers And Shop And Market Sales Workers	1.8	4.6	7.1	6.5	1.2	4.2	7.1	6.5	1.3	8.3	8.2	6.7	2.7	7.7	11.3	6.6
Skilled Agricultural And Fishery Workers	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Craft And Related Trades Workers	0.0	2.4	0.1	42.2	0.0	1.9	0.1	41.6	0.0	8.3	0.0	40.2	0.0	8.9	0.1	39.7
Plant And Machine Operators And Assemblers	0.0	2.4	0.3	12.8	0.0	1.5	0.4	12.5	0.0	2.3	0.3	12.6	0.0	2.0	0.1	12.8
Elementary Occupations	1.2	9.1	55.1	19.1	1.3	7.1	53.0	19.0	1.0	8.7	51.6	18.8	0.9	8.1	48.0	18.7
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, 2013

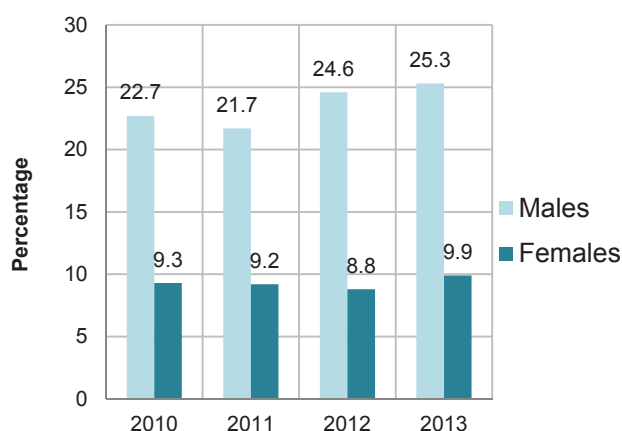


Table (4/5) indicates a rise in Qatari females working in industry, contracting and communications⁽³⁾ from 9.3% in 2010 to 9.9% in 2013 of the total economically active Qatari females. A gender gap is also noted as the percentage reached 25.3% for males compared to 9.9% for females in 2013.

Table (4/5): Percentage of economically active population (15 years and above) in industrial activity, contracting and communications by sex and nationality during period (2010-2013)

Years	Qatari		Total	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
2010	9.3	22.7	10.0	33.2
2011	9.2	21.7	9.9	33.1
2012	8.8	24.6	10.9	34.5
2013	9.9	25.3	11.5	34.6

Figure (4/3): Percentage distribution of economically active Qataris (15 years and above) in industry, contracting and communications by sex during period (2010-2013)



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

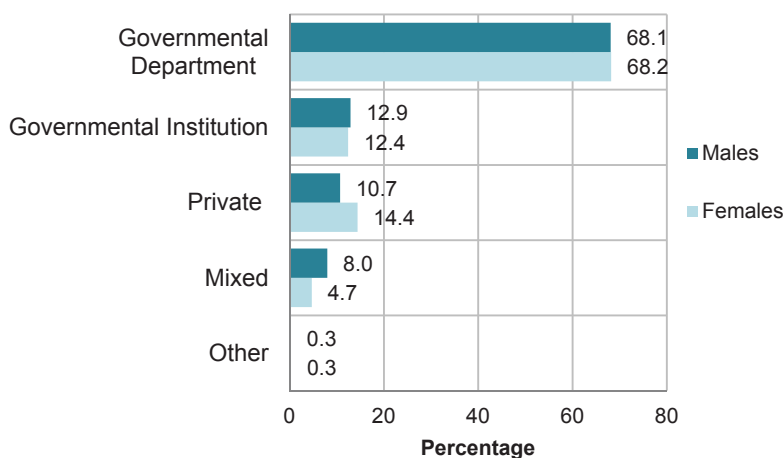
Economically active population by sector

Table (4/6) shows that Qatari economically active population is concentrated in the governmental institution and public sector. Their percentage reached 68.2% for females and 68.1% for males of the total Qatari active population. Females percentage in private sector reached 14.4%, whereas males percentage in governmental institutions reached 12.9%. As for the total economically active population, economically active males of 15 years and above are concentrated in the private sector by 82% in 2013, while most of economically active females of 15 years and above are concentrated in domestic sector by 49.4%, notably most of them are Asian female workers.

Table (4/6): Percentage distribution of economically active population (15 years and above) by sex , nationality and sector during period (2010-2013)

Sector	2010				2011				2012				2013			
	Qatari		Total		Qatari		Total		Qatari		Total		Qatari		Total	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Governmental Department	77.0	71	17.3	6.3	76.4	72.6	17.0	6.8	72.6	70.3	16.8	7.1	68.2	68.1	17.1	6.8
Governmental Institution	11.4	14.2	6.9	2.9	9.8	13.2	6.6	3.1	11.6	13.3	8.3	3.2	12.4	12.9	7.5	3.6
Mixed	3.9	6.6	4.0	3.3	4.4	6.1	4.1	2.9	3.6	8.3	3.4	3.0	4.7	8.0	3.4	3.2
Private	7.4	8.1	16.8	82.9	9.2	2.0	17.4	82.8	12.0	7.9	17.3	82.4	14.4	10.7	22.0	82.0
Diplomatic/ International	0.0	0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Domestic	0.2	0.1	54.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	53.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	49.4	4.2
Non-profit	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	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 Qataris (15 years and above) by sex and sector, 2013



3. Average of monthly wages and weakly working hours ⁽⁴⁾ by occupations and economic activities

Table (4/7) shows that the ratio of the average working hours per week for females to the average working hours per week for males has reached 102% in 2013. Consequently, females' working hours are more than males' by 2%. The ratio of average female income to average male income has reached 84.5% for the same years, which means that females earn less income than males by 15.5%. Considering the distribution of females working hours by occupations to that of males in 2013, we note that it reached 103.8% in vocations and related occupations and 109.6% in ordinary occupations. This means that females exceed males in average per week working hours. Female average income compared to that of males in the occupations of Service Workers and Sellers and ordinary occupations reached 58.6% and 52.6% respectively, meaning that female's average income is less than that of males. This is not applicable to the rest of occupations as a positive relationship is noted between average working hours and income, as the working hours increase, the average income increases.

Table (4/7): Average of monthly wages and weekly working hours for females vis-à-vis males by occupation during period (2011-2013)

Occupations	2011		2012		2013	
	Female/male average monthly wages	Female/male average working hours	Female/male average monthly wages	Female/male average working hours	Female/male average monthly wages	Female/male average working hours
Legislators, Senior Officials And Managers	80.9	90.7	83.9	88.9	77.2	88.6
Professionals	75.2	90.7	89.8	88.6	92.2	88.6
Technicians And Associate Professionals	68.3	93.0	105.1	91.1	95.1	89.1
Clerks	80.1	95.2	90.0	90.9	93.7	90.9
Service Workers And Shop And Market Sales Workers	55.8	109.6	49.7	100.0	58.6	96.1
Skilled Agricultural And Fishery Workers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Craft And Related Trades Workers	80.0	98.1	67.0	96.2	62.3	103.8
Plant And Machine Operators And Assemblers	80.1	96.4	74.1	92.2	105.6	96.2
Elementary Occupations	68.1	109.3	58.3	109.6	52.6	109.6
Total	77.3	103.9	81.9	106.1	84.5	102.0

Table (4/8) shows that the female average monthly pay compared to that of males are in favor of females in some activities, in which women started venture in recent years. The ratio reached 194.1% in industrial manufacturing, 343.2% in construction-related activities and 169% in arts and entertainment. In spite of high average income for females in such economic activity, lower numbers of females involve in such activities, and this may be the reason for their higher pay compared to males.

(4) Weekly working hours are defined as "actual working hours performed during the survey week, including regular working hours and overtime".

Table (4/8): Average of monthly wage and weekly working hours for females vis-à-vis males by economic activity during period (2011-2013)

Economic Activity	2011		2012		2013	
	Female/male average monthly wages	Female/male average working hours	Female/male average monthly wages	Female/male average working hours	Female/male average monthly wages	Female/male average working hours
Agriculture, foster and fishing	87.7	103.7	67.0	94.1	0.0	0.0
Mining and quarrying	120.7	83.3	129.3	89.1	109.2	88.9
Manufacturing	156.3	100.0	192.5	82.7	194.1	86.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	72.8	90.9	79.4	93.5	89.2	93.3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.0	0.0	123.4	87.0	107.0	84.4
Construction	230.6	82.1	309.1	86.8	343.2	84.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicle	145.2	90.2	120.2	96.0	127.4	90.4
Transport and Storing	118.0	86.0	131.2	95.7	127.3	91.7
Accommodation and food service activities	141.4	92.7	142.7	94.3	108.6	92.2
Information and Communication	81.3	95.5	94.1	93.2	86.0	93.2
Financial and insurance activities	75.6	95.1	89.2	97.6	84.8	93.0
Real estate activities	114.3	89.6	123.6	87.2	118.1	83.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	133.2	91.8	157.2	78.9	153.6	78.6
Administrative and support service activities	117.4	92.0	215.3	84.6	123.2	95.9
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	88.0	97.4	84.2	95.0	82.4	95.1
Education	83.4	95.0	99.0	95.1	102.3	90.5
Human health and social work activities	79.7	90.9	100.9	95.2	100.8	90.9
Arts and Entertainment	96.9	97.6	159.6	92.9	169.0	95.3
Other Service Activities	175.3	69.8	148.2	100.0	154.5	92.5
Household and domestic activities Domestic Services	100.2	101.7	108.6	109.6	105.3	109.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations	113.2	88.1	112.7	90.0	89.2	82.5
Total	77.3	103.9	81.9	106.1	84.5	102.0

Table (4/9) shows that the share of paid employment in the agricultural sector by sex and indicates a remarkable drop in the share of women's paid employment in the non-agricultural sector compared to men, due to increased numbers of expatriates; most of whom are males. Women share reached 12.8% in 2013.

Table (4/9): Share of paid employment in non-agricultural sector by sex during period (2011-2013)

Years	Females	Males
2011	12.2	101.6
2012	12.7	87.3
2013	12.8	87.2

4. Unemployment rate

The females' unemployment rate (15 years and above) reached 1.5% in 2013 compared to males' unemployment rate (15 years and above) of 0.1%. The unemployment rate for Qatari females (15 years and above) amounted to 3.3%, while the unemployment rate for Qatari males (15 years and above) reached 0.7%. The gender gap has decreased from 27% in 2010 to 15% in 2013.

Table (4/10): Unemployment rate (15 years and above) by sex, nationality and gender equality index during period (2010-2013)

Years	Qatari			Total		
	Females	Males	Gender Equality Index	Females	Males	Gender Equality Index
2010	8.1	1.7	4.8	2.7	0.1	27.0
2011	8.0	1.7	4.7	3.3	0.2	16.5
2012	6.4	1.3	4.9	2.8	0.1	28.0
2013	3.3	0.7	4.7	1.5	0.1	15.0

Figure (4/5): Qatari unemployment rate by sex during period (2010-2013)

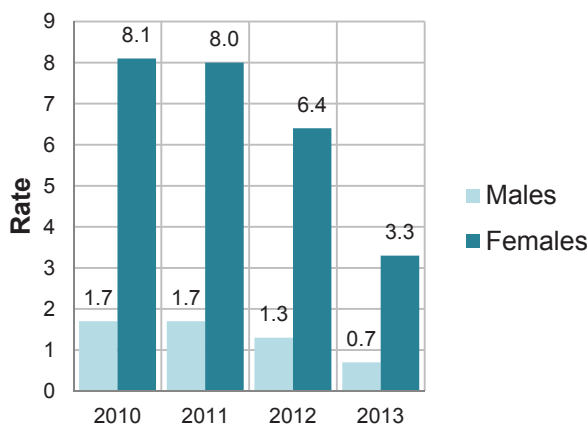
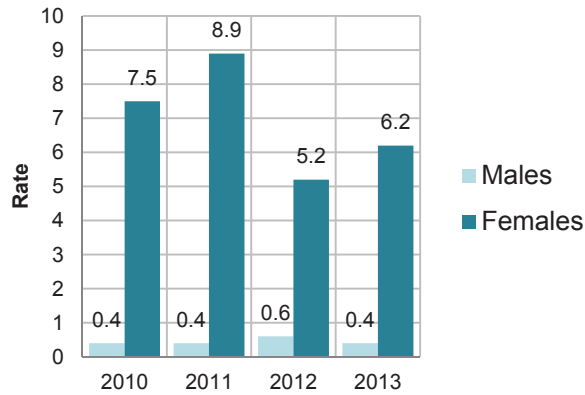


Table (4/11) show that the youth unemployment rate in the age group (15-24) in 2013 is high among females compared to males; 6.2% and 0.4% respectively. The females unemployment rate has fallen from 7.5% to 6.2%, while unemployment rate among males remained constant.

Table (4/11): Youth unemployment rate (15-24 years) by sex and gender equality index during period (2010-2013)

Years	Females	Males	Gender Equality Index
2010	7.5	0.4	18.8
2011	8.9	0.4	22.3
2012	5.2	0.6	8.7
2013	6.2	0.4	15.5

Figure (4/6): Youth unemployment rate (15-24 years) by sex during period (2010-2013)



5. Economically inactive population

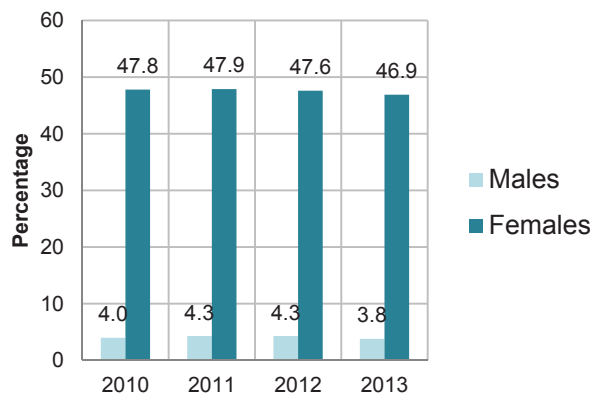
Economically inactive Population by Sex

The economically inactive population (15 years and above) reached 12.8% in 2013. As for the percentage distribution of economically inactive population by sex, there is an evident gender gap as shown in table (4/12); as economically inactive females reached 46.9% compared to 3.8% for males. However, there is a significant decrease in the percentage of economically inactive females of 15 years and above from 47.8% in 2010 to 46.9% in 2013, which indicates women's increasing participation in workforce.

Table (4/12): Percentage distribution of economically inactive population (15 years and above) by sex during period (2010-2013)

Sex	2010	2011	2012	2013
Females	47.8	47.9	47.6	46.9
Males	4.0	4.3	4.3	3.8
Total	13.0	13.3	13.5	12.8

Figure (4/7): Percentage distribution of economically inactive population (15 years and above) by sex during period (2010-2013)



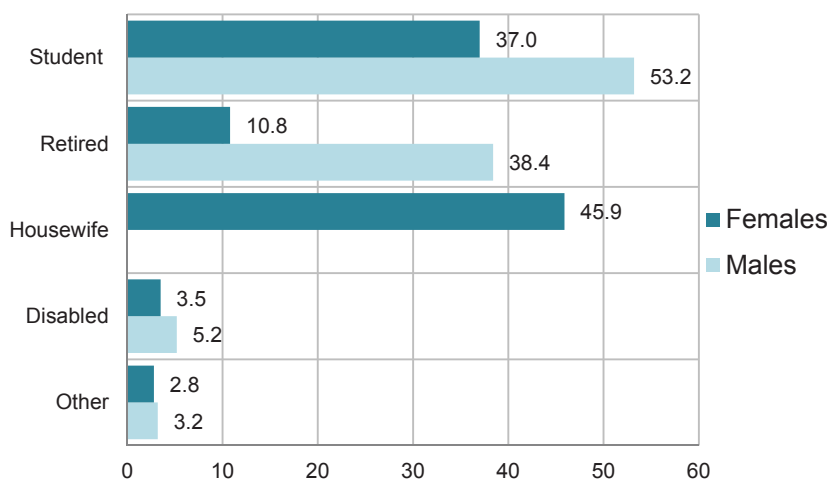
Economically inactive population by cause of inactivity

Table (4/13) shows that the male students, who are still enrolled in studies, have the largest share of economically inactive population with a percentage of 53.2% of total economically inactive males. However, most of the economically inactive females are housewives who represented 45.9% of the total economically inactive females in 2013.

Table (4/13): Percentage distribution of economically inactive population (15 years and above) by sex, nationality and cause of inactivity during period (2010-2013)

Inactivity Reason	2010				2011				2012				2013			
	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	55.9	0.0	70.9	0.0	51.2	0.0	65.7	0.0	46.6	0.0	64.8	0.0	45.9	0.0	65.5	0.0
Full-time Student	32.2	59.9	23.2	72.2	37.7	59.1	27.7	71.0	36.4	51.8	27.1	67.5	37.0	53.2	26.0	69.3
Disabled	2.8	9.6	1.2	6.5	2.5	10.6	1.9	8.3	3.8	4.8	2.0	6.6	3.5	5.2	1.7	6.0
Retired	5.5	23.4	1.8	12.3	5.1	21.5	1.9	12.3	10.5	38.6	3.7	19.2	10.8	38.4	3.7	18.9
Other	3.6	7.1	2.9	9.0	3.5	8.8	2.8	8.4	2.7	4.8	2.4	6.7	2.8	3.2	3.1	5.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Figure (4/8): Percentage distribution of Qatari economically inactive population (15 years and above) by sex and cause of inactivity, 2013



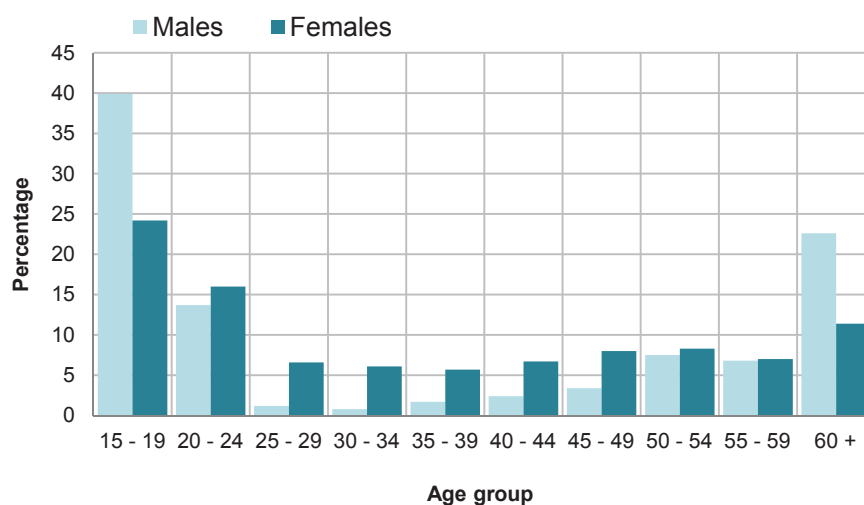
Economically Inactive Population by Age group

Table (4/14) shows that most of the economically inactive males and females are in the (15 -19) age-group; which is related to this group's undergoing studies. The economically inactive Qatari males of this age group represent 39.9% of the total economically inactive males, whereas the economically inactive females in the same age group reached 24.2% of the total economically inactive females in 2013. This age-group is followed by the (20-24) age-group as most of its individuals are university students; and then followed by the (60+) age-group due to the retirement age in Qatar. It is noted that the proportion of economically inactive population decrease among the (25-59) age group, since this age group is characterized by highest levels of economic activity and production.

Table (4/14): Percentage distribution of economically inactive population (15 years and above) by sex, nationality and age-group during period (2010-2013)

Age group	2010				2011				2012				2013			
	Qatari		Total		Qatari		Total		Qatari		Total		Qatari		Total	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
19 - 15	24.6	45.5	17.5	52.2	26.7	43.1	19.6	53.2	24.8	32.5	18.7	45.1	24.2	39.9	17.4	48.7
24 - 20	14.5	14.0	13.2	18.7	14.4	13.9	11.8	16.2	13.7	16.6	11.7	19.4	16.0	13.7	12.2	19.2
29 - 25	8.8	3.3	13.4	4.6	7.2	3.2	11.7	3.0	6.9	3.8	11.2	3.8	6.6	1.2	11.8	2.0
34 - 30	6.1	1.6	12.9	1.8	5.6	2.1	13.0	1.9	6.1	2.2	12.5	2.5	6.1	0.8	13.4	1.4
39 - 35	5.7	1.5	10.7	1.2	6.2	1.6	11.6	1.1	5.8	2.6	11.0	2.1	5.7	1.7	11.8	1.7
44 - 40	6.7	2.2	8.7	1.5	6.6	2.6	9.0	1.6	6.9	3.4	9.5	2.0	6.7	2.4	9.2	1.3
49 - 45	7.8	3.3	7.2	2.0	8.6	3.1	7.2	1.7	8.5	3.7	7.9	2.4	8.0	3.4	8.0	1.8
54 - 50	8.2	5.9	6.0	3.5	8.5	6.2	5.9	3.8	7.8	7.8	6.0	4.4	8.3	7.5	6.7	4.1
59 - 55	5.9	5.7	4.0	3.4	7.1	6.5	4.5	3.8	7.0	7.0	4.8	3.7	7.0	6.8	4.1	3.4
60 +	11.8	17.1	6.3	11.1	9.1	17.7	5.7	13.7	12.5	20.4	6.7	14.6	11.4	22.6	5.4	16.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Figure (4/9): Percentage distribution of Qatari economically inactive population (15 years and above) by sex and age group, 2013



Three hands are shown holding a single blue puzzle piece. The hands are positioned at the top corners and bottom center of the piece. The puzzle piece has a complex, interlocking shape with several tabs and blanks. The background is white, and the bottom of the image transitions into a green area with a repeating geometric pattern.

Participation in Decision Making and Public Life

Chapter V

This chapter discusses women's role in the Qatari society and the level of their participation in the decision-making process in the State of Qatar, through displaying the size and type of their presence and in various legislative and executive authorities.

Therefore, this chapter consists of the following two topics:

1. Participation in Decision Making
2. Participation in Public Life

The data of this chapter are collected from the administrative records of the Ministry of Interior, and the relevant chapters of the Statistical Abstract, in addition to Labor Force Bulletin.

1. Participation in decision making

Legislative agencies

The Advisory Council assumes the legislation authorities in the State of Qatar. It consists of forty-five members; thirty of them are elected through direct secret general ballot. The permanent constitution of the State and the former government system did not differentiate between males and females concerning their rights and duties, or stipulate male favorable conditions to be appointed as a member of the Advisory Council. However, the reality shows that female's participation in political life is feeble, and that women are not represented in the Advisory Council.

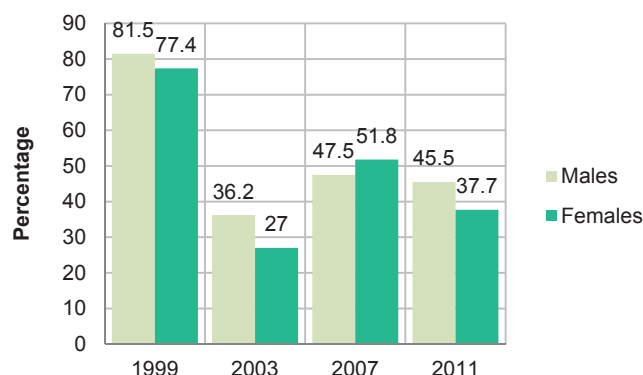
The first electoral experience for both women and men was in 1999, when both participated for the first time as voters and candidates in the elections of the Central Municipal Council in its first session. This election campaign had a distinguished high percentage of voters compared to the total registered voters of both sexes, which reached 77.4% for females and 81.5% for males. Also, as a first time for women, six women participated as candidates, although none of them won. However, in the second session of the Municipal Council elections, the percentage of voters to the total registered voters of both sexes had significantly decreased to reach 27% for females and 36.2% for males. In spite of that, for the first time a success for women is achieved, as one female candidate win permitted her to occupy a seat in the Municipal Council composed of 29 members. In the third session in 2007, the percentage of voters increased to reach 51.8% for females and 47.5% for males. Yet, though still far of the first session participation, three women ran as candidates and one of them won. As for the fourth session in 2011, voters percentage fell to 37.7% for females and 45.5% for males.

Table (5/1): Political participation in central municipal council elections, by sex during the four sessions (1999-2011)

		1 st Session in 1999		2 nd Session in 2003		3 rd Session in 2007		4 th Session in 2011	
		Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Number	Voters	9,665	12,330	11,055	13,124	13,608	14,531	16,331	16,441
	Electoral Participants	7,484	10,047	2,985	4,757	7,054	6,905	6,120	7,486
	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
	Electoral Participants	42.7	57.3	38.6	61.4	50.5	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

Moreover, the most important conclusion throughout the past four sessions of the Municipal Council elections as shown in table (5/1) is that although women representation in the women participation Municipal Council is humble; 3.4%, yet women participation in political life has become a reality, and that their participation in the democratic process has developed through the high participation of women voters in 2011 compared to the year 1999. Women participation is expected to increase during the Municipal Council elections 2011, as a direct result of women growing awareness and accumulative experience they acquired from previous sessions.

Figure (5/1): Voters rate to the total eligible voters in the central municipal council elections by sex during the four sessions, (1999-2011)



Governmental and Private Institutions

The course of political life in the past years shows clearly the existing political determination to support Qatari women's empowerment 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 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 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); President of the Board of Trustees of Qatar Museums Authority; President of Qatar University; Minister of the Supreme Council for Communications and information Moreover, many women are members of boards of directors of higher councils, institutions and government agencies.

Additionally, Qatari Women were able to occupy some diplomatic posts in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The outset of 2010 witnessed the appointment of the first Qatari woman as ambassador. In addition, Qatari women occupy leadership positions in official missions abroad, and represent the State of Qatar in international organizations, especially those related to the field of human rights and social development. Women representation in leadership positions is mainly concentrated in the ministries and institutions of social nature. Meanwhile, there is no representation of women in political, economic and legal ministries, which means that women are still facing difficulties in joining to or influencing in 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, as Qatari women constituted 27% of the total project and business managers in this sector in 2013, compared to 73% for men: Qatari women project managers in public sector amounted to 17%.

Table (5/2): Percentage distribution of managers of Qatari manager projects and business by sex in some sectors, (2010-2013)

Sector	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Governmental Department	27.7	72.3	27.2	72.8	28.1	71.9	27.0	73.0
Government Company / corporation	12.8	87.2	12.0	88.0	13.2	86.8	26.4	73.6
Mixed	14.2	85.8	7.8	92.2	13.4	86.6	15.9	84.1
Private	10.6	89.4	8.4	91.6	24.0	76.0	17.0	83.0

Civil Society organizations

Civil society organizations play a major role in promoting community participation in public affairs, the formulation of macro policies, protection of rights, and the delivery of social services. Therefore, the participation of women in these organizations reflects their social and political awareness, and their contribution in decision-making process in these organizations 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 representation in the boards of a selected number of civil society organizations; such as community associations, and non-profit private foundations for the public benefit where women are presiding about 20% of the boards of directors of such organizations, as well as 37% of the total members of the boards of directors.

Table (5/3): Presidency and membership of boards of directors in a number of civil society organizations by sex, (2011-2013)

Civil Society Organizations	2011				2012				2013			
	Board of Directors Members		Chairman		Board of Directors Members		Chairman		Board of Directors Members		Chairman	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Qatar Charitable Society	0	7	0	1	-	7	-	1	-	7	-	1
Childhood Cultural Center	4	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	3	-	-	1
Qatar Diabetes Association	2	3	0	1	2	2	-	1	2	2	-	1
Qatar Red Crescent	1	8	0	1	-	4	-	1	-	4	-	1
Qatari Society for Rehabilitation of People with Special Needs	3	6	0	1	3	6	-	1	3	6	-	1
Al-Jassrah cultural and social club	1	10	0	1	1	6	-	1	-	3	-	1
Friends of the Environment Center	2	5	0	1	1	2	-	1	1	2	-	1
Qatar Center For Voluntary Activities	0	3	1	0	-	3	1	-	-	3	1	-
Jassim and Hamad Bin Jassim Charitable Foundation ⁽⁵⁾	0	7	0	1	-	3	-	1	5	-	-	1
Qatar Foundation for Social Action ⁽⁶⁾									3	2	1	-
Total	13	49	1	8	10	33	1	8	17	29	2	8

(5) Shaikh Jassim bin Jabor Charity name changed to Jassim and Hamad Bin Jassim Charitable Foundation.

(6) Qatar Foundation for Social Action, which is established in 2013, undertakes via a combined Board of Directors the supervision and observation over the following centers: Qatar Foundation for protection and social rehabilitation (that includes Qatar Foundation for the protection of women and Children and the Qatar Foundation for Combating human Trafficking and social Rehabilitation Center), Family Consulting Center (FCS), Social Development Center (SDC), Qatar Foundation for the care of the elderly, Qatar Foundation for the Care of Orphans (Dhreima), and the Shafallah Center for Children with Special Needs.

2. Participation in public life

Public order and security

Women represent about 13.9% of the total Qatari lawyers⁽⁷⁾ in 2013. This is considered an encouraging percentage as the first Qatari woman to work as a lawyer started in 2000. In 2010, women began to occupy positions in the judiciary system and public prosecution, in addition, women participate significantly in a number of departments of the Ministry of the Interior, such as traffic and patrol department and immigration department.

Table (5/4): Number of Qatari who hold positions at public prosecution, judiciary system and lawyers by sex during period (2010-2013)

Item	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Public Prosecution Members and their assistants	3	96	3	78	3	79	3	84
Judges and their Assistants	2	103	2	200	3	211	3	217
Lawyer	18	99	17	107	18	110	19	118

The Media

Public information and communication is considered as one of the important activities in Qatari society. Thus, women participation in this sector strengthen their influence in public life, especially as the State of Qatar has lifted censorship on mass media institutions, and that Qatari citizens now have their full rights to express their opinion in all available mass media means, in particular, journalism being the most important. Considering the participation as editors in newspapers and magazines by sex and nationality for the years 2010-2013 illustrated in Table (5/5), it is evident that the men occupy the senior posts in newspapers and magazines. However, Qatari women are well represent as opinion writers (columnists) in the 4 main daily newspapers.

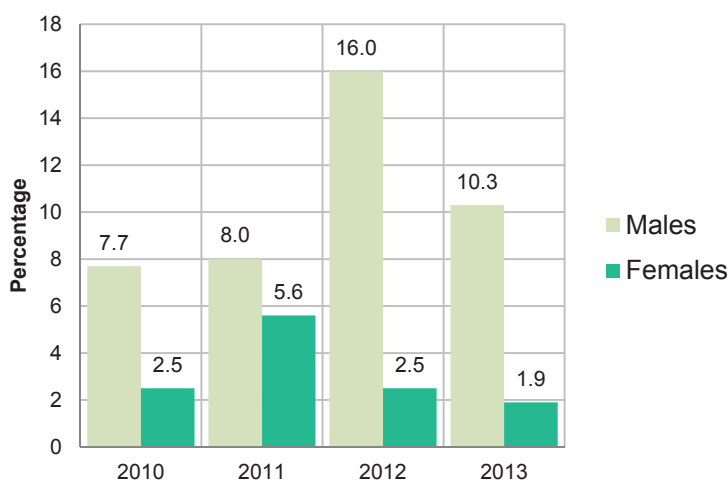
Table (5/5): Participation in newspapers and magazines by sex and nationality during period (2010-2013)

Position	Years	Qatari		Total	
		Females	Males	Females	Males
Editor in Chief and Assistant Chief	2010	0	10	0	10
	2011	0	9	0	9
	2012	0	11	0	12
	2013	0	9	0	9
Editorial Manager and Deputy	2010	0	4	0	12
	2011	0	4	1	9
	2012	0	8	1	13
	2013	0	8	0	12
Editing Secretary	2010	0	1	1	6
	2011	0	0	0	6
	2012	0	2	0	8
	2013	0	0	0	9

(7) This includes those employed or under training.

Position	Years	Qatari		Total	
		Females	Males	Females	Males
Editor	2010	4	10	44	298
	2011	13	12	47	235
	2012	5	46	36	324
	2013	3	16	36	278
Producer	2010	1	0	6	35
	2011	2	0	2	35
	2012	1	0	2	33
	2013	0	0	0	53
Correspondent	2010	7	12	15	53
	2011	7	6	8	36
	2012	7	17	12	83
	2013	6	16	13	67
Total	2010	12	37	66	414
	2011	22	31	58	330
	2012	13	84	51	473
	2013	9	49	49	428
Percentage	2010	2.5	7.7	13.7	86.3
	2011	5.6	8.0	14.9	85.1
	2012	2.5	16.0	9.7	90.3
	2013	1.9	10.3	10.3	89.7

Figure (5/2): Qatari participation rate in newspapers and magazines by sex during period (2010-2013)



Sports

Focusing attention on women's sports in the State of Qatar started with the beginning of formal education in the fifties of last century. In 2000, the Supreme Council for Family Affairs formed Qatar Women's Sports Committee, which joined the Qatari National Olympic Committee in 2001. The committee has four objectives to promote women's sports and their athletic performance, through supporting women participation in sports and raising awareness among all about women's sports importance. Women's Sports Committee participated in competitions

abroad and achieved great success in Arab and Asian federations. Moreover, Qatari woman achieved a great success through the election of the 1st Qatari woman to the post of the deputy chairperson of Women's Sports Committee. Table (5/6) shows the development of Qatari women's participation in a range of sport games.

Table (5/6): Participation in sport activities* by sex during sport seasons (2010/2011- 2013/2014)

Activity	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Basketball	63	694	23	836	43	997	90	705
Volleyball	60	1,277	24	1,392	107	1,357	95	1,750
Table Tennis	29	341	12	386	30	402	67	424
Chess	38	28	0	0	32	29	38	30
Archery	77	110	0	0	0	0	81	126
Chivalry	16	54	39	123	13	86	16	92
Swimming	52	1,543	19	1,839	41	2,361	100	2,564
Gymnastics	93	68	71	66	69	66	219	136
Dueling	142	182	162	429	255	499	289	441
Total	570	4,297	350	5,071	590	5,797	995	6,268

*Selected sport activities

A close-up photograph of a person in a dark pinstriped suit sitting in a wheelchair. Their hands are on a silver laptop keyboard. The background is a blurred office setting. A large, light blue circular graphic with a grey border overlaps the bottom left of the image, containing the text 'Persons with Disabilities'.

Persons with Disabilities

Chapter VI

This chapter presents an analysis of the reality of the persons with disabilities (PWDs) and their demographic characters in the State of Qatar, depending on the results of population censuses carried out in the years 1986, 1997, 2004, and 2010, and the results of the 2007 comprehensive survey of persons with disabilities, as well as the records of PWDs statistics and the services they receive in Al-Rumailah Hospital.

The chapter is divided into 8 axes:

1. Population Structure of Persons with Disabilities.
2. Persons with Disabilities by Type of Disability.
3. Persons with Disabilities by Marital Status.
4. Persons with Disabilities registered at Disability Centers.
5. Persons with Disabilities by Educational Status.
6. Academic Integration of Persons with Disabilities
7. Persons with Disabilities by Economic Activity and Occupation.
8. Persons with Disabilities who Receive Services from Al-Rumailah Hospital and Staff.

The data of this chapter were collected from several sources, including the General Census of Population and Housing, Disabilities Chapter in the Annual Statistical Abstract, as well as data from the administrative records of the Supreme Education Council.

1. Population structure of persons with disabilities

The number of persons with disabilities in 2010 (8) reached 7.643 persons, which constitute 0.4% of the total population. Table (6/1) shows a high percentage of males with disabilities, especially among non-Qatari population, reaching 2.567 persons. This is associated with the growth of non-Qatari population in general. As for Qatari population, disability distribution by sex shows that the continuity of the previous years' general trend, where males constitute the largest percentage of Qatari disabled population. This could be due to accidents, in addition to the fact that families refrain from disclosing disability cases among females for social considerations.

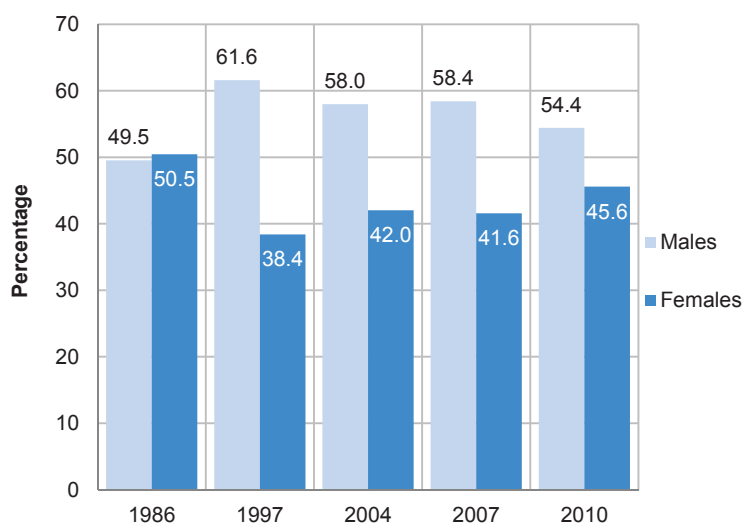
Table (6/1): Number of persons with disabilities by sex and nationality during period (1986-2010)

Nationality	Sex	1986	1997	2004*	2007	2010
Qataris	Females	220	568	1,008	1,066	1,452
	Males	216	911	1,391	1,498	1,733
Non-Qataris	Females	98	232	--	629	1,891
	Males	100	496	--	1,128	2,567

* 2004 Census depended on sample survey for Non-Qataris

-- Not available

Figure (6/1): Percentage distribution of Qataris with disabilities by sex during period (1986-2010)



2. Persons with disabilities by type of disability

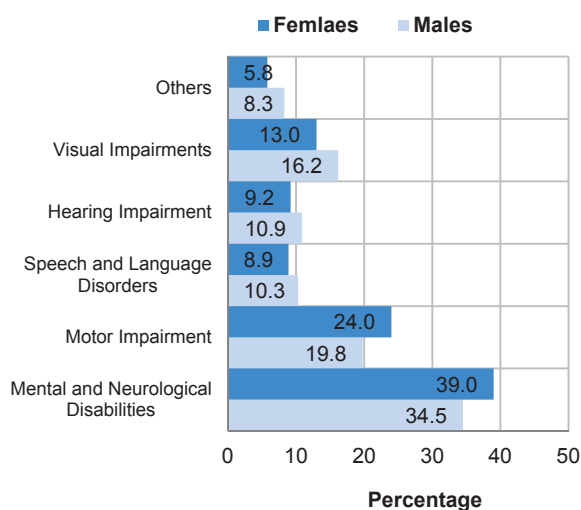
Defining the types and degree of disability contributes to determining the necessary measures to treat it. Hence, table (6/2) shows that the most common types of disabilities are mental of different types, constituting 36.5% of the total disabilities, followed by motor impairment by 21.7%. As for the 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.

(8) 2010 Census Framework depended on collecting data about PWDs according to the type of disability

Table (6/2): Percentage distribution of Qataris with disabilities by sex and disability type, census 2010

Type of Disability	Females	Males	Total
Speech and Language Disorders	8.9	10.3	9.7
Mental and Neurological Disabilities	39.0	34.5	36.5
Motor Impairment	24.0	19.8	21.7
Hearing Impairment	9.2	10.9	10.2
Visual Impairments	13.0	16.2	14.8
Others	5.8	8.3	7.2
Total	100	100	100

Figure (6/2): Percentage distribution of Qataris with disabilities by sex and disability type, census 2010



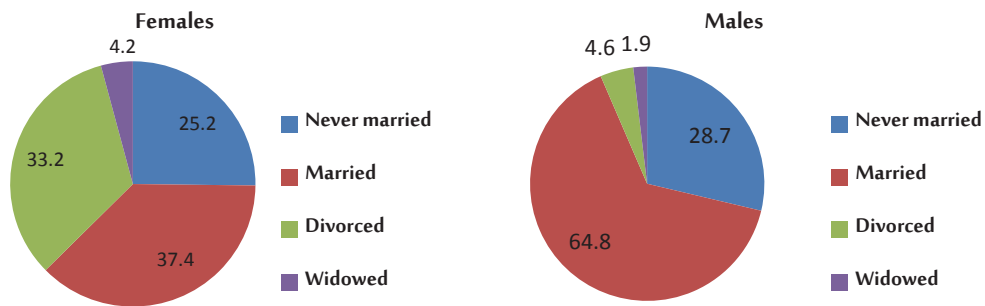
3. Persons with disabilities by marital status

Statistics of married persons with disabilities for the year 2010 indicate that the rate of Qatari married persons with disabilities, especially males, has increased as their percentage reached 64.8% of the total males with disabilities who are at the age of 15 years and above. Meanwhile, marriage chances for Qatari women with disabilities decreases so that it does not constitute more than 37.4% of the total Qatari women with disabilities at the age of 15 years and above.

Table (6/3): Percentage distribution of disabled Qatari (15 years and above) by sex and marital status, census 2010

Marital Status	Females	Males	Total
Never married	25.2	28.7	27.1
Married	37.4	64.8	52.3
Divorced	33.2	4.6	17.6
Widowed	4.2	1.9	3.0
Total	100	100	100

Figure (6/3): Percentage distribution of disabled Qatari (15 years and above) by sex and marital status, census 2010



4. Persons with Disabilities registered at Disability Centers

The State provided many educational, cultural, social, therapeutic and sports centers that care for persons with disabilities, in order to develop and qualify them in all respects. The enrollment in centers reflects the effort provided by the state and institutions in this area and the extent to which the persons with disabilities benefit of these services, as the number of centers for people with disabilities has reached 13 centers in 2013. Table (6/4) shows an increase in the number of those registered in some disabled centers while the number decreases in other centers due to the integration of some cases of disability in independent schools and the different services provided at the centers that specialize in certain type of disability. With regard to the registered numbers in the centers by sex, they show high proportion of males than females in all centers due to the increased prevalence rate of disability among males than females.

Table (6\4): Number of persons with disabilities registered at disability centers by sex and center during years (2012 and 2013)

Center	Sex	2012	2013	Annual Change
Shafallah Center	Females	259	263	1.5
	Males	446	464	4.0
Al Noor Institute For The Blind	Females	240	254	5.8
	Males	265	283	6.8
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs	Females	1,799	1,957	8.8
	Males	2,754	3,069	11.4
Qatar Sport Federation for Special Needs	Females	97	97	0.0
	Males	230	230	0.0
Audio Education complex	Females	35	36	2.9
	Males	42	13	-69.0
Doha International Center for special needs	Females	28	26	-7.1
	Males	55	70	27.3
Altamakon School for Comprehensive Education	Females	19	26	36.8
	Males	38	42	10.5
Qatar Centre of Social Cultural for the Deaf	Females	88	91	3.4
	Males	170	186	9.4
Qatar Social and Cultural Centre for The Blind	Females	69	85	23.2
	Males	105	121	15.2
Step by Step Centre	Females	10	12	20.0
	Males	23	29	26.1

Center	Sex	2012	2013	Annual Change
Qatar Autism Center	Females	23	11	-52.2
	Males	65	35	-46.2
Al Farah Center for Special Needs *	Females	11	*	*
	Males	18	*	*
Omega Center	Females	8	8	0.0
	Males	45	31	-31.1

Some cases registered in many centers

* Closed since 2013

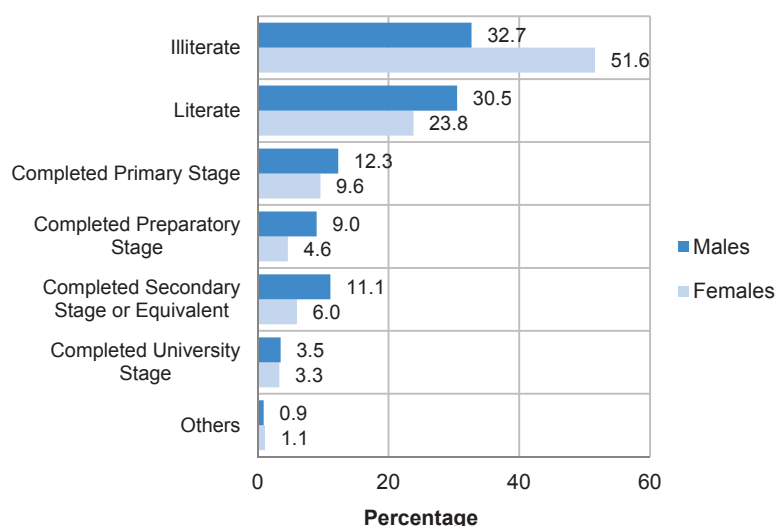
5. Persons with disabilities by educational status

Table (6/5), shows the general trend towards illiteracy decrease among males with disabilities. Illiteracy rate reached 32.7% of the total number of males with disabilities, where literacy rate reached 29.1%. The same applies to females with disabilities, as illiteracy rate reached 51.6% and literacy rate reached 23.8% in 2010. In general, it is noted that the number of the males with disabilities holding high school qualification is more than females with disability.

Table (6/5): Percentage distribution of disabled Qataris (10 years and above) by sex and educational status, census 2010

Educational Status	Females	Males	Total
Illiterate	51.6	32.7	41.3
Literate	23.8	30.5	27.5
Completed Primary Stage	9.6	12.3	11.1
Completed Preparatory Stage	4.6	9.0	7.0
Completed Secondary Stage or Equivalent	6.0	11.1	8.7
Completed University Stage	3.3	3.5	3.4
Others	1.1	0.9	0.0
Total	100	100	100

Figure (6/4): Percentage distribution of disabled Qataris (10 years and above) by sex and educational status, census 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) shows the number of students enrolled at schools covered by the Additional Education Support Need (AESN) policy in independent schools. The total number of male and female students covered by additional educational support reached 964 students; 16.5% are students with learning difficulties and 83.5% are students with disabilities. With regard to the students covered by additional educational support by sex, 63.9% were males and 36.1% were females of the total students enrolled in additional educational support. On the other hand, 47.8% of students with difficulties were males and 52.2% were females. However, male students with disabilities comprised 67.1% and female students 32.9%. With respect to the categories of students covered by the additional support by educational level, the number of male students has risen at the primary level compared to females, 68.3% and 31.7% respectively in 2013 .

Table (6/6): Extra tutoring students by sex, support category, and educational level during years (2012 and 2013)

Additional Support Category	Educational Level	2012		2013	
		Females	Males	Females	Males
Students with learning difficulties	Primary	224	250	38	24
	Preparatory	100	107	20	22
	Secondary	80	108	25	30
	Total	404	465	83	76
Students with disabilities	Primary	419	513	109	293
	Preparatory	572	266	63	147
	Secondary	210	120	93	100
	Total	1201	899	265	540
Total	Primary	643	763	147	317
	Preparatory	672	373	83	169
	Secondary	290	228	118	130
	Total	1,605	1,364	348	616

7. Persons with disabilities by economic and occupational participation

Economic Participation of Persons with Disabilities

The number of Qatari persons with disabilities who are economically active reached 197 persons, constituting 7.1% of the total number of Qataris with disabilities. There are more job opportunities available for males with disabilities than females with disabilities, therefore, males constitute 73.1% of the total number of persons with disabilities who are economically active. Unemployed Qatari persons with disabilities reached 33 persons. Females constitute 66.7% of unemployed Qatari persons with disabilities in 2010.

Table (6/7): Economic participation rate for Qatari persons with disabilities (14 years and above) of the total persons with disabilities by sex, Census 2010

Sex	Number of economically active Qataris	Economic participation rate for Qataris with disabilities
Females	53	4.2
Males	144	9.5
Total	197	7.1

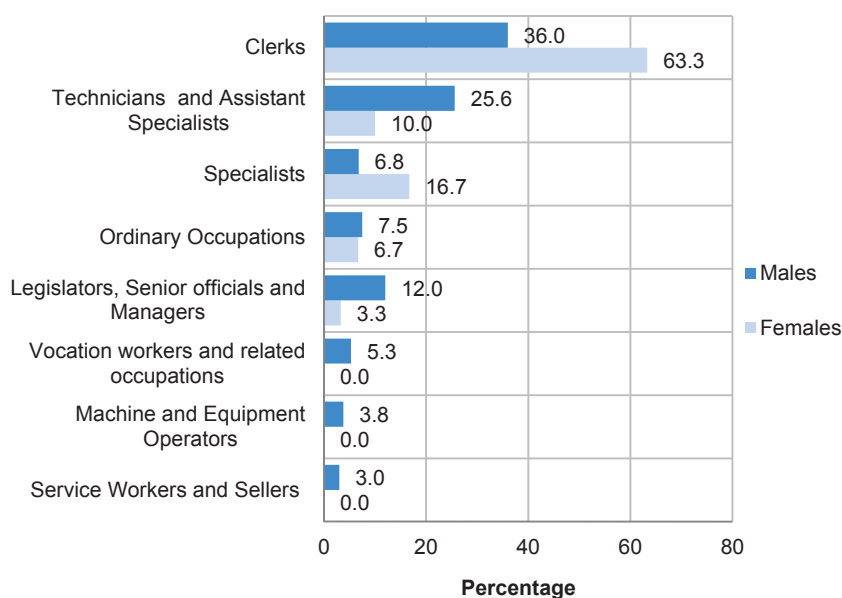
Economically Active Persons with Disabilities by Occupation

Table (6/8) shows the distribution of persons with disabilities who are economically active by occupation. Here, it is noted that clerical occupations are the most occupied by both sexes, followed by technical and specialized professions, and then by professions related to legislators, senior staff and manager, constituting 36%, 25.6% and 12% respectively. As for females with disability, they are mostly occupying clerical, specialized and assisted specialized occupations by 63.3%, 16.7%, and 10.0% respectively.

Table (6/8): Percentage distribution of economically active Qataris with disability (15 years and above) by sex and occupation, census 2010

Occupation	Females	Males	Total
Legislators, Senior officials and Managers	3.3	12.0	10.4
Specialists	16.7	6.8	8.6
Technicians and Assistant Specialists	10.0	25.6	22.7
Clerks	63.3	36.0	41.1
Service Workers and Sellers in Commercial Shops and Malls	0.0	3.0	2.4
Vocation workers and related occupations	0.0	5.3	0.0
Machine and Equipment Operators	0.0	3.8	4.3
Ordinary Occupations	6.7	7.5	3.1
Total	100	100	100

Figure (6/5): Percentage distribution of economically active Qataris with disabilities (15 years and above) by sex and occupation, census 2010



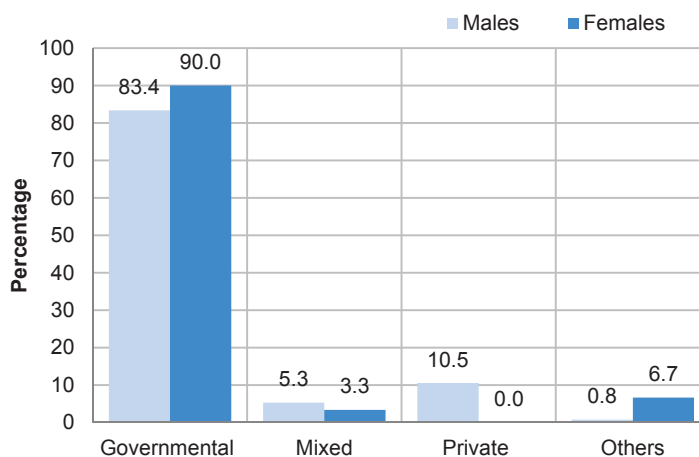
Economically active persons with disabilities by sector

Census 2010 statistics in Table (6/9) indicate that the government sector accounts for the largest share in the employment of persons with disabilities; 83.4% and 90% for males and females respectively. This is followed by the mixed sector, where Qataris males with disability constitutes 10.5% of the total economically active persons with disabilities in the same year.

Table (6/9): Percentage distribution of economically active Qataris with disabilities by sex and sector (15 years and above), census 2010

Sector	Females	Males	Total
Governmental	90.0	83.4	84.7
Private	3.3	5.3	8.6
Mixed	0.0	10.5	4.9
Other	6.7	0.8	1.8
Total	100	100	100

Figure (6/6): Percentage distribution of economically active Qataris with disabilities (15 years and above) by sex and sector, census 2010



8. Persons with disabilities who receive services at Al-Rumailah hospital and its staff

Some 2969 Qataris with disabilities received services in the Al Rumailah Hospital facilities, whether admitted to the hospital or transferred to receive one or more service. The Qatari males with disabilities who received services in the Al-Rumailah Hospital about 57% compared to 43% females. In addition, Table (6/10) shows that the majority of services were for people with motor disabilities that formed the bulk of the services provided by 67.2% and 59.1% for females and males, respectively, followed by the elderly disabilities for females 14.8% of the total females who received services. The, this followed by speech and language disorder services provided to the Qatari males with disabilities by 11.3% of the total Qatari males with disabilities who received services in the Al Rumailah Hospital in 2013.

Table (6/10): Number of Qataris with disabilities (15 years and above) who received services from Al-Rumailah hospital by sex and type of disability, 2013

Type of Disability	Females	Males	Total
Intellectual Disability	9	28	37
Physical Disability	859	998	1,857
Hearing Disability	6	8	14
Visual Disability	1	4	5
Speech and Language Disability	55	191	246
Multiple Disability	101	187	288
Developmental Disability	35	76	111
Elderly Disability	189	165	354
Psychological Disability	24	33	57
Total	1,279	1,690	2,969

- Represents the numbers of persons with disabilities who received services at the facilities of Al-Rumailah Hospital, whether admitted to hospital or referred for medical services.
- Note: A patient may be transferred more than once during the year to receive the service, or may need the service of more than one unit.

The number of individuals working in serving PWDs in Al-Rumailah Hospital amounted to 956 employees, 28% of them are males and 72% are females in 2013. It is noted that females occupy the largest share of the total number of employees in the Al-Rumailah Hospital. The Qatari female ratio has formed 92.9% of the total Qatari workers in the Al-Rumailah Hospital Services . Table (6/11) shows the evolution of the proportion of female employees in recent years

Table (6/10): Percentage distribution of staff who provide services for the disabled at Al-Rumailah hospital by sex and nationality during period (2010-2013)

Years	Qatari		Total	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
2010	69.2	30.8	51.5	48.5
2011	80.5	19.5	65.7	34.3
2012	78.4	21.6	67.4	32.6
2013	92.9	7.1	72.0	28.0

Summary:

Statistical indicators presented throughout the previous 6 chapters explicitly show the progress made to empower women and strengthen their role in all development processes. The most important outcomes can be summarized as follows:

First: Population and households:

1. Population growth rate witnessed fluctuation in recent years.
2. Sex ratio decreased for total population of Qatar, whereas the ratio for Qatari population is balanced.
3. Decreased total fertility rate of Qatari women.
4. Decrease of the gross reproduction rate of Qatari women.
5. Slight disparity in average age at first marriage for Qatari women and men.
6. Slight decline in childcare burden index for Qatari woman.

Second: Education and training:

1. Increase of literacy, decrease of illiteracy and diminution of the gender gap.
2. Gender Equality Index achieved for literacy rate among youth (15-24 years).
3. Increase of total and net enrollment rates in primary, preparatory and secondary schools with equal opportunities for both sexes in all stages of public education.
4. Increase in numbers of students enrolled in university, gender gap in favor of female students.
5. Increase of female teachers in contrast with male teachers in all stages of public education.
6. Increase in the number of trainees training centers, while females share in total trainees is 42%.
7. A gender gap in favor of male trainers in training centers.

Third: Public and reproductive health:

1. Increased life expectancy for Qataris, especially for females.
2. Continuous decrease in infant mortality and Under-five mortality rates with higher rates of male infant mortality.
3. Males are more exposed to accidents and poisoning than females, while females are more exposed to circulatory system diseases and tumors.
4. Decrease of age fertility rate, especially among teenagers.

Fourth: Economy and labor:

1. Continuous presence of gender gap between males and females with regard to economic participation rate, in spite of the significant development of female activity rates in labor market.
2. 65.5% of economically inactive females are full-time housekeepers, whereas 26% are full-time students. At the same time, 69.3% of economically inactive males are full-time students.
3. Female employment is concentrated in ordinary occupations. Qatari women participation in specialized profession group reached 52.6%, mostly in the field of education.
4. Average weekly working hours of females is less than that of males in all activities except the domestic sector.
5. The gender gap declined in unemployment rates.

Fifth: Participation in decision making and public life:

1. Women's participation in the democratic process has developed through the increasing 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.
4. Increased women's participation in the field of law, and law enforcement.
5. Absence of women in leadership positions in newspaper and magazines, where they concentrate on the positions of editors, producers and correspondents.
6. Increased women's participation in many sport activities.

Sixth: Persons with disabilities:

1. Persons with disabilities ratio reached 0.4% of the total population according to 2010 census.
2. Disabilities among males are higher than females.
3. Increase in the number of married persons with disabilities.
4. Mental disability is one of the most prevalent types of disabilities among both sexes.
5. Illiteracy rates among females with disabilities is higher compared to illiteracy rate among males.
6. Decreased number of students with disabilities in the academic integration.
7. Males with disabilities participation ratio is higher than that of females with disabilities.
8. Most economically active persons with disabilities work in clerical occupations.
9. The government sector accounts for the largest share in the employment of persons with disabilities.
10. A gender gap in the staff who provide services to Persons with disabilities in Al-Rumailah Hospital.

IN CONCLUSION, WE HOPE THAT THIS REPORT ACHIEVE ITS GOALS AND GIVES THE OPPORTUNITY FOR RESEARCHERS AND THOSE ENGAGED IN GENDER STUDIES TO CONDUCT FURTHER STUDIES, TO ESTABLISH MORE FAIRNESS IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND PROVIDES EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR BOTH SEXES.

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