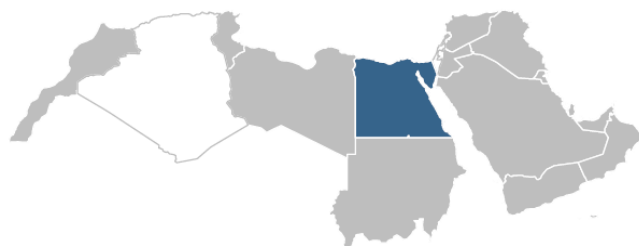


PART I
COUNTRY EDUCATION PROFILES



One in four Egyptian adults (15 years and above) is illiterate

Adult literacy increased in Egypt from 66 per cent in 2006 to 74 per cent in 2012. Female literacy increased from 58 per cent to 66 per cent during 2006-2012, and male literacy increased from 75 to 82 per cent in the same period. Male literacy is higher than female literacy by 16 percentage points in 2012.

Figure 1.1.1: Adult literacy by sex in Egypt in, 2006 – 2012



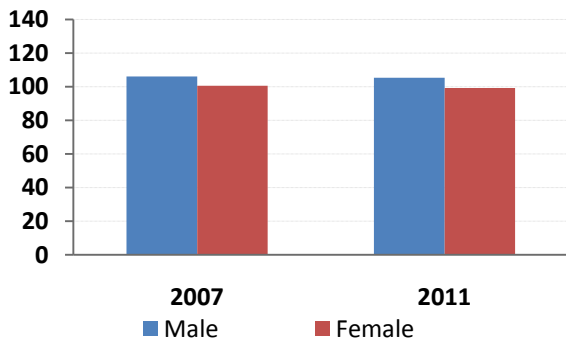
Persisting gender gap in enrolment in primary education

The gross enrolment ratio in primary education was relatively high in Egypt in 2011 at 102 per cent, especially amongst males. Between 2000 and 2011, the net enrolment ratio grew by 5 percentage points, and the gross enrolment ratio increased by 4 percentage points. The gap between girls and boys enrolment in primary schools (99 per cent and 105 per cent, respectively) was 6 per cent, in favor of boys.

At a Glance	
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)	
1. Primary Education	102.3%
2. Secondary Education	72.5 %
3. Tertiary Education	27.8 %
Gender Parity Index (of GER)	
1. Primary	0.94%
2. Secondary	0.96%
Net Enrolment Rate (NER)	
1. Primary Education	95.6%
Share of Private Enrolment (2007)	
1. Primary Education	7.8%
Literacy	
1. Adult Literacy	73.9%
2. Youth Literacy	89.3%
Pupil Teacher Ratio	
1. Primary Education (2010)	27.7%
2. Secondary Education (2009)	12.1%
Expenditure on Education (2008)	
1. Public Expenditure on Education as a (%) of Total Government Expenditure	11.9%
2. Public Expenditure on Education as a (%) of GDP	3.8%

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)

Figure 1.1.2: Gross enrolment ratio by sex for primary education in Egypt



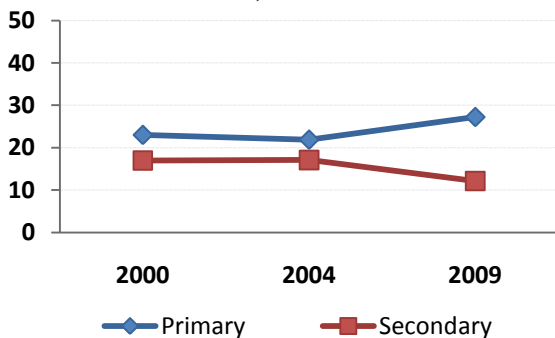
Decreased gender gap in secondary education enrolment

About 72 per cent of the Egyptian pupils were enrolled in secondary education in 2010. The gross enrolment ratio increased between 2000 and 2004 and then decreased between 2009 and 2010. The gross enrolment ratios for boys and girls are essentially similar in 2010.

Figure 1.1.3: Gross enrolment ratios in secondary education in Egypt



Figure 1.1.4: Pupil-teacher ratio by level of education, 2000 - 2009



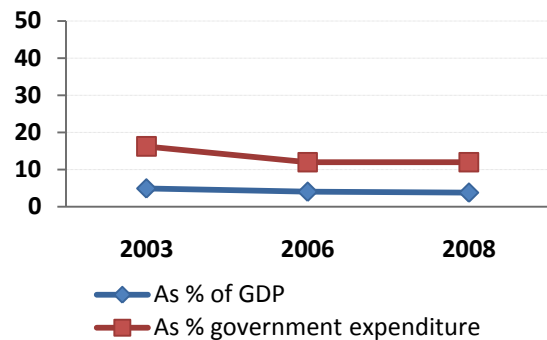
An increase of pupil-teacher ratios in primary education and a decrease in secondary education

The pupil-teacher ratio in primary education has increased from 23 pupils per teacher to 27 during 2000-2009, while the pupil-teacher ratio in secondary education has decreased from 17 pupils per teacher to 12 in the same period.

Decreased government expenditure in education

The public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP remained almost stable between 2003 and 2008 at about 4 per cent. As a proportion of total expenditure, the government expenditure on education decreased between 2003 and 2008 by 4 per cent.

Figure 1.1.5: Expenditure on education in Egypt, 2003-2008





About one in five Iraqi adults (15 years and above) illiterate in 2011

Adult literacy increased in Iraq from 74 per cent in 2000 to 78 per cent in 2011. Female literacy increased from 64 per cent to 71 per cent in the same period. Male literacy is higher than female literacy by 14.8 percentage points in 2011.

At a Glance (2011-2012)	
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)	
1. Primary Education	111.1%
2. Secondary Education	47.8%
3. Tertiary Education	12.5%
Gender Parity Index (of GER)	
1. Primary	0.9%
2. Secondary	0.7%
Net Enrolment Rate (NER)	
1. Primary Education	96.3%
2. Secondary Education	21.8%
Dropout Rate	
1. Primary Education	2.2%
2. Secondary Education	2.5%
*Literacy	
1. Adult Literacy	738.5%
2. Youth Literacy	82.4%
*Pupil Teacher Ratio	
1. Primary Education (2010)	17.0%
2. Secondary Education (2009)	13.7%

Source: Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology (COSIT)
 (*): UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)

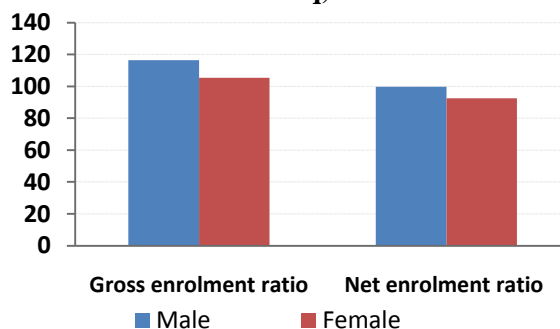
Figure 1.2.1: Adult literacy by sex in Iraq in percentage, 2000-2011



Almost all Iraqi children enrolled in primary education

Both enrolment ratios were relatively high in Iraq in 2011, especially among males. Between 2000 and 2011, the net enrolment rate grew by 16 percentage points. The gap between girls and boys enrolment (93 per cent and 100 per cent, respectively) was considerable, in favor of boys.

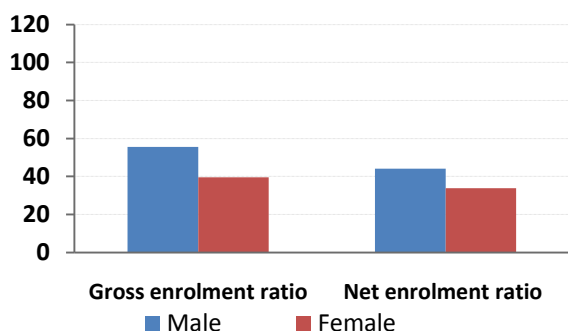
Figure 1.2.2: Enrolment ratios for primary education in Iraq, 2011-2012



Higher secondary education enrolment ratio among men than women

Roughly half of the Iraqi youth were enrolled in secondary education in 2011. Girls' and boys' participation in secondary education has been rising since 2000. The gross enrolment ratio for boys continued to dominate the gross enrolment ratio for girls in secondary education in Iraq (16 percentage points higher in 2011).

Figure 1.2.3: Enrolment ratio in secondary education in percentage in Iraq, 2011/2012



Improved pupil-teacher ratios in primary and secondary education

Since 2000, the pupil teacher ratio has decreased in both primary and secondary education. In primary education, it decreased from 21 pupils per teacher in 2000 to 17 pupils per teacher in 2007. In secondary education, it decreased from 20 pupils per teacher to 14 pupils per teacher in the same period. Both curves decreased continuously during 2000 and 2007.

Figure 1.2.4: Pupil- teacher ratio by level of education, 2000 - 2007

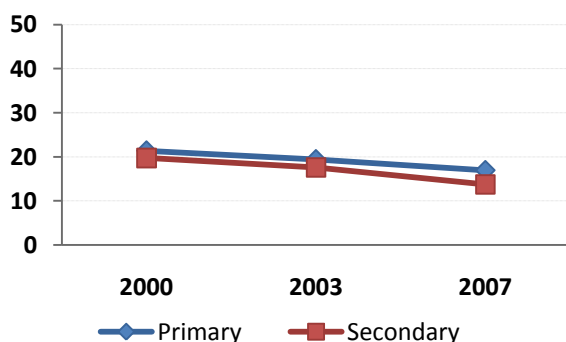
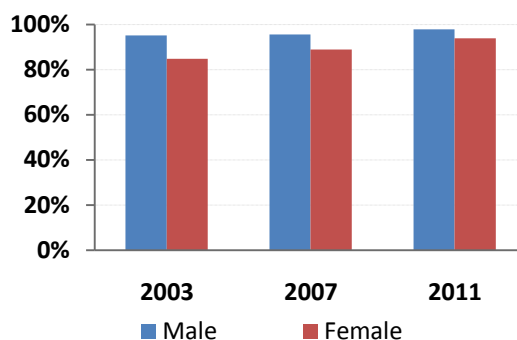




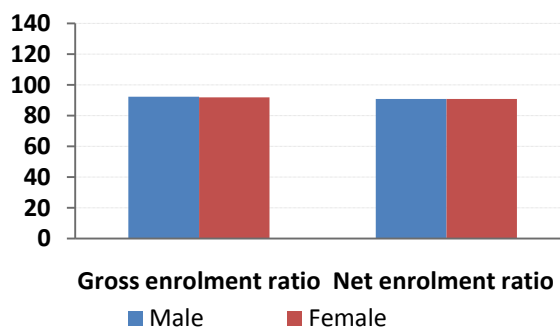
Figure 1.3.1: Adult literacy by sex in Jordan, 2003 - 2011



Almost universal enrollment in primary education in Jordan

Both gross and net enrolment was relatively high in Jordan in 2010, especially among females. Between 2000 and 2010, the net enrolment remains stable at 91 per cent, and the gross enrolment ratio reduced by 6 percentage points. The gap is very small between girls and boys enrolment in 2010.

Figure 1.3.2: Enrolment ratios for primary education in Jordan, 2010-2011



Higher secondary education enrolment among women than men

More than three quarters of Jordanian youth were enrolled in secondary education in 2010. Girls' and boys' participation in secondary education has been rising since 2000. The gross enrolment ratio for girls continued to surpass the gross enrolment ratio for boys in secondary education (5 percentage points) in Jordan in 2010.

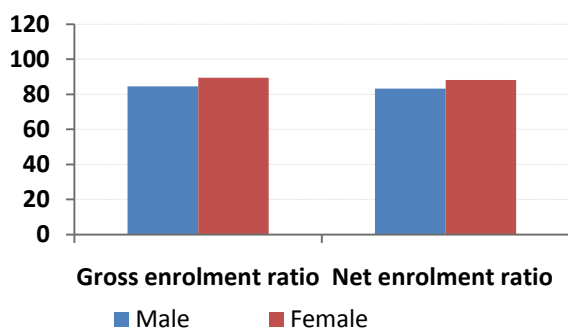
At a Glance (2010-2011)	
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)	
1. Primary Education	92.0 %
2. Secondary Education	86.9%
3. Tertiary Education	37.8%
Gender Parity Index (of GER)	
1. Primary	1.0%
2. Secondary	1.1%
Net Enrolment Rate (NER)	
1. Primary Education	90.7%
2. Secondary education	85.6%
Share of Private Enrolment	
1. Primary Education	33.1%
2. Secondary Education	18.6%
Literacy	
1. Adult Literacy	95.9%
2. Youth Literacy	99.1%

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)

Majority of adult literacy in Jordan (96%)

Adult literacy increased in Jordan from 90 per cent in 2003 to 96 per cent in 2011. Female literacy increased from 85 per cent to 94 per cent in the same period. Male literacy is higher than female literacy by 4 percentage points in 2011.

Figure 1.3.3: Enrolment ratio in secondary education in Jordan, 2010/2011



Higher tertiary education enrolment among women than men

The gross enrolment ratio rose from 28 in 2000 to 38 in 2011. However, the GER for women was 7 percentage points higher in Jordan in 2011.



The majority (95%) of Kuwaiti adults (15 years and above) are literate

Adult literacy increased in Kuwait from 92 per cent in 2004 to 95 per cent in 2012. Female literacy increased from 90 per cent to 94 per cent in the same period. Male literacy is slightly higher than female literacy by 2 percentage points in 2012.

At a Glance (2011-2012)	
*Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) (2008)	
1. Primary Education	105.6%
2. Secondary Education	101.0 %
*Gender Parity Index (of GER)	
1. Primary (2008)	1.0%
2. Secondary (2008)	1.1%
Net Enrolment Rate (NER)	
1. Primary Education (2010)	90.0%
2. * Secondary Education (2008)	89.0%
*Share of Private Enrolment	
1. Primary Education	41.0%
2. Secondary Education	32.6%
Literacy	
1. Adult Literacy	95.1%
2. *Youth Literacy	98.6%
*Pupil Teacher Ratio	
1. Primary Education	8.6%
2. Secondary Education	7.8%
*Expenditure on Education (2008)	
1. Public Expenditure on Education as a (%) of Total Government Expenditure	12.9%
2. Public Expenditure on Education as a (%) of GDP	3.8%

Sources: Kuwait Central Statistical Organization
 (*):UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)

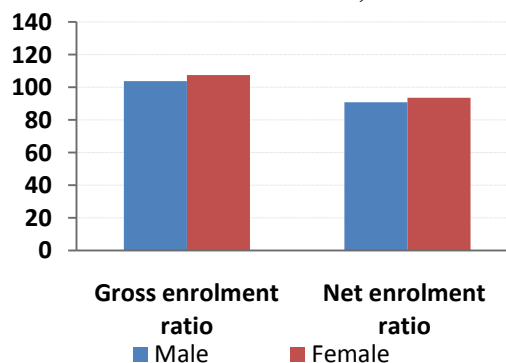
Figure 1.4.1: Adult literacy by sex in Kuwait, 2004 - 2012



Majority of Kuwaiti boys enrolled in primary education in Kuwait

Both gross enrolment ratio and net enrolment rate were relatively high in Kuwait in 2008 especially among females. Between 2005 and 2008, the net enrolment rate remained almost stable, while, the gross enrolment ratio decreased by 7 percentage points between 2005 and 2008. The gender gap in enrolment (89 per cent and 90 per cent, respectively) has been essentially closed.

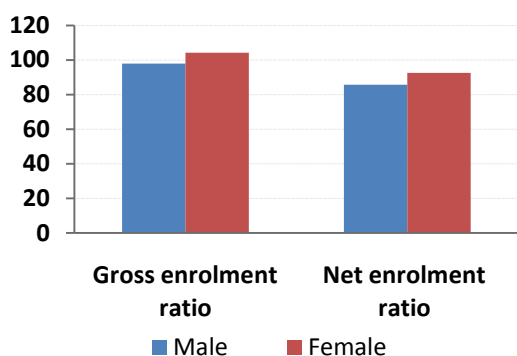
Figure 1.4.2: Enrolment ratios for primary education in Kuwait, 2008



Higher enrolment in secondary schools among women than men

Most of Kuwaiti youth were enrolled in secondary education in 2008. Both gross enrolment and the net enrolment ratio are relatively high (101 and 89 respectively). The gross enrolment ratio in secondary education for girls was higher than boys (6 percentage points higher in 2008).

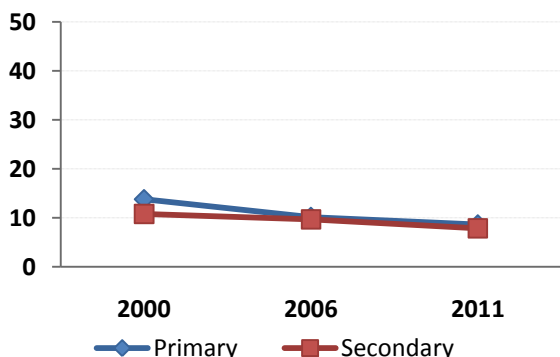
Figure 1.4.3: Enrolment ratio in secondary education in Kuwait, 2008



A decrease in Pupil-teacher ratios in both primary and secondary education

The pupil-teacher ratio decreased from 14 to 9 in primary education between 2000 and 2011 but remained higher than the pupil teacher ratio in secondary education. On the other hand, the pupil teacher ratio decreased from 11 to 8 between 2000 and 2011 in secondary education.

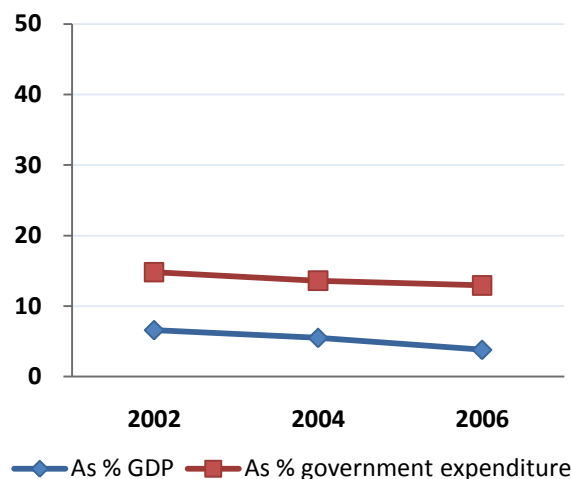
Figure 1.4.4: Pupil-to-teacher ratio, 2000 - 2011



A decrease in government's expenditure on education

In general, the expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP decreased by 3 percentage points between 2001 and 2006. The government expenditure on education decreased as well between 2002 and 2006 by 2 per cent.

Figure 1.4.5: Expenditure on education in Kuwait, 2002-2006





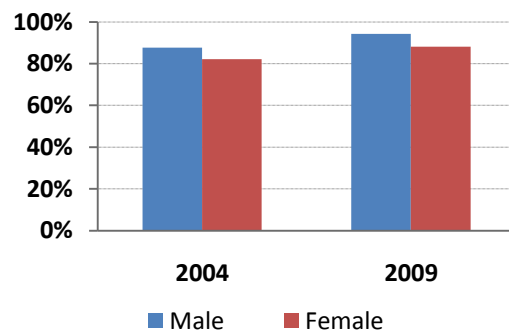
High literacy in Lebanon

Adult literacy increased in Lebanon from 85 per cent in 2004 to 91 per cent in 2009. Female literacy increased from 82 per cent to 88 per cent in the same period. Male literacy is higher than female literacy by 6 percentage points in 2009.

At a Glance (2011-2012)	
*Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)	
1. Primary Education	107.9%
2. Secondary Education	83.3 %
3. Tertiary Education	57.7%
*Gender Parity Index (of GER)	
1. Primary	0.97%
2. Secondary	1.1%
Net Enrolment Rate (NER) (2009)	
1. Primary Education	98.3%
2. Secondary Education	81.1%
*Share of Private Enrolment	
1. Primary Education	73.7%
2. Secondary Education	61.3%
Literacy	
1. Adult Literacy (2009)	91.2%
2. *Youth Literacy (2007)	98.7%
*Pupil Teacher Ratio	
1. Primary Education	14.2%
2. Secondary Education	9.3%
*Expenditure on Education	
1. Public Expenditure on Education as a (%) of Total Government Expenditure	7.1%
2. Public Expenditure on Education as a (%) of GDP	1.6%

Source: Central Administration for Statistics, Lebanon
 (*): UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)

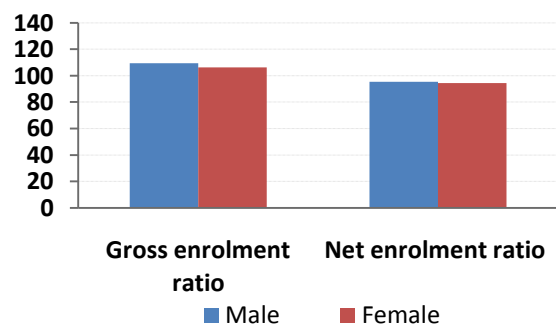
Figure 1.5.1: Adult literacy by sex in Lebanon, 2004 - 2009



No gender gaps in primary education in Lebanon

Both gross and net enrolment ratios were relatively high in Lebanon in 2011, especially high in 2011, especially high among males. Between 2005 and 2011, the net enrolment ratio grew by 8 percentage points, and the gross enrolment ratio grew by 7 percentage points. The gap between girls and boys enrolment (94.4 per cent and 95.5 per cent, respectively) was small, in favor of boys.

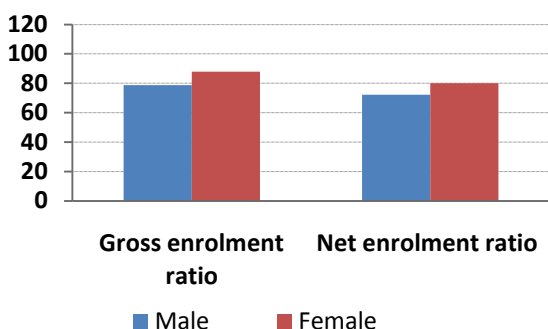
Figure 1.5.2: Enrolment ratios for primary education in Lebanon, 2011



Higher enrolment in secondary education among women than men

More than three quarters of the Lebanese youth were enrolled in secondary education in 2011. The gross enrolment ratio remained almost stable since 2003. The gross enrolment ratio for girls continued to dominate the gross enrolment ratio for boys in secondary education in Lebanon (9 percentage points higher in 2011).

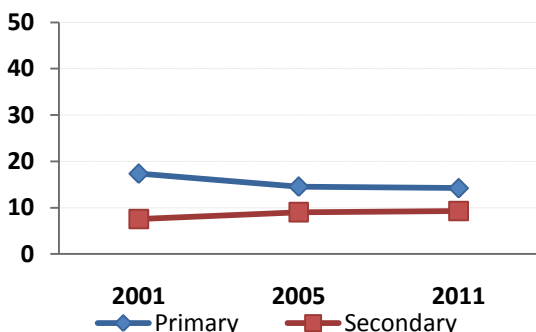
Figure 1.5.3: Enrolment ratio in secondary education in Lebanon, 2011



Higher pupil-teacher ratios in primary education than secondary education

Since 2001, the pupil-teacher ratio in primary education has decreased from 17 to 15 until 2005, and then remained stable around 14 until 2011. On the other hand, the pupil-teacher ratio in secondary education has grown slightly from 8 to 9 between 2001 and 2005, and then remained stable as well around 9 until 2011.

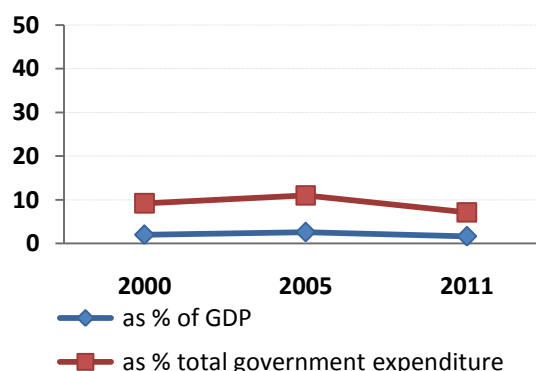
Figure 1.5.4: Pupil-teacher ratio by level of education, 2001 – 2011



Decreased government's expenditure on education

The expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP remained almost stable between 2000 and 2011. The government expenditure on education increased between 2000 and 2005 from 9 to 11 then decreased to 7 until 2011.

Figure 1.5.5: Expenditure on education in Lebanon, 2000-2011





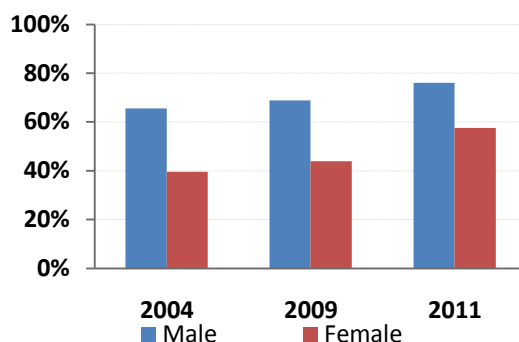
At a Glance (2012-2013)	
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)	
1. Primary Education	114.9%
2. Secondary Education	69.8%
Gender Parity Index (of GER)	
1. Primary	0.95%
2. Secondary	0.85%
Net Enrolment Rate (NER) (2009)	
1. Primary Education	96.0%
Share of Private Enrolment	
1. Primary Education	12.9%
Literacy (2001)	
1. Adult Literacy	67.1%
2. Youth Literacy	81.5%
Pupil Teacher Ratio	
1. Primary Education	25.8%

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics

About one in three Moroccan adults (15 years and above) illiterate

Adult literacy increased in Morocco from 52 per cent in 2004 to 67 per cent in 2011. Female literacy increased from 40 per cent to 58 per cent in the same period. Male literacy remained much higher than female literacy (19 percentage points in 2011).

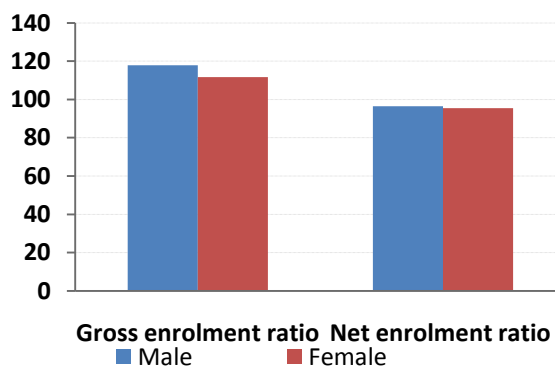
Figure 1.6.1: Adult literacy by sex in Morocco, 2004 - 2011



No gender gaps in primary enrollment in Morocco

Both gross enrolment ratio and net enrolment rate were relatively high in Morocco in 2012, especially among males. Between 2006 and 2012, the net enrolment rate grew by 8 percentage points, and the gross enrolment ratio grew by 9 percentage points. The gap between girls and boys enrolment (95 per cent and 96 per cent, respectively) was very small, in favor of boys.

Figure 1.6.2: Enrolment ratios for primary education in Morocco, 2012

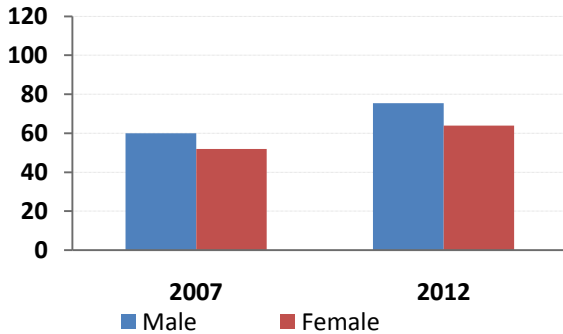


Higher secondary education enrolment ratio among men than women

About three in four of the Moroccan youth were enrolled in secondary education in 2012. The gross enrolment ratio increased since 2000. The gross enrolment ratio for boys continued to dominate the gross enrolment ratio for girls in

secondary education in Morocco (12 percentage points higher in 2012).

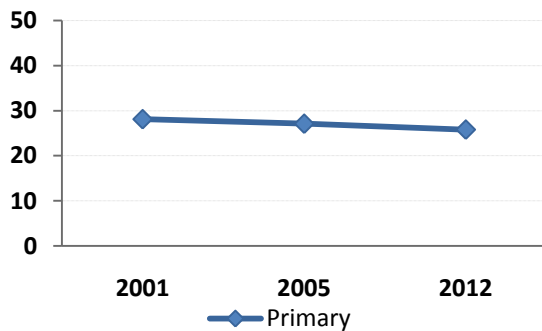
Figure 1.6.3: Gross enrolment ratios in secondary education in Morocco



Decreased pupil-teacher ratios in primary education

Since 2000, the pupil teacher-ratio in primary education has decreased from 29 to 26 in 2012.

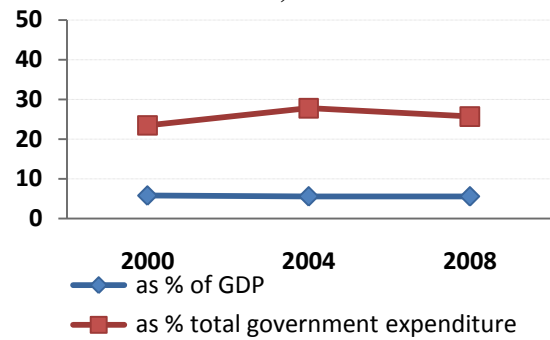
Figure 1.6.4: Pupil-teacher ratio, 2001 – 2012



Recent decrease in government expenditure on education

The expenditure on education as a per cent of GDP remained almost stable between 2000 and 2009. The government expenditure on education increased between 2000 and 2004 by 4 per cent; and decreased between 2004 and 2008 by 2 per cent.

Figure 1.6.5: Expenditure on education in Morocco, 2000-2008





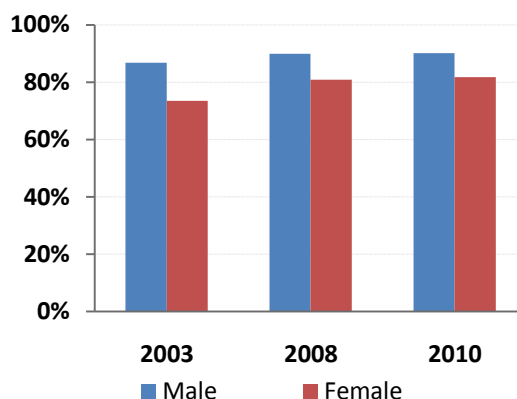
At a Glance (2011-2012)	
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)	
1. Primary Education	103.8%
2. Secondary Education	104.1%
3. Tertiary Education	28.7%
Gender Parity Index (of GER)	
1. Primary	0.98%
2. Secondary	0.98%
Net Enrolment Rate (NER) (2009)	
1. Primary Education	96.6%
2. Secondary Education	93.7%
Share of Private Enrolment	
1. Primary Education	17.2%
2. Secondary Education	7.0%
Literacy	
1. Adult Literacy (2009)	86.9%
2. Youth Literacy (2007)	97.7%
Expenditure on Education	
1. Public Expenditure on Education as a (%) of Total Government Expenditure	31.1%
2. Public Expenditure on Education as a (%) of GDP	4.3%

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, (UIS)

Greater increase in female literacy

Total literacy increased in Oman from 81 per cent in 2003 to 87 per cent in 2010. Female literacy increased from 74 per cent to 82 per cent in the same period. Male literacy is higher than female literacy by 8 percentage points in 2010.

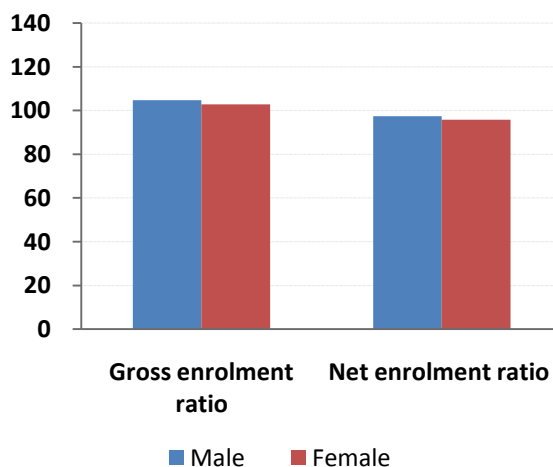
Figure 1.7.1: literacy rates by sex in Oman, 2003 - 2010



Majority of Omani enrolled in primary education in Oman

Both gross and net enrolment ratios were relatively high in Oman in 2011, especially among males. Between 2000 and 2011, the net enrolment rate grew by 16 percentage points, and the gross enrolment ratio grew by 13 percentage points. The gap between girls and boys enrolment (96 per cent and 97 per cent, respectively) was very small, in favor of boys in 2011.

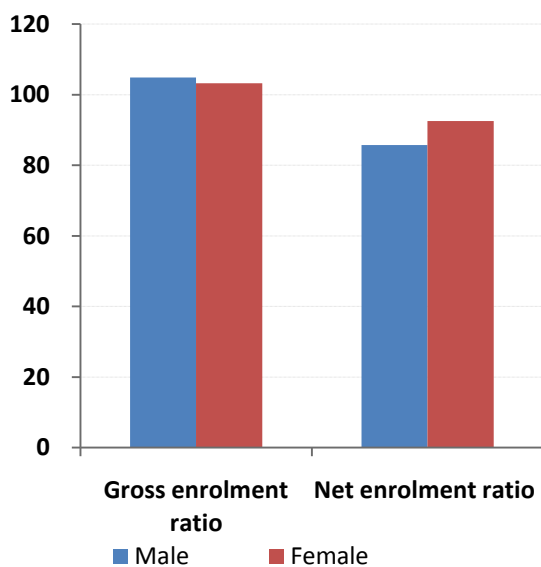
Figure 1.7.2: Enrolment ratios for primary education in Oman, 2011



Higher secondary education enrolment ratio among men than women

Most of Omani youth were enrolled in secondary education in 2011. The gross enrolment ratio and the net enrolment rate increased through different years (2000-2011). The gross enrolment ratio for boys continued to dominate the gross enrolment ratio for girls in secondary education in Oman (1.6 percentage points higher in 2011).

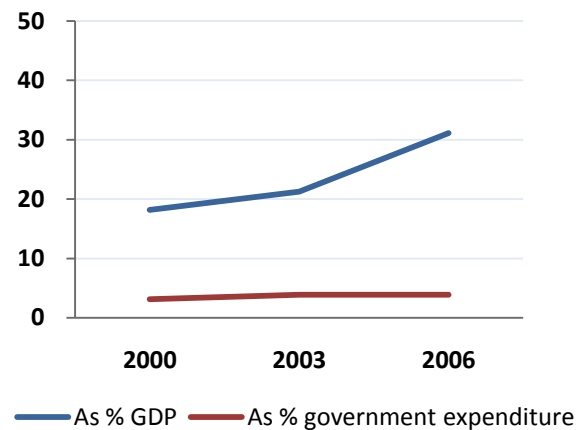
Figure 1.7.3: Enrolment ratio in secondary education in Oman, 2011



Increased government's expenditure on education

The expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP remained almost stable between 2000 and 2009. The government expenditure on education increased between 2000 and 2006 by 13 percentage points.

Figure 1.7.4: Expenditure on education in Oman, 2000-2006





Universal literacy among Palestinians

Total literacy increased in Palestine from 92 per cent in 2004 to 96 per cent in 2012. Female literacy increased from 88 per cent to 94 per cent in the same period. Male literacy is higher than female literacy by 5 percentage points in 2012.

At a Glance (2011-2012)	
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)	
1. Primary Education	94.4%
2. Secondary Education	76.0 %
3. Tertiary Education	40.2%
Gender Parity Index (of GER)	
1. Primary	1.02%
2. Secondary	1.24%
Net Enrolment Rate (NER) (2009)	
1. Primary Education	92.2%
2. Secondary Education	68.6%
*Share of Private Enrolment	
1. Primary Education	12.2%
2. Secondary Education	5.7%
*Dropout Rate (2010)	
1. Primary Education	0.9%
2. Secondary Education	3.2%
Literacy	
1. Adult Literacy	95.9%
2. *Youth Literacy	99.3%
Pupil Teacher Ratio	
1. Primary Education	19.2%
2. Secondary Education	13.6%

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
 (*): UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)

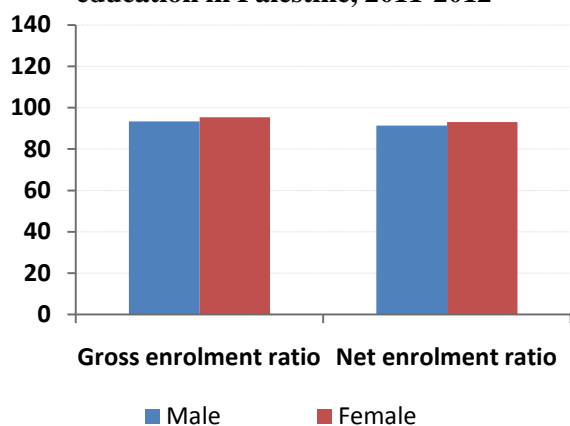
Figure 1.8.1: literacy rates by sex in Palestine, 2004 - 2012



Over nine in ten enrolled in primary education in Palestine

Both gross enrolment ratio and net enrolment rate were relatively high in Palestine in 2011, especially among females. Between 2005 and 2011, the net enrolment rate grew by 2 percentage points, while the gross enrolment ratio remained stable at 94 per cent. The gap between girls and boys enrolment (93 per cent and 91.4 per cent, respectively) was small, in favor of girls in 2011.

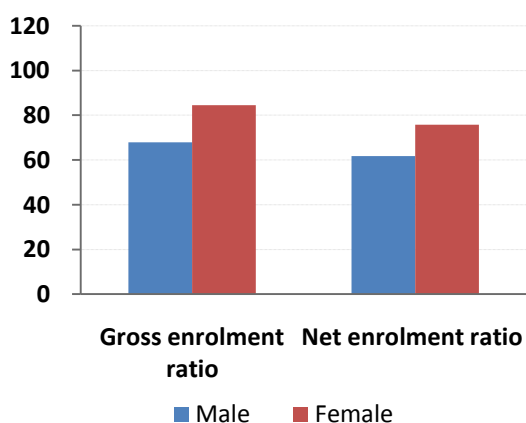
Figure 1.8.2: Enrolment ratios for primary education in Palestine, 2011-2012



Higher enrollment in secondary education among women than men

Roughly three quarters of the Palestinian youth were enrolled in secondary education in 2011. Girls' and boys' participation in secondary education has been rising steadily since 2000. Girls' enrolment rose from 62 per cent to 85 per cent. The gross enrolment ratio for girls continued to surpass the gross enrolment ratio for boys in secondary education in Palestine (17 percentage points higher in 2011).

Figure 1.8.3: Enrolment ratio in secondary education in Palestine, 2011/2012



Higher enrolment in tertiary education among men than women

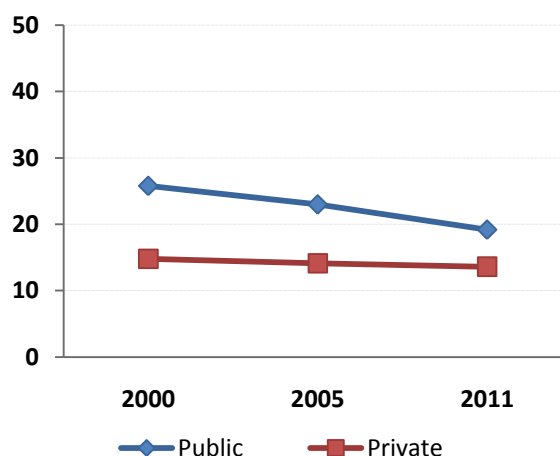
Between 2000 and 2011, the gross enrolment ratio (GER) in tertiary education rose from 22 percent to 40 percent in the same period.

However, the GER for men was 10 percentage points higher than women in Palestine in 2011. This may be due to early marriage for girls, which required them to discontinue their enrolment in higher education.

Higher pupil-teacher ratios in public schools than private schools in primary and secondary education

Since 2000, the pupil-teacher ratio has decreased in both public and private schools. In public schools, it decreased from 26 pupils per teacher in 2000 to 19 pupils per teacher in 2011. Whereas in private schools, the change was very small since it decreased from 15 pupils per teacher to 14 pupils per teacher in the same period.

Figure 1.8.4: Pupil-teacher ratio by sector, 2000 - 2011

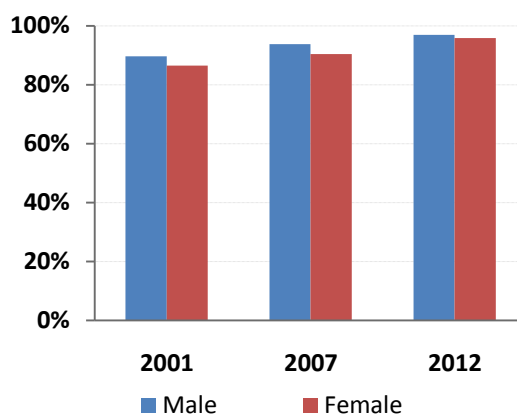




High literacy among Qatari adults (97 percent)

Adult literacy increased in Qatar from 89 per cent in 2001 to 97 per cent in 2012. Female literacy increased from 87 per cent to 96 per cent in the same period. Male literacy is higher than female literacy by 1 percentage points in 2012.

Figure 1.9.1: Adult literacy by sex in Qatar, 2001 - 2012



Majority of Qataris enrolled in primary education

Both gross enrolment ratio and net enrolment rate were relatively high in Qatar in 2011, especially among females. Between 2000 and 2011, the net enrolment rate grew by 9 percentage points, and the gross enrolment ratio grew by 6 percentage points. There was essentially no gender gap between girls and boys in enrolment (92 per cent and 91 per cent, respectively) in 2011.

At a Glance (2011-2012)	
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)	
1. Primary Education	99.3%
2. Secondary Education	96.5 %
3. Tertiary Education	11.6%
Gender Parity Index (of GER)	
1. Primary	1.0%
2. Secondary	1.0%
Net Enrolment Rate (NER)	
1. Primary Education	91.7%
2. Secondary Education	86.3%
*Share of Private Enrolment	
1. Primary Education	56.7%
2. Secondary Education	39.6%
Literacy	
1. Adult Literacy	96.7%
2. *Youth Literacy	96.8%
*Pupil Teacher Ratio	
1. Primary Education	11.3%
2. Secondary Education	10.1%
Expenditure on Education	
1. Public Expenditure on Education as a (%) of Total Government Expenditure	7.1%
2. Public Expenditure on Education as a (%) of GDP	2.5%

Source: Qatar Statistical Authority
 (*): UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)

Figure 1.9.2: Enrolment ratios for primary education in Qatar, 2011

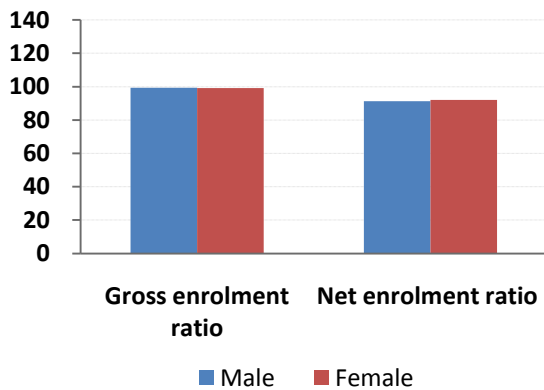
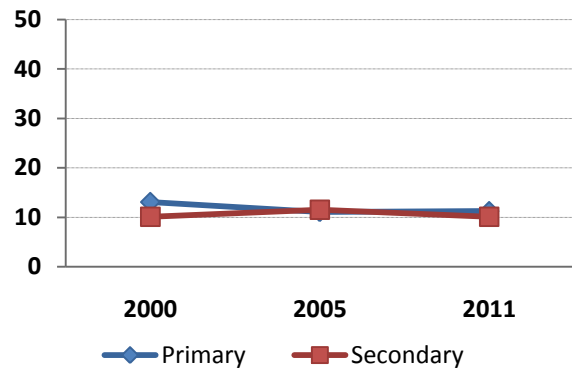


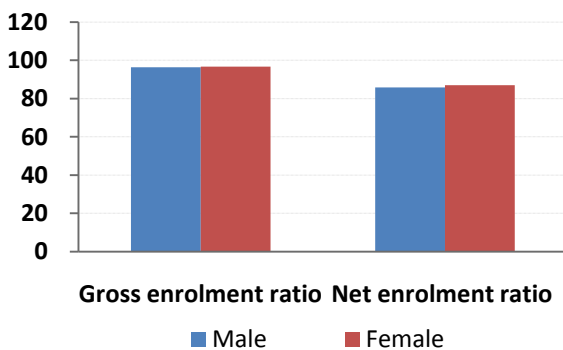
Figure 1.9.4: Pupil-teacher ratio, 2000 - 2011



Higher enrollment in secondary education among women than men

Most of Qatari youth were enrolled in secondary education in 2011. Both gross and net enrolments increased recently (2000-2011). The gross enrolment ratio for girls continued to surpass the gross enrolment ratio for boys in secondary education in Qatar since 2000. However, the gender gap was closed in 2011.

Figure 1.9.3: Enrolment ratio in secondary education in Qatar, 2011



No change in total expenditure on education

The expenditure on education as percentage of GDP remained almost stable between 2004 and 2008. The expenditure on education reached 7.1 as percentage of government expenditure in 2008.

Decreased pupil teacher-ratio in primary education

The pupil teacher ratio decreased from 13 to 11 in primary education between 2000 and 2011 but remained higher than the pupil- teacher ratio in secondary education. It remained almost stable in secondary education between 2000 and 2011.



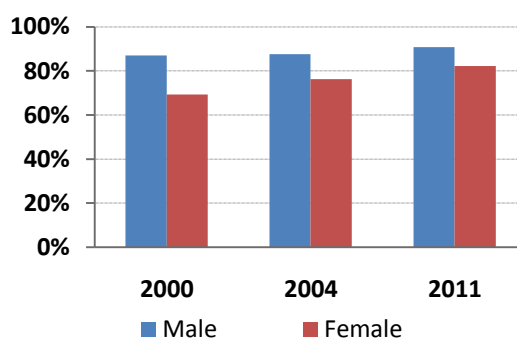
Increased literacy of Saudi adults, especially men

Adult literacy increased in Saudi Arabia from 79 per cent in 2000 to 87 per cent in 2011. Female literacy increased from 69 per cent to 82 per cent in the same period. Male literacy is higher than female literacy by 9 percentage points in 2011.

At a Glance (2011-2012)	
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)	
1. Primary Education	106.1%
2. Secondary Education	103.5 %
3. Tertiary Education	41.2%
Gender Parity Index (of GER)	
1. Primary	1.0%
2. Secondary	0.95%
Net Enrolment Rate (NER)	
1. Primary Education	96.6%
2. Secondary Education	82.8%
*Share of Private Enrolment	
1. Primary Education	9.7 %
2. Secondary Education (2008)	12.6%
*Literacy	
1. Adult Literacy	87.2%
2. Youth Literacy	98.0%
*Pupil Teacher Ratio	
1. Primary Education	11.0%
2. Secondary Education	11.3%
*Expenditure on Education (2008)	
1. Public Expenditure on Education as a (%) of Total Government Expenditure	19.3%
2. Public Expenditure on Education as a (%) of GDP	5.6%

Source: Central Department of Statistics, KSA
 (*): UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)

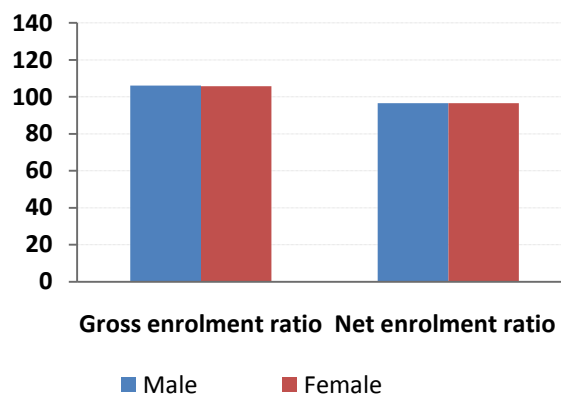
Figure 1.10.1: Adult literacy rates by sex in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 2000 - 2011



Majority of Saudi Arabian enrolled in primary education

Both gross enrolment ratio and net enrolment rate were relatively high in Saudi Arabia in 2011, especially among males. There was essentially no longer a gender gap between girls and boys in enrolment in 2011.

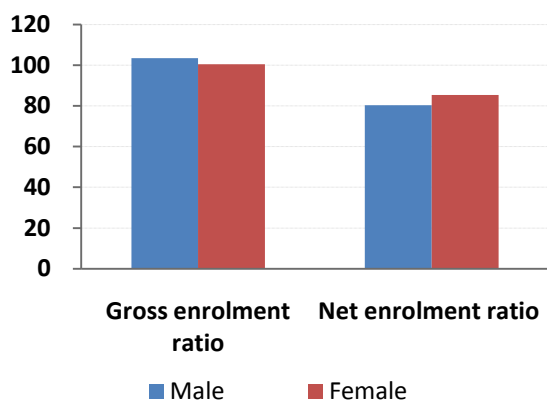
Figure 1.10.2: Enrolment ratios for primary education in Saudi Arabia, 2011



Higher enrolment in secondary education among women than men

Most of Saudi Arabian youth were enrolled in secondary education in 2011. The gross enrolment ratio and the net enrolment rate increased in 2011. The gross enrolment ratio for boys was higher than that of girls in secondary education in Saudi Arabia (6 percentage points higher in 2011).

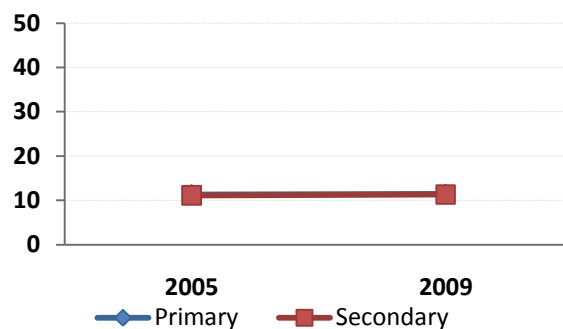
Figure 1.10.3: Enrolment ratio in secondary education in Saudi Arabia, 2011



Similar pupil-teacher ratios in primary and secondary education

The pupil teacher ratio remained stable in both primary and secondary education during recent years. They are about 11 pupils per teacher in 2009.

Figure 1.10.4: Pupil- teacher ratio, 2005- 2009



Decreased in government’s expenditure on education

The expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP decreased between 2003 and 2008. The government expenditure on education decreased as well between 2003 and 2008 by 9.2 per cent.

Figure 1.10.5: Expenditure on education in Saudi Arabia, 2000-2008

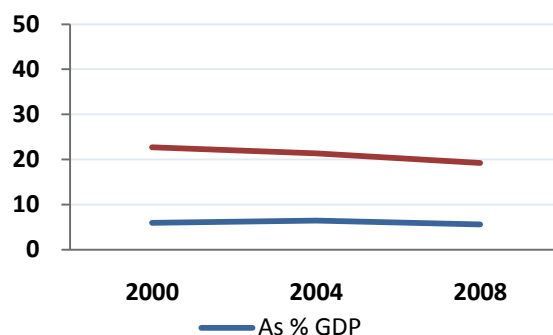
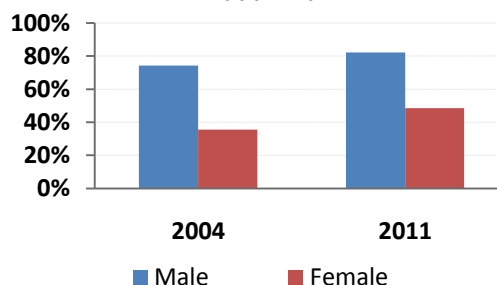




Figure 1.11.1: Adult literacy by sex in Sudan, 2000 - 2011



About three out of four (73%) Sudanese enrolled in primary education

The gross enrolment ratio in primary education was relatively low in Sudan in 2009, especially among females. Likewise, the net enrolment ratio was low (less than the half of Sudanese youth). During 2000 and 2009, the gross enrolment ratio grew by 25 percentage points which was a remarkable increase. The gap between girls and boys enrolment (69 per cent and 76 per cent, respectively) remains relatively high. It is about (8 percentage points), in favor of boys in 2009.

Figure 1.11.2: Gross enrolment ratios for primary education in Sudan



Higher enrollment in secondary education among men than women

Less than a half of Sudanese youth were enrolled in secondary education in 2009. The gross during the past decade (2000-2011). The gross enrolment ratio for boys continued to be higher than the gross enrolment ratio for girls in

At a Glance (2009-2010)	
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)	
1. Primary Education	72.7%
2. Secondary Education	39.0 %
Gender Parity Index (of GER)	
1. Primary	0.9%
2. Secondary	0.9%
Share of Private Enrolment	
1. Primary Education	4.0%
2. Secondary Education	12.3%
Literacy	
1. Adult Literacy (2011)	71.9%
2. Youth Literacy (2011)	87.3%
Pupil Teacher Ratio	
1. Primary Education	38.4%
2. Secondary Education	22.2%

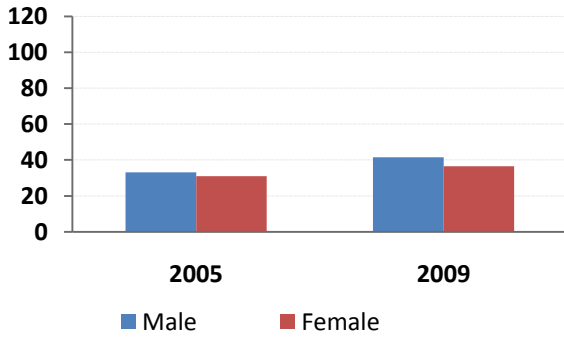
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)

Seven in ten Sudanese adults (15 years and above) literate

Adult literacy increased in Sudan from 61 per cent in 2000 to 72 per cent in 2011. Female literacy increased from 52 per cent to 63 per cent in the same period. Male literacy is higher than female literacy by 18 percentage points in 2011.

secondary education in Sudan (5 percentage points higher in 2009).

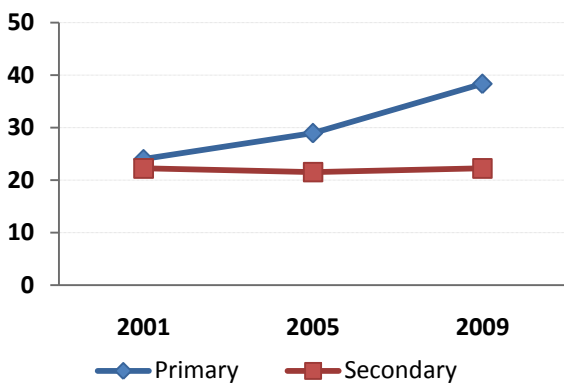
Figure 1.11.3: Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education in Sudan



Increased pupil-teacher ratios in primary and secondary education

The pupil teacher ratio increased from 24 to 38 in primary education between 2001 and 2009 but remained higher than the pupil teacher ratio in secondary education. On the other hand, the pupil-teacher ratio remained stable at 22 pupils per teacher at the same period.

Figure 1.11.4: Pupil-teacher ratio, 2001 - 2009





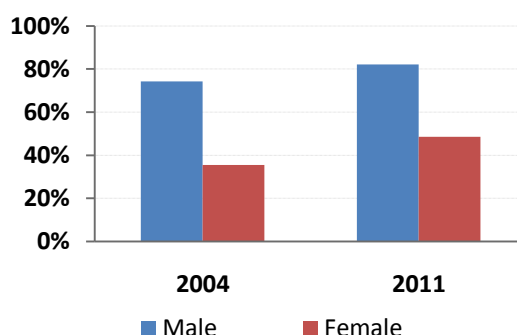
At a Glance (2011-2012)	
*Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)	
1. Primary Education	121.5%
2. Secondary Education	73.4 %
*Gender Parity Index (of GER)	
1. Primary	1.0%
2. Secondary	1.0%
Net Enrolment Rate (NER) (2009)	
1. Primary Education	96.1%
2. Secondary Education	67.1%
*Share of Private Enrolment	
1. Primary Education	4.2%
2. Secondary Education	4.2%
Literacy	
1. Adult Literacy (2010)	84.4%
2. *Youth Literacy	95.3%
*Expenditure on Education (2009)	
1. Public Expenditure on Education as a (%) of Total Government Expenditure	18.9%
2. Public Expenditure on Education as a (%) of GDP	5.1%

Source: Syria Central Bureau of Statistics
 (*): UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)

A small increase in literacy

Adult literacy increased in Syria from 81 per cent in 2004 to 84 per cent in 2011. Female literacy remained increased from 73 to 78 per cent against an increased in mal literacy from 88 to 91 per cent in the same period. Male literacy is higher than female literacy by 14 percentage points in 2010

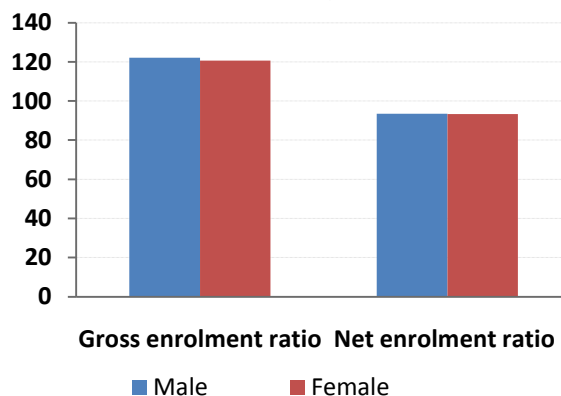
Figure 1.12.1: Adult literacy by sex in Syria, 2004 and 2011



Majority of Syrians enrolled in primary education

Both gross enrolment ratio and net enrolment rate were relatively high in Syria in 2011, especially among males. Between 2006 and 2011, the net enrolment ratio grew by 3.8 percentage points, and the gross enrolment ratio grew by 7.5 percentage points. There is no gap between girls and boys enrolment in 2011.

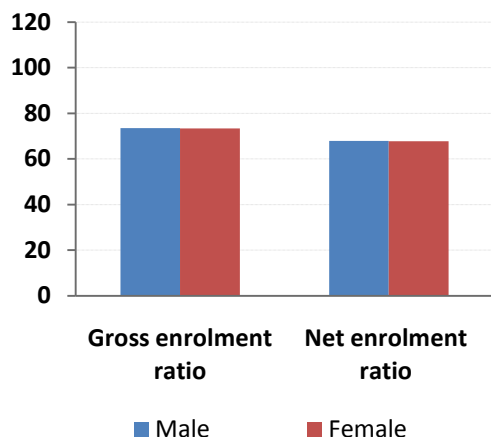
Figure 1.12.2: Enrolment ratios for primary education in Syria, 2011



Higher enrollment of girls in secondary education than boys

Less than three quarters of Syrian youth were enrolled in secondary education in 2011. The gross and the net enrolment have increased since 2000. The gross enrolment ratio for boys was equal to the gross enrolment ratio for girls in secondary education in 2011.

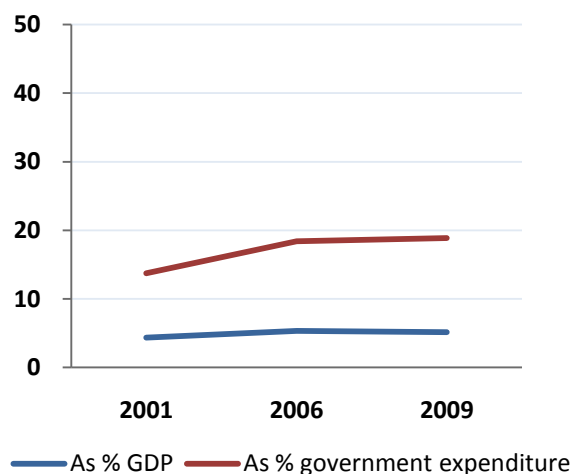
Figure 1.12.3: Enrolment ratio in secondary education in Syria, 2011



Increased government's expenditure on education

Expenditure on education as percentage of GDP remained almost stable between 2001 and 2009. The government expenditure on education increased between 2001 and 2009 by 5 per cent.

Figure 1.12.4: Expenditure on education in Syria, 2001-2009





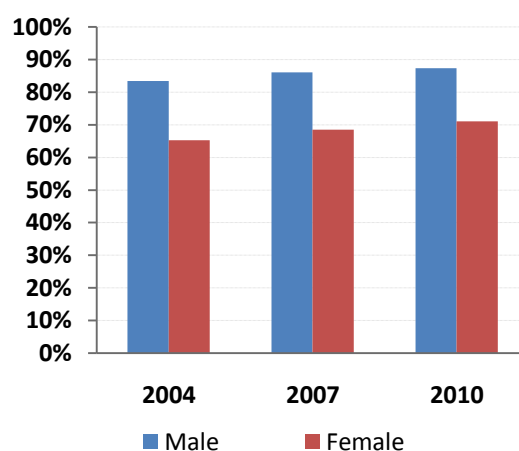
Eight in ten Tunisian adults (15 years and above) literate

Adult literacy increased in Tunisia from 74 per cent in 2004 to 79 per cent in 2010. Female literacy increased from 65 per cent to 71 per cent in the same period. Male literacy is higher than female literacy by 16 percentage points in 2010.

At a Glance (2011-2012)	
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)	
1. Primary Education	109.9%
2. Secondary Education	92.6%
3. Tertiary Education	37.1%
Gender Parity Index (of GER)	
1. Primary	1.0%
2. Secondary	1.0%
Net Enrolment Rate (NER)	
1. Primary Education	99.4%
Share of Private Enrolment	
1. Primary Education	2.4%
2. Secondary Education	4.8%
Literacy (2010)	
1. Adult Literacy	79.1%
2. Youth Literacy	97.2%
Pupil Teacher Ratio	
1. Primary Education	17.4%
2. Secondary Education	13.6%
Expenditure on Education (2009)	
1. Public Expenditure on Education as a (%) of Total Government Expenditure	21.5%
2. Public Expenditure on Education as a (%) of GDP	6.2%

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)

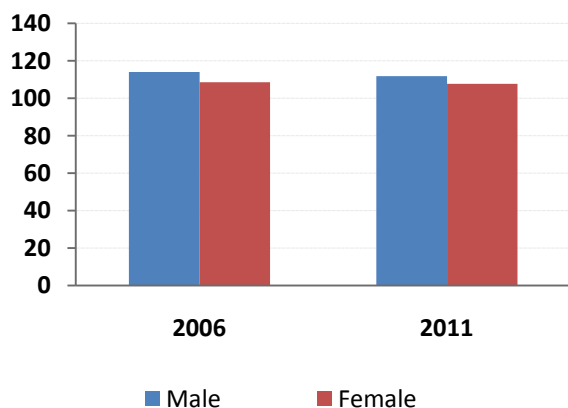
Figure 1.13.1: Adult literacy by sex in Tunisia, 2004 - 2010



Universal enrollment in primary education

The gross enrolment ratio was relatively high in Tunisia in 2011, especially among males. Between 2004 and 2011, the net enrolment rate grew by 1.1 percentage points, and the gross enrolment ratio decreased by 2.4 percentage points. The gap between girls and boys enrolment (108 per cent and 112 per cent, respectively) was 4 per cent, in favor of boys in 2011.

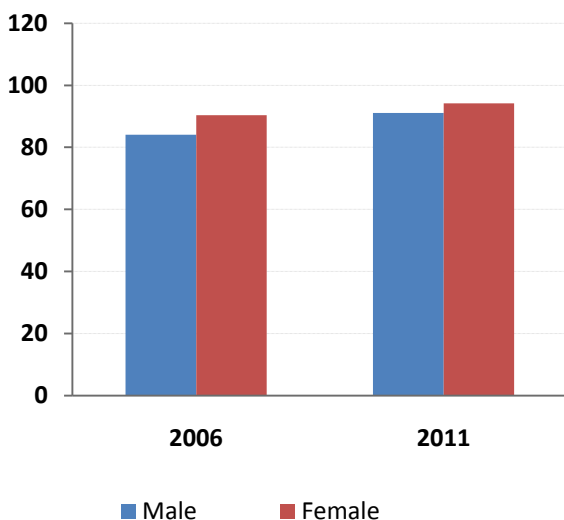
Figure 1.13.2: Gross enrolment ratios for primary education in Tunisia



Decreased gender gap in secondary enrolment

Over nine in ten Tunisian youths were enrolled in secondary education in 2011. The gross enrolment ratio increased from 2000 to 2011. The gross enrolment ratio for girls was higher than that of boys in secondary education in Tunisia (3 percentage points higher in 2011).

Figure 1.13.3: Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education in Tunisia

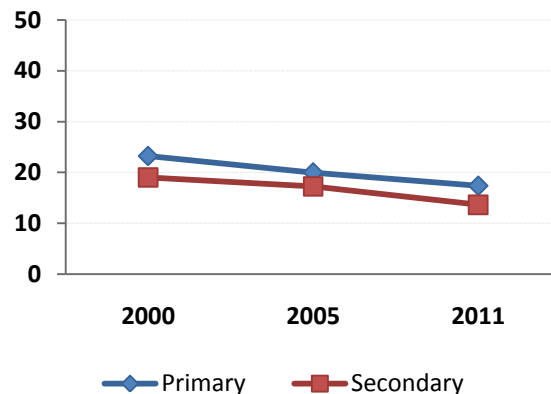


Decreased pupil-teacher ratios

Between 2000 and 2011, the pupil-teacher ratio in primary education decreased from 23 to 17, and in

secondary education, it decreased from 19 to 14 during the same period.

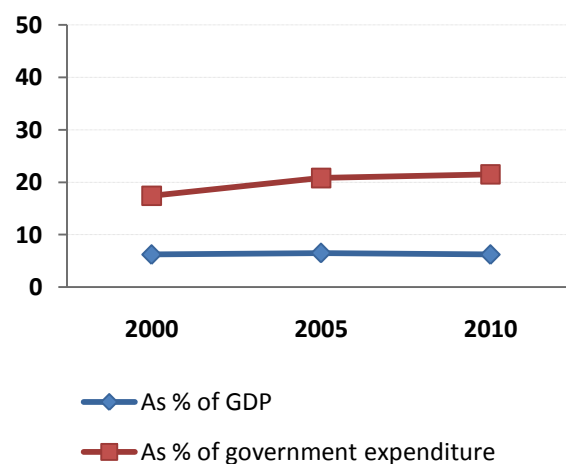
Figure 1.13.4: Pupil teacher ratio by level of education, 2000 – 2011



Increased government's expenditure on education

The expenditure on education as percentage of GDP remained almost stable between 2000 and 2010. The government expenditure on education increased consistently between 2000 and 2010 by 4 per cent.

Figure 1.13.5: Expenditure on education in Tunisia, 2000-2010

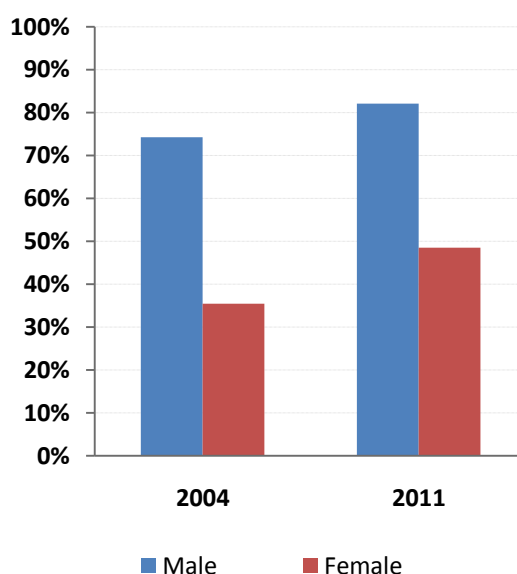




About two third literate adults in Yemen

Literacy in Yemen is relatively low compared to other Arab countries. However, total literacy increased in Yemen from 55 per cent in 2004 to 65 per cent in 2011. Female literacy increased from 36 per cent to 49 per cent in the same period. Male literacy is higher than female literacy by 33 percentage points in 2011.

Figure 1.14.1: Adult literacy by sex in Yemen, 2004 - 2011



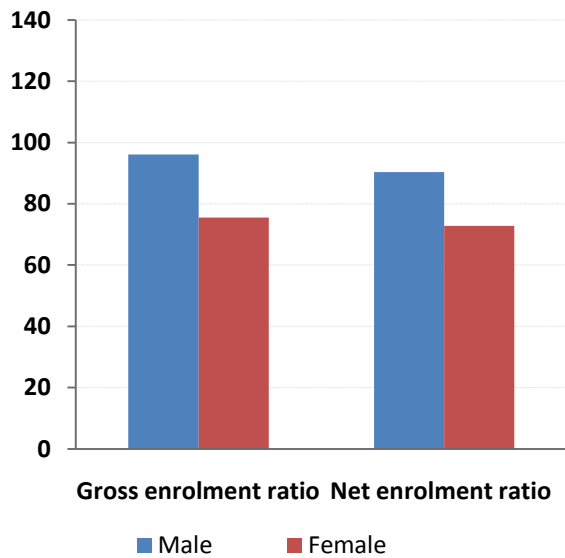
At a Glance (2011-2012)	
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)	
4. Primary Education	87.3%
5. Secondary Education	36.2%
6. *Tertiary Education (2007)	10.2%
Gender Parity Index (of GER)	
3. Primary	0.8%
4. Secondary	0.7%
Net Enrolment Rate (NER)	
2. Primary Education	81.8%
3. Secondary Education	27.0%
*Share of Private Enrolment	
3. Primary Education	4.8%
4. Secondary Education	4.1%
Dropout Rate	
1. Primary Education	10.0%
2. Secondary Education	7.0%
*Literacy	
3. Adult Literacy	65.3%
4. Youth Literacy	86.4%
*Pupil Teacher Ratio	
3. Primary Education	30.3%
4. Secondary Education	16.1%
*Expenditure on Education (2009)	
3. Public Expenditure on Education as a (%) of Total Government Expenditure	16.0%
4. Public Expenditure on Education as a (%) of GDP	5.2%

Source: Yemen Central Statistical Organization
 (*): UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)

Large gender gaps in enrollment

Both gross enrolment ratio and net enrolment rate were relatively high in Yemen in 2011, especially among males. Between 2005 and 2011, the net enrolment rate grew by 15 percentage points, and the gross enrolment ratio grew by 13 percentage points. The gap between girls and boys enrolment (77 per cent and 97 per cent, respectively) was considerable (19 percentage points), in favor of boys.

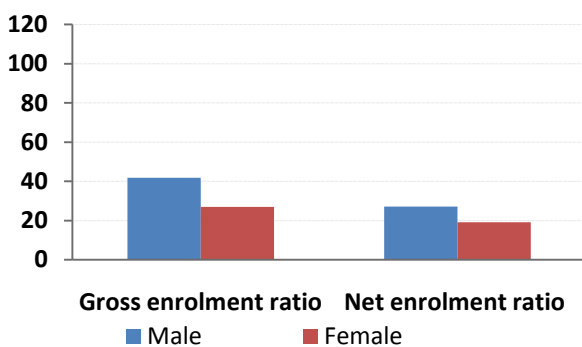
Figure 1.14.2: Enrolment ratios for primary education in Yemen, 2011



Higher secondary education enrolment ratio among men than women

Less than the half of Yemeni youth was enrolled in secondary education in 2011. Trends in gross enrolment ratios were not consistent since 2000. The gross enrolment ratio for boys was much higher than that for girls in secondary education in Yemen (13.6 percentage points higher in 2011).

Figure 1.14.3: Enrolment ratio in secondary education in Yemen, 2011



Stable pupil teacher ratios in primary education

The pupil-teacher ratio in primary education remained stable between 2010 and 2011 and is higher than the pupil teacher ratio in secondary education.

Decreased government's expenditure on education

The expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP decreased slightly between 2000 and 2008. The government expenditure on education as percent of total expenditure decreased more substantially between 2000 and 2008 by per cent.

Figure 1.14.4: Expenditure on education in Yemen, 2000-2008

