



وزارة التخطيط التنموي والإحصاء

Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics

Education in Qatar Statistical Profile 2016



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وزارة التخطيط والتنمية والإحصاء

Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics

EDUCATION IN QATAR

Statistical Profile

2016

June 2017



H.H. Sheikh Tamim Bin Hamad Al-Thani
Emir of the State of Qatar

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Preface

Education statistics and indicators are a key factor in monitoring the progress achieved in Qatar's education sector, which is a key factor in the Human Development Pillar of Qatar National Vision 2030, which is an educated and healthy population, both physically and psychologically, and an efficient workforce committed to ethical conduct of business.

Accordingly, the first analytical summary of Education Statistics 2016 is implemented to monitor the developments achieved in this aspect in the light of the annual data available to the Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics.

As the Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics is pleased to publish this analytical summary, it hopes that the goal set for it will be realized for the benefit of planners, researchers and stakeholders.

Verily Allah is the grantor of success

Dr. Saleh bin Mohamed Al-Nabit

Minister of Development Planning and Statistics

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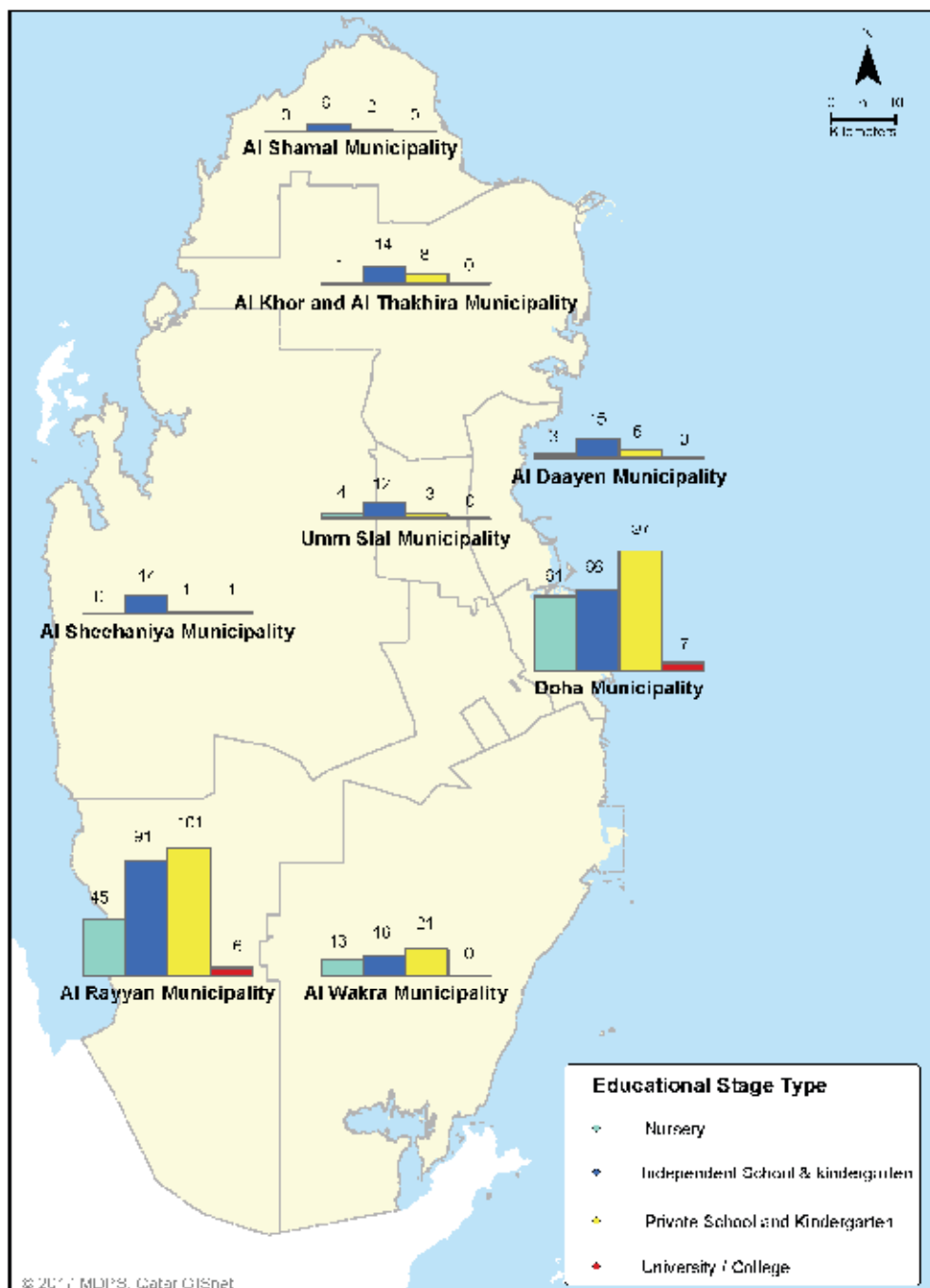
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Distribution of Schools and Universities in Qatar by Type and Municipality 2015



Chapter One

General Indicators

A photograph of a modern building with a large, white, angular structure in the foreground. A person in a white thobe is walking in the distance.

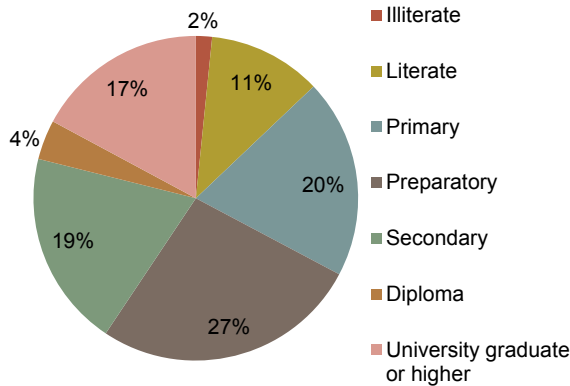
This chapter includes the most important general indicators of education that measure the equalization of educational opportunities, such as illiteracy, literacy and percentage distribution of population by the educational status (primary, preparatory, secondary, university and above) and the percentage of female to male in education, as well as total public expenditure on education (a percentage of Total Government Expenditure). This chapter is based on labor force sample surveys. The chapter deals with the following data:

- *Educational status of the population*
- *Rate of female to male students*
- *Literacy rate*
- *Illiteracy rate*
- *Total public expenditure on education*

Educational status of the population

The population reached 2.2 million according to the date of 2015 Labour force survey. As for the percentage distribution of population by the educational status for the year 2015, the highest percentage of male population is in the preparatory stage (29%) of total males according to the educational status. As for female students, university graduates accounted for the largest percentage (30.1%) of all females according to the educational status.

Figure (1/1): Population by the educational status 2015



The following table shows the percentage distribution of the population by the educational level in 2014/2015 (pre-primary, primary, preparatory, secondary and university levels) for Qataris and non-Qataris.

Table (1/1): Percentage distribution of population by the educational level, nationality and gender 2014/2015

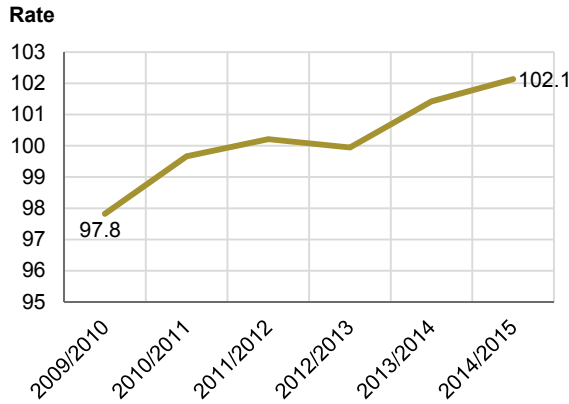
Educational Level	Qataris		Non-Qataris	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Pre-primary	6.7	10.1	13.6	12.3
Primary	7.9	7.7	21.7	17.4
Preparatory	17.0	16.9	29.7	17.2
Secondary & Diploma	39.2	28.1	22.0	25.1
University graduate or higher	29.2	37.2	13.0	28.1

Rate of female to male students

In the academic year 2010/2011, the total number of male and female students in all educational levels (kindergartens up to the university) in Qatar increased from 213,000 in the academic year 2010/2011 to 297,000 in the academic year 2014/2015.

The percentage of male students was 49% and the proportion of females was 51%. The rate of female to male students amounted to 102% in the academic year 2014/2015 in all educational levels.

Figure (1/2): Rate of female to male students in all educational levels inside Qatar (2009/2010 – 2014/2015)

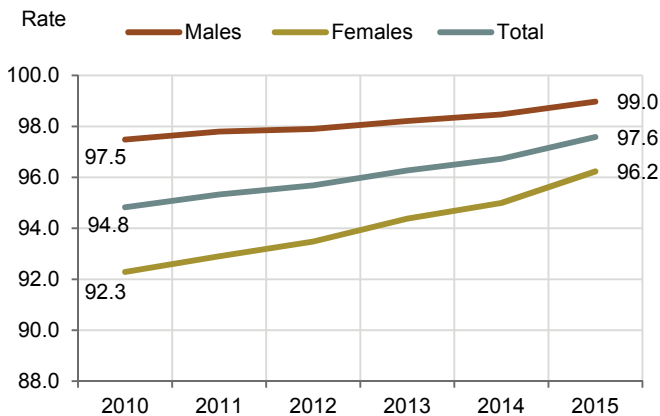


Literacy rate

The population estimates by educational attainment showed a rise in the literacy rate among the population from 96.2% in 2010 to 98.4% in 2015. This rate is higher than that of Singapore (96.8%), ranked third in the Human Development Report 2016. The literacy rate among Qataris (15 years and above) was slightly lower than that of non-Qataris, with literacy rates of 97.6% for Qataris and 98.5% for non-Qataris.

The literacy rate among young Qataris (15-24 years) in 2015 was very high, reaching 99.9% compared to 97.9% for non-Qataris.

Figure (1/3): Literacy rates among Qataris (15 years & above) (2010-2015)



Illiteracy Rate

2015 Statistics showed a significant decline in the illiteracy rate among the population aged 15 years and above, from 3.8% in 2010 to 1.6% in 2015. The illiteracy rate among Qataris (15 years and above) amounted to 2.4% compared to 1.5% among Non-Qataris.

The illiteracy rate among young Qataris (15-24 years) in 2015 was very low, reaching 0.1% for Qataris compared to 2.1% for non-Qataris.

Figure (1/4): Illiteracy rates among the population (15 years & above) (2010-2015)

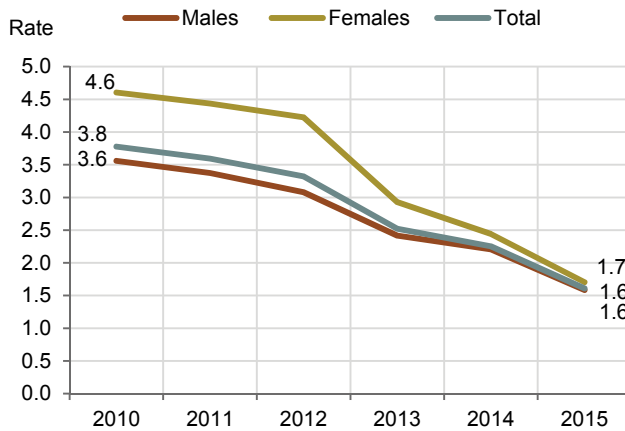
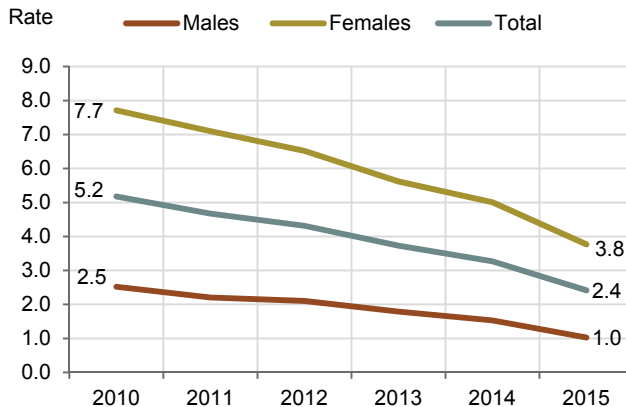


Figure (1/5): Illiteracy rates among Qataris (15 years & above) (2010-2015)

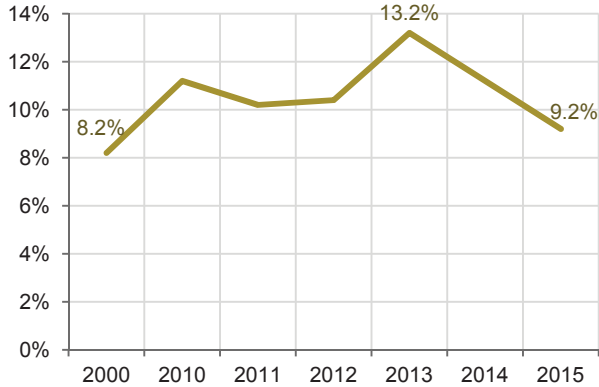


Expenditure on Education

Studies define expenditure on education as the expenses spent on the educational according to the educational objectives; including time and money involved in the production of goods and services.

Government expenditure on education data at the Ministry of Education and Higher Education indicate that the expenditure rate in 2015 reached 9.2% of total expenditure, while the government expenditure rate in 2010 was 11.2%.

Figure (1/6): Expenditure on education (a percentage of total government expenditure) (2000-2015)



Chapter Two

Kindergarten



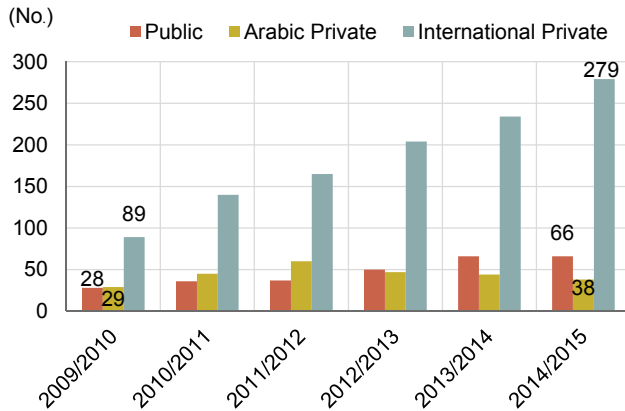
This chapter covers several themes on kindergartens; including the number of kindergartens, number of children enrolled in both public and private kindergartens, the rate of Qatari and non-Qatari children, pupil–teacher rate, student to classroom rate, the number of teachers, the percentage of Qatari and non-Qatari students, and finally the net and gross enrollment rate for Qatari and non-Qataris in kindergartens. This chapter is based on the administrative records data. It covers the following data:

- *Number of kindergartens*
- *Number of students*
- *Number of teachers*
- *Net and Gross Enrollment Rate*

Number of Kindergartens

The total number of kindergartens reached 383 kindergartens; including 32 male-only kindergartens, 38 female-only kindergartens and 313 mixed kindergartens in 2014/2015. There was an increase in the number of kindergartens compared to previous years. It was 146, including 15 male-only kindergartens, 18 female-only kindergartens and 113 mixed kindergartens in 2009/2010.

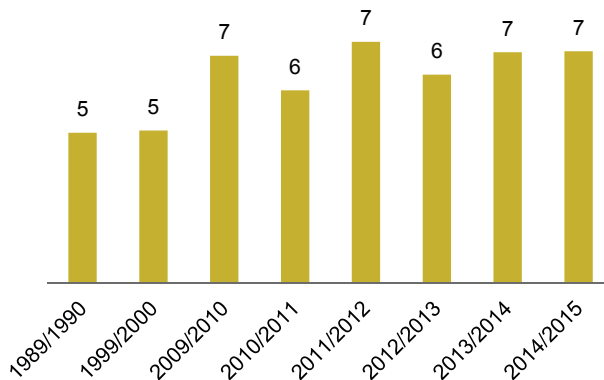
Figure (2/1): Number of Kindergartens (Public, Arabic Private & International Private) (2009/2010 – 2014/2015)



Number of Students

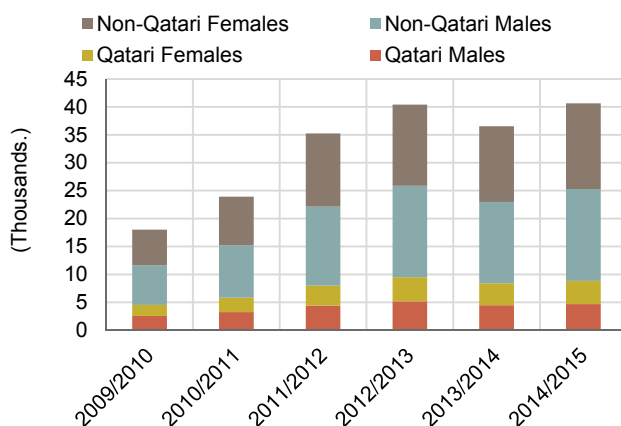
The number of children enrolled in kindergartens increased from 22695 in the academic year 2009/2010 to 48680 in 2014/2015; 33% of whom are Qataris and 67% non-Qataris. The average number of students per teacher amounted to 11 students, while the average number of students per class was 18. The sex ratio (rate of female to male students) was 95% in 2014/2015.

Figure (2/2): Average number of classrooms per kindergarten (1989/1990 – 2014/2015)



As for governmental kindergartens, the number of enrolled children increased from 4671 in the academic year 2009/2010 to 8036 in the academic year 2014/2015, of whom 90% are Qataris and 10% are non-Qataris, while the number of children enrolled in private kindergartens were 40,644; 22% of whom were Qataris and 78% were non-Qataris for the same academic year. We note from the graph that the number of children enrolled in kindergartens is increasing in private kindergartens from 2009/2010 to 2012/2013 with a slight decrease in 2013/2014.

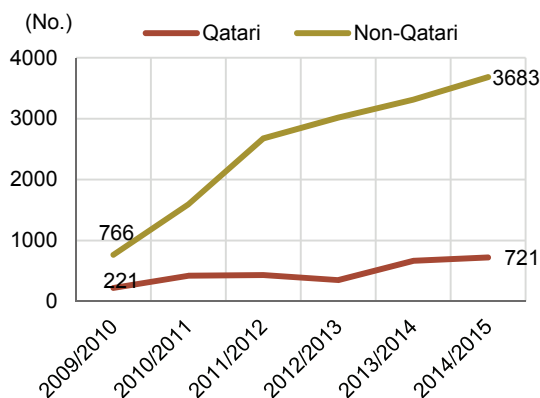
Figure (2/3): Number of Students in private Kindergartens by Gender and Nationality (2009/2010 – 2014/2015)



Number of Teachers

The number of teachers in kindergartens increased from 987 teachers during the academic year 2009/2010 to 4404 teachers during the academic year 2014/2015, of whom 16% were Qatari and 84% non-Qatari. As for the total teachers of male kindergartens, there reached 587 teachers, while in female kindergartens the total was 705 teachers, and finally the number of teachers in mixed kindergartens reached 3112 during the academic year 2014/2015.

Figure (2/4): Number of teachers in Kindergartens by Nationality (2009/2010 – 2014/2015)



Net and Gross Enrollment Rate

As for the gross enrollment rate for kindergartens (excluding nurseries), it reached 60.9 for males and 61.3 for females in 2014/2015. The gender equality index reached 101% for 2014/2015. The net enrollment rate was 59.8 for males and 60.5 for females in 2014/2015. The gender equality index was 101% for the same academic year. The following table shows the net and gross enrollment rate for the years 2010/2011 to 2014/2015 for Qataris and non-Qataris.

Table (2/1): Net and Gross Enrollment Rate for kindergartens by nationality (2010/2011 – 2014/2015)

Years	Gross Enrollment Rate		Net Enrollment Rate	
	Qatari	Non-Qatari	Qatari	Non-Qatari
2010/2011	48.2	53.8	47.4	50.9
2011/2012	52.7	53.6	49.0	50.4
2012/2013	57.1	52.4	55.9	50.2
2013/2014	61.0	54.4	59.9	52.9
2014/2015	63.3	60.1	62.7	58.9

Figure (2/5): Gross Enrollment Rate for kindergartens by nationality & gender (2010/2011 – 2014/2015)

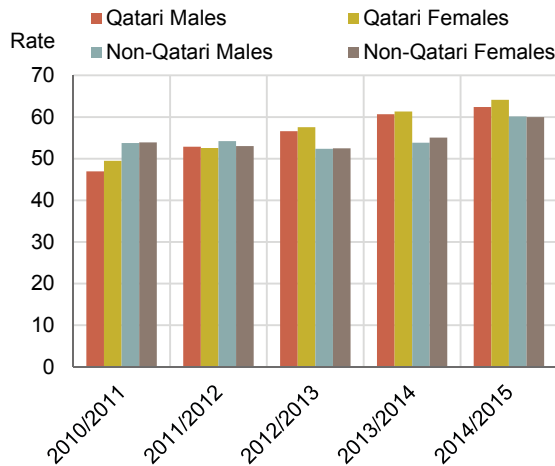
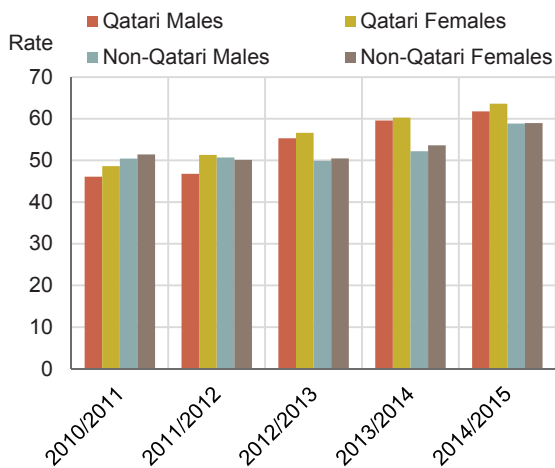
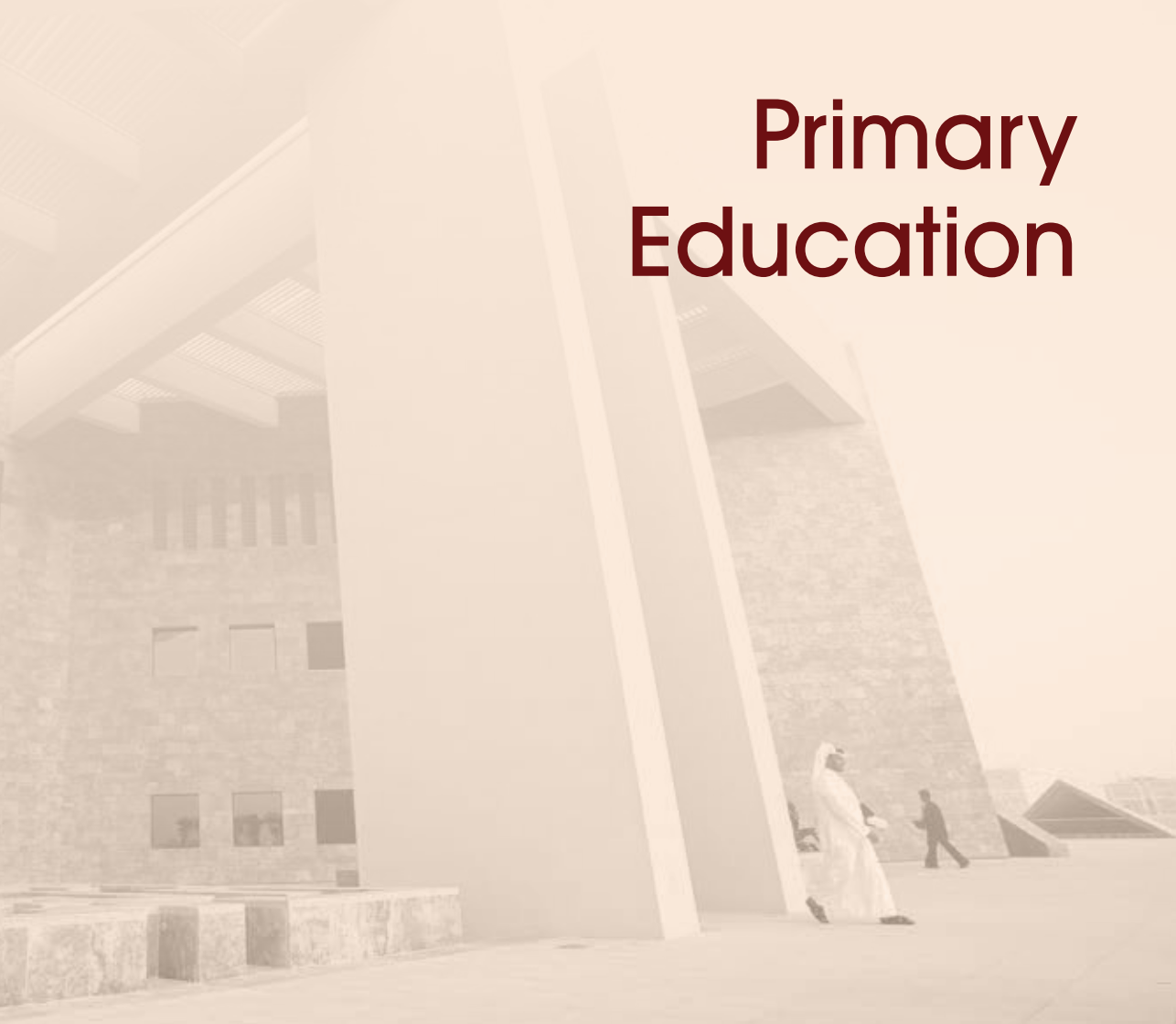


Figure (2/6): Net Enrollment Rate for kindergartens by nationality & gender (2010/2011 – 2014/2015)



Chapter Three

Primary Education



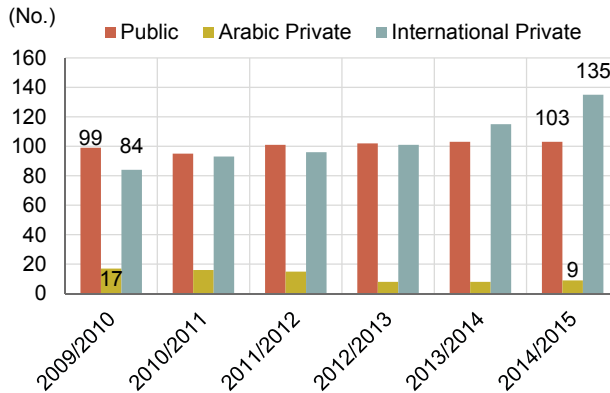
This chapter covers several themes on primary education; including the number of primary schools, the number of students enrolled in public and private schools, the rate of Qatari and non-Qatari students, pupil–teacher rate, student to classroom rate, the number of teachers, the percentage of Qatari and non-Qatari students, and finally the net and gross enrollment rate for Qatari and non-Qataris in primary education. This chapter is based on the administrative records data. The chapter covers the following data:

- *Number of primary schools*
- *Number of Students*
- *Number of Teachers*
- *Net and Gross Enrollment Rate*

Number of schools

The total number of schools was 247, of which 62 were male-only schools, 58 female-only schools and 127 mixed schools in 2014/2015. There was an increase in the number of schools compared to previous years where the total number of schools 200 schools during the academic year 2009/2010.

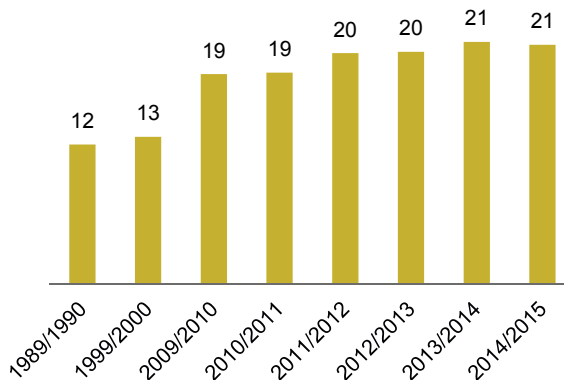
Figure (3/1): Number of Primary Schools (Public, Arabic Private & International Private) (2009/2010 – 2014/2015)



Number of Students

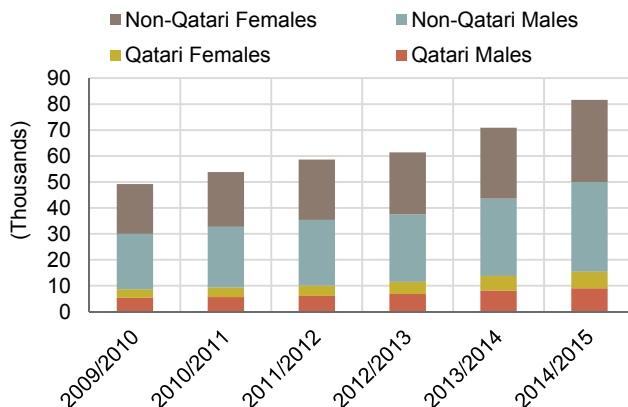
The number of students enrolled in primary schools increased from 89 thousands students in the academic year 2009/2010 to 129 thousands in 2014/2015, 32% of whom were Qataris and 68% were non-Qataris. The average number of students per teacher was 12, while the average number of students per class was 25 students. The sex ratio was 95% in 2014/2015.

Figure (3/2): Average number of classrooms per primary school (1989/1990 – 2014/2015)



As for governmental schools, the number of enrolled students reached 47641, of whom 56% are Qataris and 44% are non-Qataris during the academic year 2014/2015, while the number of students enrolled in private schools reached 81660; 19% of whom were Qataris and 81% were non-Qataris for the same academic year.

Figure (3/3): Number of Students in private primary schools by Gender and Nationality (2009/2010 – 2014/2015)

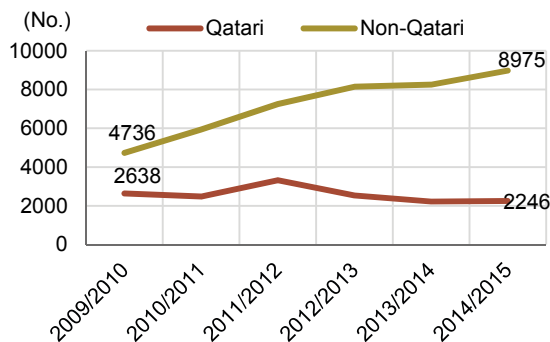


With regards to night schools and literacy centers at the primary level, the number of students rose from 494 in the academic year 2010/2011 to 1,163 in 2014/15, with almost a double fold increase of the rate of female students from 35% in 2010/11 to 69% in 2014/2015.

Number of Teachers

The number of teachers in primary education increased from 7 thousands teachers during the academic year 2009/2010 to 11 thousands teachers during the academic year 2014/2015, of whom 20% were Qataris and 80% were non-Qataris. As for male-only schools, the total number of teachers reached 3365 teachers, while in female-only schools the total was 3748 teachers, and finally the number of teachers in the mixed schools reached 4108 during the academic year 2014/2015.

Figure (3/4): Numbers of teachers in primary schools by nationality (2009/2010 – 2014/2015)



Net and Gross Enrollment Rate

As for the gross enrollment rate for primary stage, it reached 101.2 for males and 101.0 for females in 2014/2015. The Gender Equality Index reached 100% for 2014/2015. The net enrollment rate was 91.9 for males and 91.3 for females in 2014/2015. The Gender Equality Index was 100% for the same academic year.

Table (3/1): Net and Gross Enrollment Rate for primary stage by nationality (2010/2011 – 2014/2015)

Years	Gross Enrollment Rate		Net Enrollment Rate	
	Qatari	Non-Qatari	Qatari	Non-Qatari
2010/2011	94.5	102.3	86.8	92.7
2011/2012	96.9	105.9	89.4	96.4
2012/2013	98.0	101.3	89.9	92.5
2013/2014	100.8	102.7	91.9	93.0
2014/2015	102.5	100.4	92.9	90.4

Figure (3/5): Gross Enrollment Rate for Primary Schools by nationality & gender (2009/2010 – 2014/2015)

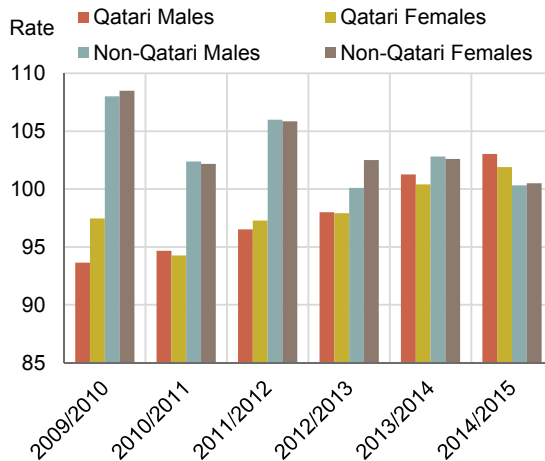
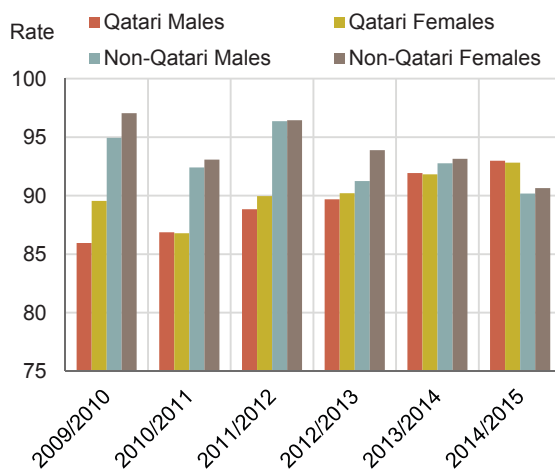
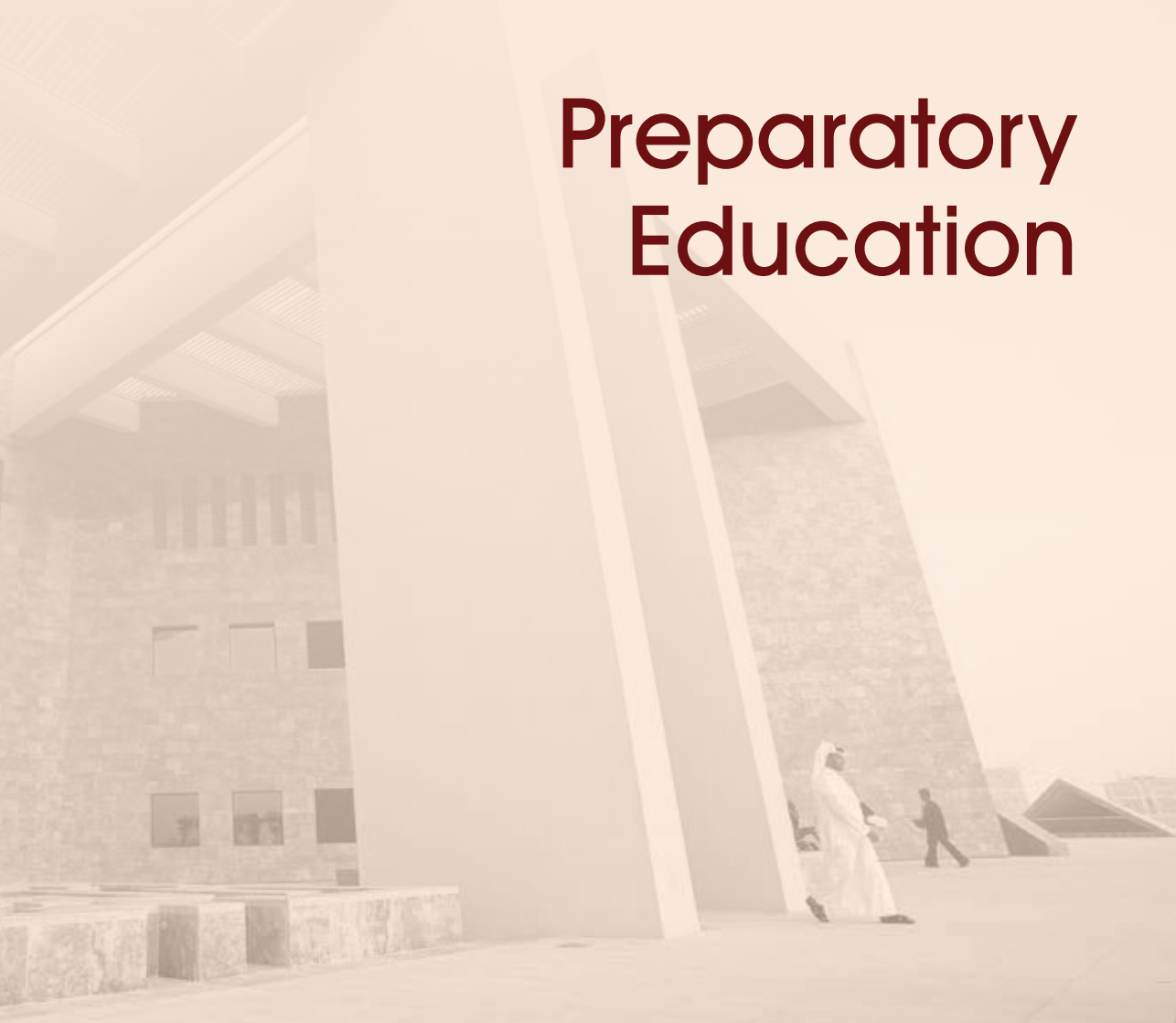


Figure (3/6): Net Enrollment Rate for Primary Schools by nationality & gender (2009/2010 – 2014/2015)



Chapter Four

Preparatory Education



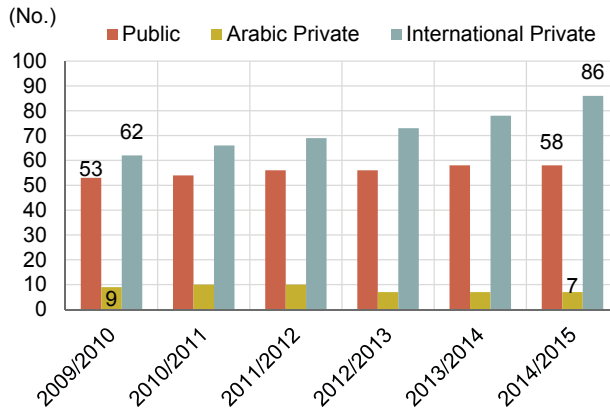
This chapter covers several themes on preparatory education stage; including the number of preparatory schools, the number of students enrolled in public and private preparatory schools, the rate of Qatari and non-Qatari students, pupil–teacher rate, student to classroom rate, the number of teachers, the percentage of Qatari and non-Qatari students, and finally the net and gross enrollment rate for Qatari and non-Qataris in preparatory education. This chapter is based on the administrative records data. The chapter covers the following data:

- *Number of preparatory schools*
- *Number of Students*
- *Number of teachers*
- *Net and Gross enrollment rate*

Number of Schools

The total number of preparatory schools was 151, of which 39 were male-only schools, 35 female-only schools and 77 mixed schools in 2014/2015. There was an increase in the number of schools compared to previous years where the total number of schools 124 preparatory schools during the academic year 2009/2010.

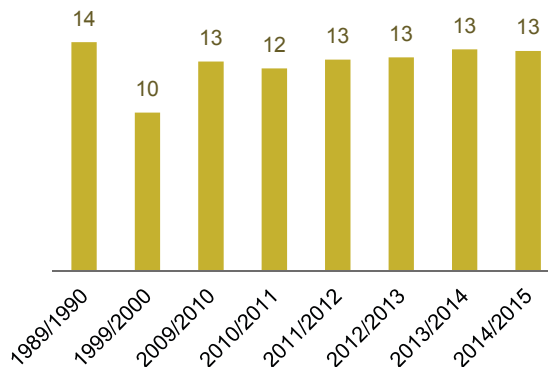
Figure (4/1): Number of preparatory schools (Public, Arabic Private & International Private) (2009/2010 – 2014/2015)



Number of Students

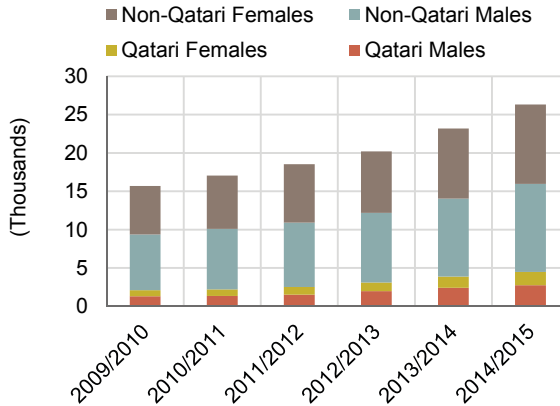
The number of students enrolled in preparatory schools increased from 36813 in the academic year 2009/2010 to 49893 in 2014/2015, 35% of whom were Qataris and 65% were non-Qataris. The average number of students per teacher was 11 students, while the average number of students per class was 25 students. The sex ratio was 96% in 2014/2015.

Figure (4/2): Average number of classrooms per preparatory school (1989/1990 – 2014/2015)



As for governmental schools, the number of enrolled students reached 23571, of whom 56% are Qataris and 44% are non-Qataris during the academic year 2014/2015, while the number of students enrolled in private schools reached 26322; 17% of whom were Qataris and 83% were non-Qataris for the same academic year.

Figure (4/3): Number of Students in private preparatory schools by Gender and Nationality (2009/2010 – 2014/2015)

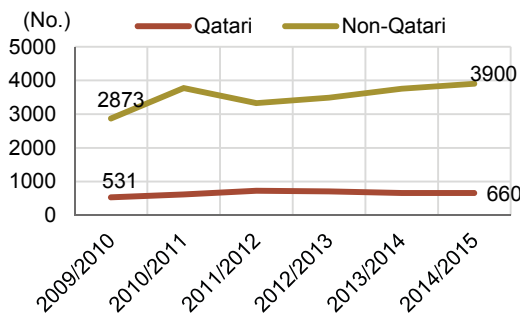


With regards to night schools and literacy centers at the preparatory level, the number of students increased from 1,318 in 2010/2011 to 1,959 in 2014/2015, of whom 67% were males and 33% were females.

Number of Teachers

The number of teachers in preparatory education increased from 3404 teachers during the academic year 2009/2010 to 4560 teachers during the academic year 2014/2015, of whom 14% were Qataris and 86% were non-Qataris. As for male-only schools, the total number of teachers reached 1522 teachers, while in female-only schools the total was 1615 teachers, and finally the number of teachers in the mixed schools reached 1423 during the academic year 2014/2015.

Figure (4/4): Numbers of teachers in preparatory schools by nationality (2009/2010 – 2014/2015)



Net and Gross Enrollment Rate

As for the gross enrollment rate for preparatory stage, it reached 95.4 for males and 97.6 for females in 2014/2015. The Gender Equality Index reached 102% for 2014/2015. The net enrollment rate was 78.1 for males and 80.5 for females in 2014/2015. The Gender Equality Index was 103% for the same academic year.

Table (4/1): Net and Gross Enrollment Rate for preparatory stage by nationality (2010/2011 – 2014/2015)

Years	Gross Enrollment Rate		Net Enrollment Rate	
	Qatari	Non-Qatari	Qatari	Non-Qatari
2010/2011	96.0	99.4	77.8	82.0
2011/2012	98.7	96.1	80.8	79.3
2012/2013	98.3	100.0	81.3	82.8
2013/2014	100.1	99.0	82.5	82.0
2014/2015	98.3	95.5	80.3	78.8

Figure (4/5): Gross Enrollment Rate for Preparatory Schools by nationality & gender (2009/2010 – 2014/2015)

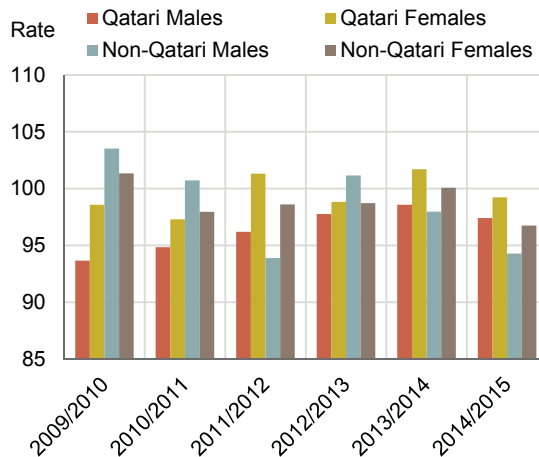
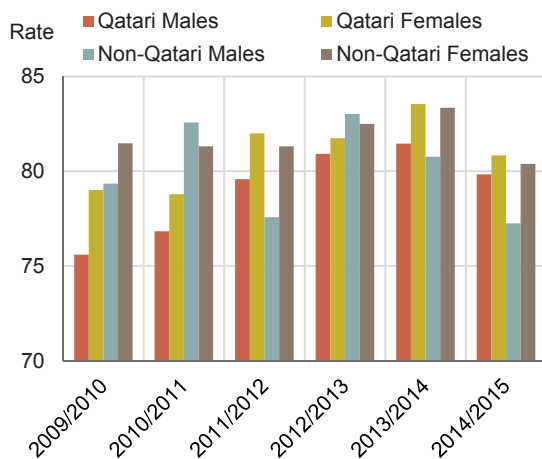


Figure (4/6): Net Enrollment Rate for Preparatory Schools by nationality & gender (2009/2010 – 2014/2015)



Chapter Five

Secondary Education



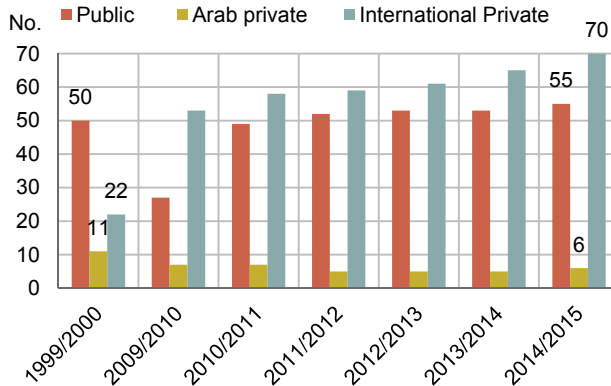
This chapter showcases the most important indicators related to the secondary education during the period (1989/1990 -2014 / 2015), including the increasing number of public and (international / Arab) private schools. It clarifies the disparity between the gross and net enrollment rates for secondary students, average number of students per teacher, disparity between Qatari and non-Qatari students, the growth of the number of teachers and the decrease in the number of secondary graduates in night schools and homeschooling. This chapter covers the following topics:

- *number of Secondary schools*
- *Number of students*
- *number of teachers*
- *Net and Gross enrollment rate*

Number of Schools

The percentage of secondary schools in the State of Qatar reached 14% of the total schools for the year 2014 / 2015; a rise of 3% compared to 1999/2000. The number of students is approximately 41 thousand students in 2014/2015; a rise of 10% compared to 1999-2000.

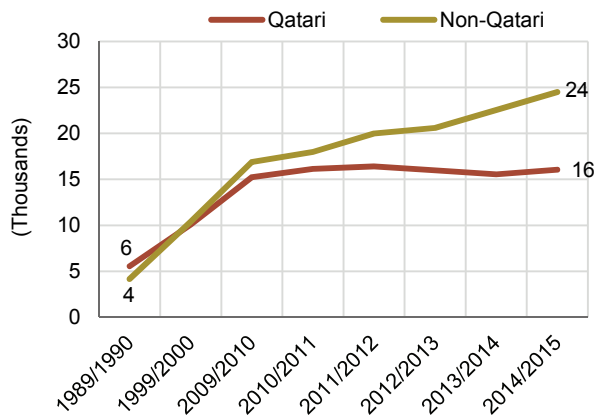
Figure (5/1): Number of secondary Schools (Public, Arabic Private & International Private) (1999/2000 – 2014/2015)



Number of students

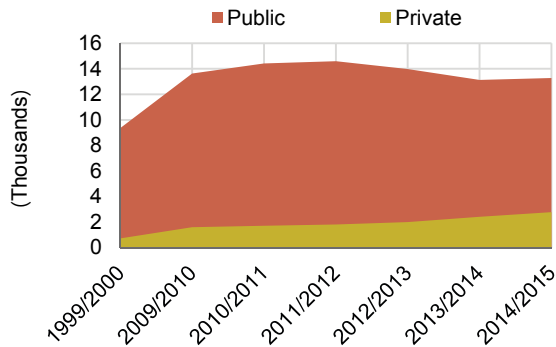
The number of Qatari students in secondary schools reached 40% in 2014/2015. The number of secondary school students increased from 10,000 in 1989/1990 to 41,000 in 2014/2015. The number of Qatari students reached 16,000, while the number of non-Qatari students reached 24 thousand in 2014 / 2015.

Figure (5/2) Number of students by nationality (000) (1989/1990 – 2014/2015)



Most Qataris enroll in public schools, with 83% of them enrolled in public schools in 2014/2015. Qataris enrolled in private schools increased from 700 students in 1999/2000 to 3,000 students in 2014/2015. The number of non-Qatari enrolled in private schools increased from 4,000 students in 1999/2000 to 15,000 students in 2014/2015, and their number in public schools also increased from 6,000 in 1999/2000 to 10,000 in 2014/2015. Average number of students per teacher was 9 students, and 23 students per classroom in 2014 / 2015.

Figure (5/3): Number of Qatari Students by Sector (1999/2000 - 2014/2015)

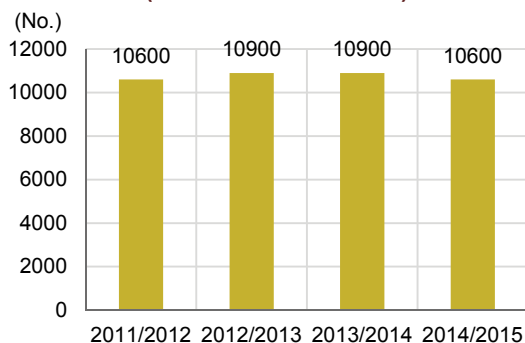


As for night schools and literacy centers at the secondary level, the number of students declined from 2,800 in 2010/11 to 2,600 in 2012/2013, but later increased to 3,200 in 2014/2015, of whom 64% were males and 36% were females.

Number of Students who Passed Secondary School Certificate

The number of students enrolled in 3rd grade of secondary level reached 12,200 in 2014/2015, rising from 11,800 in 2011/2012. The overall number of students who passed secondary school certificate declined from 10,900 students for the period 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 to 10,600 students in 2014/2015, of whom 48% were males and 52% were females.

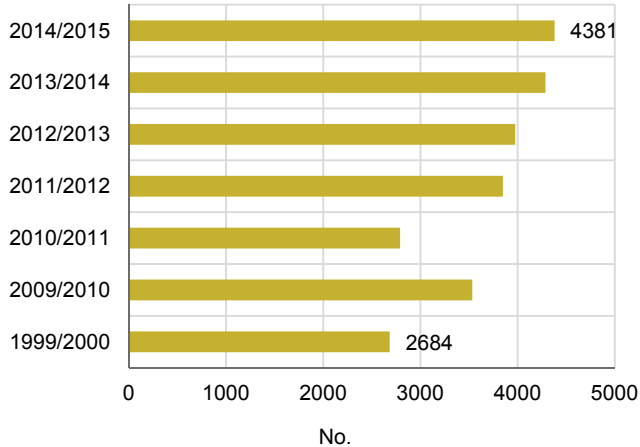
Figure (5/4): Number of Students who passed secondary school certificate (2011/2012 - 2014/2015)



Number of Teachers

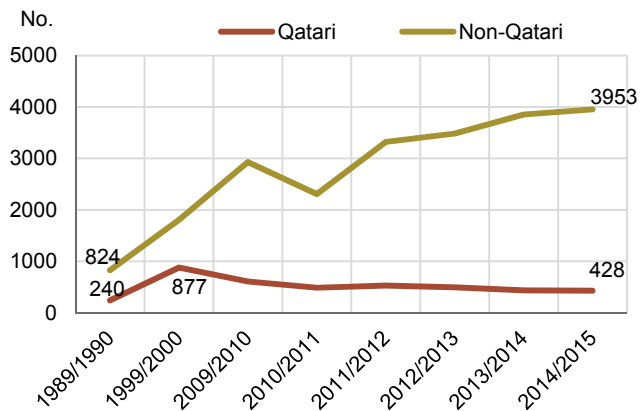
The number of teachers increased over the years, reaching 4 thousand teachers in 2014/2015; a 6% increase compared to 1989/1990 (1,000 teachers). It is noted that the number of teachers declined in 2010/2011 to 3,000 teachers.

Figure (5/5): Number of teachers in the Secondary Education (1999/2000- 2014/2015)



The number of Qatari teachers in 2014/2015 increased to almost the double of their number in 1989/1990 with 430 teachers. Their rate in private schools amounted to 0.5%. As for non-Qatari teachers in public schools, their number is continuously increasing, since their number increased from 800 in 1989/1990 to 3,000 in 2014/2015. Their number also increased in private schools from 900 teachers in 1999/2000 to 13,000 teachers in 2014/2015.

Figure (5/6): Number of teachers in secondary school (1989/1990 -2014/2015)



The average number of teachers per school rose from 29 in 1989/1990 to 33 teachers in 2014/2015,

Gross Enrollment Rate

The gross enrollment rate for secondary students fluctuated, reaching 96.5% for the year 2014/2015, which is the same as in 1999/2000. It reached 100.5% for females and 92.9% for males. The enrollment rate was 93.1% for Qatari males and 98.5% for Qatari females in 2014/2015.

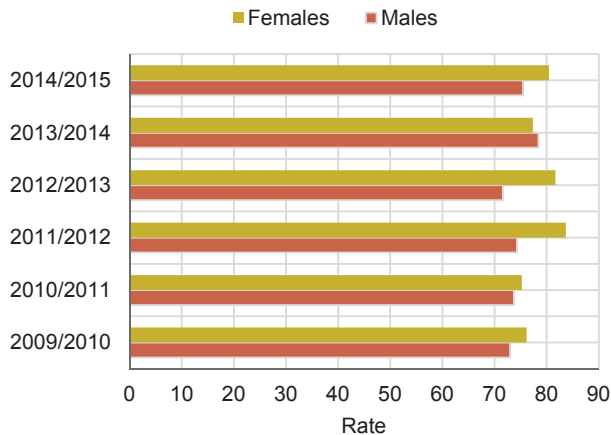
Figure (5/7): Gross Enrollment Rate for secondary stage by gender and nationality (2009/2010 – 2014/2015)



Net Enrollment Rate

The net enrollment rate for the total number of secondary students increased from 74.5% in 2009/2010 to 77.8% in 2014/2015. The Gender Equality Index reached 107% for the year 2015/2014. The enrollment rate was 75.5% for males and 80.4% for females in 2014/2015. The net enrollment rate for Qataris amounted to 76.3%. It increased for Qatari males from 67.7% in 2009/2010 to 75.6% in 2014/2015, while it remained almost unchanged for Qatari females as it reached 77.0% in 2014/2015.

Figure (5/8): Net Enrollment Rate for secondary stage by gender (2009/2010 – 2014/2015)



Chapter Six

University Education



This chapter discusses the most important indicators related to university education during the period (1989/1990 -2014/2015). This includes the increasing number of universities, net and gross enrollment rates, the increasing number of students enrolled in universities, and the disparity between number of graduates from public and private universities, as well as increasing number of faculty employment and the data of Qatari scholarship. The chapter deals with the following data:

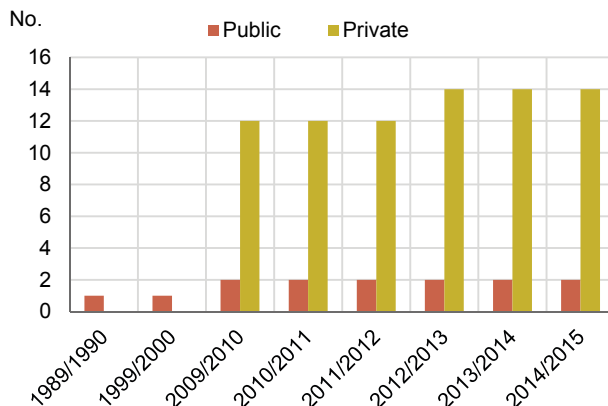
- *Number of universities and colleges*
- *Net and Gross enrollment rate*
- *Number of students enrolled in universities*
- *Number of university graduates*
- *Faculty staff in universities*
- *Number of scholarships*
- *graduates from scholarships abroad*

University Education

The number of public and private universities in the State of Qatar reached 16 universities and colleges for the year 2014/2015, a rise of 12% compared to 1989/1990. The number of students is approximately 28,000 students in 2014/2015, a rise of 6% compared to 1989/1990.

The number of public universities has reached two universities from 2009/2010 to 2014/2015, whereas the number of private universities and colleges increased from 12 universities and colleges in 2009/2010 to 14 universities and colleges in 2014/2015.

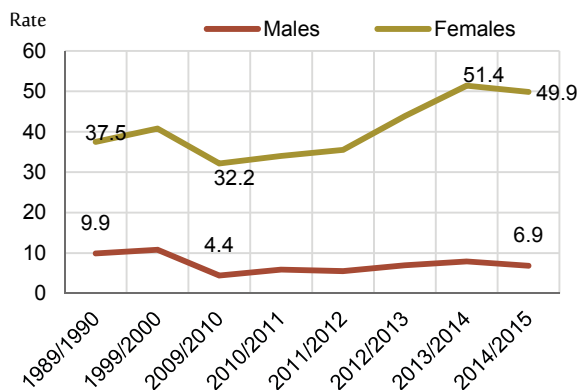
Figure (6/1): Number of Universities and Colleges by sector (1989/1990 – 2014/2015)



Gross Enrollment Rate

The gross enrollment rate reached 15.9% for 2014/2015; 6.9% for males and 49.9% for females. The following figure shows that the gross enrollment rate for females is increasing and exceeds that for males which are decreasing, as the Gender Equality Index reached 725.8% for 2014/2015.

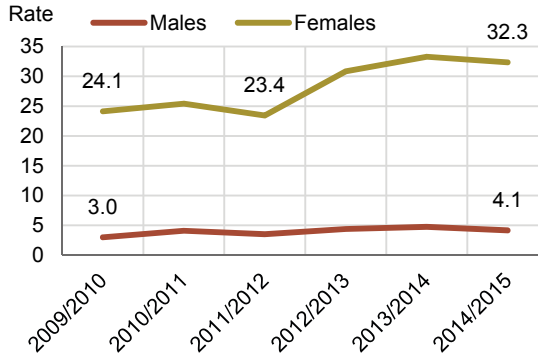
Figure (6/2): Gross Enrollment Rate by gender (1989/1990 – 2014/2015)



Net Enrollment Rate

The net enrollment rate reached 10.1% for 2014/2015; 4.1% for males and 32.3% for females. The following figure shows that the net enrollment rate for females is increasing and exceeds that for males, as the Gender Equality Index reached 725.8% in 2014/2015. However, the net rate indicates that the male rate has increased from 3.0% in 2009/2010 to 4.1% in 2014/2015.

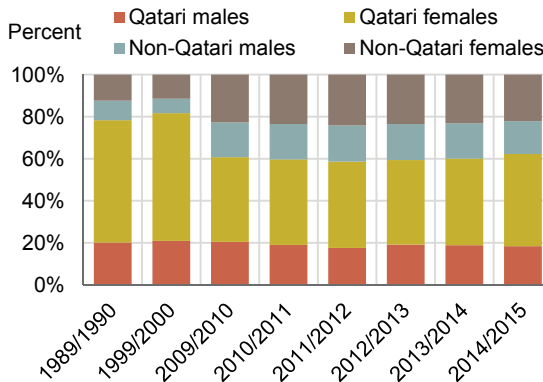
Figure (6/3): Net Enrollment Rate by gender (2009/2010 – 2014/2015)



Students enrolled in universities

The number of students enrolled in universities increased from 6,000 students in 1989/1990 to 28,000 in 2014/2015, increasing by more than fourfold in 1989/1990. The percentage of Qataris enrolled in universities reached 62% of the total enrollment in 2014/2015. The number of Qatari males enrolled increased from 1,000 in 1989/1990 to 5,000 in 2014/2015, whereas the number of Qatari females enrolled increased from 4,000 in 1989/1990 to 24,000 in 2014/2015. This increase is coincided with an increase in non-Qatari enrollments from 1,000 in 1989/1990 to 11,000 in 2014/2015.

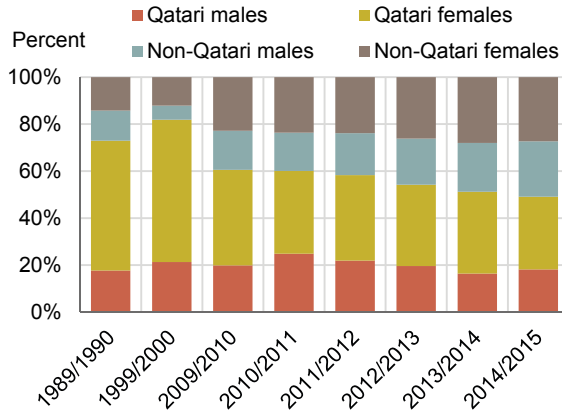
Figure (6/4): Percent distribution of Students enrolled in universities by nationality and gender (1989/1990 – 2014/2015)



University graduates

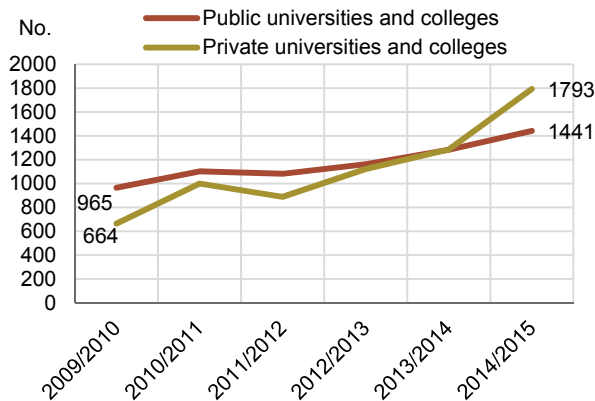
The number of university graduates is increasing, reaching 3,000 graduates in 2014/2015, which is more than 3 times higher than 1989/1990. It is noticeable from the figure that the percentage of Qatari female graduates occupies the highest proportion of total graduates, reaching 31%, followed by non-Qatari female graduates, reaching 27% in 2014/2015.

Figure (6/5): Percent distribution of university graduates by nationality and gender (1989/1990 – 2014/2015)



The figure shows that the number of graduates from public universities has gradually increased. However, the number of private university graduates achieved higher leaps, with the number of private university graduates exceeded that of public university graduates in 2014 /2015. Private university graduates accounted for 55% of the total number of university graduates in 2014/2015. The percentage of Qatari graduates from private universities was 44% of the total number of private universities graduates. Qatari males have the highest percentage of total Qatari graduates, 55% in 2014/2015.

Figure (6/6): Number of university graduates by sector(2009/2010 – 2014/2015)



Graduates from Qatar University and private universities by university and college

The highest percentages of Qatar University graduates in 2014/2015 were shown in the Faculty of Administration and Economics by 29%, followed by the Faculty Of Law by 21% and the Faculty of Education by 20%. For private universities, the highest percentages in 2014/2015 were shown in the graduates of the universities and colleges of Qatar Foundation by 48%, followed by the College of the North Atlantic by 35%.

Figure (6/7): Graduates from QU and Community College by college 2014/2015

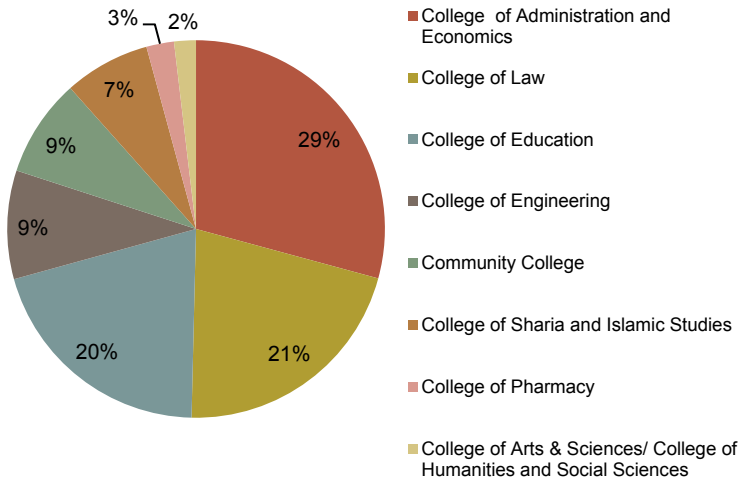
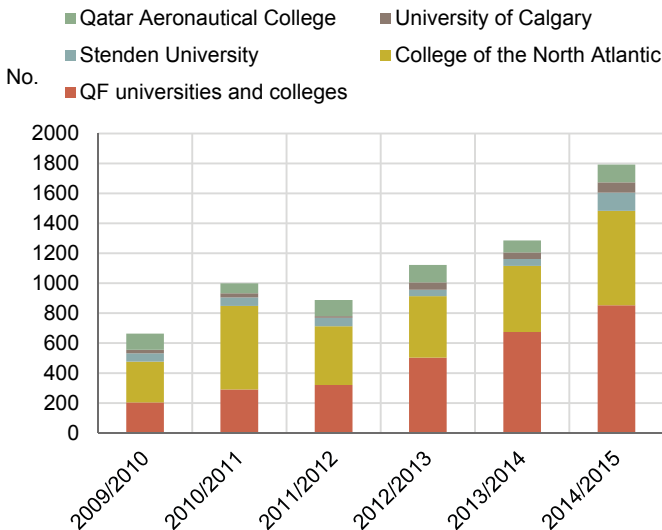


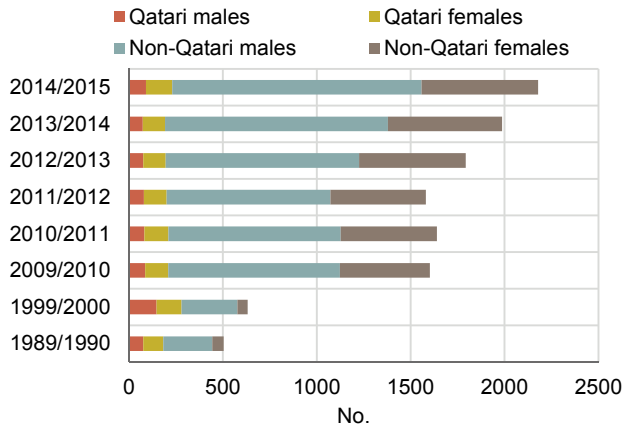
Figure (6/8): Number of Graduates from private universities (2009/2010 – 2014/2015)



Faculty staff in university

The number of faculty staff increased to more than 2,000 in 2014/2015, which is more than four times higher the number in 1989/1990. It is clear that the highest percentage was achieved by non-Qataris; with 61% for non-Qatari males and 28% for non-Qatari females in 2014/2015. While the percentage of Qataris reached 11% of the total faculty staff in universities in 2014/2015.

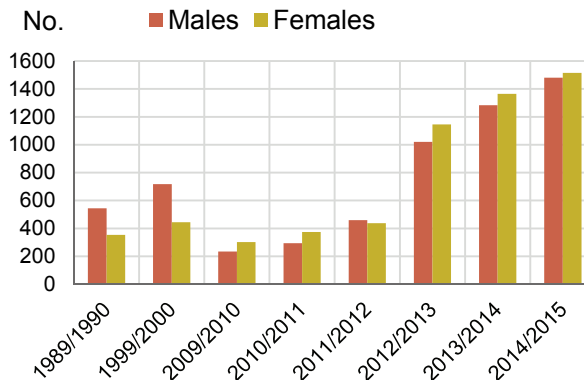
Figure (6/9): Number of faculty staff in universities by nationality and gender (1989/1990 – 2014/2015)



Qatari scholarships inside and outside Qatar

The number of Qatari scholarships has increased from 900 in 1989/1990 to 3,000 in 2014/2015. The highest percentage is shown for Qatari males by 51% in 2014/2015. Most of the scholarships were abroad, with 53% of the total number of Qatari scholarships. The highest percentage is shown for males who are studying abroad with 74% of the total number of Qataris who are studying abroad.

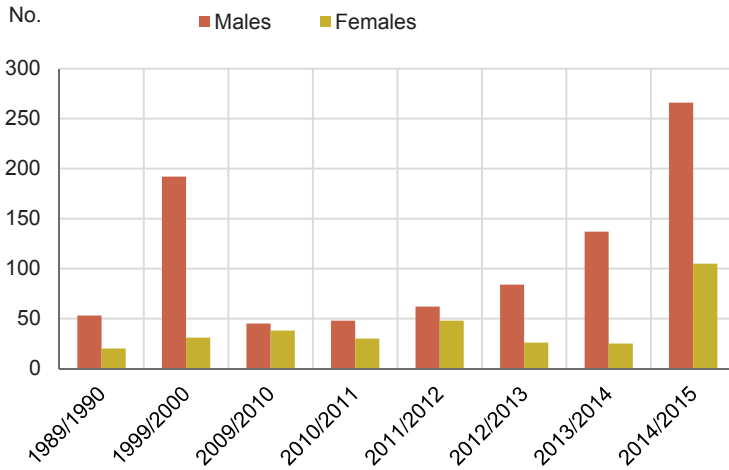
Figure (6/10): Number of Qatari scholarships inside and outside Qatar by gender (1989/1990 – 2014/2015)



Qatari graduated from abroad scholarships

It is clear that the male graduates are more than females over the years, reaching 72% in 2014/2015. The number of Qatari graduates increased from 73 in 1989/1990 to 371 in 2014/2015. 80% of graduates studied the fields of business and administrate, marketing, college preparation, engineering, legal studies and social sciences from the total of Qatari graduates from abroad scholarships.

Figure (6/11): Number of Qatari scholarships from abroad scholarships by gender (1989/1990 – 2014/2015)



Chapter Seven

Training



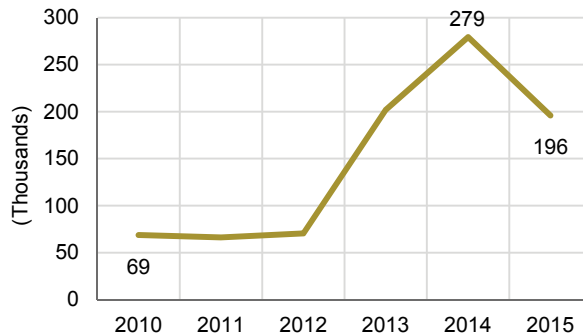
This chapter shows the most important indicators related to training during the period (2010/2015); including the number of trainees, their varied number by nationality and gender, the age groups of the trainees, their concentrate in some fields of training, their distribution in government and private training centers, their working condition and educational status. The chapter covers the following data:

- *trainees*
- *training centers*
- *training programs*

Number of Trainees

The number of trainees reached 196,000 trainees in 2015, a rise of 23% compared to 2010. Their number significantly increased to more than 200 thousands trainees in 2013 and 2014. This is due to the large enrollment of non-Qatari trainees in training courses in these two years.

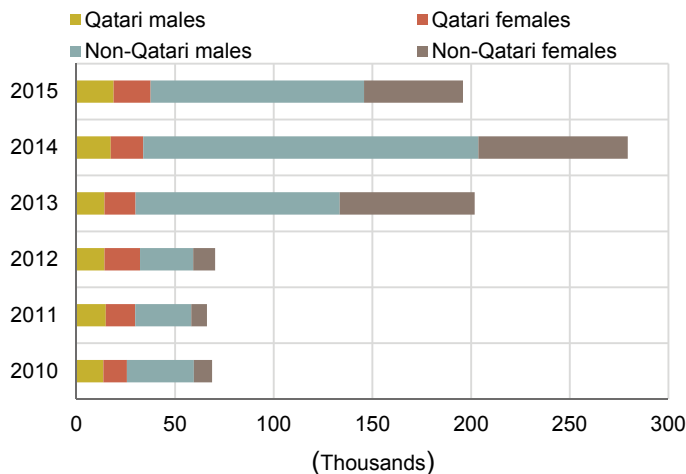
Figure (7/1): Number of Trainees (2010 – 2015)



Trainees by nationality and gender

It is clear that the number of Qatari trainees of both sexes gradually increased to 38,000, since the number of Qatari male trainees increased from 14,000 in 2010 to 19,000 in 2015 and Qatari female trainees increased from 12,000 in 2010 to 19,000 in 2015. As for non-Qatari trainees, their number has witnessed a significant increase in 2013 and 2014 and then declined to 158,000 in 2015.

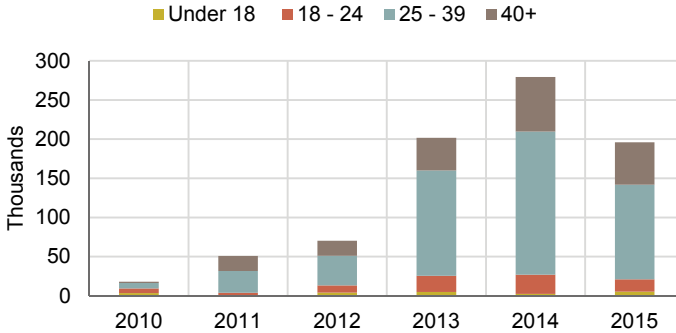
Figure (7/2): Trainees by nationality and gender (2010 – 2015)



Trainees by age group

The top participating age group in training courses was the (25-39) age group, followed by trainees of the age group 40+, where their number reached 121,000 and 54,000, respectively. It is also noted that the fluctuating increase in the number of trainees of the 18-24 age group from 6,000 in 2010 to 16,000 in 2015.

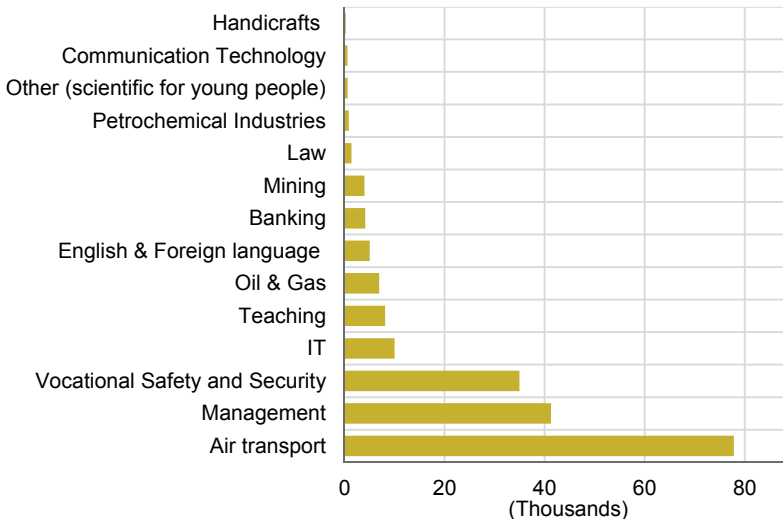
Figure (7/3): Trainees by age group (2010 – 2015)



Trainees by fields of training

It is noted that in 2015 the most trainees enrolled in the training area of air transport; 40% of the total trainees, followed by those enrolled in the area of administrative training (21%) then by vocational safety and security training (18%). The enrollment of trainees in the field of teacher training increased from 2000 in 2011 to 8,000 in 2015.

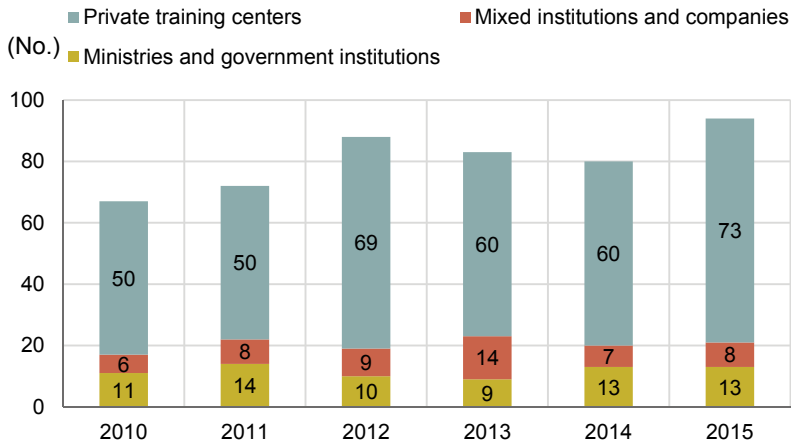
Figure (7/4): Trainees by areas of training 2015



Number of training centers and training entities

Private training centers occupy the largest percentage in Qatar during 2010-2015, increasing from 75% of the total training entities in 2010 to 78% in 2015. However, the percentage of training centers for ministries and government institutions reached 14% in 2015.

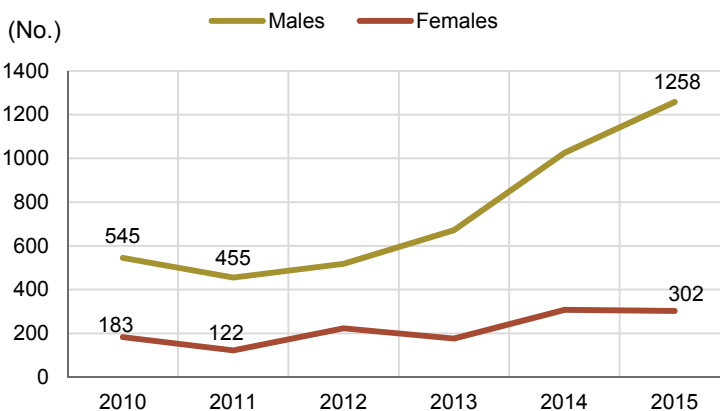
Figure (7/5): Training centers by training entity (2010 – 2015)



Trainers by Gender

The number of male trainers enrolled in training centers is higher than the number of female trainers, as the gender equality index reached 24%. The male trainers increased dramatically from 75% in 2010 to 81% in 2015, whereas the number of female trainers reached more than 300 trainers in 2015.

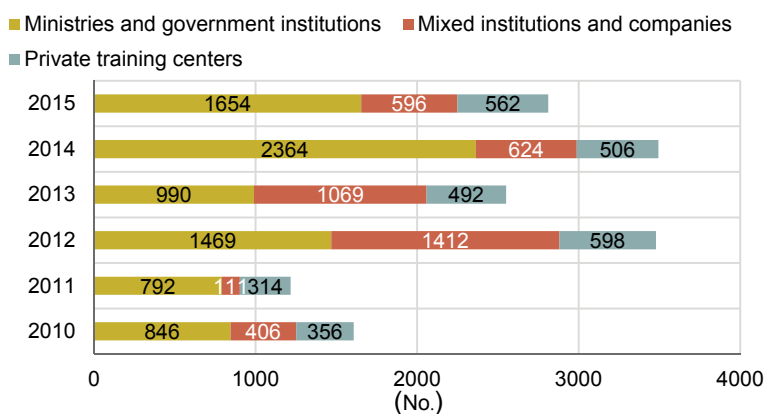
Figure (7/6): Number of trainers by gender (2010 – 2015)



Number of training programs and training entities

It is also evident that the largest number of training programs is provided in the training centers of ministries and government institutions, with 1654 programs in 2015, followed by mixed institutions and companies with 596 programs. Despite the increase in the number of trainees enrolled in courses in the private entities, the number of programs in private entities is the least compared to other entities, as the number of programs reached 562 programs in 2015.

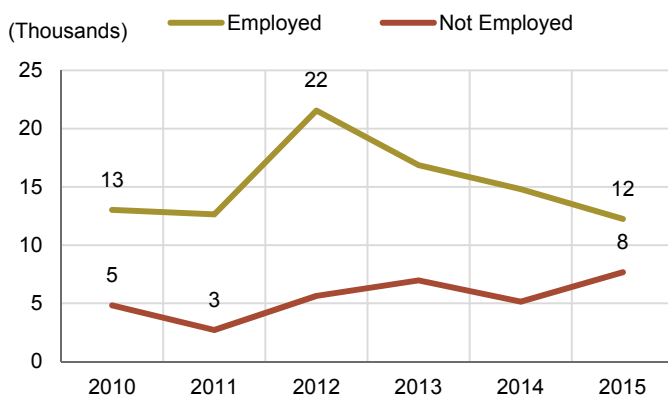
Figure (7/7): Number of training programs by training entity (2010 – 2015)



Trainees in private training centers by working status

It was shown that the trainees enrolled in the private entities who are employed reached 62% by 2015. The number of trainees enrolled in the private entities who are not employed increased from about 5,000 in 2010 to nearly 8,000 in 2015.

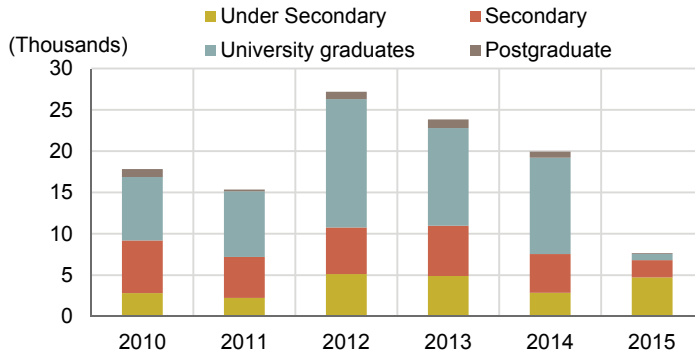
Figure (7/8): Trainees in private training centers by working status (2010 – 2015)



Trainees in private training centers by educational status

The proportion of university graduates enrolled in courses in the private entities dropped from 43% in 2010 to 10% in 2015. The proportion of non-secondary holders enrolled in courses increased from 16% in 2010 to 62% in 2015. It is noted that the proportion of university graduates enrolled in courses in private entities in 2012 and 2014 reached 57% and 59%, respectively.

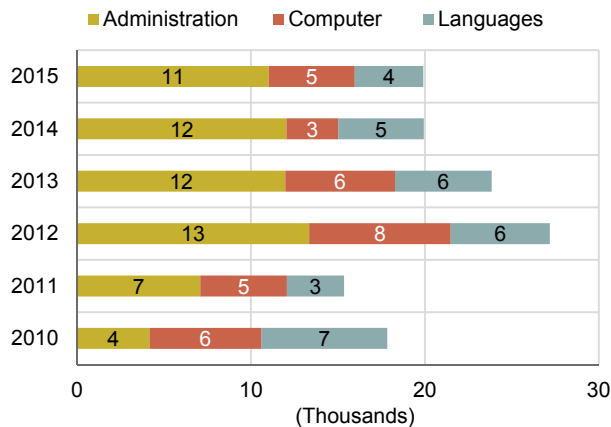
Figure (7/9): Trainees in private training centers by educational status (2010 – 2015)



Trainees in private training centers by field of training

The highest percentage of enrollees was in courses in the field of administration with 55%; a rise of 21% compared to 2010, while the number of enrollees in language courses decreased from 41% in 2010 to 20% in 2015. In addition, the number of enrollees in computer courses decreased from 36% in 2010 to 25% in 2015.

Figure (7/10): Trainees in private training centers by field area of training (2010 – 2015)



Chapter Eight

Education and Labor Force



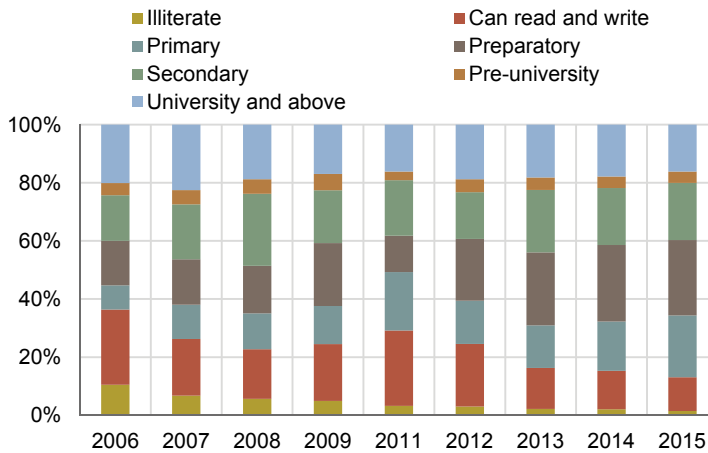
This chapter shows the most important indicators related to education and labor force during the period (2006-2015). This includes the percentage distribution of workers (15 years & above) by educational status, the increasing numbers of employment in the education field by sector, the increase in employment in educational professions, the variation in the average wage of Qataris and non-Qataris, average working hours, the distribution of the unemployed by practical situation, and the educational status of the economically inactive population, Qatari full-time students by gender. The chapter covers the following data:

- *Economically active population aged (15 years & above) by educational status*
- *Economically active population aged (15 years & above) in the education field*
- *Economically active population aged (15 years & above) in teaching professions*
- *Average monthly wage of paid employment (15 years & above) in educational professions*
- *Average working hours of employment (15 years & above) by educational status*
- *Unemployed (15 years & above) by educational status*
- *Economically inactive population aged (15 years & above) and educational status*
- *Economically inactive Qataris aged (15 years & above) who are full-time students*

Economically active population (15 years & above) by educational status

The percentage of illiterate employment out of the total number of employed (15 years & above) significantly declined from 11% in 2006 to 1% in 2015, followed by a decline in the percentage of employment whose educational status is “Can Read and Write” from 26% in 2006 to 12% in 2015. However, the percentage of employment with primary and preparatory education increased from 24% in 2006 to 47% in 2015. About 46% of the Qatari workforce whose educational status is “university and above” in 2015.

Figure (8/1): Percentage distribution of economically active population (15 years & above) by educational status (2006 – 2015)

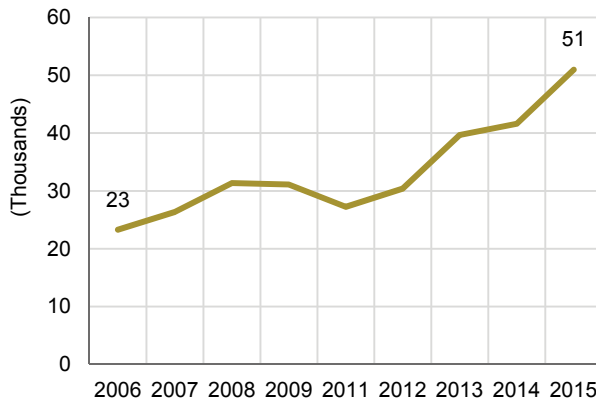


Economically active population (15 years & above) in the education field*

The number of employment in the education field gradually increased from 23,000 in 2006 to 51,000 in 2015, a rise of 9% compared to 2006. The percentage of Qataris working in education dropped from 48% in 2010 to 23% in 2015. The percentage of non-Qataris working in education increased to 77% in 2015. The proportion of female workers in education activity amounted to 69% in 2015. The percentage of Qatari females working in education amounted to 28% of the total number of female employment in education activity in 2015.

* Source: Economically Active by Economic Activity "Education Activity"

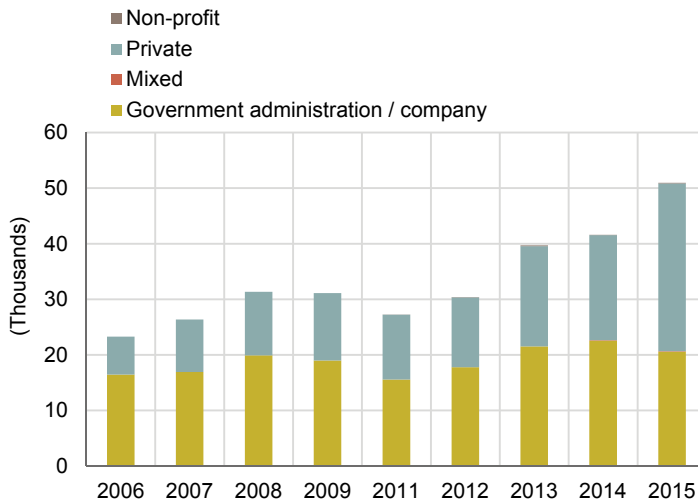
Figure (8/2): Economically active population (15 years & above) in the education field (2006 – 2015)



Economically active population (15 years & above) in the education field by sector

It is clear that 99.7% of employees in the education activity are in the public and private sectors in 2015. The number of employment in the private sector of education activity increased significantly from 7,000 in 2006 to 30,000 in 2015, with a rise of 18% in 2015. The number of Employment in the public sector of education activity gradually increased to reach 21,000 in 2015.

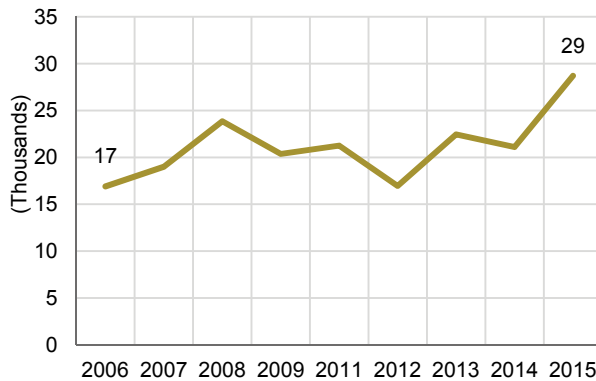
Figure (8/3): Economically active population (15 years & above) in the education field by sector (2006 – 2015)



Economically active population (15 years & above) in the education professions

The number of employment in educational professions increased from 17,000 in 2006 to 29,000 in 2015, a growth rate of 6% over 2006. The percentage of Qatari employment in the educational professions dropped from 42% in 2006 to 19% in 2015. The highest percentage of employment in educational professions occupied by females, reaching 76% of the total employment in educational professions in 2015.

Figure (8/4): Economically active population (15 years & above) in education professions* (2006 – 2015)

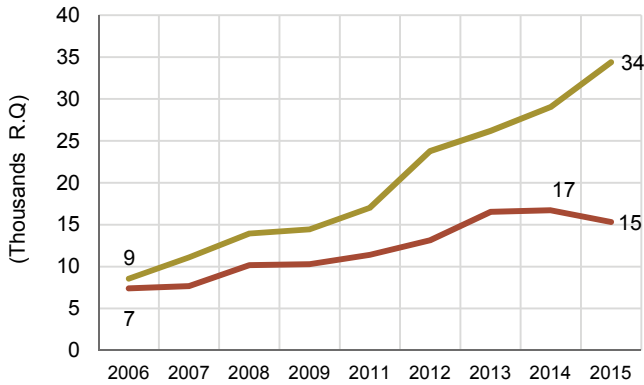


Average monthly wage by Qatari riyal of paid employment (15 years & above) in educational professions

There is an obvious increase in the average monthly wage of workers in paid employment (15 years & above) in educational professions. The average of Qataris increased from 9,000 QR in 2006 to 34,000 QR in 2015. And for Non-Qataris, it was amounted to 15,000 QR in 2015. The highest average was for Qataris paid males working in educational professions as it reached 43,000 QR in 2015. The Gender Equality Index for the average monthly wage among Qataris paid employment was 78% for the year 2015.

• Education professionals include: teachers in pre-primary education, teachers in primary education (primary and secondary), teachers in secondary education, specialists in colleges, universities and higher education, teachers in special education (the disabled), specialists in teaching methods, specialists In education were not classified elsewhere.

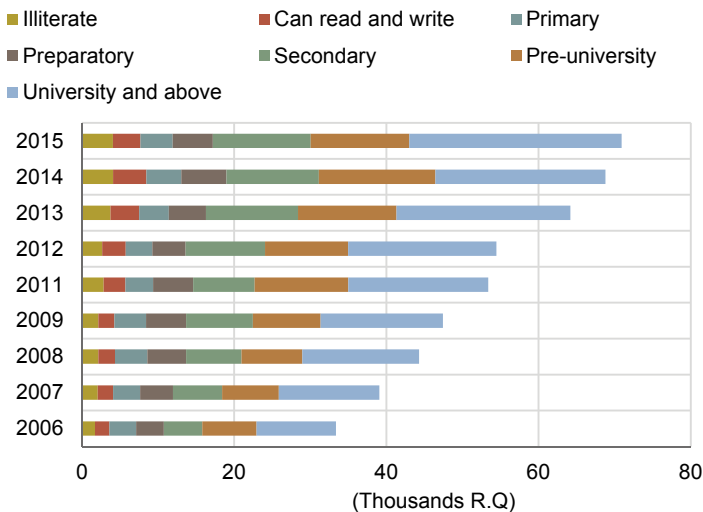
Figure (8/5): Average monthly wage (QR) of workers in paid employment (15 years & above) in educational professions by nationality (2006 – 2015)



Average monthly wage by Qatari riyal of workers in paid employment (15 years & above) by educational status

It is also evident that the average wage rates increased for all educational status. But this increase is more obvious for those with secondary or higher education status and for university graduates. The average wage for university graduates paid workers (15 years & above) increased from 10,000 QR in 2006 to 28,000 QR in 2015, and for those whose educational status is pre-university increased from 7,000 QR in 2006 to 13,000 QR in 2015, and for those with secondary education from 5,000 QR in 2006 to 13,000 QR in 2015.

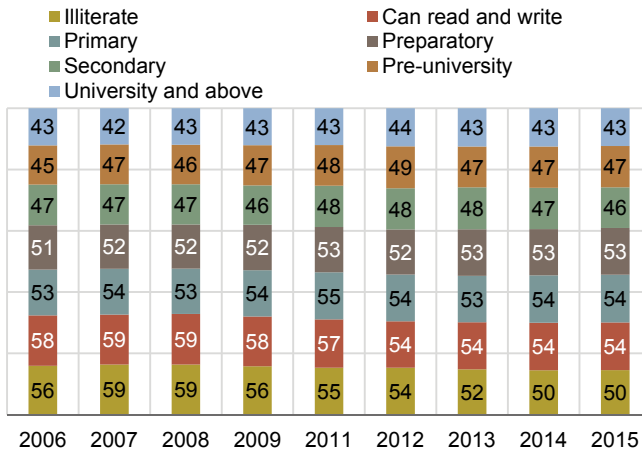
Figure (8/6): Average monthly wage (QR) of paid workers (15 years & above) by educational status (2006 – 2015)



Average working hours of workers (15 years & above) by educational status

The below figure shows that the higher the level of education of employment, the lower average working hours is. The average working hours for university graduates is 43 hours per week, while it reached 50 hours per week for illiterate employment. But this average fell from 56 hours per week in 2006 to 50 hours per week in 2015.

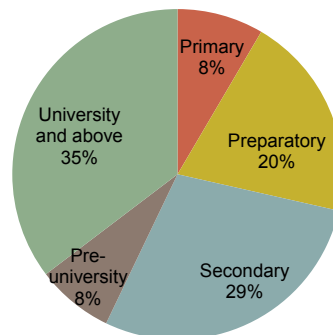
Figure (8/7): Average working hours of workers (15 years & above) by educational status (2006 – 2015)



Economically inactive population (15 years & above) by educational status

The percentage of economically inactive illiterate of total active (15 years & above) declined from 10% in 2006 to 3% in 2015. The number of economically inactive university graduates and those with secondary education increased from 60,000 (46%) in 2006 to 150,000 (60%) in 2015.

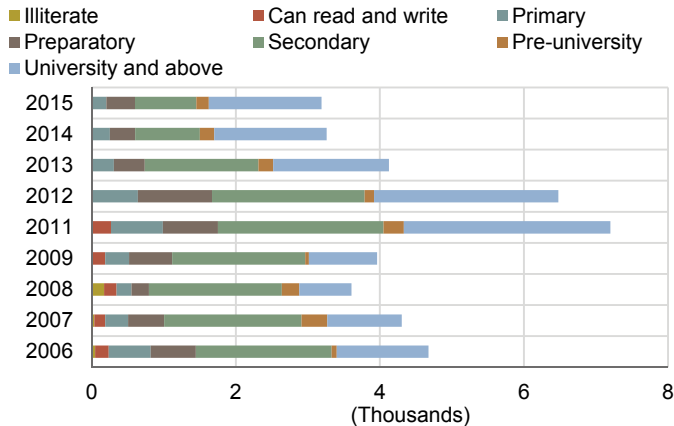
Figure (8/8): Percentage distribution of unemployed Qataris (15 years & above) by educational status 2015



Unemployed (15 years & above) by educational status

The percentage of unemployed with secondary and university qualification remains the higher with 76% of total unemployed aged (15 years & above) in 2015. The percentage of unemployed university graduates increased from 27% in 2006 to 49% in 2015, while the percentage of unemployed with other educational levels declined from 31% in 2006 to 19% in 2015.

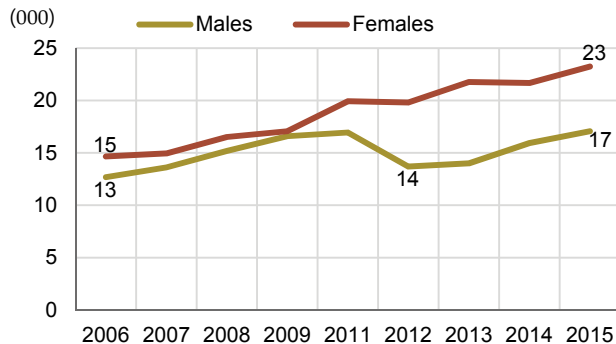
Figure (8/9): Unemployed (15 years & above) by educational status (2006 – 2015)



Economically inactive Qataris (15 years & above) who are full-time students

Unemployed Qataris who are full-time students are increasing in general, as their number increased from 27,000 in 2006 to 40,000 in 2015. However, males number declined to 14,000 in 2012 and then rose to 17,000 in 2015, while the percentage of economically inactive Qatari females who are fulltime students (15 years & above) continued to rise, reaching 58% in 2015.

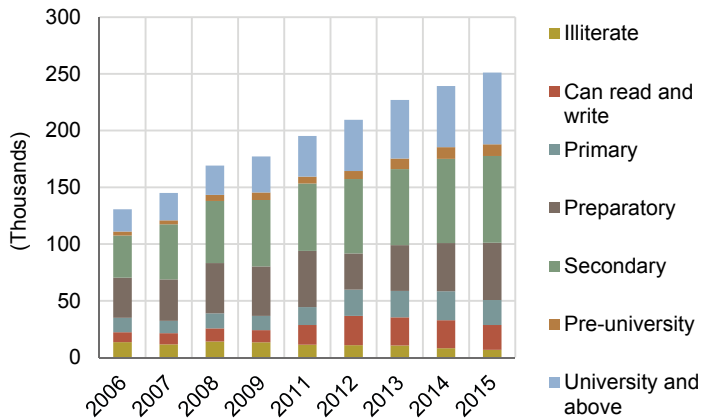
Figure (8/10): Economically inactive Qataris (15 years & above) who are full-time students by gender (2006 – 2015)



Qatari Unemployed (15 years & above) and educational status

64% of Qatari unemployed are holders of secondary and university education; thus it is the higher percentage, followed by Qatari unemployed aged 15 and above with preparatory education by 20% in 2015. The percentage of Qatari unemployed females who are holders of secondary and university qualification reached 74% of the total Qatari unemployed with secondary and university education in 2015. But the number declined from 1400 in 2006 to 500 in 2015.

Figure (8/11): Economically inactive population (15 years & above) by educational status (2006 – 2015)



Summary of Results

In general, the statistical indicators presented in the previous eight chapters show the progress and development achieved in education in Qatar over the years. The most important of these results can be summarized as follows:

First: General Indicators

1. Illiteracy rate among the population (15 years and above) declined to 1.6% in 2015.
2. The illiteracy rate among Qataris (15 -24 years old) amounted to 0.1% compared to 2.1% among Non-Qataris in 2015.
3. Literacy rate among the population (15 years and above) increased to 98.4% in 2015.
4. Literacy rate among young population (15 -24 years old) reached 99.9% for Qataris compared to 97.9% for Non-Qataris in 2015.
5. The population reached 2.2 million in 2015 according population estimates.
6. The total number of students in all educational levels (kindergartens up to the university) amounted to 297,000 in the academic year 2014/2015.
7. Public expenditure on education reached 9.2% of total expenditure in 2014/2015.

Second: Kindergarten

1. The percentage of kindergartens reached 42% of total schools in Qatar in 2014/2015.
2. The average number of students per teacher amounted to 11 students in 2014/2015.
3. There is a disparity between average number of children per teacher between government and private kindergartens.
4. The average number of students per class reached 18 students in 2014/2015.
5. 33% is the percentage of Qatari children enrolled in kindergartens in 2014/2015.
6. Most of Qatari children enroll in governmental kindergartens, 90% in 2014/2015.
7. Number of teachers in kindergartens increased to 4404 teachers in 2014/2015.
8. Number of Non-Qatari teachers in kindergartens increased to 519 in governmental kindergartens and 3164 in private Kindergartens in 2014/2015.
9. Gross enrollment rate for kindergartens reached 61.1% in 2014/2015. The Gender Equality Index reached 101%.
10. Net enrollment rate for kindergartens reached 60.1% in 2014/2015.

Third: Primary Education

1. The percentage of Primary schools reached 27% of total schools in Qatar in 2014/2015.
2. Gross enrollment rate for Primary schools students reached 101.1% in 2014/2015.
3. Net enrollment rate for Primary schools students reached 91.2% in 2014/2015.
4. The average number of students per teacher amounted to 12 students in 2014/2015.
5. There is a disparity between average number of students per teacher between government and private schools.
6. The average number of students per class reached 25 students in 2014/2015.
7. 32% is the percentage of Qatari students enrolled in Primary schools in 2014/2015.
8. Most of Qatari students enroll in governmental schools, 56% in 2014/2015.
9. Number of teachers in Primary schools increased to 11,000 teachers in 2014/2015.
10. Number of Non-Qatari teachers increased to 4,000 teachers in public schools and 5,000 in private schools in 2014/2015.

Fourth: Preparatory Education

1. The percentage of preparatory schools reached 17% of total schools in Qatar in 2014/2015.
2. Gross enrollment rate for preparatory schools students reached 96.5% in 2014/2015.
3. Net enrollment rate for preparatory schools students reached 79.3% in 2014/2015.
4. The average number of students per teacher amounted to 11 students in 2014/2015.
5. There is a disparity between average number of students per teacher between government and private schools.
6. The average number of students per class reached 25 students in 2014/2015.
7. 35% is the percentage of Qatari students enrolled in preparatory schools in 2014/2015.
8. Most of Qatari students enroll in public preparatory schools, 56% in 2014/2015.
9. Number of teachers in preparatory schools increased to 5,000 teachers in 2014/2015.
10. Number of Non-Qatari teachers increased to 2,225 teachers in public schools and 1,675 in private schools in 2014/2015.

Fifth: Secondary Education

1. The percentage of secondary schools reached 14% of total schools in Qatar in 2014/2015.
2. Gross enrollment rate for secondary schools students reached 96.5% in 2014/2015, which is the same GER in 1999/2000.
3. Net enrollment rate for secondary schools students increased, especially for male student as it reached 75.6% in 2014/2015.
4. The average number of students per teacher amounted to 9 students in 2014/2015.

5. There is a disparity between average number of students per teacher between government and private schools.
6. The average number of students per class reached 23 students in 2014/2015.
7. The disparity between average number of students per class between government and private schools decreased.
8. 40% is the percentage of Qatari students enrolled in secondary schools in 2014/2015.
9. Most of Qatari students enroll in public secondary schools, 83% in 2014/2015.
10. Number of teachers in secondary schools increased to 4,000 teachers in 2014/2015.
11. 33 teachers per school in 2014/2015.
12. Number of Non-Qatari teachers increased to 3,000 teachers in public schools and 13,000 teachers in private schools in 2014/2015.

Sixth: University Education

1. The number of public and private universities in the State of Qatar reached 16 universities and colleges for the year 2014/2015. The number of students is 28,000 students.
2. Gross enrollment rate reached 15.9% in 2014/2015.
3. Gross enrollment rate for females is increasing and exceeds that for males in 2014/2015.
4. Net enrollment rate for males increased from 3.0% in 2009/2010 to 4.1% in 2014/2015.
5. 62% is the percentage of Qatari students enrolled in universities in 2014/2015.
6. 3,000 graduates in 2014/2015 , which is more than 3 times higher than 1989/1990.
7. Private university graduates accounted for 55% of the total number of university graduates in 2014/2015.
8. The highest percentage of graduates pertains to the Faculty of Administration and Economics by 29% of total graduated in 2014/2015.
9. For private universities, the highest percentages were shown in the graduates of the universities and colleges of Qatar Foundation by 48% in 2014/2015.
10. The number of faculty employment increased to more than 2,000 in 2014/2015.
11. Abroad scholarships represent 53% of the total number of Qatari scholarships in 2014/2015.
12. 80% of abroad scholarships graduates studied the fields of business and administration, marketing, college preparation, engineering, legal studies and social sciences.

Seventh: Training

1. The number of trainees reached 196,000 trainees in 2015, while the number of Qatari trainees increased to 38,000 trainees.
2. The (25-39) age-group was the top participating age-group in training courses in 2015.

3. Most trainees enrolled in the training area of air transport; 40% of the total trainees in 2015.
4. Private training centers occupy the largest percentage in Qatar during 2010-2015.
5. Male trainers significantly increased to 81% in 2015.
6. The largest number of training programs is provided in the training centers of ministries and government institutions, with 1654 programs in 2015.
7. Trainees who are employed enrolled in the private entities reached 62% in 2015.
8. The proportion of university graduates enrolled in courses in the private entities dropped from 43% in 2010 to 10% in 2015.
9. 55% of enrollees was in courses in the field of administration in 2015.

Eighth: Education and Labour Force

1. Percentage of illiterate employment (15 years & above) declined from 11% in 2006 to 1% in 2015.
2. The number of employment in the education field amounted to 51,000 in 2015.
3. Most of employees in the education activity (99.7%) are in public and private sectors in 2015.
4. 76% of the total employment in educational professions occupied by females in 2015.
5. Average monthly wage of Qatari paid employment (15 years & above) in educational professions increased to 34,000 Q.R in 2015.
6. Average monthly wage for university graduates paid employment (15 years & above) increased from 10,000 QR in 2006 to 28,000 QR in 2015.
7. Average working hours of illiterate employment (15 years & above) fell from 56 hours per week in 2006 to 50 hours per week in 2015.
8. 76% of unemployed (15 years & above) are holders of secondary and university qualification in 2015.
9. Economically inactive Qataris (15 years & above) who are full-time students are increasing, as their number reached 40,000 in 2015.

In conclusion, we hope that this report will achieve the desired goal and open the door for researchers and those interested in education.

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2. Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics – Labour Force Sample Survey for the years 2006-2007-2008-2009-2011-2012-2013-2014-2015 - Doha.