



وزارة التخطيط والتنمية والإحصاء  
Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics



# Woman and Man

In the State of Qatar

A Statistical Profile

2016





وَأَزَادَةُ الْخَطِّاطِ التَّنْوِي وَالْإِحْصَاءِ  
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## Preface

Over the last two decades, the world countries have been increasingly keen to take 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 status. The State of Qatar aspires to create a nationwide partnership among the state's agencies to create adequate conditions that can advance gender related issues and upgrade the life of both women and men, so as to provide sustainable benefits for the coming generations.

The Seventh 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 in order to achieve the goals of Qatar National Vision (QNV) 2030, monitor the implementation of Qatar National Development Strategy (NDS) 2011-2016, and assess progress attained by the State in areas of gender equality and equal opportunities for men and women by adopting objective standards for assessment. The statistical report also aims to collect, analyze and disseminate data related to the role of women and men and their interdependent relationship, as well as to raise awareness about the status of women in society.

The previous reports emphasized the particularity of Qatar's social structure and 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 who represent a natural society in terms of demographics. The second is the non-Qatari population who represent a society of unbalanced demographic structure leading to unbalanced gender distribution among males and females. However, Qatari women have achieved huge gains in a number of fields unveiled in this report.

The Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics (MDPS) hopes that this report would be a reference for decision and policy makers on sustainable development, and would help them identify the measures required for achieving progress and realizing the State's aspirations for engaging and empowering women in the national development process and achieving gender equality. Further, the report evaluates the progress made towards the implementation of Qatar's National Development Strategy 2011-2016.

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# Introduction

Global attention has been placed on gender statistics, development of their production and dissemination, as well as emphasizing gender equality in the development process in multiple international 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 was also emphasized in the UN Millennium Declaration in 2000 and the five-year and ten-year meetings held to follow-up on the implementation of these conferences and summits, thus pledging to focus on improving the status of both women and men.

Statistics, as tools for planning and analyzing policies, have increasingly become important at national level, including gender statistics. This comes in line with the country's aspirations towards engaging women in national development, empowering them to contribute to decision-making, and promoting their status in society.

Gender is defined as "a conceptualization of roles, relations and values set by society for both genders (women and men), which stem from culture, religion, tradition, social norms and economic necessities. 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<sup>(1)</sup>.

The 7<sup>th</sup> Statistical Report on Women and Men in the State of Qatar comes after six reports issued in 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2014 respectively. It is the fruit of cooperation between the Ministry of Administrative Development, Labor and Social Affairs (responsible for advancement of women, family cohesion strategy projects and women empowerment), and the Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics (the statistics main producer).

## 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;
- 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 change aspects in the Qatari community have pervaded 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 that are 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 Qataris, males over females and 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 Qatari women.

---

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

The report features six chapters on gender issues in the context of social and economic development. These chapters 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, 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 for Qatari females by displaying total fertility, specific-age fertility, and the change in crude reproduction rate. It also addresses marital status for Qatari population, average age at first marriage and finally the female-headed households and dependency rate. This chapter is based on the Census data, mid-year population estimates, and Labor Force Sample Surveys.

### **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 and literacy rate for adults and youth, net and gross enrollment rate, ratio of female members on board of teachers at different educational levels. The chapter further 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 deaths, causes of death, puerperium deaths, and deaths of women of reproductive 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 status, occupation and labor sector, average weekly working hours, monthly wages and unemployment rate, in addition to the characteristics of population outside the labor market (economically inactive population). This chapter is based on data of the Census and the Labor Force Sample Surveys.

### **Chapter Five: Participation in decision-making and public life**

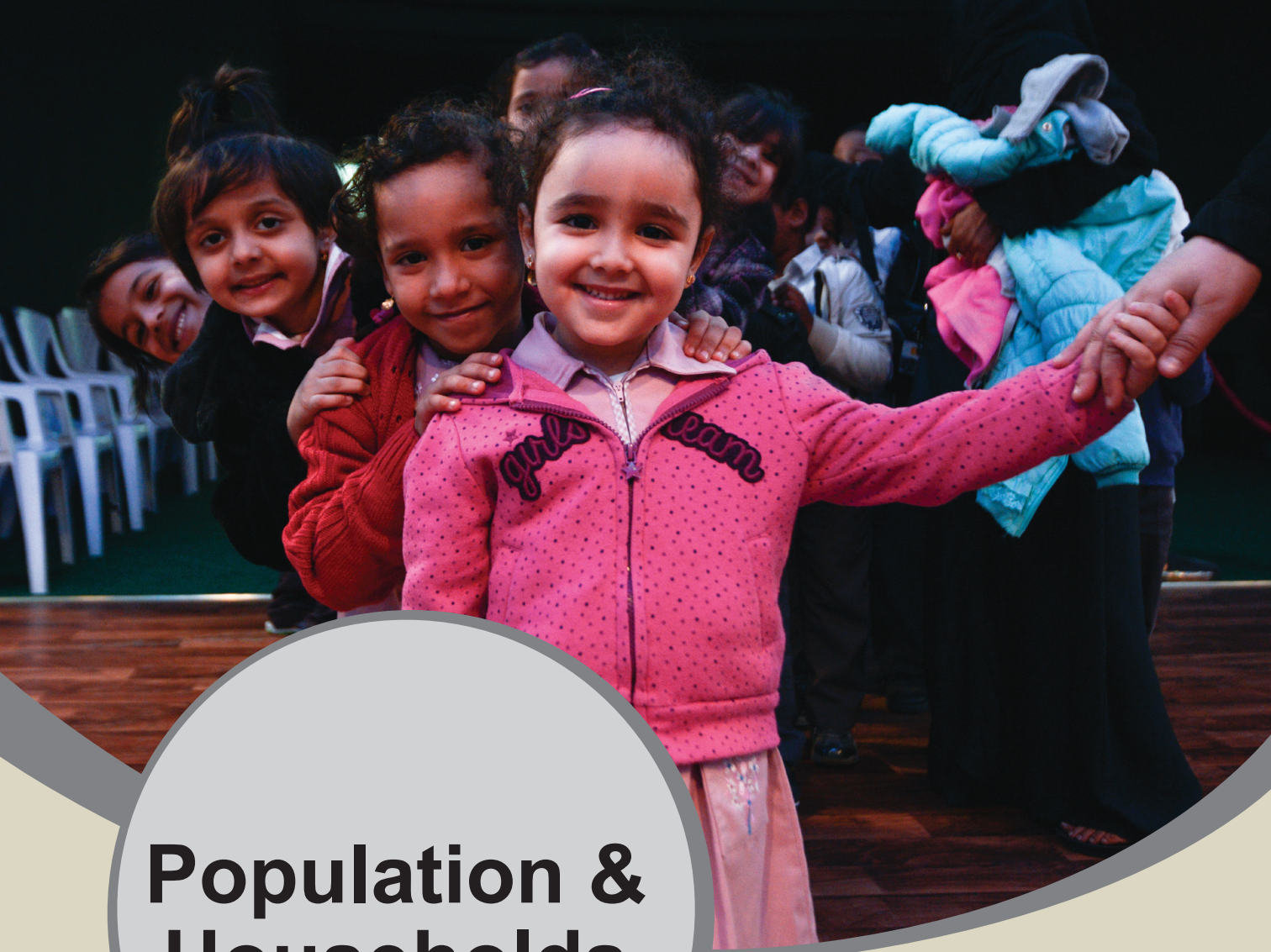
It includes decision making in legislative agencies, ministries, public and private institutions and civil society organizations. It also demonstrates examples of women participation in public life decision-making such as participation in public order and security, media and sports. This chapter is based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

### **Chapter Six: Persons with disabilities**

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







# Population & Households

## Chapter I

This chapter discusses the population structure through the evolution of population, 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, female-headed households and dependency rate.

The chapter is divided into four main parts:

1. Population structure
2. Fertility
3. Marital status
4. Households

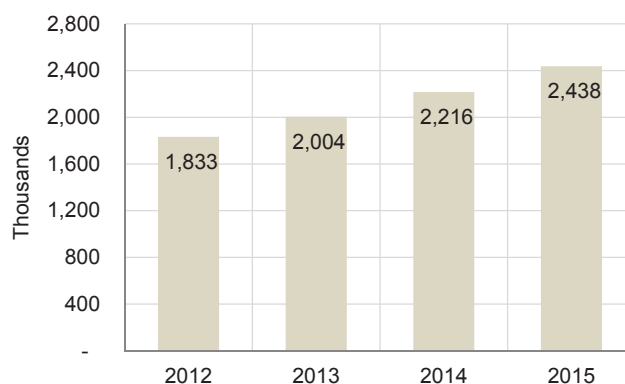
The data in this chapter is derived from mid-year population estimates and vital bulletins, as well as the Labor Force Bulletin and the results of the General Census of Population and Housing

## 1. Population Structure

### Total Population

Qatar population grew from 1.833 million people in 2012 to 2.438 million in 2015, which is a clear high increase over four-year period according to the mid-year population estimates. This population increase, which has tripled since the start of the millennium, is primarily due to the influx of foreign workers needed for the major development projects and the economic boom which relies on large numbers of labors.

**Figure (1/1): Number of population in Qatar (in thousands) during period (2012-2015)**



### 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 in the annual growth rates of Qatar's total population. From being 5.8% in 2012, it went up to 9.5% in 2015. These changes in population growth rates are due to the influx of foreign workers needed for the major development projects and the economic boom Qatar has experienced in recent years.

**Table (1/1): Annual growth rate of total population by sex (Mid-year population estimates) during period (2012-2015)**

Sex	2012	2013	2014	2015
Females	7.6	10.1	7.0	5.5
Males	5.2	9.0	11.2	10.9
Total	5.8	9.3	10.1	9.5

### Population by Sex and Age Groups

According to Qatar's mid-year population estimates shown in the table (1/2), females make up approximately a quarter of total population for the compared years. Qatari females ratio is accounted for 50% of Qatari population, while the non-Qatari female ratio is accounted for 21% of total non-Qataris. In 2015, Sex ratio amounted to 373.3 and 99.3 for non-Qataris and Qataris respectively. In other words, each 100 females correspond to 373 males for non-Qataris, i.e. male expats are more than threefold than female expats, whereas sex ratio for Qataris stood at 99 males per 100 females.

**Table (1/2): Sex ratio and females percentages by nationality  
(Mid-year population estimates) during period (2012-2015)**

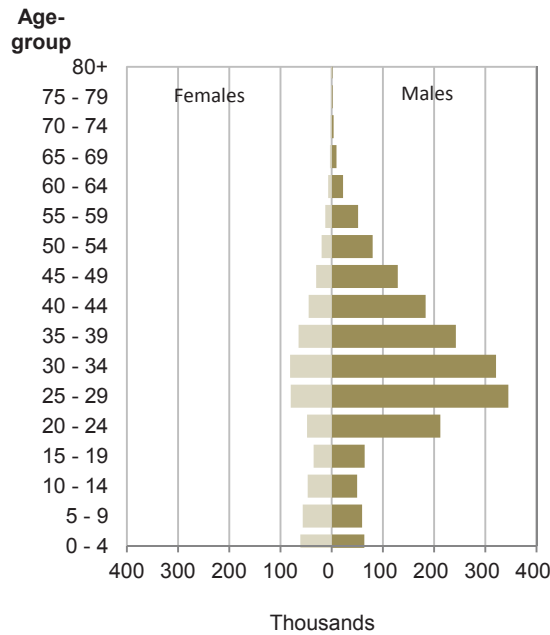
Years	Sex ratio			Females percentage to total population		
	Qatari	Non-Qatari	Total	Qatari	Non-Qatari	Total
<b>2012</b>	97.7	354.2	283.7	50.6	22,0	26.1
<b>2013</b>	97.4	344.7	280.9	50.7	22.5	26.3
<b>2014</b>	97.3	357.3	292.8	50.7	21.9	25.5
<b>2015</b>	99.3	373.3	308.9	50.2	21.1	24.5

To illustrate the population structure in Qatar, reference can be made to Table (1/3) of the population age structure in 2015, and population pyramid in Figures (1/2) and (1/3). While the population pyramid of total population indicates the imbalance caused by labor movement in Qatar, especially Non-Qatari males, the Qatari population pyramid shows the balance between the number of females and males. These results also affirm that Qatari population is a natural society in structure by age and sex.

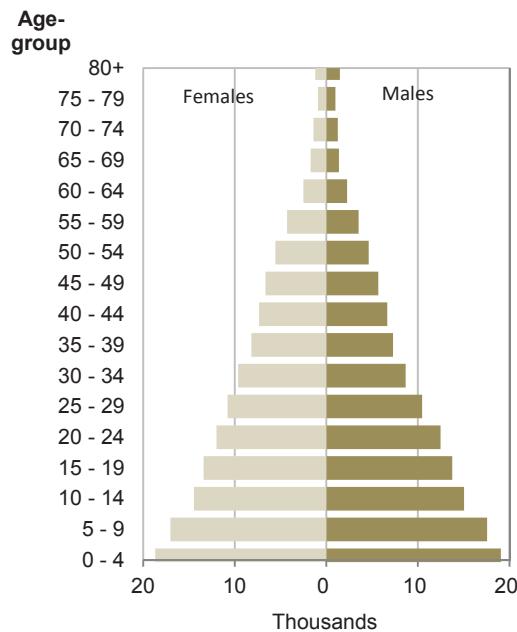
**Table (1/3): Percentage distribution of population by broad age groups  
(Mid-year population estimates), 2015**

Nationality	Sex	Less than 15 years	15-64 years	65 years and above	Total
Qatari	Females	36.8	60.1	3.1	100
	Males	39.0	57.9	3.1	100
Non-Qatari	Females	24.7	74.4	0.9	100
	Males	6.9	92.3	0.7	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>Females</b>	27.6	71.0	1.4	100
	<b>Males</b>	9.4	89.7	0.9	100

**Figure (1/2): Population pyramid of total population (in thousands), 2015**



**Figure (1/3): Population pyramid of Qataris (in thousands), 2015**



Based on the previous findings, an imbalance can be observed in the age and sex structure of non-Qatari population, whereas Qatari population is confirmed as normal. It is noted that the highest number of population is concentrated in the middle age group (15-64 years), most of whom are non-Qataris where males occupy the largest proportion. The Qatari population by age distribution is classified as a young society where the ratio of infants and “under 15 years” is high, while the rate of the elderly above 65 years is low. The median age index of 21 years 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 based on a set of indicators calculated from censuses and other available administrative data that can help illustrating the fertility trends.

### Total Fertility Rate

Statistical data indicates constant total fertility rates for Qatari females (Table 1/4), amounting to 3.2 in recent years. In other words, the average births of Qatari women of childbearing age are 3 births. This index is associated with the level of education and high average age at first marriage, as well as the high rate of contributions to the economic activity.

**Table (1/4): Total fertility rate of Qatari females during period (2012-2015)**

Years	Rate
2012	3.2
2013	3.1
2014	3.2
2015	3.2

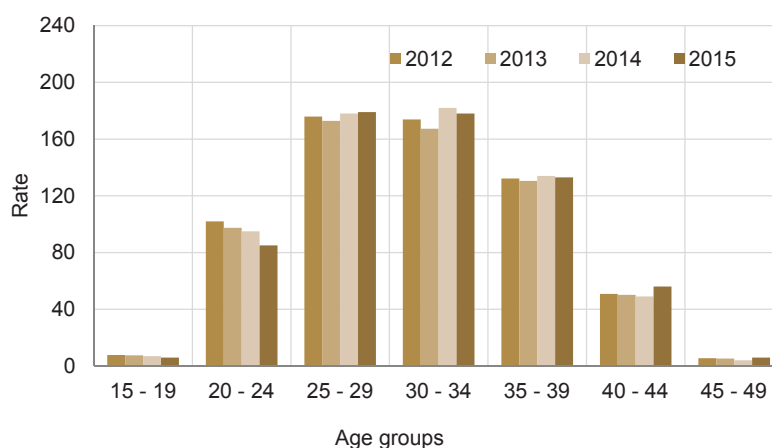
### Age-Specific Fertility Rate

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

**Table (1/5): Age-specific fertility rate for Qatari females (per thousand) during period (2012-2015)**

Age Groups	2012	2013	2014	2015
15 - 19	8	7	7	6
20 - 24	102	97	95	85
25 - 29	176	173	178	179
30 - 34	174	167	182	178
35 - 39	132	130	134	133
40 - 44	51	50	49	56
45 - 49	5	5	4	6

**Figure (1/4): Age specific fertility rate of Qatari females during period (2012-2015)**



### Gross Reproduction Rate

Gross reproduction rate is one of the useful indicators in the field of fertility. It conceptualizes the future of female rate in society. Table (1/6) indicates that each ten Qatari women will be replaced by around twenty women in the coming generation, assuming the absence of mortality of women of childbearing age which stood at 1.6 in 2015, and is stable in the last four years.

**Table (1/6): Gross reproduction rate of Qatari females during period (2012-2015)**

Years	Rate
2012	1.6
2013	1.5
2014	1.6
2015	1.6

### 3. Marital Status

Marital status data, shown in Table (1/7), indicates that married people represent over half of Qatari population aged (15 years and above) for both sexes, followed by the rate of those who have never been married. A decrease is observed in the percentage of married Qatari males and an increase of Qatari Males who have never been married during period (2012-2015).

**Table (1/7): Percentage Distribution of Qataris (15 years and above) by Sex and Marital Status during period (2012-2015)**

Marital status	2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Never married	37.3	35.6	35.6	35	35.5	36.4	36.4	38.1
Married	53	62.3	54.8	62.9	54.3	61.6	53.6	60.0
Divorced	3.5	1.4	3.7	1.4	4.3	1.4	4.2	1.4
Widowed	6.2	0.7	5.9	0.7	5.9	0.6	5.8	0.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## 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 Qatari and non-Qatari males and females during period (2012-2015).

**Table (1/8): Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex And Nationality during period (2012-2015)**

Nationality	2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
<b>Qatari</b>	23.0	26.2	23.5	26.1	24.1	26.5	23.8	26.3
<b>Non-Qatari</b>	25.7	28.8	26.1	28.7	26.2	28.9	26	28.4

## 4. Qatari Households

### Female-Headed Households

The average Qatari household size is 10 individuals (including domestic labor). In 2010, the proportion of female-headed households amounted to about 9.3% of total Qatari households. In most cases, female-headed households rely on a single source of income, noting that nearly quarter (24.8%) of female heads 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
<b>Illiterate</b>	835	24.8
<b>Less than university education</b>	1,869	55.4
<b>University education and above</b>	669	19.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,373</b>	<b>100</b>

### Age Dependency Ratio

Statistical findings indicate that the age dependency ratio decreased from 19.2% in 2012 to 17.5% in 2015. This decrease is logical in view of the increase in expat population at working age (15-64 years), which in turn led to a decline in the child and old age dependency ratio.

**Table (1/10): Age dependency ratio during period (2012-2015)**

Age Group	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Population (0-14 years)</b>	274,007	295,563	322,139	337,395
<b>Population (15-64 years)</b>	1,538,065	1,685,469	1,870,812	2,075,251
<b>Population (65 years and above)</b>	20,831	22,668	23,229	25,144
<b>Age dependency ratio</b>	19.2	18.9	18.5	17.5



**Figure (1/5): Evaluation of age dependency ratio during period (2012-2015)**

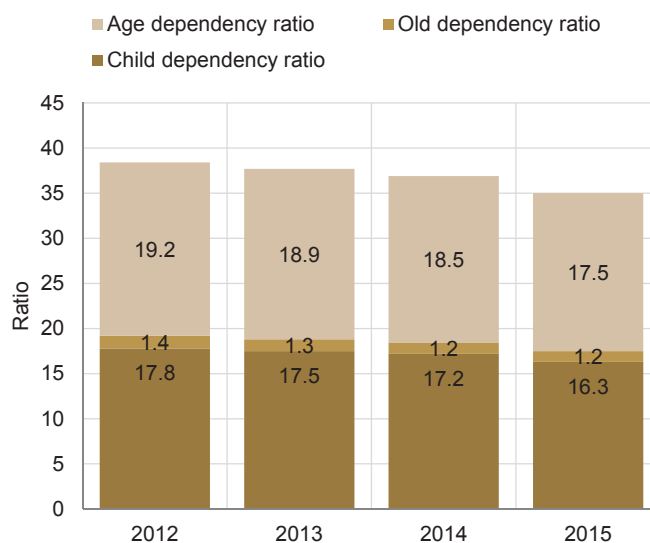


Table (1/11) shows a slight decline in burden of care for children under five years old from 0.7 in 2012 to 0.6 in 2015.

**Table (1/11): Childcare burden for Qatari females index during period (2012-2015)**

Description	2012	2013	2014	2015
Under-five years	37,294	37,753	38166	38842
Females, married, divorced and widowed	52,195	58,004	58666	61425
Under-five childcare burden index	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6





# Education & Training

## Chapter II

This chapter deals with key educational indicators that measure access to educational opportunities and gender parity 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 measurement of the development of indicators during period (2012-2015). The chapter also presents statistics on training centers, trainers and trainees of both sexes and available fields of training 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 is derived from the Education and Training chapters in the Annual Statistical Abstract, in addition to the mid-year population estimates.

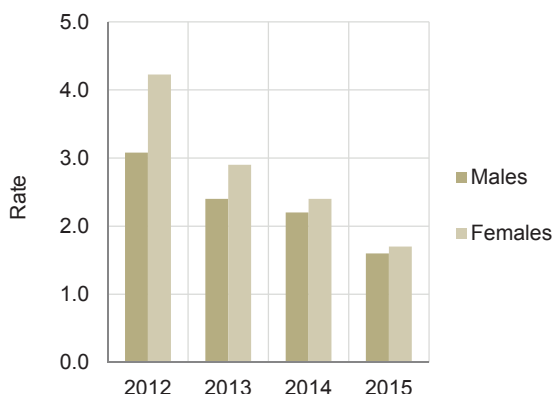
## 1. Illiteracy

The comprehensive educational plans for literacy and compulsory education have led to a significant reduction in illiteracy rates in recent years. The adult illiteracy rate (15 years and above) is low, amounting to 1.6%, of which 1.6% were males and 1.7% were females. The youth illiteracy rate (15-24 years) is also low, amounting to 1.8% in 2015, with a slight difference between both sexes (2.1% for males and 1.1% for females).

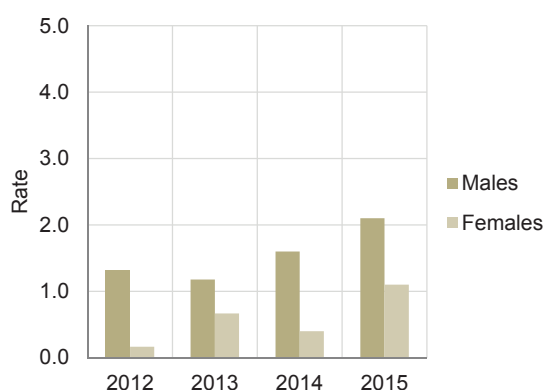
**Table (2/1): Illiteracy rate by sex during period (2012-2015)**

Years	Adult Illiteracy Rate (15 years and above)			Youth Illiteracy Rate (15-24 years)		
	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total
<b>2012</b>	4.2	3.1	3.3	0.2	1.3	0.9
<b>2013</b>	2.9	2.4	2.5	0.7	1.2	1.0
<b>2014</b>	2.4	2.2	2.3	0.4	1.6	1.3
<b>2015</b>	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.1	2.1	1.8

**Figure (2/1): Adult illiteracy rate (15 years and above) by sex during period (2012-2015)**



**Figure (2/2): Youth illiteracy rate (15-24 years) by sex during period (2012-2015)**



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 6,287 students for the academic year 2014/2015, out of which 41.2% were females versus 58.8% 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 (2011/2012 - 2014-2015)**

Level of Education	Sex	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
Primary	Females	495	613	478	805
	Males	293	246	255	358
Preparatory	Females	288	418	404	639
	Males	1,000	891	934	1,320
Secondary	Females	513	749	833	1,144
	Males	2,176	1,867	2,059	2,021
Total	Females	1,296	1,780	1,715	2,588
	Males	3,469	3,004	3,248	3,699

## 2. Literacy

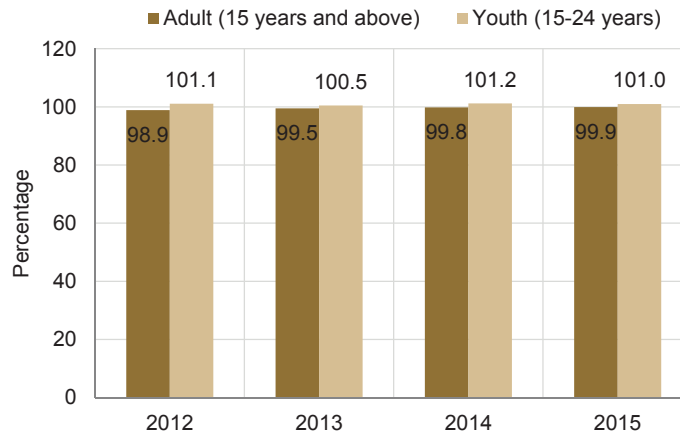
The literacy rate (15 years and above) is a complementary indicator of illiteracy rate for measuring the effectiveness of the education system. It is often considered as a substitute for measuring progress, and an important achievement in the field of human development. Based on literacy rate indicator, a significant progress has been achieved for both sexes, reaching 98.3% and 98.4% for females and males respectively, with a very low gap of 0.1. This indicates a significant progress towards gender equity in the field of literacy and access to equal educational opportunities for all.

As for the youth literacy rate indicator (15-24 years), Table (2/3) below indicates that the rate of females reached 98.9% versus 97.9% for males, hence sex parity was achieved (the indicator equals one) in 2015.

**Table (2/3): Literacy Rate by sex and gender equality index during period (2012 -2015)**

Years	Population (15 years and above)				Youth (15-24 years)			
	Females	Males	Total	Gender Equality Index	Females	Males	Total	Gender Equality Index
<b>2012</b>	95.8	96.9	96.7	98.9	99.8	98.7	99.9	101.1
<b>2013</b>	97.1	97.6	97.5	99.5	99.3	98.8	99.0	100.5
<b>2014</b>	97.6	97.8	97.7	99.8	99.6	98.4	98.7	101.2
<b>2015</b>	98.3	98.4	98.4	99.9	98.9	97.9	98.2	101.0

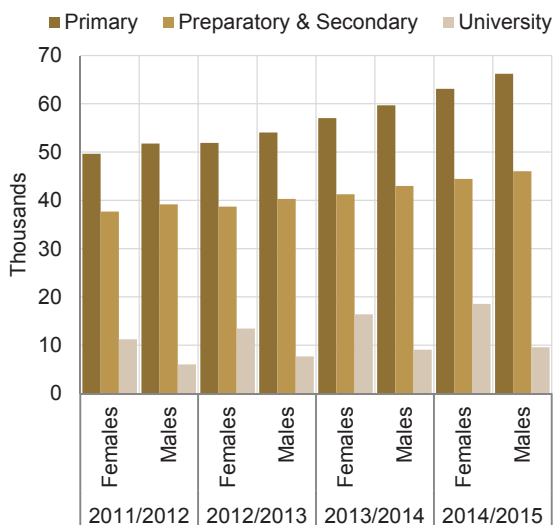
**Figure (2/3): Gender equality index for literate people during period (2012-2015)**



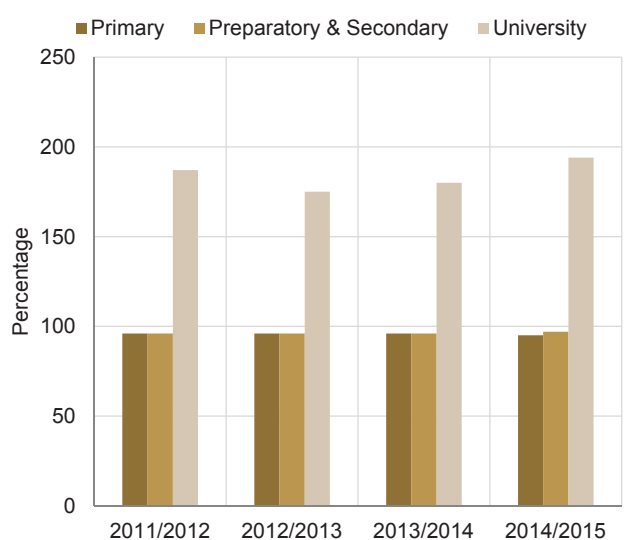
### 3. Education level

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 evolution of the number of enrolled students up to 248,000 students for the academic year 2014/2015. Figure (2/5) shows a slight gap between the ratios of girls and boys in education levels, such as the number of students enrolled in primary, preparatory and secondary schools, whereas the enrollment gap between both sexes becomes clearer in university education. During the period 2012-2015 the ratio increased up to 194% in 2015 in favor of females.

**Figure (2/4): Number of students enrolled in education by sex (in thousand) during academic years (2011/2012 - 2014/2015)**



**Figure (2/5): Girls to boys ratio in educational levels during academic years (2011/2012 – 2014/2015)**



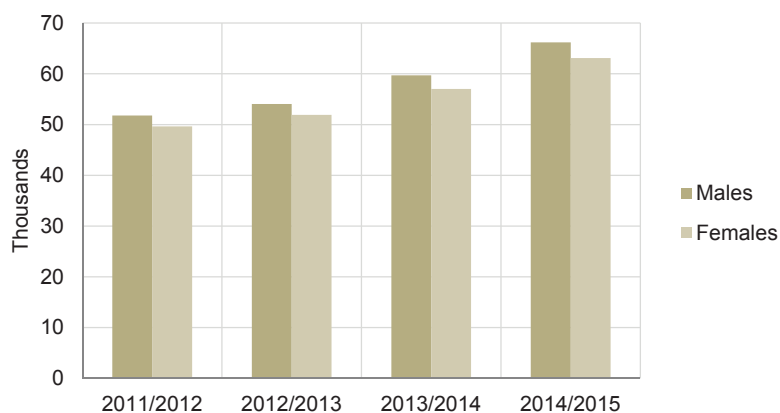
## Primary Education

The primary education is the most important of all educational levels being the basic education, as well as one of the largest education 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 129,000 for the academic year 2014/2015. They make up 52% of total levels of education. The male enrollment ratio in primary school was 51.2% of total enrolled in primary school compared to 48.8% for females.

**Table (2/4): Evaluation of the number of primary education students by sex during academic years (2011/2012 - 2014-2015)**

Academic Years	Sex	No. of Students	Percentage to Total
2011 / 2012	Females	49,650	49.0
	Males	51,774	51.0
2012 / 2013	Females	51,896	49.0
	Males	54,046	51.0
2013 / 2014	Females	57,027	48.9
	Males	59,694	51.1
2014 / 2015	Females	63,098	48.8
	Males	66,203	51.2

**Figure (2/6): Number of students in primary education by sex (in thousands) during academic years (2011-2012 - 2014-2015)**



Qatar has achieved a comprehensive primary education for both sexes. In 2015, the gross enrollment rate in primary school reached 101.0 and 101.2 for females and males 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 91.3 and 91.1 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 rates of both sexes have achieved gender equality (the indicator equals one).



**Table (2/5): Gross and net enrollment rate and gender equality index in primary education by sex during period (2012-2015)**

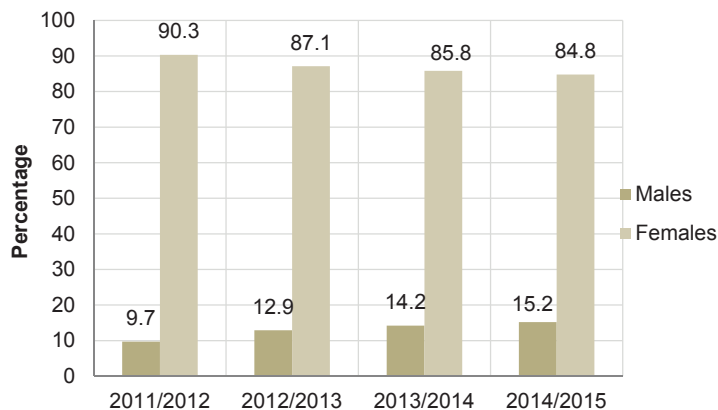
Years	Sex	Gross Enrollment Rate	Gender Equality Index	Net Enrollment Rate	Gender Equality Index
2012	Females	102.6	100.1	94.0	100.4
	Males	102.5		93.6	
2013	Females	100.8	100.2	92.5	100.6
	Males	100.6		91.9	
2014	Females	101.8	99.5	92.7	100.2
	Males	102.3		92.5	
2015	Females	101.0	99.8	91.3	100.3
	Males	101.2		91.1	

The total number of teachers in primary school totaled 11,221 for the academic year 2014/2015. Table (2/6) shows that females occupy the largest percentage (84.8%) of total number of teachers at primary education for the academic year 2014/2015, whereas Qatari females share amounted to 98.9% of 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 (2011/2012 - 2014-2015)**

Academic Years	Qatari		Total	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
2011/2012	99.0	1.0	90.3	9.7
2012/2013	98.9	1.1	87.1	12.9
2013/2014	98.7	1.3	85.8	14.2
2014/2015	98.9	1.1	84.8	15.2

**Figure (2/7): percentage distribution of teachers in primary education by sex during academic years (2011/2012 - 2014-2015)**



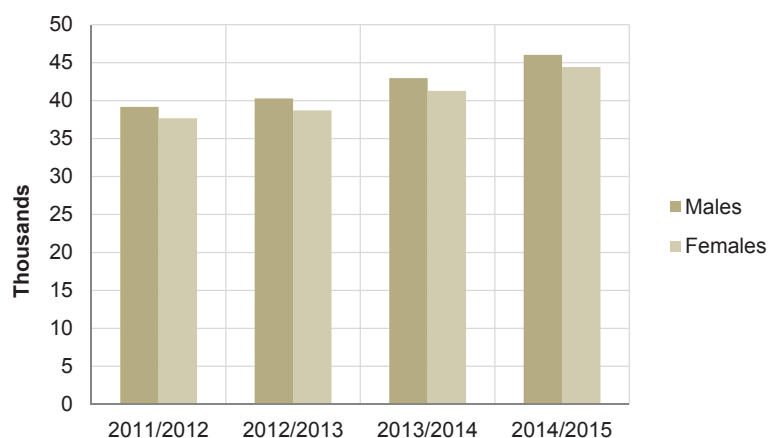
## Preparatory and Secondary Education

The number of students enrolled in preparatory and secondary schools amounted to 90,000 students for the academic year 2014/2015, where males represent 50.9% of total students enrolled in both levels.

**Table (2/7): Evaluation of the number of preparatory and secondary students schools by sex during academic years (2011/2012 - 2014-2015)**

Academic Years	Sex	No. of Students	Percentage to Total
2011/2012	Females	37,674	49
	Males	39,167	51
2012/2013	Females	38,707	49
	Males	40,299	51
2013/2014	Females	41,272	49
	Males	42,965	51
2014/2015	Females	44,428	49.1
	Males	46,015	50.9

**Figure (2/8): Number of students in preparatory and secondary education by sex during academic years (2011/2012 - 2014-2015)**



The statistics in Table (2/8) show that the gross enrollment rate in preparatory and secondary schools reached 98.9 for females and 94.3 for males in 2015, which reflects the absorption of students in preparatory and secondary schools, regardless of their legal age in both levels. The net enrollment rate reached 88.8 for females and 85.4 for males in the same year. We also find here that this index has achieved gender equality exceeding (one) 104.0.

**Table (2/8): Gross and net enrollment rate and gender equality index in preparatory and secondary schools by sex during period (2012-2015)**

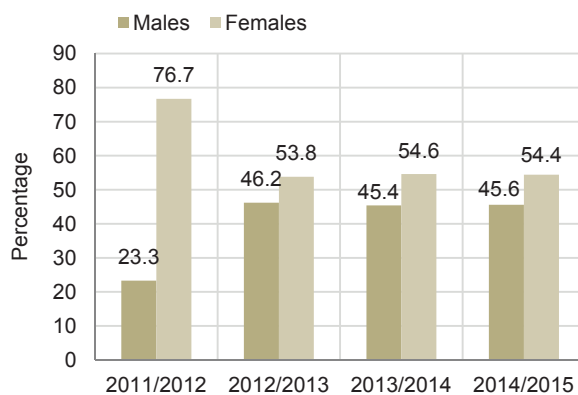
Years	Sex	Gross Enrollment Rate	Gender Equality Index	Net Enrollment Rate	Gender Equality Index
2012	Females	102.7	108.1	90.9	107.3
	Males	95.0		84.7	
2013	Females	100.3	107.6	90.2	107.3
	Males	93.2		84.1	
2014	Females	99.3	102.0	89.8	101.3
	Males	97.3		88.6	
2015	Females	98.9	104.9	88.8	104.0
	Males	94.3		85.4	

In the academic year 2014-2015, the total number of teachers for this level reached 8,941. According to Table (2/9) on percentage distribution of teachers in preparatory and secondary schools, it is noted that the female share of teachers still makes up the largest percentage of total number of teachers, amounting to 54.4% for the academic year 2014-2015, out of which the Qatari females share was 81.5%. 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 (2011/2012 – 2014/2015)**

Academic Years	Qatari		Total	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
2011/2012	83.9	16.1	76.7	23.3
2012/2013	82.5	17.5	53.8	46.2
2013/2014	81.8	18.2	54.6	45.4
2014/2015	81.5	18.5	54.4	45.6

**Figure (2/9): Percentage distribution of teachers in preparatory and secondary education by sex during academic years (2011/2012 – 2014/2015)**



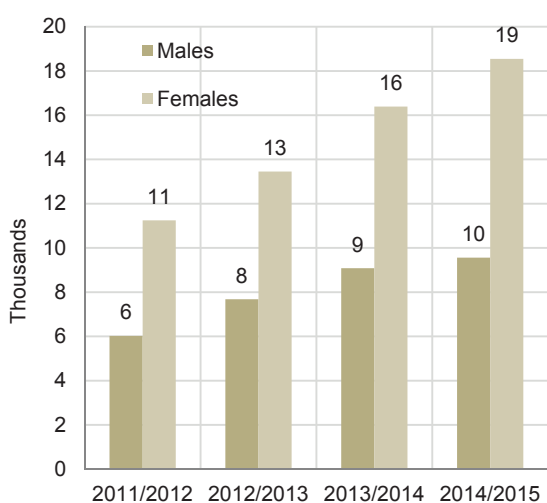
## University Education

The number of students enrolled in university education amounted to 28,000 for the academic year 2014-2015, of which the females share made up 66% compared to 34% for males. The number of graduates totaled 3,234 students, of which the female share was 58.2% compared to 41.8% 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.

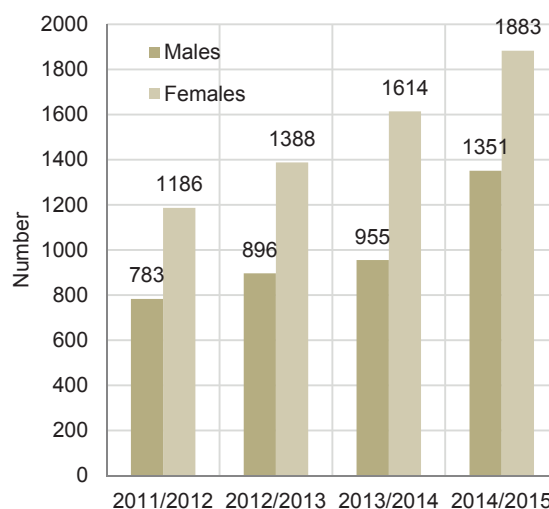
**Table (2/10): Evaluation of the number of students and graduates in university education by sex during academic years (2011/2012 – 2014/2015)**

Academic Years	Sex	No. of Students	Percentage to Total	No. of Graduates	Percentage to Total
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
2013/2014	Females	16,388	64.3	1,614	62.8
	Males	9,080	35.7	955	37.2
2014/2015	Females	18,547	66.0	1,883	58.2
	Males	9,559	34.0	1,351	41.8

**Figure (2/10): Number of university students by sex (in thousands) during academic years (2011/2012 - 2014-2015)**



**Figure (2/11): Number of graduates from universities by sex during academic years (2011/2012 - 2014-2015)**



In the academic year 2014-2015, the total number of faculty members at universities and colleges amounted to 2,179. According to statistical results in Table (2/11), the proportion of males among the faculty members reached 65.1% versus 34.9% for females. On the contrary, the Qatari females share of faculty members in university education reached 60.9% of total members.

**Table (2/11): Percentage distribution of teachers in university education by sex and nationality during academic years (2011/2012 – 2014/2015)**

Academic Years	Qatari		Total	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
2011/2012	60.7	39.3	39.8	60.2
2012/2013	61.0	39.0	38.3	61.7
2013/2014	62.0	38	36.6	63.4
2014/2015	60.9	39.1	34.9	65.1

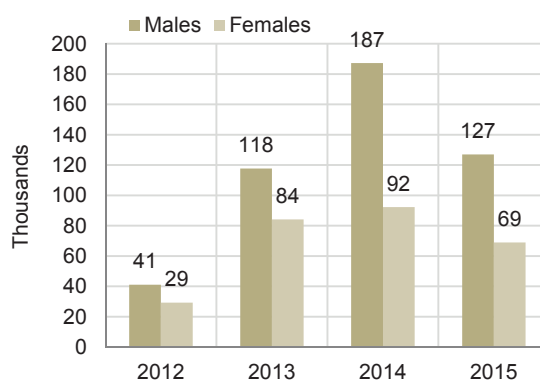
## 4. Training

The number of training centers totaled 94 centers in 2015, including 21 government training centers and 73 private training centers. The total number of trainees in training centers reached nearly 196,000 in the same year. It should be noted that female trainees share was less, amounting to about 35% of total trainees in 2015. The female trainees share by training sector reached 34% of total trainees in government training centers, while female trainees in private training centers made up 50% of total trainees in 2015.

**Table (2/12): Number of trainees at training centers by sex and training sector during period (2012-2015)**

Years	Training Sector	Females	Males	Total	Percentage of Females to Total
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
2014	Government	82,203	177,265	259,468	31.7
	Private	10,008	9,935	19,943	50.2
2015	Government	58,912	117,107	176,019	33.5
	Private	9,989	9,923	19,912	50.2

**Figure (2/12): Number of trainees at training centers (in thousands) by sex during period (2012-2015)**



With regard to trainees in training centers by field of training, Table (2/13) shows that the majority of Qatari trainees were trained in administrative fields (60.1% for females and 52.6% for males of total training fields). As for total population, the results show that majority of population received training on air transport and related operations, of which females share amounted to 36.5% compared to 41.4% males of total trainees by fields of training to total population.

**Table (2/13): Percentage distribution of trainees in training centers by sex and field of training, 2015**

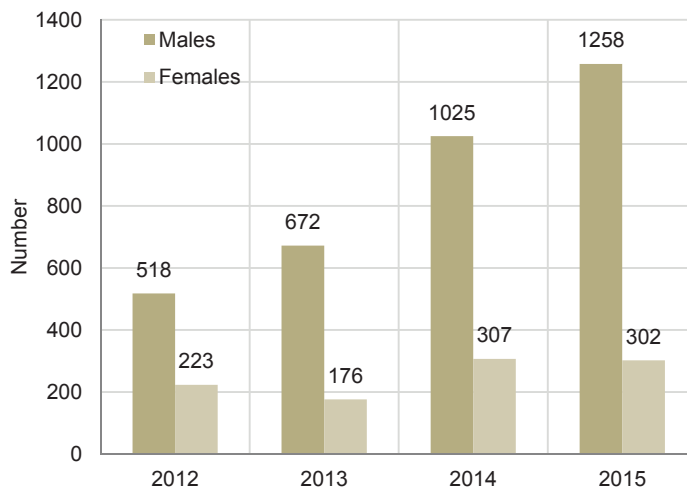
Field of Training	Qatari		Total	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
Administrative	60.1	52.6	28.2	17.2
Foreign Languages	6.1	7.3	3.3	2.2
IT	9.6	8.2	6	4.6
Communication Technology	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4
Oil and Gas	1.2	7.8	0.8	5
Mining	0	0	0	3.1
Petrochemical Industries	0.1	1	0	0.7
Banking	4.1	2.3	2.6	1.8
Occupational Security and Safety	0.4	7.3	12.8	20.6
Handicraft	1.3	0	0.4	0
Law	1.7	3.5	0.6	0.8
Teachers' Training	14.1	1.5	8.4	1.8
Air Transport and Related Operations	0.4	7	36.5	41.4
Various Scientific Courses (Juniors)	0.3	1	0.3	0.4
Others	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

The statistical results in Table (2/14) indicate that the total number of trainers at training centers reached 1,560 of which the female trainers share was 19% of total trainers at these centers in 2015. As for trainers by training sector, the proportion of female trainers reached 15% of total trainers at government centers, and 33% of total trainers at private centers. Figure (2/13) shows an oscillating decrease of female trainers at 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 (2012-2015)**

Years	Training Sector	Females	Males	Total	Percentage of Females to Total
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
2014	Government	136	744	880	15.5
	Private	171	281	452	37.8
2015	Government	169	984	1,153	14.7
	Private	133	274	407	32.7

**Figure (2/13): Number of trainers in training centers by sex during period (2012-2015)**









# 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 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 addresses the following five topics:

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

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

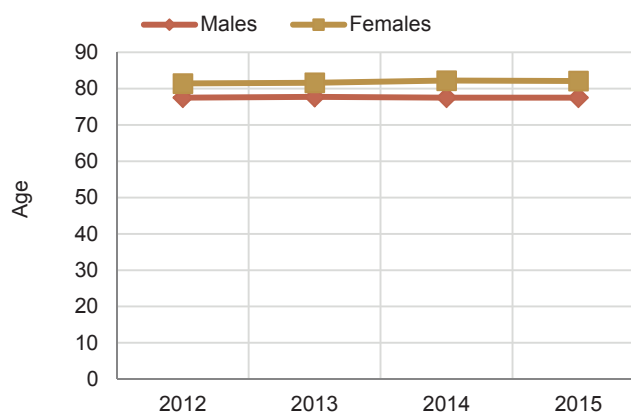
## 1. Life Expectancy at Birth

The evolution of the value of life expectancy at birth index reflects the overall development of health and human development in society, 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 2015 will live nearly five 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 for males.

Table (3/1): Life expectancy at birth for Qataris by sex during period (2012-2015)

Years	Females	Males	Total
2012	81.4	77.5	79.3
2013	81.6	77.7	79.6
2014	82.2	77.5	79.6
2015	82.1	77.5	80.4

Figure (3/1): Life expectancy at birth for Qataris by sex during period (2012-2015)



## 2. Infant and Under Five Mortality

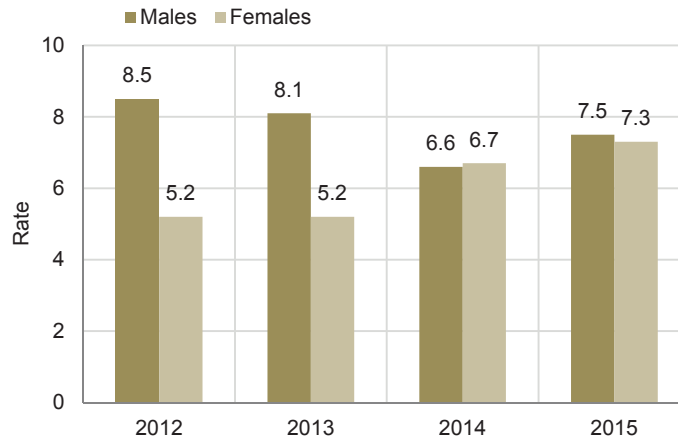
### Infant Mortality

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 and quality of health services provided to them and their children. Table (3/2) reflects infant mortality data for the last four years. In general, the gender gap decreased between male infant mortality rates of males compared to a female infant mortality rates, amounting to 7.3 for females and 7.5 for males in 2015.

**Table (3/2): Infant mortality rate (in thousands) by sex during period (2012-2015)**

Year	Females	Males	Total
2012	5.2	8.5	6.9
2013	5.2	8.1	6.7
2014	6.7	6.6	6.6
2015	7.3	7.5	7.4

**Figure (3/2): Infant mortality rate (in thousands) by sex during period (2012-2015)**



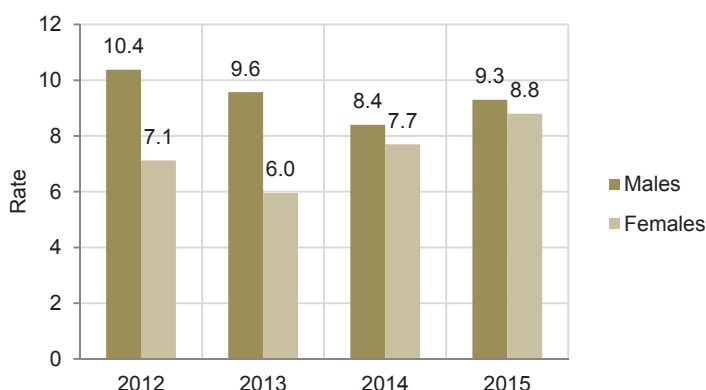
## Under-Five Mortality

Table (3/3) shows the under-five mortality rate in the State of Qatar which stood at 9 deaths per thousand live births in 2015, with a differential in favor of female deaths; reaching 8.8 female deaths compared to 9.3 male deaths for the same age group in 2015. This is due to the biological feature of girls who have the ability to survive 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 (2012-2015)**

Year	Females	Males	Total
2012	7.1	10.4	8.8
2013	6.0	9.6	7.8
2014	7.7	8.4	8.1
2015	8.8	9.3	9.0

**Figure (3/3): Under five mortality rate (in thousands) by sex during period (2012-2015)**



### 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 to females. The leading causes of death for females are the circulatory system diseases and tumors of all types.

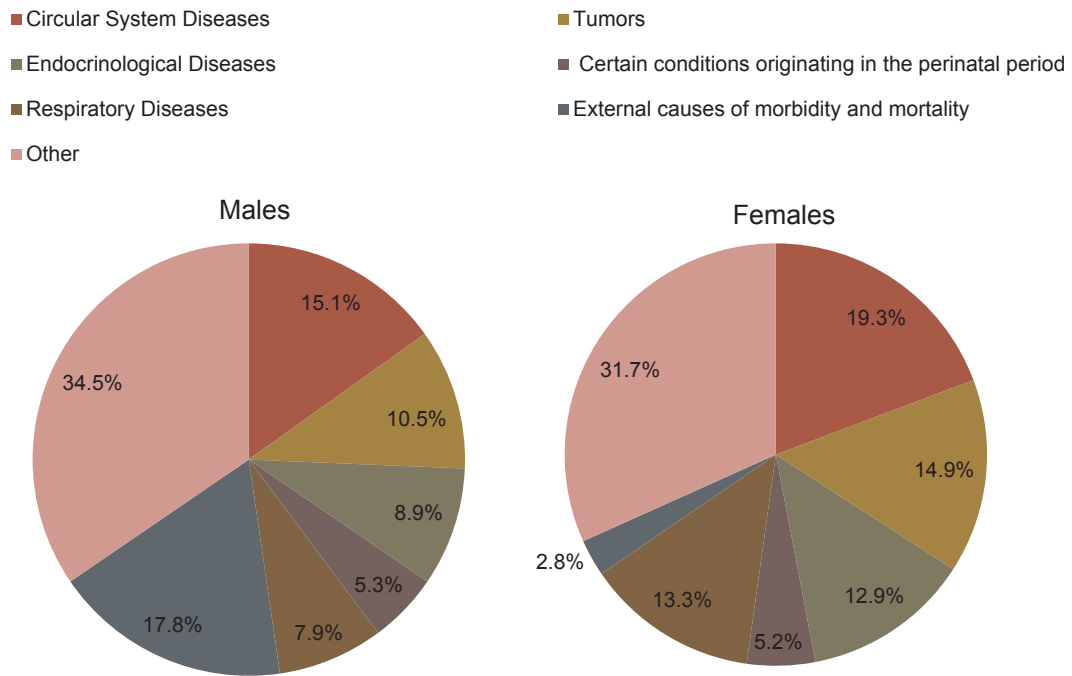
The major death-causing diseases in the State of Qatar are the same as in developed countries. The infectious and parasitic diseases do not represent a significant proportion of the causes of death as they do not exceed 1%, which is different from what is common in developing countries, where these diseases 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 (2012-2015)**

Cause of Death	2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Circulatory system diseases	14.8	15.2	13.1	11.6	19.9	15.3	19.3	15.1
Tumors	20.1	13.3	17.9	10.3	16.9	10.3	14.9	10.5
Endocrine, nutrition and metabolic diseases	13.7	8.3	12	10.1	11.6	10.5	12.9	8.9
Certain cases arising in the perinatal period	2.8	2.4	2.8	3.8	1.3	2.1	5.2	5.3
Respiratory system diseases	7.4	4.3	9.6	5.2	7.3	6.8	13.3	7.9
External causes of death: accidents and poisoning	3.5	16	5.2	23	5	17.5	2.8	17.8
Others	37.7	40.5	39.4	36	37.7	37.6	31.7	34.5
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

\* (ICD-10)

**Figure (3/4): Percentage distribution of Qatari deaths by sex and cause of death for basic groups, 2015**



#### 4. Puerperal Mortality

Improving maternal healthcare services has been among the priorities of health service development in the State of Qatar. Table (3/5) shows maternal mortality rates over recent years. Although the index results show a significant increase, but when examining the data itself, it shows that maternal mortality in Qatar did not exceed three deaths in 2015 while no maternal death was recorded in 2013. It should be noted that all births in Qatar are delivered in hospital under special medical supervision for all population at a rate close to 100%.

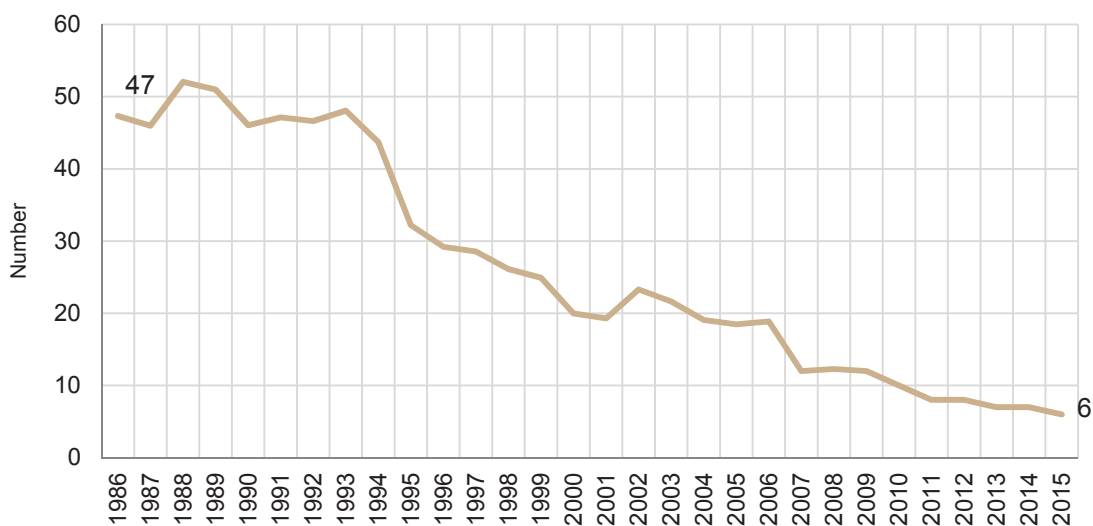
**Table (3/5): Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) during period (2012-2015)**

Year	Number of deaths during pregnancy, delivery and postpartum	Maternity Mortality Rate
2012	1	4.7
2013	0	0.0
2014	1	3.9
2015	3	11.27

## 5. Adolescence Childbearing

Referring to Table (1/5) in Chapter I, which indicates age-specific fertility rates for Qatari women, a decrease in fertility rate is observed for age group (15-19 years). Childbirth rate was 47 per thousand women in 1986<sup>(2)</sup>, then it dropped to 12 per thousand women in 2007, and to 6 only in 2015. This is attributed to the fact that women are proceeding with their education achievement up to advanced stages, leading to marriage delay. This is a good indicator in favor of women, as pregnancy risks and puerperal deaths increase for women under twenty years. Also, childbirth at this early age mostly deprives women from education opportunities.

**Figure (3/5): Number of births per 1000 Qatari females (15-19 years) during period (1986-2015)**



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







# Economy & Labor

## Chapter IV

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

This chapter will cover the following five topics:

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

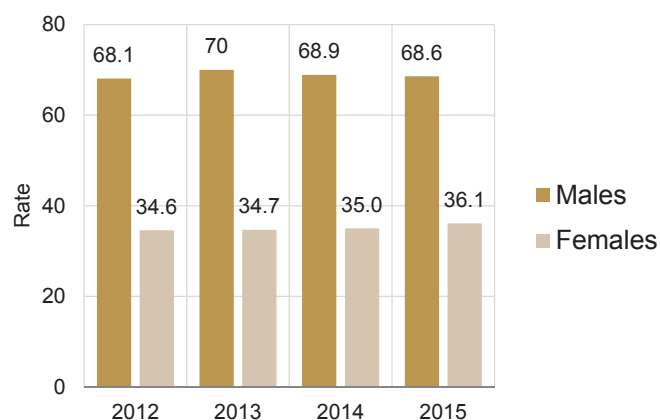
## Economic Participation Rate by Sex and Nationality

Qatar’s remarkable economic growth and the requirements for sustaining such growth have 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 reaching 88.6% in 2015 of total population age group 15 years and above. By monitoring the development of female economic participation rate in recent years, it is noted that more than half of the women in age group (15 years and above) became active in labor market in 2015. Furthermore, male economic participation rate increased to 96.3% of total males in the age group (15 years and above) in the same year. Comparing female economic participation rate to that of males, a gender gap is noted in recent years. Female economic participation rate reached 61.0% of male economic participation. The persistent gender gap can be attributed to higher male numbers in total population, which is linked to higher flow of expatriate labor, especially males, to keep pace with the rapid development and mega projects. As for the Qatari economic participation rate, there is a clear rise in economic participation rate for males compared to females, accounting for 68.6% for males compared to 36.1% for females in 2015. Despite the shrinking gender gap between both sexes, disparity still exists, where the female economic participation rate is 52.6% of male participation rate. This can be attributed to the fact that a significant proportion of economically-inactive Qatari females are housewives.

**Table (4/1): Economic participation rate (15 years and above) by sex and nationality during period (2012-2015)**

Years	Qataris				Non-Qataris			
	Females	Males	Total	Gender Equality Index	Females	Males	Total	Gender Equality Index
2012	34.6	68.1	51.3	50.9	52.4	95.7	86.5	54.8
2013	34.7	70	52.1	49.6	53.1	96.2	87.2	55.2
2014	35	68.9	51.9	50.8	53.7	96.1	87.6	55.9
2015	36.1	68.6	52.1	52.6	58.7	96.3	88.6	61

**Figure (4/1): Economic participation rate of Qataris (15 years and above) by sex during period (2012-2015)**



## Economic Participation Rate by Age Group

Table (4/2) shows an increase in Qatari economic participation rate, reaching its highest level for age group (25-29 years), and then gradually decreases in older age groups to reach its lowest level in age group (59 years and above). This is normal since it is related to retirement age. The above trend applies to both Qatari women and men at the age of economic activity, indicating that the first age segment of population (under 25 years) is devoted to study, and the second age segment (25 - 59 years) is devoted to work and production, while the third age segment (60 years and above) is pensioned off, where most of individuals therein stop their economic activities.

**Table (4/2): Percentage distribution of economically active population (15 years and above) by sex, nationality and age group during period (2012-2015)**

Age group by years	2012				2013				2014				2015			
	Qatari		Total		Qatari		Total		Qatari		Total		Qatari		Total	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
<b>15 - 19</b>	2.0	5.4	6.9	1.1	1.6	3.5	0.8	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.2	0.4
<b>24 - 20</b>	15.1	13.4	15.8	11.1	12.7	15.4	10.3	11.3	13.4	17.6	11.7	11.5	13.3	16.7	14.5	10.4
<b>29 - 25</b>	20.5	15.9	20.8	19.8	22.6	18.4	22.5	19.2	24.8	18.9	24.8	18.9	22.9	18.4	20.2	16.7
<b>34 - 30</b>	20.2	16.3	18.5	20.2	23.9	16	23.6	21.9	21.6	16.1	21.7	21.3	20.9	15.2	23.6	20.0
<b>39 - 35</b>	15.7	12.5	12.5	16	16.8	11.8	17.6	15.1	13.7	13.3	16.2	14.5	13.2	12.9	15.2	17.2
<b>44 - 40</b>	12.5	12.6	10.5	13.3	11.0	13.4	11.3	11.7	13.0	11.0	11.4	12.8	12.7	10.6	12.3	12.5
<b>49 - 45</b>	8.3	9.3	6.5	8.6	7.0	8.8	8.5	8.9	7.6	9.3	8.1	9.0	7.3	9.5	7.3	10.1
<b>54 - 50</b>	3.7	7.9	4.4	5.5	3.5	8.1	3.8	5.5	3.4	7.3	3.9	5.7	4.6	9.3	3.4	5.6
<b>59 - 55</b>	1.5	3.9	2.0	2.8	0.7	3.4	1.3	4.1	1.7	3.4	1.4	3.7	2.2	3.9	1.4	4.5
<b>64 - 60</b>	0.3	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.3	1.2	0.2	1.7	0.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	0.5	1.6
<b>65 +</b>	0.2	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.9
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## 2. Economically Active Population

### Economically Active Population by Work Status

The data in Table (4/4) indicates a concentration of wage-employment due to higher job security in wage-employment compared to self-employment, which may be subject to market risks. The table also indicates the absence of economically-active self-employed females compared to a small percentage of 0.2% for males. As for Qatari female employers, they accounted for 2.0% in 2015 of total economically active females compared to 3.8% for males.

**Table (4/3): Percentage distribution of economically active population (15 years and above) by sex, Nationality and working status during period (2012-2015)**

Working Status	2012				2013				2014				2015			
	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	2.2	3.7	0.5	0.3	2.2	3.5	0.4	0.3	2.0	3.7	0.4	0.3	2.0	3.8	0.3	0.3
Self-Employed	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2
Wage-Employed	97.8	96.0	99.5	99.4	97.8	96.2	99.6	99.4	98.0	96.0	99.6	99.5	98.0	95.7	99.6	99.6
Unpaid Family-Employed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

### Economically Active Population by Occupation

Table (4/4) indicates differences among economically active population by occupation, not only according to sex, but even according to nationality. Qatari women are more employed in specialized professions by 45.8% of total economically active Qatari females in 2015, followed by clerical professions by 27.6% of total economically active Qatari females. The males are distributed over a wider range of professions, making up 23.1% in clerical professions, 21.1% in specialized professions and 16.6% in technical and associate professions of total economically active Qatari males. At the level of total population, 44.2% of females work in ordinary professions, including housekeeping, where most of housekeepers are non-Qataris, followed by 20.1% in specialized professions in 2015. Men are more concentrated in occupational professions accounting for 39.5%

**Table (4/4): Percentage distribution of economically active population (15 years and above) by sex, nationality and occupations during period (2012-2015)**

Occupation	2012				2013				2014				2015			
	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	5.9	11.8	2.3	2.8	5.6	10.9	2.5	2.7	5.8	12.1	3.0	2.6	5.7	12.4	2.5	2.2
Professionals	51.1	18.6	21.9	7.8	52.6	21.8	22.3	8.1	49.7	20.9	21.4	7.8	45.8	21.1	20.1	6.9
Technicians And Associate Professionals	14.7	16.8	6.7	5.7	13.4	17.3	7.1	5.6	13.2	16.8	7.2	5.5	12.9	16.6	6.6	5.0
Clerks	26.0	25.1	9.0	4.6	24.8	23.3	8.6	4.9	25.4	23.6	9.0	4.6	27.6	23.1	9.8	4.2
Service Workers And Shop And Market Sales Workers	1.3	8.3	8.2	6.7	2.7	7.7	11.3	6.6	4.7	7.9	12.8	9.5	6.4	7.4	16.1	8.4
Skilled Agricultural And Fishery Workers	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Craft And Related Trades Workers	0.0	8.3	0.0	40.2	0.0	8.9	0.1	39.7	0.0	8.7	0.2	37.7	0.0	9.1	0.3	39.5
Plant And Machine Operators And Assemblers	0.0	2.3	0.3	12.6	0.0	2.0	0.1	12.8	0.0	1.8	0.5	13.6	0.0	2.3	0.6	17.3
Elementary Occupations	1.0	8.7	51.6	18.8	0.9	8.1	48.0	18.7	1.1	8.2	45.7	17.1	1.6	8.1	44.2	15.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Figure (4/2): Percentage distribution of economically active Qatari population (15 years and above) by sex and occupation, 2015**

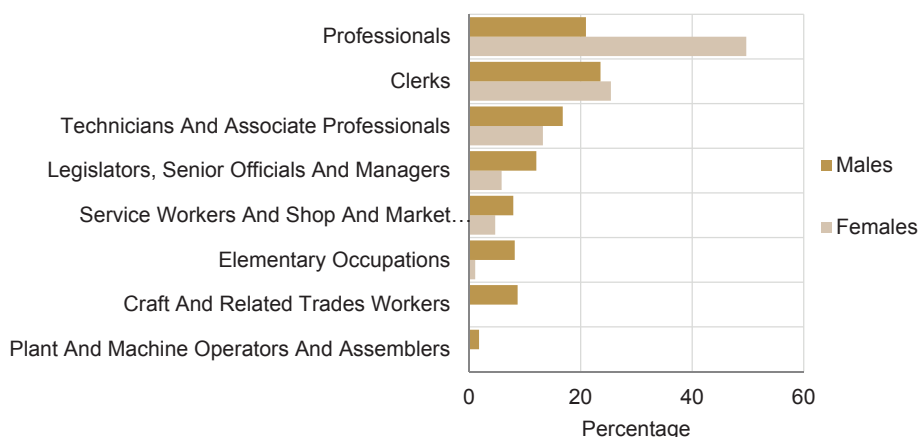
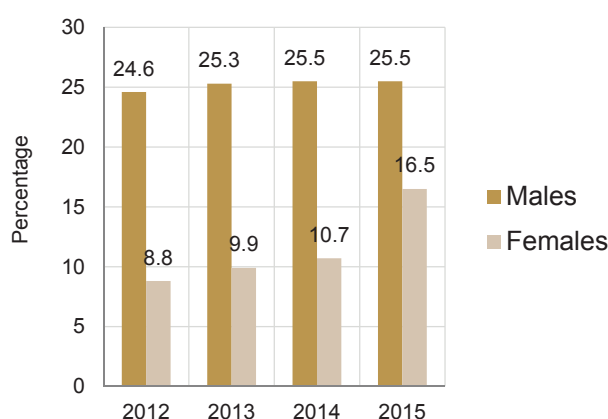


Table (4/5) indicates a two-fold increase in Qatari females working in industrial activities, contracting and communications<sup>(3)</sup> from 8.8% in 2012 to 16.5% in 2015 of total economically active Qatari females. A gender gap is noted between Qatari males and females as males stood at 25.5% compared to 16.5% for females in 2015.

**Table (4/5): Percentage of economically active population (15 years and above) in industrial activities, contracting and communications by sex and nationality during period (2012-2015)**

Years	Qatari		Total	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
<b>2012</b>	8.8	24.6	10.9	34.5
<b>2013</b>	9.9	25.3	11.5	34.6
<b>2014</b>	10.7	25.5	14.2	34.8
<b>2015</b>	16.5	25.5	19.8	33.3

**Figure (4/3): Percentage distribution of economically active Qataris (15 years and above) in industrial activities, contracting and communications by sex during period (2012-2015)**



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

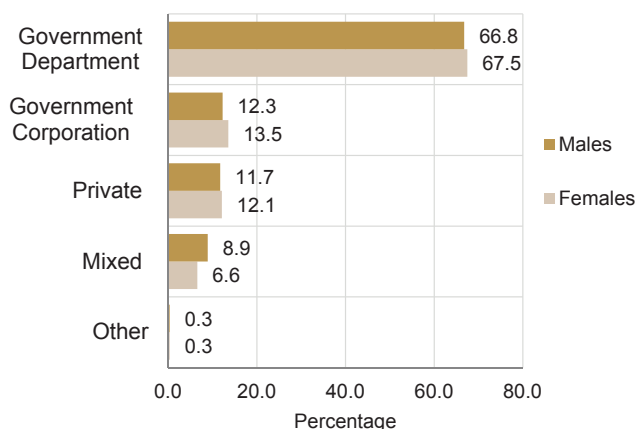
## Economically active population by sector

Table (4/6) shows that economically active Qataris of both sexes are concentrated in government departments, accounting for 67.5% for females and 66.8% for males of total economically active Qataris, Followed by government institutions where the percentage of females was 13.5%, males 12.3%. As for total economically active population, economically active males of 15 years and above are concentrated in the private sector by 83.9% in 2015, while most of economically active females of 15 years and above are concentrated in domestic sector by 40.3%, most of whom are Asian female workers.

**Table (4/6): Percentage distribution of economically active population (15 years and above) by sex, nationality and sector during period (2012-2015)**

Sector	2012				2013				2014				2015			
	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	72.6	70.3	16.8	7.1	68.2	68.1	17.1	6.8	70.6	67.9	18.7	6.9	67.5	66.8	15.2	6.0
Governmental Institution	11.6	13.3	8.3	3.2	12.4	12.9	7.5	3.6	11.6	12.6	5.7	3.4	13.5	12.3	5.2	3.6
Mixed	3.6	8.3	3.4	3.0	4.7	8.0	3.4	3.2	4.8	7.8	3.3	3.3	6.6	8.9	3.3	2.9
Private	12.0	7.9	17.3	82.4	14.4	10.7	22.0	82.0	12.4	11.2	24.1	82.4	12.1	11.7	35.0	83.9
Diplomatic/International	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2
Domestic	0.0	0.0	53.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	49.4	4.2	0.0	0.0	47.5	3.8	0.0	0.0	40.3	3.4
Non-profit	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0
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, 2015**



### 3. Average Monthly Wages and Weekly Working Hours <sup>(4)</sup> by Occupation and Economic Activity

Table (4/7) shows that the average weekly working hours for females compared to males reached 104.1% in 2015. In other words, females working hours are more than males by 4.1%. The average female income compared to males reached 85.2% for the same years, which means that females earn less income than males by 14.8%. Considering the distribution of females weekly working hours by occupation to that of males in 2015, an increase is noted in males working in vocations and related occupations 105.9% as well as in ordinary occupations 116.0%. This means that females exceed males in average weekly working hours. Female average monthly income compared to that of males in occupations of Service Workers and Sellers as well as ordinary occupations reached 59.3% and 55.1% respectively, meaning that female's monthly average income is less than that of males. This does not apply to the rest of occupations, as a positive link is noted between average weekly working hours and average monthly income.

**Table (4/7): Average monthly wages and weekly working hours for females vis-à-vis males by occupation during period (2013-2015)**

Occupations	2013		2014		2015	
	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
<b>Legislators, Senior Officials And Managers</b>	77.2	88.6	77.0	93.0	64.5	93.0
<b>Professionals</b>	92.2	88.6	89.6	90.7	76.7	90.7
<b>Technicians And Associate Professionals</b>	95.1	89.1	87.7	88.9	88.6	91.1
<b>Clerks</b>	93.7	90.9	99.2	88.6	99.8	90.7
<b>Service Workers And Shop And Market Sales Workers</b>	58.6	96.1	65.1	102.0	59.3	103.9
<b>Skilled Agricultural And Fishery Workers</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Craft And Related Trades Workers</b>	62.3	103.8	111.6	105.9	175.9	105.9
<b>Plant And Machine Operators And Assemblers</b>	105.6	96.2	114.4	98.1	144.7	94.4
<b>Elementary Occupations</b>	52.6	109.6	43.6	113.7	55.1	116.0
<b>Total</b>	84.5	102.0	85.3	104.1	85.2	104.1

Table (4/8) shows that female average monthly wages compared to that of males are in favor of females in some activities in which women started venturing in recent years. The ratio reached 286.2% in construction, 160.8% in manufacturing and 160.2% in administrative services. In spite of the high average monthly income for females in such economic activities, only a small number of females are involved. This may be the reason for their higher wages compared to males.

(4) Weekly working hours are defined as "actual working hours performed during the survey week, including regular working hours and overtime (extra work). Average performed hours are the average for all persons involved".



**Table (4/8): Average monthly wage and weekly working hours for females vis-à-vis males by economic activity during period (2013-2015)**

Economic Activity	2013		2014		2015	
	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, forestry and fishing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mining and quarrying	109.2	88.9	106.4	90.9	89.9	91.1
Manufacturing	194.1	86.0	194.1	98.0	160.8	95.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	89.2	93.3	96.9	95.5	94.4	93.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	107.0	84.4	141.7	79.2	133.2	83.0
Construction	343.2	84.9	279.3	86.3	286.2	92.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicle	127.4	90.4	127.6	96.1	139.3	88.2
Transport and Storing	127.3	91.7	131.5	100.0	130.1	95.8
Accommodation and food service activities	108.6	92.2	137.5	92.0	143.6	86.3
Information and Communication	86.0	93.2	85.8	92.9	88.7	95.3
Financial and insurance activities	84.8	93.0	85.7	95.2	87.9	93.0
Real estate activities	118.1	83.3	133.3	87.2	142.6	91.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	153.6	78.6	148.5	85.7	159.8	91.7
Administrative and support service activities	123.2	95.9	157.6	86.3	160.2	82.4
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	82.4	95.1	82.7	95.0	86.6	95.0
Education	102.3	90.5	94.4	92.9	102.2	95.2
Human health and social work activities	100.8	90.9	91.7	92.9	93.0	95.2
Arts and entertainment	169.0	95.3	143.7	90.9	142.9	86.7
Other service activities	154.5	92.5	133.1	94.1	133.3	92.5
Household and domestic activities Domestic Services	105.3	109.6	106.7	103.6	108.5	101.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations	89.2	82.5	89.4	97.6	86.5	102.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>102.0</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>104.1</b>

Table (4/9) shows the share of paid employment in the agricultural sector by sex and indicates a remarkable drop in the share of female paid employment in non-agricultural sector compared to males, due to increased numbers of male-dominant expatriate labor force, as female share reached 13.5% in 2015.

**Table (4/9): Share of paid employment in non-agricultural sector by sex during period (2012-2015)**

Years	Females	Males
<b>2013</b>	12.8	87.2
<b>2014</b>	12.3	87.7
<b>2015</b>	13.5	86.5

## 4. Unemployment Rate

The female unemployment rate (15 years and above) reached 0.8% in 2015, compared to 0.1% for males. The Qatari female unemployment rate for age group (15 years and above) amounted to 1.5%, compared to 0.4% for males. The gender gap decreased from 28% in 2012 to 13.3% in 2015.

**Table (4/10): Unemployment rate (15 years and above) by sex, nationality and gender equality index during period (2012-2015)**

Years	Qataris			Total		
	Females	Males	Gender Equality Index	Females	Males	Gender Equality Index
<b>2012</b>	6.4	1.3	4.9	2.8	0.1	28
<b>2013</b>	3.3	0.7	4.7	1.5	0.1	15
<b>2014</b>	1.8	0.4	4.5	1.1	0.1	11
<b>2015</b>	1.5	0.4	3.9	0.8	0.1	13.3

**Figure (4/5): Qatari unemployment rate by sex during period (2012-2015)**

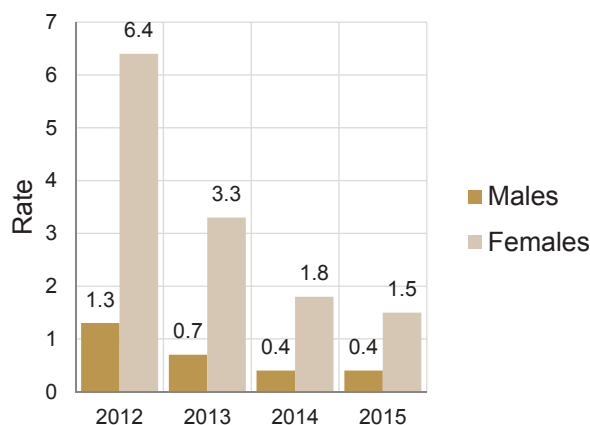
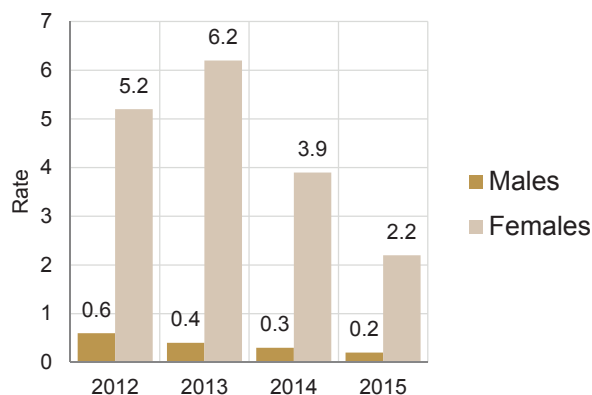


Table (4/11) shows that the youth unemployment rate for age group (15-24) in 2015 is high among females compared to males 2.2% and 0.2% respectively. The female unemployment rate dropped from 5.2% to 2.2%.

**Table (4/11): Youth unemployment rate (15-24 years) by sex and gender equality index during period (2012-2015)**

Years	Females	Males	Gender Equality Index
<b>2012</b>	5.2	0.6	8.7
<b>2013</b>	6.2	0.4	15.5
<b>2014</b>	3.9	0.3	13.0
<b>2015</b>	2.2	0.2	11.0

Figure (4/6): Youth unemployment rate (15-24 years) by sex during period (2012-2015)



## 5. Economically Inactive Population

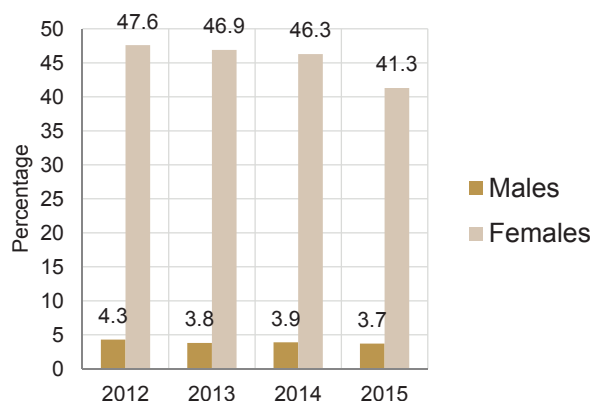
### Economically inactive population by sex

The economically inactive population (15 years and above) reached 11.4% in 2015. 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 41.3% compared to 3.7% for males in 2015. However, there was a decrease in the percentage of economically inactive females of 15 years and above from 47.6% in 2012 to 41.3% in 2015, indicating an increasing female participation in labor market.

Table (4/12): Percentage distribution of economically inactive population (15 years and above ) by sex during period (2012-2015)

Sex	2012	2013	2014	2015
Females	47.6	46.9	46.3	41.3
Males	4.3	3.8	3.9	3.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>11.4</b>

Figure (4/7): Percentage distribution of economically inactive population (15 years and above) by sex during period (2012-2015)



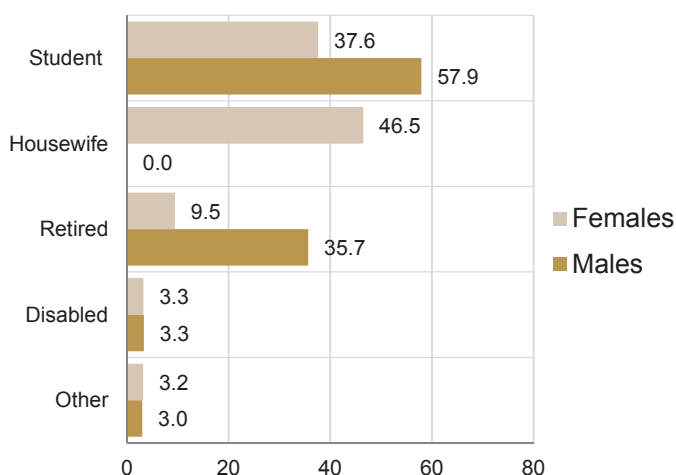
### Economically inactive population by cause of inactivity

Table (4/13) shows that the male students make up the largest proportion of economically inactive population with 57.9% of total economically inactive males. However, most of the economically inactive females are housewives, accounting for 46.5% of total economically inactive females in 2015.

**Table (4/13): Percentage distribution of economically inactive population (15 years and above ) by sex, nationality and cause of inactivity during period (2012-2015)**

Cause of Inactivity	2012				2013				2014				2015			
	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	46.6	0.0	64.8	0.0	45.9	0.0	65.5	0.0	47.0	0.0	64.6	0.0	46.5	0.0	64.7	0.0
Full-time Student	36.4	51.8	27.1	67.5	37.0	53.2	26.0	69.3	36.7	56.5	26.7	71.6	37.6	57.9	26.6	71.2
Disabled	3.8	4.8	2.0	6.6	3.5	5.2	1.7	6.0	3.6	4.5	1.9	5.4	3.3	3.3	1.9	4.5
Retired	10.5	38.6	3.7	19.2	10.8	38.4	3.7	18.9	10.0	36.1	3.3	16.8	9.5	35.7	3.2	15.9
Other	2.7	4.8	2.4	6.7	2.8	3.2	3.1	5.8	2.8	2.9	3.5	6.2	3.2	3.0	3.7	8.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Figure (4/8): Percentage distribution of economically inactive Qatari population (15 years and above) by sex and cause of inactivity, 2015**



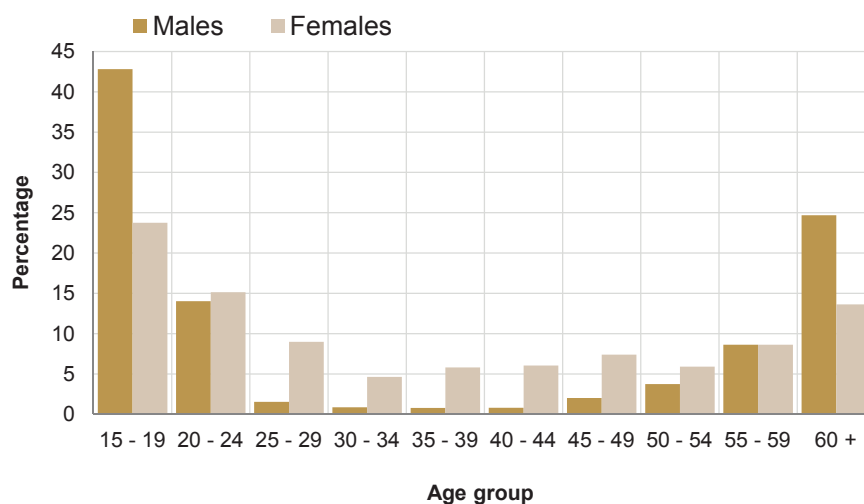
### Economically Inactive Population by Age Group

Table (4/14) shows an increase in economically inactive population in age group (15 -19 years) above other age groups, since this group is dedicated to full time study. The economically inactive Qatari males of this age group make up 42.8% versus 23.7% for females in 2015. Second comes age-group (20-24 years) as most of its individuals are university students, followed by age-group (60 years and above) which is linked to the retirement age in Qatar. However, the proportion of economically inactive population decreases among age-group (25-59 years) being the age of work and production.

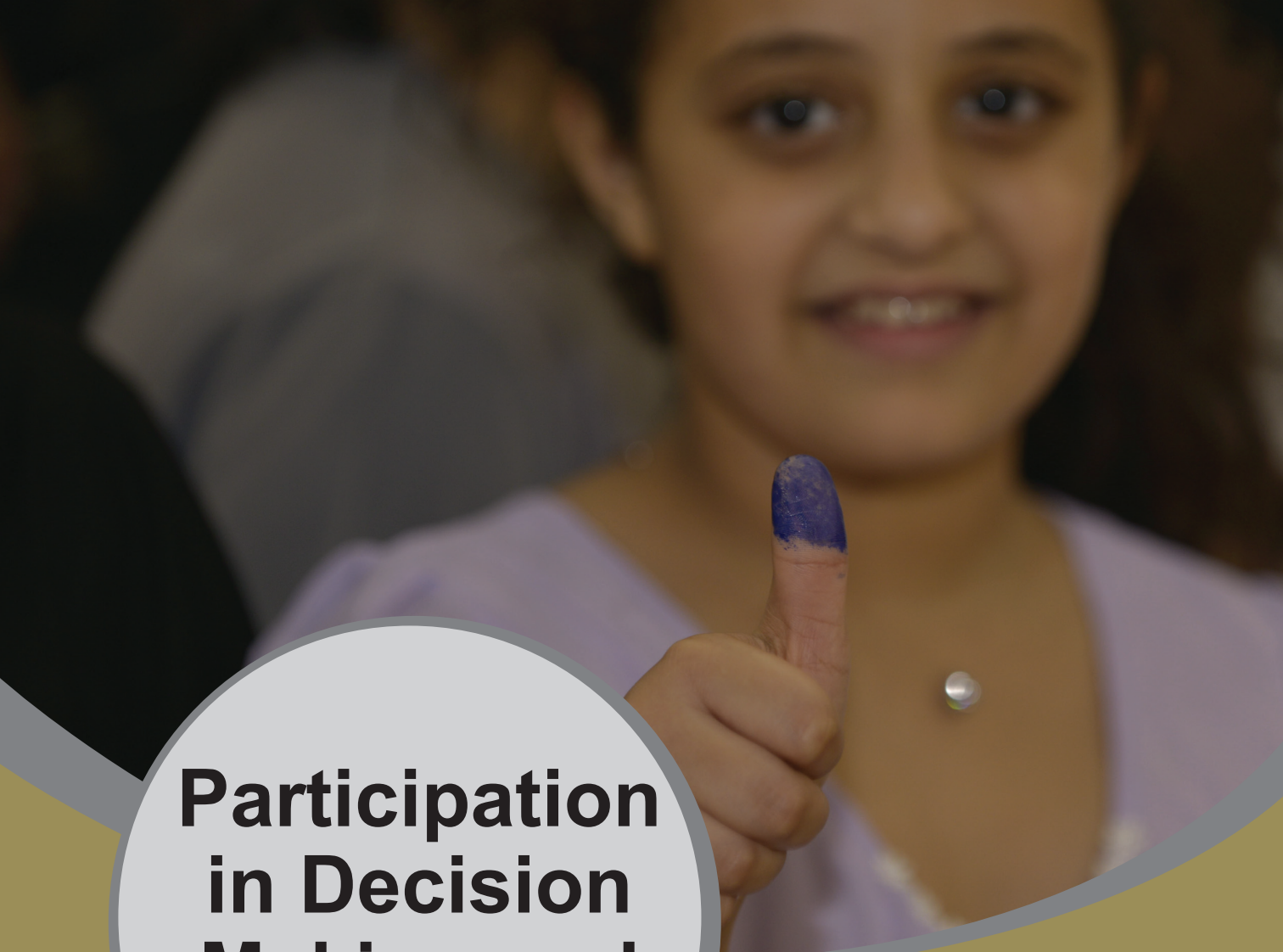
**Table (4/14): Percentage distribution of economically inactive population (15 years and above) by sex, nationality and age-group during period (2012-2015)**

Age group	2012				2013				2014				2015			
	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	24.8	32.5	18.7	45.1	24.2	39.9	17.4	48.7	24.3	42.1	17.8	51.5	23.7	42.8	17.6	53.4
24 - 20	13.7	16.6	11.7	19.4	16.0	13.7	12.2	19.2	16.2	14.2	12.0	19.1	15.1	14.0	11.4	16.6
29 - 25	6.9	3.8	11.2	3.8	6.6	1.2	11.8	2.0	7.1	1.3	11.5	2.5	9.0	1.5	11.7	3.3
34 - 30	6.1	2.2	12.5	2.5	6.1	0.8	13.4	1.4	6.2	0.8	12.7	0.9	4.7	0.9	11.2	1.0
39 - 35	5.8	2.6	11.0	2.1	5.7	1.7	11.8	1.7	5.4	2.0	11.9	1.1	5.8	0.8	10.7	0.8
44 - 40	6.9	3.4	9.5	2.0	6.7	2.4	9.2	1.3	6.8	1.8	9.4	1.1	6.1	0.8	10.4	1.0
49 - 45	8.5	3.7	7.9	2.4	8.0	3.4	8.0	1.8	7.1	3.3	7.9	2.0	7.4	2.0	8.5	1.3
54 - 50	7.8	7.8	6.0	4.4	8.3	7.5	6.7	4.1	8.1	7.0	7.1	3.5	5.9	3.8	6.5	2.2
59 - 55	7.0	7.0	4.8	3.7	7.0	6.8	4.1	3.4	6.8	6.3	4.0	3.6	8.6	8.6	5.3	5.0
60 +	12.5	20.4	6.7	14.6	11.4	22.6	5.4	16.4	11.8	21.4	5.8	14.7	13.6	24.7	6.7	15.4
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Figure (4/9): Percentage distribution of economically inactive Qatari population (15 years and above) by sex and age group, 2015**







**Participation  
in Decision  
Making and  
Public Life**

**Chapter V**

This chapter discusses the level of women's engagement and role in decision making in Qatar by displaying the size and type of their presence 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 is 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 Authorities

The Advisory Council, which assumes the legislation authority in the State of Qatar, consists of forty five members. The permanent constitution of the State and the former government system do not differentiate between males and females concerning their rights and duties, nor stipulate that members of the Advisory Council must be males. However, the reality reflects a weak female participation in political life, as women are not represented in the Advisory Council.

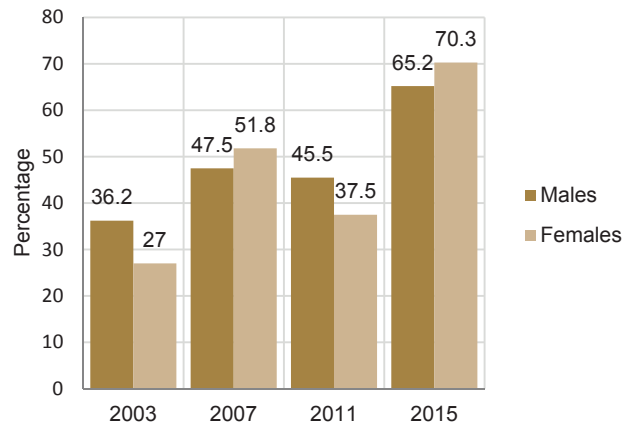
The first electoral experience for both women and men was in 1999, when both sexes participated for the first time as voters and candidates in the elections of the Central Municipal Council in its first session. This session had a distinguished high percentage of electoral participants to total registered voters of both sexes, amounting to 77.4% for females and 81.5% for males. Also, six women ran for council membership, although none of them was elected. However, in the second session of the Municipal Council elections, the percentage of electoral participants to total registered voters of both sexes significantly decreased to 27% for females and 36.2% for males. Nevertheless, for the first time women were able to achieve success in the second session, as one female candidate was elected and became a member in the 29-member Municipal Council. In the third session in 2007, the percentage of electoral participants increased to reach 51.8% for females and 47.5% for males. Three women ran for council membership in that session and one of them was elected. In the fifth session in 2015, the electoral participants percentage once again increased to 70.3% for females and 65.2% for males.

**Table (5/1): Political participation in Central Municipal Council's elections, by sex during the four sessions (2003-2015)**

Description		2 <sup>nd</sup> Session in 2003		3 <sup>rd</sup> Session in 2007		4 <sup>th</sup> Session in 2011		5 <sup>th</sup> Session in 2015	
		Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
<b>Number</b>	<b>Voters</b>	11,055	13,124	13,608	14,531	16,331	16,441	9,704	12,031
	<b>Electoral Participants</b>	2,985	4,757	7,054	6,905	6,120	7,486	6,826	7,844
	<b>Candidates</b>	1	83	3	113	4	97	5	131
	<b>Elected</b>	1	28	1	28	1	28	2	27
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Voters</b>	45.7	54.3	48.4	51.6	49.7	50.3	44.6	55.4
	<b>Electoral Participants</b>	38.6	61.4	50.5	49.5	45.0	55.0	46.5	53.5
	<b>Candidates</b>	1.2	98.8	2.6	97.4	4.0	96.0	3.7	96.3
	<b>Elected</b>	3.4	96.6	3.4	96.6	3.4	96.6	6.9	93.1

The most important conclusion derived from the past four sessions of the Municipal Council elections as shown in table (5/1) is that despite the modest representation of Qatari women in Municipal Council (6.9%) and the evolution of this percentage in the fifth session, women participation in political life has become a reality, and their participation in the democratic process has developed evidenced by the high percentage of women voters and electoral participants in 2011 compared to 1999. Women participation is expected to further increase during the coming Municipal Council elections as a direct result of Qatari women's growing awareness on one hand and the experience they gained from previous sessions on the other hand.

**Figure (5/1): Electoral participants rate to total voters in the Central Municipal Council’s elections by sex during its four sessions, (2003-2015)**



### Government and Private Institutions

The endeavors exerted during the last few years clearly reflect a political determination to support Qatari women’s empowerment and strengthen their participation in decision-making at government 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, (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 Chairman of Qatar Foundation for Education, Science and Community Development (QFESCD); President of the Board of Trustees of Qatar Museums Authority; first female president of Qatar University; Minister of the Supreme Council for Communications and information Technology. Moreover, many women are members of boards of directors of higher councils and government institutions and agencies.

Qatari Women were also able to assume diplomatic positions in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the first Qatari female ambassador was appointed in early 2010. In addition, Qatari women occupy leadership positions in official missions abroad, and they represent the State in international organizations, especially those related to the field of human rights and social development. Women representation in leadership positions is mainly concentrated in ministries and institutions of social nature, whereas they are not represented in political, economic and legal ministries, indicating that women are still facing difficulties in joining or influencing these sectors. In general, as noted in Table (5/2), the number of Qatari women who manage projects and businesses in various economic sectors is increasing, particularly in “government departments and institutions’ sector, amounting to 36.3% of total project and business managers in this sector in 2015, compared to 63.7% for men, whereas Qatari female project managers in private sector amounted to 16.7%.

**Table (5/2): Percentage distribution of Qatari project and business managers by sex in some sectors, (2012-2015)**

Sector	2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
<b>Governmental Department</b>	28.1	71.9	27.0	73.0	23.9	76.1	18.1	81.9
<b>Government Company / corporation</b>	13.2	86.8	26.4	73.6	14.5	85.5	36.3	63.7
<b>Mixed</b>	13.4	86.6	15.9	84.1	7.6	92.4	14.1	85.9
<b>Private</b>	24.0	76.0	17.0	83.0	17.4	82.6	16.7	83.3

## Civil Society Organizations

The civil society organizations play a major role in promoting community participation in public affairs, the formulation of macro policies, protection of rights and access to social services. Therefore, women participation in these organizations reflects their social and political awareness, and their contribution to decision-making process in these organizations is important as it enables them to influence the formulation of such policies, particularly those related 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 private foundations of public benefit where women chair about 20% of these boards and represent 27% of total members of these boards.

**Table (5/3): Presidency and membership of boards of directors in a number of civil society organizations by sex, (2013-2015)**

Civil Society Organizations	2013				2014				2015			
	Members of Board of Directors		Chairman		Members of Board of Directors		Chairman		Members of Board of Directors		Chairman	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Qatar Charitable Society	-	7	-	1	-	7	-	1	-	7	-	1
Childhood Cultural Center	3	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	2	1	-	1
Qatar Diabetes Association	2	2	-	1	2	3	-	1	2	3	-	1
Qatar Red Crescent	-	4	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	4	-	1
Qatari Society for Rehabilitation of People with Special Needs	3	6	-	1	3	6	-	1	3	6	-	1
Al-Jassrah Cultural and Social Club	-	3	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	3	-	1
Friends of the Environment Center	1	2	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	2	-	1
Qatar Voluntary	-	3	1	-	2	4	1	-	2	4	1	-
Jassim and Hamad Bin Jassim Charitable Foundation <sup>(5)</sup>	-	5	-	1	-	5	-	1	-	4	-	1
Qatar Foundation for Social Action <sup>(6)</sup>	3	2	1	-	3	3	1	-	4	3	1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>

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

(6) Clarification: The boards of directors of the centers were all integrated into the board of directors of Qatar Foundation for Social Action which was established in 2013. They are: Qatar Foundation for Protection and Social Rehabilitation (Qatar Foundation for the Protection of Children and Women, Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking and social Rehabilitation Center "Al-Aween"), Family Consulting Center (FCS), Social Development Center (SDC), Qatar Foundation for Elderly People Care (IHSAN), Qatar Foundation for Orphans Care (Dhreima), and Al Shafallah Center for Children with Special Needs.

## 2. Participation in Public Life

### Public Order and Security

Female lawyers amounted to about 19.9% of total Qatari lawyers (7) in 2015. This is an encouraging percentage, since the first Qatari woman worked as a lawyer in 2000. In 2010, women began to assume positions in the judiciary system and public prosecution. Women also remarkably participate 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 Qataris holding positions at public prosecution, judiciary system and law firms by sex during period (2012-2015)**

Description	2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Public Prosecution Members and their assistants	3	79	3	84	3	109	3	136
Judges and their Assistants	3	211	3	217	4	233	4	233
Lawyer	18	110	19	118	25	115	29	117

### The Media

The media is considered as one of the important activities in Qatari society. Thus, Qatari women participation in this sector strengthen their status in public life, especially since Qatar has lifted censorship on mass media institutions. Qatari citizens now enjoy full rights to express their opinions in all available mass media, the most important of which is probably journalism. Table (5/5) shows Qatari participation as editors in newspapers and magazines by sex and nationality during period 2012-2015. The table indicates that Qatari males occupy senior positions in newspapers and magazines, whereas Qatari females are more in favor of editor and correspondent positions, as well as columnist in the four main daily newspapers.

**Table (5/5): Participation in newspapers and magazines by sex and nationality during period (2012-2015)**

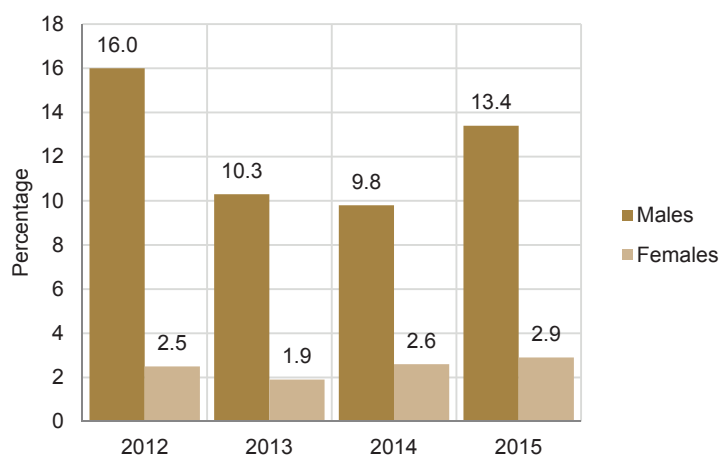
Position	Years	Qataris		Total	
		Females	Males	Females	Males
Editor in Chief and Assistant Chief	2012	0	11	0	12
	2013	0	9	0	9
	2014	0	9	0	10
	2015	0	14	0	14
Editorial Manager and Deputy	2012	0	8	1	13
	2013	0	8	0	12
	2014	0	6	0	12
	2015	0	5	1	13
Editing Secretary	2012	0	2	0	8
	2013	0	0	0	9
	2014	0	0	1	5
	2015	0	3	0	14

(7) This includes those employed or under training .

Position	Years	Qataris		Total	
		Females	Males	Females	Males
Editor	2012	5	46	36	324
	2013	3	16	36	278
	2014	5	16	34	293
	2015	3	13	30	274
Producer	2012	1	0	2	33
	2013	0	0	0	53
	2014	0	0	2	39
	2015	1	0	1	56
Correspondent	2012	7	17	12	83
	2013	6	16	13	67
	2014	7	15	14	58
	2015	14	48	30	185
Total	2012	13	84	51	473
	2013	9	49	49	428
	2014	12	46	51	417
	2015	18	83	62	556
Percentage	2012	2.5	16	9.7	90.3
	2013	1.9	10.3	10.3	89.7
	2014	2.6	9.8	10.9	89.1
	2015	2.9	13.4	10	90

Positions were selected based on concentration of Qataris working in newspapers and magazines.

**Figure (5/2): Qatari participation rate in newspapers and magazines by sex during period (2012-2015)**



## Sports

Showing interest in women's sports in the State of Qatar started with the beginning of formal education in the fifties of last century. In 2000, Qatar Women's Sports Committee was formed, and later joined the Qatari National Olympic Committee in 2001. The committee aims to promote women's sports and their athletic performance, support women participation in sports and raise awareness about women's sports importance. Qatari Women's Sports Committee participated in competitions abroad and achieved great success in many Arab and Asian federations and committees. Moreover, Qatari woman succeeded in assuming the post of chairperson of Qatari Women's Sports Committee. Table (5/6) shows the development of Qatari women's participation in a range of sports activities.

**Table (5/6): Participation in sports activities\* by sex during sports seasons (2011/2012- 2014/2015)**

Sports Activity	2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014		2014/2015	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
<b>Basketball</b>	23	836	43	997	90	705	0	1130
<b>Volleyball</b>	24	1,392	107	1,357	95	1,750	0	1509
<b>Table Tennis</b>	12	386	30	402	67	424	0	410
<b>Chess</b>	0	0	32	29	38	30	33	28
<b>Archery</b>	0	0	0	0	81	126	75	124
<b>Chivalry</b>	39	123	13	86	16	92	10	54
<b>Swimming</b>	19	1,839	41	2,361	100	2,564	0	1844
<b>Gymnastics</b>	71	66	69	66	219	136	256	165
<b>Dueling</b>	162	429	255	499	289	441	83	82
<b>Total</b>	350	5,071	590	5,797	995	6,268	457	5346

\*Selected sports activities



# **Persons with Disabilities**

## **Chapter VI**

This chapter presents an analysis of the reality of persons with disabilities (PWDs) and their demographic characteristics based on the results of population censuses for the years 1986, 1997, 2004 and 2010, and the results of the 2007 comprehensive survey of persons with disabilities, as well as data from the administrative registries of PWDs statistics and the services they receive at Al-Rumailah Hospital.

The chapter is divided into 7 topics:

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. Persons with Disabilities by Economic Activity and Occupation.
7. Persons with Disabilities who Receive Services at Al-Rumailah Hospital.

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



## 1. Population Structure of Persons with Disabilities

The number of persons with disabilities in 2010 <sup>(8)</sup> reached 7,643 persons, accounting for 0.4% of total population. Table (6/1) shows a high percentage of males with disabilities, especially among non-Qatari males, reaching 2,567 persons. This has an escalating relation 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 is due to different types of work-related injuries and accidents, in addition to the fact that some families refrain from disclosing disability cases among females for social considerations.

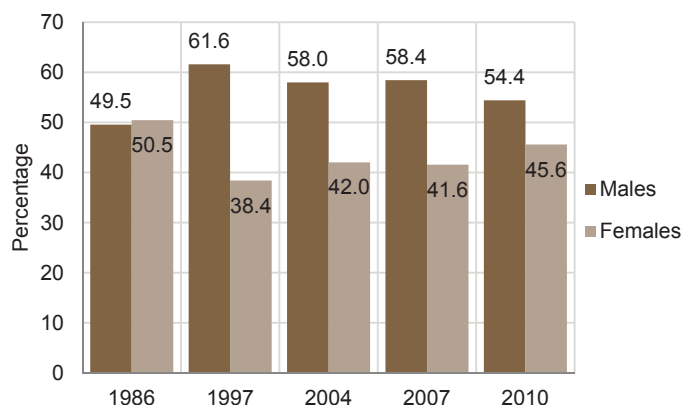
**Table (6/1): Number of persons with disabilities by sex and nationality during period (1986-2010)**

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

\* 2004 Census was based 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

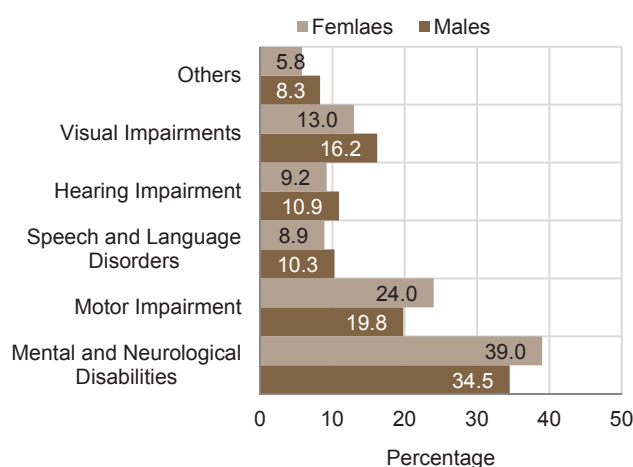
Defining the types and degree of disability contributes to determining the measures required to treat it. Hence, Table (6/2) shows that the most common types of disabilities are mental disability of different types, amounting to 36.5% of total disabilities, followed by motor impairment by 21.7%. As for the distribution of disabilities by sex, it is noted that the most common three types among males and females alike are: mental disabilities, motor impairment and visual impairment by 34.5%, 19.8% and 16.2% for males and 39%, 24% and 13% for females respectively.

(8) 2010 Census Framework was based on collecting data about PWDs according to type of disability and difficulty of disability.

**Table (6/2): Percentage distribution of Qataris with disabilities by sex and type of disability, 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

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



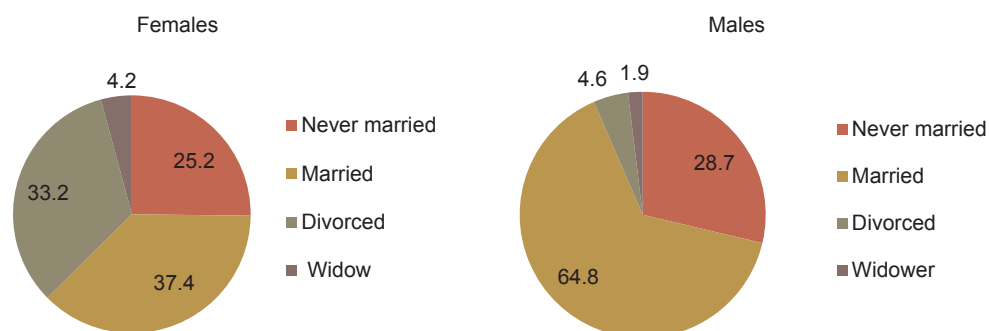
### 3. Persons with Disabilities by Marital Status

The statistics of married persons with disabilities for the year 2010 indicate an increase in the rate of married Qataris with disabilities, especially males, amounting to 64.8% of total males with disabilities who are at the age of 15 years and above. Meanwhile, marriage chances for Qatari women with disabilities are much less and do not exceed 37.4% of total Qatari women with disabilities at the age of 15 years and above.

**Table (6/3): Percentage distribution of disabled Qataris (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
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

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



#### 4. Persons with Disabilities Registered at Disability Centers

The State provides many educational, cultural, social, therapeutic and sports centers for persons with disabilities, in order to develop and qualify them in all respects. The level of enrollment in these centers reflects the effort endeavored by the State and disability-related institutions and the extent to which the persons with disabilities benefit of these services, as the number of centers for persons with disabilities reached 20 centers in 2015. Table (6/4) shows an increase in the number of those registered in some disability 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 types of disability. With regard to the number of those registered at the disability centers by sex, it shows a higher proportion of males to females in all centers due to the increased prevalence rate of disability among males to females.

**Table (6/4): Number of persons with disabilities registered at disability centers by sex and center during period (2014-2015)**

Center	Sex	2014	2015	Annual Change
Shafallah Center	Females	231	221	-4.3
	Males	406	405	-0.2
Al Noor Institute for the Blind	Females	262	241	-8.0
	Males	287	250	-12.9
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs	Females	2049	2119	3.4
	Males	3191	3331	4.4
Qatar Sport Federation for Special Needs	Females	101	97	-4.0
	Males	280	252	-10.0
Audio Education Complex	Females	34	33	-2.9
	Males	31	32	3.2
Doha International Center for Special Needs	Females	29	29	0.0
	Males	72	71	-1.4
Altamakon School for Comprehensive Education	Females	36	48	33.3
	Males	83	125	50.6
Qatar Social and Cultural Centre for the Deaf	Females	96	91	-5.2
	Males	205	205	0.0
Qatar Social and Cultural Centre for the Blind	Females	90	96	6.7
	Males	131	138	5.3
Step by Step Centre	Females	17	14	-17.6
	Males	59	60	1.7

Center	Sex	2014	2015	Annual Change
Qatar Autism Center	Females	13	18	38.5
	Males	38	59	55.3
Mada Center	Females	653	115	-82.4
	Males	828	59	-92.9
Omega Center	Females	6	6	0.0
	Males	39	37	-5.1

Some cases are registered in more than one center.

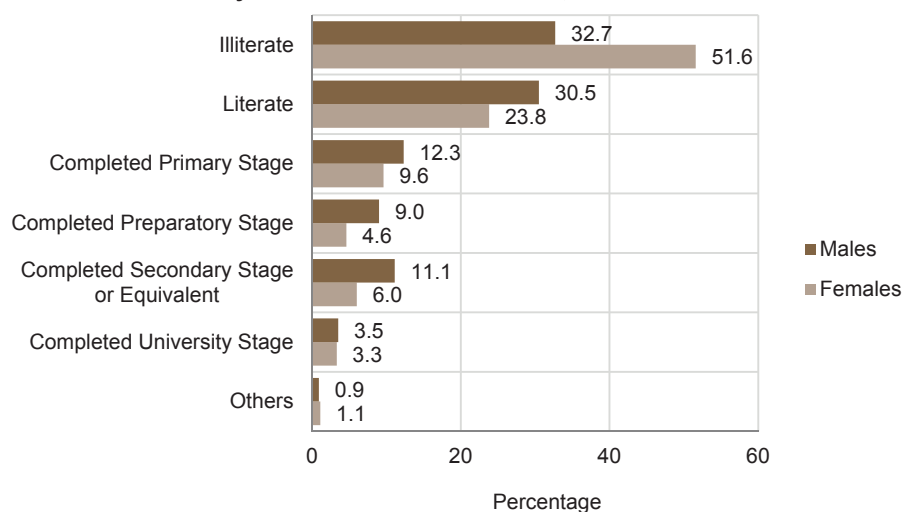
## 5. Persons with Disabilities by Educational Status

Table (6/5) shows illiteracy rate among persons with disabilities (10 years and above), amounting to 32.7% of total number of males with disabilities, whereas literacy rate reached 30.5%. The same applies to females with disabilities, as illiteracy rate reached 51.6% and literacy rate reached 23.8% in 2010. In general, an increase is noted in the number of males with disabilities holding preparatory and secondary school qualifications to 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Figure (6/4): Percentage distribution of disabled Qataris (10 years and above) by sex and educational status, census 2010**



## 6. Persons with Disabilities by Economic and Occupational Participation

### ● Economic Participation of Persons with Disabilities

The number of economically active Qataris with disabilities (15 years and above) reached 197 persons, accounting for 7.1% of total number of Qataris with disabilities. There are more job opportunities available for Qatari males with disabilities than females. Therefore, males make up 73.1% of total number of economically active Qataris with disabilities. Unemployed Qataris with disabilities reached 33 persons, out of which females account for 66.7% in 2010.

**Table (6/6): Economic participation rate for Qataris with disabilities (15 years and above) of total persons with disabilities by sex, Census 2010**

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

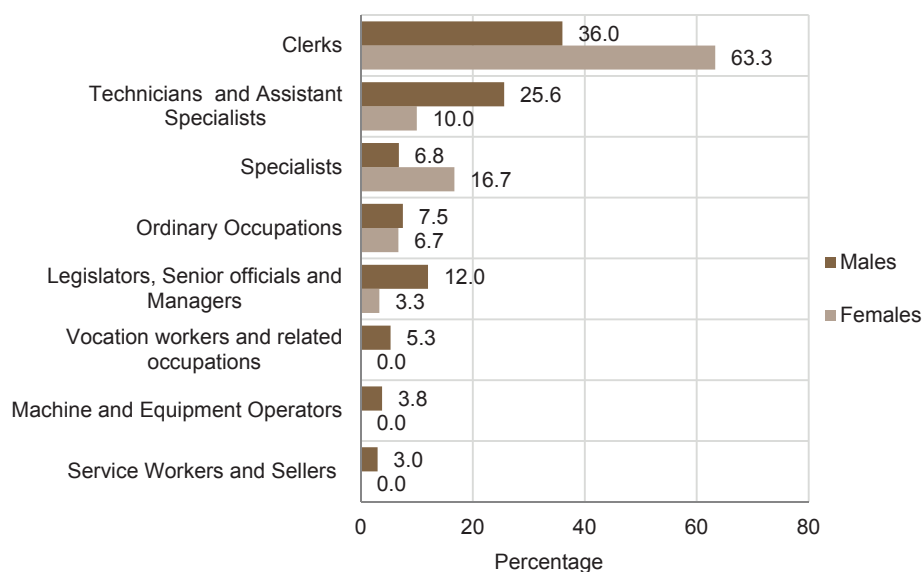
### ● Economically Active Persons with Disabilities by Occupation

Table (6/7) shows the distribution percentage of economically active Qataris with disabilities (15 years and above) by sex and occupation. Here, it is noted that clerical occupations are the most occupied by both sexes, followed by specialized technical occupations, and then by professions related to legislators, senior staff and managers, making up 36.0%, 25.6% and 12% respectively of total males with disabilities. As for females with disabilities, they are mostly occupying clerical occupations, followed by professional occupations and then specialized technical occupations by 63.3%, 16.7%, and 10% respectively.

**Table (6/7): Percentage distribution of economically active Qataris with disabilities (15 years and above) by sex and occupation, Census 2010**

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

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



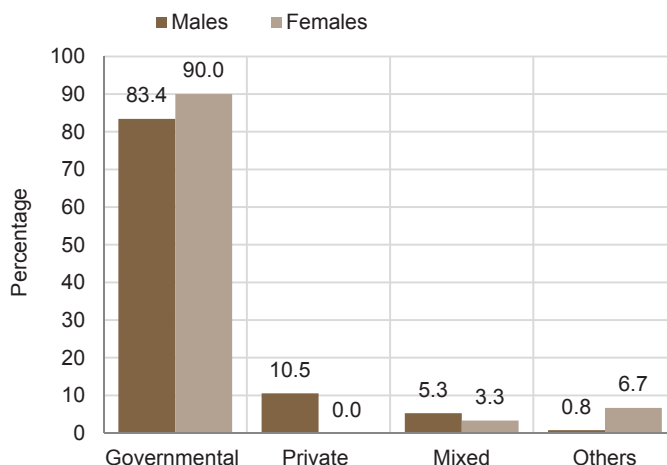
● **Economically Active Persons with Disabilities by Sector**

Census 2010 statistics in Table ( 6/8 ) indicate that the government sector accounts for the largest share in the employment of persons with disabilities; i.e. 83.4% and 90% for males and females respectively. This is followed by the mixed sector, where Qatari males with disabilities constitute 10.5% of total economically active persons with disabilities in the same year.

**Table (6/8): Percentage distribution of economically active Qataris with disabilities (15 years and above) by sex and sector, Census 2010**

Sector	Females	Males	Total
<b>Government</b>	90.0	83.4	<b>84.7</b>
<b>Private</b>	3.3	5.3	<b>8.6</b>
<b>Mixed</b>	0.0	10.5	<b>4.9</b>
<b>Other</b>	6.7	0.8	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Total</b>	100	100	<b>100</b>

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



## 7. Persons with Disabilities Who Received Services at Al-Rumailah Hospital

3,112 Qataris with disabilities received services at Al Rumailah Hospital facilities, whether admitted to hospital or referred for medical services. Qatari males with disabilities who received services at Al-Rumailah Hospital account for about 58.1% compared to 41.9% for females of total Qataris with disabilities who received such services. Table (6/9) shows that the majority of services were provided to people with motor disabilities by 45.9% and 54.1% for females and males respectively, followed by the elderly disabilities for females by 15.4% of total females who received such services. Third comes the speech and language disability services provided to Qatari males with disabilities by 11.2% of total Qatari males with disabilities who received services at Al-Rumailah Hospital in 2015.

**Table (6/9): Number of Qataris with disabilities (15 years and above) who received services at Al-Rumailah hospital by sex and type of disability, 2015**

Type of Disability	Females	Males	Total
Intellectual Disability	7	21	28
Physical Disability	902	1,064	1966
Hearing Disability	5	11	16
Visual Disability	0	0	0
Speech and Language Disability	41	202	243
Multiple Disability	98	198	296
Developmental Disability	21	78	99
Elderly Disability	201	185	386
Psychological Disability	29	49	78
<b>Total</b>	<b>1304</b>	<b>1808</b>	<b>3112</b>

- 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 a service, or may need a service from more than one unit.

The number of individuals serving PWDs in Al-Rumailah Hospital amounted to 1,262 employees, 35.4% of them were males and 64.6% were females in 2015. It is noted that females occupy the largest share of total number of employees in Al-Rumailah Hospital. The same applies to Qatari females has make up 84.9% of total Qatari workers in Al-Rumailah Hospital. Table (6/10) shows the evolution of the percentage of female employees in recent years.

**Table (6/10): Percentage distribution of staff who provide services for PWDs at Al-Rumailah hospital by sex and nationality during period (2012-2015)**

Years	Qataris		Total	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
<b>2012</b>	78.4	21.6	67.4	32.6
<b>2013</b>	92.9	7.1	72,0	28,0
<b>2014</b>	84.9	15.1	65.0	35.0
<b>2015</b>	84.9	15.1	64.6	35.4



# Summary

The statistical indicators presented throughout the previous 6 chapters show the overall progress achieved to empower women and enhance their role in all development processes. The most important findings can be summarized as follows:

## First: Population and Households

1. Population growth rate witnessed a fluctuation in recent years.
2. Sex ratio decreased for total population of Qatar, whereas the ratio is balanced between females and males in Qatari population.
3. total fertility rate of Qatari women is constant.
4. Gross reproduction rate of Qatari women is constant
5. Slight disparity in average age at first marriage between Qatari males and females.
6. Childcare burden for Qatari women index witnessed a decline.

## Second: Education and Training

1. Continuous high rates of literacy, diminution of the gender gap and a remarkable decrease of illiteracy.
2. Gender Equality Index achieved for literacy rate among youth (15-24 years).
3. Increase of gross and net enrollment rates in primary, preparatory and secondary schools with equal opportunities for both sexes.
4. Increase in numbers of students enrolled in university, while the gender gap is still in favor of female students.
5. The gender gap still exists among Qatari teachers in all levels of school and university education in favor of females.
6. Increase in the number of trainees at training centers, of which females share is 35% in 2015.
7. A gender gap in favor of male trainers at training centers.

## Third: Public Health and Reproductive Health

1. High Life expectancy at birth for Qataris with a slight increase for females and a consistency for males.
2. Increased infant and under-five mortality rate with increased male and female children mortality rates.
3. Males are more likely to die than females because of accidents and poisoning. Females are more likely to die than males because of tumors and diseases of the circulatory system.
4. A significant decrease in specific-age fertility rate among adolescents.

## 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 participation in labor market.
2. 64.7% of economically inactive females are full-time housekeepers and 26.6% are full-time students, whereas 71.2% of economically inactive males are full-time students.
3. Female employment is concentrated in ordinary occupations. Qatari women participation in occupational group (specialists) reached 45.8%.
4. Average weekly working hours for females is less than that for males in most of economic activities.
5. A diminution of the gender gap in unemployment rates.

### **Fifth: Participation in Decision Making and Public Life**

1. Women participation in the democratic process has developed through the increasing number of women voters in 2015 compared to 2011.
2. Absence of women in leadership positions at ministries concerned with political, economic and legal affairs.
3. Modest women participation in boards of directors of some major government institutions.
4. Increased women participation in the field of law and some departments of Ministry of Interior.
5. Absence of Qatari women in leadership positions in newspapers and magazines, with concentration in editor, producer and correspondent positions.
6. Increased women participation in many sports activities.

### **Sixth: Persons with Disabilities**

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

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