



المرأة والرجل في دولة قطر صورة احصائية 2006

أبريل 2006



تقرير المرأة والرجل في دولة قطر صورة إحصائية

2006

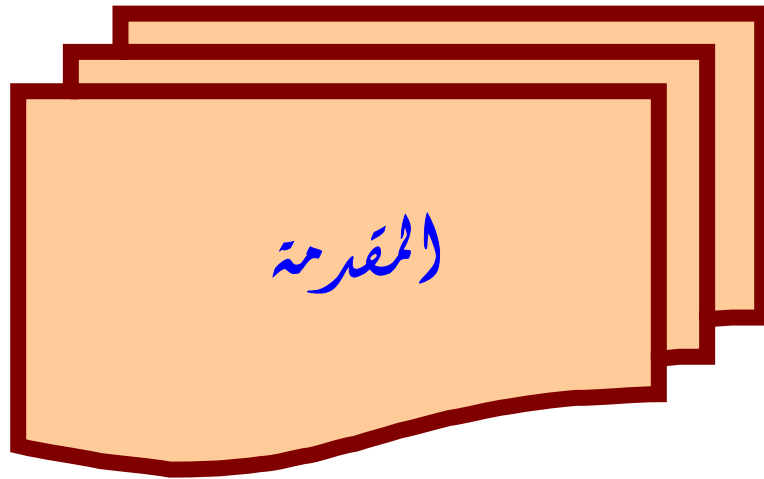
ابريل 2006

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(1995)

1995

2000

.()

()

.()

2004

()

.(/)

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(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

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(1)

(2)

(3)

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(5)

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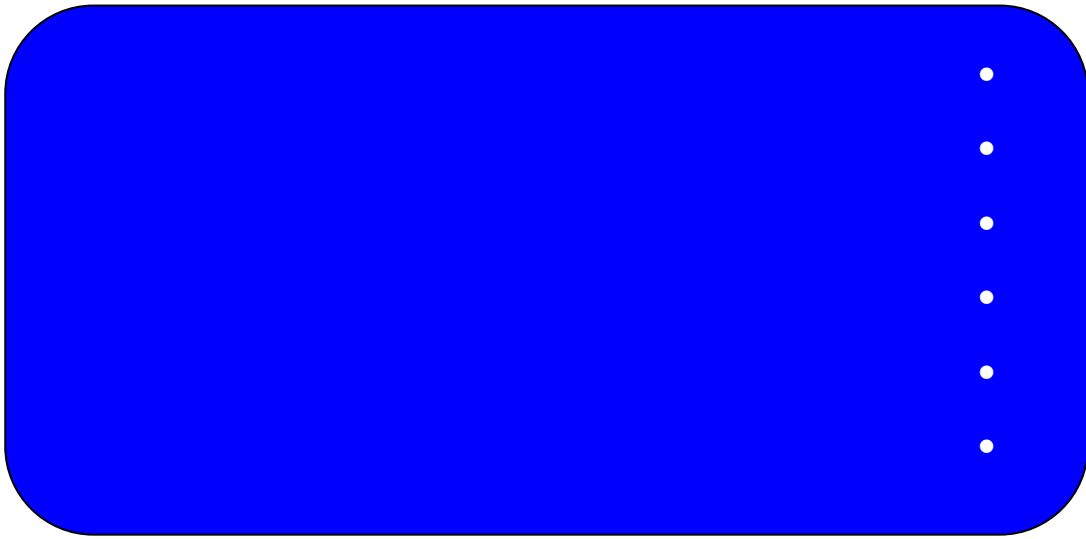
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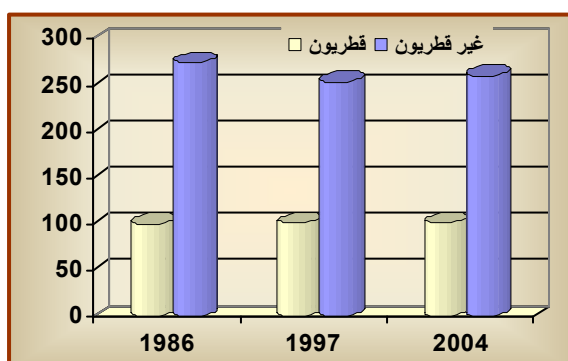




	2004	(744029)		
			(496382)	(247647)
(200)	(100)	2004	100	(200)
. (191)	1997			

2004 ، 1997 ، 1986

204	275	100	1986
191	254	101	1997
200	260	101	2004



2004 ، 1997 ، 1986

	1986	1997	2004
قطريون (Qatari)	27	28	27
غير قطريون (Non-Qatari)	50	50	50
إجمالي (Total)	32.8	34.4	33.3

-:

-: 2004 1997 1986

15 .1

(65)

. 2004 1997 1986

(64 - 15) .2

2004 1997 1986

()

(%15.6)

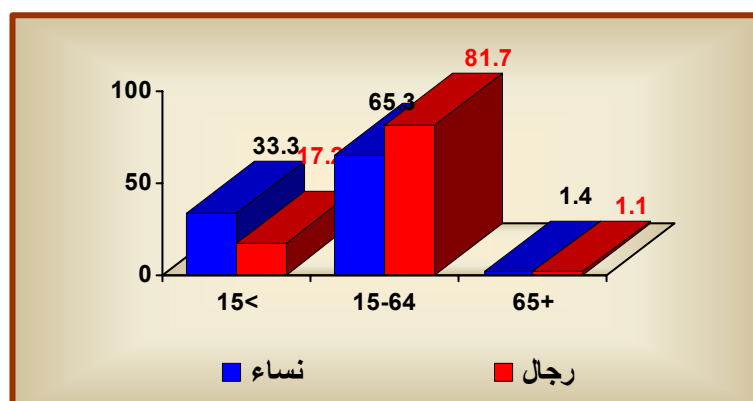
(64 - 15)

. (1/1)

2004 1997 1986

	65	64-15	15			
100.0	3.7	53.0	43.3			1986
100.0	5.0	50.2	44.8			
100.0	1.1	59.2	39.7			
100.0	0.9	83.6	15.5			
100.0	2.2	56.7	41.1			
100.0	1.8	77.0	21.2			
100.0	3.8	54.5	41.7			1997
100.0	5.0	51.3	43.7			
100.0	1.4	64.3	34.3			
100.0	1.8	83.9	14.3			
100.0	2.3	60.3	37.4			
100.0	2.5	76.8	20.7			
100.0	2.5	57.9	39.6			2004
100.0	3.1	55.5	41.4			
100.0	0.7	69.8	29.5			
100.0	0.7	87.7	11.6			
100.0	1.4	65.3	33.3			
100.0	1.1	81.7	17.2			

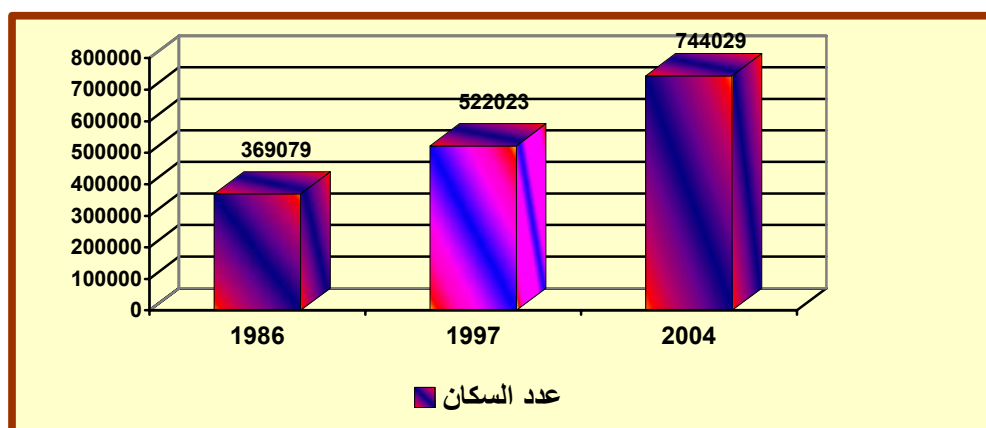
2004



-:

(522023)	1986	(369079)	
	2004	(744029)	1997
(%5.2)		1997 - 1986	(%3.2)
			.2004 - 1997

2004 ، 1997 ، 1986



(%4.7)

2004 - 1997 (%5.8)

2004 (%66.7)

. (2/1)

:

2004 1997 1986

2004	1997	1986		
1008	568	220		
1391	911	216		
*	232	98		
*	496	100		

2004

*

(%67) 1997 (%69) 1986

2004 1997

1986

2004

1997

()

()				
2004	1997	1986		
15	12	4		
11	8	4		
13	10	4		

النوع

(%77)

()

2004

575	44	102	71	175	20	63	30	70			
732	41	174	94	239	16	59	37	72			
46	0	7	20	1	5	4	2	7			
159	11	47	51	8	24	6	4	8			
337	8	136	120	16	12	9	11	25			
439	29	139	140	30	26	10	19	46			
50	3	28	5	5	1	1	0	7			
61	4	41	7	3	1	0	2	3			

(%20.3)

(%6.3)

(%13.9)

1986

(%6)

(%19.2)

. (%13.2)

()

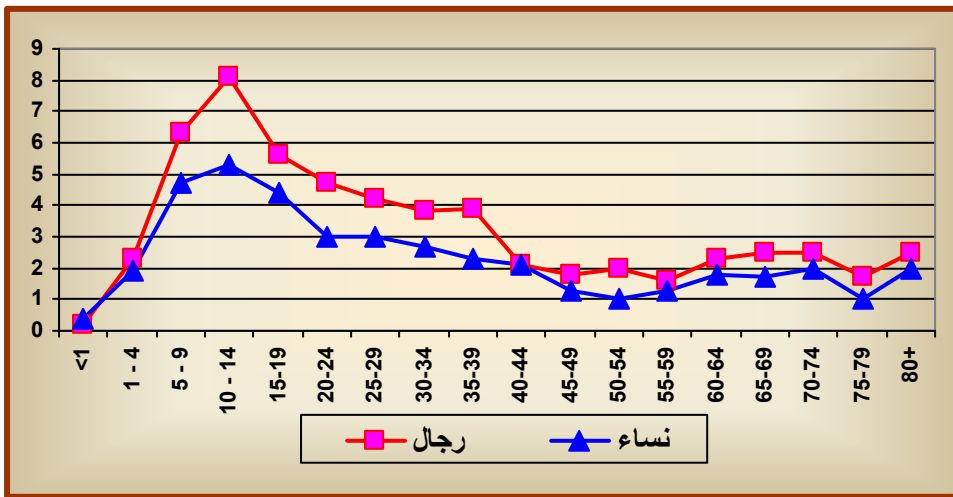
2004 ، 1997، 1986

2004		1997		1986		
5.4	4.5	7.2	4	6	13.2	
2.6	1.8	2.4	1.6	2.8	2.7	
3.1	3.2	4.1	4.3	3.3	2.7	
2.8	1.6	3.7	1.8	2.4	1.6	
11.7	8.2	14.7	8.7	13.9	6.3	
12.2	9	14.3	7.2	11	12	
16.7	11.4	12.3	7.7	7.6	7.3	
3.5	2.3	2.9	3.1	2.8	4.4	
58	42	61.6	38.4	49.8	50.2	

1986

.(3/1) 2004 1997

2004



1986 (2.3%)

. 2004 (4.7%) 1997 (3.8%)

15

. 2004 (71%) 1997 (76%) 1986 (87.8%)

(65 - 15)

(55%) 1997 (55.6%) 1986 (53.2%) ()

2004



15

2004 1997 1986

2004 - 1986

(15)
2004 , 1997 , 1986

2004		1997		1986		
42.9	37.9	43.1	36.1	43.9	38.0	
55.1	51.6	54.9	53.3	54.3	57.4	
1.2	3.1	1.1	3.1	0.9	3.1	
0.7	7.4	0.7	7.2	0.8	0.9	
0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	

-:

2004 1986

(%1.2) 1997 (%1.8) 1986 (%4.1) (19 - 15)

2004

(19 - 15)

. (4/1) 2004

(15)

1986

غير مبين		أرمل		مطلق		متزوج		لم يتزوج		الفئات العمرية
رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	
16.7	1.7	1.0	0.2	0.0	2.7	0.6	4.1	51.3	54.8	19 - 15
16.7	4.5	0.5	0.6	9.9	10.8	6.0	15.6	31.1	29.1	24 - 20
9.3	4.5	2.9	2.5	16.0	15.7	15.2	21.3	12.4	10.6	29 - 25
3.7	3.9	2.9	3.3	11.9	14.2	16.1	16.7	3.0	3.0	34 - 30
1.9	2.2	1.9	5.2	12.3	8.9	11.4	11.4	0.8	0.6	39 - 35
3.7	6.2	2.9	8.0	7.0	10.5	9.3	9.7	0.4	0.3	44 - 40
0.0	8.4	5.3	11.8	8.6	11.1	9.6	8.2	0.2	0.2	49 - 45
48.1	68.5	82.5	68.3	34.2	26.2	31.8	13.0	0.9	1.3	50 فأكثر
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	المجموع

1997

غير مبين		أرمل		مطلق		متزوج		لم يتزوج		الفئات العمرية
رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	
6.9	3.7	0.7	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.3	1.8	43.1	47.0	19 - 15
21.6	7.3	0.0	0.3	4.5	4.8	4.2	10.0	31.0	27.0	24 - 20
9.8	9.2	2.5	1.1	16.1	13.3	13.1	17.8	15.8	12.2	29 - 25
9.8	5.5	1.5	1.8	19.1	16.6	17.2	18.7	5.7	6.8	34 - 30
4.9	2.8	2.2	4.4	13.8	17.0	16.4	17.0	2.3	3.8	39 - 35
2.9	5.5	4.4	8.1	13.3	13.8	13.0	12.6	0.9	1.9	44 - 40
2.9	2.8	4.4	9.4	7.3	8.2	8.8	7.4	0.3	0.5	49 - 45
41.2	63.3	84.4	74.9	25.4	25.2	26.9	14.6	0.9	0.8	50 فأكثر
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	المجموع

2004

أرمل		مطلق		متزوج		لم يتزوج		الفئات العمرية
رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	43.7	44.6	19 - 15
0.8	0.2	3.3	5.4	4.1	9.5	29.7	27.6	24 - 20
0.3	0.4	11.3	10.4	11.7	15.6	14.9	12.0	29 - 25
2.6	1.3	13.7	14.0	16.3	17.4	6.1	6.3	34 - 30
1.5	2.5	17.7	16.3	16.1	16.5	3.0	4.1	39 - 35
3.1	5.2	17.3	17.5	14.6	14.6	1.3	2.7	44 - 40
5.4	10.9	11.6	12.1	11.3	10.5	0.6	1.7	49 - 45
86.3	79.4	25.0	24.3	25.4	14.7	0.7	0.9	50 فأكثر
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	المجموع

-

1986
(23.2)

1986 (19.2) 2004
2004 (24.8) 1997

2004 1997 (26.5) 1986 (24.8)
(29.2)

1986 و 1997 و 2004

2004		1997				1986				الجنسية والنوع الاجتماعي		
غير قطريين		قطريون		غير قطريين		قطريون		غير قطريين			قطريون	
رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	المؤشر
28.9	24.5	29.2	24.8	27.4	23.4	26.5	23.2	25.9	21.0	24.8	19.2	

35 ()

-: 2004

()

2004 15 (%13) 35

()

15 (% 4) 35

2004

أرمل		مطلق		لم يتزوج أبدا		الفئة العمرية
رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	
1.6	2.5	24.7	23.2	53.7	43.8	39 - 35
3.2	5.3	24.1	24.9	23.7	28.8	44 - 40
5.6	11.2	16.2	17.3	10.7	18.2	49 - 45
6.4	14.1	12.1	13.9	4.7	4.8	54 - 50
83.2	66.9	22.9	20.7	7.2	4.4	+ 55
100	100	100	100	100	100	المجموع

(44 - 40 39 - 35)

(5/1) 55

-:

2004

(%1.2)

351

2004

2.6	9	24 - 20
8.3	29	29 - 25
15.7	55	34 - 30
16.9	59	39 - 35
19.9	70	44 - 40
19.0	67	49 - 45
7.1	25	54 - 50
10.5	37	+ 55
100.0	351	

8 (138)

(226)

. ()

(%64.4)

:

2004 1986

1997 (%92) 1986 (%66)
 2004 1997 2004 (%94)
 . 1986 1986

2004، 1997، 1986

2004		1997		1986		
28.9	21.5	29.9	18.1	16.2	12	
25.4	7.6	29	7.1	27.2	12.5	
1.8	2.4	1.4	1.3	1.8	2.1	
1.9	10.5	2.2	11	2.1	24.5	
0	0	0	0	0.5	1.1	
58	42	62.5	37.5	47.8	52.2	

1986

2004 1997

(%50)

1986 (%92) 1997 (%83) 2004 (%84)

(%83)

2004

1997

(%92) 1986 (%84)



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-
-
-

2004 ، 1997 ، 1986

()			
2004	1997	1986	
13	14	43	19 - 15
129	147	213	24 - 20
246	270	306	29 - 25
217	290	274	34 - 30
166	228	188	39 - 35
65	143	102	44 - 40
9	65	30	49 - 45
4.2	4.8	5.8	

1986

(4.2) 2004

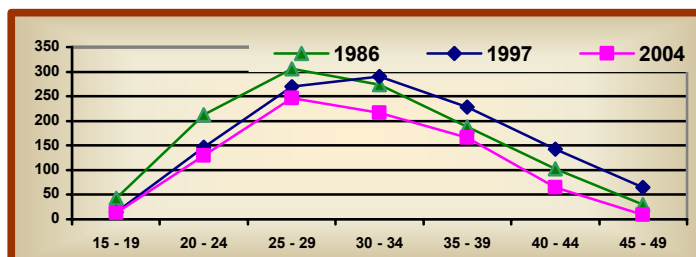
(4.8)

1000

(5.8)

1997

(1000)



2004

.2004 1997

2004

5.9	
5.5	- - -
3.6	
3.3	

2004

()		
12.9	7.9	19 - 15
141.7	84.8	24 - 20
266.5	193	29 - 25
234.8	198	34 - 30
158.4	179	39 - 35
63.9	53.8	44 - 40
22.4	9.8	49 - 45
4.5	3.6	



(%10)

. (6.6)

2004

(%40.6)

. (6/1)

(%42.6)

2004

%		
42.6	1187	
40.6	1133	
16.8	470	

-:

15

(64-15)

2004

1986

(65) (14-0)

2004 ، 1997 ، 1986

2004	1997	1986	
167618	145390	106315	14-0
567368	376633	263200	64-15
9043	7685	3863	65
31.1	40.6	41.9	

5

. 0.78 0.88

2004 1986

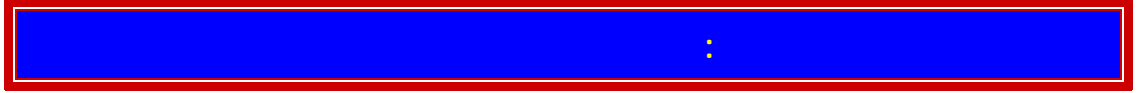
2004 ، 1997 ، 1986

2004	1997	1986	
26930	23211	15624	5
34725	27394	17748	
0.78	0.85	0.88	5



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- الإمام بالقراءة والكتابة والامية
- مستويات التعليم
- الحالة التعليمية لذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة
- التدريب العلمي والتقني والمهني



- :

15

(1)

(2)

(1)

(1)

15

	15			
/				
0.85	79.4	85.7	73.0	1990
0.88	83.3	88.5	78.0	1995
0.92	87.7	91.3	84.2	2000
0.93	90.3	93.5	87.2	2004

(1) يعرف هذا المؤشر بأنه النسبة المئوية للأشخاص الذين تبلغ أعمارهم 15 سنة وأكثر، الذين يستطيعون أن يقرأوا وأن يكتبوا بأنفسهم فقرة بسيطة وموجزة عن حياتهم اليومية إلى إجمالي عدد السكان البالغين 15 سنة فأكثر في سنة معينة.

(2) مؤشر المساواة بين الجنسين هو عبارة عن معدل الإلمام بالقراءة والكتابة بين النساء نسبة لهذا المعدل لدى الرجال.

:

■

15

. 2004 (0.93)

(%87.2) 15

■

.2004 (%93.5)

1990 (%73) 15

■

(%93.5) (%85.7) 2004 (%87.2)

(24-15)

/	24 15			
0.97	96.5	98.1	95.0	1990
0.98	97.3	98.5	96.1	1995
0.98	98.0	98.8	97.3	2000
0.99	98.7	99.1	98.2	2004

:

(0.99) 2004

■

15

■

(24 - 15)

2004 - 1990

ب - الأمية :

10 (%13.6)

.2004 (%9)

1997

) . 2004

(%70)

(1/2)

(24-15)

15

السنوات	معدل الأمية لمن بلغوا عمر 15 سنة وما فوق			معدل الأمية لدى من تتراوح أعمارهم بين (15-24)		
	نساء	رجال	المجموع	نساء	رجال	المجموع
1990	27.0	14.3	20.6	5.0	1.9	3.5
1995	22.0	11.5	16.7	3.9	1.5	2.7
2000	15.8	8.7	12.2	2.7	1.2	2.0
2004	12.8	6.5	9.7	1.8	0.9	1.3

-:

(%9.7)

2004

(24-15)

(%1.3)

15

(%27)

15

2004 (%12.8)

1990/1989

2004

(%1.8)

1990

(%5)

(24 - 15)

2004 1990

(%1.9)

15

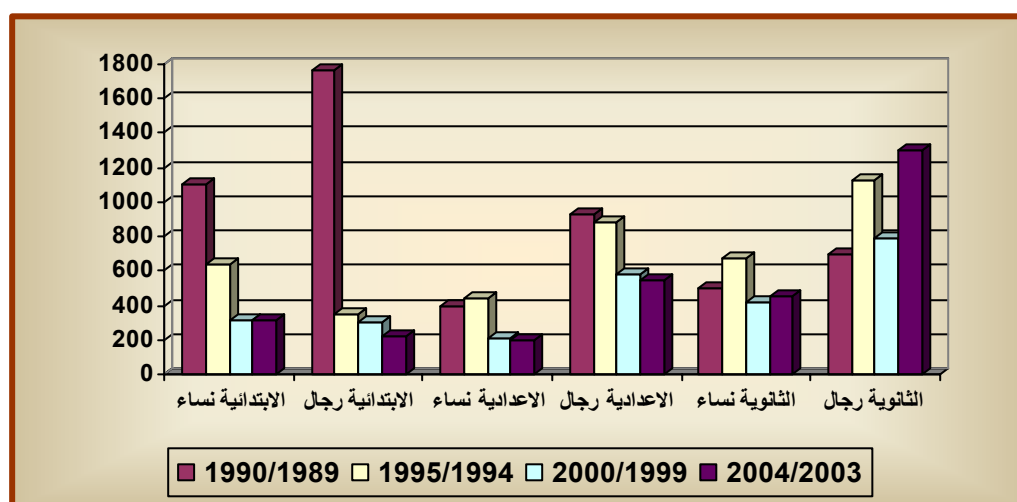
(%6.5)

(%14.3)

(24-15)

(%0.9)

2004/2003	2000/1999	1995/1994	1990/1989		
313	315	643	1105		
224	306	344	1767		
193	209	443	395		
550	585	885	934		
450	422	679	499		
1300	788	1126	700		



-:

:

:



(119244) 1990/1989 (78342)

(%3.1)

2004/2003

2004/2003 (%116.2) 1990/1989

(%101.2) 1990/1989

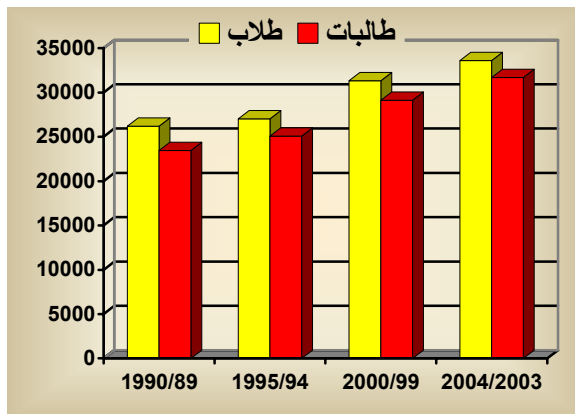
(%108.7)

2004/2003 (%101.3)

-:

: ()

()



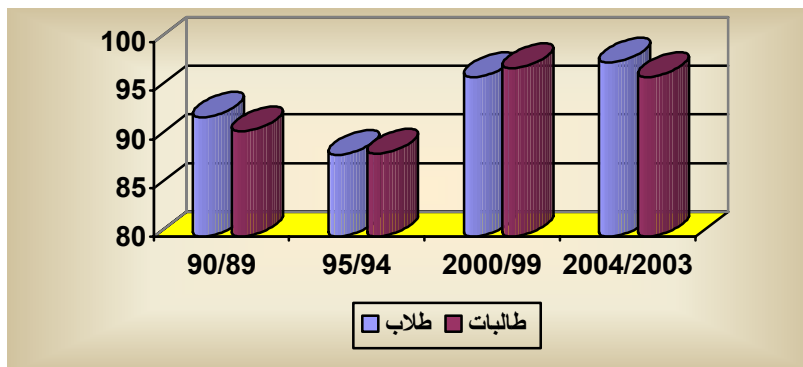
	26201		1990/1989
	23456		
0.6	27042		1995/1994
1.4	25088		
3.0	31328		2000/1999
3.0	29115		
1.8	33602		2004/2003
2.1	31689		

2004/2003 1990/1989

(11 - 6)
 (11 - 6)

(11 - 6)

98.4	92.3 90.8	93.1	120.3 112.0		1990/1989
100.1	88.4 88.5	96.1	110.7 106.4		1995/1994
100.9	96.4 97.3	98.0	108.3 106.1		2000/1999
98.5	97.9 96.4	99.0	109.2 108.1		2004/2003

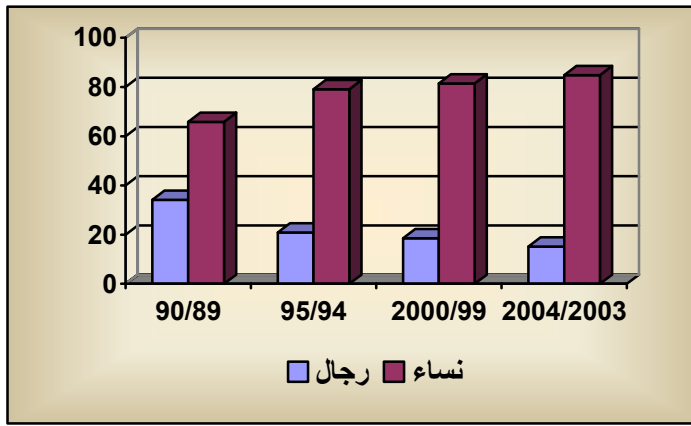


-:

.1

.2

:



الهيئة التدريسية %		السنة
نساء	رجال	
65.8	34.2	1990/1989
79.1	20.9	1995/1994
81.5	18.5	2000/1999
84.8	15.2	2004/2003

1990/1998 %65.8

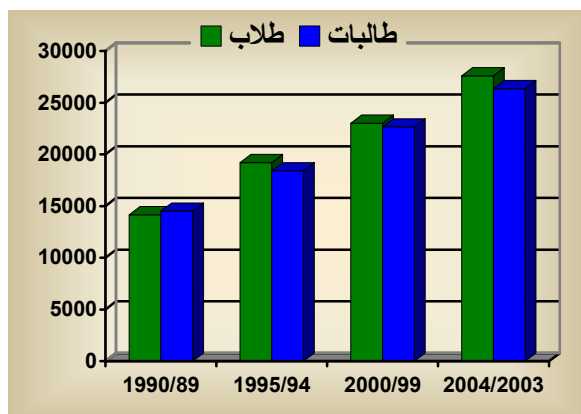
(%34.2)

(%15.2)

(%84.8) 2004/2003

- () :

()



السنة	أعداد الطلبة	معدل نمو الطلبة
1990/1989	14170	6.3
1995/1994	14515	4.9
2000/1999	19211	3.7
2004/2003	23016	4.2
2004/2003	27594	4.6
2004/2003	26359	3.9

1990/1989 1995/1994 (%6.3)

. (%4.9)

1995/1994 2000/1999

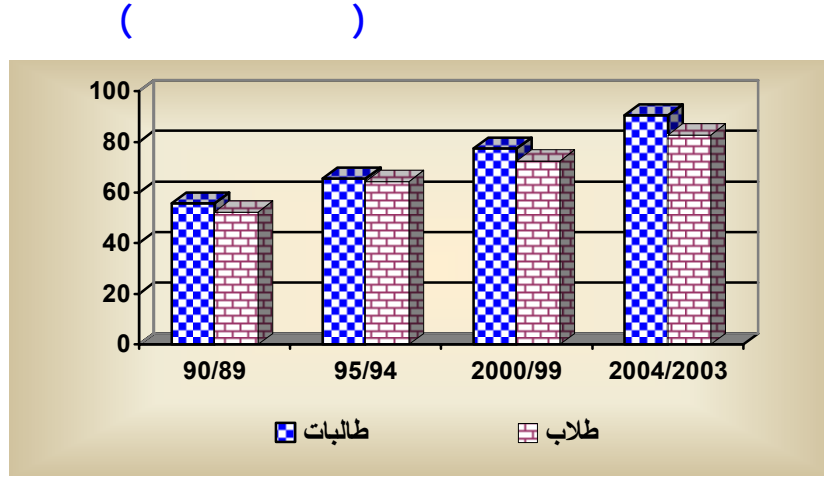
. (%4.2) (%3.7)

2000/1999 2004/2003

. (%3.9) (%4.6)

()

السنة	طالبات	طلاب	معدل نمو الطالبات	معدل نمو الطلاب
1990/1989	105.0	97.3	55.7	52.3
1995/1994	108.3	105.2	68.5	64.4
2000/1999	107.1	100.0	77.3	72.5
2004/2003	106.2	96.8	90.5	82.8



-

.1

(%100)

(%105.0)

(%97.3) 1990/1989

(%106.2)

(%96.8) 2004/2003

(17 - 12)

.2

:

()

السنة	رجال (%)	نساء (%)
1990/1989	41.7	58.3
1995/1994	40.5	59.5
2000/1999	41.2	58.8
2004/2003	43.4	56.6

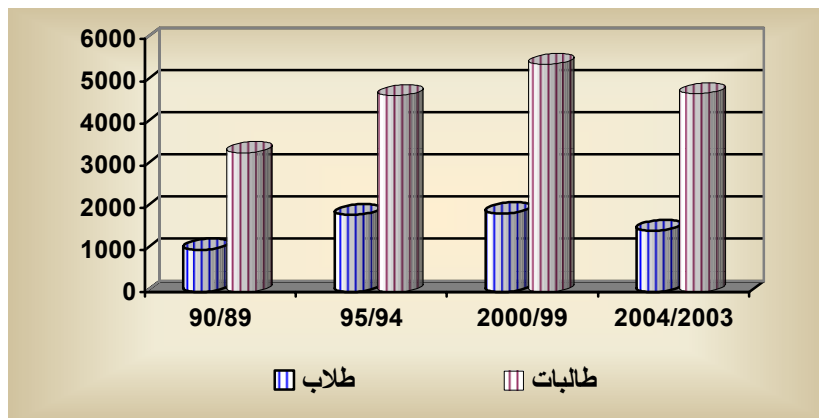
الهيئة التدريسية %		السنة
رجال	نساء	
41.7	58.3	1990/1989
40.5	59.5	1995/1994
41.2	58.8	2000/1999
43.4	56.6	2004/2003

42

(%58.3) (41.7%) 1990/1989
 (%41.2) 2000/1999 (%59.5) (%40.5) 1995/1994
 (%56.6) (%43.4) 2004/2003 (%58.8)

: () -

الهيئة التدريسية %		متوسط الطالب للمدرس	معدل القيد الإجمالية %	النسبة من المجموع %	أعداد الطلبة	الجنس	السنة
رجال	نساء						
33.1	66.9	8.5	26.7 66.8 46.8	23.3 76.7 100.0	1000 3301 4301	طلاب طالبات المجموع	1990/1989
31.7	68.3	10.2	38.1 74.7 56.4	28.2 71.8 100.0	1826 4656 6482	طلاب طالبات المجموع	1995/1994
29.7	70.3	11.5	30.2 74.2 52.2	25.7 74.3 100.0	1864 5397 7261	طلاب طالبات المجموع	2000/1999
31.4	68.6	9.1	25.8 66.5 46.3	23.6 76.4 100.0	1452 4702 6154	طلاب طالبات المجموع	2004/2003



2004/2003 (1452) 1990/1989 (1000)
 (%75) (4702) (3301)

(12 - 9)

. 2004/2003 1990/1989

)

: (2/2

1990/1989 (484) ■
 (912) (%75.7)

. (%77) 2004/2003 ■

. 2004/2003 (%88) ■
 (%67.2)

2004/2003 (%86.9) 1990/1989

1990/1989 2004/2003
 (%75.6) 1990/1989 (%55)

. 2004/2003

: (10)

2004 1997 1986

(10)

2004 ، 1997 ، 1986

2004		1997		1986		
رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	
24.3	22.7	33.7	25.8	42.3	48.9	
11.9	7.3	12.5	5.5	3.7	0.7	
8.8	4	5.7	1.9	0.7	0.3	
5.9	3.5	4.3	2.8	1.5	0.7	
4.9	2.3	2.8	0.8	0.3	0	
0.5	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.4	
1.8	1.4	0.8	0.4	0	0	
0.1	0	0.1	0	0	0	
0.1	0	0.3	0	0	0	
0.1	0	0	0	0	0.2	
0	0.1	0.7	0.2	0	0	
58.4	41.6	61.8	38.2	48.8	51.2	

(2)

2004

صاحبة السمو الشيخة موزة بنت ناصر المسند

2004/2003

2001



-:

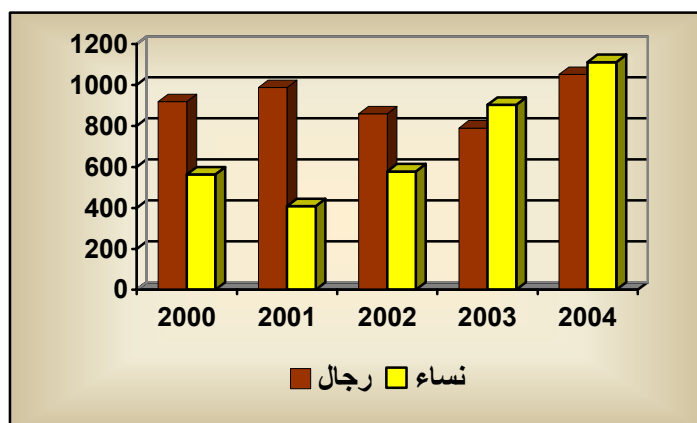
.1

.2

.3

-:

: أ -



نسبة النساء للرجال %	نساء	رجال	السنة
61.3	563	918	2000
41.3	408	987	2001
67.3	578	859	2002
114.3	902	789	2003
105.7	1111	1051	2004

(2162) 2004

(1481) 2000

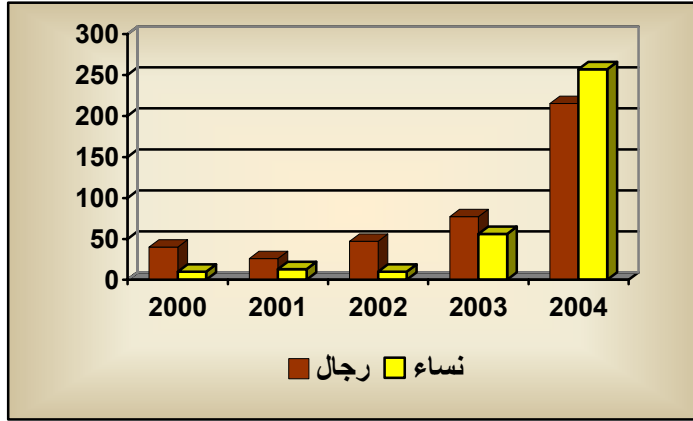
2000

. 2004 (105.7%)

(61.3%)

:

-



السنة	رجال	نسبة النساء للرجال %
2000	40	25.0
2001	26	50.0
2002	47	21.3
2003	77	72.7
2004	215	119.5

(50)

(%25.0)

2004

(472)

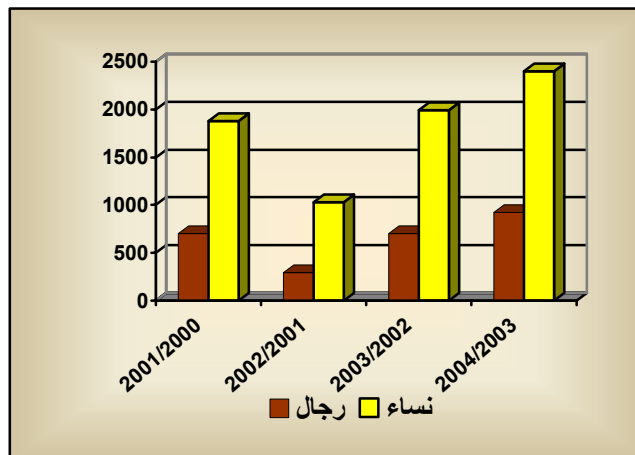
2000

. 2004

(%119.5)

2000

-



السنة	رجال	نسبة النساء للرجال %
2001/2000	700	268.6
2002/2001	294	350.0
2003/2002	703	283.6
2004/2003	925	259.5

(2580) 2001/2000

.2004/2003

(3325)



:





(8.6) 1995 (10.7)
2004

()
2004 - 1995

10.7	12.1	9.2	1995
11.7	12.0	11.4	2000
9.2	9.4	8.9	2001
8.8	10.1	7.4	2002
10.7	11.4	9.8	2003
8.6	8.8	8.3	2004

-

:

(10.4) 1995

(13.2)

2004

()

2004 - 1995

المجموع	ذكور	إناث	
13.2	14.4	12.0	1995
13.1	13.6	12.5	2000
11.3	12.1	10.4	2001
10.2	11.7	8.6	2002
12.4	14.2	10.7	2003
10.4	10.6	10.2	2004

:

2004

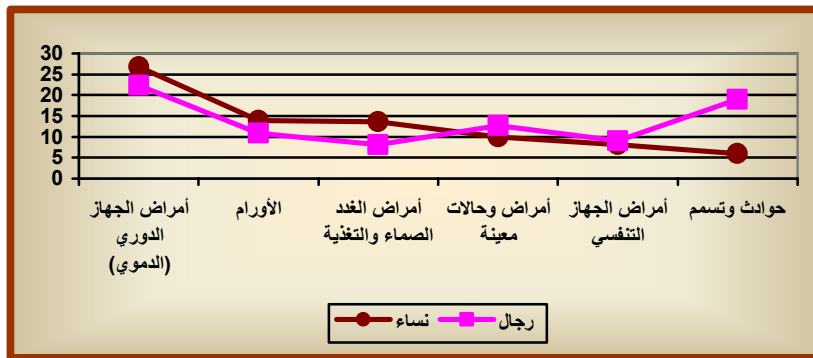
(80%)

. 1997 1986

2004 و 1997 و 1986

2004		1997		1986		
رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	
22.3	26.8	31.3	26.7	26.8	23.4	أمراض الجهاز الدوري (الدموي)
10.9	14.0	14.2	18.0	11.0	13.1	الأورام
8.1	13.6	6.1	4.9	4.8	2.8	أمراض الغدد الصماء والتغذية
12.7	9.9	5.8	9.2	10.7	18.6	أمراض وحالات معينة
9.1	8.1	7.2	4.9	7.0	4.8	أمراض الجهاز التنفسي
19.0	5.9	13.6	3.9	21.0	9.7	حوادث وتسمم

2004



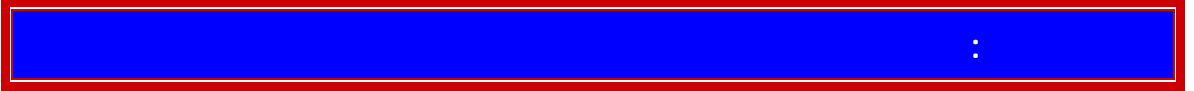
1986 (%2.5)

1997 (%4.5)

2004

1997 (%1.9)

1997



(%100)

(100.000)

2004 - 2000

معدل وفيات الأمهات لكل 100000 مولود حي	عدد وفيات الأمهات	
0	0	2000
8.3	1	2001
0	0	2002
23.3	3	2003
7.6	1	2004



1986

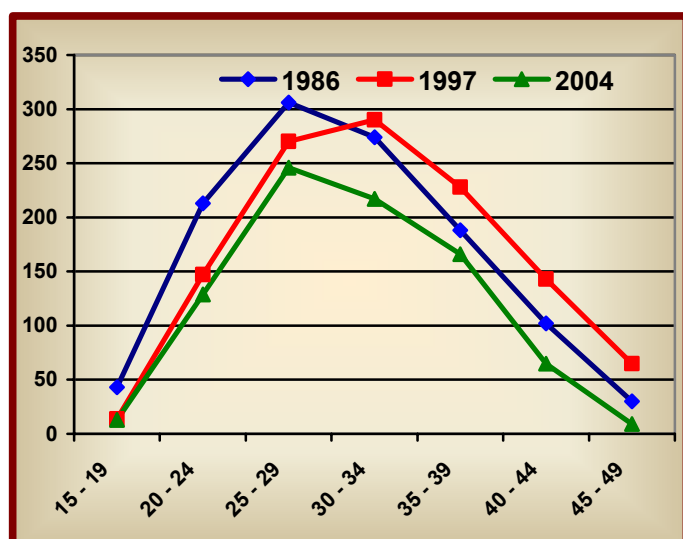
(43)

2004

(13)

1986 و 1997 و 2004

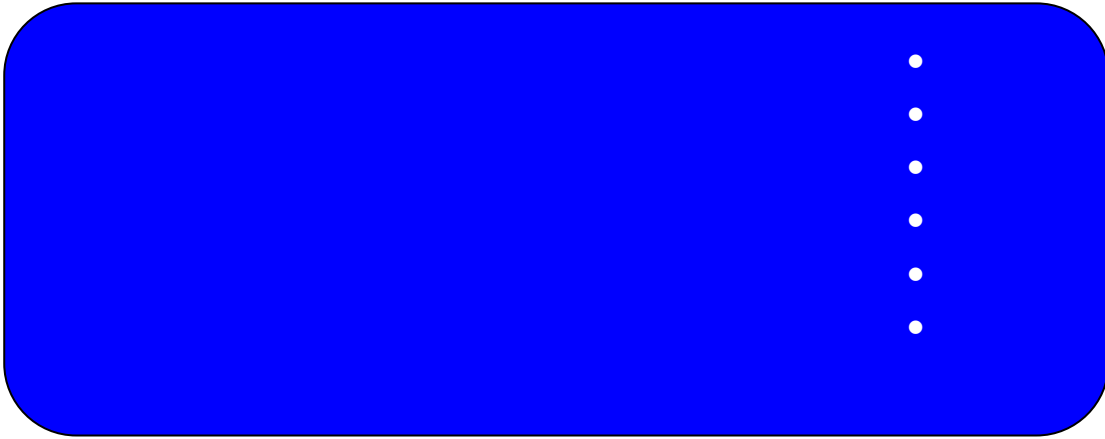
1986 و 1997 و 2004



السنوات			
2004	1997	1986	
13	14	43	19 - 15
129	147	213	24 - 20
246	270	306	29 - 25
217	290	274	34 - 30
166	228	188	39 - 35
65	143	102	44 - 40
9	65	30	49 - 45



-:





:

-

(15)

(15)

(%77.1) (%75.5) 2004 1986

2004 (%91.7)

(%40.6)

. (%27.5) 1986

2004 (%84.9)

2004 و 1997 و 1986

معدل النشاط الاقتصادي %			
2004	1997	1986	
40.6	35.2	27.5	نساء
91.7	90.4	93	رجال
77.1	74.3	75.5	المجموع

:

-

(65)

(34 - 30)

(39-35) (34-30)

. (59 - 55)

(15)
(1997)

المجموع			غير قطريين			قطريون			
3.0	0.3	2.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.8	19 - 15
13.9	6.1	12.1	7.5	2.9	7.0	8.2	3.6	7.6	24 - 20
18.9	25.5	20.5	15.9	7.0	14.8	16.2	11.2	15.6	29 - 25
17.4	29.0	20.2	18.9	26.7	19.8	18.7	27.2	19.8	34 - 30
14.7	22.2	16.5	19.8	30.6	21.1	19.3	28.7	20.5	39 - 35
11.2	12.1	11.4	16.4	18.2	16.6	15.8	16.8	16.0	44 - 40
7.2	2.8	6.1	10.2	8.8	10.0	9.8	7.4	9.5	49 - 45
4.5	1.0	3.6	5.7	3.1	5.4	5.6	2.6	5.2	54 - 50
4.2	0.6	3.3	2.8	1.1	2.6	2.9	0.9	2.7	59 - 55
2.7	0.3	2.1	1.2	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.4	1.2	64 - 60
2.2	0.1	1.7	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.8	65
0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3	
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

(15)
(2004)

المجموع			غير قطريين			قطريون			
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	2.0	0.5	2.6	19 - 15
8.2	6.1	8.6	7.6	5.4	8.0	12.8	8.3	14.8	24 - 20
15.9	19.1	15.4	15.5	18.2	15.1	19.2	22.1	17.9	29 - 25
18.7	24.3	17.7	18.6	24.5	17.8	19.3	23.8	17.4	34 - 30
17.0	20.8	16.4	17.0	20.8	16.5	16.9	20.8	15.2	39 - 35
15.0	14.6	15.0	15.2	14.8	15.3	13.1	14.1	12.7	44 - 40
11.7	8.7	12.3	12.2	9.1	12.6	8.4	7.4	8.9	49 - 45
7.2	4.0	7.8	7.6	4.6	8.0	4.3	2.2	5.3	54 - 50
3.6	1.3	4.0	3.8	1.5	4.2	1.8	0.5	2.4	59 - 55
1.4	0.4	1.5	1.4	0.4	1.5	1.1	0.2	1.5	64 - 60
0.6	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.6	1.1	0.0	1.0	65
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	



2004

(%10.3) (248)

(%6) (%13.2)

. (%24.2)

.(%8.4) 1997

(%3) (%12)

. (%13.4)

2004

1997

2004

(%52.4)

(%93) (%11.3) (%14.1)

(%43.3)

(%6.6) (%20) (%30)

(%11.8) (%59.8) 1997

(%29.4) (%8.7)

). (%23.5) (%47.1)

(1986)

:

:

-

1986

()

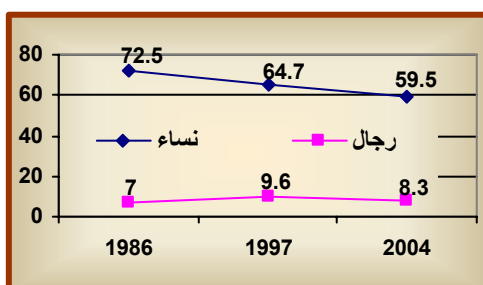
2004 1997

(%59.4) (%64.7) (%72.5)

(%8.3) (%9.6) (%7.0)

(15)

2004 و 1997 و 1986



(15)

2004 و 1997 و 1986

2004	1997	1986	
59.4	64.7	72.5	نساء
8.3	9.6	7.0	رجال

:

-

(%70.1)

(15)

(2004 و 1997 و 1986)

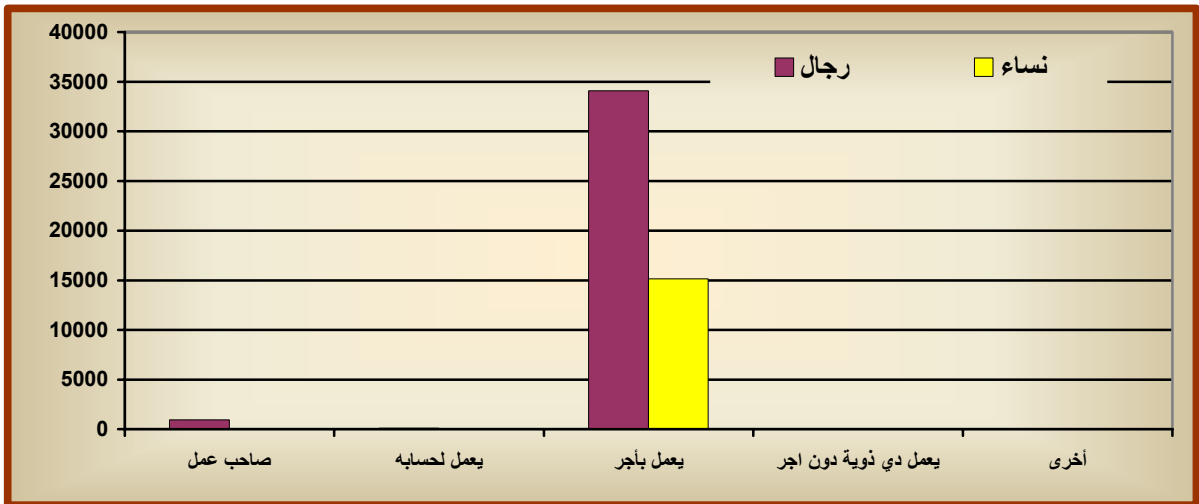
2004	1997	1986	النوع	العلاقة بقوة العمل
70.1	69.5	74.1	نساء	ربة منزل (متفرغة لأعمال المنزل)
-	-	-	رجال	
25.7	27.1	22.1	نساء	طالب متفرغ للدراسة
72.2	74.1	78.1	رجال	
4.2	3.4	3.8	نساء	فئات أخرى وغير مبين (عاجز. الخ)
27.8	14.9	21.9	رجال	



		2004	1997		
	(%99.8)	(%99.9)			
	(%0.2)	(%0.1)			
				2004	1997
				(%98.7)	(%98.5)
		2004	1997		
(%0.6)		(%0.5)	(%0.8)		
				2004	1997
		-	-		(%0.8)

(1/4) .

(15)
2004





1997

.2004

()

2004 (%54.8) 1997 (%63.3)

2004 (%24.7) 1997 (%22.1)

2004 1997 (%20.5) (%43.9)

1997

() 2004 (%9.7) (%11.2)

1997 (%10.1) 2004 (%18.3) 1997 (%7.7)

2004 (%13.8)

(%54.8)

(15) 1997

2004 (%45.3) (%5.2)

(%4.9)

* (15)

*2004

مجموع		رجال		نساء		النوع
إجمالي	قطريون وقطريات	إجمالي	قطريون	إجمالي	قطريات	
2.6	7.8	2.8	9.7	1.4	3.5	المشروعون وموظفو الإدارة العليا والمديرون
12.1	26.2	10.1	13.8	23.5	54.8	الاختصاصيون
7.5	15.6	7.2	18.3	9.0	9.4	الفنيون والاختصاصيون المساعدون
7.9	21.7	7.2	20.5	11.9	24.7	الكتابة
9.4	9.7	9.6	12.9	7.9	2.5	العاملون في الخدمات والباعة في المحلات التجارية والأسواق
1.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	العمال المهرة في الزراعة وصيد الأسماك
23.2	1.9	27.1	2.6	0.4	0.3	العاملون في الحرف وما إليها من المهن
11.6	2.8	13.5	3.9	0.5	0.0	مشغلو الآلات والمعدات ومجموعها
24.8	14.3	21.2	18.3	45.3	4.9	المهن العادية
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	الأفراد الذين لم يصنفوا حسب المهنة
100	100	100	100	100	100	المجموع

*

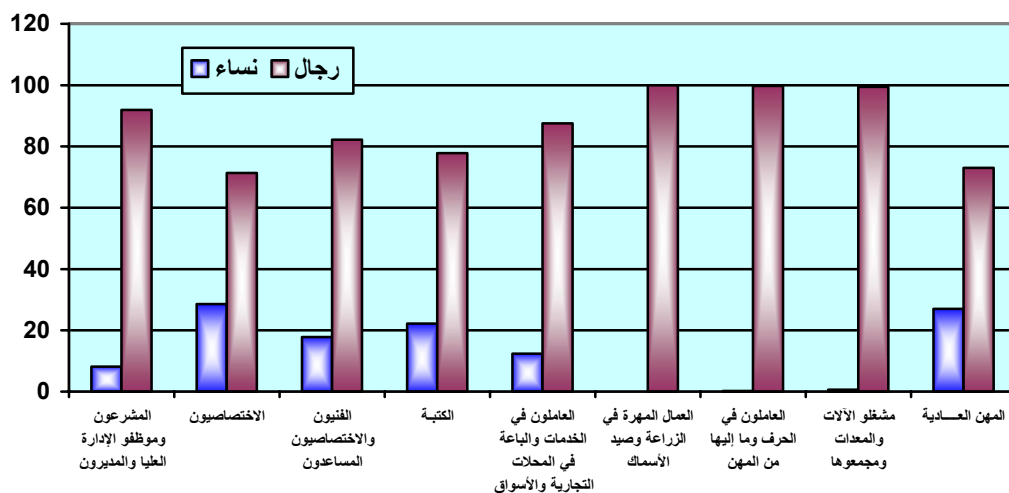
*2004

مجموع		رجال		نساء		أقسام المهن
إجمالي	قطريون وقطريات	إجمالي	قطريون	إجمالي	قطريات	
65.8	34.2	91.9	86.7	8.1	13.3	المشروعون وموظفو الإدارة العليا والمديرون
75.2	24.8	71.4	36.8	28.6	63.2	الاختصاصيون
76.1	23.9	82.2	81.9	17.8	18.1	الفنيون والاختصاصيون المساعدون
68.4	31.6	77.8	65.7	22.2	34.3	الكتابة
88.0	12.0	87.6	92.4	12.4	7.6	العاملون في الخدمات والباعة في المحلات التجارية والأسواق
99.9	0.1	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	العمال المهرة في الزراعة وصيد الأسماك
99.1	0.9	99.8	95.8	0.2	4.2	العاملون في الحرف وما إليها من المهن
97.3	2.7	99.4	100.0	0.6	0.0	مشغلو الآلات والمعدات ومجموعها
93.4	6.6	73.0	89.6	27.0	10.4	المهن العادية
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	الأفراد الذين لم يصنفوا حسب المهنة
88.5	11.5	85.3	69.8	14.7	30.2	المجموع

* بيانات التوزيع النسبي للنشيطين اقتصادياً (15 سنة فأكثر) * حسب أقسام المهن والنوع تعداد 1997 في (ملحق 2/4)

* بيانات النشيطون اقتصادياً حسب أقسام المهن والنوع تعداد 1997 في (ملحق 3/4)

2004



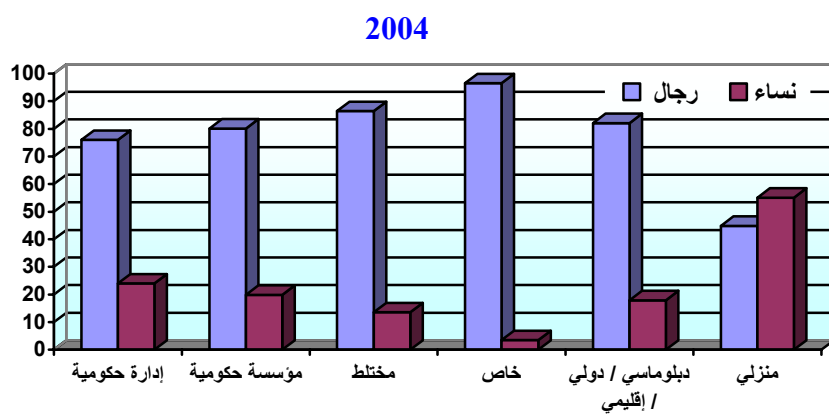


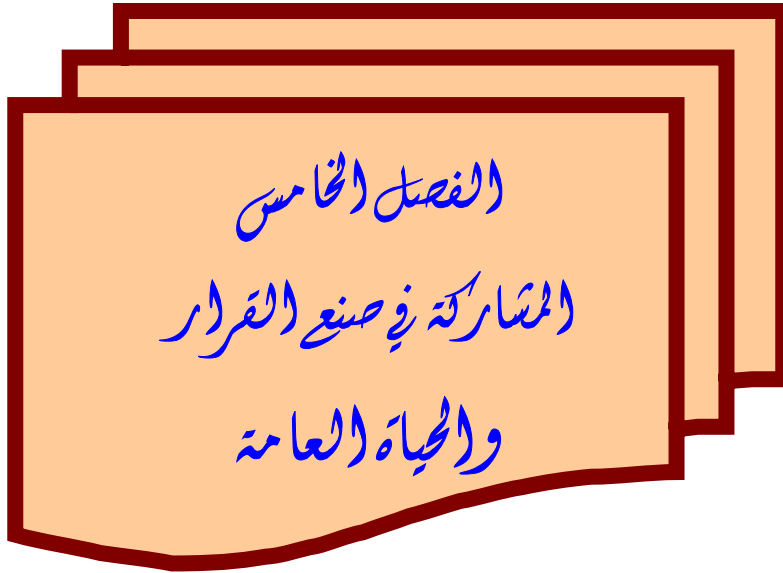
	2004	1997	(15)	
					(%55.1 %46.9)
((%24.0 %13.9)
%2.7)					(%19.9 %17.2)
					(%3.5
	2004				
					(%55.1)
					(%24.0)
					(%99.7)
					(%19.9)
					(%68.7)
					(%3.5)
					(%13.6)

* 2004

مجموع		رجال		نساء		القطاع
اجمالي	قطريون وقطريات	اجمالي	قطريون	اجمالي	قطريات	
50.3	49.7	76.0	66.8	24.0	33.2	
73.0	27.0	80.1	76.9	19.9	23.1	
80.3	19.7	86.4	85.9	13.6	14.1	
99.2	0.8	96.5	85.4	3.5	14.6	
96.9	3.1	82.1	61.1	17.9	38.9	/ /
99.7	0.3	44.9	76.2	55.1	23.8	
88.5	11.5	85.3	69.8	14.7	30.2	

* بيانات التوزيع النسبي للنشطين اقتصاديا حسب القطاع والنوع تعداد 1997 في (ملحق 4/4)



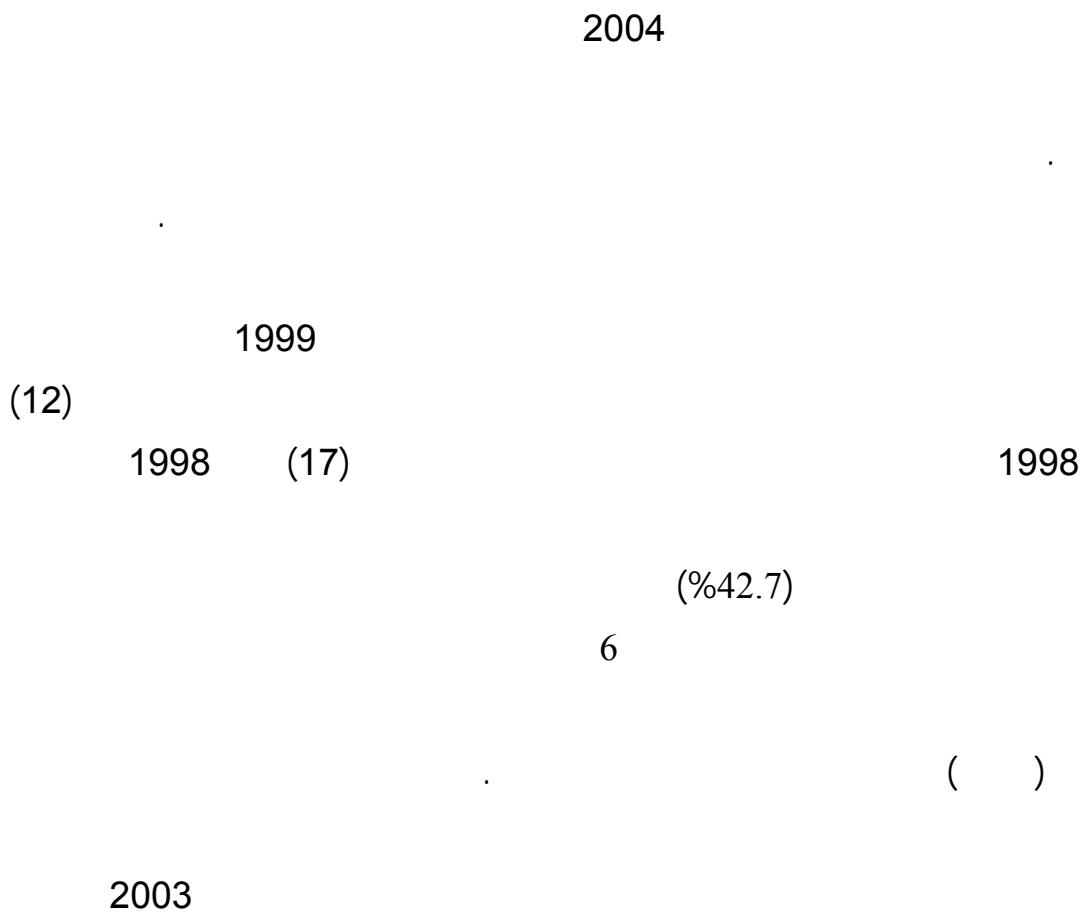


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- صنع القرار في :
 1. الهيئات التشريعية
 2. الحكومة
 3. المؤسسات العامة والخاصة
 4. مؤسسات المجتمع المدني
- المشاركة في الحياة العامة في :
 1. مجالات النظام والأمن العام
 2. مجالات الإعلام

في :

1. الهيئات التشريعية:



1999 : 2003

-

.

-

1999

2003 (%27) (%77.4)

2003 (%36.2) 1999 (%81.5)

المنتخبون		المرشحون		المقترعون		الناخبون		النوع	
2003	1999	2003	1999	2003	1999	2003	1999		
1	0	1	6	2985	7484	11055	9665	عدد	نساء
3.4	0.0	1.2	2.6	38.6	42.7	45.7	43.9	نسبة (%)	
28	29	83	225	4757	10047	13124	12330	عدد	رجال
96.6	100.0	98.8	97.4	61.4	57.3	54.3	56.1	نسبة (%)	

2. الحكومة :

) 2003		(
		()	
)				
	(
		2004	(%6.4)	2001	(%5.2)
	(%2.6)	2001	(%14.3)		
	(%13.3)				2004
2001			(8)	2004	(%20.6)
			.2004		(13)
	()

2001 و 2004

2004		2001		
42	2	32	0	- 1
38	1	18	3	- 2
31	1	20	1	- 3
2	0	5	0	- 4
148	0	115	0	- 5
102	4	92	1	- 6
50	13	52	8	- 7
51	11	64	9	() - 8
470	32	398	22	

:

2003 (%78) 2004
 (%22) (%55)
) 2004 .(

2003 و 2004

2004			2003			الجنس	فئة مدة الخدمة
أعلى من الجامعة	الجامعة	أقل من الجامعة	أعلى من الجامعة	الجامعة	أقل من الجامعة		
1	1	0	0	1	0	نساء	أقل من 4
4	8	3	1	6	3	رجال	
0	11	0	0	10	1	نساء	5 - 9
3	18	6	0	14	5	رجال	
0	16	0	0	20	0	نساء	10 - 14
6	34	21	5	39	22	رجال	
1	71	3	1	88	7	نساء	15 - 19
4	69	22	3	65	21	رجال	
2	254	51	2	224	35	نساء	20 فأكثر
20	129	76	18	127	77	رجال	
4	353	54	3	343	42	نساء	المجموع
37	258	128	27	251	128	رجال	

(%3.8)

(%90)

2004

(%5)

2003

2004

(%49.2)

2003

(%48.9)

20

2004

4	-	1	-	
9	-	1	-	
4	3	1	-	
8	-	1	-	
4	4	-	1	
6	-	1	-	
7	1	1	-	
42	8	6	1	

2004

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3. المؤسسات العامة والخاصة :

.2004 %6.1 2002 %3.7

2004 - 2002

2004				2003				2002				
97.3	249	2.7	7	97.9	228	2.1	5	97.8	220	2.2	5)
93.0	187	7.0	14	92.2	153	7.8	13	97.0	161	3.0	5	
87.4	90	12.6	13	98.5	841	1.5	13	91.4	85	8.6	8	
93.9	526	6.1	34	97.5	1222	2.5	31	96.3	466	3.7	18	

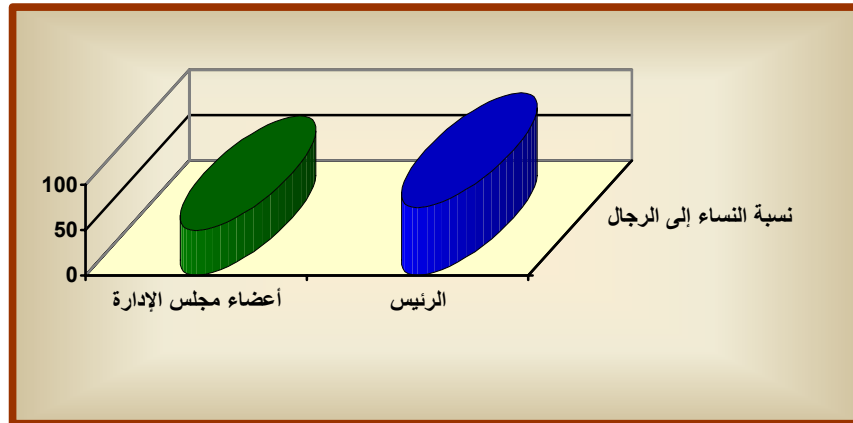
4. مؤسسات المجتمع المدني :

%40

%31.8

2004

الرئيس		أعضاء مجلس الإدارة		
رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	
-	1	5	-	المؤسسة القطرية لحماية الطفل والمرأة
-	1	3	1	مركز الاستشارات العائلية
-	1	3	7	دار الإنماء الاجتماعي
1	-	3	1	المؤسسة القطرية لرعاية المسنين
1	-	3	1	المؤسسة القطرية لرعاية الأيتام
1	-	10	-	جمعية قطر الخيرية
-	1	1	3	المركز الثقافي للطفولة
1	-	4	2	الجمعية القطرية للسكري
-	1	4	5	الهلال الأحمر القطري
1	-	3	3	الجمعية القطرية لذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة
1	-	4	-	مؤسسة الشيخ جاسم بن جبر آل ثاني الخيرية
1	-	6	1	نادي الجسرة الثقافي والاجتماعي
1	-	4	2	مركز أصدقاء البيئة
-	1	4	2	مركز قطر للعمل التطوعي
8	6	57	28	المجموع



1. مجالات النظام العام والأمن العام:

2004 %16.7
 .2000
 .() %2.4

2004

0	0	128	
2.4	1	41	
14.3	5	30	

2. مجالات الإعلام:

2004

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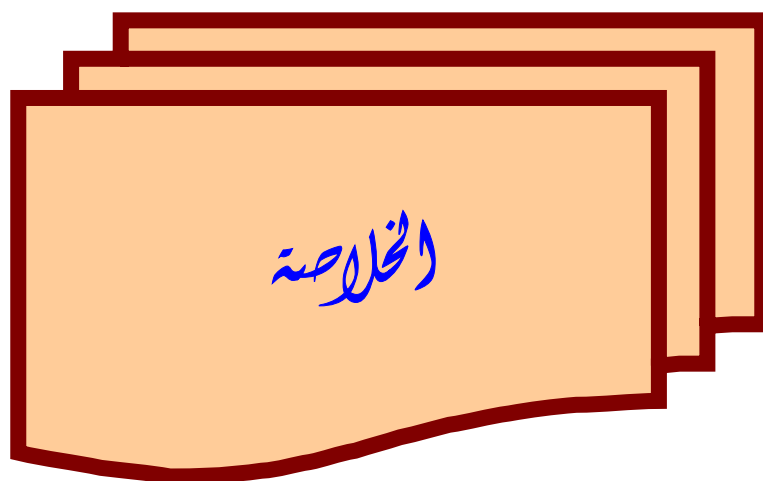
(

2004

%13.2

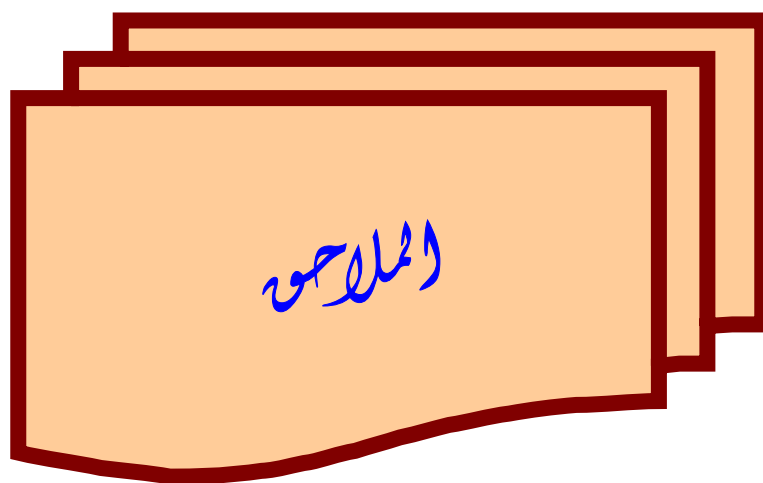
2004

8	0	0	0	8	0	
6	3	5	3	1	0	
6	0	5	0	1	0	
172	17	154	17	18	0	
192	20	164	20	28	0	
90.6	9.4	77.4	9.4	13.2	0	



		...	:-	
(100)	(200)	:		
				.1
				.2
				.3
				.4
				.5
			:	
				.1
				.2
				.3
				.4
			:	
				.1
				.2
				.3

			.4
			.5
		:	
			.1
			.2
		%70	
	%72		%20
			.3
		%50 ()	
		:	
		()	.1
. 1999		2003	
			.2
			.3
			.4
			.5
			.6
			.7



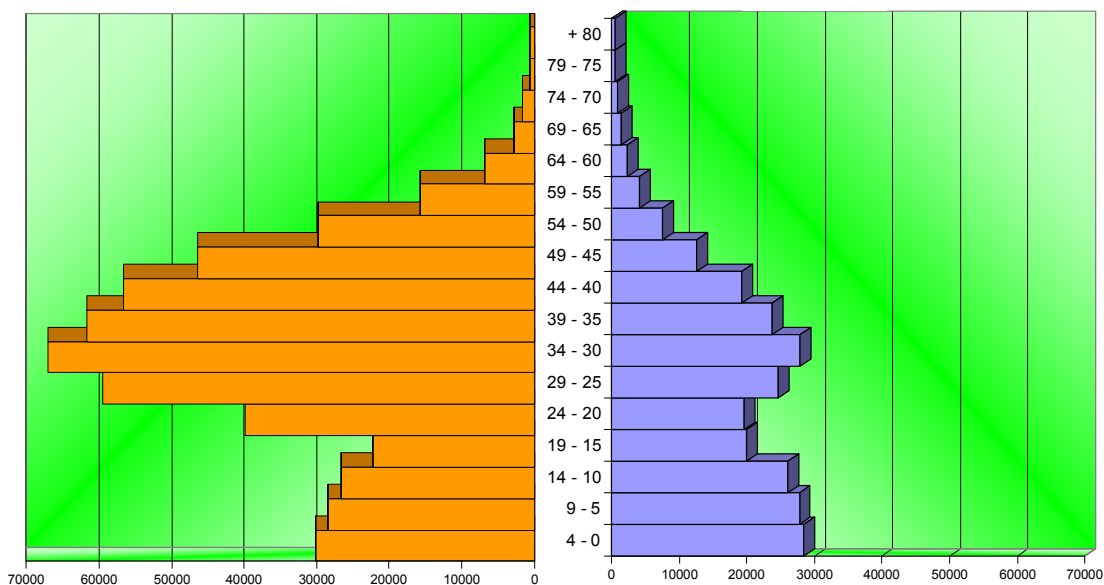


1/1

2004

الرجال

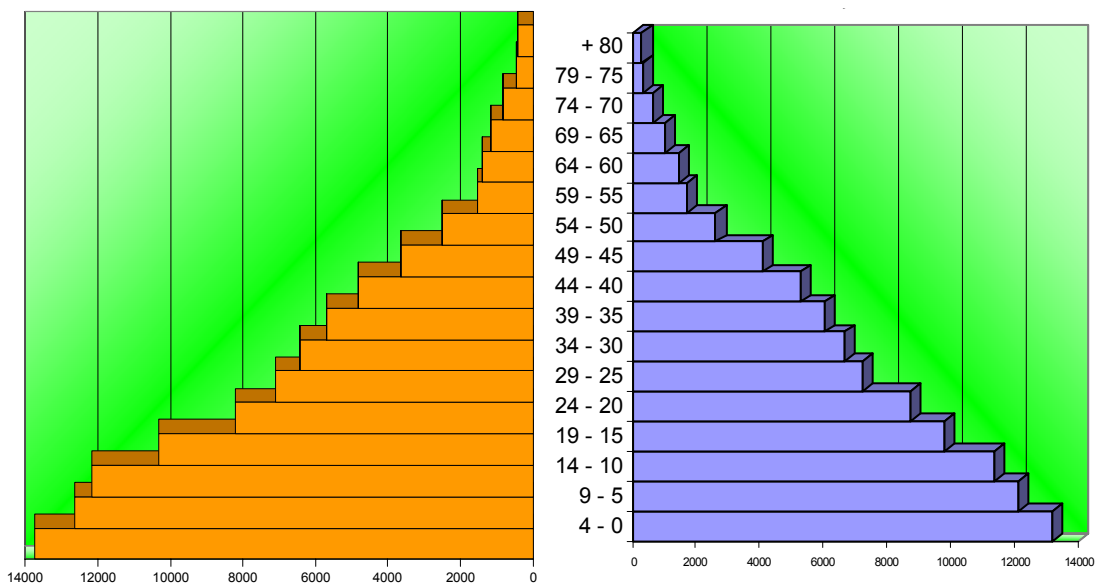
النساء



2004

الرجال

النساء



2/1

2004 ، 1997 ، 1986

2004		1997		1986		
30059	28489	24997	23841	20965	20189	4-0
28420	27814	24890	23277	17774	16870	9 - 5
26687	26149	20809	19891	13871	12783	14 - 10
22187	20004	16832	15131	12338	10295	19 -15
39896	19671	25739	12788	22121	10448	24 -20
59477	24576	41288	14120	41664	11530	29 -25
66976	27833	46302	19502	41004	13248	34 -30
61624	23773	47484	19098	30158	9826	39 -35
56617	19260	39022	12937	19236	5845	44 -40
46488	12631	24370	7430	12742	3721	49 -45
29738	7615	14055	4301	7692	2458	54 -50
15771	4104	7564	2694	3848	1388	59 -55
6768	2359	4202	1774	2177	1025	64 -60
5674	3369	4905	2780	2262	1601	+65
496382	247647	342459	179564	247852	121227	

3/1

2004 ، 1997 ، 1986

2004		1997		1986		
رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	
0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0	1<
2.3	1.9	2.1	1.4	1.4	0.4	4-1
6.3	4.7	5.7	3.5	2.1	1.8	9-5
8.1	5.3	5.7	4.6	3.7	2.3	14-10
5.6	4.4	6.3	4	3.9	2.1	19-15
4.7	3	5.6	4	5	3	24-20
4.2	3	5.3	2.4	3	3.4	29-25
3.8	2.7	3.4	2.3	1.4	1.8	34-30
3.9	2.3	2.4	1.7	1.8	1.4	39-35
2.1	2.1	2.6	1.1	0.9	2.3	44-40
1.8	1.3	2	1.4	0.9	1.6	49-45
2	1	1.4	1.2	3	1.6	54-50
1.6	1.3	2	1.4	1.8	3.5	59-55
2.3	1.8	3.2	1.9	5.1	5.7	64-60
2.5	1.7	2.5	1.5	3.5	4.1	69-65
2.5	2	3.1	2	4.1	5.3	74-70
1.7	1	3.5	1.6	2.1	3.4	79-75
2.5	2	4.2	2.3	5.3	6.7	+80
0	0	0.4	0	0.2	0	غير مبين
58.1	41.9	61.5	38.5	49.6	50.4	المجموع

4/1

(15)

1986

غير مابين		أرمل		مطلق		متزوج		لم يتزوج		الفئات العمرية
رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	
9	3	2	5	0	21	90	608	6073	5317	19 - 15
9	8	1	14	24	85	875	2294	3678	2823	24 - 20
5	8	6	58	39	124	2208	3118	1464	1028	29 - 25
2	7	6	76	29	112	2334	2441	358	288	34 - 30
1	4	4	120	30	70	1664	1664	96	62	39 - 35
2	11	6	185	17	83	1355	1421	43	33	44 - 40
0	15	11	271	21	88	1393	1206	24	24	49 - 45
26	122	170	1570	83	207	4616	1907	104	123	50 فأكثر
54	178	206	2299	243	790	14535	14659	11840	9698	المجموع

1997

غير مابين		أرمل		مطلق		متزوج		لم يتزوج		الفئات العمرية
رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	
7	4	2	1	2	16	64	414	7777	7296	19 - 15
22	8	0	10	21	64	961	2293	5583	4195	24 - 20
10	10	7	35	75	177	3018	4093	2851	1890	29 - 25
10	6	4	56	89	221	3962	4297	1019	1056	34 - 30
5	3	6	136	64	227	3770	3889	419	593	39 - 35
3	6	12	252	62	184	3000	2902	161	299	44 - 40
3	3	12	293	34	109	2027	1709	60	75	49 - 45
42	69	232	2334	118	336	6195	3346	154	132	50 فأكثر
102	109	275	3117	465	1334	22997	22943	18024	15536	المجموع

2004

أرمل		مطلق		متزوج		لم يتزوج		الفئات العمرية
رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	
0	0	0	0	107	333	10211	9463	19 - 15
3	9	22	94	1237	2743	6948	5847	24 - 20
1	18	76	180	3521	4491	3490	2550	29 - 25
10	54	92	242	4897	5029	1419	1338	34 - 30
6	104	119	282	4848	4765	703	876	39 - 35
12	215	116	302	4394	4202	310	576	44 - 40
21	453	78	210	3398	3041	140	363	49 - 45
335	3289	168	420	7643	4249	157	185	50 فأكثر
388	4142	671	1730	30045	28853	23378	21198	المجموع

5/1

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2004

أرمل		مطلق		لم يتزوج أبدا		الفئة العمرية
رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	
6	104	119	282	703	876	39 - 35
12	215	116	302	310	576	44 - 40
21	453	78	210	140	363	49 - 45
24	571	58	169	62	96	54 - 50
311	2718	110	251	95	89	+ 55
374	4061	481	1214	1310	2000	المجموع

35

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2004

جامعي	ثانوية	إعدادية	ابتدائية	يقرأ ويكتب	أمي	الحالة الزوجية	الفئة العمرية
492	169	95	54	30	36	لم يتزوج أبدا	39 - 35
79	56	58	38	28	23	مطلق	
21	14	14	9	14	32	أرمل	
339	83	54	45	23	32	لم يتزوج أبدا	44 - 40
111	50	37	55	34	36	مطلق	
41	22	16	30	45	63	أرمل	
191	42	42	33	23	33	لم يتزوج أبدا	49 - 45
42	37	19	35	33	44	مطلق	
60	33	41	70	108	141	أرمل	
30	14	15	8	12	17	لم يتزوج أبدا	54 - 50
20	18	17	24	31	59	مطلق	
20	24	29	67	132	299	أرمل	
2	8	5	6	14	54	لم يتزوج أبدا	+ 55
5	5	10	12	28	191	مطلق	
15	21	24	66	324	2268	أرمل	

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2004

الفئة العمرية	الحالة الزوجية	أمي	يقراً ويكتب	ابتدائية	إعدادية	ثانوية	جامعي
39 - 35	لم يتزوج أبدا	49	81	139	141	145	148
	مطلق	7	18	30	22	11	21
	أرمل	2	0	3	0	1	0
44 - 40	لم يتزوج أبدا	26	43	59	38	61	83
	مطلق	1	14	29	31	19	22
	أرمل	1	2	1	2	4	2
49 - 45	لم يتزوج أبدا	12	25	21	25	18	39
	مطلق	1	14	17	8	23	15
	أرمل	5	3	3	2	4	4
54 - 50	لم يتزوج أبدا	8	8	10	6	14	16
	مطلق	9	11	7	7	8	16
	أرمل	2	3	2	7	3	7
+ 55	لم يتزوج أبدا	44	10	8	8	12	13
	مطلق	60	21	12	9	4	4
	أرمل	201	70	18	10	9	3

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2004

الفئة العمرية	الحالة الزوجية	تعمل	النسبة	لا تعمل	النسبة	المجموع	النسبة
39 - 35	لم يتزوج أبدا	616	70.3	260	29.7	876	100.0
	مطلق	155	55.0	127	45.0	282	100.0
	أرمل	42	40.4	62	59.6	104	100.0
44 - 40	لم يتزوج أبدا	402	69.8	174	30.2	576	100.0
	مطلق	160	53.0	142	47.0	302	100.0
	أرمل	76	35.3	139	64.7	215	100.0
49 - 45	لم يتزوج أبدا	201	55.4	162	44.6	363	100.0
	مطلق	89	42.4	121	57.6	210	100.0
	أرمل	116	25.6	337	74.4	453	100.0
54 - 50	لم يتزوج أبدا	35	36.5	61	63.5	96	100.0
	مطلق	46	27.2	123	72.8	169	100.0
	أرمل	70	12.3	501	87.7	571	100.0
+ 55	لم يتزوج أبدا	7	7.9	82	92.1	89	100.0
	مطلق	8	3.2	243	96.8	251	100.0
	أرمل	70	2.5	2678	97.5	2748	100.0

6/1

2004

	الحالة التعليمية لرئيس الأسرة							حجم الأسرة المعيشية وجنس رئيس الأسرة	
	أعلى من الجامعة	جامعة	ثانوية + دبلوم	إعدادية	ابتدائية	يقرا ويكتب	أمي		
329	3	35	15	14	27	41	194		2 - 1
851	20	171	190	157	136	95	82		
570	11	76	67	41	45	72	258		4 - 3
2602	67	648	624	460	326	229	248		
646	10	125	63	51	85	83	229		6 - 5
4527	167	1272	1029	747	562	411	339		
545	7	104	64	49	43	80	198		8 - 7
5780	265	1597	1225	900	741	574	478		
403	6	65	24	40	42	69	157		10 - 9
5321	288	1413	1051	749	666	607	547		
123	1	13	8	7	14	23	57		12 - 11
2471	104	558	451	311	300	404	343		
67	0	5	4	8	7	12	31		14 - 13
1391	60	245	203	176	200	263	244		
107	2	7	4	5	12	14	63		+15
2067	58	318	336	237	273	426	419		
2790	40	430	249	215	275	394	1187		
25010	1029	6222	5109	3737	3204	3009	2700		المجموع
27800	1069	6652	5358	3952	3479	3403	3887		



1/2

2004 1997

(10)

2004				1997				الحالة التعليمية
المجموع	نسبة النساء	نساء	رجال	المجموع	نسبة النساء	نساء	رجال	
12108	69.9	8468	3640	14016	68.4	9583	4433	أمي
22305	47.6	10612	11693	20787	45.9	9537	11250	يقرأ أو يكتب
24530	43.0	10544	13986	19679	42.0	8275	11404	الابتدائية
25286	43.6	11024	14262	17024	47.2	8041	8983	الاعدادية
23755	52.7	12516	11239	16050	51.7	8294	7756	الثانوية
2168	36.5	791	1377	1799	32.5	584	1215	دبلوم أقل من الجامعة
22174	58.1	12890	9284	12630	58.6	7407	5223	الجامعة
424	25.5	108	316	306	23.5	72	234	دبلوم عالي
801	24.3	195	606	533	22.1	118	415	ماجستير
362	33.1	120	242	224	39.7	89	135	دكتوراه
31	61.3	19	12	225	68.4	97	128	تعليم غير محدد المستوى
133944	50.2	67287	66657	103273	68.4	52097	51176	المجموع

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2004/2003	2000/1999	1995/1994	1990/1989	الجنس	الدرجة العلمية
34	49	30	26	رجال	بكالوريوس في التربية
270	359	302	217	نساء	
304	408	332	243	المجموع	
38	31	37	45	رجال	بكالوريوس في الإنسانيات
252	149	154	92	نساء	
290	180	191	137	المجموع	
31	51	36	18	رجال	بكالوريوس في العلوم
96	111	71	22	نساء	
127	162	107	40	المجموع	
33	19	4	25	رجال	بكالوريوس في الشريعة والقانون
72	42	58	69	نساء	
105	61	62	94	المجموع	
26	32	29	17	رجال	بكالوريوس في الهندسة
0	0	0	0	نساء	
26	32	29	17	المجموع	
98	109	44	13	رجال	بكالوريوس في الإدارة والاقتصاد
189	70	22	38	نساء	
287	179	66	51	المجموع	
12	59	10	11	رجال	الشهادات الأخرى
33	107	53	46	نساء	
45	166	63	57	المجموع	
272	350	190	155	رجال	إجمالي الخريجين
912	838	660	484	نساء	
1184	1188	850	639	المجموع	

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جدول رقم 1/4
السكان النشيطون اقتصاديا (15 سنة فأكثر) حسب الحالة العملية والنشاط الإقتصادي
والجنسية والنوع
تعداد 1997

الحالة العملية														الجنسية	النشاط الإقتصادي
المجموع		غير مبين		المجموع		يعمل لدى ذويه نوم أجر		يعمل بأجر		يعمل لحسابه		صاحب عمل			
اناث	رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	رجال		
0	43	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	17	0	19	0	4	قطري	الزراعة
3	10301	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	10260	0	34	0	6	غير قطري	
3	10344	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	10277	0	53	0	10	مجموع	
79	3846	0	0	0	5	0	1	78	3554	0	35	1	251	قطري	الصناعة
639	88255	0	0	0	10	0	12	639	87635	0	478	0	120	غير قطري	
718	92101	0	0	0	15	0	13	717	91189	0	513	1	371	مجموع	
8623	23684	2	32	4	9	0	3	8610	22709	0	260	7	671	قطري	الخدمات
28393	116256	6	13	6	17	0	20	28372	114639	0	1188	9	379	غير قطري	
37016	139940	8	45	10	26	0	23	36982	137348	0	1448	16	1050	مجموع	
8702	27573	2	32	4	15	0	6	8688	26280	0	314	8	926	قطري	المجموع
29035	214812	6	13	6	27	0	33	29014	212534	0	1700	9	505	غير قطري	
37737	242385	8	45	10	42	0	39	37702	238814	0	2014	17	1431	مجموع	

لا يشمل المتعطلين الذين لم يسبق لهم العمل

السكان النشيطون اقتصاديا (15 سنة فأكثر) حسب الحالة العملية والنشاط الإقتصادي والجنسية والنوع
تعداد 2004

الحالة العملية														الجنسية	النشاط الإقتصادي
المجموع		أخرى		يعمل لدى ذويه دون أجر		يعمل بأجر		يعمل لحسابه		صاحب عمل					
نساء	رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	رجال	نساء	رجال				
1	8	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	4	قطري	الزراعة		
57	11959	0	19	0	0	57	11701	0	186	0	53	غير قطري			
58	11967	0	19	0	0	58	11704	0	187	0	57	مجموع			
501	5844	0	0	0	0	499	5587	0	3	2	254	قطري	الصناعة		
1471	171632	0	29	0	0	1471	170457	0	295	0	851	غير قطري			
1972	177476	0	29	0	0	1970	176044	0	298	2	1105	مجموع			
14661	29267	0	0	0	0	14637	28506	1	95	23	666	قطري	الخدمات		
47767	154393	0	112	0	0	47710	151875	21	1302	36	1104	غير قطري			
62428	183660	0	112	0	0	62347	180381	22	1397	59	1770	مجموع			
15163	35119	0	0	0	0	15137	34096	1	99	25	924	قطري	المجموع		
49295	337984	0	160	0	0	49238	334033	21	1783	36	2008	غير قطري			
64458	373103	0	160	0	0	64375	368129	22	1882	61	2932	مجموع			

لا يشمل المتعطلين الذين لم يسبق لهم العمل

جدول رقم 2/4
(15)
1997

مجموع		رجال		نساء		الجنس
إجمالي	قطريون وقطريات	إجمالي	قطريون	إجمالي	قطريات	
2.5	9.5	2.7	11.2	1.2	4.0	المشروعون وموظفو الإدارة العليا والمديرون
9.6	22.9	7.6	10.1	22.4	63.3	الاختصاصيون
4.8	6.8	4.8	7.7	5.3	4.2	الفنيون والاختصاصيون المساعدون
12.2	38.7	12.5	43.9	10.5	22.1	الكتابة
8.2	2.7	8.6	3.4	5.6	0.7	العاملون في الخدمات والباعة في المحلات التجارية والأسواق
1.9	0.1	2.2	0.1	-	-	العمال المهرة في الزراعة وصيد الأسماك
21.3	0.2	24.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	العاملون في الحرف وما إليها من المهن
12.6	9.6	14.6	12.7	-	-	مشغلو الآلات والمعدات ومجموعها
26.7	8.7	22.3	9.8	54.8	5.2	المهن العادية
0.1	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.4	الأفراد الذين لم يصنفوا حسب المهنة
100	100	100	100	100	100	المجموع

جدول رقم 3/4

1997

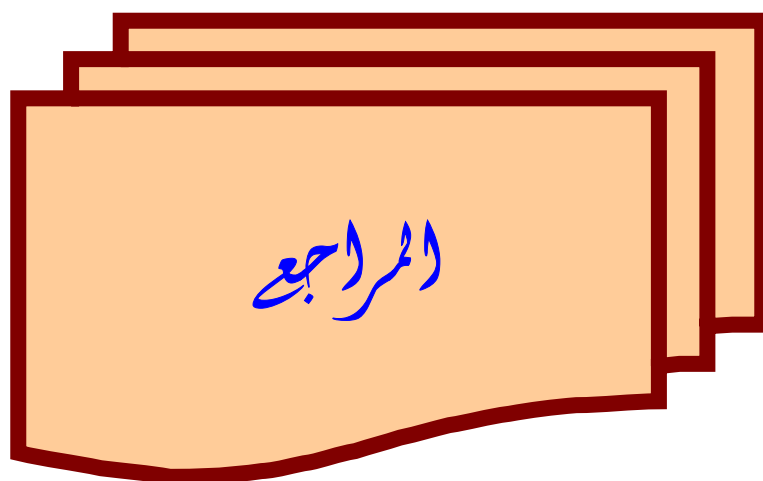
مجموع		رجال		نساء		الجنس
إجمالي	قطريون وقطريات	إجمالي	قطريون	إجمالي	قطريات	
67.0	33.0	93.4	89.9	6.6	10.1	المشروعون وموظفو الإدارة العليا والمديرون
76.4	23.6	68.6	33.5	31.4	66.5	الاختصاصيون
84.5	15.5	85.1	85.2	14.9	14.8	الفنيون والاختصاصيون المساعدون
70.9	29.1	88.4	86.3	11.6	13.7	الكتابة
95.9	4.1	90.9	93.5	9.1	6.5	العاملون في الخدمات والباعة في المحلات التجارية والأسواق
99.3	0.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	العمال المهرة في الزراعة وصيد الأسماك
99.9	0.1	99.9	91.2	0.1	8.8	العاملون في الحرف وما إليها من المهن
91.0	9.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	مشغلو الآلات والمعدات ومجموعها
96.0	4.0	72.3	85.7	27.7	14.3	المهن العادية
0.0	0.0	90.0	89.4	10.0	10.6	الأفراد الذين لم يصنفوا حسب المهنة
87.1	12.9	86.5	76.0	13.5	24.0	المجموع

جدول رقم 4/4
 (15) *
 1997

مجموع		رجال		نساء		القطاع
إجمالي	قطريون وقطريات	إجمالي	قطريون	إجمالي	قطريات	
57.2	42.8	86.1	73.8	13.9	26.2	
78.6	21.4	82.8	85.9	17.2	14.1	
94.2	5.8	95.8	93.4	4.2	6.6	
98.8	1.2	97.3	93.7	2.7	6.3	
94.8	5.2	81.3	90.3	18.7	9.7	/ /
99.8	0.2	53.1	97.4	46.9	2.6	
31.8	68.2	85.1	90.5	14.9	9.5	
87.1	12.9	86.5	11.4	13.5	23.1	

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مراجع الفصل الأول (السكان والأسر المعيشية)

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5. Interior Ministry, Elections Department
6. Higher Judicial Council
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8. Qatari Institution for Care for Orphans
9. Qatari Institution for Care of the Aged
10. Social Development Center
11. Center for Family Consultancy
12. Qatari Institution for Child and Women Protection
13. Supreme Council for Communications and Information Technology
14. Higher Council for the Environment and Natural Reserves
15. Supreme Education Council
16. Supreme Economic Council
17. Supreme Council for Family Affairs
18. National Council for Culture, Arts and Heritage
19. Planning Council
20. Qatar Charity Institution
21. Cancer Association
22. Diabetic Association
- 23- Red Crescent
- 24- Qatari Association for Individuals with Special Needs

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3. General Secretariat of the Planning Council, Statistics Department, Annual Statistical Abstract, 1986, 1997, 2004.
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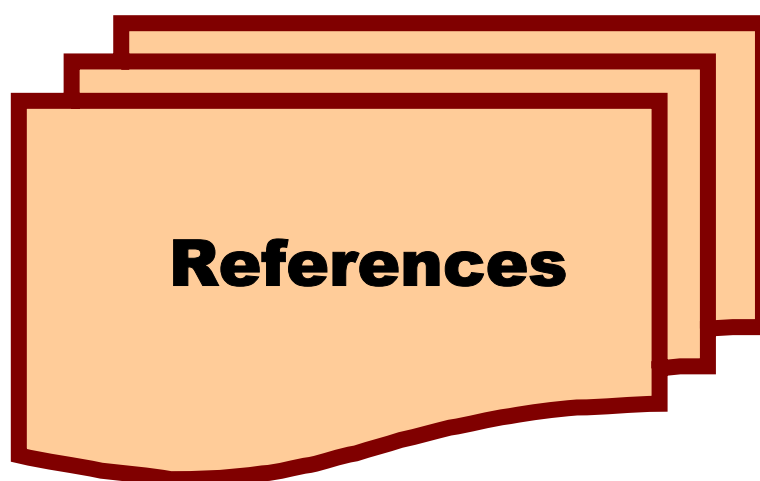


Table No. 4/4
Proportional Representation of the Economically-active
Population (15 +)*
By Sector and Gender
1997

Sector	Females		Males		Total	
	Qataris	Total	Qataris	Total	Total Qataris	Total
Government Department	26.2	13.9	73.8	86.1	42.8	57.2
Governmental Institution	14.1	17.2	85.9	82.8	21.4	78.6
Mixed	6.6	4.2	93.4	95.8	5.8	94.2
Private	6.3	2.7	93.7	97.3	1.2	98.8
Diplomatic/International/Regional	9.7	18.7	90.3	81.3	5.2	94.8
Domestic	2.6	46.9	97.4	53.1	0.2	99.8
Unspecified	9.5	14.9	90.5	85.1	68.2	31.8
Total	23.1	13.5	11.4	86.5	12.9	87.1

* The unemployed who had not worked before, hotel tenants and transit individuals

Table No. 4/2
Proportional Distribution of the Economically-active (15 +)* by
Occupational Category and Gender, 1997 Census*

Occupations	Females		Males		Total	
	Qataris	Total	Qataris	Total	M&F Qataris	Total
Legislators, Senior Officials & Managers	4.0	1.2	11.2	2.7	9.5	9.5
Professionals	63.3	22.4	10.1	7.6	22.9	22.9
Technicians & Assistant Professionals	4.2	5.3	7.7	4.8	6.8	6.8
Clerks	22.1	10.5	43.9	12.5	38.7	38.7
Service Workers and Salesmen	0.7	5.6	3.4	8.6	2.7	2.7
Skilled Workers in Agriculture & Fishing	-	-	0.1	2.2	0.1	0.1
Craftsmen	0.1	0.1	0.2	24.6	0.2	0.2
Machine Operators	-	-	12.7	14.6	9.6	9.6
Elementary Occupations	5.2	54.8	9.8	22.3	8.7	8.7
Individuals Not Specified by an Occupation	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

* Does not include unemployed without a previous job and hotel lodgers

Table No. 4/3
Economically-active by Occupational Category and Gender,
1997 Census

Occupations	Females		Males		Total	
	Qataris	Total	Qataris	Total	M&F Qataris	Total
Legislators, Senior Officials & Managers	10.1	6.6	89.9	93.4	33.0	67.0
Professionals	66.5	31.4	33.5	68.6	23.6	76.4
Technicians & Assistant Professionals	14.8	14.9	85.2	85.1	15.5	84.5
Clerks	13.7	11.6	86.3	88.4	29.1	70.9
Service Workers and Salesmen	6.5	9.1	93.5	90.9	4.1	95.9
Skilled Workers in Agriculture & Fishing	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.7	99.3
Craftsmen	8.8	0.1	91.2	99.9	0.1	99.9
Machine Operators	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	9.0	91.0
Elementary Occupations	14.3	27.7	85.7	72.3	4.0	96.0
Individuals Not Specified by an Occupation	10.6	10.0	89.4	90.0	0.0	0.0
Total	24.0	13.5	76.0	86.5	12.9	87.1

Table No. 4/1
Economically-active Population (15 +) by Employment Status,
Economic Activities, Nationality and Gender, 1997 Census

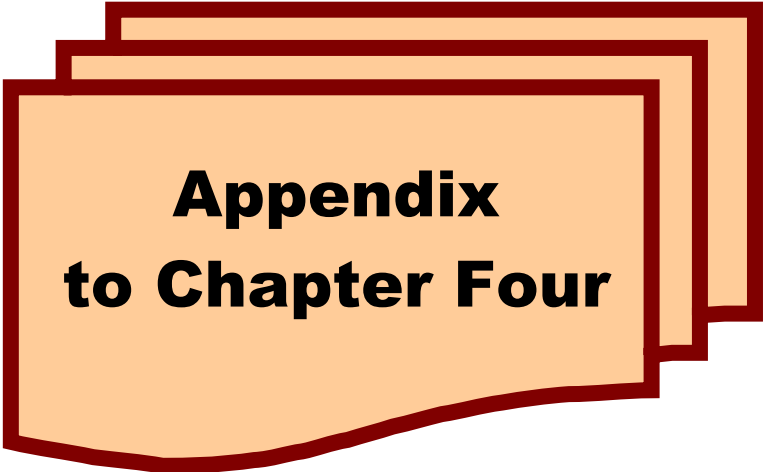
Economic Activity	Nat.	Employment Status													
		Employer		Self-employed		Waged		Unpaid Family Worker		Total		Unspecified		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Agriculture	Q	4	0	19	0	17	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	43	0
	NQ	6	0	34	0	10260	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	10301	3
	T	10	0	53	0	10277	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	10344	3
Industry	Q	251	1	35	0	3554	78	1	0	5	0	0	0	3846	79
	NQ	120	0	478	0	87635	639	12	0	10	0	0	0	88255	639
	T	371	1	513	0	91189	717	13	0	15	0	0	0	92101	718
Services	Q	671	7	260	0	22709	8610	3	0	9	4	32	2	23684	8623
	NQ	379	9	1188	0	114639	28372	20	0	17	6	13	6	116256	28393
	T	1050	16	1448	0	137348	36982	23	0	26	10	45	8	139940	37016
Total	Q	926	8	314	0	26280	8688	6	0	15	4	32	2	27573	8702
	NQ	505	9	1700	0	212534	29014	33	0	27	6	13	6	214812	29035
	T	1431	17	2014	0	238814	37702	39	0	42	10	45	8	242385	37737

*The unemployed who have never worked before are not included..

Economically-active Population (15 +)* by Employment Status,
Economic Activities, Nationality and Gender, 2004 Census

Economic Activity	Nat.	Employment Status											
		Employer		Self-employed		Waged		Unpaid Family Worker		Total		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Agriculture	Q	4	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	8	1
	NQ	53	0	186	0	11701	57	0	0	19	0	11959	57
	T	57	0	187	0	11704	58	0	0	19	0	11967	58
Industry	Q	254	2	3	0	5587	499	0	0	0	0	5844	501
	NQ	851	0	295	0	170457	1471	0	0	29	0	171632	1471
	T	1105	2	298	0	176044	1970	0	0	29	0	177476	1972
Services	Q	666	23	95	1	28506	14637	0	0	0	0	29267	14661
	NQ	1104	36	1302	21	151875	47710	0	0	112	0	154393	47767
	T	1770	59	1397	22	180381	62347	0	0	112	0	183660	62428
Total	Q	924	25	99	1	34096	15137	0	0	0	0	35119	15163
	NQ	2008	36	1783	21	334033	49238	0	0	160	0	337984	49295
	T	2932	61	1882	22	368129	64375	0	0	160	0	373103	64458

The unemployed who have never worked before are not included..

The graphic consists of three overlapping, light orange rectangular boxes with a dark red border. The text is centered on the front-most box.

**Appendix
to Chapter Four**

Appendix 2/2

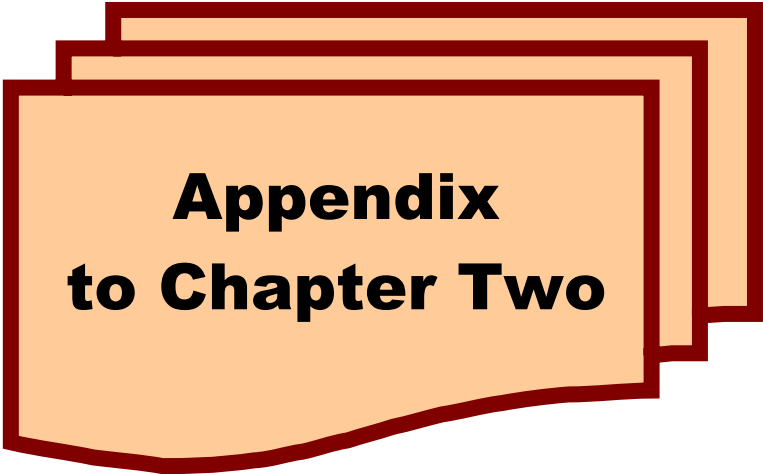
Growth of Qatari University Graduates by Gender and Educational Qualification

Degree	Gender	1989/1990	1994/1995	1999/2000	2003/2004
B.A. in Education	M	26	30	49	34
	F	217	302	359	270
	T	243	332	408	304
B.A in Humanitarians	M	45	37	31	38
	F	92	154	149	252
	T	137	191	180	290
B.S. in Science	M	18	36	51	31
	F	22	71	111	96
	T	40	107	162	127
B.A. in Saria and Law	M	25	4	19	33
	F	69	58	42	72
	T	94	62	61	105
B.Sc in Engineering	M	17	29	32	26
	F	0	0	0	0
	T	17	29	32	26
B.A. in Administration and & Economics	M	13	44	109	98
	F	38	22	70	189
	T	51	66	179	287
Other Certificates*	M	11	10	59	12
	F	46	53	107	33
	T	57	63	166	45
Total Graduates	M	155	190	350	272
	F	484	660	838	912
	T	639	850	1188	1184

* Other Certificates: Diplomas awarded by Qatar University

Table No. 2/1
Qatari Population (10 +) by Educational Status and Gender,
1997 and 2004

Educational Status	1997				2004			
	M	F	Female Ratio	T	M	F	Female Ratio	T
Illiterate	4433	9583	68.4	14016	3640	8468	69.9	12108
Read & Write	11250	9537	45.9	20787	11693	10612	47.6	22305
Primary	11404	8275	42.0	19679	13986	10544	43.0	24530
Preparatory	8983	8041	47.2	17024	14262	11024	43.6	25286
Secondary	7756	8294	51.7	16050	11239	12516	52.7	23755
PU Diploma	1215	584	32.5	1799	1377	791	36.5	2168
University	5223	7407	58.6	12630	9284	12890	58.1	22174
Post-grad..	234	72	23.5	306	316	108	25.5	424
Masters	415	118	22.1	533	606	195	24.3	801
PhD	135	89	39.7	224	242	120	33.1	362
Unspecified Educational Level	128	97	68.4	225	12	19	61.3	31
Total	51176	52097	68.4	103273	66657	67287	50.2	133944

The graphic consists of three overlapping, light orange rectangular boxes with a dark red border. The text "Appendix to Chapter Two" is centered within the front-most box.

**Appendix
to Chapter Two**

Table No. 1/6
Number of Households Distributed by Household Size,
Gender of the Household Head and His/Her Educational Status,
2004

Household Size & Family Head Gender		Family Head's Educational Status							Total
		Illiterate	Read & Write	Primary	Preparatory	Secondary & Diploma	University	Post - graduate	
2 - 1	F	194	41	27	14	15	35	3	329
	M	82	95	136	157	190	171	20	851
4 - 3	F	258	72	45	41	67	76	11	570
	M	248	229	326	460	624	648	67	2602
6 - 5	F	229	83	85	51	63	125	10	646
	M	339	411	562	747	1029	1272	167	4527
8 - 7	F	198	80	43	49	64	104	7	545
	M	478	574	741	900	1225	1597	265	5780
10 - 9	F	157	69	42	40	24	65	6	403
	M	547	607	666	749	1051	1413	288	5321
12 - 11	F	57	23	14	7	8	13	1	123
	M	343	404	300	311	451	558	104	2471
14 - 13	F	31	12	7	8	4	5	0	67
	M	244	263	200	176	203	245	60	1391
15 +	F	63	14	12	5	4	7	2	107
	M	419	426	273	237	336	318	58	2067
Total	F	1187	394	275	215	249	430	40	2790
	M	2700	3009	3204	3737	5109	6222	1029	25010
	T	3887	3403	3479	3952	5358	6652	1069	27800

Note: Workers groups are excluded

Table No. 1/5 (continued)
Unmarried Male Qataris Aged 35 + (Never Married, Divorced, Widowed) by Educational Status, Age Group, and Marital Status, 2004

Age Group	Marital Status	Illiterate	Read & Write	Primary	Preparatory	Secondary	University
35-39	Never Married	49	30	54	95	169	492
	Divorced	23	28	38	58	56	79
	Widowed	32	14	9	14	14	21
40-44	Never Married	32	23	45	54	83	339
	Divorced	36	34	55	37	50	111
	Widowed	63	45	30	16	22	41
45-49	Never Married	33	23	33	42	42	191
	Divorced	44	33	35	19	37	42
	Widowed	141	108	70	41	33	60
50-54	Never Married	17	12	8	15	14	30
	Divorced	59	31	24	17	18	20
	Widowed	299	132	67	29	24	20
55 +	Never Married	54	14	6	5	8	2
	Divorced	191	28	12	10	5	5
	Widowed	2268	324	66	24	21	15

Unmarried Female Qatari Aged 35 + (Never Married, Divorced, Widowed) by Employment Status (Working, Not Working), Marital Status and Age Group, 2004

Age Group	Marital Status	Illiterate	Read & Write	Primary	Preparatory	Secondary	University
35-39	Never Married	616	30	54	95	169	492
	Divorced	23	28	38	58	56	79
	Widowed	32	14	9	14	14	21
40-44	Never Married	32	23	45	54	83	339
	Divorced	36	34	55	37	50	111
	Widowed	63	45	30	16	22	41
45-49	Never Married	33	23	33	42	42	191
	Divorced	44	33	35	19	37	42
	Widowed	141	108	70	41	33	60
50-54	Never Married	17	12	8	15	14	30
	Divorced	59	31	24	17	18	20
	Widowed	299	132	67	29	24	20
55 +	Never Married	54	14	6	5	8	2
	Divorced	191	28	12	10	5	5
	Widowed	2268	324	66	24	21	15

Table 1/5
Qataris Aged 35 + by Marital Status
(Never Married, Divorced, Widowed) and Age Group, 2004

Age Group	Never married		Divorced		Widowed	
	F	M	F	M	F	M
35-39	876	703	282	119	104	6
40-44	576	310	302	116	215	12
45-49	363	140	210	78	453	21
50-54	96	62	169	58	571	24
55 +	89	95	251	110	2718	311
Total	2000	1310	1214	481	4061	374

Unmarried Qatari Females Aged 35 + by Educational Status,
Age Group and Marital Status (Never Married, Divorced,
Widowed) and Age Group, 2004

Age Group	Marital Status	Illiterate	Read & Write	Primary	Preparatory	Secondary	University
35-39	Never Married	36	30	54	95	169	492
	Divorced	23	28	38	58	56	79
	Widowed	32	14	9	14	14	21
40-44	Never Married	32	23	45	54	83	339
	Divorced	36	34	55	37	50	111
	Widowed	63	45	30	16	22	41
45-49	Never Married	33	23	33	42	42	191
	Divorced	44	33	35	19	37	42
	Widowed	141	108	70	41	33	60
50-54	Never Married	17	12	8	15	14	30
	Divorced	59	31	24	17	18	20
	Widowed	299	132	67	29	24	20
55 +	Never Married	54	14	6	5	8	2
	Divorced	191	28	12	10	5	5
	Widowed	2268	324	66	24	21	15

Table No.1/4
Qataris Aged 15 + by Marital Status, Age Group and Gender, 1986

Age Group	Never Married		Married		Divorced		Widowed		Unspecified	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
15-19	5317	6073	608	90	21	0	5	2	3	9
20-24	2823	3678	2294	875	85	24	14	1	8	9
25-29	1028	1464	3118	2208	124	39	58	6	8	5
30-34	288	358	2441	2334	112	29	76	6	7	2
35-39	62	96	1664	1664	70	30	120	4	4	1
40-44	33	43	1421	1355	83	17	185	6	11	2
45-49	24	24	1206	1393	88	21	271	11	15	0
50 +	123	104	1907	4616	207	83	1570	170	122	26
Total	9698	11840	14659	14535	790	243	2299	206	178	54

1997

Age Group	Never Married		Married		Divorced		Widowed		Unspecified	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
15-19	7296	7777	414	64	16	2	1	2	4	7
20-24	4195	5583	2293	961	64	21	10	0	8	22
25-29	1890	2851	4093	3018	177	75	35	7	10	10
30-34	1056	1019	4297	3962	221	89	56	4	6	10
35-39	593	419	3889	3770	227	64	136	6	3	5
40-44	299	161	2902	3000	184	62	252	12	6	3
45-49	75	60	1709	2027	109	34	293	12	3	3
50 +	132	154	3346	6195	336	118	2334	232	69	42
Total	15536	18024	22943	22997	1334	465	3117	275	109	102

2004

Age Group	Never Married		Married		Divorced		Widowed	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
15-19	9463	10211	333	107	0	0	0	0
20-24	5847	5948	2743	1237	94	22	9	3
25-29	2550	3490	4491	3521	180	76	18	1
30-34	1338	1419	5029	4897	242	92	54	10
35-39	876	703	4765	4848	282	119	104	6
40-44	576	310	4202	4394	302	116	215	12
45-49	363	140	3041	3398	210	78	453	21
50 +	185	157	4249	7643	420	168	3289	335
Total	21198	23378	28853	30045	1730	671	4142	388

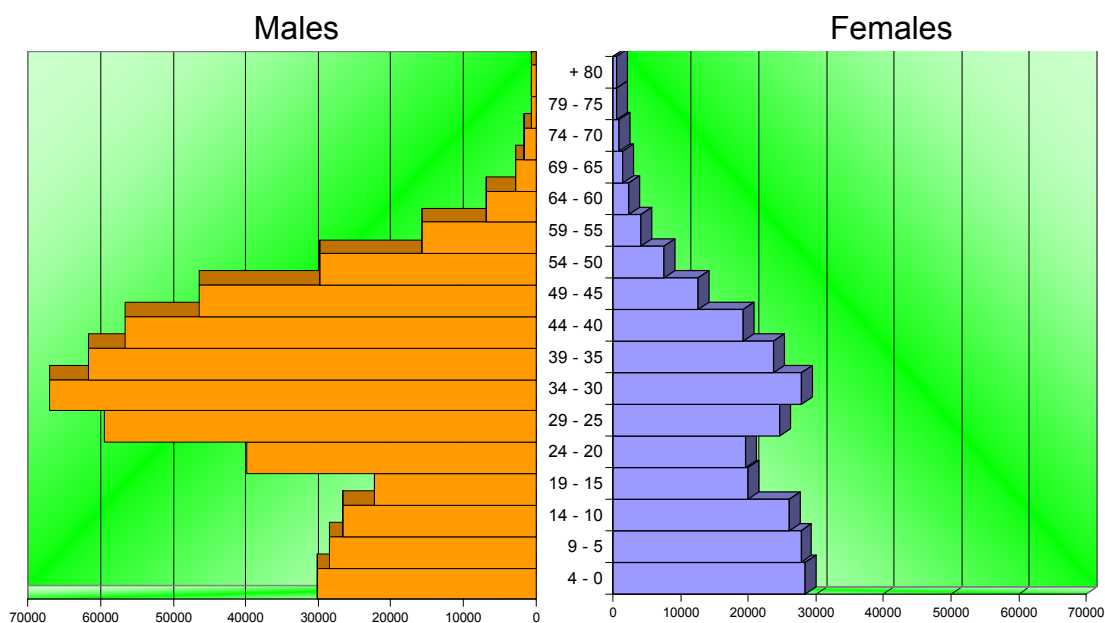
Table No. 1/3
Proportional Distribution of Individuals with Special Needs
by Age Groups, 1986, 1997 and 2004

Age Group	1986		1997		2004	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
>1	0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2
1-4	0.4	1.4	1.4	2.1	1.9	2.3
5-9	0.4	1.4	1.4	2.1	1.9	2.3
10-14	2.3	3.7	4.6	5.7	5.3	8.1
15-19	2.1	3.9	4	6.3	4.4	5.6
20-24	3	5	4	5.6	3	4.7
25-29	3.4	3	2.4	5.3	3	4.2
30-34	1.8	1.4	2.3	3.4	2.7	3.8
35-39	1.4	1.8	1.7	2.4	2.3	3.9
40-44	2.3	0.9	1.1	2.6	2.1	2.1
45-49	1.6	0.9	1.4	2	1.3	1.8
50-54	1.6	3	1.2	1.4	1	2
55-59	3.5	1.8	1.4	2	1.3	1.6
60-64	5.7	5.1	1.9	3.2	1.8	2.3
65-69	4.1	3.5	1.5	2.5	1.7	2.5
70-74	5.3	4.1	2	3.1	2	2.5
75-79	3.4	2.1	1.6	3.5	1	1.7
80 +	6.7	5.3	2.3	4.2	2	2.5
Unspecified	0	0.2	0	0.4	0	0
Total	50.4	49.6	38.5	61.5	41.9	58.1

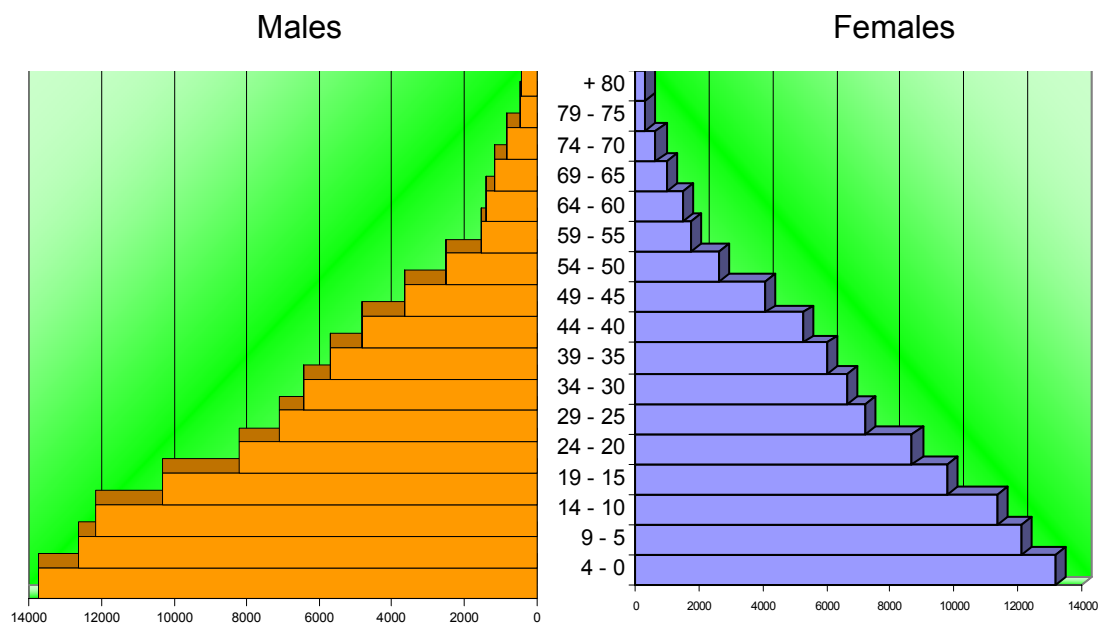
Table No. 1/2
Population Growth by Age Group and Gender
1986, 1997 and 2004

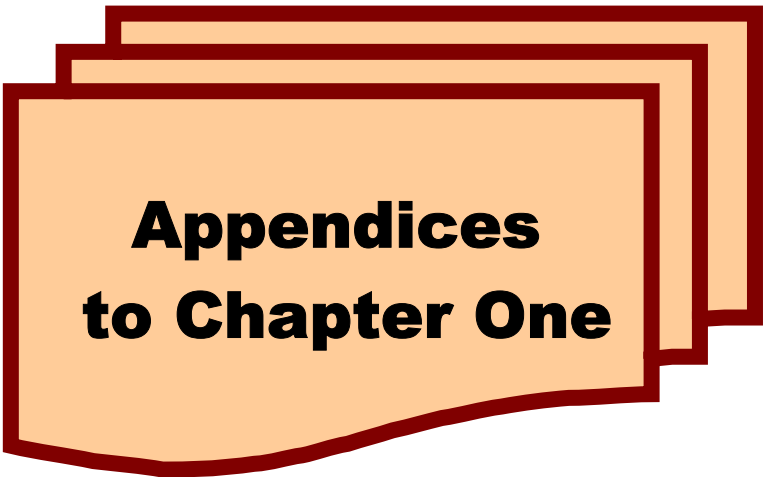
Age Group	1986		1997		2004	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
0-4	20189	20965	23841	24997	28489	30059
5-9	16870	17774	23277	24890	27814	28420
10-14	12783	13871	19891	20809	26149	26687
15-19	10295	12338	15131	16832	20004	22187
20-24	10448	22121	12788	25739	19671	39896
25-29	11530	41664	14120	41288	24576	59477
30-34	13248	41004	19502	46302	27833	66976
35-39	9826	30158	19098	47484	23773	61624
40-44	5845	19236	12937	39022	19260	56617
45-49	3721	12742	7430	24370	12631	46488
50-54	2458	7692	4301	14055	7615	29738
55-59	1388	3848	2694	7564	4104	15771
60-64	1025	2177	1774	4202	2359	6768
65 +	1601	2262	2780	4905	3369	5674
Total	121227	247852	179564	342459	247647	496382

Figure No. 1/1
Population Pyramid in Qatar
March 2004

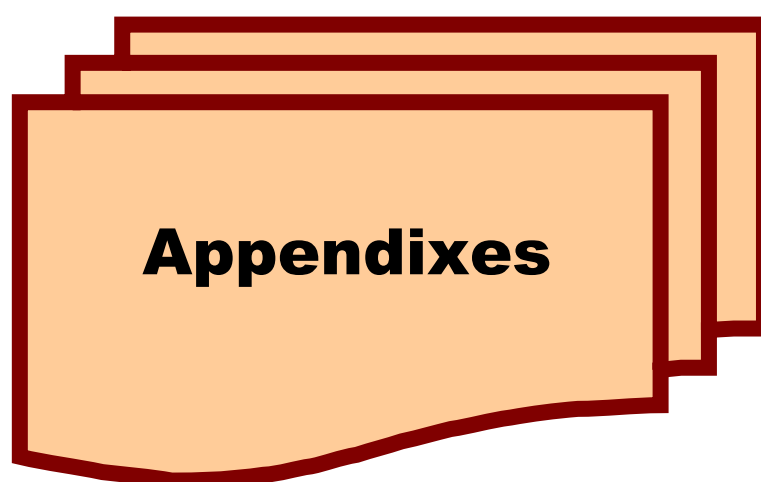


Qatari Population Pyramid
March 2004





**Appendices
to Chapter One**



Appendixes

Economy and Employment:

1. A large constant gap in the economic activity rate between women and men, despite the slight increase in women's participation rates in the labor market.
2. About 70% of non-economically active women are full-time housewives and about 20% are full-time students while more than 72% of non-economically active males are full-time students.
3. Women are mainly engaged in the service sector and Qatari women's participation as members of the professionals' group exceeds 50%, mainly in education.

Participation in Decision-making and Public Life:

1. Decline of the proportion of Qatari voters (both females and males) to the total number of electors in the second election of the Central Municipal Council in 2003 compared with the first election in 1999.
2. Higher participation by Qatari women at the decision-making level in government in comparison with weaker presence in posts next to decision-making ones.
3. Qatari women's absence from senior or important posts in ministries concerned with political, economic and legal affairs.
4. Promotion opportunities for posts in the governmental sector available to Qatari women are fewer than those available to Qatari men though with similar responsibilities and educational qualifications.
5. Qatari women's weak membership of administration boards of some major governmental institutions and enterprises as well as membership of boards of civil society organizations and even those concerned with women's affairs.
6. Qatari women have significant presence in the legal profession and in some Interior Ministry departments.
7. Qatari women's complete absence in the press.

Having reviewed major gender issues relating to the socioeconomic process, it should be stated that this report does not cover all issues that highlight gender differences and does not represent the ambition we aspire to in our work. In return, it opens prospects for conducting numerous studies and research that contribute to attaining women's empowerment and better integration for them into the development process.

In the previous chapters, the main statistical indicators relating to gender and affecting social development were reviewed. They reflect the extent of progress achieved in empowering women and enhancing their role in the development process. Following is a summary of main findings:

Population and Households:

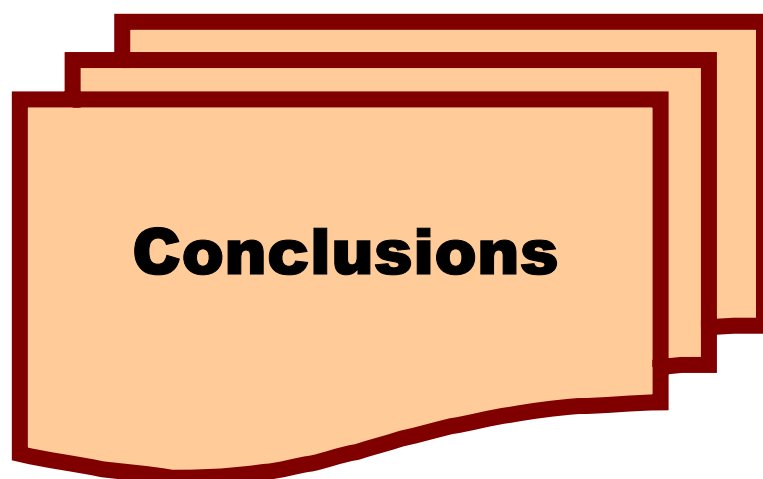
1. Rise of the gender proportion in Qatar to 200 males per 100 females, while the proportion remains balanced between Qatari females and males.
2. Female and male growth rates are different in Qatar.
3. Rise of the average marriage age for Qatari females and males.
4. Decline of Qatari females' total fertility rates.
5. Rise of woman-headed households.

Education and Training:

1. Rise of literacy rates, decline of illiteracy rates and a smaller gender gap.
2. Rise of total and net enrolment rates in primary, Preparatory and secondary education and gender equal opportunities in all general education stages.
3. The number of female primary, Preparatory and secondary teachers is larger than that of male teachers in all general education stages.
4. Rise of the number of students enrolled in Qatar University with a large constant gender gap in favor of female students. The majority of female students study humanities and a significant number of students graduate in specializations that do not meet labor market needs.

Reproductive Health:

1. Life expectancy for females is higher than that of males.
2. Male child mortality rates are higher than those of females.
3. More males than females face death risks because of accidents and poisoning.
4. Decline of maternity mortality rate.
5. Decline of the average fertility rate, particularly in young age groups.



Participation in the Press by Gender and Nationality, 2004

Post	Qataris		Non-Qataris		Total	
	F	M	F	M	F	M
Editor-in-Chief/Acting Editor-in-Chief	0	8	0	0	0	8
Editorial Manager/Acting Editorial Manager	0	1	3	5	3	6
Editorial Secretary	0	1	0	5	0	6
Editor	0	18	17	154	17	172
Total	0	28	20	164	20	192
Rate	0	13.2	9.4	77.4	9.4	90.6

Participation in Public Life

1. Law Enforcement and Public Security:

Judicial posts in the State of Qatar are still limited to men. Female lawyers accounted for 16.7% of the total number of Qatari lawyers in 2004, which is a promising rate since the first Qatari female lawyer joined the law profession in 2000. Qatari women represented only 2.4% of prosecutors (one prosecutor at the Juveniles Prosecution Office). Women participate in the Traffic Department and Passports Department at the Interior Ministry.

Qataris Assuming Posts of Judges, Lawyers and Prosecutors by Gender, 2004

Categories	Males	Females	% of Females
Judges & Assistant Judges	128	0	0
Prosecutors	41	1	2.4
Lawyers	30	5	14.3

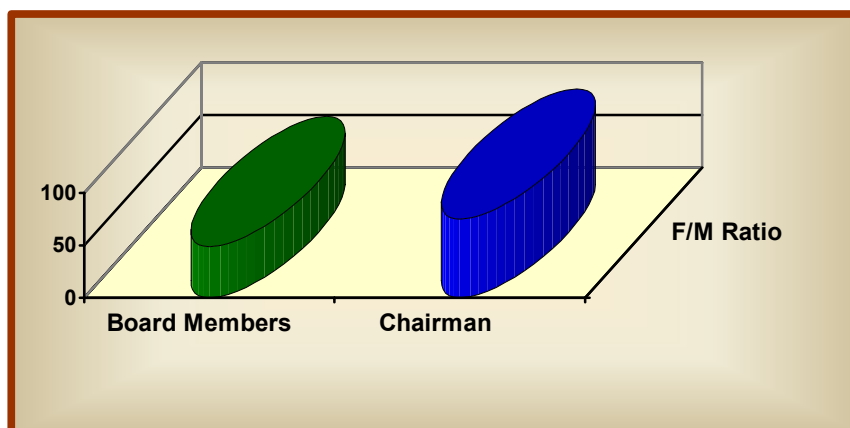
2. The Media:

Media activities are important in society and women's participation in them consolidate their participation in public life, particularly the State of Qatar has abolished censorship on the media and the Qatari national has become free to freely express his opinion in all available media. The press is a major medium and review of the women's work in newspapers and magazines by gender and nationality in 2004 shows Qatari women's participation was completely absent in the past years. Yet, the data indicates women only work in the press where they still face some challenges and obstacles, the most important of which are social traditions restricting women's work to certain stereotypical jobs. However, these are not sufficient for Qatari women's participation in the press where several Qatari women writers make regular contributions in the three daily newspapers.

Indeed, Qataris' participation in the press is only about 13.2% of the total number of those who work in this sector, although male Qatari nationals hold the post of the editor-in-chief in these publications.

Chairperson and Membership of Board of Directors in Some Civil Society Organizations by Gender, 2004

Senior Posts / Organization	Members		Chairperson	
	F	M	F	M
Qatari Organization for Child & Women Protection	-	5	1	-
Family Consultation Center	1	3	1	-
Social Development Center	7	3	1	-
Qatari Organization for Care for the Aged	1	3	-	1
Qatari Organization for Care for Orphans	1	3	-	1
Qatar Charity Association	-	10	-	1
Cultural Childhood Center	3	1	1	-
Qatari Diabetes Association	2	4	-	1
Qatari Red Crescent	5	4	1	-
Qatari Association for Individuals with Special Needs	3	3	-	1
Sheikh Jassim bin Jabr Charitable Organization	-	4	-	1
Aljasra Cultural and Social Club	1	6	-	1
Friends of the Environment Center	2	4	-	1
Qatar Center for Voluntary Action	2	4	1	-
Total	28	57	6	8



Even in this field and although it is completely compatible with the division of functions and roles for women recognized by society for women, the above figures and rates confirm once again women's and men's stereotypical images as well as their status in society with regard to women's performance and responsibilities and assumption of these posts and even intervention in women's affairs.

technology, the environment and even culture and arts, confirming consolidation of women's status and roles that better suit their traditional functions and responsibilities.

3. Public and Private Institutions:

Statistics show that women's participation rate in senior posts in the non-governmental sector has been rising year after year. The proportion of women out of the total rate of managers rose from 3.7% in 2002 to 6.1% in 2004. Yet, this rate is still low and is linked to weak women's participation in the workforce in these sectors.

Qatari Managers in Public Enterprises by Sector and Gender, 2002-2004

Year Sector	2002				2003				2004			
	Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Gov. Co. & Enterprises	5	2.2	220	97.8	5	2.1	228	97.9	7	2.7	249	97.3
Mixed	5	3.0	161	97.0	13	7.8	153	92.2	14	7.0	187	93.0
Private (financial mediation and hotels)	8	8.6	85	91.4	13	1.5	841	98.5	13	12.6	90	87.4
Total	18	3.7	466	96.3	31	2.5	1222	97.5	34	6.1	526	93.9

4. Civil Society Organizations:

Civil society organizations are important since they reinforce people's effectiveness and participation in public affairs and consolidate the rule of law and order through participation in formulating public policies, human rights protection and delivery of social services. Therefore, women's participation in such organizations reflects their social and political awareness and their participation in the decision-making process in these organizations is important as they enable them to influence formulation of public policies, especially those relating to women's affairs. The following table shows the rising rate of women's membership of the boards of a selected sample of civil society organizations including civil associations and public enterprises. Women assume 40% of the posts of chairmanship of these organizations' boards of administration and represent 31.8% of the total members of their boards.

Managers with post-graduate qualifications represent about 3.8% of the total number of managers in 2003 and 5% in 2004 with a male majority of (90%).

It is also noted that Qatari women occupy about half the posts of managers in the government sector (48.9% in 2003 and 49.2% in 2004). Yet, women are becoming concentrated in posts requiring mainly university qualification and long service, while the number of women is decreasing in posts where managers hold lower than a university degree and have less than 20 years of service. It is concluded that women's share of senior posts is still limited and does not reflect the tangible progress attained by females in terms of education, which may be attributed to the existence of obstacles relating to shortage of opportunities available to them to assume senior posts or family commitments limiting their ambitions.

Senior Posts for Qatari Boards of Administration Chairpersons and Members by Gender, 2004

Senior Post/Institution	Board Chairperson		Board Member	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
Supreme Council for Communications & IT	-	1	-	4
Supreme Council for the Environment & Natural Reserves	-	1	-	9
Supreme Education Council	-	1	3	4
Supreme Economy Council	-	1	-	8
Supreme Council for Family Affairs	1	-	4	4
National Council for Culture, Arts & Heritage	-	1	-	6
Planning Council	-	1	1	7
Total	1	6	8	42

Women's membership in boards of Directors of key governmental institutions is an important indicator of women's participation in decision-making. The above table shows women's membership of the boards in 2004 of a selected sample of such institutions, namely supreme and national councils. The data confirms what has earlier been stated with regard to women's declining participation in social affairs (the Supreme Education Council and the Supreme Council for Family Affairs) and their absence in the fields of the economy,

influencing them and defining the roles and functions that are compatible with their traditional roles and functions within the family and society.

Distribution of Senior Posts in the Civil Service by Gender, 2001 and 2004

Posts	2001		2004	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
1. Minister	0	32	2	42
2. Under-Secretaries	3	18	1	38
3. Assistant Under-Secretaries	1	20	1	31
4. Secretaries-General	0	5	0	2
5. Ambassadors & Plenipotentiaries	0	115	0	148
6. Directors-General	1	92	4	102
7. Directors & Heads	8	52	13	50
8. Deputy (Assistant) Directors	9	64	11	51
Total	22	398	32	470

Qatari Directors in the Government Sector:

Data on the distribution of Qatari directors in the government sector by educational status and period of service in 2003 and 2004 shows that more than 78% of them held a university degree more than half of whom were women (about 55%) and 22% of directors in 2004 had less than university degree, most of whom were men (more than three times the number of women).

Qatari Directors in the Government Sector by Educational Status, Period of Service and Gender, 2003 and 2004

Service Period	Gender	2003			2004		
		Pre Univ.	Univ.	Post Univ.	Pre Univ.	University	Post Univ.
Under 4	Females	0	1	0	0	1	1
	Males	3	6	1	3	8	4
5-9	Females	1	10	0	0	11	0
	Males	5	14	0	6	18	3
10-14	Females	0	20	0	0	16	0
	Males	22	39	5	21	34	6
15-19	Females	7	88	1	3	71	1
	Males	21	65	3	22	69	4
20 +	Females	35	224	2	51	254	2
	Males	77	127	18	76	129	20
Total	Females	42	343	3	54	353	4
	Males	128	251	27	128	258	37

Electors, Voters, Candidates and Winners in the Central Municipal Council by Gender

Gender		Electors		Voters		Candidates		Elected	
		1999	2003	1999	2003	1999	2003	1999	2003
Females	No	9665	11055	7484	2985	6	1	0	1
	%	43.9	45.7	42.7	38.6	2.6	1.2	0.0	3.4
Males	No	12330	13124	10047	4757	225	83	29	28
	%	56.1	54.3	57.3	61.4	97.4	98.8	100.0	96.6

2. The Government:

Qatari women have been able to consolidate their participation to a certain extent in decision-making at the government level because there is a supportive political will, which was reflected in the appointment of number of women in influential posts, including the appointment of women in key posts including the post of Minister of Education for the first time in the State of Qatar in 2003, the Vice-President of the Supreme Council for Family Affairs with the rank of Minister, President of Qatar University, and recently the President of the National Health Authority. The ratio of women occupying decision-making posts in the government is important as they reflect women's ability to express their concerns, which may sometimes differ from those of men, and defend them when they are in key posts.

With regard to women's participation in high government posts in the civil service (including Ministers, Undersecretaries and their assistants, Secretaries General, Ambassadors, Directors and their assistants), statistics show that there was a slight increase in total women's participation at these levels from 5.2% in 2001 to 6.4% in 2004. This confirms that women were still away from assuming high government posts, which requires providing suitable opportunities to achieve such posts and acquire her effective participation.

It is also noticed that women had no participation in the posts of ambassadors and commissionaires, and percentage of women representation in posts of undersecretary has been declined from 14.3% in 2001 to 2.6% in 2004, while percentage increased in posts of directors and managers from 13.3% in 2001 to 20.6% in 2004, including appointment of 8 women in the social sector in 2001 and 13 women in 2004.

Assumption by women of senior posts in Ministries and institutions concerned with social affairs such as education, health, the Supreme Council for Family Affairs and Qatar University, whereas women are totally absent from Ministries concerned with political, economic and legal affairs, which means that women still face difficulties obstructing their integration into these sectors or

Decision-Making

1- Legislative Institutions:

The number of seats at representative councils is one component of the Gender Related Empowerment Index, which measures gender disparity with regard to participation in political and economic activities.

Women do not yet have seats at the Shura Council, although the law whereby the current Shura Council was established did not distinguish between men and women in rights and duties. However, social and cultural causes have obstructed such participation. In addition, the 2004 Permanent Constitution does not distinguish between men and women in rights and public duties and does not provide that only males are members of the Shura Council with two thirds of the members are elected by direct secret voting. The State of Qatar is currently passing a phase of democracy and people's participation as well as emergence of women's role in society. Hence, such a climate is conducive to women's participation in politics.

Qatari women took part in first election for men and women of the Central Municipal Council in 1999 when they acted both as candidates and voters in the Central Municipal Council election. The council was set up in accordance with Law No. 12 of 1998 and Decree No. 17 of 1998 on the organization of the council. Women accounted for 42.7 of the total number of voters. Yet the six female candidates failed to win even one seat. There are several reasons for the interpretation of the results including the strong influence of traditions as well as social conventions and recent women's participation in public affairs.

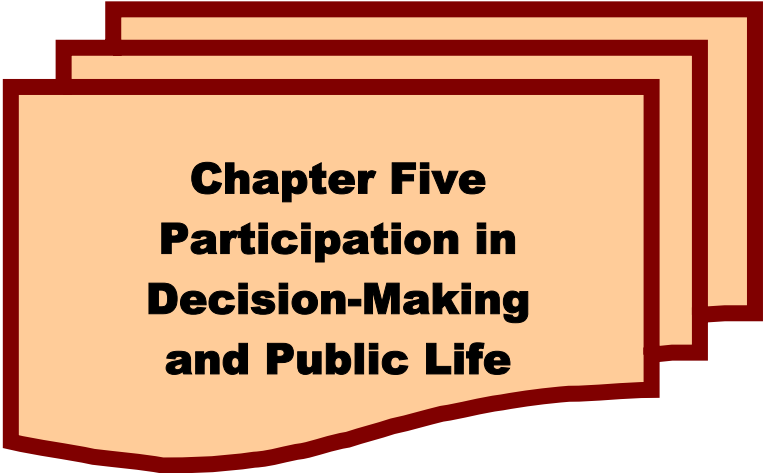
The experiment was consolidated in the second Central Municipal Council election in 2003. The most important result for women was that one woman candidate won an uncontested seat.

Comparing the numbers of electors, voters and candidates by gender in the 1999 and 2003 elections the following comments can be made:

- Qatari women succeeded in winning the membership of the second Central Municipal Council after failing to do so in the first elections, which is a positive sign.
- The number of both male and female voters decreased in the second election. In 1999 the proportion of female voters was 77.4% of the totals number of female electors falling to 27% in 2003. The proportion of males dropped from 81.5 in 1999 to 36.2% in 2003, which indicates the need to educate electors about the importance of democratic practices. It seems that people's expectations and aspirations relating to the council's performance were quite high.

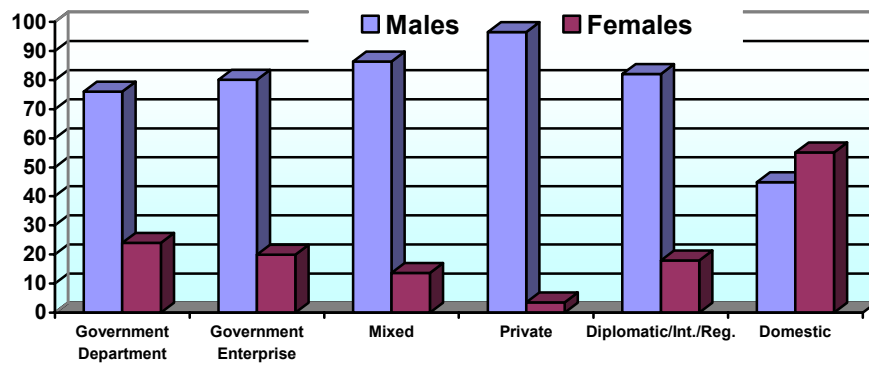
Chapter Five covers the following issues:

- **Decision-Making in the following:**
 1. Legislative institutions
 2. The Government
 3. Public and private institutions
 4. Civil society institutions
- **Participation in public life:**
 1. Law enforcement and public security
 2. The media



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

Proportional Distribution of the Economically Active by Sector and Gender, 2004



Employment Sector

There are differences between economically active females and males by sector. According to the 1997 and 2004 Censuses, economically active females (15+) were concentrated in the domestic sector accounting for 46.9% and 55.1% respectively of the economically active dominated by non-Qatari females employed by Qataris families as housemaids and nursemaids. The government sector employed 13.9% and 24.0% of the economically active, then the public sector (except the government) employed 17.2% and 19.9%. The private sector employed the smallest number of females: only 2.7% and 3.5% of the economically active. Naturally these differences are affected by females' recent participation in certain fields such as the private sector as well as by social culture, as has already been stated.

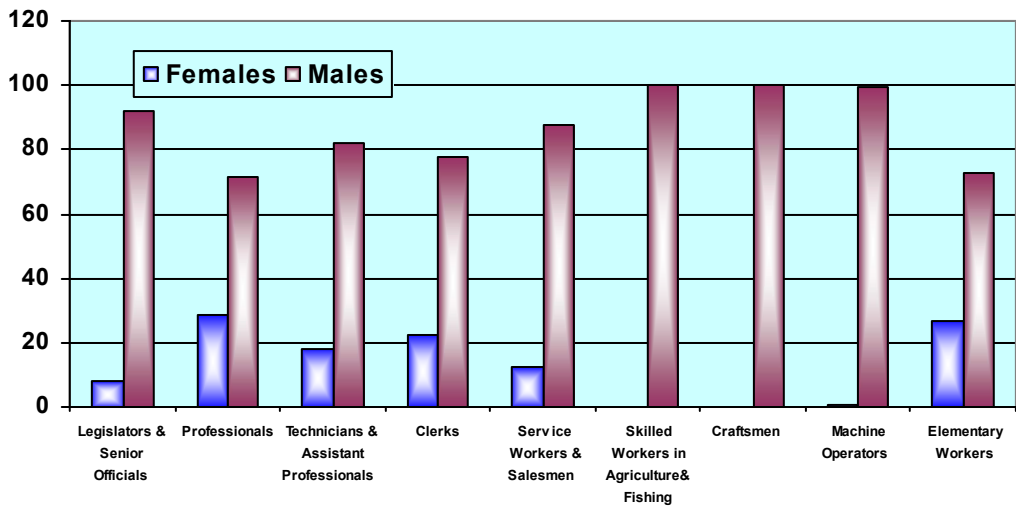
The 2004 data on the employment sector demonstrates the extent of the economically active females in the domestic sector (55.1%). Non-Qatari females accounted for 99.7 of this rate. Females accounted for 24% in the government sector with Qatari females accounting for 68.7%. The rate in government institutions was 19.9%, the mixed sector 13.6% and the private sector (3.5%) out of the total number of Qatari and non-Qatari females.

Proportional Distribution of the Economically Active by Sector and Gender, 2004*

Sector	Females		Males		Total	
	Qataris	Total	Qataris	Total	M&F Qataris	Total
Government Department	33.2	24.0	66.8	76.0	49.7	50.3
Government Enterprise	23.1	19.9	76.9	80.1	27.0	73.0
Mixed Sector	14.1	13.6	85.9	86.4	19.7	80.3
Private Sector	14.6	3.5	85.4	96.5	0.8	99.2
Diplomatic/Int./Regional	38.9	17.9	61.1	82.1	3.1	96.9
Domestic	23.8	55.1	76.2	44.9	0.3	99.7
Total	30.2	14.7	69.8	85.3	11.5	88.5

* Data of the proportional distribution of the economically active by sector and gender in the 1997 Census is in Appendix 4/4

The Economically Active by Occupational Categories and Gender, 2004



Proportional Distribution of the Economically-active (15 +)* by Occupational Category and Gender, 2004 Census*

Occupations	Gender	Females		Males		Total	
		Qataris	Total	Qataris	Total	M&F Qataris	Total
Legislators, Senior Officials & Managers		3.5	1.4	9.7	2.8	7.8	2.6
Professionals		54.8	23.5	13.8	10.1	26.2	12.1
Technicians & Assistant Professionals		9.4	9.0	18.3	7.2	15.6	7.5
Clerks		24.7	11.9	20.5	7.2	21.7	7.9
Service Workers and Salesmen		2.5	7.9	12.9	9.6	9.7	9.4
Skilled Workers in Agriculture & Fishing		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.0
Craftsmen		0.3	0.4	2.6	27.1	1.9	23.2
Machine Operators		0.0	0.5	3.9	13.5	2.8	11.6
Elementary Occupations		4.9	45.3	18.3	21.2	14.3	24.8
Individuals Not Specified by an Occupation		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total		100	100	100	100	100	100

* The unemployed without a previous job and hotel lodgers

The Economically Active by Occupational Categories and Gender, 2004*

Occupations	Gender	Females		Males		Total	
		Qataris	Total	Qataris	Total	M&F Qataris	Total
Legislators, Senior Officials & Managers		13.3	8.1	86.6	91.9	34.2	65.8
Professionals		63.2	28.6	36.8	71.4	24.8	75.2
Technicians & Assistant Professionals		18.1	17.8	81.9	82.2	23.9	76.1
Clerks		34.3	22.2	65.7	77.8	31.6	68.4
Service Workers and Salesmen		7.6	12.4	92.4	87.6	12.0	88.0
Skilled Workers in Agriculture & Fishing		0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.1	99.0
Craftsmen		4.2	0.2	95.8	99.8	0.9	99.1
Machine Operators		0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	2.7	97.3
Elementary Occupations		10.4	27.0	89.6	73.0	6.6	93.4
Individuals Not Specified by an Occupation		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total		30.2	14.7	69.8	85.3	11.5	88.5

* Data of the proportional distribution of the economically-active (15 +) by occupational category and gender, 2004 Census in Appendix 4/2.

*Data of the Economically Active by Occupational Categories and Gender, 2004 in Appendix 4/3.

Occupational Categories

There are big differences between females' participation and males' participation in the main occupational categories. They are absent in agricultural jobs and those of machine operators and are almost absent in manual jobs, while males are in most occupational categories in the 1997 and 2004 Censuses data.

Qatari females are concentrated in the occupational category of "professionals" and accounted for 63.3% in 1997 and 54.8% in 2004. The majority of them are teachers with 22.1% in clerical jobs in 1997 and 24.7% in 2004, who work in ministries and various governmental departments. Qatari males' are mainly employed in clerical jobs: 43.9% and 20.5% in the 1997 and 2004 Censuses respectively. The remaining male occupations included legislators, senior officials and managers, 11.2% in 1997 and 9.7 in 2004. Technicians and assistant professions accounted for 7.7% in 1997 and 18.3% in 2004, Professionals accounted for 10.1% in 1997 and 13.8% in 2004. Their number is very small in agriculture, fishing and manual jobs, which confirms the work culture driving Qataris to be unwilling to engage in such jobs.

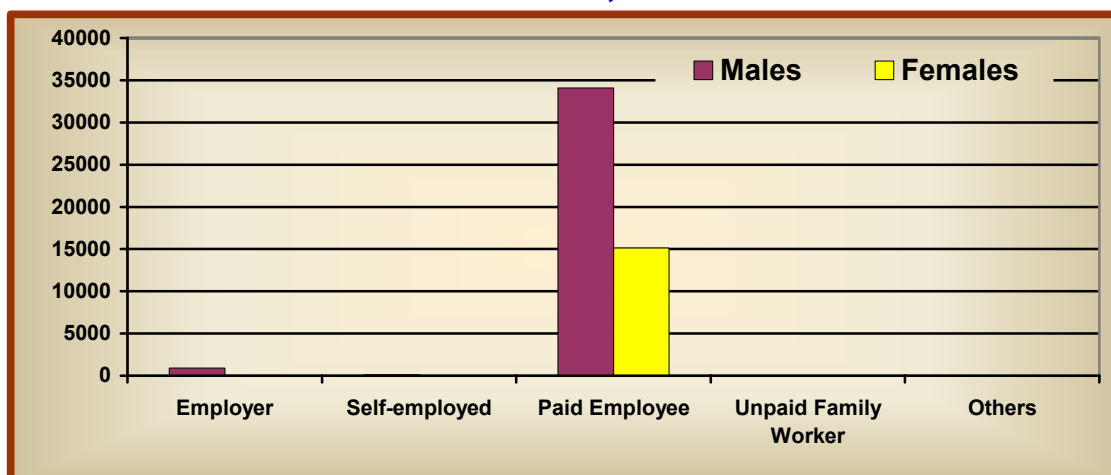
Females are mainly employed in simple jobs accounting in 1997 for about 54.8% of the total economically active females (15 +) with Qatari females accounting for 5.2% in such jobs compared with 45.3% in 2004 with Qatari females accounting for 4.9%. The rising rate of non-Qatari females in simple jobs is because this category includes housemaids and nursemaids.

Females' Employment Status

1997 and 2004 Censuses data indicate that 99.9% and 99.8% of economically-active females are waged employees followed by businesswomen (0.1%) and 0.2% in 1997 and 2004 respectively. Males in the waged employees group accounted for 98.5% and 98.7% in the 1997 and 2004 Censuses respectively. The self-employed accounted for 0.8% and 0.5% , employers accounted for 0.6% and 0.8% in the 1997 and 2004 Censuses respectively.

The fields in which male and female Qataris are engaged are partly influenced by prevalent customs, traditions and work culture. For women the major factors are recent females' participation in certain fields, particularly private business, availability of jobs in specific fields such as the service sector, which meet social approval as well as having conditions conducive to employment. On the contrary, some jobs such as agricultural or manual jobs do not meet with approval by either females or males (Appendix 4/1).

Economically-active Qataris (15 +) by Employment Status and Gender, 2004



Non-Economically Active Population

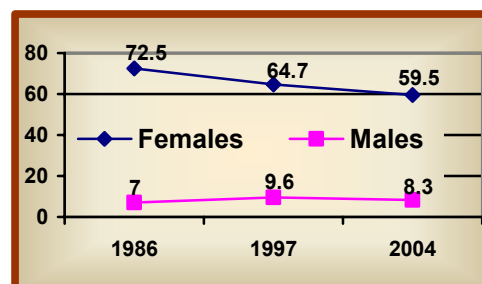
A-Proportion of Non-Economically Active Females to the Total Female Population:

The reference is to non-economically active females in the population who are fully dedicated to household management and family care and do not practice another job outside home. 1986, 1997 and 2004 Censuses data indicates that the proportion of non-economically females (out of the total female population) reached 72.5%, 64.7% and 59.4% respectively and demonstrates decline of such rates contrary to those of non-economically active males: 7.0%, 9.6% and 8.3% during the same period.

Non-economically Active Population (15 +) in 1986, 1997 and 2004 Censuses

Year \ Gender	1986	1997	2004
Females	72.5	64.7	59.4
Males	7.0	9.6	8.3

Non-economically Active Population (15 +) in 1986, 1997 and 2004 Censuses



B- Proportional Distribution of the Non-economically Active Population by Relation to Workforce:

The data in the following table shows that females dedicated to housework, care for husband and children, etc. formed about 70.1% of non-economically active females, forming a high proportion followed by females engaged in the pursuit of education (about a quarter of the total number of non-economically females).

Proportional Distribution of the Non-economically Active (15+) by Relationship with Workforce and Gender, 1986, 1997 and 2004 Censuses

Relationship with Workforce	Gender	1986	1997	2004
Housewife	F	74.1	69.5	70.1
	M	-	-	-
Full-time Student	F	22.1	27.1	25.7
	M	78.1	74.1	72.2
Other Groups, Unspecified (Disabled, etc.)	F	3.8	3.4	4.2
	M	21.9	14.9	27.8

Economic and occupational participation by individuals with special needs

The 2004 Census data shows that the number of economically active Qatari individuals with special needs was 248 representing 10.3% of the total Qatari individuals with special needs. Males accounted for 13.2% of the total male population with special needs while females accounted for 6% of the total female population with special needs. The rate of economically active females with special needs was 24.2% of the total population with special needs.

Whereas the proportion of Qatari individuals with special needs in 1997 was 8.4% of the total Qatari population with special needs, that of males was 12% of the total male population with special needs and that of females was 13.4% .

Although the rate of economically active individuals with special needs rose in 2004 compared with 1997, the rate of non-economically active is still quite high, especially females, which requires development of programs for individuals with special needs to rehabilitate them so as to seriously take part in developing the status outlined above.

The main activities in which individuals with special needs took part was public administration according to the 2004 data were 52.4% of the total economic activities in which individuals with special needs were engaged followed by education (14.1%) and health (11.3%). 93% of disabled females were engaged in the above-mentioned sectors: 43.3% in public administration, 30% in the education sector, 20% in the health sector and 6.6% in other activities.

In 1997, public administration accounted for 59.8% followed by health (11.8%) and education (8.7%). Females were engaged in the above sectors only: 29.4% in public administration, 47.1% in health, 23.5% in education. (No data is available on the economic participation of individuals with special needs in 1986).

Economically Active Population (15 and above) by Nationality, Gender and Age Groups, 1997 Census

Age Groups	Qataris			Non-Qataris			Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
15 - 19	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.6	2.3	0.3	3.0
20 - 24	7.6	3.6	8.2	7.0	2.9	7.5	12.1	6.1	13.9
25 - 29	15.6	11.2	16.2	14.8	7.0	15.9	20.5	25.5	18.9
30 - 34	19.8	27.2	18.7	19.8	26.7	18.9	20.2	29.0	17.4
35 - 39	20.5	28.7	19.3	21.1	30.6	19.8	16.5	22.2	14.7
40 - 44	16.0	16.8	15.8	16.6	18.2	16.4	11.4	12.1	11.2
45 - 49	9.5	7.4	9.8	10.0	8.8	10.2	6.1	2.8	7.2
50 - 54	5.2	2.6	5.6	5.4	3.1	5.7	3.6	1.0	4.5
55 - 59	2.7	0.9	2.9	2.6	1.1	2.8	3.3	0.6	4.2
60 - 64	1.2	0.4	1.4	1.1	0.5	1.2	2.1	0.3	2.7
65 +	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.8	1.7	0.1	2.2
Unknown	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Economically Active Population (15 and above) by Nationality, Gender and Age Groups, 2004 Census

Age Groups	Qataris			Non-Qataris			Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
15 -19	2.6	0.5	2.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
20 - 24	14.8	8.3	12.8	8.0	5.4	7.6	8.6	6.1	8.2
25 - 29	17.9	22.1	19.2	15.1	18.2	15.5	15.4	19.1	15.9
30 - 34	17.4	23.8	19.3	17.8	24.5	18.6	17.7	24.3	18.7
35 - 39	15.2	20.8	16.9	16.5	20.8	17.0	16.4	20.8	17.0
40 - 44	12.7	14.1	13.1	15.3	14.8	15.2	15.0	14.6	15.0
45 - 49	8.9	7.4	8.4	12.6	9.1	12.2	12.3	8.7	11.7
50 - 54	5.3	2.2	4.3	8.0	4.6	7.6	7.8	4.0	7.2
55 - 59	2.4	0.5	1.8	4.2	1.5	3.8	4.0	1.3	3.6
60 - 64	1.5	0.2	1.1	1.5	0.4	1.4	1.5	0.4	1.4
65 +	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Population's Economic Participation

It is quite obvious that development-induced changes witnessed by the State of Qatar in the fields of education, health and development projects have had their positive impacts leading to higher economic activity rates by the population. This section sheds light on such activity.

A- Economic activity rate:

It is the proportion of the workforce to the total population (15 +) divided by the man-power.

The population's economic activity rate (15 +) slightly rose during 1986-2004 from about 75.5% to 77.1% of the total population. However, the gap between males and females in this respect is still wide. The males' economic activity rate was noticeably high (91.6%) against 40.6% for females. The latter rate rose considerably from 27.5% in 1986.

Such disparity in favor of males is due to the larger male proportion to the total population (84.9% in 2004). It is related to foreign immigration and expatriate workers.

Economic Activity by Gender, 1986, 1997, 2004

Year/Gender	Economic Activity (%)		
	1986	1997	2004
Females	27.5	35.2	40.6
Males	93	90.4	91.7
Total	75.5	74.3	77.1

B- Participation in Economic Activities by Age Groups:

- A) Females' economic participation gradually increases and peaks in the age groups 30-34 and 35-39 but reaches the lowest level in the 65+ age group. It is generally noted that the rate peaks in the 30-34 age group and falls to the bottom starting with the age-group 55-59.

Chapter Four Covers the following topics:

- **Population's economic participation**
- **Economic and occupational participation by individuals with special needs**
- **Non-economically active population**
- **Females' Employment Status**
- **Occupational categories**
- **Employment sector**



**Chapter Four
Economy & Labor**

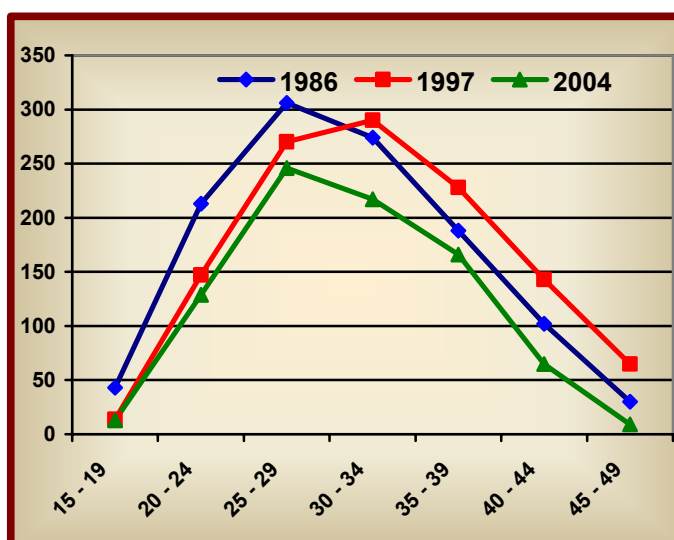
Childbearing during Adolescence

Age-specific fertility rates for Qatari females aged 15-19 years, shown in the table below, indicate that they dropped considerably during the past twenty years from 43 births per 1000 women in 1986 to about 13 births per 1000 women in 2004. This can be attributed to continuation of education by females and delayed marriage age, which is a good indicator and serves females since risks of pregnancy and puerperal fever are higher below age 20. Besides, childbearing during this early age often deprives females from educational opportunities.

Fertility Rates for Female Qataris, 1986, 1997, 2004

Fertility Rates Per 1000, 1986, 1997, 2004

Age Groups	Years		
	1986	1997	2004
15-19	43	14	13
20-24	213	147	129
25-29	306	270	246
30-34	274	290	217
35-39	188	228	166
40-44	102	143	65
45-49	30	65	9



Postpartum Mortality

The postpartum mortality indicator is defined as the number of female deaths due to complications of pregnancy, birth and puerperal fever in a given year in proportion to the number of live births in the same year.

Improvement of mother care has been and still among the State of Qatar's priorities. Provision of maternity healthcare programs has led to remarkable decline in mothers' deaths during pregnancy and birth as shown in the following table. Besides, there were no deaths among mothers during pregnancy or birth for many years.

It should be stated that all births in Qatar take place at hospital under excellent medical supervision for the whole population with an almost 100% success rate.

Mothers' Mortality Rate per 100,000 2000-2004

Year	No. of Postpartum Deaths	Mothers' Mortality Rate Per 100,000 live births
2000	0	0
2001	1	8.3
2002	0	0
2003	3	23.3
2004	1	7.6

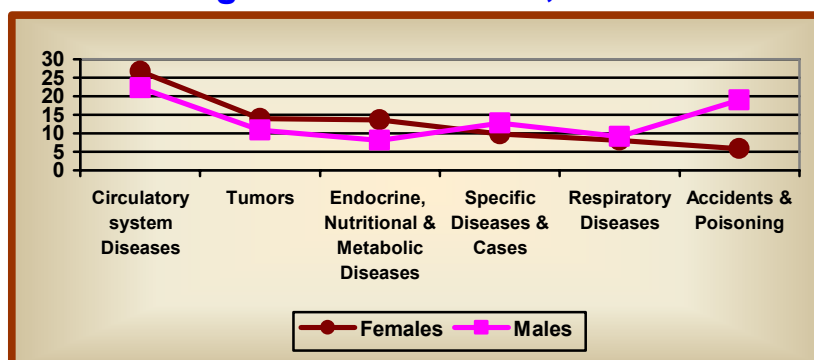
Causes of Death

Among numerous causes of death, six major causes can be indicated and are behind approximately 80% of Qataris' deaths in 2004 as detailed in the following table in comparison with 1986 and 1997.

Proportional Distribution of Fatal Causes by Major Categories and Gender for the Qatari Population, 1986, 1997 and 2004

Cause of Death	1986		1997		2004	
	F	M	F	M	F	M
Circulatory system Diseases	23.4	26.8	26.7	31.3	26.8	22.3
Tumors	13.1	11.0	18.0	14.2	14.0	10.9
Endocrine, Nutritional & Metabolic Diseases	2.8	4.8	4.9	6.1	13.6	8.1
Specific Diseases & Cases	18.6	10.7	9.2	5.8	9.9	12.7
Respiratory Diseases	4.8	7.0	4.9	7.2	8.1	9.1
Accidents & Poisoning	9.7	21.0	3.9	13.6	5.9	19.0

Proportional Distribution of Fatal Causes by Major categories and Gender, 2004



Proportional disparity by gender and conceptions of manhood and womanhood shows that more males than females are exposed to death due to accidents or poisoning. This corresponds to the world trend. Males are also more prone to work risks, road accidents, drug and alcohol abuse and smoking.

In general, it can be said that the main fatal diseases in Qatar are the same fatal diseases in developed countries. However, infectious and parasitic diseases caused only 4.5% in 1986, 2.5% in 1997 and 1.9% in 2004. This is contrary to the common trend in developing countries where such diseases are the major causes of death.

B- Under 5 Mortality Rate:

The under five mortality rate is defined as the number of children who die before are five years old in proportion to the total number of live births during the same period.

The following table shows that the under 5 mortality rate dropped from 13.2 children per 1,000 live births in 1995 to 10.4 children per 1,000 live births in 2004 for the total population thanks to the efforts exerted by the State to ensure an advanced level of health services for both nationals and expatriates. Differences between male and female mortality rates are slight and tend to favor females in conformity with the normal trend.

Under (5) Mortality Rate (per 1,000) by Gender, 1995-2004

Gender year	Females	Males	Total
1995	12.0	14.4	13.2
2000	12.5	13.6	13.1
2001	10.4	12.1	11.3
2002	8.6	11.7	10.2
2003	10.7	14.2	12.4
2004	10.2	10.6	10.4

Infant and Child Mortality

To study infant and child mortality rates is very important because they reflect the scope of health care provision for mothers and infants, as well as the extent of availability of basic services such as potable water, sewage networks, appropriate housing and decent living standard for the family.

A- Infant Mortality Rate:

The Infant mortality rate is defined as the number of infants who die before they are one year old in proportion to the total number of live births during a specific period.

Data in the following table indicates that the infant mortality rate fell from 10.7 per 1,000 live births in 1995 to 8.6 per 1,000 live births in 2004 for the total population, which demonstrates considerable attention paid by the State of Qatar to health aspects for this important section of the population.

Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000) by Gender, 1995-2004

Gender year	Females	Males	Total
1995	9.2	12.1	10.7
2000	11.4	12.0	11.7
2001	8.9	9.4	9.2
2002	7.4	10.1	8.8
2003	9.8	11.4	10.7
2004	8.3	8.8	8.6

It is noted that male infant mortality rates are higher than female infant mortality rates, because females enjoy a biological advantage, namely the ability to live longer than males. This corresponds to the world trend that the female infant mortality rate is higher than that for males.

Life Expectancy at Birth

Life expectancy is the number of years a newly-born baby is expected to live.

Life expectancy at birth is a key indicator of the health and developmental status in a society. In addition, it indirectly reflects the extent of gender justice in terms of benefiting from health services.

This indicator is presented for Qatari nationals only, because they constitute a normal society, contrary to the non-Qatari population representing a demographically unstable population.

It is known that life expectancy at birth is higher among females than males in the majority of societies. The difference between life expectancy between females and males was about 3 years in 1998, falling to about 2 years in 2004. Life expectancy at birth for females was about 74 years in 1998 rising to 76 years in 2004, compared with about 71 years for males in 1998 rising to 74 years in 2004.

The 2-3 years increase in the past 6 years has been due to advanced health care ensured by the State for citizens, provision of potable water for the whole population in Qatar as well as other economic and social factors witnessing noticeable improvement during the past decade.

Life Expectancy at Birth for Qataris by Gender, 1998, 2001, 2004

Gender \ Year	1998	2001	2004
Females	73.8	75.0	76.0
Males	70.6	73.0	74.0
Total	72.2	74.0	75.6

Chapter Three covers the following topics:

- **Life expectancy at birth**
- **Infant mortality and under 5 mortality**
- **Causes of death**
- **Postpartum mortality**
- **Childbearing during adolescence**



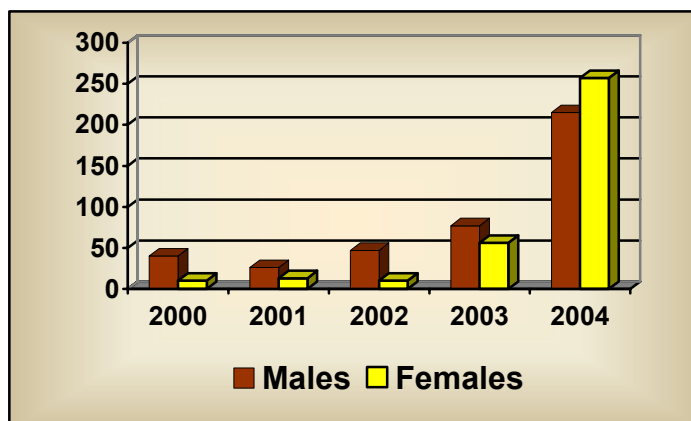
**Chapter Three
Reproductive
Health**

Besides, there was growth in the number of female trainees. The rate was 61.3% in 2000 rising to 105.5.7% in 2004.

B- Continuous Education Office at Qatar University:

Growth of Trainees Number at Qatar University Continuous Education Office

Year	Males	Females	Females/ Males %
2000	40	10	25.0
2001	26	13	50.5
2002	47	10	21.3
2003	77	56	72.7
2004	215	257	119.5

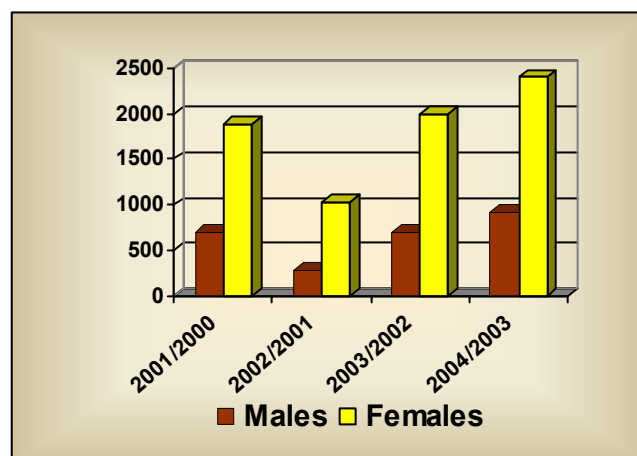


The number of trainees at Qatar University Continuous Education Office rose from 50 trainees in 2000 to 472 in 2004 and the female/male ratio rose from 25.0 in 2000 to 119.5% in 2004.

C- Ministry of Education Educational Training Division:

Growth of Trainees Number at the Educational Training Division

Year	Males	Females	Females/ Males %
2000/2001	700	1880	268.8
2001/2002	294	1029	35.0
2002/2003	703	1994	283.6
2003/2004	925	2400	259.5



The above table demonstrates the remarkable expansion in the field of teacher training at all educational levels. The total number of male and female trainees was 2580 in 2000/2001 rising to 3325 in 2003/2004.

Scientific, Technical and Occupation Training

Scientific, technical and occupation training in the State receives growing support and attention as a result of the following:

1. Remarkable economic growth witnessed by Qatar as a result of diversification of economic activities as well as economic opening up leading to raising levels of labor requirements to high competence.
2. Constant change in the labor market in terms of economic activities as well as development of their working systems and larger adoption of modern technology.
3. The small national workforce has led to the implementation of projects employing advanced and high-cost technologies requiring, of course, highly-skilled workforce.

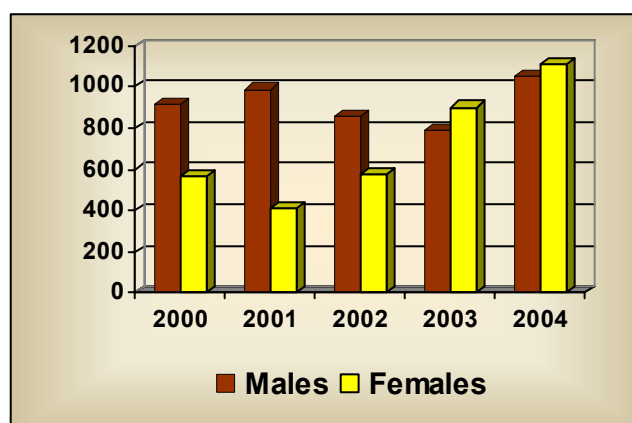
Consequently, the State of Qatar has set up numerous training institutes and centers at various governmental institutions in addition to the existence of numerous private sector training centers all aimed at implementation of the comprehensive plan to restructure the workforce in Qatar in terms of number and types so as to cover developmental needs for labor.

Following is a review of the growth of trainees by total and gender at some training institutes:

A- Administrative Development Institute:

Growth of the Number of Trainees at the Administrative Development Institute

Year	Males	Females	Females/ Males %
2000	918	563	61.3
2001	987	408	41.3
2002	859	578	67.3
2003	789	902	114.3
2004	1051	1111	105.7



The above table shows growth of the trainees' total number from year to year. The number was 1481 in 2000 rising to 2162 in 2004.

No. 2 of 2004 providing them with rights to education, rehabilitation and health care of various forms.

On the basis of the general principles on which the Supreme Council for Family Affairs and special care by **H.H. Sheikha Mozah bint Nassser Al-missned**, President of the Supreme Council for Family Affairs, the academic integration program of individuals with special needs has been adopted in cooperation with the Ministry of Education with a view to availing all individuals with special needs of the opportunity to enroll in general education, each according to his ability, and to break the isolation barrier and reluctance that may surround them as a result of being away from general education as well as to build self-confidence to further their education and not give in to disability. Preparation for this program started in 2001 and was inaugurated in two schools in the school year 2003/2004 and has continued to involve more schools.

Educational Status of Individuals with Special Needs (10 +)

Data of the 1986, 1997 and 2004 Population Censuses shows a significant decrease in the number of illiterates among persons with special needs as indicated in the following table, reflecting the positive results of the educational services provided by institutions that care for individuals with special needs as well as illiteracy eradication programs.

Proportional Distribution of Individuals with Special Needs by Educational Status, 1986, 1997 and 2004

Educational Status	1986		1997		2004	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Illiterate	48.9	42.3	25.8	33.7	22.7	24.3
Read & Write	0.7	3.7	5.5	12.5	7.3	11.9
Primary	0.3	0.7	1.9	5.7	4	8.8
Preparatory	0.7	1.5	2.8	4.3	3.5	5.9
Secondary	0	0.3	0.8	2.8	2.3	4.9
Diploma	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.5
University	0	0	0.4	0.8	1.4	1.8
Higher Diploma	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.1
Masters	0	0	0	0.3	0	0.1
PhD	0.2	0	0	0	0	0.1
Unspecified	0	0	0.2	0.7	0.1	0
Total	51.2	48.8	38.2	61.8	41.6	58.4

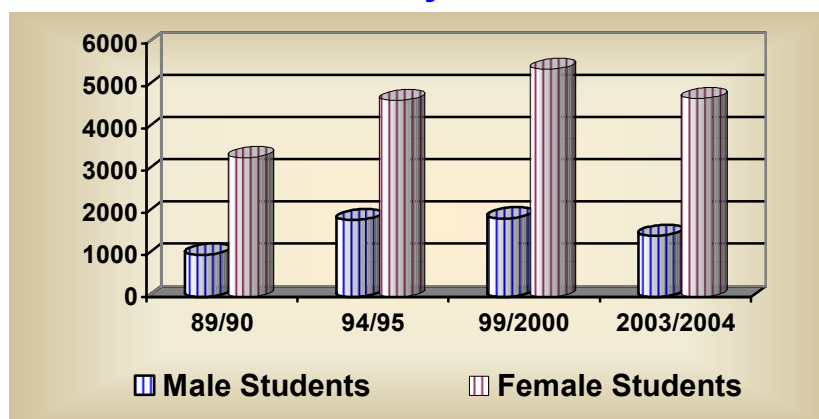
The highest rate of illiterates among individuals with special needs was in the group of mentally retarded, paralytics and the blind, but there are no gender differences.

There is an inverse relationship between individuals with special needs and educational status. The higher the educational status, the smaller the rate of individuals with special needs. This is only natural, but, on the other hand, it reflects the effectiveness of educational programs for individuals with special needs when comparison is made by years.

Decline of the rate of university graduates and postgraduates requires more attention to educational programs that promote individuals with special needs' educational status.

It is worth stating that the past few years witnessed significant qualitative development in educational services and qualifications provided for individuals with special needs the last of which was Law

Growth of University Students Number



Review of the quantitative growth in university education shows rise of the number of male students from 1000 in 1989/1990 to 1452 in 2003/2004, while the number of female students rose from 3301 to 4702, female students account for more than 75% of the total number of university students.

Indicators show that the rates of female students in all periods were in their favor as a result of female students' commitment to the completion of their education including university education as well, because some male students join the labor market after completion of their secondary education.

The university student/teacher ratio was between 9 and 12 during the period 1989./1990 to 2003/2004.

Review of the growth of the number of Qatai university graduates by gender and academic qualifications (Appendix 2/2) shows the following:

- Rise of the total number of female graduates from 484 in 1989/1990 accounting for 75.7% of the total number of graduates to 912 graduates in 2003/2004, i.e. 77%.
- The high rate of female graduates is reflected in all specializations. Females accounted for more than 88% of College of Education graduates in 2003/2004.
- Rise of the number of female graduates of the College of Humanities from 67.2% in 1989/1990 to 86.9% in 2003/2004, whereas the number of female graduates of the College of Sharia and Law, and the College of Administration and Economics fell in 2003/2004 compared with that in 1989/1990, and the rate of female graduates of the College of Sciences rose from 55% in 1989/1990 to 75.6% in 2003/2004.

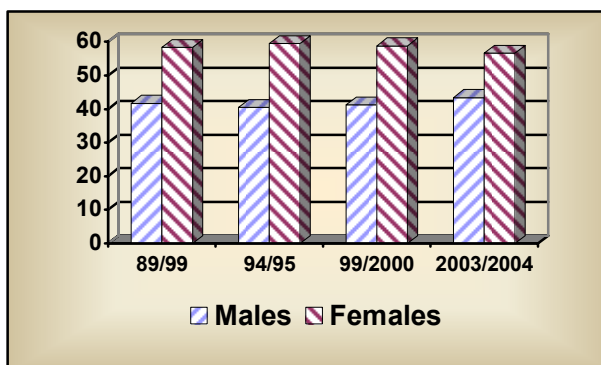
enrolment rates have grown considerably reflecting more commitment by female and male students in the 12-17 age group to continue their education in this stage.

2. Total enrolment rates also show absence of big difference between male and female enrolment rates and that there is gender equality in this stage.

C- Teaching Staff in the Preparatory and Secondary Stage:

Teaching Staff in the Preparatory and Secondary Stage

Year	Teaching Staff %	
	Males	Females
1998/1990	41.7	58.3
1994/1995	40.5	59.5
1999/2000	41.2	58.8
2003/2004	43.4	56.6



Rates favor female teachers. The rate was 41.7% for male teachers and 58.3% for female teachers in 1989/1990, 40.5% for male teachers and 59.5% for female teachers in 1994/1995, 41.2% for male teachers and 58.8% for female teachers in 1999/2000 and 43.4% for male teachers and 56.6% for male teachers in 2003/2004. The higher rate of female teachers compared with male teachers in the teaching profession is attributed to Qatari males' unwillingness to join the teaching profession.

D- Third Stage (University Education):

Growth of University Students Number

Year	Gender	Number	Number %	Total Enrolment %	Student/Teacher	Teachers %	
						Males	Females
89/90	Males	1000	23.3	26.7	8.5	66.9	33.1
	Females	3301	76.7	66.8			
	Total	4301	100.0	46.8			
94/95	Males	1826	28.2	38.1	10.2	68.3	31.7
	Females	4656	71.8	74.7			
	Total	6482	100.0	56.4			
99/00	Males	1864	25.7	30.2	11.5	70.3	29.7
	Females	5397	74.3	74.2			
	Total	7261	100.0	52.2			
03/04	Males	1452	23.6	25.8	9.1	68.6	31.4
	Females	4702	76.4	66.5			
	Total	6154	100.0	46.3			

The above table shows steady growth of student numbers in this stage. The growth rate of male students was 6.3% between 1989/1990 and 1994/1995, while that of female students was 4.9% during the same period.

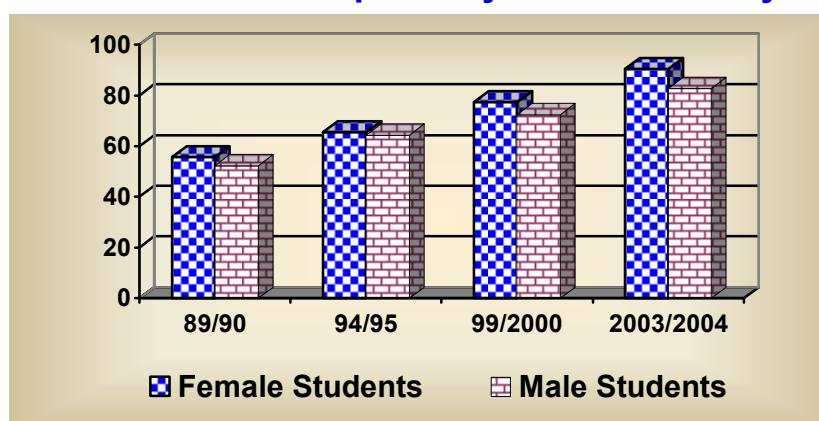
In the second stage, from 1994/1995 to 1999/2000, number of male students grew by 3.7%, whereas that of female students grew by 3.9%.

In the third stage, from 1999/2000 to 2003/2004, number of male students grew by 4.6%, whereas that of female students grew by 3.9%.

Total and Net Enrolment Rates in the Preparatory and Secondary Stage

Year	Gender	Total Enrolment Rate	Female Students/Male Students	Net Enrolment Rate	Female Students/Male Students
1989/1990	Females	105.0	107.9	55.7	106.5
	Males	97.3		52.3	
1994/1995	Females	108.3	102.9	68.5	106.4
	Males	105.3		64.4	
1999/2000	Females	107.1	107.1	77.3	106.6
	Males	100.0		72.5	
2003/2004	Females	106.2	109.7	90.5	109.3
	males	96.8		82.7	

Net Enrolment Rates in Preparatory and Secondary Education



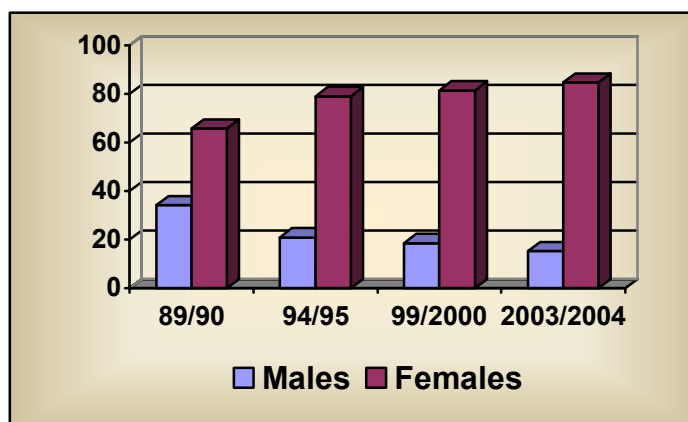
Indicators in the above table show the following:

1. Rising male and female students total enrolment rates reflecting a high rate of continuation of education through all stages. This is reflected by indicators equivalent to 100% or near this rate. They were 97.3 for male students and 105.0% for female students in 1989/1990 and 96.8% for male students and 106.2% for female students in 2003-2004. Net

Primary Education Teaching Staff:

Primary Education Teaching Staff

Year	Teaching Staff %	
	Males	Females
1989/1990	34.2	65.8
1994/1995	20.9	79.1
1999/2000	18.5	81.5
2003/2004	15.2	84.8

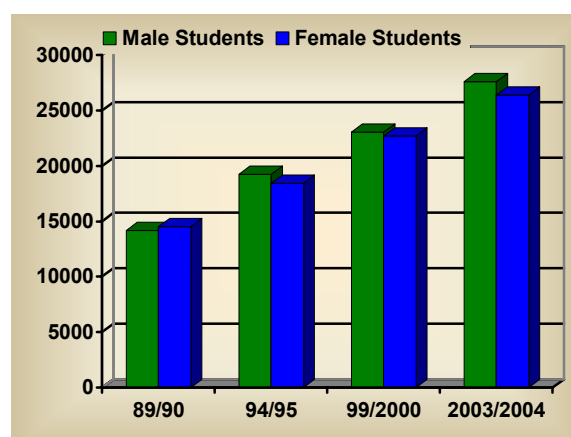


Female teachers' rate is higher in primary education: 65.8% of the total number of the teaching staff compared with 34.2% in 1998/1990. The rate rose in favor of female teachers to 84.8% in 2003/2004, while the male teachers' rate fell to 15.2% in the same year. This is due to female university graduates' willingness to work in the teaching profession in the past few years, as well as expansion of model schools admitting male pupils only to the fifth primary grade, where female teachers practice teaching and undertake educational and administrative supervision.

B- Second Stage (Preparatory and Secondary):

Growth of Preparatory and Secondary Students Numbers

Year	Gender	Numbers	Students' Growth
1989/1990	Males	14170	
	Females	14515	
1994/1995	Males	19211	6.3
	Females	18424	4.9
1999/2000	Males	23016	3.7
	Females	22653	4.2
2003/2004	Males	27594	4.6
	Females	26359	3.9

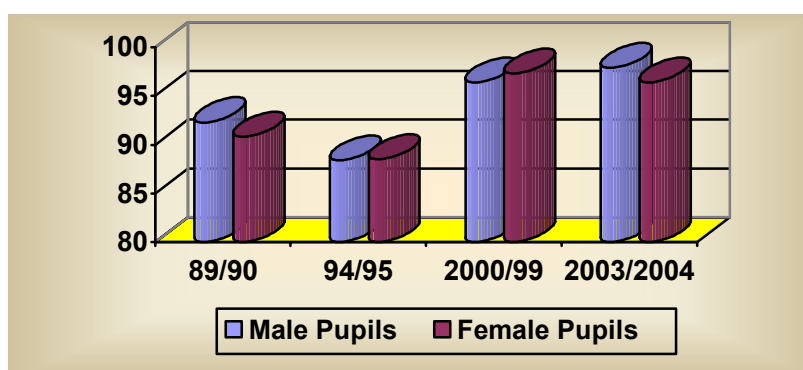


Total and Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Stage:

The total rate is the number of pupils enrolled in the primary education irrespective of age in a specific school year divided by the population aged 6-11 in the middle of the year. The net rate is the number of enrolled pupils of the 6-11 age group divided by the number of the same 6-11 age group in the middle of the year.

Total and Net Enrolment Rates in the Primary Education

Year	Gender	Total Enrolment Rate	Female Pupils/Male Pupils Proportion	Net Enrolment Rate	Female Pupils/Male Pupils Proportion
1989/1990	Males	120.3	93.1	92.3	98.4
	Females	112.0		90.8	
1994/1995	Males	110.7	96.1	88.4	100.1
	Females	106.4		88.5	
1999/2000	Males	108.3	98.0	96.4	100.9
	Females	106.1		97.3	
2003/2004	Males	109.2	99.0	97.9	98.5
	Females	108.1		96.4	



Data in the above table indicates the following:

1. Rise of total male and female enrolment rates, which reflect the educational systems' ability in Qatar to admit all primary school age pupils.
2. Absence of difference between male and female pupils in the total enrolment rate and net enrolment rate for the primary stage, which confirms gender equality of enrolment in the primary stage.

Educational Stages

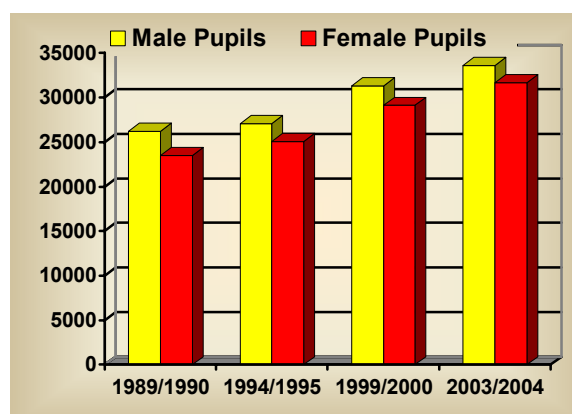
The State of Qatar is concerned with the provision of educational services to all Qatari nationals as well as expatriates because it believes in the importance of education for the making of the country's future and building generations that are capable of undertaking the responsibility for the country's progress as reflected by the statistics and indicators enclosed herewith on the quantitative development of education.

The total number of students in all educational stages rose from 78342 in 1989/1990 to 119244 female and male students in 2003/2004, i.e. an annual growth rate of 3.1%. Total enrolment rates in primary education was 116.2% in 1989/1990 and 108.7% in 2003/2004, while in Preparatory and secondary education the rate was 101.2% in 1989/1990 and 101.3% in 2003/2004. This shows that advanced levels have been attained, reflecting the educational system's ability to admit all students to various educational stages as well as the general level of participation in various stages of general education. Hence, it is important to review the quantitative growth of general education in each stage:

First Stage (Primary Education):

Growth of Primary Education Pupils (Government and Private)

Year	Gender	Numbers	Growth Rate
1989/1990	M	26201	
	F	23456	
1994/1995	M	27042	0.6
	F	25088	1.4
1999/2000	M	31328	3.8
	F	29115	3.0
2003/2004	M	33602	1.8
	F	31689	2.1



The importance of primary education is because the values and trends acquired by a child in this stage guide his behavior and help building his character. Hence, the State's attention is reflected in the considerable attention paid to primary education as shown in the quantitative development of primary education during the period 1989/1990 - 2003/2004 as shown in the above table.

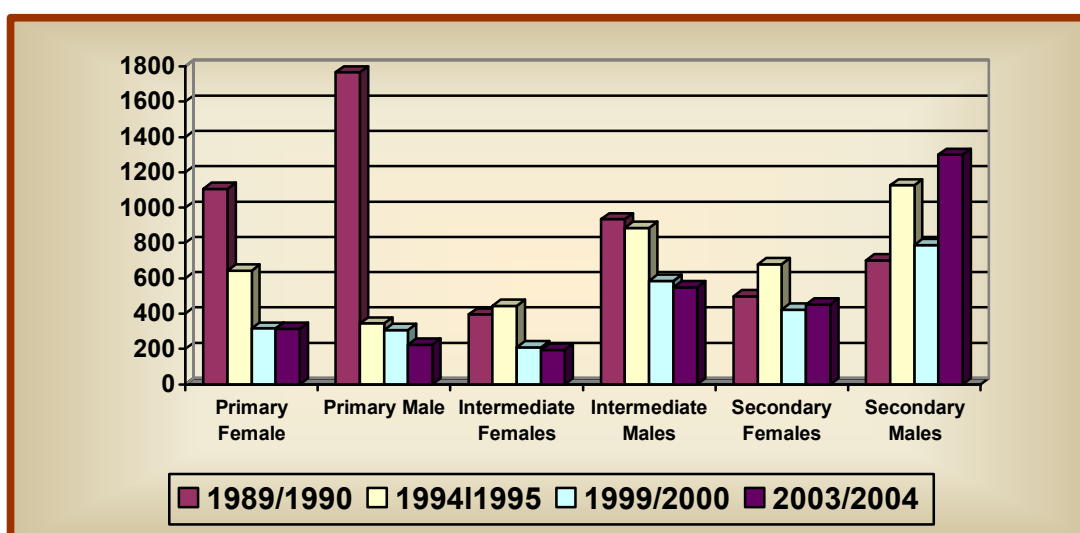
First Trend: To eradicate illiteracy in social strata, including the primary stage. The noticeable decline in the numbers of males and females enrolled in this stage indicates the rising rate of female and male pupils in the primary stage (day schools). Decrease of the number of those enrolled in illiteracy eradication centers indicates decline of illiterates in Qatar. Hence the objective of the first trend is attained.

Second Trend: To combat drop-outs in various stages under any circumstances and availing them of the opportunity of evening study with a view to continuing their education and suitable jobs. This shows that dropouts from day school are mainly enrolled in evening studies. The rate of female dropouts in the secondary stage is low.

- Female and male illiteracy rates fell in 2004: 9.7% for the 15 + age group and 1.3% for the 15-24 age group, indicating increase of enrolment in basic education and expansion of literacy campaign.
- Decline of the female 15 + age group illiteracy rate from 27% in 1989/1990 to 12.8% in 2004. The 15-24 age group illiteracy rate fell from 5% in 1990 to 1.8% in 2004, which shows growth of females' willingness to enroll in education.
- Decrease of the male illiteracy rate from 14.3 in 1990 to 6.5% in 2004 for the 15 + age group and from 1.9% to 0.9% for the 15-24 age group.

Literacy and Adult Education Centers Entrants

Stage	Year		1989/1990	1994/95	1999/00	2003/04
	Gender					
Primary	Females		1105	643	315	313
	Males		1767	344	306	224
Preparatory	Females		395	443	209	193
	Males		934	885	585	550
Secondary	Females		499	679	422	450
	Males		700	1126	788	1300



It can be stated that the objective of literacy and adult education centers is twofold:

Literacy Rate for Population (15-24) and the Gender Equality Indicator

Year	15-24 Population Literacy Rate			Gender Equality Indicator
	Females	Males	Total	Females/Males
1990	95.0	98.1	96.5	0.97
1995	96.1	98.5	97.3	0.98
2000	97.3	98.8	98.0	0.98
2004	98.2	99.1	98.7	0.99

The above table shows the following:

- Gender equality was achieved in Qatar in 2004. The indicator value was 0.99, reflecting availability of the opportunity to have access to education for all members of society.
- Comparison with literacy rates of the two age groups 15 + and 15-24 shows such rates rising for females of the second group. In addition, while the literacy rate rose during 1990-2004, the rate of rise for females was higher than that of males.

B- Illiteracy:

A review of the educational status of the Qatari population (10+) shows that 13.6% of them were illiterate according to the 1997 Census data, but the rate fell to 9% in 2004. Illiterate females accounted for about 70% of the total Qatari illiterate population in 2004 (Appendix 2/1)

Illiteracy Rates for the 15 + and 15-24 Population

Years	15 + Population Illiteracy Rates			15-24 Population Illiteracy Rates		
	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total
1990	27.0	14.3	20.6	5.0	1.9	3.5
1995	22.0	11.5	16.7	3.9	1.5	2.7
2000	15.8	8.7	12.2	2.7	1.2	2.0
2004	12.8	6.5	9.7	1.8	0.9	1.3

Illiteracy rates indicate continuous decline in all age groups due to the efforts exerted in combating illiteracy as shown below:

Literacy and Illiteracy

A- Literacy:

Literacy of the 15 + population can be determined by means of literacy indicators for females and males⁽¹⁾, and gender equality can be measured by means of the gender equality indicator⁽²⁾, which demonstrates the availability level of general education opportunities for females compared with those for males. The indicator value 1 reflects full gender equality. When the indicator value is less than 1, this means the number of females who can read and write is less than that for males who can do so and the opposite is correct.

Literacy for Population (15 +) and the Gender Equality Indicator

Year	15 + Population Literacy Rate			Gender Equality Indicator
	Females	Males	Total	Females/Males
1990	73.0	85.7	79.4	0.85
1995	78.0	88.5	83.3	0.88
2000	84.2	91.3	87.7	0.92
2004	87.2	93.5	90.3	0.93

This indicator reflects results of the efforts exerted in various educational stages. In other words it is a brief measure of the effectiveness of various educational stages.

The above table shows the following:

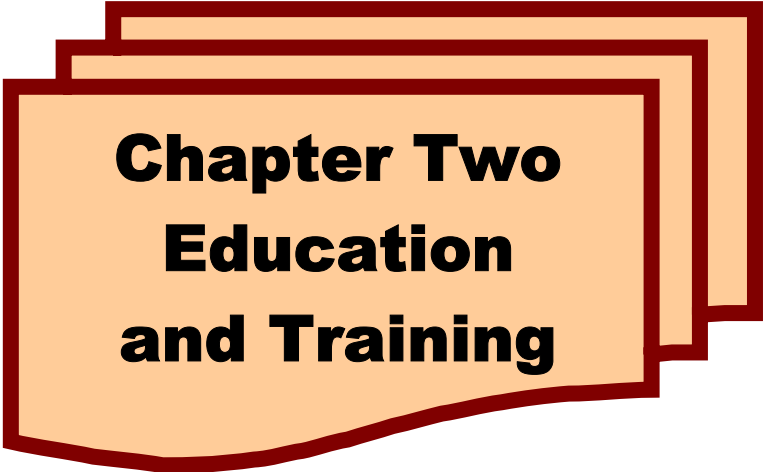
- Qatar has succeeded in reducing the literacy gender gap of the 15 + population. The value of the equality indicator was 0.93 in 2004.
- The 15 + female literacy rate rose from 73% in 1990 to 87.2 in 2004 compared with 85.7% and 93.5% for men during the same period.

(1) This indicator is defined as the percentage of 15 + individuals who can read a brief account of their daily life and read it out of the total 15 + population in a specific year.

(2) The Gender Equality Indicator is the literacy rate of females in proportion to that of males.

Chapter Two covers the following topics:

- Literacy and Illiteracy
- Educational Levels
- Individuals with Special Needs' Educational Status
- Scientific, Technical and Occupational Training



**Chapter Two
Education
and Training**

Dependency Ratio for 1986, 1997 and 2004

Age Group	1986	1997	2004
0-14	106315	145390	167618
15-64	263200	376633	567368
65 +	3863	7685	9043
Dependency Ratio	41.9	40.6	31.1

Dependency Ratio means the extent of social and economic burden on adult members of the family. The child-support burden indicator expresses the burden on women to raise children and care for them. The indicator defines a woman's share of burden for children under 5 children. The table shows gradual decline of the child-support burden in 1986-2004 falling from 0.88 to 0.78.

Indicator of Child Care Burden for Qatari Women, 1986, 1997 and 2004

Category	Year	1986	1997	2004
	Under 5 Children		15624	23211
Married, Divorced & Widows		17748	27394	34725
Under 5 Child-support Burden		0.88	0.85	0.78

Households:

When census data is collected, the head of household is defined as the family member who is considered by the household, regardless of kinship, gender, age or income as the decision-making authority within the household. The Arab family often chooses the husband or his eldest son, in case the father is deceased, as the family head.

Households headed by women constituted about 10% of the total Qatari households in 2004 and the average family size was 6.6.

Since woman-headed families are very often needy families because they depend on a single source of income and are exposed to or actually suffering from poverty, especially 40.6% of them had an educational level lower than university education and 42.6% were illiterate (Appendix 1/6).

Woman-headed Households by Educational Level, 2004

Educational Level	No. of Families	%
Illiterate	1187	42.6
Lower than University Education	1133	40.6
University and above	470	16.8

Dependency Ratio:

The Dependency Ratio signifies the extent of social and economic burden on individuals in a society in return for their existence in productive or economically-active age groups.

In young societies with a broad base of under 15 population, Dependency Ratio is larger on economically-active individuals.

During 1986-2004, the growth rate of the 15-64 age group, the group responsible for supporting other age groups, was higher than that of the 0-14 age group and 65 + age group. These are non-productive groups in society, which leads to decline of the Dependency Ratio.

Despite decline of the total fertility rate in 2004, the general pattern of age fertility is rather similar between 1997 and 2004.

Education is an important fertility determinant which directly and indirectly affects such rates.

Total Fertility Rates for Qatari women by Mother's Educational Level, 2004

Educational Level	Total Fertility
Illiterate	5.9
Read and Write, Primary, Preparatory, Secondary	5.5
Below University	3.6
Above University	3.3

The table shows that there is an inverse relationship between the total fertility rate and the mother's educational level, i.e. the higher the mother's educational level, the lower the fertility rate. This is the expected pattern as education is one cause of delayed marriage age and hence it reduces a woman's reproductive years.

Qatari Women's age-specific Fertility Rates by Age and Total Fertility Rate by Relationship to the Workforce, 2004

Age Groups	Age-specific Fertility Rates (Per 1000)	
	Working	Not Working
15-19	7.9	12.9
20-24	84.8	141.7
25-29	193	266.5
30-34	198	234.8
35-39	179	158.4
40-44	53.8	63.9
45-49	9.8	22.4
Total Fertility	3.6	4.5

Relationship to the workforce is a direct cause affecting the Qatari women's total fertility rate. Non-working women's total fertility rate is higher than that of working women, due to working women's circumstances making them more inclined to adopt family planning and attain self-empowerment through means other than frequent childbearing.

Fertility:

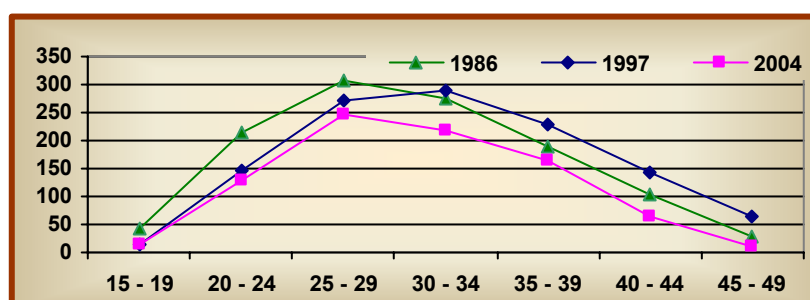
Fertility is a major indicator of change in the population size in a country. It signifies the number of live births delivered by a woman or a group of women. Hence the importance of this indicator lies in its use to estimate the population in the coming years. Qatari women's fertility will be reviewed through calculation of the following:

- Qatari women's age-specific fertility rate.
- Qatari women's total fertility rate.
- Qatari women's total fertility rate by relationship to the workforce.
- Qatari women's total fertility rate by educational level.

Qatari women's Age-Specific Fertility Rate and Total Fertility Rate, 1986, 1997 and 2004

Age Groups	Age-Specific Fertility Rates (per 1000)		
	1986	1997	2004
15-19	43	14	13
20-24	213	147	129
25-29	306	270	246
30-34	274	290	217
35-39	188	228	166
40-44	102	143	65
45-49	30	65	9
Total Fertility	5.8	4.8	4.2

The above table shows that the Qatari total fertility rate declined from 5.8 births per 1000 women to 4.8 births per 1000 women during the period 1986-1997, then the rate fell to 4.2 births per 1000 women in 2004. The fall is due to the rising number of females enrolled in higher education and women's participation in economic activity.



Individuals with Special Needs' Marital Status

The following study shows rise of the percentage during the period 1986-2004 of individuals with special needs who have not married before, accompanied by decline in the percentage of those who were married during the same period.

The mentally retarded were the largest group who had never been married. 66% of them in 1986 had never married rising to 92% in 1997 and 94% in 2004. The difference between the rate in 1997-2004 and that in 1986 was probably due to some families' failure to report cases of individuals with special needs in 1986.

Proportional Distribution of Individuals with Special Need, 1986, 1997 and 2004

Marital Status	1986		1997		2004	
	F	M	F	M	F	M
Never Married	12	16.2	18.1	29.9	21.5	28.9
Married	12.5	27.2	7.1	29	27.6	25.4
Divorced	2.1	1.8	1.3	1.4	2.4	1.8
Widowed	24.5	2.1	11	2.2	10.5	1.9
Unspecified	1.1	0.5	0	0	0	0
Total	52.2	47.8	37.5	62.5	42	58

The majority of married individuals with special needs were paralytics followed by the blind according to the 1997 and 2004 data, while the 1986 Census data shows the rate of the blind was higher than that of paralytics.

The rate of divorced individuals with special needs was about 50% of the total number of divorced individuals with special needs in the above three years.

The rate of widowed individuals with special needs was 84% of the total number of widowed individuals with special needs in 2004, 83% in 1997 and 92% in 1986. This may be attributed to social factors making re-marriage opportunities for widowers higher than those for widows. 83% of widows with special needs were paralytics, compared with 84% in 2004, while the 1986 Census data shows that 92% of widows with special needs were blind followed by those who were paralyzed.

Qatari Women Married to Non-Qataris

The number of Qatari women married to non-Qataris in 2004 resident in the State of Qatar in 2004 was 351, i.e. 1.2% of the total number of Qatari females.

Qatari Women Married to Non-Qataris by Age Groups, 2004

Age Groups	Number	%
20-24	9	2.6
25-29	29	8.3
30-34	55	15.7
35-39	59	16.9
40-44	70	19.9
45-49	67	19.0
50-54	25	7.1
55 +	37	10.5
Total	351	100.0

The number of such Qatari women with a university degree or higher was 138 including 8 women who held PhD and Masters degrees. The number of workers was 226, i.e. 64.4% of the total number of Qatari women married to non-Qataris (See Appendix).

Average Age at First Marriage:

This indicator measures the average age of those married for the first time. It is noted that the marriage age for both women and men rose in Qatar during the period 1986-2004. In 1986 it was 19.2 years for women rising to 23.2 years in 1997 and 24.8 years in 2004. For Qatari men the first marriage age rose from 24.8 years in 1986 to 26.5 years in 1997 and 29.2 years in 2004.

Average Age at First Marriage by Nationality and Gender, 1986, 1997 and 2004

Nationality & Gender/ Indicator	1986				1997				2004			
	Qataris		Non-Qataris		Qataris		Non-Qataris		Qataris		Non-Qataris	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Average Age at 1st Marriage	19.2	24.8	21.0	25.9	23.2	26.5	23.4	27.4	24.8	29.2	24.5	28.9

Unmarried Qataris (Never Married, Divorced & Widows) in the 35 + Age Group, 2004

The rate of Unmarried Qataris (Never Married, Divorcees & Widowed) in the 35 + Age Group was 13% of the total Qatari women aged 15 + in 2004, while the rate of unmarried (never married, divorced and widowed) Qatari men of the age group 35 + was 4% of the total number of Qatari men aged 15 +.

Proportional Distribution of Unmarried Qataris by Age Group, 2004

Age Group	Never Married		Divorced		Widowed	
	F	M	F	M	F	M
35-39	43.8	53.7	23.2	24.7	2.5	1.6
40-44	28.8	23.7	24.9	24.1	5.3	3.2
45-49	18.2	10.7	17.3	16.2	11.2	5.6
50-54	4.8	4.7	13.9	12.1	14.1	6.4
55 +	4.4	7.2	20.7	22.9	66.9	83.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

The never married category and the divorced category among women were mainly in the age groups 35-39 and 40-44 and the same applies to men, while the widowed were concentrated in the 55 + age group (Appendix 1/5).

Proportional Distribution of the 15 + Age Group by Marital Status, Age Group and Gender 1986

Age Groups	Never Married		Married		Divorced		Widowed		Unspecified	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
15-19	54.8	51.4	4.1	0.6	2.7	0.0	0.2	1.0	1.7	16.7
20-24	29.1	31.1	15.6	6.0	10.8	9.9	0.6	0.5	4.5	16.7
25-29	10.6	12.4	21.3	15.2	15.7	16.0	2.5	2.9	4.5	9.3
30-34	3.0	3.0	16.7	16.1	14.2	11.9	3.3	2.9	3.9	3.7
35-39	0.6	0.8	11.4	11.4	8.9	12.3	5.2	1.9	2.2	1.9
40-44	0.3	0.4	9.7	9.3	10.5	7.0	8.0	2.9	6.2	3.7
45-49	0.2	0.2	8.2	9.6	11.1	8.6	11.8	5.3	8.4	0.0
50 +	1.3	0.9	13.0	31.8	26.2	34.2	68.3	82.5	68.5	48.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1997

Age Groups	Never Married		Married		Divorced		Widowed		Unspecified	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
15-19	47.0	43.1	1.8	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.7	3.7	6.9
20-24	27.0	31.0	10.0	4.2	4.8	4.5	0.3	0.0	7.3	21.6
25-29	12.2	15.8	17.8	13.1	13.3	16.1	1.1	2.5	9.2	9.8
30-34	6.8	5.7	18.7	17.2	16.6	19.1	1.8	1.5	5.5	9.8
35-39	3.8	2.3	17.0	16.4	17.0	13.8	4.4	2.2	2.8	4.9
40-44	1.9	0.9	12.6	13.0	13.8	13.3	8.1	4.4	5.5	2.9
45-49	0.5	0.3	7.4	8.8	8.2	7.3	9.4	4.4	2.8	2.9
50 +	0.8	0.9	14.6	26.9	25.2	25.4	74.9	84.4	63.3	41.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2004

Age Groups	Never Married		Married		Divorced		Widowed	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
15-19	44.6	43.7	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	27.6	29.7	9.5	4.1	5.4	3.3	0.2	0.8
25-29	12.0	14.9	15.6	11.7	10.4	11.3	0.4	0.3
30-34	6.3	6.1	17.4	16.3	14.0	13.7	1.3	2.6
35-39	4.1	3.0	16.5	16.1	16.3	17.7	2.5	1.5
40-44	2.7	1.3	14.6	14.6	17.5	17.3	5.2	3.1
45-49	1.7	0.6	10.5	11.3	12.1	11.6	10.9	5.4
50 +	0.9	0.7	14.7	25.4	24.3	25.0	79.4	86.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Population Marital Status:

Marriage is the basic framework for raising a family and childbearing in society. The population composition by the marital status shows the ability to reproduce children.

Marital status is a demographic characteristic related to law, sharia, values and customs. It is affected by other social and economic characteristics such as enrollment in education and participation in the workforce.

Studying the marital status of Qatari nationals aged 15 + by nationality during the years 1986, 1997 and 2004, slight changes are noted in women's marital status indicating a gradual decline in married women's rate and rise of widows' rate during 1986-2004, while the rate of the divorced remained unchanged.

Proportional Distribution of Qataris (15 +) by Gender and Marital Status, 1986, 1997 and 2004.

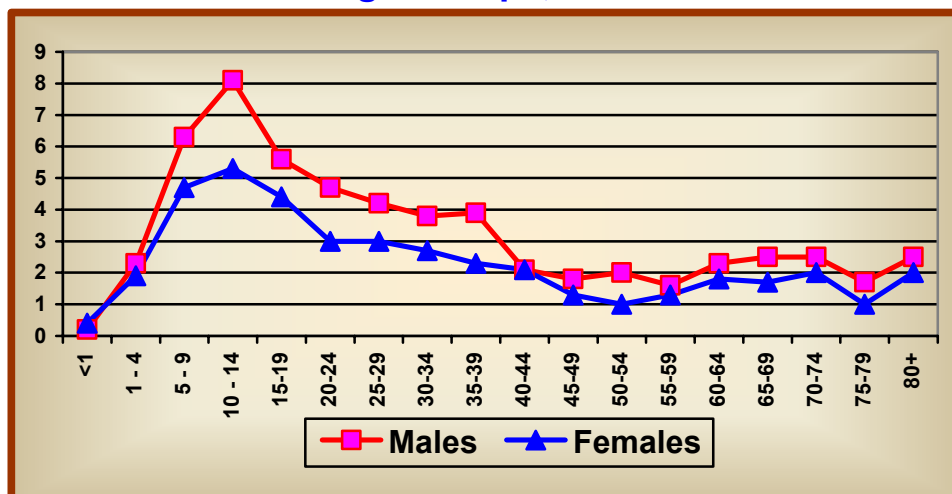
Marital Status	1986		1997		2004	
	F	M	F	M	F	M
Never Married	38.0	43.9	36.1	43.1	37.9	42.9
Married	57.4	54.3	53.3	54.9	51.6	55.1
Divorced	3.1	0.9	3.1	1.1	3.1	1.2
Widowed	0.9	0.8	7.2	0.7	7.4	0.7
Unspecified	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0

Age Distribution and Marital Status:

Age distribution and marital status during the period 1986-2004 indicates a gradual decline of early marriage. The rate of married women of the 15-19 age group decreased from 4.1% in 1986 to 1.8% in 1997 and 1.2% in 2004, which reflects Qatari young women's willingness to pursue secondary education then university education and is a positive indicator.

Divorce cases also decreased among the 15-19 age group and there were no divorce cases in this age group in 2004 (Appendix 1/4).

Proportional Distribution of Individuals with Special Needs by Age Groups, 2004



Examining disability rates in selected age-groups, such as the under five age group, it is found that the rate of individuals with special groups was 2.3% in 1986, 3.8% in 1997 and 4.7% in 2004.

In the 15 + age group, the ratio of individuals with special needs was 87.8% in 1986, 76% in 1997 and 71% in 2004.

The rate of individuals with special needs in the 15-65 age- group (working age population) was 53.2% in 1986, 55.6% in 1997 and 55% in 2004. These are important issues when economic activities of individuals with special needs are considered.

In 1997 the mentally-ill group was the largest among individuals with disabilities. They constituted 23.5% with 14.7% of them males and 8.75% females followed by the group of paralyzed individuals (21.5%).

In 2004, paralyzed individuals were 21.2% of the total number of disabled individuals: 12.2% males and 9% females. Diseases had a major role causing such disability, followed by the mentally-ill (19.9%) with 11.7% males and 8.2% females of the total number of disabled individuals. Congenital causes formed 87% of this type of disability. Those who had lost a limb and the deaf were the smallest groups of disabled individuals, each 4.4% of the total number.

There are no major differences between the results of the 2004 Census and those of the 1997 Census in terms of types of disability and gender, while there are important differences from those of the 1986 Census. As was stated earlier, this was probably due to the non-registration of numerous cases of individuals with disabilities in the 1986 Census.

With regard to the distribution of individuals with special needs by age groups, it is observed that in 1986 most of the individuals with special needs were in the 80+ age group followed by 60-64 age group and the 70-74 age group. This was probably due to diseases as a result of aging.

In 1997 the majority of individuals with special needs were in the 10-14 age group, 15-19 age group, 20-24 age group and the 5-9 age group respectively.

In 2004, the largest group of individuals with special needs were in the 10-14 age group followed by the 5-9 age group then the 15-19 age group. Congenital causes were behind more than 75% in the above age groups followed by diseases then accidents. With older age-groups, the proportion of diseases and accidents is higher. Accidents accounted for more than 25% of the causes behind disabilities in the 45-49 age group, whereas diseases accounted for 35%, rising to more than 50% in the 50-54 age group and continues to rise for females and males.

In gender term, rates for females were higher than that for males in the above age-groups in 1986, while males' rates were higher than females' ratios in the above age groups in the 1997 and 2004 Census (Appendix 1/3).

In terms of gender, high male rate is probably because more males than females suffered from accidents. The following table shows that more than 77% of disabled individuals because of accidents were males, in addition to the probable hesitation to disclose female disabilities compared with males for social reasons.

Distribution of Qatari Individuals with Special Needs by Causes and Types of Disability and Gender, 2004

Disability Causes	Gender	Types of Disability								Total
		Blind	Deaf	Deaf + Dump	Lost Limb	Mental Illness	Paralyzed	Others	Multiple Disability	
Congenital	F	70	30	63	20	175	71	102	44	575
	M	72	37	59	16	239	94	174	41	732
Accident	F	7	2	4	5	1	20	7	0	46
	M	8	4	6	24	8	51	47	11	159
Disease	F	25	11	9	12	16	120	136	8	337
	M	46	19	10	26	30	140	139	29	439
Other	F	7	0	1	1	5	5	28	3	50
	M	3	2	0	1	3	7	41	4	61

The table shows that mentally-ill individuals constituted 20.3% of the total disabled individuals in 1986 of whom 13.9% were males and 6.3% were females, the blind formed 19.2% of the total number of the disabled of whom 6% were males, while females formed 13.2%.

Rates of Qatari Individuals with Special Needs by Types of Disability and Gender, 1986, 1997 and 2004

Type of Disability	1986		1997		2004	
	F	M	F	M	F	M
Blind	13.2	6	4	7.2	4.5	5.4
Deaf	2.7	2.8	1.6	2.4	1.8	2.6
Deaf & Dump	2.7	3.3	4.3	4.1	3.2	3.1
Lost Limb	1.6	2.4	1.8	3.7	1.6	2.8
Mentally Disabled	6.3	13.9	8.7	14.7	8.2	11.7
Paralyzed	12	11	7.2	14.3	9	12.2
Others	7.3	7.6	7.7	12.3	11.4	16.7
Multiple Disability	4.4	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.3	3.5
Total	50.2	49.8	38.4	61.6	42	58

Population Composition of Individuals with Special Needs:

1986, 1997 and 2004 Census data shows that the number of individuals with special needs by nationality and gender was as follows:

Distribution of Individuals with Special Needs by Nationality and Gender

Nationality	Gender	Number of Individuals with Special Needs		
		1986	1997	2004
Qataris	F	220	568	1008
	M	216	911	1391
Non-Qataris	F	98	232	*
	M	100	496	*

*In the 2004 Census, sample survey was used for non-Qataris. Hence no non-Qatari individuals with special needs were not included.

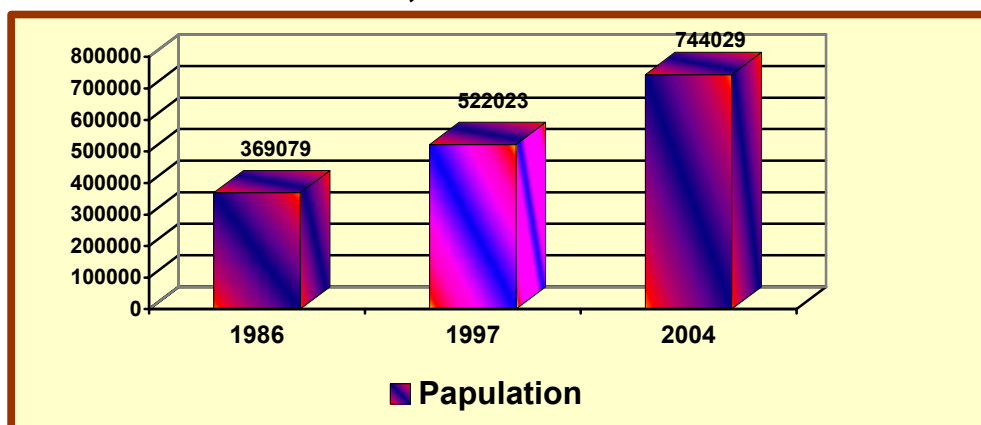
The table demonstrates that the proportion of Qataris with special needs to the total number of individuals with special needs was about 69% in 1986 and 67% in 1997. Although, these are high ratios, they are justified because the majority of the workforce are foreign immigrants who had originally come to work. **Hence they were fit health-wise.**

Data in the following table on the proportion of Qatari individuals with special needs to the total Qatari population shows that the ratios clearly rose with time and male ratios were higher than those for females in the 1997 and 2004 Censuses. This is because some families did not report some cases of individuals with special needs in the 1986 Census and to some extent in the 1997 Census, while in the 2004 Census there was more response by families of individuals with special needs.

Proportion of Qatari Individuals with Special Needs (1000) by Gender

Categories	Proportion (Per 1000)		
	1986	1997	2004
Males with Special Needs/Total Qatari Males	4	12	15
Females with Special Needs/Total Qatari Females	4	8	11
Individuals with Special Needs/Total Qatari Population	4	10	13

Population 1986, 1997 and 2004

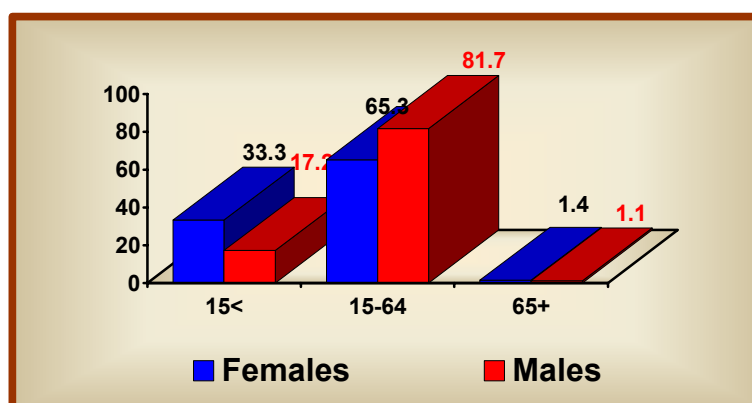


The clear disparity between male and female growth rates in the State of Qatar is one of the main characteristics of the Qatari society. The male growth rate was 4.7% and for females 5.8% during 1997-2004. Although the female growth rate rose compared with males, males constituted the majority of the population. They constituted 66.7% in March 2004, because of the noticeable rise in expatriates numbers (Appendix 1/2).

Population by Broad Age Groups and Nationality 1986, 1997 and 2004

Year	Nationality	Gender	Under 15	15-64	65 +	Total
1986	Qataris	F	43.3	53.0	3.7	100.0
		M	44.8	50.2	5.0	100.0
	Non-Qataris	F	39.7	59.2	1.1	100.0
		M	15.5	83.6	0.9	100.0
	Total	F	41.1	56.7	2.2	100.0
		M	21.2	77.0	1.8	100.0
1997	Qataris	F	41.7	54.5	3.8	100.0
		M	43.7	51.3	5.0	100.0
	Non-Qataris	F	43.3	64.3	1.4	100.0
		M	14.3	83.9	1.8	100.0
	Total	F	37.4	60.3	2.3	100.0
		M	20.7	76.8	2.5	100.0
2004	Qataris	F	39.6	57.9	2.5	100.0
		M	41.4	55.5	3.1	100.0
	Non-Qataris	F	29.5	69.8	0.7	100.0
		M	11.6	87.7	0.7	100.0
	Total	F	33.3	65.3	1.4	100.0
		M	17.2	81.7	1.1	100.0

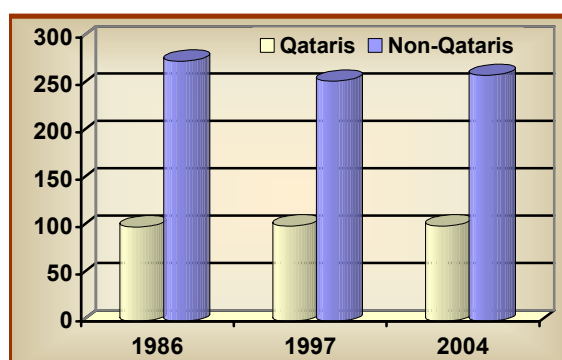
Population by Broad Age Groups and Gender 2004



Population Growth and Its Impact on Population Composition:

The population of the State of Qatar increased from 369079 in 1986 to 522023 in March 1997 and to 744029 in 2004, i.e. a 3.2% annual growth rate during 1986-1997 rising to 5.2% during 1997-2004.

Sex Ratio by Nationality



Females' Proportion to Total Population 1986, 1997, 2004

Year \ Nationality	Nationality		Total Population
	Qataris	Non-Qataris	
1986	50	27	32.8
1997	50	28	34.4
2004	50	27	33.3

Age Composition:

The population age composition by broad age groups during the years 1986, 1997 and 2004 was as follow:

1- The Qatari population is young, in which the proportion of children under 15 is high and the proportion of the 65 + age group is low. Such composition was stable through the years 1986, 1997 and 2004.

2- The non-Qatari population shows that the proportion of the age group 15-65 was high while the proportion of children was low throughout the years 1986, 1997 and 2004, where expatriates residing in Qatar during these years affected the non-Qataris age composition.

The population pyramid (See Appendix) demonstrates the lack of balance caused by rise in immigration rates, particularly for males. The figure shows concentration of the largest group, i.e. in the 15-64 age group, with Qataris constituting 15.6% of this group. This is because non-Qataris, who constitute the main workforce, are in this group. Hence, this is reflected on the population as a whole (Appendix 1/1).

Population Composition:

Population composition is concerned with the study of population gender and age distribution, proportions of population by gender in age groups and impact of population distribution on the basis of gender and age on social life and economic activity.

Sex Ratio by Nationality:

The sex ratio means level of balance between females and males level of balance in society. The ratio indicates the number of males per 100 females.

The population of Qatar was 744029 in March 2004 and the number of females was 247647 and the number of males was 496382. The sex ratio for total population in Qatar was about 200 males per 100 females in 2004, i.e. there were 100 females compared to 200 males. It is worth stating that the ratio rose in comparison with (191) in 1997. The reason was the noticeable increase in male immigrants leading to the rising ratio in favor of males, consequently leading to more lack of balance in population composition.

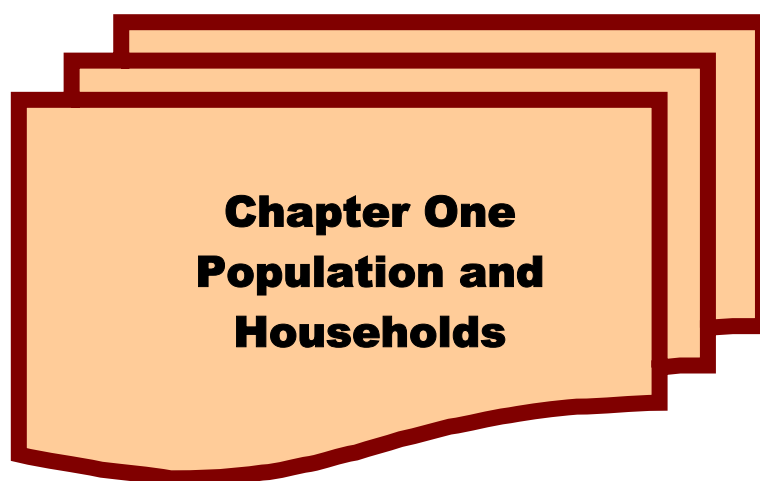
In comparison, the Qatari population is a natural society in terms of composition by gender. There is balance between numbers of Qatari females and males.

Sex Ratio by Nationality 1986, 1997, 2004

Nationality Year	Qataris	Non-Qataris	Total
1986	100	275	204
1997	101	254	191
2004	101	260	200

Chapter One covers the following topics:

- **Population composition**
- **Population composition of individuals with special needs**
- **Population marital status**
- **Population with special needs' marital status**
- **Fertility**
- **Households**



**Chapter One
Population and
Households**

Chapter One: **Population and Households.** The chapter presents the population structure, indicators of individuals with special needs, marital status, fertility, households, and dependency.

Chapter Two: **Education and Training.** It deals with literacy, educational levels, educational status of individuals with special needs as well as practical, technical and occupation training.

Chapter Three: **Reproductive Health.** This chapter deals with life expectancy at birth, infant mortality, under five mortality, causes of death, postpartum mortality and childbearing during adolescence.

Chapter Four: **Economy and Labor.** The chapter reviews the population's economic participation, economic and occupational participation by individuals with special needs, economically inactive population, women's employment status as well as categories of occupations and employment sector.

Chapter Five: **Participation in Decision-making and Public Life.** This chapter covers decision-making, legislative authorities, the government, public and private institutions, civil society organizations and examples of participation in public life, namely in law enforcement and public security as well as the media.

- (2) To identify the extent of disparity between women and men in social, health, educational, economic and political fields.
- (3) To establish objective criteria for the assessment of progress towards attainment of equality and equal opportunities between women and men.
- (4) To highlight the need to adopt reforms in the policy field as well undertake further collection, analysis and dissemination of data relating to women's and men's roles in society.

The targeted groups in this report are the following:

- (1) Policy-makers and program-planners working at governmental agencies and civil society institutions.
- (2) Regional and international organizations.
- (3) Universities and scientific research centers.
- (4) The media.
- (5) Male and female activists for women empowerment and attainment of gender equity.

To understand and analyze the status of Qatari women in comparison with men, it is necessary to re-emphasize some factors which constitute the particular nature of the social structure of the Qatari society emphasized by the previous report:

First: Social changes and aspects of transformation in the Qatari society have affected its structure as well as its social and cultural systems and have led to fundamental changes in the social, cultural and population structure.

Second: Society in Qatar consists of two sections which are different in their characteristics: the Qatari population forming a normal society in demographic terms and the non-Qatari population forming a non-natural society in demographic terms too.

Third: Lack of population balance as reflected in the numerical larger proportion of non-Qataris/Qataris, Asians/Arabs, men/women, and the employed/unemployed as well as lack of balance in the geographical population distribution.

The report consists of five chapters dealing with gender issues with the context of the socioeconomic development process through demonstrating the main statistical indexes that assist in measuring women's and men's status supported by simplified tables.

Introduction

Numerous world conferences and summits held by the United Nations during the nineties in the 20th century and early 21st century, including the Social Development Summit in Copenhagen (1995) and 4th World Conference in Beijing on Women (1995) as well as the 2000 United Nations Millennium Declaration and five-year and ten-year meetings held to follow up implementation of these conferences and summits, have all stressed the importance of providing statistics and indexes relating to women and men (gender statistics).

The Beijing Program of Action issued by the 4th World Conference on Women called upon UN member states to develop statistics and indexes relating to women and men and use them as an instrument for drawing up policies and programs aimed at women empowerment and integrating them into the development process on equal footing with men.

Concern with statistics on women and men at the national level is in conformity with the country's aspirations to involve women into the national development process, enable them to participate in decision-making and enhance their status in society.

The present report is the second statistical report on women and men in the State of Qatar. It is the outcome of constant cooperation between the Planning Council, the major producer of statistics, and the Supreme Council for Family Affairs, the institutional mechanism concerned with women's promotion. The report has been prepared by a team composed of representatives of the Planning Council's Statistics Department and Women Department at the Supreme Council for Family Affairs.

The first report was issued in 2004 in cooperation between the Supreme Council for Family Affairs, Planning Council, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) and Social Development Center (a non-governmental organization in Qatar).

The present report is aimed at the following:

- (1) To raise awareness of women's status and mutual relationship with men.

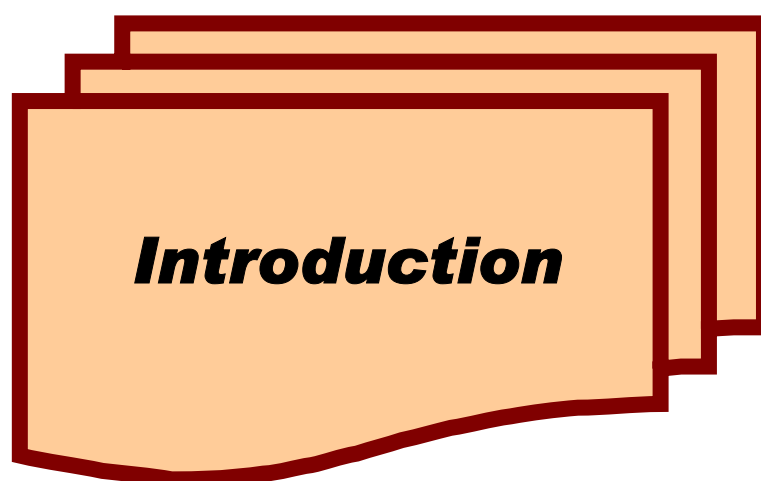


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A Statistical Profile**

2006

April 2006



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