



جهاز التخطيط والإحصاء  
Planning and Statistics Authority

# Education in Qatar Statistical Profile 2019



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Planning and Statistics Authority

# **EDUCATION** in **QATAR** Statistical Profile 2019

November, 2019





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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 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 second analytical summary of Education Statistics 2019 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, Planning and Statistics Authority

# Contents

Preface .....	5
Chapter one: General Indicators	
• Educational Status of the Population (15 years and above).....	15
• Rate of Female to Male Students .....	15
• Literacy Rate .....	16
• Illiteracy Rate.....	17
• Expenditure on Education .....	18
Chapter Two: Kindergartens	
• Number of Kindergartens.....	21
• Number of Students.....	21
• Number of Teachers.....	23
• Net and Gross Enrollment Rate .....	23
Chapter Three: Primary Education	
• Number of Schools .....	27
• Number of Students.....	27
• Number of Teachers.....	28
• Net and Gross Enrollment Rate .....	29
Chapter Four: Preparatory Education	
• Number of Schools .....	33
• Number of Students.....	33
• Number of Teachers.....	34
• Net and Gross Enrollment Rate .....	35
Chapter Five: Secondary Education	
• Number of Schools.....	39
• Number of Students.....	39
• Number of Students who Passed Secondary School Certificate.....	40
• Number of Teachers.....	41
• Gross and Net Enrollment Rate .....	41

# Contents

## Chapter Six: University Education

• University Education .....	45
• Gross Enrollment Rate .....	45
• Students Enrolled in Universities Inside Qatar .....	46
• Scholarships .....	47
• Scholarships Abroad .....	47
• University Graduates .....	48
• Graduates from universities and colleges by college .....	49
• Qatari Graduates from Abroad Scholarships .....	50
• Number of Qataris Graduated from Abroad Scholarships by degree .....	51
• Faculty Staff in University .....	52

## Chapter Seven: Training

• Number of Trainees .....	55
• Trainees by Nationality and Gender .....	55
• Trainees by Age Group .....	56
• Trainees by Fields of Training .....	56
• Trainees in Private Training Centers by Working Status .....	57
• Training Centers and Training Entities .....	58
• Trainers by Gender .....	58
• Training Programs and Training Entities .....	59



# Contents

## Chapter Eight: Education and Labor Force

• Economically active population (15 years & above) by educational status.....	63
• Economically active population (15 years & above) in the education field.....	63
• Economically active population (15 years & above) in the education field by sector.....	64
• Economically active population (15 years & above) in educational professions.....	65
• Average monthly wage by Qatari riyal of paid employment (15 years & above) by educational professions.....	65
• Average monthly wage by Qatari riyal of workers in paid employment (15 years & above) by educational status.....	66
• Average working hours of workers (15 years & above) by educational status.....	67
• Unemployed (15 years & above) by educational status.....	67
• Unemployed Qataris (15 years & above) by educational status.....	68
• Economically inactive population (15 years & above) by educational status.....	69
• Economically inactive Qataris (15 years & above) who are full-time students.....	69
• Youth Outside Workforce and Education.....	70
Summary of Results.....	71
References.....	75
Annex of Education Indicators Tables.....	77

# Tables

Table (1/1): Percentage distribution of population by the educational level, nationality and gender (2018) .....	15
Table (2/1): Gross and Net Enrollment Rate for kindergartens by nationality (2012/2013 – 2017/2018) .....	24
Table (3/1): Gross and Net Enrollment Rate for primary stage by nationality (2012/2013 – 2017/2018) .....	29
Table (4/1): Gross and Net Enrollment Rate for preparatory stage by nationality (2012/2013 – 2017/2018) .....	35
Table (5/1): Gross and Net Enrollment Rate for Secondary stage by nationality (2012/2013 – 2017/2018) .....	41
Table (6/1): Number of abroad scholarships by country of scholarship (Top 3 countries) .....	47

# Figures

Figure (1/1): Population (15 years & above) by educational status 2018 .....	15
Figure (1/2): Ratio of female to male students in all educational levels inside Qatar (2012/2013 – 2017/2018) .....	16
Figure (1/3): Literacy rates among Qataris (15 years & above) (2013-2018) .....	16
Figure (1/4): Illiteracy rates among the population (15 years & above) (2013-2018) .....	17
Figure (1/5): Illiteracy rates among Qataris (15 years & above) (2013-2018) .....	17
Figure (1/6): Expenditure on education (a percentage of total government expenditure) (2013-2018) .....	18
Figure (2/1): Number of Kindergartens (Public, Arabic Private & International Private) (2012/2013 – 2017/2018) .....	21
Figure (2/2): Average number of classrooms per kindergarten (2012/2013 – 2017/2018) .....	21
Figure (2/3): Number of Students (000) in Private Kindergartens by Gender and Nationality (2012/2013 – 2017/2018) .....	22
Figure (2/4): Number of Students (000) in private Kindergartens by Nationality and sector (2012/2013 – 2017/2018) .....	22
Figure (2/5): Number of teachers in Kindergartens by Nationality (2012/2013 – 2017/2018).....	23
Figure (2/6): Gross Enrollment Rate for kindergartens by nationality & gender (2012/2013 – 2017/2018) .....	24
Figure (3/1): Number of Primary Schools by Sector (2012/2013 – 2017/2018).....	27
Figure (3/2): Average number of classrooms per primary school (2012/2013 – 2017/2018) .....	27
Figure (3/3): Number of students (000) in private primary schools by Gender and Nationality (2012/2013 – 2017/2018) .....	28
Figure (3/4): Number of teachers in primary schools by nationality and sector (2012/2013 – 2017/2018).....	28
Figure (3/5): Gross Enrollment Rate for Primary Schools by nationality & gender (2012/2013 – 2017/2018) .....	29
Figure (4/1): Number of preparatory schools by sector (2012/2013 – 2017/2018).....	33
Figure (4/2): Average number of classrooms per preparatory school (2012/2013 – 2017/2018) .....	33
Figure (4/3): Number of Students (000) in Private preparatory schools by gender and nationality (2012/2013 – 2017/2018) .....	34
Figure (4/4): Number of teachers in preparatory schools by nationality and sector (2012/2013 – 2017/2018) .....	34
Figure (4/5): Gross Enrollment Rate for Preparatory Schools by nationality & gender (2012/2013 – 2017/2018) .....	35

# Figures

Figure (5/1): Number of secondary Schools by sector (2012/2013 – 2017/2018) .....	39
Figure (5/2) Number of students (000) by nationality (2012/2013 – 2017/2018) .....	39
Figure (5/3): Number of Students (000) in private secondary schools by nationality and sector (2012/2013 – 2017/2018) .....	40
Figure (5/4): Number of Students who passed secondary school certificate by nationality and gender (2012/2013 – 2017/2018) .....	40
Figure (5/5): Number of teachers in the secondary education (2012/2013 – 2017/2018) .....	41
Figure (5/6): Gross Enrollment Rate for Secondary Schools by Nationality & Gender (2012/2013 – 2017/2018) .....	42
Figure (6/1): Number of universities and colleges by sector (2012/2013 – 2017/2018) .....	45
Figure (6/2): Gross Enrollment Rate by Gender (2012/2013 – 2017/2018) .....	45
Figure (6/3): Students enrolled (000) in universities by nationality and gender (2012/2013 – 2017/2018).....	46
Figure (6/4): Students enrolled (000) in universities by sector (2012/2013 – 2017/2018).....	46
Figure (6/5): Number of scholarships inside / outside Qatar by gender (2012/2013 – 2017/2018) .....	47
Figure (6/6): Number of scholarships abroad by degree (2012/2013 – 2017/2018).....	48
Figure (6/7): University graduates by nationality and gender (2012/2013 – 2017/2018).....	48
Figure (6/8): Number of university graduates by sector (2012/2013 – 2017/2018) .....	49
Figure (6/9): Percentage distribution of Graduates from public universities by college (2017/2018) .....	49
Figure (6/10): Number of Graduates from private universities by college (2012/2013 – 2017/2018) .....	50
Figure (6/11): Number of Qatari Graduates from abroad scholarships by gender (2012/2013 – 2017/2018) .....	50
Figure (6/12): Number of Qatari Graduates from abroad scholarships by degree (2012/2013 - 2017/2018) .....	51
Figure (6/13): Percentage of Male Graduates from Abroad scholarships by Field of Study (2017/2018) .....	51
Figure (6/14): Percentage of Female Graduates from Abroad scholarships by Field of Study (2017/2018) .....	51
Figure (6/15): Number of faculty staff in universities by nationality and gender (2012/2013 – 2017/2018) .....	52
Figure (6/16): Number of faculty staff in universities by sector (2012/2013 – 2017/2018) .....	52

# Figures

Figure (7/1): Number of Trainees (000) (2013 – 2018) .....	55
Figure (7/2): Number of Trainees by nationality and gender (000) (2013 – 2018) .....	55
Figure (7/3): Number of Trainees by age group (000) (2013 – 2018) .....	56
Figure (7/4): Number of Trainees (000) by areas of training (Top 6 areas), 2018 .....	56
Figure (7/5): Trainees in private training centers by working status (000) (2013 – 2018) .....	57
Figure (7/6): Trainees in private training centers by educational status (2013 – 2018) .....	57
Figure (7/7): Training centers by training entity (2013 – 2018) .....	58
Figure (7/8): Number of trainers in private centers by gender (2013 – 2018) .....	58
Figure (7/9): Number of training programs by training entity (2013 – 2018) .....	59
Figure (8/1): Percentage distribution of economically active population (15 years & above) by educational status (2013 – 2018) .....	63
Figure (8/2): Economically active population (000) (15 years & above) in the education field (2013 – 2018) .....	64
Figure (8/3): Economically active population (000) (15 years & above) in the education field by sector (2013 – 2018) .....	64
Figure (8/4): Economically active population (000) (15 years & above) in educational professions (2013 – 2018) .....	64
Figure (8/5): Average monthly wage (000 QR) of workers in paid employment (15 years & above) in educational professions by nationality (2013 – 2018) .....	65
Figure (8/6): Average monthly wage (QR) of paid workers (15 years & above) by educational status (2013 – 2018) .....	66
Figure (8/7): Average working hours of workers (15 years & above) by educational status (2013 – 2018) .....	67
Figure (8/8): Unemployed (15 years & above) by educational status (2013 – 2018) .....	68
Figure (8/9): Percentage distribution of the unemployed Qataris (15 years and above) by educational status 2018 .....	68
Figure (8/10): Number of economically inactive Qataris (000) (15 years & above) by educational status (2013-2018) .....	69
Figure (8/11): Number of economically inactive Qataris (000) (15 years & above) who are full-time students by gender (2013 – 2018) .....	70
Figure (8/12): Percentage of economically inactive Qataris (15 years & above) who are full-time students by gender (2013 – 2018) .....	70

## Chapter One

# General Indicators



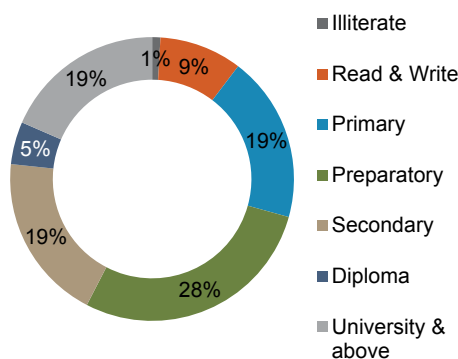
*This chapter includes the most important general indicators of education that measure the equalization of educational opportunities, such as illiteracy, literacy and percentage distribution of population by the educational status (primary, preparatory, secondary, university and above) and the percentage 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 2.4 million according to the data of 2018 Labour force survey. As for the percentage distribution of population by the educational status for the year 2018, the highest percentage of male population is in the preparatory stage (30.6%) of total males according to the educational status. As for female students, university graduates and above accounted for the largest percentage (31.3%) of all females according to the educational status.

Figure (1/1): Population (15 years and above) by educational status 2018



The following table shows the percentage distribution of the population by the educational level, gender and nationality in 2017/2018.

Table (1/1): Percentage distribution of population by the educational level, Nationality and gender 2018

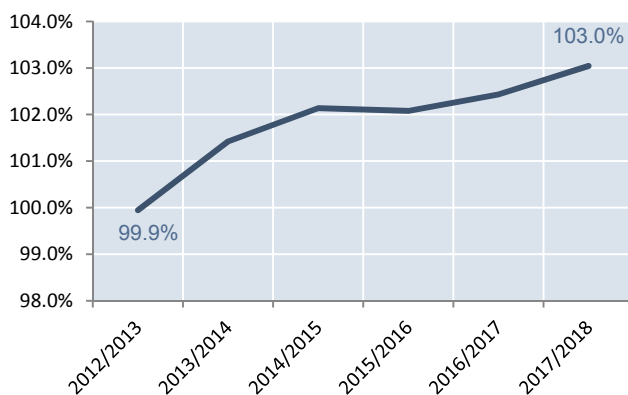
Educational Level	Qataris		Non-Qataris	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Pre-primary	4,2	7,6	11,4	8
Primary	6,4	6,6	21,3	14,5
Preparatory	16,9	17,1	31,3	20,1
Secondary & Diploma	415	31,8	21,7	27,6
University graduate or higher	31	36,9	14,3	29,8

## 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 253,000 In the academic year 2012/2013 to 350,000 in the academic year 2017/2018. The percentage of male students was 49% compared to 51% for female students. The female to male ratio amounted to 103% in the academic year 2017/2018 in all educational levels.



Figure (1/2): Ratio of female to male students in all educational levels inside Qatar (2012/2013 – 2017/2018)

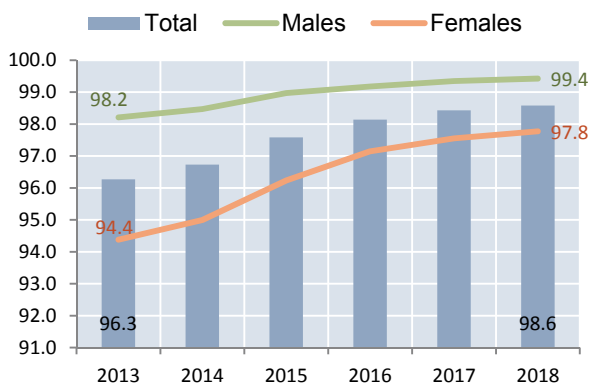


## Literacy rate

The population estimates by educational attainment for 2018 showed a rise in the literacy rate among the population (15 years and above) from 97.5% in 2013 to 99% in 2018. This rate is higher than that of Singapore (97%), ranked 9<sup>th</sup> in the Human Development Report 2018. The literacy rate among Qataris (15 years and above) was slightly lower than that of non-Qataris, with literacy rates of 98.6% for Qataris and 99.1% for non-Qataris.

The literacy rate among young Qataris (15-24 years) in 2018 was very high, reaching 100% compared to 99.2% for non-Qataris.

Figure (1/3): Literacy rates among Qataris (15 years & above) (2013-2018)



## Illiteracy Rate

Statistics Result of 2018 showed a significant decline in the illiteracy rate among the population aged 15 years and above, from 2.5% in 2013 to 1% in 2018. The illiteracy rate among Qataris amounted to 1.4% compared to 0.9% among Non-Qataris.

The illiteracy rate among young Qataris (15-24 years) in 2018 was very low, reaching 0.02% for Qataris compared to 0.8% for non-Qataris.

Figure (1/4): Illiteracy rates among the population (15 years & above) (2013-2018)

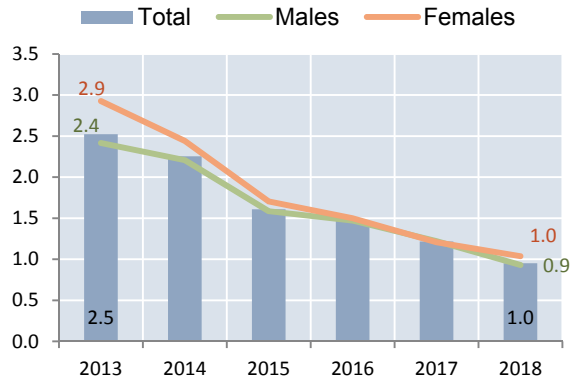
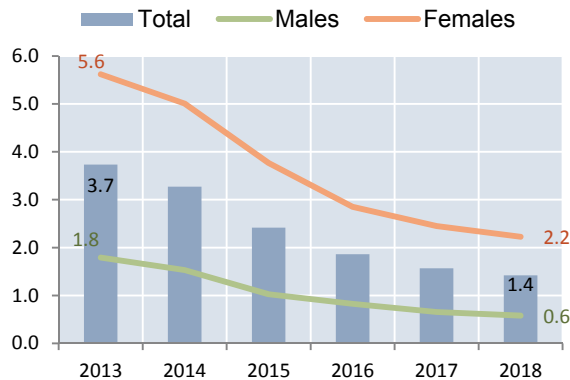


Figure (1/5): Illiteracy rates among Qataris (15 years & above) (2013-2018)

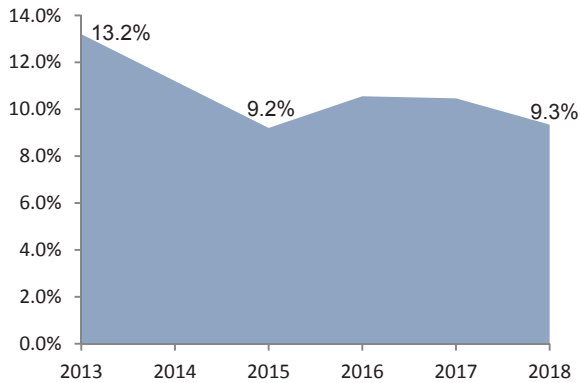


## Expenditure on Education

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 2018 declined to 9.3% of total expenditure, while the government expenditure rate in 2013 was 13.2%.

Figure (1/6): Expenditure on education (a percentage of total government expenditure) (2013-2018)



## Chapter Two

# Kindergarten



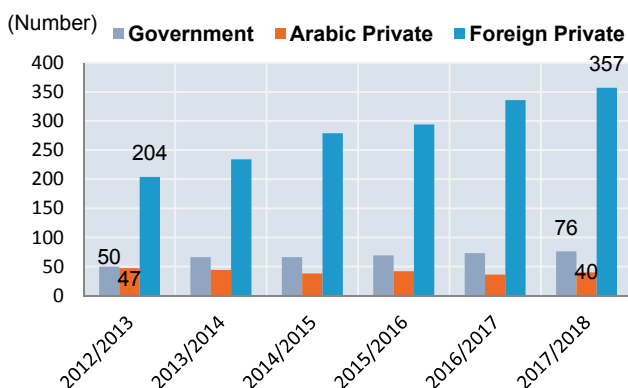
*This chapter covers several themes on kindergartens; including the number of kindergartens, number of children enrolled in both public and private kindergartens, the rate of Qatari and non-Qatari children, pupil–teacher rate, student to classroom rate, the number of teachers, the percentage of Qatari 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 473 kindergartens; including 34 male-only kindergartens, 45 female-only kindergartens and 394 mixed kindergartens in 2017/2018, with an annual growth rate of 9% during (2012/2013 – 2017/2018). This indicates an increase in the number of kindergartens compared to previous years, as total number of kindergartens was 301, including 26 male-only kindergartens, 29 female-only kindergartens and 246 mixed kindergartens in 2012/2013.

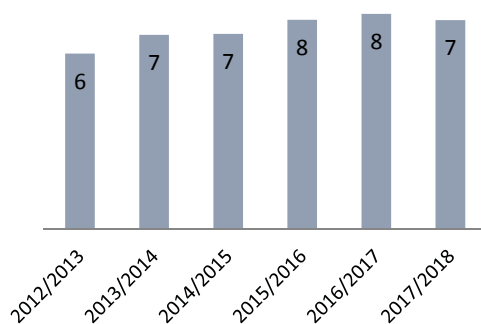
Figure (2/1): Number of Kindergartens by sector (2012/2013 – 2017/2018)



## Number of Students

The number of children enrolled in kindergartens increased from 47,000 in the academic year 2012/2013 to about 56,000 in 2017/2018; 32% of whom are Qataris and 68% non-Qataris. The average number of students per teacher declined from 14 students in 2012/2013 to 12 students in 2017/2018, while the average number of students per class also declined from 25 in 2012/2013 to 16 students in 2017/2018. The sex ratio (rate of female to male students) was 106% in 2017/2018.

Figure (2/2): Average number of classrooms per kindergarten (2012/2013 – 2017/2018)



As for governmental kindergartens, the number of enrolled children increased from 7,000 students in the academic year 2012/2013 to 9,000 students in the academic year 2017/2018, of whom 88% are Qataris and 12% are non-Qataris, while the number of children enrolled in private kindergartens increased from 40,000 students in 2012/2013 to about 47,000 students in 2017/2018; 22% of whom were Qataris and 78% were non-Qataris for the same academic year. We note from the figure that the number of children enrolled in kindergartens is increasing in private kindergartens from 2012/2013 to 2017/2018.

Figure (2/3): Number of Students (000) in private Kindergartens by Gender and Nationality (2012/2013 – 2017/2018)

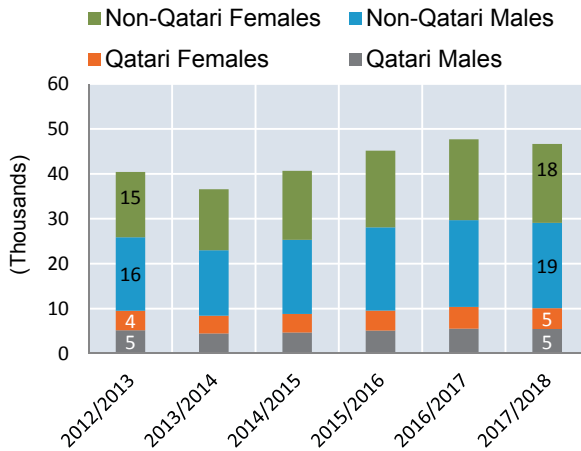
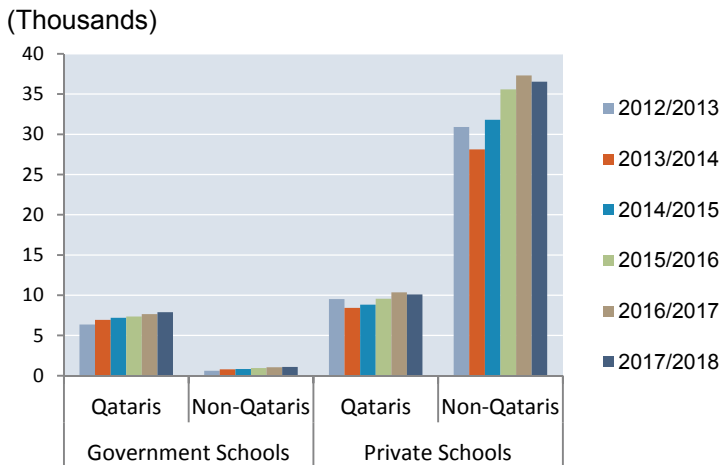


Figure (2/4): Number of Students (000) by Nationality and sector (2012/2013 – 2017/2018)

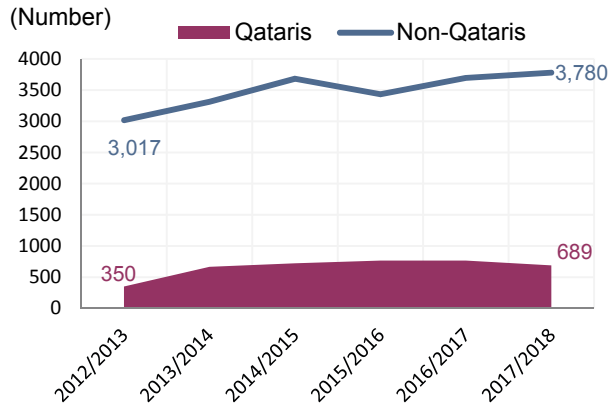


## Number of Teachers

The number of teachers in kindergartens increased from 3,367 teachers during the academic year 2012/2013 to 4,469 teachers during the academic year 2017/2018, of whom 15% were Qatari and 85% non-Qatari. As for the total teachers in male-only kindergartens, they reached 497 teachers in 34 schools, while in female-only kindergartens the total was 631 teachers in 45 schools, and finally the number of teachers in mixed kindergartens reached 3,000 in 394 schools during the academic year 2017/2018.

The number of Qatari teachers in kindergarten increased from 350 teachers in 2012/2013 to 689 teachers in 2017/2018, an annual growth rate of 14%, compared to the increase in the numbers of non-Qatari teachers from 3,017 to 3,780 teachers, an annual growth rate of approximately 5 % during the same period.

Figure (2/5): Number of teachers in Kindergartens by nationality (2012/2013 – 2017/2018)



## Net and Gross Enrollment Rate

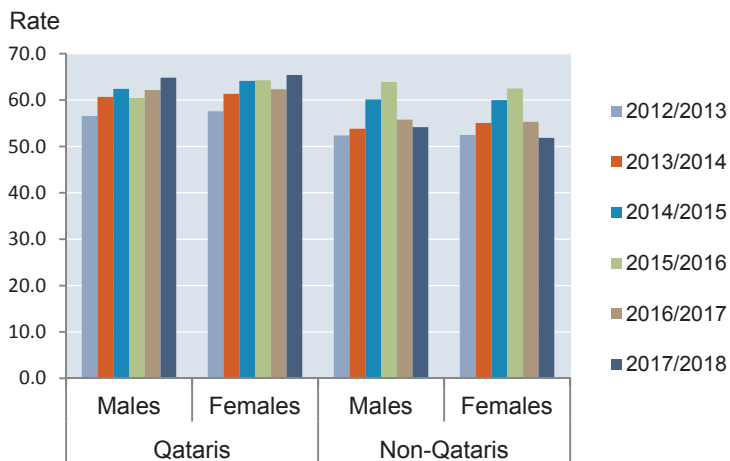
As for the gross enrollment rate for kindergartens (excluding nurseries), it increased from 53.8 to 57.1 for males and from 54.3 to 55.5 for females in 2012/2013 and 2017/2018, respectively. The gender equality index reached 1.0 for 2017/2018. On the other hand, the net enrollment rate increased from 51.8 to 56.7 for males and from 52.7 to 55 for females in 2012/2013 and 2017/2018, respectively. The gender equality index was 1.0 for 2017/2018. The following table (2/1) shows the net and gross enrollment rate from 2012/2013 to 2017/2018 by nationality.



Table (2/1): Gross and Net Enrollment Rate for kindergartens by nationality (2012/2013 – 2017/2018)

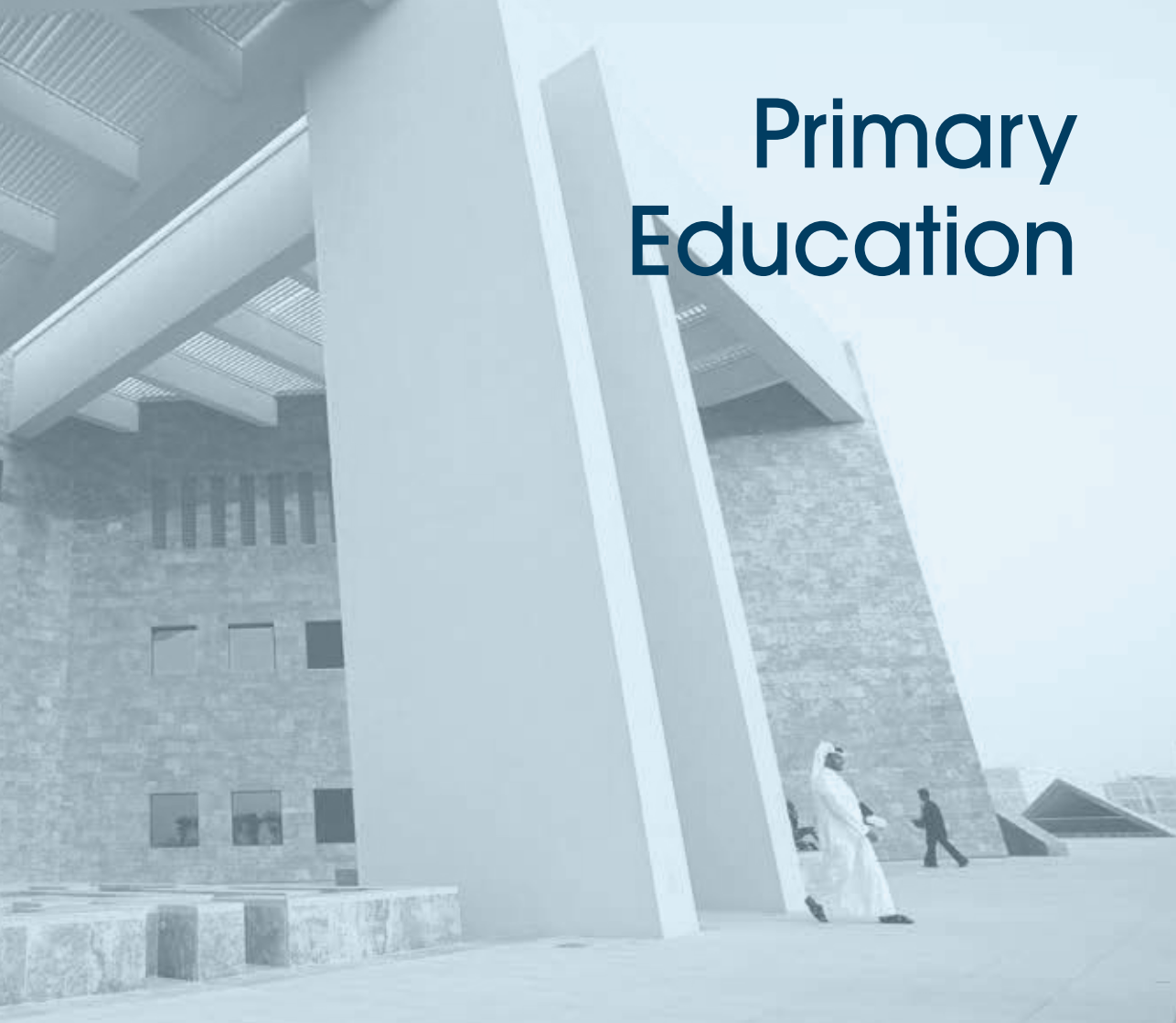
Years	Gross Enrollment Rate		Net Enrollment Rate	
	Qatari	Non-Qatari	Qatari	Non-Qatari
2012/2013	57.1	52.4	55.9	50.2
2013/2014	61.0	54.4	59.9	52.9
2014/2015	63.3	60.1	62.7	58.9
2015/2016	62.3	63.2	61.8	62.9
2016 / 2017	62.3	55.5	61.8	55.1
2017/2018	65.1	53.0	64.5	52.6

Figure (2/6): Gross Enrollment Rate for kindergartens by nationality & gender (2012/2013 – 2017/2018)



## Chapter Three

# Primary Education



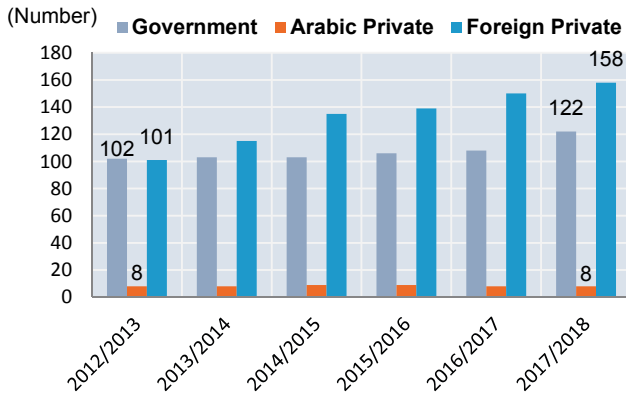
*This chapter covers several themes on primary education; including the number of primary schools, the number of students enrolled in public and private schools, the rate of Qatari and non-Qatari students, pupil–teacher rate, student to classroom rate, the number of teachers, the percentage of Qatari 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 288, of which 70 were male-only schools, 64 female-only schools and 154 mixed schools in 2017/2018, a growth rate of 8%. There was an increase in the number of schools compared to previous years with a growth rate of 6% where the total number of schools were 211 schools during the academic year 2012/2013.

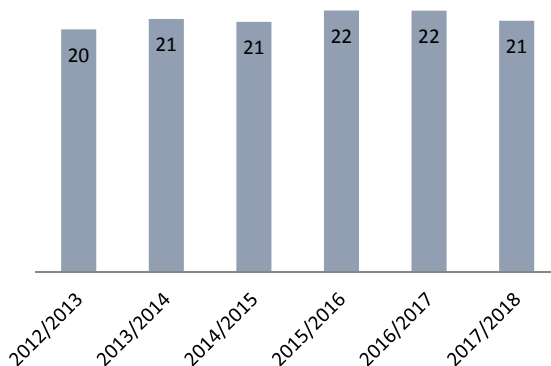
Figure (3/1): Number of Primary Schools by sector (2012/2013 – 2017/2018)



## Number of Students

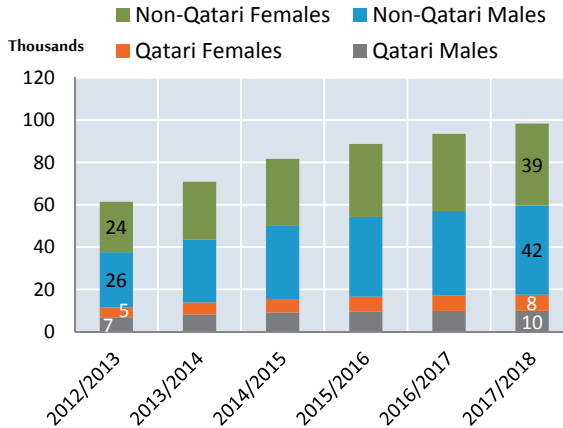
The number of students enrolled in primary schools increased from 106,000 students in the academic year 2012/2013 to 154,000 in 2017/2018, of whom 30 % were Qataris and 70 % were non-Qataris. The average number of students per teacher reached 12, while the average number of students per class was 25 students. The sex ratio was 105% in 2017/2018.

Figure (3/2): Average number of classrooms per primary school (2012/2013 – 2017/2018)



As for governmental schools, the number of enrolled students reached 55,000, of whom 51% were Qataris and 49% were non-Qataris during the academic year 2017/2018, while the number of students enrolled in private schools reached 98,000; of whom 18% were Qataris and 82% were non-Qataris for the same academic year.

Figure (3/3): Number of Students (000) in private primary schools by gender and Nationality (2012/2013 – 2017/2018)

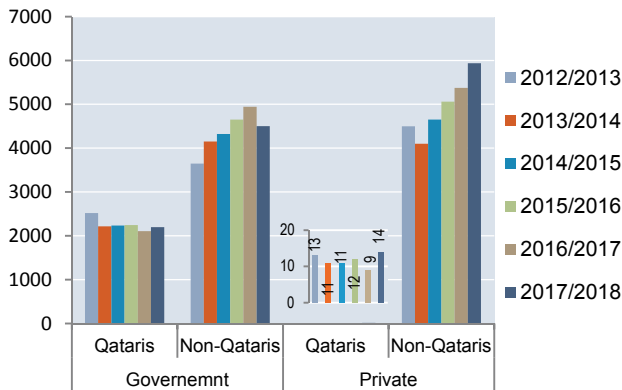


With regards to night schools and literacy centers at the primary level, the number of students declined from 859 in the academic year 2012/2013 to 360 in 2017/2018. The rate of female students increased from 71% in 2012/2013 to 87% in 2017/2018.

### Number of Teachers

The number of teachers in primary education increased from 11,000 teachers during the academic year 2012/2013 to 13,000 teachers during the academic year 2017/2018, of whom 17% were Qataris and 83% were non-Qataris. Female teachers reached 11,000 and the male teachers reached 3,000 teachers.

Figure (3/4): Numbers of teachers in primary schools by nationality and sector (2012/2013 – 2017/2018)



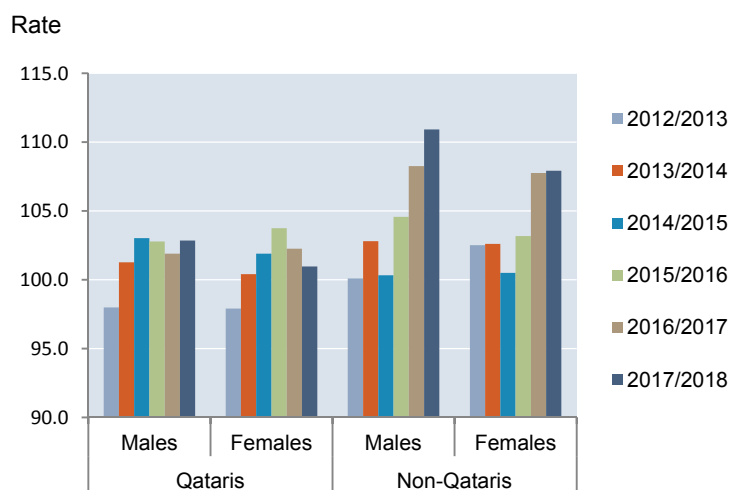
## Net and Gross Enrollment Rate

As for the gross enrollment rate for primary stage, it increased to 108.4 for males and 105.7 for females in 2017/2018. The Gender Equality Index reached 0.98 for 2017/2018. The net enrollment rate was 98.4 for males and 96.7 for females in 2017/2018. The Gender Equality Index was 0.98 for the same academic year.

Table (3/1): Gross and Net Enrollment Rate for primary stage by nationality (2012/2013 – 2017/2018)

Years	Gross Enrollment Rate		Net Enrollment Rate	
	Qatari	Non-Qatari	Qatari	Non-Qatari
2013/2014	100.8	102.7	91.9	93.0
2014/2015	102.5	100.4	92.9	90.4
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

Figure (3/5): Gross Enrollment Rate for Primary Schools by nationality & gender (2012/2013 – 2017/2018)





## Chapter Four

# Preparatory Education





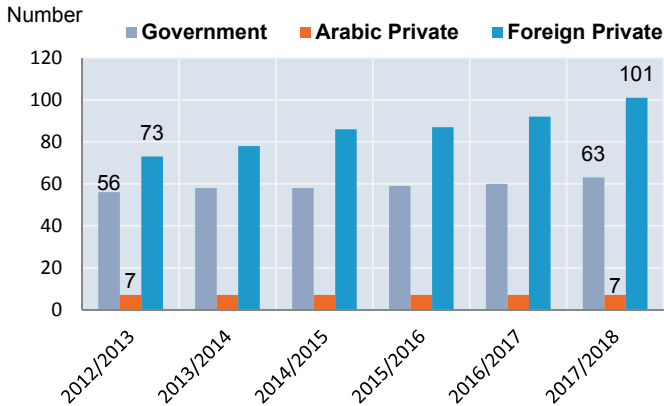
*This chapter covers several themes on preparatory education stage; including the number of preparatory schools, the number of students enrolled in public and private preparatory schools, the rate of Qatari and non-Qatari students, pupil–teacher rate, student to classroom rate, the number of teachers, 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 171, of which 38 were male-only schools, 38 female-only schools and 95 mixed schools in 2017/2018. 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 136 preparatory schools during the academic year 2012/2013.

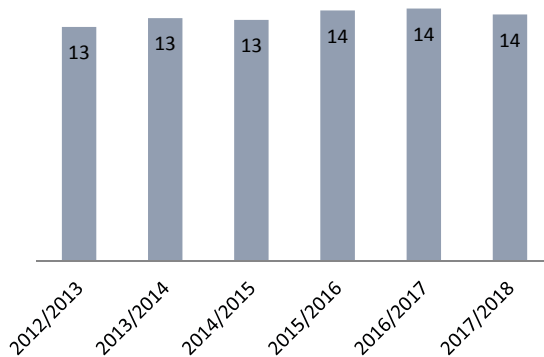
Figure (4/1): Number of preparatory schools by sector (2012/2013 – 2017/2018)



## Number of Students

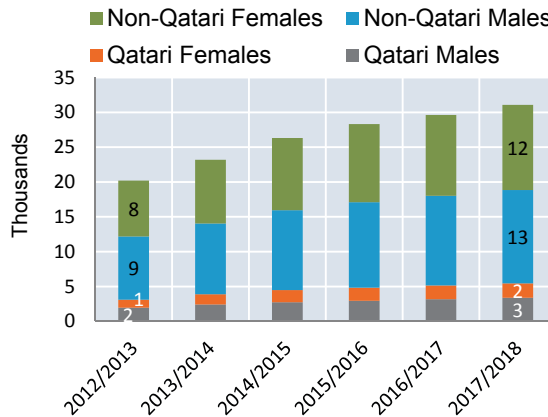
The number of students enrolled in preparatory schools increased from 42,000 students in the academic year 2012/2013 to 59,000 in 2017/2018 with annual growth rate of 7%, of whom 35% were Qataris and 65% were non-Qataris. The average number of students per teacher was 12 students, while the average number of students per class was about 25 students. The sex ratio was 105% in 2017/2018.

Figure (4/2): Average number of classrooms per preparatory school (2012/2013 – 2017/2018)



As for governmental schools, the number of enrolled students reached 28,000, of whom 54% were Qataris and 46% were non-Qataris during the academic year 2017/2018, while the number of students enrolled in private schools reached 31,000 students; 18% of whom were Qataris and 82% were non-Qataris for the same academic year.

Figure (4/3): Number of Students (000) in private preparatory schools by gender and nationality (2012/2013 – 2017/2018)

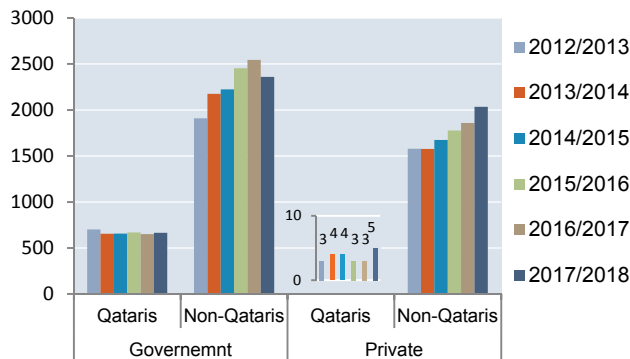


With regards to night schools and literacy centers at the preparatory level, the number of students decreased from 1,309 in 2012/2013 to 305 in 2017/2018, of whom 24% were males and 76% were females.

## Number of Teachers

The number of teachers in preparatory education increased from 4,000 teachers during the academic year 2012/2013 to 5,000 teachers during the academic year 2017/2018, of whom 13% were Qataris and 87% were non-Qataris. Female teachers reached 3,000 teachers, while male teachers were 2,000 teachers.

Figure (4/4): Numbers of teachers in preparatory schools by nationality and sector (2012/2013 – 2017/2018)



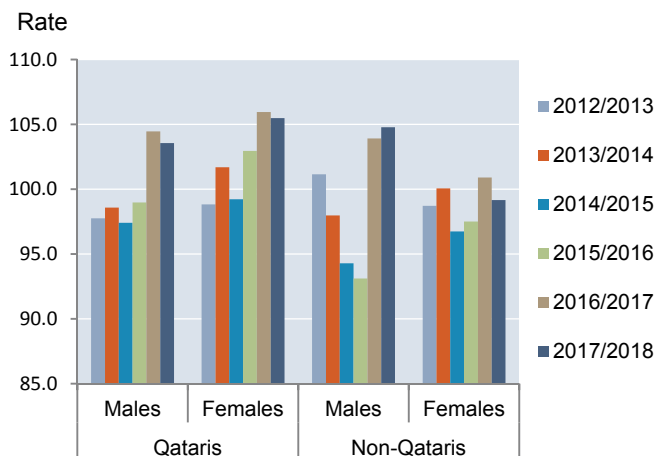
## Net and Gross Enrollment Rate

As for the gross enrollment rate for preparatory stage, it reached 104.3 for males and 101.2 for females in 2017/2018. The Gender Equality Index reached 0.97 for 2017/2018. The net enrollment rate was 85.4 for males and 84.1 for females in 2017/2018. The Gender Equality Index was 0.98 for the same academic year.

Table (4/1): Gross and Net Enrollment Rate for preparatory stage by nationality (2012/2013 – 2017/2018)

Years	Gross Enrollment Rate		Net Enrollment Rate	
	Qatari	Non-Qatari	Qatari	Non-Qatari
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
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

Figure (4/5): Gross Enrollment Rate for Preparatory Schools by nationality & gender (2012/2013 – 2017/2018)





## Chapter Five

# Secondary Education



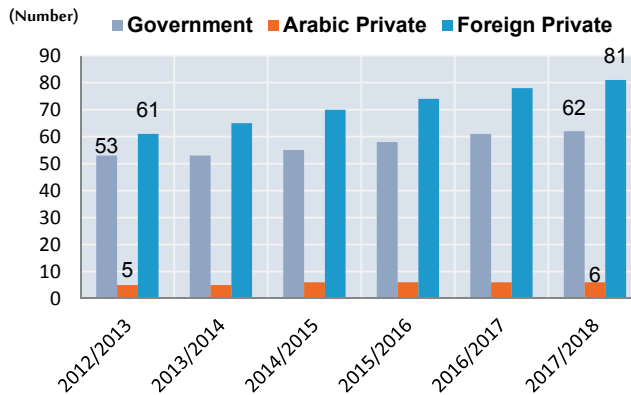
*This chapter showcases the most important indicators related to the secondary education during the period (2012/2013 - 2017 / 2018), including the increasing number of public and private schools. It clarifies the disparity between the gross and net enrollment rates for secondary students, average number 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 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 149 schools, of which 41 were male-only schools, 34 female-only schools and 74 mixed schools in 2017/2018. 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 were 119 secondary schools during the academic year 2012/2013.

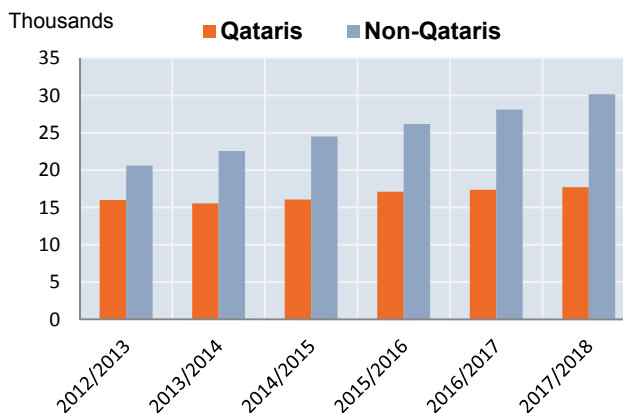
Figure (5/1): Number of Secondary Schools by Sector (2012/2013 - 2017/2018)



## Number of students

The number of students enrolled in secondary schools increased from 37,000 students in the academic year 2012/2013 to 48,000 in 2017/2018 with an annual growth rate of 6%, of whom 37% were Qataris and 63% 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 106% in 2017/2018.

Figure (5/2) Number of students (000) by nationality (2012/2013 - 2017/2018)

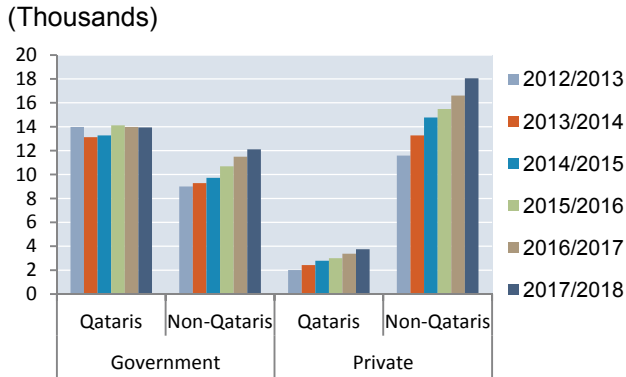


As for governmental schools, the number of enrolled students reached 26,000, of whom 54% were Qataris and 46% were non-Qataris during the academic year



2017/2018, while the number of students enrolled in private schools reached 22,000 students; 17% of whom were Qataris and 83% were non-Qataris for the same academic year.

Figure (5/3): Number of students (000) in private secondary schools by sector and nationality (2012/2013 – 2017/2018)

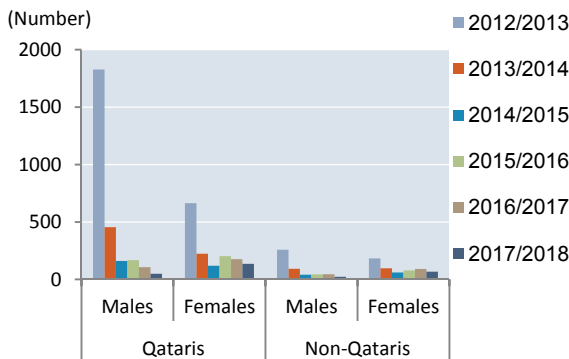


As for night schools and literacy centers at the secondary level, the number of students declined from 26,000 in 2012/2013 to 600 in 2017/2018, of whom 34% were males and 66% were females.

## Number of Students who Passed Secondary School Certificate

The number of students enrolled in 3<sup>rd</sup> grade of secondary level reached 15,000 in 2017/2018, rising from 11,000 in 2013/2013. The overall number of students who passed secondary school certificate rose from 12,000 students for the period 2015/2016 and 2016/2017 to 13,000 students in 2017/2018, of whom 47% were males and 53% were females.

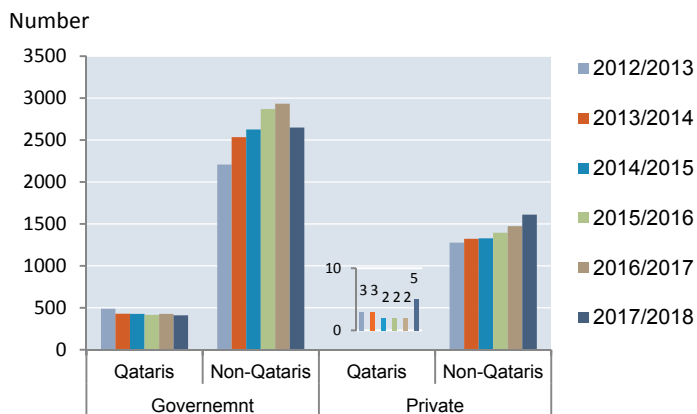
Figure (5/4): Number of Students Who Passed Secondary School Certificate (2012/2013 – 2017/2018)



## Number of Teachers

The number of teachers in secondary level increased from 4,000 teachers during the academic year 2012/2013 to 5,000 teachers during the academic year 2017/2018, of whom 9% were Qataris and 91% were non-Qataris. Female teachers reached 3,000 teachers, while male teachers were 2,000 teachers.

Figure (5/5): Number of teachers in the Secondary Education (2012/2013 – 2017/2018)



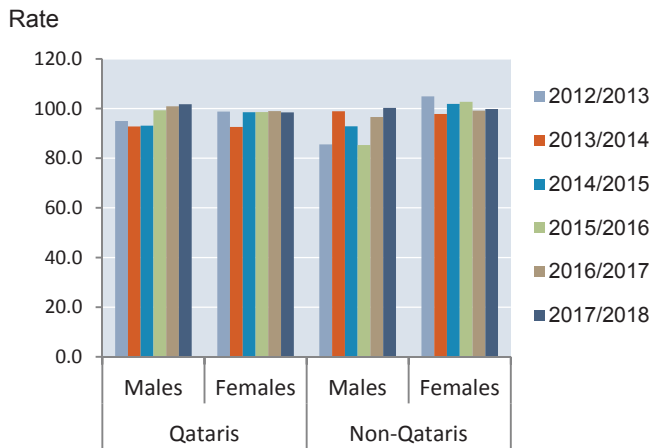
## Net and Gross Enrollment Rate

As for the gross enrollment rate for secondary stage, it reached 100.8 for males and 99.3 for females in 2017/2018. The Gender Equality Index reached 0.99 for 2017/2018. The net enrollment rate was 79.5 for males and 80.7 for females in 2017/2018. The Gender Equality Index was 1.0 for the same academic year.

Table (5/1): Gross and Net Enrollment Rate for secondary stage by nationality (2012/2013 – 2017/2018)

Years	Gross Enrollment Rate		Net Enrollment Rate	
	Qatari	Non-Qatari	Qatari	Non-Qatari
2012/2013	96.8	94.0	76.7	75.9
2013/2014	92.7	98.4	74.4	80.5
2014/2015	95.8	97.0	76.3	78.8
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

Figure (5/6): Gross Enrollment Rate for Secondary Schools by Nationality & Gender  
(2012/2013 – 2017/2018)



## Chapter Six

# University Education



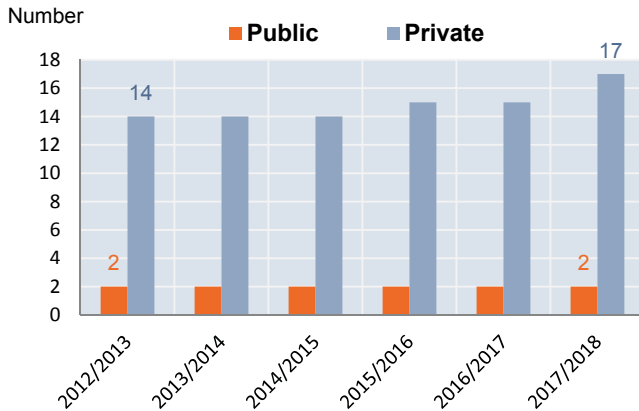
*This chapter discusses the most important indicators related to university education during the period (2012/2013-2017/2018). This includes the increasing number of universities, net and gross enrollment rates, the increasing number of students enrolled in universities, and the disparity between number 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:*

- *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 16 universities and colleges in 2012/2013 to 19 in 2017/2018, an annual growth rate of 3%. The number of public universities remained unchanged over the few recent years (two universities: Qatar University and Community College). However, the number of private universities and colleges increased from 14 to 17.

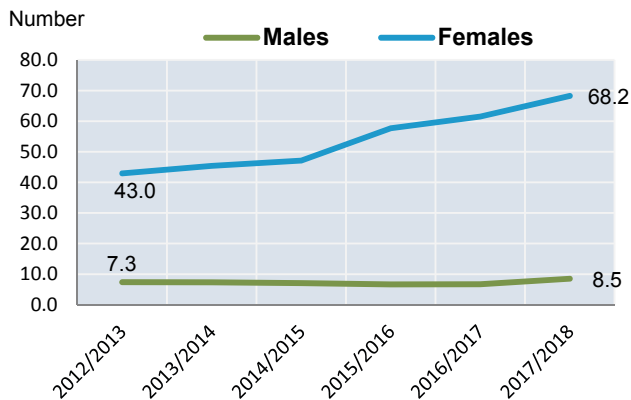
Figure (6/1): Number of Universities and Colleges by Sector (2012/2013– 2017/2018)



## Gross Enrollment Rate <sup>1</sup>

The gross enrollment rate reached 21.2% for 2017/2018; 8.5% for males and 68.2% for females. The following figure shows that the gross enrollment rate for females is increasing and it is 8 times higher than that for males. The Gender Equality Index reached 10.0 for 2017/2018.

Figure (6/2): Gross Enrollment Rate by gender (2012/2013– 2017/2018)

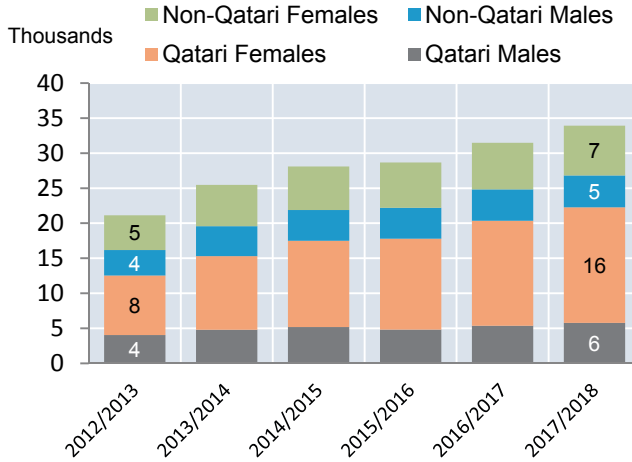


(1) Includes students registered at universities inside Qatar and scholarships abroad who are registered with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education

## Students enrolled in universities inside Qatar

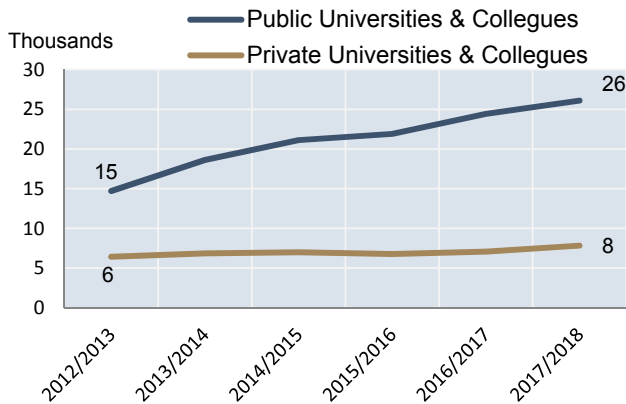
The number of students enrolled in universities increased from 21,000 students in 2012/2013 to 34,000 in 2017/2018, an annual growth rate of 3% during the period (2012/2013– 2017/2018). The percentage of Qataris enrolled in universities reached 66% compared to 44% for non-Qataris of the total enrollment in 2017/2018.

Figure (6/3): Number (000) of Students enrolled in universities by nationality and gender (2012/2013– 2017/2018)



The percentage of internal scholarships of the total number of students in public and private universities inside Qatar increased from 3.5% to 5.6% of the total male students and from 6.7% to 14.4% of the total number of female students for the same time period.

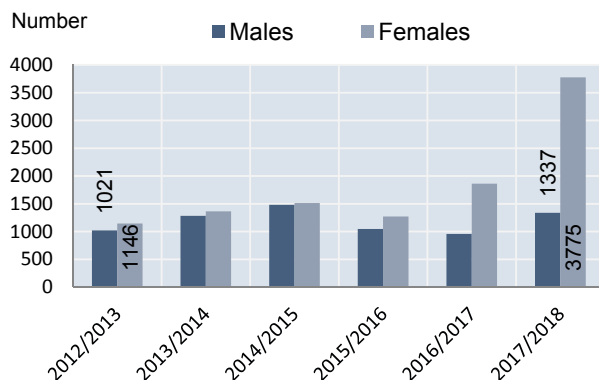
Figure (6/4): Number (000) of Students enrolled in universities by sector (2012/2013– 2017/2018)



## Scholarships

The number of Qatari scholarships has significantly increased from 2,000 in 2012/2013 to 5,000 in 2017/2018, with a growth rate of 18%. The highest percentage is shown for Qatari females by 74% compared to that of males of 26% in 2017/2018. Most of the scholarships were inside Qatar, with 78% of the total number of scholarships. The highest percentage is shown for females with 86% of the total number of Qatari scholarships who are studying inside Qatar.

Figure (6/5): Number of scholarships inside / outside Qatar by gender (2012/2013– 2017/2018)



## Scholarships Abroad

The number of abroad scholarship students increased to 1,138 students during 2017/2018. The highest percentage of scholarships abroad was for males by 67% compared to 33% for females of the total number of scholarships abroad.

Table (6/1) indicates that the United Kingdom occupies the largest number of total scholarship countries, as the percentage of scholarships to the United Kingdom increased from 52% for 2012/2013 to 72% for 2017/2018, which exceeds the number of scholarships in other countries.

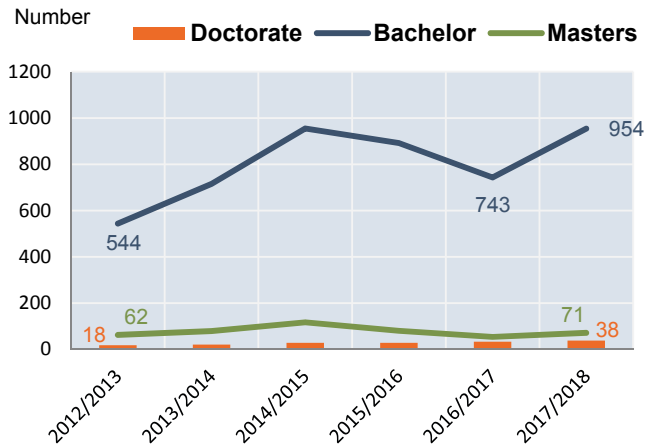
Table (6/1): Number of abroad scholarships by country of scholarship (Top 3 Countries)

Country	2013	2018
UK	518	816
USA	328	234
France	47	14
Other	95	74
<b>Total</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>1138</b>



The number of scholarships abroad with a bachelor's degree increased from 55% in 2012/2013 to 84% in 2017/2018 of the total scholarships abroad, while the students with masters and doctorate degrees reached 6% and 3% respectively in 2017/2018.

Figure (6/6): Number of scholarships abroad by degree (2012/2013 - 2017/2018)



## University graduates

The number of university graduates has increased to 6,000 graduates in 2017/2018, which is more than 2 times higher than 2012/2013. It is noticeable that the percentage of Qatari female graduates is higher than that of Qatari male graduates and non-Qatari female graduates, reaching 42%, 33%, and 25%, respectively in 2017/2018.

Figure (6/7): Number of university graduates by nationality and gender (2012/2013 - 2017/2018)

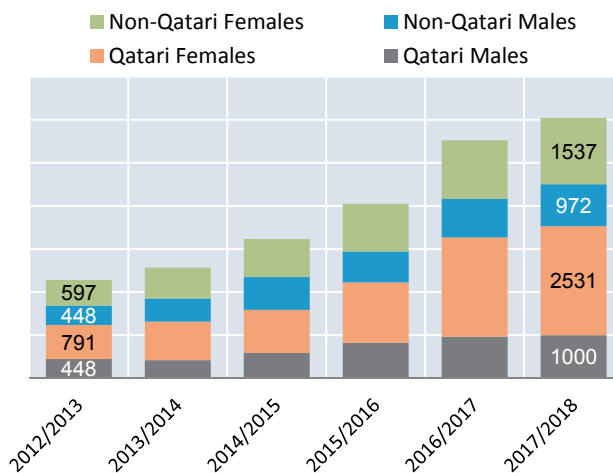
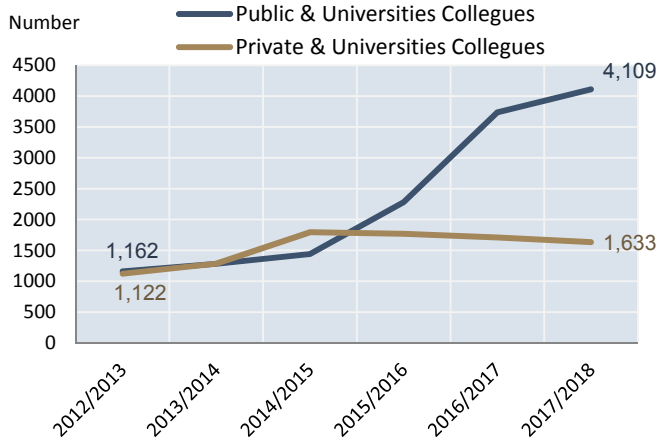


Figure (6/8) shows that the number of graduates from public universities has significantly increased during the period. However, the number of private university graduates increased slightly, with the number of public university graduates constituted 70% of total number of university graduates in 2017/2018. The percentage of Qatari graduated from public universities constituted 65% of total number of university graduates. Qatari females have the highest percentage of total Qatari graduates, 77% in in 2017/2018.

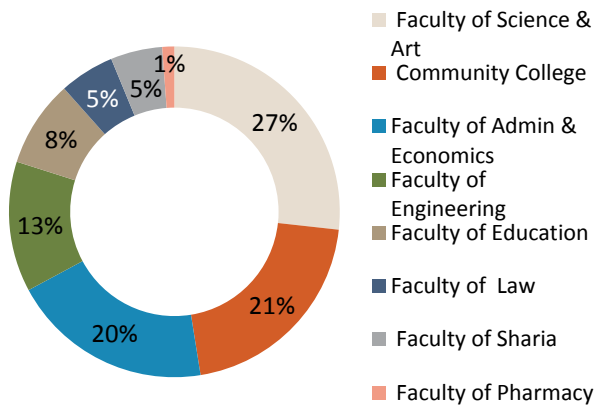
Figure (6/8): Number of university graduates by sector (2012/2013 - 2017/2018)



## Graduates from universities and colleges by college

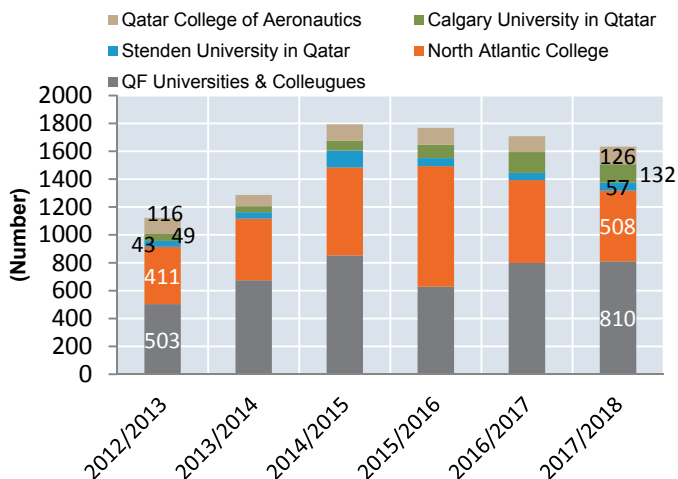
Data of figure (6/9) indicated that graduates from the Faculty of Arts and Sciences were the majority of public university graduates by 27%, followed by the College of Community by 21%, then the Faculty of Administrative and Economics by 20%, followed by the Faculty of Engineering by 13%. The rest of colleges accounted for 8% and 1% for 2017/2018.

Figure (6/9): Percentage distribution of Graduates from public universities by college 2017/2018



For private universities, figure (6/10) shows that the highest percentages in 2017/2018 were in the graduates of the universities and colleges of Qatar Foundation by 50%, followed by the College of the North Atlantic by 31%. The remaining universities and colleges accounted for 19% of the total number of graduates from private universities and colleges in 2017/2018.

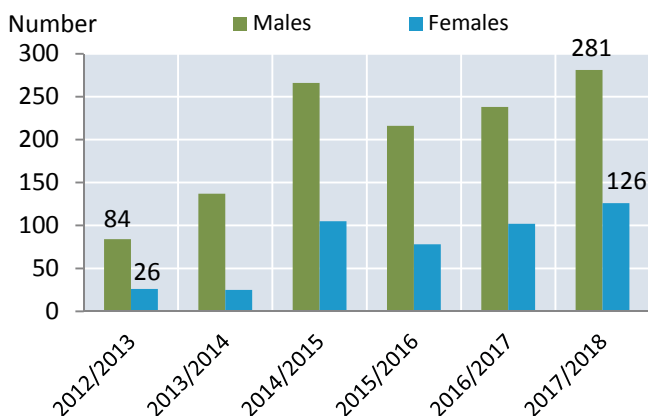
Figure (6/10): Number of Graduates from private universities by college (2012/2013 - 2017/2018)



## Qatari graduates from abroad scholarships

The number of Qatari graduates tripled during the few pas years from 110 in 2012/2013 to 407 in 2017/2018. Males accounted for 69% of total Qatari graduates from abroad scholarships in 2017/2018.

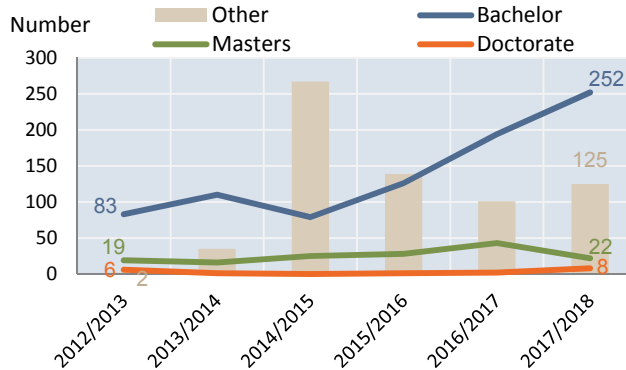
Figure (6/11): Number of Qatari graduates from abroad scholarships by gender (2012/2013 - 2017/2018)



## Number of Qataris graduated from abroad scholarships by degree

Figure (6/12) shows that 62% of graduates were the holders of bachelor degree. As for Masters and doctorate degrees, they accounted for 5% and 2%, respectively, of total Qataris graduated from abroad scholarships in 2017/2018.

Figure (6/12): Number of Qatari graduates from abroad scholarships by degree (2012/2013 - 2017/2018)



As for graduates by the fields of study, engineering graduates occupied the highest percentage of male graduates, reaching 31%, followed by business administration and marketing graduates with 16% of the total male graduates for 2017/2018.

As for female graduates, the highest percentages were found in the fields of business administration, marketing and engineering, with 19% each, followed by female graduates in the field of communication and journalism with 11% of the total female graduates for 2017/2018.

Figure (6/13): Percentage of male scholarship graduates by fields of study 2017/2018

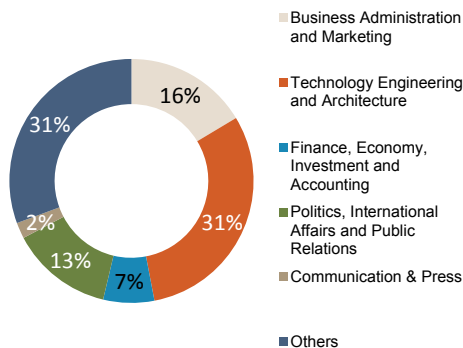
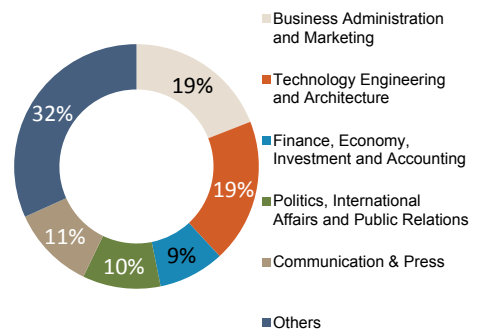


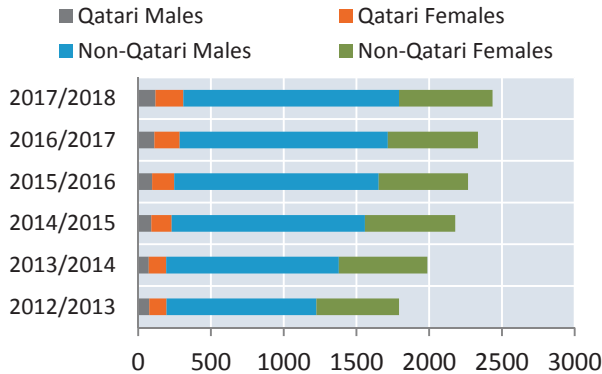
Figure (6/14): Percentage of female scholarship graduates by fields of study 2017/2018



## Faculty staff in universities

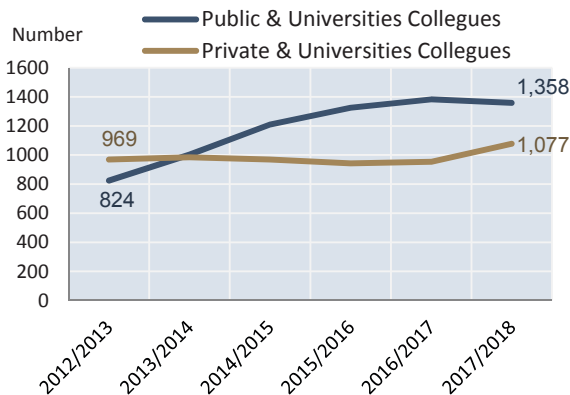
As per Figure (6/15), the number of faculty staff increased to more than 2,400 in 2017/2018, compared to their numbers in 2012/2013, with an annual growth rate of 6%. It is clear that the highest percentage was achieved by non-Qataris; with 61% for non-Qatari males and 26% for non-Qatari females in 2017/2018. 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 (2012/2013 - 2017/2018)



Data of Figure (6/16) indicated that the number of faculty staff in public universities and colleges increased to 1,358 persons in 2017/2018 compared to 824 in 2012/2013, while the number of faculty staff in private universities and colleges increased from 969 in 2012/2013 to 1,077 in 2017/2018. The data also indicate that the percentage of faculty staff in public universities and colleges represents 56% compared to 44% in private universities and colleges out of the total faculty staff in 2017/2018.

Figure (6/16): Number of faculty staff in universities by sector (2012/2013 - 2017/2018)



## Chapter Seven

# Training

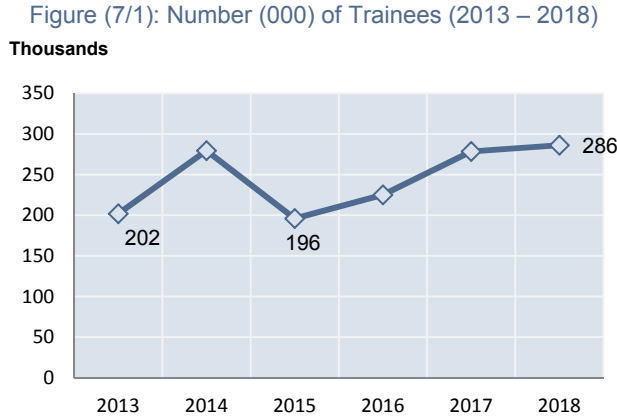


*This chapter shows the most important indicators related to training during the period (2013-2018); including the number of trainees, their varied number by nationality and gender, the age groups of the trainees, their concentrate in some fields of training, their distribution in government and private training centers, 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*

## Number of Trainees

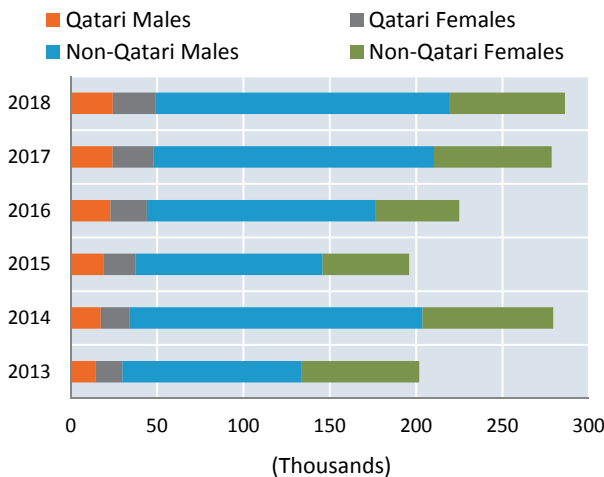
Data of Figure (7/1) indicated that the number of trainees increased from 202,000 trainees in 2013 to 286,000 in 2018, an annual growth rate of 7% throughout the period. Their number declined in 2015 to 196,000 trainees but increased again during the period 2016-2018.



## Trainees by nationality and gender

Data of Figure (7/2) indicated a gradual increase in the number of Qatari trainees of both sexes to 49,000, since the number of Qatari male trainees increased from 14,000 in 2013 to 24,000 in 2018 and Qatari female trainees increased from 16,000 in 2013 to 25,000 in 2018. As for non-Qatari male trainees, their number has witnessed a significant increase from 103,000 in 2013 to 170,000 in 2018. The number of non-Qatari female trainees declined from 68,000 in 2013 to 67,000 in 2018.

Figure (7/2): Number of Trainees (000) by nationality and gender (2013 – 2018)

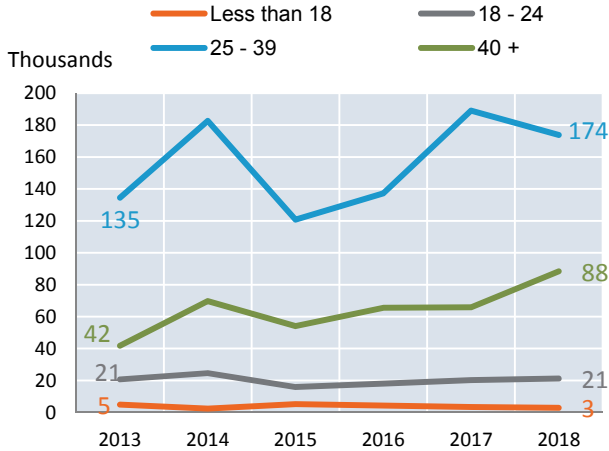




## Trainees by age group

With regard to the age group, Figure (7/3) 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 174,000 and 88,000, 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.

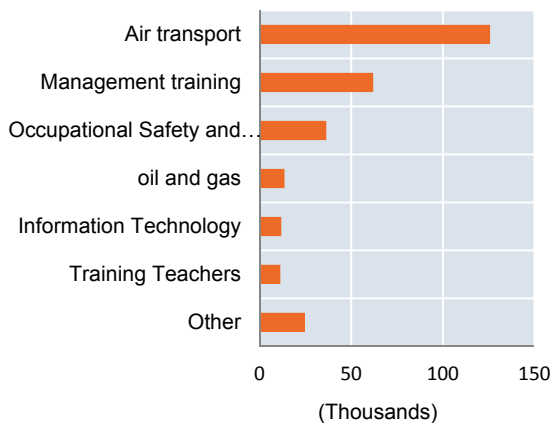
Figure (7/3): Number of Trainees (000) by age group (2013 – 2018)



## Trainees by fields of training

It is noted from figure (7/4) that in 2018 the most trainees enrolled in the training area of air transport; 44%, followed by those enrolled in the area of administrative training 22% then by vocational safety and security training 13% of the total trainees in 2018.

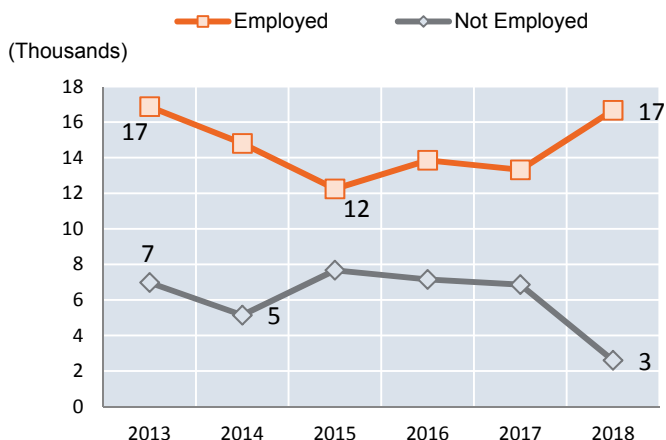
Figure (7/4): Number of Trainees (000) by areas of training (Top 6 areas), 2018



## Trainees in private training centers by working status

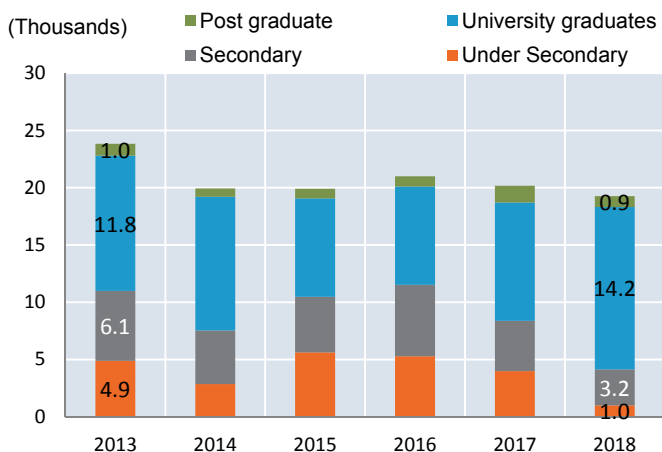
It was shown in figure (7/5) that the trainees enrolled in the private entities who are employed reached 87% by 2018. The number of trainees enrolled in the private entities who are not employed declined to 3,000 in 2018.

Figure (7/5): Number of trainees (000) in private training centers by working status (2013 – 2018)



The percentage of undergraduates enrolled in courses in private entities increased from 50% in 2013 to 74% in 2018, while the percentage of non-secondary holders enrolled in courses in private entities decreased from 21% in 2013 to 5% in 2018 (Figure 7/6).

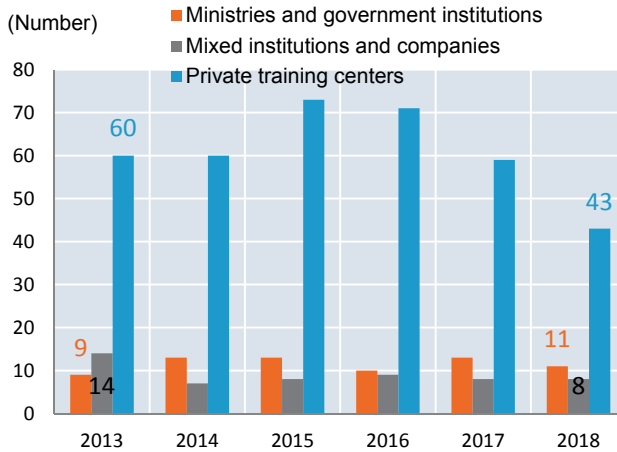
Figure (7/6): Trainees in private training centers by educational status (2013 – 2018)



## Training centers and training entities

Data of Figure (7/7) indicated that private training centers occupy the largest percentage in Qatar during 2013-2018, reaching 69% compared to 31% for the remaining training entities. However, the percentage of training centers for ministries and government institutions reached 18% each in 2018.

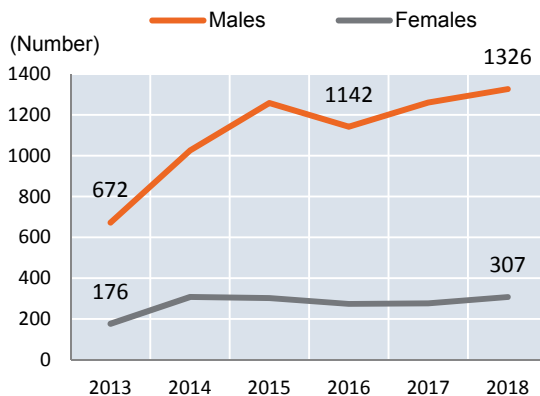
Figure (7/7): Training centers by training entity (2013 – 2018)



## Trainers by Gender

The number of male trainers enrolled in training centers is much higher than the number of female trainers (figure 7/8), as the percentage of male trainers represented 79% of the total trainees in 2013 and this percentage increased over time to reach 81% for males compared to 19% for females in 2018. The number of female trainers increased significantly from 176 female trainers in 2013 to 307 female trainers in 2018, with an annual growth rate of 11% during the comparison period.

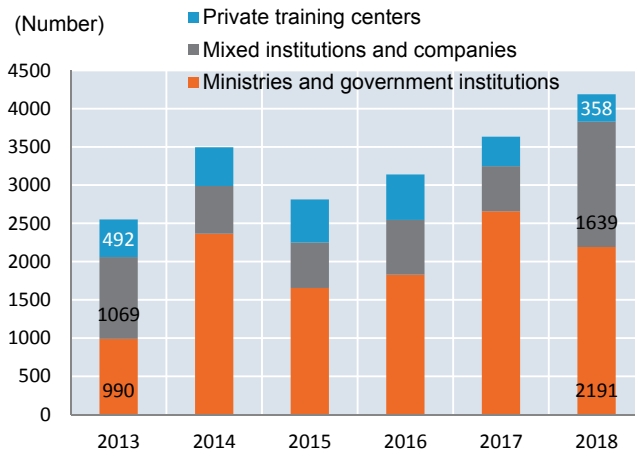
Figure (7/8): Number of trainers in private centers by gender (2013 – 2018)



## 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 2,191 programs; 52% of programs in 2018, followed by mixed institutions and companies with 1,639 programs; 39%. 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 358 programs; representing only 9% of programs in 2018.

Figure (7/9): Number of training programs by training entity (2013 – 2018)





## Chapter Eight

# Education and Labor Force



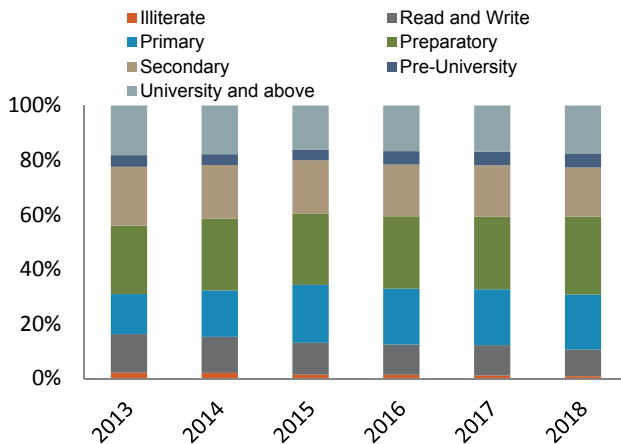
*This chapter shows the most important indicators related to education and labor force during the period (2013-2018). This includes the percentage distribution of employment (15 years & above) by educational status, the increasing numbers of employment in the education field by sector, the increase in 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 employed (15 years & above) (figure 8/1) declined from 2% in 2013 to 1% in 2018, followed by a decline in the percentage of employment whose educational status is “Can Read and Write” from 14% in 2013 to 10% in 2018. However, the percentage of employment with primary and preparatory education increased from 40% in 2013 to 49% in 2018. About 47% of the Qatari workforce has the educational status of “university and above” in 2018.

Figure (8/1): Percentage distribution of economically active population (15 years & above) by educational status (2013 – 2018)



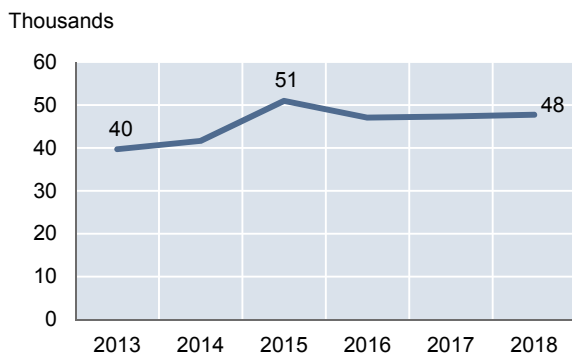
## Economically active population (15 years & above) in the education field <sup>(2)</sup>

Figure (8/2) indicated that the number of employment in the education field increased from 40,000 in 2013 to 48,000 in 2018, an annual growth rate of 4%. The most significant increase is recorded in 2015 with 51,000. The percentage of Qataris working in education slightly dropped from 28% in 2013 to 27% in 2018. The percentage of non-Qataris working in education increased to 73% in 2018. The proportion of female employees in education activity amounted to 72% in 2018. The percentage of Qatari females working in education amounted to 30% of the total number of female employment in education activity in 2018.

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



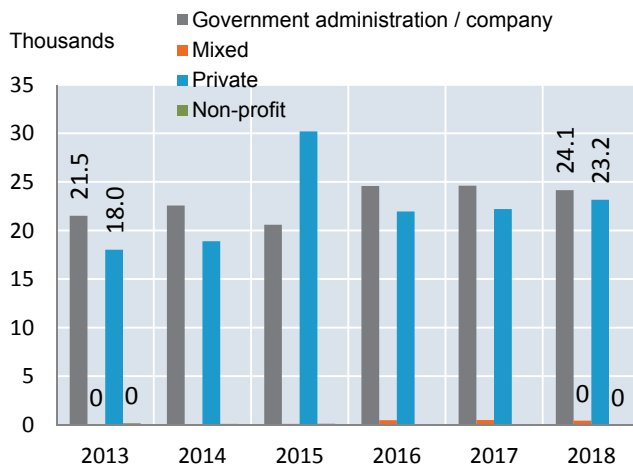
Figure (8/2): Economically active population (000) (15 years & above) in the education field (2013 – 2018)



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

It is clear that 99.1% of employees in the education activity are in the public and private sectors in 2018. The number of employment in the private sector of education activity increased from 18,000 in 2013 to 23,000 in 2018, with an annual growth of 5% in 2018 throughout the comparison period. The number of employment in the public sector of education increased to reach 24,000 in 2018. Thus, it became closer to that of the private sector.

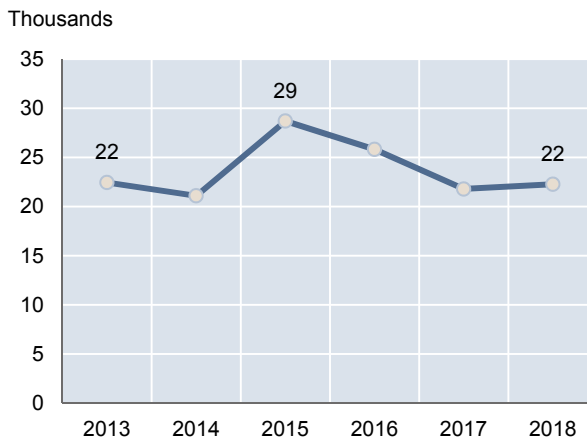
Figure (8/3): Economically active population (000) (15 years & above) in the education field by sector (2013 – 2018)



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

The number of employment in educational professions was subject to upward and downward fluctuations during 2013-2018, before eventually returning to baseline, which is 22,000 employees in 2018. Their number rose only once during the period to reach 29,000 in 2015. The percentage of Qatari employment in the educational professions dropped from 25% in 2013 to 24 % in 2018. The highest percentage of employment in educational professions occupied by females, reaching 76% of the total employment in educational professions in 2018.

Figure (8/4): Economically active population (000) (15 years & above) in educational professions <sup>(3)</sup> (2013 – 2018)



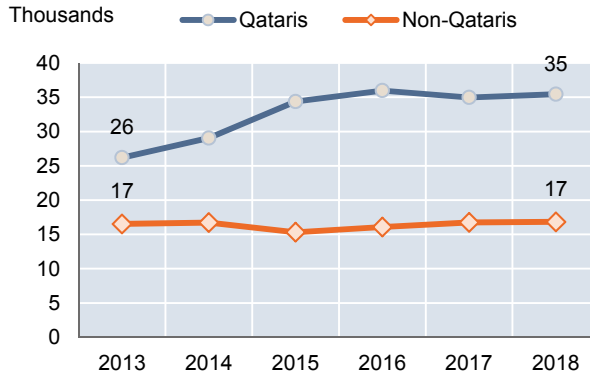
## Average monthly wage by Qatari riyal of paid employment (15 years & above) in educational professions

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 of Qataris increased from 26,000 QRs in 2013 to 35,000 QRs in 2018. For Non-Qataris, it was amounted to 17,000 QRs throughout the comparison period. The highest average was for Qatari males as it reached 44,000 QRs in 2018. The Gender Equality Index for the average monthly wage among Qataris paid employment was 0.8 for the year 2018.

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(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.

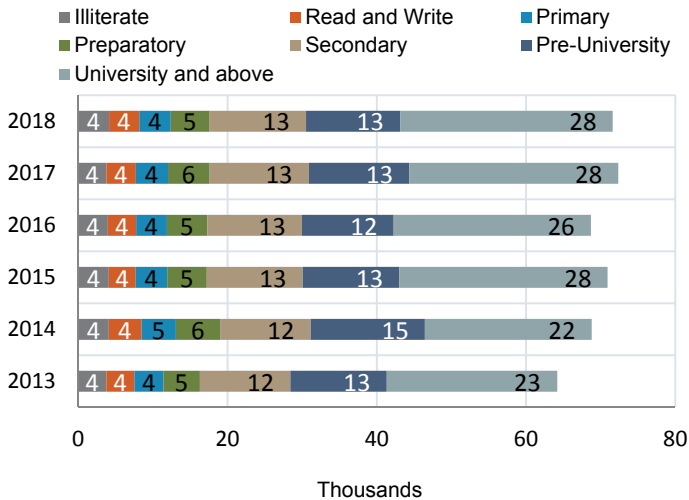
Figure (8/5): Average monthly wage (000 QRs) of workers in paid employment (15 years & above) in educational professions by nationality (2013 – 2018)



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

Figure (8/6) show that the average monthly wage by educational status. Results indicate that the highest average was for holders of university graduates and above as it increased from 23,000 QRs in 2013 to 28,000 in 2018. The average wage for the pre-university employees remained unchanged at 13,000 QRs in 2013-2018. The average wage for those with secondary education rose slightly from 12,000 QRs in 2013 to 13,000 QRs in 2018. The average wage remained the same for other educational levels.

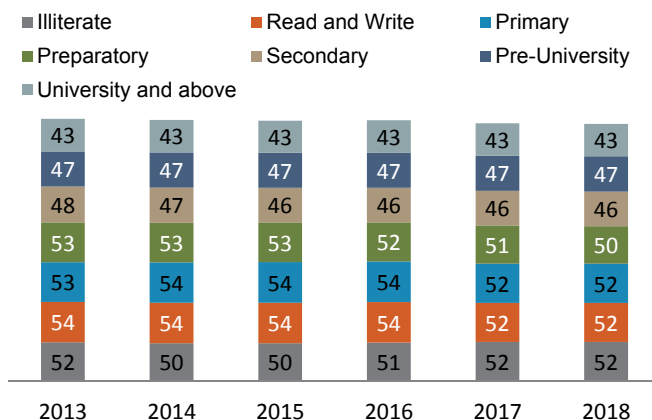
Figure (8/6): Average monthly wage (QR) of paid workers (15 years & above) by educational status (2013 – 2018)



## 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 43 hours per week, while it reached 52 hours per week for illiterate employment in 2018. The average working hours for those with secondary, preparatory, and primary levels and those reading and writing have decreased from 47, 53, 53 and 54 hours per week in 2013 to 46, 50, 52 and 52 hours per week in 2018, respectively.

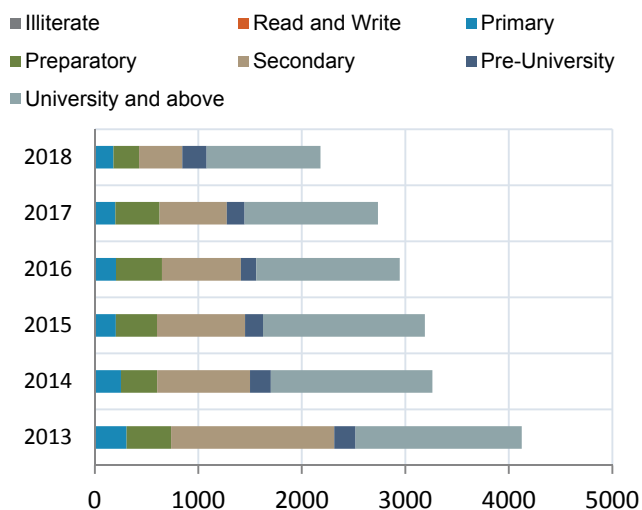
Figure (8/7): Average working hours of workers (15 years & above) by educational status (2013 – 2018)



## 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 70% of the total unemployed (15 years and over) in 2018, but it is in steady decline, as the number of unemployed with a secondary school decreased from 1,600 in 2013 to 400 in 2018, and the number of unemployed university graduated decreased from above 1,600 in 2013 to 1,100 in 2018 .

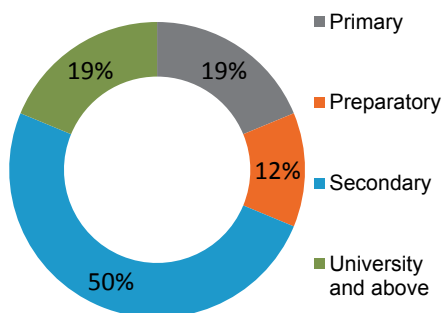
Figure (8/8): Unemployed (15 years & above) by educational status (2013 – 2018)



### Unemployed Qataris (15 years & above) by educational status

Results of figure (8/9) indicate that 50% of the unemployed Qataris have a secondary education level, representing the highest unemployment rate according to the educational level of Qataris, followed by Qataris with university education level and above and those with primary level with 19% each in 2018. The percentage of unemployed female Qataris with secondary level reached 75% of the total unemployed Qataris in the same stage in 2018.

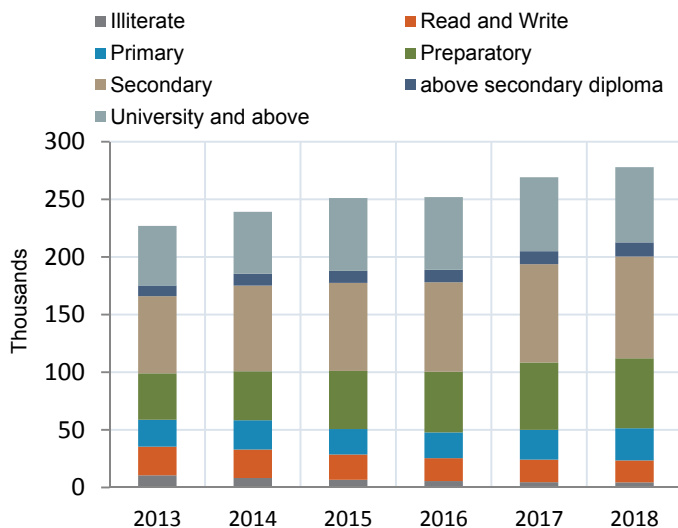
Figure (8/9): Percentage distribution of the unemployed Qataris (15 years and above) by educational status 2018



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

The percentage of illiterate people who are economically inactive (15 years & above) has decreased from 5% in 2013 to 2% in 2018. On the other hand, the number of economically inactive people (15 years & above) with a preparatory, secondary, and university level and above increased from 159,000 in 2013 to 214,000 in 2018, and their percentage increased from 70% to 77% of the total economically inactive population during the same comparison period (Figure 8/10).

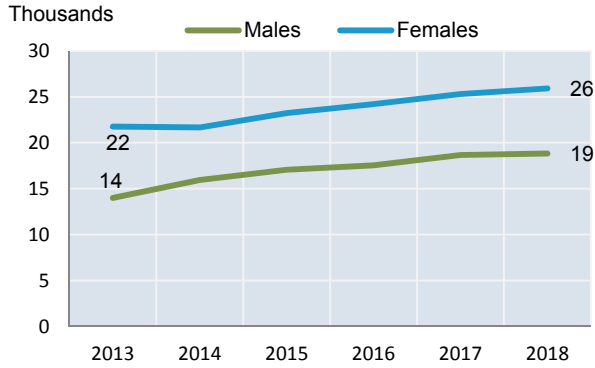
Figure (8/10): Number of economically inactive Qataris (000) (15 years & above) by educational status (2013-2018)



## 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 increased from 36,000 in 2013 to 45,000 in 2018. The number of full-time female students (15 years and over) outnumbered full-time male students, where women represented 58% compared to 42% among males of the total full-time Qatari students in 2018. The number of full-time Qatari male students (15 years or more) increased from 14,000 in 2013 to 19,000 in 2018, and the number of full-time Qatari female students (15 years or more) increased from 22,000 in 2013 to 26,000 in 2018.

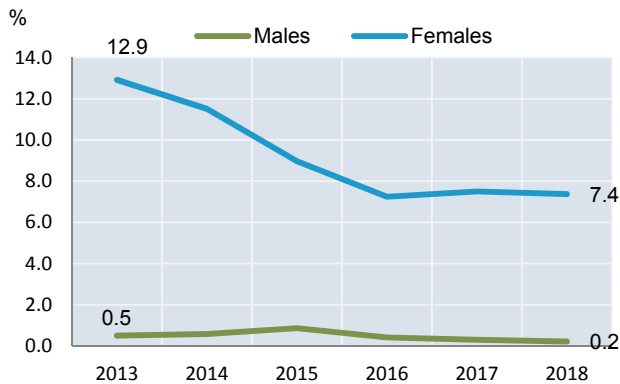
Figure (8/11): Number of economically inactive Qataris (000) (15 years & above) who are full-time students by gender (2013 – 2018)



## Youth outside labor force and education

The results of Figure (8/12) indicate that the percentage of youth outside the workforce and education decreased from 3.9% in 2013 to 2.3% in 2018. Females represent the overwhelming majority of youth outside the workforce by 93% in 2018. 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 7.4%, compared to 0.2% for males in 2018.

Figure (8/12): Percentage of economically inactive Qataris (15 years & above) who are full-time students by gender (2013 – 2018)



# 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 1.0% in 2018.
2. The illiteracy (15 -24 years old) is eradicated among Qatari youth, compared to 1.0% among Non-Qatari youth in 2018.
3. Literacy rate among the population (15 years and above) increased to 99.0% in 2018.
4. Literacy rate among young population (15 -24 years old) reached 100% for Qataris compared to 99.2% for Non-Qataris in 2018.
5. The population (15 years and above) reached 2.4 million in 2018 according population estimates.
6. The total number of students in all educational levels (kindergartens up to the university) amounted to 350,000 in the academic year 2017/2018.
7. Public expenditure on education reached 9.3% of total expenditure in 2017/2018.

## Second: Kindergarten

1. The percentage of kindergartens reached 44% of total schools in Qatar in 2017/2018.
2. The average number of students per teacher amounted to 12 students in 2017/2018.
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 16 students in 2017/2018.
5. 32% is the percentage of Qatari children enrolled in kindergartens in 2017/2018.
6. Most of Qatari children enroll in private kindergartens, 56% in 2017/2018.
7. Number of teachers in kindergartens increased to 4,469 teachers in 2017/2018.
8. Number of non-Qatari teachers increased to 3,404 in private Kindergartens in 2017/2018.
9. Gross enrollment rate for kindergartens reached 56.3% in 2017/2018. The Gender Equality Index reached 1.0.



### Third: Primary Education

1. The percentage of Primary schools reached 47% of total schools in Qatar in 2017/2018.
2. Gross enrollment rate for Primary schools students reached 107.1% in 2017/2018.
3. Net enrollment rate for Primary schools students increased to 97.5% in 2017/2018.
4. The average number of students per teacher amounted to 12 students in 2017/2018.
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 2017/2018.
7. 30% is the percentage of Qatari students enrolled in Primary schools in 2017/2018.
8. Most of Qatari students enroll in governmental schools, 62% in 2017/2018.
9. Number of teachers in Primary schools increased to 13,000 teachers in 2017/2018.
10. Number of Non-Qatari teachers increased to 5,000 teachers in public schools and 6,000 in private schools in 2017/2018.

### Fourth: Preparatory Education

1. The percentage of preparatory schools reached 28% of total schools in Qatar in 2017/2018.
2. Gross enrollment rate for preparatory schools students reached 102.8% in 2017/2018.
3. Net enrollment rate for preparatory schools students reached 84.8% in 2017/2018.
4. The average number of students per teacher amounted to 12 students in 2017/2018.
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 2017/2018.
7. 35% is the percentage of Qatari students enrolled in preparatory schools in 2017/2018.
8. Most of Qatari students enroll in public preparatory schools, 79% in 2017/2018.
9. Number of teachers in preparatory schools increased to 5,000 teachers in 2017/2018.
10. Number of Non-Qatari teachers increased to 2,000 teachers in public schools and 2,000 in private schools in 2017/2018.

## Fifth: Secondary Education

1. The percentage of secondary schools reached 25% of total schools in Qatar in 2017/2018.
2. Gross enrollment rate for secondary schools students reached 100,1 % in 2017/2018.
3. Net enrollment rate for secondary schools students increased to 80.1% in 2017/2018.
4. The average number of students per teacher amounted to 10 students in 2017/2018.
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 2017/2018.
7. 37% is the percentage of Qatari students enrolled in secondary schools in 2017/2018.
8. Most of Qatari students enroll in public secondary schools, 73% in 2017/2018.
9. Number of teachers in secondary schools increased to 5,000 teachers in 2017/2018.
10. Number of Non-Qatari teachers increased to 3,000 teachers in public schools and 2,000 teachers in private schools in 2017/2018.

## Sixth: University Education

1. The number of public and private universities in the State of Qatar reached 19 universities and colleges for the year 2017/2018. The number of students reached 33,000 students.
2. Gross enrollment rate, including scholarships, reached 21% in 2017/2018.
3. Gross enrollment rate for females is increasing and exceeds that for males in 2017/2018. It reached 68.2 for females compared to 8.5 for males.
4. 66% is the percentage of Qatari students enrolled in universities in 2017/2018.
5. 6,000 graduates in 2017/2018, which is more than 4 times higher than 2017/2018.
6. Public university graduates increased to 70% of the total number of university graduates in 2017/2018.
7. The percentage of graduates of the College of Arts and Sciences / College of Humanities and Social Sciences reached 27% of the total graduates of Qatar University in 2017/2018.
8. The percentage of graduates of Qatar Foundation colleges and universities reached 50% of the total of private universities in 2017/2018.
9. The number of faculty employment increased to more than 2,400 in 2017/2018.
10. Scholarships inside Qatar represent 78% of the total number of Qatari scholarships in 2017/2018.
11. 69% 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 286,000 trainees in 2018, while the number of Qatari trainees increased to 49,000 trainees.
2. The (25-39) age-group was the top participating age-group in training courses in 2018.
3. Most trainees enrolled in the training area of air transport; 44% of the total trainees in 2018.
4. Private training centers occupy the largest percentage in Qatar during 2013-2018. It reached 69% compared to 31% for the remaining training entities in 2018.
5. Male trainers significantly increased to 81% in 2018.
6. The largest number of training programs is provided in the training centers of ministries and government institutions, with 2,191 programs in 2018.
7. Working trainees enrolled in the private entities reached 87% in 2018.
8. The proportion of trainees enrolled in the private entities, especially university graduates, rose to 74% in 2018.
9. Most trainees enrolled in the training area of air transport; 44%, followed by those enrolled in the area of administrative training (22%).

## Eighth: Education and Labor Force

1. Percentage of illiterate employment (15 years & above) declined from 2% in 2013 to 1% in 2018.
2. The number of employment in the education field amounted to 48,000 in 2018.
3. Most of employees in the education activity (99.1%) are in public and private sectors in 2018.
4. 76% of the total employment in educational professions occupied by females in 2018.
5. Average monthly wage of Qatari paid employment (15 years & above) in educational professions increased to 35,000 Q.R in 2018.
6. Average monthly wage for university graduates paid employment (15 years & above) increased from 23,000 QR in 2013 to 28,000 QR in 2018.
7. Average working hours of illiterate employment (15 years & above) reached 52 hours per week in 2018, while it reached 43 hours per week for university graduates.
8. 70% of unemployed (15 years & above) are holders of secondary and university qualifications in 2018. The percentage of unemployed Qataris (15 years and over) who obtain a secondary education reached 50% for the year 2018; three quarters of whom are females.
9. The percentage of illiterate inactive people (15 years and over) decreased from 5% in 2013 to 2% in 2018.
10. Economically inactive Qataris (15 years & above) who are full-time students are increasing, as their number reached 45,000 in 2018.
11. The total percentage of youth outside the workforce and education dropped from 3.9% in 2013 to 2.3% in 2018.

# References

1. Planning and Statistics Authority – Annual Statistical Abstract (Education Chapter, Training Chapter) 2012/2013 - 2013/2014 - 2014/2015 – 2015/2016 – 2016/2017 – 2017/2018, Doha.
2. Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics – Labour Force Sample Survey for the years 2013 – 2014 - 2015 – 2016 – 2017 – 2018, Doha.

# APPENDIXES

## Appendix (1) Tables of Education Indicators

**Table (1): Illiteracy rate by gender and nationality**

Nationality	Gender	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Qataris	Males	1.8	1.5	1	0.8	0.7	0.6
	Females	5.6	5	3.8	2.9	2.5	2.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Non-Qataris	Males	2.5	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.3	0.9
	Females	2.1	1.6	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Total</b>	Males	2.4	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.2	0.9
	Females	2.9	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.2	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1</b>

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

Nationality	Gender	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Qataris	Males	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.04	0.0
	Females	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.05	0.04	0.04
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.02</b>
Non-Qataris	Males	1.3	1.8	2.3	1.5	1.3	1.0
	Females	1.0	0.4	1.5	1.0	1.1	0.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Total</b>	Males	1.2	1.6	2.1	1.3	1.1	0.9
	Females	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>

**Table (3): Literacy rate by gender and nationality**

Nationality	Gender	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Qataris	Males	98.2	98.5	99.0	99.2	99.3	99.4
	Females	94.4	95.0	96.2	97.1	97.5	97.8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>98.6</b>
Non-Qataris	Males	97.5	97.8	98.4	98.5	98.7	99.1
	Females	97.9	98.4	98.9	98.9	99.1	99.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>99.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	Males	97.6	97.8	98.4	98.5	98.8	99.1
	Females	97.1	97.6	98.3	98.5	98.8	99.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>99.0</b>

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

Nationality	Gender	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Qataris	Males	99.7	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Females	99.8	99.7	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	99.8	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Qataris	Males	98.7	98.2	97.7	98.5	98.7	99.0
	Females	99.0	99.6	98.5	99.0	98.9	99.8
	<b>Total</b>	98.8	98.5	97.9	98.6	98.8	99.2
Total	Males	98.8	98.4	97.9	98.7	98.9	99.1
	Females	99.3	99.6	98.9	99.3	99.3	99.8
	<b>Total</b>	99.0	98.7	98.2	98.8	99.0	99.3

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

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Public spending on education, total (% of government spending)	13.2%	11.2%	9.2%	10.6%	10.5%	9.3%

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

Stage	Gender	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Early education	Males	53.8	56.1	60.9	62.8	57.6	57.1
	Females	54.3	57.2	61.3	63.1	57.3	55.5
	<b>Equality index</b>	1.01	1.02	1.01	1.00	1.00	0.97
Primary stage	Males	100.6	102.3	101.2	104.0	106.2	108.4
	Females	100.8	101.8	101.0	103.4	106.0	105.7
	<b>Equality index</b>	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.99	1.00	0.98
Preparatory stage	Males	96.7	98.2	95.4	95.1	104.1	104.4
	Females	98.8	100.7	97.6	99.3	102.6	101.3
	<b>Equality index</b>	1.02	1.03	1.02	1.05	0.99	0.97
Secondary stage	Males	89.4	96.3	92.9	90.3	98.2	100.8
	Females	102.1	97.6	100.5	101.0	99.1	99.3
	<b>Equality index</b>	1.14	1.01	1.08	1.12	1.01	0.99
Higher Education	Males	7.3	7.3	7.1	6.6	6.7	8.5
	Females	43.0	45.4	47.1	57.7	61.5	68.2
	<b>Equality index</b>	5.8	6.2	6.7	8.7	9.2	8.0
All Stages	Males	54.4	52.1	52.6	55.2	56.3	62.2
	Females	85.5	85.1	88.5	92.9	93.6	95.3
	<b>Equality index</b>	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5

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

Stage	Gender	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Early education	Males	51.8	54.6	59.8	62.3	57.2	56.7
	Females	52.7	55.9	60.5	62.8	56.9	55.1
	Equality index	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary stage	Males	91.9	92.5	91.1	94.0	96.3	98.4
	Females	92.5	92.7	91.3	93.9	96.5	96.7
	Equality index	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Preparatory stage	Males	79.6	81.0	78.1	78.5	84.8	85.4
	Females	82.2	83.4	80.5	82.7	84.8	84.1
	Equality index	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
Secondary stage	Males	71.6	78.4	75.5	71.3	77.2	79.5
	Females	81.7	77.4	80.4	80.8	79.4	80.7
	Equality index	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Higher Education	Males	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.6	5.8
	Females	30.4	29.7	30.7	41.5	43.1	47.7
	Equality index	6.3	6.4	6.8	9.4	9.4	8.2

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

	Gender	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Percentage of students enrolled in specialized education out of those enrolled in general secondary education	Males	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2
	Females	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6

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

	Gender	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of Higher Education Students per 100,000 of the population	Males	420.5	455.4	440.1	384.9	387.0	401.7
	Females	683.2	755.2	778.1	755.0	804.7	868.5
	Total	1103.8	1210.6	1218.2	1139.9	1191.7	1270.2



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

Stage	Sector	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Early education	Private	15	13	13	15	15	14
	Public	11	7	7	7	7	9
	Total	14	11	11	13	13	12
Primary stage	Private	14	17	18	17	17	17
	Public	7	7	7	7	7	8
	Total	10	11	12	12	12	12
Preparatory stage	Private	13	15	16	16	16	15
	Public	9	8	8	8	8	9
	Total	10	10	11	11	11	12
Secondary stage	Private	11	12	13	13	14	14
	Public	9	8	8	8	8	9
	Total	9	9	9	9	9	10

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

Stage	Sector	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Early education	Private	26	18	18	17	16	15
	Public	23	21	20	20	20	21
	Total	25	18	18	18	16	16
Primary stage	Private	24	24	24	25	24	24
	Public	25	25	26	25	26	27
	Total	25	24	25	25	25	25
Preparatory stage	Private	23	23	24	24	24	24
	Public	25	25	25	26	27	26
	Total	24	24	25	25	25	25
Secondary stage	Private	21	19	22	21	21	21
	Public	25	23	24	24	25	25
	Total	23	21	23	23	23	23

**Table (12): Average Number of Students Per School**

Stage	Sector	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Early education	Private	161	131	128	134	128	117
	Public	140	117	122	120	119	114
	Total	157	129	127	132	127	118
Primary stage	Private	563	576	567	599	592	592
	Public	437	445	463	472	486	452
	Total	502	516	523	546	549	533
Preparatory stage	Private	253	273	283	301	299	288
	Public	397	396	406	421	447	439
	Total	312	323	330	348	355	344
Secondary stage	Private	206	224	231	231	238	251
	Public	434	423	418	428	418	420
	Total	307	310	310	314	313	321

**Table (13): Average of Classes Per School**

Stage	Sector	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Early education	Private	6	7	7	8	8	8
	Public	6	6	6	6	6	5
	Total	6	7	7	8	8	7
Primary stage	Private	24	24	23	24	24	24
	Public	17	18	18	19	19	17
	Total	20	21	21	22	22	21
Preparatory stage	Private	11	12	12	12	12	12
	Public	16	16	16	16	16	17
	Total	13	13	13	14	14	14
Secondary stage	Private	10	12	11	11	11	12
	Public	17	18	18	17	17	17
	Total	13	15	14	14	14	14

**Table (14): Percentage of students in private sector education**

Stage	Sector	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Early education	Private	40415	36552	40644	45163	47672	46640
	Public	6982	7723	8036	8306	8698	8993
	%	85.3	82.6	83.5	84.5	84.6	83.8
Primary stage	Private	61402	70874	81660	88,684	93,471	98,346
	Public	44540	45847	47641	50,031	52,521	55,202
	%	58.0	60.7	63.2	63.9	64.0	64.0
Preparatory stage	Private	20208	23198	26322	28,329	29,628	31,080
	Public	22222	22939	23571	24,841	26,844	27,674
	%	47.6	50.3	52.8	52.6	52.5	52.9
Secondary stage	Private	13600	15700	17557	18472	19987	21450
	Public	22976	22399	22993	24808	25469	26057
	%	37.18	41.21	43.30	42.68	43.97	45.15
Higher Education	Private	6411	6844	6977	6751	7056	7822
	Public	14717	18624	21129	21917	24426	26100
	%	30.3	26.9	24.8	23.5	22.4	23.1
All Stages	Private	142036	153168	173160	187399	197814	205338
	Public	111437	117532	123370	129903	137958	144026
	%	56.0	56.6	58.4	59.1	58.9	58.8

**Table (15): Percentage of teachers in private sector education**

Stage	Sector	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Early education	Private	2711	2814	3168	2954	3182	3412
	Public	656	1165	1236	1246	1280	1057
	%	80.5	70.7	71.9	70.3	71.3	76.3
Primary stage	Private	4511	4110	4662	5,071	5,383	5,949
	Public	6166	6368	6559	6,900	7,052	6,700
	%	42.2	39.2	41.5	42.4	43.3	47.0
Preparatory stage	Private	1582	1581	1679	1,780	1,862	2,039
	Public	2612	2830	2881	3,122	3,197	3,025
	%	37.7	35.8	36.8	36.3	36.8	40.3
Secondary stage	Private	1279	1324	1329	1396	1475	1615
	Public	2696	2963	3052	3284	3359	3059
	%	32.2	30.9	30.3	29.8	30.5	34.6

Stage	Sector	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Higher Education	Private	969	984	969	942	953	1077
	Public	824	1003	1210	1325	1382	1358
	%	54.0	49.5	44.5	41.6	40.8	44.2
All Stages	Private	11052	10813	11807	12143	12855	14092
	Public	12954	14329	14938	15877	16270	15199
	%	46.0	43.0	44.1	43.3	44.1	48.1

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

Stage	Sector	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Early education	Private	114.1	108.5	108.4	109.5	109.1	110.2
	Public	85.4	89.0	88.8	88.1	89.0	88.5
	Total	109.3	104.8	104.9	105.8	105.7	106.3
Primary stage	Private	115.3	115.3	115.0	113.9	113.4	112.5
	Public	90.5	90.1	89.7	90.5	91.6	92.8
	Total	104.1	104.7	104.9	104.8	105.0	104.9
Preparatory stage	Private	120.7	118.5	117.4	115.9	117.9	117.4
	Public	93.1	91.4	91.3	90.9	92.5	91.9
	Total	105.3	104.1	104.2	100.7	105.1	104.6
Secondary stage	Private	123.2	120.8	118.5	119.0	116.9	118.9
	Public	92.3	93.8	92.2	97.2	97.4	95.6
	Total	102.7	104.1	102.8	106.0	105.6	105.6
Higher Education	Private	111.5	115.6	110.4	104.3	95.7	85.1
	Public	41.2	40.9	38.7	35.8	35.4	34.7
	Total	57.1	55.4	51.5	47.4	45.5	43.8
All Stages	Private	116.3	114.7	113.9	113.2	112.7	112.1
	Public	82.2	80.9	80.0	79.4	79.4	78.9
	Total	99.8	98.6	98.4	98.0	97.6	97.0

**Table (17): Young people who are not enrolled in school or work  
(% of individuals ages 15-24)**

	Gender	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Young people who are not enrolled in school or work (% of individuals ages 15-24)	Males	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2
	Females	12.9	11.5	9.0	7.2	7.5	7.4
	<b>Total</b>	3.9	3.4	3.2	2.2	2.3	2.3

**Table (18): Average monthly wage for workers in educational professions**

	Gender	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Average monthly wage for workers in educational professions	Males	23,046	25,730	27,688	30,404	27,003	25,712
	Females	20,294	22,209	22,829	24,611	24,742	25,390
	<b>Total</b>	21,017	23,098	23,857	26,092	25,227	25,459

**Table (19): Average working hours (weekly) for workers in educational professions**

	Gender	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Average working hours (weekly) for workers in educational professions	Males	39	38	39	40	39	39
	Females	38	38	39	39	40	40
	<b>Total</b>	39	38	39	39	39	39