Education Statistics

Methodology

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Overview

Education statistics play an essential role in reflecting future policies and aspirations to achieve the goal of development in society. They include the data of public and private education, technical education and higher education. The data also comprise the number of educational institutions of schools and universities, students, classrooms, teachers, administrators, academic staff, graduates and students on study courses abroad.

Importance

Education statistics enable a full understanding of the system of education and the problems and challenges facing society, and represent essential inputs for human development indicators.

Objectives

- Providing correct and reliable statistical data and information to education officials, researchers and those interested in this topic.
- Formulating, monitoring and developing fact-based educational policies.
- Monitoring performance indicators.
- Providing decision-makers and government entities with necessary data to draw up future plans and study society's needs for schools, universities and educational institutes.
- Education statistics help in understanding the educational status of individuals and population groups in society.

Concepts and Definitions

School year: is the period during which a student completes one level of the education cycles. The school year usually begins at the end of August, beginning of September and ends in June the following year. For example, the school year 2012-13 began in September 2012 and ended in June 20113.

Pupil or Student: any person who enrolled in any educational program included in the data collection process.

Teacher: a person officially concerned with guiding students and directing them in the learning process irrespective of qualification or the process followed in providing education, be it by the direct instruction or remote-learning method.

Trained Teacher: is a teacher who has received at least the minimum level of teacher-training program (before or during service) qualifying him/her to provide instruction for the required level of education.

Educational institution:

- **Government institution:** supervised by a government authority irrespective of its financial resources.
- **Private institution:** supervised or managed by a non-governmental organization or agency.

- **Joint institution:** supervised by a government authority and another non-governmental authority

Enrollment in education: enrollment of an individual in a government or private educational institution for educational attainment at any stage or level of education; it includes all those enrolled in universities, colleges and other kinds of remote learning.

Full-time enrollee: an individual on a full-time study course at an educational institution, whether governmental or private, at any recognized stage of education, registered and regularly attending its classes.

Part-time enrollee: an individual following any kind of recognized studies but irregular in attending classes as is the case with affiliates to universities, institutes and remote-learning facilities.

Not enrolled: an individual who is not enrolled in any government or private educational institution for educational attainment, or someone who has finished his/her studies at a particular stage of education and is not currently following any other studies at any level of education, affiliation or remote learning.

Never enrolled: an individual who has never attended any stage of education and is 6 years of age or more.

Stage of education: one the recognized stages of education which are: kindergarten, first cycle, second cycle, secondary, vocational schools, institutes, intermediate and higher diplomas, university, master's degree, doctoral degree.

Education status: the highest educational qualification obtained by an individual (10 years or more) and can be limited to the following levels: primary, preparatory (intermediate), secondary or its equivalent, post-secondary and below-university diploma, university, higher diploma, master's degree, doctoral degree.

Specialization: type of study programs representing the field in which an individual has specialized during the final stages of education (secondary and above).

ISCED classification: ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) is a reference classification for organizing educational programs and related qualifications according to levels and fields of education. It is a framework for classifying educational activities.

Geographical Coverage

Educational institutions, students, classrooms, teachers, academics according to the regions of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi and their affiliate zones (Abu Dhabi, Al Ain and Al Dhafra) in urban and rural area.

Statistical units covered within the education statistics are:
- Students and graduates
- Teachers and lecturers
- Classrooms in public and private education
- Educational institutions in public and private education

Frequency

The compilation of indicators and collection of data is carried out annually.

Classifications

The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2015)

Main Data Sources

- Ministry of Education
- Department of Education and Knowledge
- United Arab Emirates University
- Higher Colleges of Technology
- Zayed University
- Institute of Applied Technology
- Statistics Centre- Abu Dhabi

Questionnaires

Not applicable

Sample Design

Not applicable

Data Collection

- Administrative records
- Censuses and mid-year population estimates

Data Editing

Data is evaluated by ensuring their logicality and taking into account their internal consistency in addition to making comparisons between these data and the data available from previous years to ensure external consistency.

Indicators Calculation

Distribution of the population aged 10 years and above by education status and gender

- Definition: distribution of population aged 10 years and above, males and females according to stages of education.
- Denotation: percentages of population aged 10 years and above in each stage of education, males and females.
- Calculation method: (population at each stage of education, males or females / population aged 10 years and above for the same gender) X100.
- Data sources: population censuses and household surveys.
- Importance: monitoring developments improvement of education in the country.
- Importance of the indicator in formulating and assessing developmental plans: formulating policies relating to education and literacy
- Application level: Emirate level/regions/urban and rural areas/males and females levels.

Literacy for persons aged 10 years and above

- Definition: those in the population who can read and write a short, simple statement on everyday life.
- Denotation: the percentage of people in the age group 10 years and above who can read, write and comprehend a short, simple statement on everyday life.
- Calculation method: (number of literate persons/population aged 10 years and above) x 100.
- Data sources: population censuses and household surveys.
- Importance: monitoring the spread of illiteracy in society.
- Importance of the indicator in evaluating and formulating developmental plans: formulating policies in the field of eradicating illiteracy.
- Application level: Emirate level/regions/urban and rural areas/males and females levels.

Literacy rate for individuals aged 15 years and over

- Definition: those in the population who can read and write a short, simple expression of everyday life.
- Denotation: the percentage of people in the age group 15 years and above who read, write and comprehend a short, simple statement on everyday life.
- Calculation method: (number of literate persons/number of persons aged 15 years and above) x 100.
- Data sources: censuses and household surveys.
- Importance: monitoring the spread of illiteracy in society.
- Importance of the indicator in evaluating and formulating developmental plans: formulating policies in the field of education and illiteracy eradication.
- Application level: Emirate level/regions/urban and rural areas/males and females levels.

Net enrollment in basic education

- Definition: the percentage of pupils in the age group specified for basic education that are registered in this stage.
- Denotation: the percentage of enrollees in basic education (6-10 years) out of the total population of the age of formal education for this cycle (6-10) years.
- Calculation method: (the number of pupils in the age group specified for basic education who are registered in this stage/total population in the same age group) x 100.
- Data sources: population censuses conducted once every 10 years, household surveys or population estimate of single years of age, in addition to school administrative records.
- Importance: This indicator is used to monitor the progress made in the domain of universal primary education specified in the Millennium Development Goals as well as in the Education for All Initiatives. It shows children of primary education age who are registered in primary schools. The term net enrollment refers to primary school age children (gross enrollment includes children of all ages). It provides net enrollment rates below 100 percent in comparison to the percentage of children of the age of primary education who are not enrolled in this stage. This difference does not necessarily indicate the percentage of pupils who are not enrolled; some children may be enrolled in other stages of education.
- Importance of the indicator in assessing and formulating development plans: formulating educational policies.
- Application level: Emirate level/regions/urban and rural areas/males and females levels

Secondary education enrollment rate

- Definition: The number of students in the specified age for secondary education who are registered in this stage.
- Denotation: This is the percentage of the number of students registered in general and vocational secondary schools whose ages are between (15-17) in a given year out of the total population in that age group in the same year.
- Calculation method: (Number of the students in the age group specified for secondary education who are registered in this stage/total population in the same age group) x 100.
- Data sources: censuses, household surveys, population estimates of single ages in addition to school administrative records.
- Importance: to provide a picture of enrollment in secondary education.
- Importance of the indicator in assessing and formulating developmental plans: formulating educational policies.
- Application level: Emirate level/regions/urban and rural areas/males and females levels

Higher education enrollment rate

- Definition: the number of students in the age group specified for higher education who are registered in this stage.
- Denotation: This is the percentage of the number of enrollees of (18-24) years of age in the institutions of higher education in a given year out of the total population in this age group in the same year.
- Calculation method: (The number of students in the specified age for the institutions of higher education who are registered in this stage/the total number of population in the same age group) x 100.
- Data sources: Censuses, household surveys or estimates of single age population, in addition to the administrative records.
- Importance: to provide a picture of enrollment in higher education.
- Importance of the indicator in assessing and formulating developmental plans: formulating educational policies.
- Application level: Emirate level/regions/urban and rural areas/males and females levels

Dropout Rate

- Definition: a dropout student is one who left school during the last academic year and did not transfer to another school.
- Denotation: This is the percentage of students who have not completed the academic year to the end and are still alive out of the total number of students who joined the same class at the beginning of the year.
- Calculation method: (number of students who have not completed the academic year to the end and are still alive/total number of the students who joined the class at the beginning of the year) x 100.
- Data sources: Administrative records.
- Importance: Monitoring the dropout phenomenon in the different stages of education
- Importance of the indicator in assessing and formulating developmental plans: formulating policies in the field of education and restricting dropouts.
- Application level: Emirate level/regions/urban and rural areas/males and females levels

Gross Enrollment Rate

- Definition: The total number of students enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of the official age for enrollment in the same educational level in a given academic year.
- Denotation: This is the percentage of students enrolled in a particular level of education in a given year out of the population of the age group for that level.
- Calculation method: (the number of students enrolled in a particular level of education regardless of age/ population in the official age group corresponding to the same educational level) x 100.
- Data sources: Population censuses, household surveys or population estimates by single years of age, in addition to school administrative records.
- Importance: This is an illustration of the general level of participation in a particular educational level and the intake capacity of this level of education.
- Importance of the indicator in assessing and formulating developmental plans: formulating policies in the field of education.
- Application level: Emirate level/regions/urban and rural areas/males and females levels.

Primary Education Completion Rate

- Definition: This is the total number of students graduating from the final year of primary school in a given year.
- Denotation: It is the percentage of the total number students who successfully complete (or graduate from) the final year of the primary school years in a given year to the total number of the children of the officially specified age for graduation.
- Calculation method: (Number of children who have failed a class or more in the primary stage and are past the age specified for the class but are now graduating because of their success).
- Data sources: School administrative records.
- Importance: Monitoring the comprehensiveness of the education system and pupils progress and measuring the preparation of human capital and the quality and efficacy of the education system.
- Importance of the indicator in assessing and formulating developmental plans: formulating policies in the field of education.
- Application level: Emirate level/regions/urban and rural areas/males and females levels.

Literacy rate among youths aged 15-24 years

- Definition: This is the number of residents between 15 and 24 years of age who can read and write as regards the education level.
- Denotation: The percentage of residents aged 15-24 who can read, write and comprehend a simple statement on everyday life.
- Calculation method: (Number of individuals in the 15-24 years age group who can read and write/the total population in the same age group) x 100.
- Data sources: Population and household surveys
- Importance: The literacy rate of young people reflects the results of primary education during the previous ten years or so. As this rate is a measure of the efficacy of the primary education system, it is often considered an alternative measure of social progress and economic achievement. The literacy rate in this analysis is but a rate complimenting the rate of illiteracy and not a measure of the quality and appropriateness of the level of literacy required of individuals to perform their function in society.
- Importance of the indicator in assessing and formulating developmental plans: Formulating policies in the field of education and the youth-specific strategies and restricting illiteracy.
- Application level: Emirate level/regions/urban and rural areas/males and females levels.

Female to male ratio in the primary, secondary and higher education levels

- Definition: The proportion of the number of females enrolling in the stages of education to that of males.
- Denotation: This is the ratio of females enrolling in the public and private primary, secondary and higher levels of education to males.
- Calculation method: (Number of females enrolling in all stages of education/number of males enrolling in all stages of education) x 100.
- Data sources: school administrative levels.
- Importance: It refers to the extent of equal opportunities in education, the extent of gender disparity in all stages of education and helps in reinforcing the status and capabilities of women. Also, female education is an important factor in economic development.
- Importance of the indicator in assessing and formulating developmental plans: It helps on in reinforcing the status and capabilities of women and female education is also an important factor in economic development
- Application level: Emirate level/regions/urban and rural areas/males and females levels.

Student to teacher ratio

- Definition: Average of the number of students per teacher in a given educational level, in a given academic year.
- Scientific significance: This is the ratio of students in a given educational level to the number of teachers
- Calculation method: (the number of students in a given educational level/the number of teacher in the same educational level) x 100.
- Data sources: school administrative records.
- Importance: It is used in measuring human resources input in terms of the number of teachers in comparison to the number of students.
- Application level: Emirate level/regions/urban and rural areas/males and females levels

Students to classroom ratio

- Definition: Average number of students per class in a given educational level in a given academic year.
- Scientific significance: This is the ratio of the number of students in a given level of education to the number of classes.
- Calculation method: number of students in a given level of education/number of the classes in the same level.
- Data sources: school administrative records.
- Importance: It is used in measuring capacity in terms of the number of classes compared to the number of students.
- Application level: Emirate level/regions/urban and rural areas/males and females levels

Number of higher education students per one hundred thousand residents

- Definition: The number of students enrolled in higher education in a given academic year per one hundred thousand residents.
- Denotation: ratio of higher education students in a given year per one hundred thousand residents.
- Calculation method: the total number of students enrolled in higher education in a given academic year is divided by the population of the country and the resulting value is multiplied by 100,000.
- Divide the total number of students enrolled in higher education in a given academic year by the country's population and multiply the quotient by 100,000.
- Data sources: censuses/surveys or records of the institutions and programs of higher education and population estimates.
- Importance: This indicator demonstrates the general level of participation in higher education as it refers to the proportion (density) of students in the population of a particular country.
- Application level: Emirate level/regions/urban and rural areas/males and females levels

Percentage distribution of male students in higher education according to ISCED levels

- Definition: Male students enrolled in every level of the international classification expressed as a percentage of the total number of the students in higher education.
- Denotation: The percentage of tertiary level male students distributed by ISCED levels.
- Calculation method: The number of students on each ISCED level of higher education is divided by total enrollment in higher education in a given academic year and the quotient is multiplied by 100.
- Data sources: School survey/census or the records of the institutions and programs of higher education.
- Importance: Illustrating the distribution of higher education students according to ISCEDISCED levels and helping in understanding the way countries organize higher education in terms of degrees and the classification of qualification.
- Application level: Emirate level/regions/urban and rural areas/males and females levels

Percentage distribution of higher education female students according to ISCED levels

- Definition: female students enrolled in every level of the ISCED expressed as a percentage of the total number of the students in higher education.
- Calculation method: The number of female students on each ISCED level of higher education is divided by the total enrollment in higher education in a given academic year and the quotient is multiplied by 100.
- Data sources: School survey/census or the records of the institutions and programs of higher education.
- Importance: Assessing gender disparity in terms of participation on the different levels of higher education.
- Application level: Emirate level/regions/urban and rural areas/males and females levels.

Percentage of citizen teachers out of the total number of teachers in a given school year

- Definition: The number of citizen teachers in a given school year expressed as a percentage of the total number of teachers in this year.
- Calculation method: Number of citizen teachers in a given school year/total number of teachers in the same year x 100.
- Data sources: School administrative records.

Percentage of female teachers

- Definition: the number of female teachers in a given school year expressed as a percentage of the total number of teachers in this year.
- Calculation method: the number of female teachers in a given school year/total number of teacher in this year x 100.
- Data sources: School administrative records.

Percentage of teachers in private education

- Definition: the number of teachers in private education in a given school year expressed as a percentage of the total number of teachers in that year.
- Calculation method: the number of teachers in private education in a given school year/total number of teachers in that year x 100.
- Data sources: School administrative records.

Timeliness

Indicators are issued annually.

Dissemination

Indicators are disseminated annually via reports, bulletins and statistical books issued by the Center.

مركز الإحصاء
STATISTICS CENTRE

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