United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

UNESCO INSTITUTE for STATISTICS

FOCUS ON SECONDARY EDUCATION

GLOBAL EDUCATION DIGEST 2011

Comparing Education Statistics Across the World

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UNESCO

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FOREWORD

The UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) annually publishes the *Global Education Digest* (GED) in order to present the latest education statistics worldwide. Each year it highlights a special theme, which is analysed based on a subset of relevant indicators drawn from the statistical tables of the report. This year's edition of the Digest looks at key issues and indicators for secondary education. As the demand for secondary education continues to increase worldwide, there is also interest in the use of benchmarks and comparisons to improve the functioning and capacities of education systems at this level.

This rising demand is linked to the successful efforts of countries and the international community to achieve universal primary education and related goals. In 2009, 88% of children enrolled in primary schools reached the last grade of this level of education, compared to 81% in 1999. This change was mainly due to progress made in sub-Saharan Africa and South and West Asia, where consequently growing numbers of children are ready to make the transition to secondary education.

The GED shows that broader access to secondary education, however, represents a serious challenge in many parts of the world. The gross enrolment ratio (GER) in lower secondary education increased from 72% to 80% worldwide between 1999 and 2009, with notable increases in the Arab States and sub-Saharan Africa. Yet despite this progress, the participation rate for this level of education remains very low in sub-Saharan Africa at 43%. In addition, one-third of the world's children still live in countries where lower secondary education is formally considered compulsory but where the commitment is not met. This is especially the case in South and West Asia.

More equitable access to secondary education is another important challenge. Between 1999 and 2009, the GER for girls increased from 69% to 79% in lower secondary and from 43% to 55% in upper secondary education worldwide. However, the Arab States and sub-Saharan Africa still faced serious gender disparities at the lower secondary level, while disparities at the upper secondary level intensified in South and West Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. The Digest also examines patterns of educational attainment, out-of-school young adolescents, classroom environments, teachers and financing of secondary education.

In addition to cross-nationally comparable data compiled by the UIS, this edition presents a rich set of information from household surveys on different dimensions of secondary education. It also introduces a new indicator developed by the UIS, the effective transition rate, which reflects the likelihood of a student moving to a higher level of education regardless of repetition.

The Institute undertakes a wide range of activities in countries in order to improve the timeliness, comparability, completeness and reliability of education data. With the support of UIS staff in the field, the UIS works closely with Member States to improve data quality through networks of statisticians and policymakers. These exchanges help improve the scope and comparability of data through the use of international standards.

Hendrik van der Pol
Director
UNESCO Institute for Statistics

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FOCUS ON SECONDARY EDUCATION: THE NEXT GREAT CHALLENGE

Introduction

Secondary education is becoming a growing concern and major challenge for education policymakers and researchers worldwide as it plays an increasingly important role in creating healthy and cohesive societies and spurs economic growth. It represents a critical stage of the system that not only links initial education to higher education, but also connects the school system to the labour market.

An increasing number of countries aim for universal participation in secondary education. The social returns on investment are greater than in higher education regardless of the income level of the country (Psacharopoulos and Patrinos, 2002).[1] In addition, data from middle-income countries show that wage premiums for secondary school completers can be observed for both women and men. Workers with upper secondary education earn higher salaries than those with a lower level of education (UIS and OECD, 2003).[2] Furthermore, an analysis of OECD countries indicates that persons with upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education are much more likely to be employed than those with less education. Also, across OECD countries, unemployment rates decrease as educational attainment increases (OECD, 2010a). While participation at the secondary level has grown significantly in many countries, equitable access and completion—as well as the quality and relevance of secondary education—represent major challenges.

This edition of the *Global Education Digest* provides an overview of the status of secondary education with regard to access, equity, quality and financing. New indicators developed by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), which help to inform policy debates, are presented.

The key questions addressed in this chapter include:

- How much has secondary participation grown during the last ten years and how does this compare with changes in primary education?
- To what extent has growth in primary enrolment led to pressure on secondary education?
- Do boys and girls have the same chances of completing secondary school?
- Are there enough secondary teachers to meet rising demand?
- Are governments sufficiently investing in secondary education?

The demand for secondary education is expanding, and views about its role are changing. As more children enter and progress through primary school, the demand for secondary education has been growing. Globally, the end of primary education is no longer the most common exit point from the education system (UIS, 2005b). While almost all countries have made primary education compulsory, many are now moving to make the lower secondary level mandatory as well. Moreover, the demand for secondary education—especially for upper secondary education—has increased with the need for more sophisticated workers with relevant competencies, knowledge and skills, acquired after the primary level of education.

Ensuring equitable access to secondary education is a challenge, particularly in developing countries. While the primary school completion gap between rich and poor countries has been diminishing, it

1 Social returns are defined on the basis of private benefits and total (private plus external) costs, because typical social rate of return estimates do not include social benefits.

2 Based on data from countries participating in the UIS World Education Indicators (WEI) programme: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Indonesia, Paraguay, Peru, Thailand and Uruguay.

has widened among these countries for secondary school completion in the past 40 years (World Bank, 2005). Most developed countries are nearing universal secondary education, but the gross enrolment ratio for this level in some developing countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, remains low.

Secondary education is more costly per student than primary education, and few low-income countries provide that level of education for free. Also, distance to school often increases at the secondary level, which is a barrier to entry. Dropouts in secondary education are a growing phenomenon in countries where youth are particularly affected by problems such as school violence, drugs and HIV/AIDS (ADB, 2008). Completion of secondary school remains an important challenge even in some of the world's richest countries.

Greater access to secondary education should be planned while ensuring its quality and relevance. Developing countries are investing more today in secondary education than industrialised countries did when they faced similar levels of income. Rapid expansion is generally perceived as coming at the expense of quality, and it can lead to increased social, gender and ethnic inequality (World Bank, 2005). In countries where there are problems with the quality of secondary schooling and the relevance of the knowledge and skills it promotes, further expansion of secondary enrolment may not be seen as a priority, at least not until employment prospects for secondary school graduates improve and effective reforms have taken place (Lewin and Caillods, 2001).

Resource mobilisation and financial sustainability remain challenges for the provision of quality secondary education. A number of countries have shifted emphasis towards a longer basic education cycle by including the lower secondary level. In countries that have been unable to deliver affordable, good-quality basic education to large sections of the population, this shift in emphasis raises important questions for equity in public finance (UNESCO, 2010). A recent assessment of financial sustainability focusing on low-income countries in sub-Saharan Africa concludes that the development of post-primary education would require sizable amounts of external aid to fill funding gaps and the cost of service delivery and the potential for resource mobilisation policies would need to be tailored to local contexts (World Bank, 2010a).

Section 1 of this report examines key issues in access and equity in secondary education. The authors trace the evolution of participation and completion rates for secondary education from 1970 to 2009. In addition, household survey data shed light on changes in the educational attainment of individuals before exploring the impact of compounding disparity on the education experiences of out-of-school adolescents, which are shaped by gender, over-age enrolment, income level and geographic location. This section also examines the status of technical and vocational education and training in secondary education.

Section 2 analyses the quality of secondary education by focusing on the resources available for teaching and learning. A wide range of data is presented to evaluate the strength of the global teaching force. The current status of financing secondary education is examined in Section 3, which identifies a modest set of policy options to improve the allocation and efficiency of resources.

SECTION 1 GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE ON STUDENT PROGRESSION IN SECONDARY EDUCATION

1.1 BUILDING THE FOUNDATION: PRIMARY EDUCATION

The number of children attending primary school has exploded over the last ten years, thanks in large part to the tremendous resource mobilisation campaigns and political commitments arising from the World Education Forum in 2000 *(see **Box 1**)*. Nevertheless, the bid to achieve universal primary education (UPE) by 2015 is far from certain at the global level. Countries that have managed to expand access to primary education are now faced with greater demand for secondary education. The international community as a whole is therefore increasingly focused on expanding access to both levels of education, while seeking to improve the quality of learning services provided.

In order to better understand the implications of these international commitments, this section provides a global overview of the current situation of primary education based on results from the UIS annual education survey. It presents enrolment and completion rates before exploring the extent to which pupils make the transition from primary to lower secondary education.

Global participation in primary education: Evident progress, but many children are still not starting on time

In 2009, 702 million children were enrolled worldwide in primary education, compared to 646 million in 1999. This marked improvement in access to primary education represents an increase of 9% worldwide *(see **Table 1**)* and was concentrated in specific regions: enrolment increased by 59% in sub-Saharan Africa (66% for girls), 28% in South and West Asia, and 17% in the Arab States. In 2009, more than one-half of the world's children enrolled in primary school were found in two regions: East Asia and the Pacific (27%) and South and West Asia (28%).[3]

Table 1 reflects how demographic change can influence enrolment at the primary level of education.

3 East Asia and the Pacific and South and West Asia: UIS estimates based on data with limited coverage for the reference year, produced for specific analytical purposes.

BOX 1. Primary enrolment targets in Education for All (EFA) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

At the turn of the 21st century, the international community reached a consensus and pledged to achieve universal primary education (UPE) and gender parity. In 2000, the Dakar Framework for Action and the United Nations Millennium Declaration reaffirmed the notion of education as a fundamental human right.

EFA Goal 2
Ensuring that by 2015 all children, particularly girls, children in difficult circumstances and those belonging to ethnic minorities, have access to, and complete, free and compulsory primary education of good quality (UNESCO, 2000).

MDG Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education
To ensure that, by the year 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling (United Nations, 2000).

TABLE 1. Change in primary school-age populations, enrolment and coverage, 1999 and 2009

REGION	Change in primary school-age population	Change in primary school enrolment	Adjusted net enrolment rate	
	1999-2009	1999-2009	1999	2009
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Arab States	5.4	17.3	77	86 **
Central and Eastern Europe	-17.2	-21.0	94 **	94 **
Central Asia	-20.1	-19.9	94 **	93
East Asia and the Pacific	-15.6	-14.7	94 **	95 **
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.8	-3.1	93	95 **
North America and Western Europe	-1.5	-2.5	97	96
South and West Asia	3.9	28.2	79 **	91 **
Sub-Saharan Africa	25.3	59.2	59	77 **
WORLD	**-0.3**	**8.6**	**84 ** **	**90 ** **

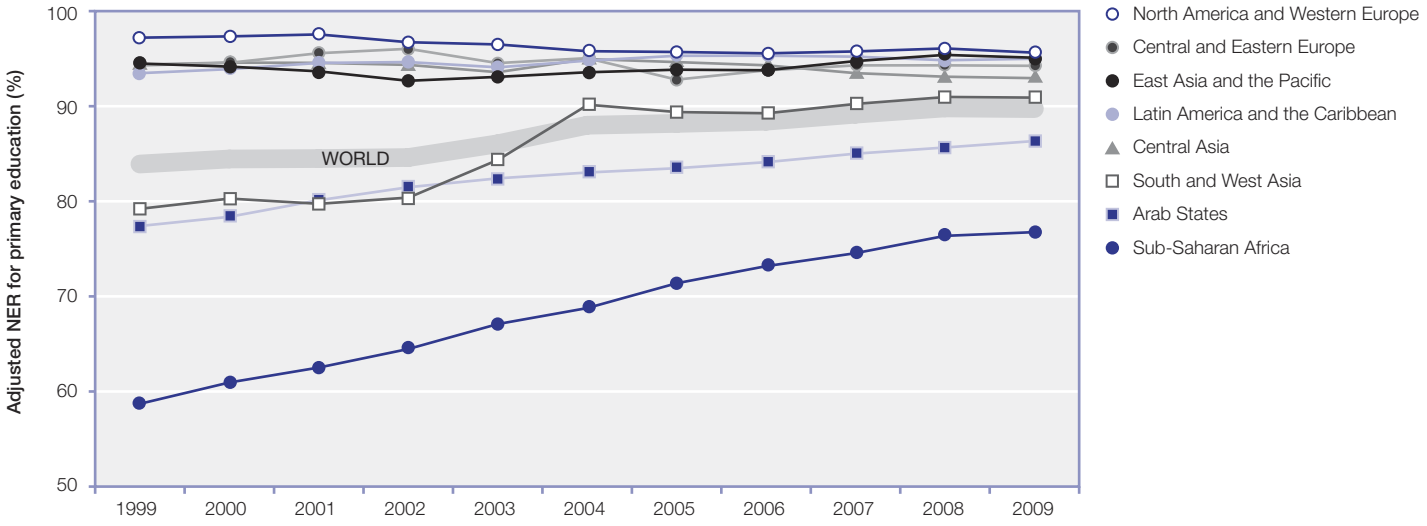
Note: East Asia and the Pacific and South and West Asia: UIS estimates based on data with limited coverage for the reference year, produced for specific analytical purposes.
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database and Statistical Table 3.

For example, in Central Asia, the primary school-age population dropped by 20% from 1999 to 2009, and primary enrolment also dropped by 20%. For most regions with expanding primary school-age populations, however, the increase in primary enrolment has outpaced population growth over the decade.

In order to better evaluate effective progress towards the goal of UPE, the UIS developed the adjusted net enrolment rate (ANER) which measures actual school participation of the official primary school-age population. It reflects the percentage of this population enrolled in primary or secondary education.

A comparison of the 1999 and 2009 ANERs indicates that there has been an increase in primary school enrolment for the target population. Nonetheless, over-age and under-age children still take part in great

FIGURE 1 **What proportion of primary school-age children are enrolled at the appropriate age?**
Adjusted net enrolment rate for primary education by region, 1999 to 2009



Note: East Asia and the Pacific and South and West Asia: UIS estimates based on data with limited coverage for the reference year, produced for specific analytical purposes.
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database and Statistical Table 3.

proportions in primary education: 17% of the children enrolled globally in primary education are outside the theoretical age boundaries set by their education system. Children who start school late or repeat grades are more likely to drop out and/or repeat again (Lewin and Little, 2011; Wells, 2009).

Figure 1 illustrates the global trends in ANER from 1999 to 2009. Worldwide, 90% of primary school-age children are enrolled in primary or secondary education. This proportion rises to 95% and above in the following regions: East Asia and the Pacific; Latin America and the Caribbean; and North America and Western Europe. But in the Arab States, only 86% of primary school-age children are enrolled in primary or secondary school, and the figure falls to 77% in sub-Saharan Africa.

Despite these lower values, both regions have made considerable progress since 1999. The ANER increased by 18 percentage points in sub-Saharan Africa, by 9 percentage points in the Arab States and by 12 percentage points in South and West Asia.[4]

These trends reflect the tremendous efforts made to increase the supply and demand for primary education. From a policy and planning perspective, they also highlight the need to better ensure that children start school on time and to provide the additional support needed for over-aged children who are at greater risk of repeating grades and/or dropping out.

Completion of primary education: In some regions, girls must still overcome important disparities

Reaching the goal of UPE would be a hollow achievement if it focused simply on enrolment rather than completion of primary education. At the global level, the UIS estimates that in 2009 primary completion rates (as measured by the gross intake rate to the last grade of primary education) were as high as 88%, although regional values ranged from 67% in sub-Saharan Africa to 101% in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The gross intake ratio (GIR) to the last grade of primary education is a proxy measure of completion, as it gives an internationally comparable picture of the capacity of education systems to enable children to complete a full cycle of primary education. It also reflects the cumulative impact of policies shaping the earlier grades of primary school.

More specifically, the indicator expresses the total number of new entrants to the last grade of primary education (regardless of their age) as a percentage of the population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of primary.

Figure 2 provides a gender perspective on entrance to the last grade of primary education in 162 countries from different regions. The horizontal axis plots the gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary, while the vertical axis indicates the position of a country with regard to the adjusted gender parity index (adjusted GPI) *(see **Box 2**)*.

In general, three-quarters of the 162 countries with data show a GIR to the last grade of primary education of 80% or above. In 32 of these countries, including Argentina, Germany, Grenada, Kazakhstan, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania, it is notable that the ratios exceed 100%, reflecting the presence of over-age (and possibly some under-age) children in the system *(see Statistical Table 4)*.

Girls and boys have equal chances of graduating from primary education in 91 countries (56% of the 162 countries presented), which have GPIs ranging from 0.97 to 1.03. However, significant disparities persist within countries across all of the regions *(see Figure 2)*. While there are countries where girls are more likely to complete primary education than boys, the majority of cases with a gender imbalance are against girls.

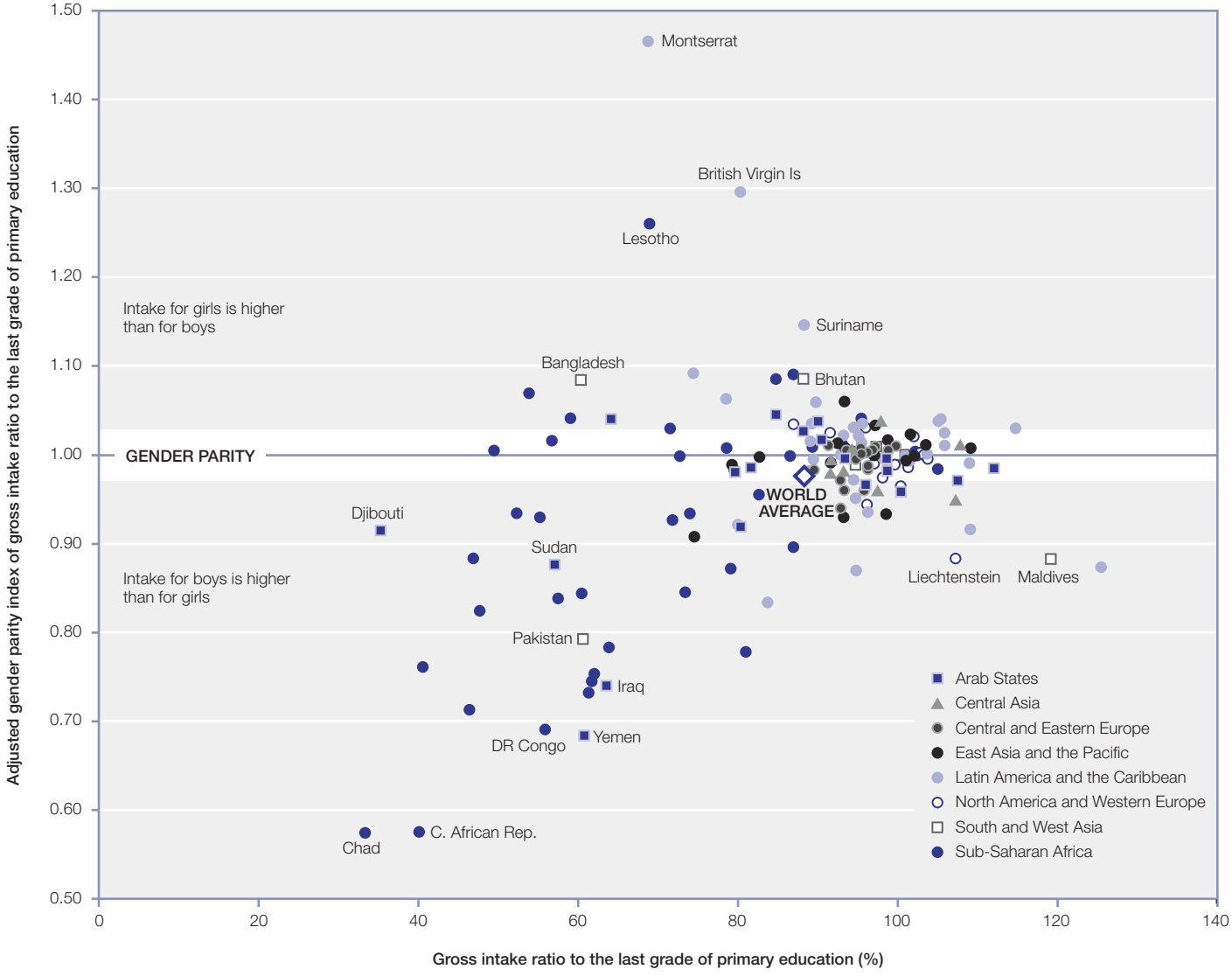
4 South and West Asia: UIS estimate based on data with limited coverage for the reference year, produced for specific analytical purposes.

In 47 countries, girls are less likely than boys to enter the last grade of primary education. The most extreme situations are found in the Central African Republic, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Yemen, where between 57 and 69 girls enter that grade for every 100 boys. Nearly one-half of the countries where girls are less likely to complete primary education than boys are in sub-Saharan Africa, although girls also face serious barriers in Iraq (adjusted GPI of 0.74) and Sudan (0.88) in the Arab States and the Maldives (0.88) and Pakistan (0.79) in South and West Asia.

At the opposite end of the spectrum, boys are less likely to complete primary education than girls in 24 countries. The most acute challenges are found in Lesotho, Nicaragua and Suriname, where the adjusted GPI is 1.10 or higher. The adjusted GPI also shows high values for the GIR in Namibia (1.09), Bangladesh (1.08) and Bhutan (1.08).

FIGURE 2 **Do boys and girls have equal chances of completing primary education?**

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education and adjusted gender parity index, 2009



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Statistical Table 4.

BOX 2. Understanding the gender parity index (GPI)

The GPI is a measure used to assess gender differences in education indicators. It is defined as the value of a given indicator for girls divided by that for boys. A GPI value of 1 signifies that there is no difference in the indicators for girls and boys—they are perfectly equal. UNESCO (2003) has defined a GPI value of between 0.97 and 1.03 (after rounding) as the achievement of gender parity. This allows for some measurement error but does not imply a judgement about the acceptability of any particular level of disparity.

In cases where disparities are apparent, the interpretation of the GPI depends on the type of indicator. A GPI of less than 1 indicates that the value of the indicator is higher for boys than for girls, and the opposite is true when the GPI is greater than 1.

For indicators where higher values are desirable (e.g. school participation rates), a GPI of less than 1 means that girls are at a disadvantage, while a GPI greater than 1 means that boys are at a disadvantage. For indicators where lower values are desirable (e.g. dropout rates), a GPI of less than 1 means that boys are at a disadvantage, and a GPI of greater than 1 means that girls are at a disadvantage.

One of the difficulties in presenting the GPI is that the scale of disadvantage for girls or boys is not represented symmetrically around 1. For example, a GPI of 0.5 indicates that the female value of the indicator being reviewed is one-half the male value, while a GPI of 1.5 (also 0.5 units away from parity) indicates that the male value of the indicator is two-thirds of the female value (not one-half). Consequently, when boys are under-represented in a given indicator, it appears more drastic than when girls are disadvantaged.

Thus, for the analysis and figures presented in this section, the GPI is adjusted to present disadvantages symmetrically for both genders. The adjusted GPI is derived from the standard GPI as presented in the Statistical Tables, but values greater than 1 are treated differently in this section and disparities are presented on a comparable scale.

The adjusted GPI uses the following methodology: when the ratio of female to male values of a given indicator is less than 1, the adjusted GPI is identical to the unadjusted GPI. By contrast, when the ratio is greater than 1, the adjusted GPI is calculated as the ratio of male to female values and the ratio is subtracted from 2. For instance, if the net enrolment rate (NER) for males is 33% and 66% for females, the ratio of male to female NER is 0.5. Then, subtracting 0.5 from 2 gives an adjusted GPI of 1.5, while the unadjusted GPI would show a result of 2.

Note: Only the regular (not adjusted) GPI is presented in the Statistical Tables of this report.

The transition from primary to lower secondary education: A new UIS indicator explores potential barriers

Currently lower secondary education is compulsory in approximately 80% of countries in the world, and the transition to secondary education needs to be ensured in those countries. Furthermore, higher levels of skills are demanded by the labour market. Greater priority should, thus, be given to the transition from primary to lower secondary education.

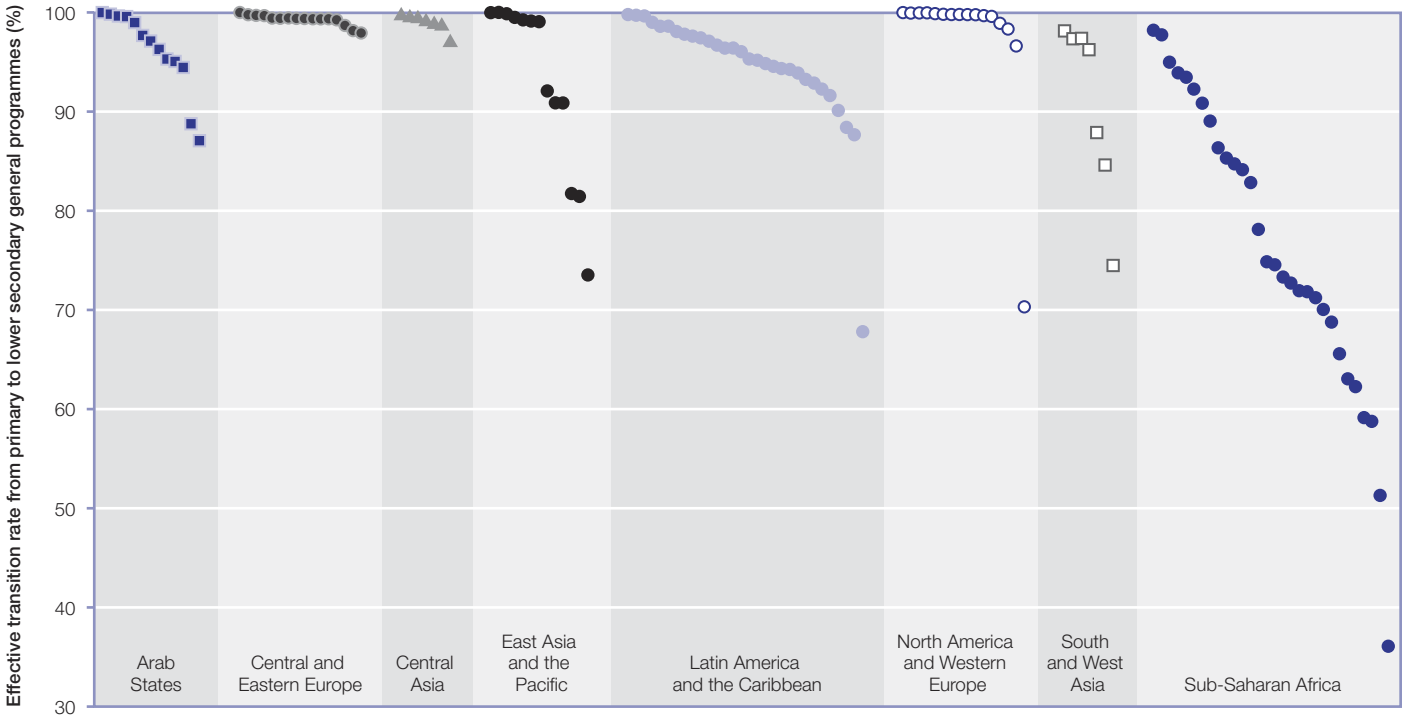
The UIS has developed the effective transition rate *(see **Box 3**)* to better reflect the real transition rate of pupils from primary to lower secondary education. This indicator can be used to inform policies aimed at reconciling imbalances between the supply of and demand for education.

As illustrated in **Figure 3**, transition rates are 95% and above in most countries in the following three regions: Central and Eastern Europe; Central Asia; and North America and Western Europe. The notable exception is Israel, with a transition rate of 70%.

Rates are also relatively high in the Arab States, with country values ranging from 100% in Jordan to 87% in Morocco. A similar trend is found in Latin America and the Caribbean, where most of the 30 countries with available data have transition rates ranging from 88% (Grenada and Uruguay) to 100% (Argentina and the Bahamas), with the exception of Suriname at 68%.

FIGURE 3 **To what extent do pupils make the transition to lower secondary education?**

Transition rate from primary to lower secondary education by region, 2008 to 2009



Note: Number of countries covered by region: Arab States (13/20), Central and Eastern Europe (16/21), Central Asia (7/9), East Asia and the Pacific (13/34), Latin America and the Caribbean (30/42), North America and Western Europe (16/29), South and West Asia (7/9) and sub-Saharan Africa (30/45).

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Statistical Table 7.

BOX 3. The effective transition rate

The UIS developed a new indicator, the effective transition rate, to show the likelihood of a student moving to a higher level of education. It reflects the estimated transition of students from one education level to the next regardless of repetition. Other indicators can underestimate the transition rate from primary to lower secondary education because the denominator includes pupils who repeat the final grade in primary education (i.e. those who neither leave primary education nor advance to secondary education).

For secondary education, the effective transition rate in a given year (t) is based on the following calculation method: the number of new entrants to the first grade of lower secondary education for the following year (t + 1) is divided by enrolment in the last grade of primary education (in the given year (t)) minus the number of repeaters from the last grade of primary education in the following year (t + 1), and the result is multiplied by 100.

This indicator can help assess the potential barriers in an education system. These barriers can be related to different factors, such as cost barriers (e.g. enrolment fees, expenses to purchase textbooks or school uniforms, etc.) or supply issues (e.g. limited number of teachers or classrooms).

In general, a low effective transition rate is linked to two key factors: i) a high dropout rate from the last grade of primary education; and ii) limited access to lower secondary education. The new indicator better reflects situations where pupils repeat the last grade of primary education but eventually make the transition to lower secondary education.

The gap between countries widens in East Asia and the Pacific. In the Republic of Korea, all pupils make the transition from primary to lower secondary education, while this is the case for fewer than three out of four pupils (74%) in Myanmar. A similar trend is found in South and West Asia, with Bhutan reaching a transition rate of 98% while Pakistan stands at 75%.

Sub-Saharan Africa is the region with the greatest variation among the 30 countries with available data. The effective transition rate is 98% in the Seychelles, yet in the United Republic of Tanzania only 36% of primary school pupils make the transition to lower secondary education. In 27 countries, including Ethiopia, South Africa and Uganda, the transition rate varies between 51% and 95%.

Low transition rates indicate a bottleneck in the education system. As previously explained, the number of children enrolled in primary education and reaching the last grade of the cycle has been dramatically increasing in all regions, including sub-Saharan Africa. Yet in many countries, the majority of these children are unable to pursue lower secondary education. There are many potential reasons for this bottleneck, including the direct and indirect costs of education (i.e. tuition fees, school uniforms, and time away from household chores or external employment). In addition, many countries are simply unable to meet the growing demand for education. Overall, school progression and educational choices are closely linked to the labour market and its opportunities, as well as other incentives. These issues will be further explored in the following discussions on participation and completion in lower and upper secondary education, including the opportunities available through technical and vocational education and training.

1.2 PARTICIPATION IN SECONDARY EDUCATION SINCE 1970

The demand for secondary education continues to grow significantly. This section tracks secondary enrolment trends at the global and regional levels since 1970. Because existing data prior to 1990 make no distinction between lower and upper secondary levels, the focus here is on enrolment and participation in secondary education as a whole, combining both levels into a single educational cycle (for more information on the classification of secondary programmes, see **Box 4**).

Changes in global population and enrolment patterns: Demand still outstrips supply

Governments have made significant progress in expanding the capacity of secondary education systems in their countries. As a result, they were able to accommodate 531 million students in 2009, compared to 196 million in 1970. Since 1970, the world has witnessed substantive growth in secondary enrolment as illustrated in **Figure 4**. In addition, the share of girls in total secondary enrolment grew from 43% to 48% during this period.

Much of this growth took place in regions which started with low rates of participation in secondary education. For example, the regions of North America

BOX 4. Classifying lower and upper secondary education

According to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), secondary education is divided into two different levels: lower secondary education (ISCED 2) and upper secondary education (ISCED 3).

The content of education programmes at ISCED 2 level is typically designed to complete the provision of basic education. In most countries, the aim is to lay the foundation for lifelong learning and human development on which further educational opportunities can be systematically expanded. Lower secondary education often forms part of compulsory education.

Programmes at the upper secondary level (ISCED 3) are typically designed to complete secondary education in preparation for tertiary education. The components for developing skills relevant to employment are included in both ISCED 2 and ISCED 3 levels.

and Western Europe and East Asia and the Pacific had similar levels of enrolment in 1970, between 53-54 million secondary students. By 2009, East Asia and the Pacific (163 million) had 100 million more secondary students compared to North America and Western Europe (62 million).

Enrolment data provide a good indicator of the provision of secondary education. However, to what extent does this provision correspond to the size of the relevant school-age population? **Figure 5** shows that secondary school enrolment grew at a faster rate than the school-age population between 1970 and 2009. Enrolment worldwide increased by an average annual rate of 2.6%, while the targeted school-age population grew by 1.4%.

The gross enrolment ratio (GER) provides a measure of the capacity of education systems. It is the ratio of total enrolment, irrespective of age, to the targeted population. A GER equal to or exceeding 100% indicates that the national system can accommodate all its school-age population at a given education level. Lower values can reflect a shortage of supply, as well as the impact of other factors, such as the indirect and direct costs of attending school, which may limit enrolment.

Globally, the secondary GER rose from 43% to 68% between 1970 and 2009. This means that enrolment in secondary schools represents 68% of the targeted school-age population. However, the situation varies considerably across and within regions.

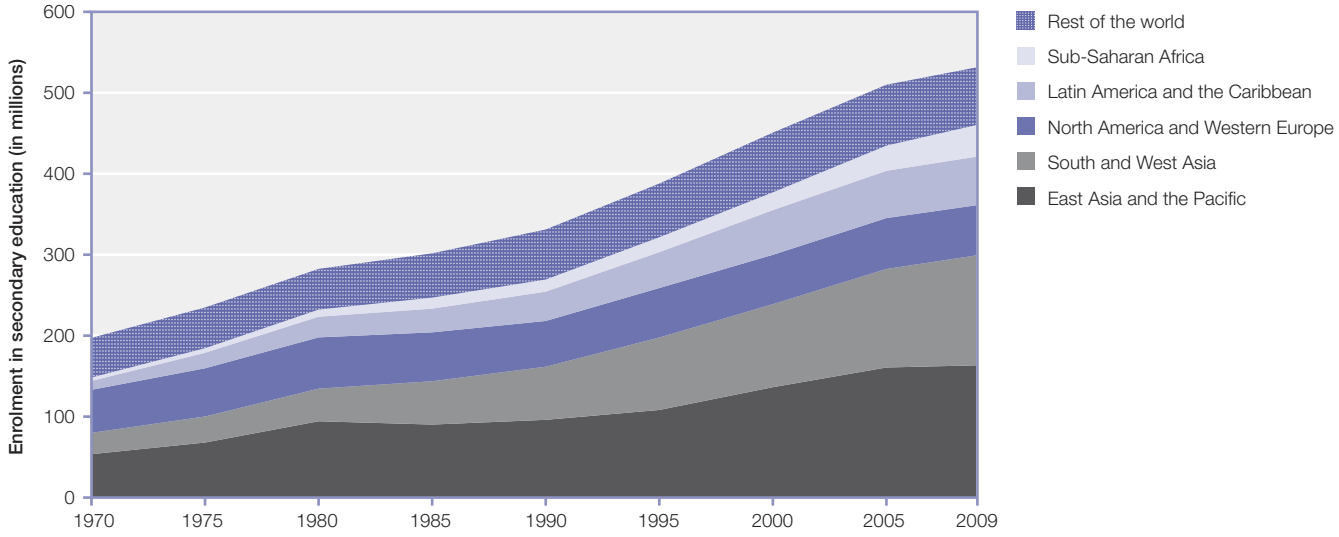
In the Arab States, secondary school enrolment increased from 4 million to almost 30 million students between 1970 and 2009. The region also witnessed a remarkable rise in its participation ratio, with the GER increasing from 22% to 68% over the same period. Girls continue to face some barriers in terms of access to secondary education, yet real progress has been made with the female GER rising from 14% to 65% since 1970.

In absolute terms, the largest gains in enrolment were observed in Egypt, Algeria and the Syrian Arab Republic, where the number of secondary students grew by 5.2, 4.3 and 2.3 million, respectively. Other countries, such as Iraq, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia, were each able to add more than 1 million pupils to their secondary schools during the same period.

Total enrolment in secondary education in Central and Eastern Europe decreased from 37 million in 1970 to 31 million in 2009, following the downward trend of

FIGURE 4 **To what extent has secondary enrolment increased over time?**

Enrolment in secondary education by region

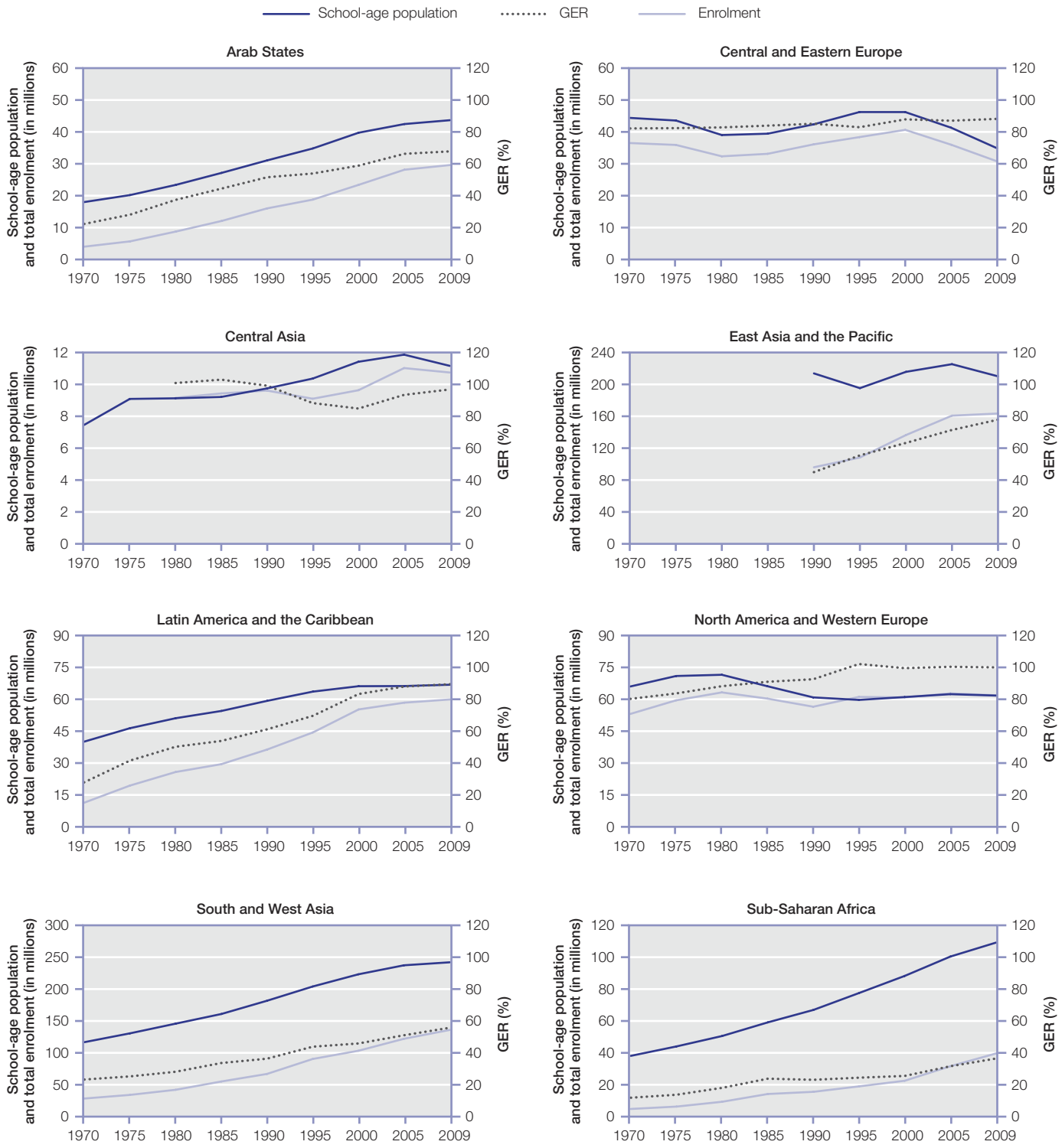


Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database.

FIGURE 5

How does enrolment in secondary education compare with school-age population growth over time?

Trends of school-age population growth and gross enrolment ratio in secondary education, by region for 1970-2009



Note: Note that the scale for the y-axis may differ across regions.
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database.

the school-age population which declined from 44 million to 35 million during the same period. This led to a rise in the GER, from 82% in 1970 to 88% in 2009. Since 1970, this region has achieved and maintained equal access to secondary education for both boys and girls.

Available statistics show that Turkey was the only country in this region that had positive growth in secondary enrolment from 1971 to 2008. The country was able to stretch its education system to accommodate 6.7 million secondary students in 2008 in comparison to 1.3 million in 1971. However, most of the other countries in the region experienced a decrease in secondary enrolment with the decline in the school-age population.

Historical data for Central Asia begin in 1980. Since then, secondary enrolment grew from 9 million to 11 million, with the GER at 96% in 2009. Gender parity has been a reality in the region throughout this period. Based on available statistics, Uzbekistan witnessed the biggest expansion in absolute secondary enrolment, which increased from 2.9 million to 4.5 million during the period 1980-2009. Enrolment in most of the countries in this region either stagnated or declined because of falling population rates.

For East Asia and the Pacific, the analysis is limited to the period 1990-2009 due to concerns about the comparability of historical time series data. During this period, enrolment in secondary education increased from 96 million to 163 million. On the other hand, the school-age population for the region—heavily influenced by the population trend of China—totaled 210 million in 2009, slightly less than the 214 million recorded in 1990. The GER rose from 45% in 1990 to 78% in 2009 across East Asia and the Pacific. In addition, the participation of young women grew significantly during this time, with the secondary GER reaching 80% compared to 76% for young men.

At the national level, China—the most populated country in this region—doubled its education system's capacity over this period. It was able to accommodate 100 million secondary students in 2009, compared to 52 million in 1991. Indonesia and Viet Nam also increased secondary enrolment by 9 million and 6 million, respectively.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, enrolment in secondary education increased from 11 million to 60 million from 1970 to 2009. Secondary school enrolment has grown faster than the corresponding school-age population. The gap between these two has narrowed, from 29 million in 1970 to less than 7 million in 2009. As a result, the GER grew from 28% to 90%.

Historically, gender parity in secondary education has been common for most countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. Nevertheless, since the mid-1980s, girls have greater access to secondary education than boys. In 2009, the secondary GER for girls (93%) exceeded that of boys (86%).

At the national level, Brazil witnessed the biggest expansion of secondary education in absolute terms since 1970. In 2009, this country alone accommodated 23.6 million students, compared to 4.6 million in 1971. A similar expansion took place in Mexico, where the number of secondary students grew from 1.6 million in 1971 to 11.5 million in 2009.

During the period 1970-2009, enrolment growth in secondary education was modest in North America and Western Europe. This is not surprising, given the combination of historically high participation in secondary education and the declining school-age population in this region. Total enrolment at the secondary level increased from 53 million to 62 million. On the other hand, the school-age population declined from 66 million to 62 million during the same time. As a result, the GER grew from 80% in 1970 to 100% in 2009, the highest participation rate among all regions. Since 1970, the region has maintained gender parity in secondary education.

In South and West Asia, total enrolment at the secondary level increased from 26 million in 1970 to 136 million in 2009. This expansion exceeds growth of the school-age population, which more

than doubled, from 116 million to 244 million, over the same period. As a result, the GER rose from 23% to 56%. The gender gap, in terms of access to secondary education, remains evident in this region where the GER for girls was 52% compared to 59% for boys in 2009. But this fact should not conceal the progress realized since 1970, when the participation of girls in secondary education was less than one-half that of boys (13% compared to 31%).

The most populated country in the region, India, accounts for three-quarters of the regional leap in enrolment. From 1970 to 2009, enrolment in secondary education increased from 21 million to 102 million in this country alone. Many other countries in the region also expanded the capacity of their education systems. For example, there was strong growth in enrolment at the secondary level in the Islamic Republic of Iran (from 1 million to 8 million), Pakistan (from 1.4 million to 9 million) and Bangladesh (from 2 million to 10 million).

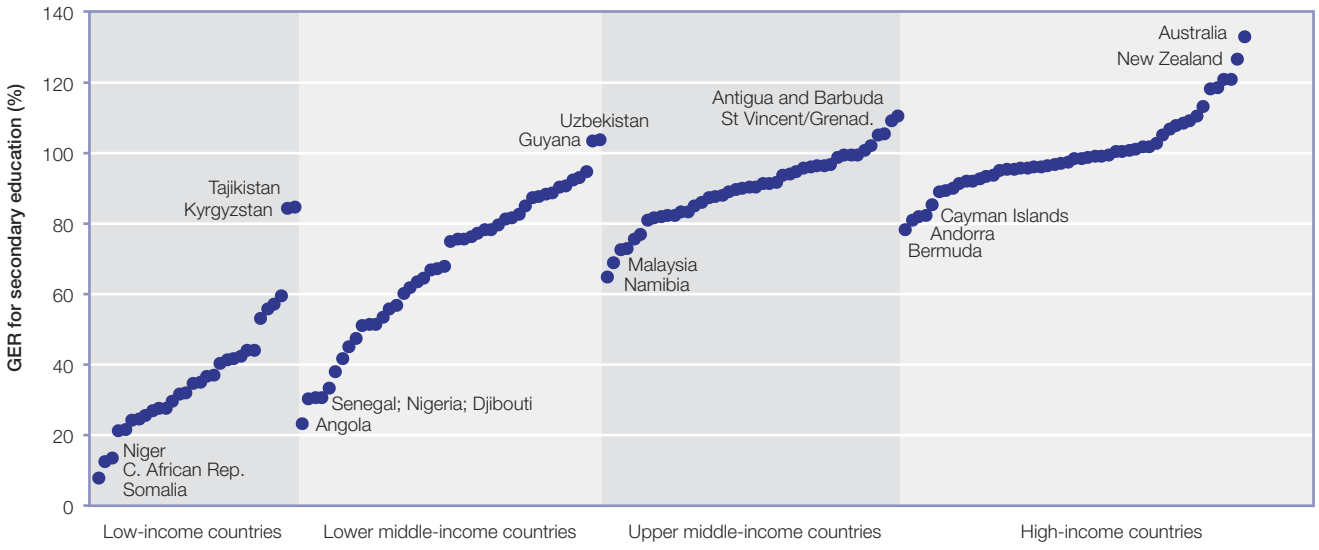
Since 1970, total enrolment in secondary education grew nine-fold in sub-Saharan Africa, expanding from 4.3 million to 39 million. This spectacular result must be considered in relation to the growth of the secondary school-age population, which tripled over the same period. As a result, the GER rose from 11% to 36% between 1970 and 2009.

Despite this progress, the region still has the lowest rate of participation in secondary education and the most severe gender disparities. In 2009, the GER for boys exceeded that of girls by 9 percentage point (41% versus 32 %). Nevertheless, many countries in this region have significantly expanded their secondary education systems. In absolute values, the biggest increase took place in Nigeria, where the number of students enrolled in secondary education grew from just 400,000 in 1970 to more than 6 million in 2007. In Ethiopia, enrolment grew from 135,000 to 3.9 million students between 1971 and 2009. Secondary education systems also expanded significantly in Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Niger and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Participation ratios and national wealth

As illustrated in **Figure 6**, there is a strong link between secondary participation ratios and national wealth. As a group, low-income countries had the

FIGURE 6 **To what extent is participation in secondary education associated with national wealth?**
Gross enrolment ratios for secondary education by national wealth, 2009



Note: The classification of countries by income level is based on the World Bank Atlas Method, revision of July 2011.
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Statistical Table 6.

lowest participation ratio at 39% in 2009, compared to 64% for lower middle-income countries and 90% for upper middle-income countries. Among high-income countries, the average GER reached 100%.

By grouping countries according to their income level, it is possible to identify general trends. However, exceptions to these patterns are clearly seen at the country level. Among low-income countries, participation ratios are even lower than the group average in Somalia (8%), Central African Republic (12%) and Niger (13%). In contrast, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan exceed the average for this group, with 80% of their relevant school-age populations participating in secondary education.

Several upper middle-income countries report levels exceeding 100%, which is typically found in the high-income group. These countries include: Antigua and Barbuda, Brazil, Dominica, Montenegro, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Seychelles. Finally, it should be noted that five high-income countries/territories (Andorra; Bermuda; Cayman Islands; China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region; and Qatar) had GERs below 85% compared to the high-income group average of 100%.

1.3 PARTICIPATION TRENDS IN LOWER SECONDARY EDUCATION

The previous discussion focused on secondary education, with lower and upper secondary being treated as a single category for cross-national comparisons. However, in some countries lower secondary is the second and final phase of basic education. In these cases, primary and lower secondary levels are often combined in the same schools and taught by the same teachers. In other countries, lower secondary is clearly distinct from primary education, with pupils sharing the same schools with upper secondary students. These are important differences and, thus, good reasons for looking at lower and upper secondary education separately (UIS, 2005b).

Rising enrolment for girls but challenges remain

Figure 7 presents changes in lower secondary GERs between 1999 and 2009 by region. Globally, the GER for lower secondary education increased from 72% to 80% during this period. There was widespread expansion of this education level in all regions of the world. From 1999 to 2009, the most notable increases occurred in sub-Saharan Africa, where the GER for lower secondary education rose from 28% to 43%, and in the Arab States, where it rose from 72% to 87%.

In Latin America and the Caribbean and in North America and Western Europe, the GERs for this education level are above 100% (reflecting over-age students). Education systems in Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia, and East Asia and the Pacific also have the capacity to achieve universal participation in lower secondary education with ratios equal to or exceeding 90%.

Globally, girls' participation in lower secondary education has been steadily increasing since 1999, from a GER of 69% to 79% in 2009. The most substantial increases in female participation were observed in East Asia and the Pacific, from 75% to 91%, and in South and West Asia, from 53% to 69%. During the same period, girls' enrolment rates in the Arab States rose from 67% to 82% and from 25% to 39% in sub-Saharan Africa. However, gender disparities persisted in 2009: the GER for boys was 9 percentage points higher in both regions.

In contrast, girls' participation in Latin America and the Caribbean has been higher than that of boys since 1999. The GER for girls in that region rose from 97% in 1999 to 104% in 2009, while for boys it increased from 94% to 100% over the same period *(see Statistical Table 6)*.

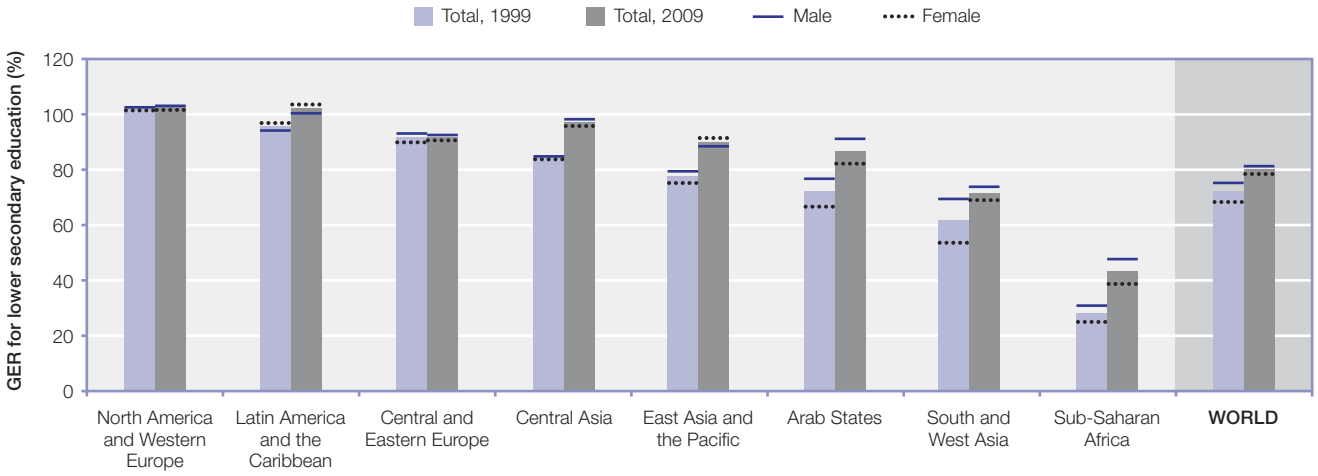
Compulsory education at the lower secondary level: The gap between laws and reality

National efforts to guarantee UPE have increased the demand for lower secondary schooling. In many

FIGURE 7

How do participation ratios differ by sex and by region since 1999?

Gross enrolment ratios for lower secondary education by gender and by region, 1999 and 2009



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database and Statistical Table 6.

cases, this has led to legislative action to expand the definition of compulsory education to include lower secondary education. In many countries, the right to lower secondary education has been guaranteed by measures such as compulsory education laws.

Figure 8 shows that four out of five children worldwide live in countries where lower secondary schooling is compulsory, but one-half of those four children live in countries that do not have universal enrolment in lower secondary education. While legal frameworks are often in place, participation in lower secondary education is far from universal. One-third of the world's children live in countries where the lower secondary level is formally considered compulsory but where GERs for this level are below 90%.

In five regions (Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia, East Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and North America and Western Europe), 88% or more of the children live in countries where participation in lower secondary education is compulsory. However, in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as in East Asia and the Pacific, some countries have low participation levels. For example, although it is compulsory, the GER for lower secondary education was 62% in Guatemala and 53% in Lao People's Democratic Republic in 2008.

In Central and Eastern Europe, almost all children live in countries where lower secondary schooling is compulsory. However, two out of five children live in countries where enrolment ratios are below 90%, as in the case of Bulgaria, the Republic of Moldova and the Russian Federation.

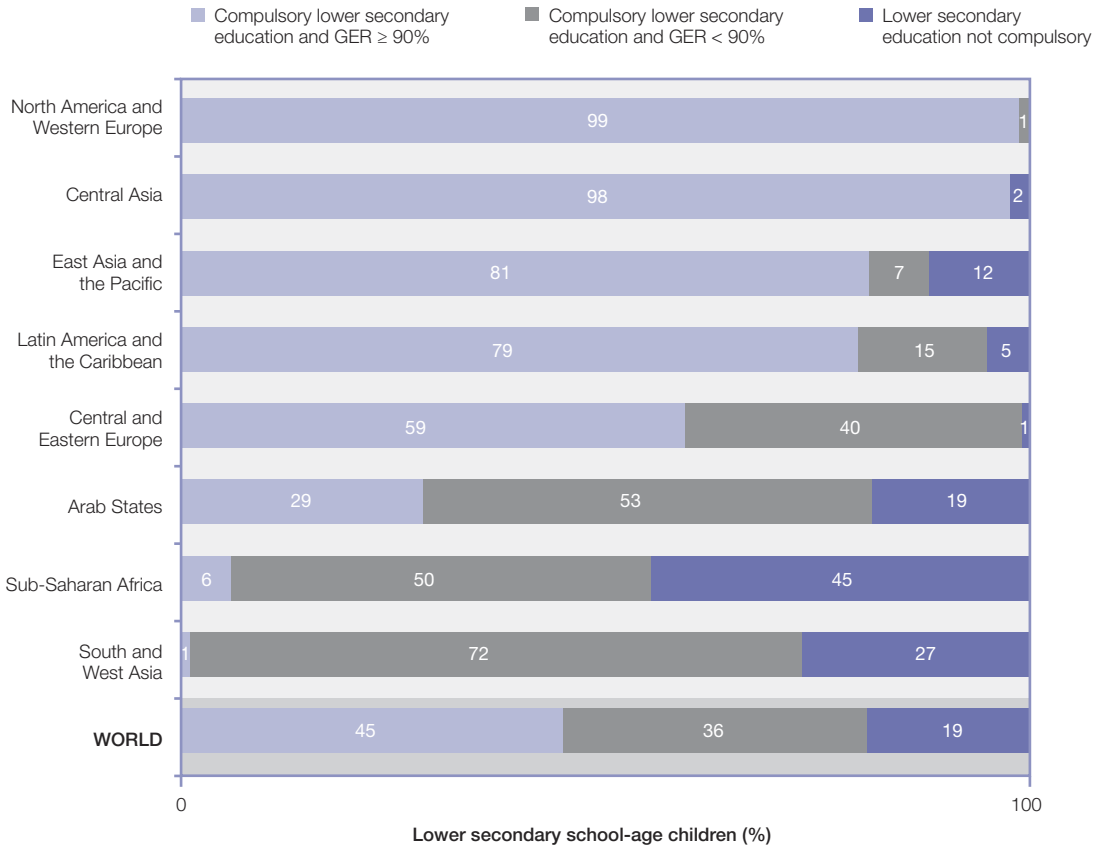
Compulsory lower secondary education is less common in the Arab States, South and West Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. In South and West Asia, although lower secondary is compulsory for a majority of children, only 1% lives in countries with enrolment ratios above 90%. For example, in Afghanistan and India lower secondary enrolment ratios are below 80%.

Twenty-two countries in sub-Saharan Africa have compulsory lower secondary education, but 17 of them are not meeting the target of universal participation at this level. For example, in Angola, Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic and Nigeria, the enrolment ratios for lower secondary education are between 17% and 34%.

FIGURE 8

To what extent are children enrolled in secondary education in countries where it is compulsory?

Percentage of lower secondary school-age children living in countries where lower secondary education is compulsory, 2009



Note: Countries with compulsory lower secondary education weighted by lower secondary school-age population. This figure covers 189 countries and territories representing 99% of the world population.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Statistical Tables 5 and 6.

Lower secondary education completion: Gap widens between sub-Saharan Africa and other regions

More students have access to lower secondary education, but how many of them are actually completing this level? The following analysis is based on data from 80 countries and territories—about two out of five countries reporting education statistics to the UIS. However, data are not available for high-income countries, such as Australia, Canada, France, Germany and the United States *(see Statistical Table 7)*.

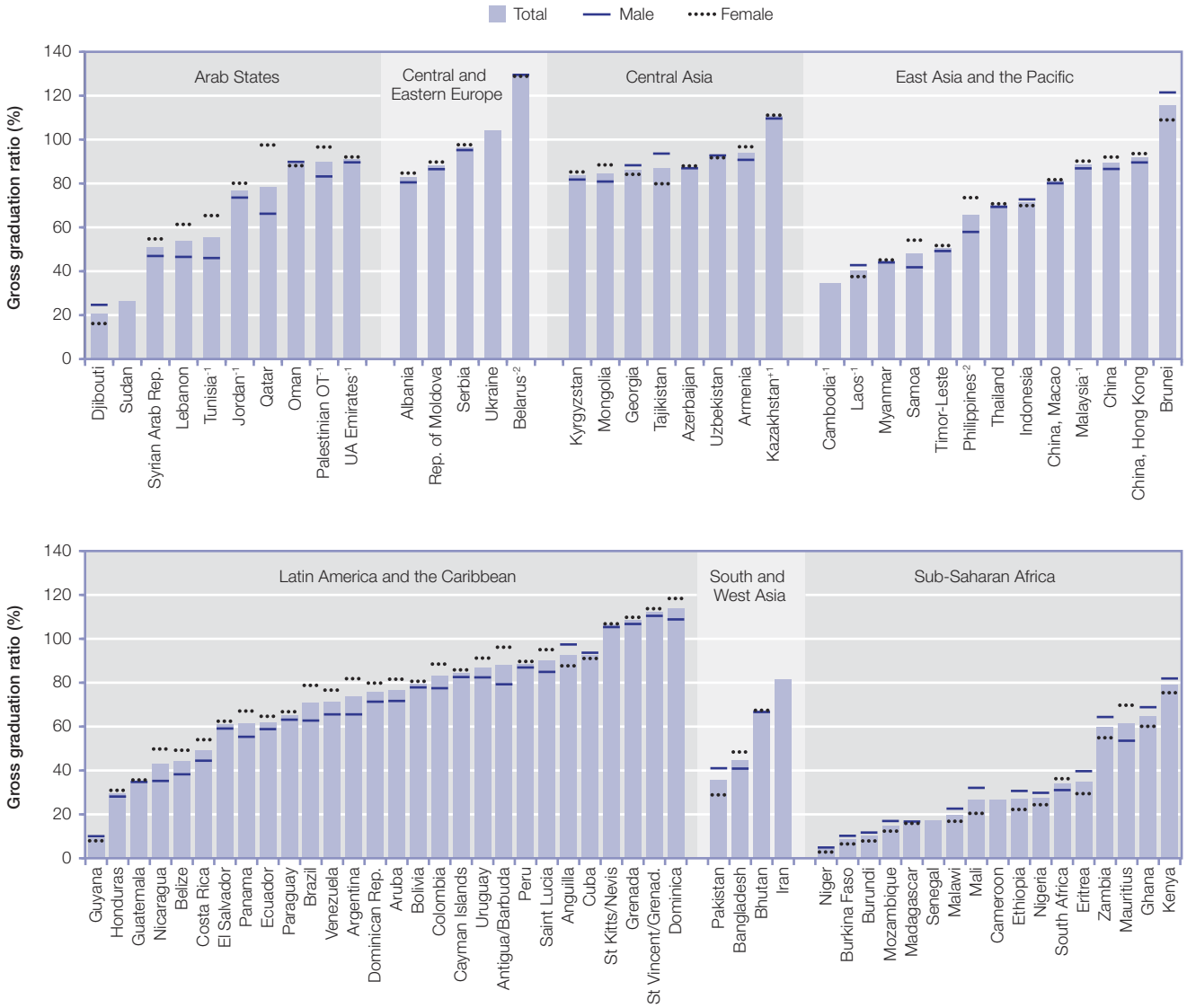
The gross graduation ratio is generally used as a proxy to measure completion at the lower secondary level. This ratio compares the number of graduates of lower secondary education to the population of graduation age for this level. **Figure 9** presents gross graduation ratios for the ISCED 2 level for the 80 countries reporting data.

In Central and Eastern Europe, gross graduation ratios for lower secondary education exceed 80% in the five reporting countries. The same can be noted in Central Asia, for eight of the nine countries with data available. Completion also seems to be the norm in Latin America and the Caribbean, where about one-half of the 28 countries with available data have reported graduation ratios above 80%. Exceptions are Guatemala, Guyana and Honduras, where the ratios are 40% or below.

FIGURE 9

What proportion of students complete lower secondary education?

Gross graduation ratio for lower secondary education, all programmes, 2009



Notes: -1 Data refer to 2008; -2 Data refer to 2007; +1 Data refer to 2010.
Data on graduates at the lower secondary level are not collected in the UNESCO/OECD/Eurostat (UOE) data collection. Therefore, no data are presented for North America and Western Europe and some countries in Central and Eastern Europe.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Statistical Table 7.

In the Arab States and East Asia and the Pacific, one-half of countries with available data have lower secondary education graduation ratios exceeding 70%. Nonetheless, low graduation ratios are observed in Cambodia, Djibouti, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Sudan, with ratios below 40%. In South and West Asia, ratios are also low for Bangladesh (45%) and Pakistan (35%). The highest ratio in that region is observed in the Islamic Republic of Iran (81%).

With increasing graduation ratios for lower secondary education in most regions, the gap between sub-Saharan Africa and much of the rest of the world is widening. Graduation ratios are below 70% in 16 out of 17 countries with available data in sub-Saharan Africa, and three-quarters of them are below 40%. In this region, boys are more likely to graduate than girls in 13 of the 15 countries reporting data by gender.

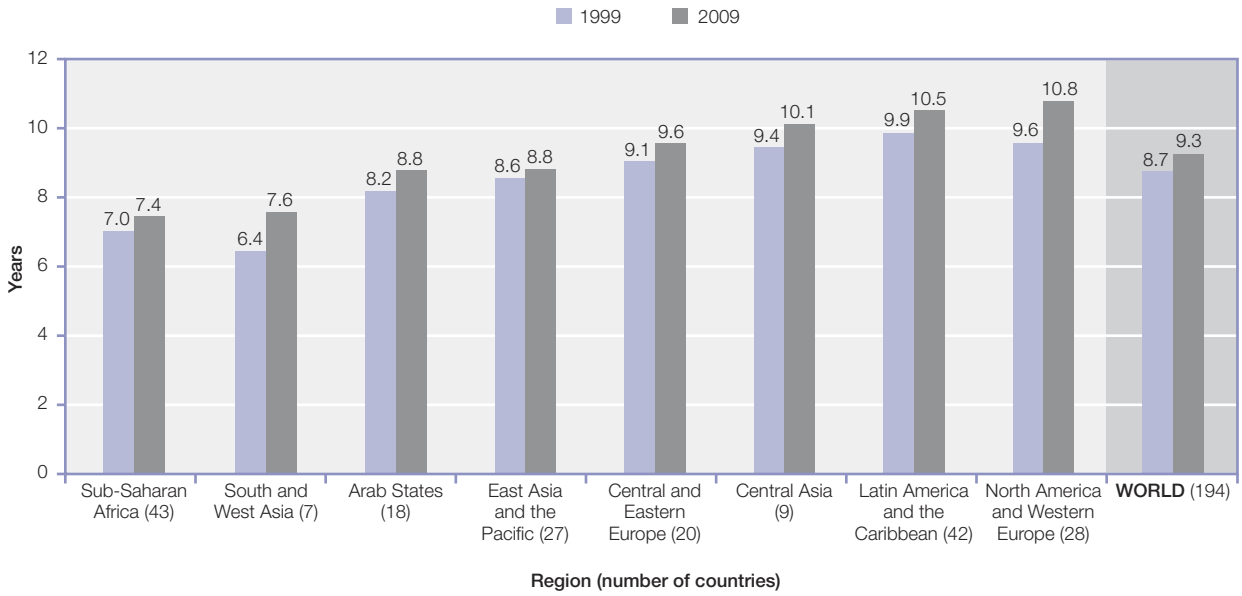
BOX 5. How do countries define compulsory education?

How long are children supposed to stay in school? Article 28 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (United Nations, 1989) includes the commitment to "make primary education compulsory and available free to all". Article 26 of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights (United Nations, 1948) states that "elementary education shall be compulsory". By signing international agreements such as these, governments promise to take legal measures to ensure the right to education in their countries—not only to primary education but increasingly to basic education (a notion that includes lower secondary education) and beyond. However, compulsory schooling is still not universally legislated or fully realized in terms of accessibility and availability (i.e. insufficient resources, such as schools and teachers) or completion of specified years of schooling.

The global average duration of compulsory education was 9.3 years in 2009, a slight increase from 8.7 years in 1999 *(see **Figure 10**)*.[5] The longest average duration of compulsory education was noted in North America and Western Europe and in Latin America and the Caribbean for both periods (9.6 and 9.9 years in 1999 and 10.8 and 10.5 years in the most recent year, respectively). The shortest average duration of compulsory education was observed in sub-Saharan Africa and in South and West Asia over the past decade (7.0 and 6.4 years in 1999 and 7.4 and 7.6 years in 2009, respectively).

FIGURE 10 How has the duration of compulsory schooling changed since 1999?

Average duration of compulsory education by region, 1999 and 2009



Note: Averages in this figure have been calculated based on the number of countries (not weighted) for which data are available.
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database, UNESCO (2011), UIS (2011a) and UNESCO-IBE (2006/07, 2010/11).

Primary education (ISCED 1) is now considered compulsory in almost all countries. However, universal primary education is still a far-reaching goal, as 67 million children were still out of school in 2009 (UNESCO, 2011; also see Section 1.6 on out-of-school children). Some countries are making efforts to increase primary school enrolment rates by making pre-primary education (ISCED 0) compulsory (i.e. 28.6% of countries in Latin America and the Caribbean), under the assumption that children with pre-primary education are more likely to enter and complete primary education (UNESCO, 2006).

Many countries are making upper secondary education compulsory. In 2009, lower secondary education (ISCED 2) was a part of compulsory education in 80.4% of all countries with data, and laws on compulsory education now include upper secondary education (ISCED 3) in 21.6% of countries worldwide.

More efforts are needed to better monitor the implementation of compulsory education worldwide. While there appears to be increasing political will to ensure access to more years of education, questions remain concerning how and to what extent these commitments are met around the world.

5 This analysis is based on an ongoing study carried out by the UIS in collaboration with the UNESCO International Bureau of Education (IBE). The study involves extensive research and cross-checking of UNESCO data from various official sources on compulsory education for the years 1999 and 2009 (UNESCO Institute for Statistics database, UNESCO, 2011; UIS, 2011a; and UNESCO-IBE, 2006/07, 2010/11).

The opposite situation is observed in Latin America and the Caribbean, where girls have higher graduation ratios than boys in 25 out of 28 countries with available data. The exceptions in this region are Anguilla and Guyana, where male students outperform female students in completing their lower secondary studies.

In the Arab States, a gender gap to the disadvantage of boys is observed in graduation ratios at the lower secondary level. In three-quarters of the countries with available data, boys are no match for girls when completing lower secondary education. In that region, girls have higher graduation ratios than boys except in Djibouti and Oman.

In Central Asia, the gender balance can tip either way, depending on the country. One-half of the eight countries reporting data have graduation ratios for the lower secondary level that are higher for female students (Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Mongolia), one-quarter have ratios higher for male students (Georgia and Tajikistan), and the last quarter have equal ratios for both sexes (Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan). In the neighbouring region of Central and Eastern Europe, lower secondary school graduation ratios are higher for female students than male students in three of the four countries (Albania, the Republic of Moldova and Serbia) with available data.

In East Asia and the Pacific, the overall picture shows that girls complete lower secondary education at a higher ratio than boys in most countries with available data. The reverse is observed in Brunei Darussalam, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Indonesia.

1.4 PARTICIPATION AND COMPLETION OF UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION

Programmes at the upper secondary level are typically designed to prepare students for higher education and/or to provide skills relevant to employment. This section examines trends over time in participation and completion rates for upper secondary education.

Changing regional patterns in participation since 1999

In most countries, upper secondary education is not compulsory, which partly explains why young people are less likely to pursue this level of study compared to lower secondary education. As illustrated in **Figure 11**, North America and Western Europe is the only region to have similar GERs for lower and upper secondary education, 103% and 98% respectively, between 1999 and 2009. In most countries in this region, some or all upper secondary education programmes are considered compulsory.

Globally, participation in upper secondary education is on the increase. In 2009, enrolment at this level of education represented 56% of the relevant age group compared to 45% in 1999.

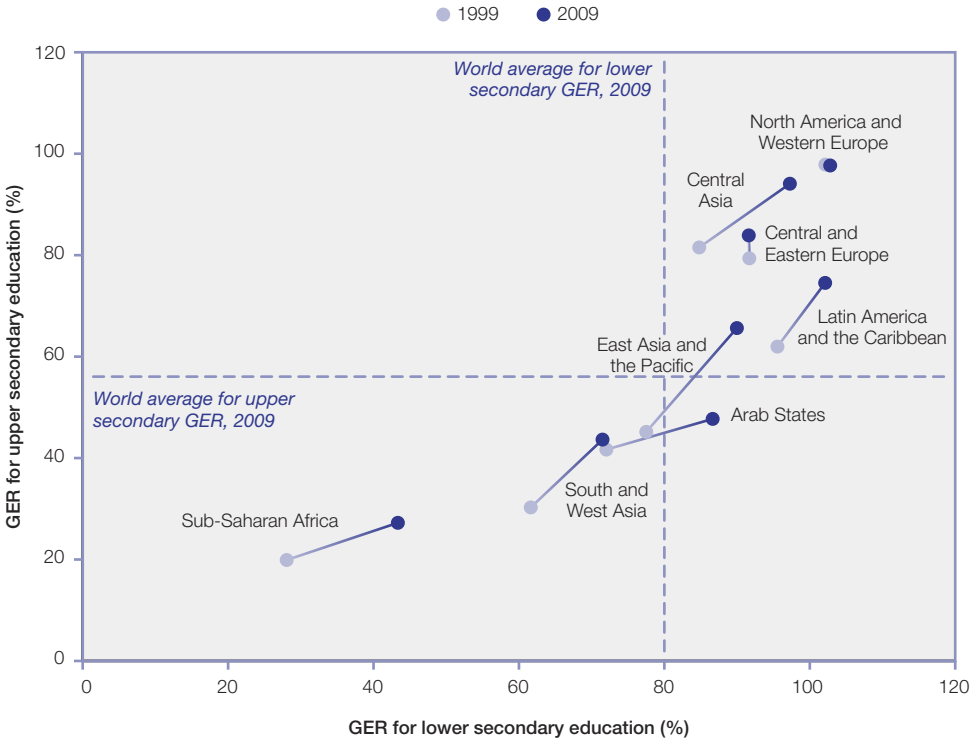
The greatest progress in upper secondary GER was made in East Asia and the Pacific, where the regional GER rose from 45% to 66% between 1999 and 2009, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean (62% to 75%). Central Asia also made significant progress, with the GER at this level increasing from 82% to 94% during this period.

Participation levels remain relatively low in the Arab States and in South and West Asia. In the Arab States, the upper secondary GER rose by just 6 percentage points, from 42% in 1999 to 48% in 2009. This may partly reflect the greater priority placed on improving access to lower secondary education in many countries across the region. In South and West Asia, enrolment at upper secondary education represents only 44% of the targeted school-age population, which nevertheless marks a major improvement compared to 1999, when the ratio was 30%.

Sub-Saharan Africa has the lowest regional GER for upper secondary education: 27% in 2009 compared to 20% in 1999. Moreover, this regional average is to some extent skewed by the weight of a few countries, such as South Africa where the GER reached 93%, Kenya (43%) and the Democratic

FIGURE 11 **How has the gap between lower and upper secondary participation rates changed between 1999 and 2009?**

Gross enrolment ratios for lower and upper secondary education by region, 1999 and 2009



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database and Statistical Table 6.

Republic of the Congo (31%). Beyond these exceptions, almost two-thirds of the countries in the region have upper secondary school GERs below the regional average. For example, in the Central African Republic, Niger, Somalia and the United Republic of Tanzania, GERs in upper secondary education programmes were at or below 6% in 2009. However, between 1999 and 2009, lower secondary education GERs have increased significantly in sub-Saharan Africa (from 28% to 43%), implying growing potential demand for upper secondary education.

Gender disparities in access to upper secondary education: Tend to decrease and sometimes favour girls

Globally, the participation of young women in upper secondary education has increased, with the female GER at this level rising from 43% to 55% between 1999 and 2009 *(see **Figure 12**)*. The most substantial increases in female participation during this period were noted in East Asia and the Pacific, from 44% to 68%, and in South and West Asia (see discussion below). Also noteworthy were the increases in female enrolment in upper secondary education in Central Asia (79% to 93%) and Latin America and the Caribbean (66% to 80%) during the same period.

Yet, minor to moderate gender disparities persist in all regions, except for Central Asia and North America and Western Europe, which offer equal access to both gender groups. Central and Eastern Europe has made minor progress in reducing disparities between male and female access to upper secondary education: the GER for young women rose from 77% in 1999 to 81% in 2009, while the GER for young men rose from 82% to 86% during the same period.

Women continue to face significant barriers to upper secondary education in South and West Asia, where the GER for male adolescents was 47% while that for

females was 40% in 2009. Nevertheless, progress has been made towards reducing the gender gap, with the female GER for upper secondary education rising from 25% to 40% between 1999 and 2009.

In sub-Saharan Africa, however, access to upper secondary education is even more difficult for young women, and the gender gap is getting wider at this level. In countries with limited access to education, more priority is given to men. Between 1999 and 2009, the male GER increased from 22% to 31%, while the increase of the female GER was more modest (from 18% to 24%).

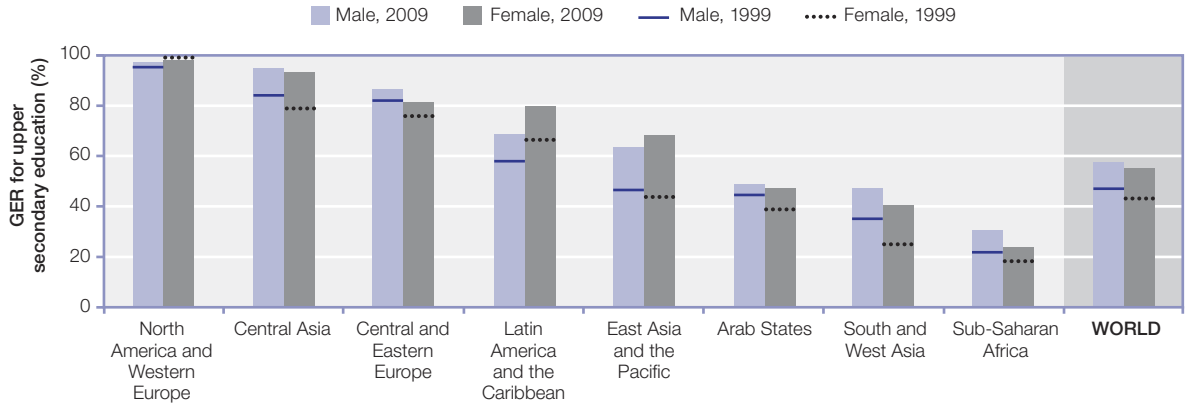
In contrast, young men are less likely than young women to participate in upper secondary education in two regions. In Latin America and the Caribbean, the gender gap has actually widened over the past decade. In 1999, young women were already more likely to pursue this level of education than their male counterparts, with the female GER at 66% compared to 58% for young men. By 2009, the disparity intensified, with the female GER reaching 80% compared to 69% for males. The situation is different in East Asia and the Pacific, where young women used to be at a disadvantage in terms of upper secondary school enrolment. However, they have been the first to benefit from the surge in enrolment, with the female GER rising from 44% to 68%, which surpassed the male rate of 64% in 2009 (compared to 46% in 1999).

Trends in upper secondary education completion: Most students are ready to pursue tertiary education

In general, access to upper secondary education has been growing, but how many students actually complete these programmes? Upper secondary school completion can be measured by the gross graduation ratio, which represents the total number of upper secondary education graduates expressed as a percentage of the population at the theoretical graduation age for this level of education *(see **Box 6**)*.

Figure 13 presents gross graduation ratios for 70 countries with available data in 2009. Data on upper secondary school completion were reported by 17 countries in the region of Central and Eastern Europe. In most of these countries, the gross graduation ratio—comprising both the programmes with and without direct access to tertiary education—exceeded 70%. The exceptions were Belarus, Croatia, Republic of Moldova and Turkey, where the ratio ranged from 24% to 65%. Most students in the region graduate from programmes intended to prepare them for tertiary education.

FIGURE 12 **How have upper secondary participation ratios changed for young men and women?**
Gross enrolment ratios for upper secondary education by gender and by region, 1999 and 2009

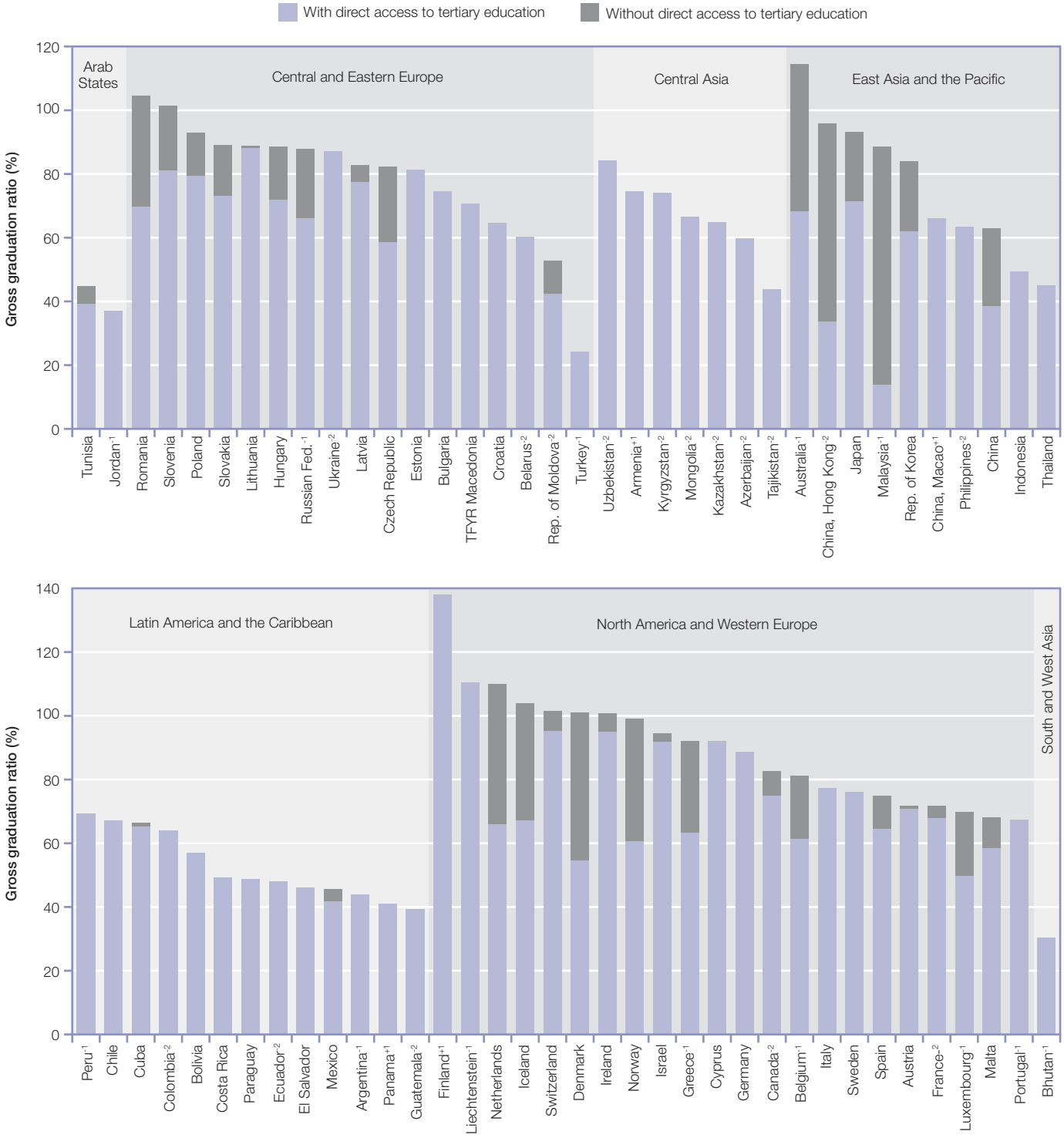


Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database and Statistical Table 6.

FIGURE 13

What proportion of the population (at the theoretical graduation age) completes upper secondary education?

Gross graduation ratios for upper secondary education by programme type, 2009



Note: -1 Data refer to 2008; -2 Data refer to 2007; +1 Data refer to 2010.
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Statistical Table 9.

BOX 6. Measuring upper secondary school completion

The 1997 International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED97) classifies upper secondary education programmes into three different categories based on their destination, as follows:

- ISCED 3A: programmes designed to provide direct access to tertiary education in a straight path to PhD level programmes (ISCED 6).
- ISCED 3B: programmes designed to provide access to practical, occupationally-specific programmes (ISCED 5B).
- ISCED 3C: programmes designed to lead to the labour market or to post-secondary non-tertiary programmes (or to other upper secondary programmes).

The upper secondary gross graduation ratio is the number of graduates, regardless of age and programme, expressed as a percentage of the population at the theoretical graduation age for this level of education. In Figure 13, a distinction is made between graduates from programmes that are designed to provide access to tertiary education (ISCED 3A and 3B programmes) and programmes that do not lead to higher/tertiary education (ISCED 3C programmes).

However, for some countries, the total graduation ratio cannot be calculated as the sum of 3A, 3B and 3C programmes. Some countries have systems with upper secondary education structured into two phases, both with a graduation. This is common in countries with systems reflecting the Anglo-Saxon model with O-level completion, followed by A-level completion. In those countries, only graduates who complete the full upper secondary level cycle, including the second phase, are counted as having access to tertiary education.

To avoid overestimating the gross graduation ratio for upper secondary education, the final count of ISCED 3C graduates (i.e. those who will not go on to tertiary education) is adjusted by deducting the students who continue on to obtain a second certificate from ISCED 3B or 3A programmes.

In Central Asia, seven out of nine countries showed 60% or higher gross graduation ratios in upper secondary education programmes, all of which are designed to lead to tertiary education. The exception was Tajikistan, where the ratio was 44% in 2007.

One-half of countries with data in East Asia and the Pacific had graduation ratios of 80% or above. The ratio exceeded 90% in Australia; China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region; and Japan. At the other end of the spectrum, less than one-half of the population at the theoretical graduation age for upper secondary education graduated in Indonesia and Thailand.

There was considerable variation in Latin American and the Caribbean, where graduation ratios for upper secondary education ranged from 39% in Guatemala to 70% in Peru. More than one-half of the student population at this level also graduated in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Chile, Colombia and Cuba. With the exception of Cuba, El Salvador, Mexico and Panama, all upper secondary education programmes in countries with available data in this region prepared students for tertiary education.

In North America and Western Europe, gross graduation ratios were 70% or above in all countries with available data, except in Malta (68%) and Portugal (67%). Most of these graduates complete programmes that lead to tertiary education. Notable exceptions are Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Iceland, Luxembourg, Norway and the Netherlands, where at least one-quarter of students graduate from programmes designed to prepare them to join the labour force.

1.5 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT: MEASURING A COUNTRY'S HUMAN CAPITAL

This section presents data on educational attainment, which reflects long-term trends in participation and completion of primary, secondary and tertiary education over a period of several decades. Whereas current enrolment rates only provide information on the population in school at a given time, indicators of educational attainment summarise the level of education of the entire adult population. For this reason, educational attainment is not only a reflection

of the structure and performance of a country's education system, it is also an indicator of a country's human capital, which is one of the main determinants of economic growth.

The discussion begins with a description of the current state of educational attainment. For this analysis, educational attainment is measured in terms of the percentage of adults (25 years and older) who have completed primary, secondary or post-secondary education, defined according to ISCED *(see **Box 7** and Annex C)*. This is followed by a closer look at gender disparity in educational attainment, with an emphasis on primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education. The section closes with an examination of long-term trends in educational attainment in six selected countries.

Educational attainment of adults: Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia have reached high levels

The current state of educational attainment worldwide is summarised in **Figure 14**, with data for 129 countries grouped by geographic region *(see also Statistical Table 19)*. For each country, the percentage of people aged 25 years and older who have reached the following educational attainment levels is plotted along the horizontal axis:

- at least completed primary education (ISCED 1 or more);
- at least completed lower secondary education (ISCED 2 or more);
- at least completed upper secondary education (ISCED 3 or more);
- post-secondary education (ISCED 4, 5, 6); and
- tertiary education (ISCED 5, 6).

BOX 7. How the UIS measures educational attainment

In its measurement of educational attainment, the UIS refers to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) *(see Annex C)*. The UIS defines educational attainment as the highest ISCED level of education that an individual has successfully completed, where completion is typically certified by a recognised qualification.

The UIS calculates indicators of educational attainment for national populations aged 25 years and older because it is assumed that by this age most adults should have completed at least primary and secondary education (ISCED 1 to 3). For this purpose, the Institute conducts an annual survey that collects data on the highest level of education completed by age groups spanning 5 to 10 years, from ages 15 to 85 and older, disaggregated by gender and area of residence (urban or rural). The data are gathered mainly from national population censuses and nationally representative household surveys, including labour force surveys.

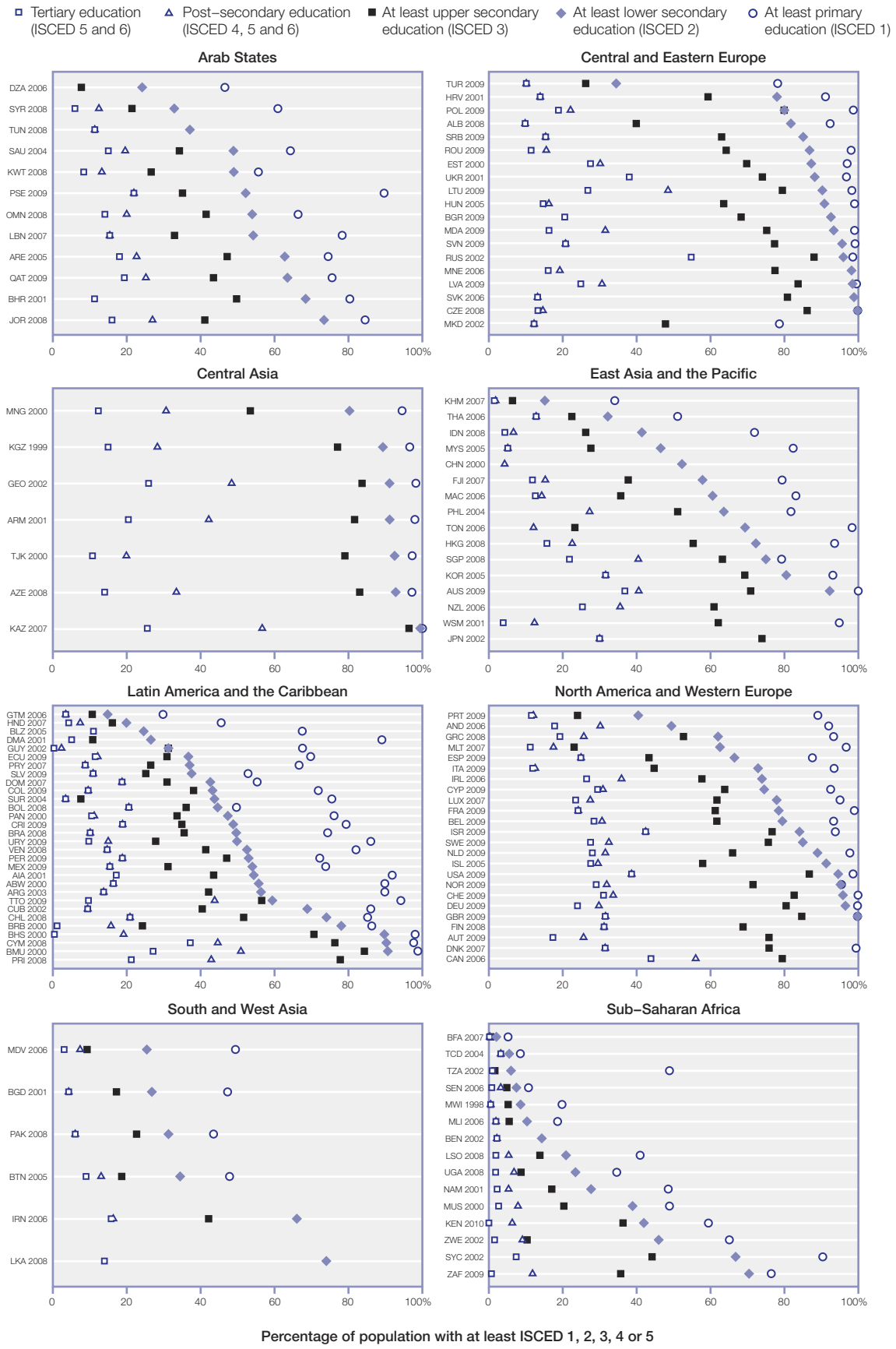
In its annual survey, the UIS seeks the distribution of a country's population among eight groups of educational attainment: no schooling, incomplete primary education, complete primary education (ISCED 1), complete lower secondary education (ISCED 2), complete upper secondary education (ISCED 3), complete post-secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED 4), complete tertiary education (ISCED 5 and 6), and unknown attainment. The national data for these categories are listed in Statistical Table 18.

This report adds a new indicator for educational attainment in Statistical Table 19: the cumulative percentage of the population that has attained at least primary, lower secondary, upper secondary, post-secondary and tertiary education.

The data on educational attainment can be interpreted in two ways (UIS, 2009). First, a relatively high concentration of the adult population in a given level of education reflects the long-run capacity of a country's education system for the corresponding level of education. Second, educational attainment is a measure of the skills and competencies of a country's population and, thus, an indicator of the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the stock of human capital. A low stock of human capital reduces the potential for economic growth and indicates a need for policies aimed at increasing educational attainment and, thus, human capital.

FIGURE 14 In which countries have most adults completed secondary education?

Educational attainment of the population aged 25 years and older, by region, 1998-2010



Note: Countries are identified by their three-letter ISO code (*see* ***Annex D***) and the year of data collection. Countries in each region are arranged by the share of the population with at least ISCED 2 or ISCED 3 (for countries without ISCED 2 data).

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Statistical Table 18.

In two regions, Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia, most countries have reached high levels of educational attainment at the primary and secondary levels, a legacy of education under the former communist regimes. In both regions, at least 4 out of 5 adults have completed lower secondary education. Moreover, universal lower secondary education has been almost achieved in countries such as the Czech Republic, Latvia, Montenegro and Slovakia in Central and Eastern Europe, as well as in Kazakhstan in Central Asia.

Upper secondary education has been attained by at least 80% of the population aged 25 years and older in 6 of 19 countries with data in Central and Eastern Europe, and 5 of 7 countries in Central Asia. The exception is Turkey, where only 35% of the population has at least lower secondary education and only 26% has at least upper secondary education. In the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the share of the population who completed at least lower secondary education is unknown and the share with at least upper secondary education is relatively low, at 48%. On average, a greater percentage of the adult population attained upper secondary education in Central and Eastern Europe and in Central Asia than in other regions.

The remaining regions are characterised by more variation in educational attainment across countries. In the Arab States, the share of the population who attained at least lower secondary education ranges from 24% in Algeria to 73% in Jordan. A similar distribution pattern can be seen in South and West Asia, where the share of the population that completed lower secondary education ranges from 25% in the Maldives to 74% in Sri Lanka. For India, the largest country in the region, no data on educational attainment are available.

As Figure 14 shows, East Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean resemble each other in terms of educational attainment. Both regions include countries or territories where the stock of human capital is low (such as Cambodia, Thailand, Guatemala and Honduras) or high (such as Australia, the Republic of Korea, Bermuda and Puerto Rico). In China, about one-half of the population aged 25 years and older had completed at least lower secondary education according to data from the 2000 census, but only 4% had post-secondary education; these values are likely to be higher when data from the 2010 census become available.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, educational attainment tends to be higher in the small island nations of the Caribbean, with attainment rates for lower secondary education as high as 90% in the Bahamas, Bermuda and the Cayman Islands. In most other countries in that region, fewer than 60% of the adult population completed lower secondary education.

In North America and Western Europe, primary education is near universal. On the other hand, secondary education is not common among the adult population of several countries, including Andorra, Cyprus, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Portugal and Spain. In these countries, many members of older generations only completed primary education in their youth, whereas younger cohorts are more likely to continue their education at the secondary and post-secondary levels.

Very low levels of educational attainment set sub-Saharan Africa apart from the other regions. In 11 out of 15 countries with data, less than one-half of the adult population completed primary education; in 5 countries, this is true for less than 1 in 5 adults. Lower secondary education was completed by less than one-half of the population in 13 of the 15 countries, and by less than 20% in 7 countries. In countries such as Burkina Faso, Chad, Malawi, Mali, Senegal and the United Republic of Tanzania, only 1 in 10 adults completed lower secondary education. This low educational attainment and resulting lack of human capital can partly explain the low level of economic development in these and similar countries.

Nonetheless, there are some bright spots. In Seychelles and South Africa, respectively 90% and 76% of the adult population completed primary

education; the attainment rates for lower secondary education in these two countries are 67% and 70%, respectively, based on the latest available data. In addition, access to primary and secondary education is expanding throughout sub-Saharan Africa *(see Sections 1.1 to 1.4)*, and over time the increased enrolment rates among children and adolescents of today will lead to measurable improvements in the educational attainment of the adult population, a phenomenon that is discussed in more detail in the section on national trends in educational attainment.

Access to post-secondary education is conditional on graduation from upper secondary education, and attainment of ISCED levels 4, 5 or 6 is, therefore, higher in countries with high upper secondary completion rates. As Figure 14 shows, the gap between upper secondary and post-secondary education is, in general, greater than the gap between primary and lower secondary or lower and upper secondary education. This is especially obvious in Central Asia, where on average 80% or more of the population aged 25 years and older completed upper secondary education, but less than one-half of this age group continued their education at the post-secondary level. Post-secondary education is most common in North America and Western Europe and least common in sub-Saharan Africa, where those who have graduated from post-secondary education constitute a small minority of the population.

Gender disparity in educational attainment: Far-reaching and significant consequences

The analysis of gender disparity in educational attainment reveals not only to what extent the right to education has become a reality for men and women worldwide, it also indicates the distribution of economic opportunity within a country. Economic empowerment is inextricably linked to literacy and numeracy and increases with the level of education. Women who lack formal education are less able to make full use of their productive potential. Educational attainment also has direct consequences on health and other aspects of family life, because women are often the primary caretakers of children and other relatives in the household.

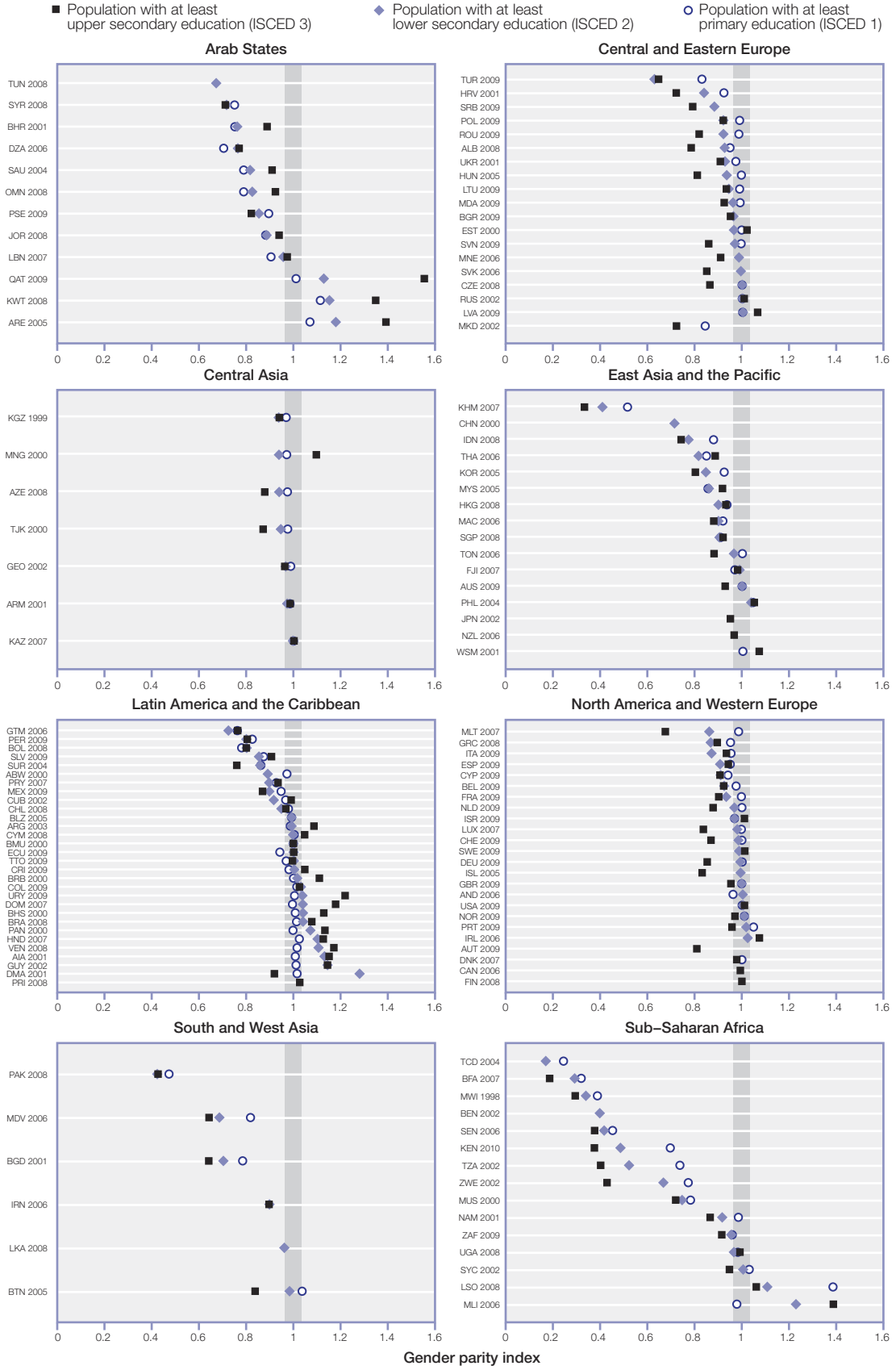
Figure 14 summarised data on the percentage of the population aged 25 years and older with completed primary, lower secondary, upper secondary, post-secondary and tertiary education. In **Figure 15**, the same data *(see Statistical Table 19)* are used to calculate the GPI (the ratio of female to male values) for the share of the population with completed primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education. Post-secondary and tertiary education are shown in Figure 14 but not included in Figure 15. GPI values between 0.97 and 1.03 (highlighted by the shaded area in the regional graphs) indicate parity between men and women.

A comparison of Figure 15 with Figure 14 reveals that the GPI values for the countries within a region vary less than the underlying percentages of the population that have attained a given level of education. For example, in Algeria, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic, there are considerable differences in the percentage of the population aged 25 years and older with completed primary, lower secondary or upper secondary education. By contrast, the GPI values for these attainment levels are very similar within each of the three countries. This means that if there is gender disparity, it is often observed to similar degrees across the three levels of education. In the Syrian Arab Republic, for example, women are 25% less likely than men to have attained at least primary education, as indicated by a GPI of 0.75. The respective GPI values for attainment of lower and upper secondary education in the Syrian Arab Republic are 0.72 and 0.71.

In Figure 15, some striking regional patterns emerge. In most of the Arab States, women have lower educational attainment than men, but in Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates the opposite can be observed. The disparity in favour of women in these countries may be explained by the fact that local women have on average higher educational attainment than the male migrant workers who make up a large part of the population.

FIGURE 15 Which countries have reached gender parity in educational attainment?

Gender parity index of the educational attainment level of adults aged 25 years and older, by region, 1998-2010



Note: Countries are identified by their three-letter ISO code (*see* ***Annex D***) and the year of data collection. Countries in each region are arranged according to the GPI of the share of the population with at least ISCED 2 or ISCED 3 (for countries without ISCED 2 data). The shaded area indicates gender parity (GPI between 0.97 and 1.03).

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Statistical Table 19.

Most countries in Central and Eastern Europe are at gender parity with regard to primary education completion, but at higher levels of education there is gender disparity to the disadvantage of women, who are less likely than men to have completed lower or upper secondary education. This can be seen in Hungary, Romania and Slovenia, for example. In Albania, Croatia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey, women are disadvantaged at all levels of educational attainment.

Central Asia has high levels of attainment and near gender parity for primary and lower secondary education. There is some disparity in attainment of upper secondary education, but compared to other regions, the gaps between men and women in educational attainment are relatively small.

In East Asia and the Pacific, only a few countries are at gender parity in educational attainment, including Fiji, Australia and Tonga. For the latter two, however, gender parity has been reached only at the primary and lower secondary levels. In most other countries of the region, women are less likely to have completed primary, lower secondary or upper secondary education. The Philippines stands out as the one country in East Asia and the Pacific where women have higher educational attainment than men at all three levels of education, which is the result of a long-running trend of higher school enrolment rates among girls than boys.

By far the biggest disparity exists in Cambodia, with GPI values of 0.51 (ISCED 1), 0.41 (ISCED 2) and 0.33 (ISCED 3). This means that women are half as likely as men to have attained primary and one-third as likely to have attained upper secondary education. To some extent this can be explained by the demographic structure of Cambodia, where nearly two-thirds of the population over 50 years of age are female. The disproportionately large number of older, less educated women has a relatively high weight in the calculation of the GPI, whereas the male population is largely composed of younger, more educated men. In other regions, GPI values as low as in Cambodia are only observed in several countries of sub-Saharan Africa and in Pakistan.

The region of Latin America and the Caribbean is unique because it is dominated by countries where women are more likely than men to have attained lower and upper secondary education, such as Anguilla, Bahamas, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Honduras, Panama, Uruguay and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. The same countries have achieved gender parity in primary education, which means that men and women are equally likely to complete primary education, but more women continue their education at the secondary level. In the region, however, there are also several countries with gender disparity favouring men at all levels of education, including the Plurinational State of Bolivia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Peru and Suriname.

The pattern of gender parity in educational attainment in North America and Western Europe is similar to what is seen in Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Most countries are at or near gender parity for primary and lower secondary educational attainment, but in certain countries of the region women are less likely to have completed upper secondary education (for example, Germany, Iceland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Switzerland).

South and West Asia is mostly characterised by lower educational attainment for women. The exception is Bhutan, where women are more likely than men to have completed primary education and equally likely to have completed lower secondary education; men in Bhutan are, on the other hand, more likely to have advanced to the upper secondary level of education. As in Central and Eastern Europe and in North America and Western Europe, women in South and West Asia are overall less likely to have attained higher levels of education than men.

Sub-Saharan Africa does not only have lower educational attainment than other regions, it is also the region with the greatest gender disparity against women. In addition, a pattern observed in other

regions is repeated in sub-Saharan Africa: increasing levels of education are associated with increasing gender disparity. This is most obvious in Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe. The GPI values for primary education completion in these three countries are 0.70, 0.74 and 0.77, respectively. For completion of lower secondary education, the GPI drops to 0.48, 0.52 and 0.67, and for upper secondary education the GPI values are as low as 0.37, 0.40 and 0.43. The greatest gender disparity in educational attainment exists in Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Malawi and Senegal. In these countries, less than one-half as many women as men have completed any formal education.

Yet, there are exceptions: Mali, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa and Uganda are at or near gender parity for primary level completion, and the same is true in the last three countries for lower secondary education. Women in Mali are more likely to have completed secondary education, but the absolute percentage of men and women who have completed lower secondary education is very low. In Lesotho, women have higher attainment than men at all levels of education, a result of the herder tradition, where many young boys are sent to work tending livestock while girls go to school.

In summary, many countries in Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and North America and Western Europe have reached gender parity in educational attainment, at least for the primary level. Where gender disparity exists, it is usually to the disadvantage of women. There are also some countries where average educational attainment is higher among women than among men, most notably in Latin America and the Caribbean, but also in some Arab States and in a few countries in sub-Saharan Africa.

National trends in educational attainment: Younger cohorts usually do best; long-term commitment is essential

It can take decades for countries to move from a situation of low educational attainment to higher levels of attainment, because older cohorts are usually unlikely to increase their level of education. Massive adult education programmes that bring primary or secondary level education to a large part of the population are costly and difficult to administer. Adult literacy programmes, which are more common, usually have no measurable outcome on educational attainment indicators.

Instead, efforts to increase the stock of human capital are typically concentrated on younger cohorts of school-going age. As younger, more educated cohorts replace older and less educated cohorts in the population, the average level of educational attainment tends to increase, while gender disparities diminish. This is be demonstrated with the data in **Figure 16**, which presents educational attainment data by gender and age group for six selected countries.

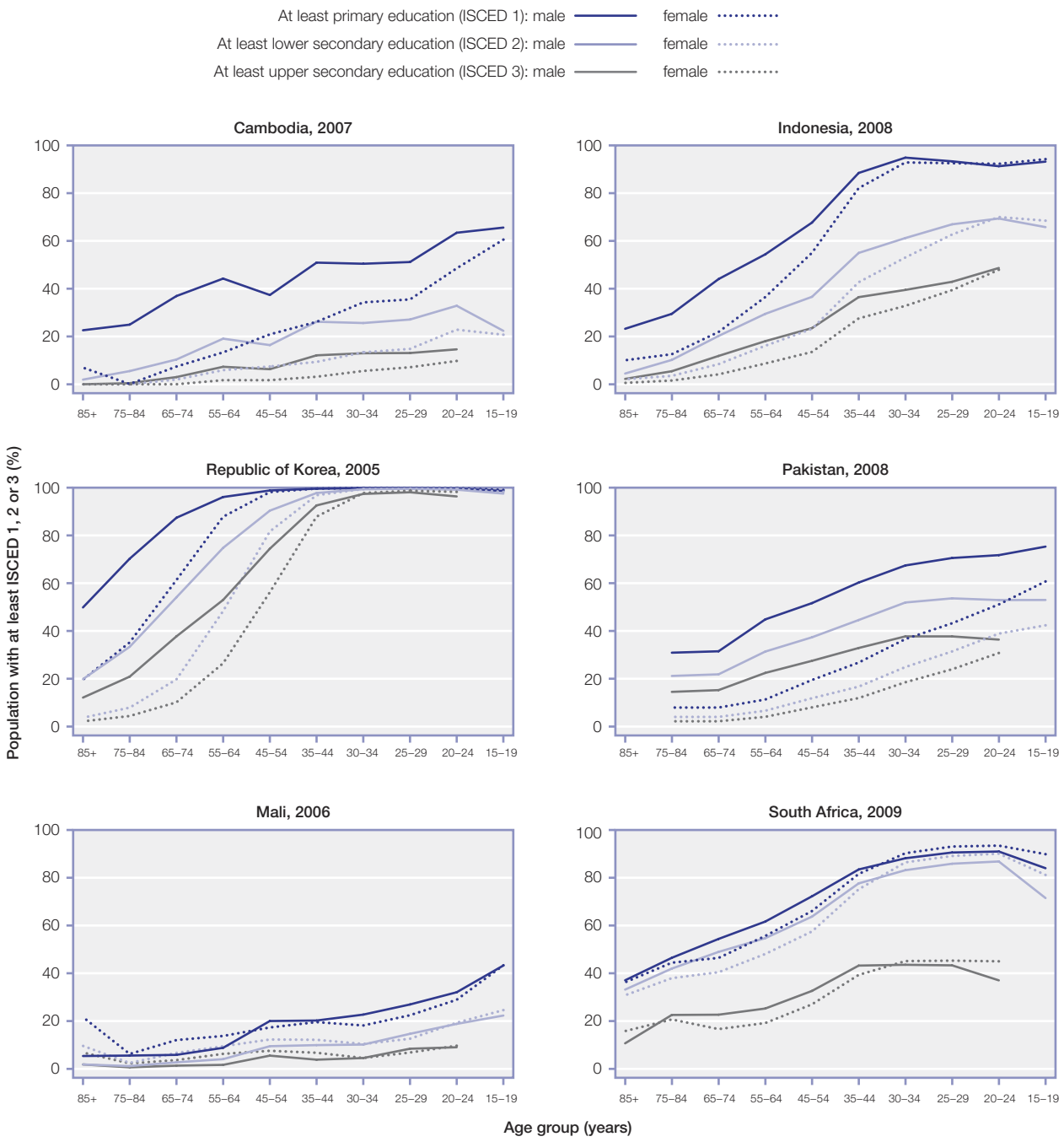
At first glance, it is obvious that levels of educational attainment have increased over time. Younger cohorts generally have higher educational attainment than older cohorts, but the rate of increase varies and is closely linked to the trends in enrolment described in preceding sections of this report.

Three countries in East Asia and the Pacific—Cambodia, Indonesia, and the Republic of Korea—serve as examples of very different trends in educational attainment. Cambodia lags far behind the other countries in the region due to slow progress over the past decades. A partial explanation can be found in the fact that there has been no increase in educational attainment among the 25- to 44-year age group, which was of school-going age during the years of the civil war in Cambodia and the Khmer Rouge regime. Men who are between 45 and 54 years old have even lower educational attainment than those who are older or younger, because many educated men in this age group were victims of Khmer Rouge purges. A study by the UIS (2010b) demonstrates that the period of conflict in Cambodia not only interrupted the increase in educational attainment levels that can be observed among older age groups, it also contributed to lowering

FIGURE 16

How does the education level of men and women vary by generation?

Educational attainment by gender and age group, 2005-2009



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database.

the levels of attainment among their children. On a positive note, Cambodia has managed to overcome gender disparity in educational attainment among the youngest age group.

Indonesia has been more successful with regard to educational attainment. Nearly everyone born since the 1980s has completed, or is likely to complete, primary education. Yet at the same time, completion of lower and upper secondary education remains out of reach for large parts of the population. In the 20- to 24-year age group, 92% have completed primary education, 70% have completed lower secondary education, and 48% have completed upper secondary education. In Indonesia, there is no gender disparity in access to and completion of primary or secondary education among the youngest age groups.

The Republic of Korea is exemplary in moving from a low level of educational attainment to universal primary and secondary education over a relatively short period. Nearly all adults born since the 1970s have completed upper secondary education. By comparison, among the generation born in the 1950s, only one-half of all men and one-quarter of all women have completed upper secondary education. This improvement in the stock of human capital was one of the key factors in the vast economic growth of the Republic of Korea during the second half of the 20th century.

Pakistan is the only country in Figure 16 with a large and persistent gender gap in educational attainment at all levels. In the group aged 15 to 19 years, 75% of young men and 61% of young women have completed primary education. For lower secondary education, the male and female values are 53% and 42%, respectively. For upper secondary education, rates of attainment are only available for the 20- to 24-year age group; the male value is 36% and the female value, 31%. Although the gap in educational attainment between men and women has narrowed over the past 50 years, it remains a concern for the country.

Finally, two examples from sub-Saharan Africa demonstrate the varied experiences across countries. Mali, like many other countries in the region, is characterised by extremely low educational attainment, although progress has been made over time. In contrast to most other countries, gender has not been a determining factor for access to education in Mali, possibly because only a relatively well-off minority has the means to send its children to school, regardless of whether they are boys or girls.

In contrast, South Africa has experienced a steady expansion of access to primary and lower secondary education, even under the apartheid regime. However, it should be noted that these statistics do not contain information on the quality of education received by different population groups. In addition, it is possible that older age groups did not complete primary or lower secondary education while they were of official school-going age but only in later years. In the 20- to 24-year age group, 92% of the population has completed primary education and 89% has completed lower secondary education. On the other hand, only 41% of the same age group have completed upper secondary education. South Africa has also seen a reversal of gender disparities from lower attainment rates among older women to higher attainment rates among younger women, compared to men in the same age groups.

Educational attainment varies widely between and within regions. Some regions, like Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia, are home to populations with near universal primary and secondary education. In other regions, especially in large parts of sub-Saharan Africa, education remains out of reach for a large part of the population. Low educational attainment often coincides with gender disparity, usually to the disadvantage of women.

In addition to large differences in the current state of educational attainment in individual countries, there is a wide variety of historical trends in attainment of primary and secondary education. Most countries started with low levels of educational attainment, in particular among women, but managed to expand access to education over time, although some regions—notably sub-Saharan Africa—are lagging

behind. Nevertheless, the examples of countries like Indonesia, the Republic of Korea and South Africa show that a significant expansion of the stock of human capital is possible over the span of a few decades.

1.6 DISPARITIES IN ACCESS TO EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF SECONDARY SCHOOL AGE

Despite progress towards equity in education, the educational opportunities of children around the world are significantly influenced by gender, socio-economic status and geographic location.

This section begins with an examination of current and historical data on lower secondary school-age children who are out of school. Regional and global estimates of the percentage and number of out-of-school children in 2009 are accompanied by a description of trends from 1999 to 2009. This is followed by a presentation of profiles of out-of-school children (who they are and where they live) to investigate how characteristics of children and the households in which they live interact as determinants of school attendance.

Attendance indicators, by definition, consider participation in a dichotomous manner: children of school-going age are either in school or out of school. In this section, we look beyond this dichotomy and examine three groups of out-of-school children based on their past and possible future exposure to education: those who have left school, those who are likely to enter school in the future, and those who are likely to never enter school. By understanding the past and expected schooling trajectories of out-of-school children, policies can be designed to better target specific education needs.

The section closes by examining the impact of late entry and grade repetition on school progression of upper secondary school-age adolescents in six countries. The analysis also sheds light on the likelihood of pupils to complete primary and lower secondary education and continue with further studies.

Regional estimates of out-of-school children: Latest data and historical trends

In 2009, 67.2 million children of primary school age (31.8 million boys and 35.4 million girls) and 71.6 million children of lower secondary school age (34.2 million boys and 37.4 million girls) were out of school, which means that they were enrolled neither in primary nor secondary education. These children represent 10% of the global primary school-age population and 17% of the global lower secondary school-age population *(see Statistical Table 5)*. The distribution of children who are of lower secondary school age and who are out of school is shown by region in **Figure 17**.

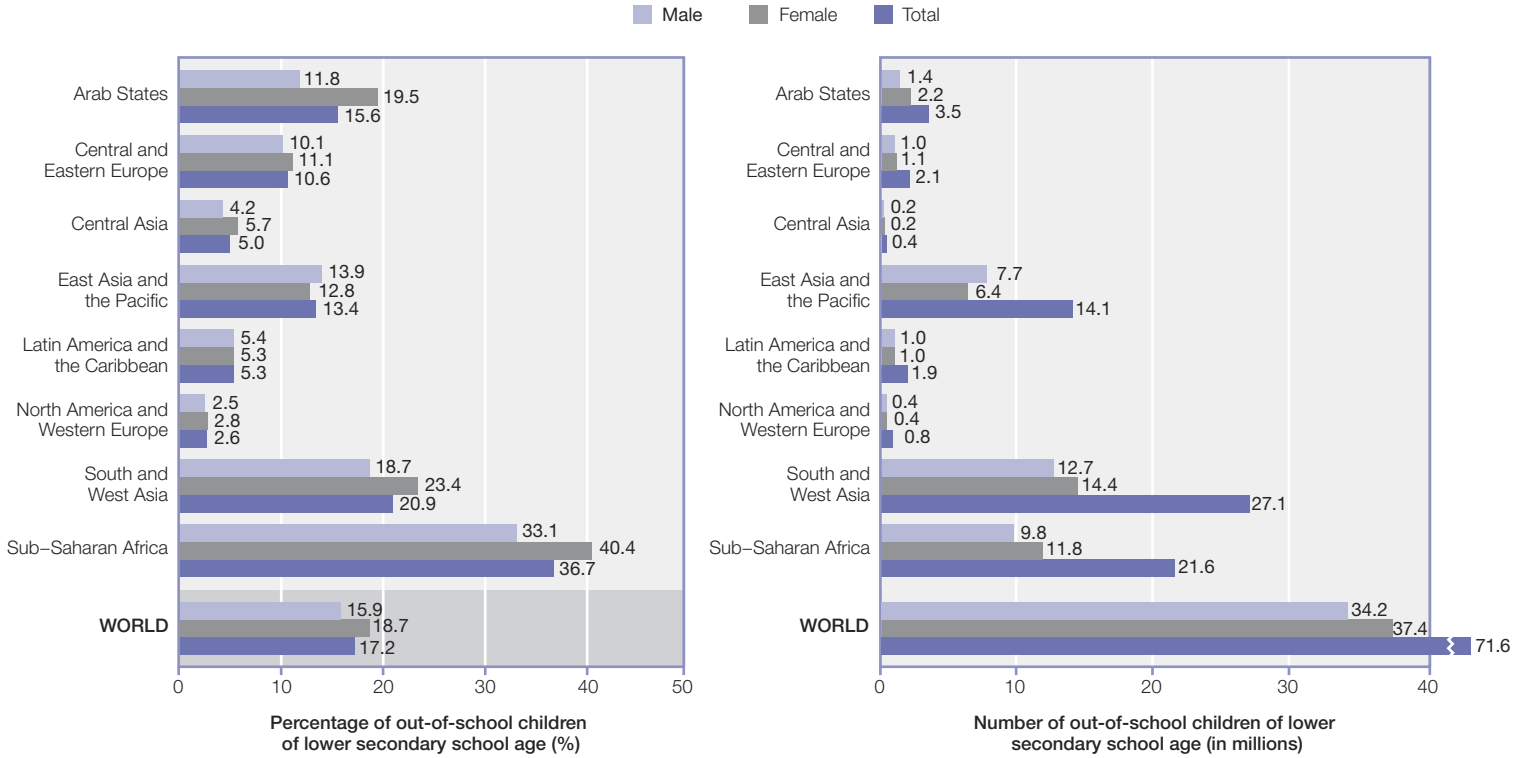
Among children of lower secondary school age, the highest out-of-school rates in 2009 were reported in sub-Saharan Africa (37%), South and West Asia (21%), the Arab States (16%), East Asia and the Pacific (13%), and Central and Eastern Europe (11%).[6] In absolute terms, the highest number of children out of school was reported for South and West Asia: 27.1 million, or 38% of the global out-of-school population of lower secondary school age. Sub-Saharan Africa was home to 21.6 million, or 30%, of all lower secondary school-age children who are out of school worldwide. In East Asia and the Pacific, 14.1 million lower secondary school-age children were out of school in 2009.

In almost all regions (except North America and Western Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and East Asia and the Pacific), out-of-school rates for lower secondary age were higher for girls than for boys. Gender disparity is generally greater among out-of-school children of lower secondary school age than among those of primary school age. For example, in sub-Saharan Africa, 40% of all lower secondary school-age girls and 33% of all lower

6 East Asia and the Pacific and South and West Asia: UIS estimates based on data with limited coverage for the reference year, produced for specific analytical purposes.

FIGURE 17 Where do the world's out-of-school children live?

Percentage and absolute number of out-of-school children of lower secondary school age by region, 2009

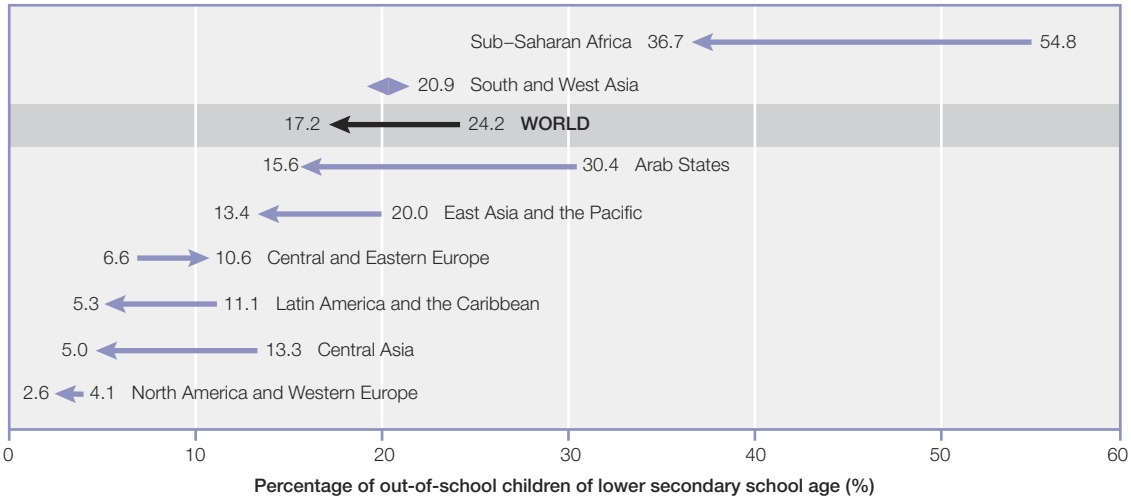


Note: East Asia and the Pacific and South and West Asia: UIS estimates based on data with limited coverage for the reference year, produced for specific analytical purposes.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Statistical Table 5.

FIGURE 18 Which regions have made progress in reducing their share of out-of-school children?

Percentage of out-of-school children of lower secondary school age by region, 1999 and 2009



Notes: The start and end points of the arrows indicate the values in 1999 and 2009, respectively. For South and West Asia, the percentage of out-of-school children is only available for 2009. East Asia and the Pacific and South and West Asia: UIS estimates for 2009 are based on data with limited coverage, produced for specific analytical purposes.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database and Statistical Table 5.

secondary school-age boys were out of school, compared to 25% of all primary school-age girls and 21% of all primary school-age boys *(see Statistical Table 5)*.

Although a large number of children remain out of school in sub-Saharan Africa, this region has made the most progress in terms of reducing this share over the past decade. **Figure 18** compares the out-of-school rate of children of lower secondary school age in 1999 and 2009. In sub-Saharan Africa, the lower secondary out-of-school rate fell from 55% to 37% over this period, more than in any other region. Large reductions in the out-of-school rate were also observed in the Arab States (from 30% in 1999 to 16% in 2009).

Other regions showing a substantial decrease during this period in the share of lower secondary school-age children who are out of school are Central Asia (13% to 5%), East Asia and the Pacific (20% to 13%), and Latin America and the Caribbean (11% to 5%).[7] However, progress was not universal; in Central and Eastern Europe, the percentage of out-of-school children increased from some 7% in 1999 to 11% in 2009.

At the global level, the lower secondary out-of-school rate fell from around 24% to 17% over the past decade. By comparison, the primary out-of-school rate fell from 16% to 10% over the same period.

Compounding disadvantage and the impact on school participation

Over the last decade, many countries have sought to reduce the participation gap between girls and boys, spurred by international commitments to achieve gender parity in primary and secondary education. Yet, the *Global Education Digest 2010* showed that, while girls and boys increasingly participate at the same rate in school, gender continues to be an important determinant of school participation (UIS, 2010a).

Figure 19 combines the information on enrolment trends among children of lower secondary school age from Figure 18 with data on gender disparity, showing national trends in addition to regional averages. The horizontal axis indicates the share of children in school, defined as the percentage enrolled in primary or secondary education, and the vertical axis indicates the corresponding GPI or the ratio of female to male enrolment rates. The start and end points of the arrows indicate the values in 1999 and 2009, respectively. For countries and regions without trend data, only the values for 2009 are shown.

There is a clear trend towards increased enrolment and gender parity in lower secondary education between 1999 and 2009, both at the national and regional levels, similar to the pattern seen for children of primary school age (UIS, 2011b). By 2009, Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia, East Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and North America and Western Europe had reached gender parity in the enrolment of lower secondary school-age children, with GPI values between 0.98 and 1.01.[8] On the other hand, the Arab States, South and West Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa on average have not reached gender parity for lower secondary school-age enrolment, in spite of significant progress since 1999. The world as a whole barely reached gender parity in access to education, reflected by a GPI of 0.97 and 83% of all lower secondary school-age children enrolled in school.

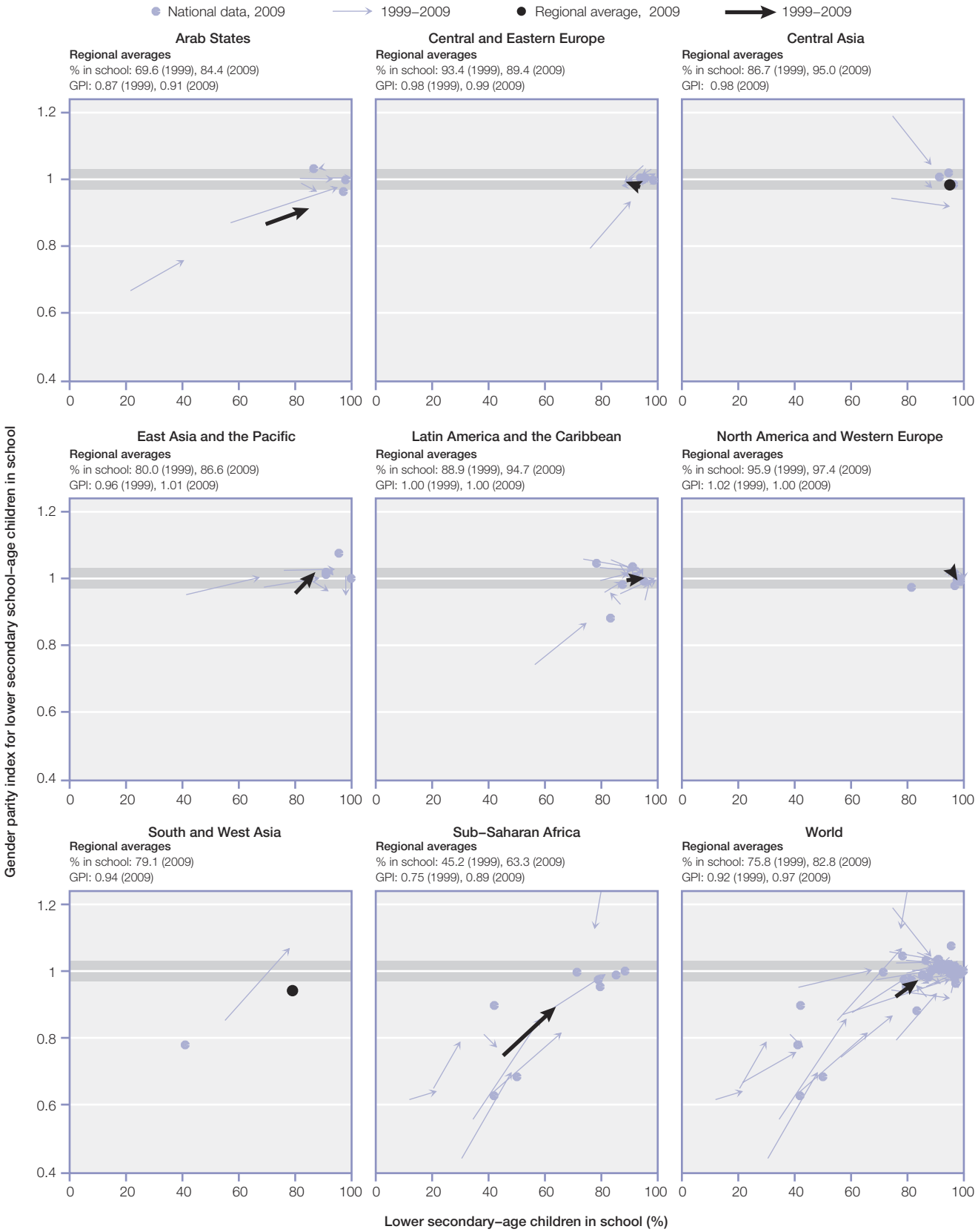
In some countries, progress towards gender parity in school enrolment of lower secondary school-age children was especially strong between 1999 and 2009, including Ethiopia (from GPI 0.56 to 0.86), Guinea (from 0.44 to 0.70), and Mozambique (from 0.63 to 0.81). Compared to primary school-age children, gender disparity to the disadvantage of girls is less widespread among lower secondary school-age children. Of 90 countries with data, 8 had GPI values greater than 1.03, among them Bhutan, Jamaica, Lesotho and Mongolia. In 21 countries, lower secondary school-age girls were at a disadvantage; GPI values were especially low in the Central African

7 East Asia and the Pacific: UIS estimate based on data with limited coverage for the reference year, produced for specific analytical purposes.

8 GPI values between 0.97 and 1.03 indicate parity between boys and girls.

FIGURE 19 Has the gender gap among lower secondary school-age children who are in school decreased over time?

Enrolment and gender disparity among lower secondary school-age children, 1999-2009



Notes: The shaded area indicates gender parity (GPI between 0.97 and 1.03). For Central Asia and South and West Asia, regional averages are only available for 2009. East Asia and the Pacific and South and West Asia: UIS estimates for 2009 are based on data with limited coverage, produced for specific analytical purposes.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database.

Republic (0.63), Niger (0.64), Mali (0.68), Guinea (0.70), and Djibouti (0.76). In these countries, girls of lower secondary school age are at least one-quarter less likely to be enrolled in primary or secondary education than boys. The remaining 61 countries with data had reached gender parity by 2009.

Figure 19 provides a snapshot of the gender balance in enrolment at the lower secondary level of education. Most countries have reached gender parity. Where there continues to be disparity, it tends to be to the disadvantage of girls, in spite of progress over the past decade. However, gender parity in enrolment does not represent meaningful progress if enrolment rates for both sexes are low.

Gender's effect on school participation is mediated by other factors, like household wealth and geographic location. In particular, gender plays a role as a determinant of school attendance among disadvantaged groups, such as children from poor households. Understanding these dynamics increasingly relies on analysis of disaggregated household survey data to explore how gender interacts with other characteristics of children to produce education disparities.

Figure 20 presents the attendance rates of children of lower secondary school age and explores disparities linked to gender, geographic location and household wealth. The data are from 59 nationally representative household surveys, including Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS). The percentage of lower secondary school-age children who are in school is shown for the total population in that age group, and by combinations of gender, area of residence and household wealth. In addition to the cross-national averages, national values are indicated by smaller circles, which represent one country each.

The most important disparities in lower secondary school attendance are linked to household characteristics: urban or rural residence and household wealth. The average attendance rates of boys and girls are similar (80% and 76%, respectively), but there are large gaps between children from rural and urban areas, and between children from wealthy and poor households.

Gender can interact with these other characteristics to create a compound disadvantage. This effect is evident when comparing the gender gap between girls and boys from the poorest households (63% compared to 70%) and girls and boys from the richest households (85% compared to 90%), and most strikingly, between girls from the poorest household quintile and boys from the richest quintile (63% compared to 90%). There is also a gender gap in rural and urban areas, to the disadvantage of girls in both cases.

The regional averages for each group of disaggregation discussed above conceal a wide range of attendance rates at the national level. In some groups, the national values are close to the cross-national average, whereas in other groups, the national values are more widely dispersed around the mean value. As an example, in all 59 countries, lower secondary school-age boys from the richest households have an attendance rate at or above 60%. By contrast, for girls from the bottom two household wealth quintiles, the national attendance rates cover nearly the entire range of possible values between 0% and 100%.

Out-of-school children's past and future exposure to education

Although frequently viewed as a group with no exposure to formal education, out-of-school children have a wide range of experiences with the education system. A typology of out-of-school children developed by the UIS divides these children into three basic groups based on school exposure *(see **Box 8**)*. First, the typology distinguishes children who have attended school at some point in the past but have since dropped out. The remaining children, who never entered school, can be divided into two additional groups: those who are not in school but are likely to attend in the future, and those who are unlikely to ever attend school.

FIGURE 20

Which children are most likely to be out of school?

Percentage of lower secondary school-age children in school, by gender, area of residence and household wealth, 2003-2010

Notes: A triangle marker represents the unweighted average of the national results for 59 countries. Each country has the same weight in the calculation of the mean value, regardless of its population or number of out-of-school children. Circles represent the values for individual countries.

Source: 59 national household surveys. Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS): Albania 2008-09, Armenia 2005, Azerbaijan 2006, Benin 2006, Bolivia 2008, Burkina Faso 2006, Cambodia 2005-06, Colombia 2009-10, Congo 2005, Dominican Republic 2007, Egypt 2008, Ethiopia 2005, Ghana 2008, Guinea 2005, Haiti 2005-06, India 2005-06, Indonesia 2002-03, Kenya 2008-09, Lesotho 2009-10, Liberia 2007, Madagascar 2008-09, Malawi 2004-05, Maldives 2009, Mali 2006, Republic of Moldova 2005, Morocco 2003-04, Mozambique 2003-04, Namibia 2006-07, Nepal 2006, Niger 2006, Nigeria 2008, Pakistan 2006-07, Philippines 2003, Rwanda 2005, Sao Tome and Principe 2008-09, Senegal 2005, Sierra Leone 2008, Swaziland 2006-07, Timor-Leste 2009-10, Turkey 2003-04, Uganda 2006, Ukraine 2007, United Republic of Tanzania 2010, Zambia 2007. Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS): Bangladesh 2009, Belize 2006, Cameroon 2006, Central African Republic 2006, Côte d'Ivoire 2006, Democratic Republic of the Congo 2010, Guyana 2006-07, Kazakhstan 2006, Kyrgyzstan 2005-06, Mauritania 2007, Syrian Arab Republic 2006, Tajikistan 2005, Togo 2006. Other surveys: Brazil *Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios* (PNAD) 2009. For information on DHS, see www.measuredhs.com; for information on MICS, see www.childinfo.org/mics.html; for information on PNAD, see www.ibge.gov.br.

The findings of an assessment of the expected school career of today's primary school-age children who are out of school are important because they have direct implications for secondary education policy planning and policies aimed at educational opportunities for secondary school-age children. The data in **Figure 21** reveal that a large proportion—about 30%—of primary school-age children who are out of school will attend school when they are older. However, delayed entry into the education system makes it increasingly difficult to complete primary education and continue at the secondary level. Over-age students are at higher risk of low academic achievement and dropping out before completing primary and secondary education. The final part of Section 1.6 will explore in more detail how late entry, in combination with other factors such as repetition, affects age-appropriate enrolment of upper secondary school-age adolescents.

For the majority of out-of-school children of primary school age, the prospects for access to secondary education are bleak. Over one-half of the world's primary school-age children (51%) who are not attending school are expected to reach adulthood without ever entering a classroom. While in some cases these children may participate in non-formal education, most will grow up without any exposure to formal schooling.

The remaining 19% of out-of-school children of primary school age have already left school or dropped out in the majority of cases. The consequences of dropping out depend on when it occurs. For example, children who leave school in

BOX 8. Typology of out-of-school children

In 2005, the UIS proposed a unique method of analysis with the idea that not all out-of-school children have never attended, and will never attend, school. In fact, out-of-school children can have a range of different experiences with education systems, and this population can, thus, be divided into three theoretical categories based on past and future school exposure (UIS, 2005a):

- Children who have left school;
- Children who will enter school in the future; and
- Children who will never enter school.

In data on enrolment and attendance from administrative records and household surveys, only out-of-school children in the first group, those who were in school in the past, can be identified and counted. The size of the two other groups of out-of-school children cannot be precisely measured, because it is not possible to predict with certainty whether an individual out-of-school child will enter school in the future.

In order to be able to translate these theoretical concepts into statistical terms, it is necessary to use probability analysis to estimate the likelihood that an out-of-school child will eventually attend school. For this purpose, current and past trends of school attendance can be analysed to estimate the proportion of the out-of-school population that is likely to attend school at some point in the future, and the proportion that is unlikely to attend. The three groups in the typology of out-of-school children can then be described as follows:

- *Children who have left school* are children who attended primary or secondary school in previous years but do not attend school at present.
- *Children who are likely to enter school in the future* are children who have not yet attended school but are expected to do so, based on estimated probabilities of future school attendance.
- *Children who are unlikely to ever enter school* are the remaining children who have never attended school and are unlikely to ever attend.

Analysis of out-of-school children by school exposure was published in recent editions of the *Education for All Global Monitoring Report* (UNESCO, 2008; UNESCO, 2010; UNESCO, 2011). In 2010, the classification of out-of-school children by school exposure was included as a key component in the methodological framework for the UNICEF/UIS Global Initiative on Out-of-School Children (UNICEF and UIS, 2011).

early primary grades often acquire no or only basic skills in reading, writing and numeracy. Other early school leavers may complete primary education and not make the transition to secondary, or may attend secondary education but drop out before completion. Although early school leavers can in theory return to school, research shows that most do not.

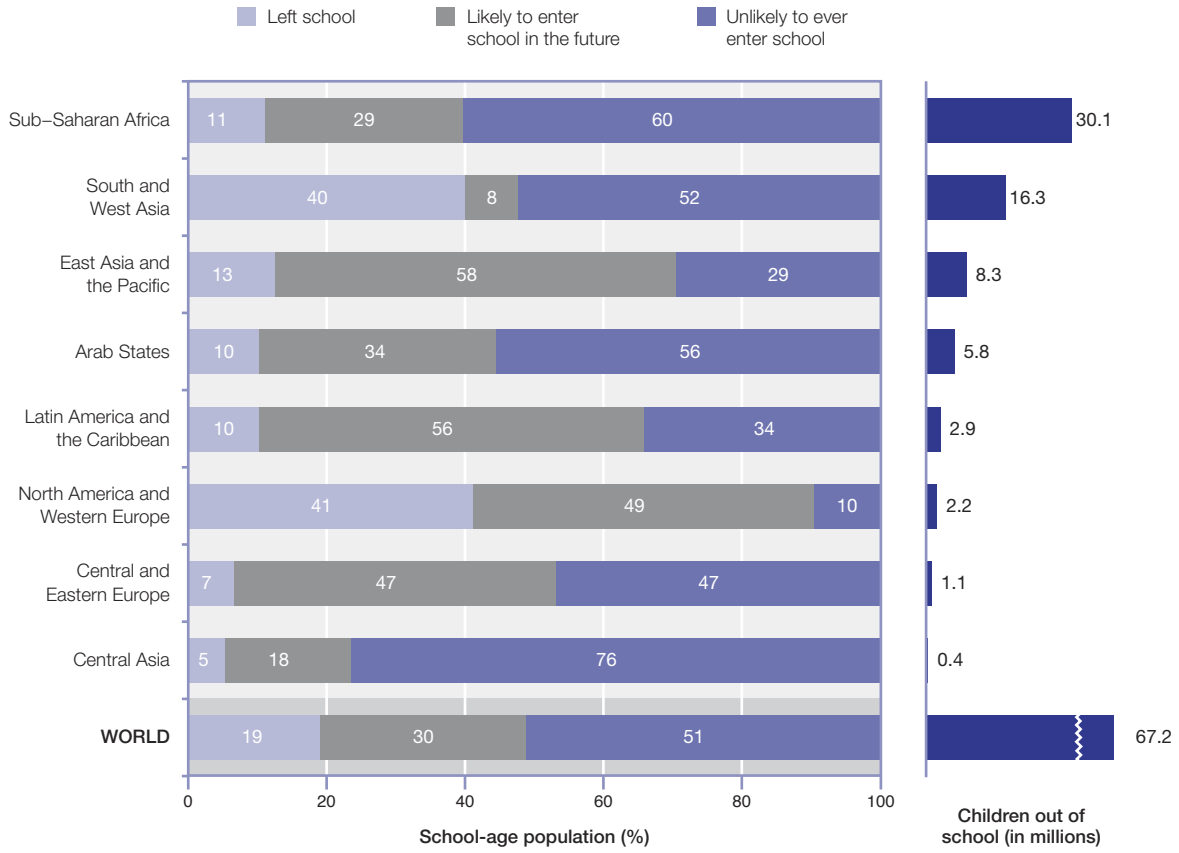
Figure 21 also shows the regional distribution of the out-of-school population in the three groups described above. In the two regions with the largest number of out-of-school children—sub-Saharan Africa (30.1 million) and South and West Asia (16.3 million)—more than one-half of them are likely to be permanently excluded from education. Most out-of-school children in Central Asia and the Arab States are also unlikely to ever enter school. On the other hand, most out-of-school children in East Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and North America and Western Europe can be expected to attend school in the future as late entrants. In Central and Eastern Europe, equal shares of out-of-school children are expected to attend school in the future and to never attend.

Understanding the expected school trajectory of children can help policy planners to target more effectively specific interventions that have been tailored to meet the educational needs of the country's out-of-school population. For example, if the majority of primary school-age children who are out of school is expected to never enter school, policymakers can develop second chance education programmes in order to provide opportunities

FIGURE 21

In which regions are out-of-school children likely to attend school in the future, and in which are they likely never to attend?

School exposure and number of primary school-age children who are out of school, by region, 2009



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database.

for these children as they reach adolescence or adulthood. On the other hand, policymakers of a country whose out-of-school population is primarily comprised of children who will enter school late could focus on programmes aimed at increasing age-appropriate enrolment in primary education, and adapting curricula to accommodate over-age students of secondary school age.

Educational experiences of upper secondary school-age adolescents

As children become older, their educational attainment reflects the accumulation of past experiences with education, including whether they entered primary school on time or late, whether they passed each grade on the first attempt or repeated grades, whether they dropped out and re-entered, and whether they made the transition to secondary education or not. This educational legacy can be observed, in part, through analysis of data on age-appropriate enrolment. The existence of severe lags in enrolment underscores major challenges for schools, whose teachers must adapt the curriculum to significantly over-age pupils, and also for timely and successful completion of compulsory education and beyond.

Figure 22 examines the extent to which upper secondary school-age adolescents attend school and are enrolled at the appropriate level for their age. The figure shows attendance rates for girls and boys, for children in urban and rural areas, and for children from the richest and poorest wealth quintiles. The horizontal axis indicates access to education: the percentage of upper secondary-age adolescents who attend any level of formal school. The vertical axis reveals to what extent these adolescents in school are actually enrolled at a level appropriate for their age: upper secondary or higher education.

The analysis reveals that in many countries high attendance rates of upper secondary school-age adolescents belie the fact that many of these students are over-age and attend school at the primary or lower secondary level of education. These lags in age-appropriate enrolment show that in some countries upper secondary school-age students are so severely behind that it is highly unlikely they will ever complete upper secondary school.

Each of the six countries shown in Figure 22 represents a different attendance pattern. In Ukraine, for example, most upper secondary school-age adolescents attend school and largely at a level that is appropriate for their age (i.e. upper secondary or a higher level of education). The notable exception is boys from the poorest households, who are less likely to be in school or, if they do attend, are often not at the appropriate level for their age.

In Egypt, access is the major problem. Large disparities exist in school participation rates between poor, rural children and their rich, urban counterparts. However, among children who are in school, more than 90% are enrolled at the appropriate level for their age, regardless of their household circumstances. Poor children are not considerably more behind in school than rich children.

Relatively high attendance rates for both boys and girls in Liberia belie significant disparities in participation. Figure 22 reveals an almost 50 percentage point gap in attendance rates between rich boys and poor girls. Girls from poor and rural households have the lowest participation rates. In addition, there is a severe age-level discrepancy affecting upper secondary school-age students from all households, rich and poor, urban and rural: less than 20% actually attend upper secondary or higher education.

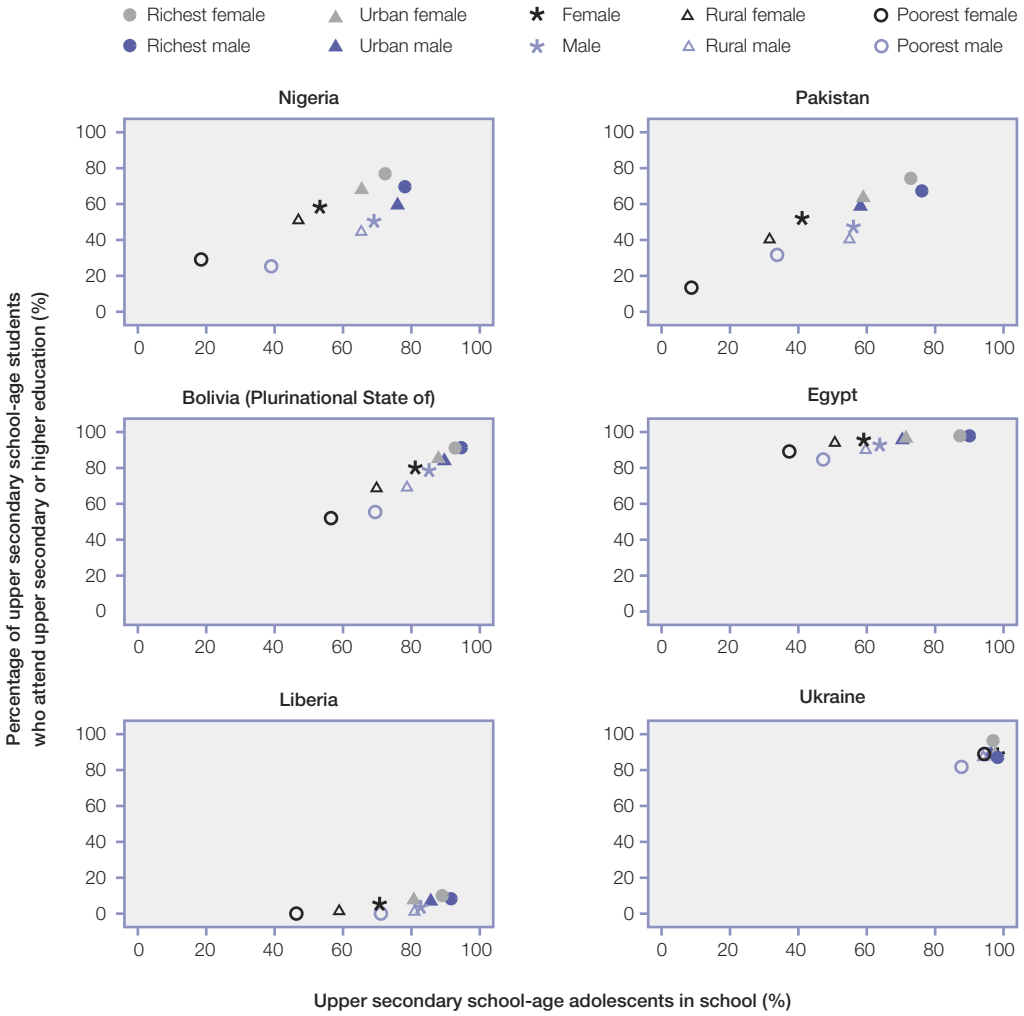
In the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Nigeria and Pakistan, there are striking disparities in both participation rates and age-appropriate school attendance. In these countries, gender, household wealth, and urban or rural residence determine to a large extent whether children will attend school at the appropriate level, and also whether they attend school at all.

Wealth and area of residence are key determinants of school attendance for upper secondary school-age

FIGURE 22

Which upper secondary school-age adolescents are in school, and which are enrolled at the appropriate level for their age?

Percentage of upper secondary school-age adolescents who are in school, and the percentage of upper secondary school-age students who attend upper secondary or higher education in selected countries, by gender and other characteristics, 2007 or 2008



Source: Bolivia: DHS 2008, Egypt: DHS 2008, Liberia: DHS 2007, Nigeria: DHS 2008, Pakistan: DHS 2006-07 and Ukraine: DHS 2007.

children in the Plurinational State of Bolivia. Rich or urban children are much more likely to be in school, and to attend upper secondary school, than their poor, rural peers. Only about one-half of all students aged 14 to 17 years from the poorest households are enrolled in upper secondary education; the remaining members of this group are lagging behind and attend lower secondary or primary school.

Similarly, wealth, gender and area of residence are linked to educational opportunities for upper secondary school-age adolescents in Nigeria and Pakistan. There is a wide gap in participation rates and age-appropriate attendance between girls from the richest households (the highest achieving group for both countries) and girls from the poorest households. In Nigeria, girls are less likely to attend school than their male peers, yet those who are in school are more likely to attend the appropriate level for their age. The same holds true for Pakistan, except for upper secondary school-age girls from the poorest households who face a double

disadvantage: they are the least likely to be in school and the least likely to be enrolled at the upper secondary level of education.

This analysis reflects the findings of the 2010 *Global Education Digest*, which identified access as a phenomenon that particularly affected girls' participation in secondary education, while boys were more likely to encounter barriers within the school system, such as repetition, which can lead to over-age enrolment (UIS, 2010a).

Much progress in participation, but many children are still left behind

In the past ten years, countries have made vast strides towards increasing attendance in primary and secondary education, but 72 million lower secondary school-age children remain out of school. These children face complex, compounding disadvantages that prevent their full participation in education. A key challenge for policymakers is to identify the children who are out of school and the barriers that prevent their participation in education. Comprehensive profiles of out-of-school children, which identify key personal and household characteristics, as well as past and expected school exposure, can help target interventions aimed at expanding participation in education.

For example, while some of the world's out-of-school children will enrol in school in the future as late entrants, more than one-half are likely never to enter a classroom. National policy responses must vary depending on the extent of school experience of the out-of-school population. Countries whose out-of-school population is characterised mostly by dropout require different education interventions than countries where most out-of-school children will likely never attend school. School exposure is also mediated by gender, geographic location, household wealth and other factors.

In addition to enrolment, equity in secondary school participation has also progressed significantly in the last ten years. Nonetheless, gender disparities continue to persist. In many countries, gender parity at the national level conceals large gaps in participation between poor girls and poor boys, or rural girls and rural boys. Similarly, high enrolment rates may conceal disparities in age-appropriate enrolment. Students who are severely over-aged face a greater risk of dropping out of school before they can catch up with the appropriate level of studies for their age group. To reduce this mismatch between pupils' ages and their school grade, efforts must be made at every stage of the education trajectory: enrolling children in school at the appropriate age, preventing repetition or dropout, and ensuring a smooth transition to secondary education and beyond.

1.7 TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

This section looks at trends in technical and vocational education and training (TVET) mainly within the context of secondary education. It is not easy to capture the status of TVET because it has many different components that interact in very diverse ways. This section thus begins by presenting the complexity of TVET and then analyses its present status based on available data and information.

Defining TVET

Defining TVET is often problematic because programmes are extremely heterogeneous in terms of content, frequency and duration. The main objective of TVET is to develop or maintain job-relevant skills for employment or for entry into the labour market. Job-relevant skills can be defined as a set of competencies valued by employers and useful for self-employment, including skills relevant to a specific job and other skills that enhance a worker's productivity (World Bank, 2010b). According to the International Labour Organisation (ILO), skills development connects education to technical training, technical training to labour market entry, and labour market entry to the workplace and lifelong learning, which help countries sustain productivity and translate growth into more and better jobs (ILO, 2008).

For UNESCO, TVET is a part of the process of lifelong learning, which plays a crucial role in reducing poverty and increasing the likelihood of finding decent work or generating income through self-employment (UNESCO, 2009). From the point of view of those who participate in TVET, especially unemployed young people, TVET that does not result in employment is a waste of time and resources. The UIS and UNESCO's International Centre for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (UNEVOC) have defined TVET as "a range of learning experiences which are relevant to the world of work and which may occur in a variety of learning contexts" (UIS and UNESCO-UNEVOC, 2006). This concept is captured by a narrower definition of "vocational education", which is used for data collection and international comparisons. According to ISCED, vocational education is a programme that prepares participants for direct entry into the labour market and provides labour-market relevant vocational qualifications to successful completers (UIS, 2010c).

At the national level, systematically collected data are available only for a limited part of overall TVET provision, and generally these data concern programmes that are offered in the formal education system *(see **Figure 23**)*. Theoretically, the national data collection system requested by the UIS covers all types of formal vocational education programmes, and ISCED covers both formal and non-formal programmes.

However, systematic data collection of vocational education programmes outside of the formal school system is limited to particular countries with strong accreditation or regulating bodies, such as qualifications-awarding agencies and national sectoral or professional organizations. This is because there is no unified system of governance in TVET, which makes it difficult to capture the myriad of training programmes (UIS and UNESCO-UNEVOC, 2006). Since TVET is multi-sectoral, data collection cannot be restricted to the formal school system. For example, TVET in sub-Saharan Africa cannot be analysed properly without collecting information on the programmes provided at non-formal training facilities. However, provision of these programmes is random and non-organized, as no single agency has responsibility for TVET, and in particular for the skills development of young people (UNESCO-BREDA, 2009). Moreover, while some TVET programmes implemented outside of the formal school system provide formal education qualifications, such information has not yet been systematically collected by national authorities in many countries.

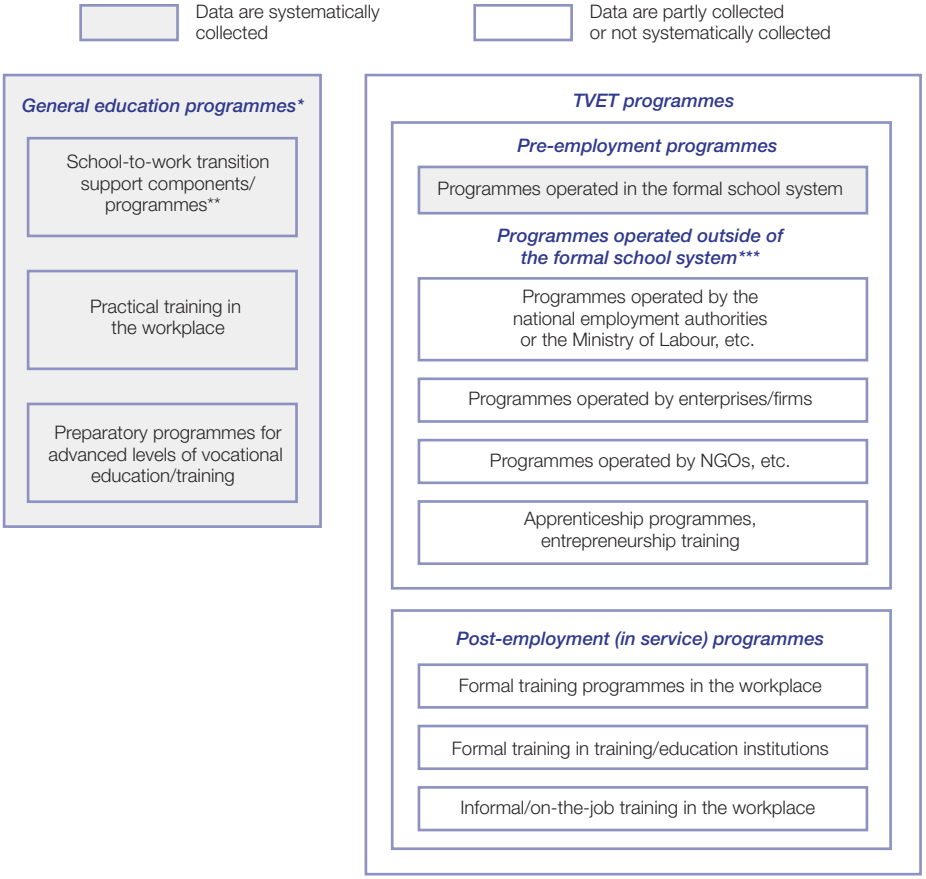
Monitoring Goal 3 of the Dakar Framework for Action: Ensuring appropriate learning and life skills programmes

TVET has been analysed in the context of Goal 3 of the Dakar Framework for Action which stipulates "that the learning needs of all young people and adults are met through equitable access to appropriate learning and life skills programmes" (UNESCO, 2000). However, the Dakar Framework for Action does not provide targets for developing skills for young people and adults (UNESCO, 2010). Goal 3 has been left open to widely divergent interpretations, and the absence of any consensus on benchmarks has weakened the scrutiny of government actions in this area (UNESCO, 2011). There is little agreement about how to define life skills and which learning activities to include in the analysis of Goal 3. Consequently, there is no international consensus on a monitoring framework for this Goal (UNESCO, 2007 and 2008).

Despite the lack of an internationally agreed monitoring framework for Goal 3, recent EFA *Global Monitoring Reports* analyse skills necessary for employment and life skills, which is a core part of EFA objectives.[9] The 2010 report considers that the purpose of skills development is to equip people with capabilities that can broaden their opportunities in life, including social and work-related opportunities, such as citizenship and participation in community activities and to prepare young adults for the

9 The Dakar Framework for Action defines the purpose of skills development as: "to develop their [all young people's and adults'] capacities to work, to participate fully in their society, to take control of their own lives, and to continue learning" (UNESCO, 2000).

FIGURE 23 **What kinds of cross-nationally comparable TVET data are available?**



Notes: * Within general education programmes, TVET-related data are not distinguished from the rest of the general programmes.
** School-to-work transition programmes are only included if they form part of formal education, but they are not explicitly distinguished as TVET-related activities.
*** Workplace training components are only included if they form part of formal education, but they are not explicitly distinguished as TVET-related activities. There are long-term "sandwich" training programmes, which divide one training programme into multiple training components, including school-based training and substantial workplace-based training. Often only the school-based component of such programmes is recorded and the workplace component is not, thus a substantial part of the training curriculum is not captured in data collection.

Source: Authors' elaboration.

transition from school to work. The report concluded that governments and employers need to cooperate to devise effective technical and vocational education that equips young people with the skills they need for success in employment (UNESCO, 2010). Likewise, the 2011 edition of the report stresses that increasing the supply of skilled labour without effective policies for promoting employment and increasing labour market demand will lead to failure; it also pointed to the importance of ensuring that young adults have the relevant skills for dealing with the realities of rapidly changing employment markets (UNESCO, 2011). Skills for employment will be the theme of the upcoming 2012 edition *(see **Box 9**)*, which will analyse strategies for increasing employment opportunities for marginalised groups.

TVET in secondary education: Specialised vocational programmes becoming less relevant

At the secondary education level, specialised occupations-specific TVET programmes in the formal school system are being reduced worldwide. A number of recent studies have concluded that TVET has become a less explicit part of secondary education systems. There is a global trend towards deferring specialisation, pushing vocational content to post-secondary education (Adams, 2007).

In the region of Asia and the Pacific, secondary-level TVET programmes have not met the demand of the labour market, so post-secondary TVET

programmes have higher priority (ADB, 2008). The situation is the same in Latin America and the Caribbean (IDB, 2000). In some countries in sub-Saharan Africa, it was found to be difficult to prioritise vocational programmes in secondary education curricula due to the high cost and complexity of these programmes and the urgent need to improve the quality of general core education subjects, including language, mathematics and science (Lauglo et al., 2002). Yet, in many countries in the region, there is a growing demand for further learning and skills acquisition in TVET at the upper secondary level for the graduates of lower secondary education.

However, informal settings—rather than formal education institutions—are increasingly delivering TVET to students who are already employed and desire to upgrade their skills or prepare for new job opportunities (Verspoor et al., 2008). Furthermore, some studies have shown that including vocational courses as a minor part in general secondary-level curricula gives students an advantage when seeking work in the labour market (ADB, 2009).

Changing academic to vocational content in secondary schools, however, does not reduce unemployment, and diversifying curricula at the secondary level does not make graduates more employable (ADB, 2009). At this level, the line between general and vocational curricula is shifting and fading, and achieving a balance between general and TVET programmes at the secondary education level is becoming increasingly irrelevant (World Bank, 2005). These findings indicate that the traditional dichotomy between general programmes and specialised occupations-specific vocational programmes has become less pertinent for analysing the situation of TVET in secondary education.

The move towards an information society, where more and more jobs are provided by the service sector, is also having a profound effect on TVET. Technical and vocational education and training for the service sector may consist of training in soft skills and the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) to carry out office tasks and work with colleagues effectively. Such skills are seen as "general skills" instead of occupations-specific skills,

BOX 9. 2012 Education for All *Global Monitoring Report* on skills development: Expanding opportunities for marginalized young people

The 2012 EFA *Global Monitoring Report* will focus on skills development, emphasising strategies that increase job opportunities for marginalised young people. The Report will draw lessons from skills training programmes that have succeeded in supporting the development of economically dynamic and socially inclusive societies.

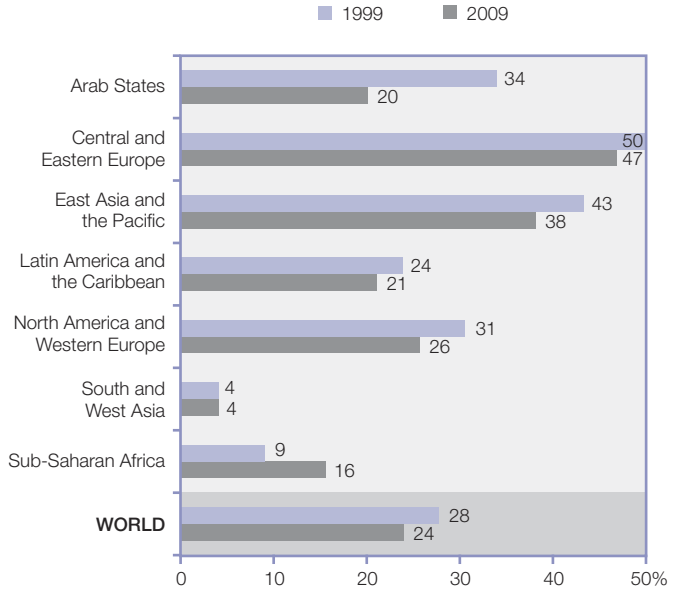
Governments that were already grappling with long-term consequences of the financial crisis and the challenges posed by increasingly knowledge-based economies now face the need to respond to recent political upheavals, including in parts of the Arab world, sub-Saharan Africa and Europe. These have turned the spotlight on a generation of youth driven by a vision of a world without undemocratic leadership, corrupt politics and slow economic progress that have thwarted their hopes for decent jobs and better lives. Many have not been able to continue schooling beyond primary school. Many others have left secondary school without having acquired the skills that employers need, confining them to unemployment or informal work that is insecure, poorly paid and often dangerous. And in some parts of the world, economic failures mean that jobs are not being created fast enough to meet the needs of rapidly increasing youth populations.

The Report will highlight the ways in which investing in young people through skills training programmes can address their frustrations, enhance their opportunities, and help them and their families move towards a better life. It will explore the public policy approaches needed to extend employment-relevant training to vulnerable groups, while examining the responsibilities of the public and private sectors for providing, financing and managing skills training programmes.

FIGURE 24

To what extent has TVET enrolment decreased over time?

Changes in the regional average of upper secondary TVET enrolment as a percentage of total upper secondary enrolment, 1999 and 2009



Note: Central Asia is not included due to the reclassification of general and vocational programmes in Azerbaijan in 2008.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database and Statistical Table 6.

and in many countries employers' organizations expect the education system to provide graduates with proficiency in this area.[10] These changes have created a demand for international assessments, such as the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) and the Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS). Both PISA and TIMSS measure the acquisition of skills and knowledge needed for today's world.

Despite the rise in the global GER for upper secondary education since 1999, enrolment in TVET programmes as a percentage of total enrolment at this education level has generally decreased or only slightly increased in all regions of the world *(see **Figure 24**)*.

10 For example, these "general skills" can be described as a set of competencies valued by employers and also useful for self-employment, including: i) problem-solving skills; ii) learning skills (ability to acquire new knowledge); iii) communication skills; iv) personal skills for management and judgment; and v) social skills (teamwork, leadership, social networking) (World Bank, 2010b).

Over the past decade (1999-2009), the percentage of enrolment in TVET programmes at the upper secondary level has fallen from 34% to 20% in the Arab States, from 43% to 38% in East Asia and the Pacific, and from 31% to 26% in North America and Western Europe, but it has increased from 9% to 16% in sub-Saharan Africa. At the country level, the upper secondary GER has increased in many countries, but the percentage of enrolment in TVET programmes has decreased. For example, in Colombia, the GER increased from 58% to 77%, but TVET enrolment decreased from 61% to 28%. In Djibouti, the GER increased from 7% to 18%, but TVET enrolment decreased from 34% to 15%. Similarly, in Morocco, the GER increased from 25% to 37%, but TVET enrolment decreased from 15% to 5% *(see **Table 2**)*. This indicates that growing numbers of upper secondary students are enrolled in general programmes, while the opposite is true for TVET programmes.

Some developing countries that had relatively higher percentages of enrolment in TVET programmes did not show high GER in upper secondary education in 2009, such as Guatemala (enrolment in TVET 88%, GER 47%), Ethiopia (enrolment in TVET 59%, GER 15%), Mali (enrolment in TVET 40%, GER 26%) and Rwanda (enrolment in TVET 49%, GER 17%). This indicates that these populations have a strong preference for TVET programmes in secondary education. However, such figures may also be misleading as the line between TVET and general education has become more blurred. In the meantime, a lesson from countries that provided TVET programmes successfully is that high levels of literacy, numeracy and broad-based general education are the real foundation for flexible and transferrable vocational skills, a foundation that many developing countries lack (UNESCO, 2010).

While the participation of female students in TVET programmes at the upper secondary level has increased, their overall secondary enrolment is still lower than that of male students. Between 1999 and 2009, the percentage of young women enrolled in TVET programmes in upper secondary education

TABLE 2. Changes in TVET enrolment as a percentage of total enrolment and in gross enrolment ratios for upper secondary education, selected countries (1999 and 2009)

Enrolment in TVET as a percentage of total upper secondary enrolment	Upper secondary GER: Increased	Upper secondary GER: Decreased
Increased	**26 COUNTRIES/TERRITORIES** **Arab States** Lebanon; Occupied Palestinian Territory **Central and Eastern Europe** Albania; Hungary; Republic of Moldova **Central Asia** Mongolia; Uzbekistan **East Asia and the Pacific** Brunei Darussalam; China, Macao SAR; Fiji; Malaysia **Latin America and the Caribbean** British Virgin Islands; Ecuador; Paraguay; Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela **North America and Western Europe** Austria; Greece; Sweden **South and West Asia** Bangladesh; Iran (Islamic Republic of) **Sub-Saharan Africa** Democratic Republic of the Congo; Ethiopia; Mali; Senegal; South Africa; Togo	**11 COUNTRIES/TERRITORIES** **Arab States** Kuwait **Central and Eastern Europe** Ukraine **Central Asia** Kazakhstan **Latin America and the Caribbean** Argentina; Uruguay **North America and Western Europe** Finland; Iceland; Netherlands; Norway; Portugal; Spain
Decreased	**55 COUNTRIES/TERRITORIES** **Arab States** Bahrain; Djibouti; Iraq; Morocco; Sudan; Syrian Arab Republic **Central and Eastern Europe** Belarus; Croatia; Czech Republic; Estonia; Latvia; Poland; Romania; Serbia; Slovakia; TFYR Macedonia; Turkey **Central Asia** Georgia; Tajikistan **East Asia and the Pacific** Australia; Cambodia; China; Japan; Lao PDR; Vanuatu **Latin America and the Caribbean** Brazil; Chile; Colombia; Costa Rica; Cuba; Dominican Republic; Guatemala; Guyana; Jamaica; Mexico; Nicaragua; Panama **North America and Western Europe** Cyprus; France; Germany; Israel; Italy; Monaco; Switzerland **South and West Asia** India **Sub-Saharan Africa** Angola; Botswana; Burkina Faso; Chad; Eritrea; Ghana; Kenya; Mozambique; Niger; Rwanda	**12 COUNTRIES/TERRITORIES** **Arab States** Jordan; Qatar **Central and Eastern Europe** Bulgaria; Slovenia **Central Asia** Kyrgyzstan **East Asia and the Pacific** Republic of Korea **Latin America and the Caribbean** Aruba **North America and Western Europe** Belgium; Denmark; Lithuania; Luxembourg; United Kingdom

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database and Statistical Table 6.

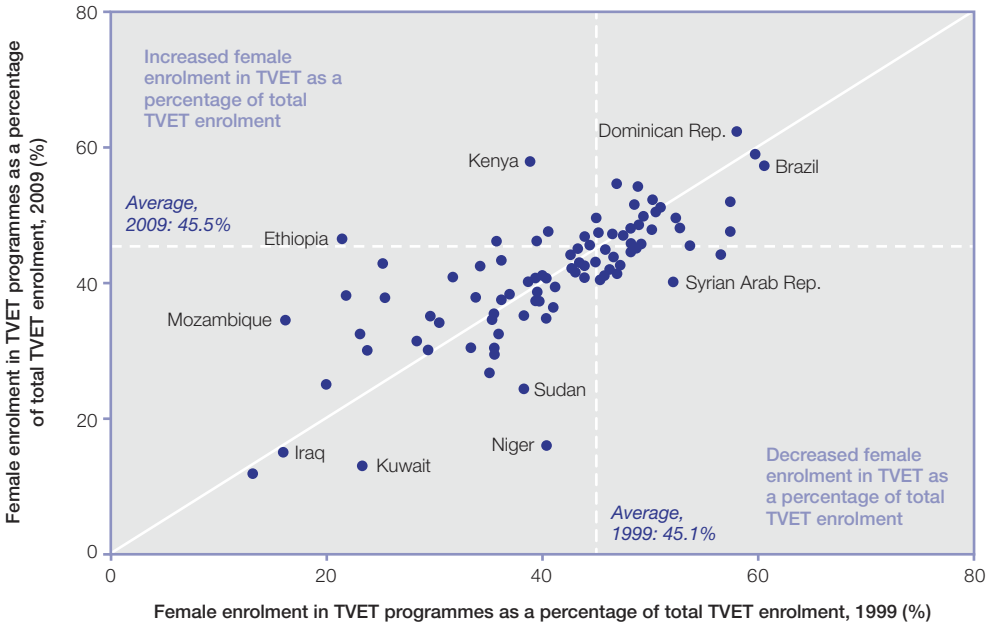
increased in many countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, including Chad (36% to 46%), Ethiopia (21% to 46%), Ghana (22% to 38%), Kenya (29% to 58%), Togo (25% to 43%) and Mozambique (23% to 35%). However, in 2009, enrolment in upper secondary TVET programmes was still lower for young women than for young men in most countries *(see **Figure 25**)*. The participation of women in upper secondary TVET programmes is one of the factors that might influence their employment status. As such, it can be analysed with other factors, such as their participation in TVET programmes provided outside of the formal education system and the demand for female workers in the labour market by industry and occupation.

In summary, it is possible to say that the dichotomy between general education programmes and

FIGURE 25

Has female participation in TVET programmes increased?

Enrolment of women in TVET programmes as a percentage of the total enrolment in TVET programmes in upper secondary education, selected countries, 1999 and 2009



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database and Statistical Table 6.

specialised occupations-specific TVET programmes at the secondary education level is becoming obsolete. International trends show that formal secondary education tends to be a minor provider of such TVET programmes. They also show that general education programmes are including more vocational components to help students understand the world of work, and that specialised job-relevant TVET programmes are increasingly provided at the post-secondary education level. When analysing TVET at the secondary level, instead of looking at general and TVET programmes separately, it would make more sense to examine how vocational and general components are being integrated and how this could help students prepare for their career development and future participation in vocational and/or professional training.

In conclusion, information on overall TVET provision needs to be collected and analysed. TVET programmes provided in the formal education system represents only a limited part of overall TVET. The ministry of labour, national employment and training authorities, and enterprises are major providers of TVET programmes in many countries. Moreover, information on skills supply systems needs to be collected and analysed from major TVET programme providers which are usually not in the formal education system. It is also essential to collect and analyse information regarding the demand for skills, job creation, investment climate and employment services that link the supply of skills with demand.

SECTION 2 SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS, THE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT AND EDUCATIONAL QUALITY

In the years to come, expanding secondary education will be a key factor for improving social development and economic growth. Section 1.2 shows that the number of secondary school pupils worldwide grew from 196 million in 1970 to 531 million in 2009. However, while improving rates of access to and completion of secondary education are important, improving the quality of secondary education is also essential for equipping children with a basic level of knowledge and a useful set of skills needed to succeed in today's world.

For countries still striving to meet the international goal of UPE, additional demands to develop secondary education represent significant challenges, particularly where human and financial resources are tightly constrained. In particular, countries will increasingly need to consider policies targeting secondary education teachers. According to Mulkeen (2010), a successful policy for teachers should effectively address the following four interconnected challenges:

- Supply: training a sufficient number of teachers, including in specialised subjects;
- Distribution: ensuring a sufficient number of qualified teachers, with a fair gender composition and with geographical equity in deployment;
- Quality of teaching: this should be achieved through quality pre-service training, as well as continuous professional development, management and pedagogical supervision; and
- Cost: countries at various stages of social and economic development have to meet these challenges in the context of budget constraints and other competing educational priorities.

This section examines both quantity and quality issues related to secondary-level teachers, instruction and classroom processes. It addresses a range of policy-oriented questions such as: how has the number of secondary school teachers grown over the past two decades? Who are secondary teachers and what are the implications for the composition of this workforce in the future? What types of qualifications do these teachers need to have and what level of salary is adequate to attract and retain qualified teachers? What kinds of workloads do teachers have in terms of instructional hours, and how is the teaching of subjects distributed to ensure secondary school pupils are getting a balanced education? Finally, this section briefly examines international student assessment data in the context of available school resources and their influence on students' reading achievement.

While focusing primarily on secondary education, comparisons to primary education are made for analytical purposes. Moreover, wherever available, the data are disaggregated into lower and upper secondary education to better capture varying trends. This is particularly important from a policy perspective, given differences in how countries organize and provide secondary educational opportunities.

Dramatic rise in the number of secondary teachers

Table 3 shows that the total number of secondary teachers grew by 50%, from 20.3 million to 30.4 million between 1990 and 2009. During the same period, the number of primary teachers increased by 27%, from 22.2 million to 28.3 million. Globally, there have been more teachers working in secondary education than at the primary level since 2002.

TABLE 3. How have total numbers of primary and secondary school teachers grown since 1990?

Total number of primary and secondary school teachers by region, 1990, 2000 and 2009

REGION	Primary education					
	In thousands			Total growth (%)		
	1990	2000	2009	1990-2000	2000-2009	1990-2009
Arab States	1,156	1,597	1,981	38.1	24.1	71.4
Central and Eastern Europe	1,445	1,325	1,137	-8.3	-14.2	-21.3
Central Asia	248	325	327	31.1	0.8	32.1
East Asia and the Pacific	8,842	10,126	10,203	14.5	0.8	15.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	2,388	2,761	2,981	15.6	8.0	24.8
North America and Western Europe	3,132	3,501	3,711	11.8	6.0	18.5
South and West Asia	3,401	4,042	5,067	18.8	25.4	49.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,631	2,037	2,924	24.9	43.5	79.3
WORLD	**22,243**	**25,714**	**28,332**	**15.6**	**10.2**	**27.4**

REGION	Secondary education					
	In thousands			Total growth (%)		
	1990	2000	2009	1990-2000	2000-2009	1990-2009
Arab States	916	1,413	1,938	54.2	37.1	111.5
Central and Eastern Europe	...	3,460	2,763	...	-20.1	...
Central Asia	874	873	956	-0.1	9.4	9.4
East Asia and the Pacific	6,124	7,611	10,238	24.3	34.5	67.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	2,106	2,938	3,544	39.5	20.6	68.2
North America and Western Europe	4,242	4,579	4,956	7.9	8.2	16.8
South and West Asia	2,412	3,061	4,415	26.9	44.2	83.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	631	896	1,620	42.1	80.8	156.9
WORLD	**20,288**	**24,831**	**30,430**	**22.4**	**22.5**	**50.0**

Note: Central and Eastern Europe (secondary education), Central Asia (secondary education) and South and West Asia (primary education): UIS estimates based on data with limited coverage for the reference year, produced for specific analytical purposes.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database and Statistical Table 8.

Regionally, there were substantial increases in the total numbers of teachers at both primary and secondary levels from 1990 to 2009; the only exception being Central and Eastern Europe, where the number of teachers has sharply declined. Since 1990, the total number of primary school teachers in this region dropped by 21%, while the total number of teachers at the secondary level fell by 20% since 2000. Worldwide, the level of growth among total numbers of teachers was generally linked to the demand for education at these levels. For example, growth in the stock of teachers was relatively modest in North America and Western Europe and in Central Asia due to slower growth of the primary and secondary school-age population.

In contrast, there was substantial growth in teacher numbers in almost all other regions, particularly at the secondary level. In Latin America and the Caribbean, for example, the number of primary and secondary school teachers grew by 25% and 68%, respectively, since 1990, while in East Asia and the Pacific, the number of primary and secondary school teachers grew by 15% and 67%, respectively. In China, there was a large increase in the number of secondary school teachers because primary school enrolment

peaked in 1998, while enrolment at the secondary level continues to grow—having almost doubled between 1990 and 2009.

The biggest increases in total numbers of primary and secondary school teachers from 1990 to 2009 were observed in sub-Saharan Africa (79% and 157%), the Arab States (71% and 112%) and South and West Asia (49% and 83%).[11] In sub-Saharan Africa and South and West Asia (in particular in Afghanistan, India and Pakistan), growth has been especially rapid since 2000 with the passage of international agreements set out in the EFA Dakar Framework for Action. However, all three regions are still faced with acute teacher shortages in their bid to meet the EFA goals by 2015. For example, assuming an average regional PTR of 40:1, sub-Saharan Africa needs to increase its primary school teaching force to 4.0 million in order to achieve UPE by 2015, while the Arab States and South and West Asia need to increase their teaching workforce to 2.2 million and 4.9 million, respectively, by 2015 (UIS, 2011c).[12]

Age of secondary school teachers: Finding the balance between young recruits and more experienced teachers

Data on teachers' ages and gender shed light on both potential opportunities and barriers in building and sustaining a well balanced and experienced teaching workforce. For example, countries with an ageing teaching workforce will need to anticipate significant losses to their education systems and recruit large numbers of younger teachers, who must nevertheless be trained and supported by sufficient numbers of more experienced teachers. In other countries, such as Gambia, unemployed or retired teachers have returned to work to help fill gaps (Mulkeen, 2010).

In Chile approximately 8% of primary and lower secondary teachers and 7% of upper secondary teachers are 60 years old or older. In response to this, Chile has recruited many new young teachers to fill open teaching posts, with the proportion of all primary and lower secondary teachers aged under 30 years rising from 13% to 18% between 2007 and 2009. In the Philippines, the loss of teachers in the secondary education system is less severe, as only 4% of the teachers are aged 60 years or more, but a substantial loss of teachers will occur at the primary level, given that 16% of the teachers at this level are over 60 years.

While these examples from middle-income countries generally show primary school teachers as being older than their secondary-level counterparts, evidence from 26 high-income countries shows another pattern. In Italy, while 5% of primary-level teachers are aged 60 years or over, 8% of both lower and upper secondary teachers are in the same age group. Italy will experience high levels of teacher turnover in the next decade, given that slightly more than one-half of all lower and upper secondary teachers are aged 50 years or more. The proportion of secondary teachers who are 60 years old or older is also very high in Norway and Sweden, where 11% and 13% of lower secondary teachers and 17% and 18% of upper secondary teachers, respectively, fall into this age group.

In countries with high levels of teacher turnover, the teaching workforce will quickly become skewed with the massive entry of younger teachers over a relatively short period. This may have an impact on the quality of teaching, as there will be a lack of older, more experienced teachers to help mentor the new recruits. For example, in Indonesia, almost two-thirds of lower secondary teachers are under the age of 40, while 35% are under the age of 30.

Gender issues: Low share of female secondary teachers falls even further in sub-Saharan Africa

Data on gender can also help educational planners make better use of untapped human resources by taking a more targeted approach to teacher training and recruitment. While there is no international target for the proportion of female teachers, there is a

11 South and West Asia: UIS estimate based on data with limited coverage for the reference year, produced for specific analytical purposes.

12 Ibid.

growing awareness that policies aimed at achieving gender balance in the teaching workforce are necessary, in particular since the teacher's gender may influence children's access, completion and overall achievement levels (Lewis and Lockheed, 2007; Lockheed and Mete, 2007; UIS, 2010a).

Table 4 shows the proportion of female teachers in primary and secondary education globally and by region for the most recent year and for 1995, the year in which the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action were adopted. The text in these 'Political Promise' documents states that female teachers should have the same opportunities and status as their male colleagues. It also stresses that female teachers are needed to attract and retain girls in school in many countries.

According to Table 4, the proportion of female teachers at all levels increased globally since 1995. The largest increase occurred in East Asia and the Pacific, where women now account for almost one-half (49%) of all secondary school teachers. The reverse is true in sub-Saharan Africa where the proportion of female secondary school teachers is not only the lowest of all regions, but this proportion has decreased from 33% to 29% between 1995 and 2009. The participation of women teachers at the secondary level is also very low in South and West Asia (35%), while it is highest in Central and Eastern Europe (73%) and in Central Asia (71%).[13]

Table 4 also shows that the proportion of female teachers declines between primary and upper secondary levels of education. Globally, women account for 62% of primary school teachers, compared to 54% and 49% for the upper and lower secondary levels of education, respectively. For most regions, the gender gap in the teaching force is greatest between primary and lower secondary levels. In sub-Saharan Africa, the share of female teachers falls from 43% in primary education to 28% in lower secondary education.

There is also a substantial gender gap among teachers in East Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and North America and Western Europe; however, unlike sub-Saharan Africa, women represent the majority of lower secondary teachers in these regions. Across regions, the largest difference in the proportion of women in the teaching workforce between lower and upper secondary levels is found in the Arab States, where female

13 Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia, and South and West Asia: UIS estimates based on data with limited coverage for the reference year, produced for specific analytical purposes.

TABLE 4. Has the number of female teachers increased?

Percentage of female teachers by region, 1995 and 2009

REGION	Primary education		Lower secondary education		Upper secondary education		Total secondary education	
	1995	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009	1995	2009
Arab States	51	55	47	51	32	41	41	47
Central and Eastern Europe	84	82	…	…	…	81	72	73
Central Asia	85	89	…	…	…	72	…	71
East Asia and the Pacific	52	61	42	51	32	46	38	49
Latin America and the Caribbean	78	78	67	63	45	57	61	60
North America and Western Europe	82	83	60	64	50	57	55	61
South and West Asia	34	45	32	37	37	32	34	35
Sub-Saharan Africa	43	42	…	28	…	30	33	29
WORLD	**57**	**62**	**52**	**54**	**45**	**49**	**49**	**52**

Note: Central and Eastern Europe (lower and upper secondary education), Central Asia (lower and upper secondary education) and South and West Asia (primary, lower and upper secondary education): UIS estimates based on data with limited coverage for the reference year, produced for specific analytical purposes.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database and Statistical Table 8.

teachers represented a slight majority (51%) in lower secondary education and a minority (41%) in upper secondary education in 2009.

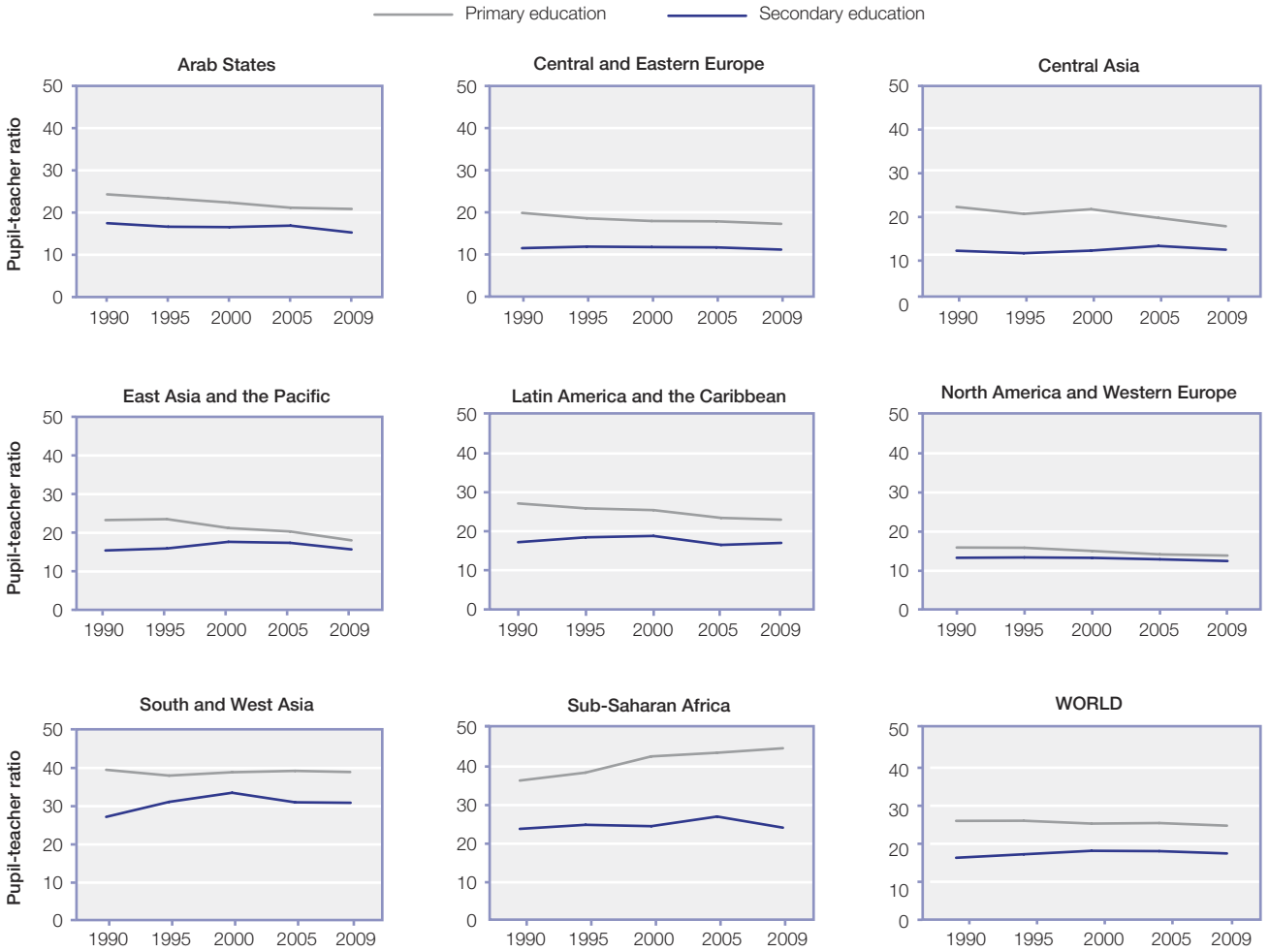
Primary and secondary pupil-teacher ratios and educational quality: Averages do not tell the full story

The pupil-teacher ratio (PTR) is an important indicator which measures the overall level of teacher deployment and, as such, needs to be considered when evaluating the demand for and supply of teachers. High PTRs may signify an overstretched teaching staff, while low ratios may indicate additional capacity. It is important to note that PTRs reflect the human resource capacities of education systems but should not be confused with class size, which is the subject of a distinct indicator. **Figure 26** presents trends in regional PTRs for primary and secondary education from 1990 to 2009.

PTRs are lower at the secondary than the primary level in all regions. In 2009, the global PTR for primary education was 25:1, compared to 17:1 for secondary education. This difference is partly due to a more diversified curriculum in secondary education that requires specialised teachers who teach more hours per subject (Mulkeen, 2010).

FIGURE 26 **How have pupil-teacher ratios for primary and secondary education changed since 1990?**

Pupil-teacher ratios for primary and secondary education by region, 1990-2009



Note: South and West Asia: UIS estimates based on data with limited coverage for the reference year, produced for specific analytical purposes.
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database and Statistical Tables 3 and 8.

Between 1990 and 2009, PTRs in primary education remained stable or decreased in all regions except in sub-Saharan Africa, where the PTR increased from 36:1 to 45:1. Countries with the highest PTR increases in this region are Benin (31:1 to 45:1) and Ethiopia (41:1 to 58:1), signifying that they had difficulty in responding to the rising number of primary school pupils. In contrast, Lesotho and Senegal managed to reduce considerably their primary PTRs, from 55:1 to 34:1 and 58:1 to 30:1, respectively. While the primary PTR did not increase in South and West Asia during this period, it remained high, at approximately 39:1.[14]

During this period, PTRs in secondary schools remained stable for all regions except South and West Asia, where the ratio increased slightly. With a current ratio of 31:1, the region has the highest PTR for secondary education, and Nepal has the highest PTR in the region (40:1).[15] In Sri Lanka, however, there are only 20 pupils per teacher, which is the lowest PTR at secondary level in the region.

14 South and West Asia: UIS estimate based on data with limited coverage for the reference year, produced for specific analytical purposes.

15 Ibid.

Three regions have by far the lowest PTRs in secondary education: Central and Eastern Europe (11:1), Central Asia (11:1), and North America and Western Europe (12:1). These ratios have been relatively stable for the past two decades.

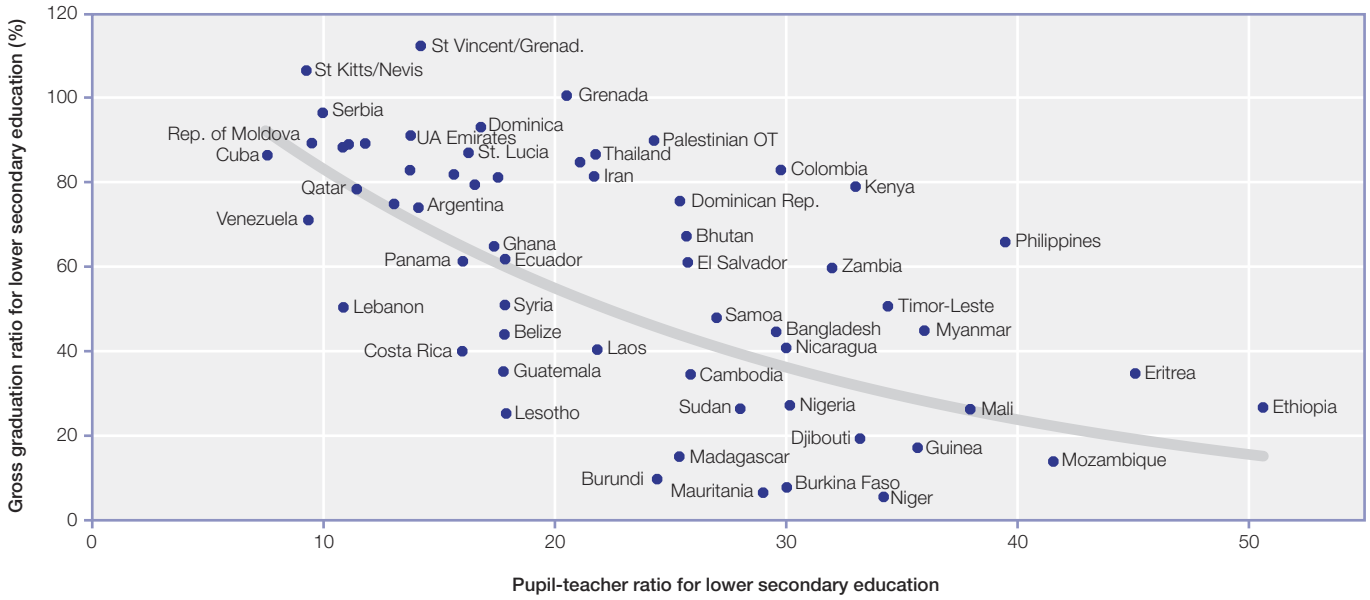
The PTR is often treated as a proxy for measuring educational quality. For instance, it can generally be stated that the higher the PTR, the less contact there is between teachers and their students. For a variety of children, this may have consequences which go further than just poor quality instruction. High PTRs can contribute to the risk of grade repetition or dropout among students.

Figure 27 shows the relationship between lower secondary PTRs as a proxy measure of quality of education and gross graduation ratios as a measure of educational output. It demonstrates that countries with higher PTRs at the lower secondary level also tend to have lower graduation ratios at this level. For example, in the vast majority of countries with a PTR below 15:1, the gross graduation ratio is approximately 70% or higher. In contrast, the gross

FIGURE 27

How do pupil-teacher ratios relate to the completion of lower secondary education?

Relationship between lower secondary pupil-teacher ratios and gross graduation ratios in lower secondary education, 2009 or most recent data



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Statistical Tables 7 and 8.

graduation ratios are below 40% in Afghanistan, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Mozambique, while lower secondary PTRs exceed 40:1.

While there is a relationship between the two variables, a combination of diverse factors can affect graduation. For example, the Philippines (39:1) has a lower secondary PTR that is more than double that of Guatemala (18:1), yet the graduation ratio in the Philippines is 30 percentage points higher than in Guatemala—66% compared to 35%, respectively. Similarly, Kenya has a PTR (33:1) almost twice that of Lesotho (18:1), but Kenya's graduation ratio is more than three times higher than that of Lesotho (79% versus 25%). These cases suggest that in some countries the PTR may not be an appropriate proxy measure for the quality of education.

Training and qualifications of secondary school teachers vary greatly from one country to another

Given the increasingly complex nature of the subjects taught in secondary education, most countries have policies to ensure that teachers at this level have higher qualifications than their primary school counterparts. Globally, primary school teachers show substantial variability between and within regions regarding the minimum required level of training, which ranges from secondary- to tertiary-level qualifications. In the majority of countries with data, lower secondary teachers must have a post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 4) or tertiary-level (ISCED 5) qualification, while upper secondary teachers are almost universally required to have a tertiary level (ISCED 5) accreditation (UIS, 2006). For more detailed information on teaching qualifications, please see **Box 10** on the taxonomy

BOX 10. Taxonomy of pre-service teacher training programmes and the proposal for new UIS indicators

The 'percentage of trained teachers' indicator is used to measure the quality of the teacher workforce. However, given the wide variety of teacher training programmes available globally, this indicator does not readily permit for international comparability. For instance, national standards for training primary school teachers in some countries may require completion of a two-year teacher training programme at the upper secondary level (i.e. ISCED 3), whereas in other countries, a primary school teacher must complete four years of training in a tertiary-level institution (i.e. ISCED 5) after completing secondary education.

Furthermore, some teachers hold a tertiary-level (ISCED 5) qualification without having completed a programme specifically in pedagogy. In some countries, these teachers would be considered untrained. Given the differences in teacher training strategies across countries, the information from the 'percentage of trained teachers' indicator does not constitute internationally comparable data. At best, this indicator provides a useful measure of how well countries are able to meet their own standards and norms for training teachers. As such, it needs to be complemented with other data on teacher qualifications.

In order to take into account the complexity of teacher training programmes, the UIS has proposed a new taxonomy to categorise global teacher training programmes based on various quality-related criteria. The first step entails classifying teacher training programmes according to ISCED on the basis of programme content, entry prerequisites and programme duration. This information can complement the 'percentage of trained teachers' data, which indicate whether or not teachers have completed a nationally accredited teacher training programme and earned an official teaching qualification. In addition to the data on the percentage of trained teachers, data could be collected on the number of teachers per ISCED level completed (i.e. ISCED 2-6). This data collection strategy on teacher qualifications and training will allow for much needed international comparability on teacher quality. New indicators could include:

- Percentage of teachers with ISCED 5A and/or 5B;
- Percentage of teachers with ISCED 4 and/or 3; and
- Percentage of teachers with ISCED 2 or less.

of pre-service teacher training programmes and the proposal to collect data on the number of teachers trained at various ISCED levels.

Figure 28 shows the proportion of teachers holding different qualifications for primary, lower secondary and upper secondary levels of education in ten middle-income countries which are participating (or have previously participated) in the World Education Indicators (WEI) programme.

In Brazil, China, Indonesia and Sri Lanka, the proportion of teachers who hold a tertiary-level (ISCED 5 or 6) qualification increases as the education level at which they teach rises. In China, for instance, approximately 98% and 97% of lower and upper secondary teachers, respectively, hold a tertiary-level qualification (i.e. ISCED 5). This is in contrast to primary school teachers, of which 71% hold a tertiary-level qualification and 28% an upper secondary-level qualification. The situation is similar in Indonesia, where approximately two-thirds of primary school teachers hold tertiary-level qualifications versus 100% of all lower and upper secondary teachers.

In some countries, teacher candidates complete labour market-oriented tertiary-level training programmes (i.e. ISCED 5B) that provide practical teaching skills, while others complete more theoretical tertiary-level programmes (i.e. ISCED 5A) that are intended to provide sufficient qualifications for gaining entry into professions with high skills requirements or advanced research programmes. Given the more complex subject matter of secondary education, ISCED 5A programmes are more commonly required to teach at that level. For example, in Indonesia, data show that among primary school teachers, about one-half (51%) have an ISCED 5B qualification, compared to about 23% who have an ISCED 5A qualification. By the secondary level, however, this trend is reversed. Among lower and upper secondary teachers, 73% and 84%, respectively, hold an ISCED 5A qualification while the minority holds an ISCED 5B qualification. In upper secondary education, 6% of the teachers hold an advanced research degree (e.g. a doctoral degree). A similar pattern is observed in Malaysia.

In Jamaica and Jordan, there is little correlation between the teaching level (i.e. primary to upper secondary) and the proportion of teachers with a tertiary-level qualification. In fact, almost all primary- and secondary-level teachers have tertiary-level qualifications, demonstrating that these two countries are well equipped to train and recruit teachers with high qualifications.

This is not the case for other countries shown in Figure 28. For example, in Sri Lanka, only 56% of upper secondary teachers hold tertiary-level (ISCED 5A) qualifications. Given the lack of qualified teachers, Sri Lanka recruits many upper secondary school teachers with qualifications no higher than the level they will teach, which raises questions about whether teachers can meet their students' learning needs. Brazil is also challenged in the training and recruitment of sufficient numbers of qualified teachers in secondary education. In that country, 84% and 93% of lower and upper secondary teachers, respectively, have tertiary-level qualifications (ISCED 5).

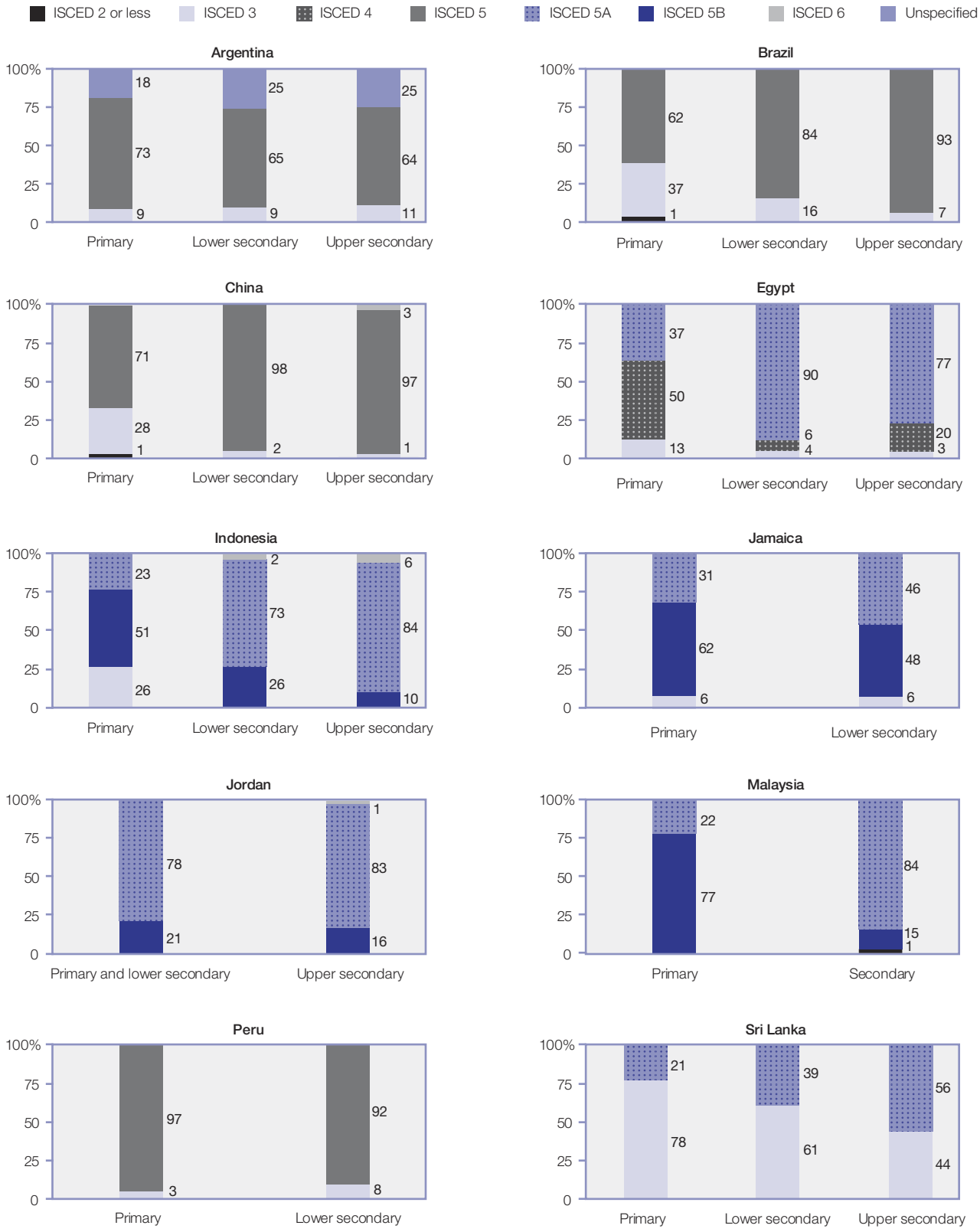
Egypt provides an interesting example in that the proportion of teachers with a tertiary-level qualification decreases from lower to upper secondary levels. This can be explained by the increasing role of technical and vocational education at the upper secondary level, delivered by teachers with post-secondary non-tertiary level (ISCED 4) qualifications.

Intended instruction time: Only the share allocated to mathematics is similar across countries

Intended instruction time is an important educational resource defined as the number of hours during the school year that students are expected to be taught both compulsory and optional subjects. While this indicator measures the quantity of education a student receives, it also

FIGURE 28 Do secondary school teachers have higher qualifications than primary school teachers?

Percentage of teachers holding different qualifications by education level, 2008



Note: Data for Brazil refer to 2007.
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database.

provides insight into educational quality, assuming that a minimum level of instruction is required for students to learn, particularly in certain subject matter areas *(see **Box 11**)*.

Intended instruction time accounts for a large part of public spending on student learning; as such, increasing instruction time may entail an increase in financial costs by hiring more teachers or by compensating existing teachers to teach longer hours. On the other hand, policymakers may decide to increase instruction time by raising the number of working hours of existing teachers with no concurrent raise in remuneration. While this policy may be intended to improve education for students, it could also lead to a decrease in the quality of teaching if teachers have less time to prepare lessons.

Official school regulations usually define statutory requirements regarding hours of instruction and set up the minimum annual instruction time that schools must offer. Schools, however, may fail to meet these standards for different reasons, such as insufficient numbers of trained teachers, teacher absenteeism and strikes, natural disasters and a number of other factors (Benavot, 2004). Moreover, in many countries instruction time varies substantially between regions and types of schools (OECD, 2010a).

Annual instruction time generally rises with the education level, because the number of subjects and the teaching hours per subject also increase. **Figure 30** presents the cumulative number of hours of instruction an adolescent can expect to receive at ages 12-14 years in high- and middle-income countries with available data. This age group corresponds typically to lower secondary education (or ISCED 2) in the majority of countries.

In this selected group of countries, students are expected to receive, on average, 2,779 hours of instruction between the ages of 12 and 14 years. However, this mean hides differences between countries. For example, intended cumulative instruction time is relatively low in Poland (1,933 hours), Indonesia (2,085 hours), Sweden (2,222 hours) and Slovenia (2,374 hours), while it is relatively high in Mexico (3,500 hours), Jordan (3,679 hours), Malaysia (3,690 hours) and the Philippines (4,400 hours).

Although data on instruction time are difficult to compare across countries because of differences in national and curriculum priorities, the amount of instruction time and its allocation between compulsory subjects are good indications of public spending on different types of learning opportunities.

Figure 31 shows instruction time per compulsory subject as a percentage of total compulsory instruction time for 12- to 14-year-olds in the same group of high- and middle-income countries. In this group of countries, an average of 55% of compulsory instruction time is allocated to four subjects: reading and writing (16%), mathematics (13%), science (13%) and modern foreign languages (13%). The remaining 45% of total intended instruction time is devoted to other compulsory subjects, of which physical education and the arts are allocated the most hours (8%-9%).

The biggest variation is observed for modern foreign languages, where the share of instruction time ranges from 5% in Jamaica to 26% in Luxembourg. Benavot (2004) showed that during the last 25 years, a growing number of countries require students to learn modern foreign languages.

There are also important variations across countries regarding the share of compulsory instruction time devoted to reading and writing, and science. For reading and writing, this share ranges from 11% in Japan and Portugal to 28% in Ireland, and for science it varies from 5% in Luxembourg to 24% in the Russian Federation. The low share of compulsory instruction time devoted to science in Luxembourg may be explained by the greater priority this country gives to modern foreign languages (26%); conversely, the priority given to teaching science in the Russian Federation coincides with a relatively low focus on

BOX 11. Understanding inequities in learning outcomes

With the global expansion of primary and secondary education, there is growing concern about the low quality in learning outcomes. Both national and cross-national studies have shown that low levels of learning achievement in school subjects exist in school systems in both developing and developed countries, although they are much more widespread in the former (Mullis et al, 2008; OECD, 2010a). Low levels of academic achievement tend to be much more prevalent among students from relatively disadvantaged family backgrounds, regardless of the national level of achievement (OECD 2010b; Willms, 2006).

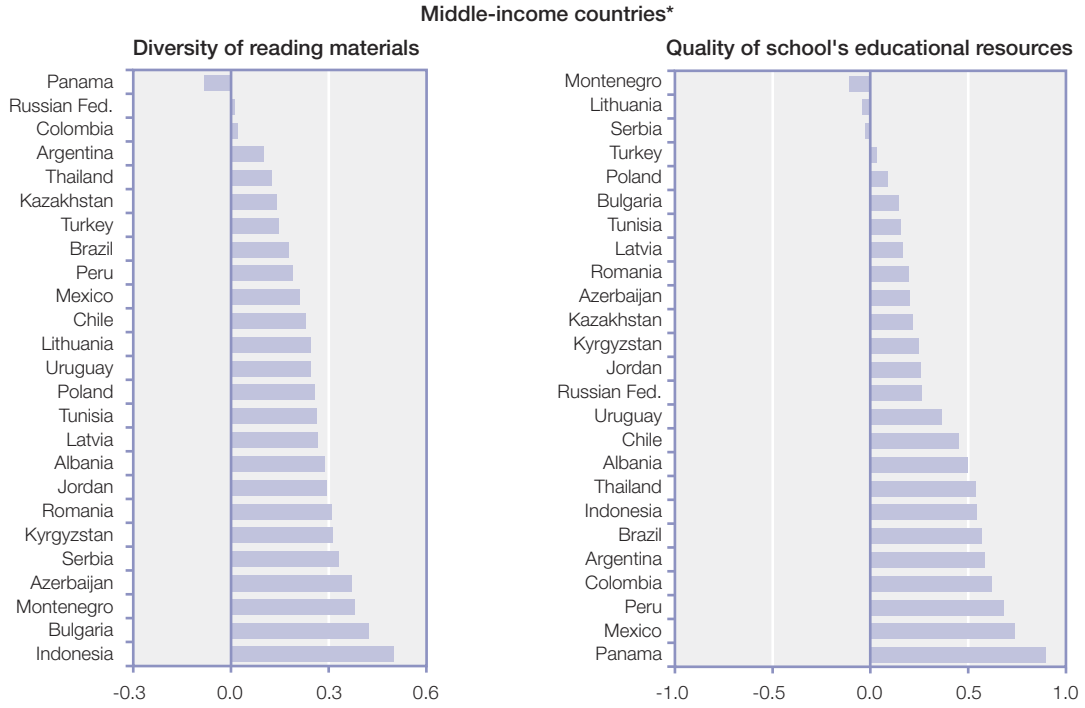
Overall, high-performing students, regardless of their family backgrounds, tend to have common characteristics. Such characteristics concern the students as learners, as well as their learning experiences both at home and in school. For instance, both national and international studies have pointed out that successful students tend to be motivated and confident learners, have the necessary support in their home environment, spend an adequate amount of time on challenging tasks, and attend schools with a positive disciplinary climate and sufficient resources (OECD, 2010b, 2010c, 2010d, 2011b; Willms, 2003, 2006).

Data from the OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2009 highlight a range of disparities which should be addressed in policies and programmes aiming to reduce gaps in learning outcomes in reading. PISA 2009, which covers 34 OECD countries and 31 partner countries and economies of OECD, reported that reading performance of 15-year-olds is associated with their socio-economic backgrounds in all countries. With few exceptions, students from disadvantaged family backgrounds (those in the bottom one-third of the national scale of the family economic, social and cultural status index) reported to read much less diverse materials than those from relatively advantaged backgrounds. A significant number of students from middle-income countries reported much less diversity in their reading materials.

Also, PISA 2009 examines the deficits in the school experience of students from relatively disadvantaged backgrounds. For example, these students tend to go to schools that have lower quality educational resources *(see **Figure 29**)*. These findings can be used to better identify ways to improve the learning achievements of students from disadvantaged family backgrounds in the context of each country. They can also be used to promote greater understanding, discussions among stakeholders and relevant research (Kellaghan et al, 2009).

FIGURE 29 What affects reading achievement of students from disadvantaged and advantaged family backgrounds?

Differences in the mean values of two reading achievement indicators for students from advantaged and disadvantaged backgrounds in middle- and high-income countries



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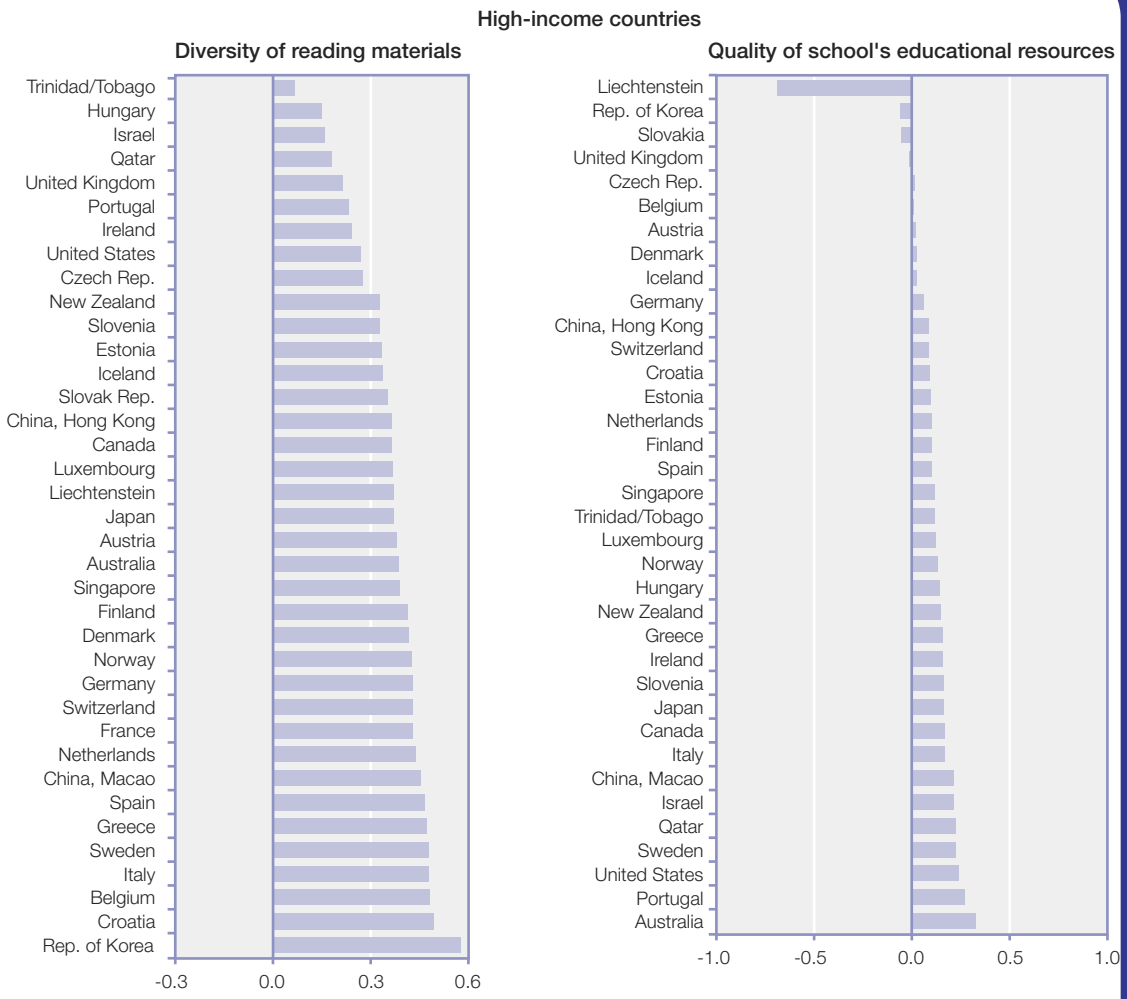
BOX 11. ...continued



*Including Kyrgyzstan

Note: The bars indicate the difference in the mean values of the indicators between students from advantaged and disadvantaged backgrounds, adjusted by the standard deviation of the respective indices, i.e. effective size (Cohen, 1988). The indices were constructed in such a way that a greater value represents a more desirable situation (e.g. more diversity of reading materials and higher quality educational resources at school). Thus, positive values of the differences represent a deficit for students from the disadvantaged backgrounds, and vice versa.

Source: OECD PISA 2009.

the instruction of modern foreign languages (9%) and other compulsory subjects (38%).

The subject with least variation amongst countries is mathematics, suggesting a relatively uniform level of priority among countries. The share of time devoted to this subject only varies from 10% in Japan to 16% in Argentina. Benavot (2004) has shown that the share of time devoted to mathematics as a proportion of total compulsory instruction time declines slightly as pupils move from primary to lower secondary education.

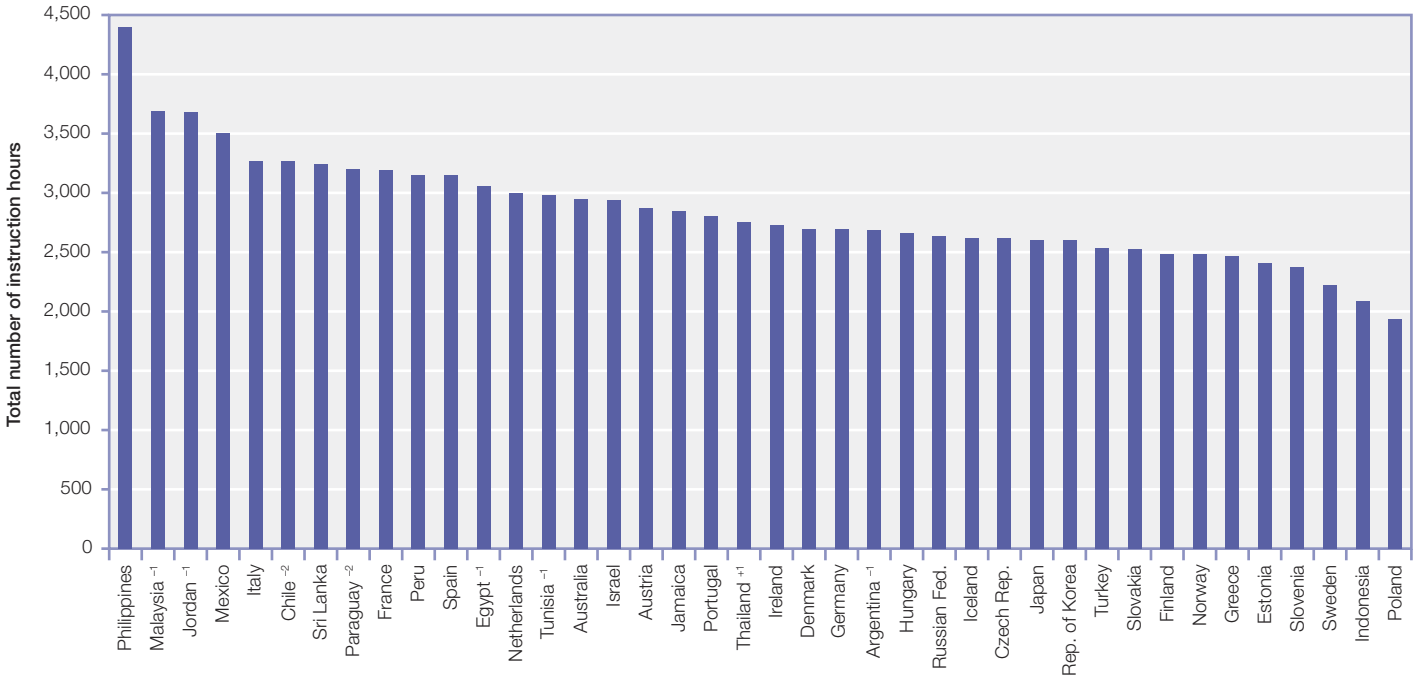
Secondary school teachers and remuneration: Salaries tend to be higher than for primary school teachers

In the majority of countries, more than 50% of total education expenditure allocated to public institutions is spent on staff salaries (with teachers accounting for the largest share). In developing countries, the percentage spent on staff salaries is typically even higher, often making up more than 80% of total public expenditure on education. Given the high proportion of overall education budgets spent on

FIGURE 30

How much time do adolescents spend in school?

Total number of intended instruction hours provided in public schools for adolescents between the ages of 12 and 14 in selected upper- and middle-income countries, 2009



Note: -1 Data refer to 2008; -2 Data refer to 2007; +1 Data refer to 2010.
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database and Statistical Table 23; OECD (2011a).

teachers' salaries, there are significant constraints to hiring additional teachers, particularly in many developing countries where infrastructure is often weak and in need of improvement. On the other hand, offering higher salaries to teachers may attract better qualified candidates to the profession (Mulkeen et al., 2007).

Figure 32 shows a partial link between countries' economic conditions and teacher remuneration. For instance, in several low-income countries in sub-Saharan Africa, where teacher salaries are typically several times higher than the GDP per capita, secondary school teachers are compensated at a much higher rate than their primary-level counterparts. Lower and upper secondary teachers in Rwanda earn 6 and 7 times the GDP per capita, respectively, whereas primary teachers earn 2.6 times the GDP per capita. Secondary school teachers in Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Madagascar, Malawi and Togo also earn substantially higher salaries than primary school teachers.

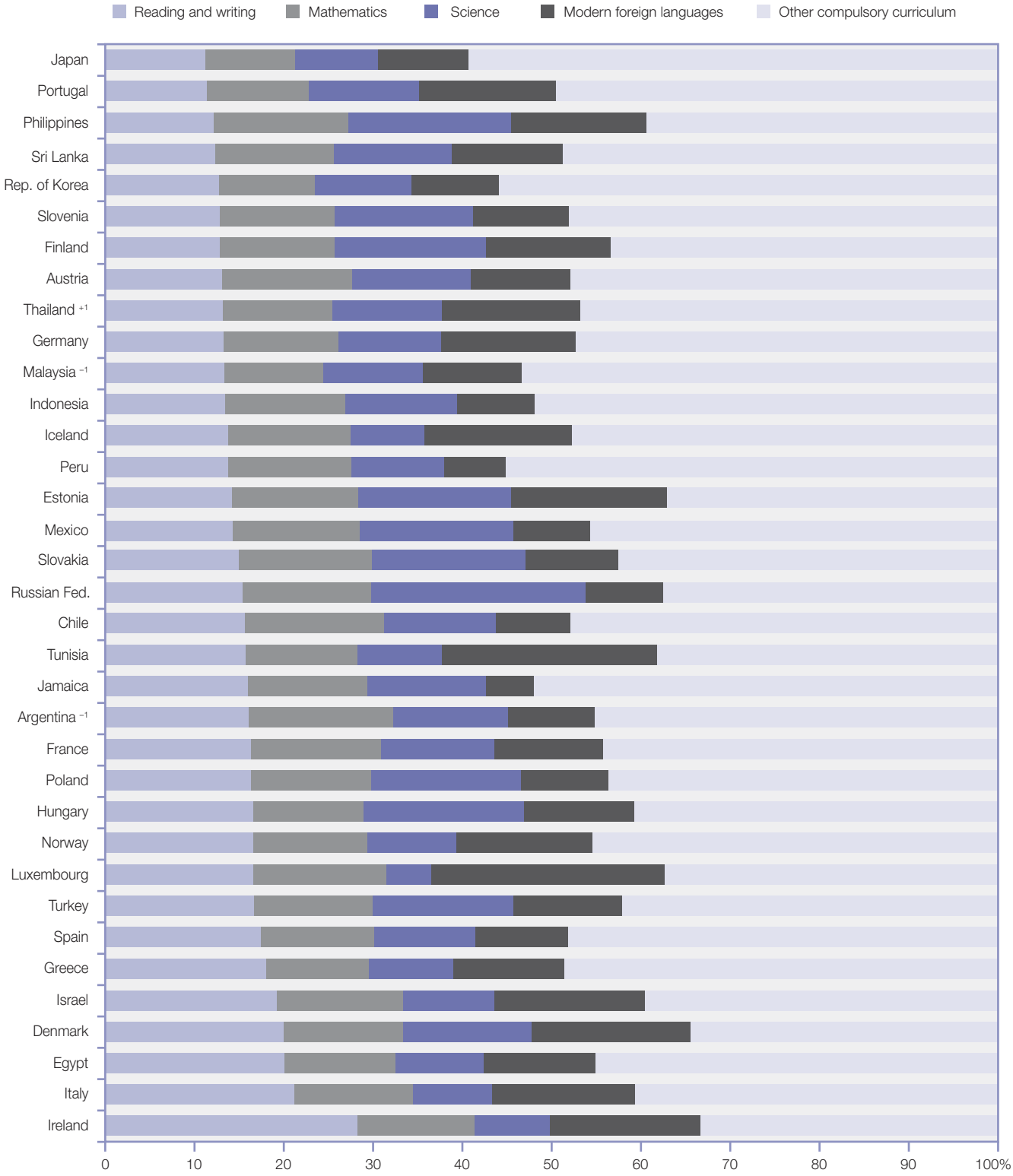
In contrast, there are some exceptions, such as Liberia and the United Republic of Tanzania, where teachers at all education levels earn approximately the same salaries. While teachers' salaries may seem competitive, in particular at the secondary level, they have in fact been declining relative to GDP per capita since 1975 in sub-Saharan Africa (Pôle de Dakar, 2009).

Among 11 middle-income countries, the differences in salaries for primary and secondary school teachers are less pronounced. In fact, in Argentina, Chile, Egypt, Jordan, Peru, the Philippines and Sri Lanka, these differences are almost negligible. On the other hand, secondary school teachers (both lower and upper) in Tunisia and Paraguay earn approximately twice the GDP per capita, while teachers at the primary level earn less, around 1.73 and 1.6 times the GDP per capita, respectively. Relative to GDP, teachers' salaries (for primary, and lower and upper secondary education) are highest in Cape Verde and lowest in Indonesia, which may face a significant

FIGURE 31

What percentage of instruction time is devoted to different subjects?

Intended instruction time per compulsory subject as a percentage of total compulsory instruction time for students aged 12 to 14 years, 2009.

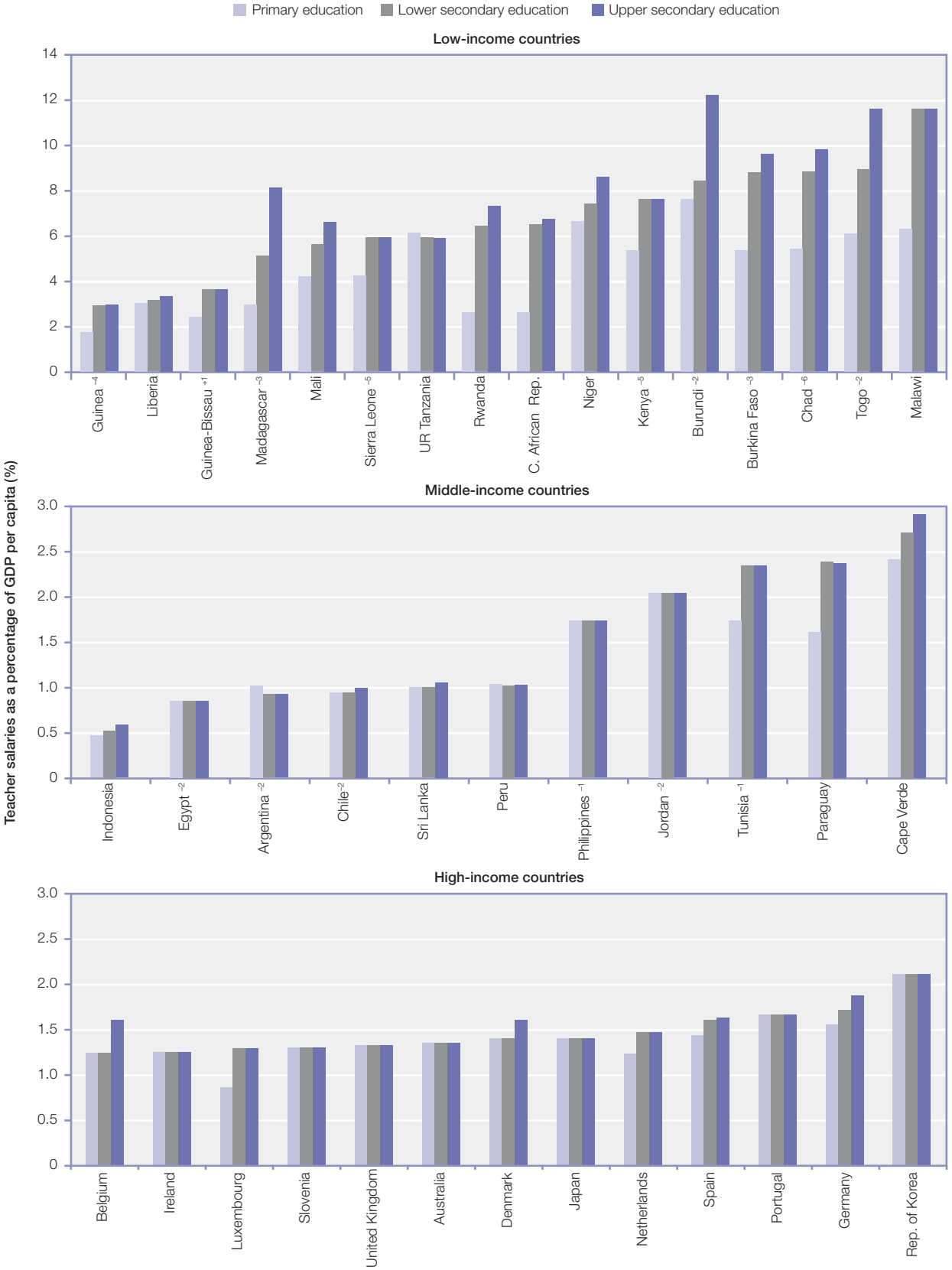


Note: –1 Data refer to 2008; –2 Data refer to 2007; +1 Data refer to 2010.
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database; OECD (2011a).

FIGURE 32

How do secondary-level teaching salaries compare to primary-level salaries?

Teachers' salaries in primary, lower and upper secondary education by average GDP per capita in selected low-, middle- and high-income countries, 2009



Notes: Teacher salary data in sub-Saharan African countries are calculated based on weighted means of all teachers included in the sample. The sample includes civil servant teachers, contractual teachers and community teachers. For UIS/OECD/Eurostat countries, teacher salaries are based on 15 years of experience.
Salary data for the United Kingdom represent the median of data collected separately for England and Scotland.
Salary data for Belgium represent the median of data collected separately for the French and Flemish communities.
-1 Data refer to 2008; -2 Data refer to 2007; -3 Data refer to 2006; -4 Data refer to 2005; -5 Data refer to 2004; -6 Data refer to 2003; +1 Data refer to 2010.

Source: Sub-Saharan African countries: Pôle de Dakar database; other countries: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database.

challenge in attracting the most qualified candidates to the profession.

In most high-income countries, teachers' salaries are comparable to GDP per capita. In some cases, however, they can be considerably higher, as in the Republic of Korea (2.11 times the GDP per capita). Moreover, for the most part, salary differences between primary and secondary school teachers are negligible in this group of countries.

In North America and Western Europe, and in Central and Eastern Europe, teachers' salaries for all education levels tend to be in the average GDP per capita range. However, some high-income countries pay their secondary teachers more than their primary-level counterparts. This is particularly true of Luxembourg, where lower and upper secondary teachers earn 50% more relative to the GDP per capita. This is also true of Germany, the Netherlands and Spain, even though the differences in teacher remuneration between primary and secondary education are smaller. In some countries, such as Belgium, teachers only start receiving higher salaries at the upper secondary level.

SECTION 3 FINANCING SECONDARY EDUCATION: CURRENT CONDITIONS, COST STRUCTURES AND POLICY ACTIONS

Governments with limited resources must strike a balance when financing primary, secondary and tertiary education. The drive to provide free UPE has led to a rising demand for secondary education. However, extensive resources are required to provide quality secondary education to increasing numbers of young people. At the same time, governments must consider financing for tertiary education so that an adequate number of teachers and other professionals can be trained to support the expansion of education and provide opportunities for students aspiring to further their skills and knowledge.

Evidence shows that many developing countries will continue to face severe problems in financing the expansion of their secondary education systems if present conditions and cost structures do not change (Lewin, 2008; UNESCO-IIEP, 2010; World Bank, 2005). Many governments are unable to mobilise sufficient domestic resources, while others rely heavily on external financing.

This section discusses the financial challenges faced by developing countries seeking to expand their secondary education systems. The discussion begins with a global perspective on national commitment to secondary education before examining the unit costs, which tend to be relatively high in many developing countries. These financial shortfalls are evident in the high contributions that households make to pay for secondary education. The conclusion presents a series of policy options that could be considered in efforts to expand this level of education.

Commitment and investment by governments in secondary education

A common way to gauge a government's commitment to education is to compare public expenditure on education with the gross domestic product (GDP). As illustrated in **Figure 33**, the world average of total public expenditure on all levels of education in 2009 totalled 4.8% of GDP.[16] Public spending on education as a share of GDP was highest in North America and Western Europe (5.2%), followed by Central and Eastern Europe (5.0%) and sub-Saharan Africa (4.9%). The regions of Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as South and West Asia, are close to the world average, with 4.8% and 4.7% respectively. The lowest public share of national resources in education is found in Central Asia, with an average of 3.6%.

Globally, public spending on primary and secondary levels of education as a share of GDP is equally distributed. Public expenditure for secondary education accounted for 1.6% of the world's GDP in 2009, while primary and tertiary education attracted 1.7% and 1.0%, respectively. However, the situation varies considerably between and within the different regions.

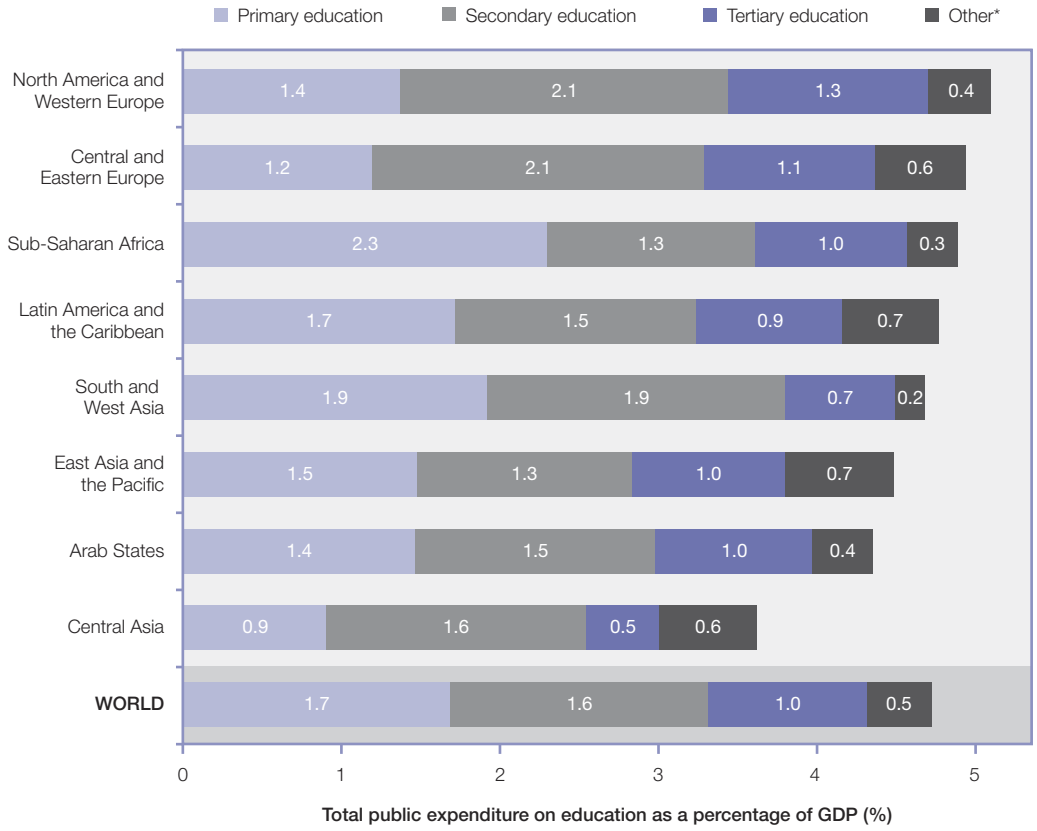
From a regional perspective, sub-Saharan Africa and East Asia and the Pacific devote the lowest shares of GDP to secondary education (1.3%), followed by the Arab States and Latin America and the Caribbean, with 1.5%. At the national level, public spending on this education level falls even further in many countries, such as Central African Republic, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Guinea, Liberia, Swaziland and Zambia, which invest less than 0.5% of GDP in their secondary education systems.

These low levels of investment are not simply due to a lack of government commitment but also to very weak and limited domestic tax bases in many

16 Averages reported in this discussion are based on selected countries with available data. Please refer to the notes below each figure for more details on data coverage.

FIGURE 33 **How do governments allocate spending on education?**

Public expenditure by education level as a percentage of GDP, selected countries, by region, 2009



Notes: "Other" includes expenditure for pre-primary education and unallocated expenditure.
World and regional averages are calculated based on 145 countries with available data over the period 2007-2009, representing 83% of the world's total GDP in PPP$.
Number of countries covered by region: North America and Western Europe (24/29), Central and Eastern Europe (16/21), Sub-Saharan Africa (35/45), Latin America and the Caribbean (25/42), South and West Asia (7/9), East Asia and the Pacific (17/34), Arab States (14/20), and Central Asia (7/9).

Source: Public expenditure on education: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database and Statistical Table 15; GDP: World Bank.

developing countries. In addition, a government's investment in education is determined by a number of other factors, such as the size of the primary and secondary school-age populations, national educational priorities, and competing funding priorities from other social sectors, like health.

Assessing the public costs associated with secondary education

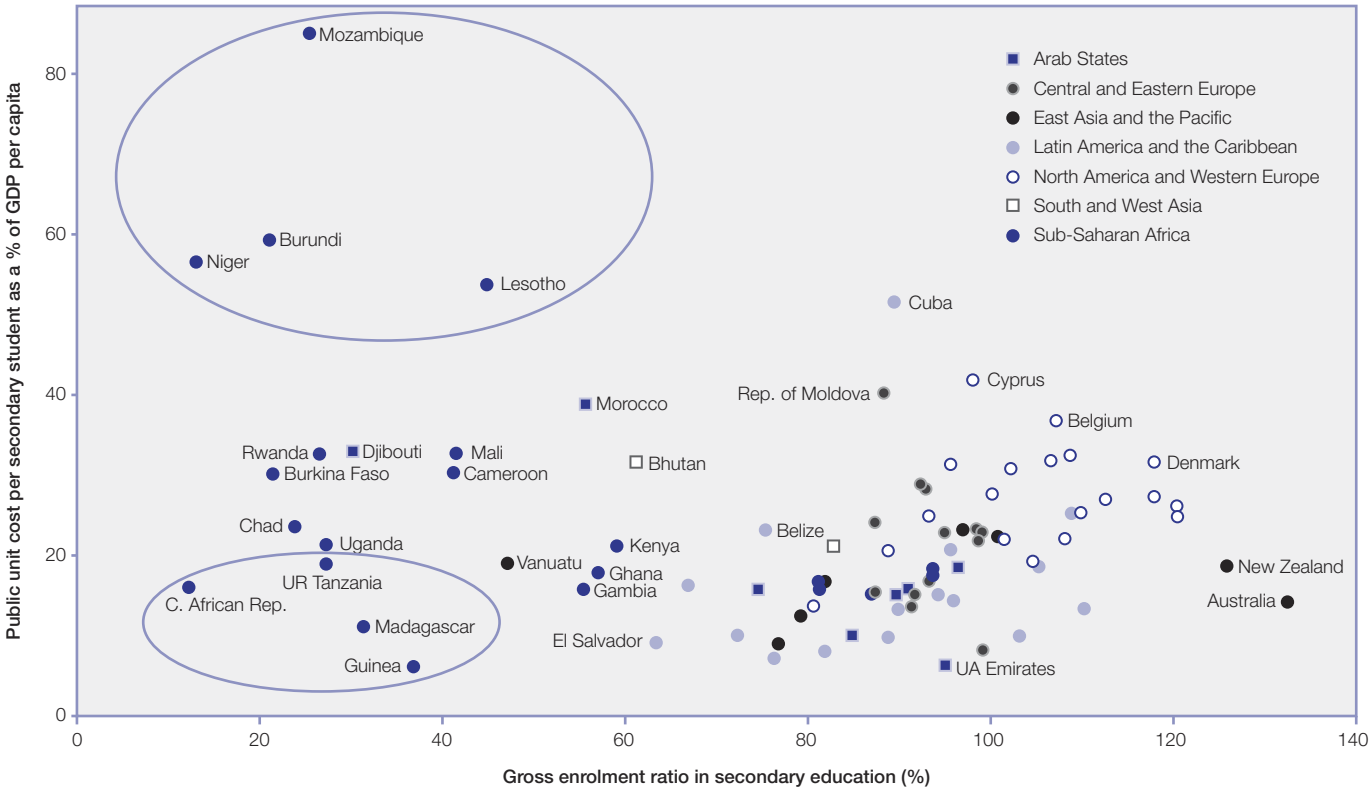
Expanding access to secondary education is often constrained by relatively high costs that governments must bear per student. Some existing studies point out that substantial expansion of access to secondary education will not be attainable in many developing countries without bold cost-saving reforms (Lewin and Caillods, 2001; UNESCO-IIEP, 2011). To better evaluate the extent to which countries which are most in need can expand their secondary education systems, it is useful to consider public expenditure per secondary school student as a ratio of GDP per capita.

Figure 34 presents the public unit cost per secondary school student (as a percentage of GDP per capita) in relation to secondary GER. For countries with higher GERs in secondary education, the unit cost per student is, with a few exceptions, relatively lower. Most are middle- or high-income countries. On the other hand, unit costs vary considerably among countries with low secondary GERs, most of which are located in sub-Saharan Africa. Some African countries with low GERs show extremely high unit costs per secondary school student, such as Lesotho (54% of GDP per capita), Niger (57%), Burundi (60%) and Mozambique (85%).

FIGURE 34

How do student unit costs compare to enrolment levels?

Government expenditure per secondary school student (as percentage of GDP per capita) in relation to secondary gross enrolment ratio, in selected countries, 2009



Note: Most recent data available within the period 2006-2010 are used.
Source: Public expenditure on education and gross enrolment ratio: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database and Statistical Table 15; GDP: World Bank.

For these countries, the first priority will be to reduce these costs in order to expand participation in this level of education.

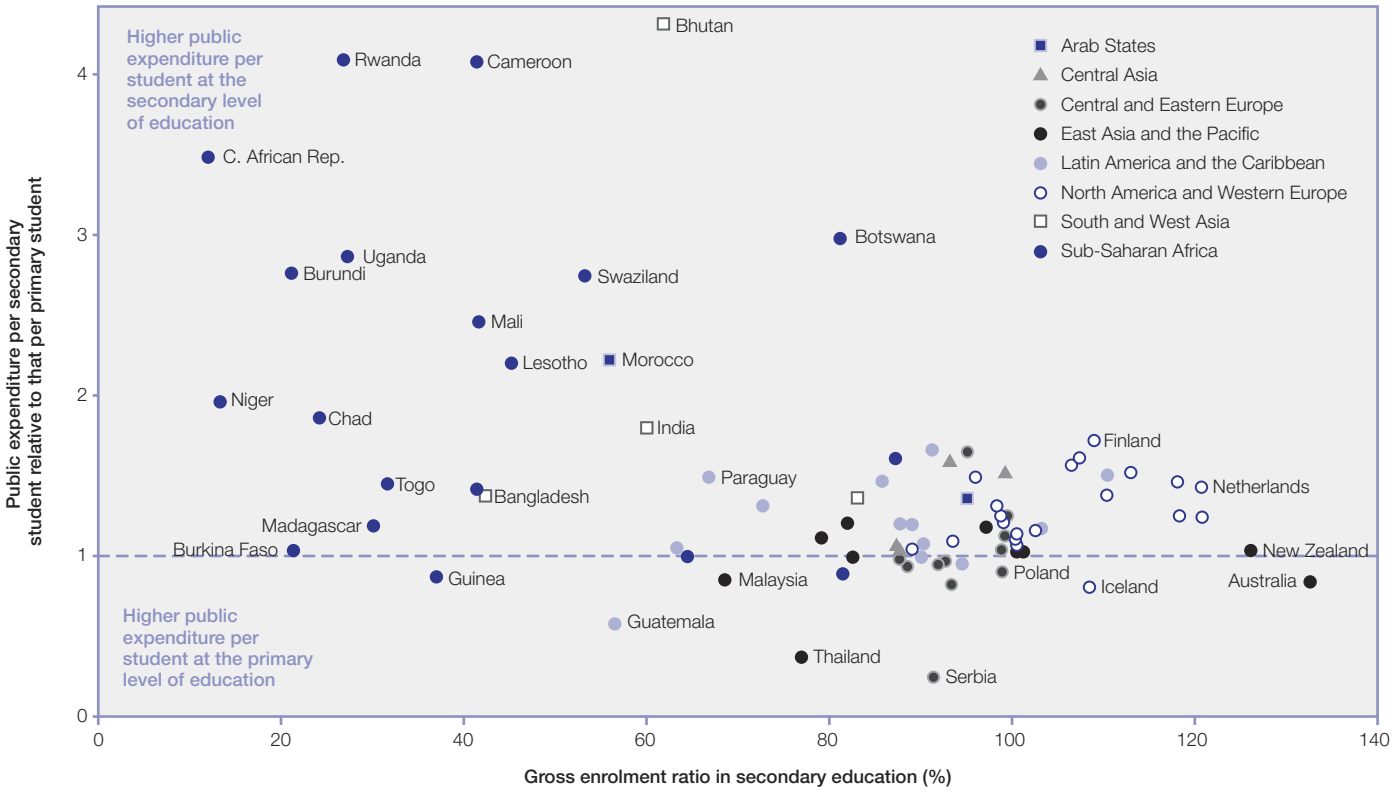
A very different situation is found in other countries of the region. Central African Republic, Guinea and Madagascar report low figures, both for the GER and the public unit cost per secondary school student relative to average income. These countries may, therefore, be in a position to mobilise additional public funding for secondary education.

How do these unit costs compare with other levels of education? Are countries spending more on primary or secondary students? **Figure 35** compares unit costs for primary and secondary education. In general, countries spend one to two times more on a secondary school student than a primary school pupil. This is evident in Central and Eastern Europe, North America and Western Europe, and Latin America and the Caribbean. However, several sub-Saharan African countries show a different pattern. Some countries with lower secondary GERs, such as Cameroon, Central African Republic and Rwanda, show extremely high unit costs for secondary education compared to primary education. This constitutes a serious barrier to secondary school expansion, which is needed to meet growing demand in the region.

There are several possible reasons for the elevated costs associated with secondary education. In some countries, secondary schools are geographically far from students' homes, which entails additional costs for transportation or provision of room and boarding. In general, secondary school teachers must have higher academic qualifications and, thus,

FIGURE 35 **Are unit costs higher for secondary school students than for primary school pupils?**

Expenditure per secondary school student versus expenditure per primary school pupil, in selected countries, 2009



Note: Most recent data available within the period 2006-2010 are used.
Source: Public expenditure on education and gross enrolment ratio: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database and Statistical Table 15; GDP: World Bank.

receive higher salaries than primary school teachers. In many low-income countries, such as Malawi, Madagascar, Niger and Rwanda, a secondary school teacher earns two to four times more than a primary school teacher (Pôle de Dakar database). Overall, public spending on secondary education may vary considerably, depending on the cost-sharing mechanisms that are in place, such as contributions by households and other private entities.

Private financing of secondary education: A heavy burden, especially on poor families, as pressures to expand increase

Although many countries have instituted school fee abolition programmes to make primary education free for all, households in many regions of the world still shoulder a relatively heavy burden in financing secondary education. Household spending is still widely needed to supplement public expenditure on secondary education and remains an essential source of funding for educational development in some regions of the world.

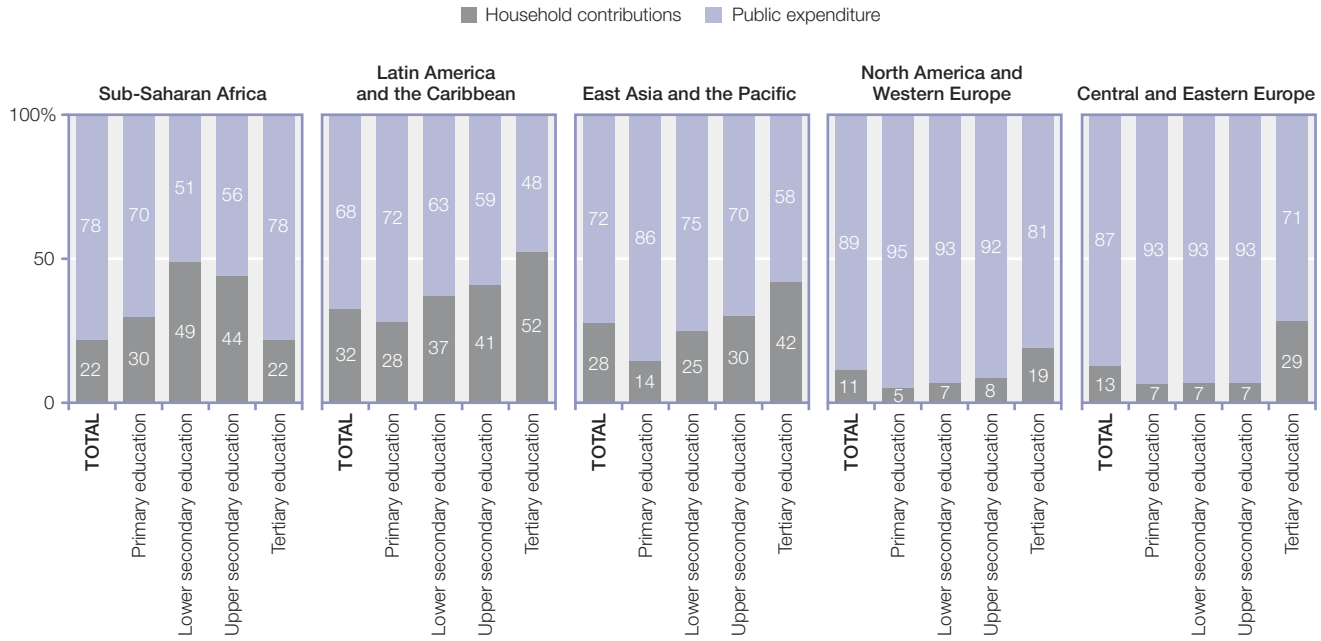
Figure 36 compares average contributions to education financing from public and household sources in five regions. On average, the share of household contributions to education costs is, in fact, the highest in sub-Saharan Africa, where households contribute up to 49% and 44% of total expenditure for lower and upper secondary education, respectively, as opposed to 30% and 22% for primary and tertiary levels, respectively.

High household contributions in secondary education financing are also found in Latin America and the

FIGURE 36

How much do households contribute to secondary education?

Household expenditure on education as percentage of total education expenditure, by level of education, selected countries by region, 2003-2009



Notes: Averages are based on simple averages of selected countries with available data for the period 2003-2010.
Number of countries covered by region: Sub-Saharan Africa (16/45), Latin America and the Caribbean (12/42), East Asia and the Pacific (5/34), North America and Western Europe (20/29), and Central and Eastern Europe (11/21).
Regions are arranged in order of their household contributions to the cost of secondary education financing.

Source: Sub-Saharan African countries: Pôle de Dakar database; all other regions: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database.

Caribbean, as well as in East Asia and the Pacific, where household contributions range from 25% to 41% of total expenditure for secondary education. In contrast, household contributions are relatively low in North America and Western Europe, as well as in Central and Eastern Europe, where contributions from students' families account for 7% to 8% of total expenditure on education.

The high cost of secondary education for households, as observed in several developing countries, has a negative impact on students from poor families. These households are less likely to be able to bear the costs of secondary school, such as enrolment fees, textbooks, etc. Section 1.6 also indicated that household wealth is associated with participation in lower secondary education. In addition, opportunity costs are higher for secondary school-age adolescents than for primary school-age children, since the former have greater working and earning potential; this has a further negative impact on secondary school enrolment.[17]

National patterns in household spending on secondary education are shaped by a number of inter-related factors. In many countries, primary education is provided free of charge and tertiary students are highly subsidised by public funding. Secondary education is a crucial intermediate stage between these two levels of education. The equitable spending of public resources across all education levels is therefore a key policy issue.

Policy options to increase investments in secondary education

Commitments to provide UPE to all primary school-age children have started to bear fruit. However,

17 A recent UIS report on financing education in sub-Saharan Africa provides an in-depth analysis of education in developing countries: www.uis.unesco.org/publications/finance

as more and more children are completing primary education, intense pressure is being felt at the lower and upper secondary levels to accommodate the growing demand for further educational opportunities.

In light of domestic budget constraints in many developing countries, coupled with the financial crisis in many donor countries, there is an urgent need for bold, innovative and sustainable strategies to reinforce the financing of secondary education. The following suggestions are possible policy routes for countries seeking to expand this level of education.[18]

Increasing public expenditure for secondary education is needed in low-income countries, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, where the secondary GER is extremely low and public financing for this level is insufficient. Additional resource mobilisation for secondary education is necessary and could be achieved in two ways: i) finding new sources of financing; and ii) reallocating funding from primary and tertiary levels to the secondary level. While the ability to allocate new funding to secondary education could be constrained by weak tax bases and will certainly depend on the overall macroeconomic environment, intra-sector reallocation will depend on whether primary education is already at or near universal access, in which case heavy investments are no longer needed at that level.[19] Moreover, the amounts likely to be released from the tertiary level would be marginal relative to the massive investments required for secondary education expansion.

Furthermore, there is a need to re-examine unit costs at the secondary level. A number of countries with low secondary GERs, especially those in sub-Saharan Africa, clearly show relatively high unit costs per secondary pupil. For such countries, participation in secondary education could be increased by reducing unit costs. The following options could be considered, depending on the country context: i) reducing the price of inputs (teachers, books and school construction); ii) increasing internal efficiency (lowering repetition and dropout rates); and iii) developing cost-sharing mechanisms (such as increasing private contributions to finance the cost of secondary education). Approaches for reducing the cost of inputs have been more or less successfully implemented at the primary level, and countries should investigate to see if these can also be applied to expand secondary education. For example, some countries successfully implemented strict procurement procedures in order to reduce the risk of inflated costs associated with school construction and even the provision of textbooks (Lewin, 2008).

Perhaps most importantly, all of these efforts will likely be bound to fail if the education sector, and governments at large, lack efficacy in managing their public finances. Several field studies carried out in developing regions, such as the World Bank's public expenditure tracking survey, have shown that merely allocating public resources may not lead to desired outcomes without sound management of public finances (Rajkumar and Swaroop, 2008).[20] Cost reduction measures and additional allocations to secondary education should be accompanied by strategies to ensure that available funds are effectively spent at the proper destination and used for appropriate goods and services.

18 Lewin (2008) provides a comprehensive range of relevant and affordable options that could guide governments seeking to finance the expansion of secondary education.

19 Rwanda has been increasingly reducing the education budget share allocated to higher education. Initially, this reallocation financed primary education needs and neglected secondary education. Since 2008, attention has shifted towards secondary education. For more details, see Uyttersprot (2008).

20 For more information on the public expenditure tracking survey, see: http://go.worldbank.org/84C1RUHTD0.

CONCLUSIONS

Key findings

The secondary level is a crucial stage in the education system for the social and economic development of a country. The demand for secondary education has been increasing worldwide as more countries achieve UPE. The knowledge, attitudes and skills that young people acquire through secondary education are important for their future as productive and healthy citizens of their countries. Today, more countries need a sophisticated labour force equipped with competencies and skills that cannot be acquired through primary education alone. Moreover, workers who have completed upper secondary education earn more than those with less education (UIS, 2005b; UIS and OECD, 2003; World Bank, 2005).

This report examines current issues in secondary education globally, using data and indicators from the school year ending in 2009. The number of children enrolled in primary education has increased globally due to the efforts made by countries and the international community to meet internationally agreed upon goals, including the EFA Dakar Framework for Action and the United Nations Millennium Declaration. The total number of children of official primary school age who are enrolled in primary or secondary education, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population, increased from 84% to 90% between 1999 and 2009 worldwide.

Regarding completion of primary education, the world average for the gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary indicates that 88% of children will complete primary school in 2009 relative to the total population in age of entering the last grade. Among 162 countries with recent data, girls and boys have equal chances of graduating from primary school in 91 countries. While girls are less likely than boys to complete primary education in 47 countries, boys are less likely to complete it than girls in 24 countries.

A new indicator has been developed by the UIS to reflect the likelihood of a student moving to a higher level of education regardless of repetition. The effective transition rate from primary to lower secondary education is 95% or greater in most countries in Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia, and North America and Western Europe. On the other hand, many countries in sub-Saharan Africa show low levels of transition from the primary to the lower secondary level: the effective transition rates of 17 out of 30 countries in the region with data were 80% or lower in 2009.

Although participation in secondary education has expanded worldwide since 1999, it is far from universal. The GER in lower secondary education increased from 72% to 80% worldwide between 1999 and 2009, with notable increases in the Arab States (from 72% to 87%) and sub-Saharan Africa (from 28% to 43%). While lower secondary education was compulsory in 80% of all countries with data in 2009, one-third of the world's children live in countries where lower secondary education is formally considered compulsory but where GERs are below 90%.

Upper secondary education is not compulsory in most developing countries. The GERs of upper secondary education in the Arab States (48%), South and West Asia (44%) and sub-Saharan Africa (27%) were far below the world average of 56% in 2009. Enrolment in vocational programmes as a percentage

of total upper secondary enrolment decreased between 1999 and 2009 in many countries, except for those in sub-Saharan Africa. This indicates in part that vocational components have been integrated into general education programmes and that specialised, occupation-specific vocational programmes are becoming less common.

Disparities between young men and women in access to secondary education remain a challenge. Between 1999 and 2009, the female GER increased from 69% to 79% in lower secondary and from 43% to 55% in upper secondary education worldwide. However, Arab States and sub-Saharan Africa still have serious gender disparities at the lower secondary level, and this problem continues at the upper secondary level in South and West Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. Even in countries that have reached gender parity at the aggregate level, data for sub-groups of the population often reveal that gender disparities in school attendance persist, for example among children from rural or poorer households.

Worldwide, the number of teachers in secondary education increased substantially between 1990 and 2009, simultaneously with enrolment in secondary school. Accordingly, student-teacher ratios in secondary education have remained at practically the same level for almost all regions. Teachers in secondary education tend to be compensated at a higher rate than primary school teachers in most of the low-income countries in sub-Saharan Africa that could provide data. In most middle- and high-income countries with data, the difference in remuneration between primary and secondary school teachers is modest or negligible.

While the global population of lower secondary-age children not enrolled in primary or secondary education has fallen significantly, 72 million are still out of school. The highest percentage of lower secondary school-age children out of school was observed in sub-Saharan Africa. Low levels of enrolment among children in this age group are partly explained by the high percentage of children of primary school age who have never entered school. Of all out-of-school children of primary-school age, 19% left school and 81% have never entered school. One-half of these children are unlikely to ever enter school and 30% are likely to enter school at some point, either at primary or secondary school age.

Regarding public expenditure on education, almost the same percentage relative to GDP was allocated to primary education (1.7%) and secondary education (1.6%) worldwide in 2009. However, there is large variation in the public unit cost per secondary school student in countries with a low secondary GER. In countries with a high GER in secondary education, the unit cost is relatively low, with a few exceptions. In particular, the unit cost per secondary school student is relatively high in several low-income countries in sub-Saharan Africa. Data for 16 countries in this region show that the share of household contributions to education costs is higher at the secondary level than at the primary and tertiary levels.

Policy implications

Policy measures aimed at mitigating the causes of low transition rates from primary to secondary education need to take into account the growing demand for secondary education. While 95% of primary school graduates continue their education at the lower secondary level in most countries in Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia, and North America and Western Europe, the transition rate from primary to secondary education remains low in many countries in sub-Saharan Africa. Supply-side interventions, such as increasing or improving the provision of schools and qualified teachers, as well as demand-side interventions, such as improving social and economic conditions of households, could be considered depending on each country's context.

Upper secondary education could also be provided more widely, depending on the social and economic demands of each country. Compared to primary and lower secondary education, access to this higher education level is still limited in all regions, except North America and Western Europe. Human

resources with more advanced levels of knowledge and skills are required in many countries, including developing countries, to meet the needs of a knowledge-based economy. The content of upper secondary education should, therefore, be relevant to the demands of the labour market. Furthermore, the provision of upper secondary education should be planned to meet the specific social and economic needs of each country, taking into consideration various issues—such as school location, physical capacity of schools, insertion of vocational components into the curriculum, local labour market demands, and the provision of teachers and instructional equipment.

Out-of-school children and the barriers that prevent their participation in education should be better identified. As primary and lower secondary enrolment rates increase, children who remain out of school may face increasingly complex and compounding disadvantages that prevent their participation in education. Comprehensive profiles of out-of-school children, which identify key personal and household characteristics, as well as past and expected school exposure, can help policymakers to formulate interventions aimed at increasing primary and secondary school enrolment and graduation rates.

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READER'S GUIDE

The following symbols are used in the statistical tables:

...	No data available
*	National estimation
**	For country data: UIS estimation For regional averages: Partial imputation due to incomplete country coverage (between 33% to 60% of population)
-	Magnitude nil or negligible
.	Not applicable
x(y)	Data are included in column (y) of the table
+n	Data refer to the school or financial year n years after the reference year
-n	Data refer to the school or financial year n years prior to the reference year

REFERENCE YEAR

The reference year for education and finance data which are presented in the statistical tables is the academic or financial year ending in 2009 or the most recent year available within the period 2007-2008. For a small number of countries, data for 2010 are available.

Where a given reference period is spread across two calendar years, the later year is cited. For example, the school year 2008/2009 is presented as 2009.

Literacy indicators refer to the most recent data available within the period 2005-2009. When observed data are only available prior to 2005, estimates generated with the UIS Global Age-Specific Literacy Projections Model (GALP) for 2009 are presented.

Data on educational attainment are the latest available within the period 1998-2010.

Countries that completed the joint UNESCO/OECD/Eurostat (UOE) questionnaire were requested to provide education finance and expenditure data corresponding to the financial year 2008 or the most recent year available.

Data presented in the analytical chapter may not always be included in the statistical tables but can be referenced at the UIS Data Centre: **http://stats.uis.unesco.org**

DATA SOURCES

Education

The UIS compiles education statistics in aggregate form from official administrative sources at the national level. These include data on educational programmes, access, participation, progression, completion, internal efficiency, and human and financial resources. They cover:

- education in pre-primary, primary, basic and secondary schools, and in colleges, universities and other tertiary education institutions;
- education in public (or state) and private sectors; and
- special needs education (both in regular and special schools).

These data are collected annually by the UIS and its partner agencies through the following three major surveys that can be downloaded from the UIS website at **www.uis.unesco.org/surveys/education:**

i) UIS survey

The UIS education questionnaires are sent to UNESCO Member States annually. The questionnaires are based on international standards, classifications and measures that are regularly reviewed and modified by the UIS in order to address emerging statistical issues and improve the quality of data.

The countries that participate in the UIS survey are listed in Annex D.

ii) UOE survey

UNESCO-UIS, the OECD and Eurostat (UOE) have jointly administered this annual data collection since 1993. The UOE questionnaire compiles data from high- and middle-income countries that are generally members or partner countries of the OECD or the European Union. The survey collects more detailed education statistics and allows the production of a wider set of indicators, as presented in Statistical Tables 20-29.

The countries that participate in the UOE data collection are listed in Annex D.

iii) WEI programme

The World Education Indicators (WEI) programme provides a platform for middle-income countries to develop a critical mass of policy-relevant indicators beyond the global core set of education statistics. This also allows for direct comparisons with countries participating in the UOE survey as the collection of data from WEI countries is based on a common set of definitions, instructions and methods.

Participating countries in the WEI data collection are: Argentina, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Malaysia, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia and Uruguay. The UIS hosts the secretariat for the WEI programme.

Literacy

Literacy statistics for youth aged 15 to 24 years and adults aged 15 years and older are obtained from national population censuses, household surveys and estimates using the UIS Global Age-Specific Literacy Projections Model (GALP). The UIS literacy questionnaire can be downloaded at: http://www.uis.unesco.org/surveys/literacy

Data sources, reference years and national definitions are available online at the UIS Data Centre. For more information on literacy estimates and projections, please refer to the report Global Age-Specific Literacy Projections Model (GALP): Rationale, Methodology and Software, available at **http://www.uis.unesco.org/publications/GALP**

Educational attainment

Statistics on educational attainment for the population aged 25 years and older are based on national population censuses or surveys.

Population

Population statistics for countries with at least 50,000 inhabitants are provided by the United Nations Population Division, based on the 2008 Revision of the World Population Prospects. For more information on UN Population Division estimates, please visit http://www.un.org/esa/population/unpop.htm

For countries where UN Population Division data are not available, the UIS derives single-year estimates from other sources, such as Eurostat (Demographic Statistics), the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (Statistics for Development Programme) and national statistical offices.

Education indicators based on population estimates by age and sex for countries with a total population under 100,000 inhabitants should be interpreted with caution due to fluctuations in migration and other factors.

Population-based indicators are listed as missing (…) when population data are not available or not considered reliable. In exceptional cases, the UIS uses national data when enrolment data collected by the UIS and population data produced by the UN Population Division are not consistent.

Economic data

Data on economic indicators such as gross domestic product (GDP) and purchasing power parity (PPP) are based on the World Bank's World Development Indicators database of April 2011. For a small group of countries where World Bank estimates are not available, data are obtained from the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD).

Economic-based indicators are listed as missing (…) when economic data are not available or considered reliable.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Education data and indicators

Regional averages are based on publishable data and estimates, as well as imputed values for missing or unpublishable data for each country within a given region.

Where the publishable data represent less than 60% of the relevant population, the regional average is regarded as a UIS estimate and marked with the symbol **.

Where the publishable data represent less than 33% of the regional population, the average is not published.

Where data inconsistencies result in an indicator exceeding its theoretical maximum (e.g. 100% in the case of the net enrolment rate), it is "capped" in such a way as to maintain the same ratio between male and female values *(see Annex A)*.

Due to rounding, gender parity indices (GPI) may differ from those based directly on reported values of indicators.

The percentage of females (% F) is included to provide information on the proportion of girls enrolled with respect to the total enrolment. For assessing gender parity, a more relevant measure is the GPI.

Education finance

Expenditure on pre-primary education or from international sources – both of which are often comparatively small – have been treated as negligible in cases where data were in fact missing. In these cases, total education expenditure may be underestimated.

Educational attainment

Data on educational attainment are presented by ISCED level. In addition to the categories related to completed education levels, three other columns are presented in Table 18:

- "No schooling" refers to the percentage of the population without any formal schooling;
- "Incomplete primary" refers to the percentage of the population that has attended primary education but not completed the level; and
- "Unknown" refers to the percentage of the population for which the educational level could not be determined.

Population issues: Country notes

Azerbaijan: Education data do not cover the region of Nagorno-Karabakh, whereas UN Population Division data do. Therefore, the population data used for the calculation of indicators were provided by national authorities and exclude Nagorno-Karabakh.

Cyprus: Education data do not include schools that are not under government control, whereas the UN Population Division data do. Therefore, the population data used for the calculation of indicators were provided by Eurostat and only cover the population living in the government-controlled area.

Republic of Moldova: Education data do not cover the region of Transnistria, whereas the UN Population Division data do. Therefore, the population data used for the calculation of indicators were provided by Eurostat and exclude Transnistria.

Serbia: Education data do not cover Kosovo, whereas the UN Population Division data do. Therefore, the population data used for the calculation of indicators were provided by Eurostat and exclude Kosovo.

Occupied Palestinian Territory: Education data do not include data for East Jerusalem, whereas the UN Population Division data do. Therefore, indicators should be interpreted with caution.

United Republic of Tanzania: Education data do not include Zanzibar, whereas the UN Population Division data do. The population of Zanzibar is approximately 3% of the total population of Tanzania. Indicators should be interpreted with caution.

Student mobility

Mobile students are defined as those who have crossed a national border and moved to another country with the objective to study. This group is commonly categorised by three operational definitions: i) student's country of permanent or usual residence; ii) country of prior education; or iii) country of citizenship. The UIS uses the former two to define mobile students. The Institute also accepts country of citizenship as a proxy in countries/territories where residence or prior education do not yield the country of origin of mobile students, as in the cases of: Austria, Cameroon, Chile, the Czech Republic, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Oman, the Philippines, Poland, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey.

In order to improve the coverage of data on mobile students, the UIS includes partial data for some host countries. For statistics on outbound mobility, it is preferable to represent a host country partially rather than publishing no data. Partial data are included for the following host countries: India (universities only); Canada, Costa Rica, Kuwait and South Africa (public institutions only); and Germany and the Russian Federation (ISCED 5 only).

Data on students who are studying abroad are reported by host countries. However, many countries do not regularly report data on mobile students. In order to estimate the number of students from a given country who are studying abroad, the outbound mobility ratio *(Statistical Table 12)* as well as regional totals *(Statistical Table 11)* for the most recent year since 1999 are used to impute for missing data.

It is worth noting that substantial numbers of students from small countries enter tertiary programmes outside their country of origin. The gross outbound enrolment ratio *(Statistical Table 12)* shows the magnitude of this phenomenon.

Outbound mobile students are counted in the gross enrolment ratio of the respective host country, even if they are funded by the government of their country of origin, such as in the cases of many Caribbean and Pacific countries or territories.

UOE/WEI data (Statistical Tables 20-29)

Statistical Tables 20-29 provide an additional set of indicators based on the UOE and WEI surveys and are presented for participating countries only. These indicators are calculated by the UIS based on national data submissions.

For OECD members and partner countries (Brazil and the Russian Federation), data presented in Tables 24 and 26 are a subset of those presented in the 2011 edition of OECD's *Education at a Glance (EAG)*, available at: www.oecd.org/edu/eag2011. For Chile, Estonia, Israel and Slovenia, their status as OECD partner countries changed to that of member countries in 2010.

Upper secondary graduates (Table 9)

For selected countries, data on upper secondary graduates presented in Table 9 are based on a pilot questionnaire first administered in Central Asia, Central and Eastern Europe, East Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean in 2007.

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To access the electronic version of the data tables, see **www.uis.unesco.org/publications/GED2011**

TABLE 1

PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION / ISCED 0 / Enrolment and teaching staff / 1999 and 2009

REGION	Education system		Enrolment			Gross enrolment ratio							
			2009			1999				2009			
Country or territory	Entrance age (1)	Duration (2)	MF (000) (3)	% F (4)	% private (5)	MF (6)	M (7)	F (8)	GPI (9)	MF (10)	M (11)	F (12)	GPI (13)
ARAB STATES													
Algeria	5	1	138 -1	49 -1	3 -1	3	3	3	1.01	23 -1	23 -1	23 -1	1.00 -1
Bahrain	3	3	24	49	100	37	37	36	0.96	59	59	59	0.99
Djibouti	4	2	1	48	91	—	—	1	1.50	3	3	3	0.95
Egypt	4	2	814	48	...	10	10	10	0.95	22	23	22	0.95
Iraq	4	2	109 -2	49 -2	...	5	5	5	1.00	6 -2	6 -2	6 -2	1.00 -2
Jordan	4	2	105 -1	47 -1	90 -1	29	31	28	0.91	36 -1	38 -1	35 -1	0.93 -1
Kuwait	4	2	71 -1	49 -1	42 -1	78	78	79	1.02	76 -1	77 -1	76 -1	0.98 -1
Lebanon	3	3	153	49	79	61 **	62 **	60 **	0.97 **	77	77	76	0.98
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	4	2	...	...	...	5	5 **	5 **	0.97 **	...	...	...	...
Mauritania	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morocco	4	2	722	42	95 **	62	82	43	0.52	61	70	53	0.76
Occupied Palestinian Territory	4	2	91	48	100	39	40	39	0.96	34	34	33	0.98
Oman	4	2	44	49	30	6 -1	6 -1	5 -1	0.88 -1	38	37	38	1.02
Qatar	3	3	25	47	87	25	25	25	0.98	53	54	53	0.99
Saudi Arabia	3	3	186	...	52	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
Sudan	4	2	632	50	23	18	...	...	...	28	28	29	1.03
Syrian Arab Republic	3	3	145	48	71	8	9	8	0.90	9	9	9	0.95
Tunisia	3	3	...	...	...	14	14	13	0.95	...	...	...	...
United Arab Emirates	4	2	117	48	80	64	65	63	0.97	94	95	94	0.99
Yemen	3	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	0.86	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE													
Albania	3	3	75	47	5	42	41	44	1.08	58	59	57	0.96
Belarus	3	3	271 +1	48 +1	— +1	75	77 *	73 *	0.95 *	97 +1	98 +1	96 +1	0.98 +1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	3	16	48	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	15	0.97
Bulgaria	3	4	212	48	1	67	67	66	0.99	81	81	80	0.99
Croatia	3	4	96	48	13	40	40	40	0.98	57	58	56	0.96
Czech Republic	3	3	304	48	2	90	87	93	1.07	108	110	107	0.97
Estonia	3	4	49 -1	49 -1	3 -1	87	88	87	0.99	95 -1	95 -1	95 -1	1.00 -1
Hungary	3	4	326	48	6	79	80	79	0.98	87	87	86	0.98
Latvia	3	4	71	48	3	53	54	51	0.95	88	89	87	0.98
Lithuania	3	4	89	48	—	50	50	49	0.98	76	77	75	0.98
Montenegro	3	4	10 +1	47 +1	. +1	...	...	...	...	31 +1	32 +1	31 +1	0.96 +1
Poland	3	4	919	49	12	50	50	50	1.01	65	65	66	1.01
Republic of Moldova	3	4	110	48	—	48 *	49 *	48 *	0.96 *	74 *	75 *	74 *	0.99 *
Romania	3	4	653	49	2	62	61	63	1.02	75	75	76	1.01
Russian Federation	3	4	4,906 -1	48 -1	2 -1	68	...	...	...	90 -1	91 -1	89 -1	0.99 -1
Serbia	3	4	158	49	1	54 *	57 *	51 *	0.90 *	51 *	51 *	51 *	1.00 *
Slovakia	3	3	142	48	3	81	...	...	...	93	94	92	0.98
Slovenia	3	3	46	48	2	74	78	71	0.91	85	86	84	0.98
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3	3	17	50	.	27	27	28	1.01	25	24	26	1.08
Turkey	3	3	702 -1	48 -1	10 -1	6	7	6	0.93	18 -1	18 -1	17 -1	0.95 -1
Ukraine	3	3	1,195	48	2	50	50	49	0.98	101	102	99	0.97
CENTRAL ASIA													
Armenia	3	4	54	50	2	26	...	...	...	33	31	36	1.16
Azerbaijan	3	3	88	47	—	18 *	19 *	17 *	0.89 *	24 *	23 *	24 *	1.01 *

Net enrolment rate								Teaching staff		Trained teachers (%)			Pupil-teacher ratio	
1999				2009				2009		2009			2009	REGION
MF (14)	M (15)	F (16)	GPI (17)	MF (18)	M (19)	F (20)	GPI (21)	MF (000) (22)	% F (23)	MF (24)	M (25)	F (26)	(27)	Country or territory
														ARAB STATES
3	3	3	1.01	23 -1	23 -1	23 -1	1.00 -1	5 -1	81 -1	...	...	...	25 -1	Algeria
36	37	36	0.96	58	58	58	0.99	2	100	48	.	48	16	Bahrain
—	—	—	1.59	2 **	2 **	2 **	0.92 **	0.1	75	100	100	100	16	Djibouti
9	9	9	0.95	20 **	20 **	19 **	0.95 **	33 **	99 **	...	...	...	25 **	Egypt
5	5	5	1.00	6 **, -2	6 **, -2	6 **, -2	1.00 **, -2	7 -2	100 -2	...	...	...	15 -2	Iraq
26	28	25	0.90	33 -1	35 -1	32 -1	0.94 -1	5 -1	100 -1	...	...	...	21 -1	Jordan
63	63	64	1.02	63 -1	64 -1	62 -1	0.97 -1	6	100	100	100	100	...	Kuwait
58 **	58 **	57 **	0.97 **	74	74	74	0.99	10	99	...	...	...	16	Lebanon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mauritania
45	58	32	0.56	56 **	64 **	49 **	0.76 **	33 **	62 **	100 -1	100 -1	100 -1	22 **	Morocco
34	35	34	0.96	28	28	27	0.98	5	100	100	.	100	19	Occupied Palestinian Territory
...	...	...	...	27	27	27	1.00	2	99	100	100	100	19	Oman
24	25	24	0.98	48	48	47	0.97	2	99	...	...	...	15	Qatar
...	...	...	...	10 **, -1	10 **, -1	10 **, -1	0.93 **, -1	18 *	100 *	...	...	...	11 *	Saudi Arabia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	100	71	.	71	30	Sudan
8	9	8	0.90	9	9	9	0.95	8	95	24	21	24	17	Syrian Arab Republic
14	14	13	0.95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tunisia
49	50	48	0.98	69	69	68	0.98	6	100	100	100	100	18	United Arab Emirates
1 **	1 **	1 **	0.86 **	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yemen
														Central and Eastern Europe
43 +1	41 +1	45 +1	1.11 +1	55	56	54	0.96	4	100	...	...	...	19	Albania
70	72 *	68 *	0.95 *	87 +1	88 +1	87 +1	0.99 +1	44 +1	99 +1	89 +1	3 +1	90 +1	6 +1	Belarus
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	89	100	100	100	15	Bosnia and Herzegovina
64	64	63	0.99	77	77	76	0.99	18	100	...	...	...	12	Bulgaria
40	40	40	0.98	57	58	56	0.96	7	...	...	...	...	13	Croatia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	100	...	...	...	14	Czech Republic
71	71	70	0.99	90 -1	90 -1	91 -1	1.01 -1	7 -1	...	...	...	...	7 -1	Estonia
77	77	77	0.99	85	86	85	0.99	30	100	...	...	...	11	Hungary
51	52	50	0.96	86	87	86	0.98	7	100	...	...	...	10	Latvia
47	48	47	0.99	75	76	74	0.98	12	100	...	...	...	7	Lithuania
...	...	...	...	31 +1	...	...	...	1 +1	...	...	...	...	13 +1	Montenegro
49	49	49	1.01	64	63	64	1.01	54	98	...	...	...	17	Poland
37 **	...	...	...	73 *	73 *	72 *	0.99 *	11	100	90	.	90	10	Republic of Moldova
62	61	63	1.02	74	73	74	1.01	38	100	...	...	...	17	Romania
...	...	...	...	73 -1	73 -1	73 -1	1.00 -1	635 -1	99 -1	...	...	...	8 -1	Russian Federation
...	...	...	...	51 *	51 *	51 *	1.00 *	11	96	63	...	...	15	Serbia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	100	...	...	...	13	Slovakia
74	78	71	0.91	84	84	83	0.99	5	98	...	...	...	9	Slovenia
27	27	28	1.02	23	22	24	1.08	2	99	...	...	...	8	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
...	...	...	...	18 -1	18 -1	17 -1	0.95 -1	26 -1	95 -1	...	...	...	27 -1	Turkey
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	99	...	...	...	9	Ukraine
														CENTRAL ASIA
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	100	90	62	91	10	Armenia
14 *	14 *	13 *	0.89 *	20 *	20 *	20 *	1.02 *	10	100	90	...	...	9	Azerbaijan

TABLE 1

PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION / ISCED 0 / Enrolment and teaching staff / 1999 and 2009

REGION	Education system		Enrolment			Gross enrolment ratio							
			2009			1999				2009			
Country or territory	Entrance age (1)	Duration (2)	MF (000) (3)	% F (4)	% private (5)	MF (6)	M (7)	F (8)	GPI (9)	MF (10)	M (11)	F (12)	GPI (13)
Georgia	3	3	79 -1	51 **, -1	— -1	35	35	34	0.98	63 -1	56 **, -1	70 **, -1	1.26 **, -1
Kazakhstan	3	4	375	48	5	14	15	14	0.96	39	40	39	0.98
Kyrgyzstan	3	4	72	49	4	10	11	9	0.80	18	18	18	1.00
Mongolia	3	4	103	50	6	26	24	28	1.19	59	57	61	1.06
Tajikistan	3	4	61 -1	45 -1	. -1	8	9	7	0.76	9 -1	10 -1	8 -1	0.86 -1
Turkmenistan	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	3	4	530	49	1	24	24	23	0.94	26	26	26	1.00
EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC													
Australia	4	1	220	48	76	...	...	...	...	83	84	82	0.98
Brunei Darussalam	4	2	13	49	72	76	74	77	1.04	91	90	93	1.03
Cambodia	3	3	119 -1	51 -1	33 -1	5 **	5 **	5 **	1.03 **	13 -1	13 -1	13 -1	1.07 -1
China	4	3	24,750	45	40	36	36	36	1.00	47	47	47	1.00
China, Hong Kong SAR	3	3	139	48	99	77	78	75	0.96	121	119	123	1.03
China, Macao SAR	3	3	9	48	97	87	89	85	0.95	79	81	78	0.96
Cook Islands	4	1	0.5 +1	46 +1	32 +1	86 *	87 *	85 *	0.98 *	157 *, +1	166 *, +1	149 *, +1	0.90 *, +1
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	3	3	...	...	...	16	16	16	1.02	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	5	2	4,203	50	98	24 **	24 **	24 **	1.01 **	50	49	51	1.04
Japan	3	3	2,985	...	69	83	82 **	84 **	1.02 **	89	...	...	...
Kiribati	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lao People's Democratic Republic	3	3	70 -1	50 -1	29 -1	8	7	8	1.11	15 -1	15 -1	15 -1	1.06 -1
Malaysia	4	2	771 -1	50 -1	46 -1	54	53	55	1.04	71 -1	69 -1	73 -1	1.07 -1
Marshall Islands	4	2	2	46	22	61	59	62	1.05	40	42	38	0.91
Micronesia (Federated States of)	3	3	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myanmar	3	2	120	50	57	2	...	...	...	7	7	7	1.01
Nauru	3	3	1 -1	50 -1	...	74 *, +1	79 *, +1	69 *, +1	0.88 *, +1	94 *, -1	96 *, -1	93 *, -1	0.97 *, -1
New Zealand	3	2	107	50	98	85	85	85	1.00	94	92	95	1.03
Niue	4	1	...	...	...	154 *	159 *	147 *	0.93 *	...	...	...	...
Palau	3	3	...	...	...	63 *	56 *	69 *	1.23 *	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	6	1	...	...	...	35 -1	36 -1	34 -1	0.94 -1	...	...	...	...
Philippines	5	1	1,002 -1	49 -1	41 -1	30	29	31	1.05	49 -1	48 -1	49 -1	1.02 -1
Republic of Korea	5	1	538	48	77	76	78	75	0.96	117	117	117	1.00
Samoa	3	2	4	51	100	53 **	48 **	58 **	1.21 **	45	43	48	1.13
Singapore	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	3	3	...	...	...	35 **	35 **	35 **	1.02 **	...	...	...	...
Thailand	3	3	2,768 +1	49 +1	20 +1	87	87	87	1.00	96 +1	95 +1	97 +1	1.02 +1
Timor-Leste	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tokelau	3	2	...	...	...	99 *, +1	107 *, +1	90 *, +1	0.84 *, +1	...	...	...	...
Tonga	3	2	...	...	...	29	26	32	1.24	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	3	3	11	48	...	...	...	...	...	57	58	56	0.96
Viet Nam	3	3	3,305	48	51	40	41	39	0.94	...	...	...	...
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN													
Anguilla	3	2	0.5 -1	51 -1	100 -1	117 **, +1	130 **, +1	105 **, +1	0.81 **, +1	95 **, -1	99 **, -1	91 **, -1	0.92 **, -1
Antigua and Barbuda	3	2	2	51	99	58 +1	34 +1	83 +1	2.43 +1	65	62	67	1.08
Argentina	3	3	1,429 -1	50 -1	32 -1	57	56	58	1.02	72 -1	71 -1	73 -1	1.02 -1

Net enrolment rate								Teaching staff		Trained teachers (%)			Pupil-teacher ratio	
1999				2009				2009		2009			2009	REGION
MF (14)	M (15)	F (16)	GPI (17)	MF (18)	M (19)	F (20)	GPI (21)	MF (000) (22)	% F (23)	MF (24)	M (25)	F (26)	(27)	Country or territory
20	20	20	0.99	45 [-2]	41 [-2]	50 [-2]	1.21 [-2]	7 [-2]	100 [-2]	...	...	...	11 [-2]	Georgia
...	...	...	...	39	39	39	0.98	37	98	...	...	...	10	Kazakhstan
7	7 [*]	6 [*]	0.80 [*]	15	15	15	0.99	3	99	44	44	44	27	Kyrgyzstan
24	22	26	1.19	45	44	47	1.05	4	98	100	100	100	24	Mongolia
7	...	...	...	7 [-1]	7 [-1]	6 [-1]	0.87 [-1]	5 [-1]	100 [-1]	83 [-1]	. [-1]	83 [-1]	13 [-1]	Tajikistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turkmenistan
...	...	...	...	20	20	20	1.01	59	95	100	100	100	9	Uzbekistan
														EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
...	...	...	...	52	52	52	0.98	...	...	...	...	...	...	Australia
...	...	...	...	69	68	71	1.05	1	97	71	90	70	22	Brunei Darussalam
5 [**]	4 [**]	5 [**]	1.03 [**]	12 [-1]	12 [-1]	13 [-1]	1.07 [-1]	5 [-1]	94 [-1]	...	...	...	23 [-1]	Cambodia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,090	97	...	...	...	23	China
...	...	...	...	87 [-1]	85 [-1]	89 [-1]	1.05 [-1]	10	99	96	71	96	14	China, Hong Kong SAR
80	81	78	0.97	77	78	75	0.96	1	99	96	100	96	18	China, Macao SAR
90 [*, -1]	97 [*, -1]	83 [*, -1]	0.85 [*, -1]	...	...	...	...	0.03 [+1]	100 [+1]	41 [-2]	. [-2]	41 [-2]	15 [+1]	Cook Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fiji
...	...	...	...	36 [*]	35 [*]	37 [*]	1.05 [*]	340	97	...	...	...	12	Indonesia
83	82 [**]	84 [**]	1.02 [**]	89	...	...	...	108	...	...	...	...	28	Japan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kiribati
7	7	8	1.12	14 [-1]	13 [-1]	14 [-1]	1.06 [-1]	4 [-1]	97 [-1]	81 [-2]	67 [-2]	81 [-2]	19 [-1]	Lao People's Democratic Republic
50	49	51	1.04	62 [-1]	61 [-1]	64 [-1]	1.06 [-1]	34 [-1]	95 [-1]	...	...	...	23 [-1]	Malaysia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Marshall Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Micronesia (Federated States of)
...	...	...	...	7	7	7	1.01	7	99	51	19	52	18	Myanmar
...	...	...	...	62 [*, -2]	64 [*, -2]	60 [*, -2]	0.94 [*, -2]	0.04 [-1]	98 [-1]	82 [-2]	— [-2]	84 [-2]	16 [-1]	Nauru
84	83	84	1.01	93	91	94	1.03	9	98	...	...	...	12	New Zealand
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Niue
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Palau
35 [*, -1]	36 [*, -1]	33 [*, -1]	0.94 [*, -1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Papua New Guinea
24 [**]	24 [**]	24 [**]	0.99 [**]	39 [-1]	39 [-1]	38 [-1]	0.96 [-1]	28 [-2]	97 [-2]	...	...	...	35 [-2]	Philippines
43	44	43	0.97	55	55	55	1.00	31	99	...	...	...	17	Republic of Korea
40 [**]	38 [**]	42 [**]	1.09 [**]	...	...	...	...	0.3	98	...	...	...	14	Samoa
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Singapore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Solomon Islands
...	...	...	...	82 [-1]	81 [-1]	83 [-1]	1.02 [-1]	104 [-1]	78 [-1]	...	...	...	24 [-1]	Thailand
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Timor-Leste
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tokelau
21	14	30	2.13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tonga
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tuvalu
...	...	...	...	38	38	38	1.01	1	91	100 [-2]	...	...	14	Vanuatu
39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	98	91	89	91	18	Viet Nam
														LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
90 [**, +1]	...	...	...	95 [**, -1]	99 [**, -1]	91 [**, -1]	0.92 [**, -1]	0.04 [-1]	100 [-1]	23 [-1]	. [-1]	23 [-1]	10 [-1]	Anguilla
41 [**, +1]	21 [**, +1]	61 [**, +1]	2.99 [**, +1]	61	59	64	1.08	0.3	100	11 [*]	. [*]	11 [*]	6	Antigua and Barbuda
57	56	57	1.03	71 [-1]	70 [-1]	72 [-1]	1.02 [-1]	72 [-1]	96 [-1]	...	...	...	20 [-1]	Argentina

TABLE 1

PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION / ISCED 0 / Enrolment and teaching staff / 1999 and 2009

REGION	Education system		Enrolment			Gross enrolment ratio							
			2009			1999				2009			
Country or territory	Entrance age (1)	Duration (2)	MF (000) (3)	% F (4)	% private (5)	MF (6)	M (7)	F (8)	GPI (9)	MF (10)	M (11)	F (12)	GPI (13)
Aruba	4	2	3	48	73	97	99	95	0.96	105	107	102	0.96
Bahamas	3	2	...	...	...	12	11	12	1.09	...	...	...	...
Barbados	3	2	6 *	49 *	17 *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belize	3	2	6	51	83	26	25	26	1.02	42	41	43	1.05
Bermuda	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	4	2	230 -1	49 -1	11 -1	45	44	45	1.01	47 -1	47 -1	47 -1	1.00 -1
Brazil	4	3	6,810	49	27	58	58	58	1.00	...	...	...	...
British Virgin Islands	3	2	1	49	100	62 *	57 *	66 *	1.16 *	71 **	74 **	69 **	0.92 **
Cayman Islands	3	2	1 -1	54 -1	97 -1	41	42	40	0.94	90 -1	83 -1	97 -1	1.18 -1
Chile	3	3	402 -1	50 -1	56 -1	77	77	76	0.99	55 -1	54 -1	56 -1	1.05 -1
Colombia	3	3	1,372	49	30	39	38	39	1.02	51	52	51	0.99
Costa Rica	4	2	109	49	13	91	91	91	1.00	70	70	70	1.00
Cuba	3	3	408	48	.	109	107	111	1.04	105	105	105	1.00
Dominica	3	2	2	49	100	94	90	98	1.10	110	109	111	1.01
Dominican Republic	3	3	240	46	54	31	31	31	1.01	37	39	35	0.90
Ecuador	...	...	287 **, -1	50 **, -1	...	64	63	66	1.04	100 **, -1	98 **, -1	102 **, -1	1.05 **, -1
El Salvador	4	3	224 -1	50 -1	18 -1	41	41	42	1.03	60 -1	59 -1	61 -1	1.03 -1
Grenada	3	2	4	50	57	84	83	85	1.02	99	97	102	1.06
Guatemala	3	4	478 -1	50 -1	19 -1	46	46	45	0.97	29 -1	29 -1	30 -1	1.01 -1
Guyana	4	2	26	49	3	121	122	120	0.99	87	86	88	1.02
Haiti	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honduras	3	3	227 -1	50 -1	13 -1	22 +1	21 +1	22 +1	1.05 +1	40 -1	40 -1	41 -1	1.03 -1
Jamaica	3	3	134 -1	50 -1	90 -1	80	77	83	1.08	86 -1	85 -1	88 -1	1.03 -1
Mexico	4	2	4,645	49	15	74	73	75	1.02	112	111	113	1.01
Montserrat	3	2	0.1	53	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands Antilles	4	2	...	...	...	111	110	113	1.02	...	...	...	...
Nicaragua	3	3	221 -1	49 -1	15 -1	28	27	28	1.04	56 -1	55 -1	56 -1	1.01 -1
Panama	4	2	91	49	18	39	39	40	1.01	66	65	66	1.01
Paraguay	3	3	155	49	30	29	29	30	1.03	35	35	35	1.01
Peru	3	3	1,276 -1	49 -1	24 -1	56	56	57	1.02	72 -1	72 -1	72 -1	1.01 -1
Puerto Rico	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Kitts and Nevis	3	2	2	49	60	128 +1	115 **, +1	141 **, +1	1.22 **, +1	83	84	82	0.98
Saint Lucia	3	2	4	50	100	65 **	64 **	65 **	1.02 **	67	67	68	1.01
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	3	2	3	50	100	...	...	...	...	79	78	79	1.01
Suriname	4	2	17 -1	50 -1	44 -1	...	...	...	...	81 -1	81 -1	81 -1	1.00 -1
Trinidad and Tobago	3	2	30 *	49 *	90 *	58 **	58 **	59 **	1.01 **	81 *	81 *	81 *	0.99 *
Turks and Caicos Islands	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uruguay	3	3	130 -1	49 -1	36 -1	60	59	60	1.02	86 -1	86 -1	87 -1	1.01 -1
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	3	3	1,328	47	19	45	44	45	1.03	77	80	74	0.92
NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE													
Andorra	3	3	2	47	2	...	...	...	...	99	100	97	0.98
Austria	3	3	234	49	28	82	83	82	0.99	98	98	99	1.01
Belgium	3	3	425	49	53	111	112	110	0.99	123	123	122	0.99
Canada	4	2	487 -2	49 -2	6 -2	64	64	64	0.99	71 -2	71 -2	71 -2	1.00 -2
Cyprus	3	3	20	49	52	60 *	59 *	60 *	1.02 *	81 *	81 *	80 *	0.99 *

Net enrolment rate								Teaching staff		Trained teachers (%)			Pupil-teacher ratio	
1999				2009				2009		2009			2009	REGION
MF (14)	M (15)	F (16)	GPI (17)	MF (18)	M (19)	F (20)	GPI (21)	MF (000) (22)	% F (23)	MF (24)	M (25)	F (26)	(27)	Country or territory
95	97	93	0.96	98	100	96	0.96	0.1	99	100	100	100	19	Aruba
12	11	12	1.09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bahamas
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.4 *	97 *	50 *	25 *	51 *	17 *	Barbados
24	24	25	1.02	40	39	41	1.04	0.4	99	13	—	13	16	Belize
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bermuda
33	33	33	1.02	34 -1	33 -1	34 -1	1.01 -1	6 -2	...	...	...	...	39 -2	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
44	44	44	1.00	50 -1	50 -1	50 -1	1.00 -1	375	97	...	...	...	18	Brazil
47 *	43 *	51 *	1.18 *	58 **	61 **	55 **	0.90 **	0.1	100	...	...	...	13	British Virgin Islands
41	42	40	0.94	81 -1	72 -1	89 -1	1.23 -1	0.1 -1	97 -1	...	...	...	9 -1	Cayman Islands
...	...	...	...	52 -1	51 -1	54 -1	1.06 -1	28 -1	98 -1	...	...	...	14 -1	Chile
35	34 **	35 **	1.02 **	46	46	47	1.01	49	96	100	100	100	28	Colombia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	94	77	62	78	14	Costa Rica
97	95	100	1.05	97	97	97	1.00	29	100	100	.	100	14	Cuba
89 **	85 **	94 **	1.10 **	...	...	...	...	0.1	100	...	...	...	14	Dominica
27	27	28	1.03	33	35	32	0.91	10	94	96	90	96	24	Dominican Republic
53	52	54	1.04	77 **, -1	75 **, -1	79 **, -1	1.05 **, -1	19 **, -1	67 **, -1	76 **, -1	57 **, -1	86 **, -1	15 **, -1	Ecuador
36 **	36 **	37 **	1.03 **	51 -1	50 -1	52 -1	1.04 -1	9 -1	89 -1	88 -1	67 -1	90 -1	24 -1	El Salvador
84	83	85	1.02	94	92	96	1.05	0.3	100	38	.	38	11	Grenada
33	33	32	0.97	28 -1	28 -1	28 -1	1.01 -1	21 -1	92 -1	...	...	...	23 -1	Guatemala
80 **	81 **	80 **	0.99 **	75	75	76	1.01	2	100	59	50	59	15	Guyana
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Haiti
22 +1	21 **, +1	22 **, +1	1.05 **, +1	27 -1	27 -1	27 -1	1.03 -1	8 -1	94 -1	...	...	...	29 -1	Honduras
80	77	83	1.08	74 -1	73 -1	75 -1	1.04 -1	6 -2	98 -2	...	...	...	24 -2	Jamaica
67	66	67	1.02	88	87	88	1.01	180	95	82	...	...	26	Mexico
...	...	...	...	73 *, -2	83 *, -2	63 *, -2	0.76 *, -2	0.1	100	79	.	79	9	Montserrat
97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Netherlands Antilles
28	27	28	1.04	56 -1	55 -1	56 -1	1.01 -1	11 -1	95 -1	33 -1	34 -1	33 -1	20 -1	Nicaragua
37	37	37	1.01	57	57	57	1.01	5	94	44	7	46	18	Panama
26	25	26	1.04	32	32	33	1.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	Paraguay
56	55	57	1.02	69 -1	69 -1	70 -1	1.01 -1	65 -1	95 -1	...	...	...	20 -1	Peru
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Puerto Rico
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	100	...	...	...	16	Saint Kitts and Nevis
49 **, +1	48 **, +1	50 **, +1	1.05 **, +1	48	47	48	1.01	0.4	100	...	...	...	11	Saint Lucia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.4	100	...	...	...	8	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
...	...	...	...	80 -1	80 -1	80 -1	0.99 -1	1 -1	100 -1	100 -1	100 -1	100 -1	21 -1	Suriname
49 **	48 **	49 **	1.04 **	65 *	65 *	65 *	1.00 *	2 *	100 *	...	...	...	14 *	Trinidad and Tobago
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turks and Caicos Islands
53 **	52 **	54 **	1.02 **	76 -1	75 -1	76 -1	1.01 -1	5 -1	...	...	...	...	25 -1	Uruguay
40	40	41	1.03	69	68	70	1.04	89	94	90	79	90	15	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
														NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE
...	...	...	...	83	84	81	0.97	0.2	92	100	100	100	13	Andorra
79 **	79 **	78 **	0.99 **	...	...	...	...	18	99	...	...	...	13	Austria
97	97	96	0.99	100	100	100	1.00	31	98	...	...	...	14	Belgium
64	64	64	0.99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Canada
54 *	53 *	54 *	1.03 *	72 *	72 *	73 *	1.01 *	1	99	...	...	...	17	Cyprus

TABLE 1

PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION / ISCED 0 / Enrolment and teaching staff / 1999 and 2009

REGION	Education system		Enrolment			Gross enrolment ratio							
			2009			1999				2009			
Country or territory	Entrance age (1)	Duration (2)	MF (000) (3)	% F (4)	% private (5)	MF (6)	M (7)	F (8)	GPI (9)	MF (10)	M (11)	F (12)	GPI (13)
Denmark	3	4	251	49	21	90	90	90	1.00	97	97	97	1.00
Finland	3	4	151	49	8	48	49	48	0.99	67	67	67	0.99
France	3	3	2,554	49	13	111	111	111	1.00	109	109	108	0.99
Germany	3	3	2,386	48	64	94	95	93	0.98	110	111	110	0.99
Gibraltar	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	4	2	143 [-2]	49 [-2]	3 [-2]	68	67	68	1.01	69 [-2]	68 [-2]	69 [-2]	1.02 [-2]
Holy See	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Iceland	3	3	12	49	12	88	88	87	0.99	98	98	99	1.01
Ireland	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Israel	3	3	428	50	9	87	88	87	0.99	104	101	107	1.06
Italy	3	3	1,655 [-1]	48 [-1]	32 [-1]	97	97	96	0.98	100 [-1]	100 [-1]	99 [-1]	0.98 [-1]
Liechtenstein	4	2	1	50	3	...	...	...	...	99 *	97 *	101 *	1.04 *
Luxembourg	3	3	15 [-1]	48 [-1]	8 [-1]	73	73	73	1.00	88 [-1]	89 [-1]	87 [-1]	0.98 [-1]
Malta	3	2	8 [-1]	49 [-1]	34 [-1]	103	103	102	0.99	105 [-1]	104 [-1]	107 [-1]	1.03 [-1]
Monaco	3	3	1	49	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	4	2	390	49	...	98	99	98	0.99	98	98	98	1.00
Norway	3	3	170	49	44	75	73	77	1.06	97	97	98	1.01
Portugal	3	3	275	48	48	70	70	70	0.99	83	83	83	0.99
San Marino	3	3	1	45	...	...	...	...	...	105 *	107 *	103 *	0.96 *
Spain	3	3	1,766	49	36	100	100	100	1.00	130	129	131	1.01
Sweden	3	4	386	49	16	76	76	76	1.01	100	100	100	1.00
Switzerland	5	2	153	49	10	92	93	92	0.99	104	104	103	1.00
United Kingdom	3	2	1,108 [-1]	49 [-1]	29 [-1]	77	77	77	1.00	81 [-1]	80 [-1]	81 [-1]	1.02 [-1]
United States of America	3	3	7,195	49	34	58	59	57	0.97	57	57	57	0.99
SOUTH AND WEST ASIA													
Afghanistan	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangladesh	3	3	1,067 *	49 *	45 *	18	17	18	1.03	10 *	10 *	10 *	1.00 *
Bhutan	4	2	0.3 [-1]	51 [-1]	100 [-1]	1	1	1	0.93	1 [-1]	1 [-1]	1 [-1]	1.09 [-1]
India	3	3	40,453 [-1]	49 [-1]	...	18	18	19	1.02	54 [-1]	53 [-1]	54 [-1]	1.02 [-1]
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	5	1	456	52	18	15	15	16	1.04	40	38	42	1.13
Maldives	3	3	16	49	91	55	55	54	0.97	105	104	105	1.00
Nepal	3	2	947 [+1]	48 [+1]	12 [+1]	10 *	12 *	9 *	0.77 *	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	3	2	...	...	...	62 [*, +1]	72 [*, +1]	51 [*, +1]	0.70 [*, +1]	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA													
Angola	3	3	716 [-1]	44 [-1]	1 [-1]	27 **	32 **	21 **	0.65 **	40 [-1]	45 [-1]	35 [-1]	0.79 [-1]
Benin	4	2	74	51	21	4	5	4	0.97	14	14	14	1.06
Botswana	3	3	21 [-2]	50 [-2]	97 [-2]	...	...	...	...	17 [-2]	16 [-2]	17 [-2]	1.03 [-2]
Burkina Faso	4	3	43 [+1]	49 [+1]	76 [+1]	2	2	2	1.03	3 [+1]	3 [+1]	3 [+1]	0.98 [+1]
Burundi	4	3	60	51	13	1	1	1	1.01	10	9	10	1.06
Cameroon	4	2	288	50	65	11	11	11	0.95	26	26	27	1.03
Cape Verde	3	3	22	50	64	51 [**, +1]	51 [**, +1]	52 [**, +1]	1.02 [**, +1]	61	60	62	1.03
Central African Republic	3	3	17	51	54	...	...	...	...	5	4	5	1.02
Chad	3	3	7	49	65	— [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]	0.86 [-1]	1	1	1	0.96
Comoros	3	3	14 [-1]	48 [-1]	100 [-1]	3	3	3	1.07	27 [-1]	27 [-1]	26 [-1]	0.96 [-1]
Congo	3	3	40	53	...	2	2	3	1.61	13	12	13	1.13

Net enrolment rate								Teaching staff		Trained teachers (%)			Pupil-teacher ratio	
1999				2009				2009		2009			2009	REGION
MF (14)	M (15)	F (16)	GPI (17)	MF (18)	M (19)	F (20)	GPI (21)	MF (000) (22)	% F (23)	MF (24)	M (25)	F (26)	(27)	Country or territory
88	87	89	1.02	93	91	95	1.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	Denmark
48	49	48	0.99	66	66	66	1.00	13	97	...	...	...	11	Finland
99	99	99	1.00	99	100	99	1.00	137	82	...	...	...	19	France
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	98	...	...	...	11	Germany
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gibraltar
68	67	68	1.01	68 -2	67 -2	69 -2	1.02 -2	12 -2	99 -2	...	...	...	12 -2	Greece
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Holy See
88	88	87	0.99	98	98	99	1.01	2	96	...	...	...	6	Iceland
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ireland
83	83	84	1.00	96	93	100	1.07	...	...	...	...	...	...	Israel
97	97	96	0.98	96 -1	96 -1	95 -1	0.98 -1	142 -2	99 -2	...	...	...	12 -2	Italy
...	...	...	...	75 *	71 *	78 *	1.10 *	0.1	99	...	...	...	8	Liechtenstein
71	71	72	1.01	86 -1	87 -1	85 -1	0.98 -1	1 -1	98 -1	...	...	...	12 -1	Luxembourg
88	89	87	0.98	89 -1	88 -1	90 -1	1.03 -1	1 -1	98 -1	...	...	...	13 -1	Malta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Monaco
98	99	98	0.99	98	98	98	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	Netherlands
75	72	77	1.06	97	97	97	1.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	Norway
69	69	68	0.99	82	82	82	1.00	17	97	...	...	...	16	Portugal
...	...	...	...	92 *	93 *	91 *	0.97 *	0.1	97	...	...	...	7	San Marino
93	93	93	1.00	99	98	100	1.02	153	94	...	...	...	12	Spain
76	76	76	1.01	99	99	99	1.00	62	97	...	...	...	6	Sweden
73	73	73	0.99	75	76	75	0.99	...	...	...	...	...	...	Switzerland
73	73	73	1.00	75 -1	75 -1	76 -1	1.02 -1	52 -1	95 -1	...	...	...	21 -1	United Kingdom
54	54	53	0.98	52	52	53	1.01	473	94	...	...	...	15	United States of America
														SOUTH AND WEST ASIA
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Afghanistan
...	...	...	...	10 *	10 *	10 *	1.01 *	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangladesh
1	1	1	0.92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhutan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	India
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
50	51	49	0.98	85	85	85	1.01	1	97	38	21	38	19	Maldives
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 -1	93 -1	73 -1	75 -1	72 -1	41 -1	Nepal
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sri Lanka
														SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Angola
3	3	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	2	74	...	...	...	39	Benin
...	...	...	...	13 -2	13 -2	14 -2	1.05 -2	1 -2	98 -2	51 -2	39 -2	51 -2	14 -2	Botswana
...	...	...	...	2	2	2	1.00	2 **, -1	...	...	...	...	24 **, -1	Burkina Faso
...	...	...	...	7	7	8	1.05	2	65	...	...	...	33	Burundi
...	...	...	...	19	18	19	1.03	13	98	43 -2	38 -2	43 -2	22	Cameroon
...	...	...	...	57	56	58	1.03	1	100	27	.	27	21	Cape Verde
...	...	...	...	4	4	4	1.01	0.4 -2	92 -2	...	...	...	34 -2	Central African Republic
...	...	...	...	1	1	1	0.96	0.3	81	67 -1	74 -1	65 -1	26	Chad
2	3	2	0.98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Comoros
2	2	3	1.61	13	12	13	1.13	2	95	...	...	...	23	Congo

TABLE 1

PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION / ISCED 0 / Enrolment and teaching staff / 1999 and 2009

REGION	Education system		Enrolment			Gross enrolment ratio							
			2009			1999				2009			
Country or territory	Entrance age (1)	Duration (2)	MF (000) (3)	% F (4)	% private (5)	MF (6)	M (7)	F (8)	GPI (9)	MF (10)	M (11)	F (12)	GPI (13)
Côte d'Ivoire	3	3	64	49	36	2	2	2	0.96	4	4	4	0.98
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3	3	249	51	91	1 **, +1	1 **, +1	1 **, +1	0.98 **, +1	4	4	4	1.05
Equatorial Guinea	3	4	40 -1	57 -1	...	26	25	26	1.04	53 -1	46 -1	61 -1	1.33 -1
Eritrea	5	2	38	49	50	5	6	5	0.89	13	13	13	0.99
Ethiopia	4	3	293	49	94	1	1	1	0.97	4	4	4	0.96
Gabon	3	3	...	...	...	14 **, +1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambia	3	4	65 +1	51 +1	77 +1	19	20	18	0.90	32 +1	31 +1	32 +1	1.04 +1
Ghana	3	3	1,338	50	28 **	30	30	31	1.03	71	69	72	1.04
Guinea	4	3	109 **	49 **	...	4 -1	...	...	...	12 **	12 **	12 **	0.99 **
Guinea-Bissau	4	3	...	...	...	4 **	4 **	4 **	1.06 **	...	...	...	...
Kenya	3	3	1,914	49	38	42	42	42	1.00	51	52	51	0.99
Lesotho	3	3	...	...	...	21 **	20 **	22 **	1.08 **	...	...	...	...
Liberia	3	3	358 -2	51 -2	32 -2	47	54	40	0.74	110 -2	107 -2	113 -2	1.06 -2
Madagascar	3	3	180	50	91	3 **	3 **	3 **	1.02 **	10	10	10	1.03
Malawi	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mali	3	4	64 +1	51 +1	72 +1	2	2	2	1.07	4 +1	4 +1	4 +1	1.05 +1
Mauritius	3	2	36	50	82	94	93	94	1.02	98	97	99	1.02
Mozambique	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Namibia	5	2	...	...	...	34	31	36	1.14	...	...	...	...
Niger	4	3	68 +1	50 +1	18 +1	1	1	1	1.04	4 +1	4 +1	4 +1	1.03 +1
Nigeria	3	3	2,020	42	...	...	...	...	...	15	17	12	0.74
Rwanda	4	3	150	50	99	3 **, +1	3 **, +1	3 **, +1	0.98 **, +1	17	17	17	0.99
Sao Tome and Principe	3	3	6 +1	52 +1	— +1	25	24	26	1.12	46 +1	44 +1	48 +1	1.09 +1
Senegal	4	3	126	53	50	3	3	3	1.00	12	11	12	1.13
Seychelles	4	2	3	50	8	106	106	106	1.00	109	107	111	1.03
Sierra Leone	3	3	...	...	...	5 +1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	6	1	667	50	5	21	21	21	1.01	64	64	65	1.01
Swaziland	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Togo	3	3	41	51	47	2	2	2	0.99	7	7	8	1.04
Uganda	3	3	417 -1	51 -1	100 -1	...	...	...	...	12 -1	12 -1	13 -1	1.05 -1
United Republic of Tanzania	5	2	896	50	5	...	...	...	...	33	33	34	1.03
Zambia	3	4	...	...	...	2 *, -1	2 *, -1	3 *, -1	1.20 *, -1	...	...	...	...
Zimbabwe	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

REGIONAL AVERAGES

WORLD		**157,498 ** **	**48 ** **	**...**	**32**	**33**	**32**	**0.97**	**46 ** **	**46 ** **	**46 ** **	**0.99 ** **
Arab States		3,533	47 **	...	15	17	13	0.77	21	21 **	20 **	0.93 **
Central and Eastern Europe		10,519 **	48 **	...	50	50	49	0.96	67 **	68 **	67 **	0.98 **
Central Asia		1,500	49	...	19	20	19	0.95	28	28	28	1.01
East Asia and the Pacific		41,645	47	...	38	38	38	1.00	52	52	52	1.01
Latin America and the Caribbean		20,691 **	49 **	...	56	55	56	1.01	69 **	69 **	69 **	1.00 **
North America and Western Europe		20,339	49	...	75	75	74	0.98	80	80	79	1.00
South and West Asia		47,317 **	48 **	...	21	22	20	0.93	47 **	46 **	47 **	1.00 **
Sub-Saharan Africa		11,952	48	...	11 **	11 **	10 **	0.95 **	18	18	17	0.95

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for more information on the data and symbols used in each table.

Net enrolment rate								Teaching staff		Trained teachers (%)			Pupil-teacher ratio	
1999				2009				2009		2009			2009	REGION
MF (14)	M (15)	F (16)	GPI (17)	MF (18)	M (19)	F (20)	GPI (21)	MF (000) (22)	% F (23)	MF (24)	M (25)	F (26)	(27)	Country or territory
3 +1	3 +1	3 +1	0.96 +1	3	3	3	0.98	4	93	100	100	100	17	Côte d'Ivoire
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	95	...	...	...	25	Democratic Republic of the Congo
25	25	26	1.04	...	...	...	...	2 -1	87 -1	...	...	...	24 -1	Equatorial Guinea
4	5	4	0.90	9 -1	9 -1	9 -1	0.96 -1	1	97	52	56	52	34	Eritrea
...	...	...	...	3	3	3	0.97	14	86	49	20	54	21	Ethiopia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gabon
...	...	...	...	28 +1	28 +1	29 +1	1.03 +1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gambia
22 **, +1	22 **, +1	23 **, +1	1.05 **, +1	49 **	48 **	50 **	1.05 **	38 **	85 **	23 **	23 **	23 **	35 **	Ghana
...	...	...	...	8 **	8 **	8 **	0.99 **	3 **	46 **	45 *, -1	41 *, -1	50 *, -1	34 **	Guinea
3 +1	3 +1	3 +1	1.02 +1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Guinea-Bissau
...	...	...	...	28	21	36	1.68	93	83	77	92	74	21	Kenya
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lesotho
44 +1	46 +1	41 +1	0.90 +1	38 -2	37 -2	40 -2	1.08 -2	25 -2	22 -2	...	...	...	14 -2	Liberia
3 +1	3 +1	3 +1	1.07 +1	10	9	10	1.03	6	97	...	...	...	28	Madagascar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Malawi
...	...	...	...	4 -1	4 -1	4 -1	1.02 -1	2 +1	93 +1	58 +1	...	...	37 +1	Mali
67 **	66 **	67 **	1.02 **	91	89	92	1.03	3	99	98	100	98	14	Mauritius
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mozambique
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Namibia
1	1	1	1.04	3 +1	3 +1	3 +1	1.03 +1	2 +1	92 +1	96 +1	93 +1	96 +1	34 +1	Niger
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74 **, -2	64 **, -2	46 **, -2	39 **, -2	50 **, -2	29 **, -2	Nigeria
...	...	...	...	15	15	14	0.97	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rwanda
25	24	26	1.12	46 +1	44 +1	48 +1	1.09 +1	0.3 +1	94 +1	47	77	45	19 +1	Sao Tome and Principe
3 +1	3 +1	3 +1	1.04 +1	8	7	8	1.15	5	78	...	...	...	25	Senegal
87	87	86	0.99	94	92	96	1.04	0.2	100	99	...	...	15	Seychelles
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sierra Leone
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Somalia
6	6	6	0.98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	South Africa
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Swaziland
2	2	2	0.99	7	7	8	1.04	2	96	29 -2	24 -2	30 -2	25	Togo
...	...	...	...	9 -1	9 -1	9 -1	1.05 -1	11 -1	80 -1	...	...	...	40 -1	Uganda
...	...	...	...	33	33	34	1.03	17	39	26	31	19	52	United Republic of Tanzania
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Zambia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Zimbabwe
														REGIONAL AVERAGES
...	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**7,536 ** **	**94 ** **	**...**	**...**	**...**	**21 ** **	**WORLD**
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	91	...	...	...	20	Arab States
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,104 **	99 **	...	...	...	10 **	Central and Eastern Europe
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	97	...	...	...	11	Central Asia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,981	96	...	...	...	21	East Asia and the Pacific
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,003 **	95 **	...	...	...	21 **	Latin America and the Caribbean
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,493	94	...	...	...	14	North America and Western Europe
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,059 **, -2	91 **, -2	...	...	...	40 **, -2	South and West Asia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	455 **	76 **	...	...	...	26 **	Sub-Saharan Africa

TABLE 2

PRIMARY EDUCATION / ISCED 1 / New entrants / 1999 and 2009

REGION	Education system		New entrants		Gross intake ratio				Net intake rate		
	2009		2009		2009				1999		
Country or territory	Entrance age (1)	Duration (2)	MF (000) (3)	% F (4)	MF (5)	M (6)	F (7)	GPI (8)	MF (9)	M (10)	F (11)
ARAB STATES											
Algeria	6	5	604	48	100	101	99	0.98	77	79	76
Bahrain	6	6	15	48	108	110	107	0.97	86	83	88
Djibouti	6	5	13	46	61	65	57	0.87	21	24	18
Egypt	6	6	1,749	48	98	99	97	0.98	79 **, +1	81 **, +1	78 **, +1
Iraq	6	6	875 **, -2	48 **, -2	104 **, -2	105 **, -2	103 **, -2	0.98 **, -2	81 **	85 **	78 **
Jordan	6	6	141 -1	49 -1	99 -1	99 -1	99 -1	1.00 -1	68 **	67 **	69 **
Kuwait	6	5	43 -1	49 -1	94 -1	95 -1	93 -1	0.97 -1	62	63	61
Lebanon	6	6	72	50	103	100	105	1.06	72 **	74 **	71 **
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritania	6	6	100	50	115	112	119	1.06	...	...	...
Morocco	6	6	623	49	106	107	106	0.99	50	52	48
Occupied Palestinian Territory	6	4	100	49	77	77	77	1.00	79 **, +1	79 **, +1	78 **, +1
Oman	6	6	51	48	87	88	86	0.98	71	70	71
Qatar	6	6	16	49	105	103	108	1.05	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	6	6	568	50	101	102	101	1.00	...	...	...
Sudan	6	6	915	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syrian Arab Republic	6	4	583	48	115	117	113	0.97	60	60	59
Tunisia	6	6	163	49	108	107	109	1.02	...	...	...
United Arab Emirates	6	5	69	49	113	113	113	1.00	48	49	48
Yemen	6	6	688 -1	46 -1	104 -1	110 -1	98 -1	0.89 -1	25	30	20
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE											
Albania	6	4	39	46	86	89	82	0.92	...	...	...
Belarus	6	4	87 +1	49 +1	96 +1	95 +1	96 +1	1.02 +1	76	77	76
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6	4	39 -2	49 -2	91 -2	89 -2	92 -2	1.03 -2	...	...	...
Bulgaria	7	4	63	49	98	99	98	1.00	...	...	...
Croatia	7	4	41	49	93	93	93	0.99	68	69	67
Czech Republic	6	5	93	49	105	105	106	1.01	...	...	...
Estonia	7	6	12 -1	48 -1	102 -1	102 -1	102 -1	1.00 -1	...	...	...
Hungary	7	4	96	48	101	102	101	0.99	...	...	...
Latvia	7	6	19	49	101	99	102	1.03	...	...	...
Lithuania	7	4	29	49	94	94	95	1.01	...	...	...
Montenegro	7	4	8 +1	48 +1	96 +1	97 +1	94 +1	0.97 +1	...	...	...
Poland	7	6	356	49	98	98	99	1.00	...	...	...
Republic of Moldova	7	4	35	48	94 *	94 *	93 *	0.99 *	...	...	...
Romania	7	4	210	48	97	98	96	0.98	...	...	...
Russian Federation	7	4	1,274 -1	...	99 -1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	7	4	72	49	95 *	95 *	94 *	0.99 *	...	...	...
Slovakia	6	4	49	49	96	96	96	1.01	...	...	...
Slovenia	6	6	18	48	99	99	98	0.99	...	...	...
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	6	5	23	48	97	97	97	1.00	...	...	...
Turkey	6	5	1,332 -1	48 -1	99 -1	101 -1	98 -1	0.97 -1	...	...	...
Ukraine	6	4	383	49	100	99	100	1.00	69	...	...
CENTRAL ASIA											
Armenia	7	3	34	47	88	86	89	1.04	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	6	4	120	46	94 *	95 *	94 *	0.98 *	...	...	...

Net intake rate			Net intake rate (adjusted)						New entrants to primary education with ECCE experience (%)			
2009			1999			2009			2009			REGION
MF (12)	M (13)	F (14)	MF (15)	M (16)	F (17)	MF (18)	M (19)	F (20)	MF (21)	M (22)	F (23)	Country or territory
												ARAB STATES
86	87	85	97	98	95	98	99	97	33	34	32	Algeria
86	87	86	96	93	99	96	97	96	83 -1	83 -1	84 -1	Bahrain
41 **, -1	43 **, -1	39 **, -1	22	25	19	46 -1	48 -1	43 -1	8 -2	8 -2	8 -2	Djibouti
...	...	...	80 **	82 **	78 **	89 **	90 **	87 **	...	...	...	Egypt
...	...	...	88	90	86	78 **, -2	79 **, -2	77 **, -2	...	...	...	Iraq
65 -1	65 -1	65 -1	96	96	96	93 -1	92 -1	93 -1	72 -1	74 -1	69 -1	Jordan
64 -1	67 -1	62 -1	89	88	91	94 -1	95 -1	93 -1	82 -2	81 -2	83 -2	Kuwait
71	70	73	87 **	87 **	88 **	95	93	97	96	95	96	Lebanon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
37	36	38	30	29	31	41	40	42	100 -2	100 -2	100 -2	Mauritania
70	70	69	51	53	49	81 **	82 **	80 **	47	48	46	Morocco
65	65	65	97	98	97	75	75	76	...	...	...	Occupied Palestinian Territory
55	56	55	81	81	81	81	82	80	...	...	...	Oman
64 **, -1	63 **, -1	66 **, -1	88	87	89	91 -1	88 -1	94 -1	...	...	...	Qatar
60	60	60	...	...	...	62	62	61	...	...	...	Saudi Arabia
...	...	...	25 **, +1	27 **, +1	24 **, +1	...	...	...	65	...	...	Sudan
51 -1	52 -1	50 -1	95 **	98 **	93 **	98 -1	99 -1	96 -1	...	...	...	Syrian Arab Republic
92	91	92	99	99	99	99	99	100	...	...	...	Tunisia
46	47	45	83	83	83	96	96	96	88	89	87	United Arab Emirates
45 **, -1	48 **, -1	42 **, -1	30	35	24	50 -1	54 -1	46 -1	...	...	...	Yemen
												CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE
...	...	...	87 **	85 **	89 **	66	67	65	...	...	...	Albania
72 +1	71 +1	72 +1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Belarus
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bosnia and Herzegovina
...	...	...	95	96	94	94	93	94	...	...	...	Bulgaria
...	...	...	93	93	93	92	92	93	...	...	...	Croatia
...	...	...	78 **	76 **	80 **	...	...	...	...	...	...	Czech Republic
70 -2	72 -2	68 -2	92 **	91 **	93 **	82 -2	82 -2	83 -2	...	...	...	Estonia
...	...	...	90	88	91	96	95	97	...	...	...	Hungary
...	...	...	94 **	95 **	93 **	90	87	93	...	...	...	Latvia
...	...	...	93	91	94	93	92	94	...	...	...	Lithuania
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montenegro
...	...	...	98	98	98	96	96	97	...	...	...	Poland
74 *	76 *	73 *	59 *, +1	58 *, +1	59 *, +1	85 *	85 *	85 *	...	...	...	Republic of Moldova
...	...	...	86	86	86	89	89	89	...	...	...	Romania
...	...	...	...	...	...	89 -1	88 -1	89 -1	...	...	...	Russian Federation
84 *	84 *	83 *	...	...	...	93 *	94 *	93 *	97	...	...	Serbia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Slovakia
...	...	...	93	93	93	95	94	96	...	...	...	Slovenia
...	...	...	98	100	97	93	92	93	...	...	...	The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia
...	...	...	84	87	80	86 -1	86 -1	85 -1	...	...	...	Turkey
78	78 *	78 *	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	Ukraine
												CENTRAL ASIA
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Armenia
71 *	72 *	69 *	86 *	85 *	87 *	73 *	74 *	71 *	8	8	9	Azerbaijan

TABLE 2

PRIMARY EDUCATION / ISCED 1 / New entrants / 1999 and 2009

REGION	Education system		New entrants		Gross intake ratio				Net intake rate		
	2009		2009		2009				1999		
Country or territory	Entrance age (1)	Duration (2)	MF (000) (3)	% F (4)	MF (5)	M (6)	F (7)	GPI (8)	MF (9)	M (10)	F (11)
Georgia	6	6	47	47	109	107	112	1.05	60	61	60
Kazakhstan	7	4	241 +1	49 +1	107 +1	106 +1	107 +1	1.00 +1	66 **, +1	66 **, +1	65 **, +1
Kyrgyzstan	7	4	97	49	97	97	97	1.00	58 *	59 *	58 *
Mongolia	7	5	63	48	144	147	142	0.96	86	86	85
Tajikistan	7	4	175 -1	48 -1	104 -1	106 -1	101 -1	0.96 -1	84	87	82
Turkmenistan	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	7	4	484	48	92	94	91	0.98	...	...	...
EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC											
Australia	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brunei Darussalam	6	6	7	49	97	96	98	1.02	...	...	...
Cambodia	6	6	394 -1	48 -1	125 -1	129 -1	122 -1	0.95 -1	63	64	62
China	7	5	17,020	46	96	94	98	1.04	...	...	...
China, Hong Kong SAR	6	6	52 *	48 *	120 *	117 *	124 *	1.06 *	...	...	...
China, Macao SAR	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	60	65
Cook Islands	5	6	0.3 +1	50 +1	117 *, +1	115 *, +1	119 *, +1	1.04 *, +1	...	...	...
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	6	6	17 -1	48 -1	94 -1	95 -1	93 -1	0.98 -1	76	75	77
Indonesia	7	6	5,154	48	123	125	122	0.97	37 **, +1	38 **, +1	36 **, +1
Japan	6	6	1,175	49	102	102	102	1.00	...	...	...
Kiribati	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lao People's Democratic Republic	6	5	191 -1	47 -1	120 -1	124 -1	115 -1	0.93 -1	53	54	52
Malaysia	6	6	481 -1	49 -1	89 -1	89 -1	89 -1	1.00 -1	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	6	6	1	49	83	83	83	1.01	...	...	...
Micronesia (Federated States of)	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myanmar	5	5	1,225	49	138	140	135	0.97	...	...	...
Nauru	6	6	0.2 *, -2	53 *, -2	78 *, -2	72 *, -2	85 *, -2	1.18 *, -2	...	...	...
New Zealand	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	85 *, -1	...	...
Palau	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	6	6	2,759 -1	47 -1	135 -1	139 -1	130 -1	0.94 -1	45 **	46 **	44 **
Republic of Korea	6	6	469	48	98	99	97	0.98	97	97	96
Samoa	5	6	5	48	109	110	108	0.98	62	62	62
Singapore	6	6	46	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	6	6	45	47	138	142	134	0.95	...	...	...
Tokelau	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	50	47
Tuvalu	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	6	6	6	48	101	102	100	0.98	...	...	...
Viet Nam	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN											
Anguilla	5	7	0.2 -1	47 -1	101 **, -1	90 **, -1	117 **, -1	1.30 **, -1	67 **, +1	...	...
Antigua and Barbuda	5	7	1 *	50 *	87 *	86 *	89 *	1.05 *	...	...	...
Argentina	6	6	737 -1	49 -1	111 -1	110 -1	112 -1	1.01 -1	...	...	...

Net intake rate			Net intake rate (adjusted)						New entrants to primary education with ECCE experience (%)			
2009			1999			2009			2009			REGION
MF (12)	M (13)	F (14)	MF (15)	M (16)	F (17)	MF (18)	M (19)	F (20)	MF (21)	M (22)	F (23)	Country or territory
96 -1	94 -1	99 -1	...	...	...	97 -1	95 -1	100 -1	...	...	...	Georgia
53 -1	54 -1	51 -1	91 **, +1	90 **, +1	93 **, +1	97 -1	97 -1	98 -1	...	...	...	Kazakhstan
57	58	56	91 *	90 *	91 *	89	89	90	16	17	16	Kyrgyzstan
69 -1	72 -1	67 -1	99	97	100	98 -1	97 -1	98 -1	61	59	63	Mongolia
95 -1	97 -1	93 -1	89	93	86	96 -1	98 -1	93 -1	1 -2	1 -2	1 -2	Tajikistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turkmenistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	87	89	86	...	...	...	Uzbekistan
												EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
...	...	...	68	66	70	81	79	83	...	...	...	Australia
64	63	65	...	...	...	84	83	86	...	...	...	Brunei Darussalam
79 -1	80 -1	78 -1	63 **	64 **	62 **	79 -1	80 -1	78 -1	20 -1	19 -1	21 -1	Cambodia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	China
67 *	66 *	68 *	...	...	...	95 *	92 *	99 *	...	...	...	China, Hong Kong SAR
...	...	...	67	65	69	73	72	74	...	...	...	China, Macao SAR
80 *, +1	82 *, +1	77 *, +1	82 *	81 *	84 *	96 *, +1	95 *, +1	96 *, +1	...	...	...	Cook Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
68 -1	69 **, -1	67 **, -1	94	92	96	84 -1	84 -1	83 -1	...	...	...	Fiji
45	43	46	97 **, +1	100 **, +1	94 **, +1	98	100	97	48	47	49	Indonesia
...	...	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...	Japan
...	...	...	99 **	100 **	99 **	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kiribati
69 -1	70 -1	69 -1	65	67	64	79 -1	80 -1	79 -1	15 -1	14 -1	15 -1	Lao People's Democratic Republic
...	...	...	92	94	90	89 -1	89 -1	89 -1	100 -1	100 -1	100 -1	Malaysia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Marshall Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Micronesia (Federated States of)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	16	Myanmar
25 *, -2	25 *, -2	26 *, -2	...	...	...	25 *, -2	25 *, -2	26 *, -2	...	...	...	Nauru
...	...	...	93	93	93	97	96	98	...	...	...	New Zealand
...	...	...	76 *	58 *	100 *	...	...	...	...	...	...	Niue
...	...	...	97 **	100 **	94 **	...	...	...	...	...	...	Palau
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Papua New Guinea
50 -1	47 -1	53 -1	75	64	85	53 -1	51 -1	56 -1	70 -1	69 -1	70 -1	Philippines
91 **, -1	91 **, -1	91 **, -1	98	99	98	92 -1	92 -1	92 -1	...	...	...	Republic of Korea
...	...	...	71	70	72	77	76	78	...	...	...	Samoa
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Singapore
...	...	...	...	...	...	40 -2	38 -2	42 -2	...	...	...	Solomon Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	84	85	83	...	...	...	Thailand
48	49	47	...	...	...	76	76	75	...	...	...	Timor-Leste
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tokelau
...	...	...	49	51	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tonga
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tuvalu
34	33	35	63	63	63	...	...	...	78	77	79	Vanuatu
...	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Viet Nam
												LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
85 **, -1	77 **, -1	96 **, -1	81 **, +1	70 **, +1	96 **, +1	88 **, -1	80 **, -1	100 **, -1	100 -1	100 -1	100 -1	Anguilla
56 *	56 *	56 *	95 **, +1	90 **, +1	100 +1	73	72	74	69 *	65 *	72 *	Antigua and Barbuda
97 -1	97 -1	96 -1	98	99	96	98 -1	99 -1	97 -1	...	...	...	Argentina

TABLE 2

PRIMARY EDUCATION / ISCED 1 / New entrants / 1999 and 2009

REGION	Education system		New entrants		Gross intake ratio				Net intake rate		
	2009		2009		2009				1999		
Country or territory	Entrance age (1)	Duration (2)	MF (000) (3)	% F (4)	MF (5)	M (6)	F (7)	GPI (8)	MF (9)	M (10)	F (11)
Aruba	6	6	1	51	105	103	108	1.05	84	86	81
Bahamas	5	6	6 -1	48 -1	112 -1	114 -1	109 -1	0.96 -1	84	85	82
Barbados	5	6	4 *	51 *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belize	5	6	8	50	112	112	113	1.01	71 **	73 **	70 **
Bermuda	5	6	1 +1	49 +1	90 +1	90 +1	89 +1	1.00 +1	...	...	...
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	6	6	272 -1	49 -1	113 -1	114 -1	113 -1	0.99 -1	69 **	68 **	69 **
Brazil	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Virgin Islands	5	7	0.5	48	107 **	115 **	100 **	0.87 **	62 **	59 **	65 **
Cayman Islands	5	6	1 -1	50 -1	87 -1	85 -1	89 -1	1.04 -1	59	61	56
Chile	6	6	246 -1	49 -1	99 -1	101 -1	98 -1	0.98 -1	...	...	...
Colombia	6	5	1,028	48	116	118	114	0.96	62 **	64 **	61 **
Costa Rica	6	6	77	48	97	98	96	0.98	...	...	...
Cuba	6	6	136	49	101	100	102	1.02	97	97	97
Dominica	5	7	1	49	130	130	129	0.99	76	78	73
Dominican Republic	6	6	211	44	100	109	90	0.83	56	56	56
Ecuador	...	...	376 **, -1	49 **, -1	131 **, -1	130 **, -1	131 **, -1	1.01 **, -1	84	83	84
El Salvador	7	6	161 -1	48 -1	121 -1	123 -1	119 -1	0.97 -1	34 **, -1	14 **, -1	54 **, -1
Grenada	5	7	2	48	105	106	105	0.99	...	...	...
Guatemala	7	6	471 -1	49 -1	122 -1	123 -1	121 -1	0.98 -1	56	58	54
Guyana	6	6	14	49	91	90	92	1.02	57 **	56 **	58 **
Haiti	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honduras	6	6	230 -1	48 -1	124 -1	126 -1	122 -1	0.96 -1	49 +1	49 +1	49 +1
Jamaica	6	6	48 **, -2	49 **, -2	88 **, -2	90 **, -2	86 **, -2	0.96 **, -2	79 **, +1	77 **, +1	81 **, +1
Mexico	6	6	2,577	49	123	123	123	1.00	86	85	86
Montserrat	5	7	0.1	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands Antilles	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	67 **, +1	62 **, +1	73 **, +1
Nicaragua	6	6	202 -1	47 -1	153 -1	158 -1	148 -1	0.94 -1	39	40	38
Panama	6	6	71	48	104	105	103	0.98	84 **	84 **	84 **
Paraguay	6	6	145	48	100	101	98	0.97	...	...	...
Peru	6	6	591 -1	49 -1	100 -1	100 -1	100 -1	1.00 -1	79	79	79
Puerto Rico	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Kitts and Nevis	5	7	1	52	83	80	87	1.10	46 +1	46 +1	47 +1
Saint Lucia	5	7	3	49	91	93	89	0.96	71 **	72 **	70 **
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	5	7	2 -1	50 -1	102 -1	102 -1	102 -1	1.00 -1	...	...	...
Suriname	6	6	10 -1	49 -1	98 -1	98 -1	97 -1	0.99 -1	...	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	5	7	18	49	101	102	100	0.98	67	67	68
Turks and Caicos Islands	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uruguay	6	6	54 -1	51 -1	106 -1	101 -1	111 -1	1.10 -1	...	...	...
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	6	6	563	48	99	101	98	0.97	60 **	60 **	60 **
NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE											
Andorra	6	6	1	47	90	90	89	0.99	...	...	...
Austria	6	4	83	48	102	102	101	0.99	...	...	...
Belgium	6	6	111	49	97	96	97	1.01	...	...	...
Canada	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	6	6	9	48	107 *	107 *	106 *	0.99 *	...	...	...

Net intake rate			Net intake rate (adjusted)						New entrants to primary education with ECCE experience (%)			
2009			1999			2009			2009			REGION
MF (12)	M (13)	F (14)	MF (15)	M (16)	F (17)	MF (18)	M (19)	F (20)	MF (21)	M (22)	F (23)	Country or territory
93	90	96	94	98	90	93	90	97	...	...	...	Aruba
68 -1	66 -1	69 -1	87	87	86	71 -1	70 -1	73 -1	56 -1	55 -1	57 -1	Bahamas
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 *	100 *	100 *	Barbados
63	64	63	99 **	98 **	99 **	99	98	100	...	...	...	Belize
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bermuda
66 -2	66 -2	66 -2	73	72	74	73 -2	73 -2	74 -2	87 -1	87 -1	88 -1	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
...	...	...	79	...	...	82 -1	82 -1	83 -1	...	...	...	Brazil
...	...	...	90 **	81 **	100 **	76 **	83 **	69 **	90	90	89	British Virgin Islands
70 -2	68 -2	72 -2	95 *	100 *	90 *	76 -2	74 -2	77 -2	95 -1	94 -1	95 -1	Cayman Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	87 -1	87 -1	87 -1	...	...	...	Chile
63	64	63	79	78 **	80 **	79	78	80	...	...	...	Colombia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	87	88	Costa Rica
99	98	99	99	99	99	100	99	100	100	100	100	Cuba
68	67	68	94	98	90	95	91	100	78	73	83	Dominica
56 -1	57 -1	55 -1	65	64	67	72 -1	71 -1	72 -1	66	64	68	Dominican Republic
76 **, -1	75 **, -1	77 **, -1	96	95	97	91 **, -1	89 **, -1	93 **, -1	67 **, -1	...	...	Ecuador
65 -1	64 -1	65 -1	42 -1	18 -1	67 -1	73 -1	72 -1	75 -1	74 -1	73 -1	76 -1	El Salvador
83	83	83	53 **, +1	45 **, +1	62 **, +1	93	93	93	100	100	100	Grenada
72 -1	72 -1	71 -1	76	78	73	91 -1	91 -1	91 -1	...	...	...	Guatemala
62 -2	62 -2	62 -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 -2	100 -2	100 -2	Guyana
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Haiti
63 -1	61 -1	64 -1	88 +1	88 +1	88 +1	66 -1	64 -1	68 -1	...	...	...	Honduras
...	...	...	80 **	78 **	81 **	79 -2	78 -2	79 -2	...	...	...	Jamaica
81	81	81	98	98	99	99	98	99	...	...	...	Mexico
48 *, -2	41 *, -2	56 *, -2	...	...	...	76 *, -2	69 *, -2	84 *, -2	100	100	100	Montserrat
...	...	...	93	91	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	Netherlands Antilles
67 -1	66 -1	67 -1	81	80	82	77 -1	75 -1	78 -1	45 -1	45 -1	46 -1	Nicaragua
...	...	...	87	87	88	77	77	77	72	71	73	Panama
67	67	68	77	76	78	73	72	73	82	81	83	Paraguay
76 -1	75 -1	76 -1	100 **	100 **	100 **	88 -1	87 -1	88 -1	63 -1	63 -1	63 -1	Peru
...	...	...	...	...	...	79 +1	78 +1	81 +1	...	...	...	Puerto Rico
59 **	56 **	62 **	58 +1	57 +1	60 +1	86	84	88	100 -1	100 -1	100 -1	Saint Kitts and Nevis
70	71	68	93 **	92 **	95 **	87	87	88	49 *, -2	49 *, -2	50 *, -2	Saint Lucia
...	...	...	96 **, +1	100 **, +1	93 **, +1	97 -1	96 -1	98 -1	...	...	...	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
86 -1	86 -1	86 -1	...	...	...	87 -1	87 -1	87 -1	100 -1	100 -1	100 -1	Suriname
68	68	68	91	90	92	85 *	85 *	85 *	86	84	88	Trinidad and Tobago
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turks and Caicos Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	82 -1	82 -1	81 -1	91 -1	96 -1	86 -1	Uruguay
75	75	75	74	73	75	89	89	89	85	84	86	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
												NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE
45	46	44	...	...	...	45	46	44	91	91	92	Andorra
...	...	...	90 **	87 **	93 **	...	...	...	...	...	...	Austria
...	...	...	95	94	96	94	93	96	...	...	...	Belgium
...	...	...	99	100	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	Canada
...	...	...	89 *	89 *	89 *	97 *	97 *	97 *	...	...	...	Cyprus

TABLE 2

PRIMARY EDUCATION / ISCED 1 / New entrants / 1999 and 2009

REGION	Education system		New entrants		Gross intake ratio				Net intake rate		
	2009		2009		2009				1999		
Country or territory	Entrance age (1)	Duration (2)	MF (000) (3)	% F (4)	MF (5)	M (6)	F (7)	GPI (8)	MF (9)	M (10)	F (11)
Denmark	7	6	67	49	100	100	100	1.01	86 +1	85 +1	88 +1
Finland	7	6	57	49	98	98	98	1.00	...	...	...
France	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	6	4	744	49	100	100	99	0.99	...	...	...
Gibraltar	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	6	6	107 -2	49 -2	102 -2	102 -2	103 -2	1.00 -2	96	97	96
Holy See	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Iceland	6	7	4	49	97	97	98	1.01	98	100	96
Ireland	4	8	64	49	100	99	101	1.02	...	...	...
Israel	6	6	131	49	98	96	99	1.03	...	...	...
Italy	6	5	554 -1	48 -1	102 -1	102 -1	101 -1	0.99 -1	...	...	...
Liechtenstein	6	5	0.5	48	120 *	124 *	116 *	0.94 *	...	...	...
Luxembourg	6	6	6 -1	50 -1	98 -1	96 -1	101 -1	1.05 -1	...	...	...
Malta	5	6	4 -1	48 -1	95 -1	96 -1	93 -1	0.97 -1	...	...	...
Monaco	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	6	6	200	49	99	100	99	1.00	...	...	...
Norway	6	7	58	49	97	97	98	1.02	...	...	...
Portugal	6	6	114	48	102	103	102	0.99	...	...	...
San Marino	6	5	0.3	43	92 *	90 *	94 *	1.04 *	...	...	...
Spain	6	6	448	49	103	103	104	1.01	...	...	...
Sweden	7	6	96	48	101	102	101	0.99	...	...	...
Switzerland	7	6	71	49	94	93	95	1.02	...	...	...
United Kingdom	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States of America	6	6	4,139	50	100	97	102	1.05	...	...	...
SOUTH AND WEST ASIA											
Afghanistan	7	6	948	40	111	129	93	0.72	...	...	...
Bangladesh	6	5	3,582 *	50 *	103 *	101 *	105 *	1.04 *	...	...	...
Bhutan	6	7	16	50	113	112	114	1.02	20 **	21 **	19 **
India	6	5	31,584 -1	...	126 -1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	6	5	1,119	49	100	100	100	1.00	...	...	...
Maldives	6	7	5	49	100	100	100	0.99	78 **	79 **	77 **
Nepal	5	5	1,078 +1	50 +1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	5	5	4,637	45	104	111	96	0.86	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	5	5	336 -2	49 -2	104 -2	104 -2	105 -2	1.00 -2	90 **, -1	90 **, -1	91 **, -1
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA											
Angola	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 **, -1	24 **, -1	19 **, -1
Benin	6	6	396 **	48 **	157 **	161 **	152 **	0.94 **	...	...	...
Botswana	6	7	48 -2	49 -2	113 -2	114 -2	112 -2	0.98 -2	23	21	25
Burkina Faso	7	6	430 +1	47 +1	91 +1	94 +1	88 +1	0.94 +1	20	23	16
Burundi	7	6	300	49	149	152	146	0.96	28 +1	29 +1	26 +1
Cameroon	6	6	657	46	126	134	117	0.87	...	...	...
Cape Verde	6	6	11	48	87	90	85	0.95	66 **	65 **	67 **
Central African Republic	6	6	127 +1	45 +1	104 +1	115 +1	93 +1	0.81 +1	...	...	...
Chad	6	6	389	43	115	131	98	0.75	22	25	18
Comoros	6	6	16 -1	48 -1	96 -1	99 -1	92 -1	0.93 -1	21	25 **	17 **
Congo	6	6	113	49	113	115	112	0.97	45 **, +1	47 **, +1	43 **, +1

Net intake rate			Net intake rate (adjusted)						New entrants to primary education with ECCE experience (%)			
2009			1999			2009			2009			REGION
MF (12)	M (13)	F (14)	MF (15)	M (16)	F (17)	MF (18)	M (19)	F (20)	MF (21)	M (22)	F (23)	Country or territory
...	...	...	90	87	92	82	76	89	...	...	...	Denmark
...	...	...	100	100	99	95	94	96	...	...	...	Finland
...	...	...	99	98	99	98	98	99	...	...	...	France
...	...	...	94 **	92 **	95 **	95 **	93 **	96 **	...	...	...	Germany
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gibraltar
...	...	...	100	100	99	99 -2	98 -2	99 -2	...	...	...	Greece
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Holy See
97	96	97	98	100	97	97	97	98	...	...	...	Iceland
...	...	...	49	47	52	43	41	46	...	...	...	Ireland
...	...	...	88	87	89	82	80	84	...	...	...	Israel
...	...	...	100	100	100	98 -1	98 -1	98 -1	...	...	...	Italy
54 *	48 *	60 *	...	...	...	55 *	49 *	60 *	...	...	...	Liechtenstein
...	...	...	94	92	96	93 -1	89 -1	97 -1	...	...	...	Luxembourg
...	...	...	73	74	72	66 -1	68 -1	65 -1	...	...	...	Malta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Monaco
...	...	...	99	100	98	99	100	99	...	...	...	Netherlands
...	...	...	99	99	98	97	97	98	...	...	...	Norway
96	96	96	96	97	96	96	96	97	...	...	...	Portugal
89 *	88 *	90 *	...	...	...	91 *	90 *	93 *	...	...	...	San Marino
99	98	99	99	99	100	99	99	100	...	...	...	Spain
97	98	96	98	99	96	97	98	96	...	...	...	Sweden
...	...	...	98	97	98	98	98	98	...	...	...	Switzerland
...	...	...	99	99	99	97 -1	97 -1	97 -1	...	...	...	United Kingdom
72	68	75	83	82	85	77	73	81	...	...	...	United States of America
												SOUTH AND WEST ASIA
57 -2	67 -2	46 -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Afghanistan
89 *	88 *	90 *	...	...	...	90 *	89 *	91 *	...	...	...	Bangladesh
...	...	...	23	24	22	59	58	60	...	...	...	Bhutan
...	...	...	93 *, +1	100 *, +1	85 *, +1	100 -1	...	...	...	...	...	India
97 -2	98 -2	97 -2	48 **	49 **	48 **	100 **, -2	100 **, -2	99 **, -2	46	43	48	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
69 **, -1	69 **, -1	68 **, -1	87	88	87	80 -1	81 -1	78 -1	97	97	97	Maldives
...	...	...	58 *	64 *	52 *	...	...	...	35 -1	36 -1	34 -1	Nepal
...	...	...	...	...	...	69 *	74 *	64 *	...	...	...	Pakistan
99 **, -2	98 **, -2	99 **, -2	...	...	...	100 -2	99 -2	100 -2	...	...	...	Sri Lanka
												SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
...	...	...	35 **, -1	37 **, -1	33 **, -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Angola
...	...	...	...	...	...	98	100	95	...	...	...	Benin
...	...	...	25	23	27	44 -2	42 -2	46 -2	...	...	...	Botswana
35	36	34	29	33	25	68	70	65	16 +1	15 +1	16 +1	Burkina Faso
67	67	67	36	38	33	97	97	98	...	...	...	Burundi
58	61	54	...	...	...	90	95	85	...	...	...	Cameroon
77	78	76	71 **	70 **	72 **	78	78	77	87 -1	85 -1	88 -1	Cape Verde
40 +1	44 +1	37 +1	...	...	...	58 +1	62 +1	53 +1	...	...	...	Central African Republic
...	...	...	33	38	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chad
...	...	...	30	31	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	Comoros
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Congo

TABLE 2

PRIMARY EDUCATION / ISCED 1 / New entrants / 1999 and 2009

REGION	Education system		New entrants		Gross intake ratio				Net intake rate		
	2009		2009		2009				1999		
Country or territory	Entrance age (1)	Duration (2)	MF (000) (3)	% F (4)	MF (5)	M (6)	F (7)	GPI (8)	MF (9)	M (10)	F (11)
Côte d'Ivoire	6	6	410	46	72	77	67	0.87	27	30	24
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6	6	2,310	47	112	119	106	0.90	22	21	23
Equatorial Guinea	7	6	16 +1	49 +1	89 +1	90 +1	88 +1	0.97 +1	...	...	...
Eritrea	7	5	56	46	42	45	39	0.86	17	18	16
Ethiopia	7	6	3,464	47	150	158	141	0.90	21	24	19
Gabon	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambia	7	6	44 **, +1	50 **, +1	91 **, +1	91 **, +1	91 **, +1	1.00 **, +1	...	...	...
Ghana	6	6	665 **	49 **	110 **	109 **	111 **	1.02 **	30 **	30 **	30 **
Guinea	7	6	278	47	101	106	96	0.90	19	21	18
Guinea-Bissau	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 **, +1	12 **, +1	10 **, +1
Kenya	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 **	27 **	29 **
Lesotho	6	7	54	48	102	106	98	0.92	26	25	27
Liberia	6	6	119 -1	47 -1	112 -1	117 -1	107 -1	0.92 -1	...	...	...
Madagascar	6	5	1,109	50	197	198	196	0.99	...	...	...
Malawi	6	6	673	51	140	136	144	1.06	...	...	...
Mali	7	6	358 +1	47 +1	97 +1	102 +1	91 +1	0.89 +1	...	...	...
Mauritius	5	6	19	49	99	99	99	1.00	56	56	57
Mozambique	6	7	1,191 +1	48 +1	165 +1	170 +1	161 +1	0.95 +1	18	19	17
Namibia	7	7	52	50	98	98	99	1.01	61	59	63
Niger	7	6	463 +1	46 +1	98 +1	103 +1	92 +1	0.89 +1	27	32	21
Nigeria	6	6	3,857 **, -2	44 **, -2	93 **, -2	102 **, -2	83 **, -2	0.81 **, -2	...	...	...
Rwanda	7	6	527	50	191	194	189	0.97	...	...	...
Sao Tome and Principe	6	6	5 -1	50 -1	114 -1	113 -1	116 -1	1.02 -1	...	...	...
Senegal	7	6	344	51	99	96	102	1.06	37	...	...
Seychelles	6	6	1	48	107	109	105	0.96	64	64	64
Sierra Leone	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	7	7	926	48	90	92	87	0.95	43	44	42
Swaziland	6	7	31 -2	49 -2	103 -2	105 -2	101 -2	0.96 -2	40	38	41
Togo	6	6	185	...	105	...	...	...	39	42	37
Uganda	6	7	1,573	50	146	144	147	1.02	...	...	...
United Republic of Tanzania	7	7	1,270	50	99	99	100	1.00	14	13	15
Zambia	7	7	461	50	117	116	119	1.02	38	37	39
Zimbabwe	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

REGIONAL AVERAGES

WORLD			**135,953 ** **	**...**	**111 ** **	**113 ** **	**109 ** **	**0.97 ** **	**...**	**...**	**...**
Arab States			7,525	...	99	101	97	0.97	65 **	67 **	64 **
Central and Eastern Europe			4,290 **	...	99 **	99 **	98 **	0.99 **	...	...	...
Central Asia			1,357	...	100	101	99	0.98	69 **	70 **	67 **
East Asia and the Pacific			31,974	...	103	103	104	1.01	...	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean			13,246 **	...	120 **	122 **	118 **	0.97 **	72 **	71 **	72 **
North America and Western Europe			8,871	...	100	99	101	1.02	...	...	...
South and West Asia			43,340 **	...	120 **	123 **	117 **	0.95 **	...	...	...
Sub-Saharan Africa			25,351	...	113	118	108	0.91	34 **	34 **	33 **

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for more information on the data and symbols used in each table.

Net intake rate			Net intake rate (adjusted)						New entrants to primary education with ECCE experience (%)			
2009			1999			2009			2009			REGION
MF (12)	M (13)	F (14)	MF (15)	M (16)	F (17)	MF (18)	M (19)	F (20)	MF (21)	M (22)	F (23)	Country or territory
...	...	...	51	56	45	42	44	39	...	...	...	Côte d'Ivoire
50	53	47	27	28	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	Democratic Republic of the Congo
28 [+1]	27 [+1]	28 [+1]	79 [**, +1]	...	...	43 [+1]	41 [+1]	46 [+1]	87 [+1]	86 [+1]	87 [+1]	Equatorial Guinea
16	17	15	22	23	21	30	31	28	50 [-1]	48 [-1]	52 [-1]	Eritrea
87 [**, -1]	91 [**, -1]	83 [**, -1]	24	26	21	90 [-1]	94 [-1]	87 [-1]	5 [-1]	5 [-1]	6 [-1]	Ethiopia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gabon
51 [**, -2]	50 [**, -2]	53 [**, -2]	65	67	64	60 [-2]	58 [-2]	62 [-2]	...	...	...	Gambia
38 [**]	37 [**]	39 [**]	40 [**]	39 [**]	41 [**]	46	45	47	82 [**]	82 [**]	82 [**]	Ghana
47	49	45	29	31	27	63	65	61	20 [-1]	19 [-1]	21 [-1]	Guinea
...	...	...	40 [**]	46 [**]	35 [**]	...	...	...	...	...	...	Guinea-Bissau
...	...	...	33	32	34	38 [**]	37 [**]	39 [**]	...	...	...	Kenya
52	53	51	26	26	27	59	59	58	...	...	...	Lesotho
...	...	...	15	17	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liberia
83 [-1]	82 [-1]	83 [-1]	59	64	55	99 [-1]	97 [-1]	100 [-1]	...	...	...	Madagascar
73 [**]	71 [**]	75 [**]	74	73	76	85	85	85	...	...	...	Malawi
24 [+1]	26 [+1]	22 [+1]	40 [**]	45 [**]	34 [**]	81 [+1]	87 [+1]	76 [+1]	16 [+1]	15 [+1]	16 [+1]	Mali
83	83	84	56	56	57	83	83	84	92	92	92	Mauritius
65 [+1]	66 [+1]	65 [+1]	25	25	24	68 [+1]	68 [+1]	67 [+1]	...	...	...	Mozambique
52 [**]	50 [**]	54 [**]	80	78	83	76	74	77	...	...	...	Namibia
65 [+1]	69 [+1]	60 [+1]	33	38	27	78 [+1]	83 [+1]	73 [+1]	13	12	14	Niger
...	...	...	37 [**]	37 [**]	38 [**]	38 [**, -2]	36 [**, -2]	40 [**, -2]	...	...	...	Nigeria
...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	...	...	...	Rwanda
62 [-1]	59 [-1]	65 [-1]	86	88	84	63 [-1]	61 [-1]	67 [-1]	42 [-2]	42 [-2]	43 [-2]	Sao Tome and Principe
56 [-2]	54 [-2]	57 [-2]	54	58	50	79 [-2]	77 [-2]	80 [-2]	...	...	...	Senegal
71	68	74	64	64	65	71	68	74	...	...	...	Seychelles
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sierra Leone
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Somalia
...	...	...	98	95	100	85 [**]	84 [**]	85 [**]	...	...	...	South Africa
48 [-2]	47 [-2]	50 [-2]	47	45	49	76 [-2]	78 [-2]	75 [-2]	...	...	...	Swaziland
47 [-2]	49 [-2]	46 [-2]	68	72	63	76 [-2]	78 [-2]	74 [-2]	...	...	...	Togo
65 [**]	62 [**]	67 [**]	...	...	...	75	74	77	...	...	...	Uganda
87 [**, -2]	87 [**, -2]	88 [**, -2]	15	14	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	United Republic of Tanzania
52 [**, -1]	50 [**, -1]	54 [**, -1]	47	45	49	63 [-1]	60 [-1]	66 [-1]	15	15	16	Zambia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Zimbabwe
												REGIONAL AVERAGES
70 [, -1]**	**71 [**, -1]**	**69 [**, -1]**	**80 [**]**	**82 [**]**	**78 [**]**	**83 [**]**	**83 [**]**	**82 [**]**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**WORLD**
71 [**]	72 [**]	70 [**]	68	70	66	73	75	72	...	...	...	Arab States
...	...	...	86 [**]	89 [**]	88 [**]	87 [**]	86 [**]	87 [**]	...	...	...	Central and Eastern Europe
72 [**]	73 [**]	71 [**]	88 [**]	88 [**]	87 [**]	90	90	89	...	...	...	Central Asia
...	...	...	91 [**]	90 [**]	92 [**]	86 [**]	...	...	...	...	...	East Asia and the Pacific
75 [**]	75 [**]	75 [**]	84	84 [**]	84 [**]	85 [**]	85 [**]	86 [**]	...	...	...	Latin America and the Caribbean
80 [**]	78 [**]	82 [**]	91	90	92	87	85	89	...	...	...	North America and Western Europe
...	...	...	85 [**]	92 [**]	78 [**]	93 [**]	...	...	...	...	...	South and West Asia
57 [**]	58 [**]	56 [**]	42	43	41	62	62	61	...	...	...	Sub-Saharan Africa

TABLE 3

PRIMARY EDUCATION / ISCED 1 / Enrolment and teaching staff / 1999 and 2009

REGION	Enrolment			Gross enrolment ratio							
	2009			1999				2009			
Country or territory	MF (000) (1)	% F (2)	% private (3)	MF (4)	M (5)	F (6)	GPI (7)	MF (8)	M (9)	F (10)	GPI (11)
ARAB STATES											
Algeria	3,253	47	...	105	110	100	0.91	108	111	104	0.94
Bahrain	88	49	30	107	107	108	1.01	107	108	105	0.98
Djibouti	56	47	10	33	39	28	0.71	54	58	51	0.89
Egypt	10,407	48	...	93 **	97 **	89 **	0.92 **	101	103	99	0.96
Iraq	4,864 -2	44 -2	...	96	104	86	0.83	103 -2	111 -2	94 -2	0.84 -2
Jordan	817 -1	49 -1	33 -1	98	98	98	1.00	97 -1	97 -1	97 -1	1.01 -1
Kuwait	211	49	38	100	99	101	1.01	95	96	94	0.98
Lebanon	464	49	71	110 **	113 **	108 **	0.96 **	103	104	102	0.98
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	...	...	...	120	121	118	0.98	...	...	...	...
Mauritania	513	50	9	86	86	86	1.00	104	101	108	1.08
Morocco	3,851	47	10	86	95	77	0.81	107	112	103	0.92
Occupied Palestinian Territory	395	49	12	105	105	106	1.01	79	79	79	1.00
Oman	302	48	19	91	93	90	0.97	84	85	83	0.98
Qatar	85	49	54	101	103	98	0.96	106	107	105	0.99
Saudi Arabia	3,255	49	9	...	...	...	...	99	101	97	0.96
Sudan	4,744	46	4	47 **	50 **	43 **	0.85 **	74	78	70	0.90
Syrian Arab Republic	2,383	48	4	102	107	98	0.92	122	125	120	0.96
Tunisia	1,025	48	2	116	119	113	0.95	108	109	107	0.98
United Arab Emirates	304	48	71	90	91	88	0.97	105	106	105	0.99
Yemen	3,282 -1	44 -1	3 -1	71	91	51	0.56	85 -1	94 -1	76 -1	0.80 -1
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE											
Albania	236	48	5	110	110	109	0.99	119	121	117	0.97
Belarus	358 +1	49 +1	— +1	111	111	110	0.99	99 +1	98 +1	100 +1	1.02 +1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	174	49	...	...	...	...	...	109	108	110	1.02
Bulgaria	261	49	1	107	108	105	0.98	102	102	101	1.00
Croatia	174	49	—	93	93	92	0.99	95	95	95	1.00
Czech Republic	460	49	1	103	104	103	0.99	103	104	103	1.00
Estonia	75 -1	48 -1	3 -1	102	103	100	0.97	100 -1	101 -1	99 -1	0.99 -1
Hungary	390	48	8	102	103	101	0.98	100	100	99	0.99
Latvia	114	48	1	100	101	99	0.98	99	100	97	0.97
Lithuania	129	48	1	102	103	101	0.98	97	98	96	0.98
Montenegro	35 +1	48 +1	. +1	...	...	...	...	106 +1	107 +1	105 +1	0.98 +1
Poland	2,294	48	3	98	99	97	0.98	97	97	97	0.99
Republic of Moldova	145	48	1	100 *	100 *	100 *	1.00 *	94 *	94 *	93 *	0.98 *
Romania	856	48	—	105	106	104	0.98	99	100	99	0.99
Russian Federation	4,969 -1	49 -1	1 -1	108	109	107	0.99	97 -1	97 -1	97 -1	1.00 -1
Serbia	282	49	—	112 **	112 **	111 **	0.99 **	98 *	98 *	97 *	0.99 *
Slovakia	218	49	6	102	103	101	0.99	102	102	102	0.99
Slovenia	107	48	—	100	100	99	0.99	98	99	98	0.99
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	112	48	.	101	102	100	0.98	89	89	89	1.01
Turkey	6,760 -1	48 -1	...	99	103	94	0.92	99 -1	101 -1	98 -1	0.97 -1
Ukraine	1,532	49	1	109	110	109	0.99	98	97	98	1.00
CENTRAL ASIA											
Armenia	115	47	2	100	...	...	...	99	97	100	1.03
Azerbaijan	490	47	—	98 *	98 *	98 *	1.00 *	95 *	96 *	95 *	0.99 *

Net enrolment rate (adjusted)								Teaching staff		Trained teachers (%)			Pupil-teacher ratio	
1999				2009				2009		2009			2009	REGION
MF (12)	M (13)	F (14)	GPI (15)	MF (16)	M (17)	F (18)	GPI (19)	MF (000) (20)	% F (21)	MF (22)	M (23)	F (24)	(25)	Country or territory
														ARAB STATES
92	94	90	0.96	95	96	94	0.98	141	51	...	...	...	23	Algeria
99	97	100	1.03	99	99	98	0.99	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bahrain
28 **	32 **	23 **	0.73 **	45 **	47 **	42 **	0.90 **	2	27	100	100	100	34	Djibouti
88 **	91 **	85 **	0.93 **	95 **	97 **	94 **	0.97 **	382	52	...	...	...	27	Egypt
88	94	81	0.86	88 **, -2	93 **, -2	82 **, -2	0.88 **, -2	287 -2	69 **, -2	...	...	...	17 -2	Iraq
95 **	94 **	95 **	1.00 **	94 **, -1	93 **, -1	95 **, -1	1.02 **, -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jordan
93	93	93	1.01	93 -1	94 -1	93 -1	0.98 -1	25	90	100	100	100	9	Kuwait
93 **	94 **	91 **	0.97 **	91	92	90	0.99	33	86	...	...	...	14	Lebanon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
62 **	62 **	62 **	0.99 **	76	74	79	1.07	13	37	100	100	100	39	Mauritania
71 **	76 **	65 **	0.85 **	90 **	92 **	88 **	0.97 **	145	51	100	100	100	27	Morocco
99	99	99	1.01	78	78	77	1.00	14	67	100	100	100	28	Occupied Palestinian Territory
83	83	83	1.00	81	82	81	0.98	26	64	100	100	100	12	Oman
95	95	95	1.00	98	98	98	1.00	8	83	49	66	45	11	Qatar
...	...	...	...	86	88	85	0.97	285 *	50 *	91 *, -2	97 *, -2	87 *, -2	11 *	Saudi Arabia
42 **, +1	46 **, +1	38 **, +1	0.83 **, +1	...	...	...	...	124 **	61 **	60 **	64 **	57 **	38 **	Sudan
95 **	98 **	91 **	0.93 **	...	...	...	...	132 **, -1	66 **, -1	...	...	...	18 **, -1	Syrian Arab Republic
95 **	96 **	94 **	0.98 **	99	...	...	...	60	55	...	...	...	17	Tunisia
81	82	81	0.99	98	98	97	0.99	20	86	100	100	100	16	United Arab Emirates
56	70	42	0.59	73 -1	80 -1	66 -1	0.83 -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yemen
														CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE
100 **	...	...	...	85	86	84	0.98	12	82	...	...	...	20	Albania
...	...	...	...	95 **, -1	94 **, -1	96 **, -1	1.02 **, -1	24 +1	99 +1	100 +1	...	...	15 +1	Belarus
...	...	...	...	87	86	88	1.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bosnia and Herzegovina
99	99	98	0.99	98	98	99	1.01	15	94	...	...	...	17	Bulgaria
92	92	92	0.99	95	95	95	1.00	12	...	...	...	...	15	Croatia
96 **	96 **	97 **	1.00 **	...	...	...	...	25	98	...	...	...	19	Czech Republic
100 **	100 **	100 **	1.00 **	97 -1	96 -1	97 -1	1.00 -1	6 -1	94 -1	...	...	...	12 -1	Estonia
97	97	97	1.00	96	96	96	1.00	37	96	...	...	...	10	Hungary
99 **	99 **	98 **	1.00 **	94	93	94	1.01	11	93	...	...	...	10	Latvia
98	98	98	1.00	97	97	97	1.00	10	97	...	...	...	13	Lithuania
...	...	...	...	83 +1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montenegro
96	96	96	1.00	96	96	96	1.00	239	84	...	...	...	10	Poland
93 *, +1	93 **, +1	92 **, +1	0.99 **, +1	90 *	91 *	90 *	0.99 *	9	98	...	...	...	16	Republic of Moldova
100	...	...	...	96	96	96	1.00	54	86	...	...	...	16	Romania
...	...	...	...	94 -1	94 -1	95 -1	1.01 -1	285 -1	98 -1	...	...	...	17 -1	Russian Federation
...	...	...	...	96 *	96 *	96 *	0.99 *	17	84	94	...	...	16	Serbia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	89	...	...	...	16	Slovakia
98	98	98	0.99	98	98	98	1.00	6	98	...	...	...	17	Slovenia
94	95	93	0.98	93	93	94	1.01	7	78	...	...	...	16	The former Yugoslav Rep of Macedonia
91	94	87	0.92	95 -1	96 -1	94 -1	0.98 -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turkey
...	...	...	...	89	89 *	89 *	1.00 *	98	99	100	...	...	16	Ukraine
														CENTRAL ASIA
...	...	...	...	93 -2	92 -2	94 -2	1.03 -2	7 -2	100 -2	...	...	...	19 -2	Armenia
89 *	88 *	89 *	1.01 *	86 *	86 *	85 *	0.98 *	44	87	100	...	...	11	Azerbaijan

TABLE 3

PRIMARY EDUCATION / ISCED 1 / Enrolment and teaching staff / 1999 and 2009

REGION	Enrolment			Gross enrolment ratio							
	2009			1999				2009			
Country or territory	MF (000) (1)	% F (2)	% private (3)	MF (4)	M (5)	F (6)	GPI (7)	MF (8)	M (9)	F (10)	GPI (11)
Georgia	299	47	8	95	96	94	0.98	108	108	108	1.00
Kazakhstan	958 [+1]	49 [+1]	1 [+1]	97	97	98	1.01	109 [+1]	109 [+1]	109 [+1]	1.01 [+1]
Kyrgyzstan	392	49	1	98	98	97	0.99	95	95	95	1.00
Mongolia	253	49	5	102	101	103	1.02	110	110	110	0.99
Tajikistan	692 [-1]	48 [-1]	. [-1]	98	101	96	0.95	102 [-1]	104 [-1]	100 [-1]	0.96 [-1]
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	1,996	49	.	99	99	99	1.00	92	93	91	0.98
EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC											
Australia	1,992	49	31	100	100	100	1.00	106	107	106	1.00
Brunei Darussalam	45	48	37	114	115	112	0.97	107	106	107	1.01
Cambodia	2,290	47	1	97	104	90	0.87	116	120	113	0.94
China	103,617	46	5	...	...	...	...	113	111	115	1.04
China, Hong Kong SAR	369	48	15	100	101	98	0.96	104	103	105	1.02
China, Macao SAR	27	47	97	100	102	97	0.96	100	102	97	0.95
Cook Islands	2 [+1]	48 [+1]	22 [+1]	96 [*]	99 [*]	94 [*]	0.95 [*]	109 [*, +1]	107 [*, +1]	110 [*, +1]	1.02 [*, +1]
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	103 [-1]	48 [-1]	99 [-1]	109	109	108	0.99	94 [-1]	95 [-1]	94 [-1]	0.99 [-1]
Indonesia	29,901	48	16	113 [**, +1]	115 [**, +1]	111 [**, +1]	0.97 [**, +1]	121	123	119	0.97
Japan	7,156	49	1	101	101	100	1.00	102	102	102	1.00
Kiribati	16 [-1]	50 [-1]	...	108	108	109	1.01	116 [-1]	114 [-1]	119 [-1]	1.04 [-1]
Lao People's Democratic Republic	901 [-1]	47 [-1]	3 [-1]	113	122	104	0.85	112 [-1]	117 [-1]	106 [-1]	0.91 [-1]
Malaysia	3,053 [-1]	49 [-1]	1 [-1]	98	99	97	0.98	95 [-1]	95 [-1]	94 [-1]	0.99 [-1]
Marshall Islands	8	48	20	95	96	94	0.98	90	91	90	0.99
Micronesia (Federated States of)	19 [-2]	49 [-2]	8 [**, -2]	...	...	...	...	110 [-2]	110 [-2]	111 [-2]	1.01 [-2]
Myanmar	5,095	49	1	100	101	99	0.98	116	117	115	0.98
Nauru	1 [-1]	50 [-1]	...	99 [*, +1]	86 [*, +1]	115 [*, +1]	1.33 [*, +1]	93 [*, -1]	90 [*, -1]	96 [*, -1]	1.06 [*, -1]
New Zealand	348	49	12	99	99	100	1.00	101	101	102	1.01
Niue	...	...	...	99 [*]	99 [*]	98 [*]	1.00 [*]	...	...	...	...
Palau	2 [-2]	48 [**, -2]	23 [-2]	114 [*]	118 [*]	109 [*]	0.93 [*]	101 [*, -2]	100 [**, -2]	103 [**, -2]	1.03 [**, -2]
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	75 [-1]	80 [-1]	70 [-1]	0.87 [-1]	...	...	...	...
Philippines	13,411 [-1]	48 [-1]	8 [-1]	110	110	110	1.00	110 [-1]	111 [-1]	109 [-1]	0.98 [-1]
Republic of Korea	3,482	48	1	100	100	99	1.00	104	105	103	0.98
Samoa	30	48	...	98	99	97	0.98	100	101	99	0.98
Singapore	295	48	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	83 [-2]	47 [-2]	18 [-2]	88	91	86	0.94	107 [-2]	109 [-2]	106 [-2]	0.97 [-2]
Thailand	5,371	48	18	94	95	93	0.97	91	92	90	0.98
Timor-Leste	214	48	13	...	...	...	...	113	116	109	0.95
Tokelau	...	...	...	105 [*, +1]	98 [*, +1]	113 [*, +1]	1.15 [*, +1]	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	108	111	106	0.96	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	98 [*]	97 [*]	99 [*]	1.02 [*]	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	39	47	28	111	112	110	0.98	108	111	105	0.95
Viet Nam	6,745	48	1	108	112	104	0.93	...	...	...	...
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN											
Anguilla	2 [-1]	49 [-1]	9 [-1]	111 [**, +1]	109 [**, +1]	113 [**, +1]	1.04 [**, +1]	94 [**, -1]	94 [**, -1]	94 [**, -1]	1.00 [**, -1]
Antigua and Barbuda	11	48	53	126 [+1]	97 [+1]	155 [+1]	1.61 [+1]	100	103	97	0.94
Argentina	4,716 [-1]	49 [-1]	24 [-1]	114	115	114	0.99	117 [-1]	117 [-1]	116 [-1]	0.99 [-1]

Net enrolment rate (adjusted)								Teaching staff		Trained teachers (%)			Pupil-teacher ratio	
1999				2009				2009		2009			2009	REGION
MF (12)	M (13)	F (14)	GPI (15)	MF (16)	M (17)	F (18)	GPI (19)	MF (000) (20)	% F (21)	MF (22)	M (23)	F (24)	(25)	Country or territory
...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	34 *	86 *	95 *	92 *	95 *	9 *	Georgia
95 **, +1	94 **, +1	96 **, +1	1.02 **, +1	100 +1	...	...	...	59 +1	98 +1	...	...	...	16 +1	Kazakhstan
88 *	89 *	87 *	0.99 *	91	91	91	1.00	16	97	66	66	66	24	Kyrgyzstan
96	94	97	1.03	100	...	...	...	8	95	100	100	100	30	Mongolia
97 +1	...	...	...	98 -1	99 -1	96 -1	0.96 -1	31 -1	68 -1	88 -1	...	...	23 -1	Tajikistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turkmenistan
...	...	...	...	90	91	89	0.98	117	89	100	100	100	17	Uzbekistan
														East Asia and the Pacific
94 **	94 **	95 **	1.01 **	97	97	98	1.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	Australia
...	...	...	...	97	96	98	1.02	4	76	84	92	81	12	Brunei Darussalam
83 **	87 **	79 **	0.91 **	89 -1	90 -1	87 -1	0.96 -1	47	45	99	...	...	49	Cambodia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,019	57	...	...	...	17	China
...	...	...	...	98 *	97 *	100 *	1.03 *	23	78	95	94	96	16	China, Hong Kong SAR
85	84	85	1.01	87	88	87	0.99	2	88	86	73	88	17	China, Macao SAR
86 *	88 *	85 *	0.96 *	98 *, +1	98 *, +1	99 *, +1	1.02 *, +1	0.1 +1	86 +1	79 -2	79 -2	79 -2	15 +1	Cook Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
99 **	98 **	99 **	1.01 **	92 -1	92 -1	92 -1	1.00 -1	4 -1	55 -1	98 -1	98 -1	98 -1	26 -1	Fiji
98 **, +1	...	...	...	98	...	...	...	1,800	60	...	...	...	17	Indonesia
100	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	396	...	...	...	...	18	Japan
99 **	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 -1	82 -1	85 -1	83 -1	86 -1	25 -1	Kiribati
78	81	74	0.92	82 -1	84 -1	81 -1	0.96 -1	30 -1	49 -1	97 -1	97 -1	97 -1	30 -1	Lao People's Democratic Republic
98	99	97	0.98	94 **, -1	94 **, -1	94 **, -1	1.00 **, -1	210 -1	68 -1	...	...	...	15 -1	Malaysia
...	...	...	...	80 -2	81 -2	80 -2	0.99 -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Marshall Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 **, -2	...	...	...	...	17 **, -2	Micronesia (Federated States of)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	84	99	99	99	28	Myanmar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1 -1	93 -1	74 -2	50 -2	77 -2	22 -1	Nauru
99 **	99 **	99 **	1.00 **	99	99	100	1.01	24	84	...	...	...	15	New Zealand
99 *	99 *	98 *	1.00 *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Niue
97 **	99 **	94 **	0.94 **	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Palau
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Papua New Guinea
90	90	90	1.00	92 -1	91 -1	93 -1	1.02 -1	390 -2	87 -2	...	...	...	34 -2	Philippines
98	98	98	1.00	99 **	100 **	99 **	0.99 **	156	78	...	...	...	22	Republic of Korea
94	94	94	0.99	99 **	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	32	Samoa
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	81	94	93	95	17	Singapore
...	...	...	...	81 -2	81 -2	80 -2	0.98 -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Solomon Islands
...	...	...	...	90	91	89	0.99	348 -1	60 -1	...	...	...	16 -1	Thailand
...	...	...	...	83	84	82	0.97	7	39	...	...	...	29	Timor-Leste
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tokelau
88	90	86	0.95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tonga
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tuvalu
92 **	92 **	91 **	0.99 **	...	...	...	...	2 -2	55 -2	100 -2	...	...	24 -2	Vanuatu
96 **	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	346	78	100	99	100	20	Viet Nam
														LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
...	...	...	...	93 **, -1	93 **, -1	93 **, -1	1.00 **, -1	0.1 -1	90 -1	58 -1	36 -1	60 -1	14 -1	Anguilla
...	...	...	...	90	92	88	0.95	1	95	57	66	57	16	Antigua and Barbuda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	289 -1	87 -1	...	...	...	16 -1	Argentina

TABLE 3

PRIMARY EDUCATION / ISCED 1 / Enrolment and teaching staff / 1999 and 2009

REGION	Enrolment			Gross enrolment ratio							
	2009			1999				2009			
Country or territory	MF (000) (1)	% F (2)	% private (3)	MF (4)	M (5)	F (6)	GPI (7)	MF (8)	M (9)	F (10)	GPI (11)
Aruba	10	49	75	114	116	112	0.97	115	117	113	0.97
Bahamas	37 -1	49 -1	30 -1	95	96	94	0.98	103 -1	103 -1	103 -1	1.00 -1
Barbados	23 *	49 *	11 *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belize	53	49	83	111	113	109	0.97	122	124	120	0.97
Bermuda	4 +1	49 +1	37 +1	...	...	...	...	92 +1	91 +1	92 +1	1.00 +1
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1,508 -1	49 -1	8 -1	113	114	112	0.98	107 -1	108 -1	107 -1	0.99 -1
Brazil	17,452	47	13	155	159	150	0.94	...	...	...	...
British Virgin Islands	3	49	30	112 *	113 *	110 *	0.97 *	109 **	111 **	106 **	0.96 **
Cayman Islands	4 -1	48 -1	36 -1	107	112	101	0.90	88 -1	91 -1	85 -1	0.94 -1
Chile	1,657 -1	48 -1	57 -1	101	102	99	0.97	106 -1	109 -1	104 -1	0.95 -1
Colombia	5,299	49	18	119	119	119	1.00	120	120	120	1.00
Costa Rica	532	48	8	112	112	111	0.99	110	110	109	0.99
Cuba	868	48	.	111	113	109	0.97	104	104	103	0.98
Dominica	8	49	35	120	123	117	0.95	112	113	111	0.99
Dominican Republic	1,333	45	22	107	109	106	0.98	106	114	98	0.86
Ecuador	2,024 **, -1	49 **, -1	...	114	114	114	1.00	117 **, -1	117 **, -1	118 **, -1	1.01 **, -1
El Salvador	994 -1	48 -1	11 -1	109	111	107	0.97	115 -1	117 -1	113 -1	0.97 -1
Grenada	14	47	79	92 +1	93 +1	91 +1	0.97 +1	107	110	104	0.94
Guatemala	2,501 -1	48 -1	11 -1	101	108	94	0.87	114 -1	117 -1	110 -1	0.94 -1
Guyana	101	49	3	118	119	116	0.98	103	104	102	0.99
Haiti	...	...	...	111 -1	112 -1	110 -1	0.98 -1	...	...	...	...
Honduras	1,276 -1	49 -1	9 -1	107 +1	106 +1	108 +1	1.01 +1	116 -1	116 -1	116 -1	1.00 -1
Jamaica	315 -1	49 -1	12 -1	94 **	94 **	94 **	1.00 **	93 -1	95 -1	92 -1	0.97 -1
Mexico	14,861	49	8	111	112	110	0.98	117	117	116	0.98
Montserrat	0.5	49	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands Antilles	...	...	...	131	135	127	0.95	...	...	...	...
Nicaragua	944 -1	48 -1	15 -1	101	100	101	1.01	117 -1	118 -1	116 -1	0.98 -1
Panama	441	48	12	108	110	106	0.97	109	111	107	0.97
Paraguay	852	48	18	119 **	121 **	116 **	0.96 **	99	101	98	0.97
Peru	3,855 -1	49 -1	20 -1	123	124	123	0.99	109 -1	109 -1	109 -1	1.00 -1
Puerto Rico	300 +1	49 +1	23 +1	...	...	...	...	92 +1	92 +1	92 +1	1.00 +1
Saint Kitts and Nevis	6	50	20	112 +1	113 +1	110 +1	0.97 +1	96	95	97	1.02
Saint Lucia	20	49	4	104	107	101	0.95	97	98	95	0.97
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	15	48	6	117 +1	121 +1	114 +1	0.95 +1	107	111	103	0.93
Suriname	70 -1	48 -1	46 -1	...	...	...	...	114 -1	116 -1	111 -1	0.95 -1
Trinidad and Tobago	131 *	48 *	72 *	97	98	97	0.99	104 *	106 *	102 *	0.96 *
Turks and Caicos Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uruguay	354 -1	48 -1	15 -1	111	112	111	0.99	114 -1	115 -1	112 -1	0.97 -1
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	3,462	48	17	100	101	99	0.98	103	105	102	0.97
NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE											
Andorra	4	48	2	...	...	...	...	89	89	90	1.01
Austria	332	48	6	102	103	102	0.99	99	99	98	0.99
Belgium	732	49	54	105	105	105	0.99	103	104	103	1.00
Canada	2,261 -2	49 -2	6 -2	99	99	99	1.00	98 -2	99 -2	98 -2	1.00 -2
Cyprus	56	49	7	97 *	98 *	97 *	1.00 *	105 *	106 *	105 *	0.99 *

Net enrolment rate (adjusted)								Teaching staff		Trained teachers (%)			Pupil-teacher ratio	
1999				2009				2009		2009			2009	REGION
MF (12)	M (13)	F (14)	GPI (15)	MF (16)	M (17)	F (18)	GPI (19)	MF (000) (20)	% F (21)	MF (22)	M (23)	F (24)	(25)	Country or territory
99	...	...	...	97	95	98	1.03	1	83	100	99	100	17	Aruba
90	89	90	1.00	92 -1	91 -1	93 -1	1.03 -1	2 -1	87 -1	91 -1	90 -1	91 -1	16 -1	Bahamas
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 *	78 *	58 *	57 *	58 *	14 *	Barbados
90 **	90 **	90 **	1.00 **	100	99	100	1.01	2	72	43	40	44	23	Belize
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 +1	90 +1	...	...	...	7 +1	Bermuda
96 **	96 **	96 **	1.00 **	95 -2	95 -2	95 -2	1.01 -2	62 -2	...	...	...	...	24 -2	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
92	...	...	...	95 -1	96 -1	94 -1	0.98 -1	771	91	...	...	...	23	Brazil
98 **	98 **	99 **	1.01 **	95 **	95 **	95 **	0.99 **	0.2	86	72 -2	57 -2	73 -2	13	British Virgin Islands
94 *	...	...	...	82 -1	83 -1	81 -1	0.98 -1	0.3 -1	88 -1	96 -1	87 -1	97 -1	12 -1	Cayman Islands
...	...	...	...	95 -1	96 -1	95 -1	0.99 -1	67 -1	78 -1	...	...	...	25 -1	Chile
96	95 **	96 **	1.01 **	93	93	93	1.00	181	78	100	100	100	29	Colombia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	80	88	88	88	18	Costa Rica
99	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	92	78	100	100	100	9	Cuba
...	...	...	...	98	...	...	...	1	86	58	37	61	16	Dominica
81	81	82	1.02	82 -1	82 -1	83 -1	1.02 -1	53	78	84	84	84	25	Dominican Republic
99	98	100	1.01	97 **, -1	96 **, -1	99 **, -1	1.02 **, -1	105 **, -1	66 **, -1	78 **, -1	81 **, -1	76 **, -1	19 **, -1	Ecuador
79 **, -1	73 **, -1	86 **, -1	1.18 **, -1	96 -1	95 -1	96 -1	1.02 -1	30 -1	73 -1	93 -1	91 -1	94 -1	33 -1	El Salvador
84 **, +1	87 **, +1	81 **, +1	0.93 **, +1	98 -1	98 -1	99 -1	1.01 -1	1	80	69	72	68	17	Grenada
83 **	87 **	80 **	0.92 **	96 -1	98 -1	95 -1	0.97 -1	85 -1	65 -1	...	...	...	29 -1	Guatemala
...	...	...	...	99	99	98	0.99	4	88	64	58	64	26	Guyana
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Haiti
88 **, +1	88 **, +1	89 **, +1	1.01 **, +1	97 **, -1	96 **, -1	98 **, -1	1.02 **, -1	38 -1	75 -1	36 -1	31 -1	38 -1	33 -1	Honduras
90 **	90 **	90 **	1.01 **	81 -1	82 -1	79 -1	0.97 -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jamaica
99 **	99 **	100 **	1.01 **	100 -1	99 -1	100 -1	1.00 -1	529	67	96	...	...	28	Mexico
...	...	...	...	96 *, -2	...	...	...	—	97	59	—	61	13	Montserrat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Netherlands Antilles
80 **	79 **	81 **	1.02 **	93 -1	93 -1	94 -1	1.01 -1	32 -1	76 -1	73 -1	58 -1	77 -1	29 -1	Nicaragua
97 **	97 **	97 **	1.00 **	97	98	97	0.99	19	76	92	94	91	24	Panama
97	96	97	1.00	86	86	86	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	Paraguay
100 **	...	...	...	97 -1	97 -1	98 -1	1.01 -1	185 -1	65 -1	...	...	...	21 -1	Peru
...	...	...	...	85 **, +1	84 **, +1	86 **, +1	1.02 **, +1	26 +1	81 +1	...	...	...	12 +1	Puerto Rico
...	...	...	...	94	92	95	1.03	0.4	87	62	46	64	14	Saint Kitts and Nevis
93 **	95 **	92 **	0.97 **	93	93	93	1.00	1	88	88	83	88	20	Saint Lucia
98 **, +1	...	...	...	98	...	...	...	1	78	80	70	82	17	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
...	...	...	...	90 **, -1	91 **, -1	90 **, -1	0.99 **, -1	4 -1	93 -1	100 -1	100 -1	100 -1	16 -1	Suriname
93	92	93	1.01	96 *	97 *	94 *	0.97 *	7 *	79 *	88 *	59 *	96 *	18 *	Trinidad and Tobago
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turks and Caicos Islands
...	...	...	...	99 -1	99 -1	99 -1	1.00 -1	24 -1	...	...	...	...	15 -1	Uruguay
87	86	88	1.01	94	94	94	1.00	239	81	86	76	89	15	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
														NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE
...	...	...	...	84	83	84	1.02	0.4	79	100	100	100	10	Andorra
97 **	97 **	98 **	1.01 **	...	...	...	...	29	90	...	...	...	11	Austria
99	99	99	1.00	99	99	99	1.00	66	81	...	...	...	11	Belgium
99 **	99 **	99 **	1.00 **	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Canada
98 *	98 *	98 *	1.00 *	99 *	99 *	99 *	0.99 *	4	83	...	...	...	14	Cyprus

TABLE 3

PRIMARY EDUCATION / ISCED 1 / Enrolment and teaching staff / 1999 and 2009

REGION	Enrolment			Gross enrolment ratio							
	2009			1999				2009			
Country or territory	MF (000) (1)	% F (2)	% private (3)	MF (4)	M (5)	F (6)	GPI (7)	MF (8)	M (9)	F (10)	GPI (11)
Denmark	407	49	13	101	102	101	1.00	99	98	99	1.01
Finland	351	49	1	99	99	99	1.00	97	98	97	0.99
France	4,153	49	15	106	106	105	0.99	109	109	108	0.99
Germany	3,151	49	4	106	106	106	0.99	104	104	103	1.00
Gibraltar	3	49	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	639 -2	49 -2	7 -2	94	94	95	1.00	101 -2	101 -2	101 -2	1.00 -2
Holy See	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Iceland	30	49	2	99	100	98	0.98	98	98	98	1.00
Ireland	499	49	—	104	104	103	0.99	105	104	105	1.01
Israel	861	49	.	112	113	111	0.99	111	110	112	1.01
Italy	2,830 -1	48 -1	7 -1	104	105	104	0.99	103 -1	104 -1	103 -1	0.99 -1
Liechtenstein	2	51	4	...	...	...	...	109 *	108 *	110 *	1.02 *
Luxembourg	36 -1	49 -1	8 -1	101	100	102	1.02	100 -1	100 -1	101 -1	1.01 -1
Malta	27 -1	49 -1	40 -1	107	106	107	1.01	99 -1	98 -1	99 -1	1.01 -1
Monaco	2	49	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1,290	48	...	108	109	107	0.98	107	108	106	0.99
Norway	427	49	2	101	101	101	1.00	99	99	99	1.00
Portugal	744	48	12	123	126	120	0.96	112	114	111	0.97
San Marino	2	48	...	...	...	...	...	93 *	92 *	94 *	1.01 *
Spain	2,684	48	33	105	106	105	0.99	107	108	107	0.99
Sweden	573	49	9	110	108	111	1.03	96	97	96	0.99
Switzerland	499	48	4	104	104	104	1.00	103	104	103	1.00
United Kingdom	4,465 -1	49 -1	5 -1	101	101	101	1.00	106 -1	106 -1	106 -1	1.00 -1
United States of America	24,586	49	10	101	99	102	1.03	98	98	99	1.01
SOUTH AND WEST ASIA											
Afghanistan	4,946	39	...	29	52	4	0.08	104	123	83	0.67
Bangladesh	16,539 *	50 *	41 *	...	...	...	...	95 *	93 *	97 *	1.04 *
Bhutan	109	50	3	75	80	69	0.85	109	108	110	1.01
India	145,454 -1	...	...	93	101	85	0.84	117 -1	...	...	...
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	5,655	49	7	109	112	106	0.94	103	103	102	0.99
Maldives	45	48	2	134	135	134	1.00	111	114	108	0.95
Nepal	4,901 +1	50 +1	13 +1	115	129	99	0.77	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	18,468	44	31	69 *, +1	82 **, +1	56 **, +1	0.68 **, +1	85	92	77	0.84
Sri Lanka	1,619	49	—	105 -1	106 -1	103 -1	0.97 -1	97	97	97	1.00
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA											
Angola	3,932 -1	45 -1	2 -1	81 -1	89 -1	74 -1	0.83 -1	128 -1	141 -1	114 -1	0.81 -1
Benin	1,719	46	12	83	99	66	0.67	122	129	114	0.88
Botswana	328 -2	49 -2	5 -2	105	105	106	1.00	109 -2	111 -2	108 -2	0.97 -2
Burkina Faso	2,048 +1	47 +1	14 +1	44	51	36	0.70	79 +1	83 +1	75 +1	0.91 +1
Burundi	1,739	49	1	49	54	44	0.82	147	149	144	0.97
Cameroon	3,351	46	23	84	92	75	0.82	114	122	106	0.86
Cape Verde	74	48	—	121	123	118	0.96	98	102	94	0.93
Central African Republic	637 +1	42 +1	14 +1	...	...	...	...	91 +1	107 +1	76 +1	0.71 +1
Chad	1,671	41	9	63	80	46	0.58	90	105	74	0.70
Comoros	111 -1	47 -1	15 -1	99	107	91	0.85	119 -1	125 -1	114 -1	0.92 -1
Congo	672	48	...	57	58	56	0.97	120	123	116	0.94

Net enrolment rate (adjusted)								Teaching staff		Trained teachers (%)			Pupil-teacher ratio	
1999				2009				2009		2009			2009	REGION
MF (12)	M (13)	F (14)	GPI (15)	MF (16)	M (17)	F (18)	GPI (19)	MF (000) (20)	% F (21)	MF (22)	M (23)	F (24)	(25)	Country or territory
98	98	98	1.00	95	94	97	1.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	Denmark
99	99	98	1.00	96	96	96	1.00	26	78	...	...	...	14	Finland
100	100	100	1.00	99	99	99	1.00	222	83	...	...	...	19	France
100 **	...	...	...	100 **	...	...	...	242	85	...	...	...	13	Germany
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.2	78	100	100	99	16	Gibraltar
95	95	96	1.01	100 -2	99 -2	100 -2	1.00 -2	62 -2	65 -2	...	...	...	10 -2	Greece
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	Holy See
99	...	...	...	98	98	98	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	Iceland
93	93	94	1.01	97	96	97	1.02	32	85	...	...	...	16	Ireland
98	98	98	1.00	97	96	97	1.01	66	84	...	...	...	13	Israel
100	...	...	...	99 -1	100 -1	99 -1	0.99 -1	273 -2	95 -2	...	...	...	10 -2	Italy
...	...	...	...	90 *	87 *	92 *	1.06 *	0.3	76	...	...	...	7	Liechtenstein
98	97	99	1.03	97 -1	97 -1	98 -1	1.02 -1	3 -1	72 -1	...	...	...	12 -1	Luxembourg
95	94	96	1.02	91 -1	90 -1	92 -1	1.02 -1	3 -1	88 -1	...	...	...	11 -1	Malta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Monaco
99	100	99	0.99	99	99	99	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	Netherlands
100	100	100	1.00	99	99	99	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	Norway
...	...	...	...	99	99	100	1.01	66	80	...	...	...	11	Portugal
...	...	...	...	92 *	91 *	93 *	1.02 *	0.3	91	...	...	...	6	San Marino
100	100	99	1.00	100	100	100	1.00	213	74	...	...	...	13	Spain
100	...	...	...	96	96	96	0.99	61	82	...	...	...	9	Sweden
99	99	100	1.01	100	99	100	1.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	Switzerland
100	100	100	1.00	100 -1	100 -1	100 -1	1.00 -1	244 -1	81 -1	...	...	...	18 -1	United Kingdom
95	95 **	95 **	1.00 **	92	91	93	1.03	1,772	87	...	...	...	14	United States of America
														SOUTH AND WEST ASIA
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	29	...	...	...	43	Afghanistan
...	...	...	...	89 *	86 *	93 *	1.08 *	361	43	58	55	63	46 *	Bangladesh
56	59	52	0.89	88	87	90	1.03	4	35	91 -1	...	...	28	Bhutan
85 **, +1	92 **, +1	77 **, +1	0.84 **, +1	97 **, -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	India
93 **	95 **	91 **	0.96 **	100 **, -2	...	...	...	278	57	98 **, -1	...	...	20	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
98	98	98	0.99	96 -1	97 -1	95 -1	0.98 -1	4	74	74	77	73	13	Maldives
67 **	75 **	59 **	0.79 **	...	...	...	...	154 +1	40 +1	74 +1	74 +1	72 +1	32 +1	Nepal
...	...	...	...	66 *	72 *	60 *	0.84 *	465	46	85	93	77	40	Pakistan
...	...	...	...	95	95	96	1.01	70	85	...	...	...	23	Sri Lanka
														SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
52 **, -1	55 **, -1	48 **, -1	0.86 **, -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Angola
...	...	...	...	94 **	...	...	...	38	19	...	...	...	45	Benin
82	80	83	1.04	87 -2	86 -2	88 -2	1.02 -2	13 -2	76 -2	97 -2	97 -2	98 -2	25 -2	Botswana
35	41	29	0.70	64	68	60	0.89	43 +1	36 +1	86	84	91	48 +1	Burkina Faso
36 **	39 **	33 **	0.84 **	99	98	100	1.01	34	53	91	88	94	51	Burundi
...	...	...	...	92	97	86	0.88	72	46	...	...	...	46	Cameroon
99 **	...	...	...	83	84	82	0.98	3	67	86	82	88	24	Cape Verde
...	...	...	...	69 +1	79 +1	59 +1	0.75 +1	8 +1	14 +1	...	...	...	84 +1	Central African Republic
51	63	39	0.62	...	...	...	...	27	14	35 -1	...	...	61	Chad
68 **	73 **	62 **	0.85 **	87 -2	91 -2	84 -2	0.92 -2	4 -1	37 -1	57 -1	...	...	30 -1	Comoros
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	51	...	...	...	64	Congo

TABLE 3

PRIMARY EDUCATION / ISCED 1 / Enrolment and teaching staff / 1999 and 2009

REGION	Enrolment			Gross enrolment ratio							
	2009			1999				2009			
Country or territory	MF (000) (1)	% F (2)	% private (3)	MF (4)	M (5)	F (6)	GPI (7)	MF (8)	M (9)	F (10)	GPI (11)
Côte d'Ivoire	2,383	45	11	73	84	62	0.74	74	81	66	0.81
Democratic Republic of the Congo	10,244	46	83	47	49	45	0.90	90	98	83	0.85
Equatorial Guinea	85 +1	49 +1	50 +1	109	122	96	0.79	83 +1	84 +1	82 +1	0.97 +1
Eritrea	300	45	9	52	57	47	0.82	48	53	44	0.83
Ethiopia	13,571	48	6	50	63	38	0.61	102	107	98	0.91
Gabon	...	...	...	139	139	139	1.00	...	...	...	...
Gambia	229 +1	50 +1	26 +1	92	100	85	0.85	85 +1	84 +1	86 +1	1.02 +1
Ghana	3,659	49	18	79	82	76	0.92	105	106	105	0.99
Guinea	1,390	45	26 **	56	68	43	0.64	90	97	83	0.86
Guinea-Bissau	...	...	...	80 **	96 **	65 **	0.67 **	...	...	...	...
Kenya	7,150	49	11	91	92	90	0.97	113	114	111	0.98
Lesotho	389	50	...	102	98	105	1.08	104	105	104	1.00
Liberia	540 -1	47 -1	30 -1	98	113	83	0.74	91 -1	96 -1	86 -1	0.90 -1
Madagascar	4,324	49	18	98	100	96	0.97	160	162	158	0.98
Malawi	3,250	50	...	136	139	133	0.96	119	118	121	1.03
Mali	2,019 +1	45 +1	40 +1	56	66	47	0.71	97 +1	105 +1	89 +1	0.85 +1
Mauritius	118	49	27	103	103	104	1.01	100	100	100	1.00
Mozambique	5,278 +1	47 +1	2 +1	70	80	59	0.74	116 +1	122 +1	110 +1	0.90 +1
Namibia	407	49	5	116	116	117	1.01	112	113	111	0.98
Niger	1,726 +1	44 +1	4 +1	30	36	24	0.68	67 +1	73 +1	60 +1	0.82 +1
Nigeria	21,714	46	...	91	101	81	0.80	89	95	84	0.88
Rwanda	2,265	51	3	100	101	99	0.98	151	150	151	1.01
Sao Tome and Principe	34 +1	49 +1	— +1	108	109	106	0.97	130 +1	131 +1	130 +1	1.00 +1
Senegal	1,653	51	14	65	72	59	0.82	84	82	85	1.04
Seychelles	9	49	8	110	110	111	1.01	106	105	107	1.02
Sierra Leone	...	...	...	70 +1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	457 -2	35 -2	...	...	...	...	...	33 -2	42 -2	23 -2	0.55 -2
South Africa	7,129	49	3	113	115	112	0.97	101	103	99	0.96
Swaziland	233 -2	48 -2	— -2	94	96	92	0.95	108 -2	112 -2	104 -2	0.93 -2
Togo	1,164	48	...	116	133	100	0.75	115	119	111	0.94
Uganda	8,298	50	13	126	132	121	0.92	122	121	122	1.01
United Republic of Tanzania	8,442	50	2	67	67	67	1.00	105	105	105	1.00
Zambia	2,841	50	2	82	85	79	0.92	113	113	112	0.99
Zimbabwe	...	...	...	102 -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
REGIONAL AVERAGES											
WORLD	**701,646**	**47**	**...**	**98**	**102**	**94**	**0.92**	**107**	**109**	**105**	**0.96**
Arab States	41,323	47	...	87	93	81	0.87	97	101	93	0.92
Central and Eastern Europe	19,644 **	49 **	...	103	105	102	0.97	99 **	99 **	98 **	0.99 **
Central Asia	5,480	48	...	98	99	98	0.99	98	99	98	0.98
East Asia and the Pacific	186,735	47	...	109 **	110 **	109 **	0.99 **	111	110	111	1.01
Latin America and the Caribbean	68,194 **	48 **	...	121	123	119	0.97	117 **	119 **	115 **	0.97 **
North America and Western Europe	51,563	49	...	103	102	103	1.01	102	101	102	1.00
South and West Asia	197,923 **	...	...	89	97	81	0.83	110 **	...	...	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	130,783	47	...	80	86	73	0.85	101	106	97	0.92

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for more information on the data and symbols used in each table.

Net enrolment rate (adjusted)								Teaching staff		Trained teachers (%)			Pupil-teacher ratio	
1999				2009				2009		2009			2009	REGION
MF (12)	M (13)	F (14)	GPI (15)	MF (16)	M (17)	F (18)	GPI (19)	MF (000) (20)	% F (21)	MF (22)	M (23)	F (24)	(25)	Country or territory
56 **	64 **	48 **	0.76 **	57	62	52	0.83	57	23	100	100	100	42	Côte d'Ivoire
33 **	34 **	32 **	0.94 **	...	...	...	...	274	26	93	93	95	37	Democratic Republic of the Congo
69 **, +1	...	...	...	54 +1	54 +1	54 +1	0.99 +1	3 +1	36 +1	45 +1	47 +1	43 +1	27 +1	Equatorial Guinea
33	36	31	0.86	37	39	34	0.88	8	40	92	95	88	38	Eritrea
37	43	30	0.69	84	86	81	0.94	234	38	85	82	89	58	Ethiopia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gabon
77 **	82 **	72 **	0.87 **	71 **, +1	70 **, +1	72 **, +1	1.03 **, +1	6	33	...	...	...	37	Gambia
60 **	61 **	59 **	0.96 **	76	76	77	1.01	111	34	48	38	66	33	Ghana
44	51	36	0.69	74 **	79 **	69 **	0.87 **	32	28	73	69	84	44	Guinea
52 **	61 **	43 **	0.71 **	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Guinea-Bissau
63 **	63 **	64 **	1.02 **	83 **	83 **	84 **	1.01 **	153 **	44 **	97 **	96 **	98 **	47 **	Kenya
58	54	61	1.13	73	71	76	1.06	12	77	58	43	62	34	Lesotho
48 **	55 **	42 **	0.76 **	...	...	...	...	22 -1	12 -1	40 -1	39 -1	47 -1	24 -1	Liberia
66	66	67	1.01	99 -2	99 -2	100 -2	1.01 -2	90	56	...	...	...	48	Madagascar
98	99	97	0.98	91	89	94	1.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	Malawi
45 **	52 **	37 **	0.71 **	80 +1	86 +1	73 +1	0.84 +1	38	27	50	48	56	50	Mali
91	90	91	1.01	94	93	95	1.01	5	68	100	100	100	22	Mauritius
52 **	58 **	46 **	0.79 **	92 +1	95 +1	90 +1	0.94 +1	90 +1	39 +1	76 +1	72 +1	81 +1	58 +1	Mozambique
89	86	92	1.07	90	88	92	1.05	14	68	96	94	96	30	Namibia
26	31	21	0.68	59 **, +1	65 **, +1	52 **, +1	0.80 **, +1	45 +1	45 +1	97 +1	96 +1	97 +1	39 +1	Niger
61 **	67 **	55 **	0.82 **	63 **, -2	66 **, -2	60 **, -2	0.91 **, -2	467 -2	48 -2	...	...	...	46 -2	Nigeria
...	...	...	...	96 **, -1	95 **, -1	97 **, -1	1.03 **, -1	33	54	94	96	92	68	Rwanda
88 **	88 **	87 **	0.99 **	99 +1	...	...	...	1 **, +1	49 **, +1	48	47	49	26 **, +1	Sao Tome and Principe
55	60	50	0.84	75	74	76	1.04	48	30	...	...	...	35	Senegal
100 -1	...	...	...	94	93	95	1.02	1	85	99	...	...	14	Seychelles
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sierra Leone
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 -2	17 -2	...	...	...	36 -2	Somalia
97 **	95 **	98 **	1.03 **	90 **	89 **	90 **	1.02 **	232	77	87	93	86	31	South Africa
71	70	72	1.03	83 -2	82 -2	84 -2	1.02 -2	7 -2	70 -2	94 -2	93 -2	94 -2	32 -2	Swaziland
86	97	75	0.77	95 **	...	...	...	28	13	15 -2	14 -2	22 -2	41	Togo
...	...	...	...	92	91	94	1.03	168	40	89 -1	90 -1	89 -1	49	Uganda
49	49	50	1.04	97 **	96 **	97 **	1.01 **	157	49	100	100	100	54	United Republic of Tanzania
70 **	71 **	68 **	0.97 **	92 **	91 **	94 **	1.03 **	48 **, -1	50 **, -1	...	...	...	61 **, -1	Zambia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Zimbabwe
														REGIONAL AVERAGES
**84 ** **	**87 ** **	**81 ** **	**0.93 ** **	**90 ** **	**91 ** **	**89 ** **	**0.98 ** **	**28,332 ** **	**62 ** **	**...**	**...**	**...**	**25 ** **	**WORLD**
77	82	73	0.90	86 **	89 **	84 **	0.94 **	1,981	55	...	...	...	21	Arab States
94 **	95 **	93 **	0.98 **	94 **	94 **	94 **	1.00 **	1,137 **	82 **	...	...	...	17 **	Central and Eastern Europe
94 **	95 **	94 **	0.99 **	93	94	92	0.99	327	89	...	...	...	17	Central Asia
94 **	94 **	95 **	1.00 **	95 **	...	...	...	10,203	61	...	...	...	18	East Asia and the Pacific
93	94 **	93 **	0.99 **	95 **	95 **	95 **	1.00 **	2,981 **	78 **	...	...	...	23 **	Latin America and the Caribbean
97	97	97	1.00	96	95	96	1.01	3,711	83	...	...	...	14	North America and Western Europe
79 **	86 **	72 **	0.83 **	91 **	...	...	...	4,872 **, -2	45 **, -2	...	...	...	39 **, -2	South and West Asia
59	62	55	0.88	77 **	79 **	75 **	0.95 **	2,924	42	...	...	...	45	Sub-Saharan Africa

TABLE 4

PRIMARY EDUCATION / ISCED 1 / Measures of progression and completion / 2009

REGION	Total number of repeaters		Percentage of repeaters			Survival rate to Grade 5			Survival rate to last grade			
	2009		2009			2008 to 2009			2008 to 2009			
Country or territory	MF (000) (1)	% F (2)	MF (3)	M (4)	F (5)	MF (6)	M (7)	F (8)	MF (9)	M (10)	F (11)	GPI (12)
ARAB STATES												
Algeria	353	36	11	13	8	95	94	95	...	...	...	...
Bahrain	2	49	2	2	2	98	98	98	...	...	...	...
Djibouti	6 **	46 **	10 **	10 **	10 **	64 **	64 **	64 **	64 **	64 **	64 **	1.01 **
Egypt	348	35	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	819 **, -2	38 **, -2	17 **, -2	19 **, -2	14 **, -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jordan	5 -1	50 -1	1 -1	1 -1	1 -1	94 **, -2	93 **, -2	96 **, -2	93 **, -2	93 **, -2	94 **, -2	1.01 **, -2
Kuwait	1	34	—	—	—	95	95	96	95	95	96	1.01
Lebanon	42	39	9	11	7	95	94	96	92	90	93	1.03
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritania	9 -1	48 -1	2 -1	2 -1	2 -1	49 -1	48 -1	51 -1	41 -1	40 -1	42 -1	1.06 -1
Morocco	440	38	11	13	9	84	84	85	78	78	78	1.01
Occupied Palestinian Territory	—	.	—	—	—	.	.	.	...	...	...	...
Oman	4	54	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Qatar	0.4	50	—	—	—	96 -1	92 -1	99 -1	94 -1	91 -1	97 -1	1.07 -1
Saudi Arabia	106 -1	46 -1	3 -1	3 -1	3 -1	94 *, -1	97 *, -1	91 *, -1	93 *, -1	97 *, -1	90 *, -1	0.93 *, -1
Sudan	174	45	4	4	4	86	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syrian Arab Republic	183	41	8	9	7	.	.	.	93	93	94	1.02
Tunisia	70	36	7	8	5	96	95	97	95	94	95	1.02
United Arab Emirates	6	46	2	2	2	97 -2	97 -2	97 -2	97 -2	97 -2	97 -2	1.00 -2
Yemen	188 -1	38 -1	6 -1	6 -1	5 -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE												
Albania	3	38	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belarus	0.1 -1	...	— -1	...	...	. -1	. -1	. -1	...	...	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.1	35	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	4	38	2	2	1	.	.	.	94	94	94	1.00
Croatia	0.3	43	—	—	—	.	.	.	99	99	99	1.01
Czech Republic	3	41	1	1	1	100	99	100	100	99	100	1.00
Estonia	1 -1	25 -1	1 -1	1 -1	— -1	98 -1	99 -1	98 -1	98 -1	99 -1	98 -1	0.99 -1
Hungary	8	38	2	2	2	.	.	.	98	98	98	1.00
Latvia	3	29	3	3	2	96	96	96	96	95	96	1.00
Lithuania	1	34	1	1	—	.	.	.	98	98	99	1.00
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	22	31	1	1	1	98	98	98	98	97	98	1.00
Republic of Moldova	0.1	34	—	—	—	.	.	.	95	95	96	1.01
Romania	14	40	2	2	1	.	.	.	95	95	96	1.01
Russian Federation	21 -1	...	— -1	...	...	. -1	. -1	. -1	95 -1	...	...	...
Serbia	2	40	1	1	1	.	.	.	98	99	97	0.98
Slovakia	7	44	3	3	3	.	.	.	98	98	98	1.00
Slovenia	1	32	1	1	—	100	100	99	100	100	99	1.00
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	0.2	39	—	—	—	. -2	. -2	. -2	97 -2	98 -2	97 -2	0.98 -2
Turkey	144 -1	50 -1	2 -1	2 -1	2 -1	94 -1	94 -1	94 -1	94 -1	94 -1	94 -1	1.01 -1
Ukraine	1	49 *	—	— *	— *	. *	. *	. *	98 *	97 *	98 *	1.00 *
CENTRAL ASIA												
Armenia	0.3	44	—	—	—	. -2	. -2	. -2	98 -2	98 -2	97 -2	0.99 -2
Azerbaijan	1	44	—	—	—	.	.	.	98	100	97	0.97

Gross intake ratio to the last grade				Expected gross intake ratio to the last grade				Gross primary graduation ratio				
2009				2009				2009				REGION
MF (13)	M (14)	F (15)	GPI (16)	MF (17)	M (18)	F (19)	GPI (20)	MF (21)	M (22)	F (23)	GPI (24)	Country or territory
												Arab States
91	90	91	1.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Algeria
101	103	99	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bahrain
35 **	37 **	34 **	0.92 **	39 **	42 **	37 **	0.88 **	37	41	33	0.80	Djibouti
96	98	95	0.97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Egypt
64 **, -2	73 **, -2	54 **, -2	0.74 **, -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Iraq
99 **, -1	99 **, -1	99 **, -1	1.00 **, -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jordan
93	94	93	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kuwait
85	83	87	1.05	94	90	98	1.09	81	77	85	1.10	Lebanon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
64 -1	63 -1	66 -1	1.04 -1	50 -1	47 -1	53 -1	1.13 -1	12	13	10	0.83	Mauritania
80	84	77	0.92	83	83	83	1.00	82 -1	86 -1	78 -1	0.91 -1	Morocco
82	82	81	0.99	...	...	...	...	84 -1	84 -1	83 -1	0.98 -1	Occupied Palestinian Territory
80	80	79	0.98	...	...	...	...	75	74	76	1.03	Oman
108	109	106	0.97	...	...	...	...	99	97	100	1.03	Qatar
88 **	87 **	89 **	1.03 **	...	...	...	...	98 -2	101 -2	95 -2	0.94 -2	Saudi Arabia
57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sudan
112	113	111	0.99	108	108	107	0.99	110	110	109	0.99	Syrian Arab Republic
90	88	92	1.04	102	101	104	1.03	...	...	...	...	Tunisia
99	100	98	0.99	...	...	...	...	94 **, -1	94 **, -1	95 **, -1	1.01 **, -1	United Arab Emirates
61 -1	72 -1	49 -1	0.69 -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yemen
												CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE
90	90	89	0.98	...	...	...	...	93	93	92	0.99	Albania
96 -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99 +1	...	...	...	Belarus
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bosnia and Herzegovina
94	94	94	1.00	92	93	92	0.99	...	...	...	...	Bulgaria
97	97	97	1.01	92	92	92	1.00	...	...	...	...	Croatia
99	99	99	1.00	105	104	105	1.01	...	...	...	...	Czech Republic
100 -1	100 -1	101 -1	1.01 -1	100 -1	101 -1	99 -1	0.99 -1	...	...	...	...	Estonia
95	95	95	0.99	99	99	99	0.99	...	...	...	...	Hungary
93	96	90	0.94	96	95	98	1.03	...	...	...	...	Latvia
96	98	94	0.96	93	92	93	1.01	...	...	...	...	Lithuania
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montenegro
95	95	95	1.00	96	96	96	1.01	...	...	...	...	Poland
93 *	94 *	91 *	0.97 *	89 *	90 *	89 *	1.00 *	95 *	96 *	94 *	0.98 *	Republic of Moldova
96	96	96	1.00	93	93	92	0.99	...	...	...	...	Romania
95 -1	...	...	...	94 -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Russian Federation
96 *	97 *	96 *	0.99 *	93 *	94 *	92 *	0.97 *	107 *	108 *	106 *	0.99 *	Serbia
97	97	98	1.01	94	93	94	1.01	...	...	...	...	Slovakia
96	96	96	1.00	98	99	97	0.99	...	...	...	...	Slovenia
92	91	92	1.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia
93 -1	95 -1	92 -1	0.96 -1	94 -1	95 -1	92 -1	0.97 -1	...	...	...	...	Turkey
95	95 *	96 *	1.01 *	97 *	97 *	98 *	1.01 *	...	...	...	...	Ukraine
												CENTRAL ASIA
98 -2	96 -2	100 -2	1.04 -2	...	...	...	...	85	83	87	1.05	Armenia
92 *	92 *	91 *	0.99 *	93 *	95 *	90 *	0.95 *	92 *	90 *	94 *	1.04 *	Azerbaijan

TABLE 4

PRIMARY EDUCATION / ISCED 1 / Measures of progression and completion / 2009

REGION	Total number of repeaters		Percentage of repeaters			Survival rate to Grade 5			Survival rate to last grade			
	2009		2009			2008 to 2009			2008 to 2009			
Country or territory	MF (000) (1)	% F (2)	MF (3)	M (4)	F (5)	MF (6)	M (7)	F (8)	MF (9)	M (10)	F (11)	GPI (12)
Georgia	0.3	38	—	—	—	96	96	95	95	95	94	0.99
Kazakhstan	1 [+1]	34 [+1]	— [+1]	— [+1]	— [+1]	. [+1]	. [+1]	. [+1]	99 [+1]	98 [+1]	99 [+1]	1.01 [+1]
Kyrgyzstan	0.3	37	—	—	—	.	.	.	96	96	97	1.01
Mongolia	0.3	45	—	—	—	94 [-1]	94 [-1]	95 [-1]	94 [-1]	94 [-1]	95 [-1]	1.01 [-1]
Tajikistan	2 [-1]	...	— [-1]	...	...	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	99 [-1]	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	0.1	34	—	—	—	.	.	.	98	98	99	1.01
EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC												
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brunei Darussalam	0.2	27	1	1	—	98 [-1]	98 [-1]	97 [-1]	96 [-1]	96 [-1]	96 [-1]	1.00 [-1]
Cambodia	263 [-1]	43 [-1]	11 [-1]	12 [-1]	10 [-1]	62 [-1]	60 [-1]	65 [-1]	54 [-1]	52 [-1]	57 [-1]	1.10 [-1]
China	290	41	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China, Hong Kong SAR	3 *	40 *	1 *	1 *	1 *	100 [-1]	100 [-1]	100 [-1]	100 [-1]	100 [-1]	100 [-1]	1.00 [-1]
China, Macao SAR	2	34	6	8	5	99	98	100	98	98	99	1.01
Cook Islands	— [+1]	. [+1]	— [+1]	— [+1]	— [+1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	2 [-1]	38 [-1]	2 [-1]	2 [-1]	1 [-1]	92 [-1]	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	1,062	37	4	4	3	86 [-1]	83 [-1]	89 [-1]	80 [-1]	77 [-1]	83 [-1]	1.07 [-1]
Japan	—	.	—	—	—	100	100	100	100	100	100	1.00
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lao People's Democratic Republic	152 [-1]	43 [-1]	17 [-1]	18 [-1]	16 [-1]	67 [-1]	66 [-1]	68 [-1]	67 [-1]	66 [-1]	68 [-1]	1.02 [-1]
Malaysia	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	97 [-1]	96 [-1]	97 [-1]	96 [-1]	96 [-1]	96 [-1]	1.01 [-1]
Marshall Islands	.	.	.	.	.	87	92	82	83	87	80	0.91
Micronesia (Federated States of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myanmar	18	49	—	—	—	70	70	69	70	70	69	0.99
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	298 [-1]	34 [-1]	2 [-1]	3 [-1]	2 [-1]	78 [-1]	75 [-1]	82 [-1]	75 [-1]	71 [-1]	80 [-1]	1.13 [-1]
Republic of Korea	0.1	43	—	—	—	99	99	99	99	99	99	1.00
Samoa	0.3	41	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	1	44	—	—	—	99	99	99	99	99	99	1.00
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	525 [-2]	34 [-2]	9 [-2]	12 [-2]	6 [-2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	42	44	20	21	18	76	72	80	...	...	...	...
Tokelau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	5	43	14	15	13	76	78	74	71	74	69	0.94
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN												
Anguilla	— [-1]	. [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Antigua and Barbuda	1 *	54 *	6 *	5 *	7 *	94 [-1]	92 [-1]	95 [-1]	...	...	...	...
Argentina	270 [-1]	39 [-1]	6 [-1]	7 [-1]	5 [-1]	97 [-1]	94 [-1]	99 [-1]	96 [-1]	92 [-1]	99 [-1]	1.08 [-1]

Gross intake ratio to the last grade				Expected gross intake ratio to the last grade				Gross primary graduation ratio				
2009				2009				2009				REGION
MF (13)	M (14)	F (15)	GPI (16)	MF (17)	M (18)	F (19)	GPI (20)	MF (21)	M (22)	F (23)	GPI (24)	Country or territory
107	110	104	0.95	103	101	106	1.05	112	114	110	0.97	Georgia
108 [+1]	107 [+1]	108 [+1]	1.01 [+1]	105 [+1]	105 [+1]	106 [+1]	1.01 [+1]	110 [+1]	109 [+1]	110 [+1]	1.00 [+1]	Kazakhstan
94	94	95	1.01	93	93	93	1.01	92	93	91	0.98	Kyrgyzstan
93 [-1]	94 [-1]	92 [-1]	0.98 [-1]	126 [-1]	126 [-1]	126 [-1]	1.00 [-1]	91 [-1]	92 [-1]	91 [-1]	1.00 [-1]	Mongolia
98 [-1]	...	...	...	103 [-1]	...	...	...	96 [-1]	100 [-1]	93 [-1]	0.93 [-1]	Tajikistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turkmenistan
92	93	91	0.98	91	92	90	0.99	100	103	97	0.94	Uzbekistan
												EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Australia
104	103	104	1.01	...	...	...	...	94	91	97	1.06	Brunei Darussalam
79 [-1]	80 [-1]	79 [-1]	0.99 [-1]	68 [-1]	67 [-1]	70 [-1]	1.05 [-1]	72 [-1]	72 [-1]	72 [-1]	1.00 [-1]	Cambodia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	China
93 [*]	92 [*]	93 [*]	1.01 [*]	...	...	...	...	91	90	92	1.02	China, Hong Kong SAR
99	102	95	0.93	...	...	...	...	96	100	92	0.93	China, Macao SAR
102 [*, +1]	101 [*, +1]	103 [*, +1]	1.02 [*, +1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cook Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
92 [-1]	92 [-1]	91 [-1]	0.99 [-1]	...	...	...	...	93 [-1]	93 [-1]	92 [-1]	0.99 [-1]	Fiji
109	109	110	1.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Indonesia
102	102	102	1.00	102	102	102	1.00	...	...	...	...	Japan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kiribati
75 [-1]	78 [-1]	71 [-1]	0.91 [-1]	80 [-1]	82 [-1]	78 [-1]	0.95 [-1]	70 [-1]	73 [-1]	66 [-1]	0.91 [-1]	Lao People's Democratic Republic
97 [-1]	97 [-1]	97 [-1]	1.00 [-1]	85 [-1]	85 [-1]	85 [-1]	1.00 [-1]	...	...	...	...	Malaysia
94	93	94	1.01	69	72	66	0.92	...	...	...	...	Marshall Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Micronesia (Federated States of)
99	98	100	1.02	96	98	94	0.96	98	97	99	1.03	Myanmar
97 [**, -2]	96 [**, -2]	99 [**, -2]	1.03 [**, -2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nauru
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	New Zealand
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Niue
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Palau
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Papua New Guinea
94 [-1]	91 [-1]	97 [-1]	1.06 [-1]	101 [-1]	99 [-1]	104 [-1]	1.06 [-1]	...	...	...	...	Philippines
101	102	101	0.99	97	97	95	0.98	...	...	...	...	Republic of Korea
93	97	90	0.93	...	...	...	...	87	83	91	1.10	Samoa
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Singapore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Solomon Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thailand
80 [-1]	80 [-1]	79 [-1]	0.98 [-1]	...	...	...	...	69 [-1]	69 [-1]	68 [-1]	1.00 [-1]	Timor-Leste
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tokelau
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tonga
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tuvalu
83	83	83	1.00	72	75	69	0.92	...	...	...	...	Vanuatu
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Viet Nam
												LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
79 [**, -1]	76 [**, -1]	81 [**, -1]	1.07 [**, -1]	...	...	...	...	86 [**, -2]	88 [**, -2]	84 [**, -2]	0.95 [**, -2]	Anguilla
95	96	93	0.97	...	...	...	...	71	67	75	1.12	Antigua and Barbuda
105 [-1]	103 [-1]	108 [-1]	1.04 [-1]	106 [-1]	102 [-1]	111 [-1]	1.09 [-1]	...	...	...	...	Argentina

TABLE 4

PRIMARY EDUCATION / ISCED 1 / Measures of progression and completion / 2009

REGION	Total number of repeaters		Percentage of repeaters			Survival rate to Grade 5			Survival rate to last grade			
	2009		2009			2008 to 2009			2008 to 2009			
Country or territory	MF (000) (1)	% F (2)	MF (3)	M (4)	F (5)	MF (6)	M (7)	F (8)	MF (9)	M (10)	F (11)	GPI (12)
Aruba	1	39	7	8	6	93	87	99	91	86	97	1.13
Bahamas	— [-1]	. [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]	92 [-1]	92 [-1]	93 [-1]	91 [-1]	90 [-1]	92 [-1]	1.03 [-1]
Barbados	. [*]	. [*]	. [*]	. [*]	. [*]	92 [*]	95 [*]	90 [*]	...	...	...	...
Belize	4	40	8	10	7	96	95	96	95	93	96	1.03
Bermuda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	12 [-1]	44 [-1]	1 [-1]	1 [-1]	1 [-1]	85 [-1]	86 [-1]	85 [-1]	84 [-1]	85 [-1]	82 [-1]	0.97 [-1]
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	...	...	...	...
British Virgin Islands	0.2	36	6	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cayman Islands	— [-1]	. [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chile	40 [-1]	36 [-1]	2 [-1]	3 [-1]	2 [-1]	96 [**, -2]	96 [**, -2]	97 [**, -2]	...	...	...	...
Colombia	105	41	2	2	2	85 [-2]	82 [-2]	89 [-2]	85 [-2]	82 [-2]	89 [-2]	1.09 [-2]
Costa Rica	27	40	5	6	4	96	95	97	94	93	96	1.03
Cuba	4	26	—	1	—	96	96	96	95	96	95	1.00
Dominica	0.5	33	6	7	4	92 [-1]	95 [-1]	90 [-1]	89 [-1]	89 [-1]	89 [-1]	0.99 [-1]
Dominican Republic	91	31	7	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ecuador	29 [-2]	42 [-2]	1 [-2]	2 [-2]	1 [-2]	82 [-2]	80 [-2]	83 [-2]	81 [-2]	79 [-2]	82 [-2]	1.04 [-2]
El Salvador	61 [-1]	40 [-1]	6 [-1]	7 [-1]	5 [-1]	80 [-1]	78 [-1]	82 [-1]	76 [-1]	74 [-1]	78 [-1]	1.05 [-1]
Grenada	0.4	35	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guatemala	311 [-1]	44 [-1]	12 [-1]	13 [-1]	11 [-1]	71 [-1]	71 [-1]	70 [-1]	65 [-1]	65 [-1]	64 [-1]	0.98 [-1]
Guyana	1	42	1	1	1	87	87	86	83	85	82	0.96
Haiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honduras	68 [-1]	42 [-1]	5 [-1]	6 [-1]	5 [-1]	78 [-1]	75 [-1]	80 [-1]	76 [-1]	74 [-1]	79 [-1]	1.07 [-1]
Jamaica	10 [-1]	42 [-1]	3 [-1]	3 [-1]	3 [-1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico	537	37	4	4	3	96	95	97	94	93	95	1.02
Montserrat	0.0	45	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands Antilles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nicaragua	104 [-1]	41 [-1]	11 [-1]	13 [-1]	9 [-1]	51 [-1]	48 [-1]	55 [-1]	48 [-1]	45 [-1]	52 [-1]	1.17 [-1]
Panama	23	40	5	6	4	89	88	91	87	86	88	1.03
Paraguay	42	38	5	6	4	82	81	84	78	76	80	1.06
Peru	276 [-1]	47 [-1]	7 [-1]	7 [-1]	7 [-1]	87 [-1]	87 [-1]	88 [-1]	83 [-1]	82 [-1]	84 [-1]	1.02 [-1]
Puerto Rico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.2	36	3	3	2	81 [-1]	81 [-1]	81 [-1]	67 [-1]	67 [-1]	68 [-1]	1.02 [-1]
Saint Lucia	0.5	33	2	3	2	94	93	96	93	91	95	1.05
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1 [-1]	40 [-1]	5 [-1]	5 [-1]	4 [-1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suriname	12 [-1]	40 [-1]	17 [-1]	20 [-1]	14 [-1]	80 [-2]	79 [-2]	81 [-2]	68 [-2]	64 [-2]	72 [-2]	1.13 [-2]
Trinidad and Tobago	8	39	6 [*]	7 [*]	5 [*]	96 [*]	97 [*]	95 [*]	93 [*]	93 [*]	93 [*]	0.99 [*]
Turks and Caicos Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uruguay	24 [-1]	39 [-1]	7 [-1]	8 [-1]	5 [-1]	95 [-1]	93 [-1]	96 [-1]	94 [-1]	93 [-1]	96 [-1]	1.04 [-1]
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	120	35	3	4	3	94	92	96	92	89	95	1.06
NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE												
Andorra	0.1	37	2	3	2	95	95	95	...	...	...	...
Austria	—	.	—	—	—	.	.	.	98	96	99	1.03
Belgium	24	47	3	3	3	97	96	97	93	92	95	1.03
Canada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	0.1	40	—	—	—	95 [-1]	94 [-1]	97 [-1]	95 [-1]	94 [-1]	97 [-1]	1.03 [-1]

Gross intake ratio to the last grade				Expected gross intake ratio to the last grade				Gross primary graduation ratio				
2009				2009				2009				REGION
MF (13)	M (14)	F (15)	GPI (16)	MF (17)	M (18)	F (19)	GPI (20)	MF (21)	M (22)	F (23)	GPI (24)	Country or territory
95	97	93	0.96	96	88	105	1.19	105	103	107	1.04	Aruba
95 -1	93 -1	96 -1	1.04 -1	101 -1	102 -1	101 -1	0.99 -1	...	...	...	...	Bahamas
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Barbados
106	103	108	1.05	106	104	108	1.04	95	94	96	1.02	Belize
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bermuda
99 -1	99 -1	98 -1	0.99 -1	95 -1	97 -1	93 -1	0.96 -1	91 -1	90 -1	91 -1	1.01 -1	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Brazil
80 **	67 **	95 **	1.43 **	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	British Virgin Islands
84 -1	91 -1	76 -1	0.84 -1	...	...	...	...	83 **, -1	91 **, -1	76 **, -1	0.84 **, -1	Cayman Islands
95 -2	101 **, -2	88 **, -2	0.87 **, -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chile
115	113	117	1.03	...	...	...	...	109	107	111	1.03	Colombia
96	95	97	1.02	92	91	92	1.01	90	88	91	1.04	Costa Rica
98	98	98	1.00	96	95	97	1.02	102	103	101	0.98	Cuba
89	90	88	0.99	...	...	...	...	96	90	103	1.15	Dominica
90	90	89	1.00	...	...	...	...	87	87	87	1.00	Dominican Republic
106 -2	105 -2	107 -2	1.01 -2	113 -2	112 -2	114 -2	1.02 -2	101 **, -1	100 **, -1	102 **, -1	1.01 **, -1	Ecuador
89 -1	88 -1	91 -1	1.04 -1	92 -1	91 -1	92 -1	1.02 -1	86 -1	84 -1	88 -1	1.04 -1	El Salvador
126	134	117	0.88	...	...	...	...	125	135	114	0.85	Grenada
80 -1	83 -1	77 -1	0.92 -1	79 -1	80 -1	77 -1	0.96 -1	77 -1	80 -1	74 -1	0.93 -1	Guatemala
109	109	109	0.99	76	77	75	0.97	109	109	109	1.00	Guyana
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Haiti
90 -1	87 -1	93 -1	1.07 -1	94 -1	93 -1	96 -1	1.03 -1	84 -1	81 -1	87 -1	1.07 -1	Honduras
89 **, -2	88 **, -2	90 **, -2	1.02 **, -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jamaica
104	104	104	1.01	116	114	117	1.02	...	...	...	...	Mexico
69 *, -2	51 *, -2	97 *, -2	1.89 *, -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montserrat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Netherlands Antilles
75 -1	71 -1	78 -1	1.11 -1	74 -1	71 -1	78 -1	1.10 -1	70 -1	66 -1	75 -1	1.13 -1	Nicaragua
102	102	101	1.00	90	90	91	1.00	100 -1	100 -1	101 -1	1.01 -1	Panama
93	92	95	1.03	78	77	79	1.02	...	...	...	...	Paraguay
101 -1	101 -1	101 -1	1.00 -1	83 -1	82 -1	84 -1	1.02 -1	...	...	...	...	Peru
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	77	80	1.03	Puerto Rico
96	94	97	1.04	...	...	...	...	99	99	100	1.00	Saint Kitts and Nevis
96	99	93	0.94	84	84	85	1.01	100 *	99 *	101 *	1.01 *	Saint Lucia
109 -1	114 -1	105 -1	0.92 -1	...	...	...	...	97	99	96	0.97	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
88 -1	81 -1	95 -1	1.17 -1	...	...	...	...	87 -1	86 -1	88 -1	1.02 -1	Suriname
93 *	93 *	93 *	1.00 *	94 *	95 *	92 *	0.97 *	93	92	94	1.02	Trinidad and Tobago
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turks and Caicos Islands
106 -1	104 -1	108 -1	1.03 -1	100 -1	93 -1	107 -1	1.15 -1	...	...	...	...	Uruguay
95	94	96	1.03	91	90	93	1.03	93	92	94	1.03	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
												NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Andorra
97	97	97	1.00	99	99	100	1.01	...	...	...	...	Austria
87	85	89	1.04	90	88	92	1.04	...	...	...	...	Belgium
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Canada
103 *	103 *	103 *	1.00 *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cyprus

TABLE 4

PRIMARY EDUCATION / ISCED 1 / Measures of progression and completion / 2009

REGION	Total number of repeaters		Percentage of repeaters			Survival rate to Grade 5			Survival rate to last grade			
	2009		2009			2008 to 2009			2008 to 2009			
Country or territory	MF (000) (1)	% F (2)	MF (3)	M (4)	F (5)	MF (6)	M (7)	F (8)	MF (9)	M (10)	F (11)	GPI (12)
Denmark	1	36	—	—	—	100	100	100	99	99	100	1.00
Finland	1	34	—	1	—	100	100	100	100	100	99	1.00
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	17	45	1	1	1	.	.	.	...	...	...	...
Gibraltar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	4 -2	42 -2	1 -2	1 -2	1 -2	98 -2	98 -2	97 -2	97 -2	98 -2	97 -2	1.00 -2
Holy See	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Iceland	—	.	—	—	—	99	99	99	99	99	98	0.99
Ireland	3	44	1	1	1	99	99	100	...	...	...	...
Israel	12	34	1	2	1	99	100	98	99	100	98	0.98
Italy	8 -1	36 -1	— -1	— -1	— -1	100 -1	99 -1	100 -1	100 -1	99 -1	100 -1	1.00 -1
Liechtenstein	—	.	—	—	—	82 -1	80 -1	84 -1	82 -1	80 -1	84 -1	1.05 -1
Luxembourg	1 -1	46 -1	4 -1	4 -1	4 -1	96 -1	95 -1	98 -1	...	...	...	...
Malta	0.5 -1	46 -1	2 -1	2 -1	2 -1	92 -1	90 -1	95 -1	91 -1	87 -1	95 -1	1.09 -1
Monaco	—	.	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	.	.	.	.	.	99	99	100	...	...	...	...
Norway	.	.	.	.	.	100	100	99	99	100	99	0.99
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
San Marino	—	.	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	72	41	3	3	2	100	99	100	99	99	100	1.01
Sweden	—	.	—	—	—	99	99	99	99	99	99	1.01
Switzerland	7	45	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	— -1	. -1	— -1	— -1	— -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States of America	—	.	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH AND WEST ASIA												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangladesh	2,192 *	48 *	13 *	14 *	13 *	67 *	67 *	66 *	67 *	67 *	66 *	0.98 *
Bhutan	7	43	7	7	6	96	93	99	90	84	95	1.12
India	4,929 -1	...	3 -1	...	...	69 -2	67 -2	70 -2	...	...	...	...
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	114	38	2	2	2	94	94	94	94	94	94	1.00
Maldives	2	44	4	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	689 +1	50 +1	14 +1	14 +1	14 +1	62 -1	60 -1	64 -1	62 -1	60 -1	64 -1	1.07 -1
Pakistan	598	43	3	3	3	60	61	60	60	61	60	0.98
Sri Lanka	14	41	1	1	1	99 **, -2	98 **, -2	99 **, -2	99 **, -2	98 **, -2	99 **, -2	1.01 **, -2
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA												
Angola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benin	246 **	46 **	14 **	14 **	14 **	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Botswana	16 -2	38 -2	5 -2	6 -2	4 -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burkina Faso	207 +1	47 +1	10 +1	10 +1	10 +1	75 +1	73 +1	78 +1	64 +1	61 +1	67 +1	1.09 +1
Burundi	562	49	32	32	32	65 -1	62 -1	68 -1	60 -1	56 -1	64 -1	1.14 -1
Cameroon	492	44	15	15	14	78	76	79	69	68	69	1.01
Cape Verde	8	38	10	12	8	90 -1	89 -1	91 -1	86 -1	85 -1	87 -1	1.03 -1
Central African Republic	132 +1	42 +1	21 +1	21 +1	21 +1	56 +1	61 +1	50 +1	47 +1	53 +1	39 +1	0.73 +1
Chad	381	43	23	22	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comoros	27 -1	47 -1	24 -1	24 -1	24 -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congo	132	46	20	21	19	77 **, -1	75 **, -1	79 **, -1	70 **, -1	71 **, -1	71 **, -1	1.00 **, -1

Gross intake ratio to the last grade				Expected gross intake ratio to the last grade				Gross primary graduation ratio				
2009				2009				2009				REGION
MF (13)	M (14)	F (15)	GPI (16)	MF (17)	M (18)	F (19)	GPI (20)	MF (21)	M (22)	F (23)	GPI (24)	Country or territory
97	96	97	1.01	100	99	100	1.01	...	...	...	...	Denmark
97	97	97	0.99	98	98	97	0.99	...	...	...	...	Finland
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	France
104	104	104	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Germany
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gibraltar
101 -2	102 -2	101 -2	0.99 -2	100 -2	100 -2	100 -2	1.00 -2	...	...	...	...	Greece
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Holy See
98	99	97	0.98	96	96	96	1.00	...	...	...	...	Iceland
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ireland
102	101	103	1.02	97	96	97	1.01	...	...	...	...	Israel
104 -1	104 -1	104 -1	1.00 -1	101 -1	102 -1	101 -1	0.99 -1	...	...	...	...	Italy
107 *	114 *	101 *	0.89 *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liechtenstein
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Luxembourg
100 -1	102 -1	99 -1	0.97 -1	86 -1	84 -1	89 -1	1.06 -1	...	...	...	...	Malta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Monaco
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Netherlands
100	100	99	0.99	97	97	97	1.01	...	...	...	...	Norway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Portugal
92 *	90 *	93 *	1.03 *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	San Marino
103	103	103	1.00	103	102	104	1.02	98 -2	99 -2	98 -2	0.99 -2	Spain
95	94	95	1.01	100	101	100	0.99	...	...	...	...	Sweden
96	94	98	1.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Switzerland
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	United Kingdom
96	99	94	0.95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	United States of America
												SOUTH AND WEST ASIA
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	73	44	0.60	Afghanistan
61 *	58 *	63 *	1.09 *	69 *	68 *	70 *	1.02 *	52 *	50 *	55 *	1.09 *	Bangladesh
88	85	92	1.09	101	94	108	1.15	91	88	95	1.08	Bhutan
95 -1	95 -1	94 -1	0.99 -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	India
101	101	101	1.00	95	95	95	1.00	94 -2	95 -2	94 -2	0.99 -2	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
119	127	112	0.88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maldives
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nepal
61	68	54	0.79	62	67	57	0.84	45	50	39	0.78	Pakistan
97	97	98	1.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sri Lanka
												SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Angola
62 **	71 **	53 **	0.75 **	...	...	...	...	54	64	45	0.71	Benin
95 -2	93 -2	97 -2	1.04 -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Botswana
47 +1	50 +1	44 +1	0.88 +1	58 +1	58 +1	59 +1	1.02 +1	27 -2	30 -2	23 -2	0.77 -2	Burkina Faso
52	54	51	0.93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Burundi
73	80	67	0.84	86	92	81	0.88	55	58	51	0.88	Cameroon
87	87	87	1.00	...	...	...	...	85	84	86	1.02	Cape Verde
40 +1	51 +1	29 +1	0.58 +1	49 +1	61 +1	36 +1	0.59 +1	...	...	...	...	Central African Republic
33	42	24	0.57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chad
81 -1	91 -1	71 -1	0.78 -1	...	...	...	...	44 -2	...	...	...	Comoros
74	77	72	0.93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Congo

TABLE 4

PRIMARY EDUCATION / ISCED 1 / Measures of progression and completion / 2009

REGION	Total number of repeaters		Percentage of repeaters			Survival rate to Grade 5			Survival rate to last grade			
	2009		2009			2008 to 2009			2008 to 2009			
Country or territory	MF (000) (1)	% F (2)	MF (3)	M (4)	F (5)	MF (6)	M (7)	F (8)	MF (9)	M (10)	F (11)	GPI (12)
Côte d'Ivoire	448	44	19	19	19	66	66	66	61	62	59	0.96
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,571 **	47 **	15 **	15 **	16 **	78 -1	78 -1	77 -1	76 -1	78 -1	73 -1	0.94 -1
Equatorial Guinea	17 +1	46 +1	20 +1	22 +1	19 +1	70 +1	68 +1	72 +1	63 +1	61 +1	64 +1	1.06 +1
Eritrea	41	42	14	14	13	73	74	72	73	74	72	0.97
Ethiopia	779	45	6	6	5	46	43	49	38	35	41	1.17
Gabon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambia	12 **, +1	49 **, +1	5 **, +1	6 **, +1	5 **, +1	65 **, +1	67 **, +1	63 **, +1	61 **, +1	63 **, +1	59 **, +1	0.94 **, +1
Ghana	238 **	44 **	6 **	7 **	6 **	79 **	80 **	78 **	73 **	75 **	71 **	0.94 **
Guinea	213	48	15	15	16	69	72	64	63	68	57	0.83
Guinea-Bissau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kenya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lesotho	80 **	45 **	20 **	22 **	18 **	62 -2	56 -2	69 -2	46 -2	38 -2	56 -2	1.48 -2
Liberia	36 -1	48 -1	7 -1	6 -1	7 -1	60 -1	64 -1	56 -1	46 -1	49 -1	43 -1	0.88 -1
Madagascar	884	47	20	21	20	49	48	50	49	48	50	1.04
Malawi	609	49	19	19	18	51	51	50	42	42	42	0.99
Mali	259 +1	46 +1	13 +1	13 +1	13 +1	84 +1	85 +1	83 +1	77 +1	79 +1	76 +1	0.96 +1
Mauritius	4	41	4	4	3	97	96	99	96	94	98	1.04
Mozambique	393 +1	45 +1	7 +1	8 +1	7 +1	54 +1	56 +1	51 +1	35 +1	37 +1	34 +1	0.91 +1
Namibia	64	42	16	18	14	91	90	93	83	80	85	1.07
Niger	76 +1	43 +1	4 +1	4 +1	4 +1	64 +1	66 +1	62 +1	62 +1	63 +1	60 +1	0.96 +1
Nigeria	. -2	. -2	. -2	. -2	. -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rwanda	335	50	15	15	14	49	46	51	...	...	...	...
Sao Tome and Principe	8 -1	46 -1	24 -1	26 -1	23 -1	79 -1	83 -1	76 -1	75 -1	78 -1	72 -1	0.92 -1
Senegal	124	50	7	8	7	70	69	71	58	56	59	1.04
Seychelles	.	.	.	.	.	95	97	93	...	...	...	...
Sierra Leone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	567 **	46 **	8 **	8 **	8 **	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swaziland	42 -2	41 -2	18 -2	21 -2	15 -2	80 -2	75 -2	86 -2	72 -2	70 -2	74 -2	1.05 -2
Togo	266	47	23	23	22	76 -1	80 -1	71 -1	69 -1	76 -1	62 -1	0.82 -1
Uganda	972	49	12	12	12	58	57	58	52	53	52	0.98
United Republic of Tanzania	199	48	2	2	2	81	79	83	74	71	77	1.08
Zambia	176	47	6	6	6	71	71	70	53	55	52	0.95
Zimbabwe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for more information on the data and symbols used in each table.

Gross intake ratio to the last grade				Expected gross intake ratio to the last grade				Gross primary graduation ratio				
2009				2009				2009				REGION
MF (13)	M (14)	F (15)	GPI (16)	MF (17)	M (18)	F (19)	GPI (20)	MF (21)	M (22)	F (23)	GPI (24)	Country or territory
46	54	39	0.71	44	47	40	0.83	42	51	34	0.66	Côte d'Ivoire
56 **	66 **	46 **	0.69 **	...	...	...	...	33 -2	40 -2	25 -2	0.64 -2	Democratic Republic of the Congo
50 +1	50 +1	50 +1	1.00 +1	56 +1	55 +1	57 +1	1.03 +1	...	...	...	...	Equatorial Guinea
48	52	43	0.82	31	34	28	0.84	48	53	44	0.82	Eritrea
55	57	53	0.93	57	56	58	1.05	49	53	46	0.87	Ethiopia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gabon
72 **, +1	71 **, +1	73 **, +1	1.03 **, +1	56 **, +1	57 **, +1	54 **, +1	0.94 **, +1	...	...	...	...	Gambia
83 **	85 **	81 **	0.96 **	81 **	82 **	79 **	0.95 **	88 -1	90 -1	85 -1	0.94 -1	Ghana
62	71	53	0.75	63	72	54	0.75	39	44	35	0.79	Guinea
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Guinea-Bissau
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kenya
69 **	59 **	79 **	1.35 **	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	Lesotho
58 -1	63 -1	53 -1	0.84 -1	51 -1	57 -1	46 -1	0.80 -1	...	...	...	...	Liberia
79	79	79	1.01	97	96	99	1.03	49	50	49	0.98	Madagascar
59	58	60	1.04	59	57	60	1.05	...	...	...	...	Malawi
64 +1	72 +1	56 +1	0.78 +1	75 +1	80 +1	69 +1	0.86 +1	...	...	...	...	Mali
89	89	90	1.01	95	93	97	1.05	76	72	81	1.14	Mauritius
61 +1	66 +1	55 +1	0.84 +1	59 +1	63 +1	54 +1	0.86 +1	42	47	38	0.80	Mozambique
87	83	91	1.10	81	78	84	1.08	...	...	...	...	Namibia
41 +1	46 +1	35 +1	0.76 +1	60 +1	65 +1	56 +1	0.86 +1	22 +1	27 +1	18 +1	0.69 +1	Niger
79 **, -2	84 **, -2	74 **, -2	0.87 **, -2	...	...	...	...	76 -2	83 -2	69 -2	0.84 -2	Nigeria
54 -1	52 -1	56 -1	1.07 -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rwanda
85 +1	81 +1	89 +1	1.09 +1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sao Tome and Principe
57	56	57	1.02	57	54	60	1.10	43 -1	...	...	...	Senegal
105	106	104	0.98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Seychelles
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sierra Leone
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Somalia
93 **	93 **	94 **	1.01 **	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	South Africa
72 -2	75 -2	69 -2	0.93 -2	74 -2	73 -2	74 -2	1.01 -2	...	...	...	...	Swaziland
61	71	52	0.73	...	...	...	...	53	63	42	0.67	Togo
73	73	73	1.00	76	76	76	1.00	44 -1	46 -1	42 -1	0.91 -1	Uganda
102	102	102	1.00	73	71	76	1.08	...	...	...	...	United Republic of Tanzania
87	92	82	0.90	62	63	61	0.97	...	...	...	...	Zambia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Zimbabwe

TABLE 5

PRIMARY AND LOWER SECONDARY EDUCATION / ISCED 1 and 2 / Compulsory education and out-of-school children / 2009

REGION	Education system	Out-of-school children of primary school age					
	Compulsory education (age range)	Out-of-school rate (%)			Number out of school		Share of primary school-age children enrolled in pre-primary education (%)
Country or territory	(1)	MF (2)	M (3)	F (4)	MF (000) (5)	% F (6)	MF (7)
ARAB STATES							
Algeria	6-16	5	4	6	141	58	...
Bahrain	6-14	1	1	2	1	77	1
Djibouti	6-16	55 **	53 **	58 **	57 **	52 **	—
Egypt	6-14	5 **	3 **	6 **	471 **	67 **	— **
Iraq	6-11	12 **, -2	7 **, -2	18 **, -2	591 **, -2	70 **, -2	— -2
Jordan	6-16	6 **, -1	7 **, -1	5 **, -1	52 **, -1	42 **, -1	— -1
Kuwait	6-14	7 **, -1	6 **, -1	7 **, -1	14 **, -1	56 **, -1	— -1
Lebanon	6-15	9	8	10	40	53	1
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	6-15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritania	6-14	24	26	21	117	43	...
Morocco	6-15	10 **	8 **	12 **	357 **	57 **	1 **
Occupied Palestinian Territory	6-15	22	22	23	113	49	1
Oman	.	19	18	19	68	51	—
Qatar	6-17	2	2	2	1	52	2
Saudi Arabia	6-11	14	12	15	449	54	...
Sudan	6-13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syrian Arab Republic	6-14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tunisia	6-16	1	...	...	6	...	...
United Arab Emirates	6-12	2	2	3	7	63	1
Yemen	6-14	27 -1	20 -1	34 -1	1,037 -1	62 -1	...
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE							
Albania	6-13	15	14	16	30	51	2
Belarus	6-14	5 **, -1	6 **, -1	4 **, -1	19 **, -1	37 **, -1	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	13	14	12	20	44	...
Bulgaria	7-16	2	2	1	5	39	—
Croatia	7-15	5	5	5	9	46	—
Czech Republic	6-15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	7-15	3 -1	4 -1	3 -1	3 -1	46 -1	3 -1
Hungary	7-16	4	4	4	15	46	1
Latvia	7-15	6	7	6	7	45	1
Lithuania	7-16	3	3	3	4	51	1
Montenegro	7-14	17 +1	...	...	6 +1	...	— +1
Poland	7-15	4	4	4	100	46	—
Republic of Moldova	7-15	10 *	9 *	10 *	15 *	51 *	2 *
Romania	7-14	4	4	4	35	48	1
Russian Federation	6-15	6 -1	6 -1	5 -1	302 -1	45 -1	3 -1
Serbia	7-14	4 *	4 *	4 *	11 *	54 *	— *
Slovakia	6-16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	6-15	2	2	2	2	52	1
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	6-15	7	7	6	8	43	1
Turkey	6-14	5 -1	4 -1	6 -1	361 -1	59 -1	— -1
Ukraine	6-17	11	11 *	11 *	173	48 *	...

Out-of-school children of primary school age				Out-of-school children of lower secondary school age					
Share of primary school-age children enrolled in pre-primary education (%)		Number enrolled in pre-primary education		Out-of-school rate (%)			Number out of school		REGION
M (8)	F (9)	MF (000) (10)	% F (11)	MF (12)	M (13)	F (14)	MF (000) (15)	% F (16)	Country or territory
									ARAB STATES
...	...	...	...	8 **, -2	9 **, -2	7 **, -2	232 **, -2	45 **, -2	Algeria
1	—	0.4	44	2	2	2	1	51	Bahrain
—	—	—	.	60 **, -1	54 **, -1	65 **, -1	48 **, -1	54 **, -1	Djibouti
— **	— **	30 **	48 **	3 **	1 **	5 **	142 **	81 **	Egypt
— -2	— -2	— -2	.	32 **, -2	22 **, -2	41 **, -2	653 **, -2	63 **, -2	Iraq
— -1	— -1	— -1	.	11 **, -1	13 **, -1	10 **, -1	62 **, -1	42 **, -1	Jordan
— -1	— -1	0.1 -1	44 -1	— **	...	...	1 **	...	Kuwait
1	1	3	40	13	15	12	33	44	Lebanon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
...	...	...	...	47 **, -2	47 **, -2	46 **, -2	101 **, -2	48 **, -2	Mauritania
1 **	— **	24 **	26 **	29 **, -2	23 **, -2	35 **, -2	563 **, -2	60 **, -2	Morocco
—	1	3	55	13	14	11	81	44	Occupied Palestinian Territory
—	—	1	42	13	11	14	23	55	Oman
2	2	1	52	8	...	...	3	...	Qatar
...	...	...	...	12 *, -2	13 **, -2	11 **, -2	188 *, -2	47 **, -2	Saudi Arabia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sudan
...	...	...	...	5	4	6	115	61	Syrian Arab Republic
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tunisia
1	1	2	46	7	7	7	14	48	United Arab Emirates
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yemen
									CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE
2	2	4	45	...	...	...	...	...	Albania
...	...	...	...	4 -2	...	...	24 -2	...	Belarus
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bosnia and Herzegovina
—	—	1	40	12	12	13	35	52	Bulgaria
—	—	0.3	44	1	...	...	2	...	Croatia
...	...	...	...	5 **	5 **	5 **	21 **	49 **	Czech Republic
4 -1	3 -1	2 -1	43 -1	5 -1	6 -1	5 -1	3 -1	43 -1	Estonia
1	1	4	37	—	—	1	2	91	Hungary
2	1	2	41	10	10	10	8	49	Latvia
1	1	1	42	6	6	6	16	47	Lithuania
...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montenegro
1	—	11	40	4	5	4	62	44	Poland
2 *	1 *	2	45	12 *	11 *	12 *	29 *	51 *	Republic of Moldova
1	1	12	46	6	6	6	53	48	Romania
3 -1	3 -1	148 -1	46 -1	...	...	...	...	...	Russian Federation
— *	— *	1	45	2 *	1 *	2 *	5 *	54 *	Serbia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Slovakia
1	1	1	36	3	3	2	2	44	Slovenia
1	1	1	51	...	...	...	...	...	The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia
— -1	— -1	— -1	.	10 -1	7 -1	13 -1	406 -1	65 -1	Turkey
...	...	...	...	4	5 *	4 *	103	47 *	Ukraine

TABLE 5

PRIMARY AND LOWER SECONDARY EDUCATION / ISCED 1 and 2 / Compulsory education and out-of-school children / 2009

REGION	Education system	Out-of-school children of primary school age					
	Compulsory education (age range)	Out-of-school rate (%)			Number out of school		Share of primary school-age children enrolled in pre-primary education (%)
Country or territory	(1)	MF (2)	M (3)	F (4)	MF (000) (5)	% F (6)	MF (7)
CENTRAL ASIA							
Armenia	7-15	7 [-2]	8 [-2]	6 [-2]	8 [-2]	37 [-2]	...
Azerbaijan	6-16	14 [*]	14 [*]	15 [*]	75 [*]	49 [*]	3 [*]
Georgia	6-12	—	...	...	—	.	...
Kazakhstan	7-17	— [+1]	...	...	3 [+1]	...	...
Kyrgyzstan	7-15	9	9	9	37	48	1
Mongolia	7-15	—	...	...	0.4	...	—
Tajikistan	7-15	2 [-1]	1 [-1]	4 [-1]	17 [-1]	88 [-1]	1 [-1]
Turkmenistan	7-15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	7-17	10	9	11	220	54	2
EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC							
Australia	5-15	3	3	2	55	41	3
Brunei Darussalam	...	3	4	2	1	36	2
Cambodia	.	11 [-1]	10 [-1]	13 [-1]	230 [-1]	57 [-1]	— [-1]
China	6-14	...	...	...	...	...	...
China, Hong Kong SAR	6-14	2 [*]	3 [*]	— [*]	6 [*]	6 [*]	—
China, Macao SAR	5-14	13	12	13	3	50	1
Cook Islands	5-15	2 [*, +1]	2 [*, +1]	1 [*, +1]	— [*, +1]	.	1 [*, +1]
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	6-16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	6-15	8 [-1]	8 [-1]	8 [-1]	9 [-1]	49 [-1]	...
Indonesia	7-15	2	...	...	389	...	— [*]
Japan	6-15	—	...	...	2	...	.
Kiribati	6-15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lao People's Democratic Republic	6-14	18 [-1]	16 [-1]	19 [-1]	142 [-1]	54 [-1]	— [-1]
Malaysia	6-11	6 [**, -1]	6 [**, -1]	6 [**, -1]	192 [**, -1]	49 [**, -1]	. [-1]
Marshall Islands	6-14	20 [-2]	19 [-2]	20 [-2]	2 [-2]	49 [-2]	...
Micronesia (Federated States of)	6-14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myanmar	5-9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	6-16	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	5-16	1	1	—	3	24	—
Niue	5-16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	6-17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	6-12	8 [-1]	9 [-1]	7 [-1]	961 [-1]	42 [-1]	1 [-1]
Republic of Korea	6-15	1 [**]	— [**]	1 [**]	24 [**]	98 [**]	—
Samoa	5-12	1 [**]	...	...	0.2 [**]	...	...
Singapore	6-14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	19 [-2]	19 [-2]	20 [-2]	15 [-2]	49 [-2]	...
Thailand	6-16	10	9	11	586	52	...
Timor-Leste	6-11	17	16	18	32	53	...
Tokelau	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	6-14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	7-14	...	...	...	...	...	...

Out-of-school children of primary school age				Out-of-school children of lower secondary school age					
Share of primary school-age children enrolled in pre-primary education (%)		Number enrolled in pre-primary education		Out-of-school rate (%)			Number out of school		REGION
M (8)	F (9)	MF (000) (10)	% F (11)	MF (12)	M (13)	F (14)	MF (000) (15)	% F (16)	Country or territory
									CENTRAL ASIA
...	...	...	...	5 **	6 **	4 **	12 **	39 **	Armenia
3 *	2 *	13	46	11 *	10 *	13 *	88 *	52 *	Azerbaijan
...	...	...	...	14 -2	...	...	28 -2	...	Georgia
...	...	...	...	— +1	...	...	3 +1	...	Kazakhstan
1	1	3	47	9 *	9 *	8 *	49 *	47 *	Kyrgyzstan
—	—	—	.	12	14	10	25	41	Mongolia
1 -1	— -1	3 -1	40 -1	5 -1	1 -1	9 -1	45 -1	87 -1	Tajikistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turkmenistan
2	2	52	48	4	3	4	108	60	Uzbekistan
									EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
3	2	47	48	—	...	...	1	...	Australia
2	2	1	46	2	...	...	1	...	Brunei Darussalam
— -1	— -1	5 -1	49 -1	20 -2	16 -2	23 -2	219 -2	58 -2	Cambodia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	China
—	—	1	34	9 *	10 *	8 *	24 *	43 *	China, Hong Kong SAR
1	1	0.3	47	8	7	10	2	60	China, Macao SAR
1 *, +1	1 *, +1	—	.	5 *, +1	8 *, +1	1 *, +1	0.1 *, +1	9 *, +1	Cook Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fiji
...	...	— *	.	12	12	12	1,434	49	Indonesia
.	.	.	.	—	...	...	1	...	Japan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kiribati
— -1	— -1	— -1	.	27 **, -2	22 **, -2	32 **, -2	128 **, -2	58 **, -2	Lao People's Democratic Republic
. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	7 **, -1	7 **, -1	6 **, -1	106 **, -1	45 **, -1	Malaysia
...	...	...	...	41 -2	40 -2	41 -2	1 -2	49 -2	Marshall Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Micronesia (Federated States of)
...	...	...	...	33 **	33 **	33 **	1,150 **	50 **	Myanmar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nauru
—	—	1	48	—	...	...	0.2	...	New Zealand
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Niue
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Palau
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Papua New Guinea
1 -1	2 -1	180 -1	56 -1	6 -1	7 -1	5 -1	372 -1	39 -1	Philippines
—	—	1	40	2 **	...	...	42 **	...	Republic of Korea
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Samoa
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Singapore
...	...	...	...	31 -2	30 -2	33 -2	11 -2	50 -2	Solomon Islands
...	...	...	...	9	10	9	280	46	Thailand
...	...	...	...	37 **, -2	36 **, -2	38 **, -2	29 **, -2	50 **, -2	Timor-Leste
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tokelau
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tonga
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tuvalu

TABLE 5

PRIMARY AND LOWER SECONDARY EDUCATION / ISCED 1 and 2 / Compulsory education and out-of-school children / 2009

REGION	Education system	Out-of-school children of primary school age					
	Compulsory education (age range)	Out-of-school rate (%)			Number out of school		Share of primary school-age children enrolled in pre-primary education (%)
Country or territory	(1)	MF (2)	M (3)	F (4)	MF (000) (5)	% F (6)	MF (7)
Vanuatu	.	...	...	...	...	...	9
Viet Nam	6-14	...	...	...	...	...	...
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN							
Anguilla	5-17	7 **, -1	7 **, -1	7 **, -1	0.1 **, -1	48 **, -1	— **, -1
Antigua and Barbuda	5-16	10	8	12	1	60	1
Argentina	5-15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aruba	6-16	3	5	2	0.3	25	1
Bahamas	5-16	8 -1	9 -1	7 -1	3 -1	42 -1	...
Barbados	5-16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belize	5-14	—	1	—	0.2	10	—
Bermuda	5-16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	6-13	5 -2	5 -2	5 -2	70 -2	45 -2	3 -2
Brazil	7-14	5 -1	4 -1	6 -1	682 -1	58 -1	1 -1
British Virgin Islands	5-16	5 **	5 **	5 **	0.1 **	52 **	5 **
Cayman Islands	5-16	18 -1	17 -1	19 -1	1 -1	52 -1	3 -1
Chile	6-11	5 -1	4 -1	5 -1	76 -1	54 -1	1 -1
Colombia	5-15	7	7	7	306	49	3
Costa Rica	6-15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuba	6-14	—	...	...	0.4	...	—
Dominica	5-16	2	...	...	0.2	...	...
Dominican Republic	5-14	18 -1	18 -1	17 -1	220 -1	47 -1	1 -1
Ecuador	5-14	3 **, -1	4 **, -1	1 **, -1	44 **, -1	26 **, -1	1 **, -1
El Salvador	7-15	4 -1	5 -1	4 -1	38 -1	39 -1	4 -1
Grenada	5-16	2 -1	2 -1	1 -1	0.2 -1	31 -1	1 -1
Guatemala	6-15	4 -1	2 -1	5 -1	78 -1	70 -1	— -1
Guyana	6-15	1	1	2	1	61	1
Haiti	6-11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honduras	6-13	3 **, -1	4 **, -1	2 **, -1	31 **, -1	30 **, -1	2 -1
Jamaica	6-12	19 -1	18 -1	21 -1	66 -1	53 -1	3 -1
Mexico	6-15	— -1	1 -1	— -1	61 -1	37 -1	— -1
Montserrat	5-16	4 *, -2	...	...	—	.	— *, -2
Netherlands Antilles	6-15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nicaragua	6-11	7 -1	7 -1	6 -1	53 -1	46 -1	— -1
Panama	6-14	3	2	3	10	56	1
Paraguay	6-14	14	14	14	123	49	1
Peru	6-18	3 -1	3 -1	2 -1	97 -1	45 -1	— -1
Puerto Rico	5-18	15 **, +1	16 **, +1	14 **, +1	48 **, +1	46 **, +1	— +1
Saint Kitts and Nevis	5-16	6	8	5	0.4	39	...
Saint Lucia	5-15	7	7	7	1	50	1
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	5-15	2	...	...	0.2	...	...
Suriname	7-12	10 **, -1	9 **, -1	10 **, -1	6 **, -1	52 **, -1	— -1
Trinidad and Tobago	6-12	4 *	3 *	6 *	5 *	68 *	3 *
Turks and Caicos Islands	4-16	...	...	...	...	...	...

Out-of-school children of primary school age				Out-of-school children of lower secondary school age					
Share of primary school-age children enrolled in pre-primary education (%)		Number enrolled in pre-primary education		Out-of-school rate (%)			Number out of school		REGION
M (8)	F (9)	MF (000) (10)	% F (11)	MF (12)	M (13)	F (14)	MF (000) (15)	% F (16)	Country or territory
10	8	3	45	...	...	...	...	...	Vanuatu
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Viet Nam
									LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
— **, -1	— **, -1	— -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Anguilla
1	1	0.1	51	2	...	...	0.1	...	Antigua and Barbuda
...	...	...	...	2 -1	...	...	40 -1	...	Argentina
1	1	0.1	39	9	10	7	0.3	41	Aruba
...	...	...	...	5 -1	7 -1	4 -1	1 -1	37 -1	Bahamas
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Barbados
—	—	—	.	11	11	10	3	48	Belize
...	...	...	...	17 **, +1	11 **, +1	22 **, +1	0.4 **, +1	65 **, +1	Bermuda
3 -2	3 -2	46 -2	49 -2	3 **, -1	3 **, -1	3 **, -1	13 **, -1	55 **, -1	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
2 -1	1 -1	197 -1	45 -1	— -1	...	...	7 -1	...	Brazil
5 **	5 **	0.1	51	6 **, -2	6 **, -2	6 **, -2	0.1 **, -2	51 **, -2	British Virgin Islands
3 -1	3 -1	0.1 -1	45 -1	17 -1	15 -1	19 -1	0.3 -1	55 -1	Cayman Islands
1 -1	1 -1	20 -1	45 -1	5 -1	5 -1	5 -1	28 -1	53 -1	Chile
3	3	122	45	6	6	5	197	42	Colombia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Costa Rica
—	—	—	.	9	8	9	40	51	Cuba
...	...	...	...	3 **, -2	2 **, -2	4 **, -2	0.1 **, -2	68 **, -2	Dominica
2 -1	1 -1	18 -1	45 -1	9 -1	10 -1	8 -1	38 -1	43 -1	Dominican Republic
1 **, -1	1 **, -1	24 **, -1	49 **, -1	18 -2	17 -2	19 -2	150 -2	51 -2	Ecuador
4 -1	4 -1	31 -1	48 -1	12 -1	12 -1	13 -1	56 -1	52 -1	El Salvador
1 -1	1 -1	0.1 -1	45 -1	7 -1	...	...	0.5 -1	...	Grenada
— -1	— -1	9 -1	48 -1	25 -1	20 -1	31 -1	251 -1	60 -1	Guatemala
1	1	1	52	1 **, -1	...	...	1 **, -1	...	Guyana
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Haiti
2 -1	2 -1	19 -1	48 -1	...	...	...	...	...	Honduras
3 -1	3 -1	9 -1	49 -1	22 -1	23 -1	20 -1	38 -1	45 -1	Jamaica
— -1	— -1	48 -1	47 -1	1	1	1	84	49	Mexico
— *, -2	— *, -2	— -2	.	9 *, -2	...	...	...	...	Montserrat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Netherlands Antilles
— -1	— -1	— -1	.	...	...	...	...	...	Nicaragua
1	1	6	50	11 -1	11 -1	10 -1	21 -1	46 -1	Panama
2	1	12	46	13	12	13	54	51	Paraguay
— -1	— -1	6 -1	43 -1	1 -1	1 -1	1 -1	15 -1	66 -1	Peru
. +1	. +1	— +1	.	...	...	...	...	...	Puerto Rico
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	0.1	...	Saint Kitts and Nevis
1	1	0.2	52	...	...	...	...	...	Saint Lucia
...	...	...	...	3 -1	...	...	0.2 -1	...	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
— -1	— -1	0.1 -1	47 -1	...	...	...	...	...	Suriname
3 *	2 *	3 *	47 *	...	...	...	...	...	Trinidad and Tobago
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turks and Caicos Islands

TABLE 5

PRIMARY AND LOWER SECONDARY EDUCATION / ISCED 1 and 2 / Compulsory education and out-of-school children / 2009

REGION	Education system	Out-of-school children of primary school age					
	Compulsory education (age range)	Out-of-school rate (%)			Number out of school		Share of primary school-age children enrolled in pre-primary education (%)
Country or territory	(1)	MF (2)	M (3)	F (4)	MF (000) (5)	% F (6)	MF (7)
Uruguay	6-15	1 -1	1 -1	1 -1	3 -1	57 -1	— -1
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	5-14	6	6	6	204	47	2
NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE							
Andorra	6-16	16	17	16	1	45	8
Austria	6-15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	6-18	1	1	1	8	40	1
Canada	6-16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	6-15	1 *	1 *	1 *	0.5 *	66 *	— *
Denmark	7-16	5	6	3	19	34	3
Finland	7-16	4	4	4	13	49	—
France	6-16	1	1	1	31	43	1
Germany	6-18	— **	...	...	11 **	...	...
Gibraltar	4-15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	6-15	— -2	1 -2	— -2	2 -2	19 -2	— -2
Holy See	.	. +1	. +1	. +1	. +1	. +1	. +1
Iceland	6-16	2	2	2	1	44	—
Ireland	6-15	3	4	3	17	36	...
Israel	5-15	3	4	3	25	41	3
Italy	6-18	1 -1	— -1	1 -1	20 -1	75 -1	— -1
Liechtenstein	6-14	10 *	13 *	8 *	0.2 *	37 *	9 *
Luxembourg	6-15	3 -1	3 -1	2 -1	1 -1	33 -1	1 -1
Malta	5-16	9 -1	10 -1	8 -1	2 -1	43 -1	4 -1
Monaco	6-16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	5-17	1	1	1	9	60	—
Norway	6-16	1	1	1	6	44	—
Portugal	6-15	1	1	-	6	26	1
San Marino	6-16	8 *	9 *	7 *	0.1 *	41 *	— *
Spain	6-16	—	—	—	4	26	—
Sweden	7-16	4	4	4	24	54	—
Switzerland	7-15	—	1	—	2	15	—
United Kingdom	5-16	— -1	— -1	— -1	7 -1	19 -1	— -1
United States of America	6-17	8	9	7	1,953	41	2
SOUTH AND WEST ASIA							
Afghanistan	7-15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangladesh	6-10	11 *	14 *	7 *	1,835 *	32 *	— *
Bhutan	...	12	13	10	12	44	...
India	6-14	3 **, -1	...	...	3,852 **, -1	...	...
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	6-10	— **, -2	...	...	23 **, -2	...	...
Maldives	6-12	4 -1	3 -1	5 -1	2 -1	64 -1	3 -1
Nepal	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	5-9	34 *	28 *	40 *	7,300 *	57 *	...
Sri Lanka	5-14	5	5	4	81	45	...

Out-of-school children of primary school age				Out-of-school children of lower secondary school age					
Share of primary school-age children enrolled in pre-primary education (%)		Number enrolled in pre-primary education		Out-of-school rate (%)			Number out of school		REGION
M (8)	F (9)	MF (000) (10)	% F (11)	MF (12)	M (13)	F (14)	MF (000) (15)	% F (16)	Country or territory
— [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]	...	8 [-1]	8 [-1]	8 [-1]	13 [-1]	48 [-1]	Uruguay
2	2	62	49	7	8	5	112	39	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
									NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE
8	8	0.4	48	19	18	20	1	50	Andorra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Austria
1	1	6	37	...	...	...	...	...	Belgium
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Canada
1 [*]	— [*]	0.3	39	— [*]	...	...	0.1 [*]	...	Cyprus
3	2	11	31	—	...	...	1	...	Denmark
—	—	1	30	—	...	...	0.1	...	Finland
1	1	28	36	—	...	...	2	...	France
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Germany
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gibraltar
— [-2]	— [-2]	1 [-2]	39 [-2]	2 [-2]	...	...	5 [-2]	...	Greece
. [+1]	. [+1]	. [+1]	. [+1]	. [+1]	. [+1]	. [+1]	. [+1]	. [+1]	Holy See
—	—	—	.	1	—	1	0.1	70	Iceland
...	...	...	...	—	...	...	0.5	...	Ireland
3	3	23	45	—	...	...	1	...	Israel
— [-1]	— [-1]	8 [-1]	39 [-1]	1 [-1]	1 [-1]	2 [-1]	21 [-1]	67 [-1]	Italy
10 [*]	8 [*]	0.2	44	4 [*, -1]	2 [*, -1]	6 [*, -1]	0.1 [*, -1]	75 [*, -1]	Liechtenstein
1 [-1]	— [-1]	0.2 [-1]	37 [-1]	5 [-1]	6 [-1]	4 [-1]	1 [-1]	36 [-1]	Luxembourg
4 [-1]	4 [-1]	1 [-1]	50 [-1]	3 [-1]	4 [-1]	3 [-1]	1 [-1]	37 [-1]	Malta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Monaco
—	—	—	.	2	3	2	15	44	Netherlands
—	—	0.5	49	2	2	2	4	46	Norway
1	—	4	43	...	...	...	...	...	Portugal
— [*]	— [*]	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	San Marino
—	—	3	.	—	...	...	3	...	Spain
—	—	2	36	2	3	2	8	38	Sweden
—	—	1	39	4	4	3	9	46	Switzerland
— [-1]	— [-1]	4 [-1]	32 [-1]	1 [-1]	1 [-1]	1 [-1]	21 [-1]	27 [-1]	United Kingdom
3	2	583	43	2	2	3	317	52	United States of America
									SOUTH AND WEST ASIA
...	...	...	...	22 [**, -2]	...	...	424 [**, -2]	...	Afghanistan
— [*]	— [*]	4 [*]	29 [*]	35 [**, -2]	38 [**, -2]	32 [**, -2]	3,602 [**, -2]	44 [**, -2]	Bangladesh
...	...	...	...	22	25	20	13	44	Bhutan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	India
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
3 [-1]	3 [-1]	1 [-1]	49 [-1]	4 [**, -2]	2 [**, -2]	6 [**, -2]	1 [**, -2]	74 [**, -2]	Maldives
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nepal
...	...	...	...	59 [*]	54 [*]	64 [*]	7,302 [*]	53 [*]	Pakistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sri Lanka

TABLE 5

PRIMARY AND LOWER SECONDARY EDUCATION / ISCED 1 and 2 / Compulsory education and out-of-school children / 2009

REGION	Education system	Out-of-school children of primary school age					
	Compulsory education (age range)	Out-of-school rate (%)			Number out of school		Share of primary school-age children enrolled in pre-primary education (%)
Country or territory	(1)	MF (2)	M (3)	F (4)	MF (000) (5)	% F (6)	MF (7)
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA							
Angola	6-14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benin	6-11	6 **	...	...	79 **	...	...
Botswana	6-15	13 -2	14 -2	12 -2	39 -2	46 -2	1 -2
Burkina Faso	6-16	36	32	40	866	55	...
Burundi	...	1	2	—	10	10	—
Cameroon	6-11	8	3	14	248	85	—
Cape Verde	6-16	17	16	18	13	53	—
Central African Republic	6-15	31 +1	21 +1	41 +1	214 +1	67 +1	...
Chad	6-14	...	...	...	...	...	—
Comoros	6-14	13 -2	9 -2	16 -2	12 -2	63 -2	...
Congo	6-16	...	...	...	...	...	.
Côte d'Ivoire	6-15	43	38	48	1,384	56	—
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6-15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Equatorial Guinea	7-11	46 +1	46 +1	46 +1	47 +1	50 +1	...
Eritrea	7-14	63	61	66	392	52	...
Ethiopia	.	16	14	19	2,184	57	—
Gabon	6-16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambia	7-12	29 **, +1	30 **, +1	28 **, +1	78 **, +1	48 **, +1	1 +1
Ghana	6-15	24	24	23	828	48	12 **
Guinea	7-16	26 **	21 **	31 **	400 **	59 **	— **
Guinea-Bissau	7-12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kenya	6-13	17 **	17 **	16 **	1,059 **	48 **	13
Lesotho	...	27	29	24	99	46	...
Liberia	6-16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madagascar	6-10	1 -2	1 -2	— -2	19 -2	16 -2	— -2
Malawi	6-13	9	11	6	236	36	...
Mali	7-15	20 +1	14 +1	27 +1	425 +1	66 +1	...
Mauritius	5-16	6	7	5	7	44	2
Mozambique	6-12	8 +1	5 +1	10 +1	343 +1	67 +1	...
Namibia	7-16	10	12	8	36	38	...
Niger	...	41 **, +1	35 **, +1	48 **, +1	1,073 **, +1	56 **, +1	— +1
Nigeria	6-14	37 **, -2	34 **, -2	40 **, -2	8,650 **, -2	53 **, -2	...
Rwanda	7-12	4 **, -1	5 **, -1	3 **, -1	60 **, -1	36 **, -1	...
Sao Tome and Principe	7-13	1 +1	...	...	0.4 +1	...	— +1
Senegal	7-12	25	26	24	494	47	—
Seychelles	6-15	6	7	5	0.5	40	5
Sierra Leone	6-11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	7-15	10 **	11 **	10 **	735 **	46 **	...
Swaziland	...	17 -2	18 -2	16 -2	37 -2	48 -2	...
Togo	6-15	5 **	...	...	49 **	...	—
Uganda	6-12	8	9	6	524	41	...

Out-of-school children of primary school age				Out-of-school children of lower secondary school age					
Share of primary school-age children enrolled in pre-primary education (%)		Number enrolled in pre-primary education		Out-of-school rate (%)			Number out of school		REGION
M (8)	F (9)	MF (000) (10)	% F (11)	MF (12)	M (13)	F (14)	MF (000) (15)	% F (16)	Country or territory
									SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Angola
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benin
1 [-2]	1 [-2]	3 [-2]	48 [-2]	4 [**, -2]	6 [**, -2]	3 [**, -2]	6 [**, -2]	32 [**, -2]	Botswana
...	...	...	...	55 [**, +1]	51 [**, +1]	59 [**, +1]	824 [**, +1]	53 [**, +1]	Burkina Faso
—	—	2	49	53 [**, -2]	48 [**, -2]	58 [**, -2]	414 [**, -2]	55 [**, -2]	Burundi
—	—	12	50	...	...	...	...	...	Cameroon
—	—	—	.	12 [**]	12 [**]	12 [**]	4 [**]	50 [**]	Cape Verde
...	...	...	...	59 [+1]	49 [+1]	69 [+1]	245 [+1]	59 [+1]	Central African Republic
—	—	0.2	48	...	...	...	...	...	Chad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Comoros
—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	Congo
—	—	2	45	...	...	...	...	...	Côte d'Ivoire
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Democratic Republic of the Congo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Equatorial Guinea
...	...	...	...	57	52	63	189	55	Eritrea
—	—	24	48	42 [**]	37 [**]	46 [**]	3,278 [**]	55 [**]	Ethiopia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gabon
1 [+1]	1 [+1]	3 [+1]	53 [+1]	...	...	...	...	...	Gambia
12 [**]	12 [**]	417 [**]	49 [**]	19 [**]	18 [**]	19 [**]	305 [**]	50 [**]	Ghana
— [**]	— [**]	7 [**]	48 [**]	52 [**]	44 [**]	61 [**]	469 [**]	57 [**]	Guinea
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Guinea-Bissau
17	8	813	33	2 [**]	...	...	29 [**]	...	Kenya
...	...	...	...	22 [**]	27 [**]	18 [**]	35 [**]	39 [**]	Lesotho
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liberia
— [-2]	— [-2]	6 [-2]	49 [-2]	20 [**]	18 [**]	22 [**]	396 [**]	55 [**]	Madagascar
...	...	...	...	29	29	29	448	50	Malawi
...	...	...	...	48 [+1]	39 [+1]	57 [+1]	449 [+1]	59 [+1]	Mali
2	2	3	49	...	...	...	...	...	Mauritius
...	...	...	...	34 [+1]	28 [+1]	40 [+1]	553 [+1]	59 [+1]	Mozambique
...	...	...	...	5 [**, -2]	...	...	7 [**, -2]	...	Namibia
— [+1]	— [+1]	— [+1]	.	79 [**, -1]	74 [**, -1]	83 [**, -1]	1,025 [**, -1]	52 [**, -1]	Niger
...	...	...	...	28 [**, -2]	23 [**, -2]	33 [**, -2]	2,885 [**, -2]	58 [**, -2]	Nigeria
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rwanda
— [+1]	— [+1]	— [+1]	—	14 [+1]	13 [+1]	15 [+1]	2 [+1]	53 [+1]	Sao Tome and Principe
—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	Senegal
5	5	0.4	49	—	...	...	—	...	Seychelles
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sierra Leone
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Somalia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	South Africa
...	...	...	...	38 [-2]	29 [-2]	47 [-2]	36 [-2]	62 [-2]	Swaziland
—	—	—	—	43 [**, -2]	33 [**, -2]	54 [**, -2]	254 [**, -2]	62 [**, -2]	Togo
...	...	...	...	21 [**]	20 [**]	22 [**]	683 [**]	52 [**]	Uganda

TABLE 5 PRIMARY AND LOWER SECONDARY EDUCATION / ISCED 1 and 2 / Compulsory education and out-of-school children / 2009

REGION	Education system	Out-of-school children of primary school age					
	Compulsory education (age range)	Out-of-school rate (%)			Number out of school		Share of primary school-age children enrolled in pre-primary education (%)
Country or territory	(1)	MF (2)	M (3)	F (4)	MF (000) (5)	% F (6)	MF (7)
United Republic of Tanzania	7-13	3 **	4 **	3 **	268 **	40 **	—
Zambia	7-13	8 **	9 **	6 **	190 **	41 **	...
Zimbabwe	6-12	...	...	...	...	...	...
REGIONAL AVERAGES							
WORLD	.	**10 ****	**9 ****	**11 ****	**67,159 ****	**53 ****	**...**
Arab States	.	14 **	11 **	16 **	5,801 **	58 **	...
Central and Eastern Europe	.	6 **	6 **	6 **	1,147 **	50 **	...
Central Asia	.	7	6	8	392	53	...
East Asia and the Pacific	.	5 **	...	...	8,283 **	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	.	5 **	5 **	5 **	2,928 **	50 **	...
North America and Western Europe	.	4	5	4	2,218	42	...
South and West Asia	.	9 **	...	...	16,332 **	...	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	.	23 **	21 **	25 **	30,057 **	53 **	...

Note: The out-of-school population is defined as primary or lower secondary school-age children who are not enrolled in primary (ISCED 1) or secondary (ISCED 2 and 3) education.
Please refer to the Reader's Guide for more information on the data and symbols used in each table.

Out-of-school children of primary school age				Out-of-school children of lower secondary school age					
Share of primary school-age children enrolled in pre-primary education (%)		Number enrolled in pre-primary education		Out-of-school rate (%)			Number out of school		REGION
M (8)	F (9)	MF (000) (10)	% F (11)	MF (12)	M (13)	F (14)	MF (000) (15)	% F (16)	Country or territory
—	—	—	.	58 **	56 **	60 **	2,242 **	52 **	United Republic of Tanzania
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Zambia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Zimbabwe
									REGIONAL AVERAGES
...	**...**	**...**	**...**	**17 ****	**16 ****	**19 ****	**71,608 ****	**52 ****	**WORLD**
...	...	...	...	16 **	12 **	19 **	3,507 **	61 **	Arab States
...	...	...	...	11 **	10 **	11 **	2,089 **	51 **	Central and Eastern Europe
...	...	...	...	5	4	6	377	57	Central Asia
...	...	...	...	14 **, -1	...	...	14,497 **, -1	...	East Asia and the Pacific
...	...	...	...	5 **	5 **	5 **	1,948 **	49 **	Latin America and the Caribbean
...	...	...	...	3	3 **	3 **	815	51 **	North America and Western Europe
...	...	...	...	26 **, -2	23 **, -2	29 **, -2	27,625 **, -2	54 **, -2	South and West Asia
...	...	...	...	37 **	33 **	40 **	21,637 **	55 **	Sub-Saharan Africa

TABLE 6

SECONDARY EDUCATION / ISCED 2 and 3 / Measures of enrolment / 2009

REGION	Education system			Enrolment			Enrolment in technical and vocational education and training (TVET) programmes					
	Secondary education			Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3), all programmes			Enrolment in TVET programmes as a % of total enrolment in secondary education			Female enrolment in TVET programmes as a % of total enrolment in TVET		
Country or territory	Entrance age (1)	Duration of lower secondary (2)	Duration of upper secondary (3)	MF (000) (4)	% F (5)	% private (6)	Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3) (7)	Lower secondary (ISCED 2) (8)	Upper secondary (ISCED 3) (9)	Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3) (10)	Lower secondary (ISCED 2) (11)	Upper secondary (ISCED 3) (12)
ARAB STATES												
Algeria	11	4	3	4,585	49	—	10	9	12	35	26	55
Bahrain	12	3	3	79	50	20	12	.	24	27	.	27
Djibouti	11	4	3	43	42	12	4	—	15	40	31	40
Egypt	12	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	12	3	3	2,038 -2	41 -2	...	3 -2	. -2	10 -2	12 -2	. -2	12 -2
Jordan	12	4	2	700 -1	50 -1	18 -1	4 -1	. -1	15 -1	38 -1	. -1	38 -1
Kuwait	11	4	3	255	49	31	2	1	4	10	.	13
Lebanon	12	3	3	391	52	59	16	5	29	42	31	44
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	12	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritania	12	4	2	102 **, -2	46 **, -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morocco	12	3	3	2,173 -2	46 **, -2	...	6 -2	2 -2	12 -2	...	...	...
Occupied Palestinian Territory	10	6	2	714	51	5	1	.	6	32	.	32
Oman	12	3	3	322	48	8	.	.	.	.	.	.
Qatar	12	3	3	67	49	38	1	.	2	.	.	.
Saudi Arabia	12	3	3	2,990 **	47 **	...	4 **, -1	6 -1	1 **, -1	...	2 -1	...
Sudan	12	2	3	1,837	46	12	2	.	4	24	.	24
Syrian Arab Republic	10	5	3	2,664	49	4	4	.	21	40	.	40
Tunisia	12	3	4	1,202	50 **	4 **	12	13	11	35 **	39	30 **
United Arab Emirates	11	4	3	322	49	55	...	.	...	...	.	...
Yemen	12	3	3	...	...	...	...	. -1	...	...	. -1	...
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE												
Albania	10	4	4	355	49	6	6	.	16	35	.	35
Belarus	10	5	2	654 +1	49 +1	— +1	1 +1	. +1	2 +1	46 +1	. +1	46 +1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10	4	4	334	49	...	33	.	75	45	.	45
Bulgaria	11	4	4	555	48	1	30	1	51	39	42	39
Croatia	11	4	4	391	50	1	37	7	72	47	62	45
Czech Republic	11	4	4	868	49	8	39	—	73	45	54	45
Estonia	13	3	3	106 -1	49 -1	3 -1	18 -1	1 -1	32 -1	34 -1	10 -1	35 -1
Hungary	11	4	4	913	49	12	14	1	27	38	39	37
Latvia	13	3	3	158	49	1	23	1	41	41	27	41
Lithuania	11	6	2	358	49	1	10	3	29	34	24	37
Montenegro	11	4	4	70 +1	49 +1	— +1	31 +1	. +1	68 +1	46 +1	. +1	46 +1
Poland	13	3	3	2,958	49	4	28	1	51	37	44	37
Republic of Moldova	11	5	2	328	50	1	12	.	38	42	.	42
Romania	11	4	4	1,862	49	2	33	.	64	43	.	43
Russian Federation	11	5	2	10,087 -1	48 -1	1 -1	17 -1	. -1	47 -1	37 -1	. -1	37 -1
Serbia	11	4	4	604	49	1	36	.	76	47	.	47
Slovakia	10	5	4	569	49	9	35	1	71	46	37	46
Slovenia	12	3	4	142	49	1	36	.	59	41	.	41
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	11	4	4	199	48	1	28	.	59	43	.	43
Turkey	11	3	3	6,709 -1	46 -1	...	18 -1	. -1	40 -1	41 -1	. -1	41 -1
Ukraine	10	5	2	3,289	48 *	—	8	.	26	35	.	35

Gross enrolment ratio												Net enrolment rate				
Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3), all programmes				Lower secondary (ISCED 2), all programmes				Upper secondary (ISCED 3), all programmes				Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3), all programmes				REGION
MF (13)	M (14)	F (15)	GPI (16)	MF (17)	M (18)	F (19)	GPI (20)	MF (21)	M (22)	F (23)	GPI (24)	MF (25)	M (26)	F (27)	GPI (28)	Country or territory
																ARAB STATES
96	96	97	1.02	135	140	129	0.92	51	43	60	1.42	...	...	...	...	Algeria
96	95	98	1.04	101	102	100	0.98	92	88	96	1.09	89	87	91	1.05	Bahrain
30	35	26	0.73	40	45	34	0.76	18	22	15	0.67	24 **, -1	28 **, -1	20 **, -1	0.72 **, -1	Djibouti
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Egypt
51 -2	59 -2	44 -2	0.75 -2	63 -2	73 -2	53 -2	0.73 -2	39 -2	43 -2	34 -2	0.79 -2	43 **, -2	48 **, -2	38 **, -2	0.81 **, -2	Iraq
88 -1	87 -1	90 -1	1.04 -1	95 -1	94 -1	96 -1	1.02 -1	74 -1	71 -1	78 -1	1.09 -1	82 **, -1	80 **, -1	83 **, -1	1.04 **, -1	Jordan
90	89	91	1.03	97	98	97	0.99	80	76	83	1.09	79 **	...	...	...	Kuwait
82	78	87	1.11	89	85	92	1.09	75	70	80	1.14	75	71	79	1.11	Lebanon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
24 **, -2	26 **, -2	23 **, -2	0.89 **, -2	26 **, -2	28 **, -2	23 **, -2	0.85 **, -2	23 **, -2	24 **, -2	22 **, -2	0.93 **, -2	16 **, -2	17 **, -2	15 **, -2	0.88 **, -2	Mauritania
56 -2	60 **, -2	51 **, -2	0.86 **, -2	74 -2	81 **, -2	68 **, -2	0.84 **, -2	38 -2	40 **, -2	36 **, -2	0.90 **, -2	...	...	...	...	Morocco
87	84	90	1.07	89	87	91	1.04	80	74	87	1.19	85	82	87	1.06	Occupied Palestinian Territory
91	93	89	0.96	92	94	90	0.96	91	93	89	0.96	82	83	81	0.98	Oman
85	72	106	1.47	102	96	110	1.14	71	55	101	1.83	77	65	96	1.47	Qatar
97 **	104 **	90 **	0.86 **	102 **	110 **	95 **	0.86 **	91	98	85	0.86	73 **, -2	70 **, -2	76 **, -2	1.08 **, -2	Saudi Arabia
38	40	36	0.88	53	57	48	0.83	28	28	27	0.95	...	...	...	...	Sudan
75	75	74	0.99	98	99	97	0.97	36	35	37	1.05	69	70	69	0.99	Syrian Arab Republic
90	87 **	94 **	1.08 **	116	117	115	0.98	73	66 **	80 **	1.21 **	...	...	...	...	Tunisia
95	95	96	1.01	101	103	99	0.97	87	83	90	1.08	83	82	84	1.02	United Arab Emirates
...	...	...	...	51 -1	63 -1	37 -1	0.59 -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yemen
																CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE
72	72	73	1.01	93	92	93	1.01	53	53	53	1.01	...	...	...	...	Albania
90 +1	89 +1	91 +1	1.02 +1	96 +1	96 +1	96 +1	1.00 +1	78 +1	76 +1	81 +1	1.08 +1	87 **, -2	...	...	...	Belarus
91	90	92	1.02	106	106	107	1.01	77	76	79	1.04	...	...	...	...	Bosnia and Herzegovina
88	89	86	0.96	83	86	81	0.94	91	92	90	0.98	82	84	81	0.97	Bulgaria
95	94	97	1.04	104	102	106	1.03	87	85	89	1.04	92	91	94	1.03	Croatia
95	94	96	1.01	99	100	99	0.99	92	90	93	1.03	...	...	...	...	Czech Republic
99 -1	98 -1	101 -1	1.03 -1	102 -1	105 -1	100 -1	0.95 -1	97 -1	92 -1	102 -1	1.10 -1	89 -1	88 -1	91 -1	1.03 -1	Estonia
99	99	98	0.99	100	101	98	0.97	98	98	98	1.00	92	92	91	0.99	Hungary
93	92	93	1.02	96	97	94	0.97	90	88	93	1.06	84	82	85	1.04	Latvia
99	99	99	1.00	98	99	97	0.98	101	99	104	1.05	92	91	93	1.02	Lithuania
102 +1	102 +1	103 +1	1.01 +1	111 +1	112 +1	111 +1	0.99 +1	93 +1	91 +1	95 +1	1.04 +1	...	...	...	...	Montenegro
99	99	99	1.00	99	100	98	0.98	99	99	99	1.01	93	92	94	1.02	Poland
89 *	88 *	90 *	1.02 *	89 *	90 *	89 *	0.99 *	87 *	83 *	92 *	1.10 *	80 *	79 *	80 *	1.02 *	Republic of Moldova
94	94	93	0.99	99	99	98	0.99	89	89	89	0.99	81	80	82	1.02	Romania
85 -1	86 -1	84 -1	0.97 -1	85 -1	85 -1	85 -1	1.01 -1	84 -1	88 -1	80 -1	0.91 -1	...	...	...	...	Russian Federation
91 *	90 *	93 *	1.03 *	99 *	99 *	99 *	1.00 *	84 *	82 *	87 *	1.06 *	90 *	89 *	91 *	1.03 *	Serbia
92	92	92	1.01	93	94	92	0.98	91	89	93	1.04	...	...	...	...	Slovakia
97	97	97	1.00	96	96	96	1.00	97	98	97	0.99	92	91	92	1.01	Slovenia
83	84	82	0.98	91	91	91	1.00	76	78	74	0.95	...	...	...	...	The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia
82 -1	87 -1	77 -1	0.89 -1	91 -1	95 -1	87 -1	0.92 -1	72 -1	78 -1	66 -1	0.85 -1	74 -1	77 -1	70 -1	0.91 -1	Turkey
94	95 *	93 *	0.98 *	96	96 *	96 *	1.00 *	91	94 *	88 *	0.93 *	85 *	85 *	85 *	1.01 *	Ukraine

TABLE 6

SECONDARY EDUCATION / ISCED 2 and 3 / Measures of enrolment / 2009

REGION	Education system			Enrolment			Enrolment in technical and vocational education and training (TVET) programmes					
	Secondary education			Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3), all programmes			Enrolment in TVET programmes as a % of total enrolment in secondary education			Female enrolment in TVET programmes as a % of total enrolment in TVET		
Country or territory	Entrance age (1)	Duration of lower secondary (2)	Duration of upper secondary (3)	MF (000) (4)	% F (5)	% private (6)	Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3) (7)	Lower secondary (ISCED 2) (8)	Upper secondary (ISCED 3) (9)	Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3) (10)	Lower secondary (ISCED 2) (11)	Upper secondary (ISCED 3) (12)
CENTRAL ASIA												
Armenia	10	5	2	304	48	1	1	.	4	24	.	24
Azerbaijan	10	5	2	1,114	49	13	16	.	43	58	.	58
Georgia	12	3	3	342	...	6	1	.	3	...	.	...
Kazakhstan	11	5	2	1,714 +1	48 +1	1 +1	7 +1	. +1	25 +1	30 +1	. +1	30 +1
Kyrgyzstan	11	5	2	679 *	49 *	1 *	3 *	.	14 *	30 *	.	30 *
Mongolia	12	4	2	306	51	7	9	.	26	45	.	45
Tajikistan	11	5	2	1,019 -1	46 -1	. -1	2 -1	. -1	10 -1	30 -1	. -1	30 -1
Turkmenistan	10	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	11	5	2	4,506	49	.	31	.	88	49	.	49
EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC												
Australia	12	4	2	2,255	48	33	32	21	47	43	47	41
Brunei Darussalam	12	3	4	48	49	13	8	.	16	39	.	39
Cambodia	12	3	3	875 -2	44 -2	2 -2	2 -2	. -2	8 -2	47 -2	. -2	47 -2
China	12	3	3	100,392	48	10	20	—	44	50	47	50
China, Hong Kong SAR	12	3	4	512	49	16	1	.	2	10	.	10
China, Macao SAR	12	3	3	39	49	95	3	.	6	45	.	45
Cook Islands	11	4	3	2 +1	50 +1	14 +1	. +1	. +1	. +1	. +1	. +1	. +1
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	10	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	12	4	3	99 -1	50 -1	92 -1	3 -1	. -1	11 -1	31 -1	. -1	31 -1
Indonesia	13	3	3	19,521	49	43	16	.	38	41	.	41
Japan	12	3	3	7,300	49	19	12	.	24	43	.	43
Kiribati	12	3	3	12 -1	51 -1	...	— -1	. -1	— -1	. -1	. -1	. -1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	11	3	3	412 -1	44 -1	2 -1	1 -1	— -1	1 -1	40 -1	40 -1	40 -1
Malaysia	12	3	4	2,537 -1	51 -1	4 -1	7 -1	. -1	16 -1	43 -1	. -1	43 -1
Marshall Islands	12	2	4	5	50	21	4 -2	. -2	6 -2	50 -2	. -2	50 -2
Micronesia (Federated States of)	12	2	4	15 **, -2	...	...	...	. -2	...	...	. -2	...
Myanmar	10	4	2	2,813	50	3	—	.	—	.	.	.
Nauru	12	4	2	1 -1	51 -1	...	. -2	. -2	. -2	. -2	. -2	. -2
New Zealand	11	4	3	543	49	23	21	.	40	49	.	49
Niue	11	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	11	3	4	2 -2	50 **, -2	28 -2	. -2	. -2	. -2	. -2	. -2	. -2
Papua New Guinea	13	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	12	3	1	6,509 -1	51 -1	20 -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1
Republic of Korea	12	3	3	3,986	47	32	12	.	24	45	.	45
Samoa	11	2	5	25	51	...	.	.	.	.	.	.
Singapore	12	2	2	232	48	6	12	12	11	35	34	36
Solomon Islands	12	3	4	27 -2	44 -2	27 -2	. -2	. -2	. -2	. -2	. -2	. -2
Thailand	12	3	3	4,807 +1	51 +1	16 +1	16 +1	. +1	37 +1	43 +1	. +1	43 +1
Timor-Leste	12	3	3	84	...	22	5	.	13	...	.	...
Tokelau	11	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	11	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	12	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Gross enrolment ratio												Net enrolment rate				
Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3), all programmes				Lower secondary (ISCED 2), all programmes				Upper secondary (ISCED 3), all programmes				Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3), all programmes				REGION
MF (13)	M (14)	F (15)	GPI (16)	MF (17)	M (18)	F (19)	GPI (20)	MF (21)	M (22)	F (23)	GPI (24)	MF (25)	M (26)	F (27)	GPI (28)	Country or territory
																CENTRAL ASIA
93	92	94	1.03	98	98	99	1.02	83	81	85	1.05	87	86	89	1.03	Armenia
99 *	98 *	101 *	1.03 *	93 *	94 *	91 *	0.97 *	113 *	106 *	121 *	1.13 *	93 *	91 *	94 *	1.03 *	Azerbaijan
88	...	...	...	95	98	93	0.96	81	...	...	...	81 -2	...	...	...	Georgia
98 +1	100 +1	97 +1	0.98 +1	107 +1	107 +1	107 +1	1.00 +1	81 +1	85 +1	76 +1	0.90 +1	90 +1	90 +1	89 +1	0.99 +1	Kazakhstan
84 *	84 *	85 *	1.01 *	92	92	92	1.01	65 *	64 *	66 *	1.03 *	79 *	79 *	80 *	1.01 *	Kyrgyzstan
92	89	95	1.07	95	93	97	1.05	87	82	92	1.11	82	79	85	1.07	Mongolia
84 -1	90 -1	78 -1	0.87 -1	95 -1	99 -1	91 -1	0.92 -1	59 -1	69 -1	48 -1	0.70 -1	83 -1	88 -1	77 -1	0.88 -1	Tajikistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turkmenistan
104	104	103	0.99	97	97	96	0.98	120	120	120	1.00	92	93	91	0.98	Uzbekistan
																EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
133	135	130	0.96	115	116	115	0.99	166	173	160	0.92	88	87	88	1.02	Australia
98	97	99	1.02	116	119	113	0.95	85	81	89	1.09	89	88	91	1.03	Brunei Darussalam
40 -2	44 -2	36 -2	0.82 -2	56 -2	60 -2	52 -2	0.87 -2	23 -2	27 -2	19 -2	0.70 -2	34 -2	36 -2	32 -2	0.87 -2	Cambodia
78	76	81	1.07	92	90	95	1.05	66	63	69	1.09	...	...	...	...	China
82	81	83	1.03	96	96	96	1.01	72	70	74	1.05	75 *	73 *	76 *	1.03 *	China, Hong Kong SAR
92	94	90	0.96	111	114	107	0.94	77	77	76	0.99	76	76	76	1.00	China, Macao SAR
84 *, +1	80 *, +1	88 *, +1	1.10 *, +1	97 *, +1	95 *, +1	99 *, +1	1.04 *, +1	67 *, +1	61 *, +1	74 *, +1	1.21 *, +1	79 *, +1	76 *, +1	82 *, +1	1.08 *, +1	Cook Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
81 -1	78 -1	84 -1	1.07 -1	94 -1	92 -1	96 -1	1.05 -1	62 -1	59 -1	66 -1	1.12 -1	...	...	...	...	Fiji
79	80	79	0.99	93	93	94	1.02	66	67	64	0.96	69	69	68	0.98	Indonesia
101	101	101	1.00	102	102	101	1.00	101	100	101	1.00	98	98	99	1.00	Japan
85 -1	81 -1	89 -1	1.11 -1	98 -1	96 -1	100 -1	1.04 -1	71 -1	65 -1	78 -1	1.21 -1	...	...	...	...	Kiribati
44 -1	48 -1	39 -1	0.81 -1	53 -1	58 -1	47 -1	0.82 -1	34 -1	38 -1	30 -1	0.78 -1	36 **, -2	39 **, -2	33 **, -2	0.87 **, -2	Lao People's Democratic Republic
69 -1	66 -1	71 -1	1.07 -1	94 -1	93 -1	94 -1	1.01 -1	50 -1	46 -1	54 -1	1.17 -1	68 **, -1	66 **, -1	71 **, -1	1.07 **, -1	Malaysia
78	76	80	1.05	93	92	94	1.03	70	68	73	1.07	52 -2	51 -2	54 -2	1.07 -2	Marshall Islands
...	...	...	...	100 -2	100 -2	99 -2	0.99 -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Micronesia (Federated States of)
53	53	54	1.02	61	61	61	1.00	38	36	40	1.09	50	49	50	1.02	Myanmar
63 *, -1	58 *, -1	69 *, -1	1.20 *, -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nauru
126	124	129	1.04	105	105	105	1.00	153	147	158	1.07	96	95	97	1.02	New Zealand
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Niue
96 *, -2	...	...	...	98 *, -2	...	...	...	94 *, -2	93 *, -2	94 *, -2	1.01 *, -2	...	...	...	...	Palau
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Papua New Guinea
82 -1	79 -1	86 -1	1.09 -1	88 -1	86 -1	91 -1	1.07 -1	65 -1	59 -1	71 -1	1.20 -1	61 -1	55 -1	66 -1	1.19 -1	Philippines
97	99	95	0.96	99	101	97	0.96	95	97	94	0.97	96 **	98 **	94 **	0.96 **	Republic of Korea
76	72	81	1.13	96	95	97	1.02	67	61	74	1.21	...	...	...	...	Samoa
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Singapore
35 -2	38 -2	32 -2	0.84 -2	54 -2	56 -2	51 -2	0.90 -2	19 -2	22 -2	16 -2	0.72 -2	30 -2	32 -2	29 -2	0.90 -2	Solomon Islands
77 +1	74 +1	80 +1	1.08 +1	92 +1	92 +1	92 +1	1.00 +1	63 +1	57 +1	68 +1	1.19 +1	72	68	77	1.13	Thailand
51	...	...	...	60	59	60	1.01	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Timor-Leste
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tokelau
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tonga
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tuvalu

TABLE 6

SECONDARY EDUCATION / ISCED 2 and 3 / Measures of enrolment / 2009

REGION	Education system			Enrolment			Enrolment in technical and vocational education and training (TVET) programmes					
	Secondary education			Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3), all programmes			Enrolment in TVET programmes as a % of total enrolment in secondary education			Female enrolment in TVET programmes as a % of total enrolment in TVET		
Country or territory	Entrance age (1)	Duration of lower secondary (2)	Duration of upper secondary (3)	MF (000) (4)	% F (5)	% private (6)	Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3) (7)	Lower secondary (ISCED 2) (8)	Upper secondary (ISCED 3) (9)	Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3) (10)	Lower secondary (ISCED 2) (11)	Upper secondary (ISCED 3) (12)
Vanuatu	12	4	3	18	50	...	—	—	—	.	.	.
Viet Nam	11	4	3	9,543 -1	50 **, -1	...	6 -1	. -1	17 -1	56 **, -1	. -1	56 **, -1
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN												
Anguilla	12	3	2	1 -1	50 -1	. -1	...	. -1	...	...	. -1	...
Antigua and Barbuda	12	3	2	9	51	17	7	7	8	35	24	56
Argentina	12	3	3	3,531 -1	52 -1	28 -1	33 -1	. -1	86 -1	55 -1	. -1	55 -1
Aruba	12	2	3	7	50	92	17	7	25	36	26	38
Bahamas	11	3	3	34 -1	50 -1	31 -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1
Barbados	11	3	2	20 *	50 *	5 *	. *	. *	. *	.	.	.
Belize	11	4	2	32	51	64	4	.	18	48	.	48
Bermuda	11	3	4	4 +1	53 +1	45 +1	. +1	. +1	. +1	. +1	. +1	. +1
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	12	2	4	1,060 -1	49 -1	14 -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1
Brazil	11	4	3	23,617	52	13	5	.	13	57	.	57
British Virgin Islands	12	3	2	2	52	17	21	6	51	43	22	48
Cayman Islands	11	3	3	3 -1	52 -1	29 -1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Chile	12	2	4	1,589 -1	50 -1	56 -1	24 -1	. -1	37 -1	47 -1	. -1	47 -1
Colombia	11	4	2	4,992	51	22	7	.	28	54	.	54
Costa Rica	12	3	2	406	50	10	15	14	17	51	50	52
Cuba	12	3	3	826	49	.	26	3	50	40	16	41
Dominica	12	3	2	7	51	27	4	6	.	67	67	.
Dominican Republic	12	2	4	934	52	23	3	.	5	62	.	62
Ecuador	...	...	...	1,243 **, -1	50 **, -1	...	22 **, -1	. **, -1	52 **, -1	52 **, -1	. -1	52 **, -1
El Salvador	13	3	3	539 -1	50 -1	18 -1	19 -1	. -1	56 -1	53 -1	. -1	53 -1
Grenada	12	3	2	11	50	61	3	5	.	29	29	.
Guatemala	13	3	2	903 -1	48 -1	74 -1	28 -1	. -1	88 -1	52 -1	. -1	52 -1
Guyana	12	3	2	78	50	2	9	9	9	47	50	38
Haiti	12	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honduras	12	3	2	567 -1	55 -1	26 -1	46 -1	26 -1	82 -1	56 -1	53 -1	58 -1
Jamaica	12	3	2	263 -1	50 -1	4 -1	— -1	. -1	...	. -1	. -1	...
Mexico	12	3	3	11,475	51	14	15	18	9	56	59	48
Montserrat	12	3	2	0.4	48	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands Antilles	12	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nicaragua	12	3	2	462 -1	53 -1	23 -1	3 -1	1 -1	9 -1	55 -1	42 -1	59 -1
Panama	12	3	3	275	51	18	16	.	44	48	.	48
Paraguay	12	3	3	549	50	22	10	—	24	50	4	51
Peru	12	3	2	2,609 -1	49 -1	23 -1	2 -1	2 -1	. -1	66 -1	66 -1	. -1
Puerto Rico	12	3	3	291 +1	50 +1	21 +1	...	. +1	...	...	. +1	...
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12	3	2	4	51	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Saint Lucia	12	3	2	16	50	3	1	2	.	19	19	.
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	12	3	2	12	50	27	2	.	.	29	.	.
Suriname	12	4	3	48 -1	56 -1	19 -1	47 -1	39 -1	64 -1	49 -1	38 -1	64 -1
Trinidad and Tobago	12	3	2	95 **, -1	51 **, -1	...	...	6 *	...	...	49 **	...
Turks and Caicos Islands	12	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Gross enrolment ratio												Net enrolment rate				
Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3), all programmes				Lower secondary (ISCED 2), all programmes				Upper secondary (ISCED 3), all programmes				Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3), all programmes				REGION
MF (13)	M (14)	F (15)	GPI (16)	MF (17)	M (18)	F (19)	GPI (20)	MF (21)	M (22)	F (23)	GPI (24)	MF (25)	M (26)	F (27)	GPI (28)	Country or territory
47	45	49	1.09	48	46	51	1.11	46	44	47	1.07	...	...	...	...	Vanuatu
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Viet Nam
																LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
80 **, -1	82 **, -1	78 **, -1	0.95 **, -1	79 **, -1	84 **, -1	74 **, -1	0.89 **, -1	81 **, -1	78 **, -1	83 **, -1	1.06 **, -1	...	...	...	...	Anguilla
110	110	111	1.00	126	133	118	0.89	87	73	99	1.35	88	89	87	0.98	Antigua and Barbuda
86 -1	80 -1	91 -1	1.14 -1	105 -1	102 -1	108 -1	1.06 -1	67 -1	59 -1	75 -1	1.27 -1	80 -1	76 -1	85 -1	1.12 -1	Argentina
96	94	97	1.03	110	112	109	0.97	86	82	89	1.09	77	74	79	1.06	Aruba
93 -1	92 -1	94 -1	1.03 -1	97 -1	97 -1	97 -1	1.00 -1	89 -1	87 -1	92 -1	1.06 -1	85 -1	83 -1	87 -1	1.05 -1	Bahamas
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Barbados
76	73	79	1.08	87	85	89	1.05	52	48	57	1.20	65	62	68	1.10	Belize
78 +1	72 +1	85 +1	1.18 +1	87 +1	81 +1	93 +1	1.15 +1	71 +1	65 +1	78 +1	1.21 +1	59 +1	61 +1	56 +1	0.92 +1	Bermuda
81 -1	82 -1	80 -1	0.98 -1	94 -1	96 -1	93 -1	0.97 -1	74 -1	75 -1	74 -1	0.99 -1	69 -1	69 -1	69 -1	1.00 -1	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82 -1	78 -1	85 -1	1.10 -1	Brazil
98 **	97 **	100 **	1.03 **	108 **	109 **	107 **	0.98 **	84 **	77 **	89 **	1.16 **	84 **, -2	79 **, -2	89 **, -2	1.12 **, -2	British Virgin Islands
82 -1	78 -1	86 -1	1.10 -1	82 -1	80 -1	85 -1	1.06 -1	81 -1	76 -1	87 -1	1.14 -1	75 -1	74 -1	76 -1	1.03 -1	Cayman Islands
90 -1	89 -1	92 -1	1.03 -1	101 -1	102 -1	100 -1	0.98 -1	85 -1	83 -1	88 -1	1.05 -1	85 -1	83 -1	86 -1	1.03 -1	Chile
95	90	99	1.10	103	100	107	1.07	77	70	84	1.19	74	71	77	1.08	Colombia
96	93	99	1.06	113	112	114	1.02	71	66	77	1.17	...	...	...	...	Costa Rica
90	90	89	0.99	92	94	91	0.97	87	86	88	1.02	83	82	83	1.01	Cuba
105	102	109	1.06	119	120	117	0.97	87	77	97	1.26	89 **, -2	88 **, -2	91 **, -2	1.04 **, -2	Dominica
77	72	82	1.13	88	86	89	1.03	71	65	78	1.20	58 -1	52 -1	63 -1	1.22 -1	Dominican Republic
75 **, -1	74 **, -1	77 **, -1	1.03 **, -1	85 **, -1	85 **, -1	84 **, -1	0.99 **, -1	66 **, -1	63 **, -1	69 **, -1	1.09 **, -1	59 -2	59 -2	60 -2	1.02 -2	Ecuador
64 -1	63 -1	64 -1	1.02 -1	79 -1	80 -1	79 -1	1.00 -1	46 -1	45 -1	47 -1	1.06 -1	55 -1	54 -1	56 -1	1.03 -1	El Salvador
99	99	100	1.01	115	120	110	0.92	77	69	85	1.23	89 -1	93 -1	85 -1	0.91 -1	Grenada
57 -1	58 -1	55 -1	0.93 -1	62 -1	66 -1	59 -1	0.90 -1	47 -1	47 -1	48 -1	1.03 -1	40 -1	41 -1	39 -1	0.94 -1	Guatemala
103	103	104	1.01	122	125	119	0.95	71	64	77	1.20	...	...	...	...	Guyana
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Haiti
65 -1	57 -1	72 -1	1.27 -1	68 -1	62 -1	74 -1	1.19 -1	60 -1	50 -1	70 -1	1.42 -1	...	...	...	...	Honduras
91 -1	89 -1	93 -1	1.04 -1	95 -1	95 -1	95 -1	1.00 -1	85 -1	80 -1	89 -1	1.11 -1	77 -1	75 -1	79 -1	1.05 -1	Jamaica
90	87	93	1.06	117	113	122	1.08	62	61	64	1.06	73	72	74	1.03	Mexico
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96 *, -2	95 *, -2	96 *, -2	1.01 *, -2	Montserrat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Netherlands Antilles
68 -1	64 -1	72 -1	1.13 -1	78 -1	75 -1	81 -1	1.08 -1	53 -1	46 -1	60 -1	1.29 -1	...	...	...	...	Nicaragua
73	70	76	1.08	90	88	92	1.04	55	51	59	1.16	66 -1	63 -1	69 -1	1.10 -1	Panama
67	65	68	1.05	78	77	79	1.03	56	54	58	1.08	60	58	62	1.07	Paraguay
89 -1	89 -1	89 -1	0.99 -1	98 -1	99 -1	97 -1	0.98 -1	75 -1	74 -1	75 -1	1.01 -1	71 -1	...	...	...	Peru
82 +1	79 +1	84 +1	1.06 +1	88 +1	87 +1	89 +1	1.03 +1	76 +1	72 +1	80 +1	1.11 +1	...	...	...	...	Puerto Rico
96	93	100	1.08	101	99	103	1.04	89	83	95	1.15	88	85	92	1.08	Saint Kitts and Nevis
96	95	97	1.03	105	108	102	0.95	83	75	90	1.20	...	...	...	...	Saint Lucia
109	107	111	1.04	121	126	116	0.93	91	80	103	1.30	90 -1	85 -1	95 -1	1.12 -1	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
75 -1	66 -1	85 -1	1.28 -1	90 -1	86 -1	95 -1	1.11 -1	55 -1	40 -1	71 -1	1.77 -1	...	...	...	...	Suriname
89 **, -1	86 **, -1	92 **, -1	1.07 **, -1	91 *, -1	89 *, -1	93 *, -1	1.05 *, -1	86 **, -1	82 **, -1	90 **, -1	1.09 **, -1	...	...	...	...	Trinidad and Tobago
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turks and Caicos Islands

TABLE 6

SECONDARY EDUCATION / ISCED 2 and 3 / Measures of enrolment / 2009

REGION	Education system			Enrolment			Enrolment in technical and vocational education and training (TVET) programmes					
	Secondary education			Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3), all programmes			Enrolment in TVET programmes as a % of total enrolment in secondary education			Female enrolment in TVET programmes as a % of total enrolment in TVET		
Country or territory	Entrance age (1)	Duration of lower secondary (2)	Duration of upper secondary (3)	MF (000) (4)	% F (5)	% private (6)	Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3) (7)	Lower secondary (ISCED 2) (8)	Upper secondary (ISCED 3) (9)	Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3) (10)	Lower secondary (ISCED 2) (11)	Upper secondary (ISCED 3) (12)
Uruguay	12	3	3	282 -1	52 -1	14 -1	15 -1	6 -1	29 -1	44 -1	38 -1	46 -1
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	12	3	2	2,252	51	28	6	.	17	50	.	50
NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE												
Andorra	12	4	2	4	49	2	8	.	27	54	.	54
Austria	10	4	4	763	48	10	40	.	77	44	.	44
Belgium	12	2	4	810	48	69	42	14	56	44	39	45
Canada	12	2	4	2,657 -2	48 -2	...	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1
Cyprus	12	3	3	65	49	17	6	.	13	16	.	16
Denmark	13	3	3	493	49	14	26	—	52	44	47	44
Finland	13	3	3	428	50	7	30	.	55	47	.	47
France	11	4	3	5,862	49	26	20	—	44	43	20	43
Germany	10	6	3	7,741	47	8	20	2	53	38	42	38
Gibraltar	11	2	2	2	47	2	— -1	. -1	— -1	. -1	. -1	. -1
Greece	12	3	3	682 -2	47 -2	5 -2	16 -2	. -2	32 -2	35 -2	. -2	35 -2
Holy See	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Iceland	13	3	4	35	50	12	21	.	34	42	.	42
Ireland	12	3	2	327	50	1	17	3	34	54	51	54
Israel	12	3	3	619	49	.	21	.	35	44	.	44
Italy	11	3	5	4,575 -1	48 -1	5 -1	37 -1	. -1	59 -1	39 -1	. -1	39 -1
Liechtenstein	11	4	3	2 -1	51 -1	6 -1	— -1	— -1	— -1	. -1	. -1	. -1
Luxembourg	12	3	4	39 -1	50 -1	18 -1	31 -1	. -1	60 -1	48 -1	. -1	48 -1
Malta	11	5	2	37 -1	48 -1	...	15 -1	— -1	50 -1	34 -1	. -1	34 -1
Monaco	11	4	3	3	48	21	19	7	37	43	45	42
Netherlands	12	3	3	1,462	48	...	47	28	68	46	42	48
Norway	13	3	3	425	48	7	30	.	54	40	.	40
Portugal	12	3	3	710	50	16	25	11	41	43	36	45
San Marino	11	3	5	2	49	...	23	.	37	35	.	35
Spain	12	4	2	3,065	50	29	16	—	43	48	40	48
Sweden	13	3	3	752	48	16	32	.	60	44	.	44
Switzerland	13	3	4	601	48	7	34	.	66	41	.	41
United Kingdom	11	3	4	5,356 -1	49 -1	26 -1	13 -1	. -1	24 -1	48 -1	. -1	48 -1
United States of America	12	3	3	24,525	49	9	.	.	.	.	.	.
SOUTH AND WEST ASIA												
Afghanistan	13	3	3	1,716	31	...	1	.	5	32	.	32
Bangladesh	11	3	4	10,037 -1	52 -1	95 -1	3 -1	. -1	8 -1	30 -1	. -1	30 -1
Bhutan	13	4	2	57	49	12	—	.	—	.	.	.
India	11	3	4	101,784 -1	45 -1	...	1 -1	. -1	2 -1	25 -1	. -1	25 -1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	11	3	4	7,929	47	...	11	.	20	30	.	30
Maldives	13	3	2	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	...
Nepal	10	3	4	2,305 -1	47 -1	14 -1	1 -1	. -1	2 -1	...	. -1	...
Pakistan	10	3	4	9,433	43	32	4 *	.	10 *	41 *	.	41 *
Sri Lanka	10	4	4	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	...

Gross enrolment ratio												Net enrolment rate				
Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3), all programmes				Lower secondary (ISCED 2), all programmes				Upper secondary (ISCED 3), all programmes				Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3), all programmes				REGION
MF (13)	M (14)	F (15)	GPI (16)	MF (17)	M (18)	F (19)	GPI (20)	MF (21)	M (22)	F (23)	GPI (24)	MF (25)	M (26)	F (27)	GPI (28)	Country or territory
88 -1	82 -1	94 -1	1.13 -1	108 -1	104 -1	112 -1	1.07 -1	68 -1	61 -1	75 -1	1.24 -1	70 -1	66 -1	73 -1	1.11 -1	Uruguay
82	79	86	1.09	90	87	93	1.06	70	65	76	1.17	71	67	75	1.11	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
																NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE
81	78	84	1.08	84	86	82	0.95	74	61	88	1.45	70	68	72	1.07	Andorra
100	103	98	0.96	102	102	102	1.00	99	103	95	0.92	...	...	...	...	Austria
108	109	106	0.97	111	113	108	0.95	106	107	105	0.98	...	...	...	...	Belgium
102 -2	103 -2	101 -2	0.98 -2	97 -2	98 -2	96 -2	0.98 -2	105 -2	106 -2	104 -2	0.98 -2	...	...	...	...	Canada
98 *	98 *	99 *	1.01 *	102 *	102 *	102 *	1.01 *	95 *	94 *	96 *	1.02 *	96 *	95 *	96 *	1.02 *	Cyprus
118	117	120	1.03	117	116	119	1.03	119	118	121	1.03	90	89	92	1.04	Denmark
109	106	112	1.05	102	102	101	1.00	116	111	122	1.10	96	95	96	1.01	Finland
113	113	113	1.01	110	110	110	1.00	117	116	118	1.02	99	98	100	1.02	France
102	104	99	0.95	102	102	101	0.99	102	108	95	0.88	...	...	...	...	Germany
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gibraltar
102 -2	104 -2	99 -2	0.95 -2	104 -2	108 -2	100 -2	0.92 -2	99 -2	101 -2	98 -2	0.97 -2	91 -2	91 -2	91 -2	0.99 -2	Greece
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Holy See
108	107	110	1.03	99	99	99	0.99	115	113	118	1.05	89	88	89	1.02	Iceland
118	115	121	1.06	107	107	108	1.01	134	127	141	1.11	89	88	91	1.03	Ireland
89	88	90	1.02	71	71	71	1.01	108	107	109	1.02	86	85	87	1.02	Israel
101 -1	101 -1	100 -1	0.99 -1	102 -1	104 -1	101 -1	0.97 -1	99 -1	99 -1	100 -1	1.00 -1	95 -1	94 -1	95 -1	1.01 -1	Italy
70 *, -1	68 *, -1	72 *, -1	1.06 *, -1	104 *, -1	103 *, -1	105 *, -1	1.02 *, -1	25 *, -1	20 *, -1	29 *, -1	1.44 *, -1	66 *, -1	65 *, -1	68 *, -1	1.05 *, -1	Liechtenstein
96 -1	95 -1	98 -1	1.03 -1	108 -1	108 -1	108 -1	1.00 -1	87 -1	84 -1	89 -1	1.06 -1	84 -1	82 -1	85 -1	1.04 -1	Luxembourg
100 -1	101 -1	99 -1	0.98 -1	99 -1	99 -1	100 -1	1.01 -1	103 -1	108 -1	97 -1	0.90 -1	80 -1	79 -1	82 -1	1.04 -1	Malta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Monaco
121	122	120	0.98	126	129	123	0.96	116	115	117	1.02	88	87	88	1.02	Netherlands
110	112	109	0.98	98	98	98	1.00	123	126	120	0.95	95	95	95	1.00	Norway
107	105	109	1.04	116	117	114	0.98	98	93	104	1.12	...	...	...	...	Portugal
96 *	94 *	97 *	1.04 *	95 *	95 *	96 *	1.01 *	96 *	93 *	98 *	1.05 *	...	...	...	...	San Marino
121	118	124	1.04	119	118	119	1.00	125	118	132	1.12	96	94	97	1.03	Spain
103	103	102	0.99	102	103	102	0.99	103	104	102	0.99	98	98	98	1.00	Sweden
96	98	94	0.96	110	109	112	1.03	85	90	81	0.90	84	86	82	0.96	Switzerland
99 -1	98 -1	100 -1	1.02 -1	103 -1	105 -1	102 -1	0.97 -1	96 -1	93 -1	99 -1	1.06 -1	93 -1	92 -1	95 -1	1.03 -1	United Kingdom
94	93	94	1.01	99	99	99	1.00	88	87	90	1.03	88	87	89	1.02	United States of America
																SOUTH AND WEST ASIA
44	58	28	0.49	62	80	42	0.52	24	33	14	0.41	27 **, -2	38 **, -2	15 **, -2	0.38 **, -2	Afghanistan
42 -1	40 -1	45 -1	1.12 -1	56 -1	51 -1	62 -1	1.21 -1	31 -1	31 -1	32 -1	1.01 -1	41 -2	40 -2	43 -2	1.05 -2	Bangladesh
62	62	61	0.99	74	73	75	1.04	38	42	35	0.84	47	46	49	1.07	Bhutan
60 -1	64 -1	56 -1	0.88 -1	77 -1	79 -1	74 -1	0.93 -1	47 -1	51 -1	42 -1	0.82 -1	...	...	...	...	India
83	85	81	0.95	100	102	97	0.95	73	76	71	0.94	...	...	...	...	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
...	...	...	...	122	120	125	1.03	...	...	...	...	69 **, -2	...	...	...	Maldives
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nepal
33	37	29	0.79	44	49	38	0.78	25	28	22	0.80	33 *	36 *	29 *	0.79 *	Pakistan
...	...	...	...	104	103	105	1.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sri Lanka

TABLE 6

SECONDARY EDUCATION / ISCED 2 and 3 / Measures of enrolment / 2009

REGION	Education system			Enrolment			Enrolment in technical and vocational education and training (TVET) programmes					
	Secondary education			Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3), all programmes			Enrolment in TVET programmes as a % of total enrolment in secondary education			Female enrolment in TVET programmes as a % of total enrolment in TVET		
Country or territory	Entrance age (1)	Duration of lower secondary (2)	Duration of upper secondary (3)	MF (000) (4)	% F (5)	% private (6)	Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3) (7)	Lower secondary (ISCED 2) (8)	Upper secondary (ISCED 3) (9)	Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3) (10)	Lower secondary (ISCED 2) (11)	Upper secondary (ISCED 3) (12)
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA												
Angola	12	3	3	582 **, -2	...	...	26 **, -2	...	...	...	...	...
Benin	12	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Botswana	13	3	2	178 -2	51 -2	3 -2	5 -2	. -2	16 -2	35 -2	. -2	35 -2
Burkina Faso	13	4	3	538 +1	42 +1	42 +1	5 +1	2 +1	20 +1	47 +1	37 +1	51 +1
Burundi	13	4	3	289	42	9	5	1	19	38	...	40
Cameroon	12	4	3	1,269	45	22	20	20	22	37	36	40
Cape Verde	12	3	3	61	54	12	...	.	...	...	.	...
Central African Republic	12	4	3	86 +1	37 +1	13 +1	6 +1	4 +1	12 +1	35 +1	27 +1	46 +1
Chad	12	4	3	422	29	...	1	—	3	40	7	46
Comoros	12	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congo	12	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Côte d'Ivoire	12	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Democratic Republic of the Congo	12	2	4	3,399	36	...	18	3	31	34	33	34
Equatorial Guinea	13	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eritrea	12	3	4	241	41	5	—	.	—	.	.	.
Ethiopia	13	4	2	3,926	43	9	8	.	59	46	.	46
Gabon	12	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambia	13	3	3	124 **, +1	49 **, +1	...	10 **, +1	. +1	24 **, +1	46 **, +1	. +1	46 **, +1
Ghana	12	3	3	1,812	46	15	3	.	9	38	.	38
Guinea	13	4	3	560 **	36 **	...	2 **	— **	7 **	44 **	57 **	43 **
Guinea-Bissau	13	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kenya	12	2	4	3,204	47	13	—	.	1	58	.	58
Lesotho	13	3	2	116 **	58 **	...	...	4 -2	...	...	67 -2	...
Liberia	12	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madagascar	11	4	3	1,022 **	49 **	40 **	4 -1	1 -1	14 -1	36 -1	43 -1	34 -1
Malawi	12	4	2	667	46	...	—	.	—	.	.	.
Mali	13	3	3	758 +1	40 +1	32 +1	14 +1	. +1	42 +1	41 +1	. +1	41 +1
Mauritius	11	3	4	131 **	50 **	56 **	...	13	...	...	36	...
Mozambique	13	3	2	672 +1	45 +1	12 +1	5 +1	5 +1	7 +1	34 +1	33 +1	35 +1
Namibia	14	3	2	158 -2	54 -2	5 -2	. -2	. -2	. -2	. -2	. -2	. -2
Niger	13	4	3	303 +1	40 +1	18 +1	1 +1	— +1	6 +1	14 +1	8 +1	16 +1
Nigeria	12	3	3	6,068 -2	43 -2	14 -2	4 -2	4 -2	5 -2	38 -2	41 -2	33 -2
Rwanda	13	3	3	347	49	32	16	.	49	48	.	48
Sao Tome and Principe	12	3	2	10 +1	50 +1	— +1	2 +1	. +1	11 +1	33 +1	. +1	33 +1
Senegal	13	4	3	582 -1	44 -1	20 -1	4 -1	3 -1	8 -1	45 -1	54 -1	32 -1
Seychelles	12	3	2	7	50	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sierra Leone	12	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	12	2	4	87 **, -2	31 **, -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	14	2	3	4,688	51	3	6	.	10	43	.	43
Swaziland	13	3	2	83 -2	47 -2	— -2	— -2	— -2	. -2	. -2	. -2	. -2
Togo	12	4	3	409 -2	35 **, -2	...	8 -2	1 **, -2	25 **, -2	38 **, -2	9 **, -2	43 **, -2

Gross enrolment ratio												Net enrolment rate				
Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3), all programmes				Lower secondary (ISCED 2), all programmes				Upper secondary (ISCED 3), all programmes				Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3), all programmes				REGION
MF (13)	M (14)	F (15)	GPI (16)	MF (17)	M (18)	F (19)	GPI (20)	MF (21)	M (22)	F (23)	GPI (24)	MF (25)	M (26)	F (27)	GPI (28)	Country or territory
																SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
23 **, -2	...	...	...	25 **, -2	...	...	...	21 **, -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Angola
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benin
82 -2	79 -2	84 -2	1.05 -2	91 -2	88 -2	94 -2	1.07 -2	67 -2	66 -2	68 -2	1.03 -2	60 **, -2	56 **, -2	64 **, -2	1.15 **, -2	Botswana
21 +1	24 +1	19 +1	0.76 +1	29 +1	32 +1	26 +1	0.80 +1	10 +1	12 +1	7 +1	0.61 +1	16 +1	18 +1	14 +1	0.78 +1	Burkina Faso
21	25	18	0.72	29	33	25	0.75	11	13	8	0.63	9 **, -2	10 **, -2	8 **, -2	0.81 **, -2	Burundi
41	45	38	0.83	50	55	46	0.84	29	32	26	0.82	...	...	...	...	Cameroon
81	75	88	1.18	101	95	106	1.12	...	...	...	...	63 **	...	...	...	Cape Verde
12 +1	16 +1	9 +1	0.58 +1	17 +1	21 +1	12 +1	0.58 +1	6 +1	8 +1	5 +1	0.61 +1	9 +1	12 +1	7 +1	0.60 +1	Central African Republic
24	34	14	0.41	29	40	18	0.45	17	26	8	0.33	...	...	...	...	Chad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Comoros
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Congo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Côte d'Ivoire
37	47	26	0.56	48	58	37	0.63	31	41	21	0.50	...	...	...	...	Democratic Republic of the Congo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Equatorial Guinea
32	37	26	0.71	46	52	39	0.74	21	25	17	0.66	27	32	23	0.73	Eritrea
34	39	30	0.77	43	48	38	0.79	15	18	11	0.65	...	...	...	...	Ethiopia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gabon
56 **, +1	57 **, +1	54 **, +1	0.96 **, +1	64 +1	63 +1	65 +1	1.02 +1	46 **, +1	50 **, +1	43 **, +1	0.86 **, +1	...	...	...	...	Gambia
57	61	54	0.89	78	81	75	0.92	35	38	31	0.81	46 **	48 **	44 **	0.92 **	Ghana
37 **	46 **	27 **	0.59 **	45	56	34	0.61	25 **	33 **	17 **	0.53 **	29 **	35 **	22 **	0.61 **	Guinea
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Guinea-Bissau
59	62	56	0.90	90	93	87	0.93	43	46	40	0.88	50 **	51 **	48 **	0.94 **	Kenya
45 **	38 **	52 **	1.38 **	57 **	47 **	67 **	1.42 **	27 **	23 **	30 **	1.30 **	29 **	22 **	36 **	1.63 **	Lesotho
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liberia
32 **	32 **	31	0.94 **	43	44	42	0.96	15 **	16 **	14	0.87 **	24 -1	23 -1	24 -1	1.05 -1	Madagascar
30	31	28	0.88	36	38	34	0.91	15	17	12	0.70	25	26	24	0.95	Malawi
42 +1	49 +1	34 +1	0.68 +1	54 +1	63 +1	45 +1	0.72 +1	28 +1	35 +1	21 +1	0.61 +1	32 +1	39 +1	26 +1	0.67 +1	Mali
87 **	86 **	88 **	1.02 **	96	95	98	1.02	81 **	79 **	82 **	1.03 **	...	...	...	...	Mauritius
25 +1	28 +1	23 +1	0.82 +1	34 +1	37 +1	31 +1	0.83 +1	12 +1	13 +1	10 +1	0.75 +1	16 +1	17 +1	15 +1	0.90 +1	Mozambique
65 -2	60 -2	70 -2	1.17 -2	83 -2	77 -2	90 -2	1.17 -2	35 -2	33 -2	38 -2	1.16 -2	54 **, -2	49 **, -2	60 **, -2	1.23 **, -2	Namibia
13 +1	16 +1	11 +1	0.66 +1	19 +1	22 +1	16 +1	0.71 +1	4 +1	6 +1	2 +1	0.44 +1	10 **, -1	13 **, -1	8 **, -1	0.61 **, -1	Niger
30 -2	34 -2	27 -2	0.77 -2	34 -2	38 -2	30 -2	0.79 -2	26 -2	30 -2	23 -2	0.75 -2	26 **, -2	29 **, -2	22 **, -2	0.77 **, -2	Nigeria
27	27	26	0.95	36	36	36	0.99	17	19	16	0.86	...	...	...	...	Rwanda
51 +1	50 +1	52 +1	1.03 +1	71 +1	69 +1	74 +1	1.07 +1	19 +1	21 +1	17 +1	0.80 +1	32 -2	30 -2	35 -2	1.14 -2	Sao Tome and Principe
30 -1	34 -1	27 -1	0.79 -1	39 -1	43 -1	35 -1	0.83 -1	17 -1	20 -1	13 -1	0.67 -1	...	...	...	...	Senegal
105	103	108	1.05	110	110	109	0.99	98	92	105	1.14	97	95	99	1.04	Seychelles
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sierra Leone
8 **, -2	11 **, -2	5 **, -2	0.46 **, -2	10 **, -2	14 **, -2	6 **, -2	0.46 **, -2	6 **, -2	9 **, -2	4 **, -2	0.45 **, -2	...	...	...	...	Somalia
94	92	96	1.05	96	96	97	1.01	92	89	96	1.08	...	...	...	...	South Africa
53 -2	56 -2	50 -2	0.90 -2	64 -2	68 -2	60 -2	0.88 -2	37 -2	38 -2	36 -2	0.95 -2	29 -2	31 -2	26 -2	0.86 -2	Swaziland
41 -2	54 **, -2	28 **, -2	0.53 **, -2	51 **, -2	65 **, -2	37 **, -2	0.57 **, -2	27 **, -2	38 **, -2	16 **, -2	0.42 **, -2	...	...	...	...	Togo

TABLE 6

SECONDARY EDUCATION / ISCED 2 and 3 / Measures of enrolment / 2009

REGION	Education system			Enrolment			Enrolment in technical and vocational education and training (TVET) programmes					
	Secondary education			Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3), all programmes			Enrolment in TVET programmes as a % of total enrolment in secondary education			Female enrolment in TVET programmes as a % of total enrolment in TVET		
Country or territory	Entrance age (1)	Duration of lower secondary (2)	Duration of upper secondary (3)	MF (000) (4)	% F (5)	% private (6)	Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3) (7)	Lower secondary (ISCED 2) (8)	Upper secondary (ISCED 3) (9)	Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3) (10)	Lower secondary (ISCED 2) (11)	Upper secondary (ISCED 3) (12)
Uganda	13	4	2	1,278 **	45 **	...	5 -1	2 -1	21 -1	43 -1	35 -1	47 -1
United Republic of Tanzania	14	4	2	1,551 **	44 **	11 **	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zambia	14	2	3	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	...
Zimbabwe	13	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
REGIONAL AVERAGES												
WORLD				**531,248 ** **	**48 ** **	**...**	**11 ** **	**1 ** **	**24 ** **	**45**	**45**	**45**
Arab States				29,611	47	...	9	3	20	39	22	44
Central and Eastern Europe				30,825 **	48 **	...	20 **	0.2 **	47 **	40 **	45	40 **
Central Asia				10,688	49	...	17	—	54	48	...	48
East Asia and the Pacific				163,323	48	...	16	0.5	38	48	43	48
Latin America and the Caribbean				59,959 **	51 **	...	11 **	4 **	21 **	54 **	57	53 **
North America and Western Europe				61,947	49	...	13	1	26	42	41	42
South and West Asia				135,765 **	45 **	...	2 **	— **	4 **	30 **	...	30 **
Sub-Saharan Africa				39,130	44	...	7	3	16	39	38 **	40

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for more information on the data and symbols used in each table.

Gross enrolment ratio												Net enrolment rate				
Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3), all programmes				Lower secondary (ISCED 2), all programmes				Upper secondary (ISCED 3), all programmes				Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3), all programmes				REGION
MF (13)	M (14)	F (15)	GPI (16)	MF (17)	M (18)	F (19)	GPI (20)	MF (21)	M (22)	F (23)	GPI (24)	MF (25)	M (26)	F (27)	GPI (28)	Country or territory
27 **	30 **	25 **	0.84 **	33	36	31	0.86	15 **	17 **	12 **	0.73 **	21 **, -1	22 **, -1	21 **, -1	0.94 **, -1	Uganda
27 **	31 **	24 **	0.78 **	38 **	42 **	33 **	0.79 **	5 **	6 **	4 **	0.67 **	...	...	...	...	United Republic of Tanzania
...	...	...	...	73	78	68	0.87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Zambia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Zimbabwe
																REGIONAL AVERAGES
**68 ** **	**69 ** **	**67 ** **	**0.97 ** **	**80 ** **	**81 ** **	**79 ** **	**0.97 ** **	**56 ** **	**57 ** **	**55 ** **	**0.97 ** **	**60 ** **	**65 ** **	**55 ** **	**0.85 ** **	**WORLD**
68	71	65	0.92	87	91	82	0.90	48	49	47	0.95	59 **	61 **	57 **	0.94 **	Arab States
88 **	90 **	87 **	0.96 **	92 **	92 **	91 **	0.98 **	84 **	86 **	81 **	0.94 **	81 **	81 **	80 **	0.99 **	Central and Eastern Europe
96	97	95	0.98	97	98	96	0.98	94	95	93	0.98	88	89	87	0.98	Central Asia
78	76	80	1.05	90	89	91	1.03	66	64	68	1.07	69 **, -2	68 **, -2	70 **, -2	1.03 **, -2	East Asia and the Pacific
90 **	86 **	93 **	1.08 **	102 **	100 **	104 **	1.04 **	75 **	69 **	80 **	1.16 **	73 **	71 **	76 **	1.07 **	Latin America and the Caribbean
100	100	100	1.00	103	103	102	0.99	98	97	98	1.01	90	89	91	1.02	North America and Western Europe
56 **	59 **	52 **	0.89 **	71 **	74 **	69 **	0.93 **	44 **	47 **	40 **	0.84 **	...	...	...	...	South and West Asia
36	40	32	0.79	43	48	39	0.80	27	31	24	0.76	27 **, -1	30 **, -1	24 **, -1	0.79 **, -1	Sub-Saharan Africa

TABLE 7

SECONDARY EDUCATION / ISCED 2 and 3 / Measures of progression and completion / 2009

REGION	Effective transition rate from primary to secondary (general programmes)				Gross entry ratio to lower secondary (ISCED 2)			Percentage of repeaters				
	2008 to 2009				General programmes			Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3), general programmes			Lower secondary (ISCED 2), general programmes	
Country or territory	MF (1)	M (2)	F (3)	GPI (4)	MF (5)	M (6)	F (7)	MF (8)	M (9)	F (10)	MF (11)	M (12)
ARAB STATES												
Algeria	96	93	100	1.07	197	202	192	16	19	13	15	19
Bahrain	100	100	100	1.00	99	99	98	4	6	3	5	6
Djibouti	89 **	91 **	86 **	0.95 **	39	44	34	7 **	7 **	6 **	6	6
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	...	...	...	...	54 **, -2	58 **, -2	49 **, -2	21 **, -2	27 **, -2	14 **, -2	23 **, -2	29 **, -2
Jordan	100 **, -1	100 **, -1	100 **, -1	1.00 **, -1	99 -1	99 -1	99 -1	1 -1	2 -1	1 -1	2 -1	2 -1
Kuwait	100	99	100	1.01	96	96	95	6	7	5	5	6
Lebanon	95	94	96	1.03	81	78	84	9	10	9	12	12
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritania	61 -2	66 -2	55 -2	0.83 -2	23	25	21	11	11	12	10	10
Morocco	87	90	84	0.93	72	78	65	15	18	12	15	17
Occupied Palestinian Territory	97	97	97	1.01	81	82	81	2	2	2	2	3
Oman	...	...	...	...	86	87	85	...	...	...	...	...
Qatar	100	100	99	0.99	108	109	107	3	3	3	1	1
Saudi Arabia	99 **	100 **	98 **	0.98 **	93 **	93 **	93 **	4 **	5 **	3 **	3 **	4 **
Sudan	95 -1	91 -1	100 -1	1.09 -1	46 -1	48 -1	44 -1	3 -1	3 -1	2 -1	4 -1	4 -1
Syrian Arab Republic	98	97	98	1.01	111	111	110	5	6	4	7	8
Tunisia	94	94	95	1.01	91	91	91	17	20	14	18	22
United Arab Emirates	100 -2	100 -2	99 -2	0.99 -2	99	100	97	3	4	2	3	4
Yemen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 -1	7 -1	4 -1	...	...
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE												
Albania	...	...	...	...	95	94	95	1	2	1	2	2
Belarus	100 -2	100 -2	100 -2	1.00 -2	95 -2	96 -2	93 -2	— -2	— -2	— -2	— -2	— -2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	98	98	97	0.99	90	91	88	2	2	1	3	3
Croatia	99	100	99	0.99	99	99	99	—	—	—	—	—
Czech Republic	100	100	100	1.00	97	97	97	1	1	1	1	1
Estonia	99 -1	99 -1	100 -1	1.00 -1	95 -1	95 -1	95 -1	4 -1	4 -1	3 -1	4 -1	5 -1
Hungary	100	100	100	1.00	95	96	94	3	4	2	...	...
Latvia	99	99	100	1.01	94	96	93	4	5	2	5	6
Lithuania	99	99	99	1.00	93	93	93	1	2	1	1	2
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	99	100	99	0.99	95	95	95	3 -1	4 -1	2 -1	...	...
Republic of Moldova	98	99	98	0.99	90 *	91 *	88 *	—	—	—	—	—
Romania	99	100	99	0.99	96	97	95	2	3	1	3	3
Russian Federation	100 -1	...	...	...	97 -1	...	...	— -1	...	...	— -1	...
Serbia	99	100	99	0.99	104 *	104 *	104 *	1	2	1	1	2
Slovakia	99	99	99	1.00	95	95	95	2	2	1	2	3
Slovenia	99	100	99	0.99	97	98	96	—	1	—	1	1
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	99	99	99	1.00	91	90	92	1	1	—	1	1
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 -1	7 -1	4 -1	...	...
Ukraine	100 *	100 *	100 *	1.00 *	99	99 *	99 *	—	— *	— *	—	— *

Percentage of repeaters				Gross graduation ratio for lower secondary (ISCED 2)						
Lower secondary (ISCED 2), general programmes	Upper secondary (ISCED 3), general programmes			All programmes			General programmes			REGION
F (13)	MF (14)	M (15)	F (16)	MF (17)	M (18)	F (19)	MF (20)	M (21)	F (22)	Country or territory
										ARAB STATES
11	19	21	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	Algeria
2	4	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bahrain
6	...	...	...	21	25	16	19	22	16	Djibouti
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Egypt
15 **, -2	18 **, -2	22 **, -2	12 **, -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Iraq
1 -1	— -1	— -1	— -1	77 -1	74 -1	80 -1	77 -1	74 -1	80 -1	Jordan
5	8	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kuwait
12	5	5	4	54	46	61	50	43	58	Lebanon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
11	14	13	15	...	...	...	7	9	4	Mauritania
11	17	20	13	...	...	...	43 -1	42 -1	45 -1	Morocco
2	1	1	1	90 -1	83 -1	96 -1	90 -1	83 -1	96 -1	Occupied Palestinian Territory
...	...	...	...	89	90	88	89	90	88	Oman
2	5	5	5	78	66	97	78	66	97	Qatar
3 **	5 **	6 **	3 **	...	...	...	89 -2	91 -2	87 -2	Saudi Arabia
4 -1	— -1	1 -1	— -1	26	...	...	26	...	...	Sudan
5	4	5	3	51	47	55	51	47	55	Syrian Arab Republic
14	16	17	15	55 -1	46 -1	65 -1	...	...	...	Tunisia
2	4	4	3	91 **, -1	90 **, -1	92 **, -1	91 **, -1	90 **, -1	92 **, -1	United Arab Emirates
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yemen
										CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE
1	...	...	...	83	81	85	83	81	85	Albania
— -2	— -2	— -2	— -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Belarus
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bosnia and Herzegovina
2	—	1	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bulgaria
—	1	1	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	Croatia
1	—	1	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	Czech Republic
3 -1	4 -1	3 -1	4 -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Estonia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hungary
3	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Latvia
1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lithuania
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montenegro
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poland
—	—	—	—	88 *	87 *	90 *	88 *	87 *	90 *	Republic of Moldova
2	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	Romania
...	— -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Russian Federation
1	1	1	1	96 *	96 *	97 *	96 *	96 *	97 *	Serbia
2	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	Slovakia
—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	Slovenia
—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turkey
— *	—	— *	— *	104	...	...	104	...	...	Ukraine

TABLE 7

SECONDARY EDUCATION / ISCED 2 and 3 / Measures of progression and completion / 2009

REGION	Effective transition rate from primary to secondary (general programmes)				Gross entry ratio to lower secondary (ISCED 2)			Percentage of repeaters				
	2008 to 2009				General programmes			Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3), general programmes			Lower secondary (ISCED 2), general programmes	
Country or territory	MF (1)	M (2)	F (3)	GPI (4)	MF (5)	M (6)	F (7)	MF (8)	M (9)	F (10)	MF (11)	M (12)
CENTRAL ASIA												
Armenia	99 [-2]	99 [-2]	100 [-2]	1.01 [-2]	97	96	98	—	—	—	—	—
Azerbaijan	99	100	98	0.99	90 [*]	92 [*]	89 [*]	1	1	1	1	1
Georgia	99	99	99	1.01	103	105	101	—	—	—	—	—
Kazakhstan	100 [+1]	100 [+1]	100 [+1]	1.00 [+1]	108 [+1]	107 [+1]	108 [+1]	— [+1]	— [+1]	— [+1]	— [+1]	— [+1]
Kyrgyzstan	100	100	100	1.00	91	92	91	—	—	—	—	—
Mongolia	97 [-1]	96 [-1]	98 [-1]	1.02 [-1]	90	90	91	—	—	—	—	—
Tajikistan	99 [-1]	...	...	...	94 [-1]	...	...	— [-1]	...	...	— [-1]	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	99	100	99	0.99	95	97	94	—	—	—	—	—
EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC												
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brunei Darussalam	99	100	99	0.99	106	106	107	8	9	7	4	5
Cambodia	81 [-1]	82 [-1]	80 [-1]	0.98 [-1]	69 [-1]	71 [-1]	68 [-1]	2 [-1]	3 [-1]	1 [-1]	2 [-1]	3 [-1]
China	...	...	...	...	96	93	98	—	—	—	—	—
China, Hong Kong SAR	100 [*]	100 [*]	100 [*]	1.00 [*]	92 [*]	92 [*]	92 [*]	6 [*]	6 [*]	5 [*]	3 [*]	4 [*]
China, Macao SAR	99	98	100	1.01	99	99	100	12	15	9	16	19
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	102 [*, +1]	94 [*, +1]	111 [*, +1]	— [+1]	— [+1]	— [+1]	— [+1]	— [+1]
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	100 [-1]	100 [-1]	100 [-1]	1.00 [-1]	95 [-1]	95 [-1]	95 [-1]	...	...	...	1 [-1]	1 [-1]
Indonesia	92	91	93	1.02	98	98	98	1	1	—	1	1
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lao People's Democratic Republic	82 [-1]	84 [-1]	79 [-1]	0.94 [-1]	60 [-1]	65 [-1]	55 [-1]	2 [-1]	2 [-1]	1 [-1]	2 [-1]	3 [-1]
Malaysia	99 [**, -1]	100 [**, -1]	98 [**, -1]	0.98 [**, -1]	100 [**, -1]	101 [**, -1]	99 [**, -1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [**, -1]	. [**, -1]
Marshall Islands	91	92	90	0.97	91	94	88	.	.	.	.	.
Micronesia (Federated States of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myanmar	74	74	73	0.98	73	73	73	2	2	2	—	—
Nauru	...	...	...	...	79 [*, -2]	76 [*, -2]	82 [*, -2]	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	99 [-1]	100 [-1]	98 [-1]	0.98 [-1]	92 [-1]	90 [-1]	94 [-1]	3 [-1]	4 [-1]	1 [-1]	3 [-1]	5 [-1]
Republic of Korea	100	100	100	1.00	99	100	97	— [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	96	95	98	2	3	2	1	1
Singapore	91	88	94	1.07	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	1
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	...	...	...	...	80 [-2]	80 [-2]	80 [-2]	10 [-2]	11 [-2]	9 [-2]	13 [-2]	14 [-2]
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	70	70	70	1	1	1	1	1
Tokelau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	85 [-2]	82 [-2]	89 [-2]	1.08 [-2]	66 [-2]	61 [-2]	72 [-2]	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Percentage of repeaters				Gross graduation ratio for lower secondary (ISCED 2)						
Lower secondary (ISCED 2), general programmes	Upper secondary (ISCED 3), general programmes			All programmes			General programmes			REGION
F (13)	MF (14)	M (15)	F (16)	MF (17)	M (18)	F (19)	MF (20)	M (21)	F (22)	Country or territory
										CENTRAL ASIA
—	—	—	—	94	91	97	94	91	97	Armenia
1	1	1	1	88*	88*	87*	88*	88*	87*	Azerbaijan
—	—	—	—	86	89	84	86	89	84	Georgia
— [+1]	— [+1]	— [+1]	— [+1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kazakhstan
—	—	—	—	84	82	85	84	82	85	Kyrgyzstan
—	—	—	—	85	81	89	85	81	89	Mongolia
...	— [-1]	...	...	87 [-1]	94 [-1]	80 [-1]	87 [-1]	94 [-1]	80 [-1]	Tajikistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turkmenistan
—	—	—	—	93	93	92	93	93	92	Uzbekistan
										EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Australia
3	12	14	11	87 [-1]	79 [-1]	95 [-1]	87 [-1]	79 [-1]	95 [-1]	Brunei Darussalam
1 [-1]	3 [-1]	4 [-1]	2 [-1]	32 [-2]	35 [-2]	28 [-2]	32 [-2]	35 [-2]	28 [-2]	Cambodia
—	...	...	...	93	91	95	...	...	...	China
2*	8*	9*	7*	92	90	94	92	90	94	China, Hong Kong SAR
13	7	9	5	81	81	82	81	81	82	China, Macao SAR
— [+1]	— [+1]	— [+1]	— [+1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cook Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
1 [-1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fiji
—	1	1	—	79	79	80	...	...	...	Indonesia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Japan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kiribati
1 [-1]	1 [-1]	1 [-1]	1 [-1]	...	...	...	40 [-1]	43 [-1]	38 [-1]	Lao People's Democratic Republic
.**. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	89 [-1]	87 [-1]	90 [-1]	...	...	...	Malaysia
.	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Marshall Islands
...	...	...	...	82 [-2]	...	...	...	...	...	Micronesia (Federated States of)
—	5	5	5	45	45	45	45	45	45	Myanmar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nauru
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	New Zealand
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Niue
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Palau
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Papua New Guinea
2 [-1]	1 [-1]	2 [-1]	1 [-1]	66 [-2]	58 [-2]	73 [-2]	66 [-2]	58 [-2]	73 [-2]	Philippines
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Republic of Korea
1	3	4	3	48	42	54	48	42	54	Samoa
1	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Singapore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Solomon Islands
13 [-2]	1 [-2]	2 [-2]	1 [-2]	70	70	70	...	...	...	Thailand
1	1	1	1	51	50	52	51	50	52	Timor-Leste
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tokelau
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tonga
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tuvalu
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Vanuatu
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Viet Nam

TABLE 7

SECONDARY EDUCATION / ISCED 2 and 3 / Measures of progression and completion / 2009

REGION	Effective transition rate from primary to secondary (general programmes)				Gross entry ratio to lower secondary (ISCED 2)			Percentage of repeaters				
	2008 to 2009				General programmes			Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3), general programmes			Lower secondary (ISCED 2), general programmes	
Country or territory	MF (1)	M (2)	F (3)	GPI (4)	MF (5)	M (6)	F (7)	MF (8)	M (9)	F (10)	MF (11)	M (12)
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN												
Anguilla	92 -1	100 -1	83 -1	0.83 -1	76 **, -1	103 **, -1	55 **, -1	— -1	— -1	— -1	— -1	— -1
Antigua and Barbuda	94	100	88	0.88	128	140	117	13	15	11	15	17
Argentina	100 -1	100 -1	100 -1	1.00 -1	102 -1	100 -1	105 -1	12 -1	14 -1	10 -1	11 -1	13 -1
Aruba	99	100	97	0.97	96	95	98	11	12	11	7	8
Bahamas	100 -1	100 -1	100 -1	1.00 -1	97 -1	98 -1	96 -1	— -1	— -1	— -1	— -1	— -1
Barbados	99 *	100 *	98 *	0.98 *	...	...	...	. *, -1	. *, -1	. *, -1	. *, -1	. *, -1
Belize	96	96	97	1.00	97	96	98	6	7	5	5	6
Bermuda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	96 -1	97 -1	95 -1	0.98 -1	97 -1	99 -1	95 -1	2 -1	2 -1	2 -1	1 -1	2 -1
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Virgin Islands	93 -2	100 -2	88 -2	0.88 -2	97 *, -2	96 *, -2	98 *, -2	—	—	—	...	...
Cayman Islands	97 -1	100 -1	95 -1	0.95 -1	86 -1	79 -1	92 -1	— -1	— -1	— -1	— -1	— -1
Chile	93 **, -1	88 **, -1	100 **, -1	1.14 **, -1	95 -1	95 -1	95 -1	3 -1	3 -1	2 -1	2 -1	3 -1
Colombia	100	100	99	0.99	113	112	114	2	3	2	2	3
Costa Rica	95	98	91	0.93	88	89	87	9 -1	10 -1	8 -1	11 -1	13 -1
Cuba	99	99	99	1.00	89	89	89	—	1	—	—	—
Dominica	92	100	83	0.83	95	101	88	14	14	13	16	18
Dominican Republic	95	96	95	0.99	84	82	87	8	10	7	7	9
Ecuador	79 -2	81 -2	77 -2	0.95 -2	89 **, -1	89 **, -1	89 **, -1	8 **, -1	10 **, -1	6 **, -1	7 **, -1	9 **, -1
El Salvador	95 -1	96 -1	94 -1	0.98 -1	85 -1	84 -1	86 -1	5 -1	6 -1	3 -1	4 -1	5 -1
Grenada	88	84	92	1.09	100	101	99	9	12	6	10	13
Guatemala	93 -1	95 -1	91 -1	0.96 -1	72 -1	77 -1	67 -1	3 -1	4 -1	3 -1	3 -1	4 -1
Guyana	94	94	93	0.99	102	103	100	12	15	10	13	16
Haiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honduras	...	...	...	...	75 -2	71 -2	79 -2	5 -2	5 -2	5 -2	4 -2	5 -2
Jamaica	...	...	...	...	87 -2	87 -2	87 -2	1 -1	2 -1	1 -1	...	...
Mexico	95	95	94	0.99	100	100	100	2	2	1	1	1
Montserrat	99 -2	98 -2	100 -2	1.02 -2	103 *, -2	93 *, -2	117 *, -2	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands Antilles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nicaragua	97 -1	100 -1	94 -1	0.94 -1	85 -1	83 -1	87 -1	8 -1	10 -1	6 -1	10 -1	12 -1
Panama	98	98	99	1.01	99	98	100	5	7	4	6	7
Paraguay	90	90	90	1.00	85	84	86	1	1	1	1	1
Peru	96 -1	97 -1	95 -1	0.98 -1	100 -1	101 -1	98 -1	6 -1	7 -1	5 -1	6 -1	8 -1
Puerto Rico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Kitts and Nevis	97	93	100	1.07	99	95	103	2	2	2	1	1
Saint Lucia	98	96	99	1.03	95	93	97	—	—	—	—	—
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	...	...	...	...	111 -1	...	...	3	2	3	...	...
Suriname	68 -1	58 -1	78 -1	1.34 -1	50 -1	41 -1	59 -1	...	...	...	16 -1	19 -1
Trinidad and Tobago	94 *	92 *	97 *	1.05 *	88 *	86 *	90 *	1 *	1 *	1 *	— *	— *
Turks and Caicos Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uruguay	88 -1	83 -1	94 -1	1.13 -1	92 -1	85 -1	99 -1	13 -2	14 -2	12 -2	19 -2	22 -2
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	98	98	98	1.00	93	92	94	4	6	3	6	7

Percentage of repeaters				Gross graduation ratio for lower secondary (ISCED 2)						
Lower secondary (ISCED 2), general programmes	Upper secondary (ISCED 3), general programmes			All programmes			General programmes			REGION
F (13)	MF (14)	M (15)	F (16)	MF (17)	M (18)	F (19)	MF (20)	M (21)	F (22)	Country or territory
										LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
— -1	— -1	— -1	— -1	92 **, -2	118 **, -2	71 **, -2	...	...	...	Anguilla
12	8	9	8	88	79	96	82	72	92	Antigua and Barbuda
10 -1	7 -1	9 -1	6 -1	74 -1	66 -1	82 -1	...	...	...	Argentina
7	15	15	15	77	72	81	76	71	81	Aruba
— -1	— -1	— -1	— -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bahamas
. *, -1	. *, -1	. *, -1	. *, -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Barbados
5	7	9	6	44	39	49	44	39	49	Belize
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bermuda
1 -1	2 -1	2 -1	2 -1	79 -1	78 -1	80 -1	79 -1	78 -1	80 -1	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Brazil
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	British Virgin Islands
— -1	— -1	— -1	— -1	84 **, -1	83 **, -1	86 **, -1	84 **, -1	83 **, -1	86 **, -1	Cayman Islands
2 -1	3 -1	3 -1	3 -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chile
2	2	2	1	83	77	89	83	77	89	Colombia
10 -1	7 -1	9 -1	6 -1	49	45	54	40	36	44	Costa Rica
—	1	2	1	93	94	91	89	89	90	Cuba
15	9	8	11	114	109	119	93	96	90	Dominica
5	9	11	7	76	71	80	76	71	80	Dominican Republic
6 **, -1	11 **, -1	14 **, -1	8 **, -1	62 **, -1	59 **, -1	65 **, -1	62 **, -1	59 **, -1	65 **, -1	Ecuador
3 -1	7 -1	8 -1	5 -1	61 -1	60 -1	62 -1	61 -1	60 -1	62 -1	El Salvador
7	7	10	5	109	107	110	100	95	107	Grenada
3 -1	1 -1	1 -1	1 -1	35 -1	35 -1	35 -1	35 -1	35 -1	35 -1	Guatemala
10	10	12	9	9	10	8	...	...	...	Guyana
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Haiti
4 -2	...	...	...	30 -1	29 -1	30 -1	25 -1	25 -1	26 -1	Honduras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jamaica
—	3	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mexico
—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montserrat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Netherlands Antilles
8 -1	4 -1	5 -1	3 -1	43 -1	36 -1	50 -1	41 -1	34 -1	48 -1	Nicaragua
5	...	...	...	61 -1	56 -1	67 -1	61 -1	56 -1	67 -1	Panama
1	1	1	1	74	71	76	...	...	...	Paraguay
5 -1	4 -1	5 -1	4 -1	86 -1	85 -1	87 -1	...	...	...	Peru
...	...	...	...	76 +1	73 +1	79 +1	76 +1	73 +1	79 +1	Puerto Rico
1	5	5	4	106	106	107	106	106	107	Saint Kitts and Nevis
—	—	—	—	90 *	85 *	95 *	87 *	80 *	94 *	Saint Lucia
...	...	...	...	112	111	114	112	111	114	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
15 -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Suriname
— *	3 *	3 *	2 *	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trinidad and Tobago
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turks and Caicos Islands
17 -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Uruguay
4	2	2	1	71	66	76	71	66	76	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

TABLE 7

SECONDARY EDUCATION / ISCED 2 and 3 / Measures of progression and completion / 2009

REGION	Effective transition rate from primary to secondary (general programmes)				Gross entry ratio to lower secondary (ISCED 2)			Percentage of repeaters				
	2008 to 2009				General programmes			Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3), general programmes			Lower secondary (ISCED 2), general programmes	
Country or territory	MF (1)	M (2)	F (3)	GPI (4)	MF (5)	M (6)	F (7)	MF (8)	M (9)	F (10)	MF (11)	M (12)
NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE												
Andorra	...	...	...	...	85	89	80	8	8	7	8	8
Austria	100	100	100	1.00	99	100	99	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium	99	100	98	0.98	90	90	91	7	8	6	7	7
Canada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	100	100	100	1.00	102 *	102 *	102 *	1	1	1	1	1
Denmark	100	100	100	1.00	100	100	101	2	2	1	1	1
Finland	100	100	100	1.00	100	101	99	—	—	—	—	1
France	...	...	...	...	104	104	104	6	7	6	5	5
Germany	100	100	99	0.99	116	116	116	2	3	2	...	...
Gibraltar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	97 -2	100 -2	94 -2	0.94 -2	106 -2	109 -2	102 -2	3 -2	4 -2	2 -2	4 -2	5 -2
Holy See	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Iceland	100	100	100	1.00	96	97	95	...	...	...	—	—
Ireland	...	...	...	...	104	103	104	1	1	1	—	—
Israel	...	...	...	...	69	69	69	2	2	1	1	1
Italy	100 -1	100 -1	100 -1	1.00 -1	101 -1	102 -1	101 -1	3 -1	4 -1	2 -1	3 -1	4 -1
Liechtenstein	99 -1	100 -1	97 -1	0.97 -1	113 *, -1	119 *, -1	107 *, -1	— -1	— -1	— -1	— -1	— -1
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	94 -1	93 -1	96 -1	10 -1	11 -1	8 -1	11 -1	12 -1
Malta	100 -1	100 -1	100 -1	1.00 -1	98 -1	98 -1	97 -1	2 -1	2 -1	2 -1	1 -1	— -1
Monaco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	92	91	94	5	6	4	3	4
Norway	100	100	100	1.00	98	98	97	...	...	...	.	.
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
San Marino	97	94	100	1.07	97 *	96 *	98 *	— -1	— -1	— -1	— -1	— -1
Spain	100	100	100	1.00	103	102	103	13	14	11	14	16
Sweden	100	100	100	1.00	99	99	98	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	100	99	100	1.01	100	99	101	2	3	2	2	2
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States of America	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH AND WEST ASIA												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangladesh	...	...	...	...	65 -2	61 -2	69 -2	9 -2	9 -2	8 -2	7 -2	7 -2
Bhutan	98	96	100	1.04	88	83	93	4	4	4	5	5
India	85 -1	85 -1	84 -1	1.00 -1	79 -1	81 -1	77 -1	...	...	...	5 -1	5 -1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	97	97	98	1.01	98	98	98	...	...	...	4	6
Maldives	96	93	100	1.07	127	131	121	7 -1	8 -1	7 -1	8 -1	8 -1
Nepal	88 -1	88 -1	88 -1	1.00 -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 -1	8 -1
Pakistan	74	75	73	0.98	45	50	39	2	3	2	3	3
Sri Lanka	97	97	98	1.01	97	96	98	...	...	...	1	2
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA												
Angola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Botswana	98 **, -2	98 **, -2	97 **, -2	0.99 **, -2	96 **, -2	94 **, -2	99 **, -2	— **, -2	— **, -2	1 **, -2	— **, -2	— **, -2
Burkina Faso	75 +1	76 +1	73 +1	0.96 +1	31 +1	34 +1	28 +1	25 +1	25 +1	26 +1	26 +1	25 +1

Percentage of repeaters				Gross graduation ratio for lower secondary (ISCED 2)						
Lower secondary (ISCED 2), general programmes	Upper secondary (ISCED 3), general programmes			All programmes			General programmes			REGION
F (13)	MF (14)	M (15)	F (16)	MF (17)	M (18)	F (19)	MF (20)	M (21)	F (22)	Country or territory
										NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE
7	10	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	Andorra
—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	Austria
6	7	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	Belgium
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Canada
—	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cyprus
1	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Denmark
—	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Finland
4	10	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	France
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Germany
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gibraltar
2 -2	1 -2	2 -2	1 -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Greece
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Holy See
—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Iceland
—	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ireland
1	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Israel
2 -1	4 -1	5 -1	3 -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Italy
— -1	— -1	— -1	— -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liechtenstein
9 -1	7 -1	9 -1	6 -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Luxembourg
1 -1	9 -1	12 -1	7 -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Malta
—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	Monaco
3	8	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	Netherlands
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Norway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Portugal
— -1	— -1	— -1	— -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	San Marino
12	15	16	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	Spain
—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sweden
2	4	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Switzerland
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	United Kingdom
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	United States of America
										SOUTH AND WEST ASIA
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Afghanistan
7 -2	12 -2	12 -2	11 -2	45 -2	41 -2	48 -2	45 -2	41 -2	48 -2	Bangladesh
5	2	3	2	67	67	67	67	67	67	Bhutan
4 -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	India
2	...	...	...	81	...	...	81	...	...	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
7 -1	— -1	— -1	— -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maldives
8 -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nepal
3	1	1	1	35	41	29	35	41	29	Pakistan
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sri Lanka
										SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Angola
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benin
— **, -2	1 **, -2	1 **, -2	1 **, -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Botswana
27 +1	24 +1	24 +1	23 +1	9 -2	11 -2	6 -2	8 -2	10 -2	6 -2	Burkina Faso

TABLE 7

SECONDARY EDUCATION / ISCED 2 and 3 / Measures of progression and completion / 2009

REGION	Effective transition rate from primary to secondary (general programmes)				Gross entry ratio to lower secondary (ISCED 2)			Percentage of repeaters				
	2008 to 2009				General programmes			Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3), general programmes			Lower secondary (ISCED 2), general programmes	
Country or territory	MF (1)	M (2)	F (3)	GPI (4)	MF (5)	M (6)	F (7)	MF (8)	M (9)	F (10)	MF (11)	M (12)
Burundi	70	90	46	0.52	29	41	18	21	19	24	...	...
Cameroon	51	50	53	1.06	38	40	36	19	18	19	16	15
Cape Verde	93	92	95	1.04	87	84	91	19	21	18	23	24
Central African Republic	59 +1	59 +1	59 +1	0.99 +1	23 +1	28 +1	18 +1	14 +1	14 +1	14 +1	15 +1	15 +1
Chad	83 **, -2	82 **, -2	86 **, -2	1.05 **, -2	32	43	21	19	19	19	18	17
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congo	71	74	69	0.94	53	56	49	24	23	24	26	26
Côte d'Ivoire	69	70	67	0.96	31	37	24	15	16	15	13	14
Democratic Republic of the Congo	89 *, -1	92 *, -1	85 *, -1	0.93 *, -1	43 *, -1	53 *, -1	33 *, -1	19	18	20	...	...
Equatorial Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eritrea	92	95	89	0.93	44	51	38	12	12	11	15	15
Ethiopia	91	90	92	1.03	47	50	44	9 -1	9 -1	8 -1	9 -1	10 -1
Gabon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambia	83 **, +1	82 **, +1	84 **, +1	1.02 **, +1	65 **, +1	62 **, +1	67 **, +1	4 **, +1	4 **, +1	4 **, +1	4 **, +1	4 **, +1
Ghana	98 **	98 **	97 **	0.99 **	81	83	78	3	4	2	3	4
Guinea	59	63	53	0.83	41	51	32	21	21	20	20	21
Guinea-Bissau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kenya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lesotho	85 **	83 **	87 **	1.05 **	59 **	50 **	69 **	12 **	12 **	11 **	12 **	13 **
Liberia	66 -1	67 -1	64 -1	0.95 -1	41 -1	46 -1	36 -1	6 -1	6 -1	6 -1	6 -1	6 -1
Madagascar	73	75	72	0.96	49	50	48	12	12	12	12	12
Malawi	84	85	83	0.98	49	49	49	11	10	11	11	11
Mali	86 +1	87 +1	85 +1	0.98 +1	53 +1	60 +1	45 +1	17 +1	17 +1	18 +1	18 +1	17 +1
Mauritius	85	81	88	1.09	79	76	83	12	15	10	5	6
Mozambique	62 +1	61 +1	64 +1	1.06 +1	34 +1	37 +1	31 +1	13 +1	13 +1	13 +1	15 +1	14 +1
Namibia	94	93	95	1.01	79	74	84	15	15	15	19	19
Niger	72 +1	69 +1	76 +1	1.10 +1	29 +1	32 +1	26 +1	18 +1	19 +1	18 +1	18 +1	19 +1
Nigeria	44 -2	44 -2	44 -2	1.01 -2	38 -2	42 -2	33 -2	...	...	...	. -2	. -2
Rwanda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sao Tome and Principe	73 +1	73 +1	72 +1	0.98 +1	60 +1	58 +1	63 +1	33 +1	32 +1	34 +1	34 +1	33 +1
Senegal	72	74	69	0.94	40	42	38	15	15	15	15	15
Seychelles	98	99	98	0.99	111	112	110	.	.	.	.	.
Sierra Leone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	95 **	95 **	95 **	1.01 **	88 **	86 **	89 **	...	...	...	...	...
Swaziland	84 -2	100 -2	69 -2	0.69 -2	76 -2	88 -2	64 -2	8 -2	8 -2	8 -2	8 -2	8 -2
Togo	78 -1	82 -1	73 -1	0.89 -1	50 -1	61 -1	39 -1	27	27	27	...	...
Uganda	63	65	61	0.94	35	36	33	2	2	2	2	2
United Republic of Tanzania	36	40	32	0.81	39	44	35	2	1	2	2	1
Zambia	75 **	74 **	75 **	1.00 **	70 **	74 **	66 **	5	5	5	8 **	8 **
Zimbabwe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for more information on the data and symbols used in each table.

Percentage of repeaters				Gross graduation ratio for lower secondary (ISCED 2)						
Lower secondary (ISCED 2), general programmes	Upper secondary (ISCED 3), general programmes			All programmes			General programmes			REGION
F (13)	MF (14)	M (15)	F (16)	MF (17)	M (18)	F (19)	MF (20)	M (21)	F (22)	Country or territory
...	...	...	...	10	12	8	10	12	8	Burundi
16	25	25	25	26	...	...	22	...	...	Cameroon
21	14	15	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cape Verde
15 [+1]	13 [+1]	13 [+1]	14 [+1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	Central African Republic
19	22	22	22	...	...	...	18	33	2	Chad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Comoros
25	17	15	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	Congo
13	20	21	20	...	...	...	11	15	7	Côte d'Ivoire
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Democratic Republic of the Congo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Equatorial Guinea
14	7	8	5	35	40	29	35	40	29	Eritrea
9 [-1]	1 [-1]	1 [-1]	1 [-1]	27	31	22	27	31	22	Ethiopia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gabon
4 [**, +1]	4 [**, +1]	4 [**, +1]	5 [**, +1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gambia
2	3	3	3	65 [-1]	69 [-1]	60 [-1]	65 [-1]	69 [-1]	60 [-1]	Ghana
20	22	23	22	...	...	...	17	23	11	Guinea
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Guinea-Bissau
...	...	...	...	79	82	75	79	82	75	Kenya
12 [**]	10 [**]	10 [**]	10 [**]	...	...	...	25	...	...	Lesotho
6 [-1]	6 [-1]	6 [-1]	7 [-1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liberia
12	10	11	9	16	17	16	15	16	15	Madagascar
11	8	8	9	20	23	16	20	23	16	Malawi
18 [+1]	15 [+1]	16 [+1]	15 [+1]	26 [+1]	32 [+1]	20 [+1]	26 [+1]	32 [+1]	20 [+1]	Mali
4	18	22	15	61 [-2]	54 [-2]	70 [-2]	...	...	...	Mauritius
15 [+1]	5 [+1]	5 [+1]	5 [+1]	15	17	12	14	16	12	Mozambique
19	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Namibia
18 [+1]	18 [+1]	17 [+1]	18 [+1]	4	5	3	4	...	...	Niger
. [-2]	...	...	...	27 [-2]	30 [-2]	24 [-2]	27 [-2]	30 [-2]	24 [-2]	Nigeria
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rwanda
35 [+1]	25 [+1]	25 [+1]	24 [+1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sao Tome and Principe
15	16	16	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	Senegal
.	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Seychelles
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sierra Leone
...	2 [-2]	2 [-2]	1 [-2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	Somalia
...	...	...	...	34	31	36	...	...	...	South Africa
9 [-2]	6 [-2]	7 [-2]	6 [-2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	Swaziland
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	30	13	Togo
2	2	3	2	...	...	...	26 [-1]	28 [-1]	24 [-1]	Uganda
2	2	—	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	United Republic of Tanzania
8 [**]	1 [**]	1 [**]	1 [**]	60 [-1]	64 [-1]	55 [-1]	60 [-1]	64 [-1]	55 [-1]	Zambia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Zimbabwe

TABLE 8

SECONDARY AND POST-SECONDARY NON-TERTIARY EDUCATION / ISCED 2, 3 and 4 / Teaching staff and post-secondary non-tertiary enrolment / 2009

REGION	Teaching staff						Pupil-teacher ratio		
	Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3)		Lower secondary (ISCED 2)		Upper secondary (ISCED 3)		Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3)	Lower secondary (ISCED 2)	Upper secondary (ISCED 3)
Country or territory	MF (000) (1)	% F (2)	MF (000) (3)	% F (4)	MF (000) (5)	% F (6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
ARAB STATES									
Algeria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Djibouti	1	23	1	25	1 **	19 **	29	33	20 **
Egypt	549	44	272	48	277	42	...	...	...
Iraq	148 -2	55 -2	...	...	...	...	14 -2	...	...
Jordan	...	...	...	...	16 -1	52 -1	...	...	12 -1
Kuwait	31 **	54 **	17	54	14 **	54 **	8 **	9	7 **
Lebanon	42	55	20	62	23	48	9	11	8
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritania	4 **, -2	10 **, -2	2 **, -2	11 **, -2	2 **, -2	10 **, -2	27 **, -2	29 **, -2	24 **, -2
Morocco	...	...	...	...	45	33	...	...	...
Occupied Palestinian Territory	31	49	23	50	7	45	23	24	20
Oman	22	58	14	64	8	47	15	12	20
Qatar	7	54	3	56	4	54	10	11	8
Saudi Arabia	264 **	52 **	145 **	50 **	119 *	54 *	11 **	11 **	12 *
Sudan	83 **	55 **	38 **	61 **	45	50	22 **	28 **	17
Syrian Arab Republic	...	...	121 **, -1	66 **, -1	...	...	...	18 **, -1	...
Tunisia	87	...	39	54	48	...	14	16	12
United Arab Emirates	27	58	15	59	12	57	12	14	10
Yemen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE									
Albania	24	62	16	62	8	61	15	14	17
Belarus	102 -2	80 -2	...	...	...	...	8 -2	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	12	55	...	...	13
Bulgaria	46	79	19	81	27	77	12	12	12
Croatia	47	...	22	...	25	...	8	10	7
Czech Republic	78	66	35	74	43	58	11	11	11
Estonia	11 -1	78 -1	5 -1	81 -1	6 -1	75 -1	9 -1	9 -1	9 -1
Hungary	88	71	42	78	46	65	10	10	10
Latvia	18	82	9	84	9	80	9	8	9
Lithuania	40	81	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	277	70	114	74	163	67	11	12	10
Republic of Moldova	29	77	21	78	9	74	11	11	12
Romania	150	68	84	68	66	67	12	11	15
Russian Federation	1,183 -1	81 -1	...	...	...	...	9 -1	...	...
Serbia	60	64	32	64	29	63	10	10	10
Slovakia	46	75	24	78	22	71	12	12	13
Slovenia	16	72	8	79	8	65	9	7	11
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	16	55	9	53	7	58	12	11	14
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	351 -2	79 *, -2	...	...	...	...	11 -2	...	...
CENTRAL ASIA									
Armenia	42 -1	84 -1	...	...	...	...	7 -1	...	...
Azerbaijan	139	68	...	...	...	...	8	...	...

Trained teachers (%)									Enrolment			
Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3)			Lower secondary (ISCED 2)			Upper secondary (ISCED 3)			Post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 4)			REGION
MF (10)	M (11)	F (12)	MF (13)	M (14)	F (15)	MF (16)	M (17)	F (18)	MF (000) (19)	% F (20)	% TVET (21)	Country or territory
												ARAB STATES
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	Algeria
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bahrain
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1 -1	14 -1	100 -1	Djibouti
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Egypt
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Iraq
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. -1	. -1	. -1	Jordan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	67	100	Kuwait
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	Lebanon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mauritania
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Morocco
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...	Occupied Palestinian Territory
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	.	.	.	Oman
53 -1	53 -1	53 -1	55 -1	60 -1	51 -1	51 -1	46 -1	55 -1	.	.	.	Qatar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 -1	20 -1	100 -1	Saudi Arabia
61 **	63 **	60 **	60 **	64 **	57 **	62	63	62	.	.	.	Sudan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	48	75	Syrian Arab Republic
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	Tunisia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	United Arab Emirates
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. -1	. -1	. -1	Yemen
												CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	Albania
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102 +1	45 +1	100 +1	Belarus
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. -2	. -2	. -2	Bosnia and Herzegovina
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	58	100	Bulgaria
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	Croatia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	41	100	Czech Republic
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 -1	67 -1	100 -1	Estonia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	46	100	Hungary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	71	100	Latvia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	51	100	Lithuania
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montenegro
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	66	100	Poland
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	28	100	Republic of Moldova
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	72	100	Romania
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158 -1	49 -1	100 -1	Russian Federation
85	...	...	93	...	...	76	...	...	2	20	100	Serbia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	33	100	Slovakia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	64	25	Slovenia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. -1	. -1	. -1	Turkey
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	45	100	Ukraine
												CENTRAL ASIA
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	Armenia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	58	100	Azerbaijan

TABLE 8

SECONDARY AND POST-SECONDARY NON-TERTIARY EDUCATION / ISCED 2, 3 and 4 / Teaching staff and post-secondary non-tertiary enrolment / 2009

REGION	Teaching staff						Pupil-teacher ratio		
	Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3)		Lower secondary (ISCED 2)		Upper secondary (ISCED 3)		Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3)	Lower secondary (ISCED 2)	Upper secondary (ISCED 3)
Country or territory	MF (000) (1)	% F (2)	MF (000) (3)	% F (4)	MF (000) (5)	% F (6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Georgia	45 *	86 *	22 *	86 *	23 *	85 *	8 *	8 *	8 *
Kazakhstan	183 +1	86 +1	...	...	...	...	9 +1	...	...
Kyrgyzstan	51	76	...	...	...	...	13 *	...	...
Mongolia	...	...	10 -2	75 -2	...	...	...	21 -2	...
Tajikistan	62 -1	49 -1	...	...	...	...	17 -1	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	367	63	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC									
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brunei Darussalam	5	63	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
Cambodia	30 -2	32 -2	21 -2	34 -2	10 -2	27 -2	29 -2	31 -2	25 -2
China	6,388	47	3,621	48	2,767	46	16	15	16
China, Hong Kong SAR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China, Macao SAR	2	59	1	63	1	55	17	18	17
Cook Islands	0.1 +1	56 +1	...	...	...	...	16 +1	...	...
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	5 -1	71 -1	3 -1	77 -1	2 -1	60 -1	19 -1	20 -1	17 -1
Indonesia	1,550	48	876	49	674	45	13	13	12
Japan	610	...	266	...	344	...	12	14	11
Kiribati	1 -1	48 -1	0.4 -1	51 -1	0.3 -1	42 -1	17 -1	17 -1	19 -1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	18 -1	44 -1	12 -1	44 -1	6 -1	46 -1	23 -1	22 -1	24 -1
Malaysia	178 -1	66 -1	...	...	...	...	14 -1	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	0.2	...	...	...	12
Micronesia (Federated States of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myanmar	82	84	59	85	23	83	34	36	30
Nauru	0.03 -2	79 -2	...	...	...	...	21 -2	...	...
New Zealand	38	61	17	66	21	58	14	15	14
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	181 -2	76 -2	127 -2	76 -2	54 -2	77 -2	35 -2	39 -2	25 -2
Republic of Korea	222	54	102	67	120	44	18	20	16
Samoa	1	...	0.4	...	1	53	21	27	19
Singapore	16	66	7	66	8	66	15	15	15
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	223 -1	55 -1	137 -1	56 -1	86 -1	54 -1	21 -1	20 -1	23 -1
Timor-Leste	3 -2	23 -2	1 -2	24 -2	1 -2	22 -2	...	35 **, -2	...
Tokelau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	462 -1	64 **, -1	313 -1	67 -1	149 -1	56 **, -1	21 -1	19 -1	25 -1
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN									
Anguilla	0.1 -2	69 -2	...	...	...	...	10 -2	...	...
Antigua and Barbuda	1	69	0.4	71	0.3	65	13	16	9
Argentina	324 -1	68 -1	153 -1	73 -1	171 -1	65 -1	11 -1	14 -1	8 -1

Trained teachers (%)									Enrolment			
Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3)			Lower secondary (ISCED 2)			Upper secondary (ISCED 3)			Post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 4)			REGION
MF (10)	M (11)	F (12)	MF (13)	M (14)	F (15)	MF (16)	M (17)	F (18)	MF (000) (19)	% F (20)	% TVET (21)	Country or territory
95 *	92 *	95 *	95 *	92 *	95 *	95 *	93 *	95 *	14	...	100	Georgia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	495 +1	52 +1	100 +1	Kazakhstan
81	79	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 *	40 *	100 *	Kyrgyzstan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	51	100	Mongolia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 -1	58 -1	100 -1	Tajikistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turkmenistan
100	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	Uzbekistan
												EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189	55	100	Australia
88	89	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.03	40	.	Brunei Darussalam
99 -2	...	...	99 -2	...	...	100 -2	100 -2	100 -2	15 -1	28 -1	100 -1	Cambodia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	48	—	China
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	59	28	China, Hong Kong SAR
71	59	80	70	54	80	73	65	80	.	.	.	China, Macao SAR
79 -2	76 -2	80 -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cook Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
96 -2	96 -2	96 -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	. -2	. -2	. -2	Fiji
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	Indonesia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	68	...	Japan
62 -1	60 -1	65 -1	79 -1	79 -1	79 -1	34 -1	33 -1	35 -1	...	...	...	Kiribati
87 -1	87 -1	88 -1	88 -1	88 -1	89 -1	85 -1	84 -1	87 -1	21 -1	44 -1	87 -1	Lao People's Democratic Republic
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129 -1	40 -1	38 -1	Malaysia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Marshall Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Micronesia (Federated States of)
96	91	97	95	87	96	100	100	100	.	.	.	Myanmar
36 -2	43 -2	35 -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.02 -2	79 -2	— -2	Nauru
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	46	88	New Zealand
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Niue
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Palau
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Papua New Guinea
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	884 *, -1	52 *, -1	17 *, -1	Philippines
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	Republic of Korea
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Samoa
92	90	93	92	90	93	92	89	93	109	51	66	Singapore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Solomon Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 -1	70 -1	. -1	Thailand
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	Timor-Leste
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tokelau
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tonga
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tuvalu
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	Vanuatu
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	Viet Nam
												LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
60 -2	57 -2	62 -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1 -1	65 -1	4 -1	Anguilla
41	43	41	38	37	39	45	49	44	1	61	53	Antigua and Barbuda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. -1	. -1	. -1	Argentina

TABLE 8

SECONDARY AND POST-SECONDARY NON-TERTIARY EDUCATION / ISCED 2, 3 and 4 / Teaching staff and post-secondary non-tertiary enrolment / 2009

REGION	Teaching staff						Pupil-teacher ratio		
	Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3)		Lower secondary (ISCED 2)		Upper secondary (ISCED 3)		Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3)	Lower secondary (ISCED 2)	Upper secondary (ISCED 3)
Country or territory	MF (000) (1)	% F (2)	MF (000) (3)	% F (4)	MF (000) (5)	% F (6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Aruba	1	57	...	...	...	...	13	...	...
Bahamas	3 -1	70 -1	1 -1	71 -1	1 -1	69 -1	13 -1	13 -1	13 -1
Barbados	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belize	2	60	1	62	1	54	17	18	14
Bermuda	1 +1	73 +1	0.4 +1	76 +1	0.4 +1	70 +1	5 +1	5 +1	5 +1
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	58 -2	...	25 -2	...	33 -2	...	18 -2	17 -2	19 -2
Brazil	1,378	68	784	72	594	62	17	18	15
British Virgin Islands	0.2	70	0.1	65	0.1	78	9	10	7
Cayman Islands	0.4 -1	61 -1	...	...	...	...	9 -1	...	...
Chile	68 -1	63 -1	24 -1	78 -1	44 -1	55 -1	23 -1	24 -1	23 -1
Colombia	187	50	122	51	65	47	27	30	21
Costa Rica	26	59	18	58	8	61	16	16	15
Cuba	86	55	43	62	42	48	10	9	10
Dominica	1	73	0.3	71	0.2	74	14	17	10
Dominican Republic	35	68	14	81	21	58	27	25	28
Ecuador	69 **, -1	56 **, -1	40 **, -1	55 **, -1	29 **, -1	56 **, -1	18 **, -1	18 **, -1	18 **, -1
El Salvador	20 -1	52 -1	14 -1	54 -1	7 -1	48 -1	26 -1	26 -1	28 -1
Grenada	1	61	0.4	60	0.2	62	18	21	15
Guatemala	54 -1	44 -1	35 -1	45 -1	20 -1	43 -1	17 -1	18 -1	14 -1
Guyana	4	69	3	70	1	67	22	21	25
Haiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honduras	...	...	...	...	18 -1	54 -1	...	...	11 -1
Jamaica	13 -2	69 -2	...	...	...	...	20 -2	...	...
Mexico	651	48	389	51	261	45	18	19	15
Montserrat	0.03	74	0.02 **	75 **	0.01 **	73 **	13	15 **	11 **
Netherlands Antilles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nicaragua	16 -1	55 -1	11 -1	55 -1	5 -1	55 -1	29 -1	30 -1	26 -1
Panama	19	59	11	61	8	55	15	16	13
Paraguay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peru	161 -1	44 -1	...	...	...	...	16 -1	...	...
Puerto Rico	26 +1	78 +1	9 +1	79 +1	17 +1	78 +1	11 +1	18 +1	8 +1
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.4	64	0.3	64	0.1	64	10	9	11
Saint Lucia	1 *	68 *	1 *	68 *	0.4 *	68 *	16 *	16 *	16 *
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1	50	1	50	0.3	50	13	14	12
Suriname	3 -2	60 -2	2 -2	63 -2	1 -2	55 -2	14 -2	15 -2	12 -2
Trinidad and Tobago	7 **, -1	63 **, -1	4 *, -1	...	3 **, -1	65 **, -1	14 **, -1	14 *, -1	14 **, -1
Turks and Caicos Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uruguay	22 -1	...	15 -1	...	7 -1	...	13 -1	11 -1	15 -1
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	268	65	158	67	109	62	8	9	7
NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE									
Andorra	...	...	0.4	66	...	...	...	7	...
Austria	74	62	42	70	32	53	10	9	12
Belgium	...	...	42	61	...	...	...	7	...
Canada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	7	64	3	69	3	58	10	10	10

Trained teachers (%)									Enrolment			
Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3)			Lower secondary (ISCED 2)			Upper secondary (ISCED 3)			Post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 4)			REGION
MF (10)	M (11)	F (12)	MF (13)	M (14)	F (15)	MF (16)	M (17)	F (18)	MF (000) (19)	% F (20)	% TVET (21)	Country or territory
96	97	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	Aruba
87 -1	88 -1	87 -1	87 -1	87 -1	86 -1	88 -1	88 -1	88 -1	...	...	...	Bahamas
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	50	75	Barbados
34	28	38	36	29	39	30	24	34	3 -1	60 -1	— -1	Belize
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. +1	. +1	. +1	Bermuda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 -2	63 -2	100 -2	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	Brazil
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1 -2	69 -2	23 -2	British Virgin Islands
98 -1	96 -1	100 -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1 -1	55 -1	. -1	Cayman Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. -1	. -1	. -1	Chile
96	95	97	96	95	97	97	96	97	.	.	.	Colombia
86	87	85	86	87	86	86	87	85	.	.	.	Costa Rica
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1	72	—	Cuba
36	39	35	32	37	31	41	42	41	...	...	...	Dominica
85	87	83	72	71	73	93	92	93	.	.	.	Dominican Republic
74 **, -1	68 **, -1	78 **, -1	74 **, -1	68 **, -1	80 **, -1	72 **, -1	68 **, -1	76 **, -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	Ecuador
88 -1	85 -1	90 -1	90 -1	87 -1	91 -1	83 -1	81 -1	86 -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	El Salvador
32	63	12	34	66	12	28	58	11	2	65	96	Grenada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. -1	. -1	. -1	Guatemala
55	51	57	57	54	58	50	43	53	1	52	20	Guyana
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Haiti
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. -1	. -1	. -1	Honduras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 -1	54 -1	94 **, -1	Jamaica
90	...	...	89	...	...	91	...	...	.	.	.	Mexico
44	29	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	70	7	Montserrat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Netherlands Antilles
59 -1	52 -1	65 -1	57 -1	50 -1	63 -1	62 -1	56 -1	68 -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	Nicaragua
90	88	91	88	87	88	93	90	95	11 -2	44 -2	66 -2	Panama
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	Paraguay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Peru
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	50	100	Puerto Rico
50	44	53	50	43	53	50	45	53	0.4	66	28	Saint Kitts and Nevis
58 *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	66	70	Saint Lucia
48	37	59	49	39	60	46	33	58	1	65	29	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Suriname
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 -1	62 -1	. -1	Trinidad and Tobago
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turks and Caicos Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. -1	. -1	. -1	Uruguay
85	80	87	85	80	88	84	79	87	.	.	.	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
												NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	69	100	Andorra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	62	100	Austria
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	61	98	Belgium
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Canada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	Cyprus

TABLE 8

SECONDARY AND POST-SECONDARY NON-TERTIARY EDUCATION / ISCED 2, 3 and 4 / Teaching staff and post-secondary non-tertiary enrolment / 2009

REGION	Teaching staff						Pupil-teacher ratio		
	Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3)		Lower secondary (ISCED 2)		Upper secondary (ISCED 3)		Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3)	Lower secondary (ISCED 2)	Upper secondary (ISCED 3)
Country or territory	MF (000) (1)	% F (2)	MF (000) (3)	% F (4)	MF (000) (5)	% F (6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	43	64	20	71	24	58	10	10	10
France	469	62	231	64	238	60	12	14	11
Germany	585	58	410	62	175	49	13	12	16
Gibraltar	0.3	46	0.1	49	0.1	44	6	6	6
Greece	87 -2	58 -2	42 -2	67 -2	44 -2	48 -2	8 -2	8 -2	8 -2
Holy See	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Iceland	...	...	...	...	2	54	...	...	12
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Israel	65	71	23	77	42	68	9	11	9
Italy	451 -2	67 -2	191 -2	76 -2	260 -2	61 -2	10 -2	9 -2	11 -2
Liechtenstein	0.3 -1	49 -1	0.3 -1	52 -1	0.1 -1	37 -1	9 -1	9 -1	9 -1
Luxembourg	4 -1	48 -1	...	...	...	...	10 -1	...	...
Malta	4 -1	61 -1	4 -1	65 -1	1 -1	41 -1	9 -1	7 -1	17 -1
Monaco	1 -1	68 -1	...	...	...	...	6 -1	...	...
Netherlands	109	48	...	...	...	...	13	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	97	69	46	71	52	68	7	8	6
San Marino	0.2	78	...	...	...	...	14	...	...
Spain	291	54	188	57	102	49	11	10	11
Sweden	78	59	37	67	41	52	10	10	10
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	375 *, -1	62 *, -1	152 -1	62 -1	223 *, -1	62 *, -1	14 *, -1	15 -1	14 *, -1
United States of America	1,757	61	929	66	827	56	14	14	14
SOUTH AND WEST ASIA									
Afghanistan	33 -2	28 -2	24 -2	28 -2	9 -2	27 -2	32 -2	32 -2	31 -2
Bangladesh	371 -1	20 -1	196 -1	20 -1	175 -1	20 -1	27 -1	30 -1	24 -1
Bhutan	3	49	2	54	1	41	21	26	12
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	...	...	173 -1	51 -1	...	...	...	22 -1	...
Maldives	...	...	3	40	...	...	...	8	...
Nepal	56 -1	15 -1	28 -1	19 -1	28 -1	11 -1	41 -1	52 -1	30 -1
Pakistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	...	...	68 -2	69 -2	...	...	...	19 -2	...
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA									
Angola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Botswana	13 -2	50 -2	...	...	...	...	14 -2	...	...
Burkina Faso	18 +1	17 +1	...	...	...	...	30 +1	...	...
Burundi	11	19	9	20	2	13	27	24	38
Cameroon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Verde	3	40	2	41	1	38	18	19	...
Central African Republic	2 +1	12 +1	...	...	...	...	52 +1	...	...
Chad	13	5	...	...	...	...	32	...	...
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Trained teachers (%)									Enrolment			
Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3)			Lower secondary (ISCED 2)			Upper secondary (ISCED 3)			Post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 4)			REGION
MF (10)	M (11)	F (12)	MF (13)	M (14)	F (15)	MF (16)	M (17)	F (18)	MF (000) (19)	% F (20)	% TVET (21)	Country or territory
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	31	—	Denmark
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	Finland
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	70	72	France
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	519	50	90	Germany
95	95	96	91	89	93	100	100	100	1	48	38	Gibraltar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39 -2	52 -2	100 -2	Greece
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Holy See
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.3	29	100	Iceland
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	39	100	Ireland
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	42	10	Israel
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 -1	51 -1	100 -1	Italy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.12 -1	32 -1	. -1	Liechtenstein
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 -1	24 -1	100 -1	Luxembourg
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 -1	30 -1	100 -1	Malta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	44	43	Monaco
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	19	100	Netherlands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	33	82	Norway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	31	100	Portugal
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	San Marino
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	Spain
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	58	84	Sweden
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	52	42	Switzerland
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	67	...	United Kingdom
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	472	68	100	United States of America
												SOUTH AND WEST ASIA
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	29	100	Afghanistan
50 -1	48 -1	58 -1	57 -1	53 -1	75 -1	42 -1	43 -1	38 -1	135 -1	15 -1	94 -1	Bangladesh
83 -1	...	...	90 -1	...	...	72 -1	...	...	...	...	...	Bhutan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	925 -2	28 -2	100 -2	India
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maldives
58 -1	58 -1	60 -1	52 -1	51 -1	57 -1	64 -1	64 -1	65 -1	. +1	. +1	. +1	Nepal
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 *	47 *	100 *	Pakistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	Sri Lanka
												SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. -2	. -2	. -2	Angola
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Botswana
50	49	56	50	49	57	50	49	55	19 -2	28 -2	100 -2	Burkina Faso
56 **, -1	57 **, -1	54 **, -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	Burundi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 -1	63 -1	...	Cameroon
81	79	83	68	65	72	100	100	100	1	68	100	Cape Verde
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. +1	. +1	. +1	Central African Republic
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	Chad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Comoros
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Congo

TABLE 8

SECONDARY AND POST-SECONDARY NON-TERTIARY EDUCATION / ISCED 2, 3 and 4 / Teaching staff and post-secondary non-tertiary enrolment / 2009

REGION	Teaching staff						Pupil-teacher ratio		
	Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3)		Lower secondary (ISCED 2)		Upper secondary (ISCED 3)		Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3)	Lower secondary (ISCED 2)	Upper secondary (ISCED 3)
Country or territory	MF (000) (1)	% F (2)	MF (000) (3)	% F (4)	MF (000) (5)	% F (6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Côte d'Ivoire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Democratic Republic of the Congo	212	10	...	...	...	...	16	...	...
Equatorial Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eritrea	6	11	3	10	2	12	43	45	39
Ethiopia	82	19	67	20	15	14	48	51	36
Gabon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambia	...	...	3	21	...	...	...	27	...
Ghana	99	22	73	23	26	20	18	17	21
Guinea	18 **	6 **	11	6	6 **	5 **	32 **	36	25 **
Guinea-Bissau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kenya	108 **	41 **	51 **	44 **	57	38	30 **	33 **	27
Lesotho	6 -2	64 -2	4 -2	55 -2	2 -2	82 -2	17 **, -2	20 -2	12 **, -2
Liberia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madagascar	44	45	33	46	11	39	23 **	25	18 **
Malawi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mali	29 **	10 **	12	14	17 **	8 **	23 **	38	13 **
Mauritius	8	58	...	...	...	...	16 **	...	...
Mozambique	19 +1	18 +1	...	...	...	...	35 +1	...	...
Namibia	6 -2	...	...	...	...	...	25 -2	...	...
Niger	10 +1	18 +1	8 +1	19 +1	2 +1	14 +1	30 +1	34 +1	15 +1
Nigeria	213 -2	34 -2	117 -2	37 -2	96 -2	30 -2	28 -2	30 -2	26 -2
Rwanda	15	28	10	29	5	27	23	23	23
Sao Tome and Principe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senegal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seychelles	1	61	...	...	...	...	13	...	...
Sierra Leone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	5 **, -2	14 **, -2	2 **, -2	14 **, -2	2 **, -2	13 **, -2	19 **, -2	18 **, -2	21 **, -2
South Africa	187	55	...	...	...	...	25	...	...
Swaziland	4 -2	48 -2	...	...	...	...	19 -2	...	...
Togo	12 **, -2	7 **, -2	...	...	...	...	36 **, -2	...	...
Uganda	70 **	23 **	...	...	...	...	18 **	...	...
United Republic of Tanzania	44 **	32 **	37 **	32 **	7 **	33 **	35 **	40 **	12 **
Zambia	...	...	14 **, -1	50 **, -1	...	...	...	32 **, -1	...
Zimbabwe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
REGIONAL AVERAGES									
WORLD	**30,430 ** **	**52 ** **	**16,838 ** **	**54 ** **	**13,591 ** **	**49 ** **	**17 ** **	**18 ** **	**16 ** **
Arab States	1,938 **	47 **	1,106 **	51 **	833 **	41 **	15 **	18 **	12 **
Central and Eastern Europe	2,763 **	73 **	...	...	...	...	11 **	...	...
Central Asia	956	71	...	...	...	...	11	...	...
East Asia and the Pacific	10,238	49	5,838	51	4,400	46	16	16	16
Latin America and the Caribbean	3,544 **	60 **	2,041 **	63 **	1,502 **	57 **	17 **	18 **	15 **
North America and Western Europe	4,956	61	2,560	64	2,396	57	12	12	13
South and West Asia	4,257 **, -2	...	...	...	...	...	30 **, -2	...	...
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,620	29	979 **	28 **	641 **	30 **	24	26 **	21 **

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for more information on the data and symbols used in each table.

Trained teachers (%)									Enrolment			
Total secondary (ISCED 2 and 3)			Lower secondary (ISCED 2)			Upper secondary (ISCED 3)			Post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 4)			REGION
MF (10)	M (11)	F (12)	MF (13)	M (14)	F (15)	MF (16)	M (17)	F (18)	MF (000) (19)	% F (20)	% TVET (21)	Country or territory
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. -1	. -1	. -1	Côte d'Ivoire
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	Democratic Republic of the Congo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Equatorial Guinea
64	63	70	54	54	61	78	78	80	5	48	100	Eritrea
64 -1	63 -1	67 -1	65 -1	63 -1	70 -1	62 -1	64 -1	47 -1	...	...	...	Ethiopia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gabon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gambia
70	66	85	65	59	83	85	83	90	29 **, -1	44 **, -1	9 **, -1	Ghana
91 *, -1	91 *, -1	94 *, -1	89 *, -1	89 *, -1	93 *, -1	94 *, -1	94 *, -1	94 *, -1	.	.	.	Guinea
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Guinea-Bissau
93 **	94 **	91 **	97 **	96 **	98 **	89	93	83	75	49	65	Kenya
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lesotho
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liberia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madagascar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Malawi
81 -1	80 -1	86 -1	77 -1	74 -1	91 -1	84 -1	84 -1	79 -1	. +1	. +1	. +1	Mali
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	63	100	Mauritius
76 +1	75 +1	80 +1	...	...	...	...	...	...	. +1	. +1	. +1	Mozambique
97 -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 -1	...	100 -1	Namibia
15 +1	15 +1	16 +1	14 +1	13 +1	15 +1	21 +1	21 +1	24 +1	0.1 +1	57 +1	100 +1	Niger
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nigeria
53 -2	59 -2	37 -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rwanda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1 +1	33 +1	...	Sao Tome and Principe
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Senegal
93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 -1	...	86 -1	Seychelles
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sierra Leone
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Somalia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	51	100	South Africa
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 -2	43 -2	100 -2	Swaziland
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Togo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Uganda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	United Republic of Tanzania
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	.	.	Zambia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Zimbabwe
												REGIONAL AVERAGES
...	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**8,382 ****	**42 ****	**...**	**WORLD**
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	429 **, -2	40 **, -2	...	Arab States
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	609 **	49 **	...	Central and Eastern Europe
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	656	53	...	Central Asia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,898	51	...	East Asia and the Pacific
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	262 **, -1	56 **, -1	...	Latin America and the Caribbean
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,667	54	...	North America and Western Europe
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,950 **, -1	23 **, -1	...	South and West Asia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,018 **	26 **	...	Sub-Saharan Africa

TABLE 9 GRADUATION AND ENTRY TO UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION (ISCED 3) AND ENTRY TO TERTIARY EDUCATION (ISCED 5) / 2009 (selected countries)

REGION	Gross entry ratio to upper secondary education				Upper secondary gross graduation ratio							
	Upper secondary (ISCED 3)				ISCED 3A (preparation for direct entry to ISCED 5A)				ISCED 3B (preparation for direct entry to ISCED 5B)			
Country or territory	MF (1)	M (2)	F (3)	GPI (4)	MF (5)	M (6)	F (7)	GPI (8)	MF (9)	M (10)	F (11)	GPI (12)
ARAB STATES												
Jordan	77	75	80	1.06	37 [-1]	31 [-1]	44 [-1]	1.44 [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]
Tunisia	65 [(g)]	55 [(g)]	74 [(g)]	1.36 [(g)]	35 [(g)]	25 [(g)]	44 [(g)]	1.75 [(g)]	5 [(g)]	6 [(g)]	4 [(g)]	0.60 [(g)]
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE												
Belarus*	...	...	...	...	60 [-2]	68 [-2]	52 [-2]	0.77 [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]
Bulgaria	86	88	84	0.96	75	73	76	1.05	.	.	.	.
Croatia	95	95	95	1.00	65	57	73	1.29	x(5)	x(6)	x(7)	x(8)
Czech Republic	109	103	115	1.11	58	49	68	1.38	—	—	1	1.76
Estonia	116	116	117	1.01	60	48	74	1.55	21	27	14	0.52
Hungary	99	97	101	1.04	72	64	81	1.26	.	.	.	.
Latvia	102	102	102	1.01	78	70	85	1.22	—	—	—	.
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	88	81	96	1.17	.	.	.	.
Poland	91	94	87	0.92	80	72	88	1.22	.	.	.	.
Republic of Moldova*	...	...	...	...	25 [-2]	30 [-2]	20 [-2]	0.65 [-2]	18 [-2]	17 [-2]	19 [-2]	1.12 [-2]
Romania	85	84	86	1.02	70	67	73	1.10	.	.	.	.
Russian Federation	85	...	...	...	53 [-1]	...	...	... [-1]	13 [-1]	... [-1]	... [-1]	... [-1]
Slovakia	98	97	99	1.02	73	67	80	1.20	.	.	.	.
Slovenia	107	109	105	0.96	38	30	47	1.54	43	41	45	1.08
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	83	86	80	0.93	71	71	70	0.98	.	.	.	.
Turkey	69 [-1]	76 [-1]	62 [-1]	0.82 [-1]	24 [-1]	27 [-1]	21 [-1]	0.79 [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]
Ukraine*	...	...	...	...	87 [-2]	90 [-2]	84 [-2]	0.93 [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]
CENTRAL ASIA												
Armenia*	...	...	...	...	71 [+1]	64 [+1]	79 [+1]	1.22 [+1]	3 [+1]	4 [+1]	3 [+1]	0.60 [+1]
Azerbaijan*	...	...	...	...	60 [-2]	59 [-2]	61 [-2]	1.04 [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]
Kazakhstan*	...	...	...	...	65 [-2]	60 [-2]	69 [-2]	1.15 [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]
Kyrgyzstan*	...	...	...	...	74 [-2]	72 [-2]	76 [-2]	1.05 [-2]	x(5)	x(6)	x(7)	x(8)
Mongolia*	...	...	...	...	67 [-2]	75 [-2]	58 [-2]	0.78 [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]
Tajikistan*	...	...	...	...	44 [-2]	35 [-2]	53 [-2]	1.52 [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]
Uzbekistan*	...	...	...	...	84 [-2]	85 [-2]	84 [-2]	0.99 [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]
EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC												
Australia	...	...	...	...	68 [-1]	63 [-1]	74 [-1]	1.18 [-1]	x(13) [-1]	x(14) [-1]	x(15) [-1]	x(16) [-1]
China	75	73	79	1.08	39	38	39	1.02	x(5)	x(6)	x(7)	x(8)
China, Hong Kong SAR*	...	...	...	...	34 [-2]	38 [-2]	30 [-2]	0.78 [-2]	— [-2]	— [-2]	— [-2]	. [-2]
China, Macao SAR*	...	...	...	...	65 [+1]	65 [+1]	65 [+1]	1.01 [+1]	. [+1]	. [+1]	. [+1]	. [+1]
Indonesia	69	69	70	1.01	31	29	33	1.13	18	21	15	0.73
Japan	102	102	103	1.01	71	68	74	1.09	1	2	—	0.20
Malaysia	103 [-1]	96 [-1]	112 [-1]	1.17 [-1]	14 [-1]	9 [-1]	18 [-1]	1.98 [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]
New Zealand	100	99	102	1.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	65 [-1]	59 [-1]	71 [-1]	1.20 [-1]	63 [-2]	56 [-2]	71 [-2]	1.26 [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]
Republic of Korea	98	101	95	0.94	62	62	62	1.00	.	.	.	.
Thailand	73 [+1]	68 [+1]	78 [+1]	1.15 [+1]	29	22	35	1.60	16	18	15	0.82
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN												
Argentina	74 [-1]	66 [-1]	82 [-1]	1.24 [-1]	44 [-1]	37 [-1]	51 [-1]	1.36 [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)*	...	...	...	...	58	56	60	1.08	. [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]
Chile	100	100	100	0.99	67	63	72	1.15	.	.	.	.
Colombia*	...	...	...	...	64 [-2]	73 [-2]	55 [-2]	0.76 [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]

Upper secondary gross graduation ratio				Gross entry ratio to tertiary education								
ISCED 3C (no direct access to ISCED 5, excluding short programmes)				ISCED 5A				ISCED 5B				REGION
MF (13)	M (14)	F (15)	GPI (16)	MF (17)	M (18)	F (19)	GPI (20)	MF (21)	M (22)	F (23)	GPI (24)	Country or territory
												ARAB STATES
...	...	...	...	44	43	44	1.02	11	9	13	1.42	Jordan
5 (g)	8 (g)	3 (g)	0.38 (g)	44 (p)	41 (p)	47 (p)	1.14 (p)	x(17)	x(18)	x(19)	x(20)	Tunisia
												CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE
. -2	. -2	. -2	. -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Belarus*
.	.	.	.	56	49	62	1.27	10	9	12	1.37	Bulgaria
.	.	.	.	41	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	Croatia
24	29	17	0.59	62	53	72	1.35	9	5	12	2.51	Czech Republic
.	.	.	.	44	36	52	1.45	31	24	38	1.56	Estonia
17	20	13	0.65	54	50	58	1.17	14	10	19	1.90	Hungary
5	7	4	0.54	92	70	115	1.64	24	18	31	1.70	Latvia
0	1	0	0.57	59	52	66	1.27	39	37	41	1.12	Lithuania
13	17	9	0.52	87	78	96	1.24	1	—	1	4.22	Poland
10 -2	8 -2	13 -2	1.65 -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Republic of Moldova*
35	42	27	0.64	118	97	139	1.43	—	—	—	.	Romania
22 -1	31 -1	12 -1	0.39 -1	79	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	Russian Federation
16	20	11	0.56	70	58	84	1.45	1	1	1	2.62	Slovakia
20	25	15	0.61	62	50	75	1.49	35	34	35	1.01	Slovenia
.	.	.	.	56	54	57	1.05	2	1	3	2.94	The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia
. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	37	39	35	0.89	28	30	25	0.82	Turkey
. -2	. -2	. -2	. -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ukraine*
												CENTRAL ASIA
. +1	. +1	. +1	. +1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Armenia*
— -2	— -2	— -2	. -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Azerbaijan*
. -2	. -2	. -2	. -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kazakhstan*
— -2	— -2	— -2	. -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyrgyzstan*
. -2	. -2	. -2	. -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mongolia*
. -2	. -2	. -2	. -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tajikistan*
. -2	. -2	. -2	. -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Uzbekistan*
												EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
46 -1	44 -1	48 -1	1.08 -1	100	87	115	1.32	...	...	...	...	Australia
24	23	26	1.15	16	15	17	1.17	18	16	20	1.27	China
62 -2	56 -2	67 -2	1.20 -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	China, Hong Kong SAR*
. +1	. +1	. +1	. +1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	China, Macao SAR*
.	.	.	.	23	23	23	0.98	5	4	5	1.35	Indonesia
22	23	20	0.85	49	55	43	0.78	28	20	35	1.75	Japan
75 -1	69 -1	81 -1	1.18 -1	29 -1	25 -1	34 -1	1.38 -1	36 -1	31 -1	42 -1	1.36 -1	Malaysia
...	...	...	...	75	61	91	1.50	48	41	54	1.31	New Zealand
. -2	. -2	. -2	. -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Philippines
22	23	21	0.93	70	72	68	0.95	36	33	39	1.20	Republic of Korea
.	.	.	.	56	48	64	1.33	17	17	16	0.93	Thailand
												LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	51 -1	44 -1	58 -1	1.31 -1	42 -1	25 -1	60 -1	2.36 -1	Argentina
. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)*
.	.	.	.	44	40	49	1.23	53	54	52	0.97	Chile
. -2	. -2	. -2	. -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Colombia*

TABLE 9 GRADUATION AND ENTRY TO UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION (ISCED 3) AND ENTRY TO TERTIARY EDUCATION (ISCED 5) / 2009 (selected countries)

REGION	Gross entry ratio to upper secondary education				Upper secondary gross graduation ratio							
	Upper secondary (ISCED 3)				ISCED 3A (preparation for direct entry to ISCED 5A)				ISCED 3B (preparation for direct entry to ISCED 5B)			
Country or territory	MF (1)	M (2)	F (3)	GPI (4)	MF (5)	M (6)	F (7)	GPI (8)	MF (9)	M (10)	F (11)	GPI (12)
Costa Rica*	...	...	...	...	50	44	55	1.25	.	.	.	.
Cuba*	...	...	...	...	65 +1	64 +1	66 +1	1.03 +1	. +1	. +1	. +1	. +1
Ecuador*	...	...	...	...	48 -2	51 -2	45 -2	0.89 -2	. -2	. -2	. -2	. -2
El Salvador*	...	...	...	...	26	25	27	1.05	21	20	22	1.13
Guatemala*	...	...	...	...	39 -2	39 -2	40 -2	1.03 -2	. -2	. -2	. -2	. -2
Mexico	77	76	78	1.02	42	39	45	1.17	.	.	.	.
Panama*	...	...	...	...	41 +1	40 +1	42 +1	1.04 +1	. +1	. +1	. +1	. +1
Paraguay	71	69	73	1.05	49	45	53	1.18	.	.	.	.
Peru	80 -1	79 -1	80 -1	1.01 -1	70 -1	69 -1	70 -1	1.00 -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1
Uruguay	77 -1	70 -1	84 -1	1.21 -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE												
Austria	...	...	...	...	18	14	22	1.51	53	60	46	0.77
Belgium	91	91	91	1.00	62 -1	57 -1	67 -1	1.18 -1	.	.	.	.
Canada	...	...	...	...	75 -2	71 -2	80 -2	1.12 -2	. -2	. -2	. -2	. -2
Cyprus	101	101	100	0.99	92	89	95	1.07	.	.	.	.
Denmark	106 -2	102 -2	110 -2	1.07 -2	55	45	65	1.42	.	.	.	.
Finland	...	...	...	...	138 +1	126 +1	151 +1	1.20 +1	. +1	. +1	. +1	. +1
France	...	...	...	...	55 -2	47 -2	64 -2	1.34 -2	13 -2	14 -2	11 -2	0.76 -2
Germany	125	129	120	0.93	42	37	47	1.27	47	52	42	0.80
Greece	119 -1	124 -1	114 -1	0.92 -1	64 -1	56 -1	71 -1	1.26 -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1
Iceland	114	109	119	1.09	65	54	78	1.45	2	1	3	2.34
Ireland	110	107	114	1.07	95	91	99	1.08	.	.	.	.
Israel	95	93	97	1.05	92	87	98	1.13	.	.	.	.
Italy	103	103	103	1.00	76	71	81	1.14	1	1	1	1.44
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	111 -1	132 -1	91 -1	0.70 -1	—	—	—	.
Luxembourg	91 -1	90 -1	92 -1	1.02 -1	41 -1	34 -1	48 -1	1.39 -1	9 -1	9 -1	9 -1	0.97 -1
Malta	174	204	142	0.70	43	34	53	1.55	16	16	15	0.97
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	66	60	73	1.23	.	.	.	.
Norway	...	...	...	...	61	49	73	1.49	.	.	.	.
Portugal	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	.	x(5)	x(6)	x(7)	x(8)
Spain	...	...	...	...	46	39	53	1.36	19	19	19	1.03
Sweden	102	101	102	1.00	76	74	79	1.07	—	—	—	.
Switzerland	109	110	108	0.98	26	24	29	1.21	69	72	66	0.91
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States of America	95	95	95	1.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH AND WEST ASIA												
Bhutan*	...	...	...	...	30 -1	27 -1	33 -1	1.21 -1	.	.	.	.
India	53 -2	58 -2	47 -2	0.81 -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* These countries have completed a pilot questionnaire on graduation at the upper secondary education level (ISCED 3).

(g) General programmes only

(p) Public institutions only

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for more information on the data and symbols used in each table.

Upper secondary gross graduation ratio				Gross entry ratio to tertiary education								
ISCED 3C (no direct access to ISCED 5, excluding short programmes)				ISCED 5A				ISCED 5B				REGION
MF (13)	M (14)	F (15)	GPI (16)	MF (17)	M (18)	F (19)	GPI (20)	MF (21)	M (22)	F (23)	GPI (24)	Country or territory
.	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Costa Rica *
1 [+1]	2 [+1]	0.4 [+1]	0.18 [+1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuba *
— [-2]	— [-2]	— [-2]	. [-2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ecuador *
.	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	El Salvador *
. [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Guatemala *
4	4	4	0.99	34	34	33	0.99	2	3	2	0.76	Mexico
. [+1]	. [+1]	. [+1]	. [+1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Panama *
.	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	3	2	4	1.60	Paraguay
. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Peru
... [-2]	... [-2]	... [-2]	... [-2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Uruguay
												NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE
1	1	1	2.45	56	49	62	1.27	16	15	18	1.21	Austria
20	21	18	0.87	32	30	34	1.15	40	34	47	1.41	Belgium
8 [-2]	9 [-2]	7 [-2]	0.79 [-2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Canada
.	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cyprus
46	44	49	1.11	59 [-2]	45 [-2]	74 [-2]	73.59 [-2]	24 [-2]	24 [-2]	23 [-2]	0.97 [-2]	Denmark
. [+1]	. [+1]	. [+1]	. [+1]	68	59	77	1.30	.	.	.	.	Finland
4 [-1]	3 [-1]	4 [-1]	1.46 [-1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	France
.	.	.	.	41	41	42	1.03	19	13	26	2.06	Germany
29 [-1]	34 [-1]	23 [-1]	0.68 [-1]	46 [-1]	36 [-1]	57 [-1]	1.58 [-1]	27 [-1]	28 [-1]	26 [-1]	0.93 [-1]	Greece
37	46	27	0.60	79	60	99	1.65	4	4	3	0.71	Iceland
6	6	6	0.94	52	44	60	1.36	27	32	22	0.70	Ireland
3	4	1	0.19	61	54	69	1.27	28	26	30	1.16	Israel
.	.	.	.	52	44	61	1.38	0.34	0.34	0.35	1.02	Italy
—	—	—	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liechtenstein
20 [-1]	21 [-1]	19 [-1]	0.87 [-1]	26 [-1]	25 [-1]	26 [-1]	1.03 [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]	. [-1]	Luxembourg
9	12	7	0.54	66	55	77	1.40	6	7	5	0.78	Malta
44	47	41	0.88	63	57	69	1.20	0.18	0.13	0.22	1.65	Netherlands
38	46	30	0.66	78	64	92	1.44	0.18	0.17	0.18	1.07	Norway
x(5)	x(6)	x(7)	x(8)	96	85	108	1.27	0.14	0.10	0.17	1.74	Portugal
10	7	14	1.88	53	45	61	1.35	27	26	29	1.11	Spain
—	—	—	.	65	54	77	1.41	11	10	12	1.20	Sweden
6	6	7	1.17	43	42	45	1.08	23	23	22	0.92	Switzerland
...	...	...	...	62	54	70	1.29	32	22	42	1.90	United Kingdom
...	...	...	...	67	60	75	1.24	x(17)	x(18)	x(19)	x(20)	United States of America
												SOUTH AND WEST ASIA
— [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]	. [-1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhutan *
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	India

TABLE 10 TERTIARY EDUCATION / ISCED 5 and 6 / Enrolment, graduation ratio and teaching staff / 1999 and 2009

REGION	Total enrolment			Gross enrolment ratio							
	2009			1999				2009			
Country or territory	MF (000) (1)	% F (2)	% private (3)	MF (4)	M (5)	F (6)	GPI (7)	MF (8)	M (9)	F (10)	GPI (11)
ARAB STATES											
Algeria	1,150	58	...	14 **	...	...	...	31	25	36	1.44
Bahrain	36 +1	46 +1	...	22	16 **	28 **	1.75 **	51 +1	52 +1	51 +1	0.98 +1
Djibouti	3	41	—	—	—	—	1.05	3	4	3	0.69
Egypt	2,488 -1	...	...	35 **	...	...	...	28 -1	...	...	...
Iraq	...	...	...	11	15	8	0.54	...	...	...	...
Jordan	255 -1	51 -1	29 -1	27 +1	25 +1	29 +1	1.16 +1	41 -1	39 -1	43 -1	1.11 -1
Kuwait	...	...	...	23 **	14 **	33 **	2.40 **	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	200	54	56	33	33	33	1.00	53	48	57	1.19
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	...	...	...	50	51 **	50 **	0.98 **	...	...	...	...
Mauritania	13	28	—	5	...	...	...	4	5	2	0.41
Morocco	419	47	12	9	11	8	0.71	13	14	12	0.88
Occupied Palestinian Territory	183	56	57	25	26	23	0.89	46	40	52	1.31
Oman	75	...	...	8 -1	8 -1	8 -1	0.94 -1	26	...	...	...
Qatar	13	64	33	24 **	12 **	41 **	3.44 **	10	5	30	6.31
Saudi Arabia	758	55	3	20	16	24	1.50	33	29	36	1.23
Sudan	...	...	...	6	6	6	0.92	...	...	...	...
Syrian Arab Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tunisia	360	60	2	17 **	18 **	17 **	0.97 **	34	27	42	1.53
United Arab Emirates	87	60	60	18 **	10 **	29 **	2.95 **	30	22	41	1.89
Yemen	237 -2	29 -2	...	10	16	4	0.28	10 -2	14 -2	6 -2	0.42 -2
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE											
Albania	...	...	...	16	13	18	1.40	...	...	...	...
Belarus	586	58	13	51	44	58	1.30	77	63	91	1.44
Bosnia and Herzegovina	105	56	...	...	...	...	...	37	32	42	1.31
Bulgaria	274	56	21	46	36	56	1.54	54	46	61	1.32
Croatia	139	55	7	31	28	33	1.16	49	43	55	1.27
Czech Republic	417	56	14	26	26	27	1.03	61	51	71	1.38
Estonia	68 -1	62 -1	84 -1	50	42	59	1.40	64 -1	48 -1	80 -1	1.69 -1
Hungary	398	57	16	34	30	38	1.24	62	53	72	1.37
Latvia	125	64	95	50	38	63	1.65	67	48	87	1.82
Lithuania	211	59	12	44	35	53	1.53	80	63	96	1.52
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	2,150	58	33	45	38	52	1.38	71	59	84	1.43
Republic of Moldova	135	57	17	33 *	29 *	37 *	1.29 *	38 *	32 *	45 *	1.39 *
Romania	1,098	56	42	22	21	23	1.09	67	58	77	1.34
Russian Federation	9,446 -1	57 -1	14 -1	51	...	...	...	77 -1	66 -1	89 -1	1.36 -1
Serbia	236	55	19	...	...	...	...	50 *	44 *	56 *	1.29 *
Slovakia	235	60	13	26	25	28	1.11	56	43	69	1.59
Slovenia	114	58	12	53	45	61	1.36	88	72	104	1.45
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	65	53	19	22	19	25	1.28	41	37	44	1.19
Turkey	2,533 -1	43 -1	6 -1	22	26	18	0.69	38 -1	43 -1	34 -1	0.78 -1
Ukraine	2,799	55	15	47	44	50	1.15	81	72	91	1.27
CENTRAL ASIA											
Armenia	155	56	...	24	22	25	1.11	50	44	57	1.29
Azerbaijan	180	50	12	16 *	19 *	12 *	0.62 *	19 *	19 *	19 *	0.99 *

Distribution of students by ISCED level (%)			Female students by ISCED level (%)			Gross graduation ratio, ISCED 5A, first degree				Teaching staff		
2009			2009			2009				2009		REGION
5A (12)	5B (13)	6 (14)	5A (15)	5B (16)	6 (17)	MF (18)	M (19)	F (20)	GPI (21)	MF (000) (22)	% F (23)	Country or territory
												ARAB STATES
90	6	5	59	46	48	...	...	...	...	37	38	Algeria
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 [+1]	33 [+1]	Bahrain
78	22	.	40	42	.	3	...	...	...	0.2	...	Djibouti
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Egypt
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Iraq
88 [-1]	11 [-1]	1 [-1]	51 [-1]	57 [-1]	30 [-1]	33 [-2]	30 [-2]	36 [-2]	1.20 [-2]	10 [-1]	24 [-1]	Jordan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kuwait
87	13	1	53	55	43	32	28	36	1.29	24	38	Lebanon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
97	3	.	29	10	.	...	...	...	...	0.4	7	Mauritania
71	21	8	47	50	37	5	6	5	0.88	20	17	Morocco
87	13	—	57	43	.	26	21	32	1.57	5	17	Occupied Palestinian Territory
...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 [-2]	30 [-2]	Oman
79	21	.	73	28	.	3	1	11	10.36	1	38	Qatar
81	17	2	62	21	35	20	12	28	2.27	39	35	Saudi Arabia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sudan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Syrian Arab Republic
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	42 **	Tunisia
91	9	—	61	51	100	20	13	30	2.29	5	31	United Arab Emirates
...	...	— [-2]	...	...	19 [-2]	...	...	...	...	7 [-2]	17 [-2]	Yemen
												CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Albania
72	27	1	59	54	56	41 [-1]	...	...	...	43	56	Belarus
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	40	Bosnia and Herzegovina
88	10	1	56	56	51	27	22	33	1.52	21	47	Bulgaria
66	31	2	57	51	52	35	27	43	1.57	15	42	Croatia
86	8	6	56	71	41	40	31	50	1.63	...	...	Czech Republic
63 [-1]	34 [-1]	3 [-1]	62 [-1]	62 [-1]	56 [-1]	23 [-1]	14 [-1]	31 [-1]	2.24 [-1]	...	...	Estonia
90	8	2	56	67	49	41	29	54	1.91	24	38	Hungary
82	17	2	64	64	60	36	21	53	2.51	8	58	Latvia
69	29	1	60	58	58	42	29	56	1.94	15	55	Lithuania
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montenegro
97	1	2	58	81	52	55	40	71	1.78	101	43	Poland
86	13	1	57	56	53	...	...	...	...	8	56	Republic of Moldova
97	—	3	56	74	49	61	49	74	1.53	32	44	Romania
79 [-1]	19 [-1]	2 [-1]	58 [-1]	52 [-1]	43 [-1]	51 [-1]	...	...	...	692 [-1]	55 [-1]	Russian Federation
79	20	1	57	50	53	26 *	20 *	33 *	1.67 *	15	45	Serbia
95	1	4	61	64	47	62	43	82	1.90	13	44	Slovakia
67	32	2	62	50	51	30	19	42	2.22	6	37	Slovenia
96	3	—	52	75	52	31	26	37	1.41	4	45	The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia
69 [-1]	30 [-1]	1 [-1]	44 [-1]	41 [-1]	43 [-1]	19 [-1]	20 [-1]	17 [-1]	0.88 [-1]	99 [-1]	40 [-1]	Turkey
84	14	1	55	53	59	...	...	...	...	199	...	Ukraine
												CENTRAL ASIA
79	21	1	54	64	42	29 [-1]	24 [-1]	33 [-1]	1.35 [-1]	11	59	Armenia
79	20	1	45	71	40	15 *	17 *	14 *	0.80 *	26	52	Azerbaijan

TABLE 10 TERTIARY EDUCATION / ISCED 5 and 6 / Enrolment, graduation ratio and teaching staff / 1999 and 2009

REGION	Total enrolment			Gross enrolment ratio							
	2009			1999				2009			
Country or territory	MF (000) (1)	% F (2)	% private (3)	MF (4)	M (5)	F (6)	GPI (7)	MF (8)	M (9)	F (10)	GPI (11)
Georgia	95	55	28	36	35	37	1.07	26	23	28	1.23
Kazakhstan	610 +1	58 +1	47 +1	24	23	26	1.15	39 +1	32 +1	47 +1	1.45 +1
Kyrgyzstan	294	56	10	29	28	30	1.04	51	44	58	1.32
Mongolia	162	61	34	27	19	35	1.86	53	41	64	1.55
Tajikistan	157	29	...	14	20	7	0.35	20	28	12	0.41
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	301	40	.	13	14	12	0.82	10	11	8	0.70
EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC											
Australia	1,200	56	6	65	59	72	1.22	82	71	94	1.32
Brunei Darussalam	6	63	—	12	8	16	1.98	17	13	22	1.76
Cambodia	123 -1	34 -1	...	1 -1	2 -1	— -1	0.24 -1	7 -1	9 -1	5 -1	0.54 -1
China	29,296	49	...	7	...	...	...	25	24	25	1.07
China, Hong Kong SAR	254	50 **	...	...	...	...	...	57	56 **	58 **	1.03 **
China, Macao SAR	29	50	65	28	32	24	0.76	63	66	60	0.92
Cook Islands	. +1	. +1	. +1	.	.	.	.	. +1	. +1	. +1	. +1
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	4,859	48	59	...	...	...	...	24	24	23	0.96
Japan	3,874	46	79	45	49	41	0.85	59	62	55	0.89
Kiribati	.	.	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lao People's Democratic Republic	89 -1	43 -1	34 -1	2	3	2	0.49	13 -1	15 -1	12 -1	0.78 -1
Malaysia	922 -1	56 -1	40 -1	23	23	23	1.02	36 -1	32 -1	41 -1	1.30 -1
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia (Federated States of)	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myanmar	508 -2	58 -2	— -2	7 -1	5 -1	8 -1	1.58 -1	11 -2	9 -2	12 -2	1.37 -2
Nauru	...	...	...	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	263	58	14	64	52	76	1.47	84	68	99	1.45
Niue	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Palau	...	...	...	41 **, +1	25 **, +1	58 **, +1	2.35 **, +1	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	2 **	3 **	1 **	0.55 **	...	...	...	...
Philippines	2,651 -1	54 -1	66 -1	28	25	32	1.26	29 -1	26 -1	32 -1	1.24 -1
Republic of Korea	3,219	39	80	73	91	53	0.59	100	117	82	0.70
Samoa	...	...	...	12	11	12	1.04	...	...	...	...
Singapore	213 +1	50 +1	62 +1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Thailand	2,427 +1	56 +1	18 +1	34	32	36	1.14	45 +1	39 +1	51 +1	1.31 +1
Timor-Leste	17	40	...	...	...	...	...	15	18	13	0.71
Tokelau	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tonga	...	...	...	3	3	4	1.30	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Vanuatu	...	...	...	4 **	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	1,774	49	12	11	12	9	0.76	...	...	...	...
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN											
Anguilla	0.1 -1	83 -1	81 -1	.	.	.	.	5 **, -1	2 **, -1	8 **, -1	5.01 **, -1
Antigua and Barbuda	1	71	70	...	...	...	...	15	9	20	2.21
Argentina	2,288 -1	60 -1	27 -1	49	37	61	1.65	69 -1	55 -1	84 -1	1.52 -1

Distribution of students by ISCED level (%)			Female students by ISCED level (%)			Gross graduation ratio, ISCED 5A, first degree				Teaching staff		
2009			2009			2009				2009		REGION
5A (12)	5B (13)	6 (14)	5A (15)	5B (16)	6 (17)	MF (18)	M (19)	F (20)	GPI (21)	MF (000) (22)	% F (23)	Country or territory
89	10	2	55	55	61	42	38	47	1.24	12	50	Georgia
...	...	...	...	...	...	61	51	71	1.38	39 +1	63 +1	Kazakhstan
83	17	1	56	59	62	29	23	34	1.50	17	59	Kyrgyzstan
96	3	1	60	82	60	45	34	57	1.70	9	57	Mongolia
99	.	1	29	.	38	...	...	...	...	9	33	Tajikistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turkmenistan
99	.	1	40	.	44	13	14	11	0.78	24	38	Uzbekistan
												EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
80	17	4	56	55	51	62 -1	50 -1	75 -1	1.50 -1	...	...	Australia
63	36	—	65	58	39	10	5	14	2.58	1	42	Brunei Darussalam
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 -2	6 -2	3 -2	0.49 -2	...	...	Cambodia
50	45	6	48	51	43	13	13	12	0.97	1,494	44	China
64	33	3	51 **	48 **	42 **	...	...	...	...	...	...	China, Hong Kong SAR
88	10	2	49	60	27	35	30	40	1.35	2	31	China, Macao SAR
. +1	. +1	. +1	. +1	. +1	. +1	.	.	.	.	. +1	. +1	Cook Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 -1	36 -1	Fiji
80	19	2	48	50	35	12	13	12	0.92	264	40	Indonesia
77	21	2	42	62	31	43	47	38	0.80	524	...	Japan
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kiribati
39 -1	61 -1	. -1	41 -1	45 -1	. -1	...	...	...	...	3 -1	34 -1	Lao People's Democratic Republic
55 -1	43 -1	2 -1	57 -1	54 -1	38 -1	18 -1	13 -1	22 -1	1.65 -1	61 -1	51 -1	Malaysia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Marshall Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Micronesia (Federated States of)
99 -2	— -2	1 -2	58 -2	74 -2	84 -2	10 -2	6 -2	14 -2	2.21 -2	11 -2	82 -2	Myanmar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nauru
69	28	3	59	56	51	50	39	63	1.63	17	49	New Zealand
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Niue
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Palau
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Papua New Guinea
90 -1	10 -1	— -1	55 -1	53 -1	61 -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Philippines
75	24	2	39	40	37	52	53	50	0.95	216	33	Republic of Korea
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Samoa
54 +1	43 +1	3 +1	50 +1	49 +1	38 +1	...	...	...	...	15 +1	35 +1	Singapore
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Solomon Islands
83 +1	16 +1	1 +1	57 +1	47 +1	51 +1	28 **, -1	23 **, -1	35 **, -1	1.53 **, -1	76 **, -1	68 **, -1	Thailand
100	.	.	40	.	.	...	...	...	...	1	25	Timor-Leste
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tokelau
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tonga
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tuvalu
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Vanuatu
63	34	3	58	33	42	...	...	...	...	61	48	Viet Nam
												LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
81 -1	19 -1	. -1	82 -1	90 -1	. -1	— **, -2	— **, -2	— **, -2	...	0.01 -1	43 -1	Anguilla
8	92	—	80	70	.	2	—	3	8.65	0.1	48	Antigua and Barbuda
68 -1	31 -1	1 -1	57 -1	67 -1	53 -1	12 -1	9 -1	14 -1	1.54 -1	178 -1	51 -1	Argentina

TABLE 10 TERTIARY EDUCATION / ISCED 5 and 6 / Enrolment, graduation ratio and teaching staff / 1999 and 2009

REGION	Total enrolment			Gross enrolment ratio							
	2009			1999				2009			
Country or territory	MF (000) (1)	% F (2)	% private (3)	MF (4)	M (5)	F (6)	GPI (7)	MF (8)	M (9)	F (10)	GPI (11)
Aruba	2	58	20	27	25	29	1.15	31	26	36	1.40
Bahamas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barbados	14	69	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belize	4	64	100	...	...	...	...	11	8	15	1.85
Bermuda	1	72	100	14	11	17	1.54	32	18	47	2.56
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	353 *, -2	45 *, -2	20 *, -2	33	...	...	...	38 *, -2	42 *, -2	35 *, -2	0.84 *, -2
Brazil	6,115	57	74	14	13	16	1.26	...	...	...	...
British Virgin Islands	1	65	.	60 *	36 *	86 *	2.40 *	64 **	48 **	79 **	1.64 **
Cayman Islands	1 -1	69 -1	— -1	18 **	10 **	26 **	2.66 **	29 -1	18 -1	39 -1	2.16 -1
Chile	805 -1	50 -1	78 -1	38	39	36	0.91	55 -1	54 -1	56 -1	1.03 -1
Colombia	1,570	51	44	23	22	24	1.11	37	36	38	1.05
Costa Rica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuba	971	61	.	21	19	22	1.19	118	88	149	1.68
Dominica	0.2 -1	76 -1	...	...	...	...	...	3 -1	2 -1	5 -1	3.22 -1
Dominican Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ecuador	535 -1	53 -1	35 -1	...	...	...	...	42 -1	39 -1	45 -1	1.15 -1
El Salvador	139 -1	55 -1	66 -1	22	21	24	1.15	25 -1	23 -1	26 -1	1.09 -1
Grenada	7	57	100	...	...	...	...	53	45	62	1.36
Guatemala	234 -2	51 -2	49 -2	...	...	...	...	18 -2	18 -2	18 -2	1.00 -2
Guyana	7	49	.	...	...	...	...	11	11	11	0.96
Haiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honduras	148 *, -1	60 *, -1	33 *, -1	14 **	13 **	16 **	1.24 **	19 *, -1	15 *, -1	22 *, -1	1.51 *, -1
Jamaica	61 -1	69 -1	39 -1	15 +1	11 +1	20 +1	1.82 +1	24 -1	15 -1	33 -1	2.22 -1
Mexico	2,705	50	33	18	19	18	0.92	28	28	28	0.97
Montserrat	0.1	82	...	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	...	...	...	...
Netherlands Antilles	...	...	...	20	18	21	1.11	...	...	...	...
Nicaragua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panama	134 -1	60 -1	31 -1	41	31	50	1.59	45 -1	36 -1	55 -1	1.54 -1
Paraguay	236	58	67	13	11	15	1.38	37	30	43	1.43
Peru	...	...	...	29 -1	29 -1	28 -1	0.95 -1	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	228 -1	60 -1	...	...	...	...	...	78 -1	61 -1	95 -1	1.56 -1
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1 -1	67 -1	...	.	.	.	.	18 -1	12 -1	25 -1	2.10 -1
Saint Lucia	3	72	8	...	...	...	...	16	9	23	2.58
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	...	...	...	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	...
Suriname	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	...	...	...	6	5	7	1.38	...	...	...	...
Turks and Caicos Islands	— -1	50 -1	...	...	...	...	...	— **, -1	— **, -1	— **, -1	0.90 **, -1
Uruguay	163 -1	63 -1	12 -1	34 **	25 **	44 **	1.76 **	65 -1	48 -1	83 -1	1.75 -1
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2,123	...	29	28 +1	23 +1	34 +1	1.46 +1	78	...	...	...
NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE											
Andorra	0.5 -1	58 -1	...	...	...	...	...	10 -1	9 -1	12 -1	1.44 -1
Austria	308	53	17	54	53	54	1.03	59	54	64	1.18
Belgium	425	55	57	57	53	61	1.15	66	59	74	1.25
Canada	...	...	...	60	52	69	1.34	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	31	47	72	21 *	19 *	23 *	1.25 *	52 *	56 *	48 *	0.87 *

Distribution of students by ISCED level (%)			Female students by ISCED level (%)			Gross graduation ratio, ISCED 5A, first degree				Teaching staff		
2009			2009			2009				2009		REGION
5A (12)	5B (13)	6 (14)	5A (15)	5B (16)	6 (17)	MF (18)	M (19)	F (20)	GPI (21)	MF (000) (22)	% F (23)	Country or territory
26	74	.	73	53	.	4	1	7	7.99	0.2	52	Aruba
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bahamas
51	47	2	68	70	67	...	...	...	...	1 [-2]	49 [-2]	Barbados
...	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Belize
.	100	.	.	72	.	.	.	.	.	0.1	51	Bermuda
88 [*, -2]	12 [*, -2]	...	45 [-2]	43 [*, -2]	...	...	...	...	...	16 [-2]	29 [-2]	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
88	11	1	59	45	50	24 [**]	17 [**]	31 [**]	1.77 [**]	341	45	Brazil
92	8	.	69	15	.	...	...	...	...	0.1	44	British Virgin Islands
11 [-1]	89 [-1]	. [-1]	73 [-1]	68 [-1]	. [-1]	2 [-1]	1 [-1]	3 [-1]	2.17 [-1]	0.03 [-1]	59 [-1]	Cayman Islands
60 [-1]	39 [-1]	— [-1]	53 [-1]	45 [-1]	42 [-1]	15 [-1]	12 [-1]	18 [-1]	1.49 [-1]	58 [-1]	39 [-1]	Chile
68	32	—	53	46	38	15	13	17	1.29	110 [*]	66 [*]	Colombia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Costa Rica
99	.	1	61	.	47	43	27	61	2.24	155	59	Cuba
...	...	. [-1]	...	...	. [-1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dominica
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dominican Republic
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 [-1]	31 [-1]	Ecuador
85 [-1]	15 [-1]	— [-1]	55 [-1]	53 [-1]	38 [-1]	10 [-1]	9 [-1]	11 [-1]	1.30 [-1]	9 [-1]	34 [-1]	El Salvador
75	25	—	53	71	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	Grenada
...	...	...	...	...	...	2 [-2]	2 [-2]	1 [-2]	0.77 [-2]	...	...	Guatemala
31	69	.	68	67	.	4	3	4	1.19	1	44	Guyana
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Haiti
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 [*, -1]	...	Honduras
95 [-1]	5 [-1]	— [*, -1]	69 [-1]	67 [-1]	. [*, -1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jamaica
96	3	1	51	44	44	18 [**, -1]	17 [**, -1]	20 [**, -1]	1.19 [**, -1]	291	...	Mexico
91	9	.	84	60	.	. [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]	Montserrat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Netherlands Antilles
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nicaragua
92 [-1]	7 [-1]	— [-1]	60 [-1]	57 [-1]	54 [-1]	23 [-1]	15 [-1]	31 [-1]	2.11 [-1]	13 [-1]	46 [-1]	Panama
95	5	...	58	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Paraguay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Peru
86 [-1]	10 [-1]	4 [-1]	59 [-1]	70 [-1]	62 [-1]	46 [-1]	34 [-1]	58 [-1]	1.69 [-1]	14 [-1]	...	Puerto Rico
19 [-1]	81 [-1]	. [-1]	84 [-1]	63 [-1]	. [-1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saint Kitts and Nevis
92	8	.	74	53	.	...	...	...	...	0.2	56	Saint Lucia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Suriname
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trinidad and Tobago
100 [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]	50 [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turks and Caicos Islands
90 [-1]	9 [-1]	— [-1]	63 [-1]	60 [-1]	45 [-1]	...	...	...	...	17 [-1]	...	Uruguay
...	24	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	165 [*]	...	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
												NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE
33 [-1]	67 [-1]	. [-1]	62 [-1]	55 [-1]	. [-1]	1 [-1]	1 [-1]	1 [-1]	0.79 [-1]	0.1	61	Andorra
84	10	6	54	53	45	30	26	35	1.36	35	33	Austria
48	49	3	52	58	44	19	17	22	1.28	27	43	Belgium
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Canada
56	42	1	57	33	48	14 [*]	9 [*]	18 [*]	1.92 [*]	2	40	Cyprus

TABLE 10 TERTIARY EDUCATION / ISCED 5 and 6 / Enrolment, graduation ratio and teaching staff / 1999 and 2009

REGION	Total enrolment			Gross enrolment ratio							
	2009			1999				2009			
Country or territory	MF (000) (1)	% F (2)	% private (3)	MF (4)	M (5)	F (6)	GPI (7)	MF (8)	M (9)	F (10)	GPI (11)
Denmark	235	58	2	56	48	64	1.33	77	63	92	1.47
Finland	297	54	16	82	74	91	1.22	91	82	101	1.23
France	2,173	55	19	53	47	58	1.23	55	49	62	1.28
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gibraltar	. +1	. +1	. +1	.	.	.	.	. +1	. +1	. +1	. +1
Greece	603 -2	50 -2	. -2	47	45	49	1.11	91 -2	87 -2	95 -2	1.10 -2
Holy See	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	17	64	21	40	30	50	1.69	74	51	99	1.92
Ireland	183	54	3	46	42	50	1.20	61	55	66	1.20
Israel	343	56	86	48	40	57	1.44	63	54	71	1.31
Italy	2,014 -1	57 -1	7 -1	47	42	53	1.27	67 -1	56 -1	79 -1	1.42 -1
Liechtenstein	1	32	100	...	...	...	...	35 *	47 *	22 *	0.48 *
Luxembourg	...	...	...	11	10	11	1.10	...	...	...	...
Malta	9 -1	58 -1	...	20	18	21	1.13	32 -1	26 -1	38 -1	1.44 -1
Monaco	. +1	. +1	. +1	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	619	52	...	49	49	50	1.01	62	58	65	1.12
Norway	219	61	...	66	55	77	1.40	73	56	92	1.64
Portugal	373	53	24	45	39	51	1.30	61	56	67	1.19
San Marino	1 -1	57 -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	1,801	54	12	57	52	62	1.18	73	66	82	1.24
Sweden	423	60	9	64	53	75	1.42	72	56	88	1.58
Switzerland	233	50	17	37	43	31	0.73	51	51	52	1.01
United Kingdom	2,415	57	100	60	55	64	1.16	59	50	69	1.39
United States of America	19,103	57	27	71	62 **	81 **	1.32 **	86	72	101	1.40
SOUTH AND WEST ASIA											
Afghanistan	95	18	20	...	...	...	...	4	6	1	0.24
Bangladesh	1,295	35	50	5	7	3	0.49	8	10	6	0.56
Bhutan	5 -1	35 -1	. -1	3 **	3 **	2 **	0.58 **	7 -1	8 -1	5 -1	0.59 -1
India	14,863 -2	39 -2	...	10 +1	11 +1	8 +1	0.66 +1	13 -2	16 -2	11 -2	0.70 -2
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	3,350	51	51	18	20	15	0.78	36	35	38	1.07
Maldives	...	...	...	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	...
Nepal	289	40	56	4 +1	6 +1	2 +1	0.40 +1	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	974 *, -1	45 *, -1	33 *, -1	...	...	...	...	5 *, -1	6 *, -1	5 *, -1	0.85 *, -1
Sri Lanka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SUB—SAHARAN AFRICA											
Angola	...	...	...	1	1	—	0.63	...	...	...	...
Benin	...	...	...	3	5 **	1 **	0.25 **	...	...	...	...
Botswana	...	...	...	5	6	5	0.92	...	...	...	...
Burkina Faso	48	32	18	1	1	—	0.30	3	5	2	0.49
Burundi	24	...	53	1	1	1	0.41	3	...	...	...
Cameroon	174	44	13	5	...	...	...	9	10	8	0.79
Cape Verde	8	56	61	2	...	...	...	15	13	17	1.27
Central African Republic	10	31	8	2	3	1	0.19	2	3	1	0.43
Chad	20	15	32	1 -1	1 -1	— -1	0.16 -1	2	3	1	0.17
Comoros	3 *	...	...	1	1	1	0.75	5 *	...	...	...
Congo	23	17	30	4	6	2	0.27	6	11	2	0.21

Distribution of students by ISCED level (%)			Female students by ISCED level (%)			Gross graduation ratio, ISCED 5A, first degree				Teaching staff		
2009			2009			2009				2009		REGION
5A (12)	5B (13)	6 (14)	5A (15)	5B (16)	6 (17)	MF (18)	M (19)	F (20)	GPI (21)	MF (000) (22)	% F (23)	Country or territory
85	12	3	60	49	47	50	36	64	1.78	...	...	Denmark
93	—	7	54	12	53	84 [-1]	58 [-1]	111 [-1]	1.92 [-1]	15	51	Finland
71	25	3	55	56	47	36 [-1]	32 [-1]	40 [-1]	1.27 [-1]	...	...	France
...	...	...	48	68	...	35	30	39	1.31	340	39	Germany
. [+1]	. [+1]	. [+1]	. [+1]	. [+1]	. [+1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [+1]	. [+1]	Gibraltar
61 [-2]	35 [-2]	4 [-2]	54 [-2]	45 [-2]	42 [-2]	22 [**, -2]	15 [**, -2]	30 [**, -2]	2.01 [**, -2]	29 [-2]	35 [-2]	Greece
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Holy See
96	2	2	65	42	59	53	32	75	2.37	2	49	Iceland
69	27	4	57	46	48	44	35	53	1.50	13	38	Ireland
79	18	3	56	55	53	37	31	44	1.40	...	...	Israel
98 [-1]	— [-1]	2 [-1]	58 [-1]	56 [-1]	53 [-1]	39 [-1]	31 [-1]	46 [-1]	1.47 [-1]	103 [-1]	35 [-1]	Italy
96	.	4	32	.	27	32 [*, -1]	40 [*, -1]	24 [*, -1]	0.61 [*, -1]	...	...	Liechtenstein
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Luxembourg
86 [-1]	14 [-1]	1 [-1]	58 [-1]	59 [-1]	33 [-1]	...	...	...	...	1 [-1]	30 [-1]	Malta
. [+1]	. [+1]	. [+1]	. [+1]	. [+1]	. [+1]	...	...	...	...	. [+1]	. [+1]	Monaco
99	—	1	52	58	44	45	38	52	1.35	50	39	Netherlands
96	1	3	61	63	50	44	32	57	1.79	...	...	Norway
96	—	4	53	71	55	46	37	55	1.49	35	43	Portugal
27 [-1]	73 [-1]	. [-1]	56 [-1]	58 [-1]	. [-1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	San Marino
82	14	4	55	52	52	40	30	49	1.62	152	39	Spain
89	6	5	61	53	50	36	25	48	1.96	36	44	Sweden
71	21	8	51	49	43	31	29	34	1.18	37	35	Switzerland
75	22	3	55	65	47	40	34	47	1.37	138	43	United Kingdom
75	22	2	56	60	50	36	30	42	1.40	1,405	46	United States of America
												SOUTH AND WEST ASIA
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	16	Afghanistan
90	9	1	36	27	25	5	...	...	...	62	20	Bangladesh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhutan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	India
76	23	1	55	37	33	14	12	17	1.38	144 [-1]	19 [-1]	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maldives
100	.	—	40	.	21	...	...	...	...	10 [-2]	...	Nepal
94 [*, -1]	5 [*, -1]	1 [*, -1]	45 [*, -1]	45 [*, -1]	27 [*, -1]	...	...	...	...	53 [*, -1]	37 [*, -1]	Pakistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sri Lanka
												SUB—SAHARAN AFRICA
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Angola
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Botswana
80	18	2	30	43	23	2 [-1]	3 [-1]	1 [-1]	0.39 [-1]	3	8	Burkina Faso
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	Burundi
83	16	—	43	47	35	...	...	...	...	4 [-1]	18 [-1]	Cameroon
95	.	5	57	.	42	...	...	...	...	1	40	Cape Verde
77	23	...	26	44	...	...	...	...	...	0.3	...	Central African Republic
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	Chad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Comoros
48	44	7	23	10	26	...	...	...	...	1	5	Congo

TABLE 10 TERTIARY EDUCATION / ISCED 5 and 6 / Enrolment, graduation ratio and teaching staff / 1999 and 2009

REGION	Total enrolment			Gross enrolment ratio							
	2009			1999				2009			
Country or territory	MF (000) (1)	% F (2)	% private (3)	MF (4)	M (5)	F (6)	GPI (7)	MF (8)	M (9)	F (10)	GPI (11)
Côte d'Ivoire	157 -2	33 -2	36 -2	6	9	3	0.37	8 -2	11 -2	6 -2	0.50 -2
Democratic Republic of the Congo	380	...	...	1 **	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Equatorial Guinea	...	...	...	3 +1	5 +1	2 +1	0.43 +1	...	...	...	...
Eritrea	10 +1	25 +1	. +1	1	2	—	0.16	2 +1	3 +1	1 +1	0.33 +1
Ethiopia	265 -1	24 -1	18 -1	1	2	—	0.23	4 -1	5 -1	2 -1	0.31 -1
Gabon	...	...	...	7	9	5	0.54	...	...	...	...
Gambia	6 -1	...	— -1	1	2	1	0.29	5 -1	...	...	...
Ghana	203	37	11	...	...	...	...	9	11	7	0.62
Guinea	80 -1	24 -1	10 -1	1 -1	2 -1	— -1	0.14 -1	9 -1	14 -1	5 -1	0.34 -1
Guinea-Bissau	...	...	...	—	1 **	—	0.18 **	...	...	...	...
Kenya	168	41	13	3 +1	4 +1	2 +1	0.54 +1	4	5	3	0.70
Lesotho	...	...	...	2	2	3	1.65	...	...	...	...
Liberia	...	...	...	9	15	3	0.24	...	...	...	...
Madagascar	68	48	22	2	2 **	2 **	0.84 **	4	4	3	0.90
Malawi	6 -2	34 -2	. -2	—	—	—	0.38	— -2	1 -2	— -2	0.51 -2
Mali	77	29	12	2	3	1	0.46	6	9	3	0.41
Mauritius	26 **, -1	55 **, -1	38 **, -1	10 **	11 **	9 **	0.82 **	26 **, -1	23 **, -1	29 **, -1	1.25 **, -1
Mozambique	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Namibia	20 -1	57 -1	88 -1	6 -1	6 -1	7 -1	1.13 -1	9 -1	8 -1	10 -1	1.32 -1
Niger	17 +1	30 +1	25 +1	...	...	...	...	1 +1	2 +1	1 +1	0.36 +1
Nigeria	...	...	...	6	7	5	0.77	...	...	...	...
Rwanda	55	44	64 **	1	...	...	...	5	6	4	0.75
Sao Tome and Principe	1 +1	49 +1	...	.	.	.	.	4 +1	4 +1	4 +1	0.98 +1
Senegal	94	37	30	3	...	...	...	8	10	6	0.58
Seychelles	. -1	. -1	. -1	.	.	.	.	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1
Sierra Leone	...	...	...	2 +1	2 +1	1 +1	0.77 +1	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swaziland	...	...	...	5	5	4	0.87	...	...	...	...
Togo	33 -2	...	...	3 -1	5 -1	1 -1	0.20 -1	5 -2	...	...	...
Uganda	124	44	40	2	2	1	0.53	4	5	4	0.80
United Republic of Tanzania	...	...	...	1	1	—	0.27	...	...	...	...
Zambia	...	...	...	2 **	3 **	1 **	0.46 **	...	...	...	...
Zimbabwe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

REGIONAL AVERAGES

WORLD	**164,582 ** **	**51 ** **	**...**	**18**	**18 ** **	**18 ** **	**0.98 ** **	**27 ** **	**26 ** **	**28 ** **	**1.08 ** **
Arab States	7,743 **	48 **	...	19	22 **	17 **	0.78 **	22 **	23 **	22 **	0.96 **
Central and Eastern Europe	20,928 **	55 **	...	40	36	43	1.19	65 **	57 **	73 **	1.27 **
Central Asia	2,104	52	...	19	20	19	0.94	25	24	26	1.11
East Asia and the Pacific	52,444	49	...	14	16 **	13 **	0.82 **	28	27	28	1.04
Latin America and the Caribbean	19,658 **	55 **	...	21	20	23	1.17	37 **	33 **	41 **	1.26 **
North America and Western Europe	35,489	56	...	60	54	67	1.23	72	62	82	1.32
South and West Asia	21,005 **, -1	41 **, -1	...	8 **	9 **	6 **	0.65 **	13 **, -1	15 **, -1	11 **, -1	0.75 **, -1
Sub-Saharan Africa	4,800 **	38 **	...	4	5 **	3 **	0.65 **	6 **	8 **	5 **	0.62 **

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for more information on the data and symbols used in each table.

Distribution of students by ISCED level (%)			Female students by ISCED level (%)			Gross graduation ratio, ISCED 5A, first degree				Teaching staff		
2009			2009			2009				2009		REGION
5A (12)	5B (13)	6 (14)	5A (15)	5B (16)	6 (17)	MF (18)	M (19)	F (20)	GPI (21)	MF (000) (22)	% F (23)	Country or territory
54 -2	39 -2	7 -2	30 -2	39 -2	26 -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Côte d'Ivoire
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	Democratic Republic of the Congo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Equatorial Guinea
...	...	. +1	...	...	. +1	...	...	...	...	1 +1	14 +1	Eritrea
100 -1	. -1	— -1	24 -1	. -1	3 -1	3 -1	5 -1	1 -1	0.25 -1	8 -1	8 -1	Ethiopia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gabon
30 -1	70 -1	. -1	...	...	. -1	...	...	...	...	0.4 -1	...	Gambia
60	40	—	37	38	16	...	...	...	...	8	17	Ghana
92 -1	8 -1	. -1	23 -1	38 -1	. -1	...	...	...	...	2 -1	5 -1	Guinea
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Guinea-Bissau
69	27	4	40	44	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kenya
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lesotho
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liberia
63	34	3	47	48	42	1	1	1	0.90	4	30	Madagascar
100 -2	. -2	. -2	34 -2	. -2	. -2	— -2	1 -2	— -2	0.53 -2	1 -2	34 **, -2	Malawi
86	14	—	26	48	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mali
73 **, -1	26 **, -1	2 **, -1	55 **, -1	55 **, -1	40 **, -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mauritius
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mozambique
64 -1	35 -1	2 -1	57 -1	57 -1	48 -1	6 -1	5 -1	7 -1	1.54 -1	1 -1	41 -1	Namibia
80 +1	18 +1	2 +1	24 +1	58 +1	11 +1	1 +1	1 +1	— +1	0.33 +1	2 +1	12 +1	Niger
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nigeria
...	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	3	...	Rwanda
...	...	...	...	...	...	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	0.1 +1	26 +1	Sao Tome and Principe
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Senegal
. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	Seychelles
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sierra Leone
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Somalia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	South Africa
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Swaziland
88 -2	12 -2	— -2	...	...	. -2	...	...	...	...	0.5 -2	11 **, -2	Togo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	Uganda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	United Republic of Tanzania
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Zambia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Zimbabwe
												REGIONAL AVERAGES
74 **	**24 ****	**2 ****	**51**	**49**	**44**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**10,393 ****	**41 ****	**WORLD**
86 **	12 **	3 **	53 **	35 **	43 **	...	...	...	...	322 **	29 **	Arab States
82 **	17 **	2 **	56 **	51 **	47 **	...	...	...	...	1,315 **	50 **	Central and Eastern Europe
92	7	1	51	64	51	...	...	...	...	154	53	Central Asia
62	34	4	49	50	42	...	...	...	...	2,988	39	East Asia and the Pacific
83 **	17 **	1 **	56 **	54 **	49 **	...	...	...	...	1,657 **	43 **	Latin America and the Caribbean
77	20	3	56	59	49	...	...	...	...	2,801	43	North America and Western Europe
...	...	...	...	...	22 **	...	...	...	...	893 **, -2	36 **, -2	South and West Asia
...	...	1 **	...	...	26 **, -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sub-Saharan Africa

TABLE 11 TERTIARY EDUCATION / ISCED 5 and 6 / Internationally mobile students by host country and region of origin / 2009

REGION Host country or territory	Students from abroad studying in a given country (inbound mobile students)			Mobile students by region of origin		
	MF (1)	% F (2)	Inbound mobility rate (%) (3)	Arab States (4)	Central and Eastern Europe (5)	Central Asia (6)
ARAB STATES						
Algeria	6,067	...	0.5	x(12)	x(12)	x(12)
Bahrain	8,640 +1	...	24.1 +1	7,386 +1	10 +1	184 +1
Djibouti	—	—	—	—	—	—
Egypt	35,031 **, -2	...	1.4 **, -2	x(12) **, -2	x(12) **, -2	x(12) **, -2
Iraq	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jordan	26,637 -1	33 -1	10.5 -1	21,015 -1	215 -1	11 -1
Kuwait (m)	7,984	...	...	1,769	16	6
Lebanon	22,674 -2	54 -2	12.1 -2	x(12) -2	x(12) -2	x(12) -2
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morocco	7,921	...	1.9	2,645	21	10
Occupied Palestinian Territory	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oman	1,745	36	2.3	941	5	<5
Qatar	3,715	56	28.3	2,553	32	<5
Saudi Arabia	19,906	39	2.6	7,838	369	229
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syrian Arab Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tunisia	2,404	...	0.7	x(12)	x(12)	x(12)
United Arab Emirates	34,122	52	39.2	x(12)	x(12)	x(12)
Yemen	6,423 -2	28 -2	2.7 -2	x(12) -2	x(12) -2	x(12) -2
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE						
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belarus	5,909 -1	...	1.0 -1	605 -1	3,231 -1	318 -1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	9,423	37	3.4	189	7,397	121
Croatia	697	55	0.5	<5	625	—
Czech Republic	30,624	51	7.3	345	24,567	1,021
Estonia	1,032 -1	54 -1	1.5 -1	<5 -1	247 -1	10 -1
Hungary	14,518	49	3.7	149	7,278	98
Latvia	1,587	51	1.3	28	960	193
Lithuania	2,824	58	1.3	95	2,353	27
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	16,976	...	0.8	380	8,340	830
Republic of Moldova	1,461	25	1.1	159	935	19
Romania	10,372	41	0.9	2,000	4,517	45
Russian Federation (m)	136,791 -1	...	1.4 -1	4,105 -1	41,157 -1	60,726 -1
Serbia	10,408	...	4.4	33	10,185	<5
Slovakia	6,311	44	2.7	441	4,029	38
Slovenia	2,031	58	1.8	<5	1,344	<5
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	1,431	41	2.2	<5	1,403	—
Turkey	20,219 -1	33 -1	0.8 -1	1,066 -1	3,829 -1	6,184 -1
Ukraine	35,780	...	1.3	5,835	7,038	1,817
CENTRAL ASIA						
Armenia	4,958	43	3.2	153	1,384	1,382
Azerbaijan	6,316	20	3.5	153	4,249	292
Georgia	499	...	0.5	10	204	113

Mobile students by region of origin						REGION
East Asia and the Pacific (7)	Latin America and the Caribbean (8)	North America and Western Europe (9)	South and West Asia (10)	Sub—Saharan Africa (11)	Unspecified (12)	Host country or territory
						ARAB STATES
x(12)	x(12)	x(12)	x(12)	x(12)	6,067	Algeria
248 [+1]	<5 [+1]	184 [+1]	478 [+1]	25 [+1]	121 [+1]	Bahrain
—	—	—	—	—	—	Djibouti
x(12) [**, -2]	x(12) [**, -2]	x(12) [**, -2]	x(12) [**, -2]	x(12) [**, -2]	35,031 [**, -2]	Egypt
...	...	...	...	...	...	Iraq
931 [-1]	449 [-1]	3,222 [-1]	207 [-1]	253 [-1]	334 [-1]	Jordan
47	11	86	199	155	5,695	Kuwait [(m)]
x(12) [-2]	x(12) [-2]	x(12) [-2]	x(12) [-2]	x(12) [-2]	22,674 [-2]	Lebanon
...	...	...	...	...	...	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
...	...	...	...	...	...	Mauritania
80	17	79	21	4,150	898	Morocco
—	—	—	—	—	—	Occupied Palestinian Territory
29	<5	32	637	82	10	Oman
49	8	222	682	121	47	Qatar
601	32	428	1,525	1,897	6,987	Saudi Arabia
...	...	...	...	...	...	Sudan
...	...	...	...	...	...	Syrian Arab Republic
x(12)	x(12)	x(12)	x(12)	x(12)	2,404	Tunisia
x(12)	x(12)	x(12)	x(12)	x(12)	34,122	United Arab Emirates
x(12) [-2]	x(12) [-2]	x(12) [-2]	x(12) [-2]	x(12) [-2]	6,423 [-2]	Yemen
						CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE
...	...	...	...	...	...	Albania
649 [-1]	15 [-1]	81 [-1]	827 [-1]	164 [-1]	19 [-1]	Belarus
...	...	...	...	...	...	Bosnia and Herzegovina
73	8	1,454	114	67	—	Bulgaria
<5	—	18	<5	<5	46	Croatia
1,138	220	2,583	221	387	142	Czech Republic
58 [-1]	<5 [-1]	696 [-1]	8 [-1]	8 [-1]	— [-1]	Estonia
520	30	5,374	719	350	—	Hungary
21	<5	285	80	14	<5	Latvia
18	8	240	67	16	—	Lithuania
...	...	...	...	...	...	Montenegro
716	163	4,647	605	658	637	Poland
9	—	317	17	5	—	Republic of Moldova
332	25	2,501	398	535	19	Romania
17,652 [-1]	1,148 [-1]	1,334 [-1]	5,960 [-1]	4,626 [-1]	83 [-1]	Russian Federation [(m)]
15	20	117	5	25	6	Serbia
54	32	1,648	25	44	—	Slovakia
9	18	200	15	8	430	Slovenia
<5	—	12	<5	—	9	The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia
291 [-1]	10 [-1]	1,632 [-1]	1,507 [-1]	380 [-1]	5,320 [-1]	Turkey
6,823	—	—	4,282	—	9,985	Ukraine
						CENTRAL ASIA
16	<5	48	1,190	—	784	Armenia
194	—	20	1,383	25	—	Azerbaijan
<5	—	8	145	—	17	Georgia

TABLE 11 TERTIARY EDUCATION / ISCED 5 and 6 / Internationally mobile students by host country and region of origin / 2009

REGION Host country or territory	Students from abroad studying in a given country (inbound mobile students)			Mobile students by region of origin		
	MF (1)	% F (2)	Inbound mobility rate (%) (3)	Arab States (4)	Central and Eastern Europe (5)	Central Asia (6)
Kazakhstan	10,458	...	1.6	5	2,634	5,097
Kyrgyzstan	20,236	56	6.9	724	1,894	16,378
Mongolia	1,106	50	0.7	—	529	12
Tajikistan	3,214	19	2.0	<5	150	2,506
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	381	...	0.1	—	63	164
EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC						
Australia	257,637	48	21.5	7,284	1,911	312
Brunei Darussalam	295	49	4.8	5	<5	<5
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	61,211	45	0.2	x(12)	x(12)	x(12)
China, Hong Kong SAR	9,245	52	3.6	—	<5	—
China, Macao SAR	14,358	41	49.8	—	5	<5
Cook Islands	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	7,444 [-1]	55 [-1]	...	<5 [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]
Indonesia	3,023 [-1]	...	0.1 [-1]	17 [-1]	36 [-1]	<5 [-1]
Japan	131,599	49	3.4	713	1,231	1,491
Kiribati	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]
Lao People's Democratic Republic	332 [-1]	...	0.4 [-1]	— [-1]	<5 [-1]	— [-1]
Malaysia	41,310 [-1]	...	4.5 [-1]	7,561 [-1]	471 [-1]	417 [-1]
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia (Federated States of)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myanmar	57 [-2]	...	— [-2]	— [-2]	— [-2]	— [-2]
Nauru	. [-2]	. [-2]	.	. [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]
New Zealand	38,351	45	14.6	699	432	56
Niue	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	2,665 [-1]	...	0.1 [-1]	35 [-1]	19 [-1]	<5 [-1]
Republic of Korea	50,030	51	1.6	165	435	2,093
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	40,401	45	20.3	x(12)	x(12)	x(12)
Solomon Islands	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]
Thailand	16,361	47	0.7	49	103	35
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tokelau	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	4,207	30	0.2	x(12)	x(12)	x(12)
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN						
Anguilla	— [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]
Antigua and Barbuda	80	...	7.7	<5	—	—
Argentina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aruba	107	...	4.9	—	—	—
Bahamas	...	...	...	...	...	...

Mobile students by region of origin						REGION
East Asia and the Pacific (7)	Latin America and the Caribbean (8)	North America and Western Europe (9)	South and West Asia (10)	Sub—Saharan Africa (11)	Unspecified (12)	Host country or territory
2,164	<5	45	505	6	—	Kazakhstan
507	x(12)	—	552	—	181	Kyrgyzstan
547	<5	14	<5	—	<5	Mongolia
10	<5	<5	542	<5	<5	Tajikistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	Turkmenistan
x(12)	—	<5	—	—	153	Uzbekistan
						EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
154,662	3,289	16,821	42,140	7,206	24,012	Australia
221	<5	<5	37	17	5	Brunei Darussalam
...	...	...	...	...	...	Cambodia
x(12)	x(12)	x(12)	x(12)	x(12)	61,211	China
8,906	8	137	50	—	143	China, Hong Kong SAR
14,171	15	103	6	56	—	China, Macao SAR
. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	Cook Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
7,282 [-1]	<5 [-1]	51 [-1]	14 [-1]	<5 [-1]	92 [-1]	Fiji
2,891 [-1]	6 [-1]	25 [-1]	11 [-1]	28 [-1]	7 [-1]	Indonesia
116,066	1,414	4,872	5,225	587	—	Japan
. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	Kiribati
327 [-1]	— [-1]	<5 [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]	Lao People's Democratic Republic
16,395 [-1]	32 [-1]	377 [-1]	9,362 [-1]	5,373 [-1]	1,322 [-1]	Malaysia
...	...	...	...	...	...	Marshall Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	Micronesia (Federated States of)
52 [-2]	— [-2]	<5 [-2]	<5 [-2]	— [-2]	— [-2]	Myanmar
. [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]	Nauru
19,537	445	5,796	6,435	364	4,587	New Zealand
. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	Niue
...	...	...	...	...	...	Palau
...	...	...	...	...	...	Papua New Guinea
1,559 [-1]	46 [-1]	335 [-1]	438 [-1]	80 [-1]	152 [-1]	Philippines
43,267	199	1,231	1,436	338	866	Republic of Korea
...	...	...	...	...	...	Samoa
x(12)	x(12)	x(12)	x(12)	x(12)	40,401	Singapore
. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	Solomon Islands
12,794	44	1,875	1,242	159	60	Thailand
...	...	...	...	...	...	Timor-Leste
. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	Tokelau
...	...	...	...	...	...	Tonga
. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	Tuvalu
...	...	...	...	...	...	Vanuatu
x(12)	x(12)	x(12)	x(12)	x(12)	4,207	Viet Nam
						LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
— [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]	Anguilla
—	74	<5	—	—	<5	Antigua and Barbuda
...	...	...	...	...	...	Argentina
x(12)	70	36	—	—	<5	Aruba
...	...	...	...	...	...	Bahamas

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	MF (1)	% F (2)	Inbound mobility rate (%) (3)	Arab States (4)	Central and Eastern Europe (5)	Central Asia (6)
Barbados	1,504	64	10.5	—	<5	—
Belize	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bermuda	70	...	5.1	—	—	—
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	16,317	50	0.3	172	138	<5
British Virgin Islands	247	...	20.4	<5	—	—
Cayman Islands	346 -1	...	37.9 -1	— -1	<5 -1	— -1
Chile	12,159 -1	50 -1	1.5 -1	10 -1	34 -1	— -1
Colombia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Costa Rica (m)	1,480 -1	...	...	<5 -1	20 -1	— -1
Cuba	30,961	...	3.2	183	10	29
Dominica	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominican Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ecuador	...	...	...	...	...	...
El Salvador	870 -1	49 -1	0.6 -1	— -1	— -1	— -1
Grenada	4,235	...	63.3	10	15	—
Guatemala	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guyana	37	...	0.5	x(12)	x(12)	x(12)
Haiti	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honduras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jamaica	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands Antilles	...	...	...	...	—	...
Nicaragua	...	...	...	...	—	...
Panama	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paraguay	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Kitts and Nevis	— -1	— -1	— -1	— -1	— -1	— -1
Saint Lucia	206	...	7.4	<5	—	—
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suriname	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turks and Caicos Islands	— -1	— -1	— -1	— -1	— -1	— -1
Uruguay	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1,913 -1	...	0.1 -1	— -1	— -1	— -1
NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE						
Andorra	102	...	...	x(12)	x(12)	x(12)
Austria	59,705	54	19.4	623	20,206	616
Belgium	33,951	56	8.0	395	956	93
Canada (m)	92,881 -2	45 -2	...	7,192 -2	2,702 -2	150 -2
Cyprus	9,846	22	31.8	280	626	75
Denmark	12,582	52	5.4	47	2,727	45
Finland	12,596	41	4.2	175	3,135	92
France	249,143	51	11.5	69,942	21,554	1,752
Germany (m)	197,895	53	...	12,315	63,937	5,897

Mobile students by region of origin						REGION
East Asia and the Pacific (7)	Latin America and the Caribbean (8)	North America and Western Europe (9)	South and West Asia (10)	Sub—Saharan Africa (11)	Unspecified (12)	Host country or territory
6	1,382	53	5	21	36	Barbados
...	...	...	...	...	...	Belize
<5	27	37	<5	<5	—	Bermuda
...	...	...	...	...	...	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
881	3,880	2,609	64	4,264	4,305	Brazil
—	206	35	<5	<5	<5	British Virgin Islands
11 -1	238 -1	93 -1	— -1	<5 -1	— -1	Cayman Islands
110 -1	4,745 -1	367 -1	11 -1	8 -1	6,874 -1	Chile
...	...	...	...	...	...	Colombia
63 -1	1,058 -1	316 -1	<5 -1	<5 -1	20 -1	Costa Rica (m)
3,009	24,172	115	1,015	2,056	372	Cuba
...	...	...	...	...	...	Dominica
...	...	...	...	...	...	Dominican Republic
...	...	...	...	...	...	Ecuador
<5 -1	697 -1	147 -1	<5 -1	22 -1	<5 -1	El Salvador
48	354	3,503	119	178	8	Grenada
...	...	...	...	...	...	Guatemala
x(12)	x(12)	x(12)	x(12)	x(12)	37	Guyana
...	...	...	...	...	...	Haiti
...	...	...	...	...	...	Honduras
...	...	...	...	...	...	Jamaica
...	...	...	...	...	...	Mexico
—	—	—	—	—	—	Montserrat
...	...	...	...	...	...	Netherlands Antilles
...	...	...	...	...	...	Nicaragua
...	...	...	...	...	...	Panama
...	...	...	...	...	...	Paraguay
...	...	...	...	...	...	Peru
...	...	...	...	...	...	Puerto Rico
— -1	— -1	— -1	— -1	— -1	— -1	Saint Kitts and Nevis
—	25	64	96	20	—	Saint Lucia
...	...	...	...	...	...	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
...	...	...	...	...	...	Suriname
...	...	...	...	...	...	Trinidad and Tobago
— -1	— -1	— -1	— -1	— -1	— -1	Turks and Caicos Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	Uruguay
— -1	1,853 -1	— -1	— -1	55 -1	5 -1	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
						NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE
x(12)	x(12)	x(12)	x(12)	x(12)	102	Andorra
2,698	694	32,641	1,577	564	88	Austria
839	335	9,666	387	1,233	20,047	Belgium
30,647 -2	7,365 -2	16,735 -2	8,353 -2	6,219 -2	13,518 -2	Canada (m)
1,193	17	1,010	5,966	612	67	Cyprus
1,059	151	6,961	1,025	335	232	Denmark
2,621	303	2,400	1,519	2,323	28	Finland
36,827	13,875	38,082	4,254	45,943	16,914	France
33,012	7,881	39,446	8,196	8,595	18,616	Germany (m)

TABLE 11 TERTIARY EDUCATION / ISCED 5 and 6 / Internationally mobile students by host country and region of origin / 2009

REGION Host country or territory	Students from abroad studying in a given country (inbound mobile students)			Mobile students by region of origin		
	MF (1)	% F (2)	Inbound mobility rate (%) (3)	Arab States (4)	Central and Eastern Europe (5)	Central Asia (6)
Gibraltar	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]
Greece	21,160 [-2]	...	3.5 [-2]	1,186 [-2]	5,984 [-2]	423 [-2]
Holy See	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	783	60	4.6	7	156	<5
Ireland	12,937	53	7.1	625	785	32
Israel	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	68,306 [-1]	52 [-1]	3.4 [-1]	3,510 [-1]	23,706 [-1]	254 [-1]
Liechtenstein	561	31	74.4	—	<5	—
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	437 [-1]	43 [-1]	4.6 [-1]	50 [-1]	132 [-1]	<5 [-1]
Monaco	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	23,674	60	3.8	252	2,196	57
Norway	17,507	57	8.0	348	2,776	116
Portugal	9,135	50	2.4	30	467	8
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	48,517	...	2.7	3,613	3,974	128
Sweden	27,040	41	6.4	457	2,205	229
Switzerland	34,847	49	14.9	1,203	4,023	216
United Kingdom	368,968	47	15.3	20,383	29,442	2,496
United States of America	660,581	...	3.5	26,621	35,323	5,795
SOUTH AND WEST ASIA						
Afghanistan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bangladesh	1,049	...	0.1	x(12)	x(12)	x(12)
Bhutan	— [-2]	— [-2]	— [-2]	— [-2]	— [-2]	— [-2]
India [(m)]	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1,451	45	—	512	22	47
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	95	55	—	—	—	—
Pakistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	...	...	...	...	...	...
SUB—SAHARAN AFRICA						
Angola	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benin	...	...	...	...	...	...
Botswana	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burkina Faso	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burundi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cameroon	1,417 [-2]	...	1.1 [-2]	— [-2]	— [-2]	— [-2]
Cape Verde	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central African Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chad	80 [-1]	...	0.4 [-1]	x(12) [-1]	x(12) [-1]	x(12) [-1]
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congo	...	...	...	...	...	...
Côte d'Ivoire	...	...	...	...	...	...
Democratic Republic of the Congo	914 [-1]	28 [-1]	0.3 [-1]	x(12) [-1]	x(12) [-1]	x(12) [-1]
Equatorial Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eritrea	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...

Mobile students by region of origin						REGION
East Asia and the Pacific (7)	Latin America and the Caribbean (8)	North America and Western Europe (9)	South and West Asia (10)	Sub—Saharan Africa (11)	Unspecified (12)	Host country or territory
. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	Gibraltar
89 -2	57 -2	12,571 -2	79 -2	602 -2	169 -2	Greece
...	...	...	...	...	...	Holy See
60	15	506	16	11	9	Iceland
2,487	124	7,466	700	644	74	Ireland
...	...	...	...	...	...	Israel
3,586 -1	5,296 -1	12,717 -1	2,415 -1	4,069 -1	12,753 -1	Italy
—	—	555	<5	<5	—	Liechtenstein
...	...	...	...	...	...	Luxembourg
81 -1	8 -1	118 -1	6 -1	31 -1	7 -1	Malta
...	...	...	...	...	...	Monaco
2,470	576	17,122	300	348	353	Netherlands
1,378	438	5,239	1,241	1,663	4,308	Norway
181	x(12)	1,565	95	4,249	2,540	Portugal
...	...	...	...	...	...	San Marino
976	24,923	11,962	336	1,567	1,038	Spain
4,032	660	5,466	6,038	1,393	6,560	Sweden
1,557	1,774	22,507	947	1,206	1,414	Switzerland
93,961	8,334	121,436	54,572	30,634	7,710	United Kingdom
284,129	66,935	81,825	127,771	31,840	342	United States of America
						SOUTH AND WEST ASIA
—	—	—	—	—	—	Afghanistan
x(12)	x(12)	x(12)	x(12)	x(12)	1,049	Bangladesh
— -2	— -2	— -2	— -2	— -2	— -2	Bhutan
...	...	...	...	...	...	India (m)
x(12)	—	143	695	9	23	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
...	...	...	...	...	...	Maldives
21	<5	7	65	—	—	Nepal
...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	Sri Lanka
						SUB—SAHARAN AFRICA
...	...	...	...	...	...	Angola
...	...	...	...	...	...	Benin
...	...	...	...	...	...	Botswana
...	...	...	...	...	...	Burkina Faso
...	...	...	...	...	...	Burundi
— -2	— -2	— -2	— -2	1,415 -2	<5 -2	Cameroon
...	...	...	...	...	...	Cape Verde
...	...	...	...	...	...	Central African Republic
x(12) -1	x(12) -1	x(12) -1	x(12) -1	x(12) -1	80 -1	Chad
...	...	...	...	...	...	Comoros
...	...	...	...	...	...	Congo
...	...	...	...	...	...	Côte d'Ivoire
x(12) -1	x(12) -1	x(12) -1	x(12) -1	x(12) -1	914 -1	Democratic Republic of the Congo
...	...	...	...	...	...	Equatorial Guinea
...	...	...	...	...	...	Eritrea
...	...	...	...	...	...	Ethiopia

TABLE 11 TERTIARY EDUCATION / ISCED 5 and 6 / Internationally mobile students by host country and region of origin / 2009

REGION	Students from abroad studying in a given country (inbound mobile students)			Mobile students by region of origin		
Host country or territory	MF (1)	% F (2)	Inbound mobility rate (%) (3)	Arab States (4)	Central and Eastern Europe (5)	Central Asia (6)
Gabon	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghana	1,899 -2	52 -2	1.4 -2	<5 -2	— -2	— -2
Guinea	748 -1	...	0.9 -1	— -1	— -1	— -1
Guinea-Bissau	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kenya	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lesotho	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liberia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madagascar	1,237	27	1.8	x(12)	x(12)	x(12)
Malawi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mali	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	62	...	...	—	—	—
Mozambique	...	...	...	...	...	...
Namibia	2,004 -1	...	10.2 -1	<5 -1	<5 -1	— -1
Niger	1,026	8	6.4	x(12)	x(12)	x(12)
Nigeria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rwanda	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sao Tome and Principe	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1
Senegal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seychelles	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1
Sierra Leone	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa (m)	60,856	...	...	x(12)	x(12)	x(12)
Swaziland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Togo	459 -2	32 -2	1.4 -2	x(12) -2	x(12) -2	x(12) -2
Uganda	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Republic of Tanzania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zambia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zimbabwe	889	...	...	9	—	—
REGIONAL AVERAGES						
WORLD	**3,369,242 ****	**48 ****	**2.0 ****	**232,463**	**374,801**	**120,983**
Arab States	187,008 **	39 **	2.4 **	45,427	668	445
Central and Eastern Europe	308,877 **	45 **	1.5 **	15,441	129,917	71,453
Central Asia	47,168 **	44 **	2.2 **	1,047	11,107	25,944
East Asia and the Pacific	679,055 **	47	1.3 **	16,532	4,676	4,422
Latin America and the Caribbean	80,271 **	51 **	0.4 **	381	220	33
North America and Western Europe	1,973,680 **	50 **	5.6 **	149,350	228,069	18,499
South and West Asia	15,358 **	40	0.1 **	4,069	91	187
Sub-Saharan Africa	77,825 **	...	1.6 **	216	53	—

(m) Incomplete data. For details see technical note E (student mobility) in the Reader's Guide.
Please refer to the Reader's Guide for more information on the data and symbols used in each table.

Mobile students by region of origin						REGION
East Asia and the Pacific (7)	Latin America and the Caribbean (8)	North America and Western Europe (9)	South and West Asia (10)	Sub—Saharan Africa (11)	Unspecified (12)	Host country or territory
...	...	...	...	...	...	Gabon
...	...	...	...	...	...	Gambia
<5 [-2]	— [-2]	307 [-2]	<5 [-2]	1,583 [-2]	— [-2]	Ghana
— [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]	x(12) [-1]	748 [-1]	Guinea
...	...	...	...	...	...	Guinea-Bissau
...	...	...	...	...	...	Kenya
...	...	...	...	...	...	Lesotho
...	...	...	...	...	...	Liberia
x(12)	x(12)	x(12)	x(12)	x(12)	1,237	Madagascar
...	...	...	...	...	...	Malawi
...	...	...	...	...	...	Mali
—	—	13	11	38	—	Mauritius
...	...	...	...	...	...	Mozambique
15 [-1]	<5 [-1]	46 [-1]	<5 [-1]	1,218 [-1]	717 [-1]	Namibia
x(12)	x(12)	x(12)	x(12)	x(12)	1,026	Niger
...	...	...	...	...	...	Nigeria
...	...	...	...	...	...	Rwanda
. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	Sao Tome and Principe
...	...	...	...	...	...	Senegal
. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	Seychelles
...	...	...	...	...	...	Sierra Leone
...	...	...	...	...	...	Somalia
x(12)	x(12)	x(12)	x(12)	x(12)	60,856	South Africa [m]
...	...	...	...	...	...	Swaziland
x(12) [-2]	x(12) [-2]	x(12) [-2]	x(12) [-2]	x(12) [-2]	459 [-2]	Togo
...	...	...	...	...	...	Uganda
...	...	...	...	...	...	United Republic of Tanzania
...	...	...	...	...	...	Zambia
<5	—	—	<5	876	—	Zimbabwe
						REGIONAL AVERAGES
945,637	**195,951**	**522,531**	**321,549**	**234,886**	**420,443**	**WORLD**
1,985	530	4,257	3,749	6,709	123,238	Arab States
28,382	1,704	23,136	14,853	7,288	16,703	Central and Eastern Europe
3,440	<5	136	4,318	31	1,141	Central Asia
401,570	5,496	31,642	66,399	14,212	134,106	East Asia and the Pacific
4,138	44,634	8,358	1,337	6,682	14,488	Latin America and the Caribbean
504,208	143,540	454,009	226,208	145,003	104,796	North America and Western Europe
1,801	42	925	4,665	1,996	1,582	South and West Asia
113	<5	68	20	52,965	24,389	Sub-Saharan Africa

TABLE 12 TERTIARY EDUCATION / ISCED 5 and 6 / International flows of mobile students / 2009

REGION Country or territory	Students from a given country studying abroad (outbound mobile students) MF (1)	Outbound mobility ratio (%) (2)	Gross outbound enrolment ratio (%) (3)	Top five destinations (host countries) for outbound mobile students (the number of students from a given country studying in the host countries is shown in brackets) (4)	Number of students from abroad studying in a given country (inbound mobile students) (5)	Net flow of mobile students (inbound - outbound) MF (6)	Net flow ratio (%) (7)
ARAB STATES							
Algeria	21,751 **	1.9	0.6 **	France (19,171), Canada (796)[-2], U.K. (261), U.S.A. (169), Tunisia (168)	6,067	-15,684	-1.4
Bahrain	3,608 **	...	5.3 **	U.K. (989), Jordan (634)[-1], India (435)[-3], U.S.A. (424), Australia (234)	8,640 [+1]	...	...
Djibouti	1,646 **	52.1	1.8 **	France (902), Morocco (407), Malaysia (95)[-1], Cuba (76), India (54)[-3]	—	-1,646	-52.1
Egypt	10,257 **	0.4 [-1]	0.1 **	U.S.A. (1,884), U.K. (1,439), France (1,190), Germany (1,139), Canada (711)[-2]	35,031 **, [-2]	26,579 **, [-2]	1.1 **, [-2]
Iraq	7,464 **	...	0.3 **	Jordan (2,283)[-1], Malaysia (1,049)[-1], U.K. (652), U.S.A. (353), Germany (337)	...	...	...
Jordan	10,102 **	4.0 [-1]	1.6 **	Ukraine (2,203), U.S.A. (2,188), U.K. (1,329), Saudi Arabia (558), Germany (541)	26,637 [-1]	16,541 [-1]	6.5 [-1]
Kuwait [(m)]	12,070 **	...	5.6 **	Bahrain (4,852), U.S.A. (1,998), Jordan (1,954)[-1], U.K. (1546), Australia (264)	7,984	-4,086	...
Lebanon	12,892 **	6.5 [-2]	3.4 **	France (5,254), U.S.A. (1,793), Germany (745), Italy (702)[-1], Canada (651)[-2]	22,674 [-2]	10,135 [-2]	5.4 [-2]
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	4,785 **	...	0.8 **	U.K. (2,112), U.S.A. (656), Malaysia (615)[-1], Canada (300)[-2], France (245)	...	...	...
Mauritania	3,056 **	24.4	0.9 **	France (1,222), Morocco (931)[-1], Tunisia (346), Germany (136), Saudi Arabia (81)	...	...	...
Morocco	42,009 **	10.0	1.3 **	France (27,051), Germany (3,748), Spain (3,165), Canada (1,587)[-2], Italy (1,207)[-1]	7,921	-34,088	-8.1
Occupied Palestinian Territory	10,470 **	5.7	2.6 **	Jordan (6,846)[-1], Saudi Arabia (854), Qatar (460), U.S.A. (356), Russian Fed. (355)[-1]	—	-10,470	-5.7
Oman	4,868 **	6.5	1.7 **	Jordan (1,217)[-1], U.K. (1,211), Australia (546), India (432)[-3], U.S.A. (267)	1,745	-3,123	-4.1
Qatar	2,440 **	18.6	1.9 **	U.K. (951), U.S.A. (455), Jordan (267)[-1], India (231)[-3], Bahrain (164)	3,715	1,275	9.7
Saudi Arabia	31,157 **	4.1	1.3 **	U.S.A. (12,453), U.K. (5,203), Australia (3,676), Jordan (3,008)[-1], Bahrain (1,639)	19,906	-11,251	-1.5
Sudan	3,912 **	...	0.1 **	Malaysia (1,355)[-1], U.K. (352), Saudi Arabia (280), U.S.A. (213), Germany (203)	...	...	...
Syrian Arab Republic	15,208 **	...	0.7 **	Jordan (2,788)[-1], France (2,252), Germany (1,878), Ukraine (1,671), Russian Fed. (1,054)[-1]	...	...	...
Tunisia	18,493 **	5.1	1.8 **	France (11,177), Germany (2,660), Romania (1,058), Ukraine (616), Italy (611)[-1]	2,404	-16,089	-4.5
United Arab Emirates	7,719 **	8.9	2.7 **	U.K. (2,696), Australia (1,342), U.S.A. (1,198), India (1,110)[-3], Canada (227)[-2]	34,122	26,403	30.3
Yemen	8,556 **	3.0 [-2]	0.3 **	Saudi Arabia (3,427), Malaysia (1,966)[-1], Jordan (954)[-1], Germany (362), Russian Fed. (303)[-1]	6,423 [-2]	-682 [-2]	-0.3 [-2]
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE							
Albania	20,512 **	...	6.8 **	Italy (11,787)[-1], Greece (4,253)[-2], U.S.A. (745), Germany (633), Turkey (590)[-1]	...	...	...
Belarus	30,396 **	5.2 [-1]	4.0 **	Russian Fed. (21,972)[-1], Poland (2,074), Lithuania (1,948), Germany (1,755), France (514)	5,909 [-1]	-24,334 [-1]	-4.2 [-1]
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12,679 **	12.0	4.4 **	Serbia (5,777), Austria (3,007), Germany (1,083), Turkey (495)[-1], Croatia (435)	...	...	...
Bulgaria	23,309 **	8.5	4.6 **	Germany (8,841), U.S.A. (2,842), France (2,188), U.K. (2,187), Austria (1,216)	9,423	-13,886	-5.1
Croatia	6,820 **	4.9	2.4 **	Austria (1,671), Italy (1270)[-1], Germany (1,043), Slovenia (711), U.S.A. (607)	697	-6,123	-4.4
Czech Republic	10,561 **	2.5	1.5 **	Slovakia (3,280), Germany (1,569), U.K. (1,316), Poland (926), U.S.A. (910)	30,624	20,063	4.8
Estonia	3,806 **	5.6 [-1]	3.5 **	U.K. (839), Finland (684), Russian Fed. (590)[-1], Germany (555), U.S.A. (266)	1,032 [-1]	-2,771 [-1]	-4.1 [-1]
Hungary	7,458 **	1.9	1.2 **	Germany (1,864), Austria (1,534), U.K. (1,132), U.S.A. (669), France (570)	14,518	7,061	1.8
Latvia	4,370 **	3.5	2.3 **	U.K. (1,368), Russian Fed. (797)[-1], Germany (629), U.S.A. (315), Denmark (179)	1,587	-2,783	-2.2
Lithuania	7,845 **	3.7	3.0 **	U.K. (2,411), Germany (1,191), Russian Fed. (841)[-1], Poland (570), Denmark (496)	2,824	-5,021	-2.4
Montenegro	4,121 **	...	8.3 **	Serbia (3,729), U.S.A. (118), Germany (78), Austria (33), Italy (33)[-1]	...	...	...
Poland	32,991 **	1.5	1.1 **	Germany (9,969), U.K. (9,144), France (3,008), U.S.A. (2,726), Austria (1,640)	16,976	-16,015	-0.7
Republic of Moldova	12,702 **	9.4	3.6 **	Russian Fed. (3,771)[-1], Romania (3,389), Ukraine (1,297), France (884), Italy (685)[-1]	1,461	-11,241	-8.3
Romania	23,548 **	2.1	1.4 **	France (3,950), Germany (3,249), Italy (3,151)[-1], U.S.A. (2,569), Hungary (2,307)	10,372	-13,176	-1.2
Russian Federation [(m)]	46,964 **	0.5 [-1]	0.4 **	Germany (10,175), U.S.A. (4,827), Ukraine (4,717), France (3,593), U.K. (2,953)	136,791 [-1]	89,870 [-1]	1.0 [-1]
Serbia	10,155 **	4.3	2.1 **	Austria (1,817), U.S.A. (1,214), Hungary (1,171), Germany (1,160), TFYR Macedonia (954)	10,408	254	0.1
Slovakia	28,259 **	12.0	6.7 **	Czech Republic (20,057), Hungary (2,109), Austria (1,468), U.K. (1,307), Germany (1,000)	6,311	-21,948	-9.3
Slovenia	2,485 **	2.2	1.9 **	Austria (756), Germany (332), Italy (328)[-1], U.K. (269), U.S.A. (196)	2,031	-454	-0.4
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	5,665 **	8.7	3.5 **	Bulgaria (2,345), Germany (457), Austria (383), Italy (355)[-1], Turkey (332)[-1]	1,431	-4,234	-6.5

REGION Country or territory	Students from a given country studying abroad (outbound mobile students) MF (1)	Outbound mobility ratio (%) (2)	Gross outbound enrolment ratio (%) (3)	Top five destinations (host countries) for outbound mobile students (the number of students from a given country studying in the host countries is shown in brackets) (4)	Number of students from abroad studying in a given country (inbound mobile students) (5)	Net flow of mobile students (inbound - outbound) MF (6)	Net flow ratio (%) (7)
Turkey	47,275 **	1.9 -1	0.7 **	U.S.A. (13,045), Germany (11,279), Azerbaijan (4,010), Bulgaria (3,488), U.K. (2,683)	20,219 -1	-27,011 -1	-1.1 -1
Ukraine	32,882 **	1.2	1.0 **	Russian Fed. (12,101)-1, Germany (6,437), Poland (3,210), U.S.A. (1,688), France (1,334)	35,780	2,899	0.1
CENTRAL ASIA							
Armenia	5,454 **	3.5	1.8 **	Russian Fed. (3,348)-1, France (525), U.S.A. (394), Germany (284), Greece (175)-2	4,958	-496	-0.3
Azerbaijan	7,486 **	4.2	0.8 **	Russian Fed. (3,689)-1, Turkey (2014)-1, U.S.A. (358), Germany (346), U.K. (222)	6,316	-1,170	-0.6
Georgia	8,890 **	9.3	2.4 **	Russian Fed. (2,510)-1, Germany (2,424), Armenia (1,301), France (422), U.S.A. (400)	499	-8,391	-8.8
Kazakhstan	46,142 **	7.3	3.0 **	Russian Fed. (35,531)-1, Kyrgyzstan (3,370), U.S.A. (1,686), U.K. (1,550), Germany (725)	10,458	-35,684	-5.6
Kyrgyzstan	4,284 **	1.5	0.7 **	Russian Fed. (1,636)-1, Turkey (596)-1, Kazakhstan (526), Germany (499), U.S.A. (270)	20,236	15,952	5.4
Mongolia	9,059 **	5.6	2.9 **	Rep. of Korea (1,621), U.S.A. (1,497), Russian Fed. (1,390)-1, Japan (1,122), Turkey (839)-1	1,106	-7,953	-4.9
Tajikistan	5,561 **	3.5	0.7 **	Russian Fed. (2,836)-1, Kyrgyzstan (1,495), U.S.A. (336), Kazakhstan (253), Turkey (162)-1	3,214	-2,347	-1.5
Turkmenistan	7,789 **	...	1.4 **	Russian Fed. (2,267)-1, Ukraine (1,817), Turkey (1,535)-1, Kyrgyzstan (1,008), Kazakhstan (251)	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	26,318 **	8.7	0.9 **	Kyrgyzstan (10,173), Russian Fed. (7,519)-1, Kazakhstan (3,427), Tajikistan (2,107), Germany (682)	381	-25,937	-8.6
EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC							
Australia	9,968 **	0.8	0.7 **	U.S.A. (3,150), New Zealand (2,943), U.K. (1,647), Germany (347), Japan (326)	257,637	247,669	20.6
Brunei Darussalam	2,969 **	48.6	8.3 **	U.K. (1,688), Australia (774), Malaysia (269)-1, New Zealand (65), Japan (44)	295	-2,674	-43.8
Cambodia	3,675 **	3.0 -1	0.2 **	Thailand (984), France (546), Viet Nam (388), Australia (366), U.S.A. (347)	...	...	...
China	510,314 **	1.7	0.4 **	U.S.A. (124,225), Japan (79,394), Australia (70,357), U.K. (47,033), Rep. of Korea (39,309)	61,211	-449,103	-1.5
China, Hong Kong SAR	32,944 **	13.0	7.3 **	Australia (12,925), U.K. (9,600), U.S.A. (8,192), Canada (1,578)-2, China, Macao SAR (387)	9,245	-23,699	-9.3
China, Macao SAR	1,519 **	5.3	3.3 **	Australia (648), U.S.A. (422), U.K. (207), China, Hong Kong SAR (86), Portugal (63)	14,358	12,839	44.6
Cook Islands	214 **	. -1	...	Fiji (184)-1	. -1	-214 -1	. -1
Dem. People's Republic of Korea	2,240 **	...	0.1 **	Australia (914), Russian Fed. (383)-1, India (168)-3, France (160), Philippines (142)-1	...	...	...
Fiji	1,818 **	...	2.3 **	New Zealand (737), Australia (689), U.S.A. (189), India (37)-3, Samoa (35)-9	7,444 -1	5,718 -1	... -1
Indonesia	32,346 **	0.7 -1	0.2 **	Australia (10,205), U.S.A. (7,386), Malaysia (7,325)-1, Japan (1,788), Germany (1,546)	3,023 -1	-29,267 -1	-0.7 -1
Japan	44,768 **	1.2	0.7 **	U.S.A. (28,783), U.K. (3,871), Australia (2,701), France (1,847), Germany (1,778)	131,599	86,832	2.2
Kiribati	1,000 **	. -1	9.6 **	Fiji (850)-1, Australia (49), U.S.A. (30), New Zealand (26), Cuba (20)	. -1	-983 -1	. -1
Lao People's Democratic Rep.	4,582 **	4.3 -1	0.7 **	Viet Nam (2,435), Thailand (1,301), Japan (264), Australia (167), France (117)	332 -1	-3,544 -1	-4.0 -1
Malaysia	53,121 **	5.4 -1	2.1 **	Australia (19,970), U.K. (12,697), U.S.A. (5,844), Russian Fed. (2,516)-1, Japan (2,147)	41,310 -1	-8,827 -1	-1.0 -1
Marshall Islands	208 **	...	3.5 **	Fiji (132)-1, U.S.A. (62)	...	...	...
Micronesia (Federated States of)	150 **	...	1.2 **	U.S.A. (116), Fiji (22)-1	...	...	...
Myanmar	5,005 **	0.7 -2	0.1 **	Russian Fed. (1,034)-1, Thailand (999), Japan (922), U.S.A. (656), Australia (495)	57 -2	-3,349 -2	-0.7 -2
Nauru	132 **	...	...	Fiji (102)-1, Thailand (8), Australia (7), U.S.A. (6)	...	...	...
New Zealand	4,530 **	1.7	1.4 **	Australia (2,393), U.S.A. (1,056), U.K. (481), Japan (84), Canada (76)-2	38,351	33,821	12.9
Niue	47 **	. -1	32.6 **	Fiji (31)-1, U.S.A. (11)	. -1	-41 -1	. -1
Palau	37 **	...	2.5 **	U.S.A. (32)	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	1,030 **	...	0.2 **	Australia (672), Brazil (114), New Zealand (81), U.S.A. (55), Fiji (30)-1	...	...	...
Philippines	9,719 **	0.3 -1	0.1 **	U.S.A. (4,157), Australia (1,291), U.K. (1,093), Japan (583), Malaysia (278)-1	2,665 -1	-6,130 -1	-0.2 -1
Republic of Korea	125,165 **	3.9	3.9 **	U.S.A. (73,832), Japan (24,850), Australia (6,796), U.K. (4,277), Germany (4,105)	50,030	-75,135	-2.3
Samoa	723 **	...	3.8 **	Fiji (427)-1, U.S.A. (92), New Zealand (84), Australia (72)	...	...	...
Singapore	19,633 **	9.9	...	Australia (10,394), U.S.A. (3,923), U.K. (3,188), Malaysia (606)-1, Canada (355)-2	40,401	20,768	10.5
Solomon Islands	3,132 **	. -1	6.2 **	Fiji (2,747)-1, Australia (119), New Zealand (53), Cuba (50)	. -1	-3,095 -1	. -1
Thailand	24,805 **	1.0	0.5 **	U.S.A. (8,592), U.K. (4,674), Australia (4,377), Japan (2,193), Malaysia (976)-1	16,361	-8,444	-0.3

TABLE 12

TERTIARY EDUCATION / ISCED 5 and 6 / International flows of mobile students / 2009

REGION Country or territory	Students from a given country studying abroad (outbound mobile students) MF (1)	Outbound mobility ratio (%) (2)	Gross outbound enrolment ratio (%) (3)	Top five destinations (host countries) for outbound mobile students (the number of students from a given country studying in the host countries is shown in brackets) (4)	Number of students from abroad studying in a given country (inbound mobile students) (5)	Net flow of mobile students (inbound - outbound) MF (6)	Net flow ratio (%) (7)
Timor-Leste	2,319 **	13.9	2.1 **	Indonesia (1,421)[-1], Cuba (697), Australia (90), Portugal (32), U.S.A. (30)	...	...	...
Tokelau	64 **	. [-1]	52.0 **	...	. [-1]	-65 [-1]	. [-1]
Tonga	1,244 **	...	12.6 **	Fiji (750)[-1], New Zealand (245), U.S.A. (113), Australia (53), Japan (31)	...	...	...
Tuvalu	419 **	. [-1]	39.5 **	Fiji (348)[-1], Samoa (17)[-9], New Zealand (16), Australia (15), Cuba (10)	. [-1]	-407 [-1]	. [-1]
Vanuatu	1,759 **	...	7.3 **	Fiji (1,539)[-1], Australia (61), New Zealand (42), Cuba (17)	...	...	...
Viet Nam	44,038 **	2.5	...	U.S.A. (12,612), Australia (7,648), France (5,803), Russian Fed. (3,518)[-1], Japan (2,895)	4,207	-39,831	-2.2
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN							
Anguilla	140 **	276.9 [-1]	13.0 **	U.S.A. (70), U.K. (42), Barbados (13), Canada (6)[-2]	— [-1]	-150 [-1]	-277.8 [-1]
Antigua and Barbuda	704 **	67.9	10.0 **	Cuba (191), U.S.A. (186), Barbados (98), U.K. (59), Canada (58)[-2]	80	-624	-60.2
Argentina	9,501 **	0.4 [-1]	0.3 **	U.S.A. (2,341), Spain (2,297), Cuba (864), Brazil (772), France (753)	...	...	...
Aruba	208 **	9.5	2.9 **	U.S.A. (122), Spain (55), Canada (11)[-2], Brazil (6), Grenada (5)	107	-101	-4.6
Bahamas	2,635 **	...	9.0 **	U.S.A. (1,744), Canada (392)[-2], U.K. (225), Trinidad/Tobago (85)[-5], Jamaica (77)[-9]	...	...	...
Barbados	1,451 **	10.1	...	U.S.A. (445), U.K. (322), Canada (210)[-2], Trinidad/Tobago (200)[-5], Jamaica (115)[-9]	1,504	53	0.4
Belize	857 **	23.9	2.7 **	U.S.A. (460), Cuba (190), Barbados (50), U.K. (34), Jamaica (33)[-9]	...	...	...
Bermuda	1,248 **	91.4	29.7 **	Canada (488)[-2], U.S.A. (403), U.K. (333), Australia (12), Grenada (5)	70	-1,178	-86.2
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	10,271 **	2.5 [-2]	1.1 **	Cuba (5,349), U.S.A. (1,049), Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (796)[-1], Spain (749), Argentina (491)[-9]	...	...	...
Brazil	26,309 **	0.4	...	U.S.A. (8,623), France (3,379), Portugal (2,252), Germany (2,023), Spain (1,859)	16,317	-9,992	-0.2
British Virgin Islands	317 **	26.2	16.8 **	U.K. (157), U.S.A. (94), Philippines (25)[-1], Barbados (17), Canada (13)[-2]	247	-70	-5.8
Cayman Islands	346 **	38.6 [-1]	11.0 **	U.S.A. (161), U.K. (138), Canada (39)[-2]	346 [-1]	-6 [-1]	-0.7 [-1]
Chile	8,034 **	0.9 [-1]	0.5 **	U.S.A. (1,921), Spain (1,434), France (761), Argentina (656)[-9], Germany (639)	12,159 [-1]	5,158 [-1]	0.6 [-1]
Colombia	21,014 **	1.3	0.5 **	U.S.A. (6,898), Spain (4,501), France (2,494), Germany (1,191), Australia (901)	...	...	...
Costa Rica [(m)]	2,054 **	...	0.5 **	U.S.A. (1,010), Cuba (224), Spain (207), Germany (124), France (85)	1,480 [-1]	-402 [-1]	... [-1]
Cuba	1,604 **	0.2	0.2 **	Spain (779), Italy (115)[-1], Germany (104), Chile (94)[-1], France (87)	30,961	29,357	3.0
Dominica	786 **	296.2 [-1]	11.7 **	U.S.A. (280), Cuba (96), Barbados (82), Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (66)[-1], France (46)	...	...	...
Dominican Republic	3,019 **	...	0.3 **	U.S.A. (1,364), Spain (731), Cuba (358), Canada (155)[-2], France (104)	...	...	...
Ecuador	9,730 **	1.7 [-1]	...	Spain (2,461), U.S.A. (2,231), Cuba (1,825), Italy (468)[-1], Chile (447)[-1]	...	...	...
El Salvador	3,010 **	1.9 [-1]	...	U.S.A. (1,165), Cuba (800), Spain (232), France (170), Honduras (100)[-6]	870 [-1]	-1,815 [-1]	-1.3 [-1]
Grenada	618 **	9.2	4.9 **	U.S.A. (293), Cuba (96), Barbados (67), U.K. (49), Trinidad/Tobago (40)[-5]	4,235	3,617	54.1
Guatemala	2,942 **	1.1 [-2]	0.2 **	U.S.A. (1,076), Cuba (603), El Salvador (274)[-1], Spain (176), Chile (134)[-1]	...	...	...
Guyana	1,545 **	21.7	2.4 **	Cuba (797), U.S.A. (275), U.K. (99), Canada (86)[-2], Barbados (69)	37	-1,508	-21.2
Haiti	3,971 **	...	0.4 **	France (1320), Canada (868)[-2], U.S.A. (843), Cuba (624), Russian Fed. (82)[-1]	...	...	...
Honduras	2,698 **	1.7 [-1]	0.3 **	U.S.A. (1,206), Cuba (862), Spain (174), El Salvador (86)[-1], Costa Rica (42)[-1]	...	...	...
Jamaica	5,957 **	9.9 [-1]	...	U.S.A. (3,838), U.K. (550), Canada (302)[-2], Cuba (274), Jordan (235)[-1]	...	...	...
Mexico	26,864 **	1.0	0.3 **	U.S.A. (14,606), Spain (2,880), France (1,836), Germany (1,482), U.K. (1,327)	...	...	...
Montserrat	51 **	91.1	...	U.K. (17), U.S.A. (13), Barbados (10)	-	-51	-91.1
Netherlands Antilles	319 **	...	2.8 **	U.S.A. (184), Jordan (38)[-1], U.K. (28), Aruba (26), Canada (22)[-2]	...	...	...
Nicaragua	2,526 **	...	0.4 **	Cuba (892), U.S.A. (441), Costa Rica (402)[-1], Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (173)[-1], Honduras (117)[-6]	...	...	...
Panama	2,505 **	1.8 [-1]	0.8 **	U.S.A. (1,114), Cuba (541), Spain (179), Chile (150)[-1], Russian Fed. (61)[-1]	...	...	...
Paraguay	2,719 **	1.2	0.4 **	Cuba (746), Brazil (442), Argentina (392)[-9], U.S.A. (374), Spain (258)	...	...	...
Peru	16,329 **	...	...	U.S.A. (3,539), Spain (3,489), Chile (1,490)[-1], Italy (1,430)[-1], Cuba (1,422)	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

REGION	Students from a given country studying abroad (outbound mobile students)			Top five destinations (host countries) for outbound mobile students (the number of students from a given country studying in the host countries is shown in brackets)	Number of students from abroad studying in a given country (inbound mobile students)	Net flow of mobile students (inbound - outbound)	
Country or territory	MF (1)	Outbound mobility ratio (%) (2)	Gross outbound enrolment ratio (%) (3)	(4)	(5)	MF (6)	Net flow ratio (%) (7)
Saint Kitts and Nevis	575 **	58.1 -1	12.6 **	U.S.A. (305), Barbados (54), Cuba (53), Canada (42)-2, U.K. (36)	— -1	-500 -1	-58.1 -1
Saint Lucia	1,229 **	44.0	7.1 **	U.S.A. (326), Cuba (281), U.K. (156), Trinidad/Tobago (136)-5, Canada (108)-2	206	-1,023	-36.6
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	885 **	...	8.5 **	Barbados (219), Cuba (132), U.S.A. (120), U.K. (118), Trinidad/Tobago (72)-5	...	...	...
Suriname	637 **	...	1.4 **	Netherlands (370), U.S.A. (91), France (90), Belgium (17), Serbia (16)	...	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	4,962 **	...	3.8 **	U.S.A. (2,434), U.K. (835), Canada (736)-2, Barbados (350), Grenada (229)	...	...	...
Turks and Caicos Islands	238 **	...	9.0 **	U.S.A. (166), U.K. (46), Jamaica (8)-9, Cayman Islands (7)-1, Canada (6)-2	— -1	-250 -1	... -1
Uruguay	2,504 **	1.5 -1	1.0 **	Argentina (500)-9, U.S.A. (440), Spain (410), Cuba (367), Brazil (340)	...	...	...
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	12,639 **	0.6 -1	0.5 **	U.S.A. (4,601), Cuba (3,520), Spain (1,897), France (551), Germany (332)	1,913 -1	-10,308 -1	-0.5 -1
NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE							
Andorra	1,311 **	261.0 -1	30.3 **	Spain (1,143), France (126), Portugal (12), Portugal (12), U.K. (10)	102	-1,209	...
Austria	11,516 **	3.7	2.2 **	Germany (5,883), U.K. (1,382), U.S.A. (894), Switzerland (807), France (433)	59,705	48,189	15.6
Belgium	10,234 **	2.4	1.6 **	France (2,974), U.K. (2,564), Netherlands (974), Germany (916), U.S.A. (844)	33,951	23,717	5.6
Canada (m)	45,892 **	...	2.0 **	U.S.A. (29,209), U.K. (5,350), Australia (4,390), France (1,373), Ireland (605)	92,881 -2	48,391 -2	...
Cyprus	24,610 **	79.4	41.3 **	Greece (11,449)-2, U.K. (10,517), U.S.A. (685), Bulgaria (343), Hungary (282)	9,846	-14,764	-47.6
Denmark	5,116 **	2.2	1.7 **	U.K. (1,526), U.S.A. (983), Norway (805), Germany (365), Sweden (222)	12,582	7,466	3.2
Finland	6,979 **	2.4	2.1 **	U.K. (1,680), Sweden (1,310), U.S.A. (741), Germany (657), Estonia (586)-1	12,596	5,617	1.9
France	51,288 **	2.4	1.3 **	U.K. (13,089), U.S.A. (7,299), Germany (5,711), Belgium (5,651), Switzerland (5,413)	249,143	197,855	9.1
Germany (m)	91,928 **	...	1.9 **	Austria (20,704), U.K. (14,128), Netherlands (14,007), U.S.A. (9,520), Switzerland (9,496)	197,895	105,967	...
Gibraltar	640 **	. -1	...	U.K. (614), Brazil (13), Spain (6), U.S.A. (6)	. -1	647 -1	. -1
Greece	29,072 **	5.3 -2	4.7 **	U.K. (12034), Italy (4537)-1, Germany (2699), France (1868), U.S.A. (1865)	21,160 -2	-10,773 -2	-1.8 -2
Holy See	25 **	...	...	Spain (5)	...	...	...
Iceland	2,625 **	15.5	11.5 **	Denmark (1,009), U.S.A. (376), U.K. (370), Norway (273), Sweden (173)	783	-1,842	-10.9
Ireland	18,304 **	10.0	6.1 **	U.K. (15,360), U.S.A. (1,042), France (389), Germany (326), Australia (218)	12,937	-5,367	-2.9
Israel	13,388 **	3.9	2.4 **	Jordan (3,086)-1, U.S.A. (3,010), Germany (1,348), Italy (1,209)-1, Hungary (795)	...	...	...
Italy	39,820 **	1.8 -1	1.3 **	Austria (6,811), U.K. (6,038), France (5,348), Germany (4,722), U.S.A. (4,205)	68,306 -1	32,776 -1	1.6 -1
Liechtenstein	897 **	119.0	41.3 **	Switzerland (671), Austria (165), Germany (23), U.K. (14), U.S.A. (8)	561	-336	-44.6
Luxembourg	6,805 **	...	23.6 **	Germany (2,685), France (1,471), U.K. (890), Austria (591), Belgium (490)	...	...	...
Malta	1,158 **	10.8 -1	4.0 **	U.K. (899), Italy (55)-1, U.S.A. (36), Germany (31), Spain (25)	437 -1	-584 -1	-6.2 -1
Monaco	410 **	.	...	France (305), U.K. (59), U.S.A. (12), Switzerland (11), Italy (8)-1	...	...	...
Netherlands	11,167 **	1.8	1.1 **	U.K. (3,201), Belgium (2,195), U.S.A. (1,839), Germany (844), France (673)	23,674	12,507	2.0
Norway	12,281 **	5.6	4.1 **	U.K. (3,028), Denmark (1,872), Australia (1,383), U.S.A. (1,327), Poland (1,169)	17,507	5,226	2.4
Portugal	12,414 **	3.3	2.0 **	France (2,781), U.K. (2,754), Spain (2,584), U.S.A. (958), Germany (738)	9,135	-3,279	-0.9
San Marino	798 **	86.5 -1	57.2 **	Italy (778)-1, U.K. (10)	...	...	...
Spain	22,114 **	1.2	0.9 **	U.K. (5,689), France (3,908), Germany (3,871), U.S.A. (3,786), Austria (520)	48,517	26,403	1.5
Sweden	14,662 **	3.5	2.5 **	U.S.A. (3,225), U.K. (3,183), Denmark (1,524), Norway (1,294), Poland (833)	27,040	12,378	2.9
Switzerland	10,997 **	4.7	2.4 **	U.K. (2,087), Germany (2,045), France (1,741), U.S.A. (1,294), Italy (1,143)-1	34,847	23,850	10.2
United Kingdom	22,829 **	0.9	0.6 **	U.S.A. (8,558), France (2,580), Ireland (2,184), Australia (1,674), Germany (1,260)	368,968	346,140	14.3
United States of America	53,251 **	0.3	0.2 **	U.K. (14,343), Canada (8,310)-2, France (3,544), Germany (3,239), Australia (2,972)	660,581	607,330	3.2

TABLE 12 TERTIARY EDUCATION / ISCED 5 and 6 / International flows of mobile students / 2009

REGION Country or territory	Students from a given country studying abroad (outbound mobile students) MF (1)	Outbound mobility ratio (%) (2)	Gross outbound enrolment ratio (%) (3)	Top five destinations (host countries) for outbound mobile students (the number of students from a given country studying in the host countries is shown in brackets) (4)	Number of students from abroad studying in a given country (inbound mobile students) (5)	Net flow of mobile students (inbound - outbound) MF (6)	Net flow ratio (%) (7)
SOUTH AND WEST ASIA							
Afghanistan	3,810 **	4.0	0.1 **	Iran (676), Turkey (509)[-1], U.S.A. (400), Germany (278), Russian Fed. (228)[-1]	—	-3,810	-4.0
Bangladesh	18,672 **	1.4	0.1 **	U.K. (3,488), U.S.A. (2,662), Australia (2,380), Cyprus (2,085), Japan (1,683)	1,049	-17,623	-1.4
Bhutan	1,115 **	18.7 [-1]	1.4 **	India (365)[-3], Australia (267), Thailand (214), U.S.A. (107), Canada (51)[-2]	— [-2]	-910 [-2]	-21.7 [-2]
India [(m)]	195,107 **	1.0 [-2]	0.2 **	U.S.A. (101,563), U.K. (34,065), Australia (26,573), New Zealand (5,710), Russian Fed. (4,314)[-1]	...	...	...
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	31,542 **	0.9	0.3 **	U.S.A. (3,475), Malaysia (3,475)[-1], U.K. (2,849), Germany (2,561), Canada (2,086)[-2]	1,451	-30,091	-0.9
Maldives	1,924 **	...	4.9 **	Malaysia (1,224)[-1], Australia (248), U.K. (156), New Zealand (56), India (42)[-3]	...	...	...
Nepal	22,291 **	7.7	...	U.S.A. (11,391), Australia (3,900), Japan (1,457), India (1,252)[-3], Cyprus (829)	95	-22,196	-7.7
Pakistan	30,940 **	2.8 [-1]	0.2 **	U.K. (9,609), U.S.A. (5,211), Australia (2,844), Sweden (2,420), Canada (1,342)[-2]	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	16,148 **	...	0.9 **	Australia (4,296), U.K. (3,553), U.S.A. (2,927), Japan (1,098), Malaysia (892)[-1]	...	...	...
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA							
Angola	7,098 **	...	0.4 **	Brazil (1,978), Portugal (1,663), South Africa (1,135), U.S.A. (535), Russian Fed. (391)[-1]	...	...	...
Benin	3,280 **	...	0.4 **	France (2,027), U.S.A. (323), Canada (167)[-2], Germany (127), Russian Fed. (82)[-1]	...	...	...
Botswana	7,420 **	...	3.4 **	South Africa (4,849), U.K. (710), Australia (468), U.S.A. (293), Namibia (198)[-1]	...	...	...
Burkina Faso	2,453 **	5.2	0.2 **	France (1,114), U.S.A. (559), Canada (188)[-2], Germany (85), Niger (83)	...	...	...
Burundi	1,309 **	5.4	0.1 **	France (334), Morocco (173), Canada (159)[-2], Norway (89), U.S.A. (84)	...	...	...
Cameroon	18,776 **	10.8 [-2]	1.0 **	France (5,826), Germany (5,039), Italy (1,915)[-1], U.S.A. (1,796), Belgium (503)	1,417 [-2]	-15,495 [-2]	-11.7 [-2]
Cape Verde	3,309 **	39.1	5.8 **	Portugal (1,677), Brazil (901), France (159), Morocco (126), Spain (126)	...	...	...
Central African Republic	775 **	7.4	0.2 **	France (597), U.S.A. (41), Cameroon (31)[-2], Saudi Arabia (16), Russian Fed. (12)[-1]	...	...	...
Chad	2,995 **	14.7 [-1]	0.3 **	Cameroon (1229)[-2], France (453), C. African Rep. (397)[-3], Morocco (225), Russian Fed. (160)[-1]	80 [-1]	-2,852 [-1]	-15.0 [-1]
Comoros	2,513 **	72.7	3.8 **	France (1,401), Madagascar (923), Morocco (51), Malaysia (37)[-1], U.S.A. (23)	...	...	...
Congo	4,702 **	20.1	1.3 **	France (2,712), Italy (299)[-1], Russian Fed. (259)[-1], Morocco (227), U.S.A. (205)	...	...	...
Côte d'Ivoire	5,770 **	3.7 [-2]	0.3 **	France (3,444), U.S.A. (793), Morocco (304), Canada (263)[-2], Germany (203)	...	...	...
Democratic Rep. of the Congo	4,314 **	1.1 [-1]	0.1 **	South Africa (1,815), France (751), Burundi (276)[-7], U.S.A. (243), Canada (158)[-2]	914 [-1]	-3,128 [-1]	-1.0 [-1]
Equatorial Guinea	1,734 **	...	2.9 **	Spain (703), Morocco (513), Russian Fed. (140)[-1], Malaysia (103)[-1], Cuba (92)	...	...	...
Eritrea	854 **	8.6	0.2 **	U.S.A. (165), Italy (105)[-1], Saudi Arabia (104), Jordan (98)[-1], Malaysia (61)[-1]	...	...	...
Ethiopia	4,899 **	1.5 [-1]	0.1 **	U.S.A. (1,557), Finland (428), Germany (343), Norway (333), India (290)[-3]	...	...	...
Gabon	5,161 **	...	3.6 **	France (3,870), South Africa (327), U.S.A. (258), Canada (257)[-2], Germany (184)	...	...	...
Gambia	1,144 **	15.1 [-1]	0.8 **	U.K. (349), U.S.A. (323), Morocco (156), Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (55)[-1], Russian Fed. (38)[-1]	...	...	...
Ghana	7,728 **	3.8 [-2]	0.3 **	U.S.A. (2,939), U.K. (2,033), Finland (370), Canada (323)[-2], Germany (287)	1,899 [-2]	-5,733 [-2]	-4.1 [-2]
Guinea	4,374 **	5.4 [-1]	0.5 **	France (3,020), U.S.A. (187), Morocco (173), Spain (156), Canada (154)[-2]	748 [-1]	-3,618 [-1]	-4.5 [-1]
Guinea-Bissau	1,365 **	...	1.0 **	Brazil (750), Russian Fed. (174)[-1], Portugal (87), Saudi Arabia (59), Saudi Arabia (59)	...	...	...
Kenya	13,748 **	8.2	0.3 **	U.S.A. (5,780), U.K. (2,394), Australia (1,426), Malaysia (685)[-1], India (508)[-3]	...	...	...
Lesotho	4,258 **	...	1.8 **	South Africa (4,004), U.S.A. (60), U.K. (31), Cuba (24), Morocco (23)	...	...	...
Liberia	526 **	...	0.1 **	U.S.A. (257), Norway (59), Ghana (43)[-2], Saudi Arabia (26), U.K. (25)	...	...	...
Madagascar	4,089 **	6.0	0.2 **	France (3,484), U.S.A. (121), Canada (71)[-2], Switzerland (51), Germany (50)	1,237	-2,852	-4.2
Malawi	2,160 **	29.3 [-2]	0.2 **	South Africa (854), U.K. (494), U.S.A. (310), Australia (87), Morocco (81)	...	...	...
Mali	3,282 **	4.3	0.3 **	France (1,896), U.S.A. (471), Niger (220), Canada (197)[-2], Saudi Arabia (125)	...	...	...
Mauritius	7,859 **	30.0 [-1]	7.9 **	France (1,703), U.K. (1,656), Australia (1,529), South Africa (1,108), India (497)[-3]	62	-7,797	...
Mozambique	2,093 **	...	0.1 **	South Africa (823), Portugal (516), Brazil (121), U.S.A. (88), Cuba (61)	...	...	...
Namibia	7,809 **	42.5 [-1]	3.4 **	South Africa (7,264), Cuba (130), Russian Fed. (117)[-1], U.K. (76), U.S.A. (59)	2,004 [-1]	-6,369 [-1]	-32.3 [-1]

REGION Country or territory	Students from a given country studying abroad (outbound mobile students) MF (1)	Outbound mobility ratio (%) (2)	Gross outbound enrolment ratio (%) (3)	Top five destinations (host countries) for outbound mobile students (the number of students from a given country studying in the host countries is shown in brackets) (4)	Number of students from abroad studying in a given country (inbound mobile students) (5)	Net flow of mobile students (inbound - outbound) MF (6)	Net flow ratio (%) (7)
Niger	1,742 **	10.9	0.2 **	France (741), U.S.A. (245), Togo (234)[-2], Greece (180)[-2], Canada (94)[-2]	1,026	-716	-4.5
Nigeria	31,405 **	...	0.2 **	U.K. (14,380), U.S.A. (6,153), Malaysia (1,407)[-1], Ghana (1,349)[-2], South Africa (1,084)	...	...	...
Rwanda	2,188 **	4.0	0.2 **	France (556), U.S.A. (360), Burundi (217)[-7], South Africa (193), Canada (132)[-2]	...	...	...
Sao Tome and Principe	653 **	92.8 [-1]	3.8 **	Cuba (270), Portugal (145), Brazil (116), France (47), Morocco (42)	. [-1]	479 [-1]	. [-1]
Senegal	11,396 **	12.1	1.0 **	France (8,948), U.S.A. (631), Morocco (551), Canada (419)[-2], Germany (173)	...	...	...
Seychelles	464 **	. [-1]	6.4 **	U.K. (113), Australia (93), South Africa (48), France (38), Malaysia (37)[-1]	. [-1]	501 [-1]	. [-1]
Sierra Leone	678 **	...	0.1 **	U.K. (221), U.S.A. (170), Saudi Arabia (35), Germany (33), Malaysia (26)[-1]	...	...	...
Somalia	1,741 **	...	0.2 **	Malaysia (752)[-1], Saudi Arabia (144), U.K. (110), Jordan (92)[-1], Pakistan (80)[-6]	...	...	...
South Africa [m]	6,062 **	...	0.1 **	U.S.A. (1,675), U.K. (1,582), Australia (875), Cuba (387), Ireland (161)	60,856	54,794	...
Swaziland	3,864 **	...	2.7 **	South Africa (3,453), U.S.A. (153), Zimbabwe (131), U.K. (45), Russian Fed. (17)[-1]	...	...	...
Togo	2,805 **	9.3 [-2]	0.4 **	France (1,399), U.S.A. (375), Germany (310), Morocco (181), Italy (130)[-1]	459 [-2]	-2,580 [-2]	-7.9 [-2]
Uganda	3,461 **	2.8	0.1 **	U.K. (1,038), U.S.A. (822), Malaysia (335)[-1], Germany (126), Norway (126)	...	...	...
United Republic of Tanzania	5,393 **	...	0.1 **	U.S.A. (1,197), U.K. (1,116), South Africa (651), Malaysia (491)[-1], Russian Fed. (280)[-1]	...	...	...
Zambia	5,029 **	...	0.4 **	South Africa (1,529), U.S.A. (731), U.K. (643), Australia (514), Namibia (419)[-1]	...	...	...
Zimbabwe	20,208 **	...	1.3 **	South Africa (14,359), U.K. (1,740), Australia (1,373), U.S.A. (1,248), Malaysia (399)[-1]	889	-19,319	...

REGIONAL AVERAGES

WORLD	**3,369,242 ****	**2.0 ****	**0.6 ****	**North America and Western Europe (58.6%), East Asia and the Pacific (20.2%), Central and Eastern Europe (9.2%), Arab States (5.6%), Latin America and the Caribbean (2.4%), Sub-Saharan Africa (2.3%), Central Asia (1.4%), South and West Asia (0.5%)**	**3,369,242**	**.**	**.**
Arab States	232,463 **	3.0 **	0.7 **	North America and Western Europe (64.5%), Arab States (19.5%), East Asia and the Pacific (7.2%), Central and Eastern Europe (6.7%), South and West Asia (1.8%), Central Asia (0.5%), Latin America and the Caribbean (0.2%), Sub-Saharan Africa (0.1%)	187,008	-45,455	-0.6
Central and Eastern Europe	374,801 **	1.8 **	1.2 **	North America and Western Europe (60.9%), Central and Eastern Europe (34.7%), Central Asia (3.0%), East Asia and the Pacific (1.2%), Arab States (0.2%), Latin America and the Caribbean (0.1%), South and West Asia (0.02%), Sub-Saharan Africa (0.01%)	308,877	-65,924	-0.3
Central Asia	120,983 **	5.8 **	1.4 **	Central and Eastern Europe (59.1%), Central Asia (21.4%), North America and Western Europe (15.3%), East Asia and the Pacific (3.7%), Arab States (0.4%), South and West Asia (0.2%), Latin America and the Caribbean (0.03%), Sub-Saharan Africa (-)	47,168	-73,815	-3.5
East Asia and the Pacific	945,637 **	1.8 **	0.5 **	North America and Western Europe (53.3%), East Asia and the Pacific (42.5%), Central and Eastern Europe (3.0%), Latin America and the Caribbean (0.4%), Central Asia (0.4%), Arab States (0.2%), South and West Asia (0.2%), Sub-Saharan Africa (0.01%)	679,055	-266,582	-0.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	195,951 **	1.0 **	0.4 **	North America and Western Europe (73.3%), Latin America and the Caribbean (22.8%), East Asia and the Pacific (2.8%), Central and Eastern Europe (1.0%), Arab States (0.3%), South and West Asia (0.02%), Central Asia (0.002%), Sub-Saharan Africa (0.001%)	80,271	-115,680	-0.6
North America and Western Europe	522,531 **	1.5 **	1.1 **	North America and Western Europe (86.9%), East Asia and the Pacific (6.1%), Central and Eastern Europe (4.4%), Latin America and the Caribbean (1.6%), Arab States (1.0%), South and West Asia (0.2%), Central Asia (0.03%), Sub-Saharan Africa (0.01%)	1,973,680	1,451,150	4.1
South and West Asia	321,549 **	1.5 **	0.2 **	North America and Western Europe (70.3%), East Asia and the Pacific (20.6%), Central and Eastern Europe (4.6%), South and West Asia (1.5%), Central Asia (1.3%), Arab States (1.2%), Latin America and the Caribbean (0.4%), Sub-Saharan Africa (0.01%)	15,358	-306,191	-1.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	234,886 **	4.9 **	0.3 **	North America and Western Europe (61.5%), Sub-Saharan Africa (22.5%), East Asia and the Pacific (6.0%), Arab States (2.9%), Central and Eastern Europe (3.1%), Latin America and the Caribbean (2.8%), South and West Asia (0.8%), Central Asia (0.01%)	77,825	-157,061	-3.3
World not specified	420,443 **	.	.	.	.		.

[m] Incomplete data for inbound mobile students. For details see technical note E (student mobility) in the Reader's Guide.

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for more information on the data and symbols used in each table.

TABLE 13 TERTIARY EDUCATION / ISCED 5 and 6 / Graduates by broad fields of education / 2009

REGION	Total number of graduates		Graduates by field of education as a % of total									
			Science and technology fields						Other fields			
			Total		Science		Engineering, manufacturing and construction		Total		Education	
Country or territory	MF (000) (1)	% F (2)	MF (3)	% F (4)	MF (5)	% F (6)	MF (7)	% F (8)	MF (9)	% F (10)	MF (11)	% F (12)
ARAB STATES												
Algeria	155	63	23	48	11	64	12	33	76	68	1	71
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Djibouti	1	...	46	...	28	...	19	...	54	...	—	.
Egypt [w]	416 [-1]	52 [-1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jordan [w]	50 [-2]	55 [-2]	25 [-2]	40 [-2]	14 [-2]	52 [-2]	11 [-2]	25 [-2]	73 [-2]	60 [-2]	18 [-2]	84 [-2]
Kuwait	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	35	57	25	44	14	58	11	25	75	62	5	92
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritania	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...
Morocco	71 *	46 *	36 *	37 *	23 *	44 *	12 *	23 *	64 *	52 *	5 *	39 *
Occupied Palestinian Territory	28	59	17	43	10	53	7	30	83	62	34	74
Oman	9 [-2]	59 [-2]	28 [-2]	44 [-2]	15 [-2]	63 [-2]	13 [-2]	22 [-2]	71 [-2]	66 [-2]	36 [-2]	64 [-2]
Qatar	2	62	21	49	9	68	11	33	79	66	7	85
Saudi Arabia	123	57	25	58	20	69	4	6	73	57	7	49
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syrian Arab Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tunisia [w]	66	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Arab Emirates	16	60	27	46	16	64	11	20	71	64	13	79
Yemen	27 [-2]	33 [-2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE												
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belarus	116	31	26	...	2	...	24	...	74	...	12	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	16 [-1]	59 [-1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria [u]	58	61	19	37	4	55	15	33	81	66	6	75
Croatia [u]	32	58	24	34	9	47	15	26	76	66	5	94
Czech Republic [u]	96	60	24	31	9	39	14	26	72	70	14	79
Estonia [u]	11 [-1]	69 [-1]	21 [-1]	42 [-1]	10 [-1]	49 [-1]	10 [-1]	36 [-1]	79 [-1]	76 [-1]	8 [-1]	94 [-1]
Hungary [u]	68	66	15	29	6	35	8	24	85	73	13	78
Latvia [u]	26	71	13	32	5	39	8	28	87	77	11	89
Lithuania [u]	45	66	21	30	5	37	16	28	79	76	13	81
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland [u]	575	65	16	38	7	44	9	34	84	70	16	78
Republic of Moldova	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania [u]	311	60	22	36	4	50	17	33	78	66	2	94
Russian Federation [w]	1,985 [-2]	...	27 [-2]	...	6 [-2]	...	22 [-2]	...	71 [-2]	...	10 [-2]	...
Serbia	43	60	21	42	7	50	14	38	79	65	11	90
Slovakia [u]	75	64	21	35	8	42	13	31	79	72	16	78
Slovenia [u]	18	61	18	25	5	36	14	22	82	69	8	87
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia [u]	11	58	21	42	13	46	9	35	79	62	12	74
Turkey [u]	445 [-1]	46 [-1]	22 [-1]	31 [-1]	8 [-1]	44 [-1]	14 [-1]	23 [-1]	78 [-1]	50 [-1]	15 [-1]	57 [-1]
Ukraine	631	...	25	...	4	...	21	...	73	...	9	...

Graduates by field of education as a % of total												REGION
Other fields										Not known or unspecified		
Humanities and arts		Social science, business and law		Agriculture		Health and welfare		Services				
MF (13)	% F (14)	MF (15)	% F (16)	MF (17)	% F (18)	MF (19)	% F (20)	MF (21)	% F (22)	MF (23)	% F (24)	Country or territory
												ARAB STATES
23	79	44	64	2	49	4	61	1	31	1	5	Algeria
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bahrain
31	...	17	...	—	.	—	.	5	...	—	.	Djibouti
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Egypt[w]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Iraq
15 [-2]	67 [-2]	25 [-2]	42 [-2]	1 [-2]	54 [-2]	13 [-2]	52 [-2]	— [-2]	100 [-2]	2 [-2]	64 [-2]	Jordan[w]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kuwait
11	73	44	53	—	50	13	70	1	55	—	50	Lebanon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	.	.	...	...	Mauritania
13 *	53 *	35 *	51 *	1 *	28 *	7 *	65 *	3 *	50 *	— *	. *	Morocco
11	70	28	47	—	18	9	57	—	42	—	.	Occupied Palestinian Territory
6 [-2]	69 [-2]	17 [-2]	64 [-2]	1 [-2]	44 [-2]	10 [-2]	77 [-2]	— [-2]	. [-2]	1 [-2]	30 [-2]	Oman
16	84	34	64	—	.	18	61	4	4	—	25	Qatar
41	56	15	66	—	58	9	54	—	—	3	40	Saudi Arabia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sudan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Syrian Arab Republic
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tunisia[w]
7	82	44	55	2	67	5	83	—	.	2	85	United Arab Emirates
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yemen
												CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Albania
5	...	41	...	8	...	4	...	4	...	—	.	Belarus
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bosnia and Herzegovina
6	69	52	66	2	46	7	74	8	52	—	.	Bulgaria[u]
11	75	40	69	3	51	7	75	10	32	—	.	Croatia[u]
7	69	33	67	4	57	9	83	5	48	4	59	Czech Republic[u]
11 [-1]	79 [-1]	38 [-1]	73 [-1]	2 [-1]	56 [-1]	10 [-1]	93 [-1]	10 [-1]	57 [-1]	— [-1]	. [-1]	Estonia[u]
12	74	40	72	2	51	10	81	8	62	—	.	Hungary[u]
8	80	53	75	1	48	8	91	6	60	—	87	Latvia[u]
8	78	44	74	2	54	10	85	3	50	—	.	Lithuania[u]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montenegro
8	76	44	68	2	56	9	73	6	55	—	.	Poland[u]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Republic of Moldova
8	69	53	67	2	36	10	69	3	52	—	.	Romania[u]
3 [-2]	...	46 [-2]	...	4 [-2]	...	6 [-2]	...	2 [-2]	...	2 [-2]	...	Russian Federation[w]
9	74	41	59	3	46	9	76	6	48	—	.	Serbia
6	66	32	69	2	43	17	86	6	45	—	.	Slovakia[u]
6	71	47	69	3	59	8	82	10	48	—	.	Slovenia[u]
13	69	34	58	2	40	10	76	7	33	—	.	The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia[u]
6 [-1]	54 [-1]	41 [-1]	47 [-1]	5 [-1]	57 [-1]	6 [-1]	66 [-1]	5 [-1]	27 [-1]	— [-1]	. [-1]	Turkey[u]
5	...	45	...	4	...	5	...	6	...	2	...	Ukraine

TABLE 13 TERTIARY EDUCATION / ISCED 5 and 6 / Graduates by broad fields of education / 2009

REGION	Total number of graduates		Graduates by field of education as a % of total									
			Science and technology fields						Other fields			
			Total		Science		Engineering, manufacturing and construction		Total		Education	
Country or territory	MF (000) (1)	% F (2)	MF (3)	% F (4)	MF (5)	% F (6)	MF (7)	% F (8)	MF (9)	% F (10)	MF (11)	% F (12)
CENTRAL ASIA												
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	50	54	16	40	10	53	6	20	84	56	19	90
Georgia	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyzstan	44	61	15	42	5	51	10	38	83	65	20	87
Mongolia	33	64	17	45	5	49	12	43	83	68	14	79
Tajikistan	22	...	24	...	15	...	8	...	76	...	5	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	84	43	20	24	6	58	15	11	80	47	36	58
EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC												
Australia [u]	307 [-1]	56 [-1]	18 [-1]	30 [-1]	10 [-1]	36 [-1]	8 [-1]	24 [-1]	82 [-1]	61 [-1]	9 [-1]	74 [-1]
Brunei Darussalam	2	68	15	50	7	57	8	44	82	71	52	73
Cambodia	17 [-1]	27 [-1]	12 [-1]	10 [-1]	9 [-1]	11 [-1]	3 [-1]	5 [-1]	88 [-1]	30 [-1]	2 [-1]	24 [-1]
China [w]	7,717	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China, Hong Kong SAR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China, Macao SAR	7	49	4	16	3	17	1	15	96	51	5	61
Cook Islands	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia [w]	799	...	22	...	6	...	16	...	...	...	19	...
Japan [u]	1,015	48	21	14	3	25	18	12	73	57	7	73
Kiribati	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia [w]	207 [-1]	59 [-1]	40 [-1]	42 [-1]	15 [-1]	58 [-1]	25 [-1]	32 [-1]	59 [-1]	70 [-1]	13 [-1]	72 [-1]
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia (Federated States of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myanmar	105 [-2]	70 [-2]	38 [-2]	... [-2]	38 [-2]	70 [-2]	— [-2]	...	62 [-2]	... [-2]	4 [-2]	84 [-2]
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand [u]	61	59	19	35	13	38	6	28	76	66	12	82
Niue	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines [w]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Republic of Korea [u]	595	50	31	27	8	37	24	24	69	60	8	76
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]
Thailand [w]	541	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tokelau	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	225	44	20	24	—	.	20	24	77	49	28	52

Graduates by field of education as a % of total												REGION
Other fields										Not known or unspecified		
Humanities and arts		Social science, business and law		Agriculture		Health and welfare		Services				
MF (13)	% F (14)	MF (15)	% F (16)	MF (17)	% F (18)	MF (19)	% F (20)	MF (21)	% F (22)	MF (23)	% F (24)	Country or territory
												CENTRAL ASIA
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Armenia
20	75	30	29	—	26	8	76	8	15	—	100	Azerbaijan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Georgia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kazakhstan
6	69	38	55	2	29	11	79	6	29	2	58	Kyrgyzstan
9	74	44	65	2	61	7	84	6	35	—	.	Mongolia
33	...	30	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	—	...	Tajikistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turkmenistan
13	67	21	25	3	15	4	51	2	32	—	.	Uzbekistan
												EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
10 [-1]	63 [-1]	44 [-1]	54 [-1]	1 [-1]	49 [-1]	15 [-1]	77 [-1]	3 [-1]	53 [-1]	— [-1]	67 [-1]	Australia [(u)]
6	60	13	64	.	.	11	77	.	.	3	67	Brunei Darussalam
14 [-1]	31 [-1]	66 [-1]	31 [-1]	2 [-1]	20 [-1]	3 [-1]	23 [-1]	— [-1]	56 [-1]	— [-1]	. [-1]	Cambodia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	China [(w)]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	China, Hong Kong SAR
7	75	66	42	—	.	6	75	13	67	—	.	China, Macao SAR
. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	Cook Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fiji
—	...	38	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	8	...	Indonesia [(w)]
15	69	27	38	2	38	13	62	9	78	6	58	Japan [(u)]
. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	Kiribati
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lao People's Democratic Republic
3 [-1]	66 [-1]	33 [-1]	68 [-1]	1 [-1]	58 [-1]	8 [-1]	76 [-1]	1 [-1]	64 [-1]	1 [-1]	77 [-1]	Malaysia [(w)]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Marshall Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Micronesia (Federated States of)
39 [-2]	70 [-2]	19 [-2]	68 [-2]	— [-2]	...	— [-2]	...	— [-2]	...	— [-2]	...	Myanmar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nauru
14	64	32	58	1	58	13	79	4	55	5	38	New Zealand [(u)]
. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	Niue
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Palau
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Papua New Guinea
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Philippines [(w)]
18	67	21	46	1	40	14	71	6	46	—	.	Republic of Korea [(u)]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Samoa
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Singapore
. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	Solomon Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thailand [(w)]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Timor-Leste
. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	Tokelau
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tonga
. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	Tuvalu
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Vanuatu
4	47	33	54	5	40	3	39	4	18	4	38	Viet Nam

TABLE 13 TERTIARY EDUCATION / ISCED 5 and 6 / Graduates by broad fields of education / 2009

REGION	Total number of graduates		Graduates by field of education as a % of total									
			Science and technology fields						Other fields			
			Total		Science		Engineering, manufacturing and construction		Total		Education	
Country or territory	MF (000) (1)	% F (2)	MF (3)	% F (4)	MF (5)	% F (6)	MF (7)	% F (8)	MF (9)	% F (10)	MF (11)	% F (12)
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN												
Anguilla	0.01 -2	91 -2	— -2	. -2	— -2	. -2	— -2	. -2	100 -2	91 -2	100 -2	91 -2
Antigua and Barbuda	0.2	77	25	34	25	34	—	.	75	91	19	83
Argentina (w)	236 -1	66 -1	12 -1	43 -1	7 -1	51 -1	5 -1	34 -1	88 -1	69 -1	18 -1	81 -1
Aruba	0.3	72	10	18	.	.	10	18	90	78	9	100
Bahamas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barbados	2	69	11	55	7	49	4	66	89	71	33	71
Belize	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bermuda	0.1	71	24	24	13	44	11	—	76	86	12	94
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil (u)	1,009	61	12	32	7	35	6	28	83	66	23	80
British Virgin Islands	0.1	64	27	56	18	73	9	23	64	68	4	100
Cayman Islands	0.2 -1	62 -1	35 -1	33 -1	17 -1	28 -1	18 -1	38 -1	65 -1	77 -1	— -1	. -1
Chile (u)	92 -1	54 -1	22 -1	23 -1	7 -1	28 -1	16 -1	20 -1	78 -1	63 -1	17 -1	78 -1
Colombia	161	53	24	37	2	51	22	36	76	57	11	66
Costa Rica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuba	143	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominican Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ecuador	70 -1	59 -1	13 -1	32 -1	6 -1	41 -1	7 -1	25 -1	87 -1	63 -1	22 -1	70 -1
El Salvador	16 -1	58 -1	28 -1	34 -1	17 -1	41 -1	11 -1	24 -1	72 -1	67 -1	11 -1	77 -1
Grenada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guatemala	6 -2	50 -2	17 -2	34 -2	3 -2	75 -2	14 -2	26 -2	83 -2	53 -2	25 -2	63 -2
Guyana	1	69	17	30	9	39	8	19	83	77	21	88
Haiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honduras	14 -1	60 -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jamaica (w)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico (u)	452	54	26	33	9	43	16	28	74	61	13	72
Montserrat	. -2	. -2	. -2	. -2	. -2	. -2	. -2	. -2	. -2	. -2	. -2	. -2
Netherlands Antilles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nicaragua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panama	21 -1	66 -1	19 -1	41 -1	4 -1	52 -1	15 -1	37 -1	81 -1	72 -1	24 -1	80 -1
Paraguay (w)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peru (w)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	30	66	17	38	8	52	9	26	83	72	16	80
Saint Kitts and Nevis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Lucia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suriname	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turks and Caicos Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uruguay (w)	9 -1	65 -1	12 -1	48 -1	6 -1	48 -1	6 -1	47 -1	88 -1	67 -1	26 -1	74 -1
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Graduates by field of education as a % of total												REGION
Other fields										Not known or unspecified		
Humanities and arts		Social science, business and law		Agriculture		Health and welfare		Services				
MF (13)	% F (14)	MF (15)	% F (16)	MF (17)	% F (18)	MF (19)	% F (20)	MF (21)	% F (22)	MF (23)	% F (24)	Country or territory
												LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
— [-2]	. [-2]	— [-2]	. [-2]	— [-2]	. [-2]	— [-2]	. [-2]	— [-2]	. [-2]	— [-2]	. [-2]	Anguilla
2	100	45	93	—	.	9	100	—	.	—	.	Antigua and Barbuda
10 [-1]	74 [-1]	36 [-1]	64 [-1]	2 [-1]	40 [-1]	16 [-1]	73 [-1]	6 [-1]	53 [-1]	— [-1]	73 [-1]	Argentina [w]
.	.	63	73	.	.	18	82	.	.	.	.	Aruba
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bahamas
7	75	36	75	.	.	1	79	12	54	.	.	Barbados
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Belize
14	75	31	91	—	.	16	91	4	40	—	.	Bermuda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
3	58	38	55	2	39	14	75	2	65	5	53	Brazil [u]
4	100	38	73	—	.	8	91	10	7	9	62	British Virgin Islands
— [-1]	. [-1]	56 [-1]	77 [-1]	— [-1]	. [-1]	— [-1]	. [-1]	9 [-1]	80 [-1]	— [-1]	. [-1]	Cayman Islands
5 [-1]	57 [-1]	31 [-1]	56 [-1]	3 [-1]	42 [-1]	14 [-1]	76 [-1]	7 [-1]	46 [-1]	— [-1]	33 [-1]	Chile [u]
4	51	52	54	1	43	8	72	—	.	—	.	Colombia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Costa Rica
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuba
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dominica
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dominican Republic
1 [-1]	58 [-1]	48 [-1]	60 [-1]	3 [-1]	30 [-1]	10 [-1]	69 [-1]	3 [-1]	66 [-1]	— [-1]	. [-1]	Ecuador
2 [-1]	58 [-1]	39 [-1]	61 [-1]	1 [-1]	35 [-1]	19 [-1]	78 [-1]	— [-1]	50 [-1]	— [-1]	. [-1]	El Salvador
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Grenada
1 [-2]	74 [-2]	37 [-2]	48 [-2]	7 [-2]	20 [-2]	13 [-2]	64 [-2]	— [-2]	. [-2]	— [-2]	. [-2]	Guatemala
2	84	47	70	2	68	12	89	—	.	—	.	Guyana
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Haiti
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 [-1]	Honduras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jamaica [w]
4	59	42	59	2	35	9	64	3	60	—	62	Mexico [u]
. [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]	. [-2]	Montserrat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Netherlands Antilles
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nicaragua
6 [-1]	59 [-1]	38 [-1]	71 [-1]	1 [-1]	53 [-1]	7 [-1]	74 [-1]	5 [-1]	59 [-1]	— [-1]	. [-1]	Panama
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Paraguay [w]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Peru [w]
4	62	36	67	1	49	22	80	4	55	—	.	Puerto Rico
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saint Kitts and Nevis
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saint Lucia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Suriname
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trinidad and Tobago
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turks and Caicos Islands
3 [-1]	65 [-1]	35 [-1]	65 [-1]	2 [-1]	43 [-1]	17 [-1]	75 [-1]	4 [-1]	30 [-1]	— [-1]	. [-1]	Uruguay [w]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

TABLE 13 TERTIARY EDUCATION / ISCED 5 and 6 / Graduates by broad fields of education / 2009

REGION	Total number of graduates		Graduates by field of education as a % of total									
			Science and technology fields						Other fields			
			Total		Science		Engineering, manufacturing and construction		Total		Education	
Country or territory	MF (000) (1)	% F (2)	MF (3)	% F (4)	MF (5)	% F (6)	MF (7)	% F (8)	MF (9)	% F (10)	MF (11)	% F (12)
NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE												
Andorra	0.04 -1	48 -1	24 -1	10 -1	24 -1	10 -1	— -1	. -1	76 -1	59 -1	— -1	. -1
Austria (u)	52	53	29	24	11	33	18	19	71	64	13	82
Belgium (u)	99	59	16	27	6	33	11	24	80	65	13	76
Canada (u)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus (u)	5	60	14	37	8	46	6	24	86	63	11	86
Denmark (u)	49	59	20	36	8	36	12	37	80	64	7	72
Finland (u)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France (u)	621 -1	55 -1	26 -1	28 -1	11 -1	36 -1	16 -1	23 -1	74 -1	65 -1	2 -1	71 -1
Germany (u)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gibraltar	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1
Greece (u)	67 -1	59 -1	25 -1	42 -1	11 -1	47 -1	14 -1	38 -1	75 -1	65 -1	8 -1	76 -1
Holy See	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland (u)	3	66	15	37	6	39	8	35	85	71	21	83
Ireland (u)	58	57	22	31	11	43	11	18	77	64	11	74
Israel (u)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy (u)	400 -2	60 -2	20 -2	38 -2	7 -2	54 -2	14 -2	31 -2	79 -2	66 -2	12 -2	83 -2
Liechtenstein (u)	0.2	28	15	26	—	.	15	26	85	28	—	.
Luxembourg (u)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta (u)	3 -1	59 -1	13 -1	28 -1	8 -1	31 -1	5 -1	23 -1	87 -1	... -1	11 -1	82 -1
Monaco	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1
Netherlands (u)	127	57	14	20	6	21	8	19	85	63	14	81
Norway (u)	35	61	15	30	7	36	8	24	85	67	17	74
Portugal (u)	77	59	29	34	11	41	17	30	71	67	7	84
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain (u)	310	58	25	30	9	35	16	28	74	68	13	82
Sweden (u)	59	63	24	33	7	43	17	28	76	73	16	79
Switzerland (u)	81	49	22	20	9	28	13	14	78	57	10	72
United Kingdom (u)	674	57	22	31	13	38	9	21	77	65	11	76
United States of America (u)	2,882	58	15	31	8	41	7	19	85	63	11	78
SOUTH AND WEST ASIA												
Afghanistan	10	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangladesh	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India (w)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	458	52	40	38	10	68	30	28	60	61	6	72
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	29	...	13	...	7	...	5	...	...	...	17	...
Pakistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka (w)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA												
Angola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Botswana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Graduates by field of education as a % of total												REGION
Other fields										Not known or unspecified		
Humanities and arts		Social science, business and law		Agriculture		Health and welfare		Services				
MF (13)	% F (14)	MF (15)	% F (16)	MF (17)	% F (18)	MF (19)	% F (20)	MF (21)	% F (22)	MF (23)	% F (24)	Country or territory
												NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE
— [-1]	. [-1]	40 [-1]	59 [-1]	— [-1]	. [-1]	36 [-1]	60 [-1]	— [-1]	. [-1]	— [-1]	. [-1]	Andorra
9	66	33	58	2	41	10	69	4	58	—	50	Austria [(u)]
11	61	31	58	3	48	21	75	1	57	4	57	Belgium [(u)]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Canada [(u)]
9	74	51	57	—	—	6	60	9	59	—	.	Cyprus [(u)]
14	65	29	53	2	52	25	80	3	22	—	.	Denmark [(u)]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Finland [(u)]
11 [-1]	71 [-1]	41 [-1]	63 [-1]	1 [-1]	38 [-1]	15 [-1]	73 [-1]	4 [-1]	47 [-1]	— [-1]	. [-1]	France [(u)]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Germany [(u)]
. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	Gibraltar
13 [-1]	80 [-1]	30 [-1]	64 [-1]	4 [-1]	54 [-1]	12 [-1]	71 [-1]	8 [-1]	31 [-1]	...	. [-1]	Greece [(u)]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Holy See
11	65	40	62	—	27	12	85	2	85	—	.	Iceland [(u)]
16	63	31	56	1	46	14	82	5	46	1	64	Ireland [(u)]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Israel [(u)]
15 [-2]	74 [-2]	32 [-2]	57 [-2]	2 [-2]	46 [-2]	15 [-2]	67 [-2]	2 [-2]	51 [-2]	1 [-2]	61 [-2]	Italy [(u)]
—	—	78	29	—	.	7	21	—	.	—	.	Liechtenstein [(u)]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Luxembourg [(u)]
16 [-1]	61 [-1]	44 [-1]	58 [-1]	— [-1]	...	14 [-1]	73 [-1]	2 [-1]	64 [-1]	...	...	Malta [(u)]
. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	Monaco
9	57	37	52	1	52	19	75	5	53	1	61	Netherlands [(u)]
9	59	29	56	1	61	24	82	4	42	—	55	Norway [(u)]
8	62	28	62	2	55	21	78	6	47	—	.	Portugal [(u)]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	San Marino
9	61	26	63	2	47	16	77	8	54	1	52	Spain [(u)]
6	59	24	63	1	66	26	83	3	71	—	25	Sweden [(u)]
8	61	37	47	2	41	15	77	7	41	—	53	Switzerland [(u)]
16	62	31	55	1	62	18	78	1	59	1	61	United Kingdom [(u)]
13	59	38	56	1	47	15	82	7	55	—	.	United States of America [(u)]
												SOUTH AND WEST ASIA
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Afghanistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangladesh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhutan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	India [(w)]
11	69	28	57	5	39	8	73	3	57	—	.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maldives
27	...	38	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	Nepal
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sri Lanka [(w)]
												SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Angola
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Botswana

TABLE 13 TERTIARY EDUCATION / ISCED 5 and 6 / Graduates by broad fields of education / 2009

REGION	Total number of graduates		Graduates by field of education as a % of total									
			Science and technology fields						Other fields			
			Total		Science		Engineering, manufacturing and construction		Total		Education	
Country or territory	MF (000) (1)	% F (2)	MF (3)	% F (4)	MF (5)	% F (6)	MF (7)	% F (8)	MF (9)	% F (10)	MF (11)	% F (12)
Burkina Faso	10	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burundi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cameroon	34 -1	...	18 -1	...	14 -1	...	4 -1	...	80 -1	...	8 -1	...
Cape Verde	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central African Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Côte d'Ivoire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Democratic Republic of the Congo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Equatorial Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eritrea	3 +1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	49 -1	19 -1	15 -1	16 -1	9 -1	18 -1	6 -1	14 -1	85 -1	20 -1	24 -1	15 -1
Gabon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghana	27	42	17	21	10	29	7	8	83	46	36	48
Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guinea-Bissau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kenya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lesotho	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liberia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madagascar	16	48	21	28	13	34	8	19	79	53	1	45
Malawi	1 -2	34 -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mozambique	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Namibia	6 -1	58 -1	3 -1	38 -1	1 -1	60 -1	1 -1	18 -1	96 -1	59 -1	48 -1	57 -1
Niger	3 +1	28 +1	11 +1	...	10 +1	...	— +1	...	...	...	7 +1	...
Nigeria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rwanda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sao Tome and Principe	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1
Senegal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seychelles	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1
Sierra Leone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swaziland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Togo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uganda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Republic of Tanzania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zambia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zimbabwe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(w) These countries are part of the World Education Indicators (WEI) programme and are not required to provide graduates by field of study.
(u) These countries have completed the UNESCO/OECD/Eurostat (UOE) questionnaires. Data by field of study refer to graduations rather than graduates.
Please refer to the Reader's Guide for more information on the data and symbols used in each table.

Graduates by field of education as a % of total												REGION
Other fields										Not known or unspecified		
Humanities and arts		Social science, business and law		Agriculture		Health and welfare		Services				
MF (13)	% F (14)	MF (15)	% F (16)	MF (17)	% F (18)	MF (19)	% F (20)	MF (21)	% F (22)	MF (23)	% F (24)	Country or territory
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Burkina Faso
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Burundi
7 -1	...	64 -1	...	— -1	...	1 -1	...	— -1	...	2 -1	...	Cameroon
...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cape Verde
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Central African Republic
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Comoros
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Congo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Côte d'Ivoire
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Democratic Republic of the Congo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Equatorial Guinea
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Eritrea
3 -1	22 -1	43 -1	23 -1	8 -1	15 -1	7 -1	24 -1	— -1	. -1	— -1	. -1	Ethiopia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gabon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gambia
1	61	43	43	2	28	1	86	1	94	—	37	Ghana
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Guinea
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Guinea-Bissau
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kenya
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lesotho
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liberia
12	59	60	52	1	42	3	55	1	48	1	68	Madagascar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Malawi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mali
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mauritius
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mozambique
7 -1	65 -1	35 -1	59 -1	3 -1	49 -1	3 -1	84 -1	— -1	43 -1	1 -1	72 -1	Namibia
4 +1	...	61 +1	...	2 +1	...	15 +1	...	...	...	...	...	Niger
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nigeria
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rwanda
. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	Sao Tome and Principe
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Senegal
. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	Seychelles
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sierra Leone
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Somalia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	South Africa
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Swaziland
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Togo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Uganda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	United Republic of Tanzania
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Zambia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Zimbabwe

TABLE 14 SCHOOL LIFE EXPECTANCY / 1999 and 2009

REGION	School life expectancy (approximation method) in years										
	Pre-primary (ISCED 0)			Primary and secondary (ISCED 1-3)				Tertiary (ISCED 5-6)			
	2009			2009				2009			
Country or territory	MF (1)	M (2)	F (3)	MF (4)	M (5)	F (6)	GPI (7)	MF (8)	M (9)	F (10)	GPI (11)
ARAB STATES											
Algeria	0.23 [-1]	0.23 [-1]	0.23 [-1]	12.07	12.18	11.95	0.98	1.53	1.26	1.81	1.44
Bahrain	1.77	1.77	1.76	12.18	12.14	12.22	1.01	2.46 [+1]	2.36 [+1]	2.56 [+1]	1.08 [+1]
Djibouti	0.06 **	0.06 **	0.06 **	4.90 **	5.39 **	4.41 **	0.82 **	0.17	0.20	0.14	0.69
Egypt	0.44 **	0.45 **	0.43 **	10.14 **	10.34 **	9.94 **	0.96 **	1.42 [-1]	...	...	...
Iraq	0.13 **, [-2]	0.13 **, [-2]	0.13 **, [-2]	9.44 **, [-2]	10.45 **, [-2]	8.37 **, [-2]	0.80 **, [-2]	...	...	...	...
Jordan	0.73 [-1]	0.75 [-1]	0.70 [-1]	11.08 **, [-1]	10.97 **, [-1]	11.21 **, [-1]	1.02 **, [-1]	2.03 [-1]	1.93 [-1]	2.14 [-1]	1.11 [-1]
Kuwait	1.52 [-1]	1.54 [-1]	1.50 [-1]	11.02 **	10.97 **	11.08 **	1.01 **	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	2.30	2.31	2.28	11.13	10.93	11.33	1.04	2.63	2.40	2.86	1.19
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritania	...	...	...	7.79 **, [-2]	7.71 **, [-2]	7.88 **, [-2]	1.02 **, [-2]	0.24	0.34	0.14	0.40
Morocco	1.23 **	1.39 **	1.06 **	9.74 **, [-2]	10.34 **, [-2]	9.12 **, [-2]	0.88 **, [-2]	0.66 **	0.71 **	0.61 **	0.86 **
Occupied Palestinian Territory	0.67	0.68	0.67	10.12	9.88	10.38	1.05	2.63	2.31	2.96	1.28
Oman	0.75	0.74	0.76	10.52	10.67	10.36	0.97	1.32	...	...	...
Qatar	1.60	1.61	1.59	11.53	10.94	12.56	1.15	0.48	0.22	1.43	6.44
Saudi Arabia	0.33 **	...	...	11.91 **	12.47 **	11.32 **	0.91 **	1.64	1.47	1.81	1.23
Sudan	0.56	0.55	0.57	6.34	6.69	5.98	0.89	...	...	...	...
Syrian Arab Republic	0.28	0.28	0.27	10.84	10.99	10.69	0.97	...	...	...	...
Tunisia	...	...	...	12.75	12.57 **	12.94 **	1.03 **	1.72	1.37	2.09	1.53
United Arab Emirates	1.88	1.89	1.87	11.81	11.81	11.80	1.00	1.52	1.09	2.06	1.89
Yemen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.51 [-2]	0.71 [-2]	0.30 [-2]	0.42 [-2]
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE											
Albania	1.73	1.77	1.70	10.35	10.39	10.32	0.99	...	...	...	...
Belarus	2.93 [+1]	2.95 [+1]	2.90 [+1]	10.26 [+1]	10.16 [+1]	10.36 [+1]	1.02 [+1]	3.75	3.11	4.42	1.42
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.45	0.45	0.44	11.71	11.58	11.85	1.02	1.85	1.61	2.10	1.31
Bulgaria	3.22	3.24	3.20	11.02	11.14	10.90	0.98	2.63	2.28	3.00	1.32
Croatia	2.28	2.32	2.24	11.48	11.35	11.61	1.02	2.42	2.14	2.72	1.27
Czech Republic	3.28 **	3.33 **	3.22 **	12.57 **	12.52 **	12.63 **	1.01 **	2.90	2.44	3.39	1.39
Estonia	3.82 [-1]	3.81 [-1]	3.82 [-1]	11.94 [-1]	11.87 [-1]	12.00 [-1]	1.01 [-1]	3.36 [-1]	2.52 [-1]	4.21 [-1]	1.67 [-1]
Hungary	3.46	3.49	3.43	11.91	11.97	11.85	0.99	2.95	2.51	3.41	1.36
Latvia	3.55	3.59	3.51	11.33	11.33	11.34	1.00	3.58	2.55	4.63	1.82
Lithuania	3.03	3.06	2.99	11.78	11.79	11.76	1.00	4.17	3.31	5.05	1.52
Montenegro	1.26 [+1]	1.28 [+1]	1.23 [+1]	12.44 [+1]	12.40 [+1]	12.42 [+1]	1.00 [+1]	...	...	...	...
Poland	2.61	2.60	2.63	11.71	11.72	11.70	1.00	3.52	2.90	4.16	1.43
Republic of Moldova	2.98 *	3.00 *	2.96 *	9.90 *	9.86 *	9.94 *	1.01 *	2.01 *	1.69 *	2.34 *	1.39 *
Romania	3.01	2.99	3.03	11.38	11.40	11.35	1.00	3.34	2.87	3.84	1.34
Russian Federation	3.57 [-1]	3.60 [-1]	3.55 [-1]	10.16 [-1]	10.25 [-1]	10.06 [-1]	0.98 [-1]	3.86 [-1]	3.28 [-1]	4.45 [-1]	1.36 [-1]
Serbia	2.04 *	2.04 *	2.04 *	11.25 *	11.19 *	11.33 *	1.01 *	2.46 *	2.16 *	2.78 *	1.29 *
Slovakia	2.79 **	2.82 **	2.75 **	12.13 **	12.10 **	12.17 **	1.01 **	2.76	2.14	3.41	1.60
Slovenia	2.56	2.59	2.53	12.65	12.68	12.62	1.00	4.19	3.43	4.98	1.45
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	0.74	0.71	0.77	11.30	11.34	11.25	0.99	2.04	1.87	2.22	1.19
Turkey	0.53 [-1]	0.54 [-1]	0.52 [-1]	9.89 [-1]	10.25 [-1]	9.51 [-1]	0.93 [-1]	1.93 [-1]	2.16 [-1]	1.68 [-1]	0.78 [-1]
Ukraine	3.02	3.07	2.97	10.40	10.45 *	10.35 *	0.99 *	4.04	3.59 *	4.52 *	1.26 *
CENTRAL ASIA											
Armenia	1.33	1.24	1.44	9.52 **	9.40 **	9.65 **	1.03 **	2.53	2.22	2.85	1.29
Azerbaijan	0.70 *	0.70 *	0.71 *	10.57 *	10.53 *	10.61 *	1.01 *	0.97 *	0.98 *	0.96 *	0.97 *

School life expectancy (approximation method) in years								REGION
Primary to tertiary (ISCED 1-6)								
1999				2009				
MF (12)	M (13)	F (14)	GPI (15)	MF (16)	M (17)	F (18)	GPI (19)	Country or territory
								ARAB STATES
...	...	...	...	13.60	13.44	13.76	1.02	Algeria
13.35 **	12.81 **	13.95 **	1.09 **	...	...	...	...	Bahrain
3.08 **	3.59 **	2.56 **	0.71 **	5.07 **	5.59 **	4.55 **	0.81 **	Djibouti
11.62 **	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Egypt
8.42 **	9.59 **	7.19 **	0.75 **	...	...	...	...	Iraq
12.49 **, +1	12.30 **, +1	12.69 **, +1	1.03 **, +1	13.12 **, -1	12.89 **, -1	13.35 **, -1	1.04 **, -1	Jordan
13.62 **	12.99 **	14.34 **	1.10 **	...	...	...	...	Kuwait
12.61 **	12.50 **	12.73 **	1.02 **	13.75	13.34	14.19	1.06	Lebanon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
6.77 **	...	...	...	8.06 **, -2	8.07 **, -2	8.05 **, -2	1.00 **, -2	Mauritania
7.96 **	8.85 **	7.04 **	0.80 **	10.30 **, -2	10.93 **, -2	9.66 **, -2	0.88 **, -2	Morocco
12.01	11.97	12.05	1.01	12.75	12.19	13.34	1.09	Occupied Palestinian Territory
10.33 -1	10.51 -1	10.14 -1	0.96 -1	11.84	...	...	...	Oman
12.51 **	11.81 **	13.41 **	1.14 **	12.01	11.17	13.99	1.25	Qatar
...	...	...	...	13.73 **	14.26 **	13.18 **	0.92 **	Saudi Arabia
4.39 **	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sudan
8.87 **	9.21 **	8.51 **	0.92 **	...	...	...	...	Syrian Arab Republic
13.01 **	13.18 **	12.85 **	0.97 **	14.47	13.94 **	15.04 **	1.08 **	Tunisia
10.83 **	10.38 **	11.46 **	1.10 **	13.33	12.90	13.86	1.07	United Arab Emirates
7.53 **	10.18 **	4.74 **	0.47 **	...	...	...	...	Yemen
								CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE
11.05 **	11.10 **	11.00 **	0.99 **	...	...	...	...	Albania
13.67 **	13.45 **	13.91 **	1.03 **	...	...	...	...	Belarus
...	...	...	...	13.56	13.18	13.95	1.06	Bosnia and Herzegovina
13.01	12.62	13.42	1.06	13.69	13.46	13.94	1.04	Bulgaria
12.05	11.91	12.19	1.02	13.90	13.49	14.34	1.06	Croatia
13.32 **	13.25 **	13.40 **	1.01 **	15.62 **	15.13 **	16.15 **	1.07 **	Czech Republic
14.42 **	13.90 **	14.95 **	1.08 **	15.73 -1	14.67 -1	16.80 -1	1.15 -1	Estonia
13.88	13.64	14.13	1.04	15.25	14.89	15.63	1.05	Hungary
13.70 **	12.98 **	14.44 **	1.11 **	14.96	13.90	16.04	1.15	Latvia
13.94	13.48	14.42	1.07	16.11	15.27	16.98	1.11	Lithuania
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montenegro
14.51	14.15	14.90	1.05	15.29	14.66	15.94	1.09	Poland
11.43 *	11.27 *	11.58 *	1.03 *	11.93 *	11.58 *	12.29 *	1.06 *	Republic of Moldova
11.88	11.75	12.02	1.02	14.89	14.36	15.43	1.07	Romania
...	...	...	...	14.09 -1	13.61 -1	14.59 -1	1.07 -1	Russian Federation
...	...	...	...	13.72 *	13.34 *	14.11 *	1.06 *	Serbia
13.06	12.91	13.21	1.02	14.92 **	14.27 **	15.60 **	1.09 **	Slovakia
14.60	14.12	15.11	1.07	16.89	16.15	17.68	1.09	Slovenia
11.74	11.72	11.75	1.00	13.34	13.21	13.48	1.02	The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia
10.21	11.38	9.00	0.79	11.81 -1	12.41 -1	11.20 -1	0.90 -1	Turkey
12.80 **	12.59 **	13.01 **	1.03 **	14.71	14.32 *	15.11 *	1.05 *	Ukraine
								CENTRAL ASIA
11.25 **	...	...	...	12.05 **	11.61 **	12.50 **	1.08 **	Armenia
10.97 *	11.18 *	10.78 *	0.96 *	11.75 *	11.69 *	11.81 *	1.01 *	Azerbaijan

TABLE 14 SCHOOL LIFE EXPECTANCY / 1999 and 2009

REGION	School life expectancy (approximation method) in years										
	Pre-primary (ISCED 0)			Primary and secondary (ISCED 1-3)				Tertiary (ISCED 5-6)			
	2009			2009				2009			
Country or territory	MF (1)	M (2)	F (3)	MF (4)	M (5)	F (6)	GPI (7)	MF (8)	M (9)	F (10)	GPI (11)
Georgia	1.88 [-1]	1.68 [**, -1]	2.11 [**, -1]	11.63	...	...	...	1.29	1.16	1.42	1.22
Kazakhstan	1.60	1.62	1.58	11.34 [+1]	11.39 [+1]	11.29 [+1]	0.99 [+1]	2.06 [+1]	1.70 [+1]	2.43 [+1]	1.42 [+1]
Kyrgyzstan	0.71	0.71	0.71	9.75 [*]	9.71 [*]	9.79 [*]	1.01 [*]	2.65	2.30	3.01	1.31
Mongolia	2.34	2.28	2.40	11.17	10.99	11.35	1.03	2.76	2.16	3.35	1.55
Tajikistan	0.36 [-1]	0.39 [-1]	0.33 [-1]	10.00 [-1]	10.48 [-1]	9.51 [-1]	0.91 [-1]	1.11	1.57	0.65	0.41
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	1.04	1.04	1.05	10.93	11.01	10.86	0.99	0.51	0.60	0.42	0.70
EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC											
Australia	0.83	0.84	0.82	15.31	15.49	15.12	0.98	4.08	3.56	4.61	1.29
Brunei Darussalam	1.83	1.80	1.86	13.25	13.17	13.34	1.01	0.85	0.63	1.09	1.71
Cambodia	0.39 [-1]	0.37 [-1]	0.40 [-1]	9.51 [-2]	10.02 [-2]	8.98 [-2]	0.90 [-2]	0.39 [-1]	0.52 [-1]	0.26 [-1]	0.50 [-1]
China	1.42	1.42	1.41	10.33	10.09	10.61	1.05	1.23	1.19	1.27	1.07
China, Hong Kong SAR	3.60	3.55	3.65	12.28 [*]	12.11 [*]	12.47 [*]	1.03 [*]	2.83	2.79 [**]	2.88 [**]	1.03 [**]
China, Macao SAR	2.38	2.43	2.32	11.07	11.31	10.84	0.96	3.18	3.41	3.03	0.89
Cook Islands	1.58 [*, +1]	1.66 [*, +1]	1.49 [*, +1]	12.45 [*, +1]	12.11 [*, +1]	12.83 [*, +1]	1.06 [*, +1]	. [+1]	. [+1]	. [+1]	. [+1]
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	11.32 [-1]	11.17 [-1]	11.48 [-1]	1.03 [-1]	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	1.00 [*]	0.98 [*]	1.02 [*]	12.01	12.14	11.86	0.98	1.18	1.20	1.15	0.96
Japan	2.66	...	...	12.19	12.19	12.20	1.00	2.93	3.10	2.75	0.89
Kiribati	...	...	...	12.08 [-1]	11.68 [-1]	12.49 [-1]	1.07 [-1]	.	.	.	.
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.45 [-1]	0.43 [-1]	0.46 [-1]	8.29 [-1]	8.87 [-1]	7.69 [-1]	0.87 [-1]	0.74 [-1]	0.85 [-1]	0.64 [-1]	0.75 [-1]
Malaysia	1.42 [-1]	1.37 [-1]	1.47 [-1]	10.48 [**, -1]	10.33 [**, -1]	10.63 [**, -1]	1.03 [**, -1]	1.86 [-1]	1.62 [-1]	2.11 [-1]	1.30 [-1]
Marshall Islands	0.80	0.84	0.76	10.11	10.03	10.19	1.02	...	...	...	...
Micronesia (Federated States of)	...	...	...	12.08 [**, -2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myanmar	0.13	0.13	0.13	8.97 [**]	8.99 [**]	8.96 [**]	1.00 [**]	0.54 [-2]	0.45 [-2]	0.62 [-2]	1.37 [-2]
Nauru	2.83 [*, -1]	2.87 [*, -1]	2.78 [*, -1]	9.35 [*, -1]	8.86 [*, -1]	9.89 [*, -1]	1.12 [*, -1]	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	1.88	1.85	1.91	14.97	14.80	15.14	1.02	4.34	3.63	5.04	1.39
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	.
Palau	...	...	...	11.63 [**, -2]	11.64 [**, -2]	11.64 [**, -2]	1.00 [**, -2]	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	0.49 [-1]	0.48 [-1]	0.49 [-1]	9.97 [-1]	9.90 [-1]	10.05 [-1]	1.02 [-1]	1.43 [-1]	1.28 [-1]	1.59 [-1]	1.24 [-1]
Republic of Korea	1.20	1.19	1.20	12.05 [**]	12.21 [**]	11.88 [**]	0.97 [**]	4.83	5.67	3.91	0.69
Samoa	0.91	0.85	0.97	11.29 [**]	11.04 [**]	11.56 [**]	1.05 [**]	...	...	...	...
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.31 [**, +1]	3.26 [**, +1]	3.36 [**, +1]	1.03 [**, +1]
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	9.11 [-2]	9.41 [-2]	8.77 [-2]	0.93 [-2]	.	.	.	.
Thailand	2.87 [+1]	2.85 [+1]	2.90 [+1]	10.01	9.87	10.15	1.03	2.25 [+1]	1.95 [+1]	2.57 [+1]	1.31 [+1]
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	10.19	...	...	...	1.05	1.23	0.85	0.69
Tokelau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. [*]	. [*]	. [*]	. [*]
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. [*]	. [*]	. [*]	. [*]
Vanuatu	1.74	1.77	1.70	9.93 [**]	9.96 [**]	9.90 [**]	0.99 [**]	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN											
Anguilla	1.90 [**, -1]	1.99 [**, -1]	1.82 [**, -1]	10.52 [**, -1]	10.68 [**, -1]	10.46 [**, -1]	0.98 [**, -1]	0.25 [**, -1]	0.08 [**, -1]	0.42 [**, -1]	5.01 [**, -1]
Antigua and Barbuda	1.30	1.25	1.35	12.56	12.78	12.35	0.97	0.75	0.47	1.00	2.14
Argentina	2.15 [-1]	2.13 [-1]	2.18 [-1]	12.15 [-1]	11.86 [-1]	12.45 [-1]	1.05 [-1]	3.60 [-1]	2.87 [-1]	4.35 [-1]	1.52 [-1]

School life expectancy (approximation method) in years								REGION
Primary to tertiary (ISCED 1-6)								
1999				2009				
MF (12)	M (13)	F (14)	GPI (15)	MF (16)	M (17)	F (18)	GPI (19)	Country or territory
11.45 **	11.44 **	11.45 **	1.00 **	13.10	...	...	...	Georgia
12.05 **	11.86 **	12.24 **	1.03 **	15.10 +1	14.71 +1	15.51 +1	1.05 +1	Kazakhstan
11.55 *	11.41 *	11.70 *	1.03 *	12.47 *	12.09 *	12.85 *	1.06 *	Kyrgyzstan
9.08 **	8.19 **	9.98 **	1.22 **	14.11	13.34	14.89	1.12	Mongolia
9.77	10.61	8.91	0.84	11.36 -1	12.29 -1	10.43 -1	0.85 -1	Tajikistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turkmenistan
10.64	10.76	10.52	0.98	11.45	11.61	11.28	0.97	Uzbekistan
								EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
20.32 **	20.03 **	20.61 **	1.03 **	20.03	19.63	20.43	1.04	Australia
13.54 **	13.19 **	13.90 **	1.05 **	14.11	13.81	14.43	1.04	Brunei Darussalam
6.77 -1	7.62 -1	5.91 -1	0.78 -1	9.84 -2	10.44 -2	9.22 -2	0.88 -2	Cambodia
...	...	...	...	11.56	11.29	11.89	1.05	China
...	...	...	...	15.73 *	15.39 **	16.11 **	1.05 **	China, Hong Kong SAR
12.15	12.42	11.92	0.96	14.25	14.72	13.87	0.94	China, Macao SAR
10.58 *	10.53 *	10.62 *	1.01 *	12.45 *, +1	12.11 *, +1	12.83 *, +1	1.06 *, +1	Cook Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fiji
...	...	...	...	13.18	13.35	13.02	0.98	Indonesia
14.36 **	14.51 **	14.21 **	0.98 **	15.14	15.30	14.97	0.98	Japan
11.76 **	11.27 **	12.26 **	1.09 **	12.08 -1	11.68 -1	12.49 -1	1.07 -1	Kiribati
8.16	9.13	7.17	0.79	9.18 -1	9.89 -1	8.46 -1	0.86 -1	Lao People's Democratic Republic
11.77	11.67	11.87	1.02	12.59 **, -1	12.24 **, -1	12.94 **, -1	1.06 **, -1	Malaysia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Marshall Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Micronesia (Federated States of)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Myanmar
8.69 **, +1	7.67 **, +1	9.83 **, +1	1.28 **, +1	9.35 **, -1	8.86 **, -1	9.89 **, -1	1.12 **, -1	Nauru
17.14 **	16.46 **	17.81 **	1.08 **	20.33	19.53	21.11	1.08	New Zealand
11.88 *	11.51 *	12.41 *	1.08 *	...	...	...	...	Niue
14.50 **, +1	13.68 **, +1	15.39 **, +1	1.13 **, +1	...	...	...	...	Palau
5.81 *, -1	6.35 *, -1	5.25 *, -1	0.83 *, -1	...	...	...	...	Papua New Guinea
11.41	11.17	11.66	1.04	11.87 *, -1	11.62 *, -1	12.13 *, -1	1.04 *, -1	Philippines
15.55	16.50	14.55	0.88	16.88 **	17.87 **	15.80 **	0.88 **	Republic of Korea
12.29	12.09	12.52	1.04	...	...	...	...	Samoa
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Singapore
7.25 **	7.65 **	6.81 **	0.89 **	9.11 **, -2	9.41 **, -2	8.77 **, -2	0.93 **, -2	Solomon Islands
10.54 -1	...	...	...	12.25 **	11.88 **	12.64 **	1.06 **	Thailand
...	...	...	...	11.24	...	...	...	Timor-Leste
11.04 **, +1	10.59 **, +1	11.57 **, +1	1.09 **, +1	...	...	...	...	Tokelau
13.19	12.95	13.44	1.04	...	...	...	...	Tonga
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tuvalu
9.22 **	9.45 **	8.99 **	0.95 **	...	...	...	...	Vanuatu
10.24 **	10.71 **	9.75 **	0.91 **	...	...	...	...	Viet Nam
								LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
...	...	...	...	11.08 **, -1	10.98 **, -1	11.27 **, -1	1.03 **, -1	Anguilla
...	...	...	...	13.95	13.77	14.10	1.02	Antigua and Barbuda
14.44	13.76 **	15.13 **	1.10 **	15.75 -1	14.73 -1	16.81 -1	1.14 -1	Argentina

TABLE 14 SCHOOL LIFE EXPECTANCY / 1999 and 2009

REGION	School life expectancy (approximation method) in years										
	Pre-primary (ISCED 0)			Primary and secondary (ISCED 1-3)				Tertiary (ISCED 5-6)			
	2009			2009				2009			
Country or territory	MF (1)	M (2)	F (3)	MF (4)	M (5)	F (6)	GPI (7)	MF (8)	M (9)	F (10)	GPI (11)
Aruba	2.09	2.13	2.05	11.67	11.73	11.62	0.99	1.58	1.32	1.83	1.39
Bahamas	...	...	...	11.81 [-1]	11.75 [-1]	11.87 [-1]	1.01 [-1]	...	...	...	...
Barbados	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belize	0.84	0.82	0.86	11.88	11.80	11.96	1.01	0.56	0.40	0.73	1.85
Bermuda	...	...	...	10.97 [**, +1]	10.52 [**, +1]	11.44 [**, +1]	1.09 [**, +1]	1.61	0.92	2.30	2.51
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.95 [-1]	0.95 [-1]	0.95 [-1]	11.44 [**, -1]	11.52 [**, -1]	11.35 [**, -1]	0.99 [**, -1]	1.92 [*, -2]	2.08 [*, -2]	1.75 [*, -2]	0.84 [*, -2]
Brazil	1.97 [-1]	1.98 [-1]	1.96 [-1]	12.15 [-1]	12.01 [-1]	12.30 [-1]	1.02 [-1]	1.82 [-1]	1.61 [-1]	2.03 [-1]	1.26 [-1]
British Virgin Islands	1.48 [**]	1.53 [**]	1.42 [**]	12.41 [**]	12.46 [**]	12.38 [**]	0.99 [**]	2.82 [**]	2.40 [**]	3.94 [**]	1.64 [**]
Cayman Islands	1.80 [-1]	1.65 [-1]	1.95 [-1]	10.22 [-1]	10.16 [-1]	10.28 [-1]	1.01 [-1]	1.28 [-1]	0.84 [-1]	1.72 [-1]	2.06 [-1]
Chile	1.65 [-1]	1.61 [-1]	1.69 [-1]	11.78 [-1]	11.88 [-1]	11.68 [-1]	0.98 [-1]	2.91 [-1]	2.90 [-1]	2.93 [-1]	1.01 [-1]
Colombia	1.55	1.55	1.54	11.80	11.53	12.07	1.05	1.85	1.81	1.89	1.05
Costa Rica	1.39 [**]	1.39 [**]	1.39 [**]	11.28 [**]	11.17 [**]	11.40 [**]	1.02 [**]	...	...	...	...
Cuba	3.16	3.17	3.16	11.57	11.63	11.51	0.99	5.94	4.46	7.52	1.69
Dominica	2.20	2.19	2.22	13.27	13.13	13.42	1.02	0.17 [-1]	0.08 [-1]	0.27 [-1]	3.22 [-1]
Dominican Republic	1.12	1.18	1.06	11.01 [**]	11.19 [**]	10.82 [**]	0.97 [**]	...	...	...	...
Ecuador	1.00 [**, -1]	0.98 [**, -1]	1.02 [**, -1]	11.59 [**, -1]	11.50 [**, -1]	11.68 [**, -1]	1.02 [**, -1]	2.40 [-1]	2.24 [-1]	2.55 [-1]	1.14 [-1]
El Salvador	1.76 [-1]	1.74 [-1]	1.79 [-1]	10.79 [-1]	10.92 [-1]	10.67 [-1]	0.98 [-1]	1.33 [-1]	1.31 [-1]	1.35 [-1]	1.03 [-1]
Grenada	1.99	1.93	2.05	12.51	12.67	12.35	0.98	2.67	2.27	3.09	1.36
Guatemala	1.20 [-1]	1.19 [-1]	1.20 [-1]	9.81 [**, -1]	10.15 [**, -1]	9.48 [**, -1]	0.93 [**, -1]	0.89 [-2]	0.89 [-2]	0.88 [-2]	1.00 [-2]
Guyana	1.74	1.73	1.76	11.34	11.36	11.33	1.00	0.56	0.57	0.55	0.96
Haiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honduras	1.22 [-1]	1.20 [-1]	1.23 [-1]	10.29 [**, -1]	9.92 [**, -1]	10.67 [**, -1]	1.08 [**, -1]	1.13 [*, -1]	0.91 [*, -1]	1.34 [*, -1]	1.48 [*, -1]
Jamaica	2.57 [-1]	2.53 [-1]	2.60 [-1]	10.27 [-1]	10.27 [-1]	10.28 [-1]	1.00 [-1]	1.21 [-1]	0.75 [-1]	1.67 [-1]	2.22 [-1]
Mexico	2.24	2.22	2.26	12.51	12.39	12.62	1.02	1.43	1.46	1.41	0.97
Montserrat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. [*, -2]	. [*, -2]	. [*, -2]	. [*, -2]
Netherlands Antilles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nicaragua	1.67 [-1]	1.67 [-1]	1.68 [-1]	10.49 [-1]	10.37 [-1]	10.61 [-1]	1.02 [-1]	...	...	...	...
Panama	1.32	1.31	1.32	10.95	10.88	11.03	1.01	2.26 [-1]	1.79 [-1]	2.74 [-1]	1.54 [-1]
Paraguay	1.06	1.06	1.07	10.02	10.04	10.00	1.00	2.05	1.70	2.41	1.41
Peru	2.16 [-1]	2.15 [-1]	2.17 [-1]	11.02 [-1]	11.03 [-1]	11.00 [-1]	1.00 [-1]	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	1.90 [+1]	1.88 [+1]	1.91 [+1]	10.41 [**, +1]	10.26 [**, +1]	10.57 [**, +1]	1.03 [**, +1]	4.05	3.17	4.97	1.57
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1.67	1.68	1.65	11.50	11.27	11.74	1.04	0.92 [-1]	0.60 [-1]	1.25 [-1]	2.10 [-1]
Saint Lucia	1.34	1.33	1.35	11.56	11.59	11.52	0.99	0.83	0.47	1.19	2.51
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1.57	1.57	1.58	12.97	13.12	12.82	0.98	...	...	...	...
Suriname	1.63 [-1]	1.62 [-1]	1.63 [-1]	12.23 [**, -1]	11.76 [**, -1]	12.71 [**, -1]	1.08 [**, -1]	...	...	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	1.62 [*]	1.63 [*]	1.61 [*]	11.57 [**, -1]	11.54 [**, -1]	11.61 [**, -1]	1.01 [**, -1]	...	...	...	...
Turks and Caicos Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	— [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]	0.90 [**, -1]
Uruguay	2.59 [-1]	2.58 [-1]	2.61 [-1]	12.13 [-1]	11.90 [-1]	12.37 [-1]	1.04 [-1]	3.38 [-1]	2.50 [-1]	4.28 [-1]	1.71 [-1]
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2.31	2.40	2.22	10.31	10.22	10.41	1.02	4.02	...	...	...
NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE											
Andorra	2.95	2.98	2.92	10.18	9.98	10.41	1.04	0.36 [-1]	0.30 [-1]	0.43 [-1]	1.43 [-1]
Austria	2.93 [**]	2.91 [**]	2.95 [**]	11.85 [**]	12.02 [**]	11.68 [**]	0.97 [**]	2.82	2.60	3.06	1.18
Belgium	3.67	3.68	3.66	12.64	12.75	12.52	0.98	3.25	2.90	3.62	1.25
Canada	1.42 [-2]	1.43 [-2]	1.42 [-2]	12.04 [-2]	12.11 [-2]	11.96 [-2]	0.99 [-2]	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	2.41 [*]	2.41 [*]	2.40 [*]	12.20 [*]	12.20 [*]	12.21 [*]	1.00 [*]	2.50 [*]	2.63 [*]	2.40 [*]	0.91 [*]
Denmark	3.88	3.88	3.89	13.23	13.12	13.34	1.02	3.65	3.02	4.31	1.43

School life expectancy (approximation method) in years								REGION
Primary to tertiary (ISCED 1-6)								
1999				2009				
MF (12)	M (13)	F (14)	GPI (15)	MF (16)	M (17)	F (18)	GPI (19)	Country or territory
13.58	13.47	13.68	1.02	13.25	13.05	13.45	1.03	Aruba
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bahamas
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Barbados
10.66 **	10.64 **	10.68 **	1.00 **	12.44	12.20	12.69	1.04	Belize
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bermuda
13.41 **	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
14.15 **	13.86 **	14.44 **	1.04 **	13.97 -1	13.61 -1	14.33 -1	1.05 -1	Brazil
15.87 **	15.01 **	16.75 **	1.12 **	15.24 **	14.86 **	16.33 **	1.10 **	British Virgin Islands
13.31 **	13.48 **	13.12 **	0.97 **	11.63 -1	11.11 -1	12.14 -1	1.09 -1	Cayman Islands
12.82 **	12.90 **	12.74 **	0.99 **	14.70 -1	14.78 -1	14.62 -1	0.99 -1	Chile
11.55 **	11.28 **	11.84 **	1.05 **	13.65	13.34	13.96	1.05	Colombia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Costa Rica
12.41	12.23	12.60	1.03	17.52	16.09	19.04	1.18	Cuba
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dominica
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dominican Republic
...	...	...	...	13.98 **, -1	13.74 **, -1	14.23 **, -1	1.04 **, -1	Ecuador
11.29 **	11.62 **	11.00 **	0.95 **	12.11 -1	12.22 -1	12.02 -1	0.98 -1	El Salvador
...	...	...	...	15.97	15.48	16.48	1.06	Grenada
8.27 **	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Guatemala
11.78 **	11.74 **	11.84 **	1.01 **	11.95	11.97	11.92	1.00	Guyana
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Haiti
...	...	...	...	11.42 **, -1	10.83 **, -1	12.01 **, -1	1.11 **, -1	Honduras
11.63 **, +1	11.42 **, +1	11.83 **, +1	1.04 **, +1	13.79 -1	13.13 -1	14.47 -1	1.10 -1	Jamaica
11.86 **	11.95 **	11.77 **	0.99 **	13.94	13.85	14.03	1.01	Mexico
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montserrat
14.64	14.33	14.94	1.04	...	...	...	...	Netherlands Antilles
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nicaragua
12.55 **	12.07 **	13.05 **	1.08 **	...	...	...	...	Panama
11.47 **	11.46 **	11.49 **	1.00 **	12.07	11.74	12.40	1.06	Paraguay
12.90 -1	13.11 -1	12.69 -1	0.97 -1	...	...	...	...	Peru
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Puerto Rico
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saint Kitts and Nevis
...	...	...	...	13.07	12.52	13.61	1.09	Saint Lucia
12.75 **, +1	12.27 **, +1	13.24 **, +1	1.08 **, +1	...	...	...	...	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Suriname
11.46 **	11.26 **	11.67 **	1.04 **	...	...	...	...	Trinidad and Tobago
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turks and Caicos Islands
13.88 **	13.04 **	14.74 **	1.13 **	15.51 -1	14.40 -1	16.65 -1	1.16 -1	Uruguay
10.52 +1	10.05 +1	11.00 +1	1.09 +1	14.34	...	...	...	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
								NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Andorra
15.18 **	15.27 **	15.07 **	0.99 **	15.31 **	15.09 **	15.53 **	1.03 **	Austria
18.19 **	17.70 **	18.71 **	1.06 **	16.11	15.82	16.41	1.04	Belgium
16.05 -1	15.75 -1	16.38 -1	1.04 -1	...	...	...	...	Canada
12.51 *	12.35 *	12.68 *	1.03 *	14.71 *	14.83 *	14.61 *	0.98 *	Cyprus
16.13	15.61	16.67	1.07	16.90	16.16	17.66	1.09	Denmark

TABLE 14 SCHOOL LIFE EXPECTANCY / 1999 and 2009

REGION	School life expectancy (approximation method) in years										
	Pre-primary (ISCED 0)			Primary and secondary (ISCED 1-3)				Tertiary (ISCED 5-6)			
	2009			2009				2009			
Country or territory	MF (1)	M (2)	F (3)	MF (4)	M (5)	F (6)	GPI (7)	MF (8)	M (9)	F (10)	GPI (11)
Finland	2.67	2.68	2.66	12.38	12.24	12.52	1.02	4.45	4.01	4.91	1.23
France	3.26	3.27	3.24	13.31	13.33	13.30	1.00	2.76	2.43	3.10	1.28
Germany	3.31	3.33	3.29	13.12 **	13.32 **	12.91 **	0.97 **	...	...	...	...
Gibraltar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	— +1	— +1	— +1	. +1
Greece	1.37 -2	1.36 -2	1.39 -2	12.09 -2	12.22 -2	11.95 -2	0.98 -2	4.10 -2	3.87 -2	4.35 -2	1.13 -2
Holy See	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	...
Iceland	2.95	2.93	2.96	14.47	14.35	14.60	1.02	3.70	2.54	4.95	1.95
Ireland	...	...	...	14.30	14.14	14.46	1.02	2.83	2.57	3.10	1.20
Israel	3.12	3.03	3.22	12.11	12.02	12.21	1.02	3.31	2.89	3.74	1.29
Italy	2.99 -1	3.01 -1	2.96 -1	13.20 -1	13.26 -1	13.14 -1	0.99 -1	3.09 -1	2.55 -1	3.65 -1	1.43 -1
Liechtenstein	1.97 *	1.93 *	2.01 *	10.21 *, -1	10.10 *, -1	10.32 *, -1	1.02 *, -1	1.66 *	2.24 *	1.07 *	0.48 *
Luxembourg	2.64 -1	2.67 -1	2.61 -1	12.76 -1	12.62 -1	12.92 -1	1.02 -1	...	...	...	...
Malta	2.09 -1	2.06 -1	2.13 -1	12.74 -1	12.78 -1	12.70 -1	0.99 -1	1.58 -1	1.30 -1	1.87 -1	1.44 -1
Monaco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1.96	1.96	1.96	13.68	13.79	13.57	0.98	3.06	2.91	3.21	1.11
Norway	2.92	2.91	2.93	13.60	13.68	13.52	0.99	3.56	2.75	4.39	1.60
Portugal	2.49	2.50	2.48	13.10	13.09	13.10	1.00	2.75	2.49	3.01	1.21
San Marino	3.17 *	3.21 *	3.12 *	12.29 *	12.13 *	12.47 *	1.03 *	— -1	— -1	— -1	...
Spain	3.86	3.85	3.88	13.42	13.33	13.53	1.01	3.15	2.78	3.53	1.27
Sweden	4.00	4.00	3.99	11.93	11.99	11.88	0.99	3.59	2.83	4.39	1.55
Switzerland	2.09	2.09	2.08	12.98	13.12	12.83	0.98	2.45	2.45	2.45	1.00
United Kingdom	1.61 -1	1.59 -1	1.62 -1	13.31 -1	13.23 -1	13.39 -1	1.01 -1	2.91	2.48	3.34	1.35
United States of America	1.71	1.72	1.71	11.49	11.43	11.56	1.01	4.36	3.67	5.08	1.38
SOUTH AND WEST ASIA											
Afghanistan	...	...	...	8.86	10.89	6.69	0.61	0.18	0.28	0.07	0.24
Bangladesh	0.31 *	0.31 *	0.31 *	7.54 **, -1	7.25 **, -1	7.85 **, -1	1.08 **, -1	0.39	0.50	0.28	0.56
Bhutan	0.02 -1	0.02 -1	0.02 -1	11.26	11.22	11.30	1.01	0.33 -1	0.41 -1	0.24 -1	0.59 -1
India	1.61 -1	1.59 -1	1.63 -1	10.04 **, -1	...	...	...	0.67 -2	0.79 -2	0.55 -2	0.70 -2
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.40	0.38	0.42	10.90	11.05	10.73	0.97	1.82	1.77	1.88	1.07
Maldives	3.12	3.11	3.13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	...	...	...	6.56 *	7.19 *	5.89 *	0.82 *	0.26 *, -1	0.28 *, -1	0.24 *, -1	0.85 *, -1
Sri Lanka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA											
Angola	1.20 -1	1.35 -1	1.06 -1	8.91 **, -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benin	0.28	0.27	0.29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Botswana	0.50 -2	0.49 -2	0.51 -2	11.71 **, -2	11.71 **, -2	11.71 **, -2	1.00 **, -2	...	...	...	...
Burkina Faso	0.08 **, +1	0.08 **, +1	0.08 **, +1	6.50 **, +1	6.95 **, +1	6.04 **, +1	0.87 **, +1	0.19	0.26	0.12	0.48
Burundi	0.28	0.28	0.29	10.33	10.73	9.93	0.93	0.13	...	...	...
Cameroon	0.52	0.51	0.52	9.77	10.54	9.00	0.85	0.54	0.60	0.47	0.79
Cape Verde	1.82	1.80	1.85	10.81 **	10.63 **	10.99 **	1.03 **	0.75	0.66	0.83	1.27
Central African Republic	0.14	0.13	0.14	6.49 +1	7.71 +1	5.30 +1	0.69 +1	0.12	0.17	0.07	0.43
Chad	0.02	0.02	0.02	7.07	8.70	5.43	0.62	0.10	0.17	0.03	0.17
Comoros	0.80 -1	0.81 -1	0.78 -1	...	...	...	...	0.26 *	...	...	...
Congo	0.38	0.36	0.40	...	...	...	...	0.32	0.53	0.11	0.21

School life expectancy (approximation method) in years								REGION
Primary to tertiary (ISCED 1-6)								
1999				2009				
MF (12)	M (13)	F (14)	GPI (15)	MF (16)	M (17)	F (18)	GPI (19)	Country or territory
17.23	16.54	17.94	1.08	16.83	16.25	17.43	1.07	Finland
15.66	15.42	15.90	1.03	16.12	15.79	16.46	1.04	France
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Germany
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gibraltar
13.45	13.22	13.70	1.04	16.48 [-2]	16.35 [-2]	16.61 [-2]	1.02 [-2]	Greece
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Holy See
16.72	16.12	17.33	1.08	18.23	16.97	19.59	1.15	Iceland
16.48	16.06	16.93	1.05	18.08	17.84	18.33	1.03	Ireland
15.01	14.63	15.39	1.05	15.54	15.05	16.04	1.07	Israel
14.89	14.66	15.13	1.03	16.33 [-1]	15.85 [-1]	16.83 [-1]	1.06 [-1]	Italy
...	...	...	...	12.23 [*, -1]	12.78 [*, -1]	11.67 [*, -1]	0.91 [*, -1]	Liechtenstein
13.61	13.52	13.71	1.01	...	...	...	...	Luxembourg
14.15	14.58	13.70	0.94	14.41 [-1]	14.21 [-1]	14.62 [-1]	1.03 [-1]	Malta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Monaco
16.41	16.66	16.15	0.97	16.76	16.74	16.79	1.00	Netherlands
17.17	16.66	17.71	1.06	17.31	16.64	18.01	1.08	Norway
15.62	15.27	15.98	1.05	15.89	15.65	16.14	1.03	Portugal
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	San Marino
15.82	15.46	16.21	1.05	16.57	16.11	17.05	1.06	Spain
18.86	17.30	20.49	1.18	15.69	14.95	16.46	1.10	Sweden
14.99	15.44	14.54	0.94	15.59	15.73	15.45	0.98	Switzerland
15.90 [**]	15.70 [**]	16.09 [**]	1.02 [**]	16.13 [-1]	15.63 [-1]	16.65 [-1]	1.07 [-1]	United Kingdom
15.54	...	...	...	15.96	15.16	16.79	1.11	United States of America
								SOUTH AND WEST ASIA
...	...	...	...	9.10	11.25	6.79	0.60	Afghanistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangladesh
7.31 [**]	8.03 [**]	6.59 [**]	0.82 [**]	...	...	...	...	Bhutan
8.09 [**]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	India
12.14 [**]	12.86 [**]	11.39 [**]	0.89 [**]	12.72	12.82	12.62	0.98	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
11.86 [**]	11.79 [**]	11.94 [**]	1.01 [**]	...	...	...	...	Maldives
8.41 [**]	9.64 [**]	7.10 [**]	0.74 [**]	...	...	...	...	Nepal
...	...	...	...	6.88 [**]	7.54 [**]	6.18 [**]	0.82 [**]	Pakistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sri Lanka
								SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
4.39 [**, -1]	4.85 [**, -1]	3.95 [**, -1]	0.81 [**, -1]	9.06 [**, -2]	...	...	...	Angola
7.15 [**]	8.88 [**]	5.37 [**]	0.60 [**]	...	...	...	...	Benin
11.80 [**]	11.73 [**]	11.87 [**]	1.01 [**]	12.17 [**, -2]	12.15 [**, -2]	12.18 [**, -2]	1.00 [**, -2]	Botswana
3.41	4.06	2.75	0.68	...	...	...	...	Burkina Faso
...	...	...	...	10.46	...	...	...	Burundi
7.21 [**]	8.05 [**]	6.37 [**]	0.79 [**]	10.31	11.13	9.47	0.85	Cameroon
...	...	...	...	11.63 [**]	11.33 [**]	11.92 [**]	1.05 [**]	Cape Verde
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Central African Republic
4.69 [**]	6.22 [**]	3.16 [**]	0.51 [**]	7.17	8.87	5.46	0.62	Chad
8.17 [**]	8.89 [**]	7.44 [**]	0.84 [**]	...	...	...	...	Comoros
8.30 [**, +1]	9.09 [**, +1]	7.49 [**, +1]	0.82 [**, +1]	...	...	...	...	Congo

TABLE 14 SCHOOL LIFE EXPECTANCY / 1999 and 2009

REGION	School life expectancy (approximation method) in years										
	Pre-primary (ISCED 0)			Primary and secondary (ISCED 1-3)				Tertiary (ISCED 5-6)			
	2009			2009				2009			
Country or territory	MF (1)	M (2)	F (3)	MF (4)	M (5)	F (6)	GPI (7)	MF (8)	M (9)	F (10)	GPI (11)
Côte d'Ivoire	0.11	0.11	0.11	...	...	...	...	0.42 [-2]	0.56 [-2]	0.28 [-2]	0.50 [-2]
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.11	0.11	0.12	7.93 [**]	9.05 [**]	6.81 [**]	0.75 [**]	0.30	...	...	...
Equatorial Guinea	2.14 [-1]	1.83 [-1]	2.44 [-1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eritrea	0.27 [**]	0.27 [**]	0.27 [**]	4.69	5.32	4.07	0.76	0.10 [+1]	0.15 [+1]	0.05 [+1]	0.33 [+1]
Ethiopia	0.12	0.12	0.12	8.38 [**]	8.96 [**]	7.79 [**]	0.87 [**]	0.18 [-1]	0.27 [-1]	0.09 [-1]	0.31 [-1]
Gabon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambia	1.27 [+1]	1.25 [+1]	1.30 [+1]	8.48 [**, +1]	8.52 [**, +1]	8.44 [**, +1]	0.99 [**, +1]	0.23 [-1]	...	...	...
Ghana	2.17 [**]	2.13 [**]	2.21 [**]	9.99 [**]	10.24 [**]	9.72 [**]	0.95 [**]	0.43	0.53	0.33	0.62
Guinea	0.36 [**]	0.36 [**]	0.36 [**]	8.17 [**]	9.29 [**]	7.00 [**]	0.75 [**]	0.50 [-1]	0.75 [-1]	0.25 [-1]	0.33 [-1]
Guinea-Bissau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kenya	1.61	1.63	1.59	10.67 [**]	10.95 [**]	10.38 [**]	0.95 [**]	0.20	0.24	0.17	0.70
Lesotho	...	...	...	9.68 [**]	9.36 [**]	10.00 [**]	1.07 [**]	...	...	...	...
Liberia	3.44 [-2]	3.35 [-2]	3.53 [-2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madagascar	0.31 [**]	0.30 [**]	0.31 [**]	10.52 [**]	10.73 [**]	10.32 [**]	0.96 [**]	0.21	0.22	0.19	0.86
Malawi	...	...	...	9.22	9.28	9.17	0.99	0.02 [-2]	0.03 [-2]	0.02 [-2]	0.51 [-2]
Mali	0.16 [**, +1]	0.15 [**, +1]	0.16 [**, +1]	8.24 [+1]	9.18 [+1]	7.29 [+1]	0.79 [+1]	0.34	0.50	0.19	0.39
Mauritius	1.96	1.94	1.99	12.09 [**]	12.02 [**]	12.17 [**]	1.01 [**]	1.30 [**, -1]	1.15 [**, -1]	1.44 [**, -1]	1.25 [**, -1]
Mozambique	...	...	...	9.81 [+1]	10.45 [+1]	9.17 [+1]	0.88 [+1]	...	...	...	...
Namibia	...	...	...	11.23 [**, -2]	11.04 [**, -2]	11.42 [**, -2]	1.03 [**, -2]	0.54 [-1]	0.46 [-1]	0.62 [-1]	1.33 [-1]
Niger	0.12 [+1]	0.12 [+1]	0.12 [+1]	4.85 [**, +1]	5.44 [**, +1]	4.25 [**, +1]	0.78 [**, +1]	0.07 [+1]	0.11 [+1]	0.04 [+1]	0.36 [+1]
Nigeria	0.44	0.50	0.37	7.68 [**, -2]	8.32 [**, -2]	7.02 [**, -2]	0.84 [**, -2]	...	...	...	...
Rwanda	0.50	0.51	0.50	10.89	10.88	10.89	1.00	0.24	0.28	0.21	0.75
Sao Tome and Principe	1.37 [+1]	1.31 [+1]	1.43 [+1]	10.59 [+1]	10.58 [+1]	10.60 [+1]	1.00 [+1]	0.22 [+1]	0.22 [+1]	0.22 [+1]	0.98 [+1]
Senegal	0.33	0.31	0.36	7.09 [-1]	7.28 [-1]	6.89 [-1]	0.95 [-1]	0.40	0.51	0.30	0.58
Seychelles	2.18	2.14	2.21	11.60	11.41	11.79	1.03	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]
Sierra Leone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	2.42 [**, -2]	3.15 [**, -2]	1.68 [**, -2]	0.53 [**, -2]	...	...	...	...
South Africa	0.64	0.64	0.65	11.76 [**]	11.79 [**]	11.73 [**]	0.99 [**]	...	...	...	...
Swaziland	...	...	...	10.31 [-2]	10.74 [-2]	9.88 [-2]	0.92 [-2]	...	...	...	...
Togo	0.22	0.22	0.23	9.32 [**, -2]	10.73 [**, -2]	7.91 [**, -2]	0.74 [**, -2]	0.26 [-2]	...	...	...
Uganda	0.38 [-1]	0.37 [-1]	0.39 [-1]	10.57 [**]	10.70 [**]	10.45 [**]	0.98 [**]	0.20	0.23	0.18	0.80
United Republic of Tanzania	0.66	0.65	0.67	9.10 [**]	9.33 [**]	8.87 [**]	0.95 [**]	...	...	...	...
Zambia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zimbabwe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
REGIONAL AVERAGES											
WORLD	**1.25 [**]**	**1.26 [**]**	**1.24 [**]**	**10.01 [**]**	**10.22 [**]**	**9.78 [**]**	**0.96 [**]**	**1.31 [**]**	**1.27 [**]**	**1.35 [**]**	**1.07 [**]**
Arab States	0.45	0.47 [**]	0.44 [**]	9.74	10.16	9.29	0.91	1.11 [**]	1.14 [**]	1.09 [**]	0.96 [**]
Central and Eastern Europe	2.39 [**]	2.41 [**]	2.37 [**]	10.50 [**]	10.64 [**]	10.35 [**]	0.97 [**]	3.19 [**]	2.83 [**]	3.55 [**]	1.25 [**]
Central Asia	1.10	1.09	1.11	10.70	10.78	10.61	0.98	1.27	1.22	1.32	1.08
East Asia and the Pacific	1.31	1.31	1.31	10.57	10.46	10.69	1.02	1.37	1.34	1.39	1.03
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.90 [**]	1.90 [**]	1.90 [**]	11.71 [**]	11.61 [**]	11.82 [**]	1.02 [**]	1.93 [**]	1.72 [**]	2.14 [**]	1.24 [**]
North America and Western Europe	2.28	2.29	2.28	12.33	12.31	12.34	1.00	3.59	3.11	4.10	1.32
South and West Asia	1.29 [**]	1.29 [**]	1.29 [**]	9.38 [**]	...	...	...	0.63 [**, -1]	0.72 [**, -1]	0.54 [**, -1]	0.74 [**, -1]
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.52	0.53	0.50	8.54	9.10	7.97	0.88	0.31 [**]	0.39 [**]	0.24 [**]	0.61 [**]

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for more information on the data and symbols used in each table.

School life expectancy (approximation method) in years								REGION
Primary to tertiary (ISCED 1-6)								
1999				2009				
MF (12)	M (13)	F (14)	GPI (15)	MF (16)	M (17)	F (18)	GPI (19)	Country or territory
6.37 **	7.65 **	5.07 **	0.66 **	...	...	...	...	Côte d'Ivoire
4.31 **	4.91 **	3.71 **	0.76 **	8.23 **	...	...	...	Democratic Republic of the Congo
8.67 **	10.58 **	6.76 **	0.64 **	...	...	...	...	Equatorial Guinea
4.05 **	4.61 **	3.50 **	0.76 **	4.84	5.52	4.16	0.75	Eritrea
4.09 **	5.12 **	3.05 **	0.60 **	...	...	...	...	Ethiopia
12.05 **	12.42 **	11.69 **	0.94 **	...	...	...	...	Gabon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gambia
7.48 **	8.07 **	6.88 **	0.85 **	10.48 **	10.85 **	10.09 **	0.93 **	Ghana
4.51 **	5.75 **	3.22 **	0.56 **	...	...	...	...	Guinea
6.15 **, +1	7.48 **, +1	4.81 **, +1	0.64 **, +1	...	...	...	...	Guinea-Bissau
8.06 **	8.26 **	7.86 **	0.95 **	10.96 **	11.28 **	10.63 **	0.94 **	Kenya
9.15 **	8.69 **	9.62 **	1.11 **	...	...	...	...	Lesotho
9.26 **	11.08 **	7.44 **	0.67 **	...	...	...	...	Liberia
6.07 -1	6.20 -1	5.93 -1	0.96 -1	10.75 **	10.97 **	10.53 **	0.96 **	Madagascar
10.90 **	11.55 **	10.25 **	0.89 **	...	...	...	...	Malawi
4.48 **	5.40 **	3.54 **	0.65 **	...	...	...	...	Mali
12.18 **	12.30 **	12.06 **	0.98 **	...	...	...	...	Mauritius
5.41 **	6.28 **	4.54 **	0.72 **	...	...	...	...	Mozambique
11.70 **	11.58 **	11.83 **	1.02 **	11.62 **, -2	11.49 **, -2	11.76 **, -2	1.02 **, -2	Namibia
2.35 **	2.86 **	1.84 **	0.64 **	4.93 **, +1	5.55 **, +1	4.29 **, +1	0.77 **, +1	Niger
7.46 **	8.25 **	6.65 **	0.81 **	...	...	...	...	Nigeria
6.79 **	6.89 **	6.70 **	0.97 **	11.13	11.16	11.10	0.99	Rwanda
...	...	...	...	10.82 +1	10.82 +1	10.83 +1	1.00 +1	Sao Tome and Principe
5.19	...	...	...	7.49 -1	7.80 -1	7.17 -1	0.92 -1	Senegal
13.23	12.94	13.53	1.05	...	...	...	...	Seychelles
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sierra Leone
...	...	...	...	2.42 **, -2	3.15 **, -2	1.68 **, -2	0.53 **, -2	Somalia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	South Africa
9.37	9.67	9.09	0.94	10.56 **, -2	10.99 **, -2	10.12 **, -2	0.92 **, -2	Swaziland
9.38 **	11.45 **	7.33 **	0.64 **	9.58 **, -2	11.18 **, -2	7.99 **, -2	0.71 **, -2	Togo
9.56 **	10.11 **	9.00 **	0.89 **	10.78 **	10.93 **	10.63 **	0.97 **	Uganda
5.33 **	5.41 **	5.26 **	0.97 **	...	...	...	...	United Republic of Tanzania
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Zambia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Zimbabwe
								REGIONAL AVERAGES
9.66	**10.09 ** **	**9.22 ** **	**0.91 ** **	**11.25 ** **	**11.44 ** **	**11.04 ** **	**0.97 ** **	**WORLD**
9.44	10.01 **	8.53 **	0.85 **	...	...	...	...	Arab States
12.11	12.22	11.99	0.98	13.65 **	13.49 **	13.81 **	1.02 **	Central and Eastern Europe
10.87	10.94	10.80	0.99	12.31	12.34	12.28	0.99	Central Asia
10.24 **	10.42 **	10.07 **	0.97 **	11.98	11.84	12.14	1.03	East Asia and the Pacific
12.51	12.38	12.67	1.02	13.63 **	13.32 **	13.95 **	1.05 **	Latin America and the Caribbean
15.70	15.36 **	16.22 **	1.06 **	16.09	15.57	16.63	1.07	North America and Western Europe
7.86	8.83 **	6.89 **	0.78 **	...	...	...	...	South and West Asia
6.64	7.31	5.97	0.82	8.86 **	9.50 **	8.21 **	0.86 **	Sub-Saharan Africa

TABLE 15 PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AND EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION BY NATURE OF SPENDING / Financial year ending in 2009

REGION	Total public expenditure per student						Total public expenditure on education	
	as a % of GDP per capita			in PPP US$			as a % of GDP	as a % of total government expenditure
Country or territory	Primary (ISCED 1) (1)	Secondary (ISCED 2-3) (2)	Tertiary (ISCED 5-6) (3)	Primary (ISCED 1) (4)	Secondary (ISCED 2-3) (5)	Tertiary (ISCED 5-6) (6)	(7)	(8)
ARAB STATES								
Algeria	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.3 -1	20.27 -1
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.9 -1	11.72 -1
Djibouti	24.4 -1	32.9 -1	...	545 -1	732 -1	...	8.4 -2	22.8 -2
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.8 -1	11.9 -1
Iraq	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jordan	12.1 -2	15.6 -2	...	627 -2	806 -2	...	...	...
Kuwait	10.9 -1	14.9 -1	...	5,292 -1	7,227 -1	...	...	...
Lebanon	...	...	10.2	...	...	1,334	1.8	7.2
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morocco	16.1 -1	...	71.1 -1	703 -1	...	3,104 -1	5.6 -1	25.7 -1
Occupied Palestinian Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oman	...	15.6	44.6	...	...	...	4.5	...
Qatar	9.5	10.1	...	8,699	9,242	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	18.4 -2	18.3 -2	...	4,178 -2	4,164 -2	...	5.6 -1	19.3 -1
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syrian Arab Republic	18.3	15.5	...	863	733	...	4.9 -2	16.7 -2
Tunisia	...	...	50.7 -1	...	...	4,070 -1	6.9 -1	22.7 -1
United Arab Emirates	4.9	6.7	15.5	2,807	3,873	8,929	1.2	23.4
Yemen	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.2 -1	16.0 -1
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE								
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belarus	...	...	15.0	...	...	1,957	4.5	8.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	24.4 -1	24.2 -1	24.8 -1	3,419 -1	3,399 -1	3,481 -1	4.4 -1	12.3 -1
Croatia	...	...	25.2 -2	...	...	4,723 -2	4.0 -2	...
Czech Republic	13.6 -1	22.8 -1	25.7 -1	3,521 -1	5,888 -1	6,650 -1	4.1 -1	9.5 -1
Estonia	26.0 -1	29.7 -1	22.2 -1	5,656 -1	6,452 -1	4,823 -1	5.7 -1	14.2 -1
Hungary	21.9 -1	22.9 -1	24.7 -1	4,506 -1	4,715 -1	5,086 -1	5.1 -1	10.4 -1
Latvia	29.3 -1	28.6 -1	17.5 -1	5,375 -1	5,247 -1	3,202 -1	5.7 -1	14.7 -1
Lithuania	18.1 -1	22.7 -1	17.1 -1	3,564 -1	4,466 -1	3,359 -1	4.9 -1	13.1 -1
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	24.3 -2	22.0 -2	16.6 -2	4,079 -2	3,684 -2	2,779 -2	4.9 -2	11.6 -2
Republic of Moldova	42.4	40.0	46.1	1,198	1,131	1,302	9.6	21.0
Romania	20.0 -2	16.6 -2	26.2 -2	2,536 -2	2,112 -2	3,319 -2	4.3 -2	11.8 -2
Russian Federation	...	...	14.2 -1	...	...	2,889 -1	4.1 -1	...
Serbia	56.9 -1	13.6 -1	40.1 -1	6,725 -1	1,609 -1	4,740 -1	4.7 -1	9.3 -1
Slovakia	15.5 -1	15.0 -1	18.2 -1	3,625 -1	3,499 -1	4,249 -1	3.6 -1	10.3 -1
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	25.1 -2	...	...	1,758 -2	5.3 -2	20.2 -2

Educational expenditure by nature of spending as a % of total educational expenditure in public institutions								
Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 1-4)				Tertiary (ISCED 5-6)				REGION
Salaries, all staff (9)	Other current (10)	Total current (11)	Capital (12)	Salaries, all staff (13)	Other current (14)	Total current (15)	Capital (16)	Country or territory
								ARAB STATES
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Algeria
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bahrain
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Djibouti
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Egypt
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Iraq
80.9 -2	8.2 -2	89.1 -2	10.9 -2	...	...	...	...	Jordan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kuwait
...	...	...	...	97.1 -1	0.4 -1	97.4 -1	2.6 -1	Lebanon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mauritania
...	...	...	...	66.6 -1	20.1 -1	86.7 -1	13.3 -1	Morocco
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Occupied Palestinian Territory
90.7 -1	0.3 -1	91.1 -1	8.9 -1	...	...	...	...	Oman
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Qatar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saudi Arabia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sudan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Syrian Arab Republic
...	...	...	...	...	...	82.4 -1	17.6 -1	Tunisia
82.6	13.5	96.1	3.9	...	...	...	...	United Arab Emirates
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yemen
								CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Albania
...	...	...	...	73.1	21.0	94.2	5.8	Belarus
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bosnia and Herzegovina
68.9 -1	17.5 -1	86.5 -1	13.5 -1	43.5 -1	40.8 -1	84.3 -1	15.7 -1	Bulgaria
...	...	...	...	43.6 -2	49.3 -2	92.9 -2	7.1 -2	Croatia
56.5 -1	35.1 -1	91.6 -1	8.4 -1	46.8 -1	41.0 -1	87.8 -1	12.2 -1	Czech Republic
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Estonia
74.4 -1	20.3 -1	94.7 -1	5.3 -1	58.9 -1	32.1 -1	91.0 -1	9.0 -1	Hungary
66.0 -1	17.6 -1	83.6 -1	16.4 -1	71.2 -1	22.6 -1	93.8 -1	6.2 -1	Latvia
74.3 -1	16.8 -1	91.0 -1	9.0 -1	64.2 -1	23.3 -1	87.5 -1	12.5 -1	Lithuania
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montenegro
66.4 -2	26.9 -2	93.4 -2	6.6 -2	59.6 -2	25.5 -2	85.0 -2	15.0 -2	Poland
67.8	25.6	93.5	6.5	60.8	34.4	95.1	4.9	Republic of Moldova
59.5 -2	20.5 -2	80.0 -2	20.0 -2	11.8 -2	68.5 -2	80.3 -2	19.7 -2	Romania
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Russian Federation
78.0 -1	18.5 -1	96.5 -1	3.5 -1	61.5 -1	33.2 -1	94.8 -1	5.2 -1	Serbia
62.8 -1	33.8 -1	96.6 -1	3.4 -1	46.8 -1	44.6 -1	91.4 -1	8.6 -1	Slovakia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Slovenia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turkey
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ukraine

TABLE 15 PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AND EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION BY NATURE OF SPENDING / Financial year ending in 2009

REGION	Total public expenditure per student						Total public expenditure on education	
	as a % of GDP per capita			in PPP US$			as a % of GDP	as a % of total government expenditure
Country or territory	Primary (ISCED 1) (1)	Secondary (ISCED 2-3) (2)	Tertiary (ISCED 5-6) (3)	Primary (ISCED 1) (4)	Secondary (ISCED 2-3) (5)	Tertiary (ISCED 5-6) (6)	(7)	(8)
CENTRAL ASIA								
Armenia	17.6	28.3	7.4	928	1,495	391	4.4	15.0
Azerbaijan	...	...	15.6	...	...	1,508	2.8	9.1
Georgia	14.5 -1	15.2 -1	11.2 -1	730 -1	764 -1	562 -1	3.2 *	7.7 *
Kazakhstan	...	...	7.9 -2	...	...	865 -2	2.8 -2	...
Kyrgyzstan	...	...	17.3 -1	...	...	386 -1	5.9 -1	19.0 -1
Mongolia	16.2	...	...	571	...	...	5.6	14.6
Tajikistan	...	...	21.8 -1	...	...	419 -1	3.5 -1	18.7 -1
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC								
Australia	16.8 -1	14.4 -1	19.8 -1	6,259 -1	5,355 -1	7,376 -1	4.4 -1	12.9 -1
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.5 +1
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.6 -2	12.4 -2
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China, Hong Kong SAR	13.8	16.8	56.3	6,094	7,411	24,896	4.5	24.1
China, Macao SAR	...	...	16.2 -1	...	...	9,773 -1	2.1 -1	14.0 -1
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	11.0 -1	12.5 -1	16.2 -1	443 -1	501 -1	652 -1	2.8 -1	17.9 -1
Japan	21.5 -1	22.3 -1	20.9 -1	7,213 -1	7,481 -1	7,034 -1	3.4 -1	9.4 -1
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.3 -1	12.2 -1
Malaysia	14.2 -1	12.4 -1	33.9 -1	2,042 -1	1,776 -1	4,864 -1	4.1 -1	17.2 -1
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia (Federated States of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.5 *, -2
New Zealand	17.8	18.7	31.0	5,204	5,459	9,030	6.4	17.9 -2
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	9.0 -2	9.1 -2	9.5 -2	305 -2	309 -2	324 -2	2.8 -1	16.9 -1
Republic of Korea	19.4 -1	23.2 -1	10.1 -1	5,223 -1	6,240 -1	2,726 -1	4.8 -1	15.8 -1
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.7 -1	13.4 -1
Singapore	11.6 +1	17.6 +1	28.9 +1	5,860 +1	8,920 +1	14,629 +1	3.3 +1	10.3 +1
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	24.0	9.1	22.3	1,918	730	1,784	4.1	20.3
Timor-Leste	...	...	92.7	...	...	746	16.8	15.5
Tokelau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	16.1	19.1	...	716	849	...	4.8	23.7
Viet Nam	19.6 -1	17.2 -1	61.4 -1	551 -1	483 -1	1,727 -1	5.3 -1	19.8 -1

Educational expenditure by nature of spending as a % of total educational expenditure in public institutions								
Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 1-4)				Tertiary (ISCED 5-6)				REGION
Salaries, all staff (9)	Other current (10)	Total current (11)	Capital (12)	Salaries, all staff (13)	Other current (14)	Total current (15)	Capital (16)	Country or territory
								CENTRAL ASIA
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Armenia
...	...	...	...	56.7	41.2	97.8	2.2	Azerbaijan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Georgia
...	...	...	...	41.3 -2	43.3 -2	84.6 -2	15.4 -2	Kazakhstan
...	...	...	...	65.9 -1	20.8 -1	86.7 -1	13.3 -1	Kyrgyzstan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mongolia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tajikistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turkmenistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Uzbekistan
								EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
70.3 -1	21.8 -1	92.1 -1	7.9 -1	54.4 -1	35.3 -1	89.7 -1	10.3 -1	Australia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Brunei Darussalam
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cambodia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	China
...	...	90.3	9.7	...	...	38.2	61.8	China, Hong Kong SAR
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	China, Macao SAR
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cook Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fiji
81.8 -1	1.5 -1	83.3 -1	16.7 -1	...	...	...	...	Indonesia
...	...	...	...	48.5 -1	39.2 -1	87.7 -1	12.3 -1	Japan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kiribati
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lao People's Democratic Republic
...	...	99.5 -1	0.5 -1	...	...	99.4 -1	0.6 -1	Malaysia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Marshall Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Micronesia (Federated States of)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Myanmar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nauru
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	New Zealand
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Niue
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Palau
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Papua New Guinea
71.2 -1	18.0 -1	89.2 -1	10.8 -1	68.3 -1	18.2 -1	86.5 -1	13.5 -1	Philippines
65.9 -1	22.0 -1	87.8 -1	12.2 -1	44.7 -1	39.8 -1	84.5 -1	15.5 -1	Republic of Korea
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Samoa
...	...	88.9 +1	11.1 +1	...	...	93.3 +1	6.7 +1	Singapore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Solomon Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thailand
54.8 -2	11.6 -2	66.4 -2	33.6 -2	42.3	54.0	96.3	3.7	Timor-Leste
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tokelau
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tonga
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tuvalu
87.3 -1	11.3 -1	98.6 -1	1.4 -1	.	.	.	.	Vanuatu
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Viet Nam

TABLE 15 PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AND EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION BY NATURE OF SPENDING / Financial year ending in 2009

REGION	Total public expenditure per student						Total public expenditure on education	
	as a % of GDP per capita			in PPP US$			as a % of GDP	as a % of total government expenditure
Country or territory	Primary (ISCED 1) (1)	Secondary (ISCED 2-3) (2)	Tertiary (ISCED 5-6) (3)	Primary (ISCED 1) (4)	Secondary (ISCED 2-3) (5)	Tertiary (ISCED 5-6) (6)	(7)	(8)
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN								
Anguilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.7 -1
Antigua and Barbuda	8.8	13.5	16.9	1,653	2,533	3,176	2.7	9.8
Argentina	16.0 -1	23.9 -1	16.6 -1	2,310 -1	3,444 -1	2,395 -1	5.4 -1	14.0 -1
Aruba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.5 -1
Bahamas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barbados	27.7 -1	24.8 -1	...	...	...	...	6.7	14.3
Belize	16.3 -1	23.2 -1	...	1,080 -1	1,539 -1	...	5.7 -1	18.7 -1
Bermuda	...	...	15.7	...	...	...	2.6	13.4
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	17.3 -2	18.0 -2	29.6 -2	1,696 -2	1,766 -2	2,907 -2	5.1 -2	16.1 -2
British Virgin Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.7
Cayman Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chile	14.7 -1	16.0 -1	12.1 -1	2,141 -1	2,323 -1	1,757 -1	4.0 -1	18.2 -2
Colombia	15.7	15.2	27.0	1,407	1,362	2,423	4.7	14.9 -1
Costa Rica	14.6	14.4	...	1,620	1,599	...	6.3	23.1
Cuba	44.7 -1	51.9 -1	58.8 -1	...	...	...	13.6 -1	17.5
Dominica	21.9 -1	18.8 -1	...	1,860 -1	1,592 -1	...	4.7 -1	11.3 -1
Dominican Republic	7.3	7.4	...	618	622	...	2.2 -2	11.0 -2
Ecuador	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
El Salvador	8.5 -1	9.1 -1	...	582 -1	622 -1	...	3.6 -1	13.1 *, -2
Grenada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guatemala	10.4 -1	6.2 -1	...	497 -1	295 -1	...	3.2 -1	...
Guyana	8.3	9.9	26.4	270	322	856	3.4	13.2
Haiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honduras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jamaica	15.8 -1	26.8 -1	42.4 -1	1,226 -1	2,075 -1	3,284 -1	6.2 -1	...
Mexico	13.3 -2	13.4 -2	37.0 -2	1,925 -2	1,953 -2	5,380 -2	4.8 -2	21.6 -2
Montserrat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.4
Netherlands Antilles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nicaragua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panama	7.5 -1	9.9 -1	21.6 -1	957 -1	1,274 -1	2,772 -1	3.8 -1	...
Paraguay	10.8 -2	16.3 -2	26.0 -2	480 -2	727 -2	1,161 -2	4.0 -2	11.9 -2
Peru	8.1 -1	9.9 -1	...	695 -1	845 -1	...	2.5	16.4
Puerto Rico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Kitts and Nevis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Lucia	16.1	20.7	...	1,615	2,069	...	4.5	10.3
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	20.2	25.3	...	1,852	2,313	...	6.6	13.8
Suriname	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	9.0 -2	9.9 **, -2	...	2,269 -2	2,493 **, -2	...	...	...
Turks and Caicos Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uruguay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	9.2 -2	8.2 -2	...	1,116 -2	994 -2	...	3.7 -2	...

Educational expenditure by nature of spending as a % of total educational expenditure in public institutions								REGION
Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 1-4)				Tertiary (ISCED 5-6)				
Salaries, all staff (9)	Other current (10)	Total current (11)	Capital (12)	Salaries, all staff (13)	Other current (14)	Total current (15)	Capital (16)	Country or territory
								LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
...	...	...	...	3.2 *, -1	— *, -1	3.2 *, -1	96.8 *, -1	Anguilla
...	...	...	5.4	77.7	20.4	98.0	2.0	Antigua and Barbuda
86.8 -1	8.7 -1	95.5 -1	4.5 -1	89.6 -1	9.2 -1	98.8 -1	1.2 -1	Argentina
94.5 -1	5.5 -1	100.0 -1	— -1	91.1 -1	8.9 -1	100.0 -1	— -1	Aruba
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bahamas
82.2 -2	14.3 -2	96.5 -2	3.5 -2	90.5	8.4	98.9	1.1	Barbados
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Belize
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bermuda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
67.5 -1	25.5 -1	93.0 -1	7.0 -1	69.0 -1	19.6 -1	88.7 -1	11.3 -1	Brazil
66.8 -2	22.7 -2	89.4 -2	10.6 -2	...	...	...	...	British Virgin Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cayman Islands
87.2 -1	10.6 -1	97.9 -1	2.1 -1	62.1 -1	33.4 -1	95.5 -1	4.5 -1	Chile
93.2	6.8	100.0	—	57.0 -1	43.0 -1	100.0 -1	— -1	Colombia
86.8	13.2	100.0	—	...	...	...	...	Costa Rica
66.0	32.2	98.2	1.8	28.5	70.2	98.7	1.3	Cuba
79.1 -1	1.5 -1	80.6 -1	19.4 -1	...	...	...	...	Dominica
75.6	12.8	88.4	11.6	90.5 -2	— -2	90.5 -2	9.5 -2	Dominican Republic
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ecuador
64.9 -1	26.8 -1	91.7 -1	8.3 -1	...	...	...	...	El Salvador
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Grenada
73.9 -1	10.7 -1	84.5 -1	15.5 -1	95.7 -1	. -1	95.7 -1	4.3 -1	Guatemala
61.7	22.5	84.2	15.8	51.1	34.5	85.6	14.4	Guyana
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Haiti
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Honduras
84.0 -1	5.5 -1	89.5 -1	10.5 -1	98.7 -1	1.3 -1	100.0 -1	— -1	Jamaica
89.9 -2	7.6 -2	97.5 -2	2.5 -2	67.1 -2	28.2 -2	95.2 -2	4.8 -2	Mexico
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montserrat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Netherlands Antilles
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nicaragua
...	...	89.3 -1	10.7 -1	...	...	91.8 -1	8.2 -1	Panama
...	...	...	...	71.9 -2	16.3 -2	88.2 -2	11.8 -2	Paraguay
62.6	17.0	79.6	20.4	63.4	15.5	78.9	21.1	Peru
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Puerto Rico
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saint Kitts and Nevis
60.3 -1	23.7 -1	84.0 -1	16.0 -1	...	...	...	...	Saint Lucia
98.1	1.9	100.0	—	...	...	...	...	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Suriname
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trinidad and Tobago
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turks and Caicos Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Uruguay
...	...	97.0 -2	3.0 -2	...	...	97.2 -2	2.8 -2	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

TABLE 15 PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AND EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION BY NATURE OF SPENDING / Financial year ending in 2009

REGION	Total public expenditure per student						Total public expenditure on education	
	as a % of GDP per capita			in PPP US$			as a % of GDP	as a % of total government expenditure
Country or territory	Primary (ISCED 1) (1)	Secondary (ISCED 2-3) (2)	Tertiary (ISCED 5-6) (3)	Primary (ISCED 1) (4)	Secondary (ISCED 2-3) (5)	Tertiary (ISCED 5-6) (6)	(7)	(8)
NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE								
Andorra	12.2 -2	13.6 -2	...	...	...	...	3.2 -1	...
Austria	24.1 -1	27.3 -1	43.5 -1	9,593 -1	10,895 -1	17,328 -1	5.5 -1	11.2 -1
Belgium	22.4 -1	36.6 -1	36.7 -1	8,271 -1	13,494 -1	13,531 -1	6.5 -1	12.9 -1
Canada	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.8 -1	...
Cyprus	31.3 -1	41.8 -1	62.2 -1	9,011 -1	12,047 -1	17,921 -1	7.4 -1	17.4 -1
Denmark	25.0 -1	31.6 -1	52.2 -1	9,848 -1	12,440 -1	20,586 -1	7.8 -1	15.0 -1
Finland	18.6 -1	32.3 -1	32.6 -1	7,019 -1	12,224 -1	12,334 -1	6.1 -1	12.4 -1
France	17.3 -1	26.8 -1	35.6 -1	6,113 -1	9,433 -1	12,558 -1	5.6 -1	10.6 -1
Germany	15.6 -2	21.8 -2	...	5,569 -2	7,763 -2	...	4.5 -2	10.3 -2
Gibraltar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holy See	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	26.8 -1	21.9 -1	28.5 -1	10,525 -1	8,585 -1	11,175 -1	7.6 -1	13.1 -1
Ireland	18.4 -1	27.2 -1	32.4 -1	7,946 -1	11,781 -1	14,020 -1	5.6 -1	13.4 -1
Israel	19.5 -1	20.4 -1	21.3 -1	5,382 -1	5,641 -1	5,884 -1	5.9 -1	13.7 -1
Italy	24.4 -1	26.7 -1	25.0 -1	8,135 -1	8,893 -1	8,303 -1	4.6 -1	9.4 -1
Liechtenstein	10.8 -1	19.0 -1	...	...	...	...	2.1 -1	...
Luxembourg	14.8 -1	21.6 -1	...	13,193 -1	19,191 -1	...	...	...
Malta	8.7 -2	13.1 -2	17.0 -2	2,044 -2	3,105 -2	4,017 -2	2.7 -2	14.8 -2
Monaco	3.2	5.1	.	...	...	.	1.2	6.6
Netherlands	17.2 -1	24.9 -1	41.4 -1	7,352 -1	10,673 -1	17,750 -1	5.5 -1	11.9 -1
Norway	18.0 -1	25.2 -1	46.2 -1	11,046 -1	15,469 -1	28,311 -1	6.4 -1	16.1 -1
Portugal	19.9 -1	31.6 -1	26.7 -1	4,955 -1	7,890 -1	6,652 -1	4.9 -1	11.0 -1
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	20.3 -1	25.8 -1	27.2 -1	6,753 -1	8,568 -1	9,050 -1	4.6 -1	11.2 -1
Sweden	26.1 -1	30.8 -1	41.2 -1	10,349 -1	12,185 -1	16,321 -1	6.7 -1	12.9 -1
Switzerland	20.6 -1	31.1 -1	43.9 -1	9,438 -1	14,280 -1	20,155 -1	5.4 -1	16.7 -1
United Kingdom	23.4 -1	29.0 -1	22.3 -1	8,316 -1	10,327 -1	7,930 -1	5.4 -1	11.1 -1
United States of America	22.4 -1	24.7 -1	21.1 -1	10,464 -1	11,507 -1	9,817 -1	5.5 -1	13.8 -1
SOUTH AND WEST ASIA								
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangladesh	10.7 -1	14.9 -1	...	134 -1	187 -1	...	2.4 -1	14.0 -1
Bhutan	7.2	31.5	...	343	1,509	...	4.8 -1	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	15.1	21.0	22.2	1,727	2,394	2,527	4.7	20.9
Maldives	26.3 -1	...	— -1	1,492 -1	...	— -1	10.3	16.0
Nepal	17.6	...	55.5	196	...	617	4.6	19.5
Pakistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.7	11.2
Sri Lanka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA								
Angola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benin	13.4	...	...	203	...	...	4.5	18.2
Botswana	12.4 -2	37.6 -2	251.5 -2	1,560 -2	4,734 -2	31,686 -2	7.9	16.2
Burkina Faso	29.0 -2	30.2 -2	307.1 -2	329 -2	342 -2	3,481 -2	4.6 -2	21.8 -2
Burundi	21.1	59.4	520.4	83	233	2,041	8.3	23.4

Educational expenditure by nature of spending as a % of total educational expenditure in public institutions								REGION
Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 1-4)				Tertiary (ISCED 5-6)				
Salaries, all staff (9)	Other current (10)	Total current (11)	Capital (12)	Salaries, all staff (13)	Other current (14)	Total current (15)	Capital (16)	Country or territory
								NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE
49.9 -1	47.8 -1	97.7 -1	2.3 -1	59.4	35.2	94.6	5.4	Andorra
76.1 -1	21.9 -1	98.0 -1	2.0 -1	59.1 -1	34.6 -1	93.7 -1	6.3 -1	Austria
...	...	...	...	77.0 -1	19.9 -1	96.9 -1	3.1 -1	Belgium
...	...	...	...	58.4 -1	32.1 -1	90.5 -1	9.5 -1	Canada
77.6 -1	9.3 -1	86.9 -1	13.1 -1	48.3 -1	25.0 -1	73.3 -1	26.7 -1	Cyprus
75.8 -1	18.2 -1	94.0 -1	6.0 -1	78.0 -1	17.4 -1	95.5 -1	4.5 -1	Denmark
59.1 -1	32.3 -1	91.4 -1	8.6 -1	60.9 -1	35.1 -1	96.0 -1	4.0 -1	Finland
73.6 -1	16.3 -1	89.8 -1	10.2 -1	72.7 -1	18.6 -1	91.4 -1	8.6 -1	France
77.1 -2	15.6 -2	92.7 -2	7.3 -2	61.0 -2	30.8 -2	91.8 -2	8.2 -2	Germany
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gibraltar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Greece
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Holy See
68.7 -1	22.5 -1	91.2 -1	8.8 -1	77.8 -1	13.5 -1	91.3 -1	8.7 -1	Iceland
74.9 -1	16.0 -1	90.9 -1	9.1 -1	66.9 -1	23.8 -1	90.7 -1	9.3 -1	Ireland
75.9 -1	15.1 -1	91.0 -1	9.0 -1	56.0 -1	31.7 -1	87.7 -1	12.3 -1	Israel
78.7 -1	16.7 -1	95.4 -1	4.6 -1	59.0 -1	29.9 -1	88.9 -1	11.1 -1	Italy
71.8 -1	28.2 -1	100.0 -1	— -1	. -2	. -2	. -2	. -2	Liechtenstein
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Luxembourg
74.3 -2	16.2 -2	90.5 -2	9.5 -2	52.1 -2	44.1 -2	96.2 -2	3.8 -2	Malta
89.9	6.8	96.7	3.3	.	.	.	.	Monaco
70.6 -1	16.0 -1	86.6 -1	13.4 -1	58.9 -1	26.7 -1	85.6 -1	14.4 -1	Netherlands
67.9 -1	19.3 -1	87.2 -1	12.8 -1	62.8 -1	31.2 -1	94.0 -1	6.0 -1	Norway
91.8 -1	5.8 -1	97.6 -1	2.4 -1	66.3 -1	26.2 -1	92.5 -1	7.5 -1	Portugal
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	San Marino
74.9 -1	15.6 -1	90.5 -1	9.5 -1	61.4 -1	18.0 -1	79.4 -1	20.6 -1	Spain
63.3 -1	29.9 -1	93.1 -1	6.9 -1	60.7 -1	35.7 -1	96.4 -1	3.6 -1	Sweden
77.7 -2	13.8 -2	91.6 -2	8.4 -2	68.2 -1	22.9 -1	91.1 -1	8.9 -1	Switzerland
70.9 -1	20.3 -1	91.2 -1	8.8 -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	United Kingdom
71.7 -1	16.7 -1	88.4 -1	11.6 -1	55.9 -1	35.7 -1	91.6 -1	8.4 -1	United States of America
								SOUTH AND WEST ASIA
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Afghanistan
58.4 -1	18.2 -1	76.5 -1	23.5 -1	73.2 -1	13.4 -1	86.6 -1	13.4 -1	Bangladesh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhutan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	India
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maldives
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nepal
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sri Lanka
								SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Angola
83.9	12.2	96.1	3.9	48.6	35.4	84.0	16.0	Benin
70.3	19.3	89.6	10.4	...	...	92.3	7.7	Botswana
51.0 -2	5.0 -2	56.1 -2	43.9 -2	44.1 -2	27.7 -2	71.8 -2	28.2 -2	Burkina Faso
67.1	17.7	84.8	15.2	55.0	38.0	93.0	7.0	Burundi

TABLE 15 PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AND EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION BY NATURE OF SPENDING / Financial year ending in 2009

REGION	Total public expenditure per student						Total public expenditure on education	
	as a % of GDP per capita			in PPP US$			as a % of GDP	as a % of total government expenditure
Country or territory	Primary (ISCED 1) (1)	Secondary (ISCED 2-3) (2)	Tertiary (ISCED 5-6) (3)	Primary (ISCED 1) (4)	Secondary (ISCED 2-3) (5)	Tertiary (ISCED 5-6) (6)	(7)	(8)
Cameroon	7.3	30.2	35.3	160	667	778	3.6	19.2
Cape Verde	17.8	16.1	48.9	648	586	1,783	5.9	15.9
Central African Republic	4.5	16.1	124.1	34	122	940	1.3	11.7 -1
Chad	12.4	23.6	212.8	162	306	2,767	3.1	12.6
Comoros	27.2 -1	...	...	321 -1	...	...	7.6 -1	...
Congo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Côte d'Ivoire	...	...	119.1 -2	...	...	1,943 -2	4.6 -1	24.6 -1
Democratic Republic of the Congo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Equatorial Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eritrea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.5 -2	23.3 -2
Gabon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambia	16.5	15.7	...	233	222	...	3.8	22.8 +1
Ghana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guinea	7.2 -1	6.3 -1	102.9 -1	76 -1	67 -1	1,097 -1	2.4 -1	19.2 -1
Guinea-Bissau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kenya	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.9 +1	17.2 +1
Lesotho	24.0 -1	53.8 **, -1	...	329 -1	740 **, -1	...	13.1 -1	23.7 -1
Liberia	5.7 -2	...	...	21 -2	...	...	2.8 -1	12.1 -1
Madagascar	7.5	11.1 **	139.5	75	111 **	1,401	3.2	13.4 -1
Malawi	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.6 +1	12.1 +1
Mali	13.0	32.6	117.7	154	387	1,395	4.4	22.3
Mauritius	9.3	15.1 **	...	1,165	1,896 **	...	3.2	11.4
Mozambique	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Namibia	15.6 -1	15.9 -1	...	975 -1	991 -1	...	6.4 -1	22.4 -1
Niger	28.3	56.6	429.4	195	390	2,962	4.5	19.3
Nigeria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rwanda	7.8 -1	32.6 -1	211.7 -1	87 -1	363 -1	2,354 -1	4.7 +1	20.4 -1
Sao Tome and Principe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senegal	21.4	...	195.6	388	...	3,553	6.0	19.0 **, -1
Seychelles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sierra Leone	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.3	18.1
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	15.1	17.7 **	...	1,582	1,852 **	...	5.4	16.9
Swaziland	13.0 -1	36.2 -1	...	624 -1	1,741 -1	...	7.8 -1	21.6 -1
Togo	13.0	...	...	111	...	...	4.6	17.6
Uganda	7.3	21.2	105.4	85	247	1,227	3.2	15.0
United Republic of Tanzania	22.1 -1	18.8 **, -1	...	264 -1	225 **, -1	...	6.8 -1	27.5 -1
Zambia	1.0	...	...	14	...	...	0.8	22.0
Zimbabwe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for more information on the data and symbols used in each table.

Educational expenditure by nature of spending as a % of total educational expenditure in public institutions								REGION
Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 1-4)				Tertiary (ISCED 5-6)				
Salaries, all staff (9)	Other current (10)	Total current (11)	Capital (12)	Salaries, all staff (13)	Other current (14)	Total current (15)	Capital (16)	Country or territory
...	...	...	...	94.4	5.6	100.0	—	Cameroon
81.9	6.3	88.2	11.8	72.8	2.0	74.8	25.2	Cape Verde
...	...	89.7	10.3	53.6 -1	43.1 -1	96.7 -1	3.3 -1	Central African Republic
52.6	7.8	60.5	39.5	...	...	...	...	Chad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Comoros
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Congo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Côte d'Ivoire
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Democratic Republic of the Congo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Equatorial Guinea
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Eritrea
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ethiopia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gabon
...	...	...	...	27.4 +1	57.6 +1	85.0 +1	15.0 +1	Gambia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ghana
44.6 -1	8.2 -1	52.8 -1	47.2 -1	38.7 -1	58.0 -1	96.7 -1	3.3 -1	Guinea
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Guinea-Bissau
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kenya
61.3 **, -1	37.4 **, -1	98.7 **, -1	1.3 **, -1	...	...	96.2 **, -1	3.8 **, -1	Lesotho
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liberia
70.0 -1	22.7 -1	89.9 -1	10.1 -1	26.3 -1	61.8 -1	88.1 -1	11.9 -1	Madagascar
77.4 +1	15.5 +1	92.8 +1	7.2 +1	...	...	97.9 +1	2.1 +1	Malawi
65.4	9.8	75.2	24.8	55.6	29.9	85.6	14.4	Mali
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mauritius
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mozambique
74.3 **, -1	23.1 **, -1	97.3 **, -1	2.7 **, -1	...	...	...	...	Namibia
67.9	9.9	77.7	22.3	35.2	57.4	92.7	7.3	Niger
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nigeria
...	...	84.4 -1	15.6 -1	...	...	...	...	Rwanda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sao Tome and Principe
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Senegal
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Seychelles
86.9 **, -1	13.1 **, -1	100.0 **, -1	— **, -1	...	...	74.8 **, -1	25.2 **, -1	Sierra Leone
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Somalia
81.5	14.5	96.0	4.0	...	...	99.9 **	0.1 **	South Africa
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Swaziland
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Togo
71.5	19.4	90.9	9.1	94.4	—	94.4	5.6	Uganda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	United Republic of Tanzania
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Zambia
...	...	...	...	76.9	17.9	94.8	5.2	Zimbabwe

TABLE 16 EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP, BY SOURCES OF FUNDS / Financial year ending in 2009

REGION	Expenditure on educational institutions and educational administration as a % of GDP							
	All sources of funds (public, private, international)					Public sources		
Country or territory	All levels[a,b] (1)	Pre-primary (ISCED 0) (2)	Primary (ISCED 1) (3)	Secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 2-4) (4)	Tertiary (ISCED 5-6) (5)	All levels[a] (6)	Pre-primary (ISCED 0) (7)	Primary (ISCED 1) (8)
ARAB STATES								
Algeria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	— [-1]	1.6 [-1]
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jordan	...	— [-2]	1.8 [-2]	1.9 [-2]	— [-2]	...	— [-2]	1.7 [-2]
Kuwait	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.4 [-1]	0.9 [-1]
Lebanon	...	...	...	...	...	1.8	...	...
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritania	...	...	...	...	...	...	— [**, -1]	...
Morocco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Occupied Palestinian Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oman	...	...	...	...	...	4.2	.	...
Qatar	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.2	0.6
Saudi Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syrian Arab Republic	...	...	...	...	...	4.9 [-2]	...	2.1 [-2]
Tunisia	...	...	...	...	...	6.9 [-1]	— [-1]	...
United Arab Emirates	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	0.3
Yemen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE								
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belarus	...	...	...	...	...	4.3	0.9	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	4.5 [-1]	0.8 [-1]	0.7 [-1]	1.6 [-1]	1.3 [-1]	3.8 [-1]	0.7 [-1]	0.7 [-1]
Croatia	4.3 [-2]	0.5 [-2]	...	...	1.1 [-2]	4.0 [-2]	0.5 [-2]	...
Czech Republic	4.5 [-1]	0.5 [-1]	0.6 [-1]	2.1 [-1]	1.2 [-1]	3.9 [-1]	0.4 [-1]	0.6 [-1]
Estonia	5.8 [-1]	0.5 [-1]	1.4 [-1]	2.5 [-1]	1.3 [-1]	5.4 [-1]	0.5 [-1]	1.4 [-1]
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	4.8 [-1]	0.7 [-1]	0.8 [-1]
Latvia	6.2 [-1]	0.9 [-1]	1.5 [-1]	2.3 [-1]	1.5 [-1]	5.4 [-1]	0.8 [-1]	1.5 [-1]
Lithuania	5.3 [-1]	0.6 [-1]	0.7 [-1]	2.6 [-1]	1.4 [-1]	4.7 [-1]	0.5 [-1]	0.7 [-1]
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	4.8 [-2]	0.5 [-2]	1.6 [-2]
Republic of Moldova	8.9 [-2]	...	...	...	...	8.0 [-1]	1.5 [-1]	1.4 [-1]
Romania	4.8 [-2]	0.4 [-2]	0.9 [-2]	1.5 [-2]	1.6 [-2]	4.2 [-2]	0.4 [-2]	0.8 [-2]
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	4.1 [-1]	0.6 [-1]	...
Serbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	4.0 [-1]	0.4 [-1]	0.7 [-1]	1.9 [-1]	0.9 [-1]	3.3 [-1]	0.4 [-1]	0.6 [-1]
Slovenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Expenditure on educational institutions and educational administration as a % of GDP								
Public sources		Private sources					International sources	REGION
Secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 2-4) (9)	Tertiary (ISCED 5-6) (10)	All levels[a] (11)	Pre-primary (ISCED 0) (12)	Primary (ISCED 1) (13)	Secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 2-4) (14)	Tertiary (ISCED 5-6) (15)	All levels (16)	Country or territory
								ARAB STATES
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Algeria
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bahrain
1.6 -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Djibouti
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Egypt
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Iraq
1.8 -2	...	...	. -2	. -2	. -2	...	...	Jordan
1.4 -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	Kuwait
...	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lebanon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
1.1 **, -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.6 -1	Mauritania
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Morocco
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Occupied Palestinian Territory
1.8	0.9	...	...	...	...	. -1	...	Oman
0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Qatar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saudi Arabia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sudan
1.7 -2	1.0 -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Syrian Arab Republic
...	1.7 -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tunisia
0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	United Arab Emirates
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yemen
								CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Albania
...	0.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	Belarus
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bosnia and Herzegovina
1.6 -1	0.8 -1	0.6 -1	0.1 -1	— -1	0.1 -1	0.4 -1	0.1 -1	Bulgaria
...	0.8 -2	0.3 -2	— -2	...	...	0.3 -2	— -2	Croatia
1.9 -1	0.9 -1	0.6 -1	— -1	0.1 -1	0.2 -1	0.2 -1	— -1	Czech Republic
2.4 -1	1.0 -1	0.3 -1	— -1	— -1	— -1	0.3 -1	0.1 -1	Estonia
2.2 -1	0.9 -1	...	...	...	...	...	— -1	Hungary
2.2 -1	0.9 -1	0.6 -1	— -1	— -1	0.1 -1	0.5 -1	0.1 -1	Latvia
2.6 -1	0.9 -1	0.5 -1	0.1 -1	— -1	— -1	0.4 -1	0.1 -1	Lithuania
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montenegro
1.8 -2	0.9 -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poland
3.0 -1	1.4 -1	0.5 -2	...	...	...	...	— -1	Republic of Moldova
1.5 -2	1.1 -2	0.6 -2	— -2	— -2	— -2	0.5 -2	— -2	Romania
...	0.9 -1	0.7 -1	0.1 -1	...	...	0.5 -1	...	Russian Federation
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Serbia
1.5 -1	0.6 -1	0.7 -1	0.1 -1	0.1 -1	0.3 -1	0.2 -1	0.1 -1	Slovakia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Slovenia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turkey
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ukraine

TABLE 16 EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP, BY SOURCES OF FUNDS / Financial year ending in 2009

REGION	Expenditure on educational institutions and educational administration as a % of GDP							
	All sources of funds (public, private, international)					Public sources		
Country or territory	All levels[a,b] (1)	Pre-primary (ISCED 0) (2)	Primary (ISCED 1) (3)	Secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 2-4) (4)	Tertiary (ISCED 5-6) (5)	All levels[a] (6)	Pre-primary (ISCED 0) (7)	Primary (ISCED 1) (8)
CENTRAL ASIA								
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	4.3	0.4	0.7
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	2.9 -1	0.3 -1	1.1 -1
Kazakhstan	3.6 -2	0.2 -2	...	...	0.9 -2	2.8 -2	0.2 -2	...
Kyrgyzstan	...	...	...	...	...	5.9 -1	0.4 -1	...
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	5.4	1.1	1.5
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	3.4 -1	0.1 -1	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC								
Australia	5.5 -1	0.1 -1	1.7 -1	2.1 -1	1.6 -1	3.9 -1	— -1	1.5 -1
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	1.6 -2	...	...
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China, Hong Kong SAR	...	...	...	...	...	4.2	0.1	0.7
China, Macao SAR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	2.7 -1	0.1 -1	1.4 -1
Japan	4.9 -1	0.2 -1	1.2 -1	1.5 -1	1.4 -1	3.3 -1	0.1 -1	1.2 -1
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	...	...	...	...	2.3 -1	...	...
Malaysia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia (Federated States of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	6.5	0.5	1.6	2.9	1.6	5.4	0.4	1.4
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	...	...	...	...	...	2.8 -1	— -1	1.4 -1
Republic of Korea	7.6 -1	0.2 -1	1.7 -1	2.5 -1	2.6 -1	4.5 -1	0.1 -1	1.4 -1
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	3.3 +1	...	0.7 +1
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	...	...	...	...	...	4.1	0.3	1.9
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tokelau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	5.4	—	2.7	...	...	4.8	...	2.6
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Expenditure on educational institutions and educational administration as a % of GDP								
Public sources		Private sources					International sources	REGION
Secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 2-4) (9)	Tertiary (ISCED 5-6) (10)	All levels[a] (11)	Pre-primary (ISCED 0) (12)	Primary (ISCED 1) (13)	Secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 2-4) (14)	Tertiary (ISCED 5-6) (15)	All levels (16)	Country or territory
								CENTRAL ASIA
2.8	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Armenia
...	...	0.2	—	...	...	0.1	...	Azerbaijan
1.1 [-1]	0.3 [-1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	Georgia
...	0.4 [-2]	0.8 [-2]	0.1 [-2]	...	...	0.5 [-2]	— [-2]	Kazakhstan
...	0.9 [-1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyrgyzstan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mongolia
...	0.4 [-1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tajikistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turkmenistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Uzbekistan
								EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
1.6 [-1]	0.7 [-1]	1.6 [-1]	— [-1]	0.2 [-1]	0.5 [-1]	0.9 [-1]	— [-1]	Australia
...	...	. [+1]	. [+1]	. [+1]	. [+1]	. [+1]	. [+1]	Brunei Darussalam
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cambodia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	China
1.3	1.9	...	...	...	...	...	.	China, Hong Kong SAR
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	China, Macao SAR
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cook Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fiji
1.0 [-1]	0.3 [-1]	8.0 [-1]	0.1 [-1]	1.8 [-1]	3.5 [-1]	2.5 [-1]	...	Indonesia
1.3 [-1]	0.5 [-1]	1.7 [-1]	0.1 [-1]	— [-1]	0.3 [-1]	1.0 [-1]	— [-1]	Japan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kiribati
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lao People's Democratic Republic
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Malaysia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Marshall Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Micronesia (Federated States of)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Myanmar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nauru
2.4	1.1	1.1	—	0.1	0.5	0.5	—	New Zealand
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Niue
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Palau
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Papua New Guinea
0.7 [-1]	0.3 [-1]	...	...	...	...	...	. [-1]	Philippines
1.8 [-1]	0.6 [-1]	3.1 [-1]	0.1 [-1]	0.2 [-1]	0.7 [-1]	2.0 [-1]	. [-1]	Republic of Korea
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Samoa
1.0 [+1]	1.2 [+1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	Singapore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Solomon Islands
0.6	0.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thailand
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Timor-Leste
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tokelau
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tonga
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tuvalu
...	...	.	.	.	.	.	0.6	Vanuatu
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Viet Nam

TABLE 16 EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP, BY SOURCES OF FUNDS / Financial year ending in 2009

REGION	Expenditure on educational institutions and educational administration as a % of GDP							
	All sources of funds (public, private, international)					Public sources		
Country or territory	All levels[a,b] (1)	Pre-primary (ISCED 0) (2)	Primary (ISCED 1) (3)	Secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 2-4) (4)	Tertiary (ISCED 5-6) (5)	All levels[a] (6)	Pre-primary (ISCED 0) (7)	Primary (ISCED 1) (8)
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN								
Anguilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Antigua and Barbuda	...	...	...	...	...	2.7	—	1.1
Argentina	6.1 -1	0.6 -1	2.0 -1	2.3 -1	1.2 -1	5.3 -1	0.4 -1	1.9 -1
Aruba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahamas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barbados	6.3 -1	...	...	2.3 -1	1.6 -1	5.7	...	...
Belize	...	...	...	...	...	5.3 -1	0.1 -1	2.7 -1
Bermuda	...	...	...	...	...	2.6	0.1	0.6
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	4.9 -2	0.4 -2	1.6 -2	2.2 -2	0.7 -2	4.9 -2	0.4 -2	1.6 -2
British Virgin Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cayman Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chile	6.4 -1	0.6 -1	1.9 -1	1.9 -1	2.0 -1	3.7 -1	0.4 -1	1.5 -1
Colombia	6.7	0.5	2.2	2.1	1.8	4.6	0.3	1.8
Costa Rica	...	...	...	...	...	6.3	0.3	1.7
Cuba	13.8 -1	1.0 -1	3.5 -1	4.0 -1	5.2 -1	13.6 -1	0.9 -1	3.5 -1
Dominica	4.7 -1	— -1	2.5 -1	2.2 -1	...	4.0 -2	— -2	2.1 -2
Dominican Republic	4.0 -2	0.4 -2	2.4 -2	0.9 -2	0.3 -2	2.2 -2	0.1 -2	1.3 -2
Ecuador	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
El Salvador	4.0 -1	0.4 -1	1.5 -1	0.9 -1	...	3.6 -1	0.3 -1	1.4 -1
Grenada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guatemala	5.5 -1	0.6 -1	2.2 -1	1.4 -1	0.9 -1	3.1 -1	0.3 -1	1.6 -1
Guyana	3.6	0.4	1.1	1.2	0.3	3.2	0.4	1.1
Haiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honduras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jamaica	5.9 -1	0.3 -1	1.9 -1	2.8 -1	1.0 -1	5.9 -1	0.3 -1	1.9 -1
Mexico	5.7 -2	0.6 -2	2.1 -2	1.7 -2	1.2 -2	4.6 -2	0.5 -2	1.8 -2
Montserrat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands Antilles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nicaragua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panama	3.7 -1	0.2 -1	1.0 -1	0.8 -1	0.9 -1	3.6 -1	0.1 -1	1.0 -1
Paraguay	5.3 -2	0.3 -2	1.8 -2	1.7 **, -2	1.4 -2	3.9 -2	0.2 -2	1.6 -2
Peru	4.4	0.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	2.5	0.3	1.0
Puerto Rico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Kitts and Nevis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Lucia	...	...	...	...	...	4.5	0.1	1.9
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	...	...	...	...	...	6.2	—	2.8
Suriname	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.3 -2	0.8 -2
Turks and Caicos Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uruguay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	...	...	...	...	...	3.7 -2	0.3 -2	1.2 -2

Expenditure on educational institutions and educational administration as a % of GDP								
Public sources		Private sources					International sources	REGION
Secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 2-4) (9)	Tertiary (ISCED 5-6) (10)	All levels[a] (11)	Pre-primary (ISCED 0) (12)	Primary (ISCED 1) (13)	Secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 2-4) (14)	Tertiary (ISCED 5-6) (15)	All levels (16)	Country or territory
								LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. [-1]	Anguilla
1.4	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	.	Antigua and Barbuda
2.1 [-1]	0.9 [-1]	0.7 [-1]	0.1 [-1]	0.1 [-1]	0.2 [-1]	0.2 [-1]	— [-1]	Argentina
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aruba
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bahamas
2.0	1.5	0.1 [-1]	...	...	0.1 [-1]	— [-1]	0.3	Barbados
2.1 [-1]	0.2 [-1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	Belize
0.8	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bermuda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
2.2 [-2]	0.7 [-2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	Brazil
...	...	— [-2]	— [-2]	— [-2]	— [-2]	— [-2]	.	British Virgin Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cayman Islands
1.5 [-1]	0.3 [-1]	2.7 [-1]	0.1 [-1]	0.4 [-1]	0.5 [-1]	1.7 [-1]	. [-1]	Chile
1.7	0.8	2.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.0	—	Colombia
1.3	1.2	...	...	...	...	...	— [-2]	Costa Rica
4.0 [-1]	5.2 [-1]	0.1 [-1]	0.1 [-1]	0.1 [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]	—	Cuba
2.0 [-2]	...	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	. [-1]	Dominica
0.4 [-2]	0.3 [-2]	1.9 [-2]	0.3 [-2]	1.1 [-2]	0.5 [-2]	. [-2]	0.1 [-2]	Dominican Republic
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ecuador
0.8 [-1]	...	0.1 [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]	...	0.2 [-1]	El Salvador
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	Grenada
0.4 [-1]	0.3 [-1]	2.4 [-1]	0.3 [-1]	0.6 [-1]	1.0 [-1]	0.5 [-1]	— [-1]	Guatemala
1.1	0.2	0.2	.	.	.	0.2	0.2	Guyana
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Haiti
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Honduras
2.8 [-1]	1.0 [-1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jamaica
1.3 [-2]	0.9 [-2]	1.1 [-2]	0.1 [-2]	0.3 [-2]	0.4 [-2]	0.3 [-2]	— [-2]	Mexico
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montserrat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Netherlands Antilles
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nicaragua
0.8 [-1]	0.9 [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]	0.1 [-1]	Panama
1.4 [-2]	0.8 [-2]	1.3 [-2]	0.1 [-2]	0.3 [-2]	0.3 [**, -2]	0.6 [-2]	— [-2]	Paraguay
0.8	0.4	1.9	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.8	. [-2]	Peru
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Puerto Rico
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saint Kitts and Nevis
2.0	—	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	Saint Lucia
3.4	—	...	...	...	...	...	0.7	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Suriname
0.7 [-2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trinidad and Tobago
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turks and Caicos Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Uruguay
0.6 [-2]	1.6 [-2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

TABLE 16 EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP, BY SOURCES OF FUNDS / Financial year ending in 2009

REGION	Expenditure on educational institutions and educational administration as a % of GDP							
	All sources of funds (public, private, international)					Public sources		
Country or territory	All levels[a,b] (1)	Pre-primary (ISCED 0) (2)	Primary (ISCED 1) (3)	Secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 2-4) (4)	Tertiary (ISCED 5-6) (5)	All levels[a] (6)	Pre-primary (ISCED 0) (7)	Primary (ISCED 1) (8)
NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE								
Andorra	...	...	...	...	...	2.5 [-2]	0.5 [-2]	0.6 [-2]
Austria	5.4 [-1]	0.5 [-1]	1.0 [-1]	2.6 [-1]	1.3 [-1]	4.9 [-1]	0.4 [-1]	0.9 [-1]
Belgium	6.6 [-1]	0.6 [-1]	1.6 [-1]	2.9 [-1]	1.4 [-1]	6.2 [-1]	0.6 [-1]	1.5 [-1]
Canada	6.1 [-1]	...	2.1 [-1]	1.4 [-1]	2.6 [-1]	4.6 [-1]	...	...
Cyprus	7.9 [-1]	0.4 [-1]	2.2 [-1]	3.5 [-1]	1.7 [-1]	6.5 [-1]	0.4 [-1]	2.1 [-1]
Denmark	7.1 [-1]	0.7 [-1]	1.9 [-1]	2.4 [-1]	1.7 [-1]	6.5 [-1]	0.6 [-1]	1.9 [-1]
Finland	5.9 [-1]	0.4 [-1]	1.3 [-1]	2.5 [-1]	1.7 [-1]	5.7 [-1]	0.4 [-1]	1.2 [-1]
France	6.0 [-1]	0.7 [-1]	1.2 [-1]	2.7 [-1]	1.4 [-1]	5.4 [-1]	0.6 [-1]	1.1 [-1]
Germany	4.7 [-2]	0.5 [-2]	0.6 [-2]	2.4 [-2]	1.1 [-2]	4.0 [-2]	0.4 [-2]	0.6 [-2]
Gibraltar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holy See	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	7.9 [-1]	1.0 [-1]	2.6 [-1]	2.5 [-1]	1.3 [-1]	7.2 [-1]	0.8 [-1]	2.5 [-1]
Ireland	5.5 [-1]	— [-1]	2.0 [-1]	2.1 [-1]	1.4 [-1]	5.1 [-1]	— [-1]	2.0 [-1]
Israel	7.3 [-1]	0.8 [-1]	2.3 [-1]	1.9 [-1]	1.6 [-1]	5.7 [-1]	0.7 [-1]	2.2 [-1]
Italy	4.8 [-1]	0.5 [-1]	1.2 [-1]	2.2 [-1]	1.0 [-1]	4.4 [-1]	0.5 [-1]	1.1 [-1]
Liechtenstein	1.8 [-2]	0.1 [-2]	0.6 [-2]	0.9 [-2]	0.2 [-2]	2.0 [-1]	0.2 [-1]	0.7 [-1]
Luxembourg	...	0.5 [-1]	1.1 [-1]	1.8 [-1]	...	...	0.4 [-1]	1.1 [-1]
Malta	2.9 [-2]	0.2 [-2]	0.7 [-2]	1.3 [-2]	0.4 [-2]	2.7 [-2]	0.2 [-2]	0.6 [-2]
Monaco	1.1	—	0.2	0.5	.	1.1	—	0.2
Netherlands	5.6 [-1]	0.4 [-1]	1.3 [-1]	2.4 [-1]	1.5 [-1]	4.7 [-1]	0.4 [-1]	1.3 [-1]
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	5.2 [-1]	0.3 [-1]	1.6 [-1]
Portugal	5.2 [-1]	0.4 [-1]	1.4 [-1]	2.0 [-1]	1.3 [-1]	4.7 [-1]	0.4 [-1]	1.4 [-1]
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	5.1 [-1]	0.8 [-1]	1.3 [-1]	1.8 [-1]	1.2 [-1]	4.4 [-1]	0.6 [-1]	1.1 [-1]
Sweden	6.3 [-1]	0.7 [-1]	1.7 [-1]	2.4 [-1]	1.6 [-1]	6.1 [-1]	0.7 [-1]	1.7 [-1]
Switzerland	5.7 [-1]	0.2 [-1]	1.3 [-1]	2.9 [-1]	1.2 [-1]	5.2 [-1]	0.2 [-1]	1.3 [-1]
United Kingdom	5.8 [-1]	0.3 [-1]	1.8 [-1]	2.5 [-1]	1.2 [-1]	4.0 [-1]	0.2 [-1]	1.6 [-1]
United States of America	7.3 [-1]	0.4 [-1]	2.0 [-1]	2.2 [-1]	2.7 [-1]	5.2 [-1]	0.3 [-1]	1.8 [-1]
SOUTH AND WEST ASIA								
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangladesh	...	...	...	...	...	2.2 [-1]	— [-1]	0.9 [-1]
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	...	...	...	...	...	4.7	—	1.2
Maldives	9.7	0.9	4.9	3.9	—	8.1 [-1]	0.8 [-1]	4.1 [-1]
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	3.8 [-1]	...	2.4 [-1]
Pakistan	...	...	...	...	...	2.7	...	...
Sri Lanka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA								
Angola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benin	5.3	0.1	2.9	1.5	0.8	4.3	0.1	2.6
Botswana	...	...	...	...	...	5.5	—	1.4

Expenditure on educational institutions and educational administration as a % of GDP								
Public sources		Private sources					International sources	REGION
Secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 2-4) (9)	Tertiary (ISCED 5-6) (10)	All levels[a] (11)	Pre-primary (ISCED 0) (12)	Primary (ISCED 1) (13)	Secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 2-4) (14)	Tertiary (ISCED 5-6) (15)	All levels (16)	Country or territory
								NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE
0.7 [-2]	0.1 [-2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	Andorra
2.5 [-1]	1.1 [-1]	0.5 [-1]	0.2 [-1]	— [-1]	0.1 [-1]	0.2 [-1]	. [-1]	Austria
2.7 [-1]	1.2 [-1]	0.4 [-1]	— [-1]	0.1 [-1]	0.2 [-1]	0.1 [-1]	— [-1]	Belgium
...	1.5 [-1]	1.5 [-1]	...	...	...	...	— [-1]	Canada
3.1 [-1]	0.9 [-1]	1.4 [-1]	0.1 [-1]	0.1 [-1]	0.3 [-1]	0.8 [-1]	— [-1]	Cyprus
2.3 [-1]	1.6 [-1]	0.6 [-1]	0.1 [-1]	— [-1]	0.1 [-1]	0.1 [-1]	— [-1]	Denmark
2.5 [-1]	1.6 [-1]	0.2 [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]	0.1 [-1]	— [-1]	Finland
2.5 [-1]	1.1 [-1]	0.6 [-1]	— [-1]	0.1 [-1]	0.2 [-1]	0.3 [-1]	— [-1]	France
2.0 [-2]	0.9 [-2]	0.7 [-2]	0.1 [-2]	— [-2]	0.4 [-2]	0.2 [-2]	— [-2]	Germany
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gibraltar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Greece
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Holy See
2.4 [-1]	1.2 [-1]	0.7 [-1]	0.2 [-1]	— [-1]	0.2 [-1]	0.1 [-1]	— [-1]	Iceland
2.0 [-1]	1.1 [-1]	0.3 [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]	0.1 [-1]	0.2 [-1]	— [-1]	Ireland
1.7 [-1]	0.8 [-1]	1.6 [-1]	0.2 [-1]	0.1 [-1]	0.2 [-1]	0.8 [-1]	— [-1]	Israel
2.1 [-1]	0.7 [-1]	0.4 [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]	0.1 [-1]	0.3 [-1]	— [-1]	Italy
1.1 [-1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	. [-1]	Liechtenstein
1.7 [-1]	...	...	— [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]	...	...	Luxembourg
1.2 [-2]	0.4 [-2]	0.2 [-2]	— [-2]	0.1 [-2]	0.1 [-2]	— [-2]	— [-2]	Malta
0.5	.	...	...	...	...	.	—	Monaco
1.9 [-1]	1.1 [-1]	0.9 [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]	0.5 [-1]	0.4 [-1]	— [-1]	Netherlands
1.9 [-1]	1.2 [-1]	...	...	...	...	...	— [-1]	Norway
2.0 [-1]	0.8 [-1]	0.5 [-1]	...	...	...	...	— [-1]	Portugal
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	San Marino
1.7 [-1]	1.0 [-1]	0.7 [-1]	0.2 [-1]	0.1 [-1]	0.1 [-1]	0.3 [-1]	. [-1]	Spain
2.4 [-1]	1.4 [-1]	0.2 [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]	0.2 [-1]	0.1 [-1]	Sweden
2.4 [-1]	1.2 [-1]	...	...	...	...	...	. [-1]	Switzerland
1.7 [-1]	0.4 [-1]	1.7 [-1]	— [-1]	0.2 [-1]	0.8 [-1]	0.8 [-1]	— [-1]	United Kingdom
2.0 [-1]	1.0 [-1]	2.1 [-1]	0.1 [-1]	0.1 [-1]	0.2 [-1]	1.7 [-1]	. [-1]	United States of America
								SOUTH AND WEST ASIA
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Afghanistan
0.9 [-1]	0.3 [-1]	...	...	...	...	...	0.2 [-1]	Bangladesh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhutan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	India
2.4	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
3.2 [-1]	— [-1]	...	...	...	...	—	...	Maldives
0.9 [-1]	0.5 [-1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nepal
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sri Lanka
								SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Angola
1.0	0.6	1.1	—	0.3	0.5	0.2	...	Benin
2.9	0.9	...	...	...	...	...	.	Botswana

TABLE 16 EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP, BY SOURCES OF FUNDS / Financial year ending in 2009

REGION	Expenditure on educational institutions and educational administration as a % of GDP							
	All sources of funds (public, private, international)					Public sources		
Country or territory	All levels[a,b] (1)	Pre-primary (ISCED 0) (2)	Primary (ISCED 1) (3)	Secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 2-4) (4)	Tertiary (ISCED 5-6) (5)	All levels[a] (6)	Pre-primary (ISCED 0) (7)	Primary (ISCED 1) (8)
Burkina Faso	5.9 -2	— -2	3.7 -2	1.5 -2	0.6 -2	4.4 -2	— -2	3.1 -2
Burundi	12.0	0.3	6.5	3.7	1.2	7.7	—	4.4
Cameroon	...	...	...	...	...	3.6	0.1	1.2
Cape Verde	7.4 -2	0.2 -2	2.6 -2	3.2 -2	0.4 **, -2	5.5	...	2.6
Central African Republic	...	...	...	...	...	1.2	—	0.6
Chad	...	...	...	...	...	3.0	—	1.9
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	7.6 -1	— -1	4.7 -1
Congo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Côte d'Ivoire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Democratic Republic of the Congo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Equatorial Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eritrea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	5.5 -2	...	...
Gabon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambia	...	...	...	...	...	3.8	—	2.3
Ghana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guinea	3.7 -1	— -1	2.4 -1	0.4 -1	0.6 -1	2.2 -1	— -1	1.0 -1
Guinea-Bissau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kenya	...	...	...	...	...	6.9 +1	...	...
Lesotho	...	...	...	...	...	9.3 -1	— -1	4.7 -1
Liberia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.8 -2
Madagascar	3.4	—	1.9	0.7	0.4	3.1	—	1.7
Malawi	3.6	—	1.7	1.6 **	0.2 **	4.5 +1	— +1	1.6 +1
Mali	...	...	...	...	...	4.1	—	1.9
Mauritius	...	...	...	...	...	3.2	—	0.9
Mozambique	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Namibia	...	...	...	...	...	6.3 -1	— -1	3.1 -1
Niger	5.1	0.2	3.3	1.2	0.4	4.4	0.1	2.9
Nigeria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rwanda	...	...	...	...	...	4.3 +1	— +1	1.8 +1
Sao Tome and Principe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senegal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seychelles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sierra Leone	...	...	...	...	...	3.1 **, -1	— **, -1	1.6 **, -1
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	5.4	—	2.2
Swaziland	...	...	...	...	...	1.7 -1	— -1	0.1 -1
Togo	...	...	...	...	...	4.4	...	2.3
Uganda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Republic of Tanzania	...	...	...	...	...	6.8 -1	— -1	4.6 -1
Zambia	...	...	...	...	...	0.8	.	0.2
Zimbabwe	...	...	...	...	0.4	...	...	...

(a) Includes expenditure not allocated by level.
(b) For the indicators, international sources are not disaggregated by level of education.
Please refer to the Reader's Guide for more information on the data and symbols used in each table.

Expenditure on educational institutions and educational administration as a % of GDP								
Public sources		Private sources					International sources	REGION
Secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 2-4) (9)	Tertiary (ISCED 5-6) (10)	All levels[a] (11)	Pre-primary (ISCED 0) (12)	Primary (ISCED 1) (13)	Secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 2-4) (14)	Tertiary (ISCED 5-6) (15)	All levels (16)	Country or territory
0.8 -2	0.5 -2	1.5 -2	— -2	0.6 -2	0.8 -2	0.1 -2	— -2	Burkina Faso
2.1	1.0	1.0	0.1	—	0.8	—	3.3	Burundi
1.9	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cameroon
2.0	0.5	0.5 -2	0.2 -2	0.1 -2	0.1 -2	0.1 -2	0.5	Cape Verde
0.3	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Central African Republic
0.9	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chad
1.8 -1	1.1 -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Comoros
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Congo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Côte d'Ivoire
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Democratic Republic of the Congo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Equatorial Guinea
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Eritrea
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	— -2	Ethiopia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gabon
1.1	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gambia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ghana
0.4 -1	0.6 -1	...	...	...	...	...	1.5 -1	Guinea
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Guinea-Bissau
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kenya
2.8 -1	1.5 -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lesotho
0.3 -2	0.4 -2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liberia
0.7	0.4	.	.	.	.	.	0.3	Madagascar
1.2 +1	1.2 +1	0.3	.	.	0.2	0.1	0.6	Malawi
1.7	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mali
1.7	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mauritius
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mozambique
1.4 -1	0.5 -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Namibia
1.0	0.4	0.4	—	—	...	—	0.4	Niger
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nigeria
1.4 +1	0.8 +1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rwanda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sao Tome and Principe
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Senegal
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Seychelles
0.9 **, -1	0.6 **, -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sierra Leone
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Somalia
1.8	0.6	.	.	.	.	.	—	South Africa
0.5 -1	0.9 -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Swaziland
1.6	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Togo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Uganda
0.8 -1	1.5 -1	...	...	...	...	...	0.1 -1	United Republic of Tanzania
0.1	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	— -2	Zambia
...	0.4	.	.	.	.	.	...	Zimbabwe

TABLE 17 ADULT AND YOUTH LITERACY / 2005–2009

REGION	Reference year	Adults (15 years and older)						Youth (15 to 24 years)					
		Literacy rate				Illiterate population		Literacy rate				Illiterate population	
Country or territory		MF (1)	M (2)	F (3)	GPI (4)	MF (000) (5)	% F (6)	MF (7)	M (8)	F (9)	GPI (10)	MF (000) (11)	% F (12)
ARAB STATES													
Algeria [o]	2006	72.6	81.3	63.9	0.79	6,484	65.7	91.8	94.4	89.1	0.94	609	65.0
Bahrain	2009	91.4	92.2	90.2	0.98	50	45.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.00	-	.
Djibouti	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Egypt [o]	2006	66.4	74.6	57.8	0.77	17,816	62.5	84.9	87.9	81.8	0.93	2,597	59.3
Iraq	2009	78.1	86.3	69.9	0.81	3,975	68.7	82.7	84.8	80.4	0.95	1,058	55.1
Jordan [o]	2007	92.2	95.5	88.9	0.93	294	69.9	98.9	99.0	98.9	1.00	13	48.8
Kuwait [o]	2008	93.9	95.0	91.8	0.97	138	49.8	98.6	98.6	98.7	1.00	6	42.7
Lebanon [o]	2007	89.6	93.4	86.0	0.92	320	69.4	98.7	98.4	99.1	1.01	10	35.9
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2009	88.9	95.2	82.0	0.86	500	77.6	99.9	99.9	99.8	1.00	2	72.8
Mauritania	2009	57.5	64.5	50.3	0.78	847	58.1	67.7	70.9	64.3	0.91	214	53.7
Morocco [o]	2009	56.1	68.9	43.9	0.64	10,075	65.8	79.5	86.7	72.1	0.83	1,319	67.7
Occupied Palestinian Territory [o]	2009	94.6	97.4	91.7	0.94	127	75.8	99.2	99.2	99.2	1.00	6	48.8
Oman [o]	2008	86.6	90.0	80.9	0.90	260	57.1	97.6	97.6	97.6	1.00	14	47.2
Qatar [o]	2009	94.7	95.1	92.9	0.98	63	26.7	97.8	97.7	97.9	1.00	6	21.3
Saudi Arabia	2009	86.1	90.0	81.1	0.90	2,411	58.8	97.6	98.7	96.5	0.98	116	72.1
Sudan	2009	70.2	79.6	60.8	0.76	7,667	65.8	85.9	89.1	82.7	0.93	1,205	60.6
Syrian Arab Republic	2009	84.2	90.4	78.0	0.86	2,250	69.4	94.4	95.8	93.0	0.97	257	61.8
Tunisia [o]	2008	77.6	86.4	71.0	0.82	1,656	68.2	96.8	98.1	95.8	0.98	62	68.3
United Arab Emirates [o]	2005	90.0	89.5	91.5	1.02	327	23.9	95.0	93.6	97.0	1.04	34	24.0
Yemen	2009	62.4	79.9	44.7	0.56	4,988	73.1	84.1	95.6	72.2	0.75	827	85.8
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE													
Albania [o]	2008	95.9	97.3	94.7	0.97	96	67.6	98.8	98.5	99.1	1.01	7	36.7
Belarus	2009	99.7	99.8	99.7	1.00	22	64.4	99.8	99.7	99.8	1.00	3	36.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2009	97.8	99.4	96.4	0.97	70	87.0	99.7	99.7	99.7	1.00	1	46.6
Bulgaria	2009	98.3	98.7	98.0	0.99	110	62.3	97.5	97.5	97.4	1.00	24	49.9
Croatia	2009	98.8	99.5	98.1	0.99	46	80.0	99.6	99.6	99.7	1.00	2	46.4
Czech Republic	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Estonia	2009	99.8	99.8	99.8	1.00	2	49.6	99.8	99.7	99.8	1.00	0.4	37.0
Hungary	2009	99.4	99.4	99.3	1.00	54	55.6	99.4	99.3	99.5	1.00	8	43.0
Latvia	2009	99.8	99.8	99.8	1.00	4	52.6	99.7	99.7	99.8	1.00	1	41.7
Lithuania	2009	99.7	99.7	99.7	1.00	9	51.1	99.8	99.8	99.8	1.00	1	47.3
Montenegro	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Poland	2009	99.5	99.7	99.4	1.00	160	68.2	99.8	99.8	99.9	1.00	9	33.4
Republic of Moldova	2009	98.5	99.0	98.0	0.99	46	70.1	99.5	99.3	99.7	1.00	3	34.0
Romania	2009	97.7	98.3	97.0	0.99	423	66.0	97.4	97.2	97.5	1.00	78	46.5
Russian Federation	2009	99.6	99.7	99.4	1.00	533	69.8	99.7	99.6	99.8	1.00	66	39.2
Serbia	2009	97.8	99.2	96.4	0.97	181	81.6	99.3	99.3	99.3	1.00	10	50.5
Slovakia	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Slovenia	2009	99.7	99.7	99.7	1.00	5	56.0	99.8	99.8	99.9	1.00	0.4	34.4
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	2009	97.1	98.7	95.6	0.97	48	76.8	98.7	98.9	98.5	1.00	4	55.4

REGION	Reference year	Adults (15 years and older)						Youth (15 to 24 years)					
		Literacy rate				Illiterate population		Literacy rate				Illiterate population	
Country or territory		MF (1)	M (2)	F (3)	GPI (4)	MF (000) (5)	% F (6)	MF (7)	M (8)	F (9)	GPI (10)	MF (000) (11)	% F (12)
Turkey [o]	2009	90.8	96.4	85.3	0.89	5,006	80.2	97.8	99.0	96.6	0.98	291	77.2
Ukraine	2009	99.7	99.8	99.6	1.00	122	69.0	99.8	99.7	99.8	1.00	14	40.5
CENTRAL ASIA													
Armenia	2009	99.5	99.7	99.4	1.00	12	71.4	99.8	99.7	99.8	1.00	1	36.5
Azerbaijan [o]	2007	99.5	99.8	99.2	0.99	33	81.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.00	-	.
Georgia	2009	99.7	99.8	99.7	1.00	10	64.7	99.8	99.8	99.9	1.00	1	37.6
Kazakhstan	2009	99.7	99.8	99.6	1.00	38	71.1	99.8	99.8	99.9	1.00	5	37.9
Kyrgyzstan [o]	2009	99.2	99.5	99.0	0.99	29	69.0	99.8	99.7	99.8	1.00	3	39.8
Mongolia	2009	97.5	97.1	97.9	1.01	50	42.7	96.0	94.6	97.4	1.03	24	32.1
Tajikistan	2009	99.7	99.8	99.6	1.00	14	68.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	1.00	2	46.0
Turkmenistan	2009	99.6	99.7	99.4	1.00	16	68.3	99.8	99.8	99.9	1.00	2	34.5
Uzbekistan	2009	99.3	99.6	99.1	0.99	129	69.8	99.9	99.9	100.0	1.00	4	10.4
EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC													
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brunei Darussalam	2009	95.3	96.8	93.7	0.97	14	65.2	99.7	99.7	99.6	1.00	0.2	54.6
Cambodia [o]	2008	77.6	85.1	70.9	0.83	2,143	68.1	87.5	89.4	85.5	0.96	436	57.0
China	2009	94.0	96.9	90.9	0.94	64,604	73.5	99.4	99.5	99.3	1.00	1,457	54.9
China, Hong Kong SAR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China, Macao SAR [o]	2006	93.5	96.5	90.7	0.94	28	74.6	99.6	99.6	99.7	1.00	0.3	43.9
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Democratic People's Rep. of Korea [o]	2008	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.00	0.3	70.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.00	-	.
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia [o]	2008	92.2	95.4	89.1	0.93	12,859	70.6	99.5	99.5	99.4	1.00	222	56.6
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lao People's Democratic Republic [o]	2005	72.7	82.5	63.2	0.77	961	68.5	83.9	89.2	78.7	0.88	197	66.0
Malaysia	2009	92.5	94.6	90.3	0.95	1,461	63.7	98.5	98.4	98.7	1.00	75	45.5
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia (Federated States of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myanmar	2009	92.0	94.7	89.5	0.94	2,918	68.0	95.7	96.1	95.3	0.99	398	54.5
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	2009	60.1	63.6	56.5	0.89	1,618	54.2	67.5	64.7	70.3	1.09	425	44.5
Philippines [o]	2008	95.4	95.0	95.8	1.01	2,720	45.6	97.8	97.0	98.5	1.02	410	32.8
Republic of Korea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	2009	98.8	99.0	98.5	1.00	1	57.5	99.5	99.4	99.6	1.00	0.2	39.7
Singapore	2009	94.7	97.5	92.0	0.94	210	76.1	99.8	99.7	99.8	1.00	1	35.1
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand [o]	2005	93.5	95.6	91.5	0.96	3,298	67.0	98.1	98.2	97.9	1.00	210	53.4

TABLE 17

ADULT AND YOUTH LITERACY / 2005–2009

REGION	Reference year	Adults (15 years and older)						Youth (15 to 24 years)					
		Literacy rate				Illiterate population		Literacy rate				Illiterate population	
Country or territory		MF (1)	M (2)	F (3)	GPI (4)	MF (000) (5)	% F (6)	MF (7)	M (8)	F (9)	GPI (10)	MF (000) (11)	% F (12)
Timor-Leste [c],[e]	2007	50.6	58.5	42.5	0.73	287	57.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tokelau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga [c]	2006	99.0	99.0	99.1	1.00	0.6	46.8	99.4	99.3	99.6	1.00	0.1	37.2
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	2009	82.0	83.7	80.3	0.96	26	54.0	94.0	93.9	94.1	1.00	3	47.4
Viet Nam	2009	92.8	95.2	90.5	0.95	4,723	67.5	96.9	97.3	96.4	0.99	538	55.3
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN													
Anguilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Antigua and Barbuda [d]	2005	99.0	98.4	99.4	1.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Argentina	2009	97.7	97.7	97.7	1.00	686	51.1	99.2	99.0	99.4	1.00	56	38.0
Aruba	2009	98.2	98.2	98.1	1.00	2	54.2	99.4	99.3	99.5	1.00	0.1	41.7
Bahamas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barbados	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belize	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bermuda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) [c]	2008	90.7	95.0	86.8	0.91	562	72.9	99.1	99.4	98.9	0.99	17	64.1
Brazil [c]	2008	90.0	89.8	90.2	1.00	14,089	50.4	97.8	97.2	98.5	1.01	740	33.7
British Virgin Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cayman Islands [c]	2007	98.9	98.7	99.0	1.00	...	...	98.9	99.1	98.6	0.99	...	...
Chile [c]	2009	98.6	98.6	98.5	1.00	190	53.0	98.9	98.9	98.9	1.00	33	48.5
Colombia [c]	2009	93.2	93.1	93.4	1.00	2,185	50.2	97.9	97.4	98.4	1.01	174	37.4
Costa Rica	2009	96.1	95.9	96.3	1.00	134	46.7	98.2	97.7	98.6	1.01	16	37.0
Cuba	2009	99.8	99.8	99.8	1.00	16	52.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.00	0.2	53.0
Dominica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominican Republic [c]	2007	88.2	88.2	88.3	1.00	782	49.9	95.8	94.6	96.9	1.02	79	36.2
Ecuador [c]	2009	84.2	87.1	81.5	0.93	1,478	59.3	96.8	96.8	96.8	1.00	81	49.1
El Salvador [c]	2009	84.1	86.8	81.8	0.94	664	62.5	95.0	94.7	95.3	1.01	62	48.3
Grenada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guatemala	2009	74.5	80.0	69.5	0.87	2,081	63.0	86.5	88.8	84.3	0.95	382	58.9
Guyana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haiti [f]	2006	48.7	53.4	44.6	0.84	3,054	55.8	72.3	74.4	70.5	0.95	573	53.4
Honduras [c]	2007	83.6	83.7	83.5	1.00	722	51.2	93.9	92.7	95.1	1.03	93	40.3
Jamaica	2009	86.4	81.2	91.1	1.12	262	33.6	95.2	92.1	98.3	1.07	25	18.0
Mexico	2009	93.4	94.9	92.1	0.97	5,112	62.1	98.5	98.7	98.4	1.00	291	55.6
Montserrat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands Antilles	2009	96.4	96.4	96.4	1.00	6	54.9	98.4	98.4	98.4	1.00	0.4	49.6
Nicaragua [c]	2005	78.0	78.1	77.9	1.00	747	51.3	87.0	85.2	88.8	1.04	154	42.9
Panama	2009	93.6	94.2	93.0	0.99	156	54.8	96.4	96.6	96.3	1.00	21	51.6
Paraguay [c]	2007	94.6	95.7	93.5	0.98	216	60.1	98.8	98.8	98.8	1.00	15	49.9
Peru [c]	2007	89.6	94.9	84.6	0.89	2,016	75.1	97.4	98.0	96.7	0.99	145	61.8
Puerto Rico	2009	90.5	89.9	91.0	1.01	302	50.1	87.2	86.7	87.7	1.01	74	47.3

REGION	Reference year	Adults (15 years and older)						Youth (15 to 24 years)					
		Literacy rate				Illiterate population		Literacy rate				Illiterate population	
Country or territory		MF (1)	M (2)	F (3)	GPI (4)	MF (000) (5)	% F (6)	MF (7)	M (8)	F (9)	GPI (10)	MF (000) (11)	% F (12)
Saint Kitts and Nevis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Lucia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suriname [o]	2008	94.6	95.5	93.8	0.98	20	58.2	99.4	99.4	99.5	1.00	0.5	45.8
Trinidad and Tobago	2009	98.7	99.2	98.3	0.99	13	68.6	99.5	99.5	99.6	1.00	1	48.7
Turks and Caicos Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uruguay [o]	2009	98.3	97.6	98.6	1.01	49	38.9	99.0	98.1	99.6	1.01	6	16.8
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) [o]	2007	95.2	95.4	94.9	1.00	931	52.5	98.4	98.0	98.8	1.01	85	35.8
NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE													
Andorra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	2009	97.9	99.1	96.9	0.98	15	78.4	99.9	99.8	99.9	1.00	0.2	36.3
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gibraltar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	2009	97.2	98.3	96.1	0.98	272	70.0	99.3	99.4	99.3	1.00	8	52.6
Holy See	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Israel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	2009	98.9	99.2	98.6	0.99	580	64.2	99.9	99.9	99.9	1.00	6	45.8
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta [o]	2005	92.4	91.2	93.5	1.03	25	43.1	98.3	97.5	99.1	1.02	1	25.0
Monaco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	2009	94.9	96.7	93.2	0.96	462	69.2	99.7	99.7	99.7	1.00	3	43.0
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain [o],[c]	2009	97.7	98.5	96.9	0.98	888	67.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	1.00	19	53.7
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH AND WEST ASIA													
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangladesh	2009	55.9	60.7	51.0	0.84	49,037	55.1	75.5	74.1	76.8	1.04	8,103	46.3

TABLE 17 ADULT AND YOUTH LITERACY / 2005–2009

REGION	Reference year	Adults (15 years and older)						Youth (15 to 24 years)					
		Literacy rate				Illiterate population		Literacy rate				Illiterate population	
Country or territory		MF (1)	M (2)	F (3)	GPI (4)	MF (000) (5)	% F (6)	MF (7)	M (8)	F (9)	GPI (10)	MF (000) (11)	% F (12)
Bhutan [o]	2005	52.8	65.0	38.7	0.59	202	60.3	74.4	80.0	68.0	0.85	38	58.5
India [o]	2006	62.8	75.2	50.8	0.68	283,105	65.1	81.1	88.4	74.4	0.84	40,682	67.0
Iran, Islamic Republic of [o]	2008	85.0	89.3	80.7	0.90	8,292	63.6	98.7	98.8	98.5	1.00	237	54.4
Maldives [o]	2006	98.4	98.4	98.4	1.00	3	48.5	99.3	99.2	99.4	1.00	0.5	44.8
Nepal	2009	59.1	72.0	46.9	0.65	7,604	66.7	82.0	86.9	76.7	0.88	1,093	62.8
Pakistan [o]	2008	55.5	68.9	40.1	0.58	50,020	64.4	71.1	79.4	61.2	0.77	11,000	63.9
Sri Lanka [o]	2008	90.6	92.2	89.1	0.97	1,425	59.7	98.0	97.3	98.6	1.01	71	34.0
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA													
Angola	2009	70.0	82.9	57.6	0.70	3,059	72.2	73.1	80.8	65.5	0.81	1,018	64.6
Benin	2009	41.7	54.2	29.1	0.54	2,969	60.6	54.3	64.9	43.4	0.67	798	60.8
Botswana	2009	84.1	83.8	84.5	1.01	207	49.2	95.3	93.7	97.0	1.03	20	32.3
Burkina Faso [o]	2007	28.7	36.7	21.6	0.59	5,646	56.2	39.3	46.7	33.1	0.71	1,772	54.9
Burundi	2009	66.6	72.6	60.9	0.84	1,710	60.4	76.6	76.9	76.3	0.99	448	50.9
Cameroon [o]	2007	70.7	78.9	63.0	0.80	3,185	64.0	83.1	89.4	77.5	0.87	647	67.8
Cape Verde	2009	84.8	90.1	80.2	0.89	49	69.6	98.2	97.3	99.0	1.02	2	27.4
Central African Republic	2009	55.2	69.1	42.1	0.61	1,175	66.4	64.7	72.2	57.3	0.79	317	61.0
Chad	2009	33.6	44.5	23.1	0.52	4,039	58.8	46.3	53.5	39.0	0.73	1,190	56.7
Comoros	2009	74.2	79.7	68.7	0.86	108	60.9	85.3	85.8	84.7	0.99	20	51.4
Congo [o]	2005	...	...	...	...	...	...	80.5	86.8	78.0	0.90	126	62.2
Côte d'Ivoire	2009	55.3	64.7	45.3	0.70	5,597	59.4	66.6	72.1	61.0	0.85	1,406	58.3
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2009	66.8	77.4	56.6	0.73	11,685	66.6	65.4	69.1	61.7	0.89	4,599	55.3
Equatorial Guinea	2009	93.3	97.0	89.8	0.93	27	78.0	97.9	97.7	98.2	1.01	3	44.0
Eritrea	2009	66.6	77.9	56.0	0.72	992	68.0	88.7	91.6	85.8	0.94	118	63.1
Ethiopia [f]	2005	29.8	41.9	18.0	0.43	28,929	59.2	44.6	55.9	33.3	0.60	8,105	60.2
Gabon	2009	87.7	91.4	84.1	0.92	116	65.2	97.6	98.6	96.6	0.98	7	69.7
Gambia	2009	46.5	57.6	35.8	0.62	526	61.1	65.5	71.0	60.0	0.85	111	58.0
Ghana	2009	66.6	72.8	60.4	0.83	4,900	58.9	80.1	81.2	78.9	0.97	968	51.8
Guinea	2009	39.5	50.8	28.1	0.55	3,487	59.2	61.1	68.1	53.8	0.79	775	58.2
Guinea-Bissau	2009	52.2	66.9	38.0	0.57	442	66.0	70.9	78.2	63.6	0.81	86	62.6
Kenya	2009	87.0	90.5	83.5	0.92	2,958	63.7	92.7	91.9	93.6	1.02	610	44.1
Lesotho	2009	89.7	82.9	95.3	1.15	131	25.0	92.0	85.7	98.1	1.14	39	12.3
Liberia	2009	59.1	63.7	54.5	0.86	927	56.5	75.6	70.4	80.9	1.15	191	39.2
Madagascar [f]	2009	64.5	67.4	61.6	0.91	3,978	54.6	64.9	65.9	64.0	0.97	1,368	51.5
Malawi	2009	73.7	80.6	67.0	0.83	2,161	63.9	86.5	86.9	86.0	0.99	409	51.5
Mali [o]	2006	26.2	34.9	18.2	0.52	4,966	57.2	38.8	47.4	30.8	0.65	1,553	56.7
Mauritius	2009	87.9	90.6	85.3	0.94	121	61.9	96.5	95.5	97.6	1.02	7	34.9
Mozambique	2009	55.1	70.1	41.5	0.59	5,763	68.5	70.9	78.1	63.7	0.82	1,307	62.5
Namibia	2009	88.5	88.9	88.1	0.99	158	52.9	93.0	91.1	94.9	1.04	33	36.5
Niger [o]	2005	28.7	42.9	15.1	0.35	4,767	60.8	36.5	52.4	23.2	0.44	1,490	64.5
Nigeria	2009	60.8	72.0	49.8	0.69	34,842	64.4	71.8	78.1	65.3	0.84	8,761	60.9
Rwanda	2009	70.7	75.0	66.8	0.89	1,693	59.4	77.2	77.0	77.4	1.01	505	50.2

REGION	Reference year	Adults (15 years and older)						Youth (15 to 24 years)					
		Literacy rate				Illiterate population		Literacy rate				Illiterate population	
Country or territory		MF (1)	M (2)	F (3)	GPI (4)	MF (000) (5)	% F (6)	MF (7)	M (8)	F (9)	GPI (10)	MF (000) (11)	% F (12)
Sao Tome and Principe	2009	88.8	93.7	84.0	0.90	11	72.7	95.3	94.9	95.8	1.01	2	44.4
Senegal [(o)]	2009	49.7	61.8	38.7	0.63	3,538	62.7	65.0	74.2	56.2	0.76	911	62.8
Seychelles [(d)]	2005	91.8	91.4	92.3	1.01	…	…	99.1	98.8	99.4	1.01	…	…
Sierra Leone	2009	40.9	52.7	30.1	0.57	1,905	61.7	57.6	67.6	48.1	0.71	466	62.8
Somalia	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
South Africa [(o)]	2007	88.7	90.7	87.0	0.96	3,786	59.4	97.6	97.0	98.1	1.01	243	39.1
Swaziland	2009	86.9	87.8	86.2	0.98	94	55.0	93.4	91.9	94.9	1.03	19	38.7
Togo [(o)]	2006	56.9	70.3	44.4	0.63	1,557	66.0	76.5	84.9	67.9	0.80	301	68.1
Uganda [(o)]	2010	73.2	82.6	64.6	0.78	4,578	67.2	87.4	89.6	85.5	0.95	860	58.2
United Republic of Tanzania	2009	72.9	79.0	66.9	0.85	6,555	61.7	77.4	78.5	76.4	0.97	1,963	52.2
Zambia	2009	70.9	80.6	61.3	0.76	2,025	67.0	74.6	81.8	67.3	0.82	664	64.1
Zimbabwe	2009	91.9	94.7	89.4	0.94	613	69.1	98.9	98.4	99.5	1.01	33	24.6
REGIONAL AVERAGES													
WORLD		**83.7**	**88.3**	**79.2**	**0.90**	**793,091**	**64.1**	**89.3**	**91.9**	**86.8**	**0.94**	**127,307**	**60.7**
Arab States		72.7	81.4	63.5	0.78	60,411	65.2	87.9	91.3	84.4	0.92	8,376	63.3
Central and Eastern Europe		97.9	99.0	96.9	0.98	6,977	77.2	99.1	99.4	98.9	1.00	529	62.0
Central Asia		99.4	99.6	99.3	1.00	331	66.7	99.7	99.7	99.8	1.00	43	32.4
East Asia and the Pacific		94.0	96.5	91.4	0.95	101,900	71.0	98.8	98.9	98.7	1.00	4,543	52.4
Latin America and the Caribbean		91.1	91.9	90.4	0.98	36,647	55.5	97.0	96.8	97.2	1.00	3,149	46.2
North America and Western Europe		99.0	99.1	98.9	1.00	6,229	57.0	99.7	99.7	99.7	1.00	301	43.6
South and West Asia		62.3	73.5	51.3	0.70	410,544	63.6	79.7	85.9	73.8	0.86	64,868	63.4
Sub-Saharan Africa		61.9	70.7	53.4	0.76	170,052	62.1	71.2	76.0	66.4	0.87	45,496	58.2

All data are UIS estimates unless otherwise noted. The reference period for regional averages is 2005–2010.

Refer to the literacy metadata table on the UIS website at www.uis.unesco.org for information on data sources and literacy definitions.

[(o)] Observed data.

[(c)] Literacy rates are for the population aged 16 years and older.

[(d)] Literacy rates are estimates for the current decade based on survey or census data from the previous decade. Refer to the metadata table for more information.

[(e)] Literacy rates are for the population aged 18 years and older.

[(f)] Youth literacy rates are from a national survey, adult literacy rates are UIS estimates.

TABLE 18 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF THE POPULATION AGED 25 YEARS AND OLDER / Latest year available

REGION	Reference year	Population (25 years and older) (000)			No schooling (%)			Incomplete primary (%)			Primary (ISCED 1) (%)		
Country or territory		MF (1)	M (2)	F (3)	MF (4)	M (5)	F (6)	MF (7)	M (8)	F (9)	MF (10)	M (11)	F (12)
ARAB STATES													
Algeria	2006	16,263	8,108	8,155	35.5	25.7	45.5	17.8	19.5	16.0	22.4	27.2	17.5
Bahrain	2001	366	226	140	12.9	6.4	24.5	6.8	5.5	9.2	12.0	13.5	9.3
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jordan	2008	2,699	1,389	1,310	10.7	5.5	15.8	4.9	4.8	5.0	11.1	12.0	10.3
Kuwait	2008	1,794	1,158	636	7.1	5.6	10.3	37.3	40.8	30.0	6.6	7.0	6.0
Lebanon	2007	2,299	1,093	1,207	21.5	17.4	25.2	-	-	-	24.1	26.9	21.5
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morocco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Occupied Palestinian Territory	2009	1,511	763	748	8.1	3.6	12.7	2.3	2.0	2.7	37.4	38.3	36.6
Oman	2008	1,320	813	506	17.8	12.4	28.9	15.7	16.2	14.8	12.4	14.0	9.0
Qatar	2009	921	745	177	5.9	5.4	8.7	18.5	19.2	15.1	12.1	13.3	6.1
Saudi Arabia	2004	10,678	6,457	4,221	22.2	15.6	32.5	13.6	14.5	12.2	15.4	17.4	12.3
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syrian Arab Republic	2008	9,130	4,550	4,580	22.1	12.8	31.4	17.0	17.6	16.4	28.1	31.3	24.8
Tunisia	2008	5,708	2,822	2,886	29.3	18.0	40.2	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	33.5	37.4	29.8
United Arab Emirates	2005	2,620	1,971	649	11.2	11.3	10.9	14.3	15.5	10.8	11.8	13.1	7.5
Yemen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE													
Albania	2008	1,780	853	927	5.8	3.7	7.8	1.8	1.4	2.2	10.7	9.9	11.3
Belarus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	2009	5,593	2,646	2,947	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	7.4	5.6	9.1
Croatia	2001	3,116	1,460	1,656	3.3	1.3	5.0	5.1	3.2	6.8	13.1	9.7	16.1
Czech Republic	2008	7,522	3,617	3,905	0.1	0.2	0.1	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Estonia	2000	923	404	520	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.6	9.7	8.1	10.9
Hungary	2005	7,202	3,315	3,887	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	8.2	5.0	10.8
Latvia	2009	1,605	707	898	x(25)	x(26)	x(27)	x(25)	x(26)	x(27)	1.0	1.1	1.0
Lithuania	2009	2,294	1,030	1,264	-	-	-	1.8	1.2	2.2	8.0	5.6	9.9
Montenegro	2006	400	191	208	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	1.8	1.2	2.5
Poland	2009	26,845	12,610	14,235	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.6	1.5	18.7	15.7	21.3
Republic of Moldova	2009	2,330	1,071	1,259	1.1	0.6	1.4	x(4)	x(5)	x(6)	5.6	4.1	6.9
Romania	2009	15,067	7,163	7,904	2.0	1.3	2.6	-	-	-	11.2	8.2	14.0
Russian Federation [h]	2002	96,940	43,089	53,852	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.5	2.5	2.5
Serbia	2009	6,722	3,260	3,462	3.7	1.1	6.0	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	11.2	8.2	13.9
Slovakia	2006	3,661	1,731	1,929	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	1.2	0.9	1.4
Slovenia	2009	1,500	720	780	-	-	-	0.9	0.7	1.0	3.5	2.2	4.8
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	2002	1,262	620	642	4.9	2.4	7.5	16.5	12.3	20.5	30.8	29.7	31.8
Turkey	2009	41,474	20,617	20,856	10.7	4.2	17.1	5.7	4.5	6.9	43.7	43.1	44.3
Ukraine	2001	32,860	14,467	18,393	x(7)	x(8)	x(9)	2.8	1.3	4.0	8.6	6.4	10.4
CENTRAL ASIA													
Armenia	2001	1,745	772	973	0.7	0.4	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.7	6.8	6.3	7.3
Azerbaijan	2008	4,775	2,209	2,566	1.3	0.8	1.8	1.5	0.8	2.2	4.4	2.7	6.0
Georgia	2002	2,946	1,336	1,609	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.9	1.7	7.2	6.1	8.0

Lower secondary (ISCED 2) (%)			Upper secondary (ISCED 3) (%)			Post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 4) (%)			Tertiary (ISCED 5-6) (%)			Unknown (%)			REGION
MF (13)	M (14)	F (15)	MF (16)	M (17)	F (18)	MF (19)	M (20)	F (21)	MF (22)	M (23)	F (24)	MF (25)	M (26)	F (27)	Country or territory
															ARAB STATES
16.5	18.7	14.2	7.6	8.6	6.6	x(16)	x(17)	x(18)	x(16)	x(17)	x(18)	0.2	0.4	0.1	Algeria
18.7	23.0	11.0	38.4	40.9	34.0	x(16)	x(17)	x(18)	11.2	10.8	11.9	-	-	-	Bahrain
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Djibouti
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Egypt
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Iraq
32.3	35.4	29.2	14.2	14.0	14.3	11.0	9.2	12.8	15.9	19.1	12.7	-	-	-	Jordan
22.4	22.7	21.5	13.4	13.0	14.0	4.9	4.1	6.5	8.3	6.7	11.6	-	-	-	Kuwait
21.3	22.1	20.6	17.5	16.8	18.2	.	.	.	15.3	16.5	14.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	Lebanon
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Mauritania
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Morocco
17.1	17.8	16.4	13.2	13.2	13.1	.	.	.	21.9	25.2	18.5	-	-	-	Occupied Palestinian Territory
12.5	14.7	8.0	21.5	21.3	21.9	5.9	5.8	6.0	14.0	15.3	11.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	Oman
20.0	22.3	8.3	18.3	18.2	18.5	5.8	5.4	8.0	19.3	16.1	35.2	.	.	.	Qatar
14.6	17.1	10.7	14.7	15.9	12.8	4.6	4.6	4.6	14.9	15.0	14.8	-	-	-	Saudi Arabia
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Sudan
11.4	13.3	9.6	8.9	10.2	7.7	6.5	7.4	5.6	5.9	7.3	4.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	Syrian Arab Republic
x(16)	x(17)	x(18)	25.7	31.2	20.5	.	.	.	11.3	13.2	9.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	Tunisia
15.6	17.1	11.0	24.5	23.2	28.7	4.6	4.2	6.1	18.0	15.7	25.1	-	-	-	United Arab Emirates
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Yemen
															CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE
41.8	40.0	43.5	30.1	33.3	27.2	-	-	-	9.8	11.7	8.1	-	-	-	Albania
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Belarus
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Bosnia and Herzegovina
24.3	24.3	24.3	47.7	52.5	43.5	x(16)	x(17)	x(18)	20.5	17.6	23.2	-	-	-	Bulgaria
18.7	15.6	21.3	45.4	54.5	37.4	.	.	.	13.9	15.2	12.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	Croatia
13.7	7.1	19.8	71.5	76.9	66.6	1.3	0.8	1.8	13.3	15.0	11.7	-	-	-	Czech Republic
17.5	20.0	15.5	39.6	42.9	37.2	2.6	2.2	3.0	27.5	23.9	30.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	Estonia
27.3	23.3	30.6	47.3	53.7	41.9	1.5	2.0	1.2	14.7	15.2	14.3	-	-	-	Hungary
14.8	17.4	12.5	53.1	56.7	50.0	5.8	4.8	6.5	24.9	19.3	29.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	Latvia
10.8	10.7	10.9	30.9	38.6	24.8	21.7	20.2	22.9	26.8	23.6	29.3	-	-	-	Lithuania
20.7	17.5	23.6	58.2	64.6	52.6	3.1	1.6	4.5	16.1	15.1	16.9	-	-	-	Montenegro
0.1	0.1	0.1	57.8	64.6	51.8	3.3	1.8	4.6	18.8	17.0	20.4	.	.	.	Poland
18.1	16.9	19.2	43.7	51.1	37.3	15.3	12.1	18.0	16.3	15.2	17.2	-	-	-	Republic of Moldova
22.6	19.5	25.3	48.7	54.5	43.4	4.1	4.5	3.8	11.4	12.0	10.9	-	-	-	Romania
7.9	8.3	7.6	33.2	37.7	29.2	x(16)	x(17)	x(18)	54.8	49.9	59.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	Russian Federation (h)
22.1	19.9	24.0	47.6	54.4	41.6	.	.	.	15.4	16.4	14.4	-	-	-	Serbia
18.0	11.3	24.0	67.6	73.0	62.8	.	.	.	13.2	14.8	11.8	-	-	-	Slovakia
18.3	13.7	22.6	56.6	64.7	48.9	-	-	-	20.7	18.7	22.7	-	-	-	Slovenia
x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	35.6	41.8	29.4	-	-	-	12.2	13.8	10.7	-	-	-	The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia
8.3	10.5	6.1	16.1	19.6	12.6	.	.	.	10.1	12.3	8.0	5.4	5.8	5.1	Turkey
14.2	13.9	14.4	36.0	42.2	31.1	x(16)	x(17)	x(18)	38.0	35.8	39.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	Ukraine
															CENTRAL ASIA
9.5	10.2	8.9	39.5	40.6	38.5	21.8	20.2	23.1	20.4	21.4	19.5	-	-	-	Armenia
9.8	7.1	12.1	49.6	48.0	51.1	19.4	23.2	16.0	13.9	17.5	10.8	-	-	-	Azerbaijan
7.4	7.4	7.5	35.3	37.1	33.8	22.5	21.5	23.3	25.8	26.7	25.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Georgia

TABLE 18 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF THE POPULATION AGED 25 YEARS AND OLDER / Latest year available

REGION	Reference year	Population (25 years and older) (000)			No schooling (%)			Incomplete primary (%)			Primary (ISCED 1) (%)		
Country or territory		MF (1)	M (2)	F (3)	MF (4)	M (5)	F (6)	MF (7)	M (8)	F (9)	MF (10)	M (11)	F (12)
Kazakhstan	2007	8,739	3,945	4,793	-	-	-	.	.	.	0.6	0.5	0.7
Kyrgyzstan	1999	2,198	1,047	1,151	1.7	0.8	2.5	1.8	1.1	2.4	7.3	5.8	8.6
Mongolia	2000	1,045	509	536	5.5	4.2	6.8	-	-	-	14.3	13.0	15.4
Tajikistan	2000	2,334	1,150	1,184	0.8	0.4	1.1	2.1	1.3	2.9	4.7	3.4	6.1
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC													
Australia	2009	14,338	7,020	7,319	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.8	7.8	7.8
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	2007	5,865	2,694	3,171	26.8	15.2	36.6	38.6	38.1	39.1	18.9	23.9	14.7
China	2000	743,976	380,286	363,690	10.8	5.7	16.1	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	36.9	33.6	40.5
China, Hong Kong SAR	2008	5,200	2,397	2,802	6.4	3.1	9.3	-	-	-	21.3	20.5	22.0
China, Macao SAR	2006	340	160	181	6.2	3.1	9.0	10.7	10.1	11.3	22.5	22.9	22.2
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	2007	406	202	204	-	-	-	16.5	16.7	16.3	21.6	22.5	20.6
Indonesia	2008	123,941	60,989	62,952	10.5	6.1	14.6	17.7	17.3	18.0	30.5	29.8	31.2
Japan	2002	93,871	45,094	48,777	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	2005	12,683	6,416	6,267	17.6	11.4	24.2	-	-	-	35.9	38.7	32.9
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia (Federated States of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	2006	2,669	1,287	1,382	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	2004	36,815	18,258	18,557	2.4	2.3	2.4	15.9	17.8	14.0	18.1	17.5	18.8
Republic of Korea	2005	31,635	15,266	16,369	6.2	2.7	9.5	0.7	0.4	1.0	12.6	9.4	15.5
Samoa	2001	72	37	35	1.0	1.3	0.6	2.6	2.5	2.8	32.8	34.7	30.7
Singapore	2008	3,192	1,584	1,609	x(7)	x(8)	x(9)	20.8	16.8	24.4	4.3	4.3	4.3
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	2006	40,650	19,535	21,115	6.1	3.9	8.1	42.3	40.0	44.3	18.9	19.8	18.0
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tokelau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	2006	44	22	22	1.4	1.3	1.4	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	28.9	27.6	30.2
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN													
Anguilla	2001	6	3	3	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.8	1.7	37.4	40.5	34.5
Antigua and Barbuda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Argentina	2003	21,306	10,166	11,140	1.1	0.8	1.3	8.9	8.6	9.3	33.5	33.9	33.1
Aruba	2000	59	28	31	2.2	1.7	2.5	7.5	6.5	8.3	34.1	32.0	35.9
Bahamas	2000	160	77	83	1.4	1.7	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.3	9.9	7.1

Lower secondary (ISCED 2) (%)			Upper secondary (ISCED 3) (%)			Post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 4) (%)			Tertiary (ISCED 5-6) (%)			Unknown (%)			REGION
MF (13)	M (14)	F (15)	MF (16)	M (17)	F (18)	MF (19)	M (20)	F (21)	MF (22)	M (23)	F (24)	MF (25)	M (26)	F (27)	Country or territory
3.0	3.2	2.8	39.7	43.7	35.6	31.1	29.3	32.9	25.5	23.1	27.9	.	.	.	Kazakhstan
12.3	12.8	11.8	48.8	54.1	43.9	13.3	10.6	15.8	14.9	14.7	15.0	-	-	-	Kyrgyzstan
26.8	32.0	22.0	22.8	22.1	23.4	18.3	15.9	20.6	12.2	12.8	11.7	-	-	-	Mongolia
13.5	10.5	16.3	59.1	57.8	60.4	9.2	11.5	7.0	10.6	15.2	6.2	-	-	-	Tajikistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turkmenistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Uzbekistan
															EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
21.4	18.7	24.0	30.3	36.2	24.4	3.8	3.4	4.1	36.8	33.8	39.8	-	-	-	Australia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Brunei Darussalam
8.7	12.3	5.8	4.6	7.2	2.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.5	2.2	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	Cambodia
48.0	55.4	40.3	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)	4.3	5.4	3.1	x(19)	x(20)	x(21)	...	...	...	China
17.0	19.0	15.3	32.7	32.2	33.2	6.8	7.2	6.5	15.7	17.9	13.8	-	-	-	China, Hong Kong SAR
24.9	25.8	24.0	21.4	22.9	19.9	1.7	1.5	1.9	12.6	13.6	11.6	-	-	-	China, Macao SAR
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cook Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
20.1	20.0	20.2	22.5	21.3	23.6	3.5	3.7	3.2	11.8	13.0	10.6	4.1	2.7	5.6	Fiji
15.2	16.6	13.8	19.6	22.9	16.3	2.3	2.2	2.5	4.3	5.1	3.6	-	-	-	Indonesia
26.1	24.2	27.9	43.9	42.1	45.7	.	.	.	30.0	33.8	26.4	-	-	-	Japan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kiribati
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lao People's Democratic Republic
18.9	21.2	16.5	22.5	23.4	21.5	-	-	-	5.1	5.4	4.8	-	-	-	Malaysia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Marshall Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Micronesia (Federated States of)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Myanmar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nauru
22.8	22.7	22.9	25.4	23.1	27.5	10.2	15.2	5.7	25.3	23.8	26.7	16.3	15.3	17.2	New Zealand
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Niue
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Palau
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Papua New Guinea
12.5	12.6	12.4	23.8	24.3	23.4	x(22)	x(23)	x(24)	27.3	25.5	29.0	-	-	-	Philippines
11.2	10.3	12.1	37.7	38.7	36.8	.	.	.	31.6	38.6	25.2	-	-	-	Republic of Korea
x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	49.7	46.3	53.4	8.5	9.3	7.6	3.9	4.4	3.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	Samoa
11.8	12.9	10.7	22.8	21.1	24.3	18.6	20.6	16.8	21.8	24.3	19.5	-	-	-	Singapore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Solomon Islands
9.7	11.7	7.9	9.6	11.4	8.0	-	-	-	12.8	12.4	13.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	Thailand
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Timor-Leste
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tokelau
46.1	45.8	46.3	11.2	11.2	11.2	x(22)	x(23)	x(24)	12.1	13.6	10.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	Tonga
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tuvalu
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Vanuatu
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Viet Nam
															LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
10.9	10.6	11.2	26.4	24.5	28.2	x(16)	x(17)	x(18)	17.1	15.9	18.3	4.0	3.9	4.0	Anguilla
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Antigua and Barbuda
14.2	16.2	12.3	28.4	28.3	28.5	.	.	.	13.7	12.0	15.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	Argentina
x(16)	x(17)	x(18)	39.3	40.9	38.0	.	.	.	16.3	18.1	14.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	Aruba
19.1	21.8	16.9	51.5	48.1	54.2	18.7	17.4	19.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	Bahamas

TABLE 18 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF THE POPULATION AGED 25 YEARS AND OLDER / Latest year available

REGION	Reference year	Population (25 years and older) (000)			No schooling (%)			Incomplete primary (%)			Primary (ISCED 1) (%)		
Country or territory		MF (1)	M (2)	F (3)	MF (4)	M (5)	F (6)	MF (7)	M (8)	F (9)	MF (10)	M (11)	F (12)
Barbados	2000	161	75	85	-	-	-	13.6	13.6	13.6	8.3	8.9	7.7
Belize	2005	117	58	58	6.2	6.2	6.2	25.1	24.1	26.0	42.9	43.1	42.7
Bermuda	2000	43	...	...	0.5	0.5	0.5	x(4)	x(5)	x(6)	8.1	8.1	8.1
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2008	4,217	2,046	2,171	13.5	7.3	19.1	36.6	36.3	36.9	5.1	6.4	4.0
Brazil	2008	106,991	51,400	55,591	13.7	14.0	13.5	12.0	12.3	11.7	24.7	25.3	24.3
British Virgin Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cayman Islands	2008	...	...	...	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	7.4	7.1	7.6
Chile	2008	9,991	4,847	5,144	0.9	0.9	1.0	13.4	12.4	14.3	11.1	10.1	12.2
Colombia	2009	23,939	11,426	12,512	8.4	8.6	8.2	19.8	20.2	19.5	28.6	28.8	28.5
Costa Rica	2009	2,512	1,264	1,248	4.9	4.8	5.0	15.8	15.1	16.4	30.5	31.4	29.7
Cuba	2002	7,421	3,668	3,753	0.2	0.2	0.2	13.8	12.4	15.2	17.2	15.6	18.7
Dominica	2001	38	19	19	3.6	3.8	3.3	6.9	7.7	6.1	62.5	65.1	60.0
Dominican Republic	2007	4,774	2,381	2,393	9.0	8.8	9.3	35.8	35.9	35.7	12.7	13.6	11.7
Ecuador	2009	6,840	3,372	3,468	11.3	9.1	13.2	19.1	19.1	19.0	33.1	35.3	31.1
El Salvador	2009	2,936	1,290	1,646	20.3	17.4	22.7	26.9	25.9	27.7	15.3	15.9	14.7
Grenada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guatemala	2006	4,818	2,238	2,581	38.9	30.8	45.5	31.3	35.0	28.4	15.0	16.8	13.5
Guyana	2002	376	181	195	7.5	6.7	8.2	25.0	26.2	24.0	36.3	38.1	34.6
Haiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honduras	2007	2,882	1,409	1,473	21.1	20.6	21.5	32.9	33.9	32.1	25.6	26.1	25.3
Jamaica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico	2009	58,636	28,382	30,254	9.4	7.8	10.7	16.0	15.8	16.2	19.9	18.9	20.7
Montserrat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands Antilles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nicaragua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panama	2000	1,466	733	733	9.1	8.3	9.8	14.5	15.2	13.7	28.7	30.4	27.0
Paraguay	2007	2,724	1,366	1,357	5.2	3.8	6.4	28.3	27.0	29.4	29.6	30.1	29.1
Peru	2009	14,725	7,282	7,444	9.3	3.8	14.3	18.4	16.7	20.0	19.3	20.3	18.3
Puerto Rico	2008	2,562	1,186	1,375	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)
Saint Kitts and Nevis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Lucia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suriname	2004	254	126	128	10.8	8.0	13.4	-	-	-	31.8	34.2	29.6
Trinidad and Tobago	2009	813	384	428	1.3	0.7	1.9	4.0	3.1	4.9	34.8	36.3	33.3
Turks and Caicos Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uruguay	2009	2,084	971	1,113	1.6	1.4	1.7	12.5	12.8	12.1	36.2	37.0	35.5
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2008	14,293	7,074	7,218	6.5	6.1	6.8	11.2	12.2	10.3	29.5	31.5	27.5
NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE													
Andorra	2006	...	...	...	6.9	5.7	8.3	x(4)	x(5)	x(6)	42.6	44.4	40.6
Austria	2009	6,083	2,911	3,172	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)
Belgium	2009	7,574	3,648	3,926	x(7)	x(8)	x(9)	6.7	5.5	7.9	13.8	11.8	15.7
Canada	2006	22,580	11,016	11,564	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)
Cyprus	2009	583	276	306	1.0	0.4	1.5	6.5	4.1	8.8	18.0	17.3	18.7
Denmark	2007	3,813	1,859	1,954	-	-	-	-	-	-	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)
Finland	2008	3,754	1,807	1,947	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)
France	2009	43,166	20,509	22,657	-	-	-	1.1	1.0	1.2	20.5	17.7	22.9
Germany	2009	61,727	29,815	31,912	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.3	2.9	3.6

Lower secondary (ISCED 2) (%)			Upper secondary (ISCED 3) (%)			Post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 4) (%)			Tertiary (ISCED 5-6) (%)			Unknown (%)			REGION
MF (13)	M (14)	F (15)	MF (16)	M (17)	F (18)	MF (19)	M (20)	F (21)	MF (22)	M (23)	F (24)	MF (25)	M (26)	F (27)	Country or territory
53.8	54.5	53.2	8.5	8.7	8.3	14.6	13.2	15.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	Barbados
x(16)	x(17)	x(18)	13.6	13.6	13.6	x(16)	x(17)	x(18)	10.9	11.0	10.8	1.3	2.0	0.7	Belize
6.3	6.3	6.3	33.4	33.4	33.4	23.8	23.8	23.8	27.0	27.0	27.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	Bermuda
8.5	9.5	7.7	15.5	17.7	13.5	-	-	-	20.5	22.5	18.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
14.1	14.4	13.8	25.4	25.0	25.9	.	.	.	10.0	9.1	10.8	-	-	-	Brazil
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	British Virgin Islands
13.9	15.8	12.1	31.7	32.5	30.9	7.5	8.2	6.7	37.1	33.8	40.4	1.4	1.7	1.0	Cayman Islands
22.4	23.5	21.3	30.8	30.9	30.7	.	.	.	20.8	21.6	20.1	0.6	0.7	0.5	Chile
5.1	4.9	5.3	28.5	27.9	29.1	.	.	.	9.5	9.6	9.4	-	-	-	Colombia
13.9	14.7	13.2	16.0	15.9	16.2	.	.	.	18.8	18.1	19.4	-	-	-	Costa Rica
28.4	31.2	25.7	31.0	31.4	30.6	-	-	-	9.4	9.2	9.5	-	-	-	Cuba
15.7	12.0	19.4	5.7	5.9	5.5	x(16)	x(17)	x(18)	5.0	5.2	4.8	0.5	0.1	0.8	Dominica
11.7	13.4	10.0	12.2	12.3	12.1	.	.	.	18.7	16.0	21.2	-	-	-	Dominican Republic
5.8	5.8	5.8	18.7	18.5	19.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	11.4	11.5	11.3	.	.	.	Ecuador
12.4	14.3	10.9	14.3	15.1	13.6	.	.	.	10.8	11.4	10.4	.	.	.	El Salvador
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Grenada
4.2	5.2	3.3	7.2	7.5	6.9	.	.	.	3.4	4.7	2.4	-	-	-	Guatemala
-	-	-	28.9	26.9	30.8	2.1	1.8	2.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	-	-	-	Guyana
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Haiti
3.8	3.8	3.8	8.7	7.3	9.9	3.1	2.9	3.3	4.2	4.8	3.7	0.5	0.7	0.3	Honduras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jamaica
22.8	23.6	22.2	15.7	15.4	16.0	.	.	.	15.4	18.0	13.1	0.8	0.5	1.1	Mexico
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montserrat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Netherlands Antilles
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nicaragua
13.7	14.2	13.3	22.4	21.4	23.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	10.4	9.4	11.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	Panama
10.5	11.7	9.5	17.7	19.5	16.0	.	.	.	8.7	7.8	9.5	-	0.1	-	Paraguay
5.9	6.8	5.2	28.2	32.6	24.3	-	-	-	18.7	19.7	17.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	Peru
22.3	23.4	21.3	34.9	37.9	32.3	21.6	21.1	22.2	21.2	17.6	24.2	-	-	-	Puerto Rico
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saint Kitts and Nevis
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saint Lucia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
36.2	38.6	34.0	4.1	4.6	3.7	-	-	-	3.4	4.0	2.8	13.7	10.7	16.5	Suriname
2.9	2.7	3.1	12.7	10.9	14.5	34.1	36.7	31.6	9.6	8.9	10.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	Trinidad and Tobago
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turks and Caicos Islands
22.0	23.9	20.3	12.8	12.0	13.6	5.3	5.4	5.2	9.7	7.5	11.6	-	-	-	Uruguay
11.1	11.8	10.5	26.7	25.7	27.6	.	.	.	14.6	12.3	16.9	0.3	0.4	0.3	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
															NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE
x(16)	x(17)	x(18)	19.3	20.0	18.5	12.3	12.4	12.3	17.8	16.9	18.7	1.1	0.7	1.6	Andorra
24.2	15.8	31.9	50.2	55.6	45.2	8.3	7.6	8.9	17.3	20.9	14.0	-	-	-	Austria
17.7	18.4	17.1	31.1	33.4	28.9	2.2	2.2	2.1	28.4	28.7	28.2	-	-	-	Belgium
20.6	20.3	20.9	23.4	21.8	24.9	12.1	16.1	8.4	43.9	41.8	45.8	.	.	.	Canada
10.7	11.1	10.3	32.9	36.3	29.7	1.4	0.6	2.2	29.4	30.1	28.8	-	-	-	Cyprus
23.6	22.8	24.4	44.4	47.2	41.5	x(25)	x(26)	x(27)	31.5	29.5	33.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	Denmark
31.2	31.2	31.2	37.6	40.5	35.0	x(22)	x(23)	x(24)	31.2	28.4	33.8	-	-	-	Finland
17.2	16.7	17.6	37.1	40.9	33.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	24.1	23.7	24.5	.	.	.	France
16.1	9.8	21.9	50.7	52.3	49.2	5.8	5.4	6.2	24.0	29.4	18.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	Germany

TABLE 18 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF THE POPULATION AGED 25 YEARS AND OLDER / Latest year available

REGION	Reference year	Population (25 years and older) (000)			No schooling (%)			Incomplete primary (%)			Primary (ISCED 1) (%)		
Country or territory		MF (1)	M (2)	F (3)	MF (4)	M (5)	F (6)	MF (7)	M (8)	F (9)	MF (10)	M (11)	F (12)
Gibraltar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	2008	8,313	4,061	4,252	2.6	1.4	3.8	4.1	2.9	5.2	31.3	29.1	33.3
Holy See	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	2005	187	93	94	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	4.0	3.2	4.7
Ireland	2006	2,765	1,366	1,399	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	23.7	24.2	23.2
Israel	2009	4,069	1,964	2,105	2.9	1.6	4.1	2.4	2.2	2.6	9.7	9.8	9.6
Italy	2009	45,480	21,731	23,749	6.6	4.2	8.7	x(4)	x(5)	x(6)	20.6	17.6	23.2
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	2007	332	162	170	-	-	-	5.0	4.8	5.1	17.1	16.5	17.8
Malta	2007	281	138	143	3.3	2.6	4.0	-	-	-	34.2	30.1	38.0
Monaco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	2009	11,620	5,679	5,941	-	-	-	1.7	1.6	1.9	8.8	7.3	10.2
Norway	2009	3,275	1,605	1,670	x(25)	x(26)	x(27)	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.3
Portugal	2009	7,878	3,735	4,143	11.0	12.3	8.1	-	-	-	48.6	47.5	51.0
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	2009	33,445	16,247	17,197	2.6	1.7	3.4	9.9	8.5	11.2	21.1	20.1	22.1
Sweden	2009	6,490	3,176	3,314	x(25)	x(26)	x(27)	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	13.3	12.7	13.9
Switzerland	2009	5,495	2,635	2,860	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.1	3.3	4.8
United Kingdom	2009	42,698	20,529	22,169	0.2	0.2	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States of America	2009	206,084	99,620	106,464	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.9	4.1	4.2	3.9
SOUTH AND WEST ASIA													
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangladesh	2001	60,142	30,350	29,792	51.0	45.4	56.6	1.8	1.7	1.9	20.5	21.6	19.5
Bhutan	2005	280	151	129	12.9	13.1	12.5	39.3	39.6	38.4	13.4	12.8	15.1
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2006	34,939	17,847	17,092	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	31.1	27.8	35.2
Maldives	2006	128	65	64	-	-	-	46.6	41.6	51.4	24.0	24.2	23.8
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	2008	73,546	37,953	35,593	54.2	38.8	70.9	2.5	3.2	1.6	12.2	14.9	9.2
Sri Lanka	2008	11,719	5,643	6,075	5.2	3.2	6.9	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	20.9	21.3	20.5
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA													
Angola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benin	2002	2,580	1,256	1,324	69.6	57.1	80.3	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	16.0	21.6	11.3
Botswana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burkina Faso	2007	4,650	2,225	2,425	90.0	84.7	94.7	4.9	7.2	2.7	3.1	4.8	1.6
Burundi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cameroon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Verde	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central African Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chad	2004	3,333	1,621	1,712	77.7	68.9	85.4	13.6	16.5	11.1	3.0	4.4	1.8
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Côte d'Ivoire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Democratic Republic of the Congo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Equatorial Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eritrea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Lower secondary (ISCED 2) (%)			Upper secondary (ISCED 3) (%)			Post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 4) (%)			Tertiary (ISCED 5-6) (%)			Unknown (%)			REGION
MF (13)	M (14)	F (15)	MF (16)	M (17)	F (18)	MF (19)	M (20)	F (21)	MF (22)	M (23)	F (24)	MF (25)	M (26)	F (27)	Country or territory
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Gibraltar
9.4	10.9	7.9	27.0	28.5	25.5	6.5	6.0	6.9	19.2	21.1	17.4	-	-	-	Greece
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Holy See
33.4	28.4	38.5	28.3	34.6	22.0	2.0	3.3	0.6	27.6	25.3	29.9	4.7	5.2	4.3	Iceland
16.3	17.4	15.1	21.8	20.9	22.6	9.4	9.8	9.1	26.4	24.9	27.9	2.4	2.7	2.0	Ireland
7.4	9.2	5.7	34.2	36.5	32.1	.	.	.	42.4	39.8	44.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	Israel
28.1	31.8	24.8	32.2	34.3	30.3	0.7	0.5	0.8	11.9	11.5	12.2	-	-	-	Italy
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Liechtenstein
16.2	11.5	21.0	34.3	36.6	31.9	4.0	5.3	2.5	23.5	25.2	21.7	-	-	-	Luxembourg
39.5	39.7	39.3	5.6	5.7	5.5	6.3	10.0	2.7	11.2	12.0	10.4	-	-	-	Malta
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Monaco
23.0	20.1	25.7	34.4	35.9	33.0	3.5	3.6	3.4	28.0	30.8	25.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	Netherlands
23.7	22.1	25.2	39.6	41.4	37.8	2.8	3.8	1.9	29.0	27.3	30.7	4.6	5.0	4.1	Norway
16.4	15.9	17.6	11.9	11.7	12.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	11.5	12.1	10.3	-	-	-	Portugal
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	San Marino
23.1	25.1	21.2	18.4	19.2	17.7	-	-	-	24.9	25.5	24.3	-	-	-	Spain
9.3	10.3	8.4	43.2	45.0	41.4	5.0	6.1	3.8	27.5	24.0	30.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	Sweden
13.2	8.0	18.1	49.0	45.7	52.1	2.6	2.7	2.6	31.0	40.3	22.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	Switzerland
15.1	13.1	17.0	53.1	55.1	51.2	0.1	-	0.1	31.5	31.6	31.3	-	-	-	United Kingdom
7.8	8.1	7.6	48.1	48.2	48.0	.	.	.	38.6	38.0	39.2	-	-	-	United States of America
															SOUTH AND WEST ASIA
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Afghanistan
9.6	10.5	8.7	12.9	15.9	9.9	-	-	-	4.2	4.9	3.5	-	-	-	Bangladesh
15.8	15.1	17.7	5.6	5.7	5.1	4.1	4.4	3.0	8.9	9.2	8.1	-	-	-	Bhutan
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	India
23.9	25.0	22.5	25.8	26.6	24.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	15.7	17.0	14.1	2.9	3.1	2.7	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
16.2	18.9	13.5	1.9	2.5	1.3	4.3	4.9	3.8	3.0	3.9	2.1	4.1	4.0	4.2	Maldives
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Nepal
8.6	12.0	5.0	16.6	22.8	9.9	-	-	-	6.0	8.4	3.4	-	-	-	Pakistan
44.6	46.7	42.8	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)	15.4	15.6	15.2	13.9	13.1	14.6	-	-	-	Sri Lanka
															SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Angola
x(16)	x(17)	x(18)	12.2	17.5	7.6	-	-	-	2.2	3.8	0.8	-	-	-	Benin
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Botswana
1.5	2.4	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	-	-	-	-	Burkina Faso
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Burundi
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Cameroon
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Cape Verde
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Central African Republic
x(16)	x(17)	x(18)	2.3	4.1	0.7	.	.	.	3.2	5.8	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.1	Chad
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Comoros
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Congo
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Côte d'Ivoire
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Democratic Republic of the Congo
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Equatorial Guinea
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Eritrea
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Ethiopia

TABLE 18 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF THE POPULATION AGED 25 YEARS AND OLDER / Latest year available

REGION	Reference year	Population (25 years and older) (000)			No schooling (%)			Incomplete primary (%)			Primary (ISCED 1) (%)		
Country or territory		MF (1)	M (2)	F (3)	MF (4)	M (5)	F (6)	MF (7)	M (8)	F (9)	MF (10)	M (11)	F (12)
Gabon	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Gambia	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Ghana	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Guinea	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Guinea-Bissau	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Kenya	2010	14,890	7,383	7,507	21.1	18.8	24.9	18.0	12.0	27.6	17.5	15.0	21.5
Lesotho	2008	767	326	441	15.7	24.7	7.6	43.4	41.3	45.3	20.1	14.3	25.3
Liberia	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Madagascar	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Malawi	1998	3,840	1,859	1,981	42.9	30.2	55.3	37.3	41.1	33.6	11.2	15.8	6.8
Mali	2006	4,185	1,985	2,200	81.4	81.1	81.6	x(4)	x(5)	x(6)	8.3	9.6	7.1
Mauritius	2000	678	332	346	12.2	6.7	17.5	38.3	37.7	39.0	10.0	10.3	9.7
Mozambique	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Namibia	2001	720	340	380	22.9	21.8	23.8	25.6	25.7	25.4	20.9	20.0	21.6
Niger	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Nigeria	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Rwanda	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Sao Tome and Principe	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Senegal	2006	4,043	1,953	2,090	75.2	68.3	80.9	12.9	14.7	11.4	3.3	4.4	2.4
Seychelles	2002	46	22	24	5.6	5.6	5.6	-	-	-	23.5	22.3	24.7
Sierra Leone	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Somalia	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
South Africa	2009	24,746	11,958	12,788	8.7	7.0	10.1	13.7	13.5	14.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Swaziland	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Togo	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Uganda	2008	9,687	4,794	4,893	24.3	24.5	24.2	40.2	39.8	40.6	11.2	11.1	11.3
United Republic of Tanzania	2002	12,630	6,141	6,489	34.9	24.3	44.7	16.2	19.1	13.6	42.9	48.7	37.6
Zambia	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Zimbabwe	2002	4,296	1,990	2,306	13.2	8.1	17.8	21.6	17.9	25.0	19.1	18.3	19.9

(h) Data cover the 15-64 years age group only.

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for more information on the data and symbols used in each table.

Lower secondary (ISCED 2) (%)			Upper secondary (ISCED 3) (%)			Post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 4) (%)			Tertiary (ISCED 5-6) (%)			Unknown (%)			REGION
MF (13)	M (14)	F (15)	MF (16)	M (17)	F (18)	MF (19)	M (20)	F (21)	MF (22)	M (23)	F (24)	MF (25)	M (26)	F (27)	Country or territory
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Gabon
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Gambia
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Ghana
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Guinea
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Guinea-Bissau
5.6	4.5	7.5	30.0	41.7	11.2	6.3	6.1	6.7	-	-	-	1.4	1.9	0.6	Kenya
7.1	6.4	7.7	8.5	8.3	8.6	3.5	3.1	3.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	-	-	-	Lesotho
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Liberia
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Madagascar
3.4	4.8	2.0	4.7	7.4	2.1	-	-	-	0.5	0.7	0.3	-	-	-	Malawi
4.8	4.7	5.0	3.6	3.4	3.8	.	.	.	1.9	1.2	2.6	-	-	-	Mali
18.6	21.0	16.3	12.4	14.0	10.9	5.2	5.9	4.6	2.6	3.8	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	Mauritius
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Mozambique
10.6	10.6	10.7	11.7	12.6	10.9	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.2	2.5	2.0	3.0	3.5	2.6	Namibia
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Niger
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Nigeria
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Rwanda
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Sao Tome and Principe
2.6	3.6	1.8	1.7	2.3	1.1	2.4	3.7	1.4	0.8	1.4	0.3	1.2	1.6	0.8	Senegal
22.6	21.2	24.0	x(19)	x(20)	x(21)	36.8	36.5	37.1	7.4	8.9	5.9	4.1	5.4	2.8	Seychelles
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Sierra Leone
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Somalia
34.7	34.8	34.7	23.9	25.2	22.7	11.1	11.3	11.0	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.1	1.3	1.0	South Africa
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Swaziland
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Togo
14.7	15.1	14.4	1.9	2.0	1.8	5.0	5.0	4.9	1.8	1.7	2.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	Uganda
4.4	5.6	3.2	0.7	1.1	0.3	x(16)	x(17)	x(18)	0.9	1.2	0.7	-	-	-	United Republic of Tanzania
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Zambia
35.6	40.9	30.8	1.3	2.0	0.6	7.5	10.5	4.8	1.5	2.3	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	Zimbabwe

TABLE 19 CUMULATIVE EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF THE POPULATION AGED 25 YEARS AND OLDER BY ISCED LEVEL / Latest year available

REGION	Reference year	At least primary (ISCED 1-6) (%)				At least lower secondary (ISCED 2-6) (%)			
Country or territory		MF (1)	M (2)	F (3)	GPI (4)	MF (5)	M (6)	F (7)	GPI (8)
ARAB STATES									
Algeria	2006	46.5	54.5	38.4	0.71	24.1	27.3	20.9	0.76
Bahrain	2001	80.3	88.2	66.3	0.75	68.3	74.7	56.9	0.76
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jordan	2008	84.5	89.7	79.2	0.88	73.3	77.7	68.9	0.89
Kuwait	2008	55.5	53.5	59.7	1.11	48.9	46.6	53.7	1.15
Lebanon	2007	78.2	82.3	74.6	0.91	54.2	55.4	53.0	0.96
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morocco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Occupied Palestinian Territory	2009	89.6	94.4	84.6	0.90	52.1	56.2	48.0	0.85
Oman	2008	66.3	71.2	56.2	0.79	53.9	57.1	47.2	0.83
Qatar	2009	75.5	75.4	76.2	1.01	63.4	62.1	70.1	1.13
Saudi Arabia	2004	64.2	70.0	55.3	0.79	48.8	52.6	42.9	0.82
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syrian Arab Republic	2008	60.8	69.5	52.1	0.75	32.8	38.2	27.4	0.72
Tunisia	2008	...	...	...	...	37.0	44.4	29.9	0.67
United Arab Emirates	2005	74.4	73.2	78.4	1.07	62.7	60.1	70.9	1.18
Yemen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE									
Albania	2008	92.4	95.0	90.1	0.95	81.7	85.0	78.8	0.93
Belarus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	2009	...	...	...	...	92.6	94.4	90.9	0.96
Croatia	2001	91.1	94.9	87.7	0.92	78.0	85.3	71.5	0.84
Czech Republic	2008	99.9	99.8	99.9	1.00	99.8	99.8	99.8	1.00
Estonia	2000	96.9	97.1	96.9	1.00	87.3	89.0	85.9	0.97
Hungary	2005	99.0	99.2	98.8	1.00	90.8	94.1	88.0	0.94
Latvia	2009	99.5	99.4	99.6	1.00	98.4	98.2	98.6	1.00
Lithuania	2009	98.2	98.8	97.8	0.99	90.2	93.1	87.9	0.94
Montenegro	2006	...	...	...	...	98.2	98.8	97.5	0.99
Poland	2009	98.7	99.2	98.2	0.99	80.0	83.5	76.9	0.92
Republic of Moldova	2009	98.9	99.4	98.6	0.99	93.3	95.3	91.6	0.96
Romania	2009	98.0	98.7	97.4	0.99	86.8	90.5	83.4	0.92
Russian Federation [h]	2002	98.5	98.4	98.5	1.00	95.9	95.9	96.0	1.00
Serbia	2009	...	...	...	...	85.1	90.7	80.1	0.88
Slovakia	2006	...	...	...	...	98.8	99.1	98.6	0.99
Slovenia	2009	99.1	99.3	99.0	1.00	95.6	97.1	94.2	0.97
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	2002	78.6	85.3	72.0	0.84	...	...	...	...
Turkey	2009	78.2	85.5	71.0	0.83	34.5	42.4	26.7	0.63
Ukraine	2001	96.8	98.3	95.6	0.97	88.2	91.9	85.3	0.93
CENTRAL ASIA									
Armenia	2001	97.9	98.7	97.3	0.99	91.1	92.4	90.0	0.97
Azerbaijan	2008	97.1	98.4	96.0	0.98	92.7	95.7	90.0	0.94
Georgia	2002	98.2	98.8	97.7	0.99	91.0	92.7	89.7	0.97

At least upper secondary (ISCED 3-6) (%)				Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) (%)				Tertiary (ISCED 5-6) (%)				REGION
MF (9)	M (10)	F (11)	GPI (12)	MF (13)	M (14)	F (15)	GPI (16)	MF (17)	M (18)	F (19)	GPI (20)	Country or territory
												ARAB STATES
7.6	8.6	6.6	0.77	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Algeria
49.6	51.7	46.0	0.89	…	…	…	…	11.2	10.8	11.9	1.10	Bahrain
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Djibouti
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Egypt
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Iraq
41.0	42.3	39.8	0.94	26.9	28.3	25.5	0.90	15.9	19.1	12.7	0.67	Jordan
26.5	23.9	32.2	1.35	13.2	10.8	18.1	1.68	8.3	6.7	11.6	1.74	Kuwait
32.8	33.3	32.4	0.97	15.3	16.5	14.2	0.86	15.3	16.5	14.2	0.86	Lebanon
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Mauritania
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Morocco
35.0	38.4	31.6	0.82	21.9	25.2	18.5	0.73	21.9	25.2	18.5	0.73	Occupied Palestinian Territory
41.4	42.5	39.2	0.92	19.9	21.2	17.3	0.82	14.0	15.3	11.3	0.74	Oman
43.4	39.8	61.8	1.55	25.1	21.5	43.3	2.01	19.3	16.1	35.2	2.19	Qatar
34.2	35.4	32.2	0.91	19.5	19.6	19.4	0.99	14.9	15.0	14.8	0.99	Saudi Arabia
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Sudan
21.3	24.9	17.7	0.71	12.4	14.7	10.1	0.69	5.9	7.3	4.5	0.61	Syrian Arab Republic
…	…	…	…	11.3	13.2	9.4	0.71	11.3	13.2	9.4	0.71	Tunisia
47.1	43.0	59.8	1.39	22.6	19.8	31.2	1.57	18.0	15.7	25.1	1.60	United Arab Emirates
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Yemen
												CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE
39.9	45.0	35.3	0.78	9.8	11.7	8.1	0.69	9.8	11.7	8.1	0.69	Albania
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Belarus
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Bosnia and Herzegovina
68.3	70.1	66.6	0.95	…	…	…	…	20.5	17.6	23.2	1.32	Bulgaria
59.3	69.6	50.2	0.72	13.9	15.2	12.8	0.84	13.9	15.2	12.8	0.84	Croatia
86.1	92.7	80.0	0.86	14.6	15.8	13.5	0.85	13.3	15.0	11.7	0.78	Czech Republic
69.8	69.0	70.4	1.02	30.1	26.1	33.3	1.27	27.5	23.9	30.3	1.26	Estonia
63.6	70.8	57.4	0.81	16.2	17.1	15.5	0.90	14.7	15.2	14.3	0.94	Hungary
83.7	80.8	86.1	1.07	30.6	24.2	36.2	1.50	24.9	19.3	29.6	1.53	Latvia
79.4	82.5	77.0	0.93	48.5	43.9	52.2	1.19	26.8	23.6	29.3	1.24	Lithuania
77.4	81.3	74.0	0.91	19.2	16.7	21.4	1.28	16.1	15.1	16.9	1.12	Montenegro
79.9	83.4	76.8	0.92	22.1	18.8	25.0	1.33	18.8	17.0	20.4	1.20	Poland
75.2	78.4	72.4	0.92	31.5	27.3	35.2	1.29	16.3	15.2	17.2	1.13	Republic of Moldova
64.2	71.0	58.1	0.82	15.5	16.5	14.7	0.89	11.4	12.0	10.9	0.91	Romania
88.0	87.6	88.4	1.01	…	…	…	…	54.8	49.9	59.2	1.19	Russian Federation [h]
63.0	70.9	56.0	0.79	15.4	16.4	14.4	0.88	15.4	16.4	14.4	0.88	Serbia
80.8	87.7	74.6	0.85	13.2	14.8	11.8	0.80	13.2	14.8	11.8	0.80	Slovakia
77.3	83.4	71.6	0.86	20.7	18.7	22.7	1.21	20.7	18.7	22.7	1.21	Slovenia
47.8	55.6	40.2	0.72	12.2	13.8	10.7	0.78	12.2	13.8	10.7	0.78	The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia
26.2	31.9	20.6	0.65	10.1	12.3	8.0	0.65	10.1	12.3	8.0	0.65	Turkey
74.0	78.0	70.8	0.91	…	…	…	…	38.0	35.8	39.7	1.11	Ukraine
												CENTRAL ASIA
81.6	82.2	81.1	0.99	42.1	41.6	42.6	1.02	20.4	21.4	19.5	0.91	Armenia
83.0	88.6	77.9	0.88	33.4	40.7	26.8	0.66	13.9	17.5	10.8	0.62	Azerbaijan
83.6	85.3	82.2	0.96	48.3	48.2	48.4	1.00	25.8	26.7	25.1	0.94	Georgia

TABLE 19 CUMULATIVE EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF THE POPULATION AGED 25 YEARS AND OLDER BY ISCED LEVEL / Latest year available

REGION	Reference year	At least primary (ISCED 1-6) (%)				At least lower secondary (ISCED 2-6) (%)			
Country or territory		MF (1)	M (2)	F (3)	GPI (4)	MF (5)	M (6)	F (7)	GPI (8)
Kazakhstan	2007	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.00	99.3	99.4	99.3	1.00
Kyrgyzstan	1999	96.5	98.1	95.1	0.97	89.2	92.2	86.5	0.94
Mongolia	2000	94.5	95.8	93.2	0.97	80.2	82.8	77.8	0.94
Tajikistan	2000	97.2	98.3	96.0	0.98	92.4	95.0	89.9	0.95
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC									
Australia	2009	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.00	92.2	92.2	92.2	1.00
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	2007	34.1	46.2	23.8	0.51	15.1	22.3	9.1	0.41
China	2000	...	...	...	...	52.3	60.8	43.4	0.71
China, Hong Kong SAR	2008	93.6	96.9	90.7	0.94	72.3	76.4	68.7	0.90
China, Macao SAR	2006	83.1	86.8	79.7	0.92	60.6	63.9	57.5	0.90
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	2007	79.4	80.6	78.1	0.97	57.8	58.1	57.5	0.99
Indonesia	2008	71.9	76.6	67.4	0.88	41.4	46.8	36.2	0.77
Japan	2002	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	2005	82.4	88.6	75.8	0.86	46.5	49.9	42.9	0.86
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia (Federated States of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	2006	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	2004	81.7	79.9	83.6	1.05	63.6	62.4	64.8	1.04
Republic of Korea	2005	93.1	96.9	89.6	0.92	80.5	87.5	74.1	0.85
Samoa	2001	94.8	94.7	95.0	1.00	...	...	...	...
Singapore	2008	79.2	83.2	75.6	0.91	75.0	78.9	71.3	0.90
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	2006	51.1	55.4	47.1	0.85	32.2	35.6	29.0	0.82
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tokelau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	2006	98.3	98.2	98.3	1.00	69.3	70.6	68.1	0.97
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN									
Anguilla	2001	91.7	91.4	92.1	1.01	54.3	50.9	57.6	1.13
Antigua and Barbuda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Argentina	2003	89.8	90.4	89.2	0.99	56.3	56.5	56.1	0.99
Aruba	2000	89.7	91.1	88.6	0.97	55.6	59.0	52.6	0.89
Bahamas	2000	98.0	97.6	98.3	1.01	89.6	87.6	91.2	1.04

At least upper secondary (ISCED 3-6) (%)				Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) (%)				Tertiary (ISCED 5-6) (%)				REGION
MF (9)	M (10)	F (11)	GPI (12)	MF (13)	M (14)	F (15)	GPI (16)	MF (17)	M (18)	F (19)	GPI (20)	Country or territory
96.3	96.2	96.4	1.00	56.6	52.5	60.8	1.16	25.5	23.1	27.9	1.20	Kazakhstan
77.0	79.4	74.7	0.94	28.2	25.3	30.9	1.22	14.9	14.7	15.0	1.02	Kyrgyzstan
53.4	50.8	55.8	1.10	30.6	28.7	32.3	1.13	12.2	12.8	11.7	0.92	Mongolia
79.0	84.4	73.6	0.87	19.8	26.6	13.2	0.50	10.6	15.2	6.2	0.41	Tajikistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turkmenistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Uzbekistan
												EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
70.9	73.5	68.2	0.93	40.6	37.3	43.8	1.18	36.8	33.8	39.8	1.18	Australia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Brunei Darussalam
6.4	10.0	3.3	0.33	1.8	2.8	1.0	0.34	1.5	2.2	0.8	0.35	Cambodia
...	...	...	...	4.3	5.4	3.1	0.57	...	...	...	...	China
55.3	57.4	53.5	0.93	22.6	25.2	20.3	0.81	15.7	17.9	13.8	0.77	China, Hong Kong SAR
35.7	38.1	33.5	0.88	14.3	15.1	13.5	0.90	12.6	13.6	11.6	0.85	China, Macao SAR
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cook Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
37.7	38.1	37.3	0.98	15.3	16.7	13.7	0.82	11.8	13.0	10.6	0.81	Fiji
26.2	30.2	22.4	0.74	6.6	7.3	6.1	0.83	4.3	5.1	3.6	0.70	Indonesia
73.9	75.8	72.1	0.95	30.0	33.8	26.4	0.78	30.0	33.8	26.4	0.78	Japan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kiribati
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lao People's Democratic Republic
27.6	28.8	26.4	0.92	5.1	5.4	4.8	0.90	5.1	5.4	4.8	0.90	Malaysia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Marshall Islands
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Micronesia (Federated States of)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Myanmar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nauru
60.9	62.0	59.9	0.97	35.5	38.9	32.4	0.83	25.3	23.8	26.7	1.13	New Zealand
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Niue
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Palau
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Papua New Guinea
51.1	49.8	52.4	1.05	27.3	25.5	29.0	1.13	...	...	...	...	Philippines
69.3	77.2	62.0	0.80	31.6	38.6	25.2	0.65	31.6	38.6	25.2	0.65	Republic of Korea
62.1	60.0	64.3	1.07	12.3	13.7	10.9	0.80	3.9	4.4	3.3	0.76	Samoa
63.2	65.9	60.6	0.92	40.4	44.9	36.3	0.81	21.8	24.3	19.5	0.80	Singapore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Solomon Islands
22.4	23.9	21.1	0.89	12.8	12.4	13.2	1.06	12.8	12.4	13.2	1.06	Thailand
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Timor-Leste
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tokelau
23.3	24.8	21.8	0.88	12.1	13.6	10.6	0.78	...	...	...	...	Tonga
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tuvalu
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Vanuatu
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Viet Nam
												LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
43.4	40.3	46.4	1.15	...	...	...	...	17.1	15.9	18.3	1.15	Anguilla
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Antigua and Barbuda
42.1	40.3	43.8	1.09	13.7	12.0	15.3	1.27	13.7	12.0	15.3	1.27	Argentina
...	...	...	...	16.3	18.1	14.7	0.81	16.3	18.1	14.7	0.81	Aruba
70.6	65.8	74.3	1.13	19.1	17.7	20.1	1.13	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.93	Bahamas

TABLE 19 CUMULATIVE EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF THE POPULATION AGED 25 YEARS AND OLDER BY ISCED LEVEL / Latest year available

REGION	Reference year	At least primary (ISCED 1-6) (%)				At least lower secondary (ISCED 2-6) (%)			
Country or territory		MF (1)	M (2)	F (3)	GPI (4)	MF (5)	M (6)	F (7)	GPI (8)
Barbados	2000	86.2	86.2	86.3	1.00	78.0	77.3	78.6	1.02
Belize	2005	67.4	67.7	67.2	0.99	24.5	24.6	24.4	0.99
Bermuda	2000	98.7	98.7	98.7	1.00	90.6	90.6	90.6	1.00
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2008	49.6	56.1	43.8	0.78	44.5	49.7	39.8	0.80
Brazil	2008	74.3	73.8	74.8	1.01	49.5	48.5	50.5	1.04
British Virgin Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cayman Islands	2008	97.5	97.4	97.7	1.00	90.2	90.2	90.1	1.00
Chile	2008	85.1	86.0	84.2	0.98	74.0	75.9	72.1	0.95
Colombia	2009	71.8	71.2	72.3	1.02	43.1	42.4	43.8	1.03
Costa Rica	2009	79.3	80.1	78.6	0.98	48.7	48.6	48.8	1.00
Cuba	2002	85.9	87.4	84.5	0.97	68.8	71.8	65.8	0.92
Dominica	2001	89.0	88.3	89.7	1.02	26.5	23.2	29.7	1.28
Dominican Republic	2007	55.2	55.3	55.1	1.00	42.5	41.7	43.3	1.04
Ecuador	2009	69.7	71.8	67.7	0.94	36.6	36.6	36.6	1.00
El Salvador	2009	52.7	56.7	49.6	0.87	37.5	40.8	34.8	0.85
Grenada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guatemala	2006	29.8	34.2	26.1	0.76	14.8	17.4	12.6	0.72
Guyana	2002	67.5	67.1	67.9	1.01	31.2	29.0	33.2	1.14
Haiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honduras	2007	45.5	44.9	46.0	1.03	19.8	18.8	20.7	1.10
Jamaica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico	2009	73.8	75.9	71.9	0.95	53.9	57.0	51.2	0.90
Montserrat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands Antilles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nicaragua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panama	2000	76.0	76.1	76.0	1.00	47.3	45.6	48.9	1.07
Paraguay	2007	66.5	69.1	64.1	0.93	36.9	39.0	35.0	0.90
Peru	2009	72.2	79.4	65.6	0.83	52.9	59.1	47.3	0.80
Puerto Rico	2008	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Kitts and Nevis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Lucia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suriname	2004	75.5	81.3	70.1	0.86	43.7	47.1	40.5	0.86
Trinidad and Tobago	2009	94.1	95.6	92.7	0.97	59.3	59.2	59.4	1.00
Turks and Caicos Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uruguay	2009	86.0	85.7	86.2	1.01	49.8	48.8	50.6	1.04
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2008	81.9	81.3	82.6	1.02	52.4	49.8	55.1	1.11
NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE									
Andorra	2006	92.0	93.7	90.1	0.96	49.4	49.3	49.5	1.00
Austria	2009	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	2009	93.3	94.5	92.1	0.97	79.4	82.7	76.4	0.92
Canada	2006	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	2009	92.5	95.4	89.7	0.94	74.5	78.1	71.0	0.91
Denmark	2007	99.4	99.4	99.3	1.00	...	...	...	...
Finland	2008	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	2009	98.9	99.0	98.8	1.00	78.4	81.3	75.9	0.93
Germany	2009	99.8	99.8	99.8	1.00	96.5	96.9	96.2	0.99

At least upper secondary (ISCED 3-6) (%)				Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) (%)				Tertiary (ISCED 5-6) (%)				REGION
MF (9)	M (10)	F (11)	GPI (12)	MF (13)	M (14)	F (15)	GPI (16)	MF (17)	M (18)	F (19)	GPI (20)	Country or territory
24.2	22.9	25.4	1.11	15.7	14.1	17.0	1.21	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.18	Barbados
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.9	11.0	10.8	0.98	Belize
84.2	84.2	84.2	1.00	50.8	50.8	50.8	1.00	27.0	27.0	27.0	1.00	Bermuda
36.0	40.2	32.2	0.80	20.5	22.5	18.7	0.83	20.5	22.5	18.7	0.83	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
35.5	34.0	36.7	1.08	10.0	9.1	10.8	1.19	10.0	9.1	10.8	1.19	Brazil
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	British Virgin Islands
76.2	74.5	78.0	1.05	44.6	42.0	47.1	1.12	37.1	33.8	40.4	1.20	Cayman Islands
51.6	52.4	50.7	0.97	20.8	21.6	20.1	0.93	20.8	21.6	20.1	0.93	Chile
38.0	37.5	38.5	1.03	9.5	9.6	9.4	0.97	9.5	9.6	9.4	0.97	Colombia
34.8	34.0	35.6	1.05	18.8	18.1	19.4	1.07	18.8	18.1	19.4	1.07	Costa Rica
40.4	40.5	40.2	0.99	9.4	9.2	9.5	1.04	9.4	9.2	9.5	1.04	Cuba
10.7	11.2	10.3	0.92	...	...	...	...	5.0	5.2	4.8	0.92	Dominica
30.8	28.2	33.3	1.18	18.7	16.0	21.2	1.33	18.7	16.0	21.2	1.33	Dominican Republic
30.8	30.8	30.8	1.00	12.1	12.3	11.9	0.97	11.4	11.5	11.3	0.98	Ecuador
25.1	26.4	24.0	0.91	10.8	11.4	10.4	0.92	10.8	11.4	10.4	0.92	El Salvador
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Grenada
10.6	12.2	9.3	0.76	3.4	4.7	2.4	0.50	3.4	4.7	2.4	0.50	Guatemala
31.2	29.0	33.2	1.14	2.3	2.1	2.4	1.15	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.49	Guyana
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Haiti
16.0	15.0	16.9	1.13	7.3	7.7	7.0	0.91	4.2	4.8	3.7	0.76	Honduras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jamaica
31.1	33.4	29.1	0.87	15.4	18.0	13.1	0.73	15.4	18.0	13.1	0.73	Mexico
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montserrat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Netherlands Antilles
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nicaragua
33.5	31.4	35.6	1.13	11.1	10.1	12.2	1.21	10.4	9.4	11.4	1.21	Panama
26.4	27.3	25.5	0.94	8.7	7.8	9.5	1.21	8.7	7.8	9.5	1.21	Paraguay
47.0	52.3	42.1	0.80	18.7	19.7	17.8	0.90	18.7	19.7	17.8	0.90	Peru
77.7	76.6	78.7	1.03	42.8	38.7	46.3	1.20	21.2	17.6	24.2	1.37	Puerto Rico
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saint Kitts and Nevis
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saint Lucia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
7.5	8.6	6.5	0.76	3.4	4.0	2.8	0.70	3.4	4.0	2.8	0.70	Suriname
56.4	56.5	56.3	1.00	43.7	45.6	41.8	0.92	9.6	8.9	10.2	1.15	Trinidad and Tobago
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turks and Caicos Islands
27.8	24.8	30.3	1.22	14.9	12.8	16.7	1.30	9.7	7.5	11.6	1.55	Uruguay
41.3	38.0	44.5	1.17	14.6	12.3	16.9	1.37	14.6	12.3	16.9	1.37	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
												NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE
...	...	...	...	30.1	29.4	31.0	1.06	17.8	16.9	18.7	1.11	Andorra
75.8	84.2	68.1	0.81	25.6	28.6	22.9	0.80	17.3	20.9	14.0	0.67	Austria
61.7	64.3	59.3	0.92	30.6	30.9	30.3	0.98	28.4	28.7	28.2	0.99	Belgium
79.4	79.7	79.1	0.99	56.0	57.9	54.2	0.94	43.9	41.8	45.8	1.10	Canada
63.8	67.0	60.7	0.91	30.9	30.7	31.0	1.01	29.4	30.1	28.8	0.96	Cyprus
75.8	76.6	74.9	0.98	31.5	29.5	33.4	1.13	31.5	29.5	33.4	1.13	Denmark
68.8	68.8	68.8	1.00	31.2	28.4	33.8	1.19	...	...	...	...	Finland
61.3	64.6	58.2	0.90	24.2	23.7	24.6	1.04	24.1	23.7	24.5	1.04	France
80.4	87.1	74.2	0.85	29.8	34.8	25.1	0.72	24.0	29.4	18.9	0.64	Germany

TABLE 19 CUMULATIVE EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF THE POPULATION AGED 25 YEARS AND OLDER BY ISCED LEVEL / Latest year available

REGION	Reference year	At least primary (ISCED 1-6) (%)				At least lower secondary (ISCED 2-6) (%)			
Country or territory		MF (1)	M (2)	F (3)	GPI (4)	MF (5)	M (6)	F (7)	GPI (8)
Gibraltar	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Greece	2008	93.3	95.7	91.0	0.95	62.0	66.6	57.7	0.87
Holy See	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Iceland	2005	…	…	…	…	91.3	91.6	91.0	0.99
Ireland	2006	…	…	…	…	73.9	73.0	74.8	1.02
Israel	2009	93.8	95.3	92.3	0.97	84.1	85.5	82.7	0.97
Italy	2009	93.4	95.8	91.3	0.95	72.8	78.1	68.0	0.87
Liechtenstein	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Luxembourg	2007	95.0	95.2	94.9	1.00	77.9	78.7	77.1	0.98
Malta	2007	96.7	97.4	96.0	0.99	62.5	67.3	58.0	0.86
Monaco	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Netherlands	2009	97.7	97.7	97.7	1.00	88.9	90.4	87.5	0.97
Norway	2009	95.4	95.0	95.9	1.01	95.2	94.7	95.6	1.01
Portugal	2009	89.0	87.7	91.9	1.05	40.4	40.2	40.9	1.02
San Marino	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Spain	2009	87.5	89.8	85.3	0.95	66.5	69.8	63.3	0.91
Sweden	2009	…	…	…	…	85.0	85.5	84.4	0.99
Switzerland	2009	99.9	99.9	99.9	1.00	95.8	96.6	95.1	0.98
United Kingdom	2009	99.8	99.8	99.7	1.00	99.8	99.8	99.7	1.00
United States of America	2009	98.6	98.6	98.6	1.00	94.5	94.3	94.7	1.00
SOUTH AND WEST ASIA									
Afghanistan	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Bangladesh	2001	47.2	52.9	41.5	0.79	26.7	31.3	22.0	0.70
Bhutan	2005	47.7	47.3	49.1	1.04	34.4	34.5	34.0	0.98
India	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2006	…	…	…	…	66.0	69.1	62.1	0.90
Maldives	2006	49.3	54.3	44.5	0.82	25.4	30.1	20.7	0.69
Nepal	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Pakistan	2008	43.4	58.0	27.5	0.47	31.2	43.1	18.3	0.42
Sri Lanka	2008	…	…	…	…	73.9	75.5	72.6	0.96
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA									
Angola	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Benin	2002	…	…	…	…	14.3	21.2	8.4	0.40
Botswana	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Burkina Faso	2007	5.2	8.0	2.6	0.32	2.0	3.2	0.9	0.29
Burundi	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Cameroon	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Cape Verde	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Central African Republic	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Chad	2004	8.5	14.2	3.5	0.24	5.5	9.9	1.7	0.17
Comoros	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Congo	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Côte d'Ivoire	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Democratic Republic of the Congo	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Equatorial Guinea	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Eritrea	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Ethiopia	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…

At least upper secondary (ISCED 3-6) (%)				Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) (%)				Tertiary (ISCED 5-6) (%)				REGION
MF (9)	M (10)	F (11)	GPI (12)	MF (13)	M (14)	F (15)	GPI (16)	MF (17)	M (18)	F (19)	GPI (20)	Country or territory
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Gibraltar
52.7	55.7	49.8	0.89	25.7	27.2	24.3	0.90	19.2	21.1	17.4	0.83	Greece
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Holy See
57.9	63.2	52.5	0.83	29.5	28.6	30.5	1.07	27.6	25.3	29.9	1.18	Iceland
57.6	55.6	59.7	1.07	35.9	34.7	37.1	1.07	26.4	24.9	27.9	1.12	Ireland
76.7	76.3	77.0	1.01	42.4	39.8	44.9	1.13	42.4	39.8	44.9	1.13	Israel
44.7	46.3	43.3	0.93	12.5	12.1	13.0	1.08	11.9	11.5	12.2	1.06	Italy
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Liechtenstein
61.7	67.1	56.1	0.84	27.4	30.6	24.2	0.79	23.5	25.2	21.7	0.86	Luxembourg
23.1	27.6	18.7	0.68	17.5	22.0	13.2	0.60	11.2	12.0	10.4	0.87	Malta
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Monaco
66.0	70.4	61.7	0.88	31.5	34.4	28.7	0.83	28.0	30.8	25.3	0.82	Netherlands
71.5	72.6	70.4	0.97	31.9	31.2	32.6	1.05	29.0	27.3	30.7	1.12	Norway
24.0	24.3	23.3	0.96	12.1	12.6	10.9	0.87	11.5	12.1	10.3	0.86	Portugal
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	San Marino
43.3	44.7	42.1	0.94	24.9	25.5	24.4	0.96	24.9	25.5	24.3	0.96	Spain
75.6	75.2	76.1	1.01	32.5	30.2	34.7	1.15	27.5	24.0	30.9	1.28	Sweden
82.6	88.6	77.0	0.87	33.6	43.0	24.9	0.58	31.0	40.3	22.3	0.55	Switzerland
84.7	86.7	82.6	0.95	31.6	31.7	31.5	0.99	31.5	31.6	31.3	0.99	United Kingdom
86.7	86.3	87.1	1.01	38.6	38.0	39.2	1.03	38.6	38.0	39.2	1.03	United States of America
												SOUTH AND WEST ASIA
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Afghanistan
17.1	20.8	13.4	0.64	4.2	4.9	3.5	0.71	4.2	4.9	3.5	0.71	Bangladesh
18.6	19.4	16.2	0.84	13.0	13.6	11.2	0.82	8.9	9.2	8.1	0.89	Bhutan
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	India
42.1	44.1	39.6	0.90	16.3	17.5	14.8	0.85	15.7	17.0	14.1	0.83	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
9.2	11.2	7.2	0.64	7.3	8.7	5.9	0.68	3.0	3.9	2.1	0.55	Maldives
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Nepal
22.6	31.1	13.3	0.43	6.0	8.4	3.4	0.40	6.0	8.4	3.4	0.40	Pakistan
…	…	…	…	29.3	28.7	29.8	1.04	13.9	13.1	14.6	1.11	Sri Lanka
												SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Angola
…	…	…	…	2.2	3.8	0.8	0.21	2.2	3.8	0.8	0.21	Benin
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Botswana
0.5	0.9	0.2	0.18	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.23	0.2	0.3	—	—	Burkina Faso
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Burundi
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Cameroon
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Cape Verde
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Central African Republic
…	…	…	…	3.2	5.8	0.9	0.16	3.2	5.8	0.9	0.16	Chad
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Comoros
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Congo
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Côte d'Ivoire
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Democratic Republic of the Congo
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Equatorial Guinea
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Eritrea
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Ethiopia

TABLE 19 CUMULATIVE EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF THE POPULATION AGED 25 YEARS AND OLDER BY ISCED LEVEL / Latest year available

REGION	Reference year	At least primary (ISCED 1-6) (%)				At least lower secondary (ISCED 2-6) (%)			
Country or territory		MF (1)	M (2)	F (3)	GPI (4)	MF (5)	M (6)	F (7)	GPI (8)
Gabon	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Gambia	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Ghana	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Guinea	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Guinea-Bissau	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Kenya	2010	59.4	67.3	46.9	0.70	41.9	52.3	25.3	0.48
Lesotho	2008	40.9	34.0	47.1	1.38	20.9	19.8	21.9	1.11
Liberia	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Madagascar	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Malawi	1998	19.8	28.8	11.1	0.39	8.6	12.9	4.4	0.34
Mali	2006	18.6	18.8	18.4	0.98	10.3	9.2	11.3	1.23
Mauritius	2000	48.9	55.0	43.0	0.78	38.9	44.7	33.3	0.75
Mozambique	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Namibia	2001	48.5	48.9	48.2	0.98	27.7	29.0	26.5	0.92
Niger	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Nigeria	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Rwanda	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Sao Tome and Principe	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Senegal	2006	10.7	15.3	6.9	0.45	7.5	11.0	4.6	0.42
Seychelles	2002	90.3	88.9	91.7	1.03	66.8	66.6	66.9	1.00
Sierra Leone	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Somalia	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
South Africa	2009	76.4	78.2	74.9	0.96	70.4	72.2	68.9	0.95
Swaziland	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Togo	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Uganda	2008	34.6	34.9	34.3	0.98	23.4	23.9	23.0	0.97
United Republic of Tanzania	2002	48.9	56.7	41.7	0.74	6.0	8.0	4.2	0.52
Zambia	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Zimbabwe	2002	65.1	73.8	57.0	0.77	45.9	55.6	37.1	0.67

(h) Data cover the 15-64 years age group only.

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for more information on the data and symbols used in each table.

At least upper secondary (ISCED 3-6) (%)				Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) (%)				Tertiary (ISCED 5-6) (%)				REGION
MF (9)	M (10)	F (11)	GPI (12)	MF (13)	M (14)	F (15)	GPI (16)	MF (17)	M (18)	F (19)	GPI (20)	Country or territory
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Gabon
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Gambia
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Ghana
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Guinea
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Guinea-Bissau
36.3	47.8	17.9	0.37	6.3	6.1	6.7	1.10	—	—	—	—	Kenya
13.8	13.4	14.2	1.06	5.4	5.0	5.6	1.12	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.98	Lesotho
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Liberia
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Madagascar
5.2	8.1	2.4	0.29	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.35	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.35	Malawi
5.5	4.6	6.3	1.39	1.9	1.2	2.6	2.15	1.9	1.2	2.6	2.15	Mali
20.3	23.7	17.0	0.72	7.9	9.7	6.1	0.63	2.6	3.8	1.5	0.40	Mauritius
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Mozambique
17.0	18.4	15.9	0.86	5.3	5.7	4.9	0.86	2.2	2.5	2.0	0.79	Namibia
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Niger
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Nigeria
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Rwanda
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Sao Tome and Principe
4.9	7.4	2.8	0.38	3.2	5.1	1.6	0.32	0.8	1.4	0.3	0.19	Senegal
44.2	45.4	43.0	0.95	…	…	…	…	7.4	8.9	5.9	0.66	Seychelles
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Sierra Leone
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Somalia
35.7	37.4	34.2	0.91	11.8	12.2	11.5	0.94	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.58	South Africa
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Swaziland
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Togo
8.7	8.7	8.7	0.99	6.8	6.7	6.9	1.03	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.18	Uganda
1.6	2.4	0.9	0.40	…	…	…	…	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.54	United Republic of Tanzania
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Zambia
10.3	14.7	6.3	0.43	9.1	12.7	5.7	0.45	1.5	2.3	0.9	0.39	Zimbabwe

TABLE 20 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION / ISCED 1, 2 and 3 / Percentage of students by type of institution / 2009 (WEI and UOE countries)

Country	Type of institution, by ISCED level									Mode of study	
	Primary (ISCED 1)			Lower secondary (ISCED 2)			Upper secondary (ISCED 3)			Primary and secondary (ISCED 1-3)	
	Public (1)	Government-dependent private (2)	Independent private (3)	Public (4)	Government-dependent private (5)	Independent private (6)	Public (7)	Government-dependent private (8)	Independent private (9)	Full-time (10)	Part-time (11)
Argentina	76.9 [-1]	17.8 [-1]	5.3 [-1]	77.4 [-1]	17.3 [-1]	5.3 [-1]	69.0 [-1]	22.6 [-1]	8.3 [-1]	100.0 [-1]	— [-1]
Australia	69.5	30.5	.	65.8	34.2	.	69.7	30.1	0.2	84.4	15.6
Austria	94.4	5.6	—	91.1	8.9	—	89.6	10.4	—	...	...
Belgium	45.9	54.1	.	39.7	60.3	.	43.7	56.3	.	79.6	20.4
Brazil	87.7	.	12.3	89.9	.	10.1	85.6	.	14.4	100.0	—
Bulgaria	99.3	.	0.7	97.2	.	2.8	96.8	.	3.2	97.2	2.8
Canada	95.0 [-1]	5.0 [-1]	x(2)	92.3 [-1]	7.7 [-1]	x(5)	94.0 [-1]	6.0 [-2]	x(8)	100.0 [-1]	. [-1]
Chile	42.2	51.8	6.0	47.1	46.9	6.0	41.5	51.9	6.6	100.0	.
China	93.3	6.7	—	92.4	7.6	—	89.4	10.6	x(8)	97.9	2.1
Croatia	99.8	.	0.2	99.7	.	0.3	96.5	.	3.5	96.7	3.3
Cyprus	92.7	.	7.3	82.6	.	17.4	83.4	.	16.6	99.3	0.7
Czech Republic	98.5	1.5	.	97.4	2.6	.	85.9	14.1	.	100.0	—
Denmark	86.5	13.2	0.3	74.2	25.1	0.8	97.8	2.1	0.1	97.4	2.6
Egypt	92.3 [-2]	0.5 [-2]	7.2 [-2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	.
Estonia	96.0	.	4.0	96.9	.	3.1	96.2	.	3.8	96.1	3.9
Finland	98.6	1.4	.	95.6	4.4	.	86.2	13.8	.	100.0	.
France	85.1	14.3	0.5	78.2	21.5	0.3	68.6	30.4	1.0	...	...
Germany	96.1	3.9	x(2)	91.1	8.9	x(5)	92.5	7.5	x(8)	99.7	0.3
Greece	92.8 [-2]	. [-2]	7.2 [-2]	94.9 [-2]	. [-2]	5.1 [-2]	94.8 [-2]	. [-2]	5.2 [-2]	97.6 [-2]	2.4 [-2]
Hungary	91.7	8.3	.	90.9	9.1	.	80.2	19.8	.	95.7	4.3
Iceland	98.1	1.9	—	99.2	0.8	—	79.4	20.3	0.3	89.8	10.2
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0 [-1]	. [-1]
Indonesia	83.6	.	16.4	63.3	.	36.7	47.5	.	52.5	100.0	.
Ireland	99.6	.	0.4	100.0	.	—	98.3	.	1.7	99.9	0.1
Israel	100.0	.	.	100.0	.	.	100.0	.	.	100.0	.
Italy	93.2	.	6.8	96.0	.	4.0	91.1	3.6	5.3	99.1	0.9
Jamaica	88.0	.	12.0	95.4	.	4.6	92.7	.	7.3	100.0	.
Japan	98.9	.	1.1	92.8	.	7.2	69.0	.	31.0	98.7	1.3
Jordan	67.3	.	32.7	79.4	.	20.6	88.6	.	11.4	100.0	.
Latvia	98.9	.	1.1	99.2	.	0.8	98.3	.	1.7	95.4	4.6
Liechtenstein	95.8	.	4.2	93.3	.	6.7	98.3	1.2	0.5	100.0	.
Lithuania	99.3	.	0.7	98.9	.	1.1	99.3	.	0.7	97.6	2.4
Luxembourg	92.2 [-1]	0.5 [-1]	7.3 [-1]	80.4 [-1]	11.2 [-1]	8.4 [-1]	84.2 [-1]	7.3 [-1]	8.5 [-1]	99.9 [-1]	0.1 [-1]
Malaysia	98.7 [-1]	. [-1]	1.3 [-1]	95.9 [-1]	. [-1]	4.1 [-1]	96.1 [-1]	. [-1]	3.9 [-1]	100.0 [-1]	. [-1]
Malta	61.7	27.8	10.5	64.5	28.8	6.7	93.4	5.3	1.2	93.1	6.9
Mexico	91.7	.	8.3	88.7	.	11.3	81.5	.	18.5	100.0	.
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99.1	0.9
New Zealand	87.6	10.2	2.1	82.9	12.1	5.0	72.0	15.7	12.2	88.4	11.6
Norway	97.7	2.3	—	96.9	3.1	—	90.5	9.5	—	99.0	1.0
Paraguay	82.3	10.7	7.0	80.3	11.6	8.1	73.8	7.0	19.2	100.0	.
Peru	78.9	4.1	17.0	74.9	5.7	19.4	72.9	5.6	21.5	100.0	.

Country	Type of institution, by ISCED level									Mode of study	
	Primary (ISCED 1)			Lower secondary (ISCED 2)			Upper secondary (ISCED 3)			Primary and secondary (ISCED 1-3)	
	Public (1)	Government-dependent private (2)	Independent private (3)	Public (4)	Government-dependent private (5)	Independent private (6)	Public (7)	Government-dependent private (8)	Independent private (9)	Full-time (10)	Part-time (11)
Philippines	91.9 -1	. -1	8.1 -1	80.7 -1	. -1	19.3 -1	74.7 -1	. -1	25.3 -1	100.0 -1	. -1
Poland	97.4	0.7	1.9	96.2	1.1	2.7	86.9	1.3	11.9	94.9	5.1
Portugal	88.1	3.2	8.7	81.2	5.1	13.7	75.8	4.0	20.2	100.0	.
Republic of Korea	98.6	.	1.4	81.6	18.4	.	54.3	45.7	.	...	...
Romania	99.7	.	0.3	99.8	.	0.2	97.1	.	2.9	96.1	3.9
Russian Federation	99.4 -1	. -1	0.6 -1	99.6 -1	. -1	0.4 -1	98.9 -1	. -1	1.1 -1	99.9 -1	0.1 -1
Slovakia	94.2	5.8	—	93.6	6.4	—	86.4	13.6	—	98.8	1.2
Slovenia	99.7	0.3	—	99.9	0.1	.	96.2	2.0	1.8	94.2	5.8
Spain	68.5	27.8	3.7	67.8	28.8	3.3	77.5	12.1	10.4	92.3	7.7
Sri Lanka	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—	100.0	...	...	100.0	—
Sweden	92.4	7.6	—	89.7	10.3	—	85.5	14.5	—	91.4	8.6
Switzerland	95.5	1.4	3.0	92.0	2.8	5.2	93.3	2.8	3.9	99.8	0.2
Thailand	81.8 +1	18.2 +1	x(2)	87.4 +1	12.6 +1	x(5)	80.1 +1	19.9 +1	x(8)	...	...
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	100.0	.	.	100.0	.	.	98.8	0.3	1.0	99.8	0.2
Tunisia	98.2	.	1.8	98.3	.	1.7	92.9	.	7.2	100.0	.
Turkey	97.9 -1	. -1	2.1 -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	97.1 -1	. -1	2.9 -1	...	...
United Kingdom	94.9	0.1	5.0	80.7	13.3	6.0	56.0	38.1	5.9	97.0	3.0
United States of America	90.2	.	9.8	90.9	.	9.1	91.2	.	8.8	100.0	.
Uruguay	85.1 -1	. -1	14.9 -1	87.2 -1	. -1	12.8 -1	88.7 -1	. -1	11.3 -1	100.0 -1	. -1

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for more information on the data and symbols used in each table.

TABLE 21 TERTIARY EDUCATION / ISCED 5 and 6 / Percentage of students by type of institution / 2009 (WEI and UOE countries)

Country	Type of institution, by ISCED level									Mode of study			
	Tertiary (ISCED 5B)			Tertiary (ISCED 5A and 6)			Total tertiary (ISCED 5-6)			Tertiary (ISCED 5B)		Tertiary (ISCED 5A and 6)	
	Public (1)	Government-dependent private (2)	Independent private (3)	Public (4)	Government-dependent private (5)	Independent private (6)	Public (7)	Government-dependent private (8)	Independent private (9)	Full-time (10)	Part-time (11)	Full-time (12)	Part-time (13)
Argentina	58.7 -1	17.1 -1	24.2 -1	79.7 -1	. -1	20.3 -1	73.1 -1	5.4 -1	21.5 -1	93.6 -1	6.4 -1	52.2 -1	47.7 -1
Australia	84.2	4.0	11.8	96.2	.	3.8	94.2	0.7	5.2	48.1	51.9	70.5	29.5
Austria	70.3	29.7	—	84.8	15.2	—	83.3	16.7	—	100.0	—	100.0	—
Belgium	44.2	55.8	.	41.7	58.2	.	42.9	57.0	.	62.4	37.6	82.9	17.1
Brazil	15.0	.	85.0	27.5	.	72.5	26.1	.	73.9	100.0	—	100.0	—
Bulgaria	30.5	.	69.5	84.1	.	15.9	78.7	.	21.3	44.7	55.3	69.1	30.9
Canada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75.7 -1	24.3 -1	81.9 -1	18.1 -1
Chile	8.9	2.6	88.5	29.0	23.2	47.8	20.3	14.3	65.4	100.0	—	100.0	—
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70.3	29.7	75.8	24.2
Croatia	78.4	.	21.6	99.8	.	0.2	93.1	.	6.9	53.9	46.1	78.2	21.8
Cyprus	9.5	.	90.5	42.1	.	57.9	28.3	.	71.7	92.2	7.8	89.3	10.7
Czech Republic	67.3	30.3	2.4	87.1	.	12.9	85.6	2.4	12.0	88.9	11.1	97.0	3.0
Denmark	98.9	0.5	0.6	98.2	1.8	—	98.3	1.6	0.1	62.8	37.2	90.7	9.3
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	46.6	16.9	36.5	0.2	91.2	8.6	15.8	66.2	18.0	89.7	10.3	86.0	14.0
Finland	100.0	—	.	83.7	16.3	.	83.7	16.3	.	100.0	.	56.2	43.8
France	70.0	8.4	21.6	85.0	0.8	14.2	81.2	2.8	16.1	100.0	—	100.0	—
Germany	57.5	42.5	x(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	87.7	12.3	...	...
Greece	92.8 -2	. -2	7.2 -2	94.9 -2	. -2	5.1 -2	95.3 -2	. -2	4.7 -2	97.9 -2	2.1 -2	100.0 -2	. -2
Hungary	54.2	45.8	.	86.4	13.6	.	83.7	16.3	.	72.2	27.8	63.0	37.0
Iceland	30.5	69.5	—	79.5	20.5	—	78.5	21.5	—	31.1	68.9	75.5	24.5
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	47.9	.	52.1	38.9	.	61.1	40.6	.	59.4	100.0	.	100.0	.
Ireland	97.6	.	2.4	96.6	.	3.4	96.9	.	3.1	67.7	32.3	87.5	12.5
Israel	33.6	66.4	.	9.3	77.4	13.3	13.8	75.4	10.8	100.0	.	81.6	18.4
Italy	87.2	.	12.8	92.4	.	7.6	92.4	.	7.6	100.0	—	100.0	—
Jamaica	100.0	.	.	58.5	—	41.5	60.5	—	39.5	100.0	.	100.0	—
Japan	7.8	.	92.2	24.6	.	75.4	21.1	.	78.9	96.9	3.1	90.7	9.3
Jordan	54.7	.	45.3	68.6	.	31.4	67.0	.	33.0	100.0	.	100.0	.
Latvia	32.1	23.9	44.0	—	69.7	30.3	5.4	62.0	32.6	36.4	63.6	62.3	37.7
Liechtenstein	.	.	.	.	94.6	5.4	.	94.6	5.4	.	.	71.6	28.4
Lithuania	71.5	.	28.5	95.0	.	5.0	88.2	.	11.8	42.4	57.6	57.6	42.4
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	53.4 -1	. -1	46.6 -1	64.4 -1	. -1	35.6 -1	59.6 -1	. -1	40.4 -1	97.1 -1	2.9 -1	...	...
Malta	100.0	.	.	100.0	.	.	100.0	.	.	44.9 -2	55.1 -2	75.8	24.2
Mexico	95.5	.	4.5	65.9	.	34.1	66.9	.	33.1	100.0	.	100.0	.
Netherlands	100.0	.	—	100.0	.	...	100.0	.	...	34.5	65.5	85.6	14.4
New Zealand	59.4	30.8	9.8	96.5	2.6	0.9	86.1	10.5	3.4	39.4	60.6	59.5	40.5
Norway	43.2	56.8	—	85.8	14.2	—	85.6	14.4	—	55.6	44.4	69.4	30.6
Paraguay	59.9	.	40.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	.	...	...
Peru	33.3	0.4	66.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	.	...	...
Philippines	40.8 -1	. -1	59.2 -1	33.3 -1	. -1	66.7 -1	34.1 -1	. -1	65.9 -1	100.0 -1	. -1	100.0 -1	. -1

Country	Type of institution, by ISCED level									Mode of study			
	Tertiary (ISCED 5B)			Tertiary (ISCED 5A and 6)			Total tertiary (ISCED 5-6)			Tertiary (ISCED 5B)		Tertiary (ISCED 5A and 6)	
	Public (1)	Government-dependent private (2)	Independent private (3)	Public (4)	Government-dependent private (5)	Independent private (6)	Public (7)	Government-dependent private (8)	Independent private (9)	Full-time (10)	Part-time (11)	Full-time (12)	Part-time (13)
Poland	74.9	.	25.1	66.6	.	33.4	66.6	.	33.4	70.4	29.6	44.7	55.3
Portugal	97.0	.	3.0	75.7	.	24.3	75.7	.	24.3	100.0	—	100.0	—
Republic of Korea	3.3	.	96.7	24.6	.	75.4	19.6	.	80.4	100.0	—	100.0	—
Romania	100.0	.	.	57.7	.	42.3	57.7	.	42.3	68.4 [-1]	31.6 [-1]	63.5	36.5
Russian Federation	95.0 [-1]	. [-1]	5.0 [-1]	83.5 [-1]	. [-1]	16.5 [-1]	85.8 [-1]	. [-1]	14.2	71.8 [-1]	28.2 [-1]	51.5 [-1, i]	46.5 [-1, i]
Slovakia	81.9	18.1	—	86.7	—	13.3	86.6	0.2	13.2	76.0	24.0	62.1	37.9
Slovenia	80.2	4.4	15.4	91.6	5.0	3.4	88.0	4.8	7.2	53.5	46.5	74.9	25.1
Spain	79.7	14.6	5.7	89.7	—	10.3	88.3	2.0	9.7	95.9	4.1	71.3	28.7
Sri Lanka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	58.4	41.6	—	93.1	6.9	—	91.0	9.0	—	91.6	8.4	47.4	52.6
Switzerland	34.0	35.3	30.7	95.3	3.1	1.6	82.5	9.8	7.7	27.4	72.6	89.3	10.7
Thailand	67.8 [+1]	. [+1]	32.2 [+1]	85.2 [+1]	. [+1]	14.8 [+1]	82.4 [+1]	. [+1]	17.6 [+1]	...	...	...	...
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	91.5	.	8.5	80.8	.	19.2	81.1	.	18.9	52.7	47.3	83.7	16.3
Tunisia	x(4)	.	x(6)	97.5	.	2.5	97.5	.	2.5	100.0	.	100.0	.
Turkey	96.8 [-1]	. [-1]	3.2 [-1]	93.5 [-1]	. [-1]	6.5 [-1]	94.5 [-1]	. [-1]	5.5 [-1]	100.0 [-1]	— [-1]	100.0 [-1]	— [-1]
United Kingdom	.	100.0	—	.	100.0	—	.	100.0	—	24.4	75.6	74.9	25.1
United States of America	79.1	.	20.9	71.5	.	28.5	73.1	.	26.9	47.3	52.7	65.5	34.5
Uruguay	97.1 [-1]	. [-1]	2.9 [-1]	87.7 [-2]	. [-2]	12.3 [-2]	88.5 [-2]	. [-2]	11.5 [-2]	100.0 [-1]	. [-1]	100.0 [-1]	. [-1]

[i] Data include ISCED 5A only.

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for more information on the data and symbols used in each table.

TABLE 22 PRIMARY AND LOWER SECONDARY EDUCATION / ISCED 1 and 2 / Average class size by type of institution / 2009 (WEI and UOE countries)

Country	Primary education (ISCED 1)				Lower secondary education (ISCED 2) general programmes			
	Public (1)	Government-dependent private (2)	Independent private (3)	Total public and private (4)	Public (5)	Government-dependent private (6)	Independent private (7)	Total public and private (8)
Argentina	25.5 -1	29.8 -1	24.0 -1	26.2 -1	27.8 -1	29.7 -1	26.9 -1	28.1 -1
Australia	23.2	24.8	.	23.7	23.0	24.7	.	23.7
Austria	18.8	20.5	...	18.9	22.4	24.3	...	22.6
Belgium	...	...	.	...	...	...	.	...
Brazil	26.5	.	17.7	25.0	30.2	.	25.0	29.5
Bulgaria	21.1	.	11.7	20.9	22.3	.	11.4	22.2
Canada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chile	28.8 -1	33.3 -1	23.8 -1	30.3 -1	29.5 -1	33.0 -1	24.6 -1	30.5 -1
China	36.9	42.5	...	37.1	54.9	51.8	...	54.6
Croatia	18.0	.	10.7	18.0	22.0	.	12.1	21.9
Cyprus	18.7	.	17.7	18.6	21.4	.	20.8	21.3
Czech Republic	20.0	15.9	.	19.9	22.0	19.6	.	22.0
Denmark	20.0	16.3	...	19.4	20.5	17.3	...	19.9
Egypt	43.6	41.3	33.1	42.6	40.6	39.5	30.2	39.9
Estonia	18.2	.	16.8	18.1	20.3	.	15.9	20.1
Finland	19.8	18.4	.	19.8	20.0	21.7	.	20.1
France	22.6	23.0	...	22.7	24.3	25.4	14.1	24.5
Germany	21.7	22.0	...	21.7	24.6	25.2	...	24.7
Greece	16.8 -2	. -2	20.9 -2	17.0 -2	21.5 -2	. -2	23.6 -2	21.6 -2
Hungary	20.8	19.2	.	20.7	21.9	20.6	.	21.7
Iceland	17.9	14.3	...	17.8	19.6	12.4	...	19.5
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	27.5	.	21.4	26.4	36.5	.	33.4	35.3
Ireland	24.2	.	...	24.2	20.3 -2	. -2	...	20.3 -2
Israel	27.4	.	.	27.4	32.2	.	.	32.2
Italy	18.7	.	20.2	18.8	21.4	.	22.4	21.5
Jamaica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	28.0	.	32.1	28.0	32.9	.	35.2	33.0
Jordan	26.7	.	25.8	26.4	31.2	.	38.9	32.6
Latvia	15.2	.	8.8	15.1	16.5	.	8.7	16.3
Liechtenstein	16.0	.	9.1	15.5	11.9	.	14.8	12.1
Lithuania	14.9	.	11.0	14.9	20.5	.	23.3	20.6
Luxembourg	15.3	19.7	19.4	15.6	19.1	21.0	21.1	19.5
Malaysia	28.1 -1	. -1	...	...	33.8 -1	. -1	...	...
Malta	18.6	26.4	19.7	20.4	17.6	23.2	23.8	19.6
Mexico	19.9	.	20.4	19.9	28.7	.	24.7	28.3
Netherlands	22.4 -1	. -1	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paraguay	18.9	22.5	19.2	19.2	20.2	25.2	19.5	20.6
Peru	14.6	23.9	14.9	14.9	27.7	29.3	20.9	26.2
Philippines	38.7 -1	. -1	29.1 -1	37.7 -1	53.6 -1	. -1	48.1 -1	52.4 -1
Poland	19.0	11.5	12.1	18.7	23.5	24.4	16.2	23.3
Portugal	18.6 -1	24.3 -1	19.1 -1	18.8 -1	22.2 -1	23.6 -1	23.0 -1	22.3 -1
Republic of Korea	28.6	.	30.5	28.6	35.3	34.1	.	35.1
Romania	17.9	.	13.5	17.9	19.9	.	14.0	19.9

Country	Primary education (ISCED 1)				Lower secondary education (ISCED 2) general programmes			
	Public (1)	Government-dependent private (2)	Independent private (3)	Total public and private (4)	Public (5)	Government-dependent private (6)	Independent private (7)	Total public and private (8)
Russian Federation	16.2	.	10.9	16.2	18.0	.	10.1	17.9
Slovakia	18.5	17.8	.	18.4	21.2	20.2	.	21.1
Slovenia	18.5	20.2	.	18.5	19.8	24.0	.	19.8
Spain	19.8	24.5	24.5	21.1	23.5	26.0	24.2	24.3
Sri Lanka	25.7	...	...	25.7	26.8	...	...	26.8
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	19.4	...	...	...	18.7	...	...	...
Thailand	19.2 +1	26.9 +1	x(2)	20.2 +1	33.9 +1	33.6 +1	x(6)	33.9 +1
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	19.9	.	.	19.9	20.6	.	.	20.6
Tunisia	22.2	.	22.1	22.2	28.6	.	19.1	28.4
Turkey	27.3 -1	. -1	18.0 -1	27.0 -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1
United Kingdom	25.7	25.7	12.9	24.5	21.0	19.1	10.5	19.6
United States of America	23.8	.	19.3	23.3	23.2	.	19.1	22.8
Uruguay	25.4 -1	. -1	...	25.4 -1	30.8 -1	. -1	24.8 -1	29.5 -1

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for more information on the data and symbols used in each table.

TABLE 23 INTENDED INSTRUCTION TIME (AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOURS PER YEAR) FOR STUDENTS (9 TO 14 YEARS) IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS / 2009 (WEI countries)

Country	Age						Total for ages 9-11	Total for ages 12-14	Duration per session (in minutes)
	9 (1)	10 (2)	11 (3)	12 (4)	13 (5)	14 (6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Argentina	720 -1	720 -1	720 -1	896 -1	896 -1	896 -1	2,160 -1	2,688 -1	120 -1
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	1,145 -1	1,145 -1	1,145 -1	1,019 -1	1,019 -1	1,019 -1	3,435 -1	3,056 -1	45 -1
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	457	635	635	635	725	725	1,727	2,085	32
Jamaica	950	950	950	950	950	950	2,850	2,850	40
Jordan	1,080	1,114	1,148	1,215	1,215	1,249	3,341	3,679	45
Malaysia	964 -1	964 -1	964 -1	1,230 -1	1,230 -1	1,230 -1	2,891 -1	3,690 -1	40 -1
Paraguay	793 -2	793 -2	793 -2	1,066 -2	1,066 -2	1,066 -2	2,380 -2	3,198 -2	40 -2
Peru	900	900	900	1,050	1,050	1,050	2,700	3,150	45
Philippines	1,067	1,067	1,067	1,467	1,467	1,467	3,200	4,400	40
Sri Lanka	1,139	1,072	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,099	3,284	3,244	40
Thailand	800-1,000	800-1,000	800-1,000	1,000-1,200	1,000-1,200	1,000-1,200	2,400-3,000	3,000-3,600	50
Tunisia	800 -1	960 -1	992 -1	992 -1	992 -1	992 -1	2,752 -1	2,976 -1	60 -1
Uruguay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for more information on the data and symbols used in each table.

TABLE 24 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION / ISCED 1, 2 and 3 / Teachers' instruction time (average number of hours per year) in public institutions / 2009 (WEI and UOE countries)

Country	Teaching hours per year			Teaching weeks per year		
	Primary (ISCED 1) (1)	Lower secondary (ISCED 2) (2)	Upper secondary (ISCED 3) general programmes (3)	Primary (ISCED 1) (4)	Lower secondary (ISCED 2) (5)	Upper secondary (ISCED 3) general programmes (6)
Argentina	680 -1	1368 -1	1368 -1	36 -1	36 -1	36 -1
Australia	874	812	797	40	40	40
Austria	779	607	589	38	38	38
Belgium (Flemish community)	801	687	642	37	37	37
Belgium (French community)	732	671	610	38	38	38
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chile	860 -2	860 -2	860 -2	40 -2	40 -2	40 -2
China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	832	624	595	40	40	40
Denmark (i)	648	648	377	42	42	42
Egypt	808	606	606	36	36	36
Estonia	630	630	578	39	39	39
Finland	677	592	550	38	38	38
France (i)	918	642	628	35	35	35
Germany	805	756	713	40	40	40
Greece	589	426	426	36	32	32
Hungary	597	597	597	37	37	37
Iceland (i)	609	609	547	36	36	35
India	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	1255	734	734	44	44	44
Ireland	915	735	735	37	33	33
Israel	788	589	524	43	42	42
Italy	757	619	619	39	39	39
Jamaica	950	950	950	38	38	38
Japan (i)	707	602	500	40	40	40
Jordan	792 -1	792 -1	792 -1	40	40	40
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	739	634	634	36	36	36
Malaysia	792 -1	792 -1	792 -1	42 -1	42 -1	42 -1
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico	800	1047	843	42	42	36
Netherlands	930	750	750	40	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	741	654	523	38	38	38
Paraguay	736	819	920	38	38	38
Peru	873	1019	1019	40	40	40
Philippines	1182 -1	1182 -1	1182 -1	40 -1	40 -1	40 -1
Poland	489	483	486	37	37	37
Portugal	875	770	770	37	37	37
Republic of Korea	836	618	605	40	40	40

Country	Teaching hours per year			Teaching weeks per year		
	Primary (ISCED 1) (1)	Lower secondary (ISCED 2) (2)	Upper secondary (ISCED 3) general programmes (3)	Primary (ISCED 1) (4)	Lower secondary (ISCED 2) (5)	Upper secondary (ISCED 3) general programmes (6)
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation [i]	615	507	507	34	35	35
Slovakia	832	645	617	38	38	38
Slovenia	690	690	633	40	40	40
Spain	880	713	693	37	37	36
Sri Lanka	1009	1164	1164	40	40	40
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	740 +1	925 +1	1110 +1	40 +1	40 +1	40 +1
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tunisia	662	493	493	32	30	30
Turkey	639	639	567	38	38	38
United Kingdom, England [i]	635	714	714	38	38	38
United Kingdom, Scotland	855	855	855	38	38	38
United States of America [i]	1097	1068	1051	36	36	36
Uruguay	632 -1	612 -1	409 -1	37 -1	36 -1	36 -1

[i] Actual teaching and working time.
Please refer to the Reader's Guide for more information on the data and symbols used in each table.
Source for OECD countries and OECD Partner countries: OECD, 2009. Table D4.1.

TABLE 25 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION / ISCED 1, 2 and 3 / Percentage of teachers by age / 2009 (WEI and UOE countries)

Country	Age of teachers								
	Primary (ISCED 1)						Lower secondary (ISCED 2)		
	< 30 (1)	30-39 (2)	40-49 (3)	50-59 (4)	≥60 (5)	Unknown (6)	< 30 (7)	30-39 (8)	40-49 (9)
Argentina	14.5 -1	41.6 -1	28.0 -1	12.8 -1	3.1 -1	- -1	16.3 -1	35.0 -1	30.0 -1
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	8.9	21.0	33.9	34.7	1.6	—	6.2	16.0	35.3
Belgium (k)	23.3	29.3	26.6	19.2	1.6	—	17.9	24.8	24.9
Brazil	18.5	35.4	32.4	11.9	1.8	—	19.0	33.6	31.2
Bulgaria	2.8	24.6	46.6	25.1	0.9	—	5.0	23.9	32.4
Canada	15.1 -1	30.6 -1	26.5 -1	22.4 -1	3.0 -1	2.4 -1	...	...	...
Chile	17.7	24.4	23.6	26.6	7.7		17.7	24.4	23.6
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	30.5	55.7	10.8	2.8	0.3	—	15.4	34.6	31.6
Czech Republic (k), (l)	9.7	23.6	39.8	23.8	3.0	—	12.8	24.8	31.4
Denmark	x(7)	x(8)	x(9)	x(10)	x(11)	—	9.3	30.0	23.1
Egypt	2.8	35.7	45.2	15.2	1.0	—	3.1	42.0	41.8
Estonia	10.0	24.5	33.2	22.4	10.0	—	10.7	17.4	27.8
Finland (k)	11.1	30.2	30.9	24.9	2.8	—	12.6	28.9	27.8
France	14.3	35.2	28.9	20.9	0.7	—	11.3	33.2	24.5
Germany	6.6	22.1	22.0	39.9	9.4	—	4.0	20.1	23.6
Greece	14.4 -2	29.2 -2	42.3 -2	13.3 -2	0.8 -2	— -2	5.5 -2	23.9 -2	41.7 -2
Hungary	9.4	26.2	38.9	24.8	0.7	—	8.9	24.7	34.9
Iceland (k)	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.2	28.5	27.9
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	19.4	22.5	41.0	16.0	1.0	—	34.5	29.7	27.2
Ireland (k)	25.0	27.1	20.2	22.0	5.1	0.6	...	...	...
Israel	16.4	35.2	26.2	19.5	2.7	—	8.1	29.7	31.4
Italy	0.8	16.0	34.9	36.8	5.1	6.4	0.5	11.0	24.2
Jamaica	22.6	27.9	17.6	26.6	1.5	3.8	29.5	29.5	20.1
Japan	13.1 -1	23.4 -1	35.1 -1	27.8 -1	0.7 -1	— -1	10.8 -1	26.8 -1	40.5 -1
Jordan	36.3	38.3	19.5	5.8	—		...	...	...
Latvia	10.0	27.7	31.2	22.0	9.1	—	8.2	20.6	31.7
Liechtenstein	12.5	23.8	35.1	26.8	1.8	—	24.2	25.3	27.4
Lithuania	5.5	27.4	35.5	24.5	7.1	—	9.8	20.9	31.5
Luxembourg	24.7	31.5	20.6	22.0	1.2	—	19.1	26.1	27.8
Malaysia	14.6 -1	40.3 -1	30.3 -1	14.7 -1	— -1	— -1	...	...	...
Malta	30.5	28.9	17.8	19.4	3.3		31.4	33.2	16.8
Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands (k), (n), (p)	20.3 -1	21.3 -1	24.6 -1	29.2 -1	4.6 -1	— -1	11.5 -1	18.1 -1	25.7 -1
New Zealand	12.8	23.3	24.5	26.3	9.8	3.3	11.5	21.8	23.5
Norway (p)	12.1	29.9	22.2	24.7	11.1	—	12.1	29.9	22.2
Paraguay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	7.6 -2	24.1 -2	24.8 -2	27.5 -2	16.0 -2	— -2	13.5 -2	35.9 -2	28.3 -2
Poland	15.3	31.3	40.0	12.1	1.2	—	16.5	37.7	30.5
Portugal (k)	11.3	33.5	27.8	25.5	2.0	—	9.6	34.7	33.7
Republic of Korea	23.2	35.3	24.9	14.9	1.6	—	15.7	29.3	40.1
Romania	17.5	30.6	20.0	30.0	2.0	—	23.2	27.3	17.4

Age of teachers									
Lower secondary (ISCED 2)			Upper secondary (ISCED 3)						
50-59 (10)	≥60 (11)	Unknown (12)	< 30 (13)	30-39 (14)	40-49 (15)	50-59 (16)	≥60 (17)	Unknown (18)	Country
14.7 [-1]	4.0 [-1]	- [-1]	13.1 [-1]	31.3 [-1]	32.4 [-1]	17.9 [-1]	5.3 [-1]	- [-1]	Argentina
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Australia
40.4	2.1	—	5.7	20.5	36.4	33.8	3.6	—	Austria
29.1	3.2	—	15.6	24.6	26.5	29.7	3.5	—	Belgium [(k)]
13.9	2.3	—	17.5	33.3	31.4	15.1	2.7	—	Brazil
35.7	2.9	—	5.9	24.5	31.7	33.5	4.4	—	Bulgaria
...	...	...	15.1 [-1]	30.6 [-1]	26.5 [-1]	22.4 [-1]	3.0 [-1]	2.4 [-1]	Canada
26.6	7.7	.	16.0	26.6	25.9	24.2	7.3	.	Chile
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	China
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Croatia
17.5	0.9	—	13.5	29.8	33.8	21.8	1.1	—	Cyprus
25.8	5.2	—	8.1	18.8	31.3	32.7	9.2	—	Czech Republic [(k), (l)]
29.1	8.4	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	Denmark
12.7	0.4	—	1.2	31.6	44.7	21.7	0.7	—	Egypt
27.8	16.3	—	7.8	17.1	27.6	29.0	18.5	—	Estonia
26.9	3.9	—	5.1	20.8	31.4	31.2	11.5	—	Finland [(k)]
28.1	2.9	—	6.1	27.8	31.1	31.3	3.6	—	France
42.6	9.7	—	2.5	22.2	28.1	37.8	9.3	0.1	Germany
26.7 [-2]	2.1 [-2]	— [-2]	5.4 [-2]	23.9 [-2]	40.9 [-2]	27.4 [-2]	2.4 [-2]	— [-2]	Greece
29.7	1.8	—	11.5	31.1	27.0	25.3	5.2	—	Hungary
23.1	8.2	—	6.0	17.7	29.0	31.4	15.9	—	Iceland [(k)]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	India
7.8	1.0	—	20.5	37.9	30.7	9.5	1.4	—	Indonesia
...	...	...	10.6	29.8	23.7	25.1	6.1	4.6	Ireland [(k)]
26.7	4.1	—	8.9	27.4	27.6	26.1	9.8	0.2	Israel
45.3	7.9	11.1	0.4	7.8	31.7	44.0	7.6	8.4	Italy
19.5	1.4	—	x(7)	x(8)	x(9)	x(10)	x(11)	—	Jamaica
21.2 [-1]	0.8 [-1]	— [-1]	8.0 [-1]	24.2 [-1]	36.7 [-1]	28.2 [-1]	2.8 [-1]	— [-1]	Japan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jordan
26.7	12.8	—	8.0	18.7	28.5	29.5	15.3	—	Latvia
22.5	0.7	—	9.3	24.1	35.2	24.1	7.4	—	Liechtenstein
26.4	11.3	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lithuania
24.2	2.7	—	x(7)	x(8)	x(9)	x(10)	x(11)	—	Luxembourg
...	...	...	14.9 [-1]	38.6 [-1]	34.0 [-1]	12.5 [-1]	0.1 [-1]	— [-1]	Malaysia
16.4	2.2	—	19.0	37.6	20.5	19.7	3.3	—	Malta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mexico
37.3 [-1]	7.3 [-1]	— [-1]	x(7)	x(8)	x(9)	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	Netherlands [(k), (n), (p)]
26.4	10.2	6.5	7.1	13.5	15.3	18.4	7.3	38.3	New Zealand
24.7	11.1	—	5.0	20.3	25.1	32.4	17.1	—	Norway [(p)]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Paraguay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Peru
18.9 [-2]	3.5 [-2]	— [-2]	13.5 [-2]	35.9 [-2]	28.2 [-2]	18.8 [-2]	3.5 [-2]	— [-2]	Philippines
13.8	1.5	—	14.6	33.5	26.4	20.5	5.0	—	Poland
20.0	2.1	—	12.0	36.6	31.4	17.9	2.1	—	Portugal [(k)]
14.2	0.7	—	13.7	28.9	37.6	18.7	1.1	—	Republic of Korea
25.0	7.2	—	16.6	28.4	22.4	26.8	5.7	—	Romania

TABLE 25 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION / ISCED 1, 2 and 3 / Percentage of teachers by age / 2009 (WEI and UOE countries)

Country	Age of teachers								
	Primary (ISCED 1)						Lower secondary (ISCED 2)		
	< 30 (1)	30-39 (2)	40-49 (3)	50-59 (4)	≥60 (5)	Unknown (6)	< 30 (7)	30-39 (8)	40-49 (9)
Russian Federation	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Slovakia	14.0	33.2	27.3	22.4	3.1	—	15.7	24.5	22.2
Slovenia	9.5	31.9	39.8	17.5	0.6	0.8	9.1	28.7	32.0
Spain	13.8	27.1	27.4	27.5	4.2	—	7.0	29.8	34.8
Sri Lanka	9.8	30.0	41.7	18.5	0.1	—	10.9	30.9	37.8
Sweden	5.0	23.1	23.8	32.3	15.8	—	8.3	29.9	25.3
Switzerland [p], [q]	17.9	23.2	25.3	29.6	4.1	—	12.3	26.5	26.0
Thailand	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	11.8	29.0	33.4	19.9	5.9	—	15.3	23.0	30.4
Tunisia	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	25.3	27.7	21.4	23.9	1.7	—	20.7	27.8	23.4
United States	18.1	25.4	24.1	26.3	6.1	—	18.4	26.6	23.1
Uruguay	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…

[k] Upper secondary education includes post-secondary non-tertiary education (or part of post-secondary non-tertiary for Iceland).
[l] Upper secondary education includes ISCED 5B education.
[n] Primary education includes pre-primary education.
[p] Public institutions only.
[q] Upper secondary education includes general programmes only.
Please refer to the Reader's Guide for more information on the data and symbols used in each table.

Age of teachers									Country
Lower secondary (ISCED 2)			Upper secondary (ISCED 3)						
50-59 (10)	≥60 (11)	Unknown (12)	< 30 (13)	30-39 (14)	40-49 (15)	50-59 (16)	≥60 (17)	Unknown (18)	
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Russian Federation
30.8	6.8	—	13.4	23.2	27.2	29.1	7.1	—	Slovakia
24.2	2.3	3.8	6.0	31.4	34.0	24.6	4.0	—	Slovenia
24.2	4.2	—	6.5	29.3	35.2	24.9	4.1	—	Spain
20.3	0.1	—	8.2	33.1	36.2	22.4	0.1	—	Sri Lanka
23.0	13.4	—	7.1	22.7	24.8	27.5	17.9	—	Sweden
29.7	5.5	—	7.0	26.0	29.8	29.7	7.5	—	Switzerland (p), (q)
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Thailand
23.1	8.2	—	13.9	31.3	26.2	21.7	6.9	0.1	The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Tunisia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turkey
24.7	3.4	—	17.0	25.4	26.0	25.7	5.8	0.1	United Kingdom
25.1	6.7	—	15.6	25.8	23.1	26.7	8.9	—	United States
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	Uruguay

TABLE 26 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION / ISCED 1, 2 and 3 / Teachers' annual salaries in public institutions (in PPP US$) / 2009 (WEI and UOE countries)

Country	Primary (ISCED 1)			Lower secondary (ISCED 2)			Upper secondary (ISCED 3) general programmes		
	Starting salary (1)	Salary after 15 years of experience (2)	Salary at top of scale (3)	Starting salary (4)	Salary after 15 years of experience (5)	Salary at top of scale (6)	Starting salary (7)	Salary after 15 years of experience (8)	Salary at top of scale (9)
Argentina	10,998 -2	13,642 -2	16,522 -2	9,251 -2	12,244 -2	14,780 -2	9,251 -2	12,244 -2	14,780 -2
Australia	34,664	48,233	48,233	34,664	48,233	48,233	34,664	48,233	48,233
Austria	30,998	41,070	61,390	32,404	44,389	63,781	32,883	45,712	67,135
Belgium (Flemish community)	32,429	45,614	55,718	32,429	45,614	55,718	40,356	58,470	70,382
Belgium (French community)	31,545	44,696	54,848	31,545	44,696	54,848	39,415	57,613	69,579
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chile	10,922 -2	12,976 -2	17,500 -2	10,922 -2	12,976 -2	17,500 -2	10,922 -2	13,579 -2	18,321 -2
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	17,705	23,806	25,965	17,711	24,330	26,305	18,167	25,537	28,039
Denmark	46,950	54,360	54,360	46,950	54,360	54,360	47,664	62,279	62,279
Egypt	2,854 -1	4,627 -1	10,891 -1	2,854 -1	4,627 -1	10,891 -1	2,854 -1	4,627 -1	10,891 -1
Estonia	14,881	15,758	21,749	14,881	15,758	21,749	14,881	15,758	21,749
Finland	32,692	41,415	50,461	34,707	44,294	54,181	35,743	49,237	61,089
France	24,006	33,359	49,221	27,296	35,856	51,833	27,585	36,145	52,150
Germany	46,446	57,005	61,787	51,080	62,930	68,861	55,743	68,619	77,628
Greece	27,951	34,209	41,265	27,951	34,209	41,265	27,951	34,209	41,265
Hungary	12,045	14,902	19,952	12,045	14,902	19,952	13,572	17,894	25,783
Iceland	28,767	32,370	33,753	28,767	32,370	33,753	26,198	32,676	34,178
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	1,514	1,917	2,183	1,614	2,183	2,372	1,869	2,418	2,635
Ireland	36,433	60,355	68,391	36,433	60,355	68,391	36,433	60,355	68,391
Israel	18,935	28,929	42,425	17,530	27,112	39,942	16,715	25,013	37,874
Italy	28,907	34,954	42,567	31,159	38,082	46,743	31,159	39,151	48,870
Jamaica	15,696	19,023	19,023	15,696	19,023	19,023	15,696	19,023	19,023
Japan	27,995	49,408	62,442	27,995	49,408	62,442	27,995	49,408	64,135
Jordan	7,560 -2	10,304 -2	24,608 -2	7,560 -2	10,304 -2	24,608 -2	7,560 -2	10,304 -2	24,608 -2
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	51,799	74,402	113,017	80,053	111,839	139,152	80,053	111,839	139,152
Malaysia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico	15,658	20,415	33,582	19,957	25,905	42,621	...	...	...
Netherlands	37,974	50,370	55,440	39,400	60,174	66,042	39,400	60,174	66,042
New Zealand	19,236 -1	37,213 -1	37,213 -1	19,236 -1	37,213 -1	37,213 -1	19,236 -1	37,213 -1	37,213 -1
Norway	35,593	43,614	43,861	35,593	43,614	43,861	38,950	46,247	46,495
Paraguay	6,519	6,519	6,519	9,702	9,702	9,702	9,677	9,677	9,677
Peru	7,787	7,787	...	7,681	7,681	...	7,681	7,681	...
Philippines	5,142 -1	5,676 -1	6,112 -1	5,142 -1	5,676 -1	6,112 -1	5,142 -1	5,676 -1	6,112 -1
Portugal	34,296	41,771	60,261	34,296	41,771	60,261	34,296	41,771	60,261
Republic of Korea	30,522	52,820	84,650	30,401	52,699	84,529	30,401	52,699	84,529
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Country	Primary (ISCED 1)			Lower secondary (ISCED 2)			Upper secondary (ISCED 3) general programmes		
	Starting salary (1)	Salary after 15 years of experience (2)	Salary at top of scale (3)	Starting salary (4)	Salary after 15 years of experience (5)	Salary at top of scale (6)	Starting salary (7)	Salary after 15 years of experience (8)	Salary at top of scale (9)
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	29,191	35,482	37,274	29,191	35,482	37,274	29,191	35,482	37,274
Spain	40,896	47,182	57,067	45,721	52,654	63,942	46,609	53,759	65,267
Sri Lanka	4,318	4,751	4,788	4,318	4,751	4,788	4,527	5,033	5,069
Sweden	30,648	35,349	40,985	30,975	36,521	41,255	32,463	38,584	44,141
Switzerland	48,853	...	76,483	55,696	...	86,418	64,450	...	98,495
Thailand	5,996 -1	11,613 -1	19,689 -1	5,996 -1	11,613 -1	19,689 -1	5,996 -1	11,613 -1	19,689 -1
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tunisia	10,008 -1	14,011 -1	...	15,011 -1	19,014 -1	...	15,011 -1	19,014 -1	...
Turkey	25,536	27,438	29,697	25,536	27,438	29,697	26,173	28,076	30,335
United Kingdom, England	32,189	47,047	47,047	32,189	47,047	47,047	32,189	47,047	47,047
United Kingdom, Scotland	32,143	51,272	51,272	32,143	51,272	51,272	32,143	51,272	51,272
United States of America	36,502	44,788	51,633	36,416	44,614	54,725	36,907	47,977	54,666
Uruguay	…	8,198 -1	12,440 -1	…	8,198 -1	12,440 -1	…	8,539 -1	12,853 -1

Note: Teachers' annual salaries are expressed as gross salaries without additional bonuses for teachers with the minimum training.
Please refer to the Reader's Guide for more information on the data and symbols used in each table.
Source for OECD countries and OECD Partner countries is the OECD publication Education at a Glance (Table D3.1). For details, see technical note F in the Reader's Guide.

TABLE 27 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION / ISCED 1, 2 and 3 / Teachers' annual salaries in public institutions as a percentage of GDP per capita / 2009 (WEI and UOE countries)

Country	Primary education (ISCED 1)			Lower secondary education (ISCED 2)			Upper secondary education (ISCED 3) general programmes		
	Starting salary (1)	Salary after 15 years of experience (2)	Salary at top of scale (3)	Starting salary (4)	Salary after 15 years of experience (5)	Salary at top of scale (6)	Starting salary (7)	Salary after 15 years of experience (8)	Salary at top of scale (9)
Argentina	82 -2	102 -2	124 -2	69 -2	92 -2	111 -2	69 -2	92 -2	111 -2
Australia	97	135	135	97	135	135	97	135	135
Austria	80	106	158	84	114	164	85	118	173
Belgium (Flemish community)	89	125	153	89	125	153	111	161	193
Belgium (French community)	87	123	151	87	123	151	108	158	191
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chile	79 -2	94 -2	127 -2	79 -2	94 -2	127 -2	79 -2	98 -2	133 -2
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	70	94	103	70	96	104	72	101	111
Denmark	121	140	140	121	140	140	122	160	160
Egypt	53 -1	85 -1	201 -1	53 -1	85 -1	201 -1	53 -1	85 -1	201 -1
Estonia	66	70	97	66	70	97	66	70	97
Finland	88	111	135	93	119	145	96	132	164
France	71	99	145	81	106	153	82	107	154
Germany	127	155	168	139	171	188	152	187	212
Greece	98	120	145	98	120	145	98	120	145
Hungary	61	75	101	61	75	101	69	91	130
Iceland	88	98	103	88	98	103	80	99	104
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	36	46	52	38	52	56	45	58	63
Ireland	76	125	142	76	125	142	76	125	142
Israel	74	113	166	68	106	156	65	98	148
Italy	86	105	127	93	114	140	93	117	146
Jamaica	206	249	249	206	249	249	206	249	249
Japan	80	140	178	80	140	178	80	140	182
Jordan	149 -1	203 -1	484 -1	149 -1	203 -1	484 -1	149 -1	203 -1	484 -1
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	60	86	131	93	129	161	93	129	161
Malaysia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico	114	148	243	145	188	309	...	...	...
Netherlands	93	123	135	96	147	161	96	147	161
New Zealand	70 -1	135 -1	135 -1	70 -1	135 -1	135 -1	70 -1	135 -1	135 -1
Norway	65	80	80	65	80	80	71	85	85
Paraguay	160	160	160	238	238	238	237	237	237
Peru	103	103	...	102	102	...	102	102	...
Philippines	157 -1	173 -1	186 -1	157 -1	173 -1	186 -1	157 -1	173 -1	186 -1
Portugal	136	166	240	136	166	240	136	166	240
Republic of Korea	122	211	339	122	211	338	122	211	338
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Country	Primary education (ISCED 1)			Lower secondary education (ISCED 2)			Upper secondary education (ISCED 3) general programmes		
	Starting salary (1)	Salary after 15 years of experience (2)	Salary at top of scale (3)	Starting salary (4)	Salary after 15 years of experience (5)	Salary at top of scale (6)	Starting salary (7)	Salary after 15 years of experience (8)	Salary at top of scale (9)
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	107	130	137	107	130	137	107	130	137
Spain	124	143	173	139	160	194	141	163	198
Sri Lanka	90	100	100	90	100	100	95	105	106
Sweden	80	92	107	81	96	108	85	101	115
Switzerland	108	...	170	124	...	192	143	...	219
Thailand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tunisia	123 -1	173 -1	...	185 -1	234 -1	...	185 -1	234 -1	...
Turkey	206	221	240	206	221	240	211	226	245
United Kingdom, England	86 **	126	126 **	86 **	126	126 **	86 **	126	126 **
United Kingdom, Scotland	87 **	138	138 **	87 **	138	138 **	87 **	138	138 **
United States of America	78	96	111	78	96	117	79	103	117
Uruguay	...	74 -1	113 -1	...	74 -1	113 -1	...	78 -1	117 -1

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for more information on the data and symbols used in each table.

TABLE 28 RELATIVE PERCENTAGES OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS / 2009 (WEI and UOE countries)

Country	Pre-primary (ISCED 0)					Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 1-4)				
	Public sources	Private sources			Private, of which subsidised	Public sources	Private sources			Private, of which subsidised
		Household expenditure	Expenditure of other private entities	All private sources[r]			Household expenditure	Expenditure of other private entities	All private sources[r]	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Argentina	76.3 -1	23.7 -1	— -1	23.7 -1	...	91.9 -1	8.1 -1	— -1	8.1 -1	...
Australia	44.5 -1	55.1 -1	0.4 -1	55.5 -1	...	81.7 -1	15.1 -1	3.2 -1	18.3 -1	...
Austria	70.2 -1	17.3 -1	12.5 -1	29.8 -1	...	95.9 -1	2.8 -1	1.2 -1	4.1 -1	...
Belgium	96.5 -1	3.3 -1	0.2 -1	3.5 -1	0.8 -1	95.2 -1	4.6 -1	0.2 -1	4.8 -1	1.2 -1
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	92.7 -1	7.3 -1	— -1	7.3 -1	. -1	97.5 -1	1.9 -1	0.6 -1	2.5 -1	— -1
Canada	...	...	...	...	...	88.6 -1	4.1 -1	7.3 -1	11.4 -1	...
Chile	79.4	20.4	0.2	20.6	—	78.3	21.3	0.4	21.7	—
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	99.2 -1	0.8 -1	— -1	0.8 -1	...	98.5 -1	x(9)	x(9)	1.5 -1	...
Cyprus	79.6 -1	16.7 -1	3.8 -1	20.4 -1	— -1	91.8 -1	7.3 -1	0.9 -1	8.2 -1	— -1
Czech Republic	91.1 -1	7.4 -1	1.6 -1	8.9 -1	— -1	90.4 -1	7.6 -1	2.0 -1	9.6 -1	— -1
Denmark	81.2 -1	18.8 -1	— -1	18.8 -1	— -1	97.6 -1	2.4 -1	— -1	2.4 -1	— -1
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	99.0 -1	0.9 -1	0.1 -1	1.0 -1	— -1	99.0 -1	1.0 -1	0.1 -1	1.0 -1	...
Finland	89.5 -1	x(4)	x(4)	10.5 -1	— -1	99.0 -1	x(9)	x(9)	1.0 -1	0.2 -1
France	94.0 -1	5.9 -1	— -1	6.0 -1	— -1	92.3 -1	6.1 -1	1.6 -1	7.7 -1	1.8 -1
Germany	63.9 -1	x(4)	x(4)	36.1 -1	— -1	85.1 -1	x(9)	x(9)	14.9 -1	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	76.4 -1	19.7 -1	3.8 -1	23.6 -1	— -1	96.4 -1	3.4 -1	0.2 -1	3.6 -1	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	99.5 -1	x(4)	x(4)	0.5 -1	— -1	97.5 -1	x(9)	x(9)	2.5 -1	...
Israel	77.8 -1	20.5 -1	1.6 -1	22.2 -1	— -1	93.0 -1	4.6 -1	2.4 -1	7.0 -1	1.4 -1
Italy	93.3 -1	x(4)	x(4)	6.7 -1	— -1	97.1 -1	2.9 -1	— -1	2.9 -1	— -1
Jamaica	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	43.5 -1	38.8 -1	17.7 -1	56.5 -1	— -1	90.0 -1	7.6 -1	2.4 -1	10.0 -1	...
Jordan	100.0 -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	100.0 -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	— -1
Latvia	98.3 -1	1.6 -1	0.1 -1	1.7 -1	...	97.8 -1	2.0 -1	0.2 -1	2.2 -1	...
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	— -1	...	...	...	...	— -1
Lithuania	88.9 -1	9.3 -1	1.8 -1	11.1 -1	— -1	99.2 -1	0.1 -1	0.7 -1	0.8 -1	— -1
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	92.4 -1	7.4 -1	0.3 -1	7.6 -1	...	94.2 -1	5.5 -1	0.4 -1	5.8 -1	...
Mexico	84.3 -1	15.6 -1	0.1 -1	15.7 -1	0.1 -1	82.9 -1	17.0 -1	0.1 -1	17.1 -1	1.3 -1
Netherlands	98.4 -1	1.6 -1	. -1	1.6 -1	1.1 -1	86.4 -1	4.8 -1	8.9 -1	13.6 -1	2.7 -1
New Zealand	91.6	8.4	x(2)	8.4	...	85.7	14.2	0.1	14.3	...
Norway	83.9 -1	x(4)	x(4)	16.1 -1	— -1	...	...	...	...	...
Paraguay	77.3 -2	22.7 -2	. -2	22.7 -2	0.1 -2	...	...	. -2	...	...
Peru	78.8 -1	x(4)	x(4)	21.2 -1	...	70.4 -1	...	...	...	...
Philippines	...	.	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...
Poland	85.2 -1	x(4)	x(4)	14.8 -1	— -1	95.7 -1	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	99.9 -1	x(9)	x(9)	0.1 -1	...

Tertiary (ISCED 5-6)					All levels					
	Private sources					Private sources				
Public sources (11)	Household expenditure (12)	Expenditure of other private entities (13)	All private sources[r] (14)	Private, of which subsidised (15)	Public sources (16)	Household expenditure (17)	Expenditure of other private entities (18)	All private sources[r] (19)	Private, of which subsidised (20)	Country
81.1 -1	9.6 -1	9.3 -1	18.9 -1	...	88.4 -1	9.9 -1	1.8 -1	11.6 -1	...	Argentina
44.8 -1	39.8 -1	15.4 -1	55.2 -1	0.6 -1	70.6 -1	22.8 -1	6.7 -1	29.4 -1	1.6 -1	Australia
84.7 -1	5.9 -1	9.4 -1	15.3 -1	...	90.8 -1	5.0 -1	4.3 -1	9.2 -1	...	Austria
89.8 -1	5.5 -1	4.7 -1	10.2 -1	3.8 -1	94.3 -1	4.6 -1	1.1 -1	5.7 -1	1.7 -1	Belgium
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Brazil
64.4 -1	34.9 -1	0.7 -1	35.6 -1	. -1	87.2 -1	12.3 -1	0.5 -1	12.8 -1	. -1	Bulgaria
58.7 -1	19.9 -1	21.4 -1	41.3 -1	...	76.0 -1	10.7 -1	13.3 -1	24.0 -1	...	Canada
9.1	84.4	6.5	90.9	7.5	58.1	39.8	2.2	41.9	2.2	Chile
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	China
74.5 -1	x(14)	x(14)	25.5 -1	...	92.2 -1	x(19)	x(19)	7.8 -1	...	Croatia
53.3 -1	45.7 -1	0.9 -1	46.7 -1	5.8 -1	82.7 -1	16.2 -1	1.1 -1	17.3 -1	1.3 -1	Cyprus
79.1 -1	9.4 -1	11.5 -1	20.9 -1	— -1	87.3 -1	8.3 -1	4.4 -1	12.7 -1	— -1	Czech Republic
95.5 -1	4.5 -1	— -1	4.5 -1	— -1	92.2 -1	4.5 -1	3.3 -1	7.8 -1	— -1	Denmark
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Egypt
78.8 -1	19.3 -1	1.9 -1	21.2 -1	7.2 -1	94.7 -1	4.9 -1	0.4 -1	5.3 -1	1.5 -1	Estonia
95.2 -1	x(14)	x(14)	4.8 -1	0.3 -1	97.3 -1	x(19)	x(19)	2.7 -1	0.2 -1	Finland
81.7 -1	9.6 -1	8.7 -1	18.3 -1	2.4 -1	90.0 -1	6.9 -1	3.1 -1	10.0 -1	1.7 -1	France
82.9 -1	x(14)	x(14)	17.1 -1	...	82.9 -1	x(19)	x(19)	17.1 -1	...	Germany
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Greece
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hungary
92.2 -1	7.2 -1	0.6 -1	7.8 -1	— -1	90.9 -1	7.8 -1	1.3 -1	9.1 -1	— -1	Iceland
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	India
9.8 -1	x(14)	x(14)	90.2 -1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Indonesia
82.6 -1	15.0 -1	2.5 -1	17.4 -1	1.1 -1	93.8 -1	5.5 -1	0.6 -1	6.2 -1	0.3 -1	Ireland
51.3 -1	33.7 -1	15.0 -1	48.7 -1	6.2 -1	78.0 -1	16.1 -1	5.9 -1	22.0 -1	2.4 -1	Israel
70.7 -1	21.5 -1	7.8 -1	29.3 -1	6.7 -1	91.4 -1	7.0 -1	1.6 -1	8.6 -1	1.3 -1	Italy
...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	Jamaica
33.3 -1	50.7 -1	16.0 -1	66.7 -1	...	66.4 -1	21.3 -1	12.3 -1	33.6 -1	...	Japan
...	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	...	. -1	. -1	. -1	. -1	Jordan
64.6 -1	34.9 -1	0.5 -1	35.4 -1	...	90.1 -1	9.7 -1	0.3 -1	9.9 -1	...	Latvia
...	...	...	...	— -1	...	...	...	...	— -1	Liechtenstein
67.9 -1	25.0 -1	7.1 -1	32.1 -1	— -1	90.1 -1	7.4 -1	2.5 -1	9.9 -1	— -1	Lithuania
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Luxembourg
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Malaysia
100.0 -1	— -1	— -1	— -1	...	95.0 -1	4.7 -1	0.3 -1	5.0 -1	...	Malta
70.0 -1	29.6 -1	0.4 -1	30.0 -1	1.1 -1	80.7 -1	19.1 -1	0.2 -1	19.2 -1	1.1 -1	Mexico
72.6 -1	15.1 -1	12.3 -1	27.4 -1	0.3 -1	83.6 -1	7.3 -1	9.1 -1	16.4 -1	2.0 -1	Netherlands
70.4	29.6	—	29.6	...	82.4	17.5	0.1	17.6	...	New Zealand
96.9 -1	x(14)	x(14)	3.1 -1	...	98.2 -1	x(19)	x(19)	1.8 -1	...	Norway
55.3 -2	44.7 -2	. -2	44.7 -2	— -2	74.8 -2	25.2 -2	. -2	25.2 -2	0.3 -2	Paraguay
33.8 -1	x(14)	x(14)	66.2 -1	...	60.8 -1	x(19)	x(19)	39.2 -1	...	Peru
...	.	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	.	Philippines
69.6 -1	23.7 -1	6.7 -1	30.4 -1	— -1	87.1 -1	11.1 -1	1.7 -1	12.9 -1	0.2 -1	Poland
62.1 -1	28.3 -1	9.6 -1	37.9 -1	...	90.5 -1	7.1 -1	2.4 -1	9.5 -1	...	Portugal

TABLE 28 RELATIVE PERCENTAGES OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS / 2009 (WEI and UOE countries)

Country	Pre-primary (ISCED 0)					Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 1-4)				
	Public sources	Private sources			Private, of which subsidised	Public sources	Private sources			Private, of which subsidised
		Household expenditure	Expenditure of other private entities	All private sources[r]			Household expenditure	Expenditure of other private entities	All private sources[r]	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Republic of Korea	45.5 [-1]	52.1 [-1]	2.4 [-1]	54.5 [-1]	2.2 [-1]	77.8 [-1]	19.3 [-1]	2.9 [-1]	22.2 [-1]	3.0 [-1]
Romania	96.9 [-2]	2.1 [-2]	1.0 [-2]	3.1 [-2]	. [-2]	98.6 [-2]	0.8 [-2]	0.7 [-2]	1.4 [-2]	. [-2]
Russian Federation	87.7 [-1]	10.0 [-1]	2.3 [-1]	12.3 [-1]	...	96.8 [-1]	1.6 [-1]	1.6 [-1]	3.2 [-1]	...
Slovakia	82.9 [-1]	13.1 [-1]	4.1 [-1]	17.1 [-1]	...	84.8 [-1]	7.6 [-1]	7.5 [-1]	15.2 [-1]	...
Slovenia	77.5 [-1]	22.4 [-1]	0.1 [-1]	22.5 [-1]	0.0 [-1]	91.7 [-1]	8.1 [-1]	0.2 [-1]	8.3 [-1]	— [-1]
Spain	76.7 [-1]	x(4)	x(4)	23.3 [-1]	— [-1]	93.1 [-1]	x(9)	x(9)	6.9 [-1]	— [-1]
Sri Lanka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	100.0 [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]	— [-1]	99.9 [-1]	0.1 [-1]	— [-1]	0.1 [-1]	— [-1]
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tunisia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	84.5 [-1]	15.5 [-1]	— [-1]	15.5 [-1]	21.2 [-1]	77.9 [-1]	10.6 [-1]	11.5 [-1]	22.1 [-1]	21.1 [-1]
United States	79.8 [-1]	20.2 [-1]	. [-1]	20.2 [-1]	. [-1]	...	...	...	...	...
Uruguay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[r] Including subsides attributable to payments to educational institutions received from public sources.

Notes: To calculate private expenditures net of subsidies, subtract public subsidies (columns 5, 10, 15) from private sources (columns 4, 9, 14).

To calculate total public expenditures including public subsidies, add public subsidies (columns 5, 10, 15) to direct public sources (columns 1, 6, 11).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for more information on the data and symbols used in each table.

Tertiary (ISCED 5-6)					All levels					
Public sources	Private sources			Private, of which subsidised	Public sources	Private sources			Private, of which subsidised	Country
	Household expenditure	Expenditure of other private entities	All private sources[r]			Household expenditure	Expenditure of other private entities	All private sources[r]		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
22.3 -1	52.1 -1	25.6 -1	77.7 -1	2.3 -1	59.6 -1	29.5 -1	10.9 -1	40.4 -1	3.2 -1	Republic of Korea
67.1 -2	29.8 -2	3.0 -2	32.9 -2	. -2	87.9 -2	10.6 -2	1.4 -2	12.1 -2	. -2	Romania
64.3 -1	20.1 -1	15.6 -1	35.7 -1	...	85.8 -1	8.4 -1	5.8 -1	14.2 -1	...	Russian Federation
73.1 -1	10.5 -1	16.4 -1	26.9 -1	...	82.5 -1	8.6 -1	8.8 -1	17.5 -1	...	Slovakia
83.8 -1	16.0 -1	0.2 -1	16.2 -1	— -1	88.4 -1	11.4 -1	0.2 -1	11.6 -1	— -1	Slovenia
78.9 -1	17.0 -1	4.2 -1	21.1 -1	1.7 -1	87.1 -1	11.9 -1	1.0 -1	12.9 -1	0.4 -1	Spain
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sri Lanka
89.1 -1	— -1	10.9 -1	10.9 -1	. -1	97.3 -1	— -1	2.7 -1	2.7 -1	— -1	Sweden
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Switzerland
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thailand
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tunisia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turkey
34.6 -1	51.5 -1	14.0 -1	65.4 -1	18.9 -1	69.5 -1	19.1 -1	11.4 -1	30.5 -1	20.7 -1	United Kingdom
37.4 -1	41.2 -1	21.5 -1	62.6 -1	...	71.0 -1	21.0 -1	8.0 -1	29.0 -1	...	United States
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Uruguay

TABLE 29 DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION BY DESTINATION OF FUNDS / 2009 (WEI and UOE countries)

Country	Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 1-4)			Tertiary (ISCED 5-6)		
	Direct public expenditure on public institutions (1)	Direct public expenditure on private institutions (2)	Indirect public transfers and payments to the private sector (3)	Direct public expenditure on public institutions (4)	Direct public expenditure on private institutions (5)	Indirect public transfers and payments to the private sector (6)
Argentina	86.9 -1	12.0 -1	1.0 -1	96.0 -1	3.5 -1	0.5 -1
Australia	71.3 -1	21.8	6.9 -1	68.2 -1	0.3 -1	31.5 -1
Austria	97.7 -1	x(1)	2.3 -1	75.2 -1	x(4)	24.8 -1
Belgium	44.3 -1	53.2 -1	2.5 -1	41.0 -1	45.8 -1	13.2 -1
Brazil (p)	98.2 -1	— -1	1.8 -1	...	...	...
Bulgaria	83.9 -1	— -1	16.1 -1	93.3 -1	. -1	6.7 -1
Canada	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chile	56.5	43.0	0.5	24.7	19.7	55.6
China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	99.6 -1	0.4 -1	— -1	48.5 -1	0.5 -1	50.9 -1
Czech Republic	91.2 -1	4.3 -1	4.5 -1	94.1 -1	1.0 -1	4.9 -1
Denmark	82.6 -1	7.4 -1	10.0 -1	71.6 -1	— -1	28.4 -1
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia	94.0 -1	2.7 -1	3.4 -1	25.6 -1	59.3 -1	15.1 -1
Finland	89.8 -1	6.8 -1	3.4 -1	74.4 -1	10.7 -1	14.9 -1
France	84.6 -1	12.3 -1	3.2 -1	87.4 -1	5.2 -1	7.4 -1
Germany	80.1 -1	11.4 -1	8.5 -1	79.7 -1	1.5 -1	18.9 -1
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	82.6 -1	13.3 -1	4.1 -1	73.7 -1	12.0 -1	14.3 -1
Iceland	96.7 -1	2.1 -1	1.2 -1	67.1 -1	10.5 -1	22.5 -1
India	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	93.5 -1	3.5 -1	3.0 -1	86.3 -1	0.8 -1	12.9 -1
Ireland	92.5 -1	— -1	7.5 -1	87.3 -1	— -1	12.7 -1
Israel	72.0 -1	26.5 -1	1.5 -1	4.3 -1	84.0 -1	11.7 -1
Italy	97.4 -1	1.6 -1	1.0 -1	77.6 -1	2.1 -1	20.2 -1
Jamaica	91.3	x(1)	8.7	99.2	x(4)	0.8
Japan	96.4 -2	3.6 -2	0.1 -2	62.5 -1	12.1 -1	25.4 -1
Jordan	100.0 -1	. -1	. -1	100.0 -1	. -1	. -1
Latvia	95.3 -1	0.4 -1	4.3 -1	3.9 -1	89.0 -1	7.1 -1
Liechtenstein	... -1	... -1	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	97.7 -1	0.4 -1	1.9 -1	85.2 -1	0.6 -1	14.1 -1
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico	94.4 -1	. -1	5.6 -1	92.8 -1	. -1	7.2 -1
Netherlands	89.9 -1	. -1	10.1 -1	70.8 -1	. -1	29.2 -1
New Zealand	90.7	3.5	5.7	57.1	1.4	41.6
Norway	87.3 -1	3.9 -1	8.8 -1	54.2 -1	1.6 -1	44.1 -1
Paraguay	92.7 -2	5.7 -2	1.7 -2	99.1 -2	. -2	0.9 -2
Peru	99.2 -1	. -1	0.8 -1	99.0 -1	. -1	1.0 -1
Philippines	98.2 -1	. -1	1.8 -1	98.1 -1	. -1	1.9 -1
Poland (p)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	90.2 -1	7.7 -1	2.0 -1	84.5 -1	0.6 -1	14.9 -1
Republic of Korea	81.6 -1	14.5 -1	3.9 -1	56.7 -1	28.5 -1	14.8 -1

Country	Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 1-4)			Tertiary (ISCED 5-6)		
	Direct public expenditure on public institutions (1)	Direct public expenditure on private institutions (2)	Indirect public transfers and payments to the private sector (3)	Direct public expenditure on public institutions (4)	Direct public expenditure on private institutions (5)	Indirect public transfers and payments to the private sector (6)
Romania	98.3 -2	0.1 -2	1.6 -2	96.2 -2	0.1 -2	3.8 -2
Russian Federation (p)	...	. -1	...	...	. -1	...
Slovakia	87.7 -1	7.5 -1	4.7 -1	80.3 -1	— -1	19.7 -1
Slovenia	95.6 -1	0.7	3.7 -1	75.0 -1	1.8 -1	23.2 -1
Spain	84.6 -1	13.5 -1	1.9 -1	88.8 -1	1.4 -1	9.9 -1
Sri Lanka	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	84.5 -1	10.2 -1	5.3 -1	69.4 -1	5.3 -1	25.4 -1
Switzerland (p)	89.2 -1	8.7 -1	2.1 -1	89.7 -1	2.0 -1	8.3 -1
Thailand	92.7 -2	7.3 -2	— -2	...	...	...
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tunisia	100.0 -2	. -2	. -2	100.0 -2	. -2	. -2
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	73.0 -1	5.1 -1	22.0 -1	. -1	46.7 -1	53.3 -1
United States	99.8 -2	0.2 -2	. -2	72.4 -1	7.3 -1	20.3 -1
Uruguay	...	...	...	...	...	...

(p) Public institutions only.
Please refer to the Reader's Guide for more information on the data and symbols used in each table.

ANNEX A GLOSSARY

Capping. Indicators that surpass a theoretical maximum value are adjusted using a capping factor. The maximum value is determined using raw data from related indicators. Male, female and total values are recalculated and lowered by the capping factor so that the gender parity index of the new set of values remains the same as for the original values. For instance, net enrolment rates in primary education are capped using a factor that takes into account the male and female primary school-age populations and enrolment of primary school-age boys and girls in pre-primary, primary and secondary education. If the total enrolment of primary school-age children (whether male or female) is higher than the corresponding population, all net enrolment indicators (net enrolment rate, adjusted net enrolment rate, etc.) and their derivative indicators (out-of-school rate, etc.) are capped based on the same capping factor. In this case, the capping factor is calculated by taking the maximum of male and female enrolments and dividing by the population of primary school-age of the same sex.

Class. A class is made up of pupils or students who are following a common course of study. Pupils/students are grouped together in a class based on the highest number of common courses, usually compulsory studies. A class is the pedagogical structure in which each pupil/student is registered. Regardless of the level of study, a pupil/student is registered in only one class. Pupils/students from different grades may be present in the same class, as occurs in one-teacher or two-teacher schools. Conversely, a school may have a number of classes for the same grade.

Compulsory education. The number of years or age span during which children are legally obliged to attend school.

Duration. The number of grades or years in a given level of education.

Early childhood care and education (ECCE). Programmes that, in addition to providing children with care, offer a structured and purposeful set of learning activities either in a formal institution (pre-primary or ISCED 0) or as part of a non-formal child development programme. ECCE programmes are typically designed for children aged 3 years and over, occurring before primary education, and include organised learning activities that last on average an equivalent of at least two hours per day and 100 days per year.

Educational attainment. The educational attainment of an individual is defined as the ISCED level corresponding to the highest educational programme completed successfully.

Educational institutions (public and private). Educational institutions are defined as entities that provide instructional or education-related services to individuals and other educational institutions. Whether or not an entity qualifies as an educational institution is not contingent upon which public authority (if any) has responsibility for it. These are classified as either *public* or *private* according to whether a public agency or a private entity has the ultimate power to make decisions concerning the institution's affairs.

An institution is classified as *public* if it is controlled and managed directly by a public education authority or agency; or controlled and managed either by a government agency directly or by a governing body (council, committee, etc.), most of whose members are either appointed by a public authority or elected by public franchise.

An institution is classified as *private* if it is controlled and managed by a non-governmental organisation (e.g., a church, trade union or business enterprise), or if its governing board consists mostly of members not selected by a public agency. In general, the ultimate management control over an institution rests with who has the power to determine the general activity of the school and appoint the managing officers. The extent to which an institution receives its funding from public or private sources does not determine the classification status of the institution.

A distinction is made between *government-dependent* and *independent private* institutions on the basis of the degree of a private institution's dependence on funding from government sources. A *government-dependent private institution* is one that receives at least 50% of its core funding from government agencies. *An independent private institution* is one that receives less than 50% of its core funding from government agencies. Core funding refers to the funds that support the basic educational services of the institution. It does not include funds provided specifically for research projects, payments for services purchased or contracted by private organisations, or fees and subsidies received for ancillary services such as lodging and meals. Additionally, institutions should be classified as government-dependent if their teaching staff are paid by a government agency, either directly or indirectly.

Enrolment. The number of pupils or students officially enrolled in a given grade or level of education, regardless of age.

Entrance age (theoretical). The age at which pupils or students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout, and progress through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Expenditure on education

Total public expenditure on education. The sum of all expenditure on education and education administration made by local, regional and national/central governments, including municipalities. Intergovernmental transfers are excluded.

Current expenditure on education. Expenditure for goods and services consumed within the current year and which would be renewed if needed in the following year. It includes expenditure on staff salaries, pensions and benefits; contracted or purchased services; other resources, including books and teaching materials; welfare services; and other current expenditure, such as subsidies for students and households, minor equipment, minor repairs, fuel, telecommunications, travel, insurance and rent.

Capital expenditure on education. Expenditure for assets that yield benefits for a period of more than one year. It includes expenditure for construction, renovation and major repairs of buildings and the purchase of heavy equipment or vehicles.

Public subsidies. Public subsidies to households and other private entities consist of transfers to the private sector for educational institutions and transfers for student living costs and other education-related costs that occur outside educational institutions.

Public subsidies to households and other private entities for educational institutions are composed of government transfers and certain other payments to students or households, insofar as these translate into payments to educational institutions for educational services (for example, fellowships, financial aid or student loans for tuition). They also include government transfers and other payments (mainly subsidies) to private entities other than households, including, for example, subsidies to firms or labour organisations that operate apprenticeship programmes and interest subsidies to private financial institutions that provide student loans, etc.

Public subsidies to households that are not attributable to payments to educational institutions include subsidies for student living costs and the value of special subsidies provided to students, either in cash or in kind, such as free or reduced-price travel on public transport or family allowances that are contingent on student status.

Fields of education (broad)

Science and technology fields

Science: life sciences; physical sciences; mathematics and statistics; computer sciences.

Engineering, manufacturing and construction: engineering and engineering trades; manufacturing and processing; architecture and building.

Other fields

Agriculture: agriculture, forestry and fishery; veterinary science.

Education: teacher training; education science.

Health and welfare: medicine; medical services; nursing; dental services; social care; social work.

Humanities and arts: religion and theology; foreign languages and cultures; native languages; interpretation and translation; linguistics; comparative literature; history; archaeology; philosophy; ethics. Fine arts; performing arts; graphic and audio-visual arts; design; craft skills.

Social science, business and law: social and behavioural science; journalism and information; business and administration; law.

Services: personal services; transport services; environmental protection; security services.

Basic programmes, literacy, numeracy and personal development—together with programmes for which the field is unknown—are classified as "not known or unspecified".

Graduate. A person who has successfully completed the final year of a level or sub-level of education. In some countries, completion occurs as a result of passing an examination or a series of examinations. In other countries, it occurs after a requisite number of course hours have been accumulated. Sometimes both types of completion occur within a country. For countries participating in the joint UNESCO/OECD/Eurostat (UOE) survey, graduations—instead of graduates—are used to calculate percentages by field of education (due to the UOE instrument design). Graduations refer to the number of qualifications obtained during the reference period; each qualification obtained counts as one graduation.

Gross domestic product (GDP). The sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy, including distributive trades and transport, plus any product taxes, minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products.

GDP per capita. The gross domestic product divided by mid-year population.

Gross national income (GNI). The sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy, including distributive trades and transport, plus any product taxes, minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products, plus net receipts of income from abroad. Since net receipts from abroad may be positive or negative, it is possible for GNI to be greater or smaller than GDP.

Intended instruction time for students. The number of hours per year that pupils are instructed according to the compulsory and flexible part of the intended curriculum. The total number of intended instruction hours per year is calculated by multiplying the total number of classroom sessions per year by the duration of one session. The intended curriculum is the subject matter content, as defined by the government or the education system. The intended curriculum comprises compulsory subjects, as well as the flexible part of the curriculum (subjects of the intended curriculum).

Instruction time of teachers (teaching time). Statutory instruction time (sometimes also referred to as teaching time) is defined as the total number of hours per year for which a full-time classroom teacher is responsible for teaching a group or class of students, according to the formal policy in the specific country. Periods of time formally allowed for breaks between lessons or groups of lessons may be excluded. Instruction/ teaching hours per year are calculated on the basis of teaching hours per day multiplied by the number of teaching days per year, or on the basis of teaching hours per week multiplied by the number of weeks per year that the school is open for teaching. The number of hours per year that fall on days when the school is closed are excluded.

International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). A classification system that provides a framework for the comprehensive statistical description of national educational systems and a methodology that translates national educational programmes into internationally comparable levels of education. The basic unit of classification in ISCED is the educational programme. ISCED also classifies programmes by field of study, programme orientation and destination *(see Annex C)*.

International (or internationally mobile) students. Students who have crossed a national or territorial border for the purpose of education and are now enrolled outside their country of origin.

Literacy. The ability to read and write, with understanding, a simple statement related to one's daily life. It involves a continuum of reading and writing skills, and often includes basic arithmetic skills (numeracy).

New entrants. Pupils or students entering a given level of education, programme or grade for the first time.

Orientation of educational programmes

> **General education.** Type of programme designed mainly to lead pupils to a deeper understanding of a subject or group of subjects, especially, but not necessarily to prepare pupils for further education at the same or higher level. These programmes are typically school-based and may contain vocational elements. Successful completion of these programmes may or may not lead to an academic qualification. However, they do not typically allow successful completers to enter a particular occupation, trade, or class of occupations or trades without further training. General education has a technical or vocational content of less than 25%, but pre-technical/pre-vocational programmes (i.e., programmes with a technical/vocational content of more than 25% that do not lead to a labour-market relevant technical or vocational qualification) are typically reported with general programmes.

Technical and vocational education and training (TVET). Type of programme designed mainly to lead pupils to acquire the practical skills, know-how and understanding necessary for employment in a particular occupation or trade (or class of occupations or trades). Successful completion of such programmes normally leads to a labour-market relevant technical or vocational qualification recognised by the competent authorities (e.g., Ministry of Education, employers' associations, etc.) in the country in which it is obtained.

Purchasing power parity (PPP). The currency exchange rates that equalise the purchasing power of different currencies. This means that a given sum of money, when converted into U.S. dollars at the PPP exchange rate (PPP dollars), will buy the same basket of goods and services in all countries. In other words, PPPs are the rates of currency conversion which eliminate the differences in price levels among countries. Thus, comparisons between countries reflect only differences in the volume of goods and services purchased.

Repeater. Pupil enrolled in the same grade for a second or further year.

School-age population. Population of the age group theoretically corresponding to a given level of education, as indicated by theoretical entrance age and duration.

School life expectancy. The number of years a person of school entrance age can expect to spend within the specified level of education.

Students

Student/pupil. Pupil refers to a child enrolled in a basic educational programme; while pupils are always considered to be students, children, youth or adults enrolled at more advanced levels of education are more commonly referred to as students, and less often as pupils.

Full-time students. Students engaged in an educational programme for a number of hours of study statutorily regarded as full-time at a particular level of education in a given country.

Part-time students. Students whose statutory study hours are less than those required of full-time students in a given level and country.

Full-time equivalent number of students. Generally calculated in person-years. The unit for the measurement of full-time equivalence is a full-time student. Thus, a full-time student equals one full-time equivalent. The full-time equivalence of part-time students is determined by calculating the ratio of their hours studied to the statutory hours studied by a full-time student during the school year. For example, a student who studied one-third of the statutory hours of a full-time student equals one-third of a full-time equivalent student.

Teachers

Teaching staff. Persons employed full-time or part-time in an official capacity for the purpose of guiding and directing the learning experience of pupils and students, irrespective of their qualification or the delivery mechanism (i.e., whether face-to-face or at a distance). This definition excludes educational personnel who have no active teaching duties (e.g., headmasters, headmistresses or principals who do not teach) or who work occasionally or in a voluntary capacity in educational institutions.

Trained teachers. Teachers who have received the minimum organized teacher training (pre-service or in-service) required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country.

Full-time teachers. Persons engaged in teaching for a number of hours of work statutorily regarded as full-time at the particular level of education in a given country.

Part-time teachers. Teachers whose statutory working hours are less than those required of full-time teachers in a given country.

Full-time equivalent number of teachers. Calculated in person-years. The unit for the measurement of full-time equivalence is a full-time teacher. Thus, a full-time teacher equals one full-time equivalent. The full-time equivalence of part-time teachers is determined by calculating the ratio of their hours worked to the statutory hours worked by a full-time teacher during the school year. For example, a teacher who works one-third of the statutory hours of a full-time teacher equals one-third of a full-time equivalent teacher.

Teachers' salaries. Expressed as statutory salaries, which are scheduled salaries according to official pay scales. They refer to the average scheduled gross salary per year for a full-time teacher with the minimum training necessary to be fully qualified at the beginning of his or her teaching career. Reported salaries are defined as the sum of wages (total sum of money paid by the employer for the labour supplied) minus the employer's contribution to social security and pension funding (according to existing salary scales). Bonuses that constitute a regular part of the salary (such as holidays or regional bonuses) are included in the figures. Additional bonuses (for example, remuneration for teachers in remote areas, for participating in school improvement projects or special activities, or for exceptional performance) are excluded from the reported gross salaries. Salaries at 15 years experience refer to the scheduled annual salary of a full-time classroom teacher with the minimum training necessary to be fully qualified and with 15 years of experience. The maximum salaries reported refer to the scheduled maximum annual salary (top of the salary scale) of a full-time classroom teacher with the minimum training to be fully qualified for his or her job. Salary data are reported in accordance with formal policies for public institutions.

For more definitions, refer to the multilingual UIS online glossary at **www.uis.unesco.org/glossary**

ANNEX B DEFINITIONS OF INDICATORS

Class size. The number of enrolled students divided by the number of classes for the whole country. To ensure comparability among countries, special needs programmes are excluded. Data include only regular programmes at primary and lower secondary levels of education and exclude teaching in sub-groups outside the regular classroom setting.

Education finance

Educational expenditure by nature of spending as a percentage of total educational expenditure on public institutions, by level. Spending by nature (salaries, other current, total current or capital) expressed as a percentage of the expenditure for public educational institutions of the specified level of education. Salaries and other current expenditure add up to total current expenditure. Public subsidies to the private sector and administrative costs are excluded.

Public expenditure per pupil or student by level as a percentage of GDP per capita. Total public expenditure per pupil or student in the specified level of education expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.

Total public expenditure per pupil or student by level (PPP US$). Total public expenditure per pupil or student in the specified level of education expressed in U.S. dollars and adjusted in terms of purchasing power parity (PPP).

Total expenditure on educational institutions and educational administration as a percentage of GDP, by source. Expenditure from public, private and international sources on educational institutions (i.e., schools, universities and similar instructional institutions) and administration at a given level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP. This indicator excludes public subsidies to the private sector. As a consequence of this, data on public expenditure on educational institutions and educational administration differ from total public expenditure on education.

Total public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP. Current and capital expenditure on education by local, regional and national governments, including municipalities (household contributions are excluded), expressed as a percentage of GDP.

Total public expenditure on education as a percentage of total government expenditure. Current and capital expenditure on education by local, regional and national governments, including municipalities (household contributions are excluded), expressed as a percentage of total government expenditure on all sectors (including health, education, social services, etc.).

Educational attainment of the population aged 25 years and above. Percentage distribution of population aged 25 years and above according to the highest level of education attained or completed with reference to ISCED.

Effective transition rate from primary to secondary general education. The number of new entrants to the first grade of secondary education (general programmes only) in a given year expressed as a percentage of the students enrolled in the last grade of primary education in the previous year who do not repeat that grade the following year. It measures the probability that a pupil in the last grade of primary education makes the transition to secondary general education.

Expected gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary. Total number of new entrants to the first grade of primary education in a given year, regardless of age, who are expected to reach the last grade, regardless of repetition, expressed as a percentage of the population at the theoretical entrance age to primary education in the same year. It is calculated by multiplying the gross intake ratio to primary education by the probability of survival to the last grade. It estimates future gross intake to the last grade of primary education based on current new entrants to the first grade, assuming current grade transition and repetition rates remain unchanged. It therefore predicts the effect on last grade intake of current education policies on entrance to primary education and future years of schooling.

Gender parity index (GPI). The ratio of female-to-male values of a given indicator. A GPI of 1 indicates parity between sexes.

Gross intake ratio (GIR). Total number of new entrants to the first grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the official primary school entrance age.

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary. The total number of new entrants in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of theoretical entrance age to the last grade.

Gross enrolment ratio (GER). The number of pupils or students enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population in the theoretical age group for the same level of education. For the tertiary level, the population used is the 5-year age group following the official secondary school graduation age.

Gross entry ratio. Total number of new entrants to a given level, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of theoretical entrance age to this level.

Gross graduation ratio. Total number of graduates, regardless of age, from a given level of education or programme expressed as a percentage of the population at the theoretical graduation age for that level of education or programme.

Gross outbound enrolment ratio. Total number of students from a given country studying abroad expressed as a percentage of the population of tertiary age in that country.

Literacy rate. Total number of literate persons in a given age group, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. The adult literacy rate measures literacy among persons aged 15 years and above, and the youth literacy rate measures literacy among persons aged 15 to 24 years.

Mobility ratios

Inbound mobility rate. Total number of students from abroad studying in a given country, expressed as a percentage of total tertiary enrolment in that country.

Outbound mobility ratio. Total number of students from a given country studying abroad, expressed as a percentage of total tertiary enrolment in that country.

Net enrolment rate (NER). Total number of pupils or students in the theoretical age group for a given level of education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.

Adusted primary net enrolment rate (ANER). Total number of pupils or students of official primary school age who are enrolled in primary or secondary education, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population. It measures actual school participation of the official primary school age population and assesses the level of achievement of the universal primary education (UPE) goal.

Net flow of mobile students. The number of tertiary students from abroad (inbound students) studying in a given country minus the number of students at the same level from a given country studying abroad (outbound students).

Net flow ratio of mobile students. Total number of tertiary students from abroad (inbound students) studying in a given country minus the number of students at the same level of education from that country studying abroad (outbound students), expressed as a percentage of total tertiary enrolment in that country.

Net intake rate (NIR). Total number of new entrants to the first grade of primary education who are of the theoretical primary school entrance age, expressed as a percentage of the population of the same age.

Adjusted net intake rate (ANIR). Total enrolment in primary education of pupils of official primary school entrance age, expressed as a percentage of the population of the same age in a given school year. It is the equivalent of the age-specific enrolment rate of the official primary entrance age. It measures the actual level of access to primary education of the population of the official primary school entrance age.

Percentage of female pupils. Total number of female pupils in a given level of education, expressed as a percentage of the total number of students enrolled at that level of education.

Percentage of new entrants to primary education with ECCE experience. Total number of new entrants to primary education who have attended some form of organised Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) programmes, expressed as a percentage of the total number of new entrants to primary education.

Percentage of private enrolment. Total number of pupils or students at a given level of education enrolled in institutions that are not operated by a public authority but controlled and managed, whether for profit or not, by a private body (e.g. non-governmental organisation, religious body, special interest group, foundation or business enterprise), expressed as a percentage of the total number of pupils or students enrolled at the given level of education.

Percentage of repeaters. Total number of pupils or students who are enrolled in the same grade as the previous year, expressed as a percentage of total enrolment in the given grade of education.

Percentage of technical/vocational enrolment. Total number of pupils or students enrolled in technical/vocational programmes at a given level of education, expressed as a percentage of the total number of pupils or students enrolled in all programmes (technical/vocational and general) at that level.

Percentage of trained teachers. Total number of teachers who have received the minimum organised teacher-training (pre-service or in service) required for teaching at the relevant level of education in a given country, expressed as a percentage of the total number of teachers at the given level of education.

Pupil-teacher ratio. The average number of pupils per teacher at a given level of education, based on headcounts of both pupils and teachers.

Regional average. Weighted averages for a region, taking into account the relative size of the relevant population of each country. The figures for countries with larger populations thus have a proportionately greater influence on the regional aggregates. The averages are derived from published data complemented by imputed values for missing countries. Imputations are based on publishable data for the same countries from previous and/or following years. When imputing an indicator, information from related indicators is used to strengthen the imputation hypothesis.

School life expectancy. The sum of age-specific enrolment rates expressed as a percentage divided by 100, for the levels of education specified. To compensate for the lack of reliable data by age for tertiary education, the gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education is multiplied by 5 and divided by 100 and used as a proxy for age-specific enrolment rates. At all other ISCED levels, enrolment that is not distributed by age is divided by the school-age population and multiplied by the duration of the given level before being added to the sum of the age-specific enrolment rates.

Survival rates. The percentage of a cohort of pupils or students enrolled in the first grade of a given level or cycle of education in a given school year who are expected to reach a given grade, regardless of repetition. The survival rates are calculated on the basis of the reconstructed cohort method, which uses data on enrolment by grade for two consecutive school years and repeaters by grade for the more recent year of these two years.

For more definitions, refer to the multilingual UIS online glossary at **www.uis.unesco.org/glossary**

ANNEX C INTERNATIONAL STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATION (ISCED97)

Description of ISCED97 levels, classification criteria and sub-categories

0	**PRE-PRIMARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION**	**Main criteria**
	Initial stage of organized instruction, designed primarily to introduce very young children to a school-type environment.	Should be centre- or school-based, be designed to meet the educational and developmental needs of children of at least 3 years of age, and have staff that are adequately trained (i.e. qualified) to provide an educational programme for children.
1	**PRIMARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION**	**Main criteria**
	Normally designed to give pupils a sound basic education in reading, writing and mathematics.	Beginning of systematic studies characteristic of primary education, e.g. reading, writing and mathematics. Entry into the nationally designated primary institutions or programmes. The commencement of reading activities alone is not a sufficient criteria for classification of an educational programme at ISCED level 1.
2	**LOWER SECONDARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION**	**Main criteria**
	The lower secondary level of education generally continues the basic programmes of the primary level, although teaching is typically more subject-focused, often employing more specialised teachers who conduct classes in their field of specialisation.	Programmes at the start of level 2 correspond to the point where programmes are beginning to be organised in a more subject-oriented pattern, using more specialised teachers conducting classes in their field of specialisation. If this organizational transition point does not correspond to a natural split in the boundaries between national educational programmes, then programmes should be split at the point where national programmes begin to reflect this organisational change.
3	**UPPER SECONDARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION**	**Main criteria**
	The final stage of secondary education in most countries. Instruction is often more organised along subject-matter lines than at ISCED level 2 and teachers typically need to have a higher level, or more subject-specific, qualification than at ISCED 2.	National boundaries between lower secondary and upper secondary education should be the dominant factor for splitting levels 2 and 3. Admission into programmes at this level usually requires the completion of ISCED 2 for admission, or a combination of basic education and life experience that demonstrates the ability to handle ISCED 3 subject matter.
4	**POST-SECONDARY NON-TERTIARY**	**Main criteria**
	These programmes straddle the boundary between upper secondary and post-secondary education from an international point of view, even though they might clearly be considered as upper secondary or post-secondary programmes in a national context. They are often not significantly more advanced than programmes at ISCED 3 but they serve to broaden the knowledge of participants who have already completed a programme at level 3. The students are typically older than those in ISCED 3 programmes. ISCED 4 programmes typically have a duration of 6 months to 2 years.	Students entering ISCED 4 programmes will typically have completed ISCED 3.
5	**FIRST STAGE OF TERTIARY EDUCATION**	**Classification criteria for level and sub-categories (5A and 5B)**
	ISCED 5 programmes have an educational content more advanced than those offered at levels 3 and 4.	Entry into these programmes normally requires the successful completion of ISCED level 3A or 3B or a similar qualification at ISCED level 4A.
5A	ISCED 5A programmes are largely theoretically based and are intended to provide sufficient qualifications for gaining entry into advanced research programmes and professions with high skills requirements.	1. have a minimum cumulative theoretical duration (at tertiary level) of three years; 2. typically require that the faculty have advanced research credentials; 3. may involve completion of a research project or thesis; 4. provide the level of education required for entry into a profession with high skills requirements or an advanced research programme.
5B	ISCED 5B programmes are generally more practical/technical/occupationally specific than ISCED 5A programmes.	1. are more practically oriented and occupationally specific than programmes at ISCED 5A and do not prepare students for direct access to advanced research programmes; 2. have a minimum of two years' duration; 3. the programme content is typically designed to prepare students to enter a particular occupation.
6	**SECOND STAGE OF TERTIARY EDUCATION (LEADING TO AN ADVANCED RESEARCH QUALIFICATION)**	
	This level is reserved for tertiary programmes that lead to the award of an advanced research qualification. The programmes are devoted to advanced study and original research.	1. requires the submission of a thesis or dissertation of publishable quality that is the product of original research and represents a significant contribution to knowledge; 2. are not solely based on course-work; 3. prepare participants for faculty posts in institutions offering ISCED 5A programmes, as well as research posts in government and industry.

Auxilary criteria		Sub-categories		
Pedagogical qualifications for the teaching staff; implementation of a curriculum with educational elements.				

Auxilary criteria
In countries where the age of compulsory attendance (or at least the age at which virtually all students begin their education) comes after the beginning of systematic study in the subjects noted, the first year of compulsory attendance should be used to determine the boundary between ISCED 0 and ISCED 1.

Auxilary criteria		Destination for which the programmes have been designed to prepare students:		Programme orientation
If there is no clear break-point for this organisational change, however, then countries should artificially split national programmes into ISCED 1 and 2 at the end of six years of primary education. In countries with no system break between lower secondary and upper secondary education, and where lower secondary education lasts for more than 3 years, only the first 3 years following primary education should be counted as lower secondary education.	A	Programmes designed to prepare students for direct access to level 3 in a sequence which would ultimately lead to tertiary education, that is, entrance to ISCED 3A or 3B.	*General*	Education which is not designed explicitly to prepare participants for a specific class of occupations or trades or for entry into further vocational/technical education programmes.
	B	Programmes designed to prepare students for direct access to programmes at level 3C.		
	C	Programmes primarily designed for direct access to the labour market at the end of this level (sometimes referred to as 'terminal' programmes).	*Vocational*	Education which prepares participants for direct entry, without further training, into specific occupations. Successful completion of such programmes leads to a labour-market relevant vocational qualification.

Modular programmes		Destination for which the programmes have been designed to prepare students:		Programme orientation
An educational qualification is earned in a modular programme by combining blocks of courses, or modules, into a programme meeting specific curricular requirements. A single module, however, may not have a specific educational or labour market destination or a particular programme orientation.	A	Programmes designed to provide direct access to ISCED 5A.	*General*	Education which is not designed explicitly to prepare participants for a specific class of occupations or trades or for entry into further vocational/technical education programmes.
	B	Programmes designed to provide direct access to ISCED 5B.		
	C	Programmes not designed to lead directly to ISCED 5A or 5B. Therefore, these programmes lead directly to the labour market, ISCED 4 programmes or other ISCED 3 programmes.	*Vocational*	Education which prepares participants for direct entry, without further training, into specific occupations. Successful completion of such programmes leads to a labour-market relevant vocational qualification.

Types of programmes which can fit into level 4		Destination for which the programmes have been designed to prepare students:		Programme orientation
The first type are short vocational programmes where either the content is not considered tertiary in many countries or the programmes do not meet the duration requirement for ISCED 5B – at least two years. These programmes are often designed for students who have completed level 3, although a formal ISCED level 3 qualification may not be required for entry. The second type of programmes are nationally considered as upper secondary programmes, even though entrants to these programmes will have typically already completed another upper secondary programme (i.e. second-cycle programmes).	A	Programmes designed to provide direct access to ISCED 5A or 5B.	*General*	Education which is not designed explicitly to prepare participants for a specific class of occupations or trades or for entry into further vocational/technical education programmes.
	B	Programmes not designed to lead directly to ISCED 5A or 5B. These programmes lead directly to the labour market or other ISCED 4 programmes.	*Vocational*	Education which prepares participants for direct entry, without further training, into specific occupations. Successful completion of such programmes leads to a labour-market relevant vocational qualification.

		Cumulative theoretical duration at tertiary		Position in the national degree and qualifications structure
	A	Duration categories: less than 5 years; 5 years or more.	A	Categories: First; Second or further.
	B	Duration categories: None.	B	Categories: None.

For a complete version of the ISCED97 classification, please see http://www.uis.unesco.org/publications/ISCED97

ANNEX D REGIONS

ARAB STATES (20 countries or territories)	
Respondents to **UIS** questionnaires:	Algeria (DZA), Bahrain (BHR), Djibouti (DJI), Iraq (IRQ), Kuwait (KWT), Lebanon (LBN), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (LBY), Mauritania (MRT), Morocco (MAR), Occupied Palestinian Territory (PSE), Oman (OMN), Qatar (QAT), Saudi Arabia (SAU), Sudan (SDN), Syrian Arab Republic (SYR), United Arab Emirates (ARE), Yemen (YEM).
Respondents to **UOE** or **WEI** questionnaires:	Egypt (EGY), Jordan (JOR), Tunisia (TUN).
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE (21 countries or territories)	
Respondents to **UIS** questionnaires:	Belarus (BLR), Montenegro (MNE), Republic of Moldova (MDA), Serbia (SRB), Ukraine (UKR).
Respondents to **UOE** questionnaire:	Albania (ALB), Bosnia and Herzegovina (BIH), Bulgaria (BGR), Croatia (HRV), Czech Republic (CZE), Estonia (EST), Hungary (HUN), Latvia (LVA), Lithuania (LTU), Poland (POL), Romania (ROU), Russian Federation (RUS), Slovakia (SVK), Slovenia (SVN), The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (MKD), Turkey (TUR).
CENTRAL ASIA (9 countries or territories)	
Respondents to **UIS** questionnaires:	Armenia (ARM), Azerbaijan (AZE), Georgia (GEO), Kazakhstan (KAZ), Kyrgyzstan (KGZ), Mongolia (MNG), Tajikistan (TJK), Turkmenistan (TKM), Uzbekistan (UZB).
EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (34 countries or territories)	
Respondents to **UIS** questionnaires:	Brunei Darussalam (BRN), Cambodia (KHM), China, Special Administrative Region of Hong Kong (HKG), China, Special Administrative Region of Macao (MAC), Cook Islands (COK), Democratic People's Republic of Korea (PRK), Fiji (FJI), Kiribati (KIR), Lao People's Democratic Republic (LAO), Marshall Islands (MHL), Micronesia (Federated States of) (FSM), Myanmar (MMR), Nauru (NRU), Niue (NIU), Palau (PLW), Papua New Guinea (PNG), Samoa (WSM), Singapore (SGP), Solomon Islands (SLB), Timor-Leste (TLS), Tokelau (TKL), Tonga (TON), Tuvalu (TUV), Vanuatu (VUT), Viet Nam (VNM).
Respondents to **UOE** or **WEI** questionnaires:	Australia (AUS), China (CHN), Indonesia (IDN), Japan (JPN), Malaysia (MYS), New Zealand (NZL), Philippines (PHL), Republic of Korea (KOR), Thailand (THA).

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (42 countries or territories)	
Respondents to **UIS** questionnaires:	Anguilla (AIA), Antigua and Barbuda (ATG), Aruba (ABW), Bahamas (BHS), Barbados (BRB), Belize (BLZ), Bermuda (BMU), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (BOL), British Virgin Islands (VGB), Cayman Islands (CYM), Colombia (COL), Costa Rica (CRI), Cuba (CUB), Dominica (DMA), Dominican Republic (DOM), Ecuador (ECU), El Salvador (SLV), Grenada (GRD), Guatemala (GTM), Guyana (GUY), Haiti (HTI), Honduras (HND), Montserrat (MSR), Netherlands Antilles (ANT), Nicaragua (NIC), Panama (PAN), Puerto Rico (PRI), Saint Kitts and Nevis (KNA), Saint Lucia (LCA), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (VCT), Suriname (SUR), Trinidad and Tobago (TTO), Turks and Caicos Islands (TCA), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (VEN).
Respondents to **UOE** or **WEI** questionnaires:	Argentina (ARG), Brazil (BRA), Chile (CHL), Jamaica (JAM), Mexico (MEX), Paraguay (PRY), Peru (PER), Uruguay (URY).
NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE (29 countries or territories)	
Respondents to **UIS** questionnaires:	Andorra (AND), Gibraltar (GIB), Holy See (VAT), Monaco (MCO), San Marino (SMR).
Respondents to **UOE** or **WEI** questionnaires:	Austria (AUT), Belgium (BEL), Canada (CAN), Cyprus (CYP), Denmark (DNK), Finland (FIN), France (FRA), Germany (DEU), Greece (GRC), Iceland (ISL), Ireland (IRL), Israel (ISR), Italy (ITA), Liechtenstein (LIE), Luxembourg (LUX), Malta (MLT), Netherlands (NLD), Norway (NOR), Portugal (PRT), Spain (ESP), Sweden (SWE), Switzerland (CHE), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (GBR), United States of America (USA).
SOUTH AND WEST ASIA (9 countries or territories)	
Respondents to **UIS** questionnaires:	Afghanistan (AFG), Bangladesh (BGD), Bhutan (BTN), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (IRN), Maldives (MDV), Nepal (NPL), Pakistan (PAK).
Respondents to **UOE** or **WEI** questionnaires:	India (IND), Sri Lanka (LKA).
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA (45 countries or territories)	
Respondents to **UIS** questionnaires:	Angola (AGO), Benin (BEN), Botswana (BWA), Burkina Faso (BFA), Burundi (BDI), Cameroon (CMR), Cape Verde (CPV), Central African Republic (CAF), Chad (TCD), Comoros (COM), Congo (COG), Côte d'Ivoire (CIV), Democratic Republic of the Congo (COD), Equatorial Guinea (GNQ), Eritrea (ERI), Ethiopia (ETH), Gabon (GAB), Gambia (GMB), Ghana (GHA), Guinea (GIN), Guinea-Bissau (GNB), Kenya (KEN), Lesotho (LSO), Liberia (LBR), Madagascar (MDG), Malawi (MWI), Mali (MLI), Mauritius (MUS), Mozambique (MOZ), Namibia (NAM), Niger (NER), Nigeria (NGA), Rwanda (RWA), Sao Tome and Principe (STP), Senegal (SEN), Seychelles (SYC), Sierra Leone (SLE), Somalia (SOM), South Africa (ZAF), Swaziland (SWZ), Togo (TGO), Uganda (UGA), United Republic of Tanzania (TZA), Zambia (ZMB), Zimbabwe (ZWE).

ANNEX E ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

DATA CENTRE

The printed version of the *Global Education Digest* provides a subset of the internationally comparable statistics found in the UIS Data Centre, which can be accessed free of charge via the Institute's website: **http://stats.uis.unesco.org**

The Data Centre contains almost 1,000 education indicators and underlying data. It covers all levels of education from pre-primary to tertiary and includes topics such as access, participation, progression, completion, teachers and finance.

The Data Centre also includes a range of tools to facilitate data access and analysis, including:

- Country profiles highlighting key education indicators;
- Tools to build and store statistical tables and graphs; and
- UIS survey instruments, classifications and methodological documents.

TIME SERIES

The Data Centre contains indicators and underlying data for 1999 onwards, based on the ISCED 1997 classification. In addition, the UIS incorporated a smaller set of indicators in a separate historical database, covering indicators on education participation, progression and resources for the period 1970 to 1999. Literacy rates are available since 1975.

DATA UPDATES

The Data Centre is updated in January, April and October of each year. This report contains data from the April 2011 release. Data received from countries after this date will be incorporated into the October release.

DOCUMENTATION AND PUBLICATIONS

All UIS publications and surveys are posted on the UIS website in different languages: **http://www.uis.unesco.org**

ALERT SERVICE

Please consult the UIS website to subscribe to the alert service and receive an e-mail notification of new reports and data releases.

CD-ROM

Additional electronic resources and a detailed set of raw data and indicators are available on the *Global Education Digest* CD-ROM. To order a copy, please send your request to **uis.publications@unesco.org**

The 2011 *Global Education Digest* examines trends in secondary education, which is the next great challenge for many countries approaching universal primary education. Globally, the number of children enrolled at the secondary level has tripled since 1970. Yet despite this progress, access remains limited in many countries.

This edition presents the different factors shaping the supply and demand for secondary education. Population data and enrolment ratios are compared over time to better evaluate government efforts to increase access. This lays the foundation to analyse participation and completion rates in lower and upper secondary education, before examining how gender disparities are shaping the educational attainment of boys and girls. In addition, administrative and household survey data are used to explore how the combination of different types of disparities—associated with gender, socio-economic status and geographic location—can impact the educational exposure of children who are out of school.

The report enriches the policy debates on secondary education by examining the human and financial resources devoted to the classroom experience of students. In particular, the number of secondary school teachers has risen by 50% since 1990, yet shortages persist. To help bridge these gaps, the report examines the composition, qualifications and salaries of teaching workforces before turning to the financial resources devoted to secondary education.

The Digest presents a wide range of education indicators and data for the school year ending in 2009 or the latest available year. In addition, it includes data from the World Education Indicators (WEI) programme and the UNESCO/OECD/Eurostat (UOE) data collection, which can be used to benchmark the performance of national education systems in 62 countries.

The UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) is the statistical office of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and is the UN depository for internationally comparable statistics in the fields of education, science and technology, culture, and communications.

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To order the interactive database on CD-ROM, please contact: uis.publications@unesco.org

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