



جهاز التخطيط والإحصاء
Planning and Statistics Authority

Woman and Man

In the State of Qatar
A Statistical Portrait

2020



Woman and Man In the State of Qatar

A Statistical Portrait
2020

December 2020



H.H. Sheikh Tamim Bin Hamad Al-Thani

Emir of the State of Qatar



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Doha - Qatar

Correspondence to be forwarded to:

Planning and Statistics Authority, P.O. Box: 1855, Doha - Qatar

Tel: +974 4495 8888

Fax: +974 4483 9999

E-mail: mdr@psa.gov.qa

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Table of Contents

List of Tables	viii
List of Figures	xi
Preface	1
Introduction	2
Chapter I Population and Households	5
1. Population structure	8
• Total population	8
• Population growth	8
• Population by sex and age group	8
2. Fertility	11
• Total fertility rate	11
• Age-specific fertility rate	11
• Crude reproduction rate	12
3. Marital status	12
• Mean age at first marriage	13
4. Female-headed households	13
• Female-headed households	13
• Age dependency ratio	13
Chapter II Education and Training	15
1. Illiteracy	18
2. Literacy	19
3. Education level	20
• Primary education	21
• Preparatory and secondary education	23
• University education	25
4. Training	26
Chapter III Public Health and Reproductive Health	29
1. Life expectancy at birth	32
2. Infant and under five mortality	32
• Infant mortality	32
• Under five mortality	33
3. Causes of Death	34
4. Puerperal mortality	35
5. Adolescence childbearing	36

Chapter IV		
Economy and Labor		37
1.	Working age population and economic participation rate	41
	• Economic participation rate by sex and nationality	41
	• Economic participation rate by age group	42
2.	Economically active population	42
	• Economically active population by work status	42
	• Economically active population by occupation	43
	• Economically active population by sector	45
3.	Average monthly wages, weekly working hours by occupation and economic activity	46
4.	Unemployment rate	48
5.	Economically inactive population	49
	• Economically inactive population by sex	49
	• Economically inactive population by cause of inactivity	50
	• Economically inactive population by age group	50
Chapter V		
Participation in Decision Making and Public Life		53
1.	Participation in decision making	56
	• Legislative Authorities	56
	• Governmental and private institutions	57
	• Civil society organizations	57
2.	Participation in public life	58
	• Public order and security	58
	• The media	59
	• Sports	60
Chapter VI		
Persons with Disabilities		63
1.	Population structure of persons with disabilities	66
2.	Persons with disabilities by type of disability	66
3.	Persons with disabilities by marital status	67
4.	Persons with disabilities registered at disability centers	68
5.	Persons with disabilities by educational status	69
6.	Persons with disabilities by economic and occupational participation	70
	• Economic participation of persons with disabilities	70
	• Economically active persons with disabilities by occupation	70
	• Economically active persons with disabilities by sector	71
7.	Persons with disabilities who received services from Al-Rumailah Hospital and its staff	72
	Summary	74
	References	77

List of Tables

Table (1/1): Annual growth rate of total population by sex (mid-year population estimates) during period (2016-2019)	8
Table (1/2): Sex ratio and female percentage by nationality (mid-year population estimates) during period (2016-2019)	9
Table (1/3): Percentage distribution of population by broad age group, nationality and sex (mid-year population estimates), 2019	9
Table (1/4): Total fertility rate of Qatari females during period (2016-2019)	11
Table (1/5): Age-specific fertility rate of Qatari females (per thousand) during period (2016-2019)	11
Table (1/6): Crude reproduction rate of Qatari females during period (2016-2019)	12
Table (1/7): Percentage distribution of Qataris (15 years and above) by sex and marital status during period (2016-2019)	12
Table (1/8): Mean age at first marriage by sex and nationality during period (2016-2019)	13
Table (1/9): Distribution of Qatari female-headed households by education status, Census 2010	13
Table (1/10): Age dependency ratio during period (2016-2019)	13
Table (1/11): Childcare Burden Index for Qatari females during period (2016-2019)	14
Table (2/1): Illiteracy rate by sex during period (2016-2019)	18
Table (2/2): Number of students enrolled in literacy and adult education centers by levels of education and sex during academic years (2015/16-2018/19)	19
Table (2/3): Literacy rate by sex and gender equality index during period (2016-2019)	19
Table (2/4): Evolution of the number of primary education students by sex during academic years (2015/16-2018/19)	21
Table (2/5): Gross and net enrollment rate and gender equality index in primary education by sex during period (2016-2019)	22
Table (2/6): Percentage distribution of teachers in primary education by sex and nationality during academic years (2015/16-2018/19)	22
Table (2/7): Evolution of the number of preparatory and secondary students by sex during academic years (2015/16-2018/19)	23
Table (2/8): Gross and net enrollment rate and gender equality index in preparatory and secondary schools by sex during period (2016-2019)	24
Table (2/9): Percentage distribution of teachers in preparatory and secondary education by sex and nationality during academic years (2015/16-2018/19)	24
Table (2/10): Evolution of the number of students and graduates in university education by sex during academic years (2015/16-2018/19)	25
Table (2/11): Percentage distribution of teachers in university education by sex and nationality during academic years (2015/16-2018/19)	26
Table (2/12): Number of trainees at training centers by sex and training sector during period (2016-2019)	26
Table (2/13): Percentage distribution of trainees at training centers by sex, nationality and field of training, 2019	27
Table (2/14): Number of trainers at training centers by sex and training sector during period (2016-2019)	28

Table (3/1): Life expectancy at birth for Qataris by sex during period (2016-2019)	32
Table (3/2): Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) by sex during period (2016-2019)	33
Table (3/3): Under five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) by sex during period (2016-2019)	33
Table (3/4): Percentage distribution of Qatari deaths by sex and cause of death for basic groups during period (2016-2018)	34
Table (3/5): Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) during period (2016-2018)	35
Table (4/1): Economic participation rate (15 years and above) by sex and nationality during period (2016-2019)	41
Table (4/2): Percentage distribution of economically active population (15 years and above) by sex, nationality and age group during period (2016-2019)	42
Table (4/3): Percentage distribution of economically active population (15 years and above) by sex, nationality and working status during period (2016-2019)	43
Table (4/4): Percentage distribution of economically active population (15 years and above) by sex, nationality and occupation during period (2016-2019)	43
Table (4/5): Percentage of economically active population (15 years and above) in industrial activities, contracting and communications by sex and nationality during period (2016-2019)	44
Table (4/6): Percentage distribution of economically active population (15 years and above) by sex, nationality and sector during period (2016-2019)	45
Table (4/7): Average monthly wage and weekly working hours for females vis-à-vis males by occupation during period (2016-2019)	46
Table (4/8): Average monthly wage and weekly working hours for females vis-à-vis males by economic activity during period (2016-2019)	47
Table (4/9): Share of paid employment in non-agricultural sector by sex during period (2016-2019)	48
Table (4/10): Unemployment rate (15 years and above) by sex, nationality and gender equality index during period (2016-2019)	48
Table (4/11): Youth unemployment rate (15-24 years) by sex and gender equality index during period (2016-2019)	48
Table (4/12): Percentage distribution of economically inactive population (15 years and above) by sex during period (2016-2019)	49
Table (4/13): Percentage distribution of economically inactive population (15 years and above) by sex, nationality and cause of inactivity during period (2016-2019)	50
Table (4/14): Percentage distribution of economically inactive population (15 years and above) by sex, nationality and age group during period (2016-2019)	51
Table (5/1): Political participation in central municipal council elections during its last four sessions by sex during period (2007-2019)	56
Table (5/2): Percentage distribution of Qatari project and business managers by sex in some sectors during period (2016-2019)	57
Table (5/3): Presidency and membership of boards of directors in a number of civil society organizations by sex during period (2016-2019)	58
Table (5/4): Number of Qataris who hold positions at public prosecution, judiciary system and lawyers by sex during period (2016-2019)	59
Table (5/5): Participation in newspaper and magazine editing by sex and nationality during period (2016-2019)	59
Table (5/6): Number of athletes registered in sports federations by sports activity and sex during seasons (2015/16 - 2018/19)	61

Table (6/1): Number of persons with disabilities by sex and nationality during period (1986-2010)	66
Table (6/2): Percentage distribution of Qataris with disabilities by sex and disability type, Census 2010	67
Table (6/3): Percentage distribution of disabled Qataris (15 years and above) by sex and marital status, Census 2010	67
Table (6/4): Number of persons with disabilities registered at disability centers by sex and center during period (2018-2019)	68
Table (6/5): Percentage distribution of Qataris with disabilities (10 years and above) by sex and education status, Census 2010	69
Table (6/6): Economic participation rate of Qataris with disabilities (15 years and above) of total persons with disabilities by sex, Census 2010	70
Table (6/7): Percentage distribution of economically active Qataris with disabilities (15 years and above) by sex and occupation, Census 2010	70
Table (6/8): Percentage distribution of economically active Qataris with disabilities (15 years and above) by sex and sector, Census 2010	71
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, 2019	72
Table (6/10): Percentage distribution of staff who provide services for the disabled at Al-Rumailah hospital by sex and nationality during period (2016-2019)	73

List of Figures

Figure (1/1): Number of population in Qatar (in thousands) during period (2016-2019)	8
Figure (1/2): Population pyramid of total population (in thousands), 2019	10
Figure (1/3): Population pyramid of Qataris (in thousands), 2019	10
Figure (1/4): Age-specific fertility rates of Qatari females during period (2016-2019)	12
Figure (1/5): Evolution of age dependency ratio during period (2016-2019)	14
Figure (2/1): Adult illiteracy rate (15 years and above) by sex during period (2016-2019)	18
Figure (2/2): Youth illiteracy rate (15-24 years) by sex during period (2016-2019)	18
Figure (2/3): Gender equality index of literate people during period (2016-2019)	20
Figure (2/4): Number of students enrolled in education by sex (in thousands) during academic years (2015/16-2018/19)	20
Figure (2/5): Girls to boys ratio in educational levels during academic years (2015/16-2018/19)	20
Figure (2/6): Number of students in primary education by sex (in thousands) during academic years (2015/16-2018/19)	21
Figure (2/7): Percentage distribution of teachers in primary education by sex during academic years (2015/16-2018/19)	22
Figure (2/8): Number of students in preparatory and secondary education by sex (in thousands) during academic years (2015/16-2018/19)	23
Figure (2/9): Percentage distribution of teachers in preparatory and secondary education by sex during academic years (2015/16-2018/19)	24
Figure (2/10): Number of university and college students by sex (in thousands) during academic years (2015/16-2018/19)	25
Figure (2/11): Evolution of the number of graduates from universities and colleges by sex during academic years (2015/16-2018/19)	25
Figure (2/12): Number of trainees at training centers by sex (in thousands) during period (2016-2019)	26
Figure (2/13): Number of trainers at training centers by sex during period (2016-2019)	28
Figure (3/1): Life expectancy at birth for Qataris by sex during period (2016-2019)	32
Figure (3/2): Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) by sex during period (2016-2019)	33
Figure (3/3): Under five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) by sex during period (2016-2019)	34
Figure (3/4): Percentage distribution of Qatari deaths by sex and cause of death for basic groups, 2018	35
Figure (3/5): Number of births per 1000 Qatari females (15-19 years) during period (1986-2019)	36

Figure (4/1): Economic participation rate of Qataris (15 years and above) by sex during period (2016-2019)	41
Figure (4/2): Percentage distribution of economically active Qatari population (15 years and above) by sex and occupation, 2019	44
Figure (4/3): Percentage distribution of economically active Qataris (15 years and above) in industrial activities, contracting and communications by sex during period (2016-2019)	44
Figure (4/4): Percentage distribution of economically active Qataris (15 years and above) by sex and sector, 2019	45
Figure (4/5): Qatari unemployment rate by sex during period (2016-2019)	48
Figure (4/6): Qatari youth unemployment rate (15-24 years) by sex during period (2016-2019)	49
Figure (4/7): Percentage distribution of economically inactive population (15 years and above) by sex during period (2016-2019)	49
Figure (4/8): Percentage distribution of economically inactive Qatari population (15 years and above) by sex and cause of inactivity, 2019	50
Figure (4/9): Percentage distribution of economically inactive Qatari population (15 years and above) by sex and age group, 2019	51
Figure (5/1): Voters Rate to total eligible voters in central municipal council elections during its four sessions (2007-2019)	57
Figure (5/2): Rate of Qatari participation in newspaper and magazine editing by sex during period (2016-2019)	60
Figure (5/3): Number of female athletes registered in sports federations by economic activity (2018/2019)	62
Figure (5/4): Number of male athletes registered in sports federations by economic activity (2018/2019)	62
Figure (6/1): Percentage distribution of Qataris with disabilities by sex during period (1986-2010)	66
Figure (6/2): Percentage distribution of Qataris with disabilities by sex and disability type, Census 2010	67
Figure (6/3): Percentage distribution of Qataris with disabilities (15 years and above) by sex and marital status, Census 2010	68
Figure (6/4): Percentage distribution of Qataris with disabilities (10 years and above) by sex and education status, Census 2010	69
Figure (6/5): Percentage distribution of economically active Qataris with disabilities (15 years and above) by sex and occupation, Census 2010	71
Figure (6/6): Percentage distribution of economically active Qataris with disabilities (15 years and above) by sex and sector, Census 2010	72

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.

This Ninth Statistical Report of Woman and Man 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, follow up the implementation of Qatar's Second National Development Strategy (NDS) 2018-2022, 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 Planning and Statistics Authority (PSA) 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 Second National Development Strategy 2018-2022.

*H.E. Dr. Saleh Bin Mohammed Al-Nabit
President of Planning and Statistics Authority*

*H.E. Yousuf bin Mohammed Al Othman Fakhro
Minister of Administrative Development, Labor
and Social Affairs*

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 many international conferences, conventions and declarations such as the International Conference for Population and Development (Cairo 1994), Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing 1995) and World Summit for Social Development (Copenhagen 1995). Gender equality was also emphasized in the UN Millennium Declaration in 2000 and the five-year and ten-year meetings held to follow-up on the implementation of these conferences and summits, thus pledging to focus on improving the status of both women and men.

Statistics, as tools for planning and analyzing policies, have increasingly become important at national level, including gender statistics. This comes in line with the State'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 one place to another. It explains differences between the status, conditions, access to and control over resources, and development needs of men and women⁽¹⁾.

The 9th Statistical Report on Women and Men in the State of Qatar comes after eight reports issued in 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018 respectively. It is the fruit of cooperation between the Ministry of Administrative Development, Labor and Social Affairs (mandated with women advancement, family cohesion strategy projects and women empowerment), and the Planning and Statistics Authority (the statistics main producer).

This 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;
- Highlight 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 reciprocal 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;
- Various 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.

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

2. The Qatari community consists of two segments that differ 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.

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 further addresses marital status for Qatari population, average age at first marriage and finally female-headed households and dependency rate. This chapter is based on the General Census data, mid-year population estimates, Labor Force Sample Surveys and administrative records.

Chapter Two: Education and Training

This chapter provides main education indicators 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 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 General Census and administrative records data.

Chapter Three: General 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 General Census 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 the General Census data 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.

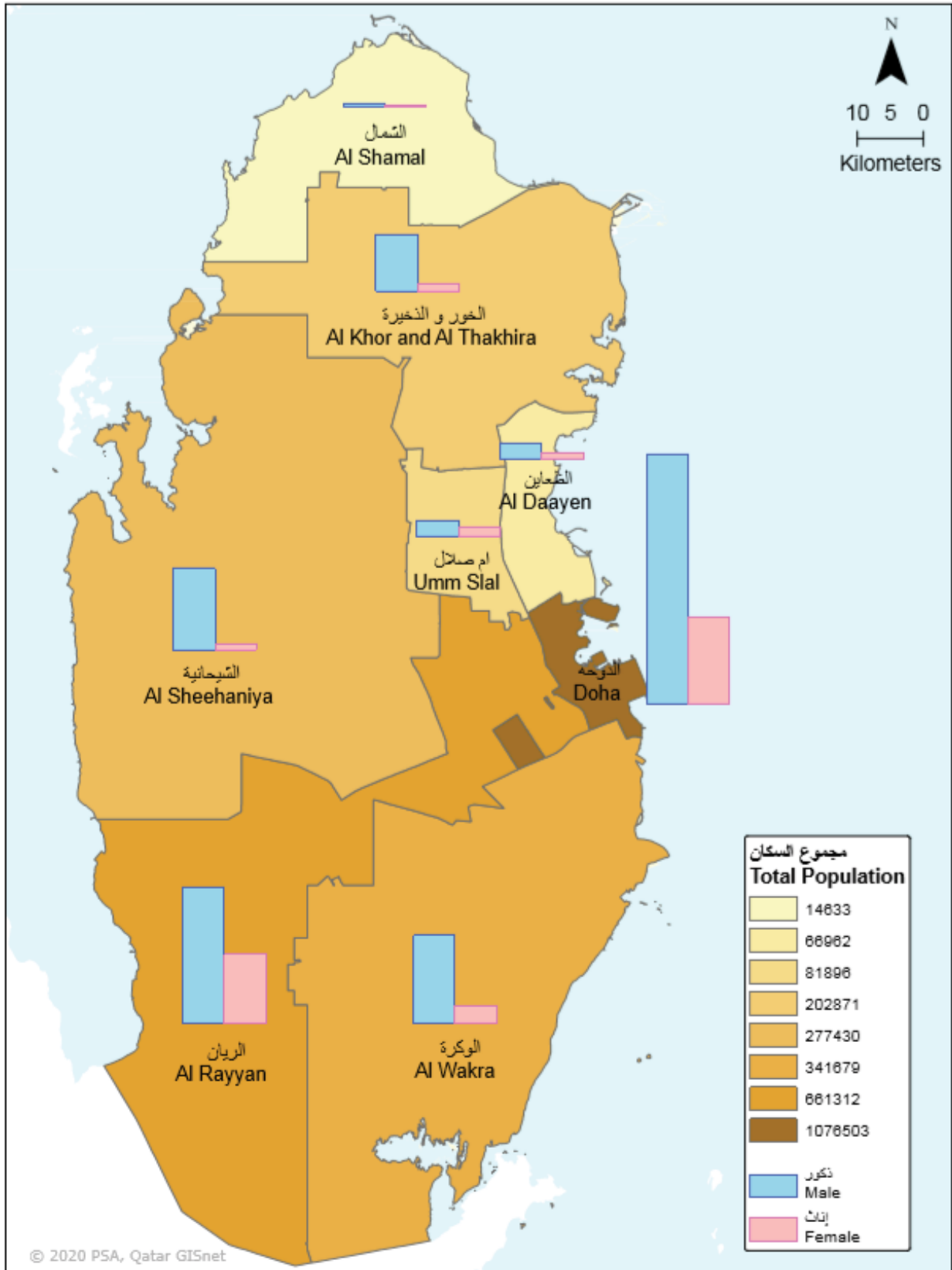
Chapter Six: Persons with Disabilities

It features the population structure of this important category in society, and the distribution of persons with disabilities by characteristics such as the 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 General Census and administrative records data.

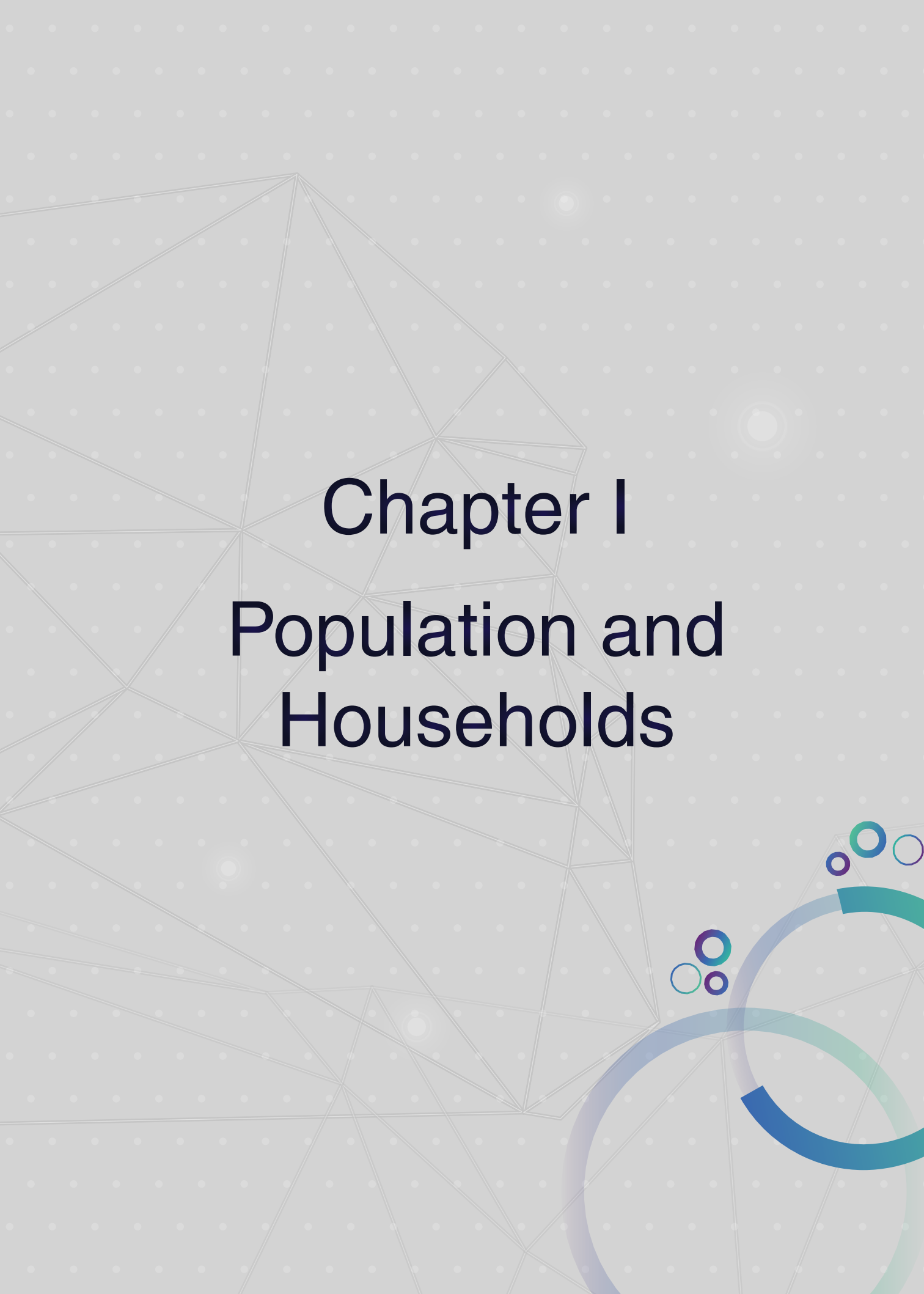
Population by Gender and Municipality

2019

توزيع السكان حسب الجنس والبلدية




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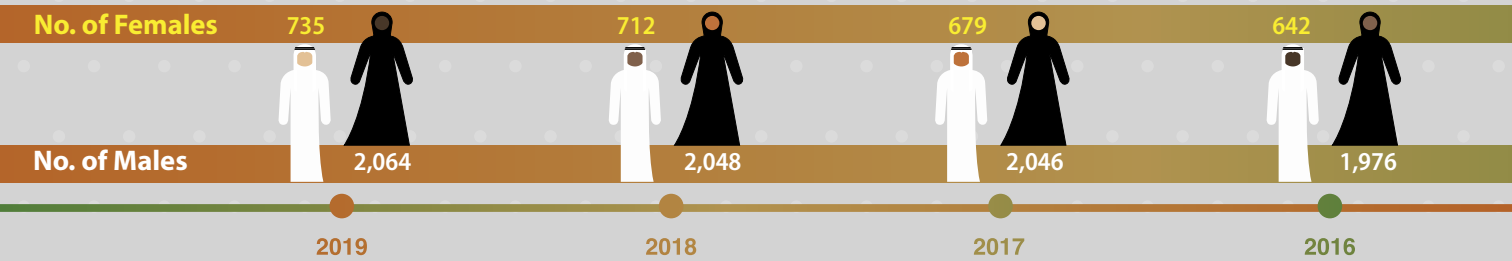


Chapter I

Population and Households

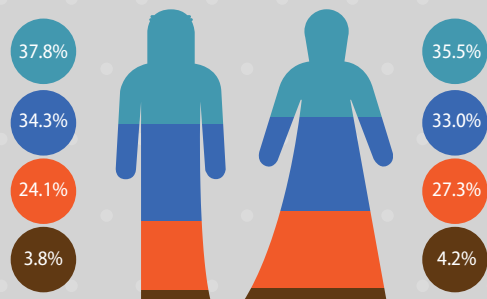


Population (in thousand)

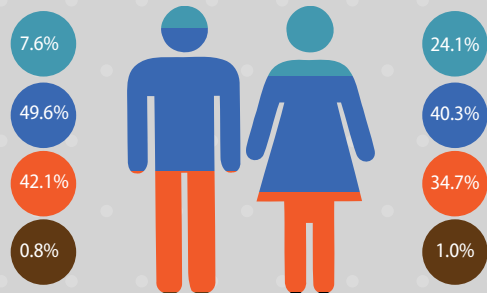


Population age structure in 2019

Qataris

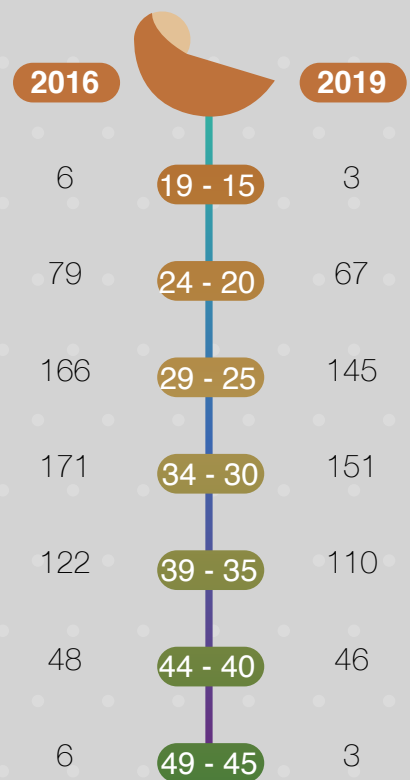


Non-Qataris

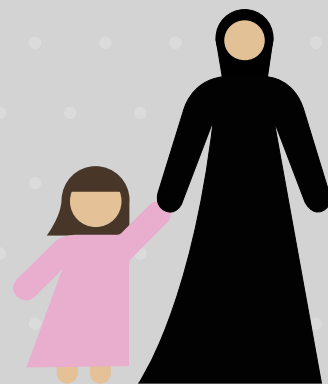
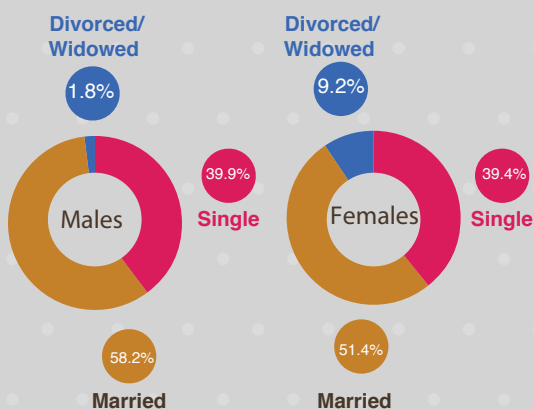


<15 **15-34** **35-64** **65+**

Fertility rate by age group of mother



Marital status of total Qataris in 2019



Crude replacement rate was 1.3
i.e., every 10 women will be replaced by 13

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

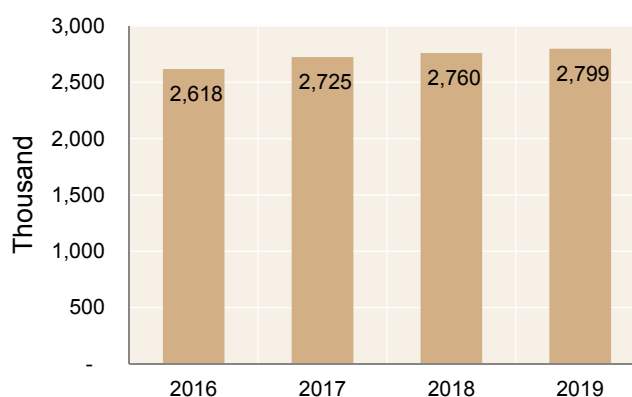
The data in this chapter is derived from mid-year population estimates and vital bulletins, as well as the Labor Force Bulletin and the results of the General Census of Population and Housing

1. Population Structure

• Total Population

Qatar population grew from 2,618,000 people in 2016 to 2,799,000 in 2019, at a growth rate of 2% according to the mid-year population estimates. This population increase, which has quadrupled 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 (2016-2019)



• Population Growth

The difference in population growth rates in Qatar is one of the main characteristics that indicate the change in the population structure. Figure (1/1) shows great changes in the annual growth rates of Qatar's total population. From being 7.4% in 2016, it went down to 1.4% in 2019.

Table (1/1): Annual growth rate of total population by sex (Mid-year population estimates) during period (2016-2019)

Sex	2016	2017	2018	2019
Females	7.5	5.7	0.1	0.8
Males	7.3	3.6	4.8	3.2
Total	7.4	4.1	1.3	1.4

• Population by Sex and Age Groups

According to Qatar's mid-year population estimates shown in Table (1/2), females make up approximately a quarter of total population for the compared years. Qatari female ratio is accounted for 51% of Qatari population, i.e. half of the Qatari population, while non-Qatari female ratio is accounted for 23% of total non-Qataris. In 2019, sex ratio amounted to 332.3 and 96.8 for non-Qataris and Qataris respectively. In other words, each 100 females correspond to 332 males for non-Qataris, i.e. male expats are more than threefold than female expats, whereas sex ratio for Qataris stood at 97 males per 100 females.

**Table (1/2): Sex ratio and female percentage by nationality
(Mid-year population estimates) during period (2016-2019)**

Year	Sex Ratio			Female Percentage to Total Population		
	Qatari	Non-Qatari	Total	Qatari	Non-Qatari	Total
2016	97.3	370.9	307.7	50.7	21.2	24.5
2017	96.9	361.1	301.5	50.8	21.7	24.9
2018	96.8	341.5	287.7	50.8	22.6	25.8
2019	96.8	332.3	280.9	50.8	23.1	26.3

To illustrate the population structure in Qatar, reference can be made to Table (1/3) of the population age structure in 2019, and population pyramid in Figures (1/2) and (1/3). While the population pyramid of total population indicates the imbalance caused by labor influx to Qatar, especially Non-Qatari males, the Qatari population pyramid shows the balance between the number of females and males. These results 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, nationality and sex
(Mid-year population estimates), 2019**

Nationality	Sex	Less than 15 years	15-64 years	65 years and above	Total
Qatari	Females	35.5	60.3	4.2	100
	Males	37.8	58.4	3.8	100
Non-Qatari	Females	24.1	75.0	1.0	100
	Males	7.6	91.7	0.8	100
Total	Females	26.6	71.8	1.7	100
	Males	9.8	89.2	1.0	100

Figure (1/2): Population pyramid of total population (in thousands), 2019

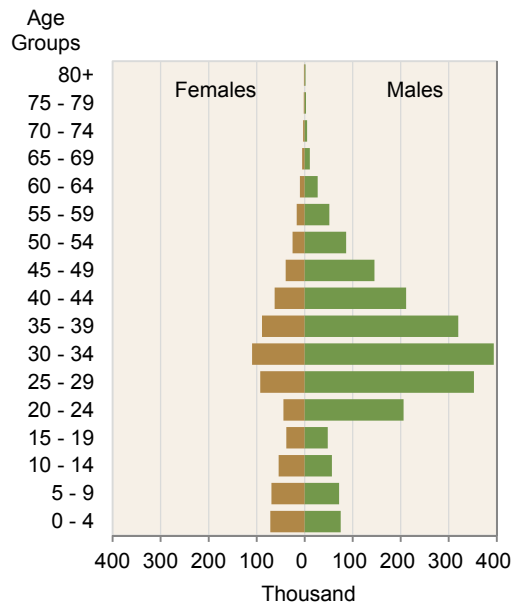
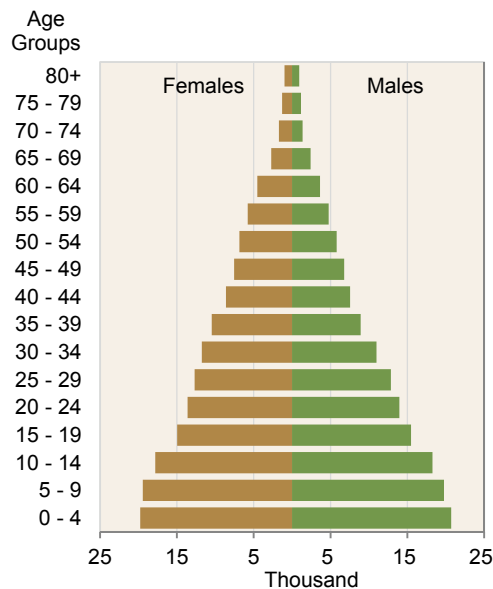


Figure (1/3): Population pyramid of Qataris (in thousands), 2019



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 a decline in total fertility rates for Qatari females (Table 1/4), down from 3 to 2.6 in the last four 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 (2016-2019)

Years	Rate
2016	3
2017	2.9
2018	2.8
2019	2.6

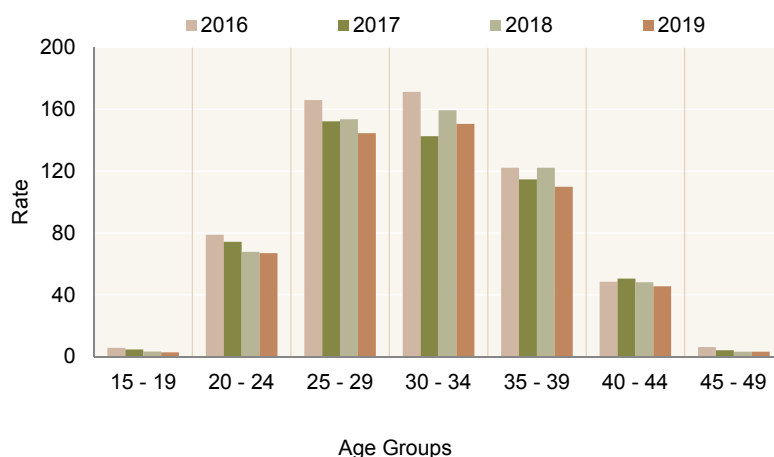
- **Age-Specific Fertility Rate**

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 women) during period (2016-2019)

Age Groups	2016	2017	2018	2019
15 - 19	6	5	3	3
20 - 24	79	74	68	67
25 - 29	166	152	154	145
30 - 34	171	143	159	151
35 - 39	122	115	122	110
40 - 44	48	50	48	46
45 - 49	6	4	3	3

Figure (1/4): Age specific fertility rate of Qatari females (per thousand women) during period (2016-2019)



- 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 13 women in the coming generation, assuming the absence of mortality of women of childbearing age which stood at 1.3 in 2019, and has gradually declined in the last four years.

Table (1/6): Gross reproduction rate of Qatari females during period (2016-2019)

Years	Rate
2016	1.5
2017	1.4
2018	1.4
2019	1.3

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 males, followed by the rate of those who have never been married for both sexes. A decrease is observed in the rate of married people to population and an increase in the rate of those who have never been married during period (2016-2019).

Table (1/7): Percentage distribution of Qataris (15 years and above) by sex and marital status during period (2016-2019)

Marital status	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Never Married	37.2	38.4	38.4	38.8	39.0	39.3	39.4	39.9
Married	53.5	59.5	52.6	59.2	51.8	58.7	51.4	58.2
Divorced	3.6	1.4	3.5	1.3	3.7	1.3	3.8	1.3
Widowed	5.7	0.6	5.4	0.7	5.5	0.7	5.4	0.6
Total	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- **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 (2016-2019).

Table (1/8): Mean age at first marriage by sex and nationality during period (2016-2019)

Nationality	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Qatari	26.3	24.1	26.6	24	26.7	24.5	26.9	24.4
Non-Qatari	28.9	26.2	29.1	26.7	29.7	27.2	29.5	27.1

4. Female-Headed 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 a 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 educational level, census 2010

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

- **Age Dependency Ratio**

Statistical findings indicate that the age dependency ratio increased from 17.3% in 2016 to 18.2% in 2019. This increase is logical in view of the decrease in expat population at working age (15-64 years), which in turn led to an increase in the child and old age dependency ratio.

Table (1/10): Age dependency ratio during period (2016-2019)

Age Group	2016	2017	2018	2019
Population (0-14 years)	375,907	372,360	385,219	398,435
Population (15-64 years)	2,231,083	2,321,815	2,343,476	2,368,392
Population (65 years and above)	28,644	30,431	31,475	32,375
Age dependency ratio	17.3	17.3	17.8	18.2

Figure (1/5): Evolution of age dependency ratio during period (2016-2019)

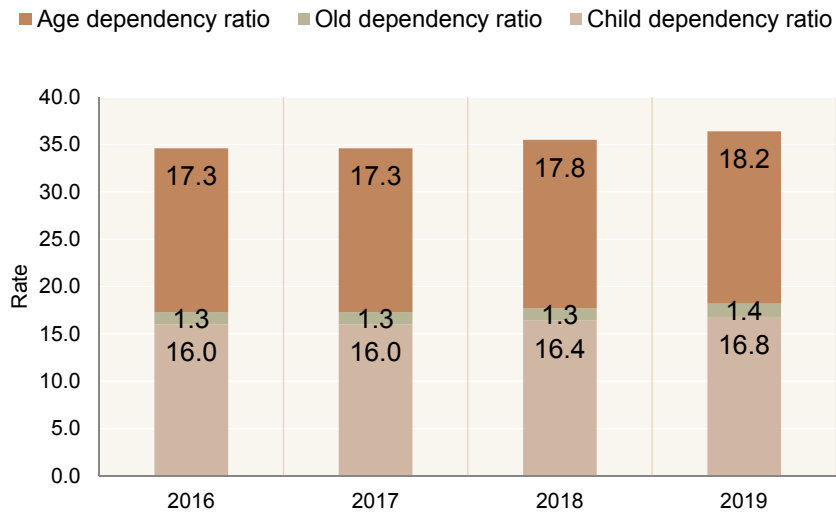
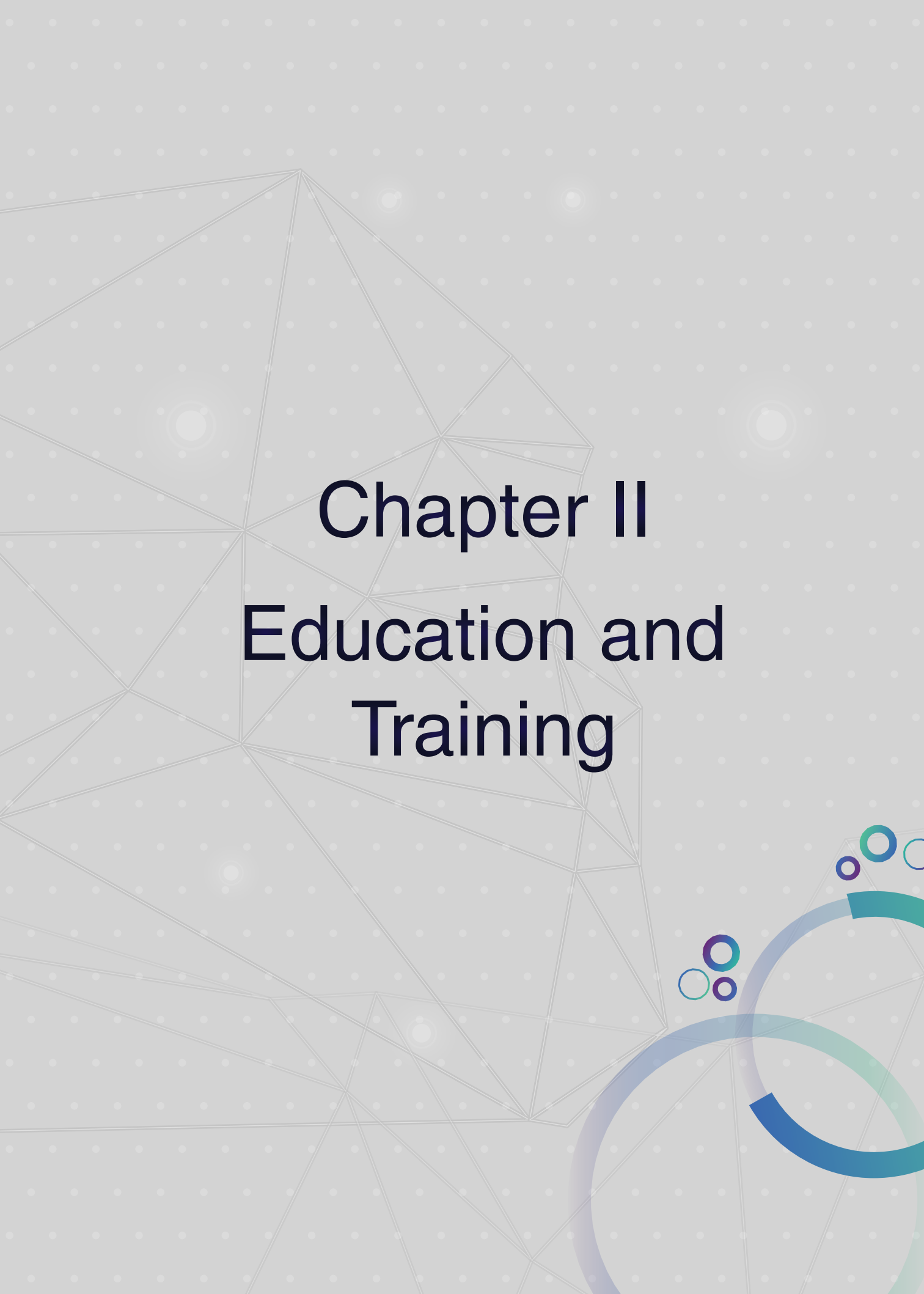


Table (1/11) shows a constant childcare burden for children under five during the last four years.

Table (1/11): Childcare Burden Index for Qatari females during period (2016-2019)

Description	2016	2017	2018	2019
Under-five years	39,588	40,238	40,492	40,480
Married, divorced and widowed females	62,360	62,631	63,363	63,489
Under-Five Childcare Burden Index	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6

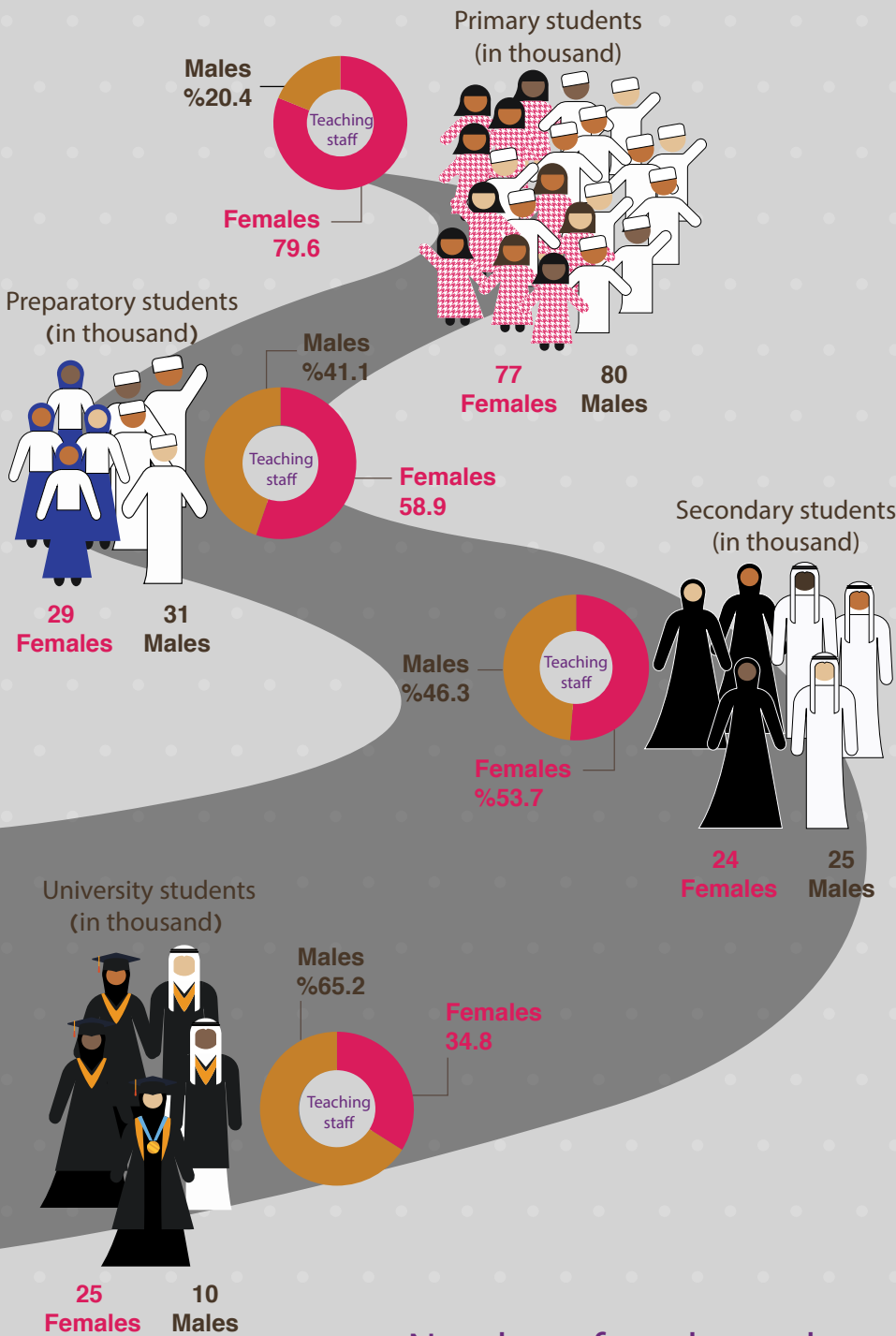


Chapter II

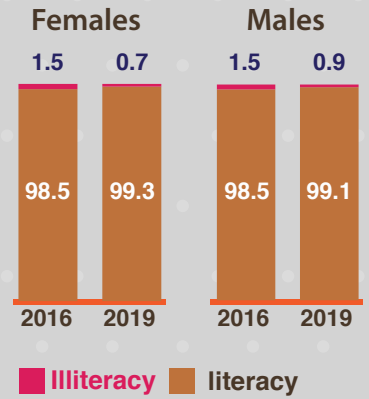
Education and Training



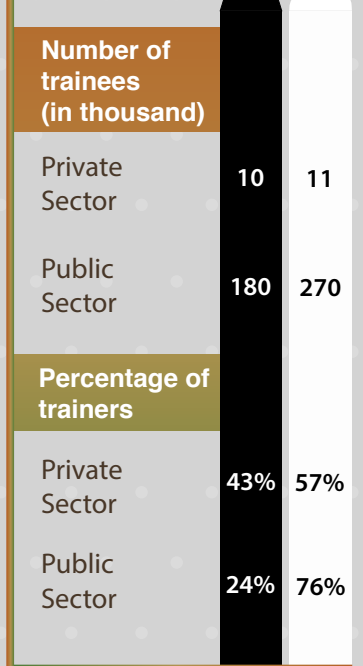
Number of students (in thousand) and percentage of teaching staff



Illiteracy and literacy

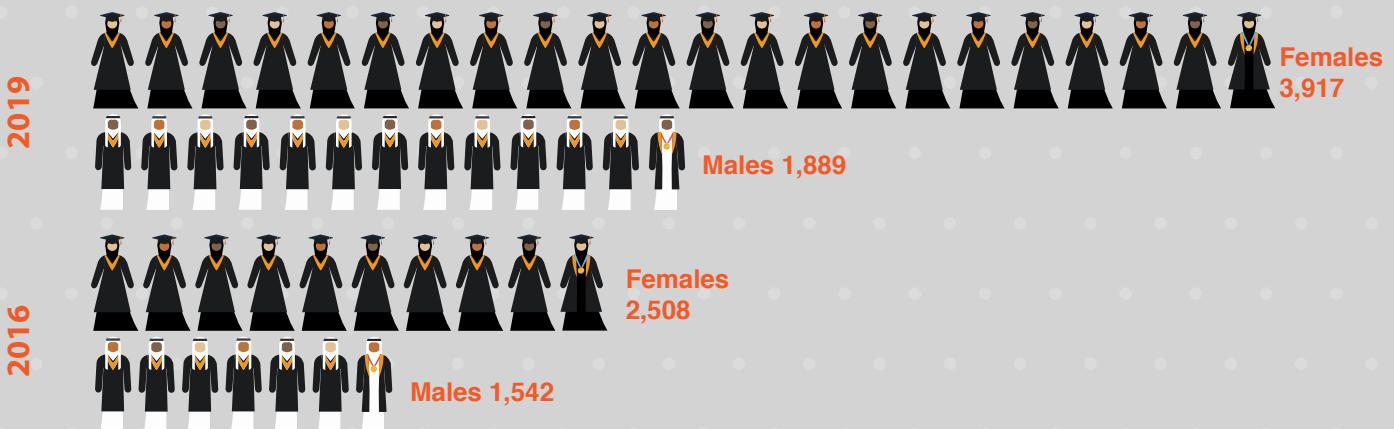


Training



Majority of females (%38) tend to receive training in air transport and related operations.
Majority of males (%33) tend to receive training in safety and security.

Number of graduates by sex



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 faculty members at different educational levels, as well as measurement of the development of indicators during period (2010-2016). 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) was low, amounting to 0.8%, of which 0.9% were males and 0.7% were females. The youth illiteracy rate (15-24 years) was also low, amounting to 0.4% in 2019 (0.5% for males and 0.1% for females).

Table (2/1): Illiteracy rate by sex during period (2016-2019)

Years	Adult Illiteracy Rate (15 years and above)			Youth Illiteracy Rate (15-24 years)		
	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total
2016	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.7	1.3	1.2
2017	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.0
2018	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.7
2019	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.4

Figure (2/1): Adult illiteracy rate (15 years and above) by sex during period (2016-2019)

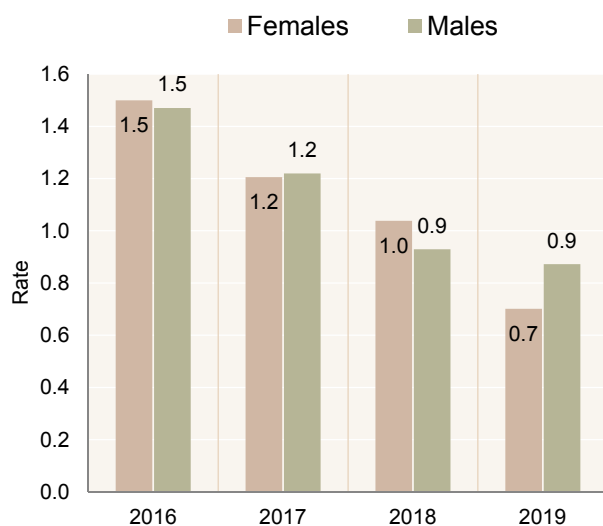
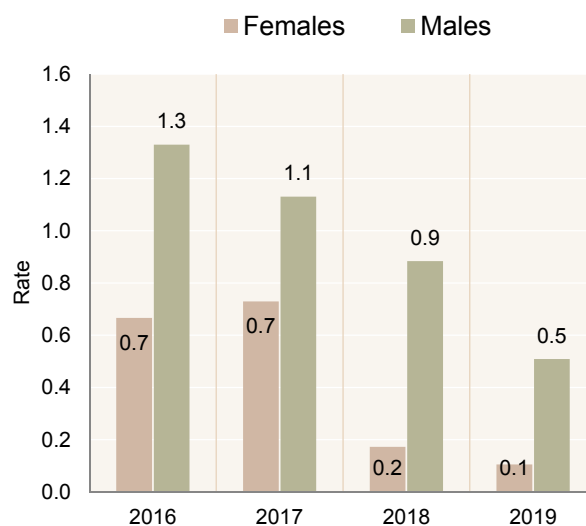


Figure (2/2): Youth illiteracy rate (15-24 years) by sex during period (2016-2019)



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 1,436 students for the academic year 2018/19, out of which 70.4% were females versus 29.6% males. It should be noted that the majority enrolled in night schools and literacy centers were females, which reflects the female drive to continue education.

Table (2/2): Number of students enrolled in literacy and adult education centers by educational level and sex during academic years (2015/16 – 2018/19)

Level of Education	Sex	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Primary	Females	399	377	314	315
	Males	80	49	46	52
Preparatory	Females	269	266	231	224
	Males	230	53	74	55
Secondary	Females	650	607	404	472
	Males	550	188	209	318
Total	Females	1318	1250	949	1,011
	Males	860	290	329	425

2. Literacy

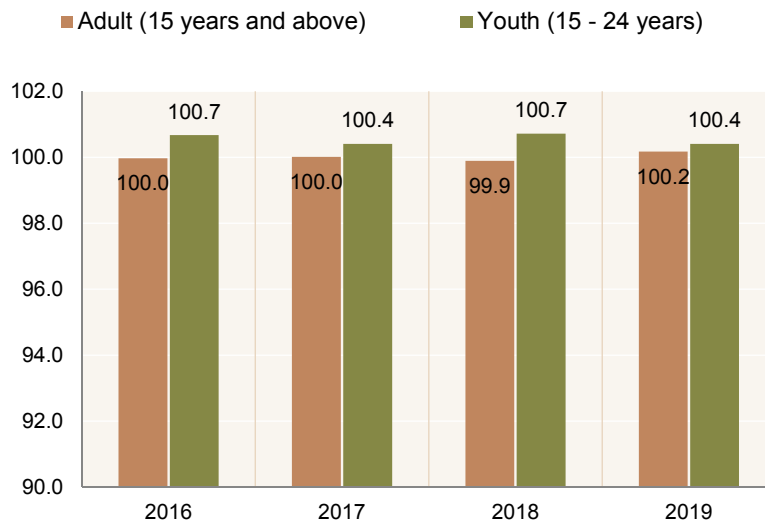
The literacy rate (15 years and above) is a complementary indicator of illiteracy rate for measuring the effectiveness of the education system. It is often considered as a substitute for measuring progress, and a key achievement in the field of human development. Based on literacy rate indicator, a significant progress has been achieved for both sexes, reaching 99.3% and 99.1% for females and males respectively, with a very low gap of 1.0 degree. 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 99.9% versus 99.5% for males, hence sex parity was achieved (the indicator equals one) in 2019.

Table (2/3): Literacy Rate by sex and gender equality index during period (2016 -2019)

Years	Population (15 years and above)				Youth (15-24 years)			
	Females	Males	Total	Gender Equality Index	Females	Males	Total	Gender Equality Index
2016	98.5	98.5	98.5	100.0	99.3	98.7	98.8	100.7
2017	98.8	98.8	98.8	100.0	99.3	98.9	99.0	100.4
2018	99.0	99.1	99.0	99.9	99.8	99.1	99.3	100.7
2019	99.3	99.1	99.2	100.2	99.9	99.5	99.6	100.4

Figure (2/3): Gender equality index for literate people during period (2016-2019)



3. Educational 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 302,000 students for the academic year 2018/19. Figure (2/5) shows that there is no gap between the ratios of girls and boys in education levels, such as the number of students enrolled in primary, preparatory and secondary schools, whereas the enrollment gap between both sexes becomes clear in university education. During period 2016-2019 the ratio increased reaching 238% in 2019 in favor of females.

Figure (2/4): Number of students enrolled in education by sex (in thousand) during academic years (2015/16 – 2018/19)

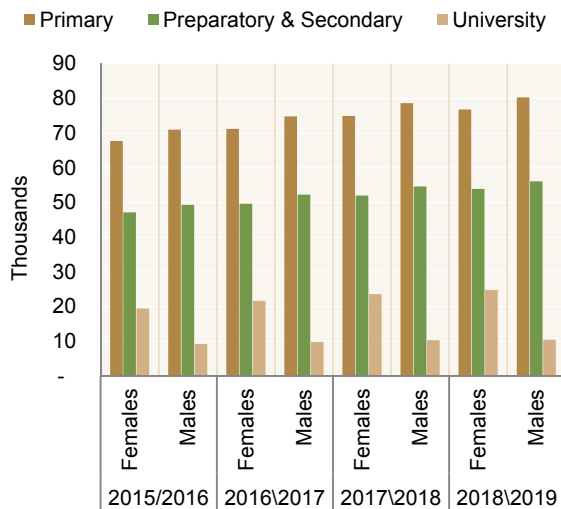
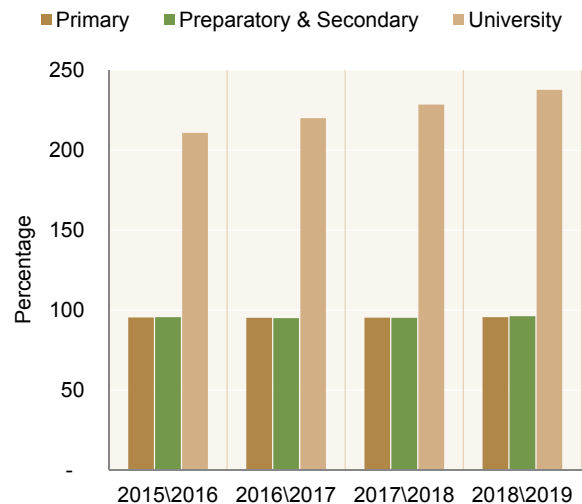


Figure (2/5): Girls to boys ratio in educational levels during academic years (2015/16 – 2018/19)



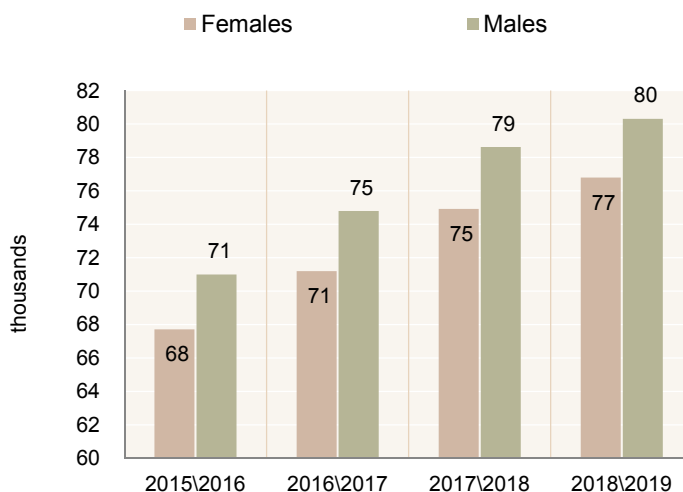
- **Primary Education**

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 the number of enrolled students. The total number of students enrolled in primary school reached nearly 157,000 for the academic year 2018/19. They make up 52% of total levels of education. The male enrollment ratio in primary school was 51.1% of total enrolled in primary school compared to 48.9% for females.

Table (2/4): Evolution of the number of primary education students by sex during academic years (2015/16-2018/19)

Academic Years	Sex	No. of Students	Percentage to Total
2015/16	Females	67,716	48.8
	Males	70,999	51.2
2016/17	Females	71,201	48.8
	Males	74,791	51.2
2017/18	Females	74,923	48.8
	Males	78,625	51.2
2018/19	Females	76,797	48.9
	Males	80,306	51.1

Figure (2/6): Number of students in primary education by sex (in thousands) during academic years (2015/16-2018/19)



Qatar has achieved a comprehensive primary education for both sexes. In 2019, the gross enrollment rate in primary school reached 102.8 and 101.8 for males and females respectively. This reflects the educational system's ability to accommodate all students enrolled in primary school, while the net male and female enrollment rate amounted to 93.9 and 93.7 respectively in the same year. This also 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 1.00).

Table (2/5): Gross and net enrollment rate and gender equality index in primary education by sex during period (2016-2019)

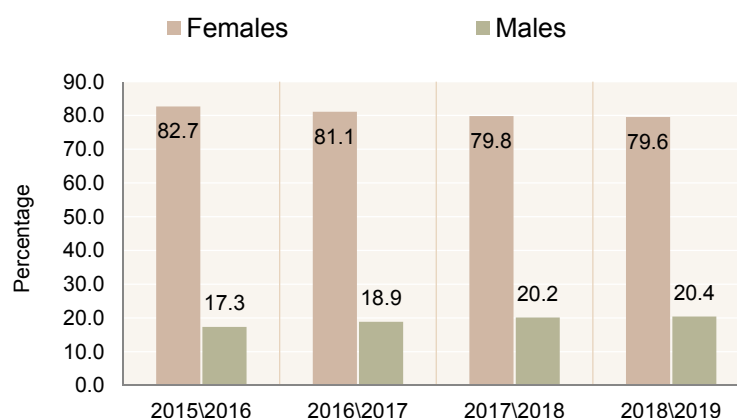
Years	Sex	Gross Enrollment Rate	Gender Equality Index	Net Enrollment Rate	Gender Equality Index
2016	Females	103.4	99.4	93.9	99.8
	Males	104.0		94.0	
2017	Females	106.0	99.8	96.5	100.2
	Males	106.2		96.3	
2018	Females	105.7	97.5	96.7	98.3
	Males	108.4		98.4	
2019	Females	101.8	99.0	93.7	99.8
	Males	102.8		93.9	

The total number of faculty members in primary school totaled 13,093 for the academic year 2018/19. Table (2/6) shows that females occupied the largest percentage (79.6%) of total number of members at primary education for the academic year 2018/19, whereas Qatari females share amounted to 97.7% of total Qatari members 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 faculty members in primary education by sex and nationality during academic years (2015/16-2018/19)

Academic Years	Qatari		Total	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
2015/16	98.5	1.5	82.7	17.3
2016/17	98.3	1.7	81.1	18.9
2017/18	97.8	2.2	79.8	20.2
2018/19	97.7	2.3	79.6	20.4

Figure (2/7): Percentage distribution of faculty members in primary education by sex during academic years (2015/16-2018/19)



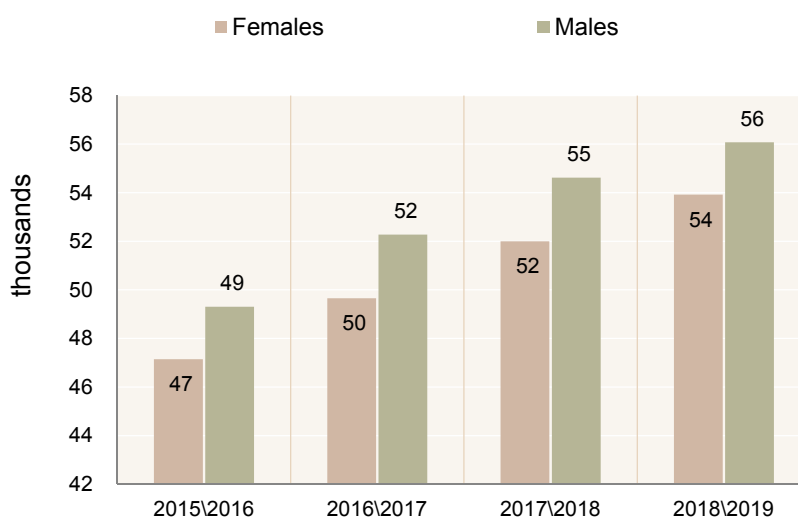
- **Preparatory and Secondary Education**

The number of students enrolled in preparatory and secondary schools amounted to around 110,000 for the academic year 2018/19, where males represented 51.0% of total students enrolled in both levels.

Table (2/7): Evolution of the number of preparatory and secondary students by sex during academic years (2015/16-2018/19)

Academic Years	Sex	No. of Students	Percentage to Total
2015/16	Females	47,145	48.9
	Males	49,305	51.1
2016/17	Females	49,653	48.7
	Males	52,275	51.3
2017/18	Females	52,001	48.8
	Males	54,618	51.2
2018/19	Females	53,923	49
	Males	56,076	51

Figure (2/8): Number of preparatory and secondary students by sex (in thousands) during academic years (2015/16-2018/19)



The statistics in Table (2/8) show that the gross enrollment rate in preparatory and secondary schools reached 100.3 for males and 100.4 for females in 2019, which reflects the absorption of students in preparatory and secondary schools, regardless of their legal age in both levels. The net enrollment rate reached 89.2 for males and 90.8 for females in the same year. We also find here that this index has achieved gender equality exceeding (one) 101.7.

Table (2/8): Gross and net enrollment rate and gender equality index in preparatory and secondary schools by sex during period (2016-2019)

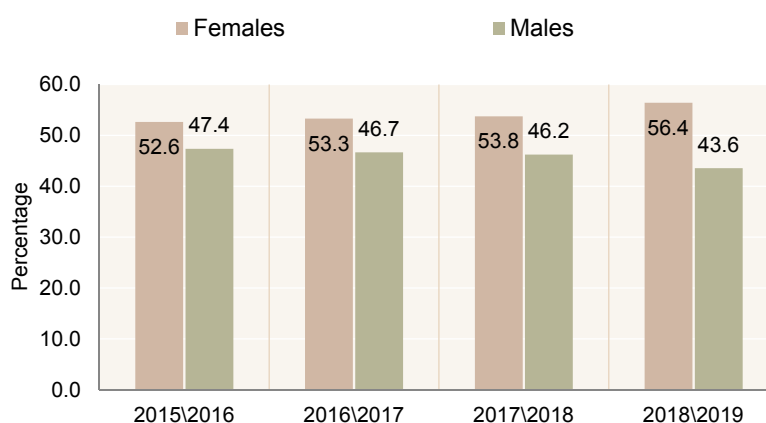
Years	Sex	Gross Enrollment Rate	Gender Equality Index	Net Enrollment Rate	Gender Equality Index
2016	Females	100.1	107.8	90.1	108.2
	Males	92.8		83.3	
2017	Females	101.0	99.6	91.0	100.9
	Males	101.4		90.2	
2018	Females	100.4	97.7	91.0	99.1
	Males	102.7		91.9	
2019	Females	100.4	100.1	90.8	101.7
	Males	100.3		89.2	

In the academic year 2018/19, the total number of faculty members for this level reached 9,968 teachers. 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 56.4% for the academic year 2018/19, out of which the Qatari female share was 84.6%. This indicator confirms that females prefer to work in the field of education to other fields.

Table (2/9): Percentage distribution of faculty members in preparatory and secondary education by sex and nationality during academic years (2015/16-2018/19)

Academic Years	Qatari		Total	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
2015/16	81.8	18.3	52.6	47.4
2016/17	81.9	18.1	53.3	46.7
2017/18	83.2	16.8	53.8	46.2
2018/19	84.6	15.4	56.4	43.6

Figure (2/9): Percentage distribution of teachers in preparatory and secondary education by sex during academic years (2015/16-2018/19)



- **University Education**

The number of students enrolled in university education amounted to 35,000 for the academic year 2018/19, of which the females share made up 70.4% compared to 29.6% for males. The number of graduates totaled 5,806 students, of which the female share was 67.5% compared to 32.5% for males for the same academic year. This confirms the commitment of females to complete their university education, while a large proportion of males preferring to work after completing their general education.

Table (2/10): Evolution of the number of students and graduates in university education by sex during academic years (2015/16-2018/19)

Academic Years	Sex	No. of Students	Percentage to Total	No. of Graduates	Percentage to Total
2015/16	Females	19445	67.8	2508	61.9
	Males	9223	32.2	1542	38.1
2016/17	Females	21644	68.8	3665	66.4
	Males	9838	31.2	1856	33.6
2017/18	Females	23596	69.6	4068	67.4
	Males	10326	30.4	1972	32.6
2018/19	Females	24807	70.4	3917	67.5
	Males	10437	29.6	1889	32.5

Figure (2/10): Number of university and college students by sex (in thousands) during academic years (2015/16-2018/19)

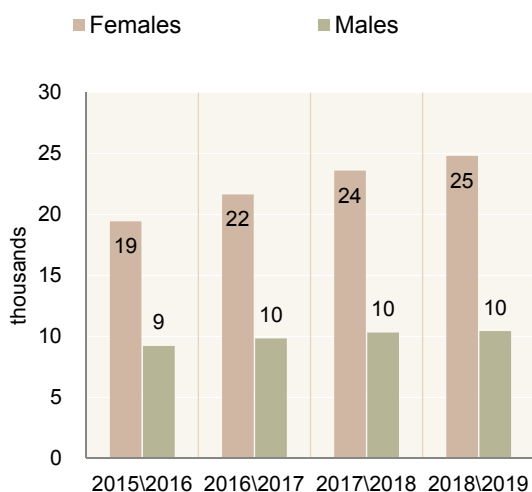
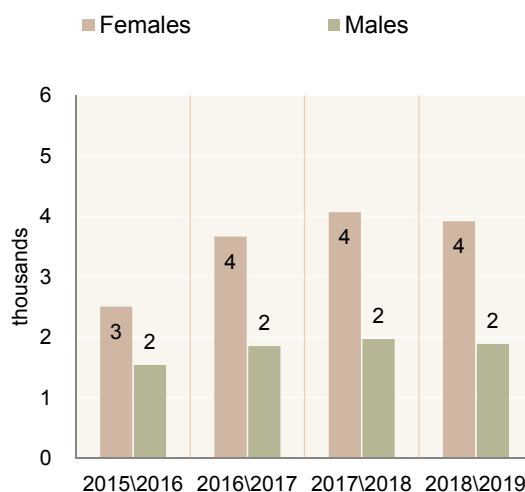


Figure (2/11): Evolution of the number of graduates from universities and colleges by sex (in thousands) during academic years (2015/16-2018/19)



In the academic year 2018/19, the total number of faculty members at universities and colleges amounted to 2,368. According to statistical results in Table (2/11), the proportion of males among the faculty members reached 65.2% versus 34.8% for females. On the contrary, the Qatari female share of faculty members in university education reached 61.3% of total members.

Table (2/11): Percentage distribution of teachers in university education by sex and nationality during academic years (2015/16-2018/19)

Academic Years	Qatari		Total	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
2015/16	61.3	38.7	33.8	66.2
2016/17	61.1	38.9	34.0	66.0
2017/18	61.6	38.4	34.2	65.8
2018/19	61.3	38.7	34.8	65.2

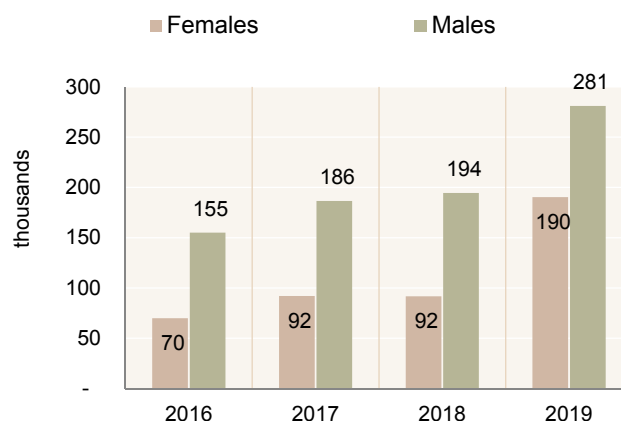
4. Training

In 2019, the number of training centers totaled 77 centers, including 22 government training centers and 55 private training centers. The total number of trainees in training centers reached nearly 471,000 in the same year. It should be noted that female trainees share was less, amounting to about 40.4% of total trainees in 2019. The female trainees share by training sector reached 40% of total trainees in government training centers, while female trainees in private training centers made up 47.4% of total trainees in the private sector in 2019.

Table (2/12): Number of trainees at training centers by sex and training sector during period (2016-2019)

Years	Training Sector	Females	Males	Total	Percentage of Females to Total
2016	Government	60438	143581	204019	29.6
	Private	9532	11468	21000	45.4
2017	Government	83466	174809	258275	32.3
	Private	8510	11665	20175	42.2
2018	Government	84589	182348	266937	31.7
	Private	7153	12109	19262	37.1
2019	Government	180125	269696	449821	40.0
	Private	10262	11408	21670	47.4

Figure (2/12): Number of trainees at training centers (in thousands) by sex during period (2016-2019)



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 (57.0% for females and 49.6% for males of total training fields). As for total population, the results show that majority of male population received training on occupational safety and security, amounting to 33.3%, whereas females received training on air transport and related operations, amounting to 37.5% of total trainees by fields of training to total population.

Table (2/13): Percentage distribution of trainees in training centers by sex, nationality and field of training, 2019

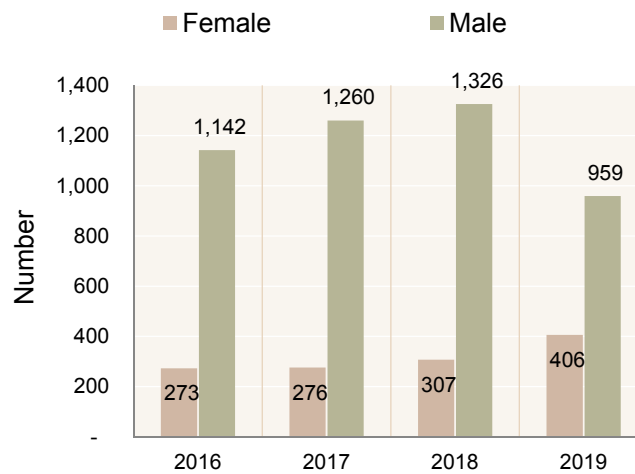
Field of Training	Qatari		Total	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
Administrative	57	49.6	21.4	22.9
Foreign Languages	5.3	5.8	1.8	1.3
Computer Technology	7.7	4.4	2.9	1.9
Electronics, Communication and Information Technology	0.7	1.7	3.1	5
Law	3.7	3.7	2.7	2.5
Teachers' Training	15.6	2.3	4	1.3
Air Transport and Related Operations	0.5	1.1	37.5	20.4
Oil & Gas	1.4	10.7	0.4	4.2
Mining	0.1	0.3	0	1.3
Petrochemical Industries	0.2	3.5	0.1	2
Financial and Banking Services	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.3
Occupational Security and Safety	1.9	9.6	23.3	33.3
Media and Press Training	3.1	4.2	0.7	0.7
Health Training	0.6	1.4	1.8	2.8
Various Scientific Courses (Juniors)	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100

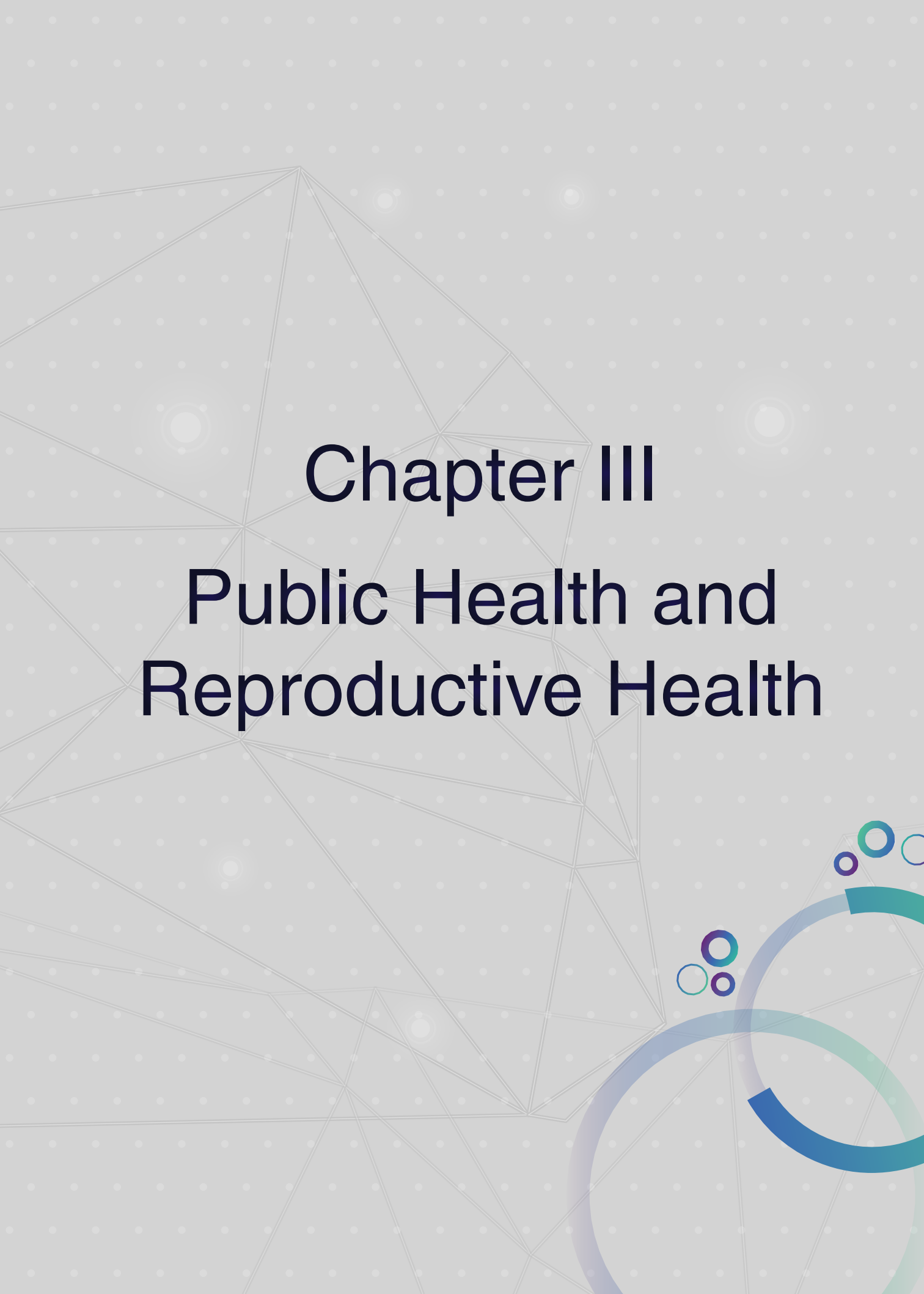
The statistical results in Table (2/14) indicate that the total number of trainers at training centers reached 1,365 of which the female trainers share was 30% of total trainers at these centers in 2019. As for trainers by training sector, the proportion of female trainers reached 24% of total trainers at government centers, and 43% of total trainers at private centers. Figure (2/13) shows a gradually increase of female trainers at training centers compared to a remarkable decrease in the number of male trainers in 2019.

Table (2/14): Number of trainers at training centers by sex and training sector during period (2016-2019)

Years	Training Sector	Females	Males	Total	Percentage of Females to Total
2016	Government	132	878	1010	13.1
	Private	141	264	405	34.8
2017	Government	147	1029	1176	12.5
	Private	129	231	360	35.8
2018	Government	186	1124	1310	14.2
	Private	121	202	323	37.5
2019	Government	224	716	940	23.8
	Private	182	243	425	42.8

Figure (2/13): Number of trainers at training centers by sex during period (2016-2019)



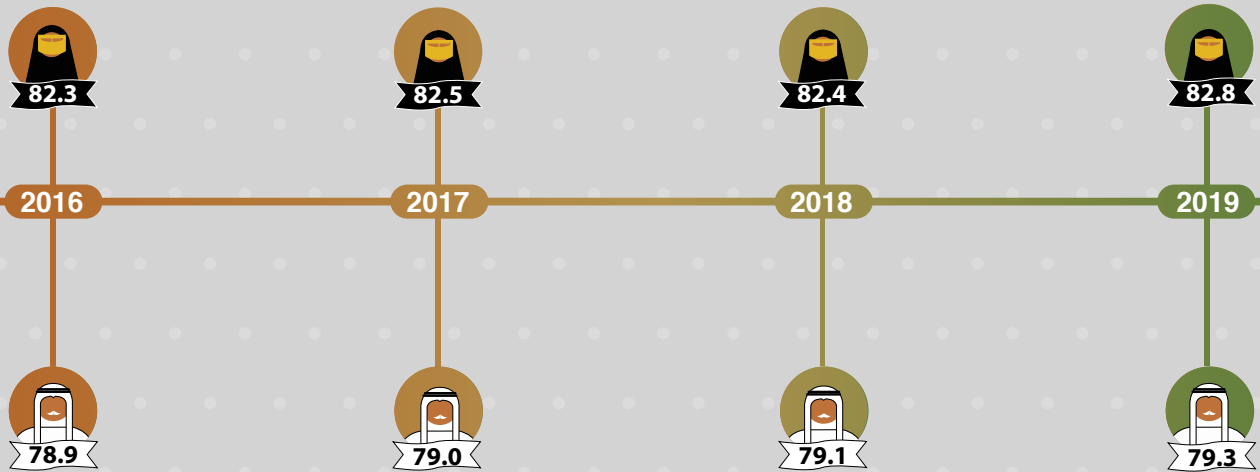


Chapter III

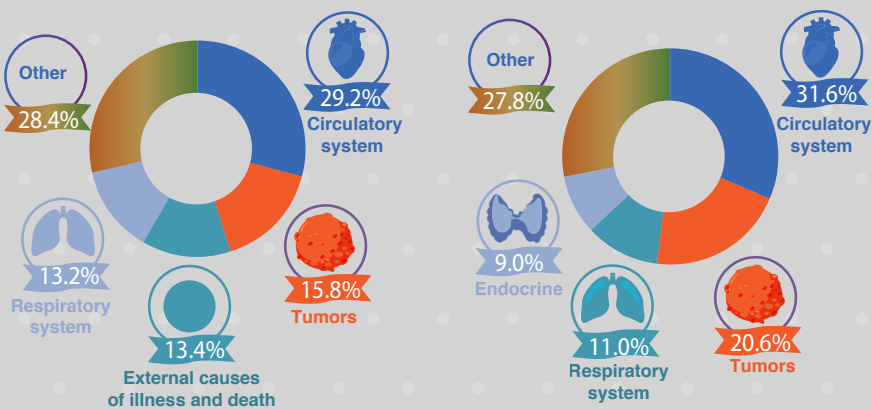
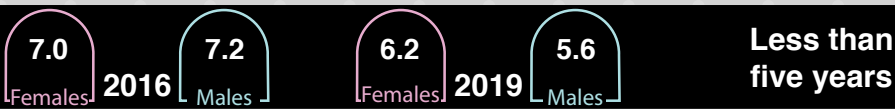
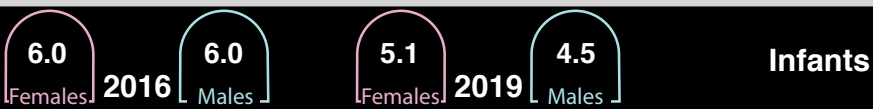
Public Health and Reproductive Health



Life expectancy by sex



Child mortality



Top causes of male death 2018

Top causes of female death 2018

Development of the health field and caring for maternal and child health have been reflected in the results of maternal mortality, with only one death from causes related to pregnancy and childbirth.

This chapter examines the development of key indicators of general health and reproductive health 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.

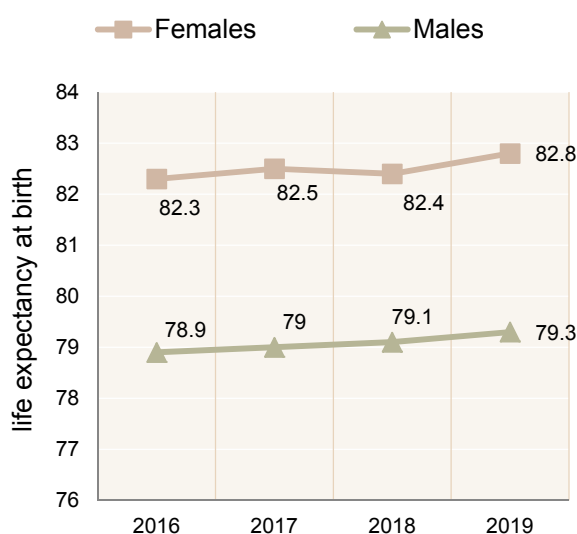
1. Life Expectancy at Birth

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 equality between males and females in the access to health services. Table (3/1) indicates that females born in 2019 will live nearly four years more than males born in the same year. This is natural in most societies, where life expectancy at birth for females is longer than that for males.

Table (3/1): Life expectancy at birth for Qataris by sex during period (2016-2019)

Years	Females	Males	Total
2016	82.3	78.9	80.8
2017	82.5	79.0	80.7
2018	82.4	79.1	80.7
2019	82.8	79.3	81.0

Figure (3/1): Life expectancy at birth for Qataris by sex during period (2016-2019)



2. Infant and Under Five Mortality

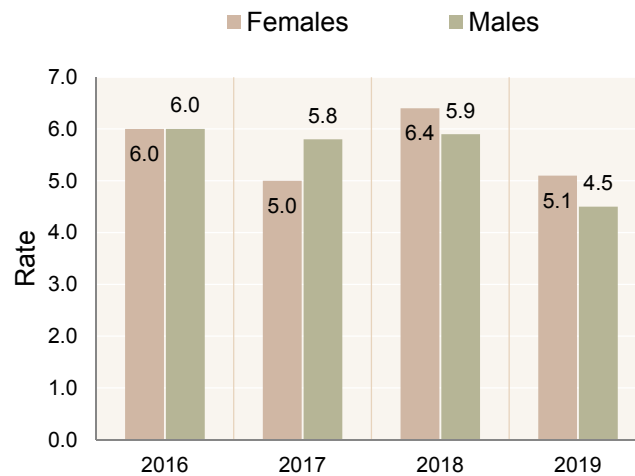
• Infant Mortality

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 and female infant mortality rates, amounting to 5.1 for females and 4.5 for males in 2019.

Table (3/2): Infant mortality rate by sex (per 1,000 live births) during period (2016-2019)

Year	Females	Males	Total
2016	6.0	6.0	6.0
2017	5.0	5.8	5.4
2018	6.4	5.9	6.1
2019	5.1	4.5	4.8

Figure (3/2): Infant mortality rate by sex (per 1,000 live births) during period (2016-2019)



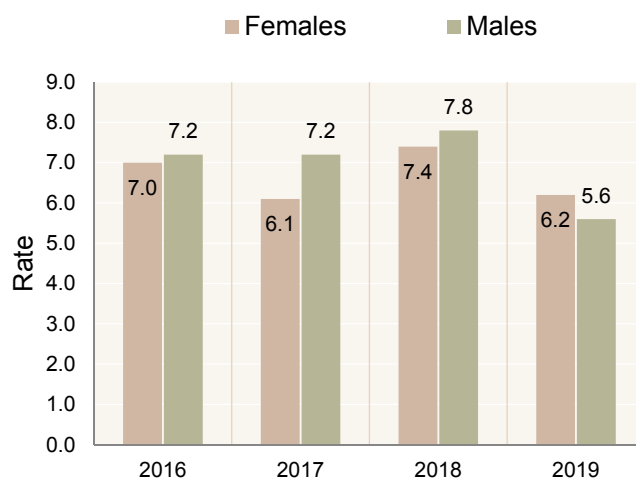
- Under-Five Mortality**

Table (3/3) shows the under-five mortality rate in the State of Qatar which stood at 6 deaths per thousand live births in 2019, with a differential in favor of male deaths; reaching 5.6 compared to 6.2 female deaths for the same age group in 2019.

Table (3/3): Under five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) by sex during period (2016-2019)

Year	Females	Males	Total
2016	7.0	7.2	7.1
2017	6.1	7.2	6.7
2018	7.4	7.8	7.6
2019	6.2	5.6	5.9

Figure (3/3): Under five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) by sex during period (2016-2019)



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 females and males are the circulatory system diseases, (31.6% and 29.2%, respectively). Tumors of all kinds are the second leading cause of death for females and males (20.6% and 15.8% respectively).

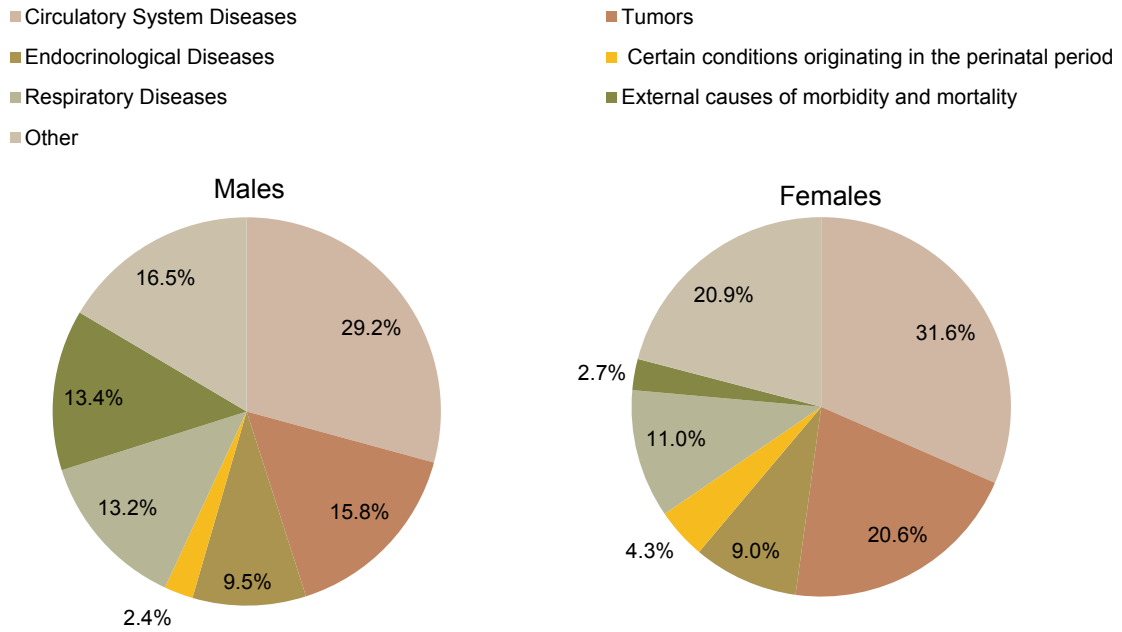
The major death-causing diseases in the State of Qatar are the same as in developed countries. The infectious and parasitic diseases do not represent a significant proportion of the causes of death as they do not exceed 2.9%, which is different from what is common in developing countries, where these 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 (2016-2018)

Cause of Death	2016		2017		2018	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Circulatory system diseases	29.7	29.2	26.4	25.6	31.6	29.2
Tumors	15.6	13.2	21.8	11.8	20.6	15.8
Endocrine, nutrition and metabolic diseases	7.2	6.0	9.6	9.6	9.0	9.5
Certain cases arising in the perinatal period	4.2	2.5	2.5	2.6	4.3	2.4
Respiratory system diseases	8.4	10.9	10.4	11.5	11.0	13.2
External causes of death: accidents and poisoning	5.3	15.0	2.9	16.5	2.7	13.4
Others	29.7	23.1	26.4	22.4	20.8	16.5
Total	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, 2018



4. Puerperal Mortality

Improving maternal healthcare services has been among the priorities of health service development in the State of Qatar. Table (3/5), which indicates maternal mortality rates over recent years, shows no maternal death recorded in the State of Qatar in 2016 and 2017, while one death was recorded in 2018, where the death rate for mothers in that year was 3.6.

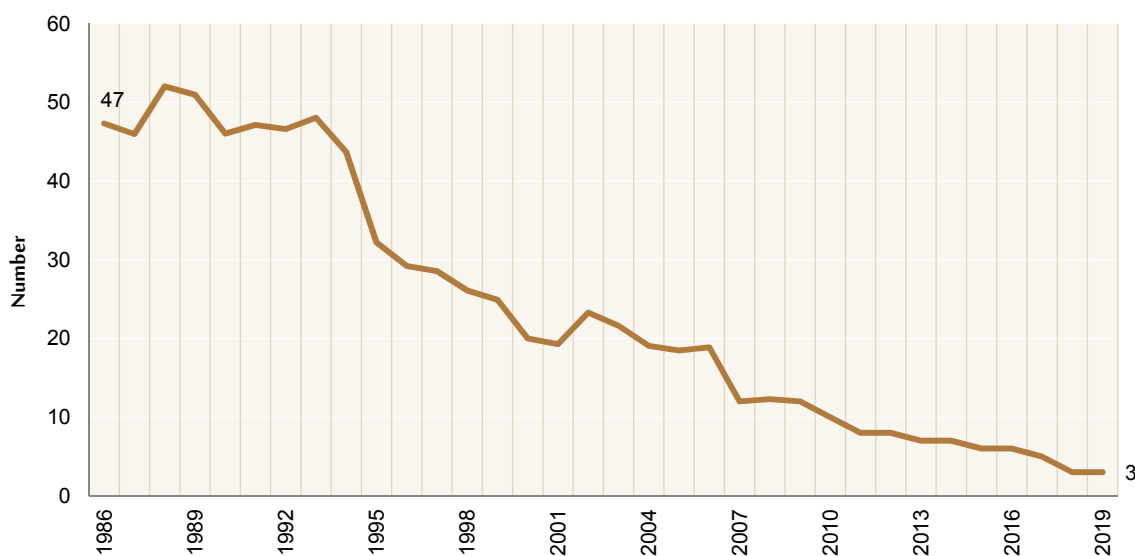
Table (3/5): Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) during period (2016-2018)

Year	Number of deaths during pregnancy, delivery and postpartum	Maternity Mortality Rate
2016	0	0.0
2017	0	0.0
2018	1	3.6


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⁽²⁾, then it dropped to 12 per thousand women in 2007, and to 3 only in 2019. 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 (1986-2019)




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

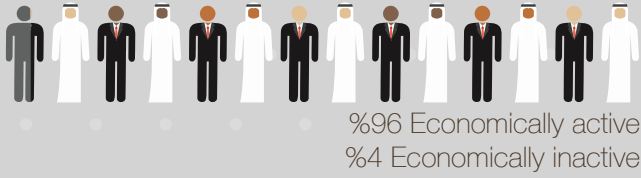


Chapter IV

Economy and Labor



Relation to labor force



Economically active population by employment status



Regular occupations



Service workers



Specialists



Lawmakers



Average wage of females to males

Average working hours of females to males

Other / Retired / Disabled / Student / House husband



Other / Retired / Disabled / Student/ House wife



Qataris



Non Qataris

Reason of inactivity

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:

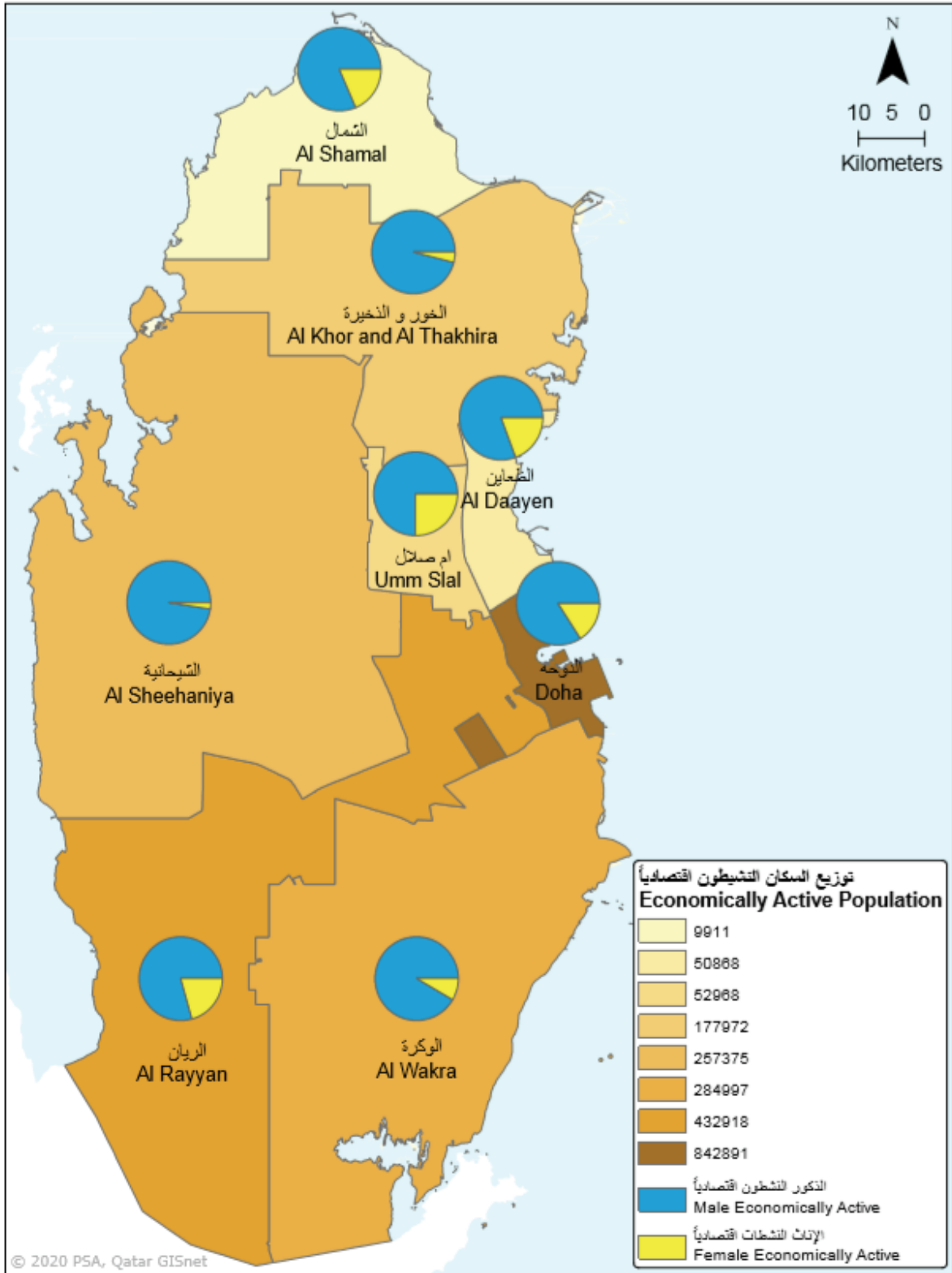
1. Working-age population and economic participation rate
2. Economically active population.
3. Average monthly wages and working hours by professions and economic activities
4. Unemployment rate
5. Economically inactive population.

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

Economically Active by Gender and Municipality

2019

توزيع النشيطون اقتصادياً حسب الجنس والمunicipality



1. Working Age Population and Economic Participation Rate

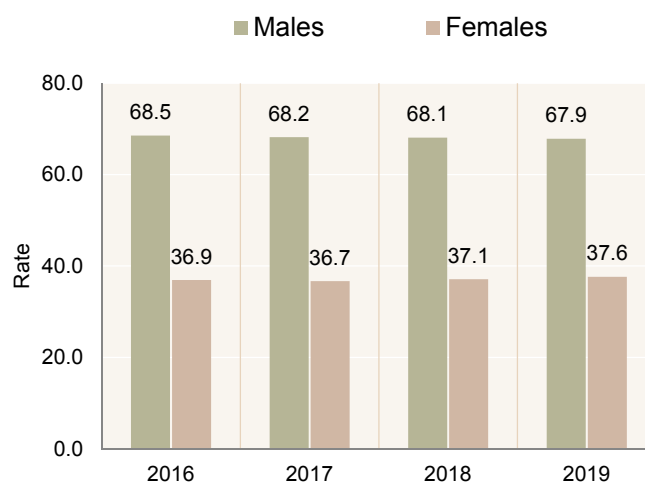
• Economic Participation Rate by Sex and Nationality

Qatar's remarkable economic growth and the requirements for sustaining such growth have had positive effects on population economic participation rate over recent years. Table (4/1) indicates that the economic participation rate in 2019 reached 88.2% 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 2019. Furthermore, male economic participation rate increased to 96% 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 60.6% of male economic participation. The persistent gender gap can be attributed to higher male numbers in total population, which is linked to higher influx 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 67.9% for males compared to 37.6% for females in 2019. Despite the shrinking gender gap between both sexes, disparity still exists, where the female economic participation rate is 55.4% 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 (2016-2019)

Years	Qataris				Non-Qataris			
	Females	Males	Total	Gender Equality Index	Females	Males	Total	Gender Equality Index
2016	36.9	68.5	52.4	53.9	59.4	96.4	89.1	61.6
2017	36.7	68.2	52.2	53.8	58.5	96.1	88.4	60.9
2018	37.1	68.1	52.2	54.5	58.5	96.0	88.3	60.9
2019	37.6	67.9	52.4	55.4	58.2	96.0	88.2	60.6

Figure (4/1): Economic participation rate of Qataris (15 years and above) by sex during period (2016-2019)



- **Economic Participation Rate by Age Group**

Table (4/2) shows a decrease in Qatari economic participation rate for age group (25-29 years). It continues to gradually decrease in older age groups to reach its lowest level in age group (59 years and above), which is normal since it is related to retirement age. The above trend applies to both Qatari women and men at the economically-active age, 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 (2016-2019)

Age group by years	2016				2017				2018				2019			
	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	0.4	2.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	4.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	2.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	2.4	1.4	0.4
24 - 20	14.4	14.7	13.1	10.9	14.6	16.1	14.0	10.6	14.7	16.2	14.2	10.5	15.0	17.1	12.7	10.9
29 - 25	22.5	20.8	17.4	18.5	19.0	18.1	16.8	18.3	19.9	18.3	16.4	18.0	18.1	16.7	13.9	15.4
34 - 30	22.2	12.8	24.6	20.6	24.9	14.6	24.8	21.4	22.6	14.7	24.7	21.7	22.1	15.4	24.0	23.0
39 - 35	12.8	13.9	21.2	18.2	11.5	12.0	19.5	17.1	12.0	13.2	19.3	17.2	12.8	12.6	18.8	16.4
44 - 40	13.3	10.0	11.5	11.8	14.6	10.9	14.0	12.7	13.7	10.5	13.8	12.9	13.8	10.6	14.9	14.6
49 - 45	7.5	10.7	6.2	8.7	7.6	8.8	5.2	9.0	7.9	9.1	5.3	8.9	8.2	8.3	7.5	8.6
54 - 50	4.3	9.2	3.2	5.2	5.0	9.9	2.9	5.7	5.8	9.6	3.2	5.7	6.7	9.8	3.9	6.3
59 - 55	1.9	2.7	1.8	4.1	1.8	3.0	1.7	3.1	1.8	3.3	1.7	3.1	1.9	4.4	2.2	2.7
64 - 60	0.3	1.9	0.4	1.0	0.4	1.8	0.5	1.3	0.4	2.1	0.6	1.3	0.4	1.8	0.5	1.3
65 +	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

2. Economically Active Population

- **Economically Active Population by Work Status**

The data in Table (4/3) 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 0.1% for males. As for Qatari female employers, they accounted for 2% in 2019 of total economically active females compared to 4.8% for males.

Table (4/3): Percentage distribution of economically active population (15 years and above) by sex, nationality and work status during period (2016-2019)

Work Status	2016				2017				2018				2019			
	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	2.0	3.8	0.3	0.3	2.1	3.8	0.3	0.3	2.1	4.0	0.4	0.3	2.0	4.8	0.4	0.3
Self-Employed	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Wage-Employed	98.0	95.8	99.6	99.6	97.9	95.8	99.6	99.6	97.9	95.6	99.6	99.6	98.0	94.9	99.6	99.6
Unpaid Family-Employed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

• Economically Active Population by Occupation

Table (4/4) indicates differences among economically active population by occupation, not only according to sex, but even according to nationality. Qatari women were more employed in specialized professions by 46.1% of total economically active Qatari females in 2019, followed by clerical professions by 30.1% of total economically active Qatari females. The males were distributed over a wider range of professions, making up 26.1% in clerical professions, 22.7% in specialized professions and 17.9% in technical and associate professions of total economically active Qatari males. At the level of total population, 40.2% of females worked in ordinary professions, including housekeeping, where most housekeepers are non-Qataris, followed by 22.4% in specialized professions in 2019. Men were more concentrated in craft professions accounting for 38.1%

Table (4/4): Percentage distribution of economically active population (15 years and above) by sex, Nationality and occupations during period (2016-2019)

Occupation	2016				2017				2018				2019			
	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	5.6	12.4	2.4	2.0	5.9	12.8	2.5	2.2	6.2	13.3	2.2	2.1	6.1	13.3	2.2	2.1
Professionals	44.1	21.5	20.8	7.3	43.4	21.2	21.1	7.3	44.1	21.9	21.8	7.2	46.1	22.7	22.4	7.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	14.7	17.5	5.7	6.9	14.9	17.8	5.7	7.0	14.8	18.3	5.0	7.1	13.7	17.9	5.0	6.8
Clerks	28.1	23.4	12.3	4.3	28.5	25.0	12.3	4.3	29.0	24.6	11.6	3.8	30.1	26.1	11.4	3.7
Service Workers and Shop Sales Workers	5.9	9.0	18.0	8.2	6.1	9.0	17.8	8.3	5.5	7.8	19.2	8.1	3.7	9.7	18.5	8.1
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Craft and Related Trades Workers	0.0	8.5	0.2	37.7	0.0	6.9	0.2	37.6	0.0	7.0	0.0	38.3	0.0	4.7	0.1	38.1
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	0.0	2.2	0.3	16.5	0.0	2.1	0.3	16.4	0.0	1.7	0.1	16.2	0.0	2.6	0.2	16.3
Elementary Occupations	1.7	5.4	40.3	15.7	1.2	5.2	40.0	15.5	0.4	5.4	40.0	15.9	0.4	2.9	40.2	16.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Figure (4/2): Percentage distribution of economically active Qatari population (15 years and above) by sex and occupation, 2019

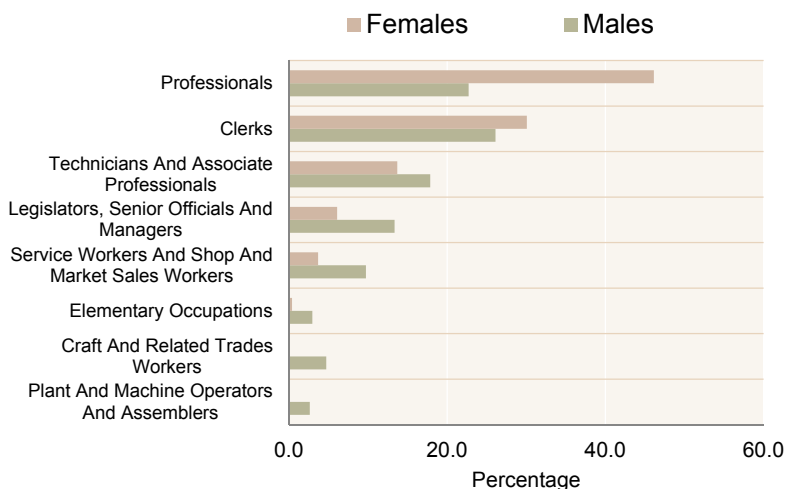
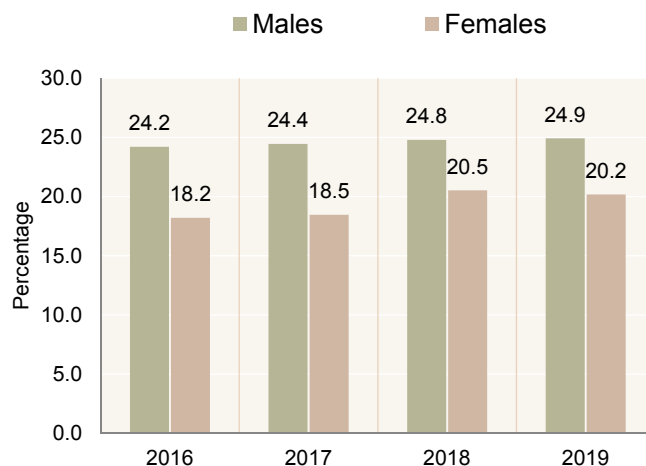


Table (4/5) indicates an increase in Qatari females working in industrial, contracting and communications activities⁽³⁾ from 18.2% in 2016 to 20.2% in 2019 of total economically active Qatari females.

Table (4/5): Percentage of economically active population (15 years and above) in industrial, contracting and communications activities by sex and nationality during period (2016-2019)

Years	Qatari		Total	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
2016	18.2	24.2	19.3	31.5
2017	18.5	24.4	19.3	31.5
2018	20.5	24.8	18.2	31.4
2019	20.2	24.9	18.3	31.2

Figure (4/3): Percentage distribution of economically active Qataris (15 years and above) in industrial, contracting and communications activities by sex during period (2016-2019)



(3) Industrial, contracting and communications activities 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

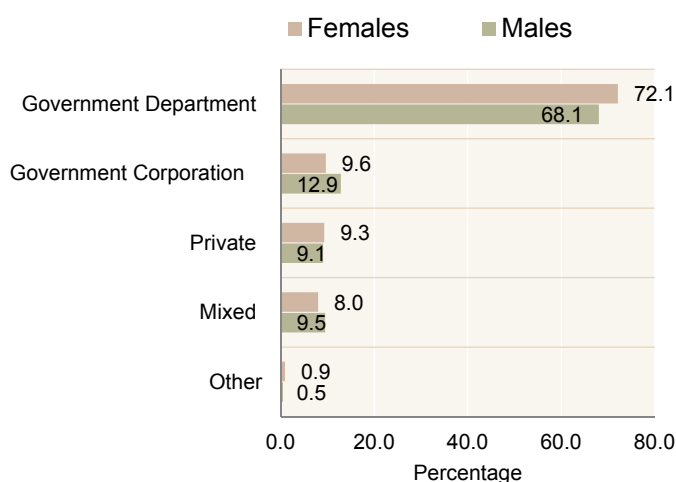
- **Economically active population by sector**

Table (4/6) shows that economically active Qataris of both sexes were concentrated in government departments and institutions, accounting for 81.7% for females and 81% for males of total economically active Qataris. Whereas, Qatari females in private sector accounted for 9.3% and Qatari males in mixed sector accounted for 9.5%. As for total economically active population, economically active males of 15 years and above were concentrated in the private sector by 85.3% in 2019, while most of economically active females of 15 years and above were concentrated in domestic sector by 38.9%, most of whom were Asian female workers.

Table (4/6): Percentage distribution of economically active population (15 years and above) by sex, nationality and sector during period (2016-2019)

Sector	2016				2017				2018				2019			
	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	67.5	68.4	14.5	5.5	67.9	68.3	14.5	5.4	67.4	67.9	14.1	5.0	72.1	68.1	14.8	4.8
Governmental Corporation	12.0	13.6	4.7	3.3	12.2	13.4	4.7	3.3	13.1	13.2	4.7	3.1	9.6	12.9	4.7	3.0
Mixed	7.8	8.8	3.0	2.8	7.5	9.0	3.1	2.8	7.8	9.2	3.3	2.7	8.0	9.5	3.6	2.8
Private	12.0	8.7	36.9	84.3	11.6	8.8	37.1	84.6	10.8	9.1	38.5	85.3	9.3	9.1	37.1	85.3
Diplomatic/International	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2
Domestic	0.0	0.0	39.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	39.5	3.6	0.0	0.0	38.3	3.5	0.0	0.0	38.9	3.6
Non-profit	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2
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, 2019



3. Average Monthly Wages and Weekly Working Hours ⁽⁴⁾ by Occupation and Economic Activity

Table (4/7) shows that the average weekly working hours for females compared to males reached 100% in 2019. In other words, females working hours were more than that of males. The average female monthly income increased compared to males reached 88.9%, which means that females earned less income than males by 11.1%. Considering the distribution of female weekly working hours by occupation to that of males in 2019, an increase is noted in males working in service workers and shop sales workers (108.5%) as well as in ordinary occupations (106%). This means that females exceeded males in average weekly working hours. A decreased was noted in female average monthly income compared to that of males in occupations of service workers and shop sales workers as well as ordinary occupations, reaching 72.2% and 70.8% respectively. This did not apply to the remaining occupations, as a positive link was noted between average weekly working hours and average monthly wages.

Table (4/7): Average monthly wages and weekly working hours for females vis-à-vis males by occupation during period (2016-2019)

Occupation	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	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	Female/male average monthly wages	Female/male average working hours
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	68.9	90.9	67.3	95.3	69.1	95.3	77.8	95.2
Professionals	78.4	90.9	79.5	93.0	79.2	95.3	84.4	93.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	99.3	88.9	101.7	91.1	99.9	93.2	106.5	90.9
Clerks	82.8	95.5	83.2	97.7	86.5	102.4	73.8	100.0
Service Workers and Shop and Sales Workers	72.5	106.1	77.0	108.3	80.0	108.3	72.2	108.5
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Craft and Related Trades Workers	147.5	98.0	146.7	103.9	170.3	104.1	94.7	98.0
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	107.1	101.9	107.8	109.8	130.8	96.1	74.9	105.9
Elementary Occupations	72.1	114.0	61.9	114.3	64.0	110.2	70.8	106.0
Total	88.2	104.1	86.2	104.2	86.7	102.1	88.9	100.0

Table (4/8) shows that female average monthly wages compared to that of males were in favor of females in some activities in which women started venturing in recent years. The ratio reached 200% in construction, 167.1% in manufacturing and 139% in accommodation and food service activities. In spite of the high average monthly income for females in such economic activities, only a small number of females were involved, as they are often highly skilled in these specialties. 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 wages and weekly working hours for females vis-à-vis males by economic activity during period (2016-2019)

Occupation	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	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	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	0.0	0.0
Mining and quarrying	80.8	95.6	83.9	89.1	86.5	89.1	92.8	93.2
Manufacturing	180.5	89.6	171.9	89.8	167.6	91.7	167.1	85.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	89.7	93.0	93.8	90.7	92.2	92.9	91.0	100.0
Water supply; sewage, waste management and treatment activities	103.6	91.1	101.8	85.4	99.0	85.4	100.4	89.4
Construction	201.6	88.2	198.4	94.0	208.5	95.9	200.0	93.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicle	121.3	94.0	127.9	96.0	119.1	98.0	115.2	98.0
Transport and storing	105.7	93.6	110.2	95.7	132.3	97.8	129.8	91.5
Accommodation and food service activities	145.7	94.0	157.0	96.0	134.0	98.0	139.0	92.3
Information and communication	79.9	95.3	74.5	97.6	76.0	97.6	76.2	97.6
Financial and insurance activities	78.8	95.3	81.0	97.6	82.8	100.0	80.7	97.6
Real estate activities	118.6	89.4	122.4	87.5	123.1	89.4	123.8	91.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	71.9	93.8	70.9	95.7	68.7	102.2	67.2	93.5
Administrative and support service activities	127.0	96.0	118.6	98.0	103.9	112.2	109.9	98.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	82.6	95.0	84.5	95.0	83.5	97.4	83.2	97.4
Education	93.8	92.7	92.1	97.6	92.2	100.0	92.5	97.5
Human health and social work activities	90.2	97.6	86.6	100.0	88.4	100.0	88.5	100.0
Arts and entertainment	113.8	95.3	112.4	92.9	107.6	92.9	107.3	90.7
Other service activities	66.5	95.8	64.7	98.0	63.7	106.3	64.4	100.0
Activities of households that employ individuals	107.2	100.0	107.3	107.5	105.3	101.9	103.3	101.9
Activities of organizations and institutions not subject to national jurisdiction	73.1	95.2	72.8	95.3	69.6	97.6	69.9	95.6
Total	88.2	104.1	86.2	104.2	86.7	102.1	88.9	100.0

Table (4/9) shows 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 13.7% in 2019.

Table (4/9): Share of paid employment in non-agricultural sector by sex during period (2016-2019)

Years	Females	Males
2016	13.4	86.6
2017	13.6	86.4
2018	13.8	86.2
2019	13.7	86.3

4. Unemployment Rate

The female unemployment rate (15 years and above) reached 0.4% in 2019, compared to 0.1% for males. The Qatari female unemployment rate (15 years and above) amounted to 0.4%, compared to 0.2% for males. The Qatari female unemployment rate decreased from 2016 to 2019.

Table (4/10): Unemployment rate (15 years and above) by sex and nationality during period (2016-2019)

Years	Qataris		Total	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
2016	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.1
2017	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.1
2018	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1
2019	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1

Figure (4/5): Qatari unemployment rate by sex during period (2016-2019)

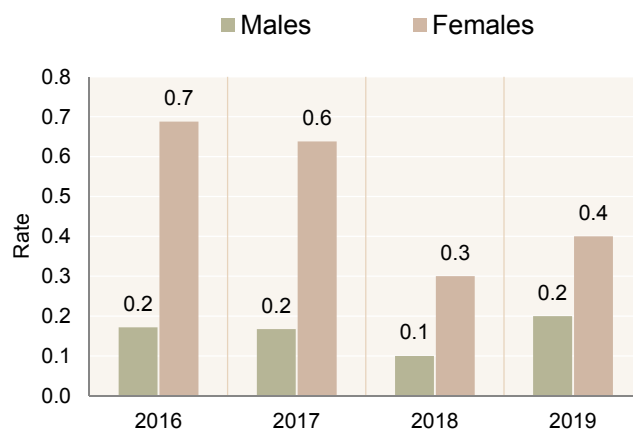
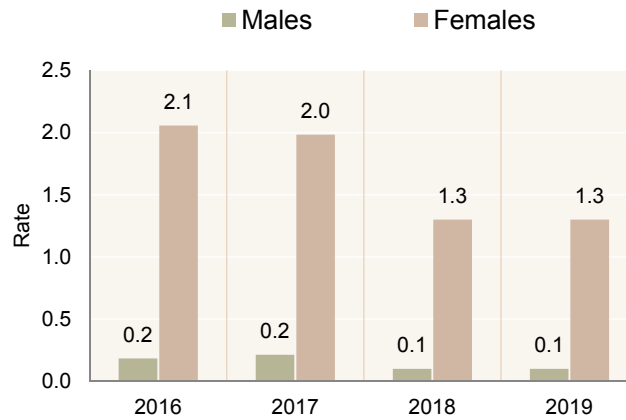


Table (4/11) shows that the youth unemployment rate for age group (15-24) in 2019 was high among females compared to males (1.3% versus 0.1% respectively). The female unemployment rate dropped from 2.1% to 1.3%.

Table (4/11): Youth unemployment rate in age group (15-24 years) by sex and gender equality index during period (2016-2019)

Years	Females	Males	Gender Equality Index
2016	2.1	0.2	11.2
2017	2.0	0.2	9.3
2018	1.3	0.1	3.2
2019	1.3	0.1	3.2

Figure (4/6): Youth unemployment rate (15-24 years) by sex during period (2016-2019)



5. Economically Inactive Population

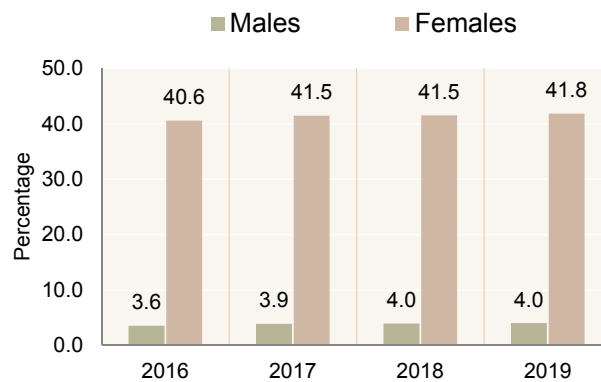
- Economically inactive population by sex**

The economically inactive population (15 years and above) reached 11.8% in 2019. As for the percentage distribution of economically inactive population by sex, there was an evident gender gap as shown in table (4/12); as economically inactive females reached 41.8% compared to 4.0% for males in 2019.

Table (4/12): Percentage distribution of economically inactive population (15 years and above) by sex during period (2016-2019)

Sex	2016	2017	2018	2019
Females	40.6	41.5	41.5	41.8
Males	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.0
Total	10.9	11.6	11.7	11.8

Figure (4/7): Percentage distribution of economically inactive population (15 years and above) by sex during period (2016-2019)



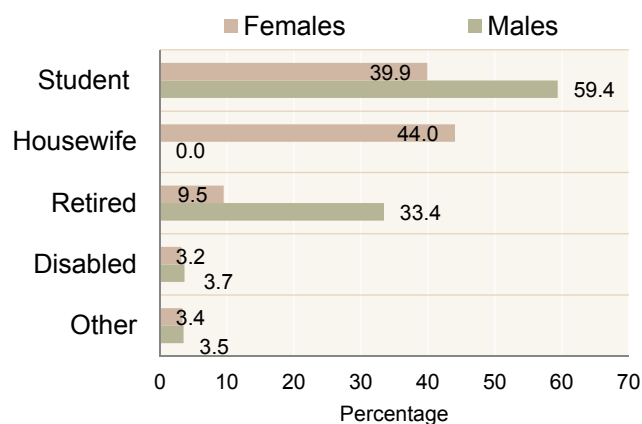
- **Economically inactive population by cause of inactivity**

Table (4/13) shows that male students made up the largest proportion of total economically inactive Qatari population with 59.4%. However, most of the economically inactive females were housewives, accounting for 44% of total economically inactive Qatari females in 2019.

Table (4/13): Percentage distribution of economically inactive population (15 years and above) by sex, nationality and cause of inactivity during period (2016-2019)

Cause of Inactivity	2016				2017				2018				2019			
	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	45.5	0.0	64.4	0.0	44.6	0.0	64.0	0.0	44.5	0.0	64.0	0.0	44.0	0.0	64.5	0.0
Full-time Student	38.6	58.7	27.4	73.4	39.3	59.7	27.6	76.7	39.7	59.4	27.7	76.8	39.9	59.4	28.0	77.7
Disabled	3.1	3.4	1.8	4.3	3.2	3.5	1.9	3.1	3.0	3.4	1.8	3.1	3.2	3.7	1.9	2.9
Retired	9.4	35.1	3.2	16.0	9.6	34.1	3.1	14.7	9.4	34.0	3.0	14.4	9.5	33.4	3.0	14.1
Other	3.3	2.9	3.3	6.4	3.3	2.7	3.4	5.5	3.4	3.3	3.5	5.7	3.4	3.5	2.6	5.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Figure (4/8): Percentage distribution of economically inactive Qatari population (15 years and above) by sex and cause of inactivity, 2019



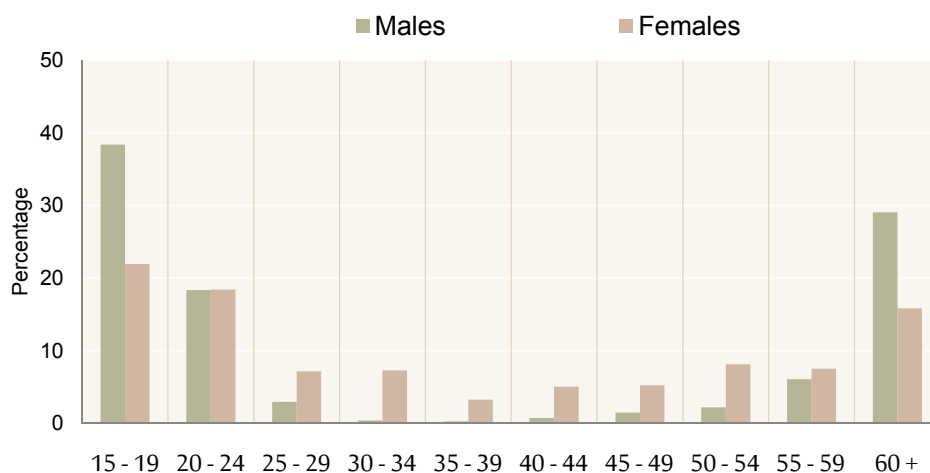
- **Economically inactive population by age group**

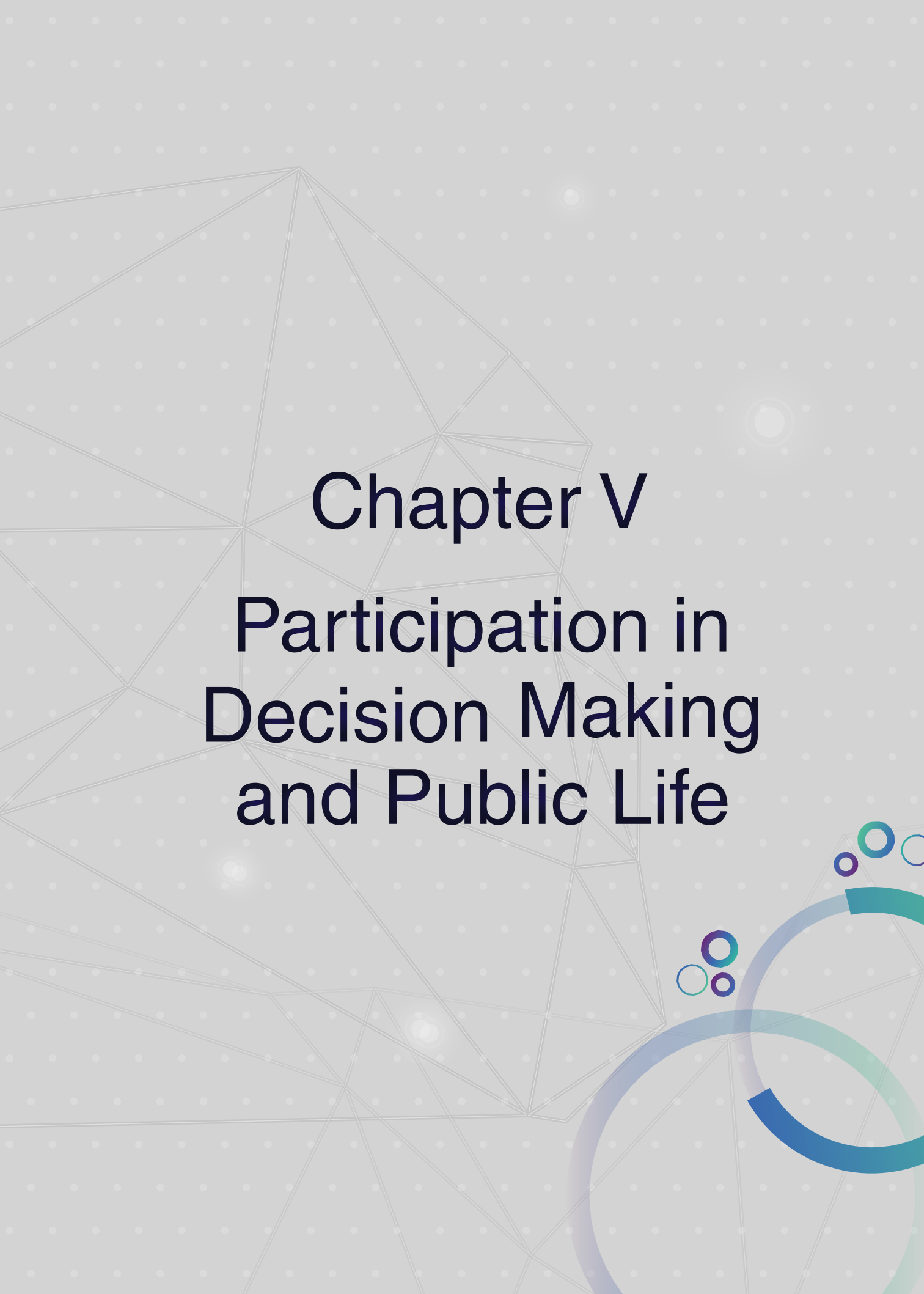
Table (4/14) shows an increase in economically inactive population in age group (15 -19 years) above other age groups, since this group is dedicated to full time study. The economically inactive Qatari males of this age group made up 38.4% versus 22% for females in 2019. Second came age-group (20-24 years) as most of its individuals were university students, followed by age-group (60 years and above) which is linked to retirement age in Qatar. However, the proportion of economically inactive population decreased 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 (2016-2019)


Age group	2016				2017				2018				2019			
	Qatari		Total		Qatari		Total		Qatari		Total		Qatari		Total	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
15 - 19	23.5	42.3	17.1	50.6	25.9	39.6	18.8	53.4	25.8	39.1	18.9	52.9	22.0	38.4	18.7	51.6
20 - 24	14.9	14.2	11.3	20.1	14.7	19.5	10.1	20.3	14.7	19.2	10.2	20.5	18.4	18.4	10.9	22.4
25 - 29	8.9	3.0	11.6	4.1	8.2	1.9	10.7	4.0	8.1	1.9	10.6	4.5	7.2	3.0	8.9	3.7
30 - 34	4.5	0.8	11.0	1.0	6.6	0.9	12.0	0.6	7.2	1.0	11.9	0.6	7.3	0.4	13.1	0.3
35 - 39	5.7	0.9	10.8	0.9	3.1	0.9	11.8	1.2	3.0	1.2	11.8	1.1	3.3	0.3	10.2	0.8
40 - 44	6.1	0.4	10.5	0.8	5.8	0.3	8.8	0.3	5.8	0.3	9.1	0.3	5.1	0.7	11.1	0.4
45 - 49	7.4	1.8	8.5	1.3	5.8	0.8	8.6	0.6	5.8	0.7	8.4	0.6	5.3	1.5	7.2	1.0
50 - 54	6.6	4.0	6.8	2.4	7.6	4.6	6.4	2.2	7.6	4.4	6.3	2.1	8.2	2.2	7.0	1.3
55 - 59	8.6	8.6	5.4	4.1	8.4	5.4	5.6	2.7	8.4	5.4	5.5	2.6	7.5	6.1	4.9	3.0
60 +	13.7	24.0	7.1	14.7	13.9	26.1	7.3	14.7	13.8	26.9	7.3	14.7	15.8	29.1	7.8	15.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Figure (4/9): Percentage distribution of economically inactive Qatari population (15 years and above) by sex and age group, 2019





Chapter V
**Participation in
Decision Making
and Public Life**





2003

First woman to occupy a seat in the Central Council

Appointment of first female minister (Ministry of Education and Higher Education)

2003

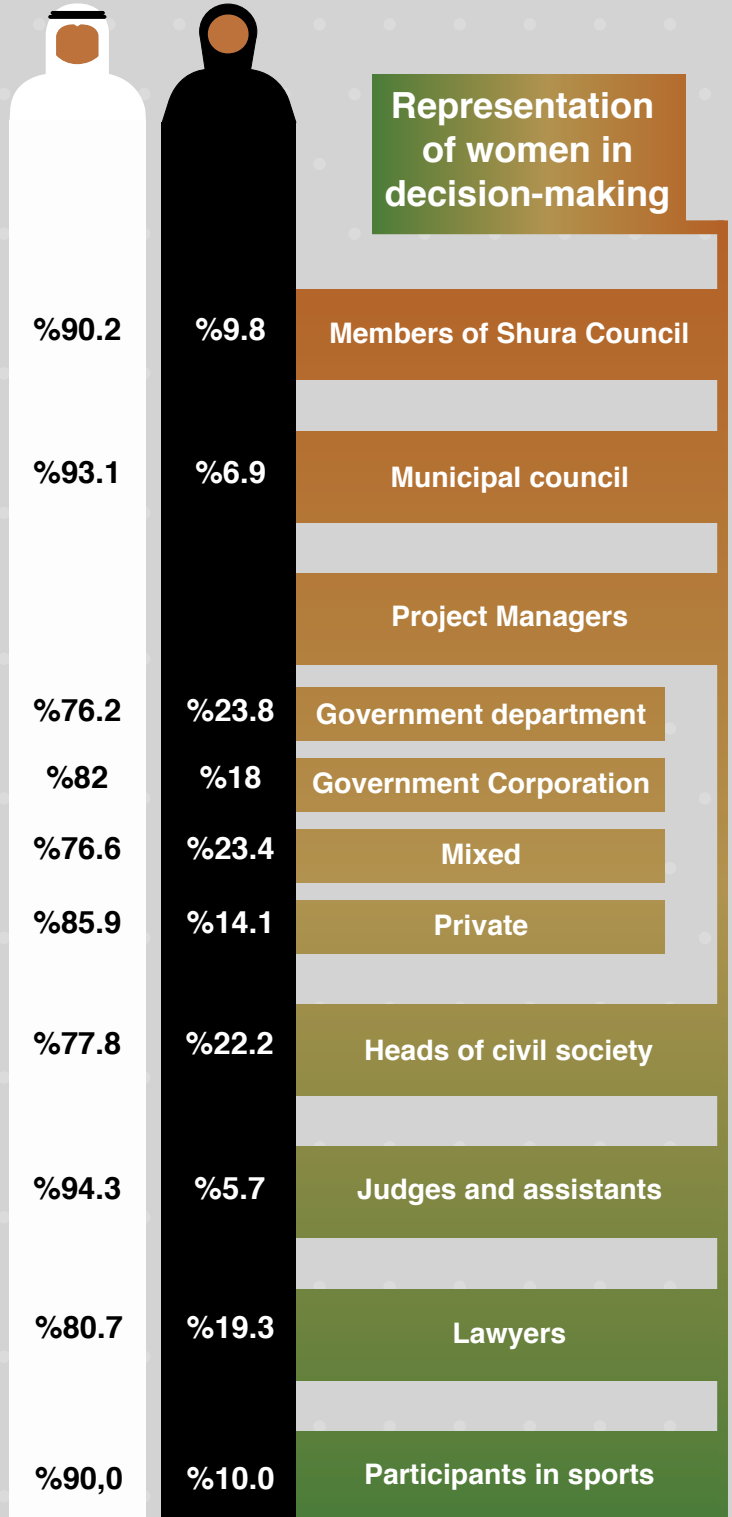
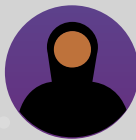


2010

Appointment of first Qatari female ambassado

Appointment of 4 Qatari female members in Shura Council

2017



Representation of women in decision-making

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.

The 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**

Women were appointed to the Shura Council for the first time in the history of this country, pursuant to an Emiri decision, as 4 women participate in the Council, which includes 41 seats. The Shura Council discusses legislation and laws that the Council of Ministers refers to after being approved, the general government policies, and the draft state budget.

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

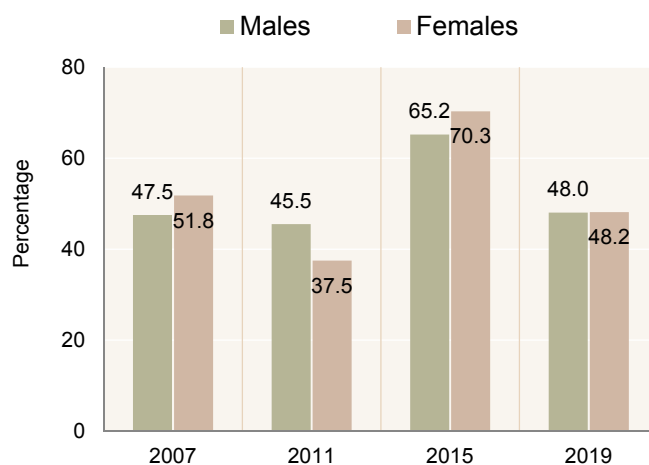
It is evident from political participation in the Central Municipal Council elections by sex during its last four sessions for the period (2007-2019) that in the third session in 2007 the percentage of electoral participants to total registered voters increased to reach 51.8% for females and 47.5% for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

Table (5/1): Political participation in Central Municipal Council's elections during its last four sessions by sex (2007-2019)

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

Despite the modest representation of Qatari women in participating in the Municipal Council elections in its last four sessions, the percentage of women elected increased from 3.4 in the 3rd session in 2007 to 6.9 in the 6th session in 2019.

Figure (5/1): Electoral participants rate to total voters in the Central Municipal Council's elections by sex during its four sessions, (2007-2019)



- Government and Private Institutions**

In general, Table (5/2) shows that the percentage of Qatari women who manage projects and businesses in various economic sectors has increased, particularly in “government departments” sector, rising from 21.4% in 2016 to 23.8% in 2019 of total Qatari project and business managers. The percentage of Qatari women who manage projects and businesses in the mixed sector increased remarkably from 17.2% in 2016 to 23.4% in 2019, while their percentage decreased in other sectors.

Table (5/2): Percentage distribution of Qatari project and business managers by sex in some sectors, (2016-2019)

Sector	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Governmental Department	21.4	78.6	20.8	79.2	22.3	77.7	23.8	76.2
Government Company/Corporation	24.4	75.6	29.7	70.3	30.1	69.9	18.0	82.0
Mixed	17.2	82.8	14.4	85.6	15.7	84.3	23.4	76.6
Private	15.3	84.7	18.8	81.2	15.7	84.3	14.1	85.9

- Civil Society Organizations**

The following table on chairing and membership of boards of directors in a number of civil society organizations by sex shows that females chaired about 22% of the boards of directors of these organizations, and represented 31% of total members of its boards of directors, compared to 69% for males in 2019, with the highest percentage of female members in Qatar Foundation for Social Work in 2019.

Table (5/3): Chairmanship and membership of boards of directors in a number of civil society organizations by sex, (2016-2019)

Civil Society Organizations	2016				2017				2018				2019			
	Members of Board of Directors		Chairman		Members of Board of Directors		Chairman		Members of Board of Directors		Chairman		Members of Board of Directors		Chairman	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Qatar Charitable Society	-	7	-	1	-	7	-	1	-	8	-	1	-	8	-	1
Qatar Diabetes Association	2	4	-	1	2	4	-	1	2	4	-	1	4	2	-	1
Qatar Red Crescent	1	4	-	1	2	8	-	1	2	8	-	1	3	8	-	1
Qatari Society for Rehabilitation of People with Special Needs	3	7	-	1	2	8	-	1	2	8	-	1	2	8	-	1
Al-Jassrah Cultural and Social Club	-	4	-	1	-	4	-	1	1	4	-	1	1	5	-	1
Friends of the Environment Center	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	1	2	2	-	1
Qatar Voluntary	2	4	1	-	1	2	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Jassim and Hamad Bin Jassim Charitable Foundation ⁽⁵⁾	-	4	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	4	-	1
Qatar Foundation for Social Action ⁽⁶⁾	5	4	1	-	5	4	1	-	5	4	1	-	5	4	1	-
Total	13	40	2	7	12	43	2	7	14	42	2	7	18	41	2	7

2. Participation in Public Life

• Public Order and Security

Female lawyers amounted to about 19.3% of total Qatari lawyers ⁽⁷⁾ in 2019. 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 Directorate of Passports.

(5) Shaikh Jassim bin Jabr Al Thani 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.

(7) This includes those employed or under training.

Table (5/4): Number of Qataris holding positions at public prosecution, judiciary system and law firms by sex during period (2016-2019)

Description	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Public prosecution members and their assistants	3	124	3	141	3	153	3	172
Judges and their assistants	7	121	7	118	8	130	8	132
Lawyers	28	123	30	117	22	138	35	146

- The Media**

Table (5/5) shows Qatari participation as editors in newspapers and magazines by sex and nationality during period 2016-2019. The table indicates that Qatari males occupied senior positions in newspapers and magazines. Figure (5/2) shows that the percentage of Qatari males working as editors in newspaper and magazine during the same period) fluctuated, while the percentage of Qatari women was decreasing until it increased again to 1.5% in 2019.

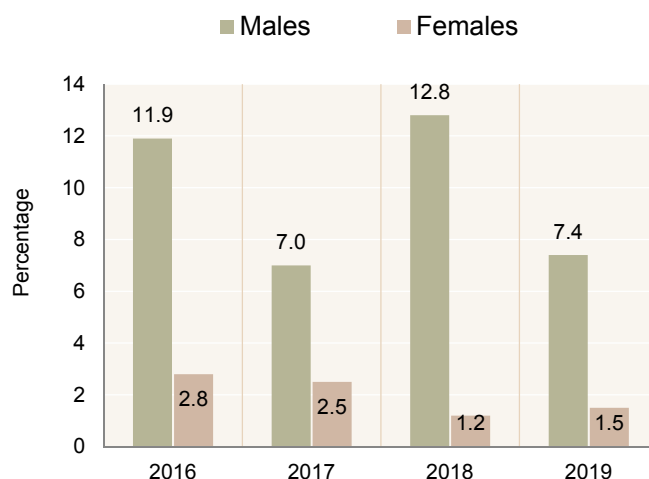
Table (5/5): Participation in newspaper and magazine editing by sex and nationality during period (2016-2019)

Position	Years	Qataris		Total	
		Females	Males	Females	Males
Editor in Chief and Assistant Chief	2016	0	12	0	12
	2017	0	11	0	11
	2018	0	12	0	12
	2019	0	10	0	10
Editorial Manager and Deputy	2016	0	5	1	14
	2017	0	4	1	14
	2018	0	7	0	12
	2019	0	4	0	8
Editing Secretary	2016	0	0	0	11
	2017	0	0	0	4
	2018	0	0	0	9
	2019	0	1	0	5
Editor	2016	2	37	37	268
	2017	2	8	29	227
	2018	0	6	13	139
	2019	2	2	13	203
Producer	2016	1	0	1	50
	2017	1	0	1	61
	2018	0	1	7	30
	2019	0	0	0	21

Position	Years	Qataris		Total	
		Females	Males	Females	Males
Correspondent	2016	11	5	22	79
	2017	8	8	17	75
	2018	3	6	9	19
	2019	2	3	2	10
Total	2016	14	59	61	434
	2017	11	31	48	392
	2018	3	32	29	221
	2019	4	20	15	257
Percentage	Percentage of Qatari participation in newspaper and magazine editing by sex, of total participants			Percentage of participation in newspaper and magazine editing by sex	
	2016	2.8	11.9	12.3	87.7
	2017	2.5	7	10.9	89.1
	2018	1.2	12.8	11.6	88.4
	2019	1.5	7.4	5.5	94.5

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

Figure (5/2): Rate of Qatari participation in newspaper and magazine editing by sex during period (2016-2019)



- **Sports**

Table (5/6) shows athletes registered in sports federations by sports activity and sex. The percentage of female athletes reached 10% compared to 90% for males in 2018/19. The number of female athletes increased from 1,516 in 2015/16 to 2,552 in 2018/19. On the other hand, the number of male athletes also increased from 19,041 to 23,716 in 2018/19.

Table (5/6): Number of athletes registered in sports federations by sports activity* and sex during seasons (2015/16 - 2018/19)

Sports Activity	2015/16		2016/17		2017/18		2018/19	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Football	0	5127	0	5434	0	8551	0	5358
Qatar Cricket Club	62	2063	62	2363	255	3042	155	4530
Athletics	36	2108	0	1897	0	2570	0	2691
Swimming	0	2075	0	2140	0	2435	1	2327
Handball	0	2038	0	2000	0	2000	0	1770
Volleyball	0	1519	0	1504	0	1359	0	1756
Hockey	28	199	72	204	244	627	277	866
Basketball	0	1217	0	1210	0	1541	0	1066
Taekwondo and Judo	304	1190	109	217	88	159	474	587
Tennis	130	237	156	313	178	380	243	371
Bicycles	12	23	0	22	26	342	50	522
American Football	0	0	0	0	0	0	295	255
Karate	270	430	0	307	0	169	227	265
Shooting & Archery	75	124	75	124	76	124	188	291
Table Tennis	0	442	0	467	0	440	0	377
Gymnastics	256	165	284	167	248	132	169	191
Losail Circuit Club	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	204
Women's Sports **	295	0	295	0	252	0	224	0
Equestrian	10	54	17	97	71	118	82	138
Chess	38	30	26	27	20	42	67	151
Total	1516	19041	1096	18493	1458	24031	2552	23716

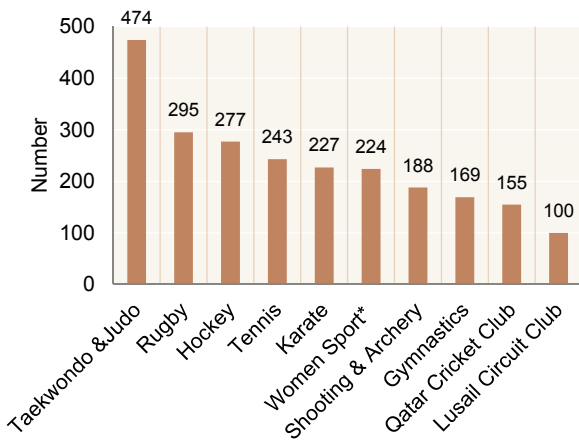
* Their concentration in the top 20 sports activities

* Rugby and Lusail Circuit Club data as of 2018/19

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

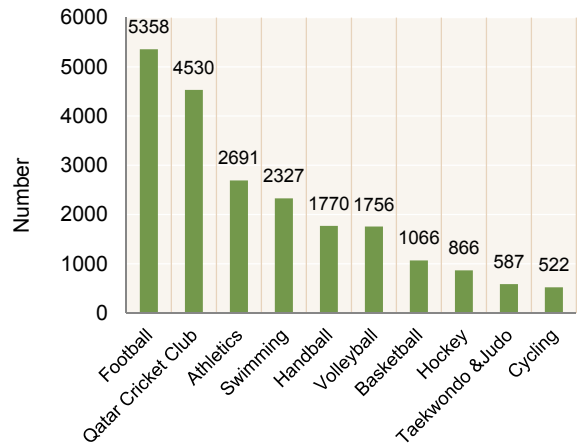
The statistics of athletes registered in sports federations by sports activity and sex in 2018/19 shows that female participation was concentrated in Taekwondo and Judo, reaching 474 female players. On the other hand, male participation was concentrated in Football, where their number reached 5,358 players, followed by male participation in Cricket, reaching 4,530 players.

Figure (5/3): Number of female athletes registered in sports federations by sports activity (2018/2019)

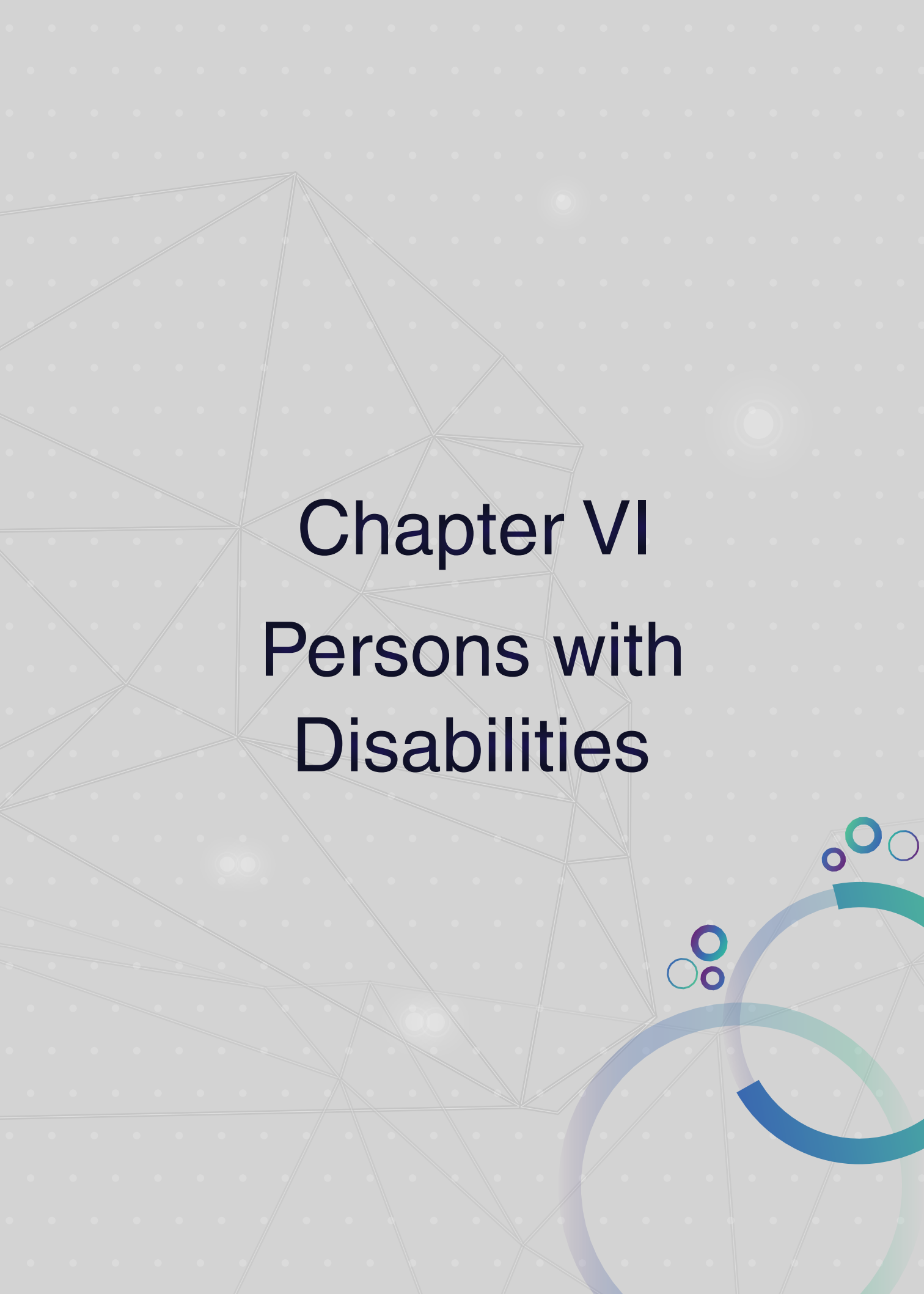


* Selected sports activities that are female-concentrated

Figure (5/4): Number of male athletes registered in sports federations by sports activity (2018/2019)




* Selected sports activities that are male-concentrated



Chapter VI

Persons with Disabilities



Number of disabled Qataris from the census years

%54,4 %45,6



Census 2010

Total: 3185

%58,0 %42,0



Census 2004

Total: 2399

%61,6 %38,4



Census 1997

Total: 1479

%49,5 %50,5



Census 1986

Total: 436

Disabled 2010

(Qataris and non-Qataris)



%34



%25



%23



%19

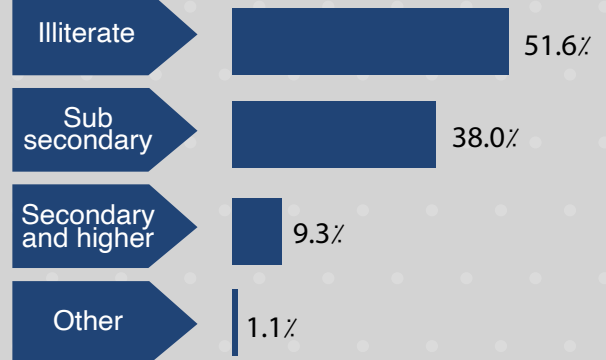
Marital status



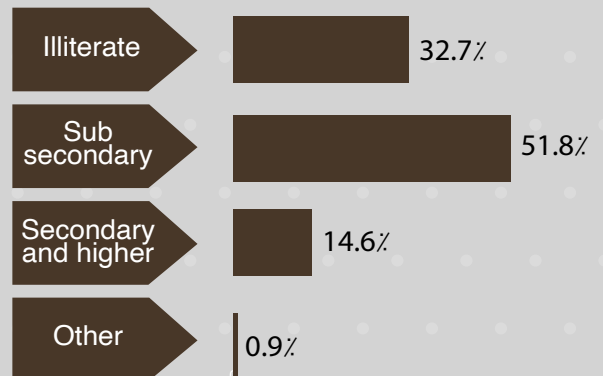
Widowed ■ Divorced ■ Married ■ Never married

Educational status

Females:



Males:



Number of economically active disabled Qataris 2010



Males: 144



Females: 53

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 2004 ,1997 ,1986 and 2010 up to 2019, and the results of the comprehensive survey of persons with disabilities 2007, as well as data from the administrative records 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 Received Services from Al-Rumailah Hospital and its staff.

The data in this chapter were collected from several sources, including the General Population and Housing Census, 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 ⁽⁸⁾ reached 7,643 persons, accounting for 0.4% of total population. Table (6/1) shows a high percentage of male PWDs, 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 males constituted 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.

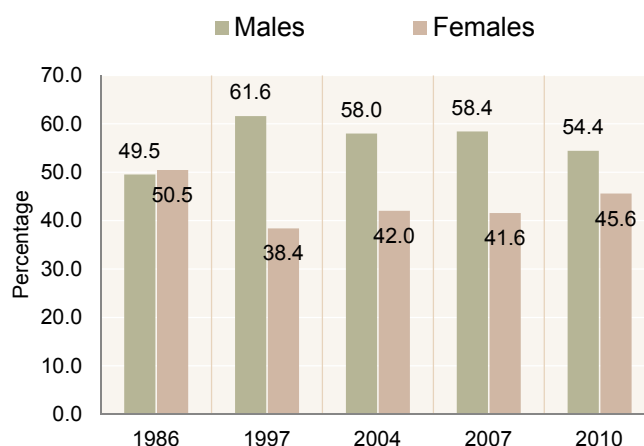
Table (6/1): Number of persons with disabilities by sex and nationality during period (1986-2010)

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

* The General Census 2004 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

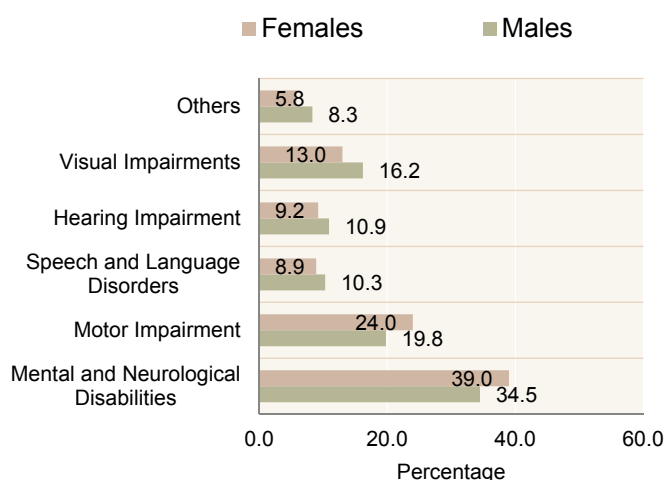
Defining the types and degree of disability contributes to determining the measures required to treat it. Hence, Table (6/2) shows that the most common types of disability are mental disability of different types, amounting to 36.5% of total disabilities, followed by motor impairment by 21.7%. As for 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 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
Total	100	100	100

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



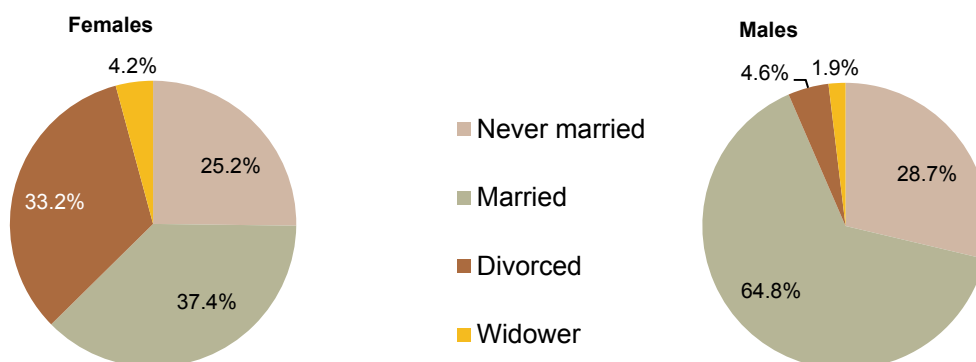
3. Persons with Disabilities by Marital Status

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
Total	100	100	100

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 of Qatar 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 efforts endeavored by the State and disability-related institutions and the extent to which the persons with disabilities benefit of these services. The number of centers for persons with disabilities reached 35 centers in 2019. 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 public schools and the different services provided at the centers that specialize in certain types of disability. With regards 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 (2018-2019)

Center	Sex	2018	2019	Annual Change (%)
Shafallah Center	Females	223	246	10.3
	Males	401	488	21.7
Al Noor Institute for the Blind	Females	275	290	5.5
	Males	272	283	4.0
Qatar Society for Rehabilitation of Special Needs	Females	2,588	2,844	9.9
	Males	4,307	4,792	11.3
Qatar Sport Federation for Special Needs	Females	39	38	-2.6
	Males	158	167	5.7
Audio Education Complex	Females	23	24	4.3
	Males	21	43	104.8
Doha International Center for Special Needs	Females	14	13	-7.1
	Males	39	29	-25.6
Altamakon School for Comprehensive Education	Females	42	40	-4.8
	Males	136	135	-0.7
Qatar Social and Cultural Centre for the Deaf	Females	107	117	9.3
	Males	237	237	0.0
Qatar Social and Cultural Centre for the Blind	Females	114	115	0.9
	Males	165	166	0.6

Center	Sex	2018	2019	Annual Change (%)
Step by Step Centre	Females	17	14	-17.6
	Males	78	71	-9.0
Qatar Autism Center	Females	22	12	-45.5
	Males	68	56	-17.6
Mada Center	Females	1,772	1,782	0.6
	Males	3,132	3,144	0.4
Omega Center	Females	4	5	25.0
	Males	22	22	0.0

Some cases are registered in more than one center.

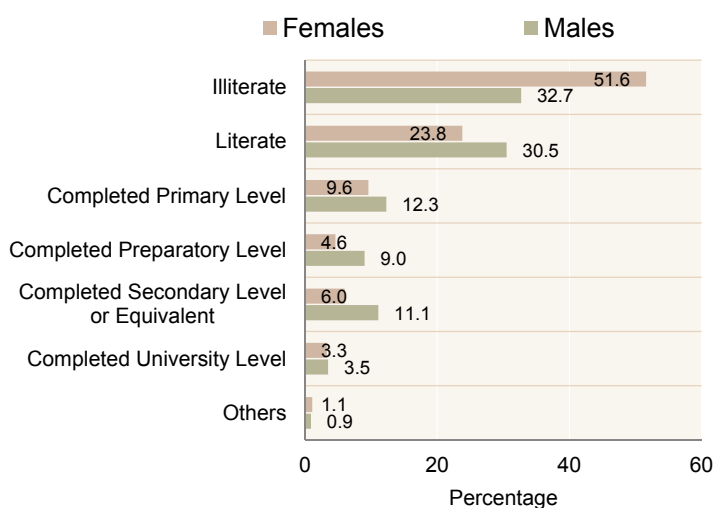
5. Persons with Disabilities by Educational Status

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 Level	9.6	12.3	11.1
Completed Preparatory Level	4.6	9.0	7.0
Completed Secondary Level or Equivalent	6.0	11.1	8.7
Completed University Level	3.3	3.5	3.4
Others	1.1	0.9	0.0
Total	100	100	100

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



6. 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
Females	53	4.2
Males	144	9.5
Total	197	7.1

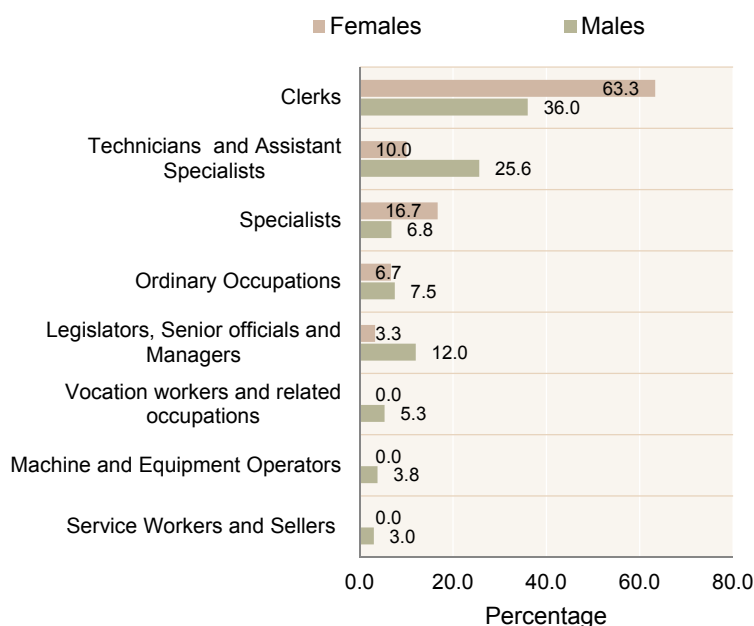
• Economically Active Persons with Disabilities by Occupation

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 one of the most occupied, 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 mostly occupy 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
Legislators, Senior officials and Managers	3.3	12.0	10.4
Specialists	16.7	6.8	8.6
Technicians and Assistant Specialists	10.0	25.6	22.7
Clerks	63.3	36.0	41.1
Service Workers and Sellers in Commercial Shops and Malls	0.0	3.0	2.4
Vocation Workers and Related Occupations	0.0	5.3	0.0
Machine and Equipment Operators and Assemblers	0.0	3.8	4.3
Elementary Occupations	6.7	7.5	3.1
Total	100	100	100

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



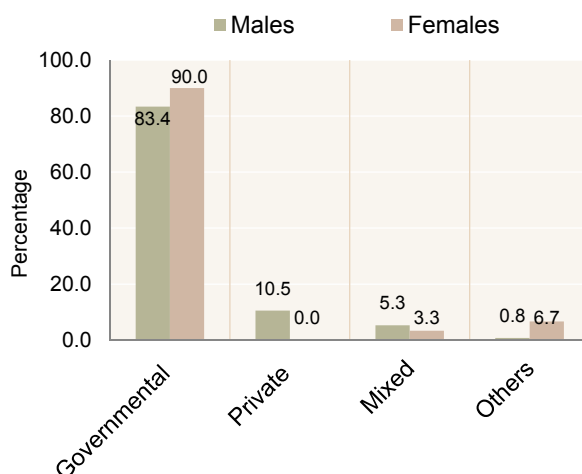
- Economically Active Persons with Disabilities by Sector**

Census 2010 statistics in Table (6/8) 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 private sector, where Qatari males with disabilities constitute 10.5% of total economically active persons with disabilities in the same year. The Family Affairs Department at the Ministry of Administrative Development, Labor and Social Affairs has employed Qatari persons with disabilities, starting from 2018, according to the following classification: (visual impairment, motor impairment, hearing impairment, multiple disability, mental disability and skin disability), where the number of male and female employment has reached 57, and 50, respectively, totaling 107 persons with disabilities.

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
Government	90.0	83.4	84.7
Private	0.0	10.5	8.6
Mixed	3.3	5.3	4.9
Other	6.7	0.8	1.8
Total	100	100	100

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



7. Persons with Disabilities Who Received Services from Al-Rumailah Hospital and its staff

4,231 Qataris with disabilities received services at Al Rumailah Hospital facilities and Qatar Rehabilitation Center, whether admitted to hospital or referred for one medical service or more. Qatari males with disabilities who received services at Al-Rumailah Hospital and Qatar Rehabilitation Center accounted for about 50.1% compared to 49.9% 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 impairment by 42.5% and 20.9% for males and females, respectively, followed by the elderly disabilities for females by 20.2% of total females who received such services. Third comes the developmental disability services provided to Qatari males with disabilities by 13.4% of total Qatari males with disabilities who received services at Al-Rumailah Hospital and Qatar Rehabilitation Center in 2019.

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, 2019

Type of Disability	Females	Males	Total
Intellectual Disability	52	82	134
Motor Impairment	441	900	1341
Hearing Impairment	35	25	60
Visual Impairment	3	2	5
Speech and Language Disorder	401	242	643
Multiple Disability	275	138	413
Developmental Disability	324	285	609
Elderly Disability	426	245	671
Psychological Disability	154	201	355
Total	2111	2120	4231

- Represents the number 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.

In 2019, the number of individuals serving PWDs in Al-Rumailah Hospital amounted to 2,148 employees, of which 33.0% were males and 67.0% were females. It is noted that females occupy the largest share of total number of employees in Al-Rumailah Hospital. The same applies to Qatari females who make up 90.5% 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 employees who provide services for PWDs at Al-Rumailah hospital by sex and nationality during period (2016-2019)

Years	Qataris		Total	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
2016	89.1	10.9	59.7	40.3
2017	86.2	13.8	62.9	37.1
2018	85.9	14.1	63.4	36.6
2019	90.5	9.5	67.0	33.0

Summary

The statistical indicators presented throughout the above 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 decrease in recent years.
2. Sex ratio for total population of Qatar decreased.
3. Total fertility rate of Qatari women decreased.
4. Gross reproduction rate of Qatari women decreased.
5. Slight disparity in average age at first marriage between Qatari males and females.
6. Childcare burden for Qatari women index is constant in recent years.

Second: Education and Training

1. Continuous high rates of literacy, diminution of the gender gap and a remarkable decrease of illiteracy.
2. Gender equality achieved for literacy rate among youth (15-24 years).
3. Decrease 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 was 40% in 2019.
7. 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 over males.
2. Decreased infant and under-five mortality rate with decreased male and female children mortality rates.
3. Males and females are at risk of death due to circulatory system diseases followed by tumors of all kinds.
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. 64.5% of economically inactive females are full-time housekeepers and 28% are full-time students, whereas 77.7% of economically inactive males are full-time students.
3. 40.2% of female employment is concentrated in ordinary occupations, while Qatari women's participation in occupational group (specialists) reached 46.1%.
4. Average weekly working hours for females is less than that for males in most of economic activities.

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 2019 compared to 2015.
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 the 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 impairments are one of the most prevalent types of disabilities among both sexes.
5. Illiteracy rate among females with disabilities is higher than among males.
6. Participation ratio of Qatari males with disabilities is higher than that of females.
7. Most economically active persons with disabilities work in clerical positions.
8. Government sector accounts for the largest share in the employment of persons with disabilities.
9. Gender gap in the staff who provide services to persons with disabilities at Al-Rumailah Hospital.

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