

psa.gov.qa

جهاز التخطيط والإحصاء
Planning and Statistics Authority
دولة قطر • State of Qatar



Education in Qatar

Statistical Profile 2022





جهاز التخطيط والإحصاء
Planning and Statistics Authority
دولة قطر • State of Qatar

EDUCATION in **QATAR**

Statistical Profile

2022

November 2022



His Highness
Sheikh Tamim Bin Hamad Al-Thani
Amir of the State of Qatar

©All rights reserved to the Planning and Statistics Authority – November, 2022

When citing, please refer to this publication as follows:

Planning and Statistics Authority, 2022, Education in Qatar – Statistical Profile
Doha – Qatar

Send correspondence to:

Planning and Statistics Authority

P.O. Box 1855, Doha – Qatar






Telephone: +974 4495 8888

Fax: +974 4483 9999

Deposit Number at Qatar National Library:

ISBN:

Follow us:

 ppc.gov.qa  psa.gov.qa  [psaqa](https://www.facebook.com/psaqa)   [psa_qatar](https://www.instagram.com/psa_qatar)

Preface



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

Accordingly, this third analytical summary of Education Statistics 2022 is implemented – among series of publication issued by PSA on education statistics – to monitor the developments achieved in this aspect in the light of the annual data available to the Planning and Statistics Authority.

As the Planning and Statistics Authority 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

President of Planning and Statistics Authority

Contents

Preface	v
Chapter one: General Indicators	
• Educational Status of the Population (15 years and above)	3
• Rate of Female to Male Students	3
• Literacy Rate	4
• Illiteracy Rate	5
• Expenditure on Education	6
Chapter Two: Kindergartens	
• Number of Kindergartens	9
• Number of Students	9
• Number of Teachers	11
• Net and Gross Enrollment Rate	11
Chapter Three: Primary Education	
• Number of Schools	15
• Number of Students	15
• Number of Teachers	16
• Net and Gross Enrollment Rate	17
Chapter Four: Preparatory Education	
• Number of Schools	21
• Number of Students	21
• Number of Teachers	22
• Net and Gross Enrollment Rate	23

Contents

Chapter Five: Secondary Education

- Number of Schools..... 27
- Number of Students 27
- Number of Students who Passed Secondary School Certificate 28
- Number of Teachers..... 29
- Net and Gross Enrollment Rate..... 29

Chapter Six: University Education

- University Education..... 33
- Gross Enrollment Rate 33
- Students Enrolled in Universities Inside Qatar 34
- Scholarships..... 35
- Scholarships Abroad 35
- University Graduates..... 36
- Graduates from universities and colleges by college 37
- Graduates from Abroad Scholarships 38
- Number of Qatari Graduated from Abroad Scholarships by degree 39
- Faculty Staff in Universities 40

Chapter Seven: Training

- Training Centers and Training Entities 44
- Training Programs and Training Entities 44
- Trainers by Gender 45
- Number of Trainees..... 45
- Trainees by Nationality and Gender 46
- Trainees by Age Group 46
- Trainees by Fields of Training 47
- Trainees in Private Training Centers by Working Status 47

Contents

Chapter Eight: Education and Labor Force

- Economically active population (15 years & above) by educational status..... 51
- Economically active population (15 years & above) in the education field..... 51
- Economically active population (15 years & above) in the education field by sector 52
- Economically active population (15 years & above) in educational professions..... 53
- Average monthly wage in Qatari riyal of paid employment (15 years & above) by educational professions 53
- Average monthly wage in Qatari riyal of paid employment (15 years & above) by educational status..... 54
- Average working hours of workers (15 years & above) by educational status..... 55
- Unemployed (15 years & above) by educational status 55
- Unemployed Qataris (15 years & above) by educational status 56
- Economically inactive population (15 years & above) by educational status..... 57
- Economically inactive Qataris (15 years & above) who are full-time students..... 57
- Youth Outside Workforce and Education 58

Summary of Results 59

Annex of Education Indicators Tables 64

References

Tables

Table (1/1): Percentage distribution of population by the educational level, nationality, and gender (2021)	3
Table (2/1): Net and Gross Enrollment Rate for kindergartens by nationality (2015/2016 – 2020/2021)	12
Table (3/1): Net and Gross Enrollment Rate for primary stage by nationality (2015/2016 – 2020/2021)	17
Table (4/1): Net and Gross Enrollment Rate for preparatory stage by nationality (2015/2016 – 2020/2021).....	23
Table (5/1): Net and Gross Enrollment Rate for Secondary stage by nationality (2015/2016 – 2020/2021).....	29
Table (6/1): Number of abroad scholarships by country (Top 3 countries).....	35

Figures

Figure (1/1): Population (15 years & above) by educational status (2021)	3
Figure (1/2): Ratio of female to male students in all educational levels inside Qatar (2015/2016 – 2020/2021)	4
Figure (1/3): Literacy rates among Qataris (15 years & above) (2016 –2021)	4
Figure (1/4): Illiteracy rates among the population (15 years & above) (2016 –2021)	5
Figure (1/5): Illiteracy rates among Qataris (15 years & above) (2016 –2021)	5
Figure (1/6): Expenditure on education (a percentage of total government expenditure) (2016 –2021).....	6
Figure (2/1): Number of Kindergartens by Sector (2015/2016 – 2020/2021)	9
Figure (2/2): Average number of classrooms per kindergarten (2015/2016 – 2020/2021)	9
Figure (2/3): Number of Students (000) in private Kindergartens by Gender and Nationality (2015/2016 – 2020/2021)	10
Figure (2/4): Number of Students (000) by Nationality and sector (2015/2016 – 2020/2021)	10
Figure (2/5): Number of teachers in Kindergartens by Nationality (2015/2016 – 2020/2021).....	11
Figure (2/6): Gross Enrollment Rate for kindergartens by nationality & gender (2015/2016 – 2020/2021)	12
Figure (3/1): Number of Primary Schools by Sector (2015/2016 – 2020/2021).....	15
Figure (3/2): Average number of classrooms per primary school (2015/2016 – 2020/2021)	15
Figure (3/3): Number of students (000) in private primary schools by Gender and Nationality (2015/2016 – 2020/2021)	16
Figure (3/4): Number of teachers in primary schools by nationality and sector (2015/2016 – 2020/2021)	16
Figure (3/5): Gross Enrollment Rate for Primary Schools by nationality & gender (2015/2016 – 2020/2021)	17
Figure (4/1): Number of preparatory schools by sector (2015/2016 – 2020/2021).....	21
Figure (4/2): Average number of classrooms per preparatory school (2015/2016 – 2020/2021)	21
Figure (4/3): Number of Students (000) in private preparatory schools by gender and nationality (2015/2016 – 2020/2021)	22
Figure (4/4): Number of teachers in preparatory schools by nationality and sector (2015/2016 – 2020/2021)	22
Figure (4/5): Gross Enrollment Rate for Preparatory Schools by nationality & gender (2015/2016 – 2020/2021)	23

Figures

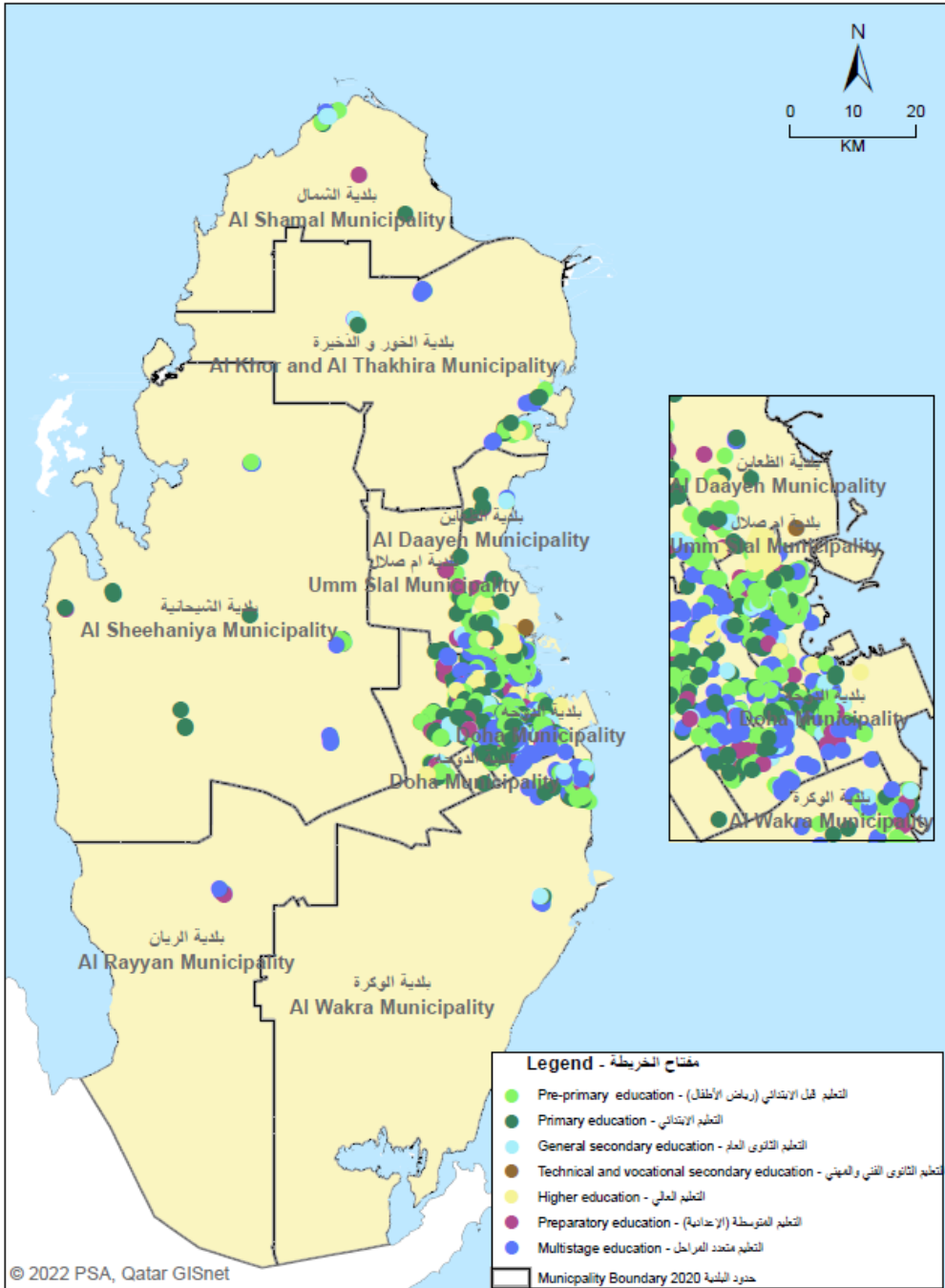
Figure (5/1): Number of secondary Schools by sector (2015/2016 – 2020/2021)	27
Figure (5/2) Number of students (000) by nationality (2015/2016 – 2020/2021)	27
Figure (5/3): Number of Students (000) by nationality and sector in private secondary schools (2015/2016 – 2020/2021)	28
Figure (5/4): Number of Students (000) who passed secondary school certificate by nationality and gender (2015/2016 – 2020/2021).....	28
Figure (5/5): Number of teachers in the secondary education (2015/2016 – 2020/2021)	29
Figure (5/6): Gross Enrollment Rate for secondary schools by nationality and gender (2015/2016 – 2020/2021)	30
Figure (6/1): Number of universities and colleges by sector (2015/2016 – 2020/2021)	33
Figure (6/2): Gross enrollment rate by gender (2015/2016 – 2020/2021)	33
Figure (6/3): Number (000) of Students enrolled in universities by nationality and gender (2015/2016 – 2020/2021).....	34
Figure (6/4): Number (000) of Students enrolled in universities by sector (2015/2016 – 2020/2021)	34
Figure (6/5): Number of scholarships inside \ outside Qatar by gender (2015/2016 – 2020/2021)	35
Figure (6/6): Number of scholarships abroad by degree (2015/2016 – 2020/2021)	36
Figure (6/7): Number of University graduates by nationality and gender (2015/2016 – 2020/2021).....	36
Figure (6/8): Number of university graduates by sector (2015/2016 – 2020/2021)	37
Figure (6/9): Percentage Distribution of graduates from public universities by college (2020/2021)	37
Figure (6/10): Number of Graduates from private universities by college (2015/2016 – 2020/2021)	38
Figure (6/11): Number of Qatari Graduates from abroad scholarships by gender (2015/2016 – 2020/2021)	38
Figure (6/12): Number of Qatari Graduates from abroad scholarships by degree (2015/2016 – 2020/2021)	39
Figure (6/13): Percentage of Male Graduates from Abroad scholarships by Field of Study (2020/2021)	39
Figure (6/14): Percentage of Female Graduates from Abroad scholarships by Field of Study (2020/2021)	39
Figure (6/15): Number of faculty staff in universities by nationality and gender (2015/2016 – 2020/2021)	40
Figure (6/16): Number of faculty staff in universities by sector (2015/2016 – 2020/2021)	40

Figures

Figure (7/1): Training centers by training entity (2016 –2021)	44
Figure (7/2): Number of training programs by training entity (2016 –2021)	44
Figure (7/3): Number of trainers by gender (2016 –2021)	45
Figure (7/4): Number of Trainees (000) (2016 –2021)	45
Figure (7/5): Number of Trainees (000) by nationality and gender (2016 –2021)	46
Figure (7/6): Number of Trainees (000) by age group (2016 –2021)	46
Figure (7/7): Number of Trainees (000) by fields of training (Top 6 fields), 2021	47
Figure (7/8): Number of Trainees (000) in private training centers by working status (2016 –2021)	47
Figure (7/9): Number of Trainees (000) in private training centers by educational status (2016 –2021)	48
Figure (8/1): Percentage distribution of economically active population (15 years & above) by educational status (2016 –2021)	51
Figure (8/2): Economically active population (15 years & above) in the education field (2016 –2021)	52
Figure (8/3): Economically active population (15 years & above) in the education field by sector (2016 –2021)	52
Figure (8/4): Economically active population (15 years & above) in educational professions (2016 –2021)	53
Figure (8/5): Average monthly wage (000. QRs) of paid employment (15 years & above) in educational professions by nationality (2016 –2021)	54
Figure (8/6): Average monthly wage (000. QRs) of paid employment (15 years & above) by educational status (2016 –2021)	54
Figure (8/7): Average working hours of workers (15 years & above) by educational status (2016 –2021)	55
Figure (8/8): Number of the unemployed (15 years & above) by educational status (2016 –2021)	56
Figure (8/9): Percentage distribution of unemployed Qataris (15 years & above) by educational status, 2021	56
Figure (8/10): Number of Economically inactive population (15 years & above) by educational status (2016 –2021)	57
Figure (8/11): Number (000) of economically inactive Qataris (15 years & above) who are full-time students by gender (2016 –2021).....	58
Figure (8/12): Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training by gender (2016 –2021).....	58

The Educational Establishments in Qatar

منشآت التعليم في دولة قطر



Chapter One
General Indicators

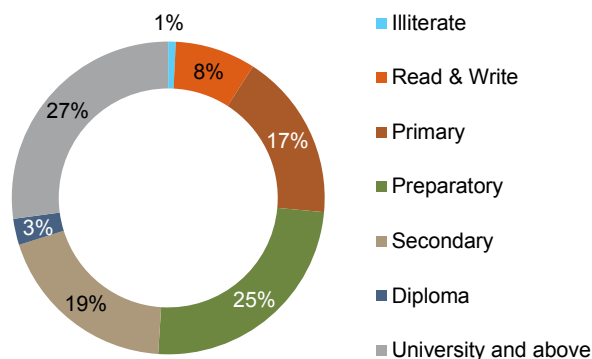
This chapter includes the most important general indicators of education that measure the equalization of educational opportunities, such as illiteracy, literacy and percentage distribution of population by the educational status (primary, preparatory, secondary, university and above) and the percentage 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 and education records. The chapter deals with the following data:

- Educational status of the population (15 years and above)
- Rate of female to male students
- Literacy rate
- Illiteracy rate
- Total public expenditure on education

Educational status of the population (15 years and above)

The population (15 years and above) reached 2.3 million according to the data of 2021 Labour Force Survey. As for the percentage distribution of population by the educational status for 2021, the highest percentage of male population is in the preparatory stage (26.7%) of total males by educational status. As for female students, university graduates and above accounted for the largest percentage (37.7%) of all females by educational status.

Figure (1/1): Population (15 years and above) by educational status 2021



The following table shows the percentage distribution of the population by educational level, gender and nationality in 2020/2021.

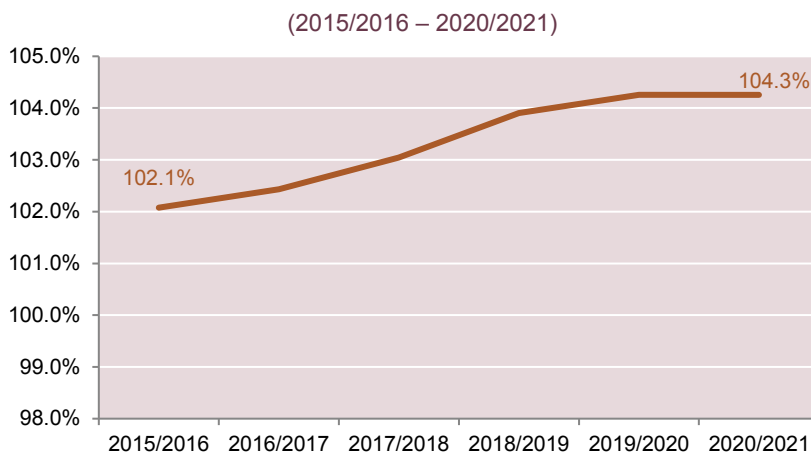
Table (1/1): Percentage distribution of population by the educational level, nationality, and gender 2021

Educational Level	Qataris		Non-Qataris	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Pre-primary	3.3	6.4	10.6	5.2
Primary	5.6	5.6	20.8	9.1
Preparatory	17.0	17.6	27.3	17.1
Secondary & Diploma	37.6	29.0	18.0	31.9
University graduate or above	36.5	41.5	23.3	36.7

Rate of female to male students

The total number of male and female students in all educational levels (kindergartens up to the university) in Qatar increased from 317.000 students in the academic year 2015/2016 to 373.000 students in the academic year 2020/2021. The percentage of male students was 49% compared to 51% for female students. The female to male ratio amounted to 104.3% in the academic year 2020/2021 in all educational levels.

Figure (1/2): Ratio of female to male students in all educational levels inside Qatar

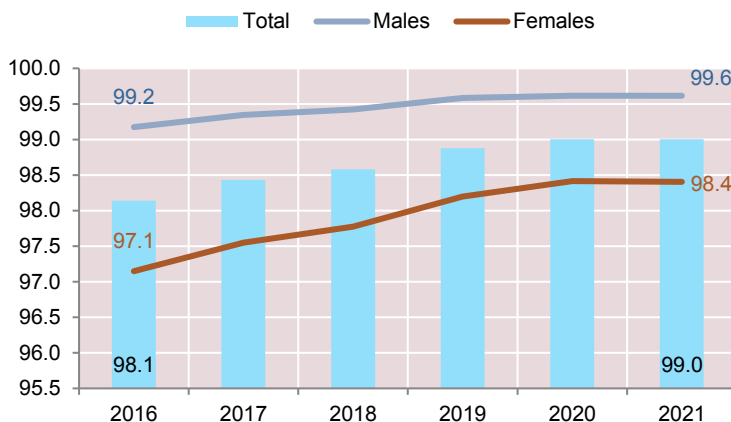


Literacy rate

The population estimates by educational attainment for 2021 showed a rise in the literacy rate among the population (15 years and above) from 98.5% in 2016 to 99.2% in 2021. This rate is higher than other countries. The literacy rate among Qataris (15 years and above) was slightly lower than that of non-Qataris, with literacy rates of 99.0% for Qataris and 99.2% for non-Qataris.

The literacy rate among young Qataris (15-24 years) in 2021 was very high, reaching 100% compared to 99.2% for non-Qataris.

Figure (1/3): Literacy rates among Qataris (15 years & above) (2016-2021)



Illiteracy Rate

Statistics Result of 2021 showed a significant decline in the illiteracy rate among the population aged 15 years and above, from 1.5% in 2016 to 0.6% in 2021. The illiteracy rate among Qataris amounted to 1.0% compared to 0.8% among non-Qataris.

The illiteracy rate among young Qataris (15-24 years) in 2021 was zero, compared to 0.8% among non-Qataris.

Figure (1/4): Illiteracy rates among the population (15 years & above) (2016-2021)

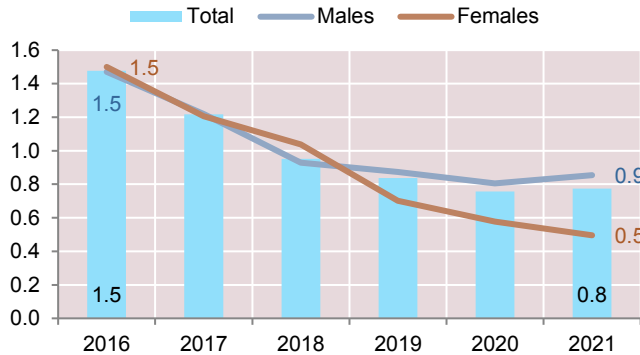
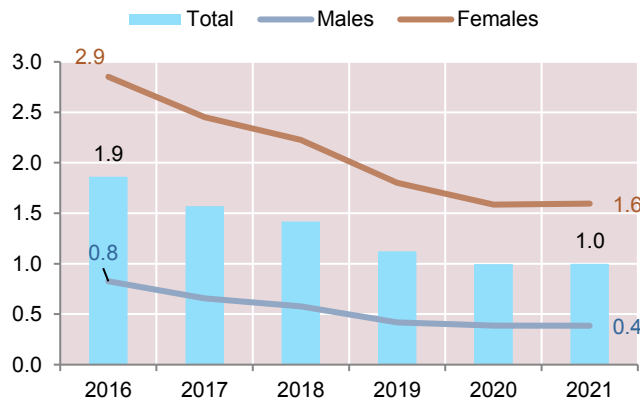


Figure (1/5): Illiteracy rates among Qataris (15 years & above) (2016-2021)

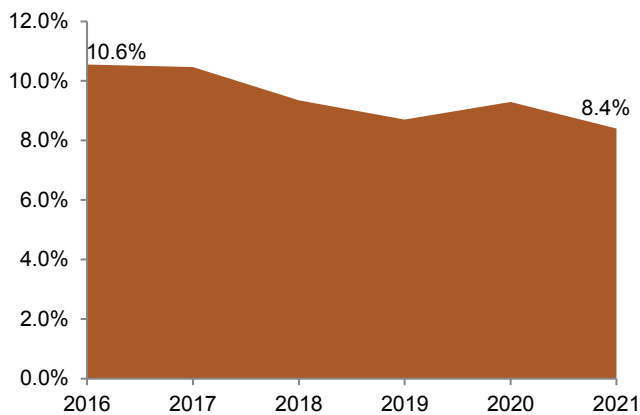


Expenditure on Education

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.

The data of government expenditure on education at the Ministry of Education and Higher Education indicate that the expenditure rate in 2021 declined to 8.4% of total expenditure, compared to 10.6% in 2016.

Figure (1/6): Expenditure on education (a percentage of total government expenditure)
(2016-2021)



Chapter Two
Kindergarten

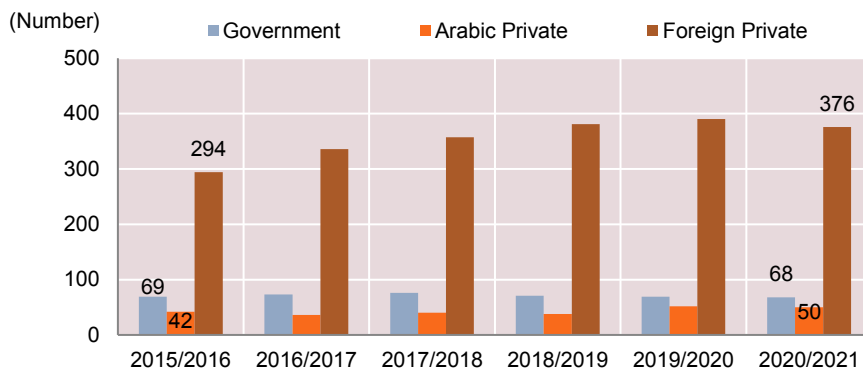
This chapter covers several themes on kindergartens; including the number of kindergartens, number of children enrolled in both public and private kindergartens, the rate of Qatari and non-Qatari children, pupil–teacher rate, student to classroom rate, the number of teachers, the percentage of Qatari and non-Qatari teachers, 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 494 kindergartens; including 29 male-only kindergartens, 35 female-only kindergartens and 430 mixed kindergartens in 2020\2021, with an annual growth rate of 4% during (2015\2016 – 2020\2021). This indicates an increase in the number of kindergartens compared to previous years, as total number of kindergartens was 405, including 34 male-only kindergartens, 40 female-only kindergartens and 331 mixed kindergartens in 2015\2016.

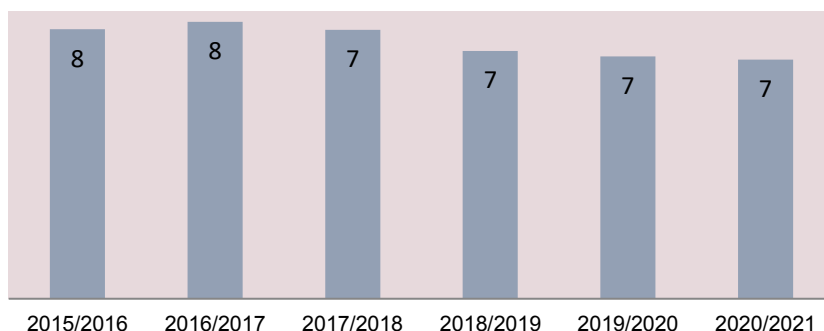
Figure (2/1): Number of Kindergartens by sector (2015\2016 – 2020\2021)



Number of Students

The number of children enrolled in kindergartens decreased from 53 ,000 in the academic year 2015\2016 to about 49,000 in 2020\2021; 35% of whom are Qataris and 65% are non-Qataris. The average number of students per teacher declined from 13 students in 2015\2016 to 11 students in 2020\2021, while the average number of students per class also declined from 18 students in 2015\2016 to 15 students in 2020\2021. The sex ratio was 107% in 2020\2021 (with 100 female students for every 107 male students).

Figure (2/2): Average number of classrooms per kindergarten (2015\2016 – 2020\2021)



As for governmental kindergartens, the number of enrolled children reached 8,000 students in the academic year 2020/2021, of whom 86% were Qataris and 14% were non-Qataris, while the number of children enrolled in private kindergartens reached 41,000 students in 2020/2021; 25% of whom were Qataris and 75% were non-Qataris for the same academic year.

Figure (2/3): Number of Students (000) in private Kindergartens by gender and nationality (2015/2016 – 2020/2021)

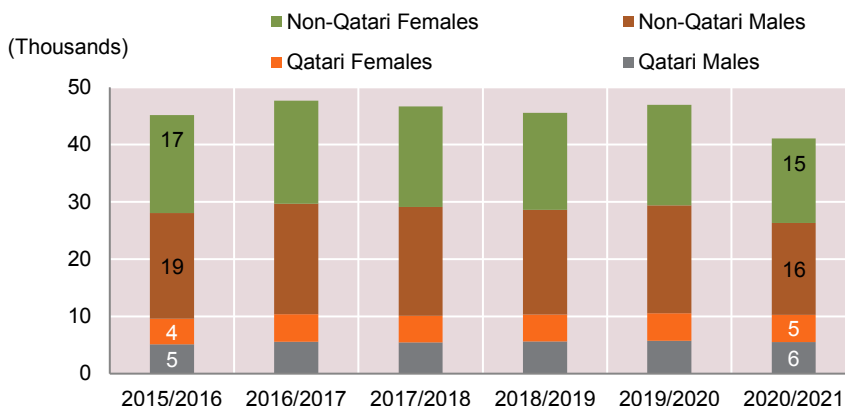
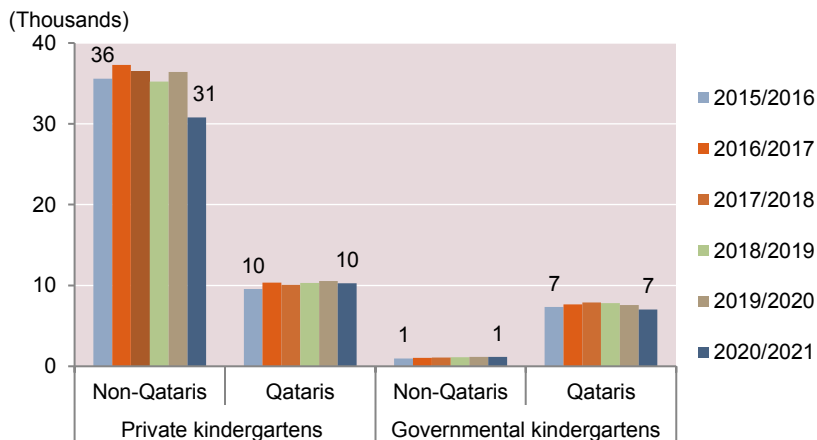


Figure (2/4): Number of Students (000) by nationality and sector (2015/2016 – 2020/2021)

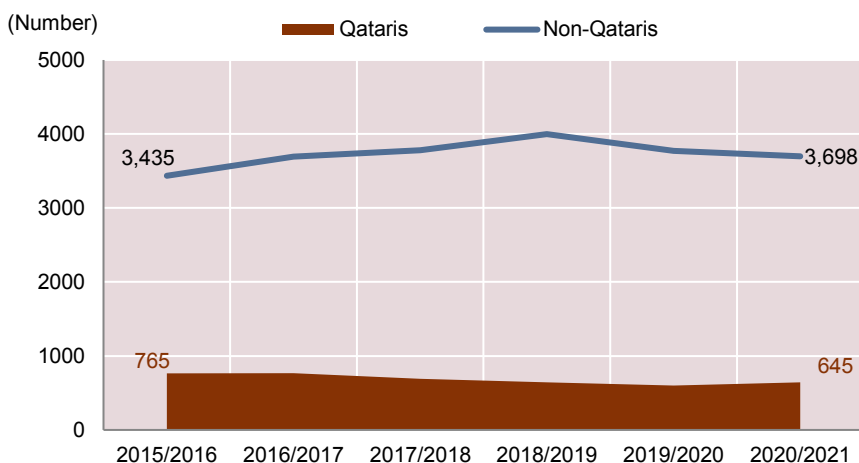


Number of Teachers

The number of teachers in kindergartens during the academic year 2020/2021 increased to 4,343 teachers, of whom 15% were Qatari and 85% non-Qatari. As for the total teachers in male-only kindergartens, they reached 455 teachers in 29 schools, while in female-only kindergartens the total was 543 teachers in 35 schools, and finally the number of teachers in mixed kindergartens reached 3,000 in 430 schools during the academic year 2020/2021.

The number of Qatari teachers in kindergarten declined from 765 teachers in 2015/2016 to 645 teachers in 2020/2021, an annual growth rate of 3%, compared to the increase in the numbers of non-Qatari teachers from 3,435 to 3,698 teachers, an annual growth rate of approximately 1 % during the same period.

Figure (2/5): Number of teachers in kindergartens by nationality (2015/2016 – 2020/2021)



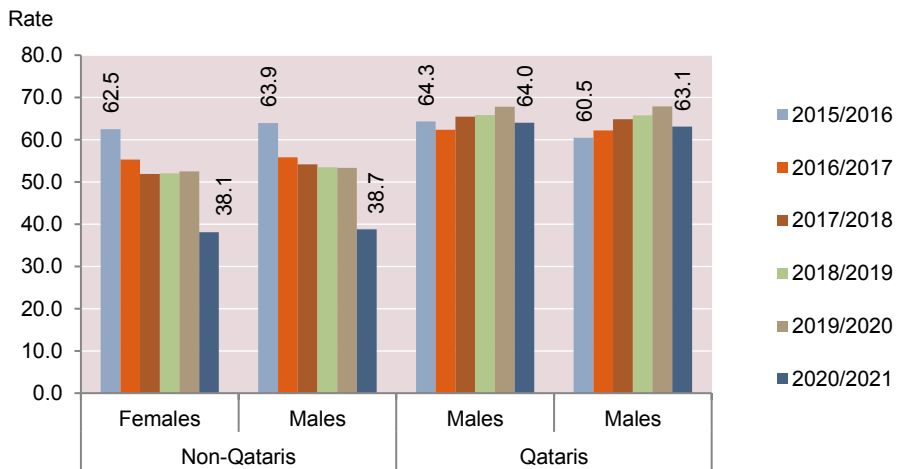
Net and Gross Enrollment Rate

As for the gross enrollment rate for kindergartens (excluding nurseries), it decreased from 62.8 to 44.7 for males and from 63.1 to 44.4 for females in 2015\2016 and 2020\2021, respectively. The Gender Equality Index reached 1.0 in 2020\2021. On the other hand, the net enrollment rate decreased from 62.3 to 44 for males and from 62.8 to 43.8 for females in 2015\2016 and 2020\2021, respectively. The Gender Equality Index was 1.0 in 2020\2021. The following table (2\1) shows the net and gross enrollment rate from 2015\2016 to 2020\2021 by nationality.

Table (2/1): Gross and Net Enrollment Rate for kindergartens by nationality (2015/2016 – 2020/2021)

Years	Gross Enrollment Rate		Net Enrollment Rate	
	Qatari	Non-Qatari	Qatari	Non-Qatari
2015\2016	62.3	63.2	61.8	62.9
2016\2017	62.3	55.5	61.8	55.1
2017\2018	65.1	53.0	64.5	52.6
2018\2019	65.8	52.7	64.9	52.0
2019\2020	67.8	52.9	66.7	52.1
2020\2021	63.6	38.4	62,6	37.9

Figure (2/6): Gross Enrollment Rate for kindergartens by nationality & gender (2015/2016 – 2020/2021)



Chapter Three
Primary Education

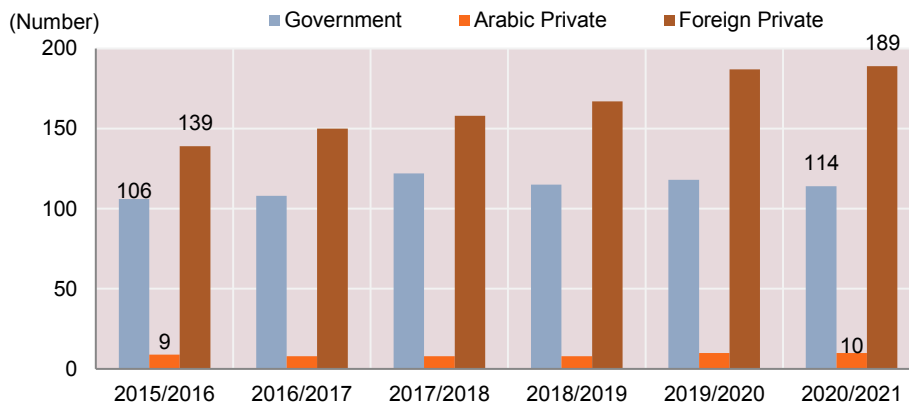
This chapter covers several themes on primary education; including the number of primary schools, the number of students enrolled in public and private schools, the rate of Qatari and non-Qatari students, pupil–teacher rate, student to classroom rate, the number of teachers, the percentage of Qatari and non-Qatari teachers, 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 313, of which 62 were male-only schools, 63 female-only schools and 188 mixed schools in 2020/2021. There was an increase in the number of schools compared to previous years with a growth rate of 4%, where the total number of schools was 254 schools during the academic year 2015/2016.

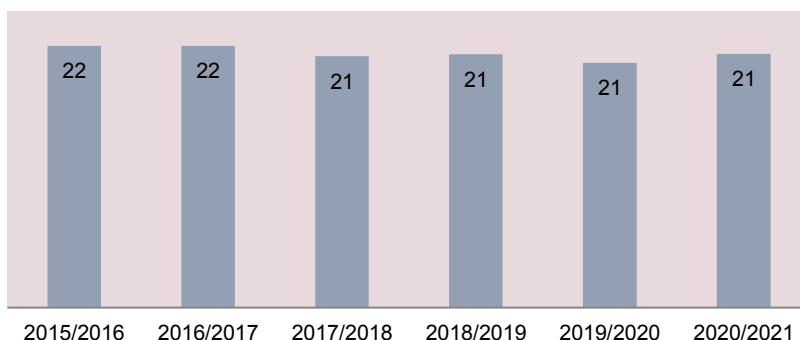
Figure (3/1): Number of Primary Schools by sector (2015/2016– 2020/2021)



Number of Students

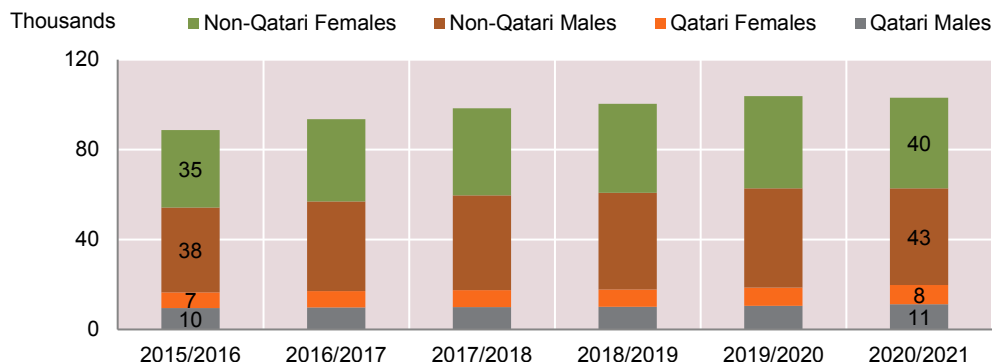
The number of students enrolled in primary schools increased from 139,000 students in the academic year 2015/2016 to 162,000 in 2020/2021, of whom 29 % were Qataris and 71 % were non-Qataris. The average number of students per teacher reached 12.4, while the average number of students per class was 24 students. The sex ratio was 104% in 2020/2021.

Figure (3/2): Average number of classrooms per primary school (2015/2016– 2020/2021)



As for public schools, the number of enrolled students reached 59,000, of whom 46% were Qataris and 54% were non-Qataris during the academic year 2020/2021, while the number of students enrolled in private schools reached 103,000; of whom 19% were Qataris and 81% were non-Qataris for the same academic year.

Figure (3/3): Number of Students (000) in private primary schools by gender and nationality (2015/2016– 2020/2021)

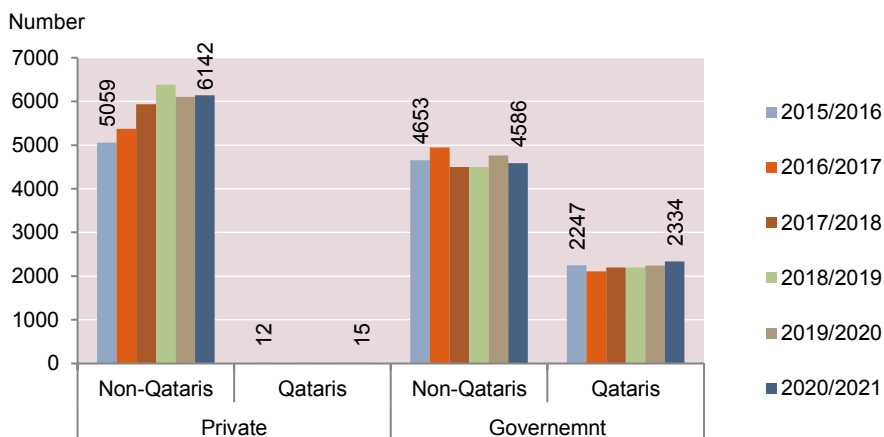


With regards to night schools and literacy centers at the primary level, the number of students declined from 479 in the academic year 2015/2016 to 93 in 2020/2021. The rate of female students increased from 83% in 2015/2016 to 91% in 2020/2021.

Number of Teachers

The number of teachers in primary education increased from 12,000 teachers during the academic year 2015/2016 to 13,000 teachers during the academic year 2020/2021, of whom 18% were Qataris and 82% were non-Qataris. Female teachers reached 10,000 and male teachers reached 3,000 teachers.

Figure (3/4): Numbers of teachers in primary schools by nationality and sector (2015/2016– 2020/2021)



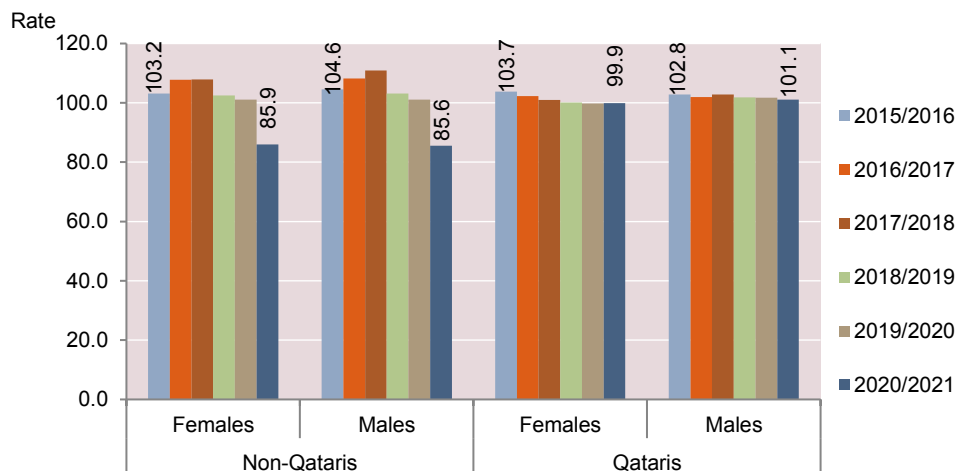
Net and Gross Enrollment Rate

As for the gross enrollment rate for primary stage, it increased to 89.6 for males and 89.6 for females in 2020/2021. The Gender Equality Index reached 1.0 in 2020/2021. The net enrollment rate was 82.7 for males and 83.2 for females in 2020/2021. The Gender Equality Index was 1.0 for the same academic year.

Table (3/1): Gross and Net Enrollment Rate for primary stage by nationality (2015/2016– 2020/2021)

Years	Gross Enrollment Rate		Net Enrollment Rate	
	Qatari	Non-Qatari	Qatari	Non-Qatari
2015\2016	103.3	103.9	93.7	94.6
2016\2017	102.1	108.0	92.7	98.1
2017\2018	101.9	109.4	93.1	98.7
2018\2019	101.0	102.8	92.3	94.4
2019\2020	100.8	101.1	92.1	93.4
2020\2021	100.5	85.7	92.2	79.8

Figure (3/5): Gross Enrollment Rate for Primary Schools by nationality & gender (2015/2016– 2020/2021)



Chapter Four

Preparatory Education

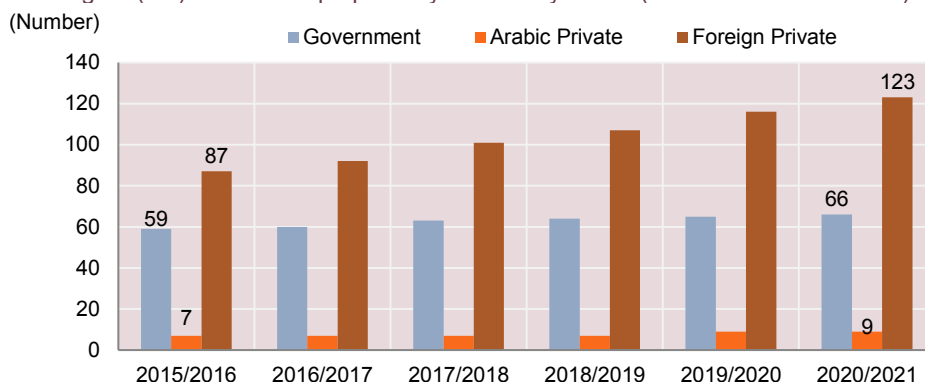
This chapter covers several themes on preparatory education stage; including the number of preparatory schools, the number of students enrolled in public and private preparatory schools, the rate of Qatari and non-Qatari students, pupil-teacher rate, student to classroom rate, the number of teachers, the percentage of Qatari and non-Qatari teachers, 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 reached 199, of which 41 were male-only schools, 40 female-only schools and 118 mixed schools in 2020/2021. There was an increase in the number of schools compared to previous years with an annual growth rate of 5%, as the total number of schools was 135 preparatory schools during the academic year 2015/2016.

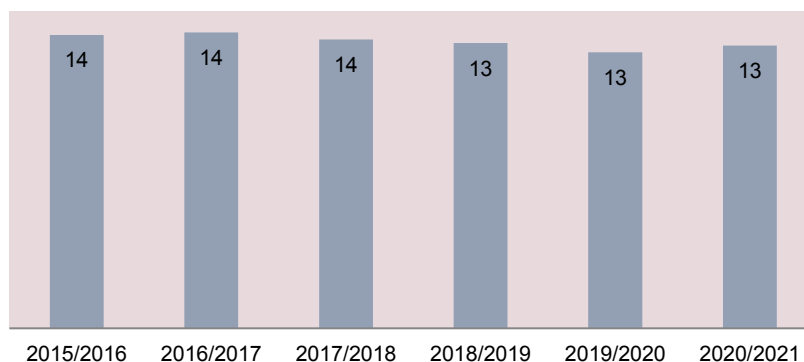
Figure (4/1): Number of preparatory schools by sector (2015/2016 – 2020/2021)



Number of Students

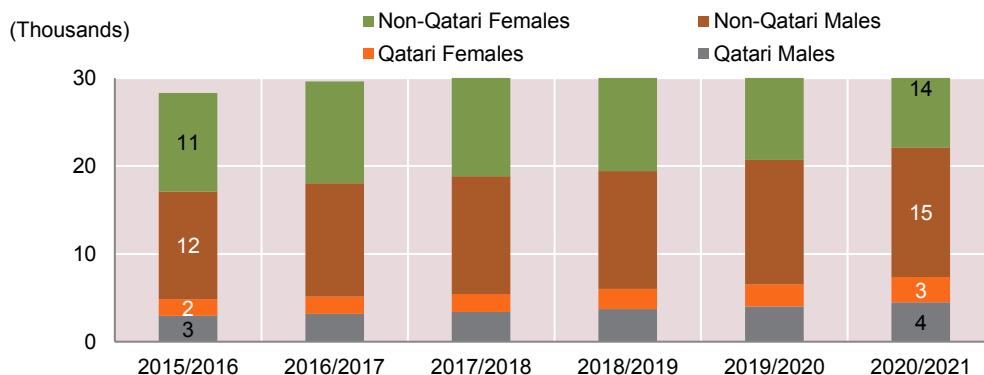
The number of students enrolled in preparatory schools increased from 53,000 students in the academic year 2015/2016 to 66,000 in 2020/2021 with annual growth rate of 4%, of whom 35% were Qataris and 65% were non-Qataris. The average number of students per teacher was 13 students, while the average number of students per class was about 25 students. The sex ratio was 101% in 2020/2021.

Figure (4/2): Average number of classrooms per preparatory school (2015/2016 – 2020/2021)



As for public schools, the number of enrolled students reached 30,000, of whom 51% were Qataris and 49% were non-Qataris during the academic year 2020/2021, while the number of students enrolled in private schools reached 36,000 students; 21% of whom were Qataris and 79% were non-Qataris for the same academic year.

Figure (4/3): Number of Students (000) in private preparatory schools by gender and nationality (2015/2016 – 2020/2021)

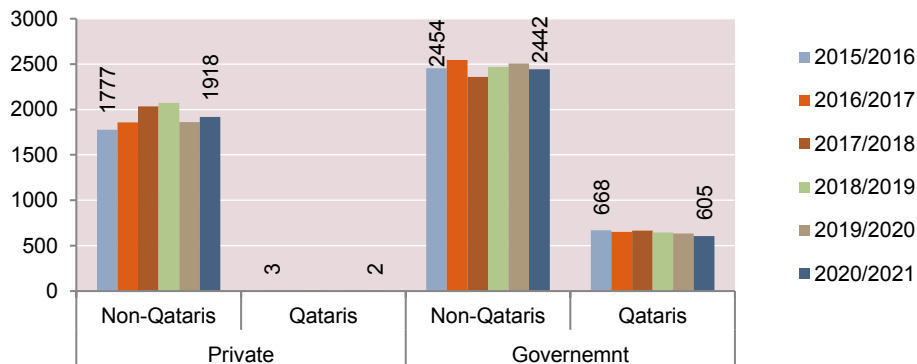


With regards to night schools and literacy centers at the preparatory level, the number of students decreased from 499 in 2015/2016 to 149 in 2020/2021, of whom 28% were males and 72% were females.

Number of Teachers

The number of teachers in preparatory education increased from 4,902 teachers during the academic year 2015/2016 to 4,988 teacher in 2020/2021, of whom 12% were Qataris and 88% were non-Qataris. Female teachers reached about 3,000 teachers, while male teachers were 2,000 teachers.

Figure (4/4): Numbers of teachers in preparatory schools by nationality and sector (2015/2016 – 2020/2021)



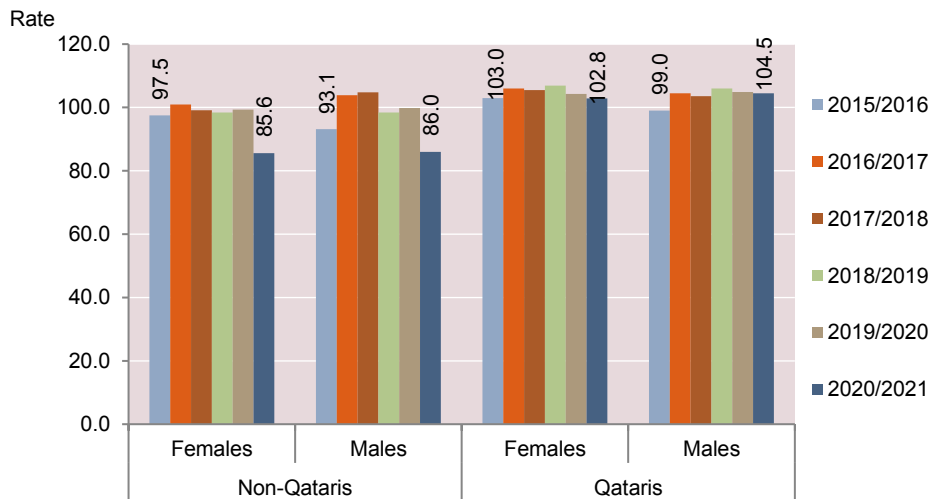
Net and Gross Enrollment Rate

As for the gross enrollment rate for preparatory stage, it reached 91.6 for males and 90.9 for females in 2020/2021. The Gender Equality Index reached 0.99 for 2020/2021. The net enrollment rate was 75.2 for males and 76.9 for females in 2020/2021. The Gender Equality Index was 1.02 for the same academic year.

Table (4/1): Gross and Net Enrollment Rate for preparatory stage by nationality (2015/2016 – 2020/2021)

Years	Gross Enrollment Rate		Net Enrollment Rate	
	Qatari	Non-Qatari	Qatari	Non-Qatari
2015\2016	100.9	95.2	83.0	79.3
2016\2017	105.2	102.4	84.2	85.2
2017\2018	104.5	102.0	84.3	85.0
2018\2019	106.4	98.4	85.7	82.5
2019\2020	104.6	99.6	84.1	83.5
2020\2021	103.7	85.8	84.4	72.4

Figure (4/5): Gross Enrollment Rate for Preparatory Schools by nationality & gender (2015/2016 – 2020/2021)



Chapter Five
Secondary Education

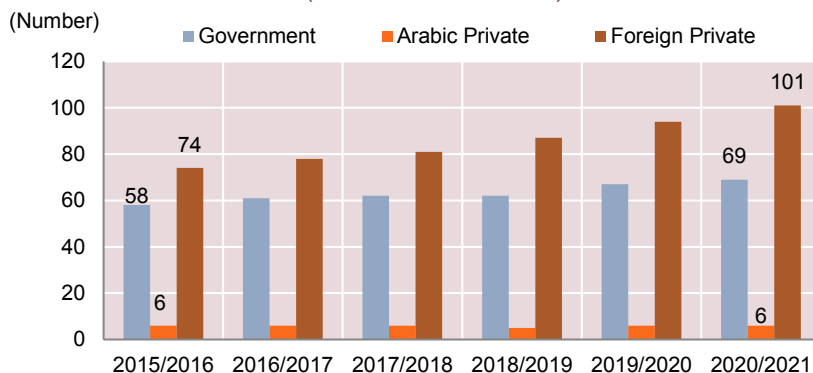
This chapter showcases the most important indicators related to the secondary education during the period (2015/2016 - 2020/2021), including the increasing number of public and private schools. It clarifies the disparity between the gross and net enrollment rates for secondary schools' students, average 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 students who passed the secondary school certificate
- Number of teachers
- Net and Gross enrollment rate

Number of Schools

The total number of secondary schools reached 176 schools, of which 42 were male-only schools, 41 female-only schools and 93 mixed schools in 2020/2021. There was an increase in the number of schools compared to previous years with a growth rate of 5% where the total number of schools was 138 secondary schools during the academic year 2015/2016.

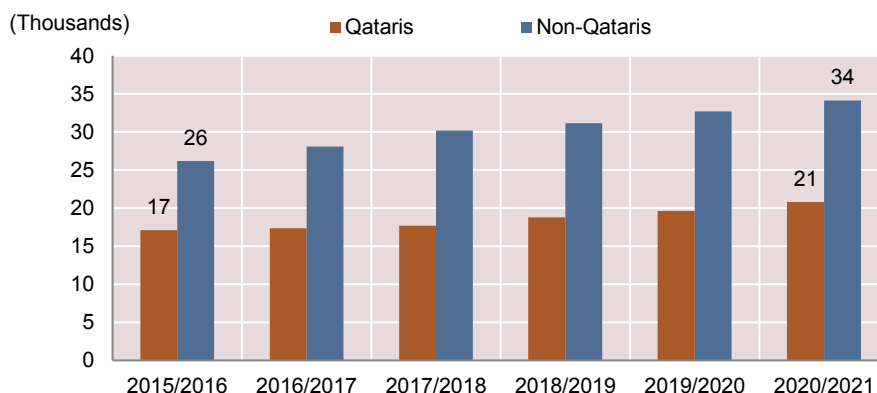
Figure (5/1): Number of Secondary Schools by Sector (2015/2016- 2020/2021)



Number of students

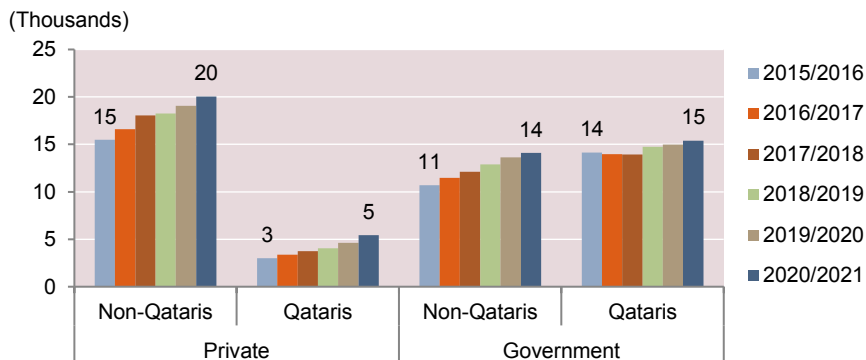
The number of students enrolled in secondary schools increased from 43,000 students in the academic year 2015/2016 to 55,000 in 2020/2021 with an annual growth rate of 5%, of whom 38% were Qataris and 62% were non-Qataris. The average number of students per teacher was 10 students, while the average number of students per class was about 23 students. The sex ratio was 105% in 2020/2021.

Figure (5/2) Number of students (000) by nationality (2015/2016- 2020/2021)



As for public schools, the number of enrolled students reached 29,000, of whom 52% were Qataris and 48% were non-Qataris during the academic year 2020/2021, while the number of students enrolled in private schools reached 25,000 students; 21% of whom were Qataris and 79% were non-Qataris for the same academic year.

Figure (5/3): Number of students (000) in private secondary schools by gender and nationality (2015/2016- 2020/2021)

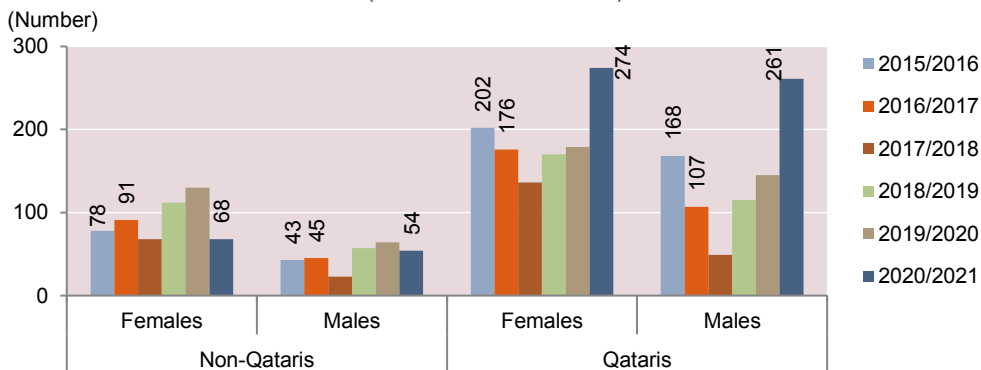


As for night schools and literacy centers at the secondary level, the number of students declined from 1,200 in 2015/2016 to 635 in 2020/2021, of whom 68% were males and 32% were females.

Number of Students who Passed Secondary School Certificate

The number of students enrolled in 3rd grade of secondary level reached 18,000 in 2020/2021, rising from 14,000 in 2015/2016. The overall number of students who passed secondary school certificate rose from 14,000 students for the years 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 to 15,000 students in 2020/2021, of whom 49% were males and 51% were females.

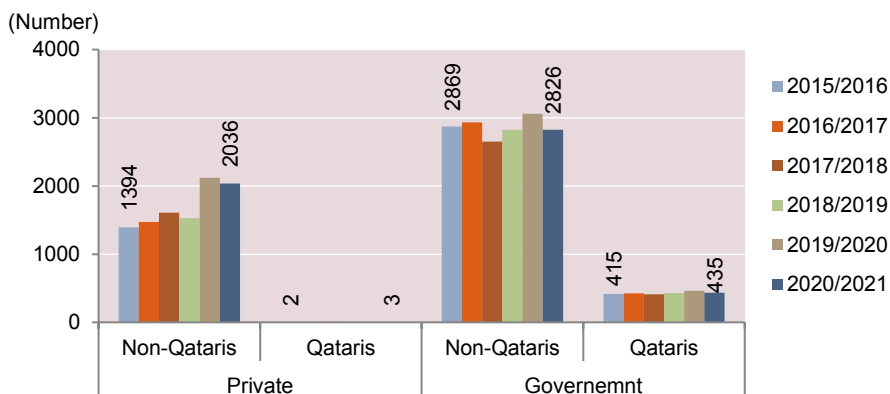
Figure (5/4): Number of Students (000) Who Passed Secondary School Certificate (2015/2016- 2020/2021)



Number of Teachers

The number of teachers in secondary level increased from 4,000 teachers during the academic year 2015/2016 to 5,000 teachers during the academic year 2020/2021, of whom 13% were Qataris and 87% were non-Qataris. Female teachers reached 3,000, while male teachers were 2,000.

Figure (5/5): Number of teachers in the Secondary Education (2015/2016- 2020/2021)



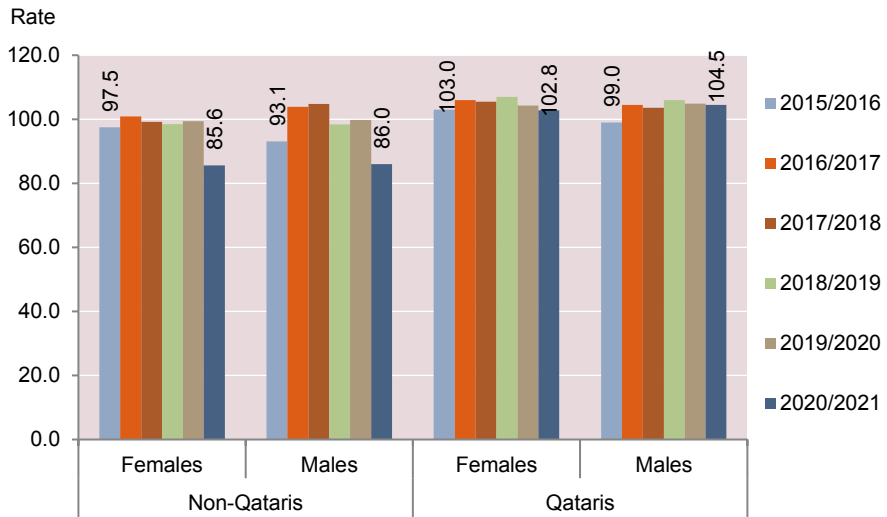
Net and Gross Enrollment Rate

As for the gross enrollment rate for secondary stage, it reached 90.3 for males and 90.5 for females in 2020/2021. The Gender Equality Index reached 1.0 in 2020/2021. The net enrollment rate in 2020/2021 was 71.8 and 74.1 for males and females, respectively. The Gender Equality Index was 1.03 for the same academic year.

Table (5/1): Gross and Net Enrollment Rate for secondary stage by nationality (2015/2016- 2020/2021)

Years	Gross Enrollment Rate		Net Enrollment Rate	
	Qatari	Non-Qatari	Qatari	Non-Qatari
2015\2016	98.9	92.9	76.8	75.0
2016\2017	99.9	97.8	76.6	79.2
2017\2018	100.1	100.0	77.6	81.6
2018\2019	105.6	83.1	81.7	68.7
2019\2020	104.4	99.0	80.3	81.3
2020\2021	102.7	97.5	79.3	79.7

Figure (5/6): Gross Enrollment Rate for Secondary Schools by Nationality & Gender
(2015/2016- 2020/2021)



Chapter Six
University Education

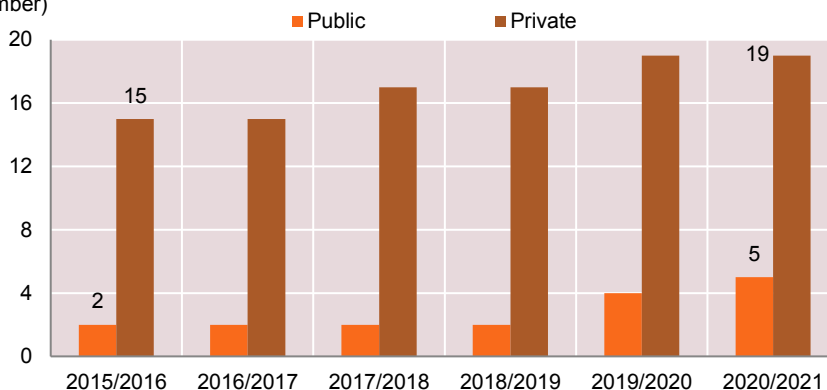
This chapter discusses the most important indicators related to university education during the period (2015/2016-2020/2021). This includes the evolving number of universities, net and gross enrollment rates, the increasing number of students enrolled in universities, and the disparity between number of graduates from public and private universities, as well as increasing number of faculty staff and the data of Qatari scholarship. Such data includes public and private universities inside Qatar, in addition to scholarships abroad through the Ministry of Education and Higher Education. The chapter deals with the following data: The chapter deals with the following data:

- University Education
- Gross enrollment rate
- Students enrolled in universities inside Qatar.
- Scholarships Abroad
- University graduates
- Graduates from scholarships abroad
- Faculty staff in universities

University Education

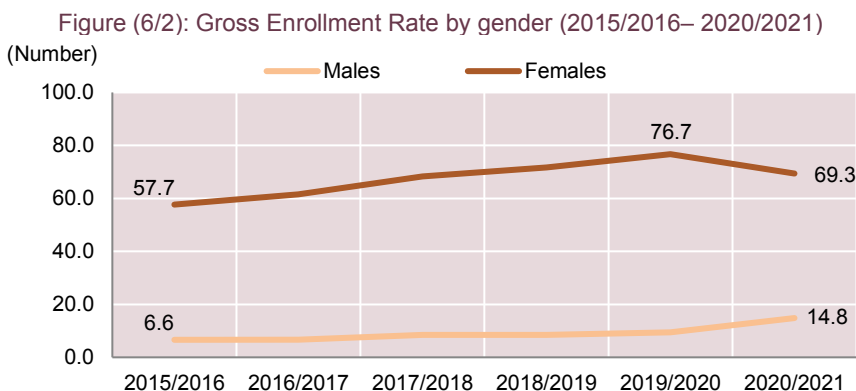
The number of public and private universities in the State of Qatar increased from 17 universities and colleges in 2015/2016 to 24 in 2020/2021, an annual growth rate of 6.9%. While the number of public universities slightly increased over the last 2 years, we can notice that the number of private universities and colleges increased from 15 to 19.

Figure (6/1): Number of Universities and Colleges by Sector (2015/2016– 2020/2021)
(Number)



Gross Enrollment Rate ⁽¹⁾

The gross enrollment rate reached 32.1% for 2020/2021; 14.8% for males and 69.3% for females. The following figure shows that the gross enrollment rate for females is increasing, and it is higher than that of males. The Gender Equality Index reached 5 for 2020/2021. We also notice during the years 2019/2020 - 2020/2021 a slight decline in the enrollment rate for females from 76.7% to 69.3%.

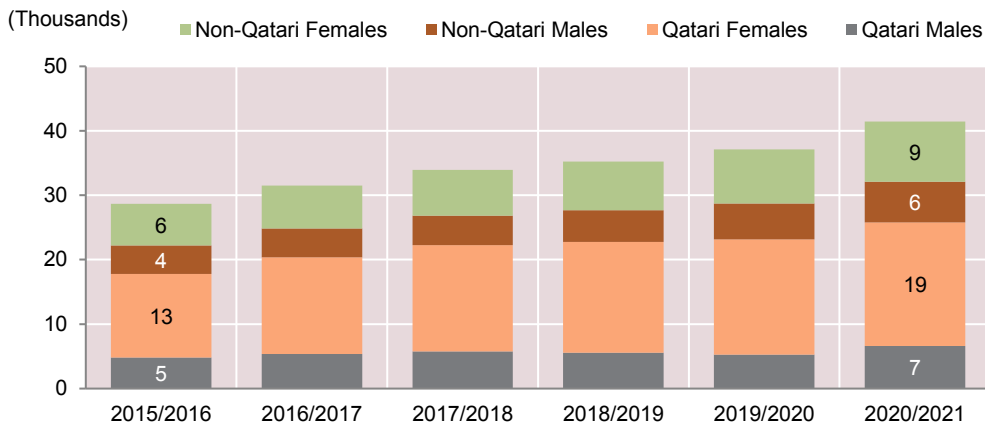


(1) Includes students registered at universities inside Qatar and scholarships abroad who are registered at the Ministry of Education and Higher Education

Students enrolled in universities inside Qatar

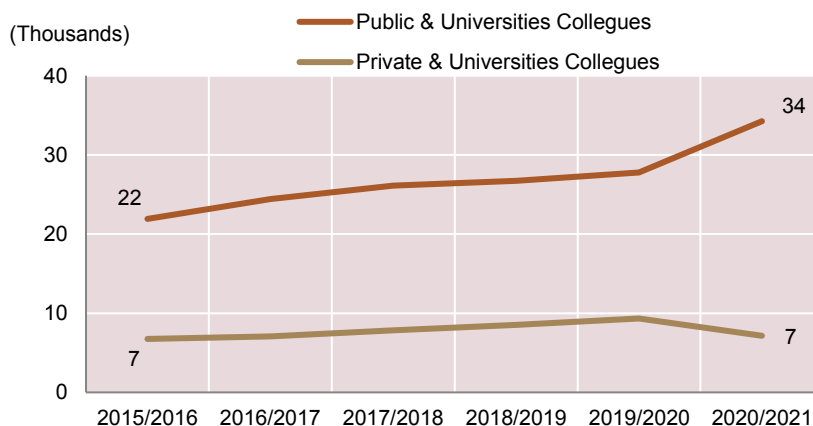
The number of students enrolled in universities increased from 29,000 students in 2015/2016 to 41,000 in 2020/2021, an annual growth rate of 8% during the period (2015/2016 – 2020/2021). The percentage of Qataris enrolled in universities reached 62% compared to 38% for non-Qataris of the total enrollment in 2020/2021.

Figure (6/3): Number (000) of Students enrolled in universities by nationality and gender (2015/2016– 2020/2021)



The percentage of internal scholarships of the total number of students in public and private universities inside Qatar increased from 2.1% to 2.7% of the total male students and from 4.9% to 7.9% of the total number of female students for the same period.

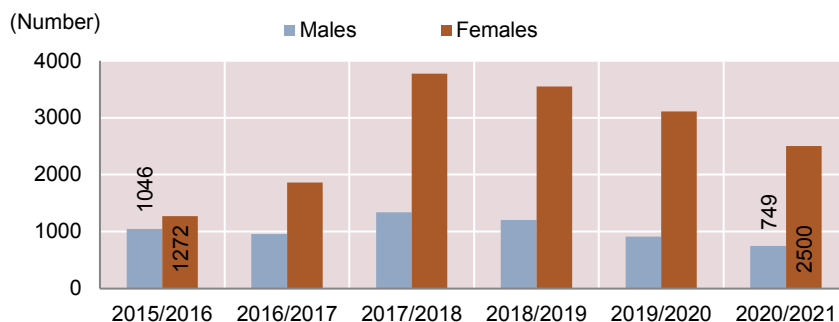
Figure (6/4): Number (000) of Students enrolled in universities by sector (2015/2016– 2020/2021)



Scholarships

The number of Qatari scholarships has significantly increased from 2,000 in 2015/2016 to 3,000 in 2020/2021, with an annual growth rate of 7%. The highest percentage is shown for Qatari females by 77% compared to that of males of 23% in 2020/2021. Most of the scholarships were inside Qatar, with 80% of the total number of scholarships. The highest percentage is shown for females with 87% of the total number of Qatari scholarships who are studying inside Qatar. However, we notice from the figure a decrease in the number during the last three years, from 5 thousand in 2017/2018 to 3 thousand in 2020/2021.

Figure (6/5): Number of scholarships inside \ outside Qatar by gender (2015/2016– 2020/2021)



Scholarships Abroad

The number of abroad scholarship students declined to 639 students during the academic year 2020/2021. The highest percentage of scholarships abroad was for males by 64% compared to 36% for females of the total number of scholarships abroad.

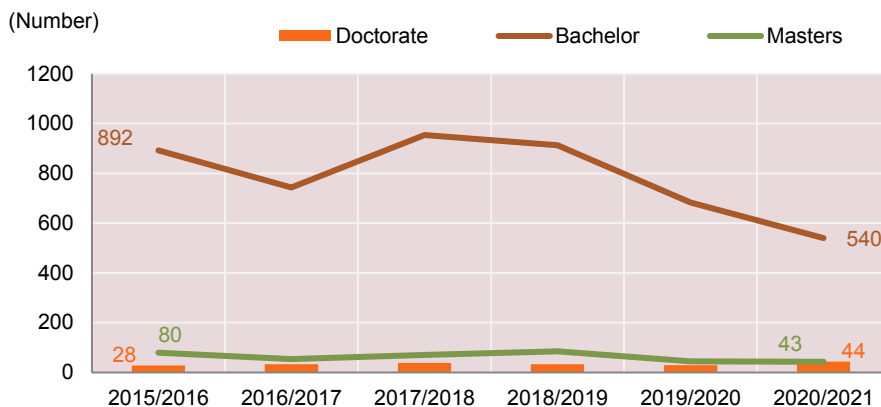
Table (6/1) indicates that the United Kingdom ranks first with the largest number of total scholarship countries, as the percentage of scholarships to the UK increased from 65% in 2015/2016 to 73% in 2020/2021, which exceeds the number of scholarships in other countries.

Table (6/1): Number of abroad scholarships by country of scholarship (Top 3 Countries)

Country	2016	2021
UK	755	471
USA	297	90
Malaysia	1	11
Other	117	67
Total	1170	639

The number of scholarships abroad with a bachelor's degree increased from 76% in 2015/2016 to 85% in 2020/2021 of the total scholarships abroad, while the students with master's and doctorate degrees in 2020/2021 reached 7% for each one.

Figure (6/6): Number of scholarships abroad by degree (2015/2016– 2020/2021)



University graduates

The number of university graduates has increased to 7,000 graduates in 2020/2021, which is more than 2 times higher than that of 2015/2016. It is also noticeable that the percentage of Qatari female graduates in 2020/2021 is higher than that of Qatari male graduates and non-Qatari female graduates, reaching 45%, 32%, and 23%, respectively.

Figure (6/7): Number of university graduates by nationality and gender (2015/2016– 2020/2021)

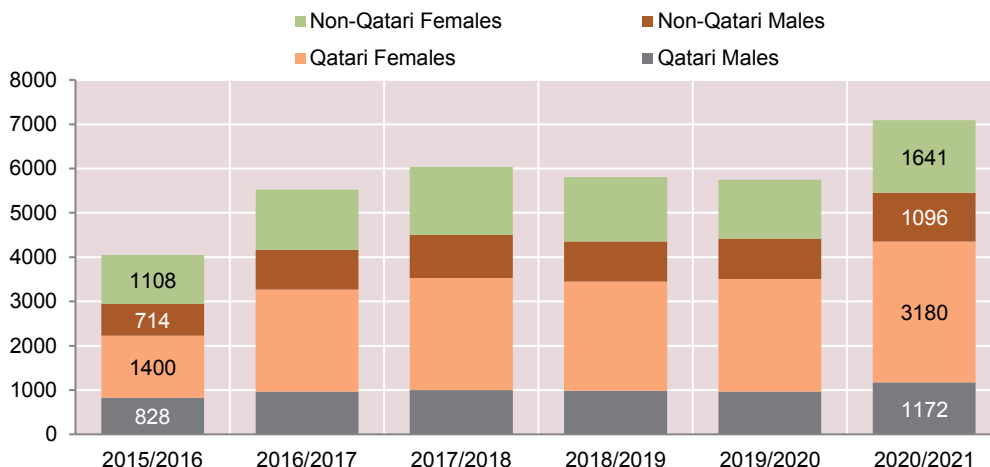
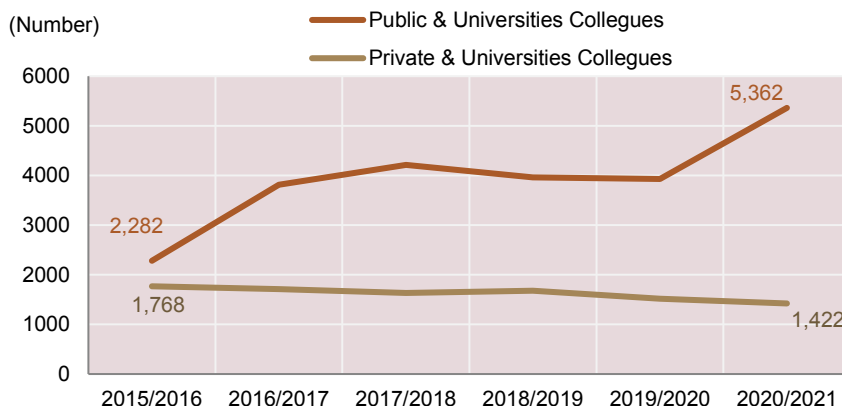


Figure (6\8) shows that the number of graduates from public universities has significantly increased during the period. However, the number of private university graduates decreased slightly, with the number of public university graduates constituted 77% of total number of university graduates in 2020/2021. The percentage of Qatari graduated from public universities constituted 65% of total number of public universities' graduates. Qatari females constituted about 74% of total Qatari graduates in 2020/2021.

Figure (6/8): Number of university graduates by sector (2015/2016– 2020/2021)



Graduates from universities and colleges by college

Data of figure (6\9) indicated that graduates from the Faculty of Arts and Sciences were the majority of public university graduates by 23%, followed by the College of Community by 17%, then University of Doha for Science and Technology (formerly College of the North Atlantic) by 15%, and the Faculty of Administrate and Economics by 14%. The rest of colleges accounted for 9% and 1% in 2020/2021.

Figure (6/9): Percentage distribution of graduates from public universities by college 2020/2021

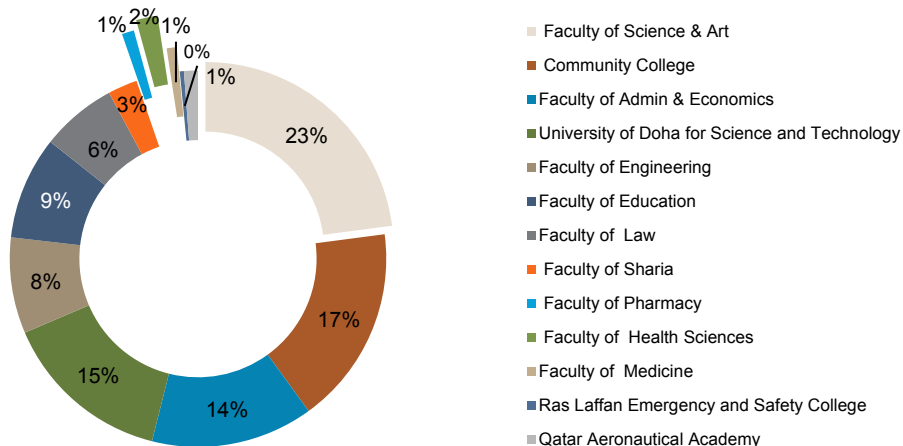
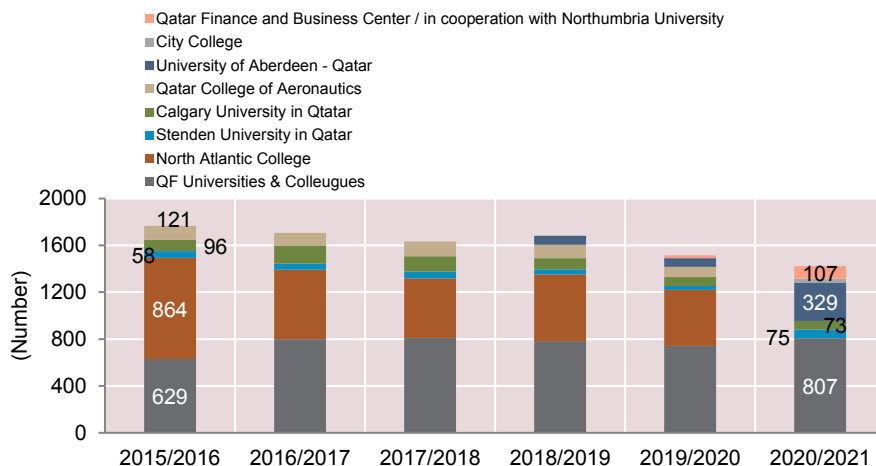


Figure (6\10) shows the numbers of graduations from private universities, with the graduates of the universities and colleges of Qatar Foundation accounted for 57% of total number of graduates, followed by the University of Aberdeen by 23%. The remaining universities and colleges accounted for 20% of the total number of graduates from private universities and colleges in 2020/2021.

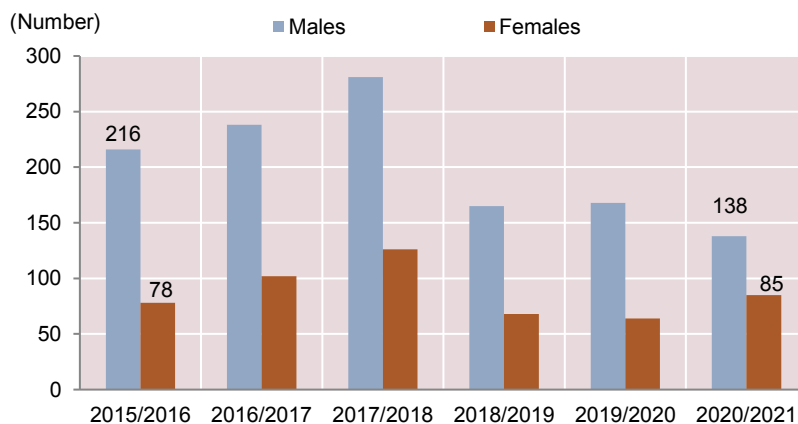
Figure (6/10): Number of Graduates from private universities by college (2015/2016– 2020/2021)



Qatari graduates from abroad scholarships

The number of Qatari graduates declined during the last 3 years from 294 in 2015/2016 to 223 in 2020/2021. Males accounted for the majority of total Qatari graduates by 62% from abroad scholarships in 2020/2021 (fig. 6/11).

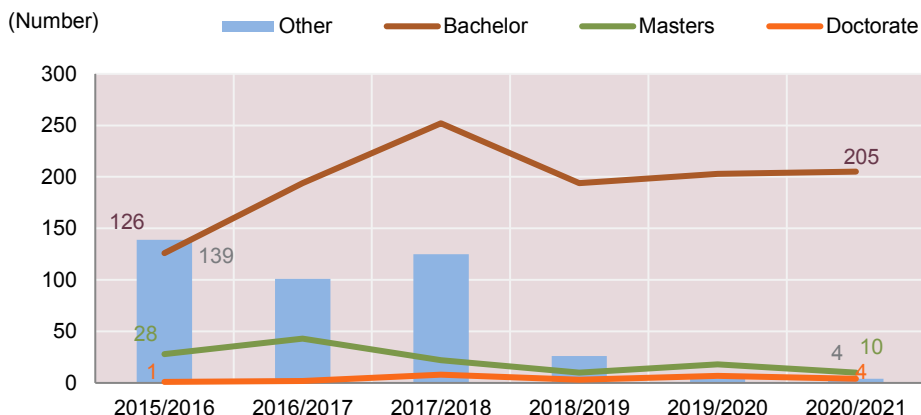
Figure (6/11): Number of Qatari graduates from abroad scholarships by gender (2015/2016– 2020/2021)



Number of Qataris graduated from abroad scholarships by degree

Figure (6\12) shows that 92% of graduates were the holders of the bachelor’s degree. As for master’s and doctorate degrees, they accounted for 4% and 2%, respectively, of total Qataris graduated from abroad scholarships in 2020/2021.

Figure (6/12): Number of Qatari graduates from abroad scholarships by degree (2015/2016– 2020/2021)



As for graduates by the fields of study, engineering graduates occupied the highest percentage of male graduates, reaching 41%, followed by graduates of business administration and marketing with 18% of the total male graduates for 2020/2021.

As for female graduates, the highest percentages were found in the fields of engineering with 31%, followed by female graduates in the field of finance, investment and accounting with 20% of the total female graduates for 2020/2021.

Figure (6/13): Percentage of male scholarship graduates by fields of study 2020/2021

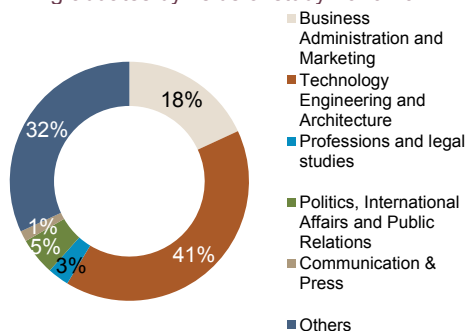
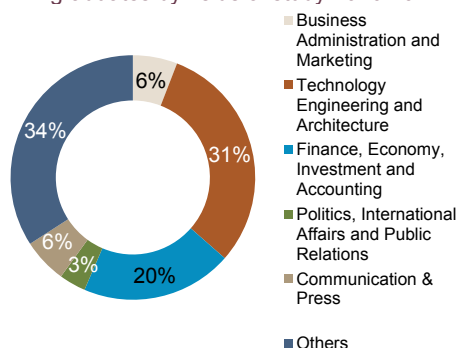


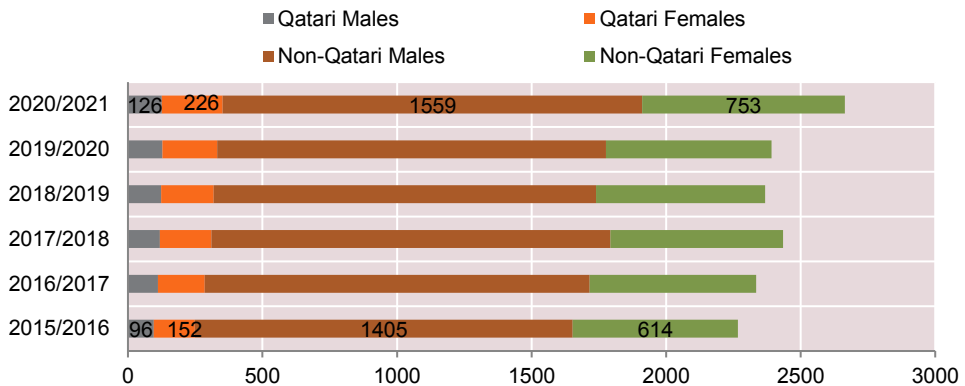
Figure (6/14): Percentage of female scholarship graduates by fields of study 2020/2021



Faculty staff in universities

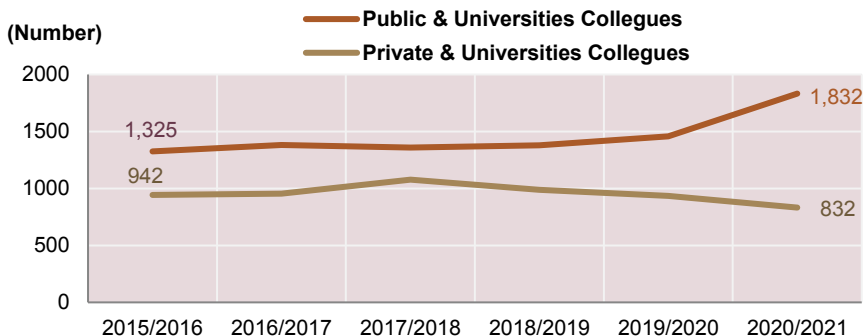
As per Figure (6\15), the number of faculty staff increased to more than 2,600 in 2020/2021, compared to their numbers in 2015\2016, with an annual growth rate of 3%. It is clear that the highest percentage was for non-Qataris; with 59% for non-Qatari males and 28% for non-Qatari females in 2020/2021, while the percentage of Qataris reached 13% of the total faculty staff in universities in the same year.

Figure (6/15): Number of faculty staff in universities by nationality and gender (2015/2016– 2020/2021)



Data of Figure (6/16) indicated that the number of faculty staff in public universities and colleges increased to 1,832 persons in 2020/2021 compared to 1325 in 2015/2016, while the number of faculty staff in private universities and colleges declined from 942 in 2015/2016 to 832 in 2020/2021. The data also indicated that the percentage of faculty staff in public universities and colleges represents 69% compared to 31% in private universities and colleges out of the total faculty staff in 2020/2021.

Figure (6/16): Number of faculty staff in universities by sector (2015/2016– 2020/2021)



Chapter Seven

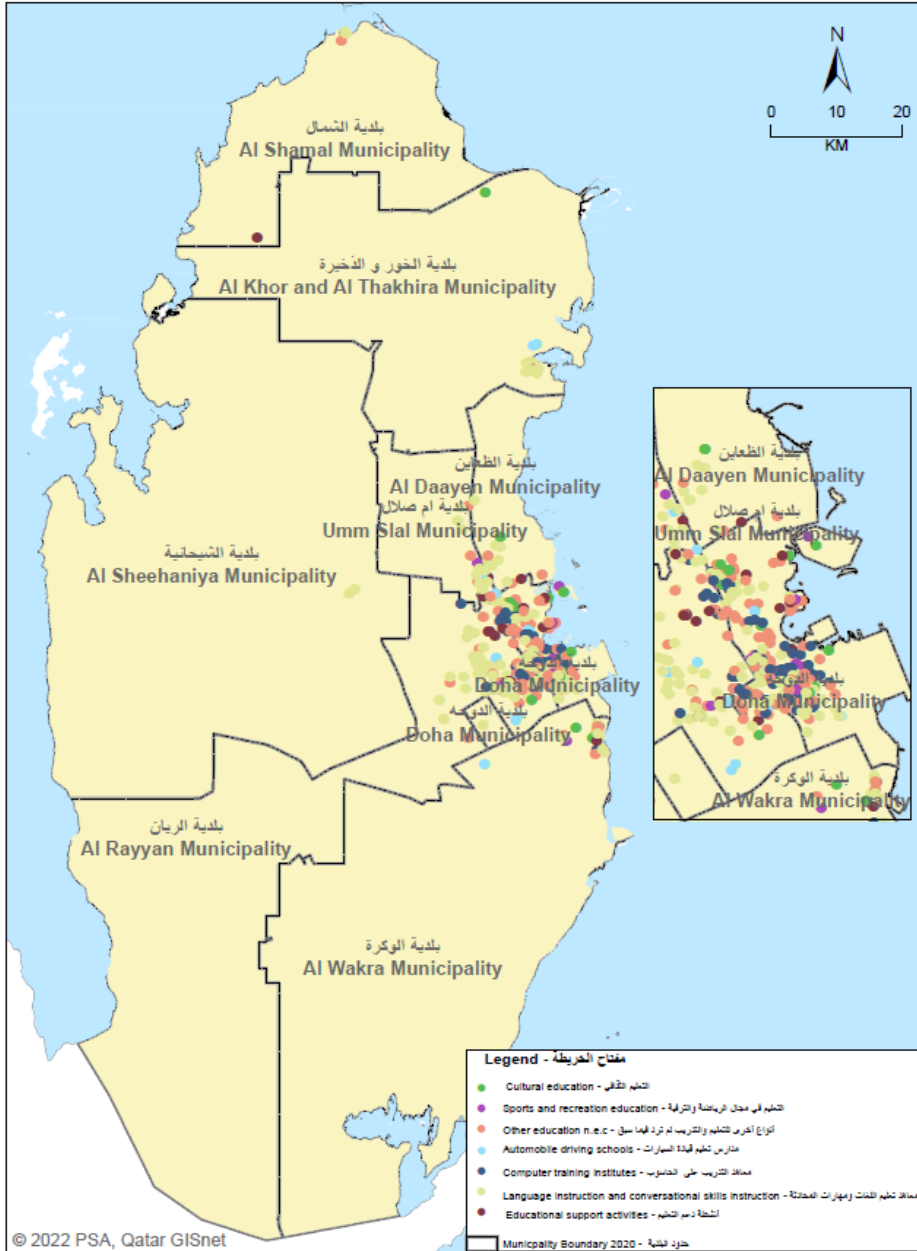
Training

This chapter shows the most important indicators related to training during the period (2016/2021); including the number of trainees, their varied number by nationality and gender, the age groups of the trainees, their concentration in some fields of training, their distribution in government and private training centers, the number of trainers, especially female trainers, and the working condition and educational status of trainees. The chapter covers the following data:

- Trainees
- Training centers
- Trainers
- Training programs

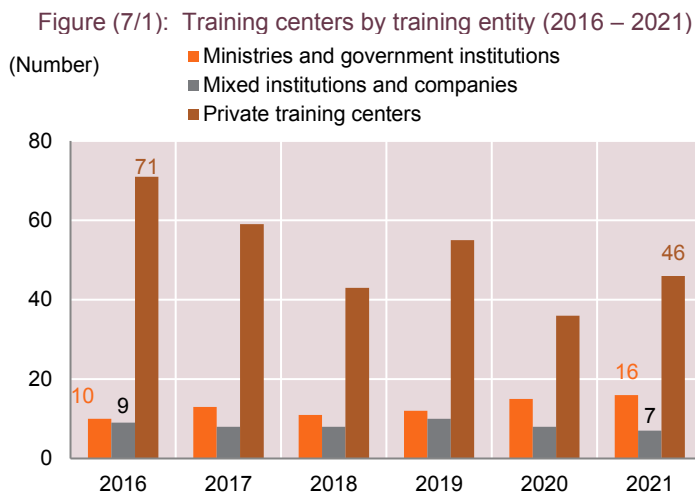
Training Facilities in Qatar

منشآت التدريب في دولة قطر



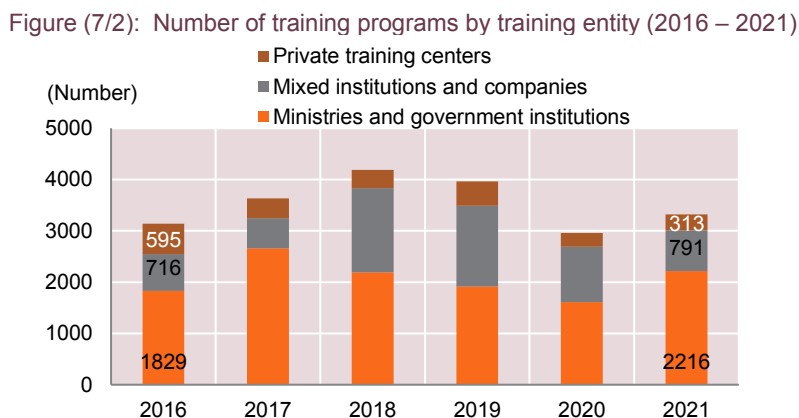
Training centers and training entities

Data of Figure (7\1) indicated that private training centers occupy the largest percentage in Qatar during 2016-2021, reaching 67% compared to 33% for the remaining training entities, including 23% for ministries and government institutions of total training centers in 2021.



Training programs and training entities

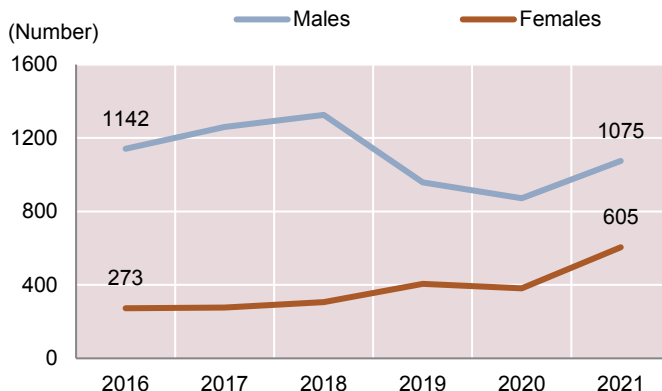
It is also evident that the largest number of training programs is provided in the training centers of ministries and government institutions, with 2,216 programs; 67% of programs in 2021, followed by mixed institutions and companies with 791 programs; 24%. Despite the increase in the number of trainees 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 313 programs, representing only 9% of programs in 2021.



Trainers by Gender

The number of male trainers enrolled in training centers is much higher than the number of female trainers' figure (7\3), as the percentage of male trainers represented 81% of the total trainees in 2016 and this percentage declined over time to reach 64% for males compared to 36% for females in 2021. The number of female trainers increased significantly from 273 female trainers in 2016 to 605 female trainers in 2021, with an annual growth rate of 17% during the comparison period.

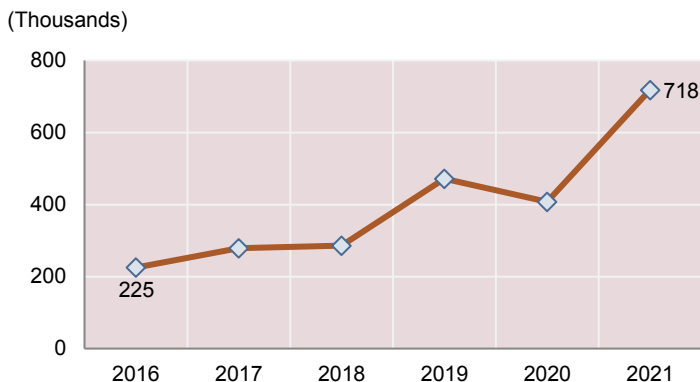
Figure (7/3): Number of trainers by gender (2016 – 2021)



Number of Trainees

Data of Figure (7\4) indicated that the number of trainees increased from 225,000 trainees in 2016 to 718,000 in 2021, an annual growth rate of 26% throughout the period. It is noticeable that their number declined in 2020 to 407,000 trainees but increased again during the period 2020-2021.

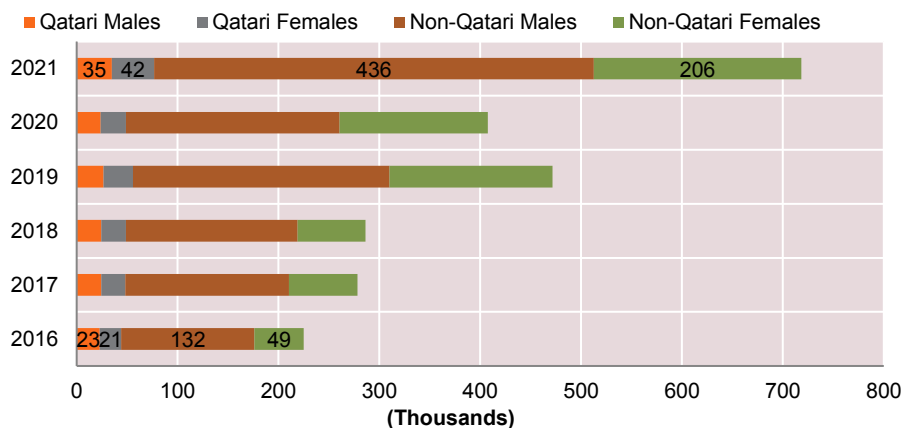
Figure (7/4): Number (000) of Trainees (2016 – 2021)



Trainees by nationality and gender

Data of Figure (7\5) indicated a gradual increase in the number of Qatari trainees of both sexes to 77,000, since the number of Qatari male trainees increased from 23,000 in 2016 to 35,000 in 2021 and Qatari female trainees increased from 21,000 in 2016 to 42,000 in 2021. As for non-Qatari male trainees, their number has witnessed a significant increase from 132,000 in 2016 to 436,000 in 2021, while the number of non-Qatari female trainees rose from 49,000 in 2016 to 206,000 in 2021.

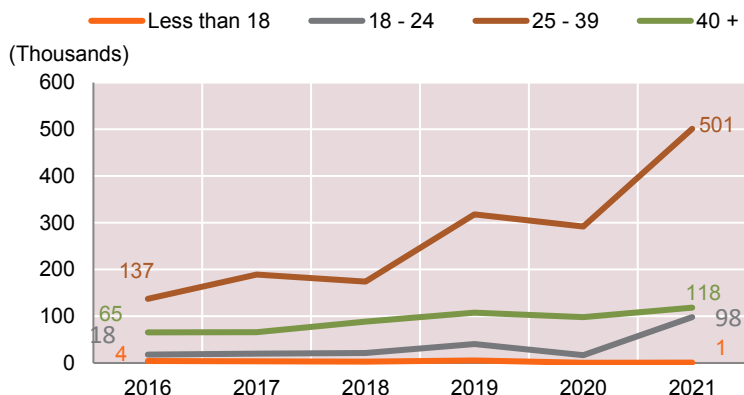
Figure (7/5): Number of Trainees (000) by nationality and gender (2016 – 2021)



Trainees by age group

With regards to the age group, Figure (7/6) data indicated that the top participating age group in training courses and work was the (25-39) age group, followed by trainees of the age group 40+, where their number reached 501,000 and 118,000, respectively. A slight variation is also observed in the number of trainees in the youth category (18-24) and the age group (less than 18 years) during the same time period.

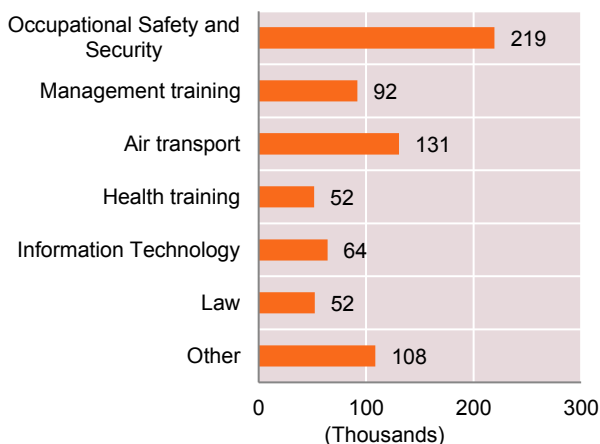
Figure (7/6): Number of Trainees (000) by age group (2016 – 2021)



Trainees by fields of training

In 2011, it is noted from figure (7\7) that most trainees enrolled in the training area of vocational safety and security training with 31%, followed by those enrolled in the area of air transport with 18%, then by the field of administrative training with 13% of the total trainees in 2021.

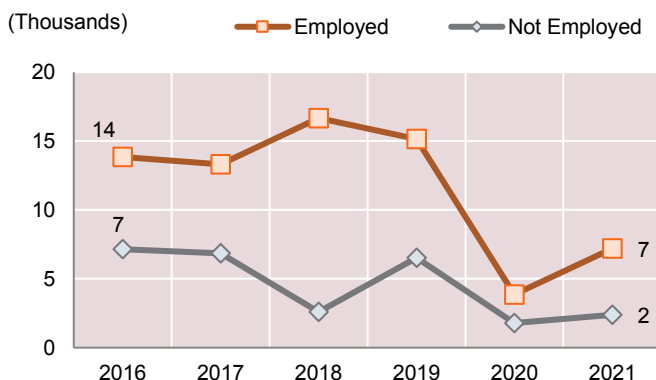
Figure (7/7): Number of Trainees (000) by areas of training (Top 6 areas), 2021



Trainees in private training centers by working status

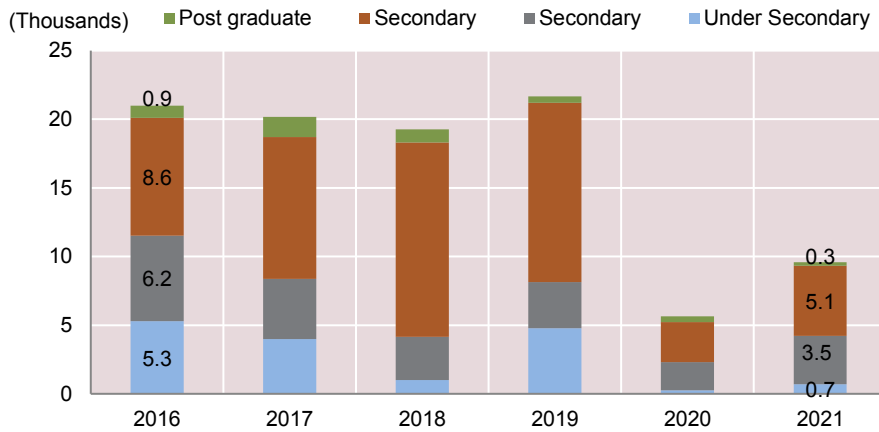
It was shown in figure (7\8) that the trainees enrolled in the private entities who are employed reached 75% by 2021. The number of trainees enrolled in the private entities who are not employed reached 2,000 in 2021.

Figure (7/8): Number of trainees (000) in private training centers by working status (2016 – 2021)



The percentage of undergraduates enrolled in courses in private entities increased from 41% in 2016 to 53% in 2021, while the percentage of non-secondary holders enrolled in courses in private entities decreased from 25% in 2016 to 7% in 2021 Figure (7/9).

Figure (7/9): Trainees in private training centers by educational status (2016 – 2021)



Chapter Eight
Education and Labor Force

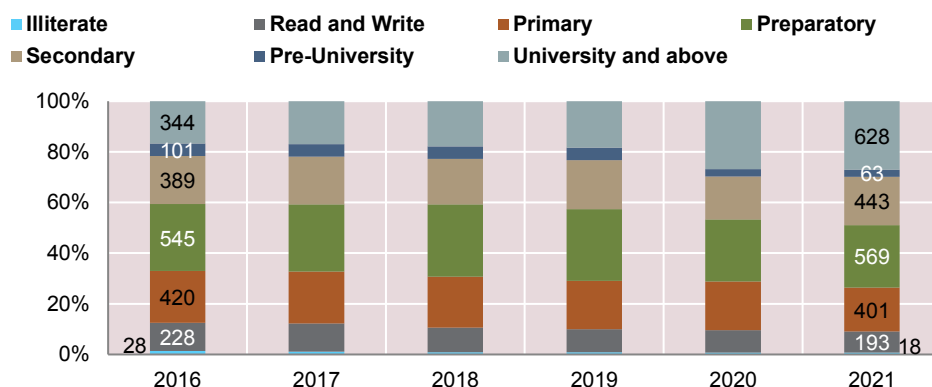
This chapter shows the most important indicators related to education and labor force during the period (2016-2021). This includes the percentage distribution of employment (15 years & above) by educational status, the increasing numbers of employment in the education field by sector, the increase in employment in educational professions, the variation in the average wage of Qataris and non-Qataris and their education, average working hours, the distribution of the unemployed by working 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 (15 years & above) by educational status
- Economically active population (15 years & above) in education field by sector
- Average monthly wage of paid employment (15 years & above) in educational professions
- Average working hours of employment (15 years & above) by educational status
- Unemployed Qataris (15 years & above) by educational status
- Economically inactive population (15 years & above) by educational status
- Youth outside labor force and education

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

The percentage of illiterate employment out of the total number of the employed (15 years & above) declined from 1.4% in 2016 to 0.8% in 2021, followed by a decline in the percentage of employment whose educational status is “Can Read and Write” from 11% in 2016 to 8% in 2021. However, the percentage of employment with “university and above” out of the total number of the employed (15 years & above) increased from 17% in 2016 to 27% in 2021. About 39% of the Qatari workforce has the educational status of “university and above” in 2021.

Figure (8/1): Percentage distribution of economically active population (15 years & above) by educational status (2016 – 2021)

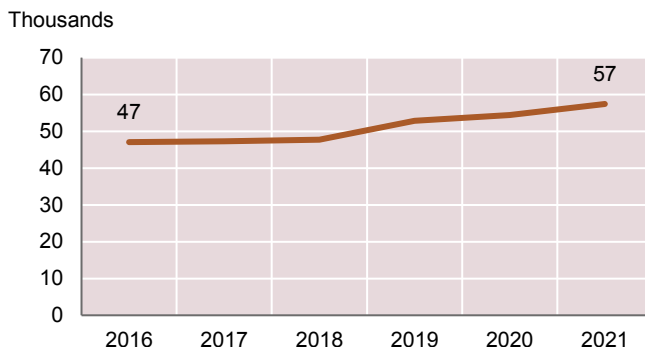


Economically active population (15 years & above) in the education field ⁽²⁾

Figure (8/2) indicated that the number of the employed in the education field increased from 47,000 in 2016 to 57,000 in 2021, an annual growth rate of 3%. The percentage of Qataris working in education dropped from 26% in 2016 to 23% in 2021. The percentage of non-Qataris working in education increased to 77% in 2021. The proportion of female employees in education activity amounted to 54% in 2021, with the percentage of Qatari females working in education amounted to 35% of the total number of females working in education activity in 2021.

(2) Source: Economically Active by Economic Activity "Education Activity"

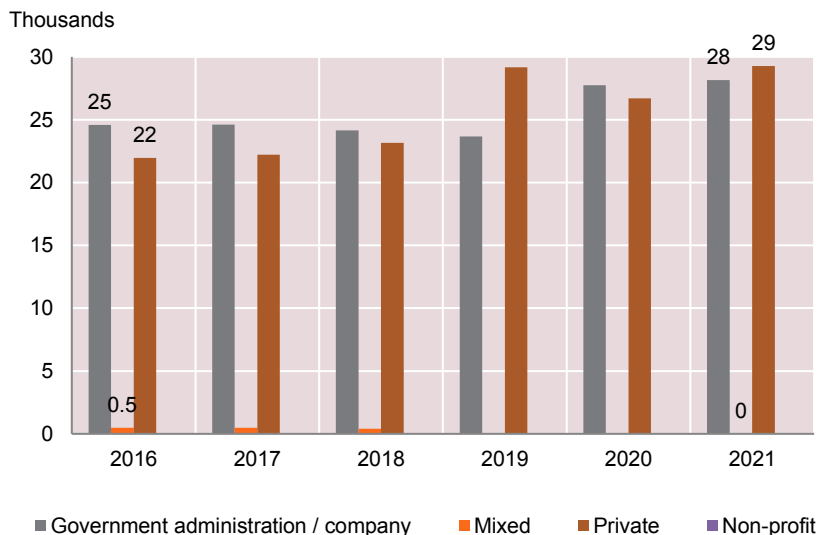
Figure (8/2): Economically active population (15 years & above) in the education field (2016 – 2021)



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

It is clear that 100% of employees in the education activity are in the public and private sectors in 2021. The number of the employed in the private sector of education activity increased from 22,000 in 2016 to 29,000 in 2021, with an annual growth of 5% in 2021 throughout the comparison period. The number of those employed in the public sector of education increased to reach 28,000 in 2021. Thus, it became closer to that of the private sector.

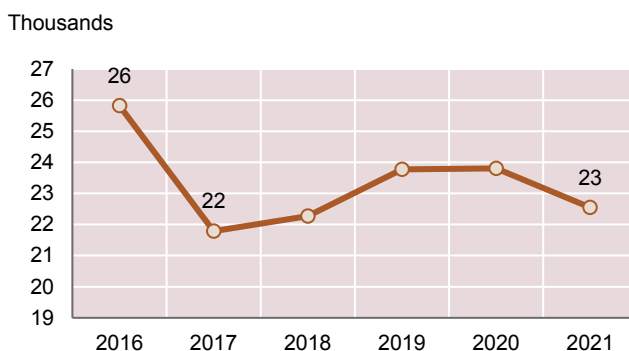
Figure (8/3): Economically active population (15 years & above) in the education field by sector (2016 – 2021)



Economically active population (15 years & above) in educational professions

The number of those employed in educational professions declined during (2016-2021) from 26,000 person in 2016 to 23,000 in 2021, and it is evident that their number dropped to 22,000 in 2017. The highest percentage of employment in educational professions occupied by females, reaching 77% of the total employment in educational professions in 2021.

Figure (8/4): Economically active population (15 years & above) in educational professions ⁽³⁾
(2016 – 2021)

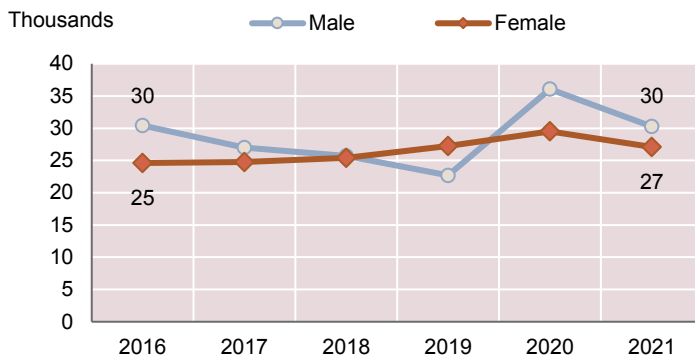


Average monthly wage by Qatari riyal of paid employment (15 years & above) in educational professions

Results of figure (8/5) show an increase in the average monthly wage of workers in paid employment (15 years & above) in educational professions. The average wage for females increased from 25,000 QRs in 2016 to 27,000 QRs in 2021. The average wage for males remained at 30,000 QRs throughout the comparison period, with the highest average wage for males recording 36,000 QRs in 2021. The Gender Equality Index for the average monthly wage among Qataris paid employment was 0.9 in 2021.

(3) 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.

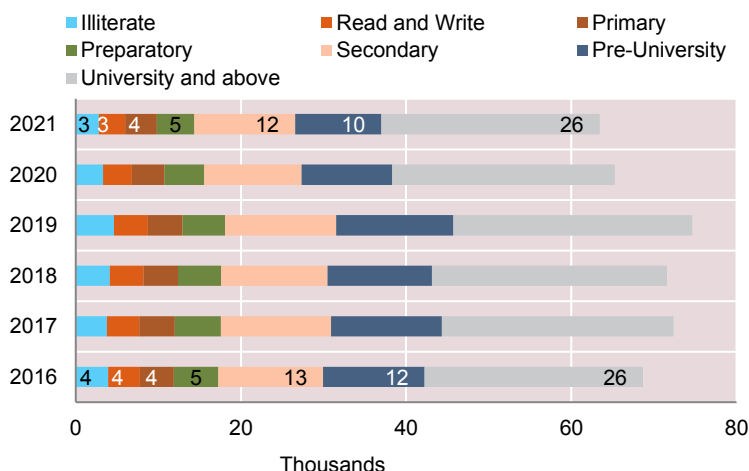
Figure (8/5): Average monthly wage (000 QRs) of paid workers (15 years & above) in educational professions by nationality (2016 – 2021)



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

Figure (8\6) shows the average monthly wage by educational status. Results indicate that the average monthly wage decreased, affected by Covid-19. The decline is evident after 2019, as the average monthly wage for those with a university level of education or above decreased to 26.000 QRs in 2021. The average monthly wage for those with a pre-university level of education decreased from 12.000 QRs in 2016 to 10,000 QRs in 2021. The average monthly wage for secondary level holders also decreased from 13,000 QRs in 2016 to 12,000 QRs in 2021. The average monthly wage remained almost constant for middle school and primary school.

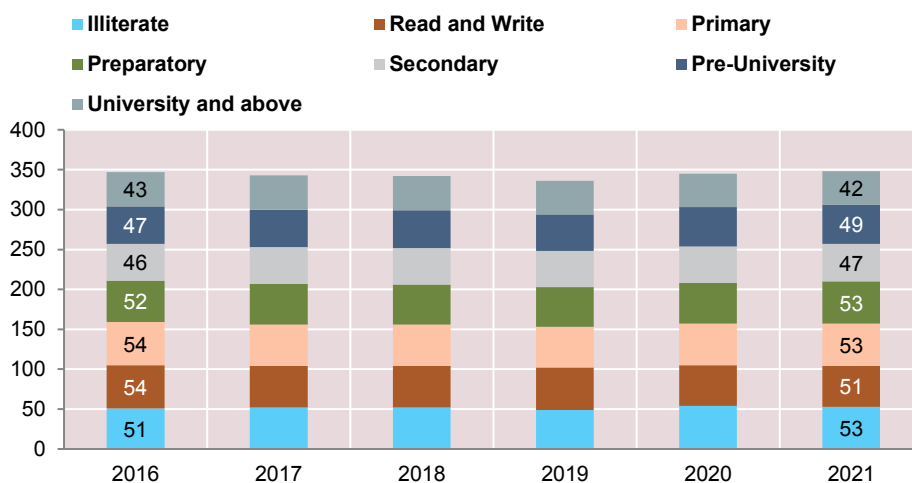
Figure (8/6): Average monthly wage (000. QR) of paid workers (15 years & above) by educational status (2016 – 2021)



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

Figure (8\7) shows that the higher the level of education of employment, the lower average working hours is. The lowest average working hours was for university graduates with 42 hours per week, compared to 53 hours per week for illiterate employment in 2021. The average working hours for those with undergraduate, secondary, preparatory, and illiterate levels of education have increased from 47, 46, 52 and 51 hours per week in 2016 to 49, 47, 53 and 53 hours per week in 2021, respectively.

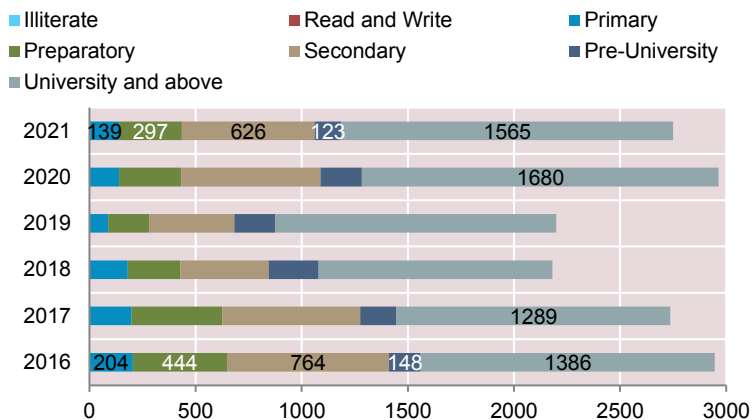
Figure (8/7): Average working hours of workers (15 years & above) by educational status (2016 – 2021)



Unemployed (15 years & above) by educational status

The percentage of the unemployed with a secondary and university level remained the highest according to the results shown in Figure (8/8). Their percentage reached 80% of the total unemployed (15 years and over) in 2021. The number of unemployed with a secondary school level decreased from 764 in 2016 to 626 in 2021, and the number of unemployed university graduates increased from 1,386 in 2016 to 1,656 in 2021.

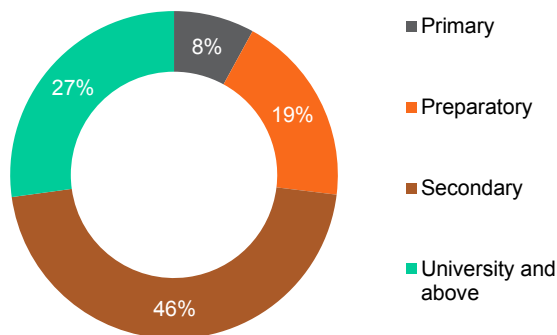
Figure (8/8): Unemployed (15 years & above) by educational status (2016 – 2021)



Unemployed Qataris (15 years & above) by educational status

Results of figure (8/9) indicate that 46% of the unemployed Qataris have a secondary education level, representing the highest unemployment rate by educational level of Qataris, followed by Qataris with university and above education level with 27% in 2021. The percentage of unemployed female Qataris with secondary level reached 76% of the total unemployed Qataris in the same stage, whereas their percentage in the university and above education level reached 100% the total unemployed Qataris in 2021.

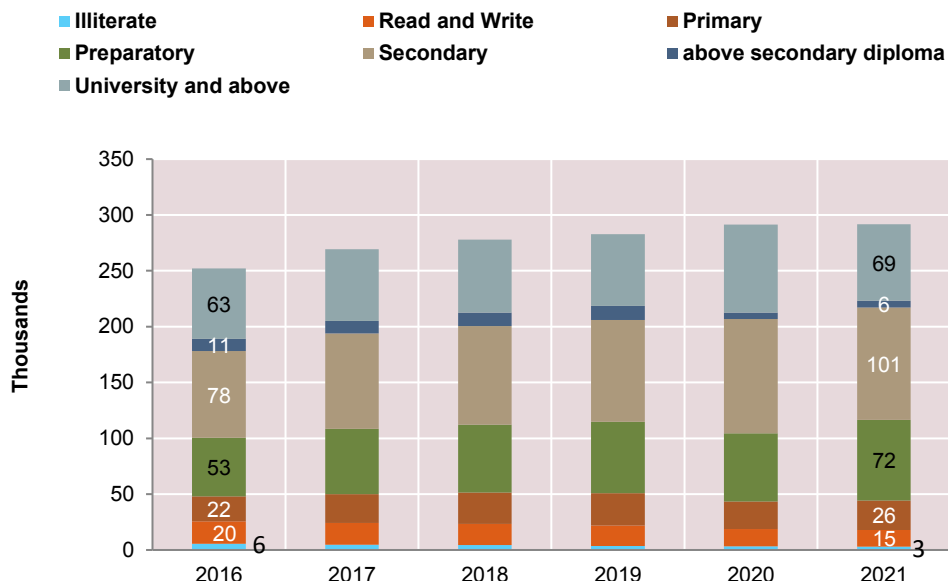
Figure (8/9): Percentage distribution of the unemployed Qataris (15 years and above) by educational status, 2021



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

The percentage of illiterate people who are economically inactive (15 years & above) has decreased from 2% in 2016 to 1% in 2021. On the other hand, the number of economically inactive people (15 years & above) with a preparatory, secondary, and university level and above increased from 193,000 in 2016 to 241,000 in 2021, and their percentage increased from 77% to 83% of the total economically inactive population during the same comparison period (Figure 8/10).

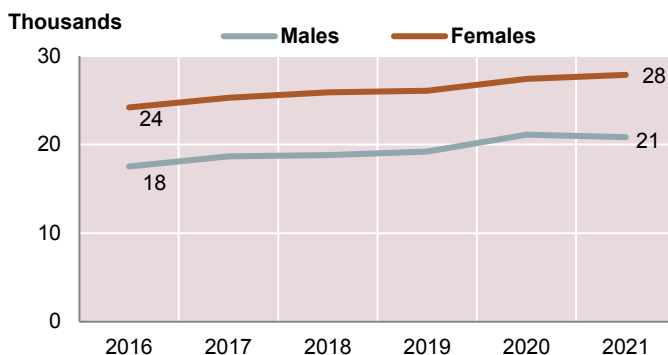
Figure (8/10): Number of economically inactive population (000.) (15 years & above) by educational status (2016 – 2021)



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

Results of figure (8/11) indicate that the unemployed Qataris who are full-time students are increasing in general, as their number rose from 42,000 in 2016 to 49,000 in 2021. Full-time female students (15 years and over) outnumbered full-time male students, where women represented 57% compared to 43% among males of the total full-time Qatari students in 2021. The number of full-time Qatari male students (15 years or more) increased from 18,000 in 2016 to 21,000 in 2021, and the number of full-time Qatari female students (15 years or more) increased from 24,000 in 2016 to 28,000 in 2021.

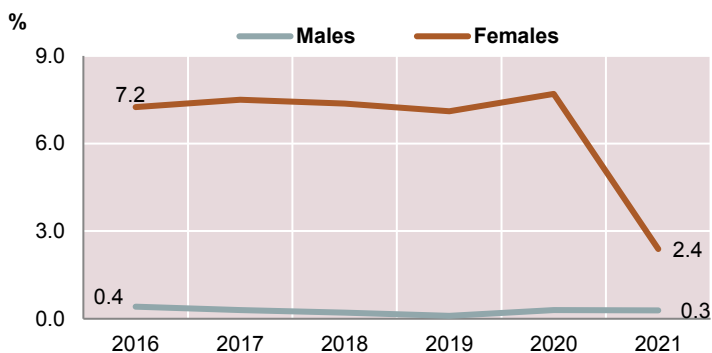
Figure (8/11): Number (000) of economically inactive Qataris (15 years & above) who are full-time students by gender (2016 – 2021)



Youth outside labor force and education

The results of Figure (8/12) indicate that the percentage of youth outside the workforce and education dropped from 2.2% in 2016 to 1.1% in 2021, most noticed among females from 7.2% in 2016 to 2.4% in 2021. Females represent the overwhelming majority of youth outside the workforce by 83% in 2021. It is noted that the percentage of both young men and women outside the workforce and outside education is decreasing, as the female percentage reached 2.4%, compared to 0.3% for males in 2021.

Figure (8/12): Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training by gender (2016 – 2021)



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 comparison 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 0.6% in 2021.
2. The illiteracy (15 -24 years old) is eradicated among Qatari youth, compared to 0.8% among Non-Qatari youth in 2021.
3. Literacy rate among the population (15 years and above) increased to 99.2% in 2021.
4. Literacy rate among young population (15 -24 years old) reached 100% for Qataris compared to 99.2% for Non-Qataris in 2021.
5. The population (15 years and above) reached 2.3 million in 2021 according to population estimates.
6. The total number of students in all educational levels (kindergartens up to the university) amounted to 373,000 in the academic year 2020/2021.
7. Public expenditure on education reached 8.4% of total expenditure in 2020/2021.

Second: Kindergarten

1. The percentage of kindergartens reached 42% of total schools in Qatar in 2020/2021.
2. The average number of students per teacher amounted to 11 students in 2020/2021.
3. There is a disparity between the average number of children per teacher between government and private kindergartens.
4. The average number of students per class reached 15 students in 2020/2021.
5. 35% is the percentage of Qatari children enrolled in kindergartens in 2020/2021.
6. Most of Qatari children enroll in private kindergartens, 59% in 2020/2021.
7. Number of teachers in kindergartens reached 4,343 teachers in 2020/2021.
8. Number of non-Qatari teachers increased to 3,345 in private Kindergartens in 2020/2021.
9. Gross enrollment rate for kindergartens reached 44.5% in 2020/2021. The Gender Equality Index reached 1.0.

Third: Primary Education

1. The percentage of Primary schools reached 26% of total schools in Qatar in 2020/2021.
2. Gross enrollment rate for Primary schools' students reached 89.6% in 2020/2021.
3. Net enrollment rate for Primary schools' students reached 83% in 2020/2021.
4. The average number of students per teacher amounted to 12 students in 2020/2021.
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 24 students in 2020/2021.
7. 29% is the percentage of Qatari students enrolled in Primary schools in 2020/2021.
8. Most of Qatari students enroll in public schools, 58% of total Qataris students in 2020/2021.
9. Number of teachers in Primary schools increased to 13,000 teachers in 2020/2021.
10. Number of Non-Qatari teachers increased to 6,000 teachers in private schools in 2020/2021.

Fourth: Preparatory Education

1. The percentage of preparatory schools reached 29% of total schools in Qatar in 2020/2021.
2. Gross enrollment rate for preparatory schools' students reached 91.2% in 2020/2021.
3. Net enrollment rate for preparatory schools' students reached 76% in 2020/2021.
4. The average number of students per teacher amounted to 13 students in 2020/2021.
5. There is a disparity between the average number of students per teacher between government and private schools.
6. The average number of students per class reached 25 students in 2020/2021.
7. 35% is the percentage of Qatari students enrolled in preparatory schools in 2020/2021.
8. Most of Qatari students enroll in public preparatory schools, 68% of total Qataris students in 2020/2021.
9. Number of teachers in preparatory schools increased to 4,967 teachers in 2020/2021.
10. Number of Non-Qatari teachers reached 2,000 in public schools and 2,000 in private schools in 2020/2021.

Fifth: Secondary Education

1. The percentage of secondary schools reached 26% of total schools in Qatar in 2020/2021.
2. Gross enrollment rate for secondary schools' students reached 90,4 % in 2020/2021.
3. Net enrollment rate for secondary schools' students increased to 72.9% in 2020/2021.
4. The average number of students per teacher amounted to 10 students in 2020/2021.
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 2020/2021.
7. 38% is the percentage of Qatari students enrolled in secondary schools in 2020/2021.
8. Most of Qatari students enroll in public secondary schools, 74% of total Qataris students in 2020/2021.
9. Number of teachers in secondary schools increased to 5,000 teachers in 2020/2021.
10. Number of Non-Qatari teachers increased to 3,000 teachers in public schools and 2,000 teachers in private schools in 2020/2021.

Sixth: University Education

1. The number of public and private universities in the State of Qatar reached 24 universities and colleges for the year 2020/2021, as the number of students reached 41,000 students.
2. Gross enrollment rate, including scholarships, reached 32% in 2020/2021.
3. Gross enrollment rate for females is increasing and exceeds that for males in 2020/2021, with 69.3% for females and 14.8% for males.
4. 62% is the percentage of Qatari students enrolled in universities in 2020/2021.
5. 7,000 graduates in 2020/2021, which is more than 2 times higher than 2015/2016.
6. Public university graduates increased to 77% of the total number of university graduates in 2020/2021.
7. The percentage of graduates of the College of Arts and Sciences / College of Humanities and Social Sciences reached 23% of the total graduates of public universities and colleges in 2020/2021.
8. The percentage of graduates of Qatar Foundation colleges and universities reached 57% of the total of private universities in 2020/2021.
9. The number of faculty staff increased to more than 2,600 in 2020/2021.
10. Scholarships inside Qatar represent 80% of the total number of Qatari scholarships in 2020/2021.
11. 63% of abroad scholarships graduates studied the fields of business and administration, marketing, engineering, legal and financial studies, economic and politics and international affairs.

Seventh: Training

1. The number of trainees increased to 718,000 trainees in 2021, while the number of Qatari trainees increased to 77,000 trainees.
2. The (25-39) age-group was the top participating age-group in training courses in 2021.
3. Most trainees enrolled in the training area of vocational safety and security; 31% of the total trainees in 2021.
4. Private training centers occupy the largest percentage in Qatar during 2016-2021, reaching 67% compared to 33% for the remaining training entities.
5. Male trainers significantly increased to 64% of total trainers in 2021.
6. The largest number of training programs is provided in the training centers of ministries and government institutions, with 2,216 programs in 2021.
7. Working trainees enrolled in the private entities reached 75% in 2021.
8. The proportion of trainees enrolled in the private entities, especially university graduates, rose to 53% in 2021.
9. The largest percentage of trainees in 2021 was in the field of occupational safety and security at 31%, followed by air transport at 18%.

Eighth: Education and Labor Force

1. Percentage of illiterate employment (15 years & above) declined from 1.4% in 2016 to 0.8% in 2021.
2. The number of those working in the education field amounted to 57,000 in 2021.
3. Most of employees in the education activity (100%) are in public and private sectors in 2021.
4. 77% of the total employment in educational professions occupied by females in 2021.
5. Average monthly wage of paid workers (15 years & above) in educational professions increased to 27,000 QRs for females and 30,000 QRs for males in 2021.
6. Average monthly wage for university graduates and above paid employment (15 years & above) reached 26,000 QRs in 2021.
7. Average working hours of illiterate employment (15 years & above) reached 53 hours per week, while it reached 42 hours per week for university graduates in 2021.
8. 80% of the unemployed (15 years & above) are holders of university and secondary qualifications in 2021. The percentage of unemployed Qataris (15 years and above) who obtain a secondary education reached 46% in 2021; three quarters of whom are females.
9. The percentage of economically inactive illiterate (15 years and over) decreased from 2% in 2016 to 1% in 2021.
10. Economically inactive Qataris (15 years & above) who are full-time students are increasing, 50% in 2021.
11. The total percentage of youth outside the workforce and education dropped from 2.2% in 2016 to 1.1% in 2021.

References

1. Planning and Statistics Authority – Annual Statistical Abstract (Education Chapter, Training Chapter) 2015/2016 – 2016/2017 – 2017/2018 – 2018/2019 – 2019/2020 – 2020/2021, Doha.
2. Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics – Labour Force Sample Survey for the years 2016 – 2017 – 2018 – 2019 – 2020 - 2021, Doha.

Appendices

Appendix (1) Tables of Education Indicators

Table (1): Illiteracy rate (15+) by gender and nationality

Nationality	Gender	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Qataris	Males	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Females	2.9	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.6
	Total	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0
Non-Qataris	Males	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
	Females	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2
	Total	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8
Total	Males	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
	Females	1.5	1.2	1	0.7	0.6	0.5
	Total	1.5	1.2	1	0.8	0.8	0.8

Table (2): Illiteracy rate by gender and nationality for youth (15-24 years)

Nationality	Gender	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Qataris	Males	0.05	0.04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Females	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-Qataris	Males	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.3	1.2
	Females	1.0	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
	Total	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.8
Total	Males	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.9
	Females	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
	Total	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.6

Table (3): Literacy rate (15+) by gender and nationality

Nationality	Gender	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Qataris	Males	99.2	99.3	99.4	99.6	99.6	99.6
	Females	97.1	97.5	97.8	98.2	98.4	98.4
	Total	98.1	98.4	98.6	98.9	99.0	99.0
Non-Qataris	Males	98.5	98.7	99.1	99.1	99.2	99.1
	Females	98.9	99.1	99.3	99.6	99.7	99.8
	Total	98.6	98.8	99.1	99.2	99.1	99.1
Total	Males	98.5	98.8	99.1	99.1	99.2	99.1
	Females	98.5	98.8	99.0	99.3	99.4	99.5
	Total	98.5	98.8	99.0	99.2	99.3	99.2

Table (4): Literacy rate (15-24 years) by gender and nationality

Nationality	Gender	2016	2016	2018	2019	2020	2021
Qataris	Males	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Females	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Qataris	Males	98.5	98.7	99.0	99.4	99.7	98.8
	Females	99.0	98.9	99.8	99.8	99.9	100.0
	Total	98.6	98.8	99.2	99.5	99.8	99.2
Total	Males	98.7	98.9	99.1	99.5	99.8	99.1
	Females	99.3	99.3	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0
	Total	98.8	99.0	99.3	99.6	99.8	99.4

Table (5) Public spending on education, total (% of government spending)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Public spending on education, total (% of government spending)	10.6%	10.5%	9.3%	8.7%	9.3%	8.4%

Table (6): Gross Enrollment Rate by Gender, Education Level, and Equality Index

Stage	Gender	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Early education*	Males	73.8	68.6	66.1	63.5	62.7	49.8
	Females	72.7	67.1	63.3	61.5	61.2	48.8
	Equality index	0.99	0.98	0.96	0.97	0.98	0.98
Primary stage	Males	104.0	106.2	108.4	102.8	101.3	89.6
	Females	103.4	106.0	105.7	101.8	100.7	89.6
	Equality index	0.99	1.00	0.98	0.99	0.99	1.00
Preparatory stage	Males	95.1	104.1	104.4	101.0	101.5	91.6
	Females	99.3	102.6	101.3	101.3	101.0	90.9
	Equality index	1.05	0.99	0.97	1.00	0.99	0.99
Secondary stage	Males	90.3	98.2	100.8	99.5	100.8	90.3
	Females	101.0	99.1	99.3	99.3	101.0	90.5
	Equality index	1.12	1.01	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00
Higher Education **	Males	6.1	6.5	6.6	8.0	9.1	14.4
	Females	48.3	63.2	66.2	70.6	75.9	68.8
	Equality index	7.96	9.77	10.09	8.83	8.36	4.78
All Stages	Males	50.6	52.4	52.8	56.6	59.4	60.8
	Females	85.0	88.7	88.3	87.8	88.6	78.2
	Equality index	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.3

Table (7): Net Enrollment Rate by Gender, Education Level, and Equality Index

Stage	Gender	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Early education*	Males	70.5	63.5	63.7	61.7	59.7	47.0
	Females	69.9	62.5	61.1	59.9	58.4	46.2
	Equality index	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary stage	Males	94.0	96.3	98.4	93.9	92.9	82.7
	Females	93.9	96.5	95.4	93.7	93.1	83.2
	Equality index	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Preparatory stage	Males	78.5	84.8	85.4	82.4	82.8	75.2
	Females	82.7	84.8	84.1	84.8	84.6	76.9
	Equality index	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Secondary stage	Males	71.3	77.2	79.5	78.5	79.7	71.8
	Females	80.8	79.4	80.7	80.7	82.2	74.1
	Equality index	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Higher Education**	Males	3.3	3.3	3.3	4.0	4.5	7.2
	Females	28.7	35.8	36.5	38.8	41.0	36.7
	Equality index	8.8	10.8	11.1	9.7	9.1	5.1

*Includes nursery and kindergarten students

**Includes higher education students inside the State of Qatar

Table (8): Percentage of students enrolled in specialized education out of those enrolled in general secondary education

	Gender	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Percentage of students enrolled in specialized education out of those enrolled in general secondary education	Males	3.1	2.7	2.4	3.2	3.6	4.6
	Females	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8
	Total	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.7

Table (9): Number of Higher Education Students per 100,000 of the population

	Gender	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of Higher Education Students per 100,000 of the population *	Males	547	534	542	543	546	655
	Females	3309	3414	3533	3535	3605	3565
	Total	1224	1240	1287	1315	1349	1484

* This indicator series has been updated to include Qatari higher education students who are sent abroad

Table (10): Average Number of Students Per Teacher by Sector

Stage	Sector	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Early education	Private	15	15	14	13	14	12
	Public	7	7	9	9	9	8
	Total	13	13	12	12	13	11
Primary stage	Private	17	17	17	16	17	17
	Public	7	7	8	8	8	8
	Total	12	12	12	12	12	12
Preparatory stage	Private	16	16	15	15	18	19
	Public	8	8	9	9	9	10
	Total	11	11	12	12	13	13
Secondary stage	Private	13	14	14	15	11	12
	Public	8	8	9	8	8	9
	Total	9	9	10	10	9	10

Table (11): Average Number of Students Per Class by Sector

Stage	Sector	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Early education	Private	17	16	15	15	15	14
	Public	20	20	21	22	22	21
	Total	18	16	16	16	16	15
Primary stage	Private	25	24	24	24	24	23
	Public	25	26	27	27	27	27
	Total	25	25	25	25	25	24
Preparatory stage	Private	24	24	24	23	23	22
	Public	26	27	26	27	28	28
	Total	25	25	25	25	25	25
Secondary stage	Private	21	21	21	20	21	21
	Public	24	25	25	26	26	26
	Total	23	23	23	23	23	23

Table (12): Average Number of Students Per School

Stage	Sector	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Early education	Private	134	128	117	109	106	96
	Public	120	119	118	126	127	120
	Total	132	127	118	111	109	100
Primary stage	Private	599	592	592	574	527	518
	Public	472	486	452	493	493	513
	Total	546	549	533	542	514	516
Preparatory stage	Private	301	299	288	279	269	271
	Public	421	447	439	443	441	449
	Total	348	355	344	338	329	331
Secondary stage	Private	231	238	251	242	237	238
	Public	428	418	420	445	427	427
	Total	314	313	321	324	313	312

Table (13): Average of Classes Per School

Stage	Sector	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Early education	Private	8	8	8	7	7	7
	Public	6	6	6	6	6	6
	Total	8	8	7	7	7	7
Primary stage	Private	24	24	24	23	22	23
	Public	19	19	17	18	18	19
	Total	22	22	21	21	21	21
Preparatory stage	Private	12	12	12	12	11	12
	Public	16	16	17	16	16	16
	Total	14	14	14	13	13	13
Secondary stage	Private	11	11	12	12	11	11
	Public	17	17	17	17	17	17
	Total	14	14	14	14	13	13

Table (14): Percentage of students in private educational sector

Stage	Sector	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Early education	Private	45163	47672	46640	45527	46939	41049
	Public	8306	8698	8993	8940	8744	8171
	%	84.5	84.6	83.8	83.6	84.3	83.4
Primary stage	Private	88,684	93,471	98,346	100,426	103,726	103,078
	Public	50,031	52,521	55,202	56,677	58,162	58,507
	%	63.9	64.0	64.0	63.9	64.1	63.8
Preparatory stage	Private	28,329	29,628	31,080	31,758	33,658	35,717
	Public	24,841	26,844	27,674	28,320	29,120	30,098
	%	52.6	52.5	52.9	52.9	53.6	54.3
Secondary stage	Private	18,472	19,987	21,808	22,306	23,707	25,451
	Public	24,808	25,469	26,057	27,615	28,602	29,480
	%	42.68	43.97	45.6	44.7	45.3	46.3
Higher Education	Private	6,751	7,056	7,822	8,507	9,335	7,170
	Public	21,917	24,426	26,100	26,737	27,675	34,255
	%	23.5	22.4	23.1	24.1	25.2	17.3
All Stages	Private	187,399	197,814	205,338	208,524	217,365	212,465
	Public	129,903	137,958	144,026	148,289	152,303	160,511
	%	59.1	58.9	58.8	58.4	58.8	57.0

Table (15): Percentage of teachers in private educational sector

Stage	Sector	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Early education	Private	2,954	3,182	3,412	3,598	3,426	3,355
	Public	1,246	1,280	1,057	1,045	949	988
	%	70.3	71.3	76.3	77.5	78.3	77.3
Primary stage	Private	5,071	5,383	5,949	6,397	6,123	6,157
	Public	6,900	7,052	6,700	6,696	7,008	6,920
	%	42.4	43.3	47.0	48.9	46.6	47.1
Preparatory stage	Private	1,780	1,862	2,039	2,074	1,863	1,920
	Public	3,122	3,197	3,025	3,110	3,141	3,068
	%	36.3	36.8	40.3	40.0	37.2	38.5
Secondary stage	Private	1,396	1,475	1,615	1,532	2,120	2,066
	Public	3,284	3,359	3,059	3,252	3,524	3,261
	%	29.8	30.5	34.6	32.0	37.6	38.8

Stage	Sector	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Higher Education	Private	942	953	1077	989	934	832
	Public	1325	1382	1358	1379	1458	1832
	%	41.6	40.8	44.2	41.8	39.0	31.2
All Stages	Private	12143	12855	14092	14590	14466	14330
	Public	15877	16270	15199	15482	16080	16069
	%	43.3	44.1	48.1	48.5	47.4	47.1

Table (16): Sex Ratio of Students by Educational Stage and Sector

Stage	Sector	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Early education	Private	109.5	109.1	110.2	110.6	110.1	110.6
	Public	88.1	89.0	88.5	91.0	90.8	88.8
	%	105.8	105.7	106.3	107.1	106.8	106.7
Primary stage	Private	113.9	113.4	112.5	111.7	111.5	111.5
	Public	90.5	91.6	92.8	93.0	92.4	92.0
	%	104.8	105.0	104.9	104.6	104.2	104.0
Preparatory stage	Private	115.9	117.9	117.4	116.6	117.6	116.6
	Public	90.9	92.5	91.9	91.0	92.1	93.3
	%	100.7	105.1	104.6	103.7	105.0	105.3
Secondary stage	Private	119.0	116.9	118.9	118.2	120.2	121.9
	Public	97.2	97.4	95.6	94.4	92.1	93.2
	%	106.0	105.6	105.6	104.3	103.9	105.5
Higher Education	Private	104.3	95.7	85.1	95.3	88.9	70.9
	Public	35.8	35.4	34.7	31.9	30.8	41.4
	%	47.4	45.5	43.8	44.2	42.6	46.1
All Stages	Private	113.8	113.1	112.5	112.1	111.9	111.5
	Public	79.4	79.4	78.9	77.9	77.1	78.6
	%	98.3	97.9	97.3	96.4	96.0	96.0

Table (17): Percentage of female teachers by educational stage

Stage	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Early education	100.0	99.6	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Primary stage	82.7	81.1	79.8	79.6	76.8	76.9
Preparatory stage	53.8	55.2	56.5	58.9	56.7	58.7
Secondary stage	51.4	51.3	50.8	53.7	53.7	51.4
All Stages	90.8	90.2	89.3	90.2	90.3	89.6

Table (18): Young people who are not enrolled in school or work (% of individuals ages 15-24)

Gender	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Males	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
Females	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.1	7.7	2.4
Total	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.4	1.1

Education in Qatar - Statistical Profile 2022

Planning and Statistics Authority

All rights reserved, 2022