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GLOBAL EDUCATION DIGEST 2009 Comparing Education Statistics Across the World



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Comparing Education Statistics Across the World







Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNESCO

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The role of tertiary education has been topping policy debates across the globe due to the increased recognition of higher-level skills and competencies as essential to national development – especially in the context of globalisation and the shift towards knowledge economies. From high-quality teachers to reach Education for All goals to engineers and scientists to lead innovation, countries at every level of development have important national policy priorities related to higher education. As such, cross-nationally comparable data are vital to formulating policies, benchmarking progress and learning from experiences in other countries.

This edition of the *Global Education Digest* (GED) explores the changing patterns in higher education, while presenting indicators that span the entire scope of the education sector. It builds on the analyses and indicators developed for earlier editions of the GED which focused on secondary education (2005) and tertiary education (2006). Moreover, the Digest introduces additional time series data on tertiary education to assess progress since 1970. It also expands reporting on upper secondary education graduates to 70 countries, which helps forecast the number of potential entrants into tertiary programmes.

The analytical chapter of the Digest examines trends in participation, completion by field of study and financing of tertiary education across the globe. It underscores the unprecedented growth in the number of tertiary students, especially since 2000, reaching almost 153 million students in 2007. For every 100 tertiary students in 2000, there were 150 students in 2007. Much of this growth is due to changes in Asia. In addition, there are now more tertiary students in low- and middle-income countries, while the opposite was true three decades ago. However, the profiles of individual countries still vary. In high-income countries, a much higher share of the population has completed tertiary education, suggesting that large gaps still remain.

Some of the key findings focus on new trends in international student mobility, addressing where the current 2.8 million mobile tertiary students pursue their education and the countries from which they come. It also looks at how different scenarios play out for each region of the world.

This edition continues to report comparable education statistics for a group of 62 countries, including those that are members of the UNESCO World Education Indicators (WEI) programme and the UOE data collection comprising of UNESCO, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and Eurostat. The WEI and UOE data

sets offer more detailed information on cross-national comparisons of tertiary education programmes, as well as on the sources and flows of tertiary education funding.

The GED is only one part of the Institute's efforts to advance international education statistics. As part of its other ongoing projects, the Institute has convened a panel of international experts to review the ISCED classification system to ensure that it reflects emerging trends in higher education, thereby providing the basis for improved comparability of indicators across all countries of the world. The UIS is also involved in developing direct measures of literacy skills among adults and continuing national capacity-building projects to encourage the sustainable reporting of education finance data. Moreover, the Institute works closely with Member States to improve data quality at the national and international levels through regional workshops with statisticians and policymakers. These exchanges help to improve the scope and comparability of data through the use of international standards.

This report is complemented by an interactive database accessible online at www.uis.unesco.org/publications/GED2009 or on CD-ROM (*see Annex E*). Additional indicators and time series data can be found in the UIS Data Centre. The database is updated three times a year and provides access to the most timely international education data available.

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Hendrik van der Pol Director UNESCO Institute for Statistics



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Global trends in tertiary education

Introduction

This edition of the *Global Education Digest* analyses the rising demand for higher education, represented by an increase from 100.8 million tertiary students worldwide in 2000 to 152.5 million in 2007. It examines a range of issues, including how many attain tertiary qualifications, and in which fields of education, international student mobility, as well as levels and sources of financing for tertiary education.

The analysis draws on data published in this report, including new time series data on tertiary education from 1970 onwards.

The opening section provides an overview of the evolution of tertiary students in absolute numbers since 1970 and compares participation ratios in tertiary education across the world. It also examines the gender dimension of participation in tertiary education and changing patterns in inequalities that affect both young women and men.

Section 2 presents enrolment and graduation indicators for secondary education. The extent to which students participate in and complete upper secondary programmes designed to lead to tertiary education as well as how many actually continue on to tertiary education help to identify the potential for further expansion of the tertiary sector. Section 3 concentrates on the global trends in the number of tertiary graduates and the fields in which they study. It examines current and expected future levels of tertiary graduates and looks at the existing evidence on the distribution of tertiary graduates across various fields of study, especially in terms of gender.

Section 4 uses UNESCO's unique data collection to provide a global overview of the international mobility of tertiary students. It shows trends in the flow of students to hosting and from sending countries. It looks at how the distribution of mobile students has changed since 1999 and provides new perspectives on the choices that mobile students make in pursuing a tertiary education abroad. It concludes with a region by region review of trends in student mobility.

The final section focuses on two important issues related to the financing of tertiary education – the level of financial commitments made by governments and the role of private expenditure in funding tertiary studies. It highlights the importance of the level of overall public investment and how to interpret both absolute levels of spending and spending relative to national wealth (GDP). It emphasises the important role of private contributions towards the costs of tertiary education.

Changing levels of participation in tertiary education

Explosive growth in the global number of tertiary students

The number of students pursuing tertiary education has skyrocketed over the past 37 years, growing five-fold from 28.6 million in 1970 to 152.5 million in 2007. This translates into an average annual increase of 4.6%, with the average number of tertiary students doubling every 15 years. But a closer look at the data reveals that the expansion has been particularly intense since 2000, with 51.7 million new tertiary students enrolled around the world in just seven years (*see Figure 1*).

This pattern is clearly seen in sub-Saharan Africa, which has experienced the highest average regional growth rate. For more than three decades, student numbers have risen by an average of 8.6% each year. Between 2000 and 2005, expansion peaked with an annual growth rate reaching 10%.

Yet, despite this achievement, the region still lags behind other regions in terms of total tertiary student numbers. Today, there are 20 times more students than in 1970, with an additional 3.9 million enrolments. But what took 37 years to achieve in sub-Saharan Africa in terms of student numbers occurred in recent years on average every two years in China or five years in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Nevertheless, many would argue that the tertiary education systems in sub-Saharan Africa are already under considerable strain and could not accommodate higher growth rates. To begin with, universities and other tertiary institutions would require a significant amount of additional funding. Moreover, education planners are already faced with the challenge of recruiting qualified academic staff for systems that are doubling in size every eight years on average.

Rapid growth has also been reported in East Asia and the Pacific, where the number of students has risen twelve-fold, from 3.9 million in 1970 to 46.7 million in 2007. Since 2000, the number has grown by an average of 10% each year, compared to 6% for the period between 1970 and 2000. After the year 2000, the region became the global leader in terms of student numbers, surpassing North America and Western Europe (*see Time Series Data, Table 1*). This is primarily due to China, where the student body has grown on average by almost 19% each year since 2000.

Student numbers also grew since 1970 in Latin America and the Caribbean by ten-fold, reaching 17.8 million in 2007. While growth in enrolment in this region was rapid between 1970 and 1980 with an annual rate of 11%, it slowed between 1980 and 2000. Since 2000, enrolment growth in the region has again accelerated, reaching an annual rate of 6.8% in recent years.

The expansion has been markedly slower in South and West Asia with an average annual growth rate of 5.2%. The region experienced a peak of 7% growth during the 1990s but rates have actually fallen since 2000 – in contrast to trends in other regions. Overall, the student population has grown almost six-fold from 2.8 million to 18.5 million between 1970 and 2007. The slowest rate of change occurred in North America and Western Europe. This is not surprising given the combination of historically high participation ratios and declining birth rates since the 1970s. Today, the number of tertiary students in the region is 1.6 times that of 1970.

When making regional comparisons, it is useful to consider the time required for student numbers to double. According to average growth rates reported since 1970, this occurred every 27 years in North America and Western Europe compared to 8.4 years in sub-Saharan Africa and 9.3 years in the Arab States. Student numbers doubled every 10 years in East Asia and the Pacific as well as in Latin America and the Caribbean. Again, the growth rate has been slower in South and West Asia, where it took 13.6 years for student numbers to double.

The pronounced differences in growth rates across regions, especially between North America and Europe and the rest of the world, has had a dramatic impact on the distribution of the world's tertiary education students. **Figure 2** illustrates these shifts between regions and countries in terms of different levels of national income.

In 1970 almost every second tertiary student in the world studied in North America or Western Europe.

FIGURE 1



- How did the absolute number of tertiary students change over the last decades? Tertiary enrolment by region, 1970 to 2007

Note: Data before 1998 are classified according to ISCED76. Some programmes classified as post-secondary non-tertiary education with ISCED97 were included in tertiary education using ISCED76. To provide consistent time series, tertiary enrolment data after 1998 include post-secondary non-tertiary education. This accounts for more than 100,000 students in Australia, Canada, Kazakhstan, Morocco and the United States. Therefore, enrolment presented here exceeds regional figures based on ISCED97 by approximately 1 percentage point.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Time Series Data, Table 1.

FIGURE 2

How has the global distribution of tertiary students changed since 1970? -

Tertiary enrolment by region as a percentage of global enrolment, 1970 to 2007





Distribution by region

Notes: See notes for Figure 1.

National income grouping is according to the World Bank's World Development Indicators (classification of April 2009). Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Time Series Data, Table 1. But today, it is just one out of four students. This means that the regional share of global enrolment is now one-half of what it used to be, falling from 48% to 23% between 1970 and 2007.

Since 2005, East Asia and the Pacific has had the largest share of global tertiary education students, now exceeding 30% of global enrolment (which is up from 14% in 1970). In fact, all regions outside of North America, Europe and Central Asia have seen their shares grow. The share of enrolment in Latin America and the Caribbean doubled from 6% to 12% between 1970 and 2007. Although the growth was low in comparison, the share in South and West Asia increased from 10% to 12% in the same period.

The shift in the global distribution of tertiary students is also apparent when grouping countries by their national income levels. Today, a great majority of tertiary students live in low- and middle-income countries while just three decades ago the opposite was true: the majority of students lived in the small group of high-income countries. In 1970, 57% of tertiary students were from high-income countries even though these nations accounted for only one-fifth of the global population within the tertiary age range. The shift was apparent by the 1990s when the pace of enrolment accelerated in lower middle-income countries. In 2007, these countries accounted for 42% of tertiary students compared to 22% in 1970. Nonetheless, low-income countries cannot sustain the same pace of expansion, causing their share of tertiary enrolment to grow slower than their share in population.

Participation ratios on the rise

The previous discussion focused on the magnitude of the unprecedented expansion in tertiary education. By analysing trends in student numbers and enrolment, we can better evaluate changes in the size of tertiary education systems. This perspective is essential to address funding or staffing issues, for example. Clearly, further analysis is required to understand the new opportunities and challenges arising with this rapid growth. Perhaps most importantly, we must question the extent to which tertiary systems are achieving their central goals: the higher education of individuals and the production of human capital (*see Section 3*).

BOX 1 Measuring participation at the tertiary education level

Identifying a target age group for students in primary and secondary education is relatively straightforward since they generally follow a common educational programme of a specific duration. This notion of target population does not readily apply to tertiary education.

Most tertiary education systems offer a wide range of programmes and pathways, allowing students to achieve a degree in just two years (e.g. ISCED 5B level) or to complete an advanced research degree (ISCED 6 level) in seven or eight years. In light of this variation, the gross enrolment ratio (GER) for tertiary education is calculated on the basis of a standard age range of five years that begins at the end of secondary education.

This is then used as the denominator to calculate participation ratios. It is important to note that the tertiary GER is useful to compare the volume of participation in tertiary programmes. However, there are limitations when comparing the actual population coverage across countries due to the diversity in the duration of tertiary programmes.

The first step lies in examining participation levels as measured by the tertiary gross enrolment ratio (GER), which reflect changes in enrolment numbers and population size (*see Box 1*). Figure 3 presents trends in tertiary GER between 1970 and 2007. Globally, the GER almost tripled from 9% to 26% during this period.

Participation levels have historically been greatest in North America and Western Europe. A steady expansion of the education systems in the region has led to a remarkable growth of the GER by 41 percentage points from 30% in 1970 to 71% in 2007. Similarly, countries in Central and Eastern Europe also report a relatively high GER of 62%. These regions remain the global leaders despite considerable progress around the world.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, GERs increased over five-fold from 6% to 34% between 1970 and 2007. The rise has been particularly steep since 2000, but this is mainly due to slower population growth rather than changes in enrolment patterns.

In East Asia and the Pacific, the GER rose from 3% in 1970 to 7% in 1990 and then quadrupled to reach 26% in 2007. Over the past 37 years, many countries across the region have steadily managed

FIGURE 3



Notes: For the purpose of maintaining consistency across the time series, post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 4) students were included in certain countries. This may lead to an overestimate of the tertiary gross enrolment ratio, especially for Central Asia and only slightly for North America and Western Europe. See notes for Figure 1 on adjustment of ISCED and see Statistical Table 8 for tertiary gross enrolment ratio in gross enrolment ratio in 2007. Regions are ranked in decreasing order of gross enrolment ratio in 2007.

See Box 1 for the calculation used for the gross enrolment ratio.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Time Series Data. Table 1.

to expand their tertiary systems. However, the dramatic spike in the regional GER is also due to changing conditions in China. The country's increased investment to improve coverage of the tertiary system became apparent as population growth began to fall due to the effects of population control policies implemented in the early 1970s.

The region's unparalleled growth is even more striking in light of conditions in South and West Asia. In 1970, both regions were on almost equal footing with participation levels slightly higher in South and West Asia. However, the latter region's GER stagnated throughout the 1980s before rising slowly in the 1990s. So over the past 37 years, the GER in South and West Asia has grown from 4% to 11%, which represents an increase of 1.7 times. In contrast, the GER in East Asia and the Pacific rose by a factor of seven over the same period.

As noted earlier, the number of tertiary students in sub-Saharan Africa has dramatically increased since 1970. But actual progress is muted by population growth. Over the same period, the 'tertiary age group' population has grown by an average annual rate of 3%. Consequently, participation ratios (GER) only rose from 0.8% to 5.6% during this period.

It was a man's world

The rapid expansion of tertiary education has also been fuelled by the increasing participation of women. Overall, the number of women enrolled in tertiary institutions grew almost twice as fast as that of men. While the number of male students quadrupled from 17.7 to 75.1 million between 1970 and 2007, the number of female students rose sixfold from 10.8 to 77.4 million (see Time Series Data, Table 1).

These trends come into sharper focus when using the adjusted gender parity index (GPI), which presents the ratio of male and female gross enrolment to express disparities on a comparable scale for both sexes. A GPI favouring women is expressed as the ratio of the female GER to the male GER. In cases where men are at an advantage, the GPI reflects the ratio of the male GER to the female GER.

According to the global average, tertiary enrolment ratios of men and women reached parity around the year 2003 but since then, the average global participation of females has been exceeding that of males. In 1970, the GPI shows that the male enrolment ratio was almost 1.6 times as high as that of women; but by 2007, the opposite is true with a female participation ratio that is 1.08 times as high as that of men (*see Figure 4*).

In North America and Europe, the female participation ratio is one-third higher than for men. Disparities also favour women in Latin America and the Caribbean as well as in Central Asia. Today, male and female enrolment ratios in the Arab States are almost identical, indicating gender parity. Yet, if trends continue, women will soon take the lead in that region as well. This may be partly explained, however, by the fact that a considerable proportion of male university students pursue their education outside of the region. (See Section 4 for further discussions on global student mobility.)

A very different situation emerges in sub-Saharan Africa where the tertiary GER for men is 6.8%, which is 1.5 times as high as that for women (4.5%). This means that for every 100 male students enrolled in 2007, there are only 66 female students. Clearly, women in this region are faced with considerable barriers when pursuing higher education.

Nonetheless, the situation has improved over time. In 1970, there were only 27 female students enrolled per 100 male students *(see Time Series Data, Table 1)*. By 2000, there were 60 women pursuing their education for every 100 male students. Despite these gains, the GPI for the region has stagnated in the current decade.

Women are also strongly disadvantaged in terms of access to tertiary education in South and West Asia, where the GER for men (13%) is one-third higher than that of women (10%) in 2007.

Overall, the data suggest a link between the nature of disparities and the supply of tertiary education. This is apparent when comparing GPIs and overall participation ratios. In countries where relatively few people pursue tertiary education, women are less likely to access these resources. In countries with greater access to tertiary education, the decision to enrol appears to be largely based on individual circumstances. In these situations, women are more likely to seize education opportunities than men. Further research is required to understand why men seem less motivated to pursue their studies. Possible explanations may be linked to previous educational experiences or the lure of more immediate employment opportunities.

Gender issues are further examined in Section 3, which provides more specific data on graduation at the tertiary level by field of education.

FIGURE 4



tes: I he adjusted gender parity index provides a comparable scale for both sexes: gender parity indices favouring women are expressed as the ratio of female gross enrolment to male gross enrolment; those favouring males are expressed as the ratio of male gross enrolment to female gross enrolment.

The shaded area denotes a gender parity index between 97% and 103%.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Time Series Data, Table 1.

SECTION 2

Secondary education graduates and their impact on tertiary education

Trends in secondary education completion

While tertiary enrolment patterns are shaped by the capacity of educational institutions (i.e. the number of places available to study), they are ultimately driven by the demand of prospective students pursuing tertiary education. That demand is shaped by a complex variety of factors, including the number of people who are eligible to enrol in tertiary education – a factor determined by the current outputs of secondary education.

Therefore, indicators on enrolment and graduation at the secondary education level can help forecast the potential for further expansion of tertiary education systems. In particular, it is useful to examine the extent to which students participate in and complete upper secondary programmes designed to lead to tertiary education, as well as how many of them actually continue on to tertiary education.

Most countries have steadily expanded their post-primary education programmes. Globally, enrolment in upper secondary education represents 54% of the relevant school-age population (see Table 1). This marks an improvement of the GER by 9 percentage points since 1999. Most strikingly, it is now the norm in many developing countries for young people to enrol in upper secondary education. In East Asia and the Pacific as well as in Latin America and the Caribbean, GERs exceed 60%; they are close to 90% in Central Asia. These regions are steadily closing the gap with North America and Western Europe where the average upper secondary enrolment ratio is 98%.

Region	Upper secondary education, gross enrolment ratio						Ratio of upper secondary gross enrolment ratio over tertiary gross enrolment ratio	
	1999			2007			MF	
	MF	Male	Female	MF	Male	Female	1999	2007
Arab States	46.5	48.2	44.8	52.1**	53.0**	51.2 **	2.4	2.4
Central and Eastern Europe	80.1**	80.4**	79.8 **	85.4	88.1	82.6	2.1	1.4
Central Asia	82.8	85.6	80.0	89.2	91.1	87.2	4.5	3.7
East Asia and the Pacific	46.3	46.9	45.8	62.9	61.9	63.9	3.3	2.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	61.6	57.6	65.7	73.5	68.8	78.3	2.9	2.1
North America and Western Europe	98.2	96.8**	99.7 **	97.7	97.3	98.1	1.6	1.4
South and West Asia	30.6	35.3	25.6	39.3	43.3	35.1	4.2	3.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	19.4	21.1	17.7	26.3 **	29.4**	23.0**	5.3	4.7
WORLD	45.5	47.1**	43.9**	54.3**	55.6**	53.0**	2.6	2.1

TABLE 1. Trends in upper secondary enrolment

Upper secondary gross enrolment ratio, by region and gender, 1999 and 2007

** UIS estimation.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Statistical Table 5 for 2007; UIS Data Centre (http://stats.uis.unesco.org) for 1999.

By comparing upper secondary and tertiary GERs, we can gain further insight into predicting future patterns. Basically, wide disparities may indicate growing pressure to expand higher education systems. For example, the upper secondary GER is only 26% in sub-Saharan Africa. Nevertheless, this ratio is 4.7 times that of tertiary education. This means that policymakers can expect a growing pressure to expand tertiary education provision *(see Table 1)*. A similar trend emerges in Central Asia. In contrast, the gap between the two ratios is very narrow (1.4) in North America and Western Europe, which suggests that demand for tertiary education will likely remain stable in this region.

Upper secondary graduation ratios offer more detailed information than enrolment ratios when evaluating the potential demand for tertiary education although these statistics are not collected globally. However, data are available for 49 countries that take part in the UIS/OECD/Eurostat education questionnaire (*see Reader's Guide*) and another 21 countries that participated in a UIS pilot survey (*see Statistical Table 7*). Upper secondary education programmes are broadly divided into two groups: those that are designed to prepare graduates for tertiary education (ISCED 3A and 3B) and those that do not (ISCED 3C). The first category of programmes could be considered to have a direct impact on tertiary enrolment patterns.

Figure 5 presents gross graduation ratios for the 70 countries reporting data (*see Box 2*). It should be noted that most of these countries are considered to be relatively developed and have participation ratios for upper secondary education above the global average.

In North America and Western Europe, gross graduation ratios exceed 70% in all of the 20 reporting countries with the exception of Portugal and Spain. In 9 of the 20 countries, graduation ratios exceed 90%. Moreover, the vast majority of these graduates are eligible to enter tertiary education. However, this is not the case in Denmark, Greece, Iceland and Norway where substantial numbers of students graduate from programmes that are not designed to lead to higher education.

BOX 2 Measuring upper secondary completion

The upper secondary gross graduation ratio is calculated as the number of graduates, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the theoretical graduation age for this level of education. In Figure 5, a distinction is made between graduates from programmes that are designed to provide access to further tertiary education (ISCED 3A and 3B programmes) and ISCED 3C programmes that do not lead to further education.

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 having 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 cycle, including the second phase, are counted as having access to tertiary education. For the count of graduates without access to tertiary education, the number of ISCED 3C graduates needs to specially consider graduates who obtain two certificates. To avoid overestimation of graduation ratios, the final count of ISCED 3C graduates is adjusted by deducting the students who continue on the path to obtain a second certificate from ISCED 3B or 3A programmes.

FIGURE 5

- What proportion of students complete upper secondary education and are eligible to enter into tertiary education?

Gross graduation ratio for upper secondary education by type of programme, 2007





Notes: Countries are ranked in ascending order of total gross graduation ratio. See Box 2 for the calculations used for the gross graduation ratio. ⁺¹ Data refer to 2008; ⁻¹ Data refer to 2006; ⁻² Data refer to 2005.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Statistical Table 7.

Completion of upper secondary education is also becoming the norm for young people in Central and Eastern Europe. Approximately one-half of the 17 countries with available data reported graduation ratios above 80% but this figure dips below 60% in the Republic of Moldova and Turkey. Most graduates complete programmes leading to further education. Typically, those graduates who gain access to tertiary education represent more than three-quarters of the population of the typical graduation age.

In East Asia and the Pacific, upper secondary graduation ratios are above 66% in one-half of the 10 countries with available data. The ratio exceeds 80% in Australia, Japan, Malaysia and the Republic of Korea. At the other end of the spectrum, China and Indonesia have ratios below 60%. Data for South and West Asia are only available for Bhutan, which has a graduation ratio substantially lower than East Asian countries (30%).

Once again, however, high graduation ratios can be deceiving. For example, Malaysia has one of the highest graduation ratios in the region at 82%. However, only 20% of upper secondary graduates are actually eligible to enrol in tertiary education programmes. The situation is very different in China where the graduation ratio is 53% yet two-thirds of graduates are qualified to pursue higher academic studies.

In Central Asia, seven out of the region's nine countries report graduation data. Gross graduation ratios are 60% or more in all countries except Tajikistan, which lags behind at 44%. All graduates in the region's countries are entitled to enter tertiary education.

A very different pattern emerges in Latin America and the Caribbean where one-half of the countries report ratios well below 50%. Chile and Cuba reported the highest ratios at 70% each. Almost all upper secondary education programmes in the region are designed to prepare students for further tertiary education. Only Cuba and Mexico have a minority of students who graduate from terminal programmes.

Data coverage is very poor for the rest of the world. Among the Arab States, Tunisia reports a graduation ratio of 44% followed by Jordan with 38%. There are no countries with available data in sub-Saharan Africa.

Looking ahead: The view from entry ratios

Obviously, not all students who graduate from upper secondary education will continue to higher education. By comparing the number of general secondary graduates with access to the ISCED 5A level with the number of first-time entrants to ISCED 5A, we can better evaluate the current and future demand for tertiary education. **Figure 6** compares both indicators in selected WEI and UOE countries. Similar to the gross graduation ratio, the gross entry ratio expresses the number of first-time entrants to university-type ISCED 5A education as a percentage of the population corresponding to the starting age of that level.

In more than one-third of the 41 countries presented, a student has almost the same chance of beginning a tertiary programme as graduating from upper secondary education. These countries include: Hungary, Jordan, Mexico, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Tunisia. In these countries, demand for tertiary education will probably remain stable unless changes are made to increase graduation from upper secondary programmes that lead to higher education.

A different set of circumstances is found in countries like Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Estonia, Ireland and Japan. In these countries, only one-half of the people who are qualified to pursue their education do so. Even though there is a large pool of students who could continue to ISCED 5A education, relatively few do. In those countries, the current intake of tertiary education is not limited by the output of upper secondary education but by other factors, such as: tuition and living costs, university entrance exams or simply by the fact that other options outside tertiary education are equally or more profitable.

In a few countries, entry ratios exceed upper secondary graduation ratios. This can be explained by alternative pathways to tertiary education. For example, students who originally left ISCED 3B or 3C programmes may have completed postsecondary non-tertiary education programmes that rendered them eligible to enrol in universities. Alternatively, entry ratios can be considerably raised by the flow of foreign students as in Australia and Austria with 20% and 17% of foreign students, respectively (*see Statistical Tables 8 and 10*). The impact of foreign or mobile students on global tertiary enrolment is discussed in more detail in Section 4.

FIGURE 6



— How many upper secondary education graduates make the transition to tertiary education? — Comparison of upper secondary gross graduation ratio for ISCED 3A and tertiary ISCED 5A gross entry ratio, 2007

Note: ⁺¹ Data refer to 2008; ⁻¹ Data refer to 2006. Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Statistical Table 7.



Tertiary-level graduates and fields of education

The rapid expansion of access to and participation in tertiary education was discussed in the previous sections. How does this expansion ultimately affect individuals as well as society as a whole? At the individual level, pursuing and completing a tertiary education would provide access to jobs that would otherwise not be available, both due to the new knowledge and skills acquired as well as the qualifications obtained. For the impact on society, tertiary education graduates contribute to the human capital (including high-level knowledge and skills) that is essential for a well-balanced labour market and the healthy functioning of the economy, civil society and governments. Moreover, an increase in science and engineering graduates would enhance the availability of the specific skills and knowledge needed for innovation and growth in knowledge-based economies.

This section introduces a series of indicators related to tertiary graduates in order to address the following issues: Which countries produce the greatest number of tertiary education graduates? What is the stock of highly-skilled human capital across adult populations in countries and how does it relate to current flows of tertiary graduates? Which fields of education do tertiary graduates choose? Specifically, which countries produce the largest share of scientists or engineers? The section also examines the extent to which gender parity has been achieved among tertiary graduates – in general as well as across specific fields of education. These issues should be considered in light of two caveats. First, the analysis in this report is based on data from 102 or fewer countries and territories – about one-half of the number reporting education statistics to the UIS *(see Statistical Tables 8 and 11).* In particular, data are not available for several high-population countries, such as Bangladesh, Egypt, India, Indonesia and Nigeria. Second, some of the countries with available data did not report on private tertiary institutions. These data limitations pose challenges to providing a comprehensive perspective of tertiary graduates by field of education. Nevertheless, the available data shed light on key factors that are shaping global trends.

Current number of tertiary graduates

The education system's output of graduates can be measured by the gross graduation ratio specific to a tertiary programme – ISCED 5A, 5B or 6 (see **Box 3** for detailed information on the classification of tertiary programmes). The ratio compares the number of graduates from typical tertiary programmes to the population of graduation age. **Box 4** provides a description of the various measures of tertiary outputs.

Figure 7 presents gross graduation ratios by region for first-time qualifications at ISCED 5A and 5B levels (*see also Statistical Table 8*). ISCED 5A is generally considered to be the more traditional university programme in many countries. ISCED 5B programmes tend to be shorter and more vocationally-oriented. In many countries, students may decide to continue to a 5A level after completing a 5B programme. Therefore, these data must be considered separately in order to avoid the double-counting of graduates. At the ISCED 5A level, Iceland and Australia lead the world with the highest graduation ratios of 65.6% and 60.7%, respectively. In other words, at least six out of every ten individuals of graduation age attained a tertiary degree at the ISCED 5A level in 2007 in these countries.

FIGURE 7



Norway Ireland Sweden

Italy

United Kingdom France Spain Switzerland

Germany Malta -2 Austria Greece

Belgium ⁻¹ Cyprus Andorra ⁻¹

Vetherlands

Iceland Finland ⁻¹ Denmark

How many students complete tertiary education? Gross graduation ratio of first-time qualifications of ISCED 5A and 5B programmes, 2007

Note: $\,\,^{+1}$ Data refer to 2008; $^{-1}$ Data refer to 2006; $^{-2}$ Data refer to 2005.

0

Panama ⁻¹ Barbados Cuba

Mexico Venezuela ⁻¹ Chile

Argentina -1 Colombia Guyana El Salvador

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Statistical Table 8 for ISCED 5A; UIS database for ISCED 5B.

Aruba

Guatemala -1

Swaziland ⁻¹

South Africa -1

Mauritius +1

Iran, Isl.Rep.

Ethiopia

Malawi

Madagascar

BOX 3 Classifying tertiary education systems

A comprehensive analysis of tertiary education must address the diversity of programmes within countries as well as differences in structures across countries. The 1997 UNESCO International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED97) provides a global framework for classifying educational programmes based on content. Importantly, this ensures greater comparability of data across countries.

In the ISCED framework, tertiary education programmes consist of levels 5 and 6:

- ISCED 5B programmes are generally shorter than ISCED 5A programmes and are mainly designed so that students acquire the practical skills and know-how needed for employment in a particular type or certain class of occupations or trades. These programmes have a minimum full-time equivalent of two years of study (but, in practice, often run up to three years) and typically provide graduates with a specific labour market qualification.
- ISCED 5A programmes are largely theoretically-based, research preparatory (history, philosophy, mathematics, etc.) or intended to provide sufficient qualifications for professions with high skill requirements (e.g. medicine, dentistry, architecture), leading to entry into advanced research programmes (ISCED 6). Completion at this level involves a minimum full-time equivalent of three years of study, although typically they are of four or more years. These programmes may involve completion of a research project or thesis and provide the level of education required for entry into a profession with high skill requirements or an advanced research programme.
- ISCED 6 programmes lead to the award of an advanced research qualification, such as a PhD degree. These programmes go further than course-work to advanced study and original research. They typically require the submission of a thesis or dissertation of publishable quality which is the product of original research and represents a significant contribution to knowledge.

Depending on their relative position in the national structure for tertiary education, ISCED 5 programmes can be classified by *first, second* or *further* qualifications. For example, a first degree of ISCED 5A would necessarily meet all of the criteria listed above for a theoretically-based programme and lead to the first important educational or labour market qualification. Similarly, a second degree of ISCED 5A requires an ISCED 5A first qualification (or equivalent level of educational content) for entry. The programme should be at a significantly higher level of educational content than ISCED 5A first qualification programmes.

For a more detailed description of the various ISCED levels, classification criteria and sub-categories, see Annex C and UNESCO-UIS (2006b).

From a regional perspective, countries in Central and Eastern Europe, as well as in North America and Western Europe, have high levels of tertiary outputs. In many of these countries, at least one-third of people of tertiary graduation age obtained an ISCED 5A qualification in 2007. Yet, striking differences exist within these regions. While graduation ratios exceed 40% in Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, the Russian Federation and Sweden, they are about one-half or less than that in Austria (23.2%), Belgium (19.8%), Bulgaria (23.2%), Croatia (17.7%), Greece (21.9%), Slovenia (23.9%) and Turkey (16.4%). The ratios dip even further in Andorra (0.3%) and Cyprus (5.8%) although this is partly explained by their high shares of young people studying abroad (see Section 4).

In the Arab States, the lowest gross graduation ratios for first-time 5A programmes are reported in Djibouti (0.9%), Morocco (9.2%) and Qatar (10.2%). The highest ratios are found in Jordan (34.4%) and Lebanon (29.6%).

BOX 4 Measuring outputs of tertiary education

The primary 'output' of an education system is the number of graduates it produces. Education authorities analyze the stocks and flows of these outputs in order to evaluate the efficiency of current systems and to plan for the future.

Education attainment indicators are used to reflect the stock of outputs (or the accumulation of graduates over a given period of time). Tertiary attainment indicators represent the share of the adult population (aged 25 years or older) that has either started or completed this level of education. These statistics are based on data from censuses and household and labour surveys. By examining attainment for specific age groups, it is possible to understand how trends in tertiary completion change over time. However, it is important to stress that attainment indicators are cumulative measures and, therefore, reflect the achievements obtained up to the present.

Most of the indicators presented in this report reflect current trends in the flow of tertiary graduates (i.e. outputs) rather than the stock. The most commonly used indicators are tertiary gross graduation ratios, which can be calculated for ISCED levels 5A, 5B and 6. These ratios reflect the number of graduates compared to the population of graduation age from typical ISCED 5A, 5B or 6 programmes.

For example, students may graduate from more than one tertiary programme over the course of their studies. If each degree is counted when calculating the graduation ratio, some students would be counted twice, which inflates the size of the population completing a tertiary degree. To avoid this, the UIS calculates graduation ratios according to the programme level (ISCED 5A, 5B or 6). For this reason, it is important to note that one cannot get a total tertiary graduation ratio for a given country by simply adding together the ISCED 5A, 5B and 6 ratios.

Across several countries in East Asia and the Pacific, more than one out of every three individuals of the population of tertiary graduation age completes an ISCED 5A programme. Australia leads the region with a ratio of 60.7%, followed by New Zealand (53.5%), Japan (40.1%) and the Republic of Korea (39.4%). About one out of five tertiary-age students graduate in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China and the Philippines. In China, which began to turn out the largest absolute number of tertiary graduates in 2003, the ratio is 11.7%. In contrast, the ratios are below 3% in Cambodia and Lao PDR.

In Central Asia, Georgia reports a gross graduation ratio of 46.4%. ISCED 5A graduation is also high in Mongolia, with a ratio of 38.6%. In contrast, the ratio is 13.6% in Azerbaijan.

Graduation ratios are relatively low in many countries with available data in Latin America

and the Caribbean. Nonetheless, regional leaders include Panama (24.6%), Barbados (23.3%), Cuba (21.3%) and Mexico (19.2%).

The lowest graduation ratios are generally found in sub-Saharan Africa. Only 2% or less of the population of tertiary graduation age has an ISCED 5A qualification in Ethiopia (2.0%), Madagascar (1.3%) and Malawi (0.5%). Even the countries with the highest outputs – Mauritius, Swaziland and South Africa – have low graduation ratios of 8.8%, 6.9% and 5.3% respectively.

Comparisons across the world reveal that gross graduation ratios for ISCED 5B programmes tend to be highest in Central and Eastern Europe as well as in North America and Western Europe. In a number of countries, the ratios for ISCED 5B programmes are higher than that of ISCED 5A. These countries include Slovenia in Central and Eastern Europe; Brunei Darussalam, China, the Republic of Korea and Lao PDR in East Asia; Argentina and Aruba in Latin America and the Caribbean; Andorra, Belgium, Cyprus and Switzerland in Western Europe; and Mauritius in sub-Saharan Africa.

A very different picture emerges for advanced research qualifications (ISCED 6), such as a doctoral degree. In most countries with available data, less than 2% of the population at the relevant age completes this level of education. Switzerland and Sweden have the highest graduation ratios at 3.7% and 3.6% respectively. They are followed by Portugal (3.4%), Finland (2.7%), Germany (2.5%) and the United Kingdom (2.2%). The tertiary system in the United States turned out over 60,600 ISCED 6 graduates in 2007 – the largest number among all countries. However, its graduation ratio for ISCED 6 stands at 1.5%.

The overall gender distribution in graduation ratios seems to mirror trends in tertiary enrolment (see Section 1). In general, the higher the gross graduation ratio, the more likely women are to obtain a tertiary qualification (ISCED 5A or 5B). Women are twice as likely as men to obtain their first ISCED 5A qualification in 18 of the 82 countries with available data. These countries tend to have relatively high gross graduation ratios and are located in almost every region. In contrast, men are at a clear advantage in countries with relatively low gross graduation ratios.

At the highest level of tertiary education, ISCED 6, men have higher graduation ratios than women in all but 19 countries with available data. The exceptions are: Barbados, Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Mongolia, Myanmar, the Republic of Moldova, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the United States and Uruguay.

Assessing the levels of tertiary skills among the population

While education planners may focus on ways to manage or encourage the expansion of access to and participation in tertiary education, economists, for example, look to better understand its impact on a vital resource: the stock of highly-educated individuals. Tertiary graduates play an important role in innovation and the sustainable development of a society. However, it takes a relatively long time for a society to build up its stock of highly-skilled individuals (*see Box 5*).

How does the current level of graduation impact the stock of tertiary-educated skills and knowledge of a society? **Figure 9** addresses this question by illustrating the correlation between current stocks and flows of tertiary graduates in 46 countries for which data are available. It also suggests how this situation may change over time by indicating the pace of growth in the output of tertiary graduates from 1999 to 2007 for each country. An average annual growth rate of 7%, 12% and 15% over a ten-year period means that the relative number of graduates would double, triple and quadruple respectively.

The vertical axis represents the stock of graduates, meaning the percentage of the population (25 years and older) that has attained some tertiary education (*see Statistical Table 16*). The horizontal axis represents the current flow of outputs, expressed as the number of people who graduated in 2007 per 100,000 inhabitants.

On average, 17% of the adult population has attained some tertiary education across these countries, while there were almost 580 new tertiary graduates per 100,000 inhabitants in 2007.

BOX 5 Tracking the supply of tertiary graduates

Figure 8 displays the percentage of the adult population that has completed tertiary education by age cohort for a selected number of countries with recent data from Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). By comparing results for different age cohorts, it is possible to establish the approximate time period during which students completed their tertiary education.

A general trend is found across the countries: the younger the cohort, the higher the level of tertiary attainment. Clearly, the youngest cohort has benefited from improved educational opportunities over time, but the pace and trajectory of this change vary considerably.

In Niger, for example, 1.1% of the population between the ages of 25 to 34 years has completed tertiary education compared to 0.3% of those between the ages of 55 to 64 years. Similarly, in Benin, 3.1% of the youngest age cohort has attained tertiary education, which is more than double that of the oldest age cohort at 1.5%.



Age cohorts and approximate period of graduation

Note: The year of DHS data collection is as follows: Benin, 2006; Congo DR, 2007; India, 2005-2006; Indonesia, 2005; Liberia, 2007; Namibia, 2006-2007; Niger, 2006; Pakistan, 2006-2007; Uganda, 2007 and Zimbabwe, 2005-2006.
Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) database.

The gap in trajectories is apparent when comparing countries like Indonesia and Uganda. About 30 years ago, Uganda had the lead with 3.6% of the cohort aged 55 to 64 years (those that graduated between 1964 and 1973) having completed a tertiary degree compared to 2.8% in Indonesia. However, tertiary education opportunities expanded at a more rapid pace in Indonesia with 8.4% of its youngest cohort having attained tertiary education between 1994 and 2003 compared to 7.3% in Uganda.

Some countries experienced serious setbacks. Conflict in Liberia seems to have limited the development of its tertiary education system. The attainment level for the youngest cohort (between the ages of 25 to 34 years) is barely higher than that for the oldest cohort, at 4.9% and 4.5%, respectively.

Educational opportunities have actually declined in Zimbabwe. This occurred between the groups that graduated from 1984 to 1993 and from 1994 to 2003. The ratios for these two cohorts fell from 7.9% to 6.4%.

FIGURE 9

- The stock and flow of tertiary graduates

Percentage of the adult population having attained tertiary education and the current level of tertiary graduate outputs



Relative number of tertiary graduates per 100,000 inhabitants

The global average for the percentage of adult population having attained tertiary education was calculated using data available for 90 countries/territories, and that of the number of tertiary graduates for 104 countries/territories.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Statistical Tables 11 and 16.

The countries can be categorized into three groups. The first group combines high stocks and flows of graduates, including countries such as France, Ukraine, the United States and the Republic of Korea, which appear in the upper-right quadrant of the figure. This situation should remain stable with the exception of Latvia, where the relative number of graduates has been growing at an average annual rate of 12%, a pace that would allow a country to triple its relative level of tertiary graduates over one decade.

The opposite scenario is found in Brazil, Mexico, the Philippines and South Africa, which appear in the lower-left quadrant of Figure 9. Stocks and flows are generally low in this second group. Furthermore, this situation will probably not change significantly in the near future if current levels of flow continue. There are, however, some notable exceptions, such as Brazil, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Venezuela, which have relatively low levels of flow at present but these have been increasing at a rapid rate.

An example of this rapid rate of increase despite a low flow can be seen when the tertiary systems in Brazil and the Philippines are compared. Brazil and the Philippines currently produce 428 and 475 graduates per 100,000 inhabitants respectively. Their tertiary education attainment levels are also very similar. But in ten years from now, Brazil can expect to take a dramatic lead,

Notes: Data on educational attainment of the adult population refer to various years from 2000 to 2007.

with triple the relative number of graduates, if the current average growth rate continues at almost 11%. Moreover, annual growth rates in Venezuela and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia are very high at 12.6% and 13.4%, respectively. If these rates continue over the next decade, their relative numbers of graduates could more than triple, which, in turn, would mean a fast growth in the stock of tertiary-educated individuals in the adult population in these countries.

The greatest changes appear to be occurring in the third group, which is presented in the lowerright quadrant of Figure 9. While the current stock of graduates is relatively low, the flows of new graduates are strong and rising. In countries like the Czech Republic, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Malta, Mongolia and Slovakia, tertiary outputs will either double or triple in the next ten years. Expansion rates are even greater in Romania or Macao (China) where the relative number of tertiary graduates will quadruple if current trends continue over the next ten years.

Tertiary graduates by field of education How many graduate? With which skills?

Are tertiary systems geared to meet the needs of both the labour market and society at large? There are no definitive answers to this ongoing debate. We can, however, gain valuable insight by examining the distribution of tertiary graduates by field of education. These data also help identify resource issues in tertiary education systems. For example, some systems do not have the resources to meet the demands for medical or engineering programmes, which have higher unit costs than courses in the humanities.

The composition of graduate outputs is shaped by a complex web of factors: the priorities attributed to different types of skills in the labour market; the capacities of national education systems to provide programmes in different academic disciplines; and the personal decisions of students on the basis of anticipated labour market outcomes. By understanding this composition, policymakers can make strategic decisions on how to invest limited resources within their own tertiary systems.

It is important to note that most countries do not provide data by field of education. The following analysis is, therefore, based on statistics for approximately 80 countries that vary widely in terms of tertiary participation and the size of their respective tertiary sectors.

Statistical Table 11 includes detailed data on the distribution of graduates by eight broad fields of education as well as the gender composition of the graduates in each of these fields (*see the Glossary for a detailed description of the fields of education*). A sub-set of these data are presented in **Figure 10**.

There seems to be a link between the fields of education that students pursue and the relative size and participation level of the tertiary education system from which they graduate. In other words, cross-national comparisons suggest that some subjects tend to be more common among graduates depending on the size of their respective education systems.

Some global features in the distribution of graduates by field of education can be illustrated by comparing the examples of Madagascar and the Russian Federation, which provide two very different scenarios. With a gross enrolment ratio of 3.2%, participation in tertiary education in Madagascar is quite low. The relatively small tertiary system turned out slightly over 13,200 graduates in 2007. In contrast, almost two million people graduated in the Russian Federation in 2007, which has one of the largest tertiary systems in the world and a tertiary gross enrolment ratio of 74.7%.

The data show that the field of *Social Sciences*, *Business and Law* is the most common for graduates.

FIGURE 10

- Which types of knowledge and skills attract tertiary students? -

Number of graduates in broad fields of education as a percentage of the total number of tertiary graduates and tertiary gross enrolment ratio, 2007



Note: $^{+1}$ Data refer to 2008; $^{-1}$ Data refer to 2006; $^{-2}$ Data refer to 2005. Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Statistical Tables 8 and 11. In 45 of the 81 countries with available data, at least one-third of graduates studied disciplines in this field. This was certainly the case in Madagascar and the Russian Federation, where 62% and 46% of graduates respectively pursued this field.

Education, which includes teacher training and education science, is another common field of study across these countries. Students in this field make up one-third or more of all tertiary graduates in a number of countries, including Brunei Darussalam (51%), Swaziland (42%), Oman (40%), Guyana (35%), Panama (33%), Uzbekistan (32%) and Mauritius (30%). In many of these countries with relatively low tertiary participation, teaching and other public sector jobs provide the major employment opportunities for tertiary-educated individuals. On the other hand, countries with relatively high levels of tertiary participation tend to have smaller shares of graduates in Education. For instance, one out of every ten students graduates from Education in the Russian Federation. It should be noted, however, that there is great variation in the share of Education graduates among countries with relatively low tertiary participation ratios. This could be explained by the fact that, in these countries, a tertiary-level diploma is not required for employment in the teaching profession – as in the case of Madagascar where only 1 in every 100 tertiary graduates studies Education.

The next common field, *Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction*, accounts for one out of ten graduates in more than two-thirds of countries. The field encompasses various subjects of engineering and engineering trades, manufacturing and processing, and architecture and building. Countries with large shares of graduates in this field include the Islamic Republic of Iran (31%), Malaysia (28%), the Republic of Korea (26%), Colombia (24%), Ukraine (20%) and Japan (18%). The high unit costs associated with these programmes may help to explain the increased graduation ratios in countries with large tertiary sectors and high participation ratios (22% in the Russian Federation compared to just 6% in Madagascar). It should be noted that only 7% of graduates in the United States pursued this field yet this is to some extent compensated for by the sheer size of the sector (about 189,200 engineering graduates in 2007).

The field of *Science* includes life sciences, physical sciences, mathematics and statistics, and computing. Although the following countries have relatively small tertiary systems overall, they report high ratios of graduation from this field: the highest share of 25% is reported by Saudi Arabia followed by Cameroon (19%). Similarly, Madagascar has a higher share (15%) than the Russian Federation (6%).

The field of *Health and Welfare* includes the study of different types of medicine and social services. In 36 of the 88 countries for which data are presented in Statistical Table 11, at least one out of ten graduates is in *Health and Welfare*. Generally, the share of graduates in this field is higher in countries with high levels of tertiary participation, which can be seen in the Russian Federation with a 6% share of graduates, while Madagascar reports only 2% of graduates from *Health and Welfare*.

In contrast, a very different picture emerges for the fields of *Agriculture and Services*, which attract relatively few students in general. The field of *Agriculture* includes forestry and fishery as well as veterinary medicine. In Madagascar, only 1 out of every 100 graduates is in *Agriculture*. In Russia, it is 4%. Only a few countries report a share higher than 5% in this field: Guyana (5.2%), Mozambique (5.6%), Cambodia (5.8%), Swaziland (6.4%), Ethiopia (6.9%), Malawi (10.7%) and Lao PDR (11.6%), all of which have a low tertiary participation rate in general. Belarus (8.4%) is the only country with high tertiary participation that reports a share of graduates in this field above 5%. The broad field of *Services* includes personal services, transport services, environmental protection and security services. The share of tertiary graduates in this field was very low in both Madagascar (less than 1%) and the Russian Federation (2%). Despite the overall low relative numbers, the share of graduates in this field tends to be higher in countries with high tertiary participation. For instance, the share ranges from nil to 4% (e.g. Mozambique) in countries with a tertiary gross enrolment ratio of 25% or lower. On the other hand, in countries with a tertiary gross enrolment ratio of 50% or higher, the share reaches as high as 10% (e.g. Japan).

Gender differences among tertiary graduates by field of study

Earlier analyses of cross-national statistics show that women are less likely than men to graduate in fields related to science and technology (UNESCO-UIS, 2006a). Do these patterns also apply to engineering, for example, or other fields? This section examines the extent to which the gender composition by field of education reflects that of the entire graduate population.

Figure 11 displays graduate data for six common fields of education in relation to the gender composition of the entire graduate cohort (detailed data are also shown in Statistical Table 11). As far as the entire graduate cohort is concerned, women outnumber men in 75 of 98 countries with available data. This is shown in Figure 11, where in each panel most countries are located to the right of the vertical line that represents a 50% share of female graduates. In a number of countries, there are at least two female graduates for every male graduate. These countries include Bahrain, where women accounted for 67.9% of the tertiary graduates in 2007, as well as Barbados (74.3%), Guyana (70.8%), Latvia (70.6%), Myanmar (70.1%), Estonia (68.9%), Uruguay (68.8%), Qatar (67.7%),

Iceland (67.5%), Panama (66.9%), Lithuania (66.7%) and Hungary (66.5%). Yet, this picture changes in certain countries where one-third or less of tertiary graduates are female, including Ethiopia (17.3%), Cambodia (25.6%), Mauritania (26.1%), Guatemala (28.7%), Mozambique (30.2%), Andorra (31.0%) and Liechtenstein (32.2%).

Gender composition varies by field of education. In *Science*, there are more males than females among the tertiary graduates of 2007 in approximately two-thirds of 80 countries reporting data. In the first panel of Figure 11, these countries are located below the line that corresponds to a 50% share of female graduates in the field of *Science*. The four quadrants in each panel highlight the gender balance in each field of education in relation to the entire graduate cohort.

In some countries, the gender composition in the field of Science follows that of the entire graduate population. For instance, the entire tertiary graduate cohort in Myanmar is 70% female, which is also the gender composition for its Science graduates. Myanmar and approximately 20 other countries that share this composition are located in the upper-right quadrant. For the majority of countries, the opposite is true: there are more male than female Science graduates, while women outnumber men in the entire graduate cohort. This is the case in countries like Denmark and Norway where women make up almost two-thirds of the entire tertiary graduate cohorts while in Science, only every third graduate is a woman. Almost 40 countries reflect this gender composition and are located in the lower-right quadrant.

A similar picture emerges in countries where men outnumber women in the entire graduate cohort. The gender balance among *Science* graduates in these countries follows that of the whole graduate cohort. For instance, in Morocco every third tertiary graduate is a woman and every fourth *Science*

FIGURE 11

Percentage of female graduates in this field

Percentage of female graduates in this field

Does the gender composition of tertiary graduates differ by field of education? Females as a percentage of the total number of graduates in selected fields of education, 2007 More female than male graduates in this field but fewer female than male graduates in all fields More female than male graduates in this field and in all fields Fewer female than male graduates in this field Fewer female than male graduates in this field and in all fields but more female than male graduates in all fields Science Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction Percentage of female graduates in this field Percentage of female graduates in all fields Percentage of female graduates in all fields Education Social Sciences, Business and Law Percentage of female graduates in this field Percentage of female graduates in all fields Percentage of female graduates in all fields Health and Welfare Humanities and Arts Percentage of female graduates in this field

Percentage of female graduates in all fields

Percentage of female graduates in this field Percentage of female graduates in all fields

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Statistical Table 11.

graduate is a woman. Countries like Morocco are shown in the lower-left quadrant in the chart. On the contrary, in some countries, women graduates outnumber men in the field of *Science* despite an overall gender composition favouring men among tertiary graduates. This is the case in countries like Georgia and Uzbekistan, where women make up 48% and 39% of the entire graduate cohort yet represent 53% and 54% of *Science* graduates, respectively. These countries can be found in the upper-left quadrant of the chart.

As can be seen in the rest of the panels in Figure 11, men outnumber women in *Engineering*, *Manufacturing and Construction* in all countries for which data are available, regardless of the gender composition of the entire graduate cohort. At 45%, Mongolia comes closest to achieving gender parity for graduates in engineering-related disciplines.

The opposite proves true for the cohort of graduates in *Education*; *Humanities and Arts*; *Social Science, Business and Law*; and *Health and Welfare*, where in almost nine out of ten countries women outnumber men. For instance, there were

at least nine women for every ten graduates in *Education* in Bermuda (100%), Armenia (94%), Croatia (94%), Lebanon (93%), Estonia (92%), the United Arab Emirates (92%), Georgia (90%) and Latvia (90%). In only a few countries are women a minority of these graduates, including Madagascar (43%), Morocco (35%), Cambodia (33%), Mozambique (32%), Malawi (26%), Ethiopia (14%) and Aruba (11%). There are more women than men in *Agriculture* for approximately one-quarter of the countries. In the field of *Services*, female graduates outnumber male graduates in about one-half of countries.

In each of these fields of education, there is a tendency for the gender composition to follow that of the entire graduate cohort. This is true in *Engineering* as well as *Education*, suggesting that the gender composition is influenced by the overall participation of women and men. At the same time, the wide variation in the gender composition across the fields suggests that policies and programmes aiming to promote the participation of women or men in tertiary education would be more effective if they are targeted at specific fields of education.

SECTION

4

Global trends in student mobility

There are many reasons why students pursue their education abroad. For some, it is a chance to broaden cultural and intellectual horizons. Others go abroad to avoid the frustrations of under-resourced universities at home. Many have no choice but to go abroad in order to pursue a particular field of education or type of academic programme. These are just some of the factors that can 'push' students to pursue educational opportunities outside of their home countries.

At the same time, there are 'pull' factors that impact students' choices of destinations. For example, reputable academic institutions tend to attract a large number of students from abroad. In addition, certain countries aim to attract and retain highly-skilled immigrants. Some countries charge mobile students a higher rate of tuition and fees; in these countries, economic incentives drive host institutions to actively recruit students from overseas.

This section presents a range of data on countries that send and receive tertiary students in an effort to provide a more comprehensive view of crossborder student mobility. This is certainly not a new trend as students have been pursuing their education abroad since the creation of tertiary institutions. However, the reasons behind this phenomenon and its impact are often poorly understood. This can be partly attributed to a general lack of comparable data. Furthermore, the data traditionally used to analyse student mobility have focused almost exclusively on conditions in host countries. A different picture emerges when examining the context in a student's country of origin.

In 2006, the UIS introduced a series of indicators to better reflect the multifaceted nature of crossborder student mobility. By going beyond simple headcounts, inbound and outbound mobility ratios enable us to compare the growth and distribution of mobile students with tertiary enrolment ratios in both the 'sending' and 'receiving' countries. This report presents another new index to better reflect the growing diversification of destinations among mobile students (*see Box 7*).

The UIS defines internationally mobile students as those who study in a foreign country of which they are not a permanent resident (*see Box 6*). This marks a departure from the traditional understanding of 'foreign students', which is generally based on the criterion of citizenship. For the purpose of international comparison, the definition of non-citizens can lead to several problems. In Western European countries, for example, many people have lived and studied in a given country nearly their entire lives but are not recognised as citizens. The opposite is true in other parts of the world, such as North America where people can become citizens though they have lived in the country only a brief time.

In this report, data used to analyse the flow of cross-border students are provided by 153 host countries reporting inbound mobile students.
BOX 6 How to define internationally mobile students

Internationally mobile students leave their country or territory of origin and move to another country or territory with the objective of studying. They can be defined according to the following characteristics:

- Permanent residence: Students can be considered to be mobile students if they are not permanent residents of the host country in which they pursue their studies.
- Prior education: Students can be considered to be mobile students if they obtained the entry qualification to their current level of study in another country. Prior education refers typically to upper secondary education for students enrolled in tertiary programmes.
- Citizenship: Students can be considered to be mobile students if they are not citizens of the host country in which they pursue their studies.

The UIS defines internationally mobile students using the permanent residence and prior education criteria. Non-citizenship is also commonly used as a defining characteristic, especially for data from the European Union (EU) and OECD countries. However, citizenship alone is insufficient to measure the flows of mobile students.

To gain a more comprehensive understanding of mobile students, the UIS – in conjunction with the OECD and EU – is also testing the introduction of the "prior education" criterion (in addition to permanent residency and citizenship).

For the moment, countries still use different criteria to report data on mobile students. As a result, the statistics presented in this report may not be entirely comparable. In addition, this report does not include students in short exchange programmes of one school year or less. For the UIS, these students should only be reported in their country of origin.

Source: UNESCO-UIS/OECD/Eurostat, 2008.

However, data gaps limit the generalisation of findings to represent all regions. In particular, data on the country of origin of mobile students are not available in some countries that have relatively large tertiary education systems, such as China and Egypt, which play an ever-growing important role in hosting students from other countries and regions. Nonetheless, the available data reflect the current global patterns of cross-border student mobility.

Comparing changes in student mobility with tertiary enrolment

In 2007, over 2.8 million students were enrolled in educational institutions outside of their country of origin. This represents 123,400 more students than in 2006, an increase of 4.6%. The global number of mobile students has grown by 53% since 1999 (with an average annual increase of 5.5%) and by 2.5 times since 1975 with an average annual increase of 11.7% throughout this period. Similarly, the number of female mobile students has increased and this at an even faster rate. In 1999, it was estimated that 46% of total mobile students were female; this proportion rose to 49% in 2007 (UNESCO-UIS, 2009).

China sends the greatest number of students abroad, amounting to almost 421,100. The other major countries of origin are: India (153,300), the Republic of Korea (105,300), Germany (77,500), Japan (54,500), France (54,000), the United States (50,300), Malaysia (46,500), Canada (43,900) and the Russian Federation (42,900). These ten countries account for 37.5% of the world's mobile students, reported by 153 host countries with such data.

The United States hosts the largest number and share of the world's mobile students at 595,900 and 21.3% respectively. It is followed by the United Kingdom (351,500), France (246,600), Australia (211,500), Germany (206,900), Japan (125,900), Canada (68,500), South Africa (60,600), the Russian Federation (60,300) and Italy (57,300). These 11 countries host 71% of the world's mobile students, with 62% of them studying in the top six countries.

The changes in absolute numbers are in many cases striking. But to what extent does this growth reflect a general rise in the number of tertiary students? **Figure 12** presents the outbound mobility ratio for each region in 1999 and 2007. This indicator reflects the number of mobile students expressed as a percentage of total tertiary enrolment.

In 2007, the global outbound mobility ratio was 1.8%. This means that approximately 2 out of every 100 tertiary students left their home countries to study. Moreover, this figure has barely changed since 1999 (1.9%). So, despite the dramatic rise in absolute numbers, the global share of mobile students has largely remained the same. Globally, student mobility has kept apace with student enrolment.

Regional averages, however, tell a very different story. Between 1999 and 2007, the outbound mobility ratio rose by 1.1 percentage points in Central Asia, followed by 0.8 percentage points in sub-Saharan Africa, 0.5 percentage points in the Arab States and 0.4 points in South and West Asia. In contrast, the ratio fell by 0.5 percentage points in Western Europe over the same period.

What are the emerging trends in tertiary enrolment of local students compared to outbound mobile students since 1999? Some answers can be found by comparing changes in outbound mobility and tertiary enrolment over time.

FIGURE 12

- How mobile are the world's tertiary students?

Number of mobile students from a given region as a percentage of tertiary enrolment in that region (outbound mobility ratio), 1999 and 2007



♦ 1999 2007

Notes: Mobile students not classified by country of origin are excluded. They account for 10% of mobile students in 1999 and 9% in 2007. Data were partially imputed for previous years.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Statistical Table 10 and UIS database.

FIGURE 13



Average annual growth rate of tertiary enrolment (%)

Notes: Mobile students not classified by country of origin are excluded. They account for 10% of mobile students in 1999 and 9% in 2007. Countries with available data represent 77% of the global tertiary enrolment in 2007. Average annual growth rate refers to the year-to-year change or compound growth rates

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Statistical Tables 8, 10 and UIS database.

In Figure 13, the average annual growth rate of outbound mobile students between 1999 and 2007 is plotted against that of total tertiary enrolment for the same period. In 38 of the 79 countries with available data, both the number of outbound students and local tertiary enrolment grew, although local tertiary enrolment grew at a faster pace than the number of mobile students. This group appears in the darker grey portion of the

graph. In China, for example, tertiary enrolment grew by 18.9%, compared to a 15.3% rise in student mobility.

The second largest group appears in the light grey area of the figure. In these 25 countries, outbound student mobility grew at a faster pace than local enrolment. The leap was particularly high in Slovakia (23%), the former Yugoslav Republic of

Macedonia (16%), Viet Nam (16%), Belarus (12%), El Salvador (10%) and Georgia (9%).

In contrast, student mobility actually declined in the third group, which appears in the **coloured** section of the figure. This is most likely due to increased opportunities at home as reflected by the growth in local enrolment. For example, in Kyrgyzstan and Turkey, tertiary enrolment shows a high annual growth rate of 8% and 7% respectively.

Shifting landscape of international student mobility

Two new trends emerge when comparing the flows of mobile students in 1999 and 2007. First, mobile students are more likely to stay within their regions of origin. Second, mobile students now have a wider choice in destinations. Consequently, certain countries are becoming more prevalent for tertiary studies and, thus, are newly emerging in the group of top host countries.

Figure 14 and **Table 2** illustrate the percentage of mobile students from each region by their destination in 2007. In particular, Figure 14 highlights the percentage of mobile students that

left their home countries but stayed within their regions of origin for 1999 and 2007. These shares grew in all regions except in Western Europe, North America, and South and West Asia.

Latin America and the Caribbean seems to have gained the most from this shift as the share of mobile students within the region rose by 12 percentage points from 11% in 1999 to 23% in 2007. In East Asia and the Pacific, two out of every five mobile students (42%) remain within the region compared to 36% in 1999. This is the case for one out of three mobile students in Central Asia: 35% currently compared to 29% in 1999. Minor gains have also been reported in the Arab States, Central and Eastern Europe, and sub-Saharan Africa.

Western Europe and North America, which have the highest share of mobile students who remain in the same region, showed little change in their share of these students when compared to 1999 – with currently 77% and 39%, respectively. In contrast, mobile students from South and West Asia are less likely to stay within their region; the share based in the same region is the lowest (1.3%), reflecting a further decline of 1.4 percentage points since 1999.

			-				-						_						
Host	Arab	States	Eas	al and tern ope	Centr	al Asia		sia and acific	and	l the bean		orth erica		tern ope	Sout West			aharan 'ica	Total
Arab States	15.9	(+3.7)	5.6	(-2.8)	0.4	(-0.1)	4.7	(+3.5)	0.1	(0)	15.4	(-1.3)	56.9	(-3.1)	1.0	(+0.1)	0.0	(0)	100
Central and Eastern Europe	0.2	(-0.1)	27.7	(+2.9)	3.1	(+0.7)	1.2	(+0.1)	0.0	(0)	12.3	(-2.9)	55.4	(-0.7)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	100
Central Asia	0.3	(+0.1)	44.2	(-16.2)	34.7	(+6.2)	3.2	(+2.4)	0.0	(0)	4.9	(+1.3)	12.5	(+6.4)	0.1	(-0.2)	0.0	(0)	100
East Asia and the Pacific	0.2	(-0.3)	1.3	(-0.4)	0.4	(+0.3)	41.8	(+6.0)	0.2	(+0.1)	33.0	(-10.0)	22.9	(+4.4)	0.2	(-0.1)	0.0	(0)	100
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.1	(0)	0.3	(0)	0.0	(0)	2.5	(+0.9)	22.9	(+12.2)	43.2	(-11.7)	30.9	(-1.4)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	100
North America	0.4	(+0.1)	2.3	(+0.5)	0.1	(0)	15.4	(+6.4)	1.7	(-0.9)	39.1	(-0.6)	40.5	(-5.6)	0.5	(+0.1)	0.0	(0)	100
Western Europe	0.6	(+0.4)	3.9	(-0.6)	0.0	(0)	3.7	(+1.0)	0.2	(+0.1)	14.4	(+0.1)	77.2	(-1.0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	100
South and West Asia	0.8	(-0.4)	3.2	(-2.3)	1.8	(-0.1)	21.1	(+11.5)	0.0	(0)	45.7	(-5.2)	26.1	(-2.0)	1.3	(-1.4)	0.0	(-0.1)	100
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.0	(-0.5)	0.9	(-0.2)	0.0	(0)	4.3	(+2.4)	0.9	(-0.7)	17.4	(-2.0)	49.8	(-2.3)	0.8	(-1.2)	22.9	(+4.5)	100
WORLD	2.9	(-0.4)	7.1	(-0.1)	1.9	(+0.5)	18.4	(+5.0)	1.9	(+0.7)	23.7	(-3.2)	41.2	(-2.3)	0.4	(-0.1)	2.6	(0)	100

TABLE 2. How have patterns in the destination of mobile students changed over time?

Percentage of mobile students by region of destination and origin in 2007 and the change in percentage points relative to 1999

Notes: See the note to Figure 14 for the coverage of data.

Mobile students from a given region are expressed as a percentage of total mobile students from that region.

Data in parentheses refer to the change in percentage points since 1999. Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Statistical Table 9. 10 and UIS database.

source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Statistical Table 9, 10 and UIS database.

FIGURE 14

- Where do mobile students study?

Regional distribution of the destination of mobile students by their region of origin, 1999 and 2007



Notes: Mobile students not specified by country of origin are excluded. They account for 10% of total estimated mobile students in 1999 and 9% in 2007. Countries that host large numbers of mobile students yet did not report the country of origin include Australia (0.8%), China (1.5%), France (0.8%), Germany (0.6%), Lebanon (0.8%) and South Africa (0.6%).

Mobile students from a given region are expressed as a percentage of total mobile students from that region.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Statistical Tables 9, 10 and UIS database.

These shifts highlight the second major trend: mobile students have diversified their destinations. This is apparent when considering the results of a new indicator developed by the UIS. The "dispersion index" measures the extent to which mobile students from a particular country either concentrate in a few countries or are dispersed among a wider group (*see Box 7*).

Figure 15 illustrates the index of student dispersion for 161 countries with more than 1,000 outbound students between 1999 and 2007. In essence, a country with a relatively high value has its mobile students studying in a relatively high number of different destinations. Lower values indicate the opposite, namely that students are concentrated in a few destination countries. The location of a country relative to the diagonal line indicates change over time. In countries located above the line, mobile students have become more widely dispersed across a greater number of destinations since 1999. The opposite is true for countries appearing below the diagonal line. To better understand this index, consider the examples of Japan, the United States and India.

With a low index value of 0.32 in 2007, Japan appears in the lower-left quadrant of Figure 15. Approximately 54,500 Japanese students went to study abroad in a relatively small group of host countries. Two-thirds went to the United States while the remainder was largely based in four other countries: Australia, France, Germany and the United Kingdom (*for main host countries, see Statistical Table 10*).

The United States has about the same number (50,300) of mobile students as Japan. Yet, these students tend to study in a relatively large number of countries. This is reflected by the high dispersion value of 0.62 in 2007. Less than one-half of mobile students from the United States study in Canada and the United Kingdom combined. The rest are scattered throughout Australia, France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, New Zealand and a few other countries.

India is moving in a similar direction as the United States. This is clearly reflected by the dispersion value which rose from 0.28 in 1999 to 0.40 in 2007. Previously, more than 71% of students were based

BOX 7 The dispersion of mobile students by destination

Mobile students from many regions are deciding to pursue their studies in a wider range of countries than before. To better understand this trend, the UIS has developed a new index to measure the extent to which mobile students from a particular country are dispersed among destination countries.

The index can be used to compare results across countries or to examine change over time for a particular country. As illustrated by Figure 15, a small value means that mobile students from a given country are relatively concentrated in a few destination countries, while a large value indicates that the students are scattered among a larger number of countries.

The UIS uses the following formula to calculate the dispersion indicator for a particular country:

Dispersion index =
$$1 - \sqrt{\sum_{1}^{n} \left(\frac{m_j}{M}\right)^2}$$

where m_j represents the number of mobile students from this country studying in destination country j (j=1, 2, 3, ...n) and M represents the total number of mobile students from this country.

FIGURE 15



- To what extent are mobile students dispersed across different countries? -

Notes: For the coverage of data, see Figure 14.

Only the top 20 "sending" countries in 2007 are labelled in this figure.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Statistical Tables 9, 10 and UIS database.

FIGURE 16



What are the top 15 host countries? Percentage of mobile students by country of destination, 1999 and 2007

Notes: Data for Germany represent an underestimation for 2007; approximately 10,000 mobile students in ISCED 5B programmes were not included. -1 Data refer to 2006.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Statistical Table 9 and UIS database.

in the United States, while a small proportion went to the United Kingdom (8%) and Australia (7.6%). Since 1999, the absolute number of Indian mobile students has tripled, while the proportion of students going to the United States has declined to 56%. Meanwhile, an increased proportion of Indian students are going to Australia, Germany, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

This shift in destinations is also apparent in **Figure 16**, which illustrates the global share of mobile students based in major host countries.

These developments mean a shift in the relative number of mobile students for some of the traditional 'hot spots'. For instance, despite the increase in the absolute number of mobile students in the United States from about 451,900 in 1999 to 595,900 in 2007, its share of the world's mobile students declined. One out of every four mobile students went to the United States in 1999; in 2007, this was the case for only one out of every five students, translating into a decline of about four percentage points in the United States' share of the world's mobile students.

In contrast, the following countries which have historically been popular destinations saw their shares of mobile students grow even higher: Australia, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, New Zealand and South Africa. For example, France saw its share of global mobile students grow from 7.4% in 1999 to 8.8% in 2007. Due to global shifts in destinations, the following countries emerged as new popular destinations: China, the Republic of Korea and New Zealand.

What do students study abroad?

From a policymaking perspective, it is essential to understand the types of programmes that attract mobile students. Are they more likely to go abroad for an undergraduate degree or the equivalent of a master's degree? Are scientific fields more popular than humanities and arts?

In the countries of origin, this type of information helps policymakers better identify deficits in their local tertiary systems. In addition, it allows them to keep track of the acquired skills of their students abroad and to devise initiatives to attract them back home as part of larger efforts to reduce the impact of 'brain drain'. Host countries are also looking to better understand the preferences of mobile students.

Figure 17 presents the distribution of mobile and local graduates by type of tertiary education programme for countries participating in the UNESCO-UIS/OECD/Eurostat (UOE) data collection in 2007. Overall, 44% of mobile students obtained an ISCED 5A first degree and 40% graduated from an ISCED 5A second degree or further programme. About 9% graduated from more vocationallyoriented programmes (ISCED 5B), and only 7% pursued ISCED 6, which led to the award of an advanced research qualification, such as a PhD.

This overall pattern, however, masks differences that might exist among mobile students originating from different regions. For instance, in the United States in 2007, a fairly high proportion of mobile students from South and West Asia (77%) enrolled in graduate programmes (equivalent to the second or further degree at ISCED 5A level and ISCED 6 programmes combined). In contrast, only 30% of mobile students from sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean completed these programmes at institutions of higher education in the United States (UNESCO-UIS, 2009).

While many more local students (i.e. students other than mobile students in a host country) graduated from ISCED 5B programmes (34%), only 11% successfully completed the equivalent of a master's degree and 3% obtained a doctorate.

FIGURE 17



Notes: Mobile graduates represent 82% of total mobile students reported by 153 host countries in 2007. Local students in host countries refer to students who are residents or citizens of the country in which they study. Host countries in the graph refer to respondents of the UOE questionnaire (see Annex D).

Source: UNESCO-UIS/OECD/Eurostat (UOE) and World Education Indicators (WEI) database.

Figure 18 displays the distribution of enrolment across various fields of education for mobile and local students in countries which participated in the UOE data collection in 2007. It is important to note that *Business and Administration* is actually a sub-category of *Social Science, Business and Law,* which is one of the eight broad fields of education classified by ISCED. This sub-category is presented separately in the figure because of its significant popularity among mobile students.

In 2007, almost one out of every four mobile students (23%) was enrolled in *Business and Administration* programmes in countries with available data. *Science* is the second most popular field, attracting 15% of mobile student enrolment, followed by *Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction* (14.4%) and then *Humanities and Arts* (13.9%). In contrast, these fields attract smaller shares of local students. Only 3% of mobile students are enrolled in *Education* (compared to 9% of the local student body). *Services* attract just 2% of mobile students but 5% of local students. Finally, *Agriculture* is the least popular field among both groups.

Mobile students from different regions seem to have different preferences regarding their field of education. Take mobile students studying in the United States as an example. As many as 53% of mobile students from South and West Asia studied *Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction* or *Mathematics and Computer Science* programmes in 2007. In contrast, mobile students from Latin America and the Caribbean seem to prefer *Business and Administration* programmes (29%). Similarly, a large number of mobile students from sub-Saharan Africa study *Business and Administration* (26%), while *Health and Welfare* (14%) is also a popular field of education (UNESCO-UIS, 2009).

FIGURE 18

Mobile students in a given field of study as a share of all mobile students • Local students in a given field of study as a share of all local students 25 20 15 (%) 10 5 0 Education Services **Business** and Science Engineering, Humanities Social Sciences Health Agriculture and Arts Administration Manufacturina and I aw and Welfare and Construction

In which field of education do mobile students enrol? ———— Distribution of tertiary enrolment by field of education and origin of students, 2007

Notes: Mobile students by field of education reported by participating countries represent 76% of total mobile students in 2007. Local students in host countries refer to students who are residents or citizens of the country in which they study.

Source: UNESCO-UIS/OECD/Eurostat (UOE) and World Education Indicators (WEI) database.

Regional profiles in student mobility

Sub-Saharan Africa

About 5.8% of all tertiary students from the region study abroad. This is about three times greater than the global average. One-third or more of tertiary students from the following countries study abroad: Cape Verde (outbound mobility ratio 103%), Botswana (89%), Namibia (61%) and Swaziland (58%). Outbound mobility ratios are also very high in Lesotho (48%), Mauritius (41%), Malawi (31%), Central African Republic (21%), Niger (22%), Senegal (17%), Cameroon (15%) and Kenya (11%). In contrast, the ratio is low in South Africa (0.8%), Nigeria (1.6%) and Ethiopia (2.1%). Overall, 7.8% of all mobile students (218,000) are from sub-Saharan Africa.

South Africa is a notable exception as a major destination for mobile students, especially for those from the sub-Saharan African region. In 2007, it attracted 2% of all mobile students worldwide. Today, one out of five African mobile students pursues studies in this country. More than one-half are originally from Namibia and Zimbabwe (57%).

Nonetheless, North America and Western Europe remain the most popular destinations, attracting 67% of the region's mobile students (17% and 50% respectively). Overall, student mobility remains concentrated in a few key countries. For example, 65% of mobile students from Angola were based in Portugal in 2007 compared to 54% in 1999. A similar trend was seen in Senegal where the share of mobile students who went to France rose from 66% to 79% over the same period.

Central Asia

After sub-Saharan Africa, the region has the second highest outbound mobility ratio at 5%, which marks a rise of one percentage point since 1999. This means that 5 out of 100 tertiary students pursue their education abroad. Overall, 3.5% of all mobile students (97,200) are from Central Asia. Outbound mobility ratios are relatively high in Turkmenistan (28%), Uzbekistan (13%), Georgia (6%) and Mongolia (5%). In contrast, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan were close to the world average of about 2%.

Central and Eastern Europe is the most popular destination for mobile students from the region, attracting 44% of these students. The Russian Federation remains the most popular country, hosting more than one-third of these students (36%) in 2007. Kyrgyzstan reported hosting 25.2% of the region's mobile students, though most of them (18,900 out of 27,200) are Uzbek nationals. Students are increasingly pursuing other options, such as: Germany (7.8%), Turkey (5.8%), Kazakhstan (5.4%) and the United States (4.8%).

At the same time, a growing number of Central Asian mobile students decide to stay within the region. More than one-third of all mobile students remained in the region in 2007, representing a 6.2 percentage point increase since 1999. Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan are emerging host countries in the region; 25.2% of all mobile students from the region study in Kyrgyzstan and 5.4% in Kazakhstan.

Arab States

The region accounts for 7% of the world's mobile students. Across the region, 2.9% of all tertiary students pursue their studies abroad, which marks a slight increase since 1999 by 0.5 percentage points. The outbound mobility ratio varies widely across countries from 0.3% in Egypt to 74% in Djibouti. Between 1999 and 2007, the range of ratios has risen from 2% to 11% in Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and Yemen. In contrast, the shares of students going abroad fell slightly in Jordan, Morocco and the Palestinian Autonomous Territories.

Approximately 57% of the region's mobile students pursue their studies in Western Europe. Since 1999, however, there has been a steady rise in the number of students staying within the region or going to East Asia and the Pacific (mainly Australia and Malaysia). France is the major destination for mobile students from Algeria (accounting for 91% of its mobile students), Djibouti (74%), Morocco (69%) and Tunisia (62%). The remaining students from the region tend to be scattered across a larger group of countries: Australia, Canada, Germany, Italy, Jordan, Malaysia, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom and the United States.

North America and Western Europe

Mobile students from North America and Western Europe account for 18% of the global total. Student mobility in North America presents quite a different picture from that in Western Europe. North America has the lowest outbound mobility ratio, reported at 0.5% in 2007. The ratio increased slightly by 0.1 percentage point in comparison to 1999. In the United States, only 1 out of 300 students pursue studies abroad.

The United States is the top destination for Canadian students followed by the United Kingdom and Australia. Two out of every three Canadian mobile students study in the United States (28,900). Mobile students from the United States tend to disperse over several countries; most of these students go to the United Kingdom (32%), Canada (16%), Germany (7%), France (6%) and Australia (6%).

In Western Europe, the outbound mobility ratio has declined slightly from 3.3% to 2.7% between 1999 and 2007. One-half of all tertiary students from Cyprus pursue their education overseas (the outbound mobility ratio is 99%) while ratios are also relatively high in Iceland (16%), Ireland (10%), Norway (6%) and Switzerland (5%). In contrast, less than 2% of tertiary students from Finland, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom go abroad.

Western Europe is also a major destination for students from within and outside of the region. In particular, 77% of Western European mobile students remained to study in countries within the region while 14% of them went to North America.

East Asia and the Pacific

In 2007, 29% of global mobile students were from this region. Students from China accounted for oneseventh of the total (15%).

Yet, despite these high absolute numbers, the overall outbound mobility ratio is 1.9%, which is slightly higher than the global average. There is considerable variation across countries. Less than 2% of tertiary students from the following countries study abroad: Australia, China, Indonesia, Japan, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam. In contrast, outbound mobility ratios increased, reaching 47% in Brunei Darussalam, followed by the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China (20%), Fiji (14%) and Singapore (11%).

Mobile students from East Asia and the Pacific are widening their options in terms of study destinations. This has had an important impact on the relative shares of students going to various regions. In 1999, North America was the most popular destination, attracting 43% of mobile students from the region. However, a large proportion of these students (42%) now remain within their own region – primarily in Australia and Japan. Consequently, the region of East Asia and the Pacific becomes the most popular destination for its own mobile students.

For example, 38% of mobile students from China pursued their studies in the United States in 1999. This share fell to 23% in 2007 even though the absolute number of these students rose steadily over the period. Australia, Germany, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea and the United Kingdom gained the most from this shift, attracting about 162,000 more Chinese students since 1999.

In general, mobile students from East Asia and the Pacific tend to spread out among a relatively large group of host countries. This is clearly illustrated in the case of Thailand. In 2007, 37% of its mobile students went to the United States compared to 58% in 1999. At the same time, shares of Thai mobile students rose in the other key destinations: the United Kingdom (14% to 18%), Australia (13% to 20%) and Japan (5% to 7%).

South and West Asia

In 2007, 9% of all mobile students originated from South and West Asia. Overall, 1.5% of the region's tertiary students go abroad, which is lower than the global average. India, for example, accounts for 5.5% of the global total of mobile students. Yet, its outbound mobility ratio is very low with only 1 out of 100 tertiary students from the country studying abroad.

Outbound mobility ratios are generally low across the region with the notable exceptions of Nepal (5%) and Pakistan (3%). In 2007, the outbound mobility ratio increased by 0.5 percentage points. Bangladesh, India and Nepal all experienced an increase in outbound mobility ratios.

North America and Western Europe remain the top destinations, attracting 45.7% and 26.1% of the region's mobile students respectively in 2007. However, the number of students going to Australia has risen more than four times from about 6,900 to 36,800 since 1999.

Mobile students from the region are broadening their selection of destinations. East Asia and the Pacific is the only destination region that has an increase in the share of mobile students from South and West Asia by 11.5 percentage points (10% in 1999 and 21% in 2007). In addition to Australia, which gained the largest share, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand and the Republic of Korea now attract an increasing number of students from this region.

Central and Eastern Europe

In 2007, 11% of the world's mobile students came from Central and Eastern Europe. About 1.5% of tertiary students from the region study abroad. The Russian Federation has the lowest ratio (0.5%) and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has the highest ratio (10.9%). Outbound mobility ratios are also very high in Slovakia (10.3%), Bulgaria (8.8%), Bosnia and Herzegovina (8.7%), the Republic of Moldova (7.1%) and Estonia (5.0%).

More than one-half of the region's mobile students are based in Western Europe (55%). Yet, the share of students who stayed within the region has been rising from 25% to 28% since 1999; the Russian Federation and the Czech Republic are the top destinations for these students.

In general, mobile students from the region tend to explore their options in many destinations with the exceptions of Albania, Belarus and Slovakia, where the main destinations of mobile students tend to be Italy, the Russian Federation and the Czech Republic respectively.

Latin America and the Caribbean

In 2007, 6% of all mobile students were from Latin America and the Caribbean. The region has a low outbound mobility ratio of 1%. However, there is considerable variation across countries. Less than 1% of tertiary students from Cuba (0.2%), Argentina (0.4%), Brazil (0.4%), Venezuela (0.7%), Chile (0.9%) and Mexico (1%) study abroad. In contrast, outbound mobility ratios are very high in the British Virgin Islands (33%), Trinidad and Tobago (30%) and Barbados (13%)

For these outbound students, North America is the most popular destination, hosting 43% of total mobile students from the region; the second most popular destination is Western Europe, which hosts 31%. However, the number of Latin American and Caribbean students studying in North America dropped by 11.7 percentage points (54.9% to 43.2%) between 1999 and 2007. At the same time, the number of students studying in their own region increased by 12.2 percentage points from 10.7% to 22.9%. The most popular destination for mobile students remaining within the region is Cuba, which hosts 59% of these students, followed by Chile, Argentina and Venezuela.

Financing tertiary education

Broadening access to tertiary education has massive cost implications for governments, especially in developing countries. Despite low participation ratios, many developing countries already spend a similar share of their national wealth on tertiary education as developed countries. This can be attributed to the extremely high expenditure per tertiary student compared to the expenditure per primary or secondary student or GDP per capita. When expenditure is compared in absolute terms, it becomes apparent that options to reduce expenditure are limited, which then raises the question of whether further expansion of tertiary education can be sustained by government funding or needs to rely increasingly on private expenditure.

This section presents data on expenditure per tertiary student as well as total government expenditure as a percentage of GDP – the two key indicators on tertiary education finance. Unfortunately, a lack of data limits the information on private funding even though it is an important factor in financing tertiary education and may well need to be increased in developing countries to support further expansion.

Variation in public expenditure per tertiary student

In most countries, public expenditure per student is much higher for tertiary education compared to primary or secondary education. The imbalance in costs is especially dramatic in developing countries.

In 9 out of 13 countries reporting data in sub-Saharan Africa, public expenditure on a

tertiary student amounts to 4 to 11 times that of a secondary student. In Niger, public expenditure per secondary student adds up to 46% of GDP per capita while public expenditure for a tertiary student is eight times as high (371% of GDP per capita). The cost ratio is even higher in Chad, Madagascar and Togo, where public costs for a tertiary student are 8 to 11 times more than for a secondary student (348%, 145% and 162%, respectively, versus 29%, 13% and 20%, respectively, expressed as GDP per capita) (see *Figure 19 and Statistical Table 13*).

By comparison, among the 56 countries reporting data from other regions, public expenditure on tertiary education exceeds that of secondary education by more than four times per student in only three countries (Anguilla, Kuwait and Lao PDR).

In developed countries, cost differences are much less pronounced. Even in the countries with the highest cost differences in North America and Western Europe, public expenditure per tertiary education student is barely double that per secondary education student: 55%, 50% and 44% of GDP per capita per tertiary student in Switzerland, Austria and the Netherlands versus 27%, 26% and 26% per secondary student, respectively) (see Statistical Table 13).

Public expenditure per tertiary student relative to GDP is especially high in countries with low participation ratios (*see Figure 19*). Benin, Burundi, Ethiopia and Togo have expenditure levels that exceed 100% of GDP per capita yet all four countries have tertiary gross enrolment ratios below 10%. This suggests that costs can be highest where there are fewer economies of scale. However, in some countries with low enrolment ratios, costs are not as high, such as in Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Oman and Tajikistan.

Countries with the highest tertiary enrolment ratios, namely Finland, Greece, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Slovenia and the United States, spend less than 40% of GDP per capita per tertiary student. Exceptions to this pattern are the Nordic countries of Denmark, Norway and Sweden – all of which have high expenditure per tertiary student primarily due to substantial state subsidies for student living costs.

It should be noted that comparing public expenditure per student across countries should be approached with caution for reasons explained in **Box 8**. Even though comparisons tend to indicate that public expenditure per tertiary student in developing countries are out of proportion in relation to national levels of GDP per capita, options to reduce expenditure are limited. Tertiary education systems and their costs are more strongly tied to international markets than costs for primary or secondary education. While salaries for primary school teachers need to be competitive at the national level to attract gualified teachers, the competition for highly-skilled staff for universities is on a global scale. As such, the risk of academic 'brain drain' tends to deter the lowering of salaries for tertiary education staff.

In order to weigh the competitiveness of tertiary education expenditure internationally within the margins of potential cost reductions, expenditure needs to be expressed independently of national wealth but directly in terms of purchasing power. This is possible when expenditure per student is expressed in U.S. dollars converted using purchasing power parities (PPPs).

Employing this approach, it is apparent that absolute expenditure per tertiary student in

low-income countries falls well short of that of middle- and high-income countries. For example, even though Burundi's public expenditure appears high in relation to its national wealth (363% of GDP per capita per tertiary education student), this amount is less than PPP\$ 1,160 per year – hardly sufficient to provide a tertiary education in most other countries. Thus, using a GDP-based indicator to conclude that costs are too high is potentially misleading without considering spending in absolute terms.

In the high-income countries of North America and Western Europe, as well as East Asia and the Pacific, public expenditure per tertiary student ranged from above PPP\$ 15,600 in Austria, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland to less than PPP\$ 8,000 in Australia, Greece, Italy, New Zealand, Portugal and Spain. At the other end of the scale, the lowest level of expenditure per student in developed countries is found in Central and Eastern Europe, ranging from below PPP\$ 2,000 in Belarus, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine to PPP\$ 4,300 in Hungary and PPP\$ 5,200 in Slovenia (see Statistical Table 13). Notably high rates of public expenditure per tertiary student are also found in Kuwait (PPP\$ 36,100) and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China (PPP\$ 18,500).

In general, absolute levels of expenditure per tertiary student are much lower in low-income countries. Eight low-income countries – Bangladesh, Cambodia, Cape Verde, El Salvador, Guatemala, Lao PDR, Mauritania and the Philippines – report that public expenditure per tertiary student is below PPP\$ 1,000 per year. Most low-income countries spend between PPP\$ 1,000 and PPP\$ 3,000 per tertiary student. Only a few governments in developing countries spend as much as those in developed countries – among these are Chad, Ethiopia and Malaysia, where public expenditure exceeds PPP\$ 5,000 per student per year.

FIGURE 19

- How much do governments spend on tertiary education per student? -How does this relate to access to tertiary education?

Public expenditure per tertiary student as a percentage of GDP per capita compared to tertiary gross enrolment ratio, 2007



Note: Countries with outbound student mobility ratios exceeding 15% are excluded from the chart: Anguilla, Bhutan, Botswana, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Cyprus, Hong Kong SAR of China, Iceland, Lesotho, Mauritania, Mauritius, Namibia, Niger, Senegal and Swaziland.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Statistical Tables 8 and 13.

BOX 8 Limitations in comparing public expenditure per tertiary student across countries

Annual expenditure per student is traditionally reported by UNESCO as the total public expenditure on education divided by the number of students in a given country, no matter whether students are enrolled in public or private institutions. The result is then expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita or converted to U.S. dollars, ideally using purchasing power parities (PPPs).

This approach is mainly motivated by the interest in public spending on primary education, ensuring that it is sufficient for all students to be in school, regardless of whether this is through state or private provision. It is less demanding in terms of data needs and allows for the widest coverage of countries. However, there are limitations in using this indicator when comparing tertiary education spending across countries.

First, public expenditure includes not only funds provided to schools and institutions but also state subsidies to students. State subsidies can include support to students studying abroad. In countries where these types of subsidies are prevalent, it can overstate the level of expenditure per student since the recipients of the subsidies are often not counted among students studying in the country. Thus, the UIS does not recommend the use of this indicator for countries where the outbound mobility ratio exceeds 15%.

Second, since this measure relates to public spending and not total education expenditure, excluding private expenditure yet counting private enrolment in the denominator can underestimate expenditure per student in countries that have substantial private investments in tertiary education. For example, in the Republic of Korea, only 20% of all tertiary students study in public institutions, while 80% study in institutions receiving little or no government funding. Considering that 78% of funding for tertiary education is private, total expenditure per student in the Republic of Korea is about five times higher than the figure calculated for public expenditure per student. Statistical Tables 8 and 18 provide further information on the share of enrolment in private and government-independent private institutions.

An alternative calculation of total expenditure per student (see online resources at www.uis.unesco. org/publications/GED2009), however, has constraints as well. Adding together public and private expenditure would require limiting reporting on schools and institutions and the exclusion of public subsidies to students because fees paid by families would be double-counted. This indicator demands data on private expenditure as well as a more detailed breakdown of public expenditure and, thus, can only be calculated for a minority of countries – which is of limited use for international comparison across developing countries.

Who pays for tertiary education?

Expenditure on tertiary education accounts for a substantial share of what a government spends on education. Statistical Table 14 presents data on education expenditure as a percentage of GDP by level of education, including tertiary education expenditure. About one-half of the 102 countries reporting data spend between 10% and 20% of their education budget on tertiary education, while another third of countries spend more than 20%. The highest shares are found in the British Virgin Islands, Ethiopia, Greece, Singapore and Venezuela. These countries spend more than one-third of their education budget on tertiary education. In contrast, less than 5% of education budgets are spent on tertiary education in Andorra, Anguilla, Cambodia and Cape Verde.

In relation to national wealth (e.g. GDP), public expenditure on tertiary education tends to be highest in countries in North America and Western Europe. In more than one-half of the countries in the region, governments spend 1% or more of GDP on tertiary education. High levels of public investment in tertiary education are not limited to developed countries. In fact, 7 out of the 11 countries with the highest rates of public expenditure on tertiary education (exceeding 1.5% of GDP) are outside of this region, including Colombia, Cuba, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Tunisia and Venezuela (*see Figure 20*). **FIGURE 20**

— What is the role of the private sector in tertiary education spending? — Public and total expenditures in tertiary education as a percentage of GDP, 2007





Note: +1 Data refer to 2008; -1 Data refer to 2006; -2 Data refer to 2005. Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Table 14. But on the whole, given their low participation ratios, it is not surprising that almost all countries with low levels of public spending on tertiary education are low-income countries. In 37 countries, governments spend less than 0.6% of GDP on tertiary education – two of which are high-income countries (Andorra and Japan). Countries with extremely low levels of public spending (0.2% or less) can be found in all regions: Andorra, Angola, Anguilla, Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Lao PDR, Mauritania and Niger.

It should be noted that public funds for tertiary education are only part of total expenditure. Ideally, a comparison of investment levels should include private expenditure as well. Figure 20 compares public expenditure on tertiary education with total expenditure, which includes funding from private sources. Among 48 countries reporting data, private expenditure exceeds public expenditure in 10 countries. In Chile, the government spends about 0.3% of GDP on tertiary education institutions, less than one-fifth of the private contributions (1.4% of GDP). In the Republic of Korea, private spending (2.2% of GDP) is almost four times as high as public expenditure (0.6%). Private expenditure also represents more than 1% of GDP on tertiary education in Australia, Japan and the United States. Statistical Table 25 provides more data on the share of public and private expenditure.

In contrast, governments almost exclusively fund tertiary education in Austria, Belgium, Cape Verde, Denmark, Finland, India, Lao PDR and Niger. In these countries, private expenditure accounts for 0.1% of GDP or less.

A discussion on private expenditure on education would not be balanced without considering equity issues. At the primary and secondary education levels, tuition fees and private contributions may represent potential cost barriers to participation and ultimately contribute to social inequalities. This issue is less clear in the case of funding for tertiary education. High private rates of return for individuals who benefit from tertiary education eventually justify private contributions to education. Therefore, tertiary education systems that are highly subsidized by governments may cause equity issues when a wide share of the population has no chance to access this education. A well-designed system of private fees and targeted financial assistance for less-advantaged students could contribute to overcoming inequalities in the distribution of students who benefit from tertiary education.

Therefore, information on private expenditure should be complemented by data on public subsidies to students and households. These subsidies can account for a substantial share of government expenditure. In the cases of Chile, Cyprus, New Zealand, Norway and Thailand, subsidies to students and families account for more than 40% of total public expenditure on tertiary education (*see Statistical Table 26*). In contrast, other governments rely far less on indirect financing of tertiary education. For example, Argentina, Greece, India, Jamaica and Peru spend less than 2% of public tertiary education budgets on subsidies.

Overall, it is important to remember that a complete picture of the total cost of education comprises both public and private expenditure. Measures should ideally capture not only what governments provide but also what a society invests in education. However, for many countries, data on private sources of funding at the tertiary level are not available. The lack of complete datasets represents an important challenge for a better understanding of the true global cost of tertiary education.

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The following symbols are used in the Statistical Tables:

	No data available
*	National estimation
**	UIS estimation
-	Magnitude nil or negligible
	Not applicable
x(y)	Data are included in another category/column (y) of the table
+n	Data refer to the school or financial year (or period) n years or periods after the reference year or period
-n	Data refer to the school or financial year (or period) n years or periods prior to the reference year or period

Reference period

The reference period for education and finance data presented in this edition is the academic or financial year ending in 2007 or the most recent year available within the period 2005-2008.

Literacy indicators refer to the most recent data available within the period 2005-2007. When observed data are prior to 2005, the UIS Global Age-Specific Literacy Projections Model (GALP) estimates for 2007 are used.

Data on educational attainment are the latest available, except when earlier data provide more information (e.g. a wider range of educational levels).

Where a given reference period is spread across two calendar years, the later year is cited. For example, the school year 2006/07 is presented as 2007.

Countries that completed the joint UNESCO-UIS/OECD/Eurostat (UOE) questionnaire were requested to provide educational finance and expenditure data corresponding to the financial year 2006.

Data for other reference periods are available online at the UIS Data Centre: http://stats.uis.unesco.org.

Data sources

A Education

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

- regular 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 schools, colleges or universities; and
- special needs education (both in regular and special schools).

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

1 UIS survey

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

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

2 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 Eurostat. The UOE survey gathers more detailed education statistics and allows for production of a wider set of indicators, as presented in Statistical Tables 17-26.

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

3 World Education Indicators (WEI) programme

The WEI programme provides a platform for middle-income countries to develop a critical mass of policy-relevant education indicators beyond the global core set of education statistics. This also allows for direct comparisons to countries partaking in the UOE survey. The collection of data from WEI countries is based on a common set of definitions, instructions and methods that were derived from the OECD Indicators of National Education Systems (INES) programme. Participating countries in the WEI data collection are: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Malaysia, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia and Uruguay. The UIS maintains the secretariat for the WEI programme.

B Literacy

Literacy statistics for adults aged 15 years and older and for youth aged 15 to 24 years are obtained from national population censuses, household surveys and estimates using the UIS Global Age-Specific Literacy Projections Model (GALP).

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

C Educational attainment

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

D Population estimates

Population data are based on the United Nations Population Division (UNPD) 2006 Revision. The UNPD does not provide data by single year of age for countries with a total population of less than 100,000 inhabitants. Where UNPD estimates are not available, national data or UIS estimates are used. For more information on UNPD estimates, please visit: http://www.un.org/esa/population/unpop.htm

E Economic statistics

Data on the gross domestic product (GDP) are World Bank estimates as of November 2008. For countries where GDP estimates are not published by the World Bank, data are obtained from the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). This group of countries consists of: Andorra, Anguilla, Aruba, Bahrain, Barbados, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cook Islands, Cuba, Kuwait, Montserrat, Myanmar, Nauru, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turks and Caicos Islands, Tuvalu and United Arab Emirates.

Purchasing power parity (PPP) rates used in this report are provided by the World Bank. They represent the result of the 2005 survey of the International Comparison Programme. For more information, please visit: http://www.worldbank.org/data/wdi2008/

Technical notes

A Education data and indicators

All ratios are expressed as percentages except the Pupil/Teacher Ratio (PTR) and the Gender Parity Index (GPI).

Regional averages are based on publishable data and estimates, in addition to nonpublishable estimates for certain countries. Where the non-publishable estimates represent more than 25% of the school-age population in the region, the regional average is regarded as a UIS estimate and is marked with the symbol **. No regional averages are provided where the non-publishable estimates represent more than 75% of the regional school-age population.

There are cases where an indicator theoretically should not exceed 100 (an example being the net enrolment ratio), but data inconsistencies may have resulted in the indicator exceeding the theoretical limit. In these cases, "capping" has been applied, while maintaining the same gender ratio (*see Annex A*).

Due to rounding, Gender Parity Indices (GPI) may differ from those based directly on reported values.

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

Two Special Administrative Regions – Hong Kong and Macao – are reported separately from data for China.

B 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, the totals may be underestimated.

In 2005, the International Comparison Programme (ICP) adopted a different methodology compared to past surveys. As a result, PPP-based indicators for many countries may not be comparable with those previously published. For more information, please refer to the document, *Comparison of new 2005 PPPs with previous estimates*, located online at:

http://siteresources.worldbank.org/ICPINT/Resources/AppendixGrevised.pdf

C Educational attainment

Educational attainment data are presented by ISCED level. In addition to the categories related to completed education levels, three other columns are presented:

 "No schooling" refers to the proportion of the population without any formal schooling;

- "Incomplete primary" denotes the percentage of the population that has attended primary education but has not completed the level; and
- "Unknown" is the share of the population for which the educational level could not be determined.

As data from sample-based surveys are affected by sampling error, caution is advised when interpreting differences smaller than 5%.

D Population issues

Population-based indicators are listed as missing (...) where population data are not available.

Cyprus: Enrolment data for Cyprus do not include schools which are not under government control. The population data used for the calculation of indicators were provided by the government of Cyprus and only cover the population living in the government-controlled area.

Republic of Moldova: Enrolment data do not cover the region of Transnistria, and thus, population data for this region were excluded when calculating population-based indicators.

Palestinian Autonomous Territories: Enrolment data do not include data for East Jerusalem, whereas the population data do. Indicators are not internationally comparable and should be interpreted with caution.

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

E Student mobility

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 and the outbound mobility ratio (*Statistical Table 10*), data for the most recent year since 1999 are used. Therefore, these statistics may represent an underestimation.

The total number of students studying abroad in a given region may not match the sum of data presented at the country level for the same region, because regional figures may include non-publishable estimates.

Within the same context, it is worth noting that in many small countries a significant number of students enter tertiary programmes outside of their country of origin. The gross outbound enrolment ratio (*Statistical Table 10*) shows the magnitude of this phenomenon.

Outbound mobile students are usually counted in the gross enrolment ratio of the respective host country, even if they are funded by the government in their country of origin.

F Time series data: Tertiary education (1970-2005)

Time Series Data Table 1 presents data for the period 1970-2005, as well as regional averages up to the year 2007. Despite better comparability due to the improved application of ISCED, historical data remain difficult to analyse and report for various reasons. One reason pertains to the implementation of ISCED itself, which was originally approved by UNESCO at the International Conference on Education in 1975 (ISCED76) and then revised in 1997 (ISCED97). The implication of these shifts is that some data collected during these three periods (i.e. 1970-1975, 1976-1996 and 1997-present) are not readily comparable and, as such, the analysis of time series data requires special consideration or reclassification.

G UOE/WEI data (Statistical Tables 7 and 17-26)

Statistical Tables 7 and 17-26 provide an additional set of indicators that are based entirely on UOE and WEI surveys and presented for participating countries only.

For OECD countries, indicators and data are a subset of those presented in the 2008 edition of *Education at a Glance* (EAG) published by the OECD. For further details and indicators that are not included in this report, please see www.oecd.org/edu/eag2008

For other UOE/WEI countries, indicators are calculated by the UIS based on national data submissions.

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

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Region		ation tem	En	rolment				G	ross enro	lment rati	0		
				2007			19	99			20	07	
Country or territory	Entrance age	Duration	MF (000)	% F 4	% Private 5	MF 6	M 7	F 8	GPI 9	MF 10	M 11	F 12	GPI 13
Arab States	-	-	5		5	U		Ū		10			10
Algeria	5	1	171	50	34	3	3	3	1.01	30	29	30	1.03
Bahrain	3	3	19 ⁻¹	48 -1	100 -1	36	37	36	0.96	52 ⁻¹	52 ⁻¹	51-1	0.98-1
Djibouti	4	2	1.3 +1	47 ⁺¹	89 ⁺¹	-	-	1	1.50	3 +1	3 +1	3 +1	0.91+1
Egypt	4	2	580	47	30	11	11	10	0.95	17	18	17	0.94
Iraq	4	2	93 ^{**,-2}	49 ^{**, -2}	.**,-2	5	5	5	0.98	6**,-2	6**,-2	6 **,-2	1.00**,-2
Jordan	4	2	93	47	92	29	30	27	0.91	32	33	31	0.94
Kuwait	4	2	70	49		78	78	79	1.02	77	78	75	0.97
Lebanon	3	3	150 ⁺¹	49 ⁺¹	80 +1	61	62	60	0.97	67 ⁺¹	68 ⁺¹	67 ⁺¹	0.98 +1
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	4	2	22 ⁻¹	48 -1	17 -1	5	5**	5**	0.97 **	9 -1	9 ⁻¹	9-1	0.97 -1
Mauritania	3	3	4.9**,-2		78**,-2					2 **, -2			
Morocco	4	2	706	41	96	62	82	43	0.52	60	69	50	0.72
Oman	4	2	35	51	31	6	6	6	0.88	31	30	32	1.08
Palestinian Autonomous Territories	4	2	78	48	100	39	40	39	0.96	30	30	30	0.98
Qatar	3	3	17	49	88	25	25	25	0.98	47	47	47	1.01
Saudi Arabia	3	3	179	48*	49					11	11*	10*	0.94*
Sudan	4	2	491	50	38	19				23	23	24	1.05
Syrian Arab Republic	3	3	146	48	72	8	 9	 8	0.90	10	10	10	0.94
Tunisia	3	3				14	14	13	0.95				
United Arab Emirates	4	2	 100	 48	 78	64	65	63	0.97	 85	 85	 84	 0.98
Yemen	3	3	18-2	40 45 ⁻²	49 ⁻²	1	1	1	0.86	1-2	1-2	1-2	0.85 ⁻²
Central and Eastern Europe	5	5	10	45		1	1	1	0.00	1	-	1	0.05
Albania	3	3				40	39	41	1.06				
Belarus	3	3	 271	 48	 4	75	77*	73*	0.95*	 103	 104	 102	 0.98
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	3	13	40						103	104	9	0.98
Bulgaria	3	4	207	48		 67	 67	 66	 0.99	81	82	81	0.94
Croatia	3	4	91	48	11	40	40	39	0.99	52	53	51	0.99
Czech Republic	3	3	287	48	1	40 90	87	93	1.07	115	117	113	0.97
Estonia	3	4	47	40	3	87	88	87	0.99	95	95	95	1.00
													0.99
Hungary	3	4	328 65 ⁻¹	48 48 ⁻¹	5 3 ⁻¹	78	79	77	0.98	88 89 ⁻¹	88 90 ⁻¹	87 88 ⁻¹	
Latvia Lithuania	3	4				53	54	51	0.95				0.98 ⁻¹
	3	4	87	48	-	50	50	49	0.97	69	70	69	0.98
Montenegro	3	4											
Poland	3	4	863	49	9	50	50	50	1.01	60	60	61	1.01
Republic of Moldova	3	4	104	48	-	48*	49 [*]	48*	0.96*	70*	71*	69 [*]	0.98*
Romania	3	4	649	49	2	62	61	63	1.02	72	72	73	1.01
Russian Federation	3	4	4,713	53	2	68				88	82	95	1.16
Serbia	3	4	173	49	-	54**	57**	51**	0.90**	59 [*]	59 [*]	59°	1.00*
Slovakia	3	3	144	48	3	82				94	96	92	0.97
Slovenia	3	3	43	48	2	75	78	71	0.91	81	82	79	0.97
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	3	4	37	49	•	27	27	28	1.01	40	39	40	1.02
Turkey	3	3	641	48	9	6	6	6	0.94	16	16	15	0.95
Ukraine	3	3	1,081	48	2	50	50	49	0.98	94	96	93	0.97
Central Asia													
Armenia	3	4	48	51	1	26				37	34	42	1.24
Azerbaijan	3	3	94	47	-	18*	19*	17*	0.89*	30*	29*	30*	1.03*

		٦	let enrol	ment rate	2			Teach staf		Trai	ned teac (%)	hers	Pupil/ teacher ratio	Region
	19	99			200	07		200	7		2007			
MF	M	F	GPI	MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F	MF	M	F	2007	Country or territory
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Arab States
3	3	3	1.01	26	25	26	1.04	6.9	67				25	Algeria
36	37	35	0.96	51 ⁻¹	51 ⁻¹	50 ⁻¹	0.98 -1	1.2 -1	100-1	58 ⁻¹	100 -1	58 ⁻¹	16 ⁻¹	Bahrain
-	-	-	1.59	2 ⁺¹	2 ⁺¹	2 ⁺¹	0.87 +1	0.08**,+1	87 **,+1	47	56	43	17 **,+1	Djibouti
9	10	9	0.94	16	17	16	0.93	23	99				25	Egypt
5	5	5	0.98	6**,-2	6**,-2	6**,-2	1.00**,-2	6.0**,-2	100**,-2				16**,-2	Iraq
26	27	25	0.91	30**,-1	31 ^{**,-1}	29**,-1	0.95 **,-1	4.8	100				19	Jordan
63	63	64	1.02	61	62	60	0.97	5.9	100	100	100	100	12	Kuwait
58**	58**	57**	0.97**	65 ⁺¹	66 ⁺¹	65 ⁺¹	0.99+1	9.5 ⁺¹	99 ⁺¹	9+1	5 ⁺¹	10+1	16 ⁺¹	Lebanon
				8-1	8-1	7 ⁻¹	0.96 ⁻¹	2.5 ⁻¹	96 ⁻¹				9 ⁻¹	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
								0.25**,-2	100 **, -2				19 ^{**,-2}	Mauritania
 45	 58	 32	 0.56	 54	 63	 45	 0.72	40	61	 100	 100	 100	19	Morocco
	58	5	0.56	24	23	45 24	1.08	1.9	100	100	100	100	17	Oman
5	35		0.88	24 19	19			3.3	100	100	100	100	24	Oman Palestinian Autonomous Territories
34		34 24	0.96			19	1.00	3.3 0.88 ⁻¹	100 99 ⁻¹	100 36 ⁻¹	100 67 ⁻¹	100 35 ⁻¹	24 18 ⁻¹	Qatar
24	25			43	43	44								
				10 [*]	10*	10*	0.93*	16*	100*				11.	Saudi Arabia
				24**,-2	24**,-2	24**,-2	1.00**,-2	28	100	60-1	60 -1	60-1	17	Sudan
8	9	8	0.90	10	10	9	0.94	6.2	98	19	25	18	24	Syrian Arab Republic
14	14	13	0.95											Tunisia
49	49	48	0.98	60	61	59	0.98	4.8	100	100	100	100	21	United Arab Emirates
1**	1**	1**	0.86 **					1.2 -2	97 ⁻²				15 ⁻²	Yemen
														Central and Eastern Europe
41+1	40 +1	43 +1	1.08 +1											Albania
70	72*	68*	0.95*	90	91	90	0.99	44	99	63	63	63	6	Belarus
								1.0	94				13	Bosnia and Herzegovina
64	64	63	0.99	78	78	77	0.99	18	100				11	Bulgaria
40	40	39	0.98	52	52	51	0.97	6.4	99				14	Croatia
86**	83**	89**	1.07 **					21	100				14	Czech Republic
71	72	70	0.98	90	89	90	1.01	6.0 -1	100 -1				8 -1	Estonia
76	76	75	0.99	87	87	87	1.00	31	100				11	Hungary
51	52	50	0.96	87 -1	87 -1	86-1	0.99-1	6.3 -1	100 -1				10 ⁻¹	Latvia
47	48	47	0.98	69	69	68	0.99	12	100				7	Lithuania
														Montenegro
49	49	49	1.01	59	58	59	1.01	49	98				18	Poland
37**				68*	69*	68*	0.98*	11	100	90			10	Republic of Moldova
62	61	63	1.02	71	70	72	1.02	37	100				18	Romania
								628-1	100*,-1				7 -1	Russian Federation
								10	98				17	Serbia
74**				86**,-2	88**,-2	85 **, -2	0.96**,-2	11	100				13	Slovakia
75	78	71	0.91	79	80	78	0.97	2.4**,-1	100**,-1				18**,-1	Slovenia
27	27	28	1.01	38	38	39	1.03	3.3	98				11	The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia
				16	16	15	0.95	25	95				26	Turkey
								127	99				9	Ukraine
														Central Asia
								5.1	100				9	Armenia
14*	14*	13*	0.89*	24*	24*	25*	1.05*	11	100	90	100	90	9	Azerbaijan

Region		ation tem	En	rolment				G	ross enro	lment rati	o		
				2007			19	99			200	07	
Country or territory	Entrance age	Duration	MF (000)	% F 4	% Private 5	MF 6	M 7	F 8	GPI 9	MF 10	M 11	F 12	GPI 13
Georgia	3	3	78	51	-	36	36	36	1.00	57	53	62	1.18
Kazakhstan	3	4	355 +1	48+1	5 +1	14	15	14	0.96	39+1	40+1	39 ⁺¹	0.97 +1
Kyrgyzstan	3	4	62	50	1	10	11	9	0.80	16	15	16	1.04
Mongolia	3	4	95	51	3	25	23	27	1.21	54	52	55	1.06
Tajikistan	3	4	61	46		8	9	7	0.76	9	10	9	0.90
Turkmenistan	3	4											
Uzbekistan	3	4	562	48	1	24	24	23	0.94	27	27	26	0.94
East Asia and the Pacific													
Australia	4	1	263 -1	48-1	67 -1					104 -1	106 -1	103 -1	0.97 -1
Brunei Darussalam	3	3	12	49	66	50	49	51	1.04	50	49	51	1.03
Cambodia	3	3	111	50	30	5**	5 **	5**	1.03**	11	11	12	1.06
China	4	3	22,639	45	34	38	38	37	0.97	42	43	40	0.94
Cook Islands	4	1	0.48	46	29	86*	87 [*]	85*	0.98*	94**	97 **	91 ^{**}	0.94**
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	4	2											
Fiji	3	3	8.6 -1	49 ⁻¹	100 -1	16	16	16	1.02	16-1	16 -1	16-1	1.01 -1
Hong Kong SAR of China	3	3	141	48	100	78	79	76	0.96	66-2	66 ⁻²	65 ⁻²	0.98-2
Indonesia	5	2	3,724	50	99	23**	23**	23**	1.01 **	44	43	45	1.04
Japan	3	3	3,056		67	83	82**	84**	1.02 **	86			
Kiribati	3	3											
Lao People's Democratic Republic	3	3	55	50	28	8	7	8	1.11	13	13	13	1.04
Macao, China	3	3	9.3	49	96	87	89	85	0.95	85	85	85	1.00
Malaysia	4	2	612 ⁻¹	51 ⁻¹	45 ⁻¹	54	53	55	1.04	57 ⁻¹	54 ⁻¹	60 ⁻¹	1.10 ⁻¹
Marshall Islands	4	2	1.4	48		59**	57**	60 ^{**}	1.04**	45 [*]	45 [*]	45 [*]	1.00*
Micronesia (Federated States of)	3	3				37							
	3	2	 99		 56								
Myanmar	3	3	0.67	50 59		 46 ^{**, -1}	 47 ^{**, -1}	 46 ^{**, -1}	 0.98 ^{**, -1}	 89**	 71 ^{**}	 107 **	 1.51 ^{**}
Nauru New Zealand	3	2	104	49	98	85	85	85			93	94	1.02
				49 58 ⁻²	98				1.00	93 119 ^{*,-2}	95 108 ^{*, -2}	94 129 ^{*,-2}	1.19 ^{*,-2}
Niue	4	1	0.03 ⁻²	58 - 53 ^{**, -2}	 20 ^{**, -2}	154*	159 [*]	147*	0.93*			68 ^{**,-2}	
Palau	3	3	0.66**,-2	53 ' -	20 , 2	63*	56 [*]	69 [*]	1.23*	64**,-2	59 ^{**, -2}	68 ' -	1.16**,-2
Papua New Guinea	6	1											
Philippines	5	1	961	50	42	30	30	31	1.05	46	46	47	1.03
Republic of Korea	5	1	543	48	78	78	82	74	0.89	106	104	108	1.04
Samoa	3	2	5.0	50	100	53**	48**	58**	1.21**	48	46	50	1.09
Singapore	3	3				**							
Solomon Islands	3	3				35**	35**	35**	1.02 **				
Thailand	3	3	2,540+1	49 ⁺¹	21 ⁺¹	97	96	97	1.01	95 ⁺¹	94 ⁺¹	96 ⁺¹	1.02 +1
Timor-Leste	4	2	7.0-2	51 ⁻²						10-2	10-2	11-2	1.09 -2
Tokelau	3	2				104**,+1	109 **,+1	97 ^{**, +1}	0.89**,+1				
Tonga	3	2	1.1**,-2	56 ^{**, -2}		30	27	33	1.24	23**,-2	19**,-2	26**,-2	1.37**,-2
Tuvalu	3	3	0.71 ⁻¹	52 ⁻¹		80**,-1	71**,-1	89**,-1	1.25 ^{**,-1}	107 *, -1	98*,-1	116*,-1	1.18 ^{*,-1}
Vanuatu	3	3	1.3 -1	47 ⁻¹	94 ⁻¹					7 -1	7 -1	7 -1	0.95 ⁻¹
Viet Nam	3	3	3,113	44	57	39	41	38	0.94				
Latin America and the Caribbean													
Anguilla	3	2	0.41	47	100	117 **,+1	130**,+1	105 **, +1	0.81**,+1				
Antigua and Barbuda	3	2	2.3	49	95					72*	72*	72*	1.00*
Argentina	3	3	1,341-1	49 ⁻¹	31-1	57	56	57	1.02	67 -1	66 -1	67 -1	1.01-1

Region	Pupil/ teacher ratio	ners	ned teacl (%)	Traii	-	Teach staf			е	nent rate	let enrolr	N		
			2007		7	200		07	20			99	199	
	2007													
Country or territory	27	F 26	M 25	MF 24	% F 23	MF (000) 22	GPI 21	F 20	M 19	MF 18	GPI 17	F 16	M 15	MF 14
Georgia	11				100	7.3	1.13	44	39	41	1.02	21	21	21
Kazakhstan	10+1				99 ⁺¹	34+1	0.98 +1	38+1	39 ⁺¹	39 ⁺¹				
Kyrgyzstan	25	42	44	42	99	2.5	1.04	13	13	13	0.80*	6*	7*	7
Mongolia	29	92	86	92	100	3.3	1.06	48	45	46	1.21	25	21	23
Tajikistan	13	82	-	82	100	4.8	0.91	6	7	7				7
Turkmenistan														
Uzbekistan	9	100	100	100	95	61				21-1				
East Asia and the Pacific														
Australia							1.00 -2	62 ⁻²	62 ⁻²	62 ⁻²				
Brunei Darussalam	21	66	89	66	97	0.56	1.04	45	43	44				
Cambodia	25			88-1	97	4.4	1.06	12	11	11	1.03 **	5**	4**	5**
China	22				98	1,009								
Cook Islands	15	41	-	41	100	0.03	 0.96 **	 90 **	 94 **	 92 **	 0.85 ^{*, -1}	 83 ^{*, -1}	 97 ^{*, -1}	 90 ^{*, -1}
Democratic People's Republic of Kor														
Fiji	 19 ⁻¹					0.45 ⁻¹	 1.01 ⁻¹	 15 ⁻¹	 15 ⁻¹	 15 ⁻¹				
Hong Kong SAR of China	14	 96	 71	 96	 99	10	0.98 ⁻²	59 ⁻²	61 ⁻²	60 ⁻²				
Indonesia	13				96	280	1.04	32	31	31				
Japan	28					108				86	 1.02 **	 84 **	 82 **	 83
Kiribati														
Lao People's Democratic Republic	17	81	67	81	99	3.3				12	1.12	8	7	7
Macao, China	19	98	100	98	100	0.48	1.01	81	79	80	0.97	79	81	80
Malaysia	23-2				96 ⁻²	30 -2	1.10 ⁻¹	60-1	54 ⁻¹	57 ⁻¹	1.04	51	49	50
Marshall Islands														
Micronesia (Federated States of)														
Myanmar	19			54	99	5.3								
Nauru	17	84	-	82	97	0.04	0.99**	57**	58**	57**				
New Zealand	14				99	7.7	1.02	93	91	92	1.01	84	83	84
Niue														
Palau														
Papua New Guinea														
Philippines	33-1				97 -1	28-1	0.96	36	37	37	0.99**	24**	24**	24**
Republic of Korea	19				99	29	1.04	54	52	53	0.90	42	47	44
Samoa							1.05	30	29	30	1.09**	41**	38**	39**
Singapore														
Solomon Islands														
Thailand	24+1				78+1	104+1	1.02 +1	87+1	85 ⁺¹	86+1				
Timor-Leste	29 ⁻²				97 ⁻²	0.24 -2								
Tokelau														
Tonga											2.14	30	14	22
Tuvalu							1.19*,-1	100*,-1	84*,-1	92 ^{*, -1}	1.25 **,-1	89**,-1	71**,-1	80**,-1
Vanuatu	12 -1				91-1	0.11-1	0.98 -1	5 -1	5 -1	5 -1				
Viet Nam	19			89	99	164								38
Latin America and the Caribbean														
Anguilla	11	45	-	45	100	0.04	0.87 **,-1	87**,-1	100**,-1	93 **, -1				90**,+1
Antigua and Barbuda	13	29	-	29	100	0.18	1.00*	66*	66*	66*				
Argentina	19 ⁻¹				96 ⁻¹	72 ⁻¹	1.01 -1	67 -1	66-1	66 ⁻¹	1.02	57	55	56

Region		ation tem	Er	nrolment				G	ross enro	lment rati	0		
				2007			19	99			20	07	
Country or territory	Entrance age	Duration	MF (000)	% F 4	% Private 5	MF 6	M 7	F 8	GPI 9	MF 10	M 11	F 12	GPI 13
Aruba	4	2	2.9	50	74	99	99	99	1.00	96	95	98	1.03
Bahamas	3	2				12	11	12	1.09				
Barbados	3	2	6.1	49	15	74	75	73	0.98	91	92	90	0.98
Belize	3	2	5.0	51	76	27	27	27	1.03	35	33	36	1.07
Bermuda	4	1											
Bolivia	4	2	238	49	10	45	44	45	1.01	49	49	49	1.00
Brazil	4	3	6,574	49	24	58	58	58	1.00	61	61	61	0.99
British Virgin Islands	3	2	0.65 -1	52 ⁻¹	100 -1	62 [*]	57*	66*	1.16 *	93*,-1	88*,-1	97 ^{*, -1}	1.11*,-1
Cayman Islands	4	1	0.66 -1	52 -1	92 -1	107 *, +1	112 *, +1	103 *, +1	0.92 *, +1				
Chile	3	3	407	50	56	77	77	76	0.99	56	55	57	1.04
Colombia	3	3	1,081	48	41	37	37	38	1.02	41	41	40	0.97
Costa Rica	4	2	96	49	13	84	84	85	1.01	61	61	61	1.00
Cuba	3	3	454	48		109	107	111	1.04	111	111	112	1.00
Dominica	3	2	1.9	50	100	80*	76 [*]	85*	1.11				
Dominican Republic	3	3	210	49	52	32	31	32	1.01	32	32	32	1.01
Ecuador	5	1	290	49	39	64	63	66	1.04	100	99	101	1.01
El Salvador	4	3	230	50	19	43	42	43	1.01	49	49	50	1.03
Grenada	3	2	3.4	50	56	93*	93*	93*	1.01*	80	80	81	1.01
Guatemala	3	4	457	50	20	46	46	45	0.97	29	28	29	1.01
Guyana	4	2	28	49	2	124	125	124	0.99	87	86	87	1.01
Haiti	3	3											
Honduras	3	3	 214	 50		 22 ⁺¹	 21 ⁺¹	 22 ⁺¹	 1.05 ⁺¹	 38	 38	 39	 1.03
Jamaica	3	3	142	50	 91	78	75	81	1.08	87	85	88	1.03
Mexico	4	2	4,750	49	15	74	73	75	1.02	114	114	114	1.01
Montserrat	3	2	0.12	47	-					91*	102*	81*	0.80*
Netherlands Antilles	4	2				 111	 110	 112	 1.02				
Nicaragua	3	3	 215	 49	 16	27	27	28	1.02	 54	 53	 54	 1.02
Panama	4	2	97	49	16	39	39	40	1.01	70	71	70	0.99
Paraguay	3	3	148-2	49 ⁻²	28-2	29	29	30	1.01	34 ⁻²	34 ⁻²	34 ⁻²	1.01 ⁻²
Peru	3	3	1,204	49	28	55	54	56	1.02	72	72	73	1.01
Saint Kitts and Nevis	3	2	2.4	50	74	132 ^{*,+1}	118**,+1	146**,+1	1.24 **,+1	120**	114**	126**	1.10**
Saint Lucia	3	2	3.8	50	100	70**	69 ^{**}	71**	1.03**	68	67	69	1.02
Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	3	2	3.9 ^{**,-2}	49 ^{**,-2}	100**,-2					88 ^{**,-2}	89 ^{**,-2}	86 ^{**,-2}	0.97 **, -2
Suriname	4	2	16	49	44					85	83	87	1.04
				49 49 [*]		 58**	 57 ^{**}	 58 ^{**}	 1.01 ^{**}		81*	81*	
Trinidad and Tobago	3	2	30* 1.1 ⁻²	49 47 ⁻²	 65 ⁻²					81 [*] 118 ^{**,-2}	81 132 ^{**, -2}	81 106 ^{**, -2}	1.00 [*] 0.80 ^{**, -2}
Turks and Caicos Islands	4	2											
Uruguay	3	3	122	49	33	60	59	60	1.02	80	80	81	1.01
Venezuela	3	3	1,048	49	20	45	44	45	1.03	62	62	62	1.00
North America and Western Europe										1011	c '	1001	
Andorra	3	3	2.6	49	2					101*	99 [*]	103*	1.04*
Austria	3	3	219	49	27	82	82	82	0.99	92	92	91	0.99
Belgium	3	3	412	49	53	111	112	110	0.99	122	122	122	0.99
Canada	4	2	486 -1	49 ⁻¹	6-1	64	64	64	0.99	70-1	71-1	70 ⁻¹	0.99 ⁻¹
Cyprus	3	3	20	48	50	60*	59*	60*	1.02*	80*	80*	79 [*]	0.99*
Denmark	3	4	252	49		90	90	90	1.00	96	96	96	1.00
Finland	3	4	143	49	9	48	49	48	0.99	64	64	64	0.99

		Ν	let enrolr	nent rate	e			Teach staf		Trair	ned teach (%)	ners	Pupil/ teacher ratio	Region
	19	99			20	07		200	7		2007			
MF	М	F	GPI	MF	М	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F	MF	Μ	F	2007	Country or territory
14 97	15 96	16 97	17 1.00	18 95	19 93	20 96	21 1.04	22 0.14	23 99	24 100	25 100	26 100	27 21	Aruba
12	11	12	1.09											Bahamas
67	67	67	1.01	82	82	 82	1.00	0.32	 97	 50	 10	51	19	Barbados
26	25	26	1.02	33	32	34	1.06	0.29	99	9	-	9	17	Belize
														Bermuda
 33	33	33	1.02	 40	 40	40	 1.01	5.8 ^{**,-2}	 92 ^{**, -2}				41 ^{**,-2}	Bolivia
44	44	44	1.00	47	47	47	1.00	330	97				20	Brazil
47*	43*	51*	1.18	84 ^{*, -1}	80 ^{*,-1}	88 ^{*,-1}	1.10*,-1	0.05 -1	100 ⁻¹				15 ⁻¹	British Virgin Islands
62 ^{*,+1}	64 ^{*,+1}	60 ^{*,+1}	0.95 *, +1	65 ^{**,-2}	68 ^{**,-2}	62 ^{**, -2}	0.92 **, -2	0.05 -1	100-1	100-1	1	100 -1	13 ⁻¹	Cayman Islands
				53	52	54	1.05	22	98				19	Chile
 33	33**	 34 ^{**}	 1.02 **	33	33	33	1.01	50	96				22	Colombia
								7.2	94	 81	 60	 82	13	Costa Rica
 97	 95	 99	1.05	100	 99	 100	1.01	28	100	100	-	100	16	Cuba
76**	72**	81**	1.12**					0.14	100				10	Dominica
28	28	28	1.03	28	27	28	1.02	9.7*	94 [*]	 77*	 73 [*]	 77*	22*	Dominican Republic
53	52	54	1.04	83	83	84	1.01	17	87	75	62	76	17	Ecuador
38**	37**	38**	1.02 **	42	41	43	1.04	7.3	91	90	55	93	31	El Salvador
93 [*]	93 [*]	93 [*]	1.01	74	75	74	0.98	0.25	100	42	-	42	14	Grenada
33	33	32	0.97	27	27	27	1.01	19	91				24	Guatemala
99**	100**	99**	0.99**	75	74	75	1.01	1.9	99	 53	 36	 53	15	Guyana
														Haiti
 22 ⁺¹	 21 ^{**,+1}	 22 ^{**,+1}	 1.05 ^{**,+1}	 32	 31	 32	 1.04	 8.2 ⁻¹					 26 ⁻¹	Honduras
78	75	81	1.08	82	80	84	1.05	6.0	 98				24	Jamaica
67	66	67	1.02	97	97	98	1.00	167	96				28	Mexico
				73*	83*	63 [*]	0.76*	0.01	100	 100	-	 100	11	Montserrat
 99	 98	 100	1.02											Netherlands Antilles
27	27	28	1.02	 54	 53	 54	 1.02	 9.7	 94	 39	 43	 39	 22	Nicaragua
37	37	37	1.01	61	62	61	0.99	5.3	94	41	8	43	18	Panama
26	25	26	1.01	30 ⁻²	30 ⁻²	31 ⁻²	1.03 -2							Paraguay
55	54	55	1.04	69	68	69	1.03	58	 96				 21	Peru
92 ^{**, +1}								0.36	100	 46 ^{**, -2}	 _ **, -2	 46 ^{**, -2}	7	Saint Kitts and Nevis
53 ^{**, +1}	 52 ^{**, +1}	 54 ^{**, +1}	 1.04 ^{**,+1}	 50	 50	 51	 1.01	0.35	100	56 ^{**,-2}	_ **, -2	56 ^{**,-2}	11	Saint Lucia
								0.34**,-2	100 **, -2	59 ^{**,-2}	_**,-2	59 ^{**,-2}	11 ^{**,-2}	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
				 83 ^{**, -2}	 82 ^{**, -2}	 84 **, -2	 1.02 ^{**, -2}	0.81	100				20	Suriname
 48 ^{**}	 47 ^{**}	 49**	 1.04 **	65 [*]	65 [*]	65 [*]	1.02 *	2.2*					20 14 [*]	Trinidad and Tobago
				73 ^{**,-2}	80 ^{**,-2}	68 ^{**,-2}	0.85 **, -2	2.2 0.09 ^{**, -2}	 95 ^{**, -2}	 76 ^{**,-2}	 25 ^{**, -2}	 78 ^{**,-2}	14 12 ^{**,-2}	Turks and Caicos Islands
 53 **	 52 **	 54**	 1.02 **	73 , -	72	72	1.01	5.2					23	Uruguay
40	40	54 41	1.02	55	55	55	1.01	5.2 63 ⁻²	 94 ⁻²	 86 ⁻²	 70 ⁻²	 87 ⁻²	25 15 ⁻²	Venezuela
40	40	41	1.05	55	55	55	1.01	03	94	80	10	07	15	North America and Western Europe
				86 [°]	84*	87*	1.04*	0.20	95	100	100	100	13	Andorra
 78**	 79**	 78**	 0.99**	80 87 **, -1	84 87 ^{**, -1}	86 **,-1	0.99 ^{**,-1}	16	95 99				15	Austria
	97		0.99	100	100	100	1.00		99					
97		96 64						30					14	Belgium
64 54*	64 53*	64 54*	0.99 1.03*	 70*	 70*	 70*	 0.99*							Canada
								1.1	99				17	Cyprus
88	87	89	1.02	92	91	94	1.03							Denmark
48	49	48	0.99	63	63	63	1.00	13	97				11	Finland

Region		ation tem	En	rolment				G	ross enro	lment rati	o		
				2007			19	99			200	07	
Country or territory	Entrance age	Duration	MF (000)	% F 4	% Private 5	MF 6	M 7	F 8	GPI 9	MF 10	M 11	F 12	GPI 13
France	3	3	2,594	49	13	112	112	112	1.00	113	113	113	1.00
Germany	3	3	2,420	48	63	94	94	93	0.98	107	108	106	0.99
Gibraltar	4	1											
Greece	4	2	143	49	3	68	67	68	1.01	69	69	69	1.01
Holy See													
Iceland	3	3	12	49	9	88	88	87	0.99	97	97	97	1.00
Ireland	3	1											
Israel	3	3	394	48	5	105	106	105	0.98	98	98	97	0.99
Italy	3	3	1,653	48	32	95	96	95	0.98	103	104	103	0.99
Liechtenstein	4	2	0.79	46	4					102*	104*	100*	0.95*
Luxembourg	3	3	15	48	7	73	73	73	1.00	87	87	87	1.00
Malta	3	2	8.6 -2	50 ⁻²	39 ⁻²	103	103	102	0.99	97 ⁻²	95 ⁻²	100-2	1.05 -2
Monaco	3	3	0.93 +1	51 ⁺¹	20+1								
Netherlands	4	2	401	49		97	98	97	0.99	102	102	102	1.00
Norway	3	3	161		44	75	73	77	1.06	92			
Portugal	3	3	264	49	48	69	69	69	0.99	79	79	80	1.01
San Marino	3	3	1.0+1	46 ⁺¹	.+1								
Spain	3	3	1,560	49	36	100	100	100	1.00	122	122	123	1.01
Sweden	3	4	333-1	50 ⁻¹	12 ⁻¹	76	76	76	1.01	95 ⁻¹	93 ⁻¹	98 ⁻¹	1.01
Switzerland	5	2	153	48	9	89	89	88	0.99	99	99	99	1.00
United Kingdom	3	2	999	50	29	77	77	77	1.00	73	72	74	1.00
United States of America							59						
South and West Asia	3	3	7,513	48	35	58	59	57	0.97	62	63	62	0.98
	2	4											
Afghanistan	3	4											
Bangladesh	3	3				17	17	17	1.04	 a +1	 a +1	 a +1	
Bhutan	4	2	0.29+1	51 ⁺¹	100+1	1	1	1	0.93	1+1	1+1	1 ⁺¹	1.09+1
India	3	3	29,757 ⁻¹	49 ⁻¹		18	18	19	1.02	40-1	39 ⁻¹	40-1	1.04 -1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	5	1	561	51	8	13	13	14	1.05	54	51	57	1.11
Maldives	3	3	15	50	90	54	54	54	1.00	85	84	86	1.03
Nepal	3	2	823+1	46+1	63 ⁺¹					57 +1	60+1	54 ⁺¹	0.90+1
Pakistan	3	2	4,075 ⁻²	46 ⁻²		63*,+1	74 ^{*,+1}	52 ^{*,+1}	0.70 ^{*,+1}	52 ⁻²	55 ⁻²	50 ⁻²	0.90 ⁻²
Sri Lanka	4	1											
Sub-Saharan Africa													
Angola	3	3				28**	33**	22**	0.66**				
Benin	4	2	31-1	50-1		4	4	4	0.97	6 -1	6 -1	6-1	1.05 ⁻¹
Botswana	3	3	20 ⁻²	50 ⁻²	96-2					15-2	15 -2	15 -2	1.00-2
Burkina Faso	4	3	41	49		2	2	2	1.04	3	3	3	1.01
Burundi	4	3	16	55 ^{**}	46	1	1	1	1.01	2	2**	2**	1.21**
Cameroon	4	2	217	50	62	11	11	11	0.95	21	21	21	1.01
Cape Verde	3	3	22	50	-	51**,+1	50**,+1	51**,+1	1.02 **,+1	53	53	53	1.00
Central African Republic	3	3	12	52						3	3	3	1.07
Chad	3	3	8.0***,-2	33 **, -2						1**,-2	1**,-2	1**,-2	0.49 **,-
Comoros	3	3	2.3**,-2	48**,-2	62 **,-2	2	2	2	1.07	3 **, -2	3 **, -2	3 **, -2	0.96 ^{**,-}
Congo	3	3	32	51	80	2	2	3	1.59	10	9	10	1.06
Côte d'Ivoire	3	3	52	50	46	2	2	2	0.96	3	3	3	1.00
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3	3	172	51	69	1**,+1	1**,+1	1**,+1	0.98 **,+1	3	3	3	1.05

gion	upil/ acher atio	te te		ned tead (%)	Trai		Teach staf			9	ment rate	let enrol	М		
			7	2007		7	200		07	20			99	19	
	2007	2													
intry or territory		F		М	MF	% F	MF (000)	GPI	F	М	MF	GPI	F	Μ	MF
псе	27 18	26		25	24	23 82	22 141	21 1.00	20 100	19 100	18 100	17 1.00	16 99	15 100	14 99
many	12					98	207								
raltar															
ece	12					99	12	1.02	69	68	68	1.01	68	67	68
y See	•	•		•	•										
and	6					97	1.9	1.00	97	97	97	0.99	87	88	88
and															
el								1.01	93	92	93	1.00	84	83	83
у	12					99	142	0.99	98	99	98	0.98	95	96	95
chtenstein	8					99	0.09	1.04*	76*	73*	74*				
embourg	12		•			98	1.2	1.00	85	85	85	1.01	71	71	71
ta	10 ⁻²					99 ⁻²	0.87 -2	1.04 -2	85 -2	82 -2	83 -2	0.98	87	89	88
naco															
herlands								1.00	100	100	100	0.99	97	98	97
way											92	1.06	77	73	75
tugal	16					97	17	1.02	79	78	79	0.99	68	68	68
Marino	8 +1					97 ⁺¹	0.14+1								
in	13					88	120	1.01	100	99	99	1.00	93	93	93
eden	10 ⁻¹					96 ⁻¹	34-1	1.06 -1	98 ⁻¹	92 ⁻¹	95 ⁻¹	1.01	76	76	76
tzerland								0.98	73	74	73	0.99	70	71	70
ted Kingdom	22 -1					97 ⁻¹	44 -1	1.03	69	67	68	1.00	73	73	73
ted States of America	16					91	468	1.00	57	57	57	0.98	53	55	54
th and West Asia															
hanistan															
gladesh						89 ⁻²	33 ⁻²								
tan	23 **, -1						0.02**,-1					0.92	1	1	1
a	40 -1					100-1	738 ⁻¹								
(Islamic Republic of)	27 ⁻²					89 ⁻²	19 ⁻²								
dives	24			46 -1	45 ⁻¹	97	0.61	1.01	68	67	67	1.01	50	49	50
al	41+1	72+1		75 ⁺¹	73 ⁺¹	93 ⁺¹	20+1	0.84+1	32 ⁺¹	38+1	35 ⁺¹				
istan								0.89 ⁻²	40-2	45 ⁻²	43 ⁻²				
Lanka															
-Saharan Africa															
jola															
in	 49 ⁻¹					 78 ⁻¹	 0.64 ⁻¹	 1.03 **,-2	 3 ^{**, -2}	 3 ^{**, -2}	 3 ^{**, -2}	 0.96	 3	 3	
swana	22 ⁻²				 50 ⁻²	78 - 55 -2	0.64	1.03 , -	3 , - 11 ⁻²	3 , 2 11 ⁻²	3 , - 11 ⁻²				3
						55 ⁻ 71 ^{**}									
kina Faso	24			96-1	38-1		1.7								
undi	37*					87*	0.44*								
neroon	18			38	43	97	12	1.01	15	14	14				
e Verde	22			-	18	100	0.99	1.01	49	49	49				
tral African Republic	34					92	0.36								
d	38**,-2						0.21**,-2								
noros												0.98	2	2	2
igo	20			2	53 ⁻²	94	1.5	1.06	10	9	10	1.59	3	2	2
e d'Ivoire	17	L00	100	100	100	97	3.1					0.96 +1	3 +1	3 +1	3 +1
Country or territory au Equatorial Guinea au	ance							G	ross enrol	lment rati	0				
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Country or territory and the second s				2007			19	99			200	07			
	-	Duration	MF (000)	% F 4	% Private 5	MF 6	M 7	F 8	GPI 9	MF 10	M 11	F 12	GPI 13		
Fritroa	3	4	40	57		34	33	34	1.04	66	57	76	1.33		
Elitiea	5	2	37	49	45	5	6	5	0.89	14	14	13	0.96		
Ethiopia	4	3	219	49	95	1	1	1	0.97	3	3	3	0.96		
Gabon	3	3				16**,+1									
Gambia	3	4	43**,+1	50 ^{**, +1}		18	19	17	0.91	22 **,+1	22 **,+1	22 **,+1	1.02 **, +		
Ghana	3	3	1,258+1	50 ⁺¹	19 ⁺¹	39**	39**	39**	1.02 **	68 ⁺¹	67 +1	69 ⁺¹	1.04+1		
Guinea	4	3	86	49	86					10	10	10	1.01		
Guinea-Bissau	4	3				3**	3**	3‴	1.05**						
Kenya	3	3	1,691	48	35	44	44	43	1.00	48	49	47	0.94		
Lesotho	3	3	30-1	64-1	100 -1	21**	20**	22**	1.08**	18-1	13 -1	23 -1	1.79-1		
Liberia	3	3	491+1	49 ⁺¹	24 ⁺¹	41	47	35	0.74	125 ⁺¹	127 ⁺¹	123 ⁺¹	0.97 +1		
Madagascar	3	3	153	51	94	3**	3**	3‴	1.02**	8	8	9	1.03		
Malawi	3	3													
Mali	3	4	55			2	2	2	1.06	3					
Mauritius	3	2	36	50	82	96	95	97	1.02	99	98	100	1.02		
Mozambique	3	3													
Namibia	5	2	33-1	50-1		31	29	33	1.14	32 -1	32 -1	32 -1	1.00 ⁻¹		
Niger	4	3	28	50	29	1	1	1	1.04	2	2	2	1.05		
Nigeria	3	3	2,041-1	49 ⁻¹						15 -1	15 -1	15 -1	1.00 ⁻¹		
Rwanda	4	3				2 ^{**, +1}	2 **,+1	2 **, +1	0.97 **,+1						
Sao Tome and Principe	3	4	6.4+1	51+1	1 +1	25	24	26	1.12	36+1	35 +1	37 +1	1.06 +1		
Senegal	4	3	99	52	51	3	3	3	1.00	9	9	10	1.12		
Seychelles	4	2	2.8	48	6	109*	107*	111'	1.04*	109*	110*	107*	0.97*		
Sierra Leone	3	3	25	52	50	4 +1				5	4	5	1.07		
Somalia	3	3													
South Africa	6	1	522	50	6	21	20	21	1.01	51	50	51	1.01		
Swaziland	3	3	15 **, -2	49 **, -2	.**,-2					17 **, -2	17**,-2	17 **,-2	0.99**,		
Тодо	3	3	23	50	55	2	2	2	0.99	4	4	4	1.01		
Uganda 4	4	2	77	51	100	4**	4**	4**	1.00**	4	3	4	1.05		
United Republic of Tanzania	5	2	896+1	50+1	10+1					35 +1	34+1	35 +1	1.02 +1		
Zambia	3	4				2 ^{*,-1}	2 ^{*,-1}	3*,-1	1.20*,-1						
Zimbabwe	3	3				41**	40**	41**	1.03 **						

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

South and West Asia

Sub-Saharan Africa

		N	let enrolr	nent rate	2			Teach staf		Traiı	ned teacl (%)	hers	Pupil/ teacher ratio	Region
	199	99			200	07		200	7		2007			
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	2007 27	Country or territory
33	33	34	1.04					1.7	87				24	Equatorial Guinea
4	4	4	0.90	9	9	9	0.96	1.1	97	66	70	65	35	Eritrea
				2	2	2	0.96	8.0	62	66	12	100	27	Ethiopia
														Gabon
				19 **, +1	19 ^{**, +1}	20**,+1	1.05 **, +1							Gambia
27**,+1	26**,+1	27 **, +1	1.04**,+1	47 ⁺¹	46 ⁺¹	49 ⁺¹	1.05 +1	36 ⁺¹	84+1	25 ⁺¹	22+1	26+1	35+1	Ghana
				7	7	7	1.00	2.6	50	34-1	31-1	38-1	33	Guinea
2 +1	2 ⁺¹	2 +1	1.02 +1											Guinea-Bissau
				26	27	26	0.98	76	87	71	55	73	22	Kenya
				12 -1	7 -1	16-1	2.19 ⁻¹	1.6-1	99 ⁻¹	_**,-2	_**,-2	_**,-2	19 ⁻¹	Lesotho
38+1	41 ⁺¹	36 ⁺¹	0.89+1	44 ⁺¹	44 ⁺¹	43 ⁺¹	0.97 +1	3.5 ⁺¹	52 ⁺¹	100+1	100+1	100+1	142 +1	Liberia
3 +1	3 +1	3 +1	1.07 +1	8	8	8	1.03	4.9	97	17	18	17	31	Madagascar
														Malawi
								1.5	93				36	Mali
68**	67**	69**	1.02 **	90	89	91	1.02	2.5	100	100		96	15	Mauritius
														Mozambique
														Namibia
1	1	1	1.04	2	2	2	1.04	1.2	88	96	95	96	23	Niger
														Nigeria
														Rwanda
25	24	26	1.12	36 ⁺¹	35 ⁺¹	37 +1	1.06 +1	0.24**,-1					23 **, -1	Sao Tome and Principe
3 +1	3 +1	3 +1	1.04 +1	6	6	7	1.11	5.7	68				17	Senegal
89*	88*	90*	1.02*	95*	97*	92 [*]	0.95*	0.19	100				15	Seychelles
				4	4	4	1.07	1.2	79	52	53	52	20	Sierra Leone
														Somalia
6	6	6	0.99	11-2	11-2	11-2	1.01 -2							South Africa
				11**,-2	11**,-2	11**,-2	0.99**,-2	0.45***,-2	75 **, -2				32 ^{**, -2}	Swaziland
2	2	2	0.99	4	4	4	1.01	0.89	92	29	24	30	25	Тодо
2**	2**	2**	1.05 **	2	2	2	1.04	1.7 -1	70 ⁻¹				42 ⁻¹	Uganda
				- 35 ^{**, +1}	- 34 ^{**,+1}	- 35 ^{**,+1}	1.02 **, +1	18	56	14	8	19	43	United Republic of Tanzania
														Zambia
														Zimbabwe

	 20**	WORLD
	 18**	Arab States
	 9**	Central and Eastern Europe
		a

REGIONAL TOTALS/AVERAGES

 	 	 	 	1,078**	100**	 	 9"	Central and Eastern Europe
 	 	 	 	135	97	 	 11	Central Asia
 	 	 	 	1,831	96	 	 21	East Asia and the Pacific
 	 	 	 	928	96	 	 22	Latin America and the Caribbean
 	 	 	 	1,424	92	 	 14	North America and Western Europe
 	 	 	 			 	 	South and West Asia
 	 	 	 	352**	68**	 	 28**	Sub-Saharan Africa

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 6,834^{**}
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Region	Ed	ucation syst	em	New ent	rants		Gross int	ake ratio	
	Compulsory	Primary	education	200	7	2007 MF M F			
Country or territory	education (age range) 1	Entrance age 2	Duration 3	MF (000) 4	% F 5	MF 6	M 7	F 8	GPI 9
Arab States									
lgeria	6-14	6	6	580	48	101	102	100	0.98
Bahrain	6-14	6	6	15 -1	49 ⁻¹	125 -1	124-1	126-1	1.02 -1
Jjibouti	6-14	6	5	13 +1	47 +1	63 ⁺¹	65 ⁺¹	60 ⁺¹	0.92 +1
gypt	6-14	6	6	1,702	48	103	105	102	0.97
raq	6-11	6	6	844**,-2	48**,-2	108 **, -2	111 **, -2	105 **, -2	0.94 **,-
ordan	6-15	6	6	135	49	92	92	93	1.02
(uwait	6-14	6	5	43	49	95	97	94	0.98
ebanon	6-15	6	6	67 ⁺¹	48 +1	89 ⁺¹	90 ⁺¹	87 +1	0.97 +1
ibyan Arab Jamahiriya	6-14	6	6						
Aauritania	6-14	6	6	97	50	117	115	120	1.05
Norocco	6-14	6	6	680	48	114	116	112	0.97
Dman	. . .	6	6	45	49	78	77	78	1.01
alestinian Autonomous Territories	6-15	6	4	100	49	79	80	79	0.99
Qatar	6-17	6	6	14	49	115	115	116	1.01
audi Arabia	6-11	6	6	538*	50 [*]	99 [*]	98 [*]	99 [*]	1.00*
udan	6-13	6	6	835	45	80	86	74	0.86
yrian Arab Republic	6-14	6	4	565	48	121	123	119	0.97
unisia	6-16	6	6	160	49	101	100	101	1.01
Jnited Arab Emirates	6-14	6	5	61	48	107	108	106	0.99
'emen	6-14	6	6	720-2	45-2	112-2	122 -2	102 -2	0.83 -2
Central and Eastern Europe									
Ibania	6-13	6	4						
Belarus	6-14	6	4	91	48	102	103	101	0.99
Bosnia and Herzegovina		6	4						
Bulgaria	7-14	7	4	69	49	109	109	110	1.01
Croatia	7-14	7	4	44	49	95	95	95	0.99
Czech Republic	6-15	6	5	92	48	109	110	108	0.98
istonia	7-15	7	6	12	48	99	99	98	0.99
łungary	7-16	7	4	95	48	97	97	96	0.99
atvia	7-15	7	4	18-1	40 ⁻¹	95 ⁻¹	95 ⁻¹	95 ⁻¹	1.00 ⁻¹
ithuania	7-15	7	4	34	48	99	99	98	0.99
Iontenegro	7-14	7	4						
Poland	7-15	7	6	 373		 97			
Republic of Moldova	7-15	7	4	38	 49	96 [*]	 96 [*]	 96*	 0.99*
Romania	7-13	7	4	219	49	98	98	98	1.00
Russian Federation	6-15	7		1,244		98			
ierbia	7-14	7	4						•••
ilovakia	6-15	6	4	 54	 49	 102		 102	 1.00
ilovenia	6-15	6	4	18	49	102	103 100	102	1.00
he former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	7-14	7	4	24	48	96 07 ^{**}	95	96	1.01
urkey	6-14	6	6	1,335**	48 ** 48 *	97**	98 ^{**}	95 ^{**}	0.96**
Jkraine	6-17	6	4	390	48*	100	101*	100*	0.99*
Central Asia		7	3	47	47	131	130		1.02
Armenia	7-14							133	

		Net intal	ke rate			to p	New entrants rimary educa CCE experien	tion	Region
	1999			2007			2007		
MF 10	M 11	F 12	MF 13	M 14	F 15	MF 16	M 17	F 18	Country or territory
									Arab States
77	79	76	87	88	85	30	19	43	Algeria
89	86	91	99 ⁻¹	99 ⁻¹	100-1	82 -1	83-1	81-1	Bahrain
21	24	18	41 ^{**,+1}	44 ^{**,+1}	39 ^{**, +1}	8	8	8	Djibouti
84**,+1	86**,+1	82 **,+1							Egypt
79**	83**	74**	83**,-2	86**,-2	79**,-2				Iraq
67**	67**	68**	60	60	61	70	73	68	Jordan
62	63	61	56	57	55	82	81	83	Kuwait
69**	70**	67 **	62 ⁺¹	64+1	60 ⁺¹	100+1	100+1	100+1	Lebanon
									Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
			38	38	38	100	100	100	Mauritania
51	53	48	85	87	84	48	48	49	Morocco
70	70	71	53	53	54				Oman
83 **,+1	84**,+1	83 **, +1	57**	58**	57**				Palestinian Autonomous Territories
			66**	65**	67**				Qatar
			60 [*]	58*	62 [*]				Saudi Arabia
						62	62	62	Sudan
60	60	59	58	58	58	12 -2	12 -2	12 ⁻²	Syrian Arab Republic
			90	90	90				Tunisia
 49	 49	 49	42	43	41	 82	 82	 81	United Arab Emirates
25	30	20							Yemen
25	50	20							Central and Eastern Europe
									Albania
						•••			Belarus
76	77	76	85	85	84				
									Bosnia and Herzegovina
									Bulgaria
68	69	66							Croatia
									Czech Republic
			81	83	78				Estonia
			65 **, -2	67 **, -2	63**,-2				Hungary
									Latvia
									Lithuania
									Montenegro
									Poland
			76*	77*	75 [*]				Republic of Moldova
									Romania
									Russian Federation
									Serbia
									Slovakia
									Slovenia
									The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia
			74**,-2	75**,-2	73**,-2				Turkey
69			78	78*	78*	62			Ukraine
									Central Asia
			56	55	57				Armenia

Region	Ed	ucation syste	em	New ent	trants		Gross inta	ake ratio	
	Compulsory	Primary e	education	200	7	2007 MF M F			
Country or territory	education (age range)	Entrance age 2	Duration	MF (000)	% F 5	MF 6	M 7	F 8	GPI 9
Georgia	6-14	6	6	51	46	106	109	103	0.95
Kazakhstan	7-17	7	4	250+1	49 ⁺¹	117 +1	117 +1	117+1	1.00+1
Kyrgyzstan	7-15	7	4	100	49	97	97	97	1.00
Mongolia	7-15	7	5	56	49	125	124	126	1.02
Tajikistan	7-15	7	4	176	48	104	106	102	0.96
Turkmenistan	7-15	7	3						
Uzbekistan	7-17	7	4	505	48	93	95	92	0.97
East Asia and the Pacific			•						
Australia	5-15	5	7	269**,-2	49**,-2	106**,-2	106**,-2	105 **, -2	1.00**,-2
Brunei Darussalam	6-15	6	6	7.4	48	98	98	98	1.00
Cambodia	. . .	6	6	447	47	137	141	132	0.94
China	6-14	7	5	17,339	46	93	93	92	0.99
Cook Islands	5-15	5	6	0.34	49	69**	68**	70**	1.04**
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	6-15	6	4						
Fiji	6-15	6	6	17**	48**	92 **	92 **	92**	1.00**
Hong Kong SAR of China	6-14	6	6	60	48	86 ⁻²	88 ⁻²	83-2	0.95 -2
Indonesia	7-15	7	6	5,279	48	124	127	121	0.96
Japan	6-15	6	6	1,187	49	98	98	99	1.00
Kiribati	6-15	6	6	3.0**,-2	50 ^{**,-2}	120**,-2	119 ^{**,-2}	121**,-2	1.02 **, -2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	6-10	6	5	192	47	131	135	126	0.94
Macao, China	5-14	6	6	4.0	48	96	98	94	0.96
Malaysia	6-11	6	6	513 ⁻¹	48 ⁻¹	96 ⁻¹	96 ⁻¹	96 ⁻¹	0.99 ⁻¹
Marshall Islands	6-14	6	6	1.6	46	100*	105*	96*	0.91*
Micronesia (Federated States of)	6-13	6	6						
	5-9	5	5						
Myanmar				1,204	 53 [*]	 71**	 65 **	 77**	
Nauru Naur Zaaland	6-16	6 5	6	0.18 [*] 58 ^{**,-2}	55 49 **, -2	104**,-2	105 **, -2	104 **, -2	1.19** 1.00**,-2
New Zealand	5-16		6		49 ^{**} , -2	81 ^{**,-2}	69 ^{**,-2}	93 ^{**,-2}	
Niue	5-16	5	6	0.02 **, -2	59 , 2	81 , 2	69 , -	93 , -	1.34**,-2
Palau	6-14	6	5						
Papua New Guinea	6-14	7	6	53 ⁻¹	45-1	31 ⁻¹	33-1	29 ⁻¹	0.87 -1
Philippines	6-12	6	6	2,657	47	130	134	125	0.94
Republic of Korea	6-14	6	6	609	48	114	113	115	1.02
Samoa	5-12	5	6	5.1	48	96	96	95	0.99
Singapore	6-11	6	6						
Solomon Islands		6	6						
Thailand	6-14	6	6	684	52	77	71	83	1.16
Timor-Leste	6-11	6	6	39	48	112	113	111	0.98
Tokelau		5	6						
Tonga	6-14	5	6	2.8-1	48-1	116-1	118-1	114-1	0.97 -1
Tuvalu	7-14	6	6	0.26**,-1	45 ^{**, -1}	112 **,-1	120**,-1	104**,-1	0.86**,-1
Vanuatu	6-12	6	6						
Viet Nam	6-14	6	5	1,355 **, -1					
Latin America and the Caribbean									
Anguilla	5-17	5	7	0.25	49				
Antigua and Barbuda	5-16	5	7	1.6	48	100*	103*	96*	0.93*
Argentina	5-14	6	6	751-1	49 ⁻¹	111 -1	111-1	111 -1	1.00 -1

Region	ion :e (%)	ew entrants mary educat CE experienc	to pr			ke rate	Net intal		Net intake rate					
		2007			2007			1999						
Country or territory	F 18	M 17	MF 16	F 15	M 14	MF 13	F 12	M 11	MF 10					
Georgia				85	88	86	69	68	69					
Kazakhstan				53 ⁺¹	57 ⁺¹	55 ⁺¹	65**,+1	66**,+1	66 ^{**,+1}					
Kyrgyzstan	27	28	27	58	60	59	58*	59°	58 [*]					
Mongolia	49	48	49	78	80	79	81	81	81					
Tajikistan	1	1	1	95 ⁻¹	100-1	98 ⁻¹	90	95	93					
Turkmenistan														
Uzbekistan						77-1								
East Asia and the Pacific														
Australia				75 ^{**, -2}	69 ^{**,-2}	72**,-2								
Brunei Darussalam	 99 ^{**, -1}	 99 ^{**, -1}	 99 ^{**, -1}	63	64	63								
				84			 63 ^{**}	 65 **	 64**					
Cambodia	18	16	17		86	85			64**					
China Cook Islanda			85											
Cook Islands	100-2	100 -2	100 -2	53 ^{**, -2}	49**,-2	51**,-2								
Democratic People's Republic of Korea														
Fiji				70**,-2	70**,-2	70**,-2	79 ^{**,-1}	80**,-1	79 ^{**,-1}					
Hong Kong SAR of China				57 ^{*, -2}	62 ^{*,-2}	60 ^{*,-2}								
Indonesia	88	87	87	41	38	40	40***,+1	42 ^{**,+1}	41**,+1					
Japan														
Kiribati														
Lao People's Democratic Republic	11	10	11	74	73	74	51	53	52					
Macao, China	96	96	96	79	82	81	65	61	63					
Malaysia	79 ⁻²	74-2	76-2											
Marshall Islands														
Micronesia (Federated States of)														
Myanmar			12											
Nauru				52**	50**	51**								
New Zealand				100**,-2	100 **, -2	100**,-2								
Niue									85 *, -1					
Palau														
Papua New Guinea														
Philippines	60-1	57 ⁻¹	58-1	47 -1	42 ⁻¹	45 ⁻¹	45**	47 **	46**					
Republic of Korea						98**	91	100	96					
Samoa							77	77	77					
Singapore														
Solomon Islands														
Thailand														
Timor-Leste				40	39	39								
Tokelau														
Tonga							47	50	48					
Tuvalu														
Vanuatu														
Viet Nam									 79					
Latin America and the Caribbean									19					
Anguilla	100	100	100			78**,-2			79 ^{**,+1}					
Anguna Antigua and Barbuda														
Argentina	 94 ⁻²	 94 ⁻²	 94 ⁻²	 97 ⁻¹	 100 ⁻¹	 99 ⁻¹								

Region	Ed	ucation syste	em	New en	trants		Gross inta	ake ratio	
	Compulsory	Primary e	education	200)7	2007 MF M F			
Country or territory	education (age range)	Entrance age 2	Duration 3	MF (000) 4	% F 5	MF 6	M 7	F 8	GPI 9
Aruba	6-16	6	6	1.5	49	98	99	98	0.99
Bahamas	5-16	5	6	6.5	48	112	114	110	0.97
Barbados	5-16	5	6	4.0	49	118	119	117	0.98
Belize	5-14	5	6	8.7	50	122	120	124	1.04
Bermuda	5-16	5	6	0.79 ⁻¹		103*,-1			
Bolivia	6-13	6	6	287	49	121	121	120	1.00
Brazil	7-14	7	4	4,323-2		125 -2			
British Virgin Islands	5-16	5	7	0.46	51	105 **	105**	105**	1.00**
Cayman Islands	5-16	5	6	0.69	48				
Chile	6-13	6	6	256	49	103	103	102	0.98
Colombia	5-14	6	5	1,099	48	122	123	121	0.98
Costa Rica	5-14	6	6	81	49	102	101	102	1.01
Cuba	6-14	6	6	138	48	98	98	98	1.00
Dominica	5-16	5	7	1.2	49				
Dominican Republic	5-13	6	6	259	48	120	123	116	0.95
Ecuador	5-14	6	6	405	49	140	141	139	0.99
El Salvador	7-15	7	6	168	48	109	111	107	0.97
Grenada	5-16	5	7	1.9	48	84	87	81	0.93
Guatemala	7-15	7	6	468	49	123	124	122	0.98
Guyana	6-15	6	6	16	48	97	98	97	0.99
Haiti	6-11	6	6						
Honduras	6-11	6	6	 252 ⁻¹	 48 ⁻¹	 137 ⁻¹	 139 ⁻¹	 134 ⁻¹	 0.96 ⁻¹
Jamaica	6-11	6	6	48**	49**	88**	88**	88**	0.99**
Mexico	6-15	6	6	2,501	49	119	120	119	0.99
Montserrat		5	7	0.07	57	99 [*]	77*	125*	1.63*
	5-16								
Netherlands Antilles	6-15	6	6						
Nicaragua	6-11	6	6	223	47	166	172	161	0.93
Panama	6-14	6	6	77	49	114	115	113	0.99
Paraguay	6-14	6	6	158-2	48-2	111-2	113-2	110-2	0.97 -2
Peru	6-16	6	6	644	50	116	114	118	1.04
Saint Kitts and Nevis	5-16	5	7	0.85	51	86**	81**	91**	1.13**
Saint Lucia	5-15	5	7	2.9	49	105	106	103	0.97
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	5-15	5	7	2.1	49	93	94	92	0.98
Suriname	7-12	6	6	10	47	107	108	104	0.96
Trinidad and Tobago	5-11	5	7	19	48	103	106	100	0.95
Turks and Caicos Islands	4-16	6	6	0.36 -2	52 ⁻²	83**,-2	83**,-2	84**,-2	1.01**,-2
Uruguay	6-15	6	6	53	49	104	104	103	0.99
Venezuela	5-14	6	6	589	48	105	106	104	0.98
North America and Western Europe									
Andorra	6-16	6	6	0.76	46	88*	90 [*]	85*	0.94*
Austria	6-14	6	4	85	48	103	105	101	0.97
Belgium	6-18	6	6	115	49	100	100	101	1.02
Canada	6-16	6	6	351-1	49 -1	98 -1	98 ⁻¹	98 ⁻¹	0.99-1
Cyprus	6-14	6	6	9.2	48	107*	109*	106 *	0.98*
Denmark	7-16	7	6	67	49	99	98	99	1.01
Finland	7-16	7	6	57	49	99	99	99	1.00

		lew entrants imary educat CCE experienc	to pr			Net intake rate				
		2007			2007			1999		
F Country or territory		M 17	MF 16	F 15	M 14	MF 13	F 12	M 11	MF 10	
90 ⁻² Aruba		90 -2	90 -2	82 **, -2	80**,-2	81**,-2	89	91	90	
52 Bahamas	52	52	52	71	71	71	82	85	84	
100 Barbados	100	100	100	96	98	97	76**	77**	77**	
. Belize				68	67	68	76**	80**	78**	
Bermuda										
66 ⁻¹ Bolivia	66-1	66-1	66-1	72**,-1	71**,-1	71**,-1	69**	68**	69**	
Brazil										
British Virgin Islands			99 ⁻¹	74**,-2	66 **, -2	70**,-2	76**	70**	73**	
90 ^{*,-1} Cayman Islands	90*,-1	90*,-1	90*,-1	43**,-2	54**,-2	48**,-2	68 ^{*, +1}	56 ^{*,+1}	62 ^{*, +1}	
Chile										
Colombia				59	60	60	59**	61**	60**	
76 Costa Rica	76	77	76	66	63	64				
99 Cuba	99	100	100	98	98	98			98**	
81 Dominica	81	74	77				78	83*	80 [*]	
55 Dominican Republic	55	54	54	72	73	72	58	58	58	
65 Ecuador	65	63	64	90	90	90	84	83	84	
74 El Salvador	74	70	72	60	59	60	57 **,-1	15 **,-1	35 **, -1	
100 Grenada	100	100	100	64	70	67				
Guatemala				72	74	73	54	58	56	
100 Guyana		100	100	63	63	63	93**	90**	91**	
Haiti										
Honduras				 72 ⁻¹	69 ⁻¹	 70 ⁻¹	49 ⁺¹	49 ⁺¹	49 ⁺¹	
Jamaica				76**,-2	74 ^{**,-2}	75 ^{**,-2}	79 ^{**,+1}	75**,+1	77**,+1	
Mexico							89	89	89	
100 Montserrat		100	100	56*	41*	48*				
Netherlands Antilles							82**	 72 ^{**}	 77 ^{**}	
42 Nicaraqua		41	42	72	70	71	38	40	39	
75 Panama		73	74				84**	84**	84**	
				 70 ⁻²	 68 ⁻²	 69 ⁻²				
Paraguay 56 Peru		 57	 56	82	81	81	 79	 79	 79	
99 Saint Kitts and Nevis		99	99	65**	54**	60**	84 ^{*,+1}	79 ^{*,+1}	82 ^{*,+1}	
50 Saint Lucia		49	49	77 **, -1	73 ^{**,-1}	75 ^{**,-1}	75**	76**	76**	
100 ^{**,-2} Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		49 100 **, -2	49 100 **, -2	58 ^{**,-2}	66 ^{**,-2}	62 ^{**,-2}				
100 Suriname		100	100	88	88	88				
						72				
79 Trinidad and Tobago		78	78 100 ⁻²	72 51 ^{**,-2}	73 57 ^{**, -2}	54 ^{**,-2}	67	66	67	
Turks and Caicos Islands										
96 ⁻¹ Uruguay		96 ⁻¹	96 ⁻¹							
75 Venezuela	75	74	74	69	69	69	60**	60**	60**	
North America and Western Euro	100	100	100	20*	44*	41.				
100 Andorra		100	100	38*	44*	41*				
Austria										
Belgium										
Canada										
Cyprus										
Denmark				77 -2	69 ⁻²	73-2	88+1	85 ⁺¹	86+1	

Region	Ed	ucation syste	em	New ent	trants		Gross inta	ake ratio	
	Compulsory	Primary e	ducation	200	17		2007 MF M F		
Country or territory	education (age range)	Entrance age 2	Duration	MF (000) 4	% F 5	MF 6	M 7	F 8	GPI 9
France	6-16	6	5						
Germany	6-18	6	4	794	48	102	102	101	0.99
Gibraltar	5-14	5	6						
Greece	6-14	6	6	107	49	103	103	102	1.00
Holy See									
Iceland	6-16	6	7	4.3	49	103	102	103	1.01
Ireland	6-15	4	8	60	49	100	99	101	1.01
Israel	5-15	6	6	132	49	101	100	103	1.03
Italy	6-14	6	5	567	48	107	107	106	0.99
Liechtenstein	6-14	6	5	0.43	54	105*	93 [*]	119°	1.29*
Luxembourg	6-15	6	6	5.8	48	101	103	99	0.96
Malta	5-15	5	6	4.4 -2	49 ⁻²	94 ⁻²	93 ⁻²	95 ⁻²	1.02 -2
Monaco	6-16	6	5						
Netherlands	5-17	6	6	204	49	103	103	102	0.99
Norway	6-16	6	7	60	49	101	101	101	0.99
Portugal	6-14	6	6	122	48	111	112	110	0.98
San Marino	6-16	6	5	0.33 +1	48 +1				
Spain	6-16	6	6	433	49	106	106	106	1.00
Sweden	7-16	7	6	92	49	100	100	100	1.00
Switzerland	7-15	7	6	74	50	91	89	93	1.00
United Kingdom	5-16	5	6						
United States of America	6-17	6	6	4,205	50	105	102	108	1.05
South and West Asia	7.15	7	,	011	20	0.0	11/	00	0.60
Afghanistan	7-15	7	6	811	39	98	116	80	0.69
Bangladesh	6-10	6	5	3,986 -1	50 ⁻¹	112 -1	110-1	115-1	1.04 -1
Bhutan		6	7	15+1	50 ⁺¹	122 +1	120+1	123+1	1.03 +1
India	6-14	6	5	32,366 ⁻¹	46 -1	130-1	133 -1	126-1	0.95 ⁻¹
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	6-10	6	5	1,400 **, -1	56 ^{**,-1}	130**,-1	112**,-1	150**,-1	1.35 **, -1
Maldives	6-12	6	7	6.0	49	102	102	103	1.00
Nepal	5-9	5	5	904+1	49 ⁺¹	126+1	125+1	127 +1	1.01+1
Pakistan	5-9	5	5	4,551	45	118	127	109	0.86
Sri Lanka	5-13	5	5	329-1	49 ⁻¹	112 -1	112 -1	112 -1	1.00 -1
Sub-Saharan Africa									
Angola	6-11	6	4						
Benin	6-11	6	6	291-1	46 -1	115 -1	122 -1	108 -1	0.89-1
Botswana	6-15	6	7	53 ⁻²	49 ⁻²	122 -2	124-2	120-2	0.97 -2
Burkina Faso	6-16	7	6	389+1	47 +1	88 +1	92 +1	85 +1	0.92 +1
Burundi	7-12	7	6	320	49	140	144	137	0.95
Cameroon	6-11	6	6	550	46	111	118	103	0.88
Cape Verde	6-11	6	6	11	49	83	84	82	0.97
Central African Republic	6-15	6	6	97 ⁺¹	43 +1	79 ⁺¹	90+1	68 +1	0.76+1
Chad	6-11	6	6	316**	43**	97 **	111**	83**	0.75**
Comoros	6-13	6	6	16**,-2	46**,-2	70**,-2	74**,-2	66**,-2	0.89**,-2
Congo	6-15	6	6	91**	49**	88**	89**	86**	0.97**
Côte d'Ivoire	6-15	6	6	362	46	70	76	64	0.84
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6-13	6	6	2,034	46	106	114	99	0.87

		v entrants ary education experience (⁴	to prir			e rate	Net intal		
		2007			2007			1999	
territory	F Cou	M 17	MF 16	F 15	M 14	MF 13	F 12	M 11	MF 10
	Fran								
	Ger								
	Gibı								
	Gree			94 ^{**, -2}	93 ^{**, -2}	94**,-2	96	97	97
	. Holy								
	Icel			95 ⁻²	98 ⁻²	96-2	96	100	98
	Irela								
	Isra								
	Italy								
ein	Liec								
g	Lux								
	Mal								
	Mor								
S	Net						98 ⁺¹	99 ⁺¹	98 ⁺¹
	Nor								
	Port								
	San								
	Spa								
	Swe			97	98	97			
1	Swit								
Jdom									
es of America				78	72	75			
West Asia	Sou								
n	Afgl			45	65	55			
	46 ⁻² Ban	44 ⁻²	45 ⁻²	86-1	86 -1	86-1			
	Bhu			42 **, -1	44**,-1	43 **, -1	19**	21**	20**
	Indi								
c Republic of)	29 ⁻² Iran	34-2	31-2			94 ⁻²	43**	45**	44**
	87 Mal	88	88			76	87 **	86**	87**
	34 ⁺¹ Nep	36+1	35 +1	74	74	74			
	63 ⁻² Paki	52 ⁻²	57 ⁻²	85	99	92			
	Sri L						90**,-1	89**,-1	89**,-1
an Africa	Sub								
	Ang						20**,-1	25**,-1	22**,-1
	Ben			45 **, -2	51**,-2	48**,-2			
	Bot:			34-2	28-2	31-2	25	21	23
0	5 Burl	5	5	40 +1	45 ⁺¹	43 +1	16	22	19
	1 ⁻¹ Bur	1-1	1-1	51	53	52	27 **,+1	28**,+1	28**,+1
	Can								
	87 Cap	84	85	71	70	71	66**	64**	65**
ican Republic	Cen								
	Cha						18	25	22
	Con						13**	18**	16
	13 ⁻² Con	11-2	12 -2	52 ⁻¹	54 ⁻¹	53 ⁻¹	42 **,+1	46**,+1	44**,+1
e	Côt						23	29	26
Republic of the Congo	Den			39	46	42	24	22	23

Region	Ed	ucation syst	em	New en	trants		Gross int	ake ratio	
	Compulsory	Primary	education	200)7		20	07	
Country or territory	education (age range)	Entrance age 2	Duration 3	MF (000) 4	% F 5	MF 6	M 7	F 8	GPI 9
Equatorial Guinea	7-11	7	5	15	49	111	114	109	0.96
Eritrea	7-14	7	5	53	46	41	44	38	0.87
Ethiopia	7-12	7	6	3,221	47	136	144	128	0.89
Gabon	6-16	6	6						
Gambia	7-12	7	6	42 **, +1	52 **,+1	90**,+1	85 **, +1	94**,+1	1.10***,+1
Ghana	6-14	6	6	659 ⁺¹	49 ⁺¹	110+1	109+1	111+1	1.02 +1
Guinea	7-12	7	6	244	47	94	97	90	0.93
Guinea-Bissau	7-12	7	6						
Kenya	6-13	6	6	1,113 **, -2	49**,-2	110**,-2	112 **, -2	108 **, -2	0.96**,-2
Lesotho	6-12	6	7	56-1	48 -1	102 -1	105 -1	99 ⁻¹	0.94 ⁻¹
Liberia	6-11	6	6	119+1	50 ⁺¹	100+1	100+1	100+1	1.00+1
Madagascar	6-10	6	5	970	50	169	171	168	0.98
Malawi	6-13	6	6	639	51	142	137	147	1.07
Mali	7-15	7	6	317	46	85	92	79	0.86
Mauritius	5-16	5	6	19	50	101	100	102	1.02
Mozambique	6-12	6	7	1,049	48	161	166	156	0.94
Namibia	7-16	7	7	56**	51**	109**	108**	111 **	1.03**
Niger	7-12	7	6	279	43	65	72	58	0.81
Nigeria	6-14	6	6	4,127 -1	45 ⁻¹	98-1	106 -1	90 ⁻¹	0.85 -1
Rwanda	7-12	7	6	537	50	207	209	205	0.98
Sao Tome and Principe	7-12	7	6	5.0 ⁺¹	50 ⁺¹	116+1	115 ⁺¹	117 +1	1.03 +1
Senegal	7-12	7	6	332	51	100	98	103	1.05
Seychelles	6-15	6	6	1.5	51	127*	131*	124*	0.94*
Sierra Leone	6-11	6	6	296	48	180	188	172	0.92
Somalia	6-13	6	7						
South Africa	7-15	7	7	1,092 **	48**	106**	110**	102**	0.93 **
Swaziland	6-12	6	7	31	49	110	112	108	0.96
Togo	6-15	6	6	175	48	94	97	90	0.94
Uganda	6-12	6	7	1,523	50	149	149	149	1.01
United Republic of Tanzania	7-13	7	7	1,414+1	49 ⁺¹	115+1	116+1	114+1	0.98 +1
Zambia	7-13	7	7	462	50	128	126	129	1.02
Zimbabwe	6-12	6	7						

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

		Net intak	e rate			to p	New entrants rimary educat CCE experien	tion	Region
	1999			2007			2007		
MF 10	M 11	F 12	MF 13	M 14	F 15	MF 16	M 17	F 18	Country or territory
			37	37	36	70 ⁻²	67 -2	72 ⁻²	Equatorial Guinea
17	18	16	18**	19**	17**				Eritrea
20	23	18	59	61	57				Ethiopia
									Gabon
			51**	49**	53**				Gambia
29**	29**	29**	35 **, -1	34**,-1	36**,-1				Ghana
20	21	18	42	43	41	20	20	21	Guinea
9**,+1	10**,+1	9 ^{**,+1}							Guinea-Bissau
30**	29**	31**							Kenya
26	25	27	49 ^{**,-1}	48**,-1	49**,-1				Lesotho
			6 ^{**, +1}	6**,+1	6**,+1				Liberia
			85	84	85				Madagascar
			70**	67 **	74**				Malawi
			27	29	25	12	12	12	Mali
72	71	73	89	88	90	100	100	100	Mauritius
18	19	17	58**	58**	57**				Mozambique
56	54	57	62**	60**	64**				Namibia
27	32	22	43	48	38	20	19	21	Niger
									Nigeria
			96 ⁻¹	97 ⁻¹	95 ⁻¹				Rwanda
			46 ⁺¹	47 ⁺¹	45 ⁺¹	42	42	43	Sao Tome and Principe
37	38**	 36 **	56	55	57	-12			Senegal
75 [*]	74*	77*	96*	97*	94*				Seychelles
									Sierra Leone
									Somalia
 44	 45	 43	 52 ^{**, -2}	 53 ^{**, -2}	 50 ^{**, -2}				South Africa
44	40	43	52	50	54				Swaziland
37	40	35	43	45	42				
			43 69**	45 67 **	42 71**				Togo
			88**	67 87**					Uganda
14	13	15	88 48**	87 46**	89**				United Republic of Tanzania
37 43 ⁺¹	36 42 ⁺¹	38 44 ⁺¹	48	40	49**	17	16	17	Zambia Zimbabwe

Region	Enrolment 2007 MF (000) % F % Private MF						Gross enro	lment ratio			
	MF (000) % F % Private MF M F 1 2 3 4 5 6						20	07			
Country or territory	MF (000)						GPI 7	MF 8	M 9	F 10	GPI 11
Arab States	-	2	3	-	3	Ū	,	0		10	
Algeria	4,079	47	-	105	110	100	0.91	110	113	106	0.94
Bahrain	90 ⁻¹	49 ⁻¹	25 ⁻¹	107	106	108	1.01	120-1	120-1	119 -1	1.00 ⁻¹
Djibouti	56 ⁺¹	47 ⁺¹	14+1	33	39	28	0.71	56 ⁺¹	59 ⁺¹	52 ⁺¹	0.88 +1
Egypt	9,988	48	8	102 **	106**	97 **	0.91**	105	107	102	0.95
Iraq	4,430**,-2	44**,-2	**, -2	92	101	83	0.82	99 ^{**,-2}	109 **, -2	90**,-2	0.83**
lordan	808	49	33	98	98	98	1.00	96	95	97	1.02
Kuwait	212	49		100	99	101	1.01	98	100	97	0.98
Lebanon	445 ⁺¹	48 +1	70+1	105	108	103	0.95	95 ⁺¹	97 ⁺¹	94 ⁺¹	0.97 +1
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	755-1	48 -1	5 -1	120	121	118	0.98	110-1	113-1	108 -1	0.95 -1
Mauritania	484	50	9	89	89	88	0.99	103	100	106	1.06
Morocco	3,939	46	8	86	95	77	0.81	107	113	101	0.90
Oman	278	49	6	91	93	89	0.97	80	80	81	1.01
Palestinian Autonomous Territories	384	49	10	105	105	106	1.01	80	80	80	1.00
Qatar	75	49	49	103	103	100	0.96	109	110	109	0.99
Saudi Arabia	3,174	49*	8					98	100*	96*	0.96*
Sudan	3,959	45	4	 49 **	53 ^{**}	45**	0.85**	66	71	61	0.86
Syrian Arab Republic	2,310	48	4	102	107	98	0.92	126	129	123	0.96
Tunisia	1,069	48	4	102	116	111	0.92	105	106	103	0.90
Jnited Arab Emirates	284	40	67	90	92	89	0.95	105	100		0.97
	3,220 ⁻²	49 42 ⁻²	2 ⁻²	71	92	51	0.56	87 ⁻²	107	106 74 ⁻²	0.99
Yemen Central and Eastern Europe	5,220	42	2	71	91	51	0.56	87	100	74	0.74
Albania				103	104	102	0.98				
Belarus	361	48	-	111	111	110	0.99	97	98	96	0.99
Bosnia and Herzegovina	192	47						98	101	94	0.93
Bulgaria	268	48	1	106	108	105	0.98	101	102	100	0.99
Croatia	191	49	-	92	93	92	0.98	99	99	99	1.00
Czech Republic	463	48	1	103	104	103	0.99	101	101	100	0.99
Estonia	76	48	3	102	103	100	0.97	99	100	98	0.99
Hungary	399	48	7	102	103	101	0.98	96	96	95	0.98
Latvia	79 ⁻¹	48 -1	1-1	100	101	99	0.98	95 ⁻¹	96 -1	93 -1	0.96 ⁻¹
Lithuania	144	48	1	102	103	101	0.98	95	96	95	0.99
Montenegro											
Poland	2,485	49	2	98	99	97	0.98	97	97	97	1.00
Republic of Moldova	161	49	1	100*	100*	100*	1.00*	94*	95*	94*	0.98*
Romania	918	48	-	105	106	104	0.98	105	105	104	0.99
Russian Federation	5,010	49	1	108	109	107	0.98	96	96	96	1.00
Serbia	297	49		112 **	112 **	111 "	0.99**	97*	97*	97*	1.00*
Slovakia	231	49	5	103	103	102	0.99	102	103	101	0.99
Slovenia	95	48	-	100	100	99	0.99	104	104	103	0.99
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	101	48		101	102	100	0.98	95	95	95	1.00
Turkey	8,065**	48**		95 **,+1	100**,+1	91 ^{**,+1}	0.91**,+1	96 **	99**	93 **	0.95**
Jkraine	1,648	49*	1	109	110	109	0.99	100	100*	100*	1.00*
Central Asia											
Armenia	128	47	2	100				110	108	111	1.03
Azerbaijan	513	47	-	98 [*]	98 [*]	98 [*]	1.00*	116 *	116*	115 *	0.99*

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 V	rrain couti pt dan dan vait anon van Arab Jamahiriya uritania rocco an estinian Autonomous Territories ar
M F GPI MF M F GPI MF(DOD) 9, F MF M F C 1 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 91 93 89 0,96 95 96 95 0,98 170 53 99 24 Alger 96 95 97 1.03 98 ² 98 ² 100 ²	b States eria arain bouti pt dan vait anon vait anon van Arab Jamahiriya uritania rocco an estinian Autonomous Territories car
P3 89 0.96 95 96 95 0.98 170 53 99 24 Alger 96 95 97 1.03 98 ² 98 ² 1.00 ² <th>eria irain irain irain iouti i pt i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i</th>	eria irain irain irain iouti i pt i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i
96 95 97 1.03 98 ² 98 ⁻² 1.00 ⁻² <t< th=""><th>rrain couti pt dan dan vait anon van Arab Jamahiriya uritania rocco an estinian Autonomous Territories ar</th></t<>	rrain couti pt dan dan vait anon van Arab Jamahiriya uritania rocco an estinian Autonomous Territories ar
96 95 97 1.03 98 ² 98 ⁻² 1.00 ⁻³ <t< td=""><td>rrain couti pt dan dan vait anon van Arab Jamahiriya uritania rocco an estinian Autonomous Territories ar</td></t<>	rrain couti pt dan dan vait anon van Arab Jamahiriya uritania rocco an estinian Autonomous Territories ar
27 32 2.3 0.73 45 ⁻¹ 48 ⁻¹ 0.89 ⁻¹ 1.7 ⁻¹ 2.6 ⁺¹ 80 ⁻¹ 81 ⁻¹ 7.8 ⁻¹ 3.4 ⁺¹ 0.90 ⁺ 9.90 ⁺ 2.90 ⁺ 3.90 ⁺ <td>pt I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I</td>	pt I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
94"97"90"0.93"96"98"94"0.96"369"56"27"Egypt8591780.85 $89^{9,2}$ $95^{9,2}$ $22^{9,2}$ $0.86^{9,2}$ $72^{9,2}$ $21^{10,2}$ $1qq$ 91911.018988891.02 <td>i dan vait anon yan Arab Jamahiriya uritania rocco an estinian Autonomous Territories ar di Arabia</td>	i dan vait anon yan Arab Jamahiriya uritania rocco an estinian Autonomous Territories ar di Arabia
85 91 78 0.85 89 ^{-1,2} 82 ^{-1,2} 0.86 ^{-1,2} 72 ^{-1,2} 1 1 1 21 ^{-1,2} Irag 91 91 1.01 89 88 89 1.02	i dan vait anon yan Arab Jamahiriya uritania rocco an estinian Autonomous Territories ar di Arabia
91 91 91 101 89 88 89 1.02 <td>dan vait anon yan Arab Jamahiriya uritania rocco an estinian Autonomous Territories ar di Arabia</td>	dan vait anon yan Arab Jamahiriya uritania rocco an estinian Autonomous Territories ar di Arabia
87 86 87 1.01 88 89 87 0.97 22 88 1.00 1.01 Kuwa 86" 88" 85" 0.96" 83" 84" 83" 0.99" 32" 86" 1.13" 1.5" 1.3" 1.4" Lebar	vait anon yan Arab Jamahiriya uritania rocco an estinian Autonomous Territories ar di Arabia
86" 88" 85" 0.96" 83 ⁺¹ 84 ⁺¹ 0.99 ⁺¹ 32 ⁺¹ 86 ⁺¹ 13 ⁺¹ 15 ⁺¹ 13 ⁺¹ 14 ⁺¹ Lebar	yan Arab Jamahiriya uritania rocco an estinian Autonomous Territories ar di Arabia
	yan Arab Jamahiriya uritania rocco an estinian Autonomous Territories ar di Arabia
64 65 64 0.99 80 78 83 1.06 11 35 100 100 100 43 Marrie 70 76 65 0.85 89 91 86 0.95 144 47 100 100 100 27 Moro 81 81 1.00 73 72 74 1.02 21" 63" 100".1 100".4 13" 0mar 97 97 97 1.00 73 73 73 100 13 67 100 100 100 30 Palest 92 92 1.01 93 93 93 100 6.6 ⁻¹ 85 ⁻¹ 69 ⁻¹ 11.1 033 93 41" ^{*+1} 45 ^{**+1} 37 ^{*+1} 0.83 ^{*+1} 108 64 59 ⁻¹ 73 ⁻¹ 52 ⁻¹ 37 Sudar 92 ^{**} 95 ^{**} 88 ^{**} <td>uritania rocco an estinian Autonomous Territories ar di Arabia</td>	uritania rocco an estinian Autonomous Territories ar di Arabia
70 76 65 0.85 89 91 86 0.95 144 47 100 100 100 27 Moro 81 81 1.00 73 72 74 1.02 21" 63" 100"-1 100"-1 100"-1 100"-1 100"-1 13" 0mar 97 97 97 1.00 73 73 73 1.00 13" 67 100 100 100 30 Palest 92 92 1.01 93 93 1.00 6.6 ⁻¹ 85 ⁻¹ 69 ⁻¹ 111" Qatar 85" 85" 84" 0.99" 283" 52" 91" 97" 87" 111" Saudi 41"*1 45"*1 37"*1 0.83"*1 108 64 59"1 73"1 52"1 37" Sudar 92" 95" 88"<	rocco an estinian Autonomous Territories ar di Arabia
81 81 1.00 73 72 74 1.02 21" 63" 100"-1 101" 111" Qatar 011" 0.83"+1 108	an estinian Autonomous Territories ar di Arabia
97 97 97 1.00 73 73 73 1.00 13 67 100 100 100 30 Palest 92 92 92 1.01 93 93 93 1.00 6.6 ⁻¹ 85 ⁻¹ 69 ⁻¹ 11 ⁻¹ Qatar 85 ⁺ 85 ⁺ 84 ⁺ 0.99 ⁺ 283 ⁺ 52 ⁺ 91 ⁺ 97 ⁺ 87 ⁺ 11 ⁺ Qatar 41 ⁺⁺¹ 45 ⁺⁺¹ 37 ⁺⁺¹ 0.83 ⁺⁺¹ 108 64 59 ⁻¹ 73 ⁻¹ 52 ⁻¹ 37 Sudar 92 ⁺ 95 ^{+*} 88 ^{+*} 0.93 ^{+*} </td <td>estinian Autonomous Territories ar di Arabia</td>	estinian Autonomous Territories ar di Arabia
92 92 92 1.01 93 93 93 1.00 6.6 ⁻¹ 85 ⁻¹ 69 ⁻¹ 11 ⁻¹ Qatar 85 ⁺ 85 ⁺ 84 ⁺ 0.99 ⁺ 283 ⁺ 52 ⁺ 91 ⁺ 97 ⁺ 87 ⁺ 11 ⁺ Saudi 41 ^{++,1} 45 ^{+,1} 37 ^{+,1} 0.83 ^{+,1} 108 64 59 ⁻¹ 73 ⁻¹ 52 ⁻¹ 37 Sudar 92 ⁺ 95 ⁺ 88 ⁺ 0.93 ⁺ 108 64 59 ⁻¹ 73 ⁻¹ 52 ⁻¹ 37 Sudar 92 ⁺ 95 ⁺ 88 ⁺ 0.93 ⁺	ar di Arabia
85* 85* 84* 0.99* 283* 52* 91* 97* 87* 11* Saudi 41***1 45***1 37***1 0.83***1 108 64 59*1 73*1 52*1 37 Sudar 92** 95** 88* 0.93** 108 64 59*1 73*1 52*1 37 Sudar 92** 95** 88* 0.93** 108 64 59*1 73*1 52*1 37 Sudar 92** 95** 88** 0.93**	di Arabia
41 ^{**,1} 45 ^{**,1} 37 ^{**,1} 0.83 ^{**,1} 108 64 59 ⁻¹ 73 ⁻¹ 52 ⁻¹ 37 Sudar 92 ^{**} 95 ^{**} 88 ^{**} 0.93 ^{**}	
92" 95" 88" 0.93"	lan
93 94 92 0.98 95 95 1.01 59 53 1.8 Tunisity 79 80 79 0.99 91 91 90 0.99 17 85 100 100 100 17 Unite 56 70 41 0.59 75 ⁻² 85 ⁻² 65 ⁻² 0.76 ⁻² Yerne 94" 95" 94" 0.98" Yerne 95" 94" 0.98" Yerne 94" 95" 94" 0.98"	
79 80 79 0.99 91 91 90 0.99 17 85 100 100 100 17 United 56 70 41 0.59 75 ⁻² 85 ⁻² 65 ⁻² 0.76 ⁻² Yeme 94" 95" 94" 0.98" Alban 90 23 99 100 100 100 16 Belari	ian Arab Republic
56 70 41 0.59 75 ⁻² 85 ⁻² 65 ⁻² 0.76 ⁻² Yene 94" 95" 94" 0.98" Alban 23 99 100 100 100 16 Belaru	
94" 95" 94" 0.98" Alban 90 23 99 100 100 100 16 Belari	ted Arab Emirates
94" 95" 94" 0.98" Alban 90 23 99 100 100 16 Belaru 23 99 100 100 16 Belaru	
90 23 99 100 100 100 16 Belard	tral and Eastern Europe
Bosni	
	nia and Herzegovina
97 98 96 0.98 95 95 94 0.99 17 93 16 Bulga	garia
85 86 85 0.98 90 91 90 0.99 11 91 17 Croat	atia
	ch Republic
96" 96" 95" 0.98" 95 95 94 1.00 5.9 94 13 Eston	onia
88 88 0.99 87 87 86 0.98 40 96 10 Hung	ngary
97" 98" 96" 0.98" 90"2 89"2 92"2 1.03"2 6.7-1 97-1 12-1 Latvia	via
95 96 95 0.99 90 91 90 0.99 11 97 13 Lithua	nuania
	ntenegro
96 96 96 1.00 96 95 96 1.01 234 84 11 Polan	and
93 ^{**} 88 [*] 88 [*] 87 [*] 0.99 [*] 9.9 97 16 Reput	oublic of Moldova
96 95 0.99 94 94 94 1.00 55 87 17 Roma	nania
	sian Federation
95° 95° 95° 1.00° 22° 13° Serbia	bia
92 ^{°,-2} 92 ^{°,-2} 92 ^{°,-2} 1.01 ^{°,-2} 15 85 15 Slova	vakia
96 97 95 0.99 96 96 96 1.00 6.1 98 16 Slove	venia
93 94 92 0.98 89 89 89 1.00 5.5 72 18 The fo	
92 94 91 0.97 Turke	former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia
89 89 [°] 89 [°] 1.00 [°] 101 99 [°] 100 16 Ukrai	
	key
85 84 87 1.04 6.6 100 77 ⁻² 22 ⁻² 78 ⁻² 19 Arme	key
89' 88' 89' 1.01' 95' 96' 95' 0.99' 44 87 100 100 12 Azerb	key aine tral Asia

Region	l	Enrolment					Gross enro	lment ratio			
		2007			19	99			20	07	
Country or territory	MF (000)	% F 2	% Private	MF 4	M 5	F 6	GPI 7	MF 8	M 9	F 10	GPI 11
Georgia	322	47	6	98	98	98	1.00	99	100	98	0.97
Kazakhstan	956 ⁺¹	49 ⁺¹	1+1	97	97	98	1.01	109 ⁺¹	108 +1	109+1	1.00+1
Kyrgyzstan	408	49	1	98	98	97	0.99	95	96	95	0.99
Mongolia	239	49	5	97	96	99	1.04	100	99	101	1.02
Tajikistan	680	48		98	101	96	0.95	100	102	98	0.96
Turkmenistan											
Uzbekistan	2,165	49		98	99	98	1.00	95	97	94	0.97
East Asia and the Pacific											
Australia	1,973	49	30	100	100	100	1.00	107	107	107	1.00
Brunei Darussalam	46	48	37	114	115	112	0.97	106	106	105	0.99
Cambodia	2,480	47	1	97	104	90	0.87	119	124	115	0.93
China	107,395	47	4					112	113	112	0.99
Cook Islands	2.0	47	21	96 *	 99*	 94 *	0.95*	73**	74**	71**	0.97**
Democratic People's Republic of Korea											
Fiji	 104	48		 109	 109	 108	 0.99	 94	 96	 93	 0.97
Hong Kong SAR of China	415	48	 13	100	102	98	0.97	98 ⁻²	100 -2	95 ⁻²	0.95 -2
Indonesia	29,797	48	13	100 **,+1	102	107 **,+1	0.97 **,+1	117	120	115	0.96
	7,220	48	10	109	101	107	1.00	100	120	100	1.00
apan Kiribati	16 ⁻²	49 49 ⁻²		101	101	101	1.00	113*,-2	112*,-2	100 114 ^{*,-2}	1.00
Lao People's Democratic Republic	892	46	3	111	120	102	0.85	118	124	111	0.90
Macao, China	33	47	96	100	102	97	0.96	108	112	103	0.92
Malaysia	3,133-1	49 ⁻¹		98	99	97	0.98	98 ⁻¹	98 ⁻¹	98 ⁻¹	0.99-1
Marshall Islands	8.2	48		101**	102**	100**	0.98**	93*	94*	92*	0.97*
Micronesia (Federated States of)	19	49	8 **					110	109	110	1.01
Myanmar	5,014										
Nauru	1.2	49		81 ^{**,-1}	80**,-1	82**,-1	1.04**,-1	79**	78**	80**	1.03 "
New Zealand	349	49	12	100	100	100	1.00	102	101	102	1.01
Niue	0.18 -2	51-2		99*	99*	98*	1.00*	105*,-2	107 *, -2	102 *, -2	0.95*,-:
Palau	1.5	48**	23	114*	118*	109*	0.93*	99 [*]	98**	100**	1.02**
Papua New Guinea	532 -1	44 -1		69 ⁺¹	74+1	63 ⁺¹	0.86 +1	55 ⁻¹	60-1	50 ⁻¹	0.84 ⁻¹
Philippines	13,145	48	8	113	113	113	1.00	109	110	109	0.98
Republic of Korea	3,838	48	1	98	100	96	0.95	107	107	106	0.98
Samoa	30	48		99	99	98	0.98	95	96	95	1.00
Singapore	301	48	5								
Solomon Islands	75-2	47 -2		88	91	86	0.94	101 -2	102 -2	98-2	0.96 -2
Thailand	5,565+1	48+1	18+1	106	107	105	0.99	104 +1	104+1	104+1	1.00+1
Timor-Leste	174	47	10					91	93	88	0.94
Tokelau				101**,+1	93**,+1	111**,+1	1.19**,+1				
Fonga	17 -1	47 -1		108	110	106	0.96	113 -1	116-1	110-1	0.95 ⁻¹
Fuvalu	1.5 -1	48 -1		98*	97*	99 [*]	1.02*	106*,-1	106*,-1	105*,-1	0.99 ^{*,-}
Vanuatu	38	48	27	111	112	110	0.98	108	110	106	0.97
/iet Nam	7,041	48	1	108	112	104	0.93				
Latin America and the Caribbean											
Anguilla	1.6	49	8	111**,+1	109**,+1	113**,+1	1.04**,+1				
Antigua and Barbuda	12	49	50					102 *	106*	 99*	0.94*
Argentina	4,686 ⁻¹	49 ⁻¹	22 ⁻¹	113	113	112	0.99	114-1	115-1	113-1	0.98 ⁻¹

Teaching staff teachers (%)	bil/ cher Region cio
2007 2007	
CPI MF (000) % F MF M F 19 20 21 22 23 24	07 Country or territory 5
0.97	Georgia
1.00 ⁺¹ 57 ⁺¹ 98 ⁺¹	7 ⁺¹ Kazakhstan
0.99 17 97 62 62 62	4 Kyrgyzstan
1.01 7.6 95 99 100 99	2 Mongolia
0.96 31 64 87	2 Tajikistan
	Turkmenistan
0.97 119 85 100 100 100	8 Uzbekistan
	East Asia and the Pacific
1.01	Australia
1.00 3.6 74 83 90 80	.3 Brunei Darussalam
0.96 49 43 98	1 Cambodia
6,074 56	8 China
0.96** 0.13 77 79 79 79	6 Cook Islands
1.00 ⁻¹ 4.0 ^{**,-2} 57 ^{**,-2}	 Democratic People's Rep. of Korea 8^{**,-2} Fiji
² 0.95 ^{*,-2} 24 78 95 93 95	7 Hong Kong SAR of China
0.07 1.501 50	
0.96 1,584 58	
391	8 Japan
0.65 ⁻² 75 ⁻²	5 ⁻² Kiribati
0.95 30 47 90 87 93	0 Lao People's Democratic Republic
0.97 1.6 88 89 76 91	0 Macao, China
1.00 ⁻¹ 195 ⁻¹ 68 ⁻¹	6 ⁻¹ Malaysia
0.99*	Marshall Islands
1.1"	7 ^{**} Micronesia (Federated States of)
172 83 99	9 Myanmar
1.01 0.06 90 74 50 77	0 Nauru
1.01 22 83	.6 New Zealand
0.02**,-2 100**,-2	2**,-2 Niue
0.15 ^{**,-2}	3 **, -2 Palau
15"1 43"1	6 ^{**, -1} Papua New Guinea
1.02 390 87	4 Philippines
150 77	6 Republic of Korea
1.3 78 98	4 Samoa
15 81 96 94 97	0 Singapore
0.99-2	Solomon Islands
1.01 ⁺¹ 348 ⁺¹ 60 ⁺¹	6 ⁺¹ Thailand
0.96 5.6 32	1 Timor-Leste
	Tokelau
0.97 -2 0.76 -1	2 ⁻¹ Tonga
	Tuvalu
0.99	Vanuatu
345 78 98 94 99	0 Viet Nam
	Latin America and the Caribbean
⁻¹ 1.00 ^{**,-1} 0.10 95 54 20 55	6 Anguilla
0.98 0.54 92 67 71 67	2 Antigua and Barbuda
287 ⁻¹ 88 ⁻¹	6 ⁻¹ Argentina

Region		Enrolmen	:				Gross enro	lment ratio			
		2007			19	99			20	07	
Country or territory	MF (000)	% F 2	% Private	MF 4	M 5	F 6	GPI 7	MF 8	M 9	F 10	GPI 11
Aruba	10	49	78	114	114	114	0.99	114	115	112	0.97
Bahamas	37	49	29	95	96	94	0.98	103	103	103	1.00
Barbados	23	49	10	98	99	98	0.98	105	105	105	1.00
Belize	52	49	95	118	120	116	0.97	123	124	122	0.99
Bermuda	4.7 -1	46 -1	35 -1					100*,-1	108*,-1	92 ^{*, -1}	0.85 *, -1
Bolivia	1,512	49	8	113	114	112	0.98	108	108	108	1.00
Brazil	17,996	47	11	154	159	150	0.94	130	134	125	0.93
British Virgin Islands	3.0	49	28	112*	113*	110*	0.97*	108**	110**	105**	0.96**
Cayman Islands	3.7	48	35	108*,+1	109*,+1	106*,+1	0.97 *, +1				
Chile	1,679	48	55	101	102	99	0.97	106	108	103	0.95
Colombia	5,299	49	19	114	114	114	1.00	116	117	116	0.99
Costa Rica	536	48	8	108	109	107	0.98	110	111	110	0.99
Cuba	883	48		111	113	109	0.97	102	103	100	0.98
Dominica	8.6	48	32	104*	107*	102*	0.95*				
Dominican Republic	1,355	48	19	113	114	102	0.98	107	 110	103	0.94
Ecuador	2,039	49	28	113	114	114	1.00	118	110	118	1.00
El Salvador	1,075	49	10	114	114	109	0.96	118	119	118	1.00
Grenada	1,075	49	77	96 ^{*,+1}	98 ^{*,+1}	94 ^{*,+1}	0.96*,+1	81	83	79	0.96
						94					
Guatemala	2,449	48	11	101	108		0.87	113	117	110	0.94
Guyana	109	49	2	121	122	120	0.98	112	113	111	0.98
Haiti											
Honduras	1,308	49		107 *1	107 +1	108 +1	1.01+1	119	120	119	1.00
Jamaica	310	49	8	92**	93**	92**	1.00**	91	91	92	1.01
Mexico	14,631	49	8	111	112	109	0.98	114	115	112	0.97
Montserrat	0.50	49	31					107*	101	113	1.12
Netherlands Antilles				131	135	127	0.95				
Nicaragua	953	48	15	100	100	101	1.01	116	117	115	0.98
Panama	446	48	11	108	110	106	0.97	113	114	111	0.97
Paraguay	934-2	48-2	17 -2	119 "	121**	116**	0.96**	111-2	113 -2	110-2	0.97 -2
Peru	3,994	49	19	122	123	121	0.99	117	117	118	1.01
Saint Kitts and Nevis	6.2	49	22	120*,+1	118*,+1	122*,+1	1.04*,+1	94**	93**	94**	1.01**
Saint Lucia	22	49	3	109	110	108	0.98	109	111	108	0.97
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	16	48	4	102 +1	106+1	99 ⁺¹	0.94 +1	102	105	100	0.94
Suriname	65	48	46					119	120	118	0.98
Trinidad and Tobago	130	49	73	96	96	95	1.00	100	101	99	0.97
Turks and Caicos Islands	2.2 -2	51-2	30 -2					90**,-2	88**,-2	92 **, -2	1.04 **, -2
Uruguay	359	48	14	111	112	111	0.99	114	116	113	0.97
Venezuela	3,521	48	15	100	101	99	0.98	106	107	105	0.97
North America and Western Europe											
Andorra	4.4	47	2					88*	89*	87*	0.98*
Austria	347	48	5	103	103	102	0.99	101	101	100	0.99
Belgium	732	49	54	105	105	105	0.99	103	103	103	1.00
Canada	2,305 -1	49 ⁻¹	6 -1	99	99	99	1.00	99 -1	99 ⁻¹	99 ⁻¹	0.99 -1
Cyprus	58	49	6	97 [*]	98 [*]	97*	1.00*	102*	103*	102*	0.99*
Denmark	416	49	12	101	102	101	1.00	99	99	99	1.00
Finland	365	49	1	99	99	99	1.00	98	98	97	1.00

			I	Net enroli	ment rate				Teachin	g staff	te	Trained eachers (%	b)	Pupil/ teacher ratio	Region
		199	9			20	07		200	07		2007			
	ИF 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	2007 25	Country or territory
9		97	100	1.03	100	100	100	1.00	0.59	83	100	100	100	17	Aruba
8	9	90	89	0.99	91	89	92	1.03	2.7	85	85	69	88	14	Bahamas
9	4**	94**	94**	0.99**	97	96	97	1.01	1.6	78	70	73	70	15	Barbados
9	4**	94**	94**	0.99**	97	96	98	1.01	2.3	72	45	58	41	23	Belize
					92 **, -1				0.57 -1	89-1	100-1	100-1	100-1	8 -1	Bermuda
9.	5	95	95	1.00	94	93	94	1.01							Bolivia
9	1				93	93	93	1.00	754	91				24	Brazil
9	6**	95 **	97 **	1.02**	93**	93**	94**	1.01**	0.22	90	72	57	73	14	British Virgin Islands
9	6 ^{*,+1}	97 ^{*,+1}	96 ^{*,+1}	0.99*,+1	81**,-2	86**,-2	77**,-2	0.90**,-2	0.34	90	96	94	96	11	Cayman Islands
					94	95	94	0.99	67	78				25	Chile
8	9	89**	90**	1.01**	87	87	87	1.00	188	76				28	Colombia
									28	80	89	90	89	19	Costa Rica
9		97	98	1.01	98	98	98	1.00	92	76	100	100	100	10	Cuba
9	4**	95 **	93**	0.98**	77 *, -1	75 ^{*,-1}	79 ^{*,-1}	1.06 *, -1	0.50	84	61	42	65	17	Dominica
8	4	83	84	1.01	82	82	83	1.01	57 [*]	76*	88*	81*	90 [*]	24*	Dominican Republic
9	7	97	98	1.01	97	96	97	1.01	90	70	72	71	72	23	Ecuador
8	1-1	75 ⁻¹	88-1	1.17 -1	92	92	92	1.01	27	68	93	92	94	40	El Salvador
8	6**,+1	90**,+1	82 **,+1	0.91**,+1	76	77	75	0.97	0.87	77	69	70	69	16	Grenada
8		86	78	0.91	95	97	93	0.96	80	65				30	Guatemala
									4.2	88	57	54	58	26	Guyana
															Haiti
	9 ⁺¹	88+1	89 ⁺¹	1.01 +1	93	93	94	1.01	46 -1					28-1	Honduras
8	8**	87**	88**	1.00**	86	86	87	1.02	12**,-2	89 **, -2				28**,-2	Jamaica
9	7	97	97	1.00	98				523	67				28	Mexico
					92 [*]	89 [*]	96 [*]	1.08*	0.03	100	77	-	77	16	Montserrat
															Netherlands Antilles
7		76	77	1.01	96	95	96	1.01	31	76	72	61	76	31	Nicaragua
9	6	96	96	0.99	98	99	98	0.99	18	76	91	93	90	25	Panama
9		96	96	1.00	94 ⁻²	94 ⁻²	95 ⁻²	1.01 -2							Paraguay
9	8**	98**	97 **	1.00**	96	95	97	1.02	180	65				22	Peru
					87**	86**	88**	1.02 **	0.37	87	62			17	Saint Kitts and Nevis
	6**	97**	96**	0.99**	98	98	97	0.99	0.97	87	82	80	83	23	Saint Lucia
	1 ^{**,+1}	93 ^{**,+1}	88**,+1	0.95 **, +1	91	94	88	0.94	0.93	77	78	69	80	17	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
					94	93	95	1.02	4.9	92				13	Suriname
8		87	88	1.01	94	94	93	0.99	8.2	77	89	95	87	16	Trinidad and Tobago
					78**,-2	75 ^{**,-2}	81**,-2	1.07 **,-2	0.15 **,-2	89**,-2	82 ^{**, -2}	81**,-2	83 ^{**, -2}	15**,-2	Turks and Caicos Islands
					97	97	97	1.00	23					16	Uruguay
8		85	86	1.01	92	92	92	1.00	184-2	81-2	84-2	70 ⁻²	87 ⁻²	19 ⁻²	Venezuela
															North America and Western Europe
					81°	81*	80 [*]	0.99*	0.43	77	100	100	100	10	Andorra
	7**	97 **	98**	1.01**	97 ^{**, -1}	97 ^{**, -1}	98 ^{**,-1}	1.01**,-1	29	89				12	Austria
9		99	99	1.00	98	98	98	1.01	65	80				11	Belgium
9		99	99	1.00											Canada
	5*	95*	95*	1.00*	 99*	 99*	99*	1.00*	3.7	82				16	Cyprus
9		97	97	1.00	96	95	96	1.01							Denmark
	9	99	98	1.00	96	96	96	1.00	24	77				 15	Finland

Region	E	Enrolment					Gross enrol	ment ratio			
		2007			199	99			20	07	
Country or territory	MF (000)	% F 2	% Private	MF 4	M 5	F 6	GPI 7	MF 8	M 9	F 10	GPI 11
France	4,106	48	15	107	107	106	0.99	110	111	110	0.99
Germany	3,311	49	3	106	106	105	0.99	104	104	104	1.00
Gibraltar											
Greece	639	49	7	94	94	95	1.00	101	101	101	1.00
Holy See	1	1	1					1	1	1	1
celand	30	49	2	99	100	98	0.98	97	97	98	1.00
reland	476	49	1	104	104	103	0.99	104	105	104	1.00
srael	826	49		112	112	111	0.99	111	110	112	1.01
Italy	2,820	48	7	103	103	102	0.99	105	105	104	0.99
Liechtenstein	2.2	51	4					110*	110*	109*	0.99*
Luxembourg	36	49	8	101	100	102	1.02	102	102	103	1.00
Malta	30 ⁻²	48 ⁻²	38 ⁻²	101	106	102	1.01	102	102	99 ⁻²	0.98-2
Monaco	1.9 ⁺¹	40 47 ⁺¹	25 ⁺¹								
Netherlands	1,281	48		 108	 109	 107	 0.98	 107	 108	 106	 0.98
Vorway	431	48	 2	108	109	107	1.00	99	99	99	1.00
Portugal	754	49	11	101	101	101	0.96	115	118	112	0.95
San Marino	1.6 ⁺¹	47 48 ⁺¹	.+1								
											 0.99
Spain	2,556	48	33	106	106	105	0.99	106	106	105	
Sweden	601	49	8	110	108	111	1.03	94	95	94	1.00
Switzerland	511	49	4	102	102	102	1.00	97	98	97	0.99
Jnited Kingdom	4,409	49	5	101	101	101	1.00	104	104	104	1.01
United States of America	24,492	49	10	101	100	102	1.03	99	99	99	1.00
South and West Asia										= 0	
Afghanistan	4,718	37		28	51	4	0.08	103	125	78	0.63
Bangladesh	16,313	51	42					91	88	95	1.08
Bhutan	106 +1	50+1	3 +1	75	81	69	0.85	111+1	111+1	111+1	1.00+
ndia	139,170 ⁻¹	47 -1		93	100	85	0.84	112 -1	114-1	109 -1	0.96-
ran (Islamic Republic of)	7,152	55	5	96	99	94	0.95	121	106	137	1.29
Maldives	50	48	1	134	134	135	1.01	111	112	109	0.97
Nepal	4,419+1	49 ⁺¹	10+1	114	128	98	0.77	124+1	123 ⁺¹	125+1	1.01+
Pakistan	17,979	44		69 ^{*, +1}	82 **,+1	56 ^{**,+1}	0.68 **,+1	92	101	83	0.82
Sri Lanka	1,612 -1	49 ⁻¹	1	105 -1	106 -1	103 -1	0.98 -1	108-1	108 -1	108-1	1.00-
Sub-Saharan Africa											
Angola				84-1	91 ⁻¹	76-1	0.83 -1				
Benin	1,357 -1	44-1	13 -1	74	89	59	0.67	96 -1	105 -1	87 -1	0.83
Botswana	327 -2	49 -2		104	104	104	1.00	107 -2	107 -2	106 -2	0.99
Burkina Faso	1,742 +1	46+1	13+1	43	51	36	0.70	71+1	76+1	66 ⁺¹	0.87+
Burundi	1,491	48	1	60**	67**	54**	0.80**	114	119	110	0.93
Cameroon	3,120	46	22	84	92	75	0.82	110	118	101	0.86
Cape Verde	79	48	-	119	122	116	0.96	101	105	98	0.94
Central African Republic	522+1	42 ⁺¹	13+1					74+1	86+1	61+1	0.71+
Chad	1,324	41		63	79	46	0.58	74	87	61	0.70
Comoros	107 **, -2	46**,-2	10**,-2	76	82	69	0.85	85 **, -2	91 ^{**,-2}	80**,-2	0.88*
Congo	622	48	35	56	58	55	0.95	106	110	102	0.93
Côte d'Ivoire	2,180	44	12	69	79	59	0.74	72	81	64	0.79
Democratic Republic of the Congo	8,840	45	11	48	51	46	0.90	85	94	76	0.81

Image: Normal set in the set in			1	Net enroli	ment rate				Teaching	g staff	te	Trained achers (%	b)	Pupil/ teacher ratio	Region
MMFCPMFCMFDMDMFDMDMFDMFDMFDMDMTDMFDMDMDMDMDDMDDMDDMDDMDDD <t< th=""><th></th><th>199</th><th>99</th><th></th><th></th><th>20</th><th>07</th><th></th><th>200</th><th>7</th><th></th><th>2007</th><th></th><th></th><th></th></t<>		199	99			20	07		200	7		2007			
199 99 90															Country or territory
100"1199991.0.22111															France
in in<															
92 93 101 100 100 100 400															
1 1 <td></td> <td>Greece</td>															Greece
94 93 94 101 95 96 96 97 97 98 101 92 86 1					1	1	1	1	1	1				1	Holy See
98989990000979797981016016027365101hip999809999809236510hip979698103979792100929292929292	99	100	98	0.98	97	97	97	1.00	2.9**,-1	80**,-1				10**,-1	Iceland
99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 90 91 91 92 106 021 77 10 10 10 10 100	94	93	94	1.01	96	96	96	1.01	30	84				16	Ireland
ImImImSP <td>98</td> <td>98</td> <td>98</td> <td>1.00</td> <td>97</td> <td>97</td> <td>98</td> <td>1.01</td> <td>62</td> <td>86</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>13</td> <td>Israel</td>	98	98	98	1.00	97	97	98	1.01	62	86				13	Israel
97 96 98 103 97 98 101 3.2 72 1 1 1 1 1 Mala 95 94 96 102 91 ² 91 ² 91 ² 91 ² 02 ³ 2.6 ³ 6.6 ³ 1 1 Mala 1 Mata Mata 100 100 100 100 99 99 99 100 Mata Mata 100	99	99	99	0.99	99	99	98	0.99	273	95				10	Italy
94 94 96 102 91 ² 91 ² 91 ² 0.9 ² 2.6 ² 86 ²					89*	87*	92 [*]	1.06*	0.32	77				7	Liechtenstein
Image:	97	96	98	1.03	97	97	98	1.01	3.2	72				11	Luxembourg
100100100100999999100111111111111Norway1111111111111Norway11111111111Norway1111111111Norway1111111111Norway11111111111Norway111111111111Norway11	95	94	96	1.02	91-2	92 ⁻²	91 ⁻²	0.99-2	2.6 -2	86-2				12 -2	Malta
1001001001009999999999999964821.01.01.01.2Portugal1.01.01.00															Monaco
Image: Marking	99	100	99	0.99	98	99	98	0.99							Netherlands
Image: Marting and Marting	100	100	100	1.00	99	99	99	1.00							Norway
10010					99	99	98	0.99	64	82				12	Portugal
100949494100618110Sween94941.008989890.99Switzeland1001001001009797981.01250'81'1012Switzeland94941.009292921011.77588'1214Unied States of America94									0.25 +1	91 ⁺¹				6 +1	San Marino
9494949.08989899.9Sutzerland100100100979798101250°81°11°18°United Kingdom949494100929293101250°81°11°11°21°777778911°23°14°United Kingdom714°United Sites of America77	100	100	100	1.00	100	100	100	1.00	199	72				13	Spain
10010010097979810125048111.8United Kingdom94941009292931011,758914United States of AmericaUnited States of AmericaUnited States of AmericaUnited States of America <th< td=""><td>100</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>94</td><td>94</td><td>94</td><td>1.00</td><td>61</td><td>81</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>10</td><td>Sweden</td></th<>	100				94	94	94	1.00	61	81				10	Sweden
94 94 1.00 92 92 93 1.01 1.775 89 1.4 United States of America	94	94	94	1.00	89	89	89	0.99							Switzerland
Image: Normal State	100	100	100	1.00	97	97	98	1.01	250 ⁻¹	81-1				18-1	United Kingdom
m m	94	94	94	1.00	92	92	93	1.01	1,775	89				14	United States of America
87 ^{*-4} 83 ^{*-4} 90 ^{*-4} 1.08 ^{*-1} 364 40 56 55 57 45 Bagladesh 56 60 53 0.89 87 ¹⁻¹ 86 ¹⁻¹ 1.02 ¹⁻¹ 3.6 ¹⁻¹ 91 ¹⁻¹ 30 ¹⁻¹ Butan 79 ¹⁻¹⁰ 85 ¹⁻¹⁰ 0.85 ¹⁻¹¹ 89 ¹⁻¹ 0.9 1.01 </td <td></td> <td>South and West Asia</td>															South and West Asia
5660530.898718618811.0243.614914301Butan7914851472440.85448949048740.964<									110	28				43	-
79^{+14} 85^{+1} 72^{+1} 0.85^{+14} 90^{-1} 87^{-1} 0.96^{-1} $$ </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>40</td> <td></td> <td>55</td> <td>57</td> <td></td> <td>Bangladesh</td>										40		55	57		Bangladesh
82" 83" 81" 0.97" 94".4 373 58 100 ⁻² 100 ⁻² 100 ⁻¹ 100 ⁻¹ 19 Itan(IslamicRepublic of) 98 97 98 1.01 96 96 97 1.01 3.5 71 66 68 65 15 Maldives 65' 72' 67' 0.79' 80 ⁻¹ 81 ⁻¹ 78 ⁻¹ 0.96 ¹¹ 17 ⁻¹ 56 ⁻¹ 66 ⁻¹ 66 ⁻¹ 66 ⁻¹ 40 Pakisan <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>3.6+1</td> <td></td> <td>91⁺¹</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>30+1</td> <td></td>									3.6+1		91 ⁺¹			30+1	
9897981.019696971.013.57166686515Madives65'72'57'0.79'80'181'178'10.96'1117'135'166'166'166'138'1Nepal66''173''157''10.78''145046085'192'175'140Pakistan69''184'13.169''184''1Angla						90-1	87 -1	0.96 ⁻¹							
65'72'57'0.79'80'181'178'10.96'1117'135'166'167'166'138'1Nepal 73^{1} 57^{1} 0.78^{1} 460 85^{-1} $92^{.1}$ 75^{1} 40 Pakistan 66^{1} 69^{1} 69^{1} 84^{1} 23^{1} Sri Lanka 31^{1} 32^{1} Sri Lanka 31^{1} 32^{1} 31^{1} 32^{1} Sri Lanka 32^{1} $32^$															
66^{-1} $73^{\circ-1}$ $57^{\circ-1}$ $0.78^{\circ-1}$ 450 46 85^{-1} 92^{-1} 75^{-1} 40 Pakisan 69^{-1} 84^{-1} 23^{-1} Stilanka 23^{-1} Stilanka $57^{\circ-1}$ $49^{\circ-1}$ $0.86^{\circ-1}$ No<															
	65*	72*	57*	0.79*											
bit bit <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>66**,-1</td> <td>73**,-1</td> <td>57**,-1</td> <td>0.78**,-1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>85 ⁻¹</td> <td>92 ⁻¹</td> <td>75⁻¹</td> <td></td> <td></td>					66**,-1	73**,-1	57**,-1	0.78**,-1			85 ⁻¹	92 ⁻¹	75 ⁻¹		
53 ^{**.1} 57 ^{**.1} 49 ^{**.1} 0.86 ^{**.1} </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>69-1</td> <td>84-1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>23-1</td> <td></td>									69-1	84-1				23-1	
50° 59° 40° 0.68° 80°-1 87°-1 73°-1 0.84°-1 31°-1 17°-1 72°-1 71°-1 76°-1 44°-1 Benin 80 79 82 1.04 84°2 83°2 85°2 1.03°2 13°2 78°2 87°2 89°2 86°2 24°2 Botswana 35 41 28 0.70 58°1 62°1 54°1 0.86°1 36°1 33°1 88°1 86°1 91°1 49°1 Burkina Faso 43°*41 46°*41 39°*41 0.84**1 81 82 80 0.98 29 53 87 81 94 52 Burkina Faso 70 43 62°+1 58°+1 67°+3 44 Cameroon 70° 43 62°+1 58°+1 67°+1 444 Cameroon	F ** . 1	n 1	40 ** -1	0.04**-1											
80 79 82 1.04 84 ⁻² 83 ⁻² 85 ⁻² 1.03 ⁻² 78 ⁻² 87 ⁻² 89 ⁻² 86 ⁻² 24 ⁻² Botswana 35 41 28 0.70 58 ⁺¹ 62 ⁺¹ 54 ⁺¹ 0.86 ⁺¹ 33 ⁺¹ 88 ⁺¹ 86 ⁺¹ 91 ⁺¹ 49 ⁺¹ Burkina Faso 43 ⁺⁺¹ 46 ⁺⁺¹ 39 ⁺⁺¹ 0.84 ⁺⁺¹ 81 82 80 0.98 29 53 87 81 94 52 Burkina Faso 70 43 62 ^{+,1} 58 ^{+,1} 67 ^{+,1} 44 Cameron 78 ⁻² 83 ⁻² 58 ⁺¹ 67 ^{+,1} 44 Cameron 78 ⁻² 78 ⁻² 83 ⁻¹ 67 ⁺¹ 44 Cape Verde															-
35 41 28 0.70 58^{+1} 62^{+1} 54^{+1} 0.86^{+1} 33^{+1} 88^{+1} 86^{+1} 91^{+1} 49^{+1} Burkina Faso $43^{+,+1}$ $46^{+,+1}$ $39^{+,+1}$ $0.84^{+,+1}$ 81 82 80 0.98 29 53 87 81 94 52 Burkina Faso \dots \dots \dots M \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots M M M M M M M M 99^{+1} 99^{+1} $0.84^{+,+1}$ $0.84^{+,+1}$ M M M M M M M \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots M \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots M \dots \dots \dots \dots M															
43***146***139***10.84***18182800.98295387819452Burundi704362**158**167**144Cameroon99**99**98**0.98*8585840.983.26783798525Cape Verde56*148*10.74*15.8*113*190*190*1Central African Republic13*190*1Central African Republic															
99" 98" 0.98" 85 85 84 0.98 3.2 67 83 79 85 25 Cape Verde 56" 48" 0.74" 5.8" 13" 90" 90" Cape Verde 51 63 39 0.62 22 13 35" 30" 71" 60 Chad 49 54 45 0.85 31"" 33""															
56 ⁺¹ 65 ⁺¹ 48 ⁺¹ 0.74 ⁺¹ 5.8 ⁺¹ 13 ⁺¹ 90 ⁺¹ Central African Republic 51 63 39 0.62 22 13 35 ⁻¹ 30 ⁻¹ 71 ⁻¹ 60 Chada 49 54 45 0.85 31 ^{+,2} 33 ^{+,2} 35 ^{+,2} Comoros 31 ^{+,2} 33 ^{+,2} 35 ^{+,2} Comoros															
51 63 39 0.62 22 13 35 ⁻¹ 30 ⁻¹ 71 ⁻¹ 60 Chad 49 54 45 0.85 3.1 ^{*,2} 33 ^{*,2} 35 ^{*,1} 70 ⁻¹ 60 Chad 45 0.85 33 ^{*,2} 35 ^{*,1} 70 ⁻¹ 60 Chad															
49 54 45 0.85 3.1 ^{*,2} 33 ^{*,2} 35 ^{*,2} Comoros 54* 56* 52* 0.92* 11 44 87 82 92 58 Congo 52 60 45 0.75 53 24 100 100 100 41 Côte d'Ivoire															
54" 56" 52" 0.92" 11 44 87 82 92 58 Congo 52 60 45 0.75 53 24 100 100 100 41 Côte d'Ivoire															
52 60 45 0.75 53 24 100 100 41 Côte d'Ivoire															
33 34 32 0.95 231 26 96 97 95 38 Democratic Republic of the Congo															

Region	I	Enrolment					Gross enro	lment ratio			
		2007			19	99			20	007	
Country or territory	MF (000)	% F	% Private	MF	М	F	GPI	MF	М	F	GPI
Equatorial Guinea	1 81	2 49	3	4 142	5 159	6 125	7 0.79	8 124	9 128	10 121	11 0.95
Eritrea	332	49	 9	52	57	47	0.82	55	60	50	0.95
Ethiopia	12,175	43		48	59	36	0.61	91	97	85	0.85
Gabon				148	148	148	1.00				
Gambia	 217 ⁺¹	 51 ⁺¹	 18 ⁺¹	87	94	81	0.86	 83 ⁺¹	 80 ⁺¹	 86 ⁺¹	 1.07 ⁺¹
Ghana	3,616 ⁺¹	49 ⁺¹	17 ⁺¹	75	78	72	0.92	104+1	104+1	103 ⁺¹	0.99+1
Guinea	1,318	45	27	57	70	45	0.64	91	98	84	0.85
Guinea-Bissau				70**	84**	45 56 ^{**}	0.67 **				
Kenya	 6,688	 49	 10	93	94	91	0.97	 113	 113	 112	 0.99
Lesotho	425 ⁻¹	49 50 ⁻¹	1				1.08	113 114 ⁻¹	115 115 ⁻¹	112 114 ⁻¹	1.00 -1
	425 ⁻	47 ⁺¹	 30 ⁺¹	102	98	106				79 ⁺¹	
Liberia				85	98	73	0.74	83+1	88 ⁺¹		0.89 ⁺¹
Madagascar	3,837	49	19	93	95	92	0.97	141	144	139	0.97
Malawi	2,943	50		137	140	134	0.96	116	114	119	1.04
Mali	1,717	44	38	59	70	49	0.70	83	92	74	0.80
Mauritius	119	49	26	105	105	106	1.00	101	101	101	1.00
Mozambique	4,564	46	2	70	80	59	0.74	111	119	103	0.87
Namibia	410	50	4	107	107	108	1.01	109	110	109	0.99
Niger	1,235	41	4	31	37	25	0.68	53	61	46	0.75
Nigeria	22,862 -1	45 ⁻¹	5 -1	88	98	78	0.79	97 -1	104-1	89 ⁻¹	0.85 ⁻¹
Rwanda	2,150	51	2	92	93	91	0.98	147	146	149	1.02
Sao Tome and Principe	33 ⁺¹	49 ⁺¹	-*1	108	109	106	0.97	130+1	131+1	129 ⁺¹	0.98 +1
Senegal	1,572	50	12	64	69**	59**	0.86**	84	84	84	1.00
Seychelles	8.9	49	6	116 *	117*	116 *	0.99*	125*	126*	125*	0.99*
Sierra Leone	1,322	48	3	65 ⁺¹				147	155	139	0.90
Somalia				12	16	9	0.54				
South Africa	7,312	49	2	116	117	114	0.97	103	104	101	0.97
Swaziland	233	48		100	102	97	0.95	113	118	109	0.93
Togo	1,022	46	42	112	127	96	0.75	97	104	90	0.86
Uganda	7,538	50	10	125	130	119	0.92	116	116	117	1.01
United Republic of Tanzania	8,624+1	50 ⁺¹		67	67	67	1.00	112 +1	112 +1	113 +1	1.00+1
Zambia	2,790	49	3	80	84	77	0.92	119	121	117	0.97
Zimbabwe	2,446-1	50-1		100	101	98	0.97	101 -1	102 -1	101 -1	0.99-1
REGIONAL TOTALS/AVERAGES											
WORLD	694,294**	47 **		99**	103**	95 **	0.92 **	106**	109**	104**	0.96**
Arab States	40,506	47		90	96	84	0.87	98	103	93	0.90
Central and Eastern Europe	21,421	48		102 **	104**	100**	0.96**	97	98	96	0.98
Central Asia	5,687	48		98	99	98	0.99	100	101	99	0.98
East Asia and the Pacific	191,315	47						110	111	109	0.99
Latin America and the Caribbean	68,037**	48**		121	123	119	0.97	117	119	115	0.97
North America and Western Europe	51,502	49		103	102	103	1.01	102	102	102	1.00
South and West Asia	191,678**	47**		89	96	81	0.84	108**	110**	105**	0.95 **
Sub-Saharan Africa	124,146**	47**		78	85	72	0.85	99**	104**	94**	0.90**

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

			Net enrol	ment rate				Teachin	-	te	Trained achers (%	6)	Pupil/ teacher ratio	Region
	19	99			200	07		200	07		2007		2007	
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
91 ^{**,+1}				67	68	66	0.97	2.9	34	31	32	29	28	Equatorial Guinea
33	36	31	0.86	41	44	38	0.88	6.9	48	87	92	82	48	Eritrea
34	41	28	0.69	71	74	68	0.92							Ethiopia
														Gabon
72	76	67	0.89	67 ⁺¹	64+1	69 ⁺¹	1.09 +1	5.3	33				41	Gambia
57**	58**	55**	0.96**	73+1	73+1	73 ⁺¹	1.01+1	112 +1	33 ⁺¹	49 ⁺¹	40+1	68 ⁺¹	32 +1	Ghana
45	52	36	0.69	74	79	69	0.87	29	26	68-1	65 -1	74-1	45	Guinea
45**	53**	37**	0.71**											Guinea-Bissau
63	63	64	1.01	86	86	86	1.00	147**	44**	99**	98**	100**	46**	Kenya
57	54	61	1.12	72 -1	71-1	74-1	1.04 -1	11-1	78-1	66 -1	49 ⁻¹	71-1	40 -1	Lesotho
42	47	36	0.77	31+1	32+1	30 ⁺¹	0.93+1	23+1	12 ⁺¹	40 ⁺¹	39 ⁺¹	47 +1	24 ⁺¹	Liberia
63	63	63	1.01	98	98	99	1.01	79	61	55	51	58	49	Madagascar
98	99	97	0.98	87	84	90	1.07	44	38				67	Malawi
46**	55**	38**	0.70**	63	70	56	0.80	33	27				52	Mali
91	90	91	1.01	95	95	96	1.01	5.5	65	100	100	100	22	Mauritius
52	58	46	0.79	76-1	79 ⁻¹	73 ⁻¹	0.93-1	70	34	63	59	71	65	Mozambique
81	78	83	1.07	87	84	89	1.06	14	65**	95			30	Namibia
26	31	21	0.68	45	51	38	0.75	31	43	98	98	99	40	Niger
58**	64**	52**	0.82**	64**,-1	68**,-1	60**,-1	0.88**,-1	566-1	50-1	51-1	41-1	62 ⁻¹	40 -1	Nigeria
				94	92	95	1.03	31	53	98	98	98	69	Rwanda
86	86	85	0.99	97 ⁺¹	98 ⁺¹	97 ⁺¹	0.99+1	1.0**,-1	55 **, -1				31**,-1	Sao Tome and Principe
54	57**	50**	0.88**	72	72	72	1.00	46	28				34	Senegal
								0.71	85				12	Seychelles
								30	26	49	45	63	44	Sierra Leone
														Somalia
94	93	94	1.01	86**	86**	86**	1.00**	236	77				31	South Africa
74	73	75	1.02	87	86	88	1.02	7.2	70	94	93	94	32	Swaziland
79	89	70	0.79	77	82	72	0.88	26	12	15	14	22	39	Тодо
				95	93	96	1.03	132	39	93	93	94	57	Uganda
50	49	50	1.04	98 -1	98 ⁻¹	97 ⁻¹	0.99-1	164+1	49 ^{**,+1}	99 ⁺¹			53 ⁺¹	United Republic of Tanzania
68	69	67	0.96	94	94	94	1.01	57	48				49	Zambia
83	83	83	1.01	88-1	87-1	88-1	1.01 -1	64-1					38-1	Zimbabwe

												REGIONAL TOTALS/AVERAGES
82**	85**	79**	0.93**	87**	88**	86**	0.97 **	27,871**	62**	 	 25**	WORLD
78	82	74	0.90	84**	88**	81**	0.92 **	1,959**	59**	 	 21**	Arab States
91**	93 **	90**	0.97**	92 **	92**	91**	0.99**	1,214**	80**	 	 18**	Central and Eastern Europe
				92	93	91	0.98	318	86	 	 18	Central Asia
				94**	94**	93 **	1.00**	9,986	60	 	 19	East Asia and the Pacific
92	93 **	91**	0.98**	93	94**	93 **	1.00**	2,905	78	 	 23**	Latin America and the Caribbean
97	97	97	1.00	95	95	95	1.01	3,718	85	 	 14	North America and Western Europe
								4,950**	45**	 	 39**	South and West Asia
56	60	53	0.89	73**	76**	71**	0.93**	2,822**	44**	 	 44**	Sub-Saharan Africa

Region	Total nu of repe			ercentag ^F repeate			irvival ra o grade 5			Surviv to last				Gross int to the la		
	200)7		2007		20	006 to 200	7		2006 t	o 2007			20	07	
Country or territory	MF (000)	% F 2	MF 3	M 4	F 5	MF 6	M 7	F 8	MF 9	M 10	F 11	GPI 12	MF 13	M 14	F 15	GPI 16
Arab States	-	-	5		5	Ū		Ū		10			20		10	10
Algeria	451	35	11	14	8	96	95	97	92	89	95	1.06	95	94	96	1.02
Bahrain	2.4 -1	42 -1	3 -1	3 -1	2 -1	99 ⁻²	100-2	98 ⁻²	99 ⁻²	100 -2	97 -2	0.97 -2	117 -1	117 -1	117 -1	1.00 ⁻¹
Djibouti	6.0+1	46 ⁺¹	11+1	11+1	10+1								35 -1	39 ⁻¹	32 -1	0.80 ⁻¹
Egypt	310	35	3	4	2	97 **			97**				98	101	96	0.95
Iraq	353 -2	36**,-2	8 **, -2	9 **, -2	7 **, -2	81**,-2	87**,-2	73**,-2	70**,-2	78**,-2	61**,-2	0.78**,-2	75 **, -2	86**,-2	63 ^{**, -2}	0.74**,-2
Jordan	8.7	50	1	1	1	99			99				102	101	102	1.01
Kuwait	1.9	38	1	1	1	100	100	99	100	100	99	0.99	98	98	98	1.01
Lebanon	39+1	40 +1	9 ⁺¹	10+1	7 +1	92 ⁺¹	90 ⁺¹	95 ⁺¹	89 ⁺¹	86+1	93 ⁺¹	1.08 +1	83 ⁺¹	81+1	85 ⁺¹	1.05 +1
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																
Mauritania	16	49	3	3	3	64	63	65	54	54	55	1.01	59	59	60	1.02
Morocco	468	38	12	14	10	84	85	83	78	79	76	0.97	83	87	79	0.91
Oman	3.6	58	1	1	2	98	98	99	98	97	98	1.01	88	88	88	1.00
Palestinian Autonomous Territories	2.1	45	1	1	1				99	99	99	1.00	83	83	83	1.00
Qatar	0.65	43	1	1	1	87 -1	87 -1	87-1	89-1	89 ⁻¹	89 ⁻¹	1.00-1	104	105	103	0.98
Saudi Arabia	101*	45 [*]	3*	3*	3*								93 [*]	96 [*]	91*	0.95*
Sudan	111	43	3	3	3	70	72	69	62	64	60	0.95	50	54	46	0.86
Syrian Arab Republic	161	41	7	8	6				95	95	96	1.01	114	116	113	0.98
Tunisia	79	37	7	9	6	96	96	96	94	94	94	1.00	100	100	99	0.99
United Arab Emirates	5.3	44	2	2	2	100	100	100	100	100	100	1.00	105	103	106	1.03
Yemen	158-2	37 -2	5 ⁻²	- 5 ⁻²	4 ⁻²	66 ⁻²	67 ⁻²	65-2	59 ⁻²	61-2	57 ⁻²	0.93 ⁻²	60 ⁻²	74-2	46 -2	0.63 ⁻²
Central and Eastern Europe																
Albania																
Belarus	0.18	48	-	-	-				100	99	100	1.00	92	93	92	0.98
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.0	21	1	1	-											
Bulgaria	5.8	40	2	3	2				94	94	94	1.00	98	99	98	0.99
Croatia	0.55	40		-	-				100	100	100	1.00	101	102	101	1.00
Czech Republic	2.8	39	1	1	-	98	98	99	98	98	99	1.01	93	94	93	0.99
Estonia	_	-	-	_	-	97 ⁻¹	97 ⁻¹	97 ⁻¹	96 ⁻¹	96 ⁻¹	97 ⁻¹	1.01 -1	100	101	100	0.98
Hungary	7.7	39	2	2	2				98	98	98	1.01	92	93	92	0.99
Latvia	2.2 -1	30 ⁻¹	3-1	4-1	2 ⁻¹				98 ⁻¹	98 ⁻¹	98 ⁻¹	1.00-1	92 ⁻¹	93 ⁻¹	91 ⁻¹	0.99-1
Lithuania	0.93	39	1	1	1				98	98	98	1.00	95	95	95	1.00
Montenegro																
Poland	18	22	1	1	-	98			97				96			
Republic of Moldova	0.23	35	-	-	-				96	96	96	1.00	93*	93*	93*	1.00*
Romania	12	38	1	2	1				95	95	95	1.01	120	120	121	1.01
Russian Federation	25		-						95				93			
Serbia																
Slovakia	 6.3		 3	 3	 2				 98	 98	 98	 1.00	 94	 94	 94	 1.00
Slovenia	0.46	36	-	1	-											
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	0.40	35		-	_				 98 ⁻²	 98 ⁻²	 99 -2	 1.01 ⁻²	 94	 94	 94	 1.00
Turkey	215	51	- 3**	- 3**	- 3**	 97 ⁻²	 97 ⁻²	 97 ⁻²	98 - 94 - ²	98 - 95 - ²	99 - 93 ⁻²	0.97 -2	94 97 ^{**}	94 102 **	94 92 ^{**}	0.90**
Ukraine	215	51 49*	-	3 _*	3 _*				94 - 98	95 - 97 [*]	93 - 99*	1.01*	97 101	102	92 101 [*]	0.90 1.00*
Central Asia	2.0	49	-		-				30	31	27	1.01	101	101	101	1.00
Armenia	0.22	10							0.0	98	97	0.99	98	96	100	1.04
	0.22	48	-	-	-				98							1.04 0.99*
Azerbaijan	1.4	40		-					99	98	100	1.02	113	114	113*	0.99

Expect	ed gross the last	intake r t grade	atio to			orimary ion ratio			ected gr graduati			pr	imary to	rate fro seconda ogramme	ry	Region
	20	07			20	07			20	07			2006 t	o 2007		
MF 17	M 18	F 19	GPI 20	MF 21	M 22	F 23	GPI 24	MF 25	M 26	F 27	GPI 28	MF 29	M 30	F 31	GPI 32	Country or territory
																Arab States
93	91	94	1.04	90	90	89	1.00	82	78	86	1.11	81	78	84	1.08	Algeria
												96 ⁻¹	95 ⁻¹	98 ⁻¹	1.03 -1	Bahrain
				27 ⁻¹	31-1	23 ⁻¹	0.85 -1					88	90	85	0.94	Djibouti
100**																Egypt
76**,-2	87**,-2	64**,-2	0.74**,-2									70**,-2	73 ^{**,-2}	66 ^{**,-2}	0.91**,-2	Iraq
												98	98	97	1.00	Jordan
98	99	96	0.97	88 ⁻²	86 ⁻²	89 ⁻²	1.02 -2					100	100	100	1.00	Kuwait
				77 +1	68 ⁺¹	86+1	1.12 +1					86 ⁺¹	83 ⁺¹	89 ⁺¹	1.07 +1	Lebanon
																Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
 64	 62	 66	 1.06	 15	 16	 13	0.91					 52	 57	 47	0.82	Mauritania
88	91	86	0.94	81*	85*	77*	0.91					80	80	79	0.99	Morocco
76	75	77	1.02	87	87	87	1.00					97	97	97	1.00	Oman
78	75	78	0.99	62	57	67	1.00					97	97	97	1.00	Palestinian Autonomous Territories
10				83 ⁻¹	86 ⁻¹	80 ⁻¹	0.96 ⁻¹						97	98 100	1.01	Qatar
												99				Gatai Saudi Arabia
50	55	45	0.82									88	88	88	1.00	Sudan
115	116	114	0.98	113	114	112	0.99					95	95	96	1.01	Syrian Arab Republic
95	94	95	1.01									84	81	87	1.07	Tunisia
110	111	109	0.99	99 ⁻¹	98 ⁻¹	101-1	1.02 -1	103 -1	102 -1	105 -1	1.02 -1	98	98	99	1.00	United Arab Emirates
67 ⁻²	75 ⁻²	58 ⁻²	0.77 -2									83-2	83 -2	82 ⁻²	0.98 ⁻²	Yemen
				_								_				Central and Eastern Europe
																Albania
102	102	101	0.99	91	91	92	1.01	100	99	101	1.02	100	100	100	1.00	Belarus
																Bosnia and Herzegovina
103	102	104	1.01									95	94	95	1.01	Bulgaria
95	95	95	1.00									100	99	100	1.01	Croatia
107	108	107	0.99									99	99	99	1.00	Czech Republic
												98 ⁻¹				Estonia
95	95	95	1.00									98**	100**	95**	0.95**	Hungary
93 ⁻¹	93 ⁻¹	93 ⁻¹	1.00 ⁻¹									97 ⁻¹	97 ⁻¹	97 ⁻¹	1.00 ⁻¹	Latvia
96	96	96	1.00									99	99	99	1.00	Lithuania
																Montenegro
95												92 **, -1				Poland
92*	93*	92 [*]	0.99*	87	86	88	1.01					99	99	99	1.00	Republic of Moldova
93	93	94	1.01									98	99	98	1.00	Romania
																Russian Federation
																Serbia
100	100	100	1.00									98	97	98	1.00	Slovakia
																Slovenia
												100 -2	100 -2	99 ⁻²	0.99-2	The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia
												92 ⁻²	93 ⁻²	90 ⁻²	0.97 -2	Turkey
98	98 [*]	98 [*]	1.00*	116-2								100	100*	100*	1.00*	Ukraine
																Central Asia
128	127	130	1.02	104	101	108	1.03					99	99	100	1.01	Armenia
106*	104*	107 *	1.03*	99 ^{*,-1}	100*,-1	98 ^{*, -1}	0.99*,-1	108*,-1	112*,-1	105 *, -1	0.93*,-1	100	99	100	1.00	Azerbaijan

Region	Total nu of repe			ercentag repeater			rvival ra o grade				val rate t grade			Gross int to the la		
	200	07		2007		20	006 to 200	07		2006 t	o 2007			20	07	
Country or territory	MF (000)	% F 2	MF 3	M 4	F 5	MF 6	M 7	F 8	MF 9	M 10	F 11	GPI 12	MF 13	M 14	F 15	GPI 16
Georgia	1.2		-			100			100				92	92 **	91**	0.99**
Kazakhstan	0.71+1	36 ⁺¹	- +1	- +1	-+1				100+1	99 ⁺¹	100+1	1.01+1	104+1	104+1	105 +1	1.01+1
Kyrgyzstan	0.35	42	-	-	-				96	96	97	1.01	95	95	94	0.99
Mongolia	1.2	46	-	1	-	84	86	83	84	86	83	0.97	110	108	113	1.05
Tajikistan	1.3		-						99				95			
Turkmenistan	1	1														
Uzbekistan	0.18	33	-	-	-				99	99	99	1.00	97	99	96	0.98
East Asia and the Pacific																
Australia																
Brunei Darussalam	0.96	29	2	3	1	99	99	100	98	97	99	1.02	107	106	109	1.03
Cambodia	289	42	12	13	10	62	61	64	54	53	56	1.05	85	85	85	0.99
China	265	41	-	-	-								101	101	101	0.99
Cook Islands	0.04		2										83**			
Democratic People's Republic of Korea																
Fiji	2.3**	37**	2**	3**	2**	83**			76**				90 ^{**}	90**	90**	1.01**
, Hong Kong SAR of China	3.7	39	1	1	1	100 -2	99 ⁻²	100-2	99 ⁻²	99 ⁻²	100 -2	1.01 -2	102 -2	104-2	99 ⁻²	0.96 -2
Indonesia	991	38	3	4	3	93	92	94	95				105	106	104	0.98
Japan																
Kiribati	2	.**, -2	.**, -2	.**, -2	.**,-2								125 **, -2	 124 ^{**, -2}	 126 ^{**, -2}	1.02 **, -2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	151	43	17	18	16	61	62	61	 61	62	61	0.99	77	81	72	0.89
Macao, China	1.9	32	6	7	4								103	105	100	0.95
Malaysia	1	1	1	1	-1 1	 92 ⁻¹	 92 ⁻¹	 92 ⁻¹	 89 ⁻¹	 89 ⁻¹	 90 ⁻¹	 1.01 ⁻¹	96 ⁻¹	97 ⁻¹	96 ⁻¹	1.00 ⁻¹
Marshall Islands				•									90 91 [*]	89*	90 92*	1.03*
Micronesia (Federated States of)	•	·	•	•	•		•••									
Myanmar	 29	 42	 1			 73			 73							
Nauru													 79 ^{**}	 78 ^{**}	 80 **	 1.02 ^{**}
New Zealand							•••									
Niue		-2	-2	-2	-2								 97 **, -2	 107 ^{**, -2}	 87 ^{**, -2}	 0.81 **, -2
		•	•		•										07	
Palau																
Papua New Guinea																
Philippines	304	34	2	3	2	77	73	81	73	69	78	1.14	94	91	97	1.06
Republic of Korea	0.08	26	-	-	-	98	98	98	97	97	97	1.00	102	106	99	0.93
Samoa	0.37	36	1	2	1								98	98	98	1.00
Singapore	1.0*	40*	-*	-*	-*											
Solomon Islands																
Thailand	525	34	9	12	6								101	99	104	1.05
Timor-Leste	25	44	14	15	14								69	69	69	1.00
Tokelau																
Tonga	0.88 -1	40 -1	5 -1	6 -1	4-1	92 ⁻¹	92 ⁻¹	92 ⁻¹	91 ⁻¹	90 ⁻¹	92 ⁻¹	1.02 -1	100-1	98-1	102 -1	1.05 -1
Tuvalu	1	.**,-1	.**,-1	·**,-1	.**,-1								105 **,-1	93 **, -1	118**,-1	1.27 **, -1
Vanuatu																
Viet Nam	75 ⁻¹		1**,-1			92 ^{**, -1}			92 **,-1							
Latin America and the Caribbean																
Anguilla	-	-	-	-	-	97 ⁻²	94 ⁻²	100-2	93 ⁻²				82 **,-1	75 **,-1	89 **, -1	1.19**,-1
Antigua and Barbuda	0.24	40	2	2	2								97 [*]	97*	98*	1.01*
Argentina	307 -1	40 -1	7 -1	8 -1	5 -1	96 ⁻¹	95 ⁻¹	97 -1	95 ⁻¹	93 ⁻¹	96 -1	1.03 -1	99 ⁻¹	97 -1	101-1	1.04 -1

171 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 10 <	Expect		intake t grade	ratio to		Gross p graduati	-		Ex		ross prin tion ratio		pr	ransition imary to general pr	seconda	ıry	Region
May F Gray May May <th></th> <th>20</th> <th>07</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>20</th> <th>07</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>2(</th> <th>007</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>2006 t</th> <th>0 2007</th> <th></th> <th></th>		20	07			20	07			2(007			2006 t	0 2007		
Diam Diam <thdiam< th=""> Diam Diam <th< th=""><th></th><th>М</th><th>F</th><th></th><th></th><th>М</th><th>F</th><th></th><th></th><th>М</th><th>F</th><th></th><th></th><th>М</th><th>F</th><th></th><th>Country or territory</th></th<></thdiam<>		М	F			М	F			М	F			М	F		Country or territory
91 94 94 101 99 99 100 101 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Georgia</td></t<>																	Georgia
103 104 <td>116 +1</td> <td>116⁺¹</td> <td>117 ⁺¹</td> <td>1.01+1</td> <td>105 -2</td> <td>106 -2</td> <td>105 -2</td> <td>1.00-2</td> <td>105 -2</td> <td>105 -2</td> <td>105 -2</td> <td>1.00 -2</td> <td>100+1</td> <td>100+1</td> <td>100+1</td> <td>1.00+1</td> <td>Kazakhstan</td>	116 +1	116 ⁺¹	117 ⁺¹	1.01+1	105 -2	106 -2	105 -2	1.00-2	105 -2	105 -2	105 -2	1.00 -2	100+1	100+1	100+1	1.00+1	Kazakhstan
105 104 104 104 107 103 103 103 102 102 103 104 </td <td>93</td> <td>93</td> <td>94</td> <td>1.01</td> <td>99</td> <td>99</td> <td>99</td> <td>1.00</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>99</td> <td>99</td> <td>99</td> <td>1.01</td> <td>Kyrgyzstan</td>	93	93	94	1.01	99	99	99	1.00					99	99	99	1.01	Kyrgyzstan
n n	105	106	104	0.98	110	107	113	1.03		102			96	95	97	1.02	Mongolia
Image Image <t< td=""><td>103</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>106</td><td>108</td><td>104</td><td>0.98</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>98</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	103				106	108	104	0.98					98				
91 91 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>																	
π π																	
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95 97 102 89 81 96 108 77 74 84 1.14 93 92 95 1.03 ReinBarcshing 74 75 74 09 76 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>													1				
74 75 74 76 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>																	
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188 99 ⁴ 89 ⁴ 0.6 ⁶ 1 1 <th1< th=""> 1 1 <</th1<>																	
118																	
nnn <th< td=""><td></td><td>89 -</td><td>80 -</td><td>0.96 -</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></th<>		89 -	80 -	0.96 -													
Image: state in the state i	118												99	99	98	0.99	
88 77 9.3 74 70 70 74 76 72 9.9 78 78 79 76 9.9 160 Maceorements 100 102 99 99 96 93 98 .0. Maceorements 86 ⁻¹ 86 ⁻¹ 100 ⁻¹																	
Image Image <th< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></th<>																	
86 ⁻¹ 86 ⁴ 80 ⁴ 100 ⁻¹ 90 ⁻¹ 100 ⁻¹ 90 ¹ <td>80</td> <td>83</td> <td>77</td> <td>0.93</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>74</td> <td>76</td> <td>72</td> <td>0.95</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Lao People's Democratic Republic</td>	80	83	77	0.93					74	76	72	0.95					Lao People's Democratic Republic
Image					100	102	99	0.99									
In <td>86-1</td> <td>86-1</td> <td>86-1</td> <td>1.00⁻¹</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>99^{**,-1}</td> <td>100**,-1</td> <td>98^{**,-1}</td> <td>0.98**,-1</td> <td></td>	86-1	86-1	86-1	1.00 ⁻¹									99 ^{**,-1}	100**,-1	98 ^{**,-1}	0.98**,-1	
Image: series of the series																	Marshall Islands
In <td></td> <td>Micronesia (Federated States of)</td>																	Micronesia (Federated States of)
In <td></td> <td>73</td> <td>75</td> <td>70</td> <td>0.93</td> <td>Myanmar</td>													73	75	70	0.93	Myanmar
Image: Series of the series																	Nauru
Image:																	New Zealand
Image: Series of the series																	Niue
95 92 98 1.07 98 98 97 0.98 Philippines <																	Palau
																	Papua New Guinea
103 105 102 0.99 <td< td=""><td>95</td><td>92</td><td>98</td><td>1.07</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>98</td><td>98</td><td>97</td><td>0.98</td><td>Philippines</td></td<>	95	92	98	1.07									98	98	97	0.98	Philippines
<th< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>99</td><td>99</td><td>98</td><td>0.99</td><td>Republic of Korea</td></th<>													99	99	98	0.99	Republic of Korea
					103	105	102	0.99									Samoa
<th< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Singapore</td></th<>																	Singapore
M.																	Solomon Islands
\dots													87	85	89	1.05	Thailand
					45		45	1.01									Timor-Leste
105 ⁻¹ 105 ⁻¹ 0.99 ⁻¹ 62 ⁻¹ 62 ⁻¹ 62 ⁻¹ 0.99 ⁻¹ Tonga 62 ⁻¹ 62 ⁻¹ 62 ⁻¹ 0.99 ⁻¹ Tonga Tuvalu Tuvalu Tuvalu																	Tokelau
Tuvalu Tuvalu 64 63 65 1.04 Vanuatu 93 ^{*,-1} Viet Nam Latin America and Asymithtic set of the se				0.99-1													Tonga
64 63 65 1.04 Vanuatu 64 63 65 1.04 Vanuatu 93 ^{*,-1} Viet Nam Latin America and																	
Latin America and																	
81 ¹¹ ·2 80 ¹¹ ·2 75 ¹¹ ·2 007 ¹¹ ·2 00 ¹¹ ·2 00 ¹¹ ·2 00 ¹²																	Latin America and the Caribbean
					81**,-2	89 ^{**, -2}	75**,-2	0.92 **, -2	96 ^{**, -2}				98 ⁻²	100-2	96 ⁻²	0.96 -2	Anguilla
																	Antigua and Barbuda
105 ⁻¹ 103 ⁻¹ 106 ⁻¹ 1.02 ⁻¹																	

Region	Total no of repe			ercentag ^F repeate			irvival ra o grade !			Surviv to last				Gross int to the la	ake ratio st grade	
	200)7		2007		20	006 to 200	17		2006 t	o 2007			20	07	
Country or territory	MF (000)	% F 2	MF 3	M 4	F 5	MF 6	M 7	F 8	MF 9	M 10	F 11	GPI 12	MF 13	M 14	F 15	GPI 16
Aruba	0.87	43	8	9	8	97	96	97	96	94	97	1.03	99	96	101	1.06
Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-	85 -1	82 -1	88-1	81-1	79 ⁻¹	84-1	1.07 -1	97	98	96	0.98
Barbados						95 ⁻¹	94-1	95 ⁻¹	97 -1				95	94	95	1.00
Belize	4.9	41	9	11	8	87	87	88	84	82	86	1.05	106	103	109	1.06
Bermuda	1	1	1	1	1	90-1			86-1				96*,-1			
Bolivia	38	44	2	3	2	83	83	83	80	81	80	0.98	98	98	98	1.00
Brazil	3,483 -2		19 ⁻²						76-2				106 -2			
British Virgin Islands	0.14	29	4	6	3								84**	79**	89**	1.13**
Cayman Islands	-	-	-	-	-	78-2	77 -2	78-2	78-2				102 **,-2	97 ^{**, -2}	107 **, -2	1.11***,-2
Chile	40	36	2	3	2	98	98	98					95	101**	88**	0.87**
Colombia	199	42	4	4	3	88	85	92	88	85	92	1.09	107	105	109	1.04
Costa Rica	41	40	8	9	6	88	86	89	84	82	86	1.04	91	90	93	1.04
Cuba	4.5	25	1	1	-	97	97	97	97	97	97	1.01	93	93	93	1.00
Dominica	0.39	29	5	6	3	89	91	87	87	87	87	0.99	96 ^{*,-1}	97 ^{*,-1}	95 ^{*, -1}	0.97*,-1
Dominican Republic	75	35	6	7	4	68 -1	66 ⁻¹	71 ⁻¹	61-1	58 ⁻¹	65 ⁻¹	1.12 -1	89	87	91	1.05
Ecuador	29	42	1	2	1	82	80	83	81	79	82	1.04	106	105	107	1.01
El Salvador	71	40	7	8	5	74	72	76	69	67	71	1.06	91	89	93	1.03
Grenada	0.33	36	2	3	2								81	81	81	1.00
Guatemala	299	44	12	13	11	68	69	67	62	63	62	0.98	77	80	74	0.92
Guyana	1.6	41	1	2	1								116	116	116	1.00
Haiti																
Honduras	88	49	7	7	7	83 ⁻¹	80-1	87 ⁻¹	81-1	77 ⁻¹	85 ⁻¹	1.09 ⁻¹	89 ⁻¹	86 ⁻¹	91 ⁻¹	1.06 -1
Jamaica	9.3	41	3	3	2								91**	89**	93**	1.05 **
Mexico	559	37	4	5	3	95	94	95	92	91	94	1.02	105	105	105	1.00
Montserrat	0.02	44	3	4	3	90	86	97					109 **,-1	113 **,-1	104 **, -1	
Netherlands Antilles																
Nicaragua	85	41	9	10	8	47	43	51	44	40	48	1.20	74	71	78	1.10
Panama	25	39	5	7	4	90	90	90	88	88	89	1.01	99	98	99	1.01
Paraguay	48 ⁻²	39 ⁻²	5 -2	6-2	4-2	88 ⁻²	86 ⁻²	90 ⁻²	84 ⁻²	82 ⁻²	86 ⁻²	1.06 -2	95 ⁻²	94 ⁻²	96 ⁻²	1.02 -2
Peru	312	47	8	8	8	93	93	93	90	90	90	1.00	104	103	104	1.01
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.11	27	2	3	1								96**	97**	95**	0.97 **
Saint Lucia	0.59	36	3	3	2	96 ⁻²	96 ⁻²	96 ⁻²	96 ⁻²	95 ⁻²	97 ⁻²	1.02 -2	116	122	109	0.89
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.73 ⁻²	35-2	4 ⁻²	5 ⁻²	3-2								92 ^{**, -2}	81**,-2	104**,-2	1.29**,-2
Suriname	10	41	16	18	13	80	78	81	68	63	72	1.13	84	77	91	1.18
Trinidad and Tobago	3.8	38	3	4	2	91 ^{*,-2}	90 ^{*,-2}	92 ^{*, -2}	84 ^{*,-2}	80 ^{*, -2}	87 ^{*, -2}	1.09*,-2	93	93	94	1.01
Turks and Caicos Islands	0.07 -2	46-2	3 -2	3 ⁻²	3-2								92 ^{**, -2}	93 ^{**, -2}	91 ^{**,-2}	
Uruguay	25	39	7	8	6	 94	 93	 96	 94	 92	 95	 1.04	104	102	105	1.03
Venezuela	173	39	5	6	4	98	95 96	100	94 97	92 95	100	1.04	98	96	100	1.03
North America and Western Europe	175	50	5	U	-	70	20	100	21	,,	100	1.00	20	20	100	1.04
Andorra	0.13	41	3	3	3	98	100	96								
Austria									 98	 97	 99	 1.03	 102	 102	 103	 1.01
Belgium	 23	 47	 3	 3	 3	 96	 95	 97	98	97	99	1.03	86	85	88	1.01
-	1	47 - ⁻¹	5 - ⁻¹	5 - ⁻¹	5 _ ⁻¹								86 96 ⁻¹	85 96 ⁻¹	88 96 ⁻¹	0.99 ⁻¹
Canada		40												96 ·		
Cyprus	0.12		-	-		100 93 ⁻²	100 93 ⁻²	100 93 ⁻²	100 92 ⁻²	100 92 ⁻²	100	1.00	100		100*	1.00*
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-						92 ⁻²	1.00-2	101	100	101	1.01
Finland	1.6	34	-	1	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	1.00	98	98	98	1.00

Expect		s intake t grade	ratio to		Gross p graduati	orimary ion ratio)	Ex	pected g graduat	ross prin ion ratio		pr	ansition imary to Jeneral pro	seconda	iry	Region
	20	07			20	07			20	007			2006 to	2007		
MF	M 18	F 19	GPI 20	MF 21	M 22	F 23	GPI 24	MF 25	M 26	F 27	GPI	MF 29	M 30	F 31	GPI 32	Country or territory
17 94	93	95	1.02	90	88	92	1.02				28	97	95	100	1.06	Aruba
												99				Bahamas
				91	90	93	1.01					98				Barbados
103	98	107	1.09	101	102	100	0.99					88	87	90	1.04	Belize
89*,-1												95 ⁻¹				Bermuda
97	98	96	0.98									90	90	90	0.99	Bolivia
94 ⁻²												82 -2				Brazil
												95	100	91	0.91	British Virgin Islands
67**,-2												92				Cayman Islands
												97 ⁻²	96 ⁻²	98 ⁻²	1.03 -2	Chile
108	104	111	1.07									99	99	100	1.01	Colombia
85	83	87	1.05	84*	82*	86*	1.02*	76 [*]	74*	79 [°]	1.06*	97				Costa Rica
95	95	96	1.01	98	98	97	1.00					98	98	98	1.00	Cuba
72*,-1												98				Dominica
				81	78	84	1.03					96	93	98	1.05	Dominican Republic
113	112	114	1.02	103	102	104	1.01	110	109	111	1.02	79	81	77	0.95	Ecuador
75	74	76	1.02	88	87	90	1.02	68	63	73	1.15	91	90	91	1.01	El Salvador
				85	85	86	1.00									Grenada
77	78	75	0.96	74	76	71	0.96					92	94	90	0.96	Guatemala
																Guyana
																Haiti
111-1	108 -1	114 -1	1.05 -1	85	82	87	1.03					71-1	68 ⁻¹	74 ⁻¹	1.09 -1	Honduras
												99 ^{**,-2}	100 **, -2	97 ^{**, -2}	0.97 **, -2	Jamaica
110	109	111	1.01									94	95	94	0.99	Mexico
																Montserrat
																Netherlands Antilles
73	69	77	1.12	71	67	75	1.06	67	62	72	1.16					Nicaragua
101	100	101	1.00	98	97	98	1.01	100	100	99	0.99	99	100	98	0.98	Panama
93 ⁻²	92 ⁻²	95 ⁻²	1.03 -2									89 ⁻²	89 ⁻²	89 ⁻²	1.00 -2	Paraguay
104	102	106	1.04									98	99	96	0.97	Peru
																Saint Kitts and Nevis
				110 ⁻¹	 110 ⁻¹	 111 ⁻¹	1.00 ⁻¹					97				Saint Lucia
				117 -2	130 ⁻²	103 -2	0.89 ⁻²					84-2	79 ⁻²	88 -2	1.11-2	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
72	69	75	1.09	75								46	41	50	1.21	Suriname
				85	83	88	1.03					93 ^{*,-2}	94 ^{*,-2}	92 ^{*, -2}	0.98*,-2	Trinidad and Tobago
												88-2	84 ⁻²	92 ⁻²	1.10 ⁻²	Turks and Caicos Islands
97	96	98	1.03									77	71	83	1.18	Uruguay
106	104	108	1.04	 94	 91	 97	 1.03	100	98	102	1.05	98	98	98	1.00	Venezuela
													-			North America and Western Europe
																Andorra
 101	 101	 101	 0.99									 99	100	 99	0.99	Austria
94	92	96	1.04									99	100	99	0.99	Belgium
																Canada
 107 [*]	 109 [*]	 106 [*]	 0.97 [*]									 99	 98	 100		Cyprus
												97	97	96	0.99	Denmark
 99	 100	 99	 1.00									100	100	100	1.00	Finland
,,	100	"	1.00									100	100	100	1.00	- munu

Region	Total nu of repe			ercentag repeate			rvival ra o grade 5			Surviv to last					ake ratio st grade	
	200	7		2007		20	006 to 200	7		2006 to	0 2007			20	07	
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	MF 13	M 14	F 15	GPI 16
France																
Germany	38	45	1	1	1				98	98	99	1.01	103	103	104	1.01
Gibraltar																
Greece	4.3	42	1	1	1	98	99	98	98	98	98	1.00	101	102	101	0.99
Holy See																
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	94			93				97	97	96	0.99
Ireland	3.3	45	1	1	1								97	96	97	1.01
Israel	12	32	1	2	1	99			99				102	101	104	1.03
Italy	6.9	36	-	-	-	100	99	100	100	99	100	1.01	102	102	101	0.99
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-								114*	119*	109*	0.91*
Luxembourg	1.4	40	4	5	3	99	98	100	90	88	92	1.05	84	82	86	1.05
Malta	0.76 -2	41-2	3 -2	3 -2	2 -2								98-2	98-2	98 ⁻²	1.00 -2
Monaco																
Netherlands																
Norway						100	100	99	99	100	99	0.99	97	97	97	1.00
Portugal	77 -2		10**,-2													
San Marino	-+1	-+1	- +1	- +1	-+1											
Spain	70 ⁻¹	40-1	3 -1	3 -1	2 -1	100-1	100 ⁻¹	100-1	100-1	100-1	100 ⁻¹	1.00 ⁻¹	99 ⁻¹	99 ⁻¹	99 ⁻¹	1.00 ⁻¹
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	1.00	95	95	95	1.00
Switzerland	7.4	44	1	2	1								88	87	88	1.01
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-											
United States of America	-	-	-	-	-	95			95				96	95	98	1.02
South and West Asia																
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-								38-2	54-2	21-2	0.39-2
Bangladesh	1,793 -1	49 ⁻¹	11-1	11-1	11-1	55 ⁻¹	52 ⁻¹	58-1	55 ⁻¹	52 ⁻¹	58-1	1.10 ⁻¹	56 ⁻¹	54-1	59 ⁻¹	1.08 -1
Bhutan	6.8+1	43 +1	6+1	7 +1	6+1	93 ⁻¹	91 ⁻¹	95 ⁻¹	84-1	81-1	88 -1	1.08 -1	83+1	80+1	86+1	1.07 +1
India	4,773 -1	46 -1	3 -1	3 -1	3 -1	66-1	66 -1	65-1	66-1	66-1	65 -1	0.99-1	86-1	88-1	83 -1	0.94 ⁻¹
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	147**	38**	2**	3 **	1**								105**	98**	113**	1.16**
Maldives	2.6 -1	38-1	5 -1	6 -1	4 -1								129-1	131-1	127 -1	0.97 -1
Nepal	740***,+1	49 ⁺¹	17 +1	17 +1	17 +1	62 ⁺¹	60 ⁺¹	64+1	62 ⁺¹	60 ⁺¹	64+1	1.07 +1	78+1	79 ⁺¹	78+1	0.98 +1
Pakistan	945	41	5	6	5	70-2	68 -2	72 -2	70-2	68-2	72 ⁻²	1.07 -2	63	70	56	0.80
Sri Lanka	15 -1	42 -1	1-1	1-1	1-1	93 **, -1	93 **, -1	94**,-1	93 **,-1	93 **, -1	94 **, -1	1.00**,-1	106 -1	106 -1	107 -1	1.01 -1
Sub-Saharan Africa																
Angola																
Benin	106 -1	44-1	8 -1	8 -1	8 -1	72 -1	72 -1	71-1	65 -1	67 -1	63 -1	0.93 -1	64-1	76-1	52 ⁻¹	0.69-1
Botswana	2	2	2	2	2	83-2	80-2	85-2	75-2	71-2	78-2	1.10 ⁻²	95 ⁻²	91 ⁻²	98 ⁻²	1.08 -2
Burkina Faso	183+1	45 +1	11+1	11+1	10+1	80+1	78+1	81+1	69 ⁺¹	68+1	71+1	1.04 +1	37 +1	41+1	33 +1	0.79+1
Burundi	476	49	32	32	32	66	65	68	58	56	61	1.09	39	42	36	0.85
Cameroon	626	46	20	20	20	84			59				55	61	50	0.83
Cape Verde	10	39	13	15	10	92			88				86	84	88	1.05
Central African Republic	137**,+1	43 +1	26 ⁺¹	26 ⁺¹	27+1	59 ⁺¹	61 ⁺¹	57 ⁺¹	50 ⁺¹	53 ⁺¹	47 ⁺¹	0.89 +1	30 ⁺¹	38+1	23 ⁺¹	0.61+1
Chad	289**	43**	22**	21**	23**	38-1	41-1	34-1	30-1	33-1	25 ⁻¹	0.74 ⁻¹	30**	39**	21**	0.54**
Comoros	29 -2	44**,-2	27**,-2	28**,-2	26**,-2	80**,-2	79 ^{**, -2}	81**,-2	72 **,-2	69**,-2	74**,-2	1.07 **, -2	50**,-2	52 ^{**, -2}	49 ^{**, -2}	0.95 **, -2
Congo	132**	47**	21**	21**	21**								72**	75**	70**	0.93**
Côte d'Ivoire	471	42	22	22	21	78	83	73	75	83	66	0.80	45	53	36	0.69
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,408	46	16	16	16								51	61	41	0.67

Expect	ed gross the last		atio to		Gross p graduati			Exp	oected gr graduati			pr	imary to	rate fro seconda ogramme	ry	Region
	200	07			20	07			20	07			2006 t	o 2007		
MF 17	M 18	F 19	GPI 20	MF 21	M 22	F 23	GPI 24	MF 25	M 26	F 27	GPI 28	MF 29	M 30	F 31	GPI 32	Country or territory
																France
100	100	100	1.00									99	99	98	1.00	Germany
																Gibraltar
101	101	100	0.99									97				Greece
																Holy See
103												100	100	100	1.00	Iceland
												99 ⁻²				Ireland
105												71	71	71	1.00	Israel
109	109	109	1.00									100	100	99	0.99	Italy
												97				Liechtenstein
 91	 90	 92	 1.01													Luxembourg
												 94 ⁻²	 93 ⁻²	 94 ⁻²	 1.02 ⁻²	Malta
																Maita
																Netherlands
105	106	104	0.98									100	100	99	0.99	Norway
																Portugal
																San Marino
109 **,-1	109 **, -1	108 **, -1	0.99**,-1													Spain
102	102	102	1.00													Sweden
												100	99	100	1.01	Switzerland
																United Kingdom
106																United States of America
																South and West Asia
																Afghanistan
61-1	57 -1	66-1	1.15 -1	56*	54 [*]	59 [*]	1.05*					97 ⁻¹	95 ⁻¹	100 ⁻¹	1.06 ⁻¹	Bangladesh
				84+1	82 ⁺¹	87+1	1.03 +1					93-1	92 ⁻¹	94 ⁻¹	1.03 -1	Bhutan
85 -1	88 -1	82 -1	0.93 -1									84-1	86-1	82 -1	0.96 ⁻¹	India
				85	85	84	0.99					83**	89**	77**	0.87**	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
												81	76	85	1.12	Maldives
78 ⁺¹	75 +1	81+1	1.08 +1									81+1	81+1	81+1	1.00+1	Nepal
				49	55	42	0.86					76	75	76	1.01	Pakistan
104**,-1	104**,-1	104**,-1	1.00**,-1									97**,-1	96 ^{**,-1}	97 ^{**, -1}	1.01**,-1	Sri Lanka
																Sub-Saharan Africa
																Angola
75-1	82 -1	68-1	0.83 -1									71-1	72 ⁻¹	70-1	0.97 -1	Benin
91 ⁻²	88-2	94 ⁻²	1.06 -2									97 ⁻²	97 ⁻²	98 ⁻²	1.01-2	Botswana
				26	29	23	0.87	49	52	47	0.90	52 ⁺¹	54 ⁺¹	50 ⁺¹	0.92 +1	Burkina Faso
82	81	83	1.03	21-1	29 ⁻¹	12 ⁻¹	0.59-1					31	37	24	0.65	Burundi
65				45 [*]	49 [*]	41*	0.91*	50				36*	35 [*]	37*	1.05 *	Cameroon
73				89 ⁻¹	86 ⁻¹	93 ⁻¹	1.04 -1					83	80	87	1.08	Cape Verde
40 ⁺¹	47 ⁺¹	32 ⁺¹	0.67 +1									47**,-1	44**,-1	51**,-1		
				21-1	28-1	13 ⁻¹	0.64 ⁻¹					64**	64**	65**	1.03**	Chad
50 ^{**, -2}	 51 ^{**,-2}	49 ^{**, -2}										63 ^{**,-2}	70 ^{**,-2}		0.78**,-2	
				 62 ⁻¹	 64 ⁻¹	 60 ⁻¹	 0.97 ⁻¹					63 ^{**,-2}	65 ^{**,-2}	62 ^{**,-2}		
 52	 63	 42	 0.67									48	49	48	0.95	Côte d'Ivoire
				34	41	26	0.78									Democratic Republic of the Congo

Region	Total nu of repe			ercentago repeater			rvival rat o grade 5			Surviva to last				Gross int to the la		
	200	7		2007		20	06 to 200	7		2006 to	2007			20	07	
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	MF 13	M 14	F 15	GPI 16
Equatorial Guinea	20	47	24	25	23								67	68	65	0.95
Eritrea	48	44	15	15	14	60	59	61	60	59	61	1.03	46	52	41	0.78
Ethiopia	735	42	6	7	5	64	64	65	58	57	59	1.04	46	51	41	0.80
Gabon																
Gambia	11+1	50 ⁺¹	5 +1	5 +1	5 +1	73 **,+1	71**,+1	75**,+1	64**,+1	62 **,+1	66**,+1	1.06**,+1	69 ^{**,+1}	67**,+1	71**,+1	1.05 **,+1
Ghana	236+1	45 +1	7 +1	7 +1	6+1	89 ⁺¹			83 +1				78+1	80+1	76+1	0.95 +1
Guinea	120	47	9	9	10	83	87	79	77	82	72	0.88	64	73	55	0.75
Guinea-Bissau																
Kenya	354-2	47 **, -2	6**,-2	6**,-2	6**,-2	83**,-2	81**,-2	85 **, -2	84**,-2				93 ^{**, -2}	94**,-2	92 ^{**, -2}	0.98 **, -2
Lesotho	89 -1	42 -1	21-1	24-1	18-1	74-1	68-1	80-1	62 -1	53 ⁻¹	71-1	1.32 -1	78-1	65 -1	92 ⁻¹	1.42 -1
Liberia	36+1	41 ⁺¹	7 +1	7 +1	6+1								55 ⁺¹	60 ⁺¹	50 ⁺¹	0.83 +1
Madagascar	734	47	19	20	18	42	42	43	42	42	43	1.04	62	62	61	0.99
Malawi	609	49	21	21	20	43	44	43	36	37	35	0.95	55	55	56	1.02
Mali	291**	45 **	17 **	17**	17**	81-1	83-1	79 ⁻¹	73-1	75-1	70-1	0.93 -1	52**	62**	42 **	0.69**
Mauritius	4.4	40	4	4	3	99	99	99	98	98	98	1.00	94	92	95	1.04
Mozambique	270	44	6	6	6	64	68	60	45	48	41	0.86	46	53	39	0.74
Namibia	67**	43**	16**	19**	14**	98**	97 **	99**	88**	87**	87**	1.00**	77**	73**	81**	1.10**
Niger	60	43	5	5	5	72	74	69	70	72	67	0.93	40	47	32	0.68
Nigeria	661-1	47 **,-1	3 **, -1	3 **, -1	3 **, -1											
Rwanda	314**	51**	15**	15**	15**											
Sao Tome and Principe	7.9+1	46 +1	24+1	26+1	23 ⁺¹	79 ⁺¹	82 ⁺¹	75+1	74+1	77 +1	71+1	0.93+1	76+1	74+1	77 +1	1.05 +1
Senegal	167**	49**	11**	11**	10**	65 -1	65 -1	65 -1	53 ⁻¹	54-1	53 ⁻¹	0.99-1	50**	52**	48**	0.94**
Seychelles													114*	111	118*	1.06*
Sierra Leone	131	49	10	10	10								81	92	70	0.76
Somalia																
South Africa	582**	46**	8**	8**	8**								84**	84**	85 **	1.00**
Swaziland	42	41	18	21	15	82	76	88	74	71	76	1.07	75	78	72	0.92
Togo	242	47	24	23	24	54	58	50	45	49	39	0.80	57	67	48	0.72
Uganda	950 ⁻²	50 ^{**, -2}	13 **, -2	13**,-2	13 **, -2	49 ^{**,-2}	49 ^{**, -2}	49 ^{**, -2}	25 **, -2	26**,-2	25**,-2	0.99**,-2	54 ^{**, -2}	57 ^{**, -2}	51 ^{**,-2}	0.90**,-2
United Republic of Tanzania	320+1	50 ⁺¹	4 ⁺¹	4 ⁺¹	4 +1	87**	85**	89**	83**	81**	85**	1.05 **	112 +1	115+1	109+1	0.95 +1
Zambia	181	46	6	7	6	89	94	84	75	83	67	0.80	88	94	83	0.88
Zimbabwe																

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

Expect	ed gross the last		atio to		Gross p graduati			Exp	pected gi graduat			pri	ansition mary to s eneral pro	seconda	ry	Region
	200	07			20	07			20	07			2006 to	2007		
MF 17	M 18	F 19	GPI 20	MF 21	M 22	F 23	GPI 24	MF 25	M 26	F 27	GPI 28	MF 29	M 30	F 31	GPI 32	Country or territory
																Equatorial Guinea
25	26	23	0.90	47	52	41	0.87	20	21	20	0.92	77	78	76	0.97	Eritrea
79	82	76	0.93									89	90	87	0.98	Ethiopia
																Gabon
57**,+1	53 **,+1	62 **, +1	1.17**,+1									80**,+1	81**,+1	79 ^{**,+1}	0.98**,+1	Gambia
92 ⁺¹				86+1	89+1	84+1	0.97 +1					93 ⁺¹	90 ⁺¹	96 ⁺¹	1.06 +1	Ghana
72	80	65	0.82	49	58	40	0.82					65	69	59	0.86	Guinea
																Guinea-Bissau
92 **, -2																Kenya
63-1	56-1	70-1	1.24 -1	58-1								68-1	68-1	68 -1	1.00-1	Lesotho
																Liberia
72	71	72	1.02	48	49	47	0.98					61	61	60	0.97	Madagascar
51	50	51	1.01	28	33	23	0.81	25	31	20	0.66	74	76	71	0.94	Malawi
				37								64				Mali
99	98	100	1.02	80	74	87	1.08	88	82	94	1.14	71	65	77	1.18	Mauritius
72	80	64	0.81	39	45	32	0.84	57	64	51	0.80	58	56	61	1.09	Mozambique
96**	94**	97**	1.03**									77**	75**	80**	1.06**	Namibia
46	52	39	0.75	14	17	10	0.75					40	42	37	0.89	Niger
				82 -1	92 ⁻¹	72 ⁻¹	0.88-1					49 -1	49 ⁻¹	49 ⁻¹	1.00 ⁻¹	Nigeria
																Rwanda
86+1	88+1	84+1	0.95 +1									48 +1	44+1	52 ⁺¹	1.18 +1	Sao Tome and Principe
				33	35	30	0.92					60**	62**	57**	0.92**	Senegal
																Seychelles
																Sierra Leone
																Somalia
												94**	93**	94**	1.01**	South Africa
81	80	82	1.03									89 ⁻¹	90 ⁻¹	87 -1	0.96 -1	Swaziland
42	48	36	0.75	51	62	41	0.80	36	43	29	0.68	53	56	49	0.87	Тодо
39 ^{**, -2}	40***,-2	39 ^{**, -2}	0.97**,-2									58**	59**	57**	0.97**	Uganda
												65**,+1	71**,+1	59 ^{**,+1}	0.83**,+1	United Republic of Tanzania
95	105	86	0.82									58	54	64	1.18	Zambia
																Zimbabwe

TABLE 5 SECONDARY EDUCATION / ISCED 2 and 3 / Enrolment and repeaters / 2007

Region		ation tem			Enrolr	nent			C	iross enrol	ment ratio)
		(ISCED 2-3) ogrammes		ondary (ISCE) programmes	D 2-3)		n technical and rogrammes (%			Lower second all progr		
Country or territory	Entrance age 1	Duration	MF (000) 3	% F 4	% Private	Total secondary (ISCED 2-3) 6	Lower secondary (ISCED 2) 7	Upper secondary (ISCED 3) 8	MF 9	M 10	F 11	GPI 12
Arab States												
Algeria	12	6	3,756***,-2	51**,-2	- **, -2	12 **, -2	8 **, -2	21**,-2	108 **, -2	111**,-2	105 **, -2	0.95 **, -2
Bahrain	12	6	74-1	50-1	17 -1	21-1	1	45 ⁻¹	104 -1	104-1	104 -1	1.00 -1
Djibouti	11	7	41 ⁺¹	41+1	12 ⁺¹	5 +1	1+1	16 ⁺¹	37+1	43 +1	31+1	0.72 +1
Egypt	12	6										
Iraq	12	6	1,751***,-2	39 **, -2	.**,-2	8 **, -2	.**, -2	23**,-2	58**,-2	70**,-2	45 **, -2	0.64**,-2
Jordan	12	6	671	50	17	5 **,-1	1	18**,-1	96	95	96	1.02
Kuwait	11	7	247	49		2	1	4	96	97	96	0.98
Lebanon	12	6	370 ⁺¹	52 ⁺¹	56 ⁺¹	15 ⁺¹	5 +1	28 ⁺¹	85 +1	82 ⁺¹	89+1	1.09+1
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	12	7	733-1	53-1	2 -1				116 -1	117 -1	115 -1	0.99-1
Mauritania	12	6	102**	46**		3 *, -1	2 -1	5 ^{*,-1}	26**	28**	24**	0.85 **
Morocco	12	6	2,173	46**		6	2	12	74	81**	68**	0.84**
Oman	12	6	306	48	1				94	96	92	0.96
Palestinian Autonomous Territories	10	8	702	50	5	1		5	98	96	99	1.04
Qatar	12	6	61	50	34	1	-	2	106	106	105	0.98
Saudi Arabia	12	6	2,826		11	3	4	1	96			
Sudan	12	5	1,463	47	10	2		5	45	48	43	0.89
Syrian Arab Republic	10	8	2,549	48	4	4		22	95	97	93	0.96
Tunisia	12	7	1,268		5	9	10	9	113	113	113	1.00
United Arab Emirates	11	7	311**	49**	49**	1	1	1-1	101	102	100	0.98
Yemen	12	6	1,455 -2	32 ⁻²	2 -2	1-2	2	2 -2	51-2	67 -2	34-2	0.52 -2
Central and Eastern Europe			,									
Albania	10	8										
Belarus	10	7	823	49	-	1		3	107	109	105	0.97
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10	8	345	50				25	95	93	97	1.04
Bulgaria	11	7	633	48	1	30	1	53	88	91	86	0.94
Croatia	11	8	393	50	1	38	6	73	99	97	100	1.03
Czech Republic	11	8	937	49	8	38	-	75	99	99	98	1.00
Estonia	13	6	114	49	2	17	-	31	106	109	102	0.94
Hungary	11	8	937	49	11	14	1	26	97	97	96	0.99
Latvia	11	8	258 ⁻¹	49 ⁻¹	1-1	15 ⁻¹	1-1	34 ⁻¹	103 -1	104 -1	101-1	0.97 -1
Lithuania	11	8	394	49	1	10	3	29	99	100	98	0.98
Montenegro	11	8										
Poland	13	6	3,206	48		24	-	47	101	 101	 100	0.98
Republic of Moldova	15	7	368	50	1	10		33	91°	91°	90°	0.98
Romania	11	8	1,954	49	1	34	·	65	91	100	90	0.99
Russian Federation	11	° 7	1,954	49	1	54 17	•	46	82	82	83	1.01
Serbia	11	8	616	48	-	36		40 76	82 97*	82 97*	85 96*	0.99*
Slovakia		8 9					1					
Slovakia	10		617	49	8	35	1	73	95	96	94	0.98
	11	8	165	49	1	34	·	60	88	88	88	1.00
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	11	8	208	48	1	28	•	61	93	93	93	1.00
Turkey	12	5	5,527**	44**		21**	·	39	89**	96** 05*	82**	0.86**
Ukraine	10	7	3,709	49*	-	8	·	24	95	95 [*]	95*	1.00*
Central Asia												
Armenia	10	7	337	50	1	1	•	2	92	91	93	1.03
Azerbaijan	10	7	1,030	48	-	-**		1 **	97 [*]	99*	95 [*]	0.97*

	Gross enrolment ratio								et enrolr	nent rat	e		ercentag repeater		Region	
U	Upper secondary (ISCED 3) all programmes			Тс	otal seconda all progr		3)	То	Total secondary (ISCED 2-3) all programmes				condary (ISC ral program	ED 2-3)		
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	Country or territory	
															Arab States	
58**,-2	50**,-2	67 **,-2	1.36**,-2	83**,-2	80**,-2	86**,-2	1.08**,-2					23-2	26-2	20 ⁻²	Algeria	
100-1	96 ⁻¹	104 -1	1.08 -1	102 -1	100-1	104-1	1.04 -1	93 ⁻¹	91 ⁻¹	96-1	1.05 -1	7 -2	8 -2	6 -2	Bahrain	
19 ⁺¹	23 ⁺¹	15 +1	0.63+1	29 ⁺¹	35+1	24 ⁺¹	0.70+1	24**,+1	28**,+1	20**,+1	0.72**,+1	6+1	6 ⁺¹	5 +1	Djibouti	
															Egypt	
32 **, -2	38**,-2	26**,-2	0.70**,-2	45 ^{**, -2}	54**,-2	36**,-2	0.66**,-2	38**,-2	45 **, -2	32**,-2	0.70**,-2	8 **, -2	10**,-2	7 **, -2	Iraq	
76	74	78	1.06	89	88	91	1.03	87 **	86**	87**	1.01**	2 -2	2 -2	2 -2	Jordan	
83	80	86	1.07	91	90	92	1.02	80**	80**	80**	1.01**	5	5	5	Kuwait	
75+1	70+1	80+1	1.13 +1	80+1	76 ⁺¹	84+1	1.10+1	73 ⁺¹	70 ⁺¹	77+1	1.10+1	9+1	10+1	9 ⁺¹	Lebanon	
77 -1	65 -1	91 ⁻¹	1.41-1	94 ⁻¹	86-1	101-1	1.17 -1								Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	
24**	25**	23**	0.93 **	25**	27**	24**	0.89**	17**	18**	16**	0.88**	13	13	13	Mauritania	
38	40**	36**	0.90**	56	60**	51**	0.86**					15	18	12	Morocco	
86	87	84	0.97	90	91	88	0.96	79	78	79	1.01	2	3	2	Oman	
75	69	82	1.18	92	90	95	1.06	89	86	91	1.06	1	1	2	Palestinian Autonomous Territories	
101	102	100	0.98	103	105	102	0.98	93	94	92	0.98	5	7	4	Qatar	
92				94				73 [*]	70**	76**	1.08**	5*	6*	4*	Saudi Arabia	
25	25	25	0.98	33	35	32	0.93								Sudan	
34	34	35	1.02	72	73	71	0.97	66	67	65	0.97	6	7	5	Syrian Arab Republic	
71				88								16	19	14	Tunisia	
81**	77**	86**	1.11**	92 **	91**	94**	1.03**	83**	81**	84**	1.03**	5	7	3	United Arab Emirates	
40 ⁻²	54 ⁻²	25 ⁻²	0.46 ⁻²	46 ⁻²	61-2	30 ⁻²	0.49 -2	37 **, -2	48**,-2	26**,-2	0.53**,-2	5 ⁻²	6 ⁻²	4 ⁻²	Yemen	
															Central and Eastern Europe	
															Albania	
72	66	79	1.21	95	94	96	1.02	87				-	-	-	Belarus	
77	76	78	1.02	85	84	87	1.03								Bosnia and Herzegovina	
125	127	123	0.97	106	108	103	0.96	88	89	87	0.99	2	3	1	Bulgaria	
85	84	87	1.04	92	90	93	1.03	87 **, -1	86**,-1	88**,-1	1.02 **,-1		1	-	Croatia	
93	92	94	1.03	96	95	96	1.01					1	1	1	Czech Republic	
95	91	100	1.10	100	99	101	1.02	90	89	91	1.03	4 ⁻¹	- 5 ⁻¹	- 3 ⁻¹	Estonia	
94	94	95	1.01	96	96	95	1.00	89	89	90	1.00	3	3	3	Hungary	
93 ⁻¹	91 ⁻¹	96 ⁻¹	1.06 -1	99 ⁻¹	98 ⁻¹	99 ⁻¹	1.00 -1					4-1	5 ⁻¹	2 ⁻¹	Latvia	
94	91	97	1.06	98	98	98	1.00	 91	 90	 92	1.02	1	2	1	Lithuania	
															Montenegro	
 99	 99	 99	 1.00	 100	 100	 99	 0.99	 94	 93	 95	 1.02	 2	 4	 1	Poland	
99 84*	99 79*	99 90*	1.13*	89*	87*	99 90*	1.03 [*]	94 81*	95 79*	95 82*	1.02	-	-	-	Republic of Moldova	
84 79	79	90 79	1.15	89	88		0.99	73	79		0.97	2	-	-	Romania	
79 88	79 91	85	0.93	87		87	0.99			72			-	1	Russian Federation	
88 80*	91 77*	85 82*	0.93 1.07*	84 88*	85 87*	83 89*						-		-	Serbia	
							1.03*					 2				
92	91	94	1.03	94	93	94	1.01					2	2	1	Slovakia	
98	99	98	0.99	94	94	93	0.99	89	88	89	1.01	1			Slovenia	
76	78	74	0.95	84	85	83	0.97	81 ⁻²	82-2	80 ⁻²	0.98-2	-	1	-	The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	
74	82	66	0.80	80**	88**	72**	0.82**	69**	75**	64**	0.86**	2**,-2	2 **, -2 *	1 **,-2 *	Turkey	
93	93 [*]	92*	0.99*	94	94*	94*	1.00*	84	84*	85	1.01*	-	-*	-*	Ukraine	
0.2				6.0	6-		1.67	07	0.5		1.61				Central Asia	
83	78	88	1.12	89	87	91	1.05	85	83	88	1.06	-	-	-	Armenia	
71*	73*	68*	0.94*	89*	91*	87*	0.96*	83*	84*	82*	0.97*	1	1	-	Azerbaijan	

TABLE 5 SECONDARY EDUCATION / ISCED 2 and 3 / Enrolment and repeaters / 2007

Region		ation tem			Enrol	ment			C	Gross enro	lment ratio	þ
	Secondary	(ISCED 2-3) ogrammes		condary (ISCE I programmes			n technical an rogrammes (%		Lower secondary (ISCED 2) all programmes			
Country or territory	Entrance age	Duration	MF (000)	% F 4	% Private 5	Total secondary (ISCED 2-3)	Lower secondary (ISCED 2)	Upper secondary (ISCED 3) 8	MF	M	F	GPI
Georgia	1	5	3 321	4 49 ^{**}	5	6 2	7	5	9 90	10 91	11 90	12 0.99
Kazakhstan	11	7	1,778+1	48 ⁺¹	1+1	6 ⁺¹	.+1	26 ⁺¹	105 +1	104 +1	105 +1	1.00+1
Kyrgyzstan	11	7	714	49	1	4		17	92	91	93	1.02
Mongolia	12	6	328	52	6	8		22	95	91	98	1.07
Tajikistan	11	7	1,012	45		2		12	95	100	90	0.91
Turkmenistan	10	6										
Uzbekistan	11	7	4,598	49		23		72	97	98	96	0.98
East Asia and the Pacific												
Australia	12	6	2,511	48	28	40	21	60	114	114	114	1.00
Brunei Darussalam	12	7	46	49	13	7		14	115	117	113	0.97
Cambodia	12	6	875	44	2	2	-	8	56	60	52	0.87
China	12	6	101,831	48	8	17	-	40	96	96	96	1.00
Cook Islands	11	7	2.0	50	15							
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	10	6										
Fiji	12	7	99	51		3		9	97	94	100	1.06
Hong Kong SAR of China	12	7	505	49	13	2		3	104	106	102	0.96
Indonesia	13	6	18,717	49	49	13		33	90	90	91	1.02
Japan	13	6	7,427	49	19	12		24	101	101	101	1.00
Kiribati	12	6	11-2	52 ⁻²		2	.**,-2	_**,-2	112**,-2	101	115 **, -2	1.06 **, -2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	12	6	404	43	 2	1	_	2	53	58	47	0.81
Macao, China	11	6	404	49	95	3	_	7	116	119	114	0.95
Malaysia	12	7	45 2,489 ⁻²	49 51 ⁻²	3-2	6 ⁻²	-2	14-2	90 ⁻²	89 ⁻²	91 ⁻²	1.02 -2
Marshall Islands	12		5.4	49			•	6	82 [*]	82*	83*	1.02
	12	6	5.4 15 ^{**}			4	·		100	100	85 99	0.99
Micronesia (Federated States of)							·					
Myanmar	10	6	2,686	50	•	-	·	-		 43 ^{**}		
Nauru	12	6	0.69	51		·	•	·	47**		51**	1.17**
New Zealand	11	7	527 0.21 ⁻²	49	20	7	·		104	104	104	1.00
Niue	11	6		48 ⁻²								
Palau	11	7	2.4	50**	28			•	98*			
Papua New Guinea	13	6										
Philippines	12	4	6,366	51	20				87	84	90	1.07
Republic of Korea	12	6	3,917 24 ^{**,-2}	47 51 ^{**,-2}	32 32 ^{**,-2}	.**,-2	.**,-2	27 .**,-2	101 100 ^{**,-2}	106 100 **, -2	97	0.91
Samoa	11	7									100***,-2	1.00**,-2
Singapore	12	4	232	48	6	12	13	11				
Solomon Islands	12	7	22 ⁻²	43 ⁻²		2	2	2	46 ⁻²	49 ⁻²	44 ⁻²	0.89 ⁻²
Thailand	12	6	4,729+1	51 ⁺¹		16+1	.+1	40 ⁺¹	101+1	99 ⁺¹	102 +1	1.03+1
Timor-Leste	12	6	75-2	49 ⁻²		4 -2	2	11-2	68 ⁻²	67 ⁻²	69 ⁻²	1.02 -2
Tokelau	11	5										
Tonga	11	6	14-1	48 -1					99 ⁻¹	100 -1	99 ⁻¹	1.00 -1
Tuvalu	12	6										
Vanuatu	12	7										
Viet Nam	11	7	9,845	50	11	5	•	14				
Latin America and the Caribbean												
Anguilla	12	5	1.0	52	•	5 ^{**, -2}	2	12**,-2				
Antigua and Barbuda	12	5	7.8	51	19							
Argentina	12	6	3,481-1	52 ⁻¹	28-1	35 ⁻¹	1	90 -1	102 -1	99 ⁻¹	104-1	1.06 -1

Region		ercentage repeater		e	nent rat	et enrolr	N	Gross enrolment ratio							
	Total secondary (ISCED 2-3) general programmes			Total secondary (ISCED 2-3) all programmes				Total secondary (ISCED 2-3) all programmes)	Upper secondary (ISCED 3) all programmes		
Country or territory	F	M	MF	GPI	F	M	MF	GPI	F	M	MF	GPI	F	М	MF
Georgia	27 -	26 -	25 -	24 1.01 ^{**}	23 82 **	22 82 ^{**}	21 82	20 1.00 ^{**}	19 90 ^{**}	18 90 ^{**}	17 90	16 1.00 ^{**}	15 90 ^{**}	14 90 ^{**}	13 90
Kazakhstan	- +1	_ +1	_+1	0.99+1	85 ⁺¹	86 ⁺¹	86 ⁺¹	0.98 +1	91 ⁺¹	93 ⁺¹	92 ⁺¹	0.92 +1	63 ⁺¹	69 ⁺¹	66 ⁺¹
Kyrgyzstan	-		-	1.02	81	80	81	1.01	87	86	86	1.00	73	73	73
Mongolia	-	-		1.11	85	77	81	1.11	97	87	92	1.18	94	79	86
Tajikistan	-	-		0.86	75	87	81	0.84	76	91	84	0.61	41	68	55
Turkmenistan															
Uzbekistan	_	-	-	0.97	90	93	92	0.98	101	103	102	0.98	114	116	115
East Asia and the Pacific															
Australia				1.02	89	87	88	0.96	145	152	149	0.91	207	226	217
Brunei Darussalam	 10	 14	12	1.02	91	87	89	1.04	99	96	97	1.11	88	79	84
Cambodia	2	3	3	0.88**	32**	36**	34**	0.82	36	44	40	0.70	19	27	23
China			5					1.01	78				61	60	
Cook Islands	-	-			 73 ^{**}	 68**	 70 **	1.01		77 70 ^{**}	77 73**	1.03			60
				1.07**			70**		76**						
Democratic People's Republic of Kore	···	 3 **, -2	 3 ^{**, -2}												
Fiji	3 **, -2			1.10 ⁻¹	83-1	76 ⁻¹	79 ⁻¹	1.12	87	78	82	1.25	69	55	62
Hong Kong SAR of China	3	4	4	1.00	79*	78*	79*	1.00	86	86	86	1.03	74	72	73
Indonesia	-	1	-	1.01	68	67	68	1.01	74	73	73	0.98	56	57	57
Japan				1.00	98	98	98	1.00	101	101	101	1.00	101	101	101
Kiribati				1.11**,-2	72**,-2	65 ^{**, -2}	68 ^{**, -2}	1.14*,-2	94 ^{*,-2}	82*,-2	88*,-2	1.30**,-2	74 ^{**,-2}	57 **,-2	65 ^{**, -2}
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1	3	2	0.87 **	33**	38**	36**	0.79	39	49	44	0.76	30	39	34
Macao, China	8	14	11	1.04	79	76	78	1.00	99	99	99	1.06	88	82	85
Malaysia				1.10 ⁻²	72-2	66 ⁻²	69 ⁻²	1.10-2	72-2	66 ⁻²	69 ⁻²	1.22 -2	58 ⁻²	48-2	53 ⁻²
Marshall Islands	•		•	1.08*	47*	43*	45*	1.02	67*	66*	66*	1.02*	60 [*]	59 [*]	59*
Micronesia (Federated States of)											91**				
Myanmar	3	3	3												
Nauru								1.19**	50**	42**	46**	1.25 **	50**	40**	45 **
New Zealand								1.03	123	119	121	1.07	148	139	143
Niue	· ⁻²	2	2					1.07 *, -2	102 *, -2	96 ^{*,-2}	99 ^{*, -2}				
Palau								0.97**	96**	98**	97*	0.99*	96*	97*	96*
Papua New Guinea															
Philippines	1	4	3	1.20	67	56	61	1.10	87	79	83	1.21	79	66	73
Republic of Korea	-	-	-	0.94	94	100	97	0.93	95	102	98	0.96	93	97	95
Samoa								1.13 **, -2	86**,-2	76**,-2	81**,-2	1.20**,-2	79 ^{**,-2}	66**,-2	72 **, -2
Singapore															
Solomon Islands								0.84 ⁻²	27 -2	32 -2	30-2	0.74 ⁻²	14 -2	19-2	17 -2
Thailand	9	11	10	1.11+1	85 ⁺¹	77 +1	81+1	1.10+1	88+1	79 ⁺¹	83+1	1.21+1	74+1	61+1	67 ⁺¹
Timor-Leste								1.00 -2	53 ⁻²	53 ⁻²	53 -2	0.96 -2	37 -2	38-2	37 -2
Tokelau															
Tonga	8 -1	10-1	9 -1	1.25 **,-1	67 **,-1	54**,-1	60**,-1	1.04 -1	96-1	92 -1	94-1	1.17 -1	88-1	75-1	81-1
Tuvalu															
Vanuatu	1	2	1												
Viet Nam			1-2												
Latin America and the Caribbean															
Anguilla	- **, -2	_ **, -2	_ **, -2	0.96**,-2	79 ^{**,-2}	83**,-2	81**,-2								
Antigua and Barbuda								0.96*	103*	107*	105 [*]				
Argentina	11-1	16-1	13 ⁻¹	1.11 -1	83 -1	74 ⁻¹	78 ⁻¹	1.12 -1	89 ⁻¹	79 ⁻¹	84-1	1.24 -1	74 ⁻¹	59 ⁻¹	66 -1
TABLE 5 SECONDARY EDUCATION / ISCED 2 and 3 / Enrolment and repeaters / 2007

Region		ation tem			Enrolr	nent			c	iross enrol	ment ratio	1
		(ISCED 2-3) ogrammes		condary (ISCE programmes	D 2-3)		n technical an rogrammes (%			Lower second all progr		
Country or territory	Entrance age	Duration	MF (000)	% F	% Private	Total secondary (ISCED 2-3)	Lower secondary (ISCED 2)	Upper secondary (ISCED 3) 8	MF 9	M	F	GPI
Aruba	1	5	3 7.9	4 51	5 92	6 19	7	30	114	10 117	11 110	12 0.94
Bahamas	11	6	34	50	32				98	96	100	1.04
Barbados	11	5	21	50	5				99	100	97	0.97
Belize	11	6	30	51	74	4		18	88	86	90	1.04
Bermuda	11	7	4.5 -1	51 ⁻¹	42 ⁻¹	1	1	1	91 ^{*,-1}	93 ^{*,-1}	89*,-1	0.96 ^{*,-1}
Bolivia	12	6	1,052	48	13				93	95	91	0.97
Brazil	11	7	23,424	52	11	4		11	108	106	109	1.04
British Virgin Islands	12	5	1.9	54	12	21	5	55	112**	106**	117**	1.10**
Cayman Islands	11	6	3.0	49	29							
Chile	12	6	1,612	50	55	24		38	99	100	99	0.98
Colombia	11	6	4,657	52	23	6		22	94	90	97	1.08
Costa Rica	12	5	378	50	10	15	14	18	105	104	105	1.00
Cuba	12	6	899	49		28	2	52	93	95	92	0.97
Dominica	12	5	7.5	50	26	4	5					
Dominican Republic	12	6	920	54		4	5	6	83	 79	87	1.10
Ecuador	12	6	1,142	49	32	23		54	79	80	77	0.97
El Salvador	12	6	536	50	19	19		54	80	80	80	1.00
Grenada	13	5	13	49	60	8		19	98	101	95	0.94
							•					
Guatemala	13	5	864	48	74	29	•	88	61	64	57	0.88
Guyana	12	5	73	49	2	10	7	19	129	136	122	0.90
Haiti	12	7										
Honduras	12	5	554	55		31	11	65	66	61	72	1.17
Jamaica	12	5	257	50		3	•	8	95	95	96	1.01
Mexico	12	6	11,122	51	15	15	18	9	114	112	117	1.05
Montserrat	12	5	0.35	46	•	·	•	·	101*	96*	109*	1.14*
Netherlands Antilles	12	6										
Nicaragua	12	5	471	52	24	4	1	11	78	75	80	1.06
Panama	12	6	261	51	16	16		43	85	84	86	1.02
Paraguay	12	6	529 ⁻²	50 ⁻²	21-2	9 -2	2	22 -2	79 ⁻²	79 ⁻²	80 -2	1.01 -2
Peru	12	5	2,861	50	26	9	13	·	114	111	117	1.06
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12	5	4.5	50	4	•	•	·	118**	123**	113**	0.92 **
Saint Lucia	12	5	15	52	4	2	3	·	104	102	107	1.04
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	12	5	9.8 -2	55 ⁻²	25-2	4 -2	6 -2	2	90-2	83-2	96 -2	1.16 ⁻²
Suriname	12	7	47	57	18	48	39	67	96	89	104	1.18
Trinidad and Tobago	12	5	98**	51**		1**,-2	.*,-2	2**,-2	88	86	90	1.05
Turks and Caicos Islands	12	5	1.7 **, -2	48**,-2	16**,-2	8 **, -2	· ⁻²	19**,-2	86**,-2	89 **, -2	84**,-2	0.95 **, -2
Uruguay	12	6	295	49	13	15	7	24	101	97	105	1.08
Venezuela	12	5	2,175	52	26	5		16	89	86	93	1.08
North America and Western Europe												
Andorra	12	6	3.8	49	3	6		23	89*	88*	90*	1.02*
Austria	10	8	778	48	10	39		77	102	102	102	0.99
Belgium	12	6	825	48	68	42	14	56	112	115	108	0.95
Canada	12	6	2,632 -1	48 -1	б -1	1	1	1	97 -1	98-1	96 -1	0.99 -1
Cyprus	12	6	65	49	14	6		13	96*	96*	96*	1.00*
Denmark	13	6	475	49	13	26		54	117	115	118	1.03
Finland	13	6	433	50	7	29		54	102	102	102	1.00

Region		ercentago repeater		e	nent rat	et enroln	N			io	ment rat	oss enrol	Gro		
		condary (ISC ral programi		3)		al secondar all progra	Tot	3)		otal seconda all progr	Tc)		pper second all progra	U
Country or territory	F 27	M 26	MF 25	GPI 24	F 23	M 22	MF 21	GPI 20	F 19	M 18	MF 17	GPI 16	F 15	M 14	MF 13
Aruba	12	12	12	1.06	85	80	82	1.06	108	102	105	1.16	107	92	99
Bahamas	-	-	-	1.05	89	84	86	1.03	96	92	94	1.03	91	88	89
Barbados				1.05	93	88	90	1.03	105	102	103	1.11	116	104	110
Belize	6 -2	8 -2	7 -2	1.09	70	64	67	1.07	81	76	79	1.19	64	54	59
Bermuda	1	1	1					1.06*,-1	87 *, -1	82*,-1	84*,-1	1.15 ^{*,-1}	85 *, -1	74 ^{*,-1}	79 ^{*,-1}
Bolivia	3	4	3	0.99	70	70	70	0.97	81	83	82	0.97	75	77	76
Brazil			21-2	1.11	81	73	77	1.11	105	95	100	1.23	100	81	90
British Virgin Islands	8 -1	15 ⁻¹	11-1	1.12**	89**	79 ^{**}	84**	1.11**	106**	95**	101**	1.17 **	90**	77**	84**
Cayman Islands	-	-	-	0.92 **, -2	92 ^{**, -2}	99 ^{**, -2}	96 ^{**, -2}								
Chile	3	4	3	1.03	87	84	85	1.03	92	89	91	1.05	88	84	86
Colombia	2	3	3	1.11	71	64	67	1.11	90	81	85	1.18	74	62	68
Costa Rica	8	11	9					1.05	90	85	87	1.15	67	58	63
Cuba		1	1	1.02	87	85	86	1.00	93	93	93	1.03	93	91	92
Dominica	7	16	12	1.10**,-1	85 **,-1	77**,-1	81**,-1								
Dominican Republic	1	3	2	1.22	68	55	61	1.20	86	72	79	1.26	86	68	77
Ecuador	3	5	4	1.02	60	59	59	1.01	70	69	70	1.07	62	58	60
El Salvador	4	7	5	1.05	56	53	54	1.04	66	63	64	1.11	50	45	48
Grenada	7	11	9	1.02 **, -2	80**,-2	78**,-2	79 ^{**, -2}	0.99	98	99	99	1.06	102	96	99
Guatemala	2	3	3	0.92 **, -1	37**,-1	40**,-1	38**,-1	0.92	53	58	56	1.01	48	47	48
Guyana								0.93	103	111	107	1.03	70	67	69
Haiti															
Honduras	5	5	5					1.25	71	57	64	1.40	70	50	60
Jamaica	1	2	1	1.06	79	74	76	1.05	92	87	90	1.14	87	76	82
Mexico	1	2	2	1.00	72	72	72	1.03	90	88	89	1.01	62	61	62
Montserrat	-	-	-	1.01*	96 [*]	95 [*]	96 [*]	1.02*	103*	101*	102 [*]	0.86*	96 [*]	111*	103*
Netherlands Antilles															
Nicaragua	4	6	5	1.15**	49**	42**	46**	1.13	73	65	69	1.30	62	48	55
Panama	3	5	4	1.11**,-1	67 **, -1	61**,-1	64**,-1	1.08	73	68	70	1.17	59	51	55
Paraguay	1-2	1-2	1-2	1.06 -2	59 ⁻²	56 ⁻²	57 ⁻²	1.03 -2	67 ⁻²	66 ⁻²	66 ⁻²	1.05 -2	55 ⁻²	52 ⁻²	53 ⁻²
Peru	4	7	6	1.01	77	76	76	1.04	100	96	98	1.00	74	74	74
Saint Kitts and Nevis	3	3	3	0.91**	80**	89**	84**	0.91**	100**	110**	105**	0.91**	82**	90**	86**
Saint Lucia	-	-	-	1.17 **	88**	76**	82**	1.13	99	88	93	1.32	88	67	77
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	6-2	11-2	8 -2	1.23 **, -2	71**,-2	57 ^{**, -2}	64**,-2	1.24 ⁻²	83-2	67 ⁻²	75 ⁻²	1.46 -2	64 ⁻²	44 ⁻²	54 ⁻²
Suriname				1.38**,-2		57 ^{**,-2}	68 ^{**, -2}	1.39	93	67	80	2.04	78	38	58
Trinidad and Tobago	1	1	1	1.07**	76**	71**	73**	1.07 **	89**	83**	86**	1.10**	88**	80**	84**
Turks and Caicos Islands	2 -2	1-2	2 -2	0.96**,-2		72**,-2	70**,-2	0.94**,-2		89**,-2	86**,-2	0.92 **, -2	82 **, -2	89**,-2	85 **, -2
Uruguay	12	14	13	1.11	71	64	68	0.99	91	93	92	0.89	78	88	83
Venezuela	3	5	4	1.14	73	64	68	1.12	84	75	79	1.20	71	59	65
North America and Western Euro															
Andorra	8	13	10	1.07*	74*	70 [*]	72 [*]	1.08*	86*	79 [*]	82*	1.25 [°]	77*	62 [*]	69 [*]
Austria								0.96	100	103	102	0.94	98	104	101
Belgium	6	9	7	 0.96 ^{**, -1}		89 ^{**,-1}	87 ^{**, -1}	0.97	108	112	110	0.98	108	111	109
Canada								0.98 -1	100-1	103 -1	102 -1	0.97 -1	103 -1	105 -1	104-1
Cyprus	1	2	1	 1.02 [*]	 96 [*]	 94 [*]	 95 [*]	1.02*	99°	97*	98°	1.04*	101*	98*	99 [*]
Denmark	1 ⁻¹	1 ⁻¹	1-1	1.02	91	88	90	1.02	121	117	119	1.04	101	120	122
Finland	-	-	-	1.03	97	97	97	1.05	114	109	111	1.05	124	116	122

TABLE 5 SECONDARY EDUCATION / ISCED 2 and 3 / Enrolment and repeaters / 2007

Region		ation tem			Enrolr	nent			C	iross enrol	ment ratio)
	Secondary	(ISCED 2-3) rogrammes		condary (ISCE programmes	D 2-3)		n technical and rogrammes (%			Lower second all progr		
Country or territory	Entrance age	Duration	MF (000)	% F	% Private	Total secondary (ISCED 2-3)	Lower secondary (ISCED 2)	Upper secondary (ISCED 3)	MF	М	F	GPI
France	1	2 7	3 5,940	4 49	5 26	6 20	7	8 43	9 111	10 111	11 111	12 0.99
Germany	10	9	7,982	48	8	22	1	57	100	100	100	1.00
Gibraltar	11	4										
Greece	12	6	682	47	5	16		32	104	108	100	0.92
Holy See												
Iceland	13	7	34	50	7	20		34	101	101	100	0.99
Ireland	12	5	316	51	1	16	3	32	105	104	107	1.03
Israel	12	6	616	49		20		34	75	74	75	1.01
Italy	11	8	4,553	48	5	37		60	103	105	101	0.97
Liechtenstein	11	7	3.2	46	4	36	-	79	101*	101*	101*	0.99*
Luxembourg	12	7	38	50	18	31		61	108	108	109	1.01
Malta	11	7	38 ⁻²	49 ⁻²	28-2	11-2	-2	42 ⁻²	100	103 -2	105 -2	1.03 -2
Monaco	11	7	3.0 ⁺¹	48 ⁺¹	20 ⁺¹	12 ⁺¹	+1	-12 28 ⁺¹				
Netherlands	12	6	1,444	48		46	28	68	128	 131	 125	0.95
Norway	13	6	420	48		32		57	97	97	97	0.99
Portugal	12	6	680	51	16	18	7	33	117	117	117	1.00
San Marino	11	8	2.2 ⁺¹	49 ⁺¹	+1	23 ⁺¹	+1	38 ⁺¹				
Spain	12	6	3,080	50	28	16	-	43	 117	 117	 117	1.00
Sweden	13	6	760	49	12	29		59	103	104	103	0.99
Switzerland	13	7	592	47	7	32		65	105	104	109	1.03
United Kingdom	11	7	5,306	49	26	19	·	33	98	97	98	1.01
United States of America	12	6	24,731	49	9		·		100	100	100	1.00
South and West Asia		Ū	24,751		-	·	·		100	100	100	1.00
Afghanistan	13	6	1,036	26		1		3	38	53	21	0.40
Bangladesh	11	7	10,445	50	 96	2	•	6	60	56	64	1.13
Bhutan	13	6	52 ⁺¹	48 ⁺¹	9 ⁺¹	+1	+1	-+1	69 ⁺¹	70 ⁺¹	67 ⁺¹	0.96 +1
India	11	7	91,529 ⁻¹	40 43 ⁻¹		1-1	1	2 ⁻¹	71 ⁻¹	75 ⁻¹	66 ⁻¹	0.89 ⁻¹
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	11	7	9,942 ⁻²	43 47 ⁻²	 8 **, -2	9 ⁻²	-2	16 ⁻²	86-2	90 ⁻²	82 ⁻²	0.91 ⁻²
Maldives	13	5	33 ^{**,-1}	50 ^{**,-1}	12**,-1		•		124 ⁻¹	117 ⁻¹	132 ⁻¹	1.13 ⁻¹
Nepal	10	7	2,305 +1	47 ⁺¹	14 ⁺¹	 1 ⁺¹	+1	 2 ⁺¹	68 ⁺¹	70 ⁺¹	66 ⁺¹	0.94+1
Pakistan	10	7	9,145	47	31	4	•	9	45	52	39	0.75
Sri Lanka	10	8					•					
Sub-Saharan Africa	10	0										
Angola	10	7										
Benin	10	7	 435 ^{**, -2}	 35 ^{**, -2}	 25 ^{**,-2}	 13 ^{**, -2}	 3 ^{**, -2}	 43 ^{**, -2}	 41 ^{**,-2}	 51 ^{**, -2}	 30 ^{**, -2}	 0.58 ^{**, -2}
Botswana	12	5	169 ⁻²	51 ⁻²		7-2	-2	43 ⁻²	41 89 ⁻²	86-2	92 ⁻²	1.07 -2
Burkina Faso	13	7	424 ⁺¹	42 ⁺¹	 43 ⁺¹	6 ⁺¹	2 ⁺¹	24 ⁺¹	24 ⁺¹	28 ⁺¹	21 ⁺¹	0.77*1
Burundi	13	7	210	42	43	6	2	24	24	23	17	0.75
Cameroon	12	7	751*	42	28*	17*	16°	20 17*	32*	25 35*	28*	0.80*
Cape Verde	12	6	61	54	12	3	10	7	99	93	105	1.13
Central African Republic	12	7					·					
Chad	12	7	 314	 31		 1		 4	 23	 33	 14	 0.41
Comoros	12	7	43 ^{**,-2}	43 **, -2	 41 **, -2	_ **, -2	- **, -2	4 1**,-2	25 41 ^{**,-2}	55 47 **, -2	14 35 ^{**, -2}	0.41
	12	7										
Congo Côte d'Ivoire		7										
Democratic Republic of the Congo	12 12	6	 2,815	 35		 20			 46	 58	 33	 0.58

ion		-	ercentag repeate		е	nent rat	et enrolr	N		Gross enrolment ratio						
	3)	SCED 2-3)	condary (ISC ral program	Total sec	3)		otal seconda all progr	To	3)		otal seconda all progr	To)		oper seconda all progra	U
ntry or territory		F 27	M 26	MF 25	GPI 24	F 23	M 22	MF 21	GPI 20	F 19	M 18	MF 17	GPI 16	F 15	M 14	MF 13
ce		7	8	8	1.02	99	97	98	1.01	114	113	113	1.02	118	116	117
nany		2	3	3					0.98	99	101	100	0.95	97	102	100
altar																
ce		2	4	3	0.99	91	91	91	0.95	99	105	102	0.97	98	101	99
See																
nd					1.03	92	89	91	1.06	114	108	111	1.10	124	113	118
nd		1	1	1	1.05	90	86	88	1.07	117	110	113	1.12	132	118	125
1		1	3	2	1.01	88	87	88	1.00	92	91	92	1.00	109	109	109
		2	4	3	1.01	94	93	94	0.99	100	102	101	1.00	100	100	100
ntenstein		-	-	-					0.87*	99 [*]	114*	106*	0.74*	95*	129 [*]	113*
mbourg	,	9	10	9	1.04	86	83	85	1.04	99	96	97	1.06	91	86	88
a	-2	1	2 -2	1-2	1.07 **, -2	90**,-2	84**,-2	87 **, -2	1.00 -2	100 -2	99 ⁻²	99 ⁻²	0.94 -2	87 ⁻²	92 ⁻²	89 ⁻²
асо																
erlands	Ļ	4	6	5	1.02 **	90**	88**	89	0.98	118	121	120	1.01	112	111	111
vay					1.01	97	97	97	0.99	112	114	113	0.98	128	131	129
ugal					1.09	92	84	88	1.07	105	98	101	1.18	93	79	86
Marino	+1	- "	- +1	-+1												
n	. 1				1.03	96	93	95	1.06	124	116	120	1.18	136	115	125
den					1.00	100	100	100	0.99	103	104	104	0.99	104	104	104
zerland		2	3	2	0.96	80	84	82	0.96	90	95	93	0.89	76	86	81
ed Kingdom					1.04	93	90	91	1.02	99	96	97	1.03	99	96	97
ed States of America					1.02	89	87	88	1.01	95	94	94	1.01	89	88	89
h and West Asia	9															
anistan					0.38**	14**	37**	26**	0.38	15	39	28	0.34	8	24	16
ladesh	;	8	9	9	1.07	42	39	41	1.06	45	42	43	0.97	30	31	30
an	+1	6	5 +1	5 +1	1.00+1	45 ⁺¹	45 ⁺¹	45 ⁺¹	0.93 +1	54 ⁺¹	58 ⁺¹	56 ⁺¹	0.82 +1	29 ⁺¹	36 ⁺¹	32 ⁺¹
	, -2	² 4	5 ^{, -2}	5 ⁻²					0.83 -1	49 ⁻¹	59 ⁻¹	55 ⁻¹	0.77 -1	36-1	47 ⁻¹	42 ⁻¹
(Islamic Republic of)					0.94 -2	75 ⁻²	79 ⁻²	77 -2	0.94 -2	78 ⁻²	83-2	81-2	0.96 -2	76 ⁻²	79 ⁻²	77 ⁻²
lives	-1	7	7 -1	7 -1	1.06**	71**	67**	69**	1.07 **, -1	86**,-1	80**,-1	83 **, -1				
al	+1	8	7 +1	7 +1	0.92**	40**	44**	42**	0.93+1	47 ⁺¹	50 ⁺¹	48 ⁺¹	0.91+1	31 ⁺¹	34+1	32 ⁺¹
stan					0.76	28	37	32	0.76	28	37	33	0.77	20	26	23
anka	-1	1	1-1	1-1												
Saharan Africa	9															
bla																
n	-1	17	17 -1	17 -1					0.57**,-2	23**,-2	41**,-2	32 **, -2	0.52**,-2	14**,-2	27**,-2	20**,-2
wana	-2		2	2	1.14**,-2	60**,-2	52 ^{**, -2}	56**,-2	1.05 -2	78-2	75-2	76-2	1.00 -2	58 ⁻²	58 ⁻²	58 ⁻²
ina Faso	+1	28	24+1	26+1	0.74 +1	12 ⁺¹	16 ⁺¹	14+1	0.74+1	15+1	21+1	18+1	0.61+1	6+1	10+1	8 +1
ndi	,	27	18	22					0.72	13	18	15	0.63	6	10	8
eroon	.*	17	16*	17*					0.79*	22*	28*	25 [*]	0.78*	14*	18*	16*
e Verde		17	20	18	1.14	65	57	61	1.18	86	73	79	1.28	67	53	60
ral African Republic		19	22 ⁻²	21-2												
I		19	18-1	19 ⁻¹					0.45	12	26	19	0.56	9	15	12
oros		² 18	15 ^{**, -2}	16**,-2					0.76**,-2	30**,-2	40**,-2	35 **, -2	0.78**,-2	24**,-2	30**,-2	27 **, -2
jo																
d'Ivoire		11	11	11												

TABLE 5 SECONDARY EDUCATION / ISCED 2 and 3 / Enrolment and repeaters / 2007

Region		ation tem			Enrol	ment			C	Gross enro	lment ratio	2
		r (ISCED 2-3) rogrammes		condary (ISCE programmes	D 2-3)		n technical and rogrammes (%			Lower second all prog		
Country or territory	Entrance age 1	Duration 2	MF (000) 3	% F 4	% Private 5	Total secondary (ISCED 2-3) 6	Lower secondary (ISCED 2) 7	Upper secondary (ISCED 3) 8	MF 9	M 10	F 11	GPI 12
Equatorial Guinea	12	7										
Eritrea	12	7	218	41	5	1		2	43	50	36	0.73
Ethiopia	13	6	3,430	40		6		52	39	47	32	0.67
Gabon	12	7										
Gambia	13	6	105 +1	48 +1	25 ⁺¹	-+1	_+1	-*1	60 ⁺¹	60 ⁺¹	59 ⁺¹	0.98+
Ghana	12	6	1,729 ⁺¹	46 ⁺¹	16 ⁺¹	4 +1	.+1	13 +1	74+1	77+1	71 ⁺¹	0.92+
Guinea	13	7	531**	35**		1"		4**	47	58	35	0.61
Guinea-Bissau	13	5										
Kenya	12	6	2,729	46	11	1	-	2	87	93	82	0.88
Lesotho	13	5	94 ⁻¹	56 ⁻¹	3 -1	2 -1	1-1	3 -1	45 -1	40-1	51 ⁻¹	1.29-1
Liberia	12	6										
Madagascar	11	7	836**	49**	41**	4**	2**	13**	36**	37**	35**	0.96*
Malawi	12	6	574	45					39	42	36	0.87
Mali	13	6	534	39	28	10		38	44	53	34	0.64
Mauritius	11	7	128**,-2	49 ^{**, -2}		14**,-2	15 ⁻²	12**,-2	99 ⁻²	98 ⁻²	100 -2	1.02 -
Mozambique	13	5	445	42	13	6	6	7	26	29	22	0.74
Namibia	14	5	158	54	5				76	70	82	1.17
Niger	13	7	214	38	15	1	1	4	15	18	12	0.64
Nigeria	12	6	6,436 ⁻¹	44-1	12 ⁻¹	3 -1	1-1	5 -1	35-1	39 ⁻¹	32 ⁻¹	0.82-
Rwanda	13	6	267	48	41	35 **, -2	24 ^{**,-2}	56 ^{**, -2}	24	25	23	0.92
Sao Tome and Principe	13	5	8.5 +1	51 ⁺¹	_+1	2 +1	.+1	11+1	64+1	61 ⁺¹	67 ⁺¹	1.11+
Senegal	13	7	505 **	43**		1**,-2	2	5 **, -2	35	38	31	0.80
Seychelles	12	5	7.8	50	6				116*	111.	121°	1.09*
Sierra Leone	12	6	240	41	7	5	1	16	46	54	37	0.69
Somalia	13	5										
South Africa	14	5	4,780**	51 **		5 -2	2	8 -2	95	95	94	0.99
Swaziland	13	5	83	47					66	70	61	0.87
Тодо	12	7	409	35**		8	1"	25**	49**	62**	35**	0.57*
Uganda	13	6	1,001**	45**		4**,-2	1**,-2	18**,-2	27**	29**	25**	0.87**
United Republic of Tanzania	14	6										
Zambia	14	5	607	47		8		19	58	60	55	0.91
Zimbabwe	13	6	831-1	48-1		1	-1	1	58 ⁻¹	59 ⁻¹	58 ⁻¹	0.99
				-								
REGIONAL TOTALS/AVERAGES												
WORLD			519,229**	47 **		10**	1"	23**	78**	80**	76**	0.95*
Arab States	States			47 **		11**	3**	25**	76**	80**	72**	0.89*
Central and Eastern Europe			32.375	48		20		45	90	91	89	0.98

Arad States	27,453	47	 11	5	25	76	80	72	0.89
Central and Eastern Europe	32,375	48	 20	-	45	90	91	89	0.98
Central Asia	10,891	48	 12		42	97	98	97	0.98
East Asia and the Pacific	166,274	48	 14	1	34	93	93	93	1.00
Latin America and the Caribbean	58,547**	51**	 11**	5	21	101	99	103	1.04
North America and Western Europe	62,404	49	 14	1	27	103	103	102	1.00
South and West Asia			 			67**	71**	63**	0.89**
Sub-Saharan Africa	35,580**	44**	 6**	3 **	12**	40**	44**	35**	0.79**

	Gross enrolment ratio Upper secondary (ISCED 2-3) Total secondary (ISCED 2-3)					N	et enrolı	nent rat	e		ercentag Frepeate		Region		
Up	oper second all progr		3)	Тс	otal seconda all progr		-3)	То	tal seconda all progr		3)		econdary (ISC eral program		
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	Country or territory
															Equatorial Guinea
18	22	15	0.67	29	34	24	0.70	25	29	21	0.72	13	14	12	Eritrea
11	13	8	0.64	30	36	24	0.67	24**,-1	29**,-1	19**,-1	0.64**,-1	10 ⁻²	10 ⁻²	9 ⁻²	Ethiopia
															Gabon
36+1	38+1	35 ⁺¹	0.91+1	49 ⁺¹	50 ⁺¹	47 ⁺¹	0.96 +1	40 +1	40 ⁺¹	40+1	1.00+1	4 +1	4 +1	4 +1	Gambia
32 ⁺¹	35 +1	29 ⁺¹	0.82 +1	53 ⁺¹	56 ⁺¹	50 ⁺¹	0.89 +1	45**	47**	43**	0.91**				Ghana
24**	33**	15**	0.45 **	38**	48**	27**	0.57 **	30	37	22	0.60	14	15	13	Guinea
															Guinea-Bissau
35	38	33	0.86	53	56	49	0.88	45**	47**	43**	0.91**				Kenya
24-1	22 ⁻¹	27 -1	1.22 -1	37 -1	33-1	41-1	1.27 -1	24**,-1	19**,-1	29 ^{**,-1}	1.55 **, -1	13-1	13-1	13-1	Lesotho
												6 ⁺¹	6 ⁺¹	6 ⁺¹	Liberia
12**	12**	11"	0.91**	26**	27**	26**	0.95 **	21**	21**	21**	1.01**	11	11	11	Madagascar
16	18	14	0.74	28	31	26	0.83	24	25	23	0.91	11	11	11	Malawi
18	22	14	0.65	32	39	25	0.64					23	20	27	Mali
80**,-2	81**,-2	78**,-2	0.96**,-2	88**,-2	89**,-2	88**,-2	0.99 **, -2	82 **, -2	81**,-2	82 **, -2	1.02 **, -2	11	13	10	Mauritius
7	8	5	0.66	18	21	15	0.73	3	3	2	0.83	13	13	14	Mozambique
32	30	35	1.16	59	54	64	1.17	50**	44**	55**	1.23**				Namibia
4	5	2	0.50	11	13	8	0.61	9	11	7	0.62	25	25	26	Niger
28-1	31-1	25 ⁻¹	0.79 -1	32 -1	35-1	28-1	0.81-1	27 **, -1	30**,-1	24**,-1	0.82**,-1				Nigeria
13	14	12	0.85	18	19	17	0.89								Rwanda
18+1	19 ⁺¹	17 ⁺¹	0.88+1	46+1	45 ⁺¹	48 ⁺¹	1.07 +1	38	36	40	1.11	33 ⁺¹	35 ⁺¹	32 ⁺¹	Sao Tome and Principe
14**	17**	11"	0.65**	26**	30**	23**	0.76**	22**	25**	19**	0.78**	13 -1	12 ⁻¹	13 ⁻¹	Senegal
106*	96 [*]	116*	1.21*	112*	105*	119*	1.13*	94 [*]							Seychelles
17	20	14	0.69	32	37	26	0.69	23	27	19	0.71	7	6	7	Sierra Leone
															Somalia
99**	94**	103 **	1.09 **	97**	95**	99 ^{**}	1.05 **	73**	71**	76**	1.06**				South Africa
38	39	37	0.94	54	58	51	0.89	29	32	27	0.85	8	8	8	Swaziland
26**	36**	15**	0.42 **	39	52**	27**	0.53**					25	25	25	Тодо
12	15	10	0.67	23**	25**	20**	0.83**	19**	20**	18**	0.90**	2 -1	2 -1	3 -1	Uganda
												2 +1	1+1	2 +1	United Republic of Tanzania
33	35	30	0.86	43	46	41	0.89	41	44	38	0.87	5	6	4	Zambia
31-1	33 ⁻¹	28-1	0.87 -1	40-1	41-1	38-1	0.93 -1	37 -1	38-1	36 ⁻¹	0.96 ⁻¹				Zimbabwe

													REGIONAL TOTALS/AVERAGES
54**	56**	53**	0.95**	66**	68**	65**	0.95 **	59 ^{**}	60**	58**	0.96**	 	 WORLD
52 **	53**	51**	0.97 **	65**	67**	62 **	0.92**					 	 Arab States
85	88	83	0.94	88	90	86	0.96	80**	82**	79**	0.97**	 	 Central and Eastern Europe
89	91	87	0.96	95	96	94	0.98	88	89	86	0.97	 	 Central Asia
63	62	64	1.03	78	77	78	1.01	71**	71**	72**	1.02 **	 	 East Asia and the Pacific
74	69	78	1.14	89	85	92	1.08	71	68	73	1.07	 	 Latin America and the Caribbean
98	97	98	1.01	100	100	100	1.00	90	90	91	1.02	 	 North America and Western Europe
												 	 South and West Asia
26**	29**	23**	0.78**	34**	37**	30**	0.79**	27**	29**	24**	0.82**	 	 Sub-Saharan Africa

Region			Teachin	g staff		
	Total secondary	y (ISCED 2-3)	Lower seconda	ary (ISCED 2)	Upper seconda	ry (ISCED 3)
Country or territory	MF (000)	% F 2	MF (000)	% F 4	MF (000)	% F 6
Arab States		-				Ŭ
Algeria						
Bahrain						
Djibouti	1.2 +1	23 ⁺¹				
Egypt	491**	42 **	220**	46**	270**	39**
raq	93 **,-2	58 **, -2	61**,-2	59 ^{**, -2}	32 **, -2	56 ^{**, -2}
ordan					18	52
Kuwait	26	53**	14	55	12	
_ebanon	41 ⁺¹	55 ⁺¹	19 ⁺¹	62 ⁺¹	22 ⁺¹	48 ⁺¹
ibyan Arab Jamahiriya						
Mauritania	3.8**	10**	1.9**	11 "	1.9**	10**
Morocco						
Oman	21**	56**	12**,-1	54**,-1	6.9 ^{**,-1}	48**,-1
Palestinian Autonomous Territories	28	49	22	50	6.3	45
Qatar	6.2 -1	56 ⁻¹	2.9	59		
Saudi Arabia	234*,-2	53 **, -2	133*,-2		101*,-2	53 ^{*, -2}
Sudan	79	52	38	60	41	44
Syrian Arab Republic					39	47
Funisia	80					
Jnited Arab Emirates	24**	 55 ^{**}	 13	 57	 11**	 53 **
/emen						
Central and Eastern Europe						
Albania						
Belarus	 102	 80				
Bosnia and Herzegovina					 11	 54
Bulgaria	55	78	23	80	32	76
Croatia Czech Republic	42 92 ⁻¹	68 65 ⁻¹	18	72	24	65
· · · · · · · · ·			37	78		
stonia	11 90 ^{**,-1}	77 72 ^{**, -1}	5.4 49 ⁻¹	80	6.1 41 ^{**,-1}	75 64 ^{**,-1}
Hungary	25 ⁻¹			78 ⁻¹		
_atvia		85 ⁻¹	15 -1	85-1	10 ⁻¹	85 -1
ithuania	42	81	39	82		
Montenegro						
Poland	261**,-1	69 ^{**, -1}	128**,-1	73**,-1	134**,-1	65 **, -1
Republic of Moldova	30	76	22	77	8.1	73
Romania	154	67	86	68	68	65
Russian Federation	1,284-1	80-1				
ierbia	52 **		25**		27	63
ilovakia	48	74	25	78	23	70
ilovenia	16	72	8.0	79	8.2	65
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	15	54	8.8	52	6.4	56
Turkey						
Jkraine	351	79*				
Central Asia						
Armenia	43	84				
Azerbaijan	132	66				

Tra	ined teachers (9	%)	Pi	upil/teacher rat	io	Enrolı	nent	Region
Total	l secondary (ISCED	2-3)	Total secondary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Post-secondary education		
MF 7	M 8	F 9	(ISCED 2-3)	(ISCED 2)	(ISCED 3)	MF (000) 13	% F 14	Country or territory
			-					Arab States
						70**,-2	57 ^{**,-2}	Algeria
						3.2 **, -1	35 **, -1	Bahrain
			34+1			0.05 +1	14+1	Djibouti
						191**,-1		Egypt
			19**,-2	19**,-2	19**,-2	51**,-2	36**,-2	Iraq
					10			Jordan
100-2	100-2	100 -2	9	11	8	24	59	Kuwait
13 ⁺¹	14+1	13 ⁺¹	9 ⁺¹	10 ⁺¹	8 +1	.+1	.+1	Lebanon
								Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
100*,-1	100*,-1	100*,-1	27 **	29**	24**	4.5*,-1	42*,-1	Mauritania
						123		Morocco
100**,-1	100**,-1	100**,-1	15**	13**,-1	20**,-1			Oman
100	100	100	25	26	21	-	-	Palestinian Autonomous Territories
68 ⁻¹	72 ⁻¹	65 ⁻¹	9 ⁻¹	11		2.3	69	Qatar
			11*,-2	10 ^{*,-2}	12 ^{*,-2}	110*,-2	32*,-2	Saudi Arabia
 80 ⁻¹			18	22	16			Sudan
					12	33	49	Syrian Arab Republic
			16			9.0		Tunisia
 46 ⁻²	 47 ⁻²	 46 ⁻²	13**	15	 11 **			United Arab Emirates
						27 ⁻²	24 ⁻²	Yemen
						21	24	Central and Eastern Europe
								Albania
			 8			 109	 35	Belarus
					 14			Bosnia and Herzegovina
			 12	 12	14	4.0	45	Bulgaria
			9	11	8			Croatia
			9 11 ⁻¹	11		21	39	Croatia Czech Republic
					 10	9.5		Estonia
			10 11 ^{**,-1}	10 10 ⁻¹	10 12 ^{**,-1}		67	
						55	46	Hungary
			10-1	10-1	11-1	4.0 ⁻¹	55 ⁻¹	Latvia
			9	8		9.8	54	Lithuania
				** 1				Montenegro
			13**,-1	13**,-1	13**,-1	58	60	Poland
			12	11	14	•		Republic of Moldova
			13	11	15	38	72	Romania
			9 ⁻¹			174	52	Russian Federation
			12 **	13**	11			Serbia
			13	13	13	2.1	44	Slovakia
			10	9	11	1.8	67	Slovenia
			14	13	15	-	-	The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia
						•		Turkey
			11			176	48*	Ukraine
								Central Asia
			8			31	65	Armenia
			8			227	53	Azerbaijan

Region			Teachin	g staff		
	Total secondary	y (ISCED 2-3)	Lower second	ary (ISCED 2)	Upper seconda	ry (ISCED 3)
Country or territory	MF (000)	% F 2	MF (000)	% F 4	MF (000)	% F 6
Georgia						
Cazakhstan	178+1	86+1				
yrgyzstan	53	74				
Iongolia	17	74	10	75	6.3	72
ajikistan	61	49				
urkmenistan						
zbekistan	352	63				
ast Asia and the Pacific						
ustralia						
runei Darussalam	4.3	60	2.2*,-2	58 ^{*,-2}	2.1*,-2	58 ^{*, -2}
ambodia	30	32	21	34	9.6	27
hina	6,221	45 **	3,637	47	2,584	43**
ook Islands	0.13	78				
emocratic People's Republic of Korea						
ji	4.3	50	 3.0 **, -2	50 **, -2		
ong Kong SAR of China	29 ^{**,-1}	56 ^{**, -1}	15**,-1	56 **, -1	 14 ^{**, -1}	 56 ^{**, -1}
Idonesia	1,435	49	842	48	593	50
pan	608		260		347	
ribati	0.67 -2	 47 ⁻²	0.33 **,-2	 52 ^{**, -2}	0.33**,-2	 42 ^{**, -2}
ao People's Democratic Republic	17	47	10**,-1	42 ^{**, -1}	5.6**,-1	44 **, -1
lacao, China	2.2	59	1.2	65	1.1	53
	2.2 147 ⁻²	63 ⁻²				
lalaysia		63 -				
larshall Islands						
licronesia (Federated States of)						
lyanmar	82	83	59	84	23	80
auru	0.03	79				
ew Zealand	36	62	17	66	19	58
iue	0.03 -2	68 ⁻²				
alau						
apua New Guinea						
hilippines	181	76	127	76	54	77
epublic of Korea	217	53	101	66	116	41
amoa						
ngapore	14	66	6.7	65	7.0	66
olomon Islands						
hailand	223+1	55 ⁺¹	137 +1	56 ⁺¹	86*1	54 ⁺¹
imor-Leste	2.6	23	1.3	24	1.3	22
bkelau						
onga						
uvalu						
anuatu						
iet Nam	451	64	311	67	141	56
atin America and the Caribbean						
nguilla	0.10	69				
ntigua and Barbuda					0.49	69
rgentina	273 -1	69-1	127 -1	74-1	146 -1	65 ⁻¹

Tr	ained teachers	(%)	Pi	upil/teacher rat	io	Enrol	ment	Region
Tota	al secondary (ISCEI	D 2-3)	Total secondary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Post-secondar education		
MF	М	F	(ISCED 2-3)	(ISCED 2)	(ISCED 3)	MF (000)	% F	Country or territory
7	8	9	10	11	12	13 29	14 66	Georgia
			 10 ⁺¹			500 ⁺¹	53 ⁺¹	Kazakhstan
 79	 78	 80	10			40	63	Kyrgyzstan
99	98	99	20	 21	 18	-		Mongolia
			17			32	- 57	Tajikistan
•••								Turkmenistan
								Uzbekistan
100	100	100	13			·	•	
							54	East Asia and the Pacific
						166	54	Australia
82	80	83	11	10*,-2	10*,-2	0.02	47	Brunei Darussalam
99			29	31	25	17	37	Cambodia
			16	16	16	205	48	China
79	76	80	15			•		Cook Islands
								Democratic People's Republic of Korea
96	96	96	23	22***,-2				Fiji
			17 **, -1	18**,-1	17**,-1	27	43	Hong Kong SAR of China
			13	14	12			Indonesia
			12	14	11	14	65	Japan
			17 -2	21**,-2	13**,-2			Kiribati
93	92	95	24	23**,-1	27 **,-1	25	41	Lao People's Democratic Republic
69	57	78	21	21	20			Macao, China
			17 -2			206 -2	43 -2	Malaysia
								Marshall Islands
								Micronesia (Federated States of)
97	99	97	33	34	28			Myanmar
36	43	35	21			0.02	79	Nauru
			15	15	15	62	47	New Zealand
			8 -2			2	2	Niue
								Palau
						1	1	Papua New Guinea
			35	39	25	674	52	Philippines
			18	20	16			Republic of Korea
								Samoa
95	 94	95	 17	 17		96	51	Singapore
						2	2	Solomon Islands
			 21 ⁺¹	 20 ⁺¹	 23 ⁺¹	18 ^{**,-2}	72 ^{**,-2}	Thailand
								Timor-Leste
						•	·	Tokelau
						 0.37 ⁻¹	 55 ⁻¹	
								Tonga
								Tuvalu
								Vanuatu
98 **, -1			22	20	26	·	•	Viet Nam
								Latin America and the Caribbean
60	57	62	10			0.06	67	Anguilla
			 13 ⁻¹	 17 ⁻¹	 9 ⁻¹	2.2 . ⁻¹	70 . ⁻¹	Antigua and Barbuda Argentina

Region			Teachin	g staff			
	Total secondary	y (ISCED 2-3)	Lower seconda	ary (ISCED 2)	Upper secondary (ISCED 3)		
Country or territory	MF (000)	% F 2	MF (000) 3	% F 4	MF (000)	% F 6	
Aruba	0.54	57	0.24**,-2	4 52 ^{**, -2}	0.26 **, -2	52 ^{**, -2}	
Bahamas	2.8	70	1.5	70	1.3	69	
Barbados	1.4 -1	59 ⁻¹	0.79 **,-2	57 **, -2	0.56 **,-2	57 **, -2	
Belize	1.8	61	1.3	61	0.52	59	
Bermuda	0.75 -1	67 -1	0.37 -1	68 -1	0.38 -1	67 -1	
Bolivia							
Brazil	1,263	69	733	74	530	63	
British Virgin Islands	0.22	74	0.13	83	0.10	61	
Cayman Islands	0.32 -1	58-1	0.14-1	61-1	0.18-1	56-1	
Chile	68	63	24	78	44	55	
Colombia	164	52					
Costa Rica	21*	58*	15 [*]	57*	6.4*	59 [*]	
Cuba	93	56	46	64	48	48	
Dominica	0.47	65	0.26	67	0.21	64	
Dominican Republic	32*	60 [*]	13*	71*	18*	52 [*]	
Ecuador	78	50	45	50	33	50	
l Salvador							
	20	48	12	50	7.6	44	
Grenada	0.89 ⁻²	59 ⁻²	0.37	58			
Guatemala	54	44	34	44	19	42	
Guyana	5.2	57	2.9**,-2	64 ^{**,-2}	1.0**,-2	63**,-2	
łaiti							
londuras							
amaica	13	69					
Mexico	621	47	373	50	248	44	
Nontserrat	0.03	66	0.02 **, -2	65 **, -2	0.01**,-2	67 **, -2	
Netherlands Antilles							
Nicaragua	15	59	10	60	5.1	56	
² anama	17	58	9.8	62	7.0	54	
Paraguay							
Peru	159						
Gaint Kitts and Nevis	0.45	64	0.30	64	0.15	64	
Saint Lucia	0.91	66	0.52 **, -2	63 **, -2	0.28 **, -2	63 **, -2	
aint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.55 **,-2	58 **, -2	0.39 **, -2	58 **, -2	0.16 **,-2	57 **, -2	
uriname	3.4	60	2.1	63	1.3	55	
Frinidad and Tobago	7.0**		4.1*		3.0**		
urks and Caicos Islands	0.19**,-2	62**,-2	0.11 **, -2	61**,-2	0.07 **, -2	64**,-2	
Jruguay	21		14		7.1		
/enezuela	188-2	63 -2	116-2	65 -2	72 -2	60 ⁻²	
lorth America and Western Europe							
ndorra	0.48 -2	59 ⁻²	0.41 ⁻¹	62 ⁻¹			
Austria	72	62	42	69	29	52	
Belgium	82 **,-1	57 ^{**, -1}	43	61			
Canada							
	 6.1	 62	 3.0	 68	 3.1	 56	
Cyprus Denmark							
Denmark		•••					

Tra	ained teachers (^o	%)	Pi	upil/teacher rat	io	Enroli	nent	Region
Tota	al secondary (ISCED	2-3)	Total secondary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Post-secondary education		
MF	M	F	(ISCED 2-3)	(ISCED 2)	(ISCED 3)	MF (000)	% F	Country or territory
7 93 ⁻¹	8 95 ⁻¹	9 92 ⁻¹	10 14	11 14 ^{**,-2}	12 14 ^{**,-2}	13	14	Aruba
86	80	88	12	13	12	2.0 ^{**,-1}	52 ^{**, -1}	Bahamas
57 ⁻¹	57 ⁻¹	57 ⁻¹	12 ⁻¹	15 16 ^{**,-2}	12 16 ^{**,-2}	3.8	49	Barbados
37	34	39	15	18	10	2.7	61	Belize
100-1	100 ⁻¹	100-1	6 ⁻¹	6 ⁻¹	14 6 ⁻¹	1	1	Bermuda
								Bolivia
								Brazil
			19	20	17			
			9	10	6	0.12	69	British Virgin Islands
100 -1	99 ⁻¹	100-1	9-1	11-1	7-1	0.08	52	Cayman Islands
			24	24	23	•		Chile
			28			•		Colombia
85*	87*	85*	18*	18*	17*	•	•	Costa Rica
100	100	100	10	10	10	8.4	59	Cuba
41	40	41	16	21	10	1.6	71**	Dominica
85*	73*	93*	29*	25*	32*	•	·	Dominican Republic
71	64	77	15	15	15			Ecuador
88	87	89	27	28	25			El Salvador
35-2	39 ⁻²	33 -2	15 *, -2	21		1.0	73	Grenada
			16	17	14			Guatemala
55 ^{**, -2}	46**,-2	60**,-2	14	18**,-2	18**,-2	0.64	36	Guyana
								Haiti
								Honduras
			20			87	57	Jamaica
			18	20	15			Mexico
59	50	63	12	11**,-2	12 **, -2	0.13	67	Montserrat
								Netherlands Antilles
60	57	62	31	32	29	1.5	53	Nicaragua
91	89	92	15	16	14	11	44	Panama
						1.7 -2		Paraguay
			18					Peru
40			10	10	10	0.10	50	Saint Kitts and Nevis
57 ⁻¹	53 ⁻¹	59 ⁻¹	17	17**,-2	18**,-2	2.4	65	Saint Lucia
55 **, -2	58**,-2	53 ^{**, -2}	18**,-2	18**,-2	18**,-2	1.3	73	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
			14	15	12	0.72**,-1	86 ^{**, -1}	Suriname
			14**	14*	14**	8.7	61	Trinidad and Tobago
 100 **, -2	 100 **,-2	 100 **, -2	9 ^{**,-2}	9 ^{**,-2}	9 ^{**,-2}	0.59**,-2	66 ^{**, -2}	Turks and Caicos Islands
			14	11	19			Uruguay
 83 ⁻²	 76 ⁻²	 86 ⁻²	14	11 12 ⁻²	9 ⁻²	•	•	Venezuela
0.5	70	00	11	12		·	•	North America and Western Europe
			8 -2	7-1		0.43	68	Andorra
			ہ 11	9	 13	71	59	Austria
			10**,-1	6		28	60	Belgium
								Canada
			11	11	10			Cyprus
						1.2	34	Denmark
			12 **, -2	10		-	-	Finland

Region			Teachin	ig staff			
	Total secondary	(ISCED 2-3)	Lower second	ary (ISCED 2)	Upper secondary (ISCED 3)		
Country or territory	MF (000)	% F 2	MF (000) 3	% F 4	MF (000)	% F 6	
France	491	59	243	64	248	54	
Germany	593	57	409	61	184	48	
Sibraltar							
Greece	87	58	42	67	44	48	
Holy See	1	1	1	1	1	1	
celand	3.1**,-1	65**,-1	1.4**,-1	80 **, -1	1.7 -1	53 ⁻¹	
reland	30-1	62 ⁻¹					
srael	52	71	19	78	33	67	
taly	451	67	191	76	260	61	
iechtenstein	0.37	50	0.32	53	0.05	33	
uxembourg	3.8	47					
Alta	3.8 3.9 ⁻²	47 57 ⁻²	 3.4 ⁻²	 60 ⁻²			
Nonaco	0.52 ⁺¹	68 ⁺¹					
Netherlands	108	46					
Norway							
Portugal	93	69	51	70	42	67	
an Marino			0.15 +1	76 ⁺¹			
pain	285	57	165	59	120	54	
weden	79	59	39	67	40	51	
witzerland							
Jnited Kingdom	368 *, -1	61 ^{*,-1}	147 -1	61 ⁻¹	221*,-1	61*,-1	
Jnited States of America	1,698	62	922	68	776	56	
South and West Asia							
Afghanistan	33	28	24	28	9.3	27	
Bangladesh	414	20	220	20	193	20	
Bhutan	2.2 +1	33 +1	1.4 +1	38 +1	0.84 +1	25+1	
ndia							
ran (Islamic Republic of)	530-2	48 -2	198	51			
Maldives			2.6	39			
Vepal	56 ⁺¹	15 ⁺¹	28+1	19 ⁺¹	28 ⁺¹	11+1	
Pakistan							
Gri Lanka			69 ⁻¹	69 ⁻¹			
Sub-Saharan Africa							
Angola							
Benin							
Botswana	 12 ^{**, -2}	 54 ^{**, -2}					
Burkina Faso	12 ⁺¹	17 ⁺¹					
Burundi	7.5	24					
Cameroon	43**,-1	26 ^{**,-1}					
Cape Verde	3.2	39	1.9	41	1.3	38	
Central African Republic							
Chad	9.6**						
Comoros	3.1**,-2	13**,-2	1.8**,-2	16**,-2	1.3**,-2	9 ^{**, -2}	
Congo	9.9 **,-2	14**,-2	6.6**,-2	14**,-2	3.3***,-2	14**,-2	
Côte d'Ivoire							
Democratic Republic of the Congo	180	10					

Region	nent	Enrolr	io	upil/teacher rat	Pu	%)	ained teachers (Tra
	(ISCED4)	Post-secondary education	Upper secondary	Lower secondary	Total secondary		l secondary (ISCED	
	% F 14	MF (000) 13	(ISCED 3)	(ISCED 2) 11	(ISCED 2-3)	F 9	M 8	MF 7
	69	34	11	13	12			
Germany	47	541	16	12	13			
Gibraltar								
	52	39	8	8	8			
-1 Holy See	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	44	0.16	12 -1	10**,-1	11**,-1			
Ireland	36	63			11-1			
Israel	46	12	11	13	12			
	52	33	11	9	10			
	35	0.12	30	5	9			
	24	0.89			10			
	33 -2	2.3 ⁻²		8 ⁻²	10 ⁻²			
	52 ⁺¹	0.10+1			6 ⁺¹			
	27	6.8			13			
	36	8.9						
	32	2.3	7	8	7			
				6 ⁺¹				
Crain			 9	12	 11			
	55	9.6	10	10	10		•••	
	66	22						
			 14 ^{*,-1}	 16 ⁻¹	 15 ^{*, -1}			
	44	2.4						
South and West Asia	68	447	15	14	15			
1	0	3.0	31	20	22			
	8	84	21	32 29	32 25		 39	
	23 33 ⁺¹	84 4.2 ⁺¹	12 ⁺¹	29 31 ⁺¹	25 24 ⁺¹	41		39 83 ⁺¹
					24			83
	30 -1	627 ⁻¹						
				20	19-2	100 -2	100-2	100-2
				11				
	.+1	.+1	30+1	52 ⁺¹	41+1			
	47	11						
	·-1	1		19-1				
Sub-Saharan Africa								
					14**,-2			
	28	19			30 +1	32 +1	26 ⁺¹	27 +1
					28			
	43*	9.4*			16**,-1			
	69	0.57	18	20	19	77	75	75
	.+1	. +1						
Chad					33**			
Comoros			11**,-2	16**,-2	14**,-2			
	68 -1	6.5 -1		30**,-2				
Côte d'Ivoire								
Democratic Republic of t					16			

Region		Teaching staff										
	Total secondar	ry (ISCED 2-3)	Lower secon	dary (ISCED 2)	Upper secondary (ISCED 3)							
Country or territory	MF (000) 1	% F 2	MF (000) 3	% F 4	MF (000) 5	% F 6						
Equatorial Guinea												
Eritrea	4.4	12	2.5	12	1.9	11						
Ethiopia												
Gabon												
Gambia	4.5	16	3.1	18	1.4	11						
Shana	99 ⁺¹	22 ⁺¹	74+1	23 ⁺¹	25 ⁺¹	20 ⁺¹						
Guinea	14**	6**	9.0	7	4.9**	5 **						
Guinea-Bissau												
Kenya	102**	40**	49**	44**	54	36						
_esotho	3.7 -1	55 ⁻¹										
liberia												
Madagascar	34**		25**		9.4**							
Malawi					10	19						
Mali	15		11	14	4.2							
Mauritius	8.1	56										
Mozambique	12	16	9.6	16	2.5	18						
Namibia	6.4	50**										
Viger	7.9	17	6.1	18	1.8	13						
Nigeria	202 -1	38 ⁻¹	113-1	40 -1	89 ⁻¹	36-1						
Rwanda	12	53										
Sao Tome and Principe	0.38**,-1	13**,-1										
Senegal	20**	15**	15	15	4.6**	16**						
Seychelles	0.59	55										
Sierra Leone	10	16										
Somalia												
South Africa	165**	53**	152 ⁻¹	53 ⁻¹								
Swaziland	4.4	48										
Годо	12**	7**										
Jganda	54**	22**										
United Republic of Tanzania												
Zambia	 14	 39										
Zimbabwe												

REGIONAL TOTALS/AVERAGES

WORLD	29,376**	52**	 	
Arab States	1,913**	51 **	 	
Central and Eastern Europe	2,869**	74**	 	
Central Asia	914	69	 	
East Asia and the Pacific	10,035	48	 	
Latin America and the Caribbean	3,283	60	 	
North America and Western Europe	4,842	61	 	
South and West Asia			 	
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,403 **	30**	 	

Tra	ained teachers ('	%)	р	upil/teacher rat	io	Enrol	ment	Region
Tota	al secondary (ISCED	2-3)	Total secondary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Post-secondar education	y non-tertiary (ISCED4)	
MF 7	M 8	F 9	(ISCED 2-3)	(ISCED 2) 11	(ISCED 3)	MF (000) 13	% F 14	Country or territory
								Equatorial Guinea
57	57	60	49	57	40	-	-	Eritrea
						31 ^{**,-1}	39**,-1	Ethiopia
								Gabon
			23	22	24			Gambia
69 ⁺¹	65 ⁺¹	82 ⁺¹	17 ⁺¹	17+1	20+1	26 ⁺¹	47 ⁺¹	Ghana
			38**	44	28**			Guinea
						1	1	Guinea-Bissau
95 **	95**	97 **	27**	31**	23	69	50	Kenya
87 -1	78-1	95 ⁻¹	25 ⁻¹			0.65**,-2	50 ^{**,-2}	Lesotho
								Liberia
			24**	28**	16**			Madagascar
					15			Malawi
			36	36	34			Mali
						7.4-1	20 ⁻¹	Mauritius
62	60	74	37	40	25			Mozambique
97 ⁻²			25			2.8 -1	30 ⁻¹	Namibia
21 ⁻¹	21 ⁻¹	20 ⁻¹	27	31	16	0.21	39	Niger
70 ⁻¹	66 ⁻¹	77 ⁻¹	32 ⁻¹	33 ⁻¹	30 ⁻¹	1	1	Nigeria
53	94	17	22					Rwanda
			22 ^{**, -1}			0.55	52	Sao Tome and Principe
			25**	 26	 24 ^{**}			Sao Tome and Principe
			13			 2.3	 58	Seychelles
 82	 81	 89	24			2	2	Sierra Leone
								Somalia
			 29**	 13 ⁻¹		 151 ⁻²	 55 ⁻²	South Africa
99			19			0.74	43	Swaziland
50 ⁻¹			36**			-	-	Togo
			18**			•	·	Uganda
								United Republic of Tanzania
			43			•	•	Zambia
								Zimbabwe

REGIONAL TOTALS/AVERAGES

 	 18**	 	 	WORLD
 	 14**	 	 	Arab States
 	 11**	 	 	Central and Eastern Europe
 	 12	 	 	Central Asia
 	 17	 	 	East Asia and the Pacific
 	 18**	 	 	Latin America and the Caribbean
 	 13	 	 	North America and Western Europe
 	 	 	 	South and West Asia
 	 25**	 	 	Sub-Saharan Africa

TABLE 7 GRADUATION AND ENTRY TO UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION (ISCED 3) AND ENTRY TO TERTIARY EDUCATION (ISCED 5) / 2007 (selected countries)

Region	te	Gross en o secondar		'n			Q		secondary aduation ratio					
	I	Upper second	dary (ISCED 3)	(preparat	ISCEI		lucation)	(prepara		ED 3B ry into ISCED 5B ed	ucation)		
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														
Egypt														
Jordan	78	76	80	1.05	38	32	45	1.44						
Tunisia	59	51	67	1.33	35	27	44	1.62	4					
Central and Eastern Europe														
Albania														
Belarus *					60	68	52	0.77						
Bosnia and Herzegovina														
Bulgaria	81	83	79	0.95	80+1	79 ⁺¹	80+1	1.02 +1	.+1	.+1	.+1	.+1		
Croatia	100	102	98	0.96	61	52	69	1.33	x(5)	x(6)	x(7)	x(8)		
Czech Republic	104 -1	99 ⁻¹	109 -1	1.10 ⁻¹	61	52	70	1.36	-	-	-	1.66		
Estonia	105	103	108	1.04	78	70	86	1.22						
Hungary	104	102	106	1.04	72	64	80	1.25						
Latvia	100				74	66	82	1.24	-	-	-	-		
Lithuania					81	74	89	1.21						
Poland	100	101	99	0.98	79	71	87	1.23						
Republic of Moldova *					25	30	20	0.65	18	17	19	1.12		
Romania	79	78	79	1.01	59	53	64	1.20						
Russian Federation	84				57				14					
Slovakia	101	99	102	1.02	76	69	83	1.21						
Slovenia	112				37	31	44	1.45	45	42	48	1.13		
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	82	84	79	0.94	72	72	72	1.00						
Turkey	70	78	60	0.77	54	59	49	0.84						
Ukraine *					87	90	84	0.93						
Central Asia														
Armenia *					70	74	65	0.87						
Azerbaijan *					60	59	61	1.04						
Kazakhstan *					65	60	69	1.15						
Kyrgyzstan *					74	72	76	1.05	x(5)	x(6)	x(7)	x(8)		
Mongolia *					67	75	58	0.78						
Tajikistan *					44	35	53	1.52						
Uzbekistan *					84	85	84	0.99						
East Asia and the Pacific														
Australia					66	60	73	1.22	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)	x(16)		
China	72	71	73	1.02	33	34	32	0.95	x(5)	x(6)	x(7)	x(20)		
Hong Kong SAR of China *					34	38	30	0.78	-	-	-	-		
Indonesia	58	60	56	0.93	31	30	31	1.06	15	17	13	0.76		
Japan	101	101	102	1.01	73	70	76	1.00	1	1	-	0.21		
Macao, China *					69	76	63	0.83	-	-	_	-		
Malaysia	•••				20 ⁻¹	14 ⁻¹	26 ⁻¹	1.92 ⁻¹	1	1	1	1		
New Zealand	 100	 99	 100	 1.01										
Philippines	72 ⁻¹	99 65 ⁻¹	80-1	1.01 1.23 ⁻¹		 57	 72	 1.26						
					64		72		·	·	·	•		
Republic of Korea	102 82 ⁺¹	105 76 ⁺¹	100 89 ⁺¹	0.95 1.16 ⁺¹	62 40	61	61 47	1.01 1.40	•	•	·	•		

n				try ratio education	Gross en o tertiary	t			þ		Upper see ross gradu	g
		5B	ISCED			5A	ISCED		rt programmoc)		ISCEI to ISCED 5 educati	a direct accord
y or territory	GPI 24	F 23	M 22	MF 21	GPI 20	F 19	M 18	MF 17	GPI 16	F 15	M 14	MF 13
tates												
	1.36	12	9	11	1.15	48	42	45				
I				x(17)				34				5
l and Eastern Europe												
a												
s *												
and Herzegovina												
ia	0.91		10	9	1.22	44	36	40	. +1	. +1	. +1	.+1
3				26				41				
Republic	2.35 ⁻¹		 5 ⁻¹	9 ⁻¹	 1.23 ⁻¹	58 ⁻¹	47 ⁻¹	52 ⁻¹	0.59	20	35	28
a	1.67		23	30	1.43	45	31	38				
ry	2.29		7	11	1.45	76	58	67	0.69	12	17	15
r y												
									0.48	4	8	6
nia	1.25		30	34	1.31	58	44	51	0.72	-	-	-
	3.70	1	-	1	1.17	85	72	78	0.48	8	16	12
lic of Moldova *									1.65	13	8	10
ia	2.21	-	-	-	1.37	93	68	80	0.63	32	51	42
n Federation				33				70	0.40	12	30	21
ia	2.49	1	1	1	1.42	89	63	76	0.56	14	26	20
ia	0.94	39	41	40	1.66	64	38	51	0.73	22	30	26
rmer Yugoslav Rep. of Macedor	1.74	2	1	1	1.14	50	43	46				
	0.73	17	23	20	0.81	25	30	28				
e *										•		
l Asia												
ia *												
ijan *									-	-	-	-
istan *												
stan *									-	-	-	-
olia *												
tan *												
istan *												
sia and the Pacific												
lia					1.30	99	77	88	1.19	41	35	38
	0.96	16	17	17	1.07	14	13	14	1.15	21	18	20
Kong SAR of China *									1.20	67	56	62
isia	0.79		4	4	0.95	16	17	17				
	1.65		24	31	0.75	40	54	47	0.84	21	25	23
, China *												
ia	1.07 -1		27 ⁻¹	28-1	1.44 -1	31 ⁻¹	22 -1	26 ⁻¹	1.10 ⁻¹	86 ⁻¹	78 ⁻¹	82 ⁻¹
ealand	1.41		38	46	1.53	89	58	73				
ines												
lic of Korea	 1.12	 55	 49	 52	 0.92	 58	63	 61	0.91	23	25	24
nd			49 21 ⁺¹	20 ⁺¹	1.33 ⁺¹	58 63 ⁺¹	05 47 ⁺¹	55 ⁺¹	0.91	. 25	. 25	. 24

TABLE 7 GRADUATION AND ENTRY TO UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION (ISCED 3) AND ENTRY TO TERTIARY EDUCATION (ISCED 5) / 2007 (selected countries)

Region	t	Gross en o secondar		on			Q	Upper se gross gradu)		
		Upper secon	dary (ISCED 3	;)	(preparat	ISCEI ion for direct entry		ucation)	(prepara	ISCE		lucation)
Country or territory	MF	M 2	F 3	GPI 4	MF 5	M 6	F 7	GPI 8	MF 9	M 10	F 11	GPI 12
Latin America and the Caribbean		2	5	-	5	U	,	0	-	10		12
Argentina	74-1	67 -1	81-1	1.22 -1	44 -1	38-1	50 ⁻¹	1.31-1	1	1	1	1
Bolivia *					57	58	56	0.97				
Chile					70	65	74	1.14				
Colombia *					64	73	55	0.76				
Costa Rica *					32	36	28	0.78				
Cuba *					68-2	72 -2	65 ⁻²	0.91-2	2	2	2	2
Ecuador *					48	51	45	0.89				
El Salvador *					40 -2	42 -2	38-2	0.90 ⁻²	2	2	2	2
Guatemala *					39	39	40	1.03				
Jamaica	74-2											
Mexico	75	76	74	0.97	41	38	43	1.12				
Panama *					37	45	29	0.65	5			
Paraguay	65 ⁻²	64-2	66 ⁻²	1.03 -2	42 ⁻²	38-2	45 ⁻²	1.17 -2	2	2	2	2
Peru	77 -1	78 ⁻¹	77-1	0.99 -1	69	69	68	0.99				
Uruguay	77 -1	69 ⁻¹	85 -1	1.23 -1								
North America and Western Euro	pe											
Austria					17	14	21	1.56	53	60	46	0.77
Belgium	98	96	99	1.03	61	56	67	1.19				
Canada					74 ⁻¹	70-1	79 ⁻¹	1.13 -1	1	1	1	1
Cyprus	100	98	103	1.05	87	86	87	1.00				
Denmark	106	102	110	1.07	54	44	65	1.46				
Finland												
France					56	48	64	1.34	13	15	11	0.76
Germany					41	36	46	1.30	57	62	53	0.86
Greece	106 -1	108 -1	104 -1	0.97 -1	69	62	77	1.23				
Iceland					59	44	74	1.70	1	1	2	1.88
Ireland	106	94	118	1.25	86	86	86	1.00				
Israel	95	93	98	1.05	94	88	99	1.12				
Italy	108	109	107	0.97	78	73	83	1.14	1	1	2	1.67
Liechtenstein					93 ⁻¹	98 ⁻¹	87-1	0.89-1	1	1	1	1
Luxembourg	111-1	111-1	110-1	0.99-1	42	34	51	1.53	9	11	8	0.74
Malta												
Netherlands					59	53	66	1.25				
Norway					57	45	70	1.55				
Portugal					57 ⁻¹	47 ⁻¹	68 ⁻¹	1.45 -1	x(5)	x(6)	x(7)	x(8)
Spain					45	38	54	1.42				
Sweden					74	71	76	1.06	_	-	-	_
Switzerland	104	105	104	0.99	25	22	28	1.26	63	67	59	0.88
United Kingdom												
United States of America	 96	 97	 96	 0.99								
South and West Asia				5.00								
Bhutan *					30+1	27 ⁺¹	33 ⁺¹	1.21+1	.+1	.+1	. +1	.*
India	 52 ⁻²	 57 ⁻²	 46 ⁻²	 0.79 ⁻²								
inuta	52	57	40	0.79								

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

ion	I				0		Upper se ross gradu	g					
) 5B	ISCED			5A	ISCED		rt programmes)		ISCEI to ISCED 5 educati	no direct access
ntry or territory	(GPI 24	F 23	M 22	MF 21	GPI 20	F 19	M 18	MF 17	GPI 16	F 15	M 14	MF 13
America and the Caribbean	L												
ntina		2.77 -1	48 -1	17 -1	33-1	1.30-1	62 -1	48 -1	55 ⁻¹	1	1	1	1
ia *	I												
	(0.82 -1	29-1	35 -1	32 -1	1.09 -1	42 -1	38-1	40 -1				
mbia *	(
a Rica *	(
1*	(42.29-2	3 -2	2	2 -2
dor *	I									0.97	-	-	-
lvador *	I									2	· ⁻²	2	2
emala *	(
ica	J												
со	I	0.68	2	2	2	0.95	32	33	32	1.07	4	3	3
ma *	I												
guay	I	1.49 -2	5 -2	3 -2	4 -2								
	1	1.24 -1	24-1	20 ⁻¹	22 -1								
uay	l	1.02 -1	13-1	12 -1	12 -1	1.78 -1	58-1	33 -1	45 -1				
h America and Western Eur	ľ												
ria	1	1.29	8	6	7	1.20	48	40	44				
ium	I	1.47	45	31	38	1.11	32	29	31	0.86	18	21	20
da	(0.82 -1	7 -1	9 -1	8 -1
us	(0.75	56	74	65	2.05	18	9	14				
nark	[0.97	23	24	24	1.62	74	45	59	1.18	53	44	48
nd	ł					1.29	80	62	71				
ce	I									1.48	5	3	4
nany	(1.54	16	10	13	1.03	34	33	34				
ce	(1.14	26	23	24	1.61	61	38	49	0.73	27	36	32
nd	I	0.82	3	3	3	1.66	91	55	73	0.61	28	45	37
nd	I	1.19	24	20	22	1.19	50	42	46	0.99	5	5	5
1	I	1.27	31	25	28	1.25	63	51	57	0.21	1	4	3
	I	1.03	-	-	-	1.33	63	47	55				
ntenstein	I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
mbourg	I									0.81	18	22	20
a	1												
erlands	1	-	-	-	-	1.18	65	55	60	1.20	20	16	18
vay	1	1.78	1	-	-	1.59	82	51	66	0.86	36	42	39
ugal	I	1.61	1	1	1	1.24	82	66	74	x(8)	x(7)	x(6)	x(5)
ı		1.17	27	23	25	1.35	55	41	48	1.04	20	19	19
den		1.18	9	8	9	1.41	83	59	71	0.68	-	1	-
zerland	9	0.74	15	20	17	1.06	41	39	40	1.28	7	5	6
ed Kingdom	l	1.95	42	22	32	1.31	64	49	56				
ed States of America	l					1.27	69	55	62				
h and West Asia	S												
an *	I									- +1	- +1	- +1	- +1
	1												
anka													

Region	Tota	al enrolm	ent				Gross enro	lment ratio			
		2007			19	99			200)7	
Country or territory	MF (000)	% F 2	% Private	MF 4	M 5	F 6	GPI 7	MF 8	M 9	F 10	GPI 11
Arab States	1	2	5	4	5	U	,	0	2	10	11
Algeria	902	57		14**				24	20	28	1.40
Bahrain	18-1	68-1		22	16**	28**	1.76**	32 -1	19 ⁻¹	47 -1	2.46 ⁻¹
Djibouti	2.2	40		-	-	-	1.05	3	3	2	0.69
Egypt	2,594 ^{**, -2}			37**				35 **, -2			
Iraq	425 **, -2	36**,-2		11	15	8	0.54	16**,-2	20***,-2	12**,-2	0.59**,-2
Jordan	232	51	31	29 ⁺¹	28+1	31 ⁺¹	1.12 +1	40	38	42	1.10
Kuwait	38 -1	65 ⁻¹	26-1	23**	14**	33**	2.40**	18-1	11-1	26-1	2.32 -1
Lebanon	197 ⁺¹	55 ⁺¹	54 ⁺¹	33	33	33	1.00	54+1	48 +1	60 ⁺¹	1.24+1
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya				50	51**	50**	0.98**				
Mauritania	12			5				4			
Morocco	369	48	10	9	11	8	0.71	11	12	11	0.89
Oman	69	53						25	23	28	1.18
Palestinian Autonomous Territories	169	54	55	25	26	23	0.89	46	42	51	1.22
Qatar	8.9	64	31	23**	11**	41**	3.82**	16	9	27	2.87
Saudi Arabia	636 ⁻¹	58 ⁻¹		20	16	24	1.50	30 ⁻¹	25 ⁻¹	36-1	1.46 ⁻¹
Sudan					6		0.92				
				6		6					
Syrian Arab Republic					 17 ^{**}						
Tunisia	326 77 ⁺¹	59 60 ⁺¹	 58 ⁺¹	17**	17	17**	0.97**	31 23 ⁺¹	25 15 ⁺¹	37	1.51
United Arab Emirates	209 **, -1	26 ^{**,-1}		18**		29**	2.97**	23 ^{**,-1}	15 ¹⁴	35 ⁺¹ 5 ^{**,-1}	2.32 ⁺¹ 0.37 ^{**,-1}
Yemen	209 /	20		10	16	4	0.28	9	14	5 /	0.57
Central and Eastern Europe				15	10	17	1.42				
Albania				15	12	17	1.43				
Belarus	557	57	13	51	44	58	1.30	69	57	80	1.41
Bosnia and Herzegovina	99							37			
Bulgaria	259	54	20	45	36	55	1.54	50	45	55	1.22
Croatia	140	54	5	31	28	33	1.16	46	41	51	1.23
Czech Republic	363	55	12	26	26	27	1.03	55	49	61	1.26
Estonia	69	61	84	50	42	59	1.40	65	50	81	1.63
Hungary	432	58	15	33	30	37	1.24	69	56	82	1.46
Latvia	131-1	63 ⁻¹	96-1	50	38	63	1.65	74-1	53 ⁻¹	95 -1	1.80 ⁻¹
Lithuania	200	60	9	44	35	53	1.53	76	59	93	1.57
Montenegro											
Poland	2,147	57	32	45	38	52	1.38	67	56	78	1.40
Republic of Moldova	148*	57*	15*	33*	29*	37*	1.29*	41*	35*	48*	1.39*
Romania	928	56	31	22	21	23	1.09	58	50	67	1.33
Russian Federation	9,370	57						75	64	86	1.35
Serbia											
Slovakia	218	59	7	26	25	28	1.11	51	41	61	1.49
Slovenia	116	58	10	53	45	61	1.36	86	70	102	1.45
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	58	55	17	22	19	24	1.28	36	31	40	1.27
Turkey	2,454	43	5	22	25	17	0.68	36	41	31	0.76
Ukraine	2,819	54		47	44	50	1.15	76	68	85	1.24
Central Asia											
Armenia	107	55	23	24	22	25	1.11	34	31	37	1.20
Azerbaijan	135	46	16	16°	19°	12*	0.62*	15°	16*	14*	0.88*

	Region	g staff	Teachin		ation ratio irst degree				ale studen CED level (tion of stu CED level	
		7	200		07	20			2007			2007	
territory	Country or t	% F 23	MF (000) 22	GPI 21	F 20	M 19	MF 18	6 17	5B 16	5A 15	6 14	5B 13	5A 12
5	Arab States												
	Algeria	35**	32					46	47	59	5	10	86
	Bahrain	41**,-2	0.76**,-2	3.48 -1	26-1	7 -1	16 -1	1	51-1	70 ⁻¹	1	8 -1	92 ⁻¹
	Djibouti	17	0.12	0.86 -2	1-2	1-2	1-2						
	Egypt												
	Iraq	35 **, -2	19**,-2					35**,-2	22 **, -2	39**,-2	5 **, -2	17 **, -2	78**,-2
	Jordan	23	9.1	1.18	37	32	34	30	59	51	1	11	88
	Kuwait	27**,-1	2.0**,-1					51 ⁻¹	1	66 -1	3 -1	1	97 -1
	Lebanon	39 ⁺¹	23 ⁺¹	1.39 ⁺¹	34+1	25 ⁺¹	30 ⁺¹	39 ⁺¹	55 ⁺¹	55 ⁺¹	1+1	15 ⁺¹	84 ⁺¹
Jamahiriya	Libyan Arab J												
	Mauritania	4 -1	0.35 -1										
	Morocco	19	18	0.88	9	10	9	36	48	49	8	24	69
	Oman	29	3.0	1.50	22	15	18	26	65	52	1	12	87
Autonomous Territorie	Palestinian A	17	5.5	1.50	28	19	23		47	55		10	90
	Qatar	37	1.2	4.80	21	4	10		33	74		24	76
a	Saudi Arabia	33-1	28-1	2.47 -1	24-1	10 ⁻¹	16 -1	41-1	23 ⁻¹	65 ⁻¹	2 -1	15 -1	83 -1
	Sudan												
Republic	Syrian Arab F												
	Tunisia	41	18								9	31	60
) Emirates	United Arab	31 ⁺¹	4.7 ⁺¹					.+1	57 ⁺¹	61 ⁺¹	+1	28 ⁺¹	72 ⁺¹
	Yemen	16**,-2	6.1**,-2										
d Eastern Europe	Central and												
	Albania												
	Belarus	56	42				37	55	54	59	1	27	72
Herzegovina	Bosnia and H										-	4	96
5	Bulgaria	45	21	1.57	29	18	23	50	52	54	2	10	88
	Croatia	41	13	1.51	21	14	18	45	49	56	1	30	69
ıblic	Czech Repub	38-1	23-1	1.35	41	31	36	39	70	54	7	9	85
	Estonia	48**,-1	6.4**,-1	2.14	37	17	27	55	61	61	3	34	62
	Hungary	37	23	1.99	57	29	42	49	68	58	2	6	92
	Latvia	57 ⁻¹	6.2 ⁻¹	2.70 ⁻¹	68 ⁻¹	25 ⁻¹	46 ⁻¹	60 ⁻¹	60 ⁻¹	64 ⁻¹	1 ⁻¹	14-1	85 ⁻¹
	Lithuania	55	16	2.06	57	28	42	58	60	60	1	28	70
0	Montenegro												
	Poland	42	 99	 1.74	 61	 35	 48	 50	 80	 57	 1	 1	 97
Moldova	Republic of N	42 58*	99 8.6*					50	80 56 [*]	57	1	11	97 87 [*]
moluova	Romania	58 44	31	 1.53	 43	 28	 35	46	56	56	3	11	96
leration	Russian Fede	57						40	53	58	2	20	78
ciation	Serbia		656				49						
	Serbia Slovakia					 78	 39		 69		 5	 1	 94
		43	14	1.84	51	28		45		60			
Vueneleu Davi - Chi	Slovenia	35	5.6	2.01	32	16	24	48	53	62	1	42	57
Yugoslav Rep. of Macedo		45	2.8	1.66	31	19	24	50	63	54	-	4	96
	Turkey	39	89	0.87	15	18	16	41	41	43	1	29	69
	Ukraine		197					55	52	55	1	17	82
a	Central Asia												
	Armenia	47	13 16	1.36 0.94*	29	21	25	37	•	55	1	•	99

Region	Tot	al enrolm	ent				Gross enrol	ment ratio			
		2007			199	9			200)7	
Country or territory	MF (000)	% F 2	% Private	MF 4	M 5	F 6	GPI 7	MF 8	M 9	F 10	GPI 11
Georgia	141	52	21	36	35	37	1.07	37	35	39	1.12
Kazakhstan	720+1	58+1		24	23	26	1.15	47 ⁺¹	39 ⁺¹	56+1	1.44+1
Kyrgyzstan	239	56	9	29	28	30	1.04	43	37	48	1.30
Mongolia	142	61	34	26	18	34	1.88	48	37	58	1.56
Tajikistan	147	27		14	20	7	0.35	20	29	11	0.38
Turkmenistan											
Uzbekistan	289	41	-	13	14	12	0.82	10	11	8	0.71
East Asia and the Pacific											
Australia	1,084	55	4	65	59	72	1.22	75	66	85	1.29
Brunei Darussalam	5.3	65	-	12	8	16	1.98	15	11	20	1.88
Cambodia	92	35	58	2 +1	3 +1	1+1	0.33 +1	5	7	4	0.56
China	25,346	48		6				23	23	23	1.01
Cook Islands				·		*	.*	**	**	**	.**
Democratic People's Republic of Korea											
Fiji	13 **, -2	53 ^{**,-2}						15**,-2	14**,-2	17**,-2	1.20**,-2
Hong Kong SAR of China	158	50	6					34	33	34	1.03
Indonesia	3,755	50	74					17	17	17	1.00
Japan	4,033	46	80	 45	 49	 41	 0.85	58	62	54	0.88
Kiribati	-1 1	-1 1	1					.*,-1	.*,-1	.*,-1	.*,-1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	75	42	24	2	3	2	0.49	12	13	10	0.72
Macao, China	24	49	61 33 ⁻¹	28	32	24	0.76	57	59	55 33 ⁻¹	0.92
Malaysia	749 ⁻¹	54 ⁻¹	22	23	23	23	1.02	30 ⁻¹	27 -1	22	1.22 -1
Marshall Islands											
Micronesia (Federated States of)				14							
Myanmar	508	58	-	7 -1	6-1	9 ⁻¹	1.61 ⁻¹				
Nauru	·-1	1	1	·	•	•		.*,-1	.*,-1	·*,-1	·*,-1
New Zealand	243	59	11	64	52	77	1.46	80	64	96	1.49
Niue	1	1	1					.*,-1	.*,-1	.*,-1	.*,-1
Palau				41 ^{**,+1}	25**,+1	58 ^{**,+1}	2.35 **, +1				
Papua New Guinea				2 **	3 **	1**	0.55**				
Philippines	2,484-1	54 ⁻¹	66-1	29	25	32	1.26	28-1	25 -1	32 -1	1.24 -1
Republic of Korea	3,209	38	80	73	92	52	0.57	95	113	75	0.67
Samoa				11	11	12	1.04				
Singapore	184	49	61								
Solomon Islands	1	1	· -1					·-1	1	· -1	· ⁻¹
Thailand	2,422 **, +1	54 ^{**,+1}	17 **, +1	33	31	36	1.16	48**,+1	44***,+1	53**,+1	1.21**,+1
Timor-Leste											
Tokelau	1	•-1	1					.*,-1	.*,-1	.*,-1	.*,-1
Tonga				3	3	4	1.29				
Tuvalu		•		.*	.*	.*	.*				
Vanuatu				4**							
Viet Nam	1,588	49	12	11	12	9	0.76				
Latin America and the Caribbean											
Anguilla	0.05	83	81								
Antigua and Barbuda											
Argentina	2,202 -1	60-1	25 -1	49	37	60	1.63	67 -1	53 ⁻¹	81-1	1.52 -1

Region	g staff	Teaching			ross gradu SCED 5A, f			ale studen CED level (tion of stu CED level	
	7	200		07	20			2007			2007	
Country or territory	% F	MF (000)	GPI	F	М	MF	6	5B	5A	6	5B	5A
	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12
Georgia	52	16	0.96	45	47	46	63	•	52	-	•	100
Kazakhstan	63 ⁺¹	41+1					64+1	.+1	58+1	-+1	. +1	100+1
Kyrgyzstan	56	13	1.28	30	24	27	60		56	1		99
Mongolia	56	8.8	1.90	51	27	39	58	70	60	1	3	96
Tajikistan	32	7.8				11-2	30		27	1		99
Turkmenistan												
Uzbekistan	36	23	0.73 -1	8 -1	11-1	10-1	45		41	1		99
East Asia and the Pacific												
Australia			1.52	74	48	61	51	53	56	4	16	81
Brunei Darussalam	43	0.65	2.95	12	4	8	30	60	67	-	35	65
Cambodia	11-1	3.3 -1	0.35 -1	1-1	4 -1	2 -1	-	•	35	-		100
China	43	1,326	0.89	11	12	12		50			45	
Cook Islands												
Democratic People's Republic of Kore												
Fiji							43**,-2	63 **, -2	52 **, -2	1**,-2	12 **, -2	86**,-2
Hong Kong SAR of China			1.21	22	18	20	42	48	53	4	46	50
Indonesia	41	266					39	56	48	-	20	79
Japan		516	0.80	36	45	40	30	61	41	2	23	75
Kiribati	1	1					1	1	1	1	1	1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	33	3.0	0.65 -1	2 -1	3 -1	3 -1		42	41		53	47
Macao, China	31	1.7	1.54	37	24	31	24	61	48	2	13	85
Malaysia	48 -1	40 -1	1.62 -1	21-1	13-1	17 -1	48 -1	50-1	59 ⁻¹	2 -1	46 -1	52 ⁻¹
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (Federated States of)												
Myanmar	82	11					84	74	58	1	-	99
Nauru	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	·-1	1	1	1
New Zealand	50	14	1.65	67	41	54	51	58	59	2	27	71
Niue	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Palau												
Papua New Guinea												
Philippines	56 ^{**,-2}	113**,-2	1.68 -1	25 ⁻¹	15 ⁻¹	20 ⁻¹	61-1	53 ⁻¹	55 ⁻¹	1	10-1	89-1
Republic of Korea	32	202	0.99	39	39	39	34	39	37	1	36	63
Samoa												
Singapore	35	14					36	47	50	3	42	55
Solomon Islands	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Thailand	68**,+1	75**,+1					49 ⁺¹	47 ⁺¹	55 **,+1	1**,+1	16**,+1	84**,+1
Timor-Leste												
Tokelau	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tonga												
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu												
Viet Nam	44	54					41	29	60	3	32	65
Latin America and the Caribbean												-
Anguilla	43	0.01	1	1	1	1		90	82		19	81
Antigua and Barbuda							·					
Argentina	 53 ⁻¹	 142 ⁻¹	 1.38 ⁻¹	 16 ⁻¹	 11 ⁻¹	 14 ⁻¹	 57 ⁻¹	 69 ⁻¹	 57 ⁻¹	 1	 25 ⁻¹	 74 ⁻¹

Region	Tot	al enrolm	ent				Gross enrol	ment ratio			
		2007			199	9			200	07	
Country or territory	MF (000)	% F 2	% Private	MF 4	M 5	F 6	GPI 7	MF 8	M 9	F 10	GPI 11
Aruba	2.2	58	17	27	25	29	1.19	33	27	39	1.45
Bahamas											
Barbados	11	68		33	20	45	2.28	53	34	73	2.18
Belize											
Bermuda	0.89	71	-								
Bolivia				33							
Brazil	5,273	56	73	14	13	16	1.26	30	26	34	1.29
British Virgin Islands	1.2**,-2	69**,-2		60*	36*	86*	2.40*	75**,-2	46**,-2	106**,-2	2.28**,-2
Cayman Islands	0.57 -1	72 -1		19**,+1	10**,+1	28**,+1	2.79**,+1				
Chile	753	49	77	38	39	36	0.91	52	52	52	1.01
Colombia	1,373	51	45	22	21	23	1.11	32	30	33	1.09
Costa Rica	111**,-2	54 ^{**,-2}		16	15	17	1.17	25 **, -2	23**,-2	28**,-2	1.26**,-2
Cuba	865	64	-	21	19	22	1.19	109	77	143	1.85
Dominica	2	2	2	.*	.*	.*	.*	*, -2	.*, -2	.*,-2	.*,-2
Dominican Republic											
Ecuador	444	54	26					35	32	39	1.22
El Salvador	132	55	66	18	16	20	1.24	22	20	24	1.22
Grenada	-2	-2	2					*, -2	*, -2	*, -2	*, -2
Guatemala	234	51						18	18	18	1.00
Guyana	7.5	68	_					12	8	17	2.09
Haiti											
Honduras				 14 ^{**}	 13 ^{**}	 16 **	 1.24 ^{**}				
Jamaica				15 ⁺¹	13 11 ⁺¹	20 ⁺¹	1.82 +1				
Mexico	 2,529	50	33	18	19	17	0.91	27	28	 26	 0.93
Montserrat	2,527								*		*
Netherlands Antilles		•	·	 19	 18	 20	 1.11	•		•	•
Nicaragua											
Panama	 131 ⁻¹	 61 ⁻¹	 26 ⁻¹	 41	 31	 50	 1.59	 45 ⁻¹	 35 ⁻¹	 56 ⁻¹	 1.61 ⁻¹
	151 156 ^{**,-2}	52 ^{**,-2}	57 ^{**, -2}	13	11		1.39	45 26 ^{**, -2}	24 ^{**,-2}	27 ^{**,-2}	1.13**,-2
Paraguay Peru	952 **,-1	52 51 **,-1	54 ^{**,-1}			15		35 **, -1	34 ^{**,-1}	36 ^{**,-1}	1.06**,-1
	2	2	2					.*,-2	*,-2	*,-2	*,-2
Saint Kitts and Nevis				·	•	·	·		5		2.41
Saint Lucia	1.4 . ⁻²	71 . ⁻²	7 . ⁻²					9 . ⁻²	2	12 . ⁻²	2.41 . ⁻²
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines				·	•	·	·				
Suriname	 17 **, -2	 56 ^{**,-2}						 11 ^{**, -2}	 10 ^{**,-2}	 13 ^{**,-2}	 1.28 ^{**, -2}
Trinidad and Tobago	2		-7	6	5	7	1.38	.**,-2	.**,-2	.**,-2	.**,-2
Turks and Caicos Islands		2	2	•							
Uruguay	159	63	11 45 ^{*,-1}	34**	25**	44**	1.76**	64	47	82	1.75
Venezuela	1,381*,-1		45 ,	28 ⁺¹	23 ⁺¹	34+1	1.46 +1	52 ^{*, -1}			
North America and Western Europe	0.40-1	F 2 - 1						10*-1	0*-1	111-1	1.25*-1
Andorra	0.40 ⁻¹	53 ⁻¹						10*,-1	9 ^{*,-1}	11*,-1	1.25*,-1
Austria	261	54	14	54	52	55	1.05	51	46	56	1.20
Belgium	394	55	56	57	53	61	1.15	62	55	70	1.26
Canada				60	52	69	1.34				
Cyprus	22	50	68	21*	19*	23*	1.25*	36*	36*	36*	0.99*
Denmark	232	58	2	56	48	64	1.33	80	67	94	1.41
Finland	309	54	11	82	74	91	1.23	94	84	104	1.23

	ution of stu GCED level (iale studen CED level (ross gradu SCED 5A, fi			Teachin	g staff	Region
	2007			2007			200)7		200	17	
5A	5B	6	5A	5B	6	MF	М	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F	Country or territory
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
32	68	•	71	53	•	4	4	4	0.96	0.22	50	Aruba
												Bahamas
51	49	1	68	68	55	23	11	36	3.17	0.79	49	Barbados
										0.10 ⁻²	49 ^{**,-2}	Belize
	100			71	•	•	•	•	•	0.09	55	Bermuda
												Bolivia
91 67 ^{**,-2}	8 33 ^{**, -2}	1	57 75 ^{**,-2}	41 56 ^{**, -2}	51	19	14	24	1.67	368	44	Brazil
					·**,-2					0.11**,-2	55 ^{**,-2}	British Virgin Islands
11-1	89 -1	1	90 ⁻¹	69 ⁻¹	1					0.05 -1	24-1	Cayman Islands
59	40	-	53	44	43	15	12	18	1.44	55	39	Chile
82	18	-	52	47	38	11	9	12	1.29	88**	35**	Colombia
												Costa Rica
100		-	64	•	48	21	14	30	2.18	136	56	Cuba
2	2	· ⁻²	2	2	2	2	· ⁻²	2	2	2	2	Dominica
												Dominican Republic
										23	28	Ecuador
86	14	-	55	54	14	9	7	10	1.46	8.4	33	El Salvador
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Grenada
		•			•	2 -1	4 -1	1-1	0.33 -1	3.8 -1	31-1	Guatemala
73	27		64	80		10	7	14	2.15	0.58	50	Guyana
												Haiti
												Honduras
												Jamaica
96	3	1	51	43	42	19	18	20	1.09	275		Mexico
•						•				•		Montserrat
												Netherlands Antilles
												Nicaragua
91 ⁻¹	9 -1	1	61-1	58-1	63 -1	25 -1	15 -1	35 -1	2.40 ⁻¹	12 -1	46-1	Panama
90 ^{**, -2}	10**,-2		51-2	66 ⁻²								Paraguay
60**,-1	40**,-1		47 -1	57 -1								Peru
2	2	2	2	· ⁻²	· ⁻²	· ⁻²	· ⁻²	2	2	· ⁻²	· ⁻²	Saint Kitts and Nevis
93	7		73	36		4-2	2 -2	6 -2	2.77 -2	0.30	54	Saint Lucia
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
												Suriname
	34**,-2			48**,-2						1.8**,-2	33**,-2	Trinidad and Tobago
2	2	2	2	· ⁻²	· ⁻²	· ⁻²	· ⁻²	2	2	· ⁻²	· ⁻²	Turks and Caicos Islands
91	9	-	63	61	42					16		Uruguay
64*,-1	36*,-1					15 *, -1				109*,-1		Venezuela
												North America and Western Europe
40 -1	60-1	1	59 ⁻¹	49 ⁻¹	1	_*,-1	1*,-1	_*,-1	_*,-1	0.08 -1	40 -1	Andorra
84	9	7	53	66	46	23	21	25	1.19	29	32	Austria
47	51	2	52	58	43	20 ⁻¹	18-1	21-1	1.15 -1	26	42	Belgium
												Canada
22	76	2	71	44	48	6*	3*	9*	3.34*	1.8	40	Cyprus
85	13	2	59	47	46	52	39	65	1.66			Denmark
93	-	7	54	10	52	56-1	40-1	74-1	1.85 -1	19**,-1	46**,-1	Finland

Region	Tot	al enrolmo	ent				Gross enro	lment ratio			
		2007			19	99			200)7	
Country or territory	MF (000)	% F 2	% Private	MF 4	M 5	F 6	GPI 7	MF 8	M 9	F 10	GPI 11
France	2,180	55	17	52	47	58	1.24	56	49	62	1.27
Germany											
Gibraltar	1	1	1					1	1	1	1
Greece	603	50	-	47	45	49	1.11	91	86	95	1.10
Holy See											
Iceland	16	64	21	40	30	50	1.69	73	52	96	1.86
Ireland	190	55	9	46	42	50	1.20	61	54	68	1.27
Israel	327	56	86	48	40	57	1.44	60	52	69	1.32
Italy	2,034	57	8	47	41	53	1.28	68	57	80	1.40
Liechtenstein	0.67	32	100					31*	41*	20*	0.49*
Luxembourg	2.7 -1	52 ⁻¹	1	11	10	11	1.10	10 ⁻¹	10-1	11-1	1.12 ⁻¹
Malta	9.4 ⁻²	56 ⁻²	2	20	18	21	1.13	32 ⁻²	27 ⁻²	36 ⁻²	1.35 -2
Monaco	1	1	1					1	1	1	. ⁻¹
Netherlands	590	51		49	49	50	1.01	60	58	63	1.09
Norway	215	60	 14	66	49 55	77	1.40	76	60	94	1.57
Portugal	367	54	25	45	39	51	1.40	56	51	94 62	1.57
-	0.93 ⁺¹	54 57 ⁺¹									
San Marino											
Spain	1,777	54	14	57	52	62	1.18	69	62	76	1.24
Sweden	414	60	8	64	53	75	1.41	75	59	92	1.57
Switzerland	213	48	19	36	41	30	0.73	47	49	45	0.93
United Kingdom	2,363	57	100	60	55	64	1.16	59	49	69	1.40
United States of America	17,759	57	26	73	63 **	83**	1.31**	82	68	96	1.41
South and West Asia											
Afghanistan											
Bangladesh	1,145	35	49	5	7	4	0.51	7	9	5	0.57
Bhutan	4.0	31	-	3 **	3 **	2 **	0.58**	5	7	3	0.51
India	12,853 -1	40 ⁻¹		10+1	11+1	8 +1	0.66 +1	12 -1	14-1	10 ⁻¹	0.72 ⁻¹
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2,829	52	52	19	21	17	0.80	31	29	34	1.15
Maldives	- **, -1	- **, -1						-**,-1	-**,-1	- **, -1	-**,
Nepal	321		42	4 +1	6 ⁺¹	2 +1	0.40 +1	11			
Pakistan	955 [*]	45 [*]						5*	6*	5*	0.85*
Sri Lanka											
Sub-Saharan Africa											
Angola	49 ⁻¹		34-1	1	1	-	0.63	3 -1			
Benin	43 -1			3	5 **	1**	0.25 **	5 -1			
Botswana	11-2	50 ⁻²	100-2	3	3	3	0.79	5 -2	5 -2	5 -2	1.00 ⁻²
Burkina Faso	33	31	17	1	1	-	0.30	3	3	2	0.46
Burundi	16	32		1	1	1	0.41	2	3	1	0.46
Cameroon	132	44	12	5				7	8	6	0.79
Cape Verde	5.3	55	55	2				9	8	10	1.21
Central African Republic	4.5 ⁻¹	22 ⁻¹	1	2			0.18	1-1	2 ⁻¹	1	0.28-1
Chad	4.J	13 ^{**,-2}		2 1 ⁺¹	1 ⁺¹	_+1	0.18	1 1 ^{**,-2}	2 2 **, -2	_ **, -2	0.14**
Comoros				1			0.18				
Congo					1 6	1					
-				4		1	0.26				
Côte d'Ivoire	157	33	36	6	9	3	0.36	8	11	5	0.50

	ition of stu CED level (ale studen CED level (ross gradu SCED 5A, fi			Teachin	g staff	Region
	2007			2007			200)7		200	7	
5A	5B	6	5A	5B	6	MF	Μ	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F	Country or territory
12 72	13 25	14 3	15 56	16 56	17 46	18 36	19 32	20 41	21 1.26	22 	23	France
			48	61		29	25	34	1.35	295	36	Germany
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Gibraltar
61	35	4	54	45	42	. 22	15	30	2.01	29	35	Greece
												Holy See
 97	 2	1	 65	39	57	66	39	93	2.36	2.0	45	Iceland
68	29	3	58	50	47	45	37	54	1.47	12	39	Ireland
79	18	3	56	55	53	36	29	44	1.54			Israel
98	10	2	57	57	52	42	34	50	1.48	 104	 35	Italy
97		3	32		28	30 ^{*,-1}	44 ^{*,-1}	15 ^{*,-1}	0.34 ^{*,-1}			Liechtenstein
68 ⁻¹	•			·								Luxembourg
85 ⁻²	 14 ⁻²	 1 ⁻²	 56 ⁻²	 57 ⁻²	 30 ⁻²	 29 ⁻²				 0.71 ^{**, -2}	 23 ^{**, -2}	Malta
	1	1		1			 . ⁻¹	-1	 . ⁻¹			
1			1		1	1		1		1	1	Monaco
99	•	1	52		42	47	41	54	1.31	45	37	Netherlands
97	1	3	61	61	47	47	33	61	1.85	19	41	Norway
94	1	5	54	62	56	37 -1	24 ⁻¹	51-1	2.09 ⁻¹	36	43	Portugal
27 +1	73+1	·*1	56 ⁺¹	58 ⁺¹	.*1							San Marino
83	13	4	55	52	52	36	27	45	1.63	144	39	Spain
90	5	5	61	52	50	42	29	56	1.93	36	43	Sweden
74	18	8	49	43	41	30	29	31	1.05	33-1	31-1	Switzerland
74	22	4	55	66	45	39	33	46	1.37	126-1	41-1	United Kingdom
77	21	2	57	60	52	35 -1	29-1	41-1	1.42 -1	1,310	45	United States of America
												South and West Asia
												Afghanistan
90	9	1	36	25	25					61	18	Bangladesh
										0.38-1		Bhutan
100 -1	1	1	40 ⁻¹	1	40-1							India
73	26	1	56	42	33	10	9	12	1.31	133	24	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
-**,-1	- **, -1	- **, -1	- **, -1	_ **, -1	-**,-1					- **, -1	-**,-1	Maldives
79	20	-								9.9		Nepal
94*	5*	1*	45*	45*	27*					52 [*]	37*	Pakistan
												Sri Lanka
												Sub-Saharan Africa
100 -1	1	1		1	1					1.3 -1		Angola
												Benin
94 ⁻²	6 -2	2	52 ⁻²	16-2	2					0.53 -2	37 -2	Botswana
73	24	4	28	40	26					1.9	9	Burkina Faso
5	95	1	27	32	-					1.0		Burundi
81	17	2	43	49	33					3.0		Cameroon
98	•	2	55		41					0.59	39	Cape Verde
77 -1	23 -1	·-1	20 ⁻¹	30 -1	1							Central African Republic
										1.1**,-2	3 **,-2	Chad
												Comoros
												Congo
54	39	7	30	39	26							Côte d'Ivoire
										17		Democratic Republic of the Congo

Region	Tot	al enrolm	ent				Gross enro	lment ratio			
		2007			19	99			200)7	
Country or territory	MF (000)	% F	% Private	MF	М	F	GPI	MF	М	F	GPI
Equatorial Guinea	1	2	3	4 3 ⁺¹	5 4 ⁺¹	6 2 ⁺¹	7 0.43 ⁺¹		9	10 	11
Eritrea				1	2	-	0.16				
Ethiopia	210	25	16	1	1	-	0.23	3	4	1	0.34
Gabon				7	9	5	0.54				
Gambia				1	2	-	0.30				
Ghana	140	34		3 +1	4 +1	1+1	0.34 +1	6	8	4	0.54
Guinea	43 -1	21-1	6-1					5 -1	8 -1	2 -1	0.28 ⁻¹
Guinea-Bissau				_**	1**	-**	0.18**				
Kenya	140	36	15	3 +1	4+1	2 +1	0.54 +1	3	4	3	0.57
Lesotho	8.5 -1	55 ⁻¹	1	2	2	3	1.65	4-1	3-1	4 -1	1.19 ⁻¹
Liberia				8	13	3	0.24				
Madagascar	58	47	14	2	2**	2**	0.84**	3	3	3	0.89
Malawi	6.5	34	-	-	-	-	0.37	-	1	-	0.51
Mali	51			2	3	1	0.45	4			
Mauritius	14 +1	53 ⁺¹	_ +1	7	7	6	0.88	14+1	13 ⁺¹	15 ⁺¹	1.17 +1
Mozambique	28-2	33 ⁻²	33-2	1				1-2	2 -2	1-2	0.49 -2
Namibia	13-1	47 ⁻¹	82 ⁻¹	7 -1	6-1	7-1	1.14 -1	6 -1	7-1	6-1	0.88 -1
Niger	11	29	29					1	2	1	0.33
Nigeria	1,392 ⁻²	41-2		6	7	5	0.76	10-2	12 ⁻²	8 -2	0.69 -2
Rwanda	26**,-2	39 ^{**,-2}		1				3**,-2	3**,-2	2**,-2	0.62**,-2
Sao Tome and Principe	.+1	.+1	.+1					+1	.+1	.+1	.+1
Senegal	91 ⁺¹	35 ⁺¹		3				8 +1	10+1	5 +1	0.55 +1
Seychelles				.*	.*	.*	.*	.*	.*	.*	.*
Sierra Leone											
Somalia											
South Africa	741-1	55 ⁻¹		14	13	15	1.16	15 ⁻¹	14-1	17 -1	1.24 -1
Swaziland	5.7 ⁻¹	50 ⁻¹	1	5	5	4	0.86	4 -1	4-1	4 -1	0.98 -1
Тодо	33							5			
Uganda				2	2**	1**	0.53**				
United Republic of Tanzania	55	32		1	1	-	0.27	1	2	1	0.48
Zambia				2**	3**	1"	0.46**				
Zimbabwe				3 **							
REGIONAL TOTALS/AVERAGES											
WORLD	150,656**	51**		18**	18**	17**	0.96 **	26**	25**	27**	1.08**
Arab States	7,146**	50**		19	22**	16**	0.74**	22 **	22**	23**	1.05**
Central and Eastern Europe	20,750	55		38**	35**	41**	1.18**	62	55	69	1.25
Central Asia	1,994	52		18	19	18	0.93	24	23	25	1.10
East Asia and the Pacific	46,451	48		14				26	26	26	1.00
Latin America and the Caribbean	17,757**	54**		21	20	23	1.12	34**	31**	37**	1.19**
North America and Western Europe	34,009	56		61	55	68	1.23	70	60	80	1.33
South and West Asia	18,409**	42 **						11"	13**	10**	0.77**
Sub-Saharan Africa	4,140**	40**		4	 4**	3**	0.67 **	6**	7**	4**	0.66**
	1,1-10	.0		-	-	5	0.07	5	•		0.00

	tion of stu CED level			ale studen CED level (-	ation ratio irst degree		Teachin	g staff	Region
	2007			2007			200)7		200)7	
5A 12	5B 13	6 14	5A 15	5B 16	6 17	MF 18	M 19	F 20	GPI 21	MF (000)	% F 23	Country or territory
												Equatorial Guinea
												Eritrea
100		-	25		2	2	3	1	0.22	8.4	9	Ethiopia
												Gabon
												Gambia
73	26	-	35	33	26					4.0	11	Ghana
		1			1					1.4 -1	3 -1	Guinea
												Guinea-Bissau
83	15	2	36	38	43							Kenya
79 ⁻¹	21-1	1	51-1	70-1	1					0.64 ⁻¹	47 -1	Lesotho
												Liberia
72	25	4	48	45	41	1	1	1	1.03	3.0	30	Madagascar
100			34			-	1	-	0.53	0.86	34**	Malawi
86	4	11								0.98		Mali
73 ⁺¹	26 ⁺¹	2 ⁺¹	54 ⁺¹	53 ⁺¹	39 ⁺¹	9 ⁺¹	7 +1	10+1	1.37 +1			Mauritius
100 -2	2	2	33-2	2	2					3.0-2	21-2	Mozambique
61-1	39 ⁻¹	1	43 ⁻¹	52 ⁻¹	45 ⁻¹	3 -1	2 -1	4 -1	2.02 -1	0.76 ⁻¹	42 -1	Namibia
71	29	-	21	47	-					1.1-1	6**,-1	Niger
52 ⁻²	47 ⁻²	1-2	36-2	46 -2	24-2							Nigeria
65 **, -2	35 **, -2	.**, -2	41**,-2	35 **, -2	2					1.8**,-2	12 **, -2	Rwanda
. +1	. +1	.+1	.+1	.+1	.+1	.+1	. +1	.+1	.+1	.+1	.+1	Sao Tome and Principe
												Senegal
						.*,-1	*, -1	.*,-1	*, -1			Seychelles
												Sierra Leone
												Somalia
62 ⁻¹	36-1	1-1	55 ⁻¹	56-1	42 -1	5 -1	4 -1	6-1	1.40-1	44 -1	51-1	South Africa
99 ⁻¹	1	1-1	50 ⁻¹	1	50 ⁻¹	7 -1	6 -1	7 -1	1.17 -1	0.46 ⁻¹	40 -1	Swaziland
88	12	-			-					0.47	11**	Togo
												Uganda
										3.0	18	United Republic of Tanzania
												Zambia
												Zimbabwe

REGIONAL TOTALS/AVERAGES

77**	22	2 **	51 **	51	44**	 	 	9,485**	42 **	WORLD
83**	13**	4**	52 **	40**	46**	 	 	296**	34**	Arab States
81	17	2	56	51	45	 	 	1,273	52	Central and Eastern Europe
99	-	1	52	67**	51	 	 	144	50	Central Asia
64**	35	1**	48**	49	36**	 	 	2,725	38	East Asia and the Pacific
84**	16**	1"	54**	54**	50**	 	 	1,439**	46**	Latin America and the Caribbean
78	19	3	56	59	49	 	 	2,619	41	North America and Western Europe
94**	5**	-**	42	39	35**	 	 	815**	35**	South and West Asia
65	33	1	37**	45	32**	 	 	174**	26**	Sub-Saharan Africa

TERTIARY EDUCATION / ISCED 5 and 6 / Internationally mobile students by host country TABLE 9 and region of origin / 2007 (countries with more than 1,000 mobile students)

Region		abroad studying i oound mobile stud		Mobil	e students by region of	origin
Host country or territory	MF 1	% F 2	Inbound mobility rate (%) 3	Arab States	Central and Eastern Europe 5	Central Asia 6
Arab States						
Igeria	5,709		0.6			
ordan	21,509-1	28-1	9.8 -1	17,547 -1	174 -1	23-1
ebanon	22,674	54	12.1			
lorocco	7,029	26	1.9	2,025	25	4
Qatar	2,487	51	28.0	1,747	26	2
audi Arabia	13,687-1	33-1	2.2 -1	7,481-1	446 -1	240-1
entral and Eastern Europe						
elarus	4,423		0.8	1,180	463	4
ulgaria	9,100	42	3.5	186	7,102	98
roatia	3,488	52	2.5	2	3,372	-
zech Republic	24,483	51	6.7	441	19,629	611
ungary	15,110	47	3.5	147	8,996	110
atvia	1,677 -2		1.3 -2	56 ⁻²	1,320-2	46 -2
ithuania	1,901	48	1.0	95	1,061	16
oland	13,021	50	0.6	353	6,471	795
epublic of Moldova	1,882	25	1.3*	377	1,250	22
omania	9,383	46	1.0	1,511	5,239	36
ussian Federation	60,288		0.6	-	19,249	34,522
ovakia	1,901	49	0.9	138	943	25
ovenia	1,195	57	1.0	3	998	_
urkey	19,257	33	0.8	1,025	3,920	5,606
kraine	29,614		1.1	5,332	6,278	1,056
entral Asia				-,	-,	_,
rmenia	4,239	42	3.9	341	860	1,184
zerbaijan	4,286	20	3.2	90	3,230	199
azakhstan	10,928+1		1.5+1	6 ⁺¹	2,491+1	5,082 ⁺¹
yrgyzstan	27,205	 63	11.4	274	1,407	24,481
Iongolia	1,111	48	0.8	-	631	18
ajikistan	2,829	46	1.9	10	124	2,450
ast Asia and the Pacific	2,027	-0	1.7	10	124	2,450
ustralia	211,526	46	19.5	4,406	1,524	194
hina	42,138	40	0.2			
ong Kong SAR of China	6,274	53	4.0	-		
ndonesia	3,023		0.1	- 18	34	2
ipan	3,023	 49	3.1	564	1,217	1,246
Iacao, China	11,930	38	50.0	- 504	1,217	-
lalaysia	24,404 ⁻¹		3.3 ⁻¹	- 3,574 ⁻¹	1 207 ⁻¹	- 227 ⁻¹
alaysia ew Zealand						39
ew Zealand nilippines	33,047 5,136 ⁻¹	49	13.6 0.2 ⁻¹	328 156 ⁻¹	350 3 ⁻¹	- ⁻¹
epublic of Korea	31,943	47 45 ^{±1}	1.0	112	374	1,293
hailand	10,967+1	45 ⁺¹	0.5**,+1	23+1	103 +1	44 ⁺¹
iet Nam	3,230		0.2	3	11	32
atin America and the Caribbean	7.0.1			10	22	
hile	7,946		1.1	10	32	1
uba	26,889		3.1	188	1	32

		Mobile students by	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	Unspecified	Host country or territory
,	U		10	11	12	Arab States
					5,709	Algeria
651 ⁻¹	95 ⁻¹	2,107 -1	96 ⁻¹	253-1	563 -1	Jordan
					22,674	Lebanon
151	9	72	13	4,223	507	Morocco
39	2	130	406	76	59	Qatar
863 ⁻¹	54-1	458-1	1,324 -1	1,984 -1	837 -1	Saudi Arabia
						Central and Eastern Europe
1,215	28	143	1,204	186	-	Belarus
67	7	1,465	98	77	-	Bulgaria
1	-	43	-	4	66	Croatia
777	181	2,115	193	288	248	Czech Republic
464	43	4,565	557	228	-	Hungary
5 -2	2	122 -2	123-2	4-2	1-2	Latvia
24	11	641	48	5	-	Lithuania
744	97	3,479	597	485	-	Poland
9	-	188	25	11	-	Republic of Moldova
217	64	1,593	308	394	21	Romania
-	-	-	-	-	6,517	Russian Federation
50	24	672	16	33	-	Slovakia
5	12	165	3	4	5	Slovenia
250	13	1,459	1,337	326	5,321	Turkey
6,776	15	-	3,492	-	6,680	Ukraine
0,770	-	-	5,492		0,080	Central Asia
17	1	51	1 740	-	36	Armenia
17	1	51	1,749 545			Azerbaijan
189 1,965 ⁺¹	- 3 ⁺¹	13 37 ⁺¹	1,228 ⁺¹	20 5 ⁺¹	- 111+1	Kazakhstan
	5	57		5 -		
250	-	-	680	-	113	Kyrgyzstan
431	-	27	1	-	3	Mongolia
1	-	-	244	-	-	Tajikistan
104 400	2.204	15.012	24744	6 407	17.212	East Asia and the Pacific
126,633	2,394	15,912	36,764	6,487	17,212	Australia
	-	 95	 40	-	42,138	China Hong Kong SAR of China
6,026					113	
2,892	6	25	11	33	2	Indonesia
112,257	1,288	4,301	4,463	531	10	Japan
11,739	3	93	2	41	51	Macao, China
13,149 ⁻¹	40-1	301-1	5,186-1	1,680-1	40-1	Malaysia
23,383	319	5,472	2,859	256	41	New Zealand
2,758 -1	9-1	1,284-1	822 -1	93-1	11-1	Philippines
26,903	171	930	1,123	187	850	Republic of Korea
8,064+1	35 +1	1,416+1	1,151+1	131+1	-+1	Thailand
3,178	-	6	-	-	-	Viet Nam
						Latin America and the Caribbean
100	4,331	367	4	9	3,092	Chile

TABLE 9 TERTIARY EDUCATION / ISCED 5 and 6 / Internationally mobile students by host country and region of origin / 2007 (countries with more than 1,000 mobile students)

Region		Students from abroad studying in 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				
North America and Western Europe	orth America and Western Europe									
Austria	43,572	54	16.7	423	16,242	360				
Belgium	25,202	61	6.4	164	580	22				
Canada	68,520 ⁻¹			9,282 -1	3,198 -1	123 -1				
Cyprus	5,590	23	25.1	174	465	47				
Denmark	12,695	59	5.5	66	703	49				
Finland	10,066	44	3.3	178	2,886	70				
France	246,612	50	11.3	70,776	22,618	1,366				
Germany	206,875	52		12,571	67,864	7,553				
Greece	21,160		3.5	1,186	5,984	423				
Ireland	16,758	60	8.8	560	609	16				
Italy	57,271	59	2.8	3,236	23,675	217				
Luxembourg	1,137 -1		42.2 ⁻¹	20 ⁻¹	85 -1	5 -1				
Netherlands	27,449	57	4.7	350	1,707	57				
Norway	15,618	58	7.3	374	2,409	72				
Portugal	17,950	48	4.9	30	676	9				
Spain	21,315		1.2	2,015	1,308	21				
Sweden	22,135	47	5.4	6	1,235	8				
Switzerland	38,317	50	18.0	1,243	4,441	196				
United Kingdom	351,470	48	14.9	16,828	21,046	1,681				
United States of America	595,874		3.4	20,477	35,964	4,632				
South and West Asia										
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2,092	41	0.1	550	40	58				
Sub-Saharan Africa										
Cameroon	1,417		1.1	-	-	-				
Ghana	1,899	52	1.4	3	-	-				
Madagascar	1,080	22	1.9	-	-	-				
South Africa	60,552			-	-	-				

REGIONAL TOTALS/AVERAGES

World	2,800,470	 	193,752	317,637	97,183
Arab States	80,026	 	30,724	676	271
Central and Eastern Europe	199,955	 	10,872	87,970	42,957
Central Asia	52,307	 	757	9,989	33,763
East Asia and the Pacific	514,290	 	9,189	3,820	3,071
Latin America and the Caribbean	53,113	 	236	78	35
North America and Western Europe	1,816,945	 	140,104	215,014	16,951
South and West Asia	10,739	 	1,870	90	135
Sub-Saharan Africa	73,095	 	x(12)	x(12)	x(12)

		Mobile students b	y 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	Host country or territory
						North America and Western Europe
2,346	459	22,300	992	381	69	Austria
849	235	12,946	411	559	9,436	Belgium
18,267 -1	6,315 ⁻¹	15,768 -1	5,760-1	5,181-1	4,626 ⁻¹	Canada
943	4	521	3,201	235	-	Cyprus
1,496	203	9,383	373	234	188	Denmark
2,103	249	2,369	840	1,285	86	Finland
31,511	11,951	37,104	3,442	46,224	21,620	France
35,959	8,310	39,733	7,529	9,131	18,225	Germany
89	57	12,571	79	602	169	Greece
2,752	102	8,362	556	601	3,200	Ireland
2,878	5,217	14,312	2,110	3,422	2,204	Italy
17 -1	8 -1	933 -1	2 -1	61-1	6 -1	Luxembourg
2,647	500	13,129	286	471	8,302	Netherlands
1,138	389	4,821	1,029	1,404	3,982	Norway
226	2,805	2,543	49	11,603	9	Portugal
266	9,422	7,693	92	497	1	Spain
1,053	245	8,424	132	119	10,913	Sweden
1,514	1,752	21,082	705	1,422	5,962	Switzerland
96,671	8,671	125,823	42,271	29,287	9,192	United Kingdom
248,288	66,149	79,331	107,263	32,722	1,048	United States of America
						South and West Asia
47	2	40	967	18	370	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
						Sub-Saharan Africa
-	-	-	-	1,415	2	Cameroon
2	-	7	4	1,583	300	Ghana
-	-	-	-	954	126	Madagascar
-	_	_	_	43,272	17,280	South Africa

REGIONAL TOTALS/AVERAGES

808,022	168,231	499,923	247,437	217,971	250,314	WORLD
1,721	160	2,783	1,976	6,599	35,116	Arab States
10,741	518	17,950	8,031	2,047	18,869	Central and Eastern Europe
2,999	2	132	4,345	29	291	Central Asia
337,606	4,262	29,655	52,297	9,428	64,962	East Asia and the Pacific
1,392	38,542	2,486	91	1,903	8,350	Latin America and the Caribbean
451,878	124,721	446,297	177,549	146,360	98,071	North America and Western Europe
1,685	26	620	3,148	1,699	1,466	South and West Asia
x(12)	x(12)	x(12)	x(12)	49,906	23,189	Sub-Saharan Africa

TABLE 10 TERTIARY EDUCATION / ISCED 5 and 6 / International flows of mobile students / 2007

Region	Students from a given country studying abroad (outbound mobile students)			Top five destinations (host countries) for outbound mobile students	Number of students from abroad	Net flow of mobile students (Inbound – outbound)	
Country or territory	Outbound mobility ratio (%) Gross outbound enoiment ratio (The number of students from given country studying in the host countries is shown in branch enoiment ratio MF 2 3 4		studying in given country (inbound mobile students)	MF	Net flow ratio (%) 7		
Arab States		-					
Algeria	23,213	2.7	0.6	France (20,125), Canada (1,197) ⁻¹ , United Kingdom (477), Germany (196), Switzerland (177)	5,709	-17,504	-1.9
Bahrain	2,576**	14.1-1	4.4**	United Kingdom (953), U.S.A. (401), Jordan (349) ⁻¹ , Australia (256), Saudi Arabia (154) ⁻¹	672 -1	-1,887 -1	-10.3 -1
Djibouti	1,440	73.6	1.7	France (1,057), Morocco (113), Cuba (60), Malaysia (55) ⁻¹ , Canada (39) ⁻¹	1	-2,371 ⁻¹	-123.0-1
Egypt	7,802	0.3**,-2	0.1	U.S.A. (1,701), United Kingdom (1,204), Germany (1,020), France (862), Saudi Arabia (531) ⁻¹			
Iraq	5,112**	0.9**,-2	0.2**	Jordan (2,024) ⁻¹ , Germany (433), United Kingdom (332), U.S.A. (268), Turkey (246)			
Jordan	9,042	4.5	1.6	U.S.A. (1,764), Ukraine (1,660), United Kingdom (1,503), Saudi Arabia (551) ⁻¹ , Germany (551)	21,509 ⁻¹	12,765 -1	5.8-
Kuwait	5,573**	17.1-1	2.6**	U.S.A. (1,669), Jordan (1,520) ⁻¹ , United Kingdom (1,163), Australia (232), Ireland (229)			
Lebanon	12,702	7.0	3.5	France (5,391), U.S.A. (1,893), Canada (1,056) ⁻¹ , Germany (675), United Kingdom (669)	22,674	9,972	5.3
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	3,548		0.5	United Kingdom (1,686), Malaysia (466) ⁻¹ , Germany (229), France (228), Canada (132) ⁻¹			
Mauritania	2,880	27.0	1.0	France (1,128), Morocco (853), Germany (163), Jordan (89) ⁻¹ , Saudi Arabia (75) ⁻¹			
Morocco	41,502	11.7	1.3	France (27,684), Germany (4,369), Canada (2,652) ⁻¹ , Spain (1,782), U.S.A. (1,229)	7,029	-34,473	-9.3
Oman	5,090**	7.7**	1.9**	Jordan (1,581) ⁻¹ , United Kingdom (1,324), Australia (559), Malaysia (441) ⁻¹ , U.S.A. (260)	165	-4,925	-7.1
Palestinian Autonomous Territories	8,119-1	6.2 -1	2.3 -1	Jordan (5,278) ⁻¹ , Saudi Arabia (766) ⁻¹ , U.S.A. (369), Qatar (346), Turkey (195)	-		
Qatar	1,492	20.2	2.7	United Kingdom (599), U.S.A. (303), Australia (167), Jordan (140) ⁻¹ , Canada (75) ⁻¹	2,487	995	11.2
Saudi Arabia	17,067	1.9 ⁻¹	0.8	U.S.A. (8,060), United Kingdom (3,249), Jordan (2,435) ⁻¹ , Australia (1,244), Canada (654) ⁻¹	13,687 -1	2,198 ⁻¹	0.3
Sudan	2,793**		0.1**	Malaysia (479) ⁻¹ , United Kingdom (343), U.S.A. (328), Saudi Arabia (313) ⁻¹ , Germany (247)			
Syrian Arab Republic	13,278		0.6	France (2,618), Ukraine (1,933), Jordan (1,845) ⁻¹ , Germany (1,650), Saudi Arabia (865) ⁻¹			
Tunisia	17,420	5.6	1.6	France (10,533), Germany (2,499), Canada (1,137) ⁻¹ , Romania (777), Ukraine (568)			
United Arab Emirates	5,742		1.7	United Kingdom (2,218), Australia (1,120), U.S.A. (905), Canada (573) ⁻¹ , India (232) ⁻³			
Yemen	7,364-1	4.0***,-1	0.3 -1	Saudi Arabia (3,483) ⁻¹ , Jordan (1,268) ⁻¹ , Malaysia (963) ⁻¹ , Germany (262), U.S.A. (253)			
Central and Eastern Europe							
Albania	19,930		6.7	ltaly (11,883), Greece (4,253), U.S.A. (860), Turkey (600), France (450)			
Belarus	14,802	2.7	1.8	Russian Fed. (8,405), Germany (1,896), Poland (1,780), France (536), Lithuania (510)	4,423	-10,379	-1.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8,634	8.7	3.2	Croatia (2,974), Austria (2,582), Germany (751), Turkey (520), U.S.A. (422)			
Bulgaria	24,680	8.8	4.7	Germany (11,486), U.S.A. (3,555), France (2,645), Austria (1,288), Turkey (1,169)	9,100	-15,580	-6.0
Croatia	5,544	3.9	1.8	ltaly (1,353), Austria (1,259), U.S.A. (643), Slovenia (597), Germany (512)	3,488	-2,056	-1.5
Czech Republic	7,359	1.7	1.1	Germany (1,905), United Kingdom (1,152), U.S.A. (934), France (752), Austria (545)	24,483	17,124	4.7
Estonia	3,245	5.0	3.1	Finland (664), Germany (617), Russian Fed. (558), United Kingdom (533), U.S.A. (245)	966	-2,279	-3.3
Hungary	7,214	1.4	1.2	Germany (2,121), Austria (1,219), United Kingdom (1,040), U.S.A. (751), France (712)	15,110	7,896	1.8
Latvia	3,858	2.9 -1	2.1	United Kingdom (882), Russian Fed. (788), Germany (710), U.S.A. (440), France (147)	1,677 -2	-1,814 -2	-1.4-2
Lithuania	6,762	3.7	2.6	United Kingdom (1,487), Germany (1,405), Russian Fed. (869), Latvia (838) ⁻² , U.S.A. (548)	1,901	-4,861	-2.4
Montenegro							
Poland	32,888	1.5	1.0	Germany (12,592), United Kingdom (6,768), France (3,396), U.S.A. (2,872), Italy (1,478)	13,021	-19,867	-0.9
Republic of Moldova	10,073	7.1	2.8	Romania (4,029), Russian Fed. (1,443), Ukraine (1,111), France (751), Germany (585)	1,882	-8,191	-5.5
Romania	22,852	2.2	1.4	France (4,617), Germany (3,981), Hungary (3,296), U.S.A. (3,203), Italy (2,456)	9,383	-13,469	-1.5
Russian Federation	42,881	0.5	0.3	Germany (12,047), U.S.A. (4,856), Ukraine (4,534), France (3,219), United Kingdom (2,580)	60,288	17,407	0.2

Region	Students from a given country studying abroad (outbound mobile students)			Top five destinations (host countries) for outbound mobile students	Number of students from abroad studying in	Net flow of mobile students (Inbound – outbound)	
Country or territory	Outbound Gross mobility ratio MF (%) ratio 1 2 3		enrolment ratio	(The number of students from given country studying in the host countries is shown in brackets)	given country (inbound mobile students) 5	MF 6	Net flow ratio (%) 7
Serbia							
Slovakia	24,206	10.3	5.6	Czech Republic (16,505), Hungary (2,296), Austria (1,301), Germany (1,219), United Kingdom (892)	1,901	-22,305	-10.2
Slovenia	2,244	1.8	1.7	Austria (556), Italy (387), United Kingdom (283), Germany (279), U.S.A. (203)	1,195	-1,049	-0.9
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	6,424	10.9	3.9	Bulgaria (3,632), Germany (354), Turkey (329), Italy (305), U.S.A. (301)	884	-5,540	-9.5
Turkey	36,840	1.5	0.5	U.S.A. (11,760), Germany (7,165), Azerbaijan (3,050), France (2,339), Austria (2,245)	19,257	-17,583	-0.7
Ukraine	26,720	0.9	0.7	Russian Fed. (7,186), Germany (6,870), Poland (2,672), U.S.A. (1,729), Hungary (1,475)	29,614	2,894	0.1
Central Asia							
Armenia	3,910	3.9	1.2	Russian Fed. (2,174), U.S.A. (436), Germany (321), France (282), Greece (175)	4,239	329	0.3
Azerbaijan	4,743	3.9	0.5	Turkey (1,732), Russian Fed. (1,607), Germany (302), U.S.A. (292), France (183)	4,286	-457	-0.3
Georgia	8,233	6.0	2.2	Germany (2,895), Russian Fed. (2,440), Armenia (1,096), France (387), U.S.A. (361)	428	-7,805	-5.5
Kazakhstan	30,052	4.3	2.0	Russian Fed. (19,627), Kyrgyzstan (4,298), Germany (1,625), U.S.A. (1,239), United Kingdom (875)	10,928 ⁺¹		
Kyrgyzstan	3,969	1.8	0.7	Russian Fed. (765), Turkey (643), Germany (494), Kazakhstan (460) ⁺¹ , U.S.A. (214)	27,205	23,236	9.7
Mongolia	6,427	5.0	2.2	U.S.A. (1,182), Germany (1,101), Japan (971), Korea, Rep. (903), Turkey (712)	1,111	-5,316	-3.7
Tajikistan	2,909	2.3	0.4	Russian Fed. (1,283), Kyrgyzstan (784), U.S.A. (168), Turkey (165), Kazakhstan (156) ⁺¹	2,829	-80	-0.1
Turkmenistan	5,075	28.2	0.9	Turkey (1,373), Russian Fed. (1,060), Ukraine (1,056), Kyrgyzstan (450), Kazakhstan (192) ⁺¹			
Uzbekistan	31,889	12.6	1.1	Kyrgyzstan (18,909), Russian Fed. (5,566), Kazakhstan (3,575) ⁺¹ , Tajikistan (2,010), Germany (679)	248	-31,641	-11.0
East Asia and the Pacific							
Australia	9,968	1.0	0.7	U.S.A. (2,859), New Zealand (2,750), United Kingdom (1,771), Germany (392), Japan (361)	211,526	201,558	18.6
Brunei Darussalam	2,384	47.4	6.9	United Kingdom (1,206), Australia (814), Malaysia (194) ⁻¹ , New Zealand (53), U.S.A. (25)	80	-2,304	-43.6
Cambodia	2,863	3.9	0.2	France (644), Thailand (469) ⁺¹ , Viet Nam (408), U.S.A. (336), Japan (282)	68-1	-2,662 -1	-3.5 -1
China	421,148	1.9	0.4	U.S.A. (98,958), Japan (80,231), Australia (50,418), United Kingdom (49,594), Germany (23,791)	42,138		-1.5
Cook Islands							
Democratic People's Rep. of Korea	6,029**		0.3**	Canada (1,779) ⁻¹ , New Zealand (1,335), Philippines (1,137) ⁻¹ , Australia (809), U.S.A. (272)			
Fiji	1,675	13.6**,-2	2.1	Australia (833), New Zealand (560), U.S.A. (114), Japan (35), United Kingdom (30)			
Hong Kong SAR of China	32,726	20.2	7.0	Australia (13,464), United Kingdom (9,639), U.S.A. (7,893), Canada (1,110) ⁻¹ , Macao (370)	6,274	-26,452	-16.8
Indonesia	29,580	0.8	0.1	Australia (10,536), U.S.A. (7,500), Malaysia (4,503) ⁻¹ , Germany (1,726), Japan (1,541)	3,023	-26,557	-0.7
Japan	54,506	1.2	0.8	U.S.A. (36,062), United Kingdom (5,706), Australia (3,249), France (2,071), Germany (2,039)	125,877	71,371	1.8
Kiribati	144	.**, -1		U.S.A. (59), New Zealand (27), Australia (21), Germany (14), Canada (3) ⁻¹			
Lao People's Democratic Republic	3,544	5.5	0.5	Viet Nam (2,251), Thailand (664) ⁺¹ , Japan (257), Australia (162), France (132)	254	-3,290	-4.4
Macao, China	1,210	6.2	2.9	Australia (448), U.S.A. (397), United Kingdom (205), China, Hong Kong (69), Canada (51) ⁻¹	11,930	10,720	44.9
Malaysia	46,473	6.1-1	1.9	Australia (17,691), United Kingdom (11,811), U.S.A. (5,398), Japan (2,052), New Zealand (1,727)	24,404-1	-18,707 -1	-2.5 ⁻¹
Marshall Islands	70		1.0	U.S.A. (55), United Kingdom (3), New Zealand (3), Japan (2), France (1)			
Micronesia (Federated States of)			1.9	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Myanmar	3,372**			Thailand (741) ⁺¹ , Japan (720), U.S.A. (639), Malaysia (451) ⁻¹ , Australia (289)	57	-3,315	-0.7
Nauru				····			
New Zealand	4,104	1.9	1.4	Australia (2,008), U.S.A. (889), United Kingdom (577), Germany (123), Denmark (85)	33,047	28,943	11.9
Niue	7	1		U.S.A. (5), Australia (2)			
TABLE 10 TERTIARY EDUCATION / ISCED 5 and 6 / International flows of mobile students / 2007

Region	stu	From a given o dying abroad nd mobile stude	I Í	Top five destinations (host countries) for outbound mobile students	Number of students from abroad	Net f of mobile (Inbound – e	students
Country or territory	MF 1	Outbound mobility ratio (%) 2	Gross outbound enrolment ratio 3	(The number of students from given country studying in the host countries is shown in brackets)	studying in given country (inbound mobile students) 5	MF	Net flow ratio (%) 7
Palau							
Papua New Guinea	754		0.1	Australia (566), New Zealand (77), United Kingdom (30), Japan (29), U.S.A. (28)			
Philippines	7,843	0.3 -1	0.1	U.S.A. (3,812), Australia (882), United Kingdom (824), Japan (575), New Zealand (205)	5,136-1	-2,600-1	-0.1-1
Republic of Korea	105,327	3.1	3.1	U.S.A. (63,772), Japan (22,109), Australia (5,430), United Kingdom (4,311), Germany (3,901)	31,943	-73,384	-2.3
Samoa	253		1.5	New Zealand (104), Australia (88), U.S.A. (28), Japan (12), United Kingdom (2)			
Singapore	18,207	11.3	6.2	Australia (9,429), U.S.A. (3,787), United Kingdom (3,201), Malaysia (457) ⁻¹ , Canada (330) ⁻¹			
Solomon Islands	320**	.**,-2	0.7 **	Australia (110), New Zealand (53), U.S.A. (6), United Kingdom (6), Japan (5)			
Thailand	24,485	0.9	0.5	U.S.A. (9,082), Australia (4,884), United Kingdom (4,543), Japan (1,722), Malaysia (850) ⁻¹	10,915 +1		
Timor-Leste	2,127		1.9	Indonesia (1,421), Cuba (496), Portugal (74), Australia (65), Morocco (23)			
Tokelau	3	2		Australia (3)	2	-	
Tonga	508		4.6	New Zealand (323), Australia (65), U.S.A. (48), Japan (29), Canada (3) ⁻¹			
Tuvalu	98			Macedonia, FYR (36), Australia (22), New Zealand (16), U.S.A. (3), Italy (2)		-98	
Vanuatu	175**		0.8**	Australia (45), New Zealand (37), France (9), U.S.A. (5), United Kingdom (2)			
Viet Nam	27,865	1.9	0.3	U.S.A. (6,169), France (5,164), Australia (4,042), Japan (2,087), Germany (1,844)	3,230	-24,635	-1.6
Latin America and the Caribbean							
Anguilla							
Antigua and Barbuda	564	147.0	8.4	U.S.A. (207), Cuba (164), United Kingdom (64), Canada (45) ⁻¹ , Barbados (37)			
Argentina	8,032	0.4-1	0.2	U.S.A. (2,875), Spain (967), France (662), Italy (560), Germany (530)			
Aruba	131	6.7	1.9	U.S.A. (92), United Kingdom (25), Canada (9) ⁻¹ , Greece (2), Cuba (2)	169-1	36-1	1.7 -1
Bahamas	2,500		8.8	U.S.A. (1,718), Canada (276) ⁻¹ , United Kingdom (240), Trinidad&Tobago (85) ⁻³ , Jamaica (77) ⁻⁷			
Barbados	1,454**	12.7**	6.8**	U.S.A. (450), United Kingdom (414), Trinidad&Tobago (200) ⁻³ , Canada (186) ⁻¹ , Jamaica (115) ⁻⁷	890	-564	-4.9
Belize	719		2.5	U.S.A. (464), Cuba (126), Jamaica (33) ⁻⁷ , United Kingdom (30), Canada (27) ⁻¹			
Bermuda	1,101**	200.3 -2		U.S.A. (487), Canada (324) ⁻¹ , United Kingdom (218), Romania (40), Australia (14)			
Bolivia	8,161		0.9	Cuba (4,832), U.S.A. (1,015), Argentina (491) ⁻⁷ , Chile (461), Germany (250)			
Brazil	21,556	0.4	0.1	U.S.A. (7,284), France (2,580), Portugal (2,204), Germany (1,908), United Kingdom (1,313)			
British Virgin Islands	365	32.6**,-2	20.5**	U.S.A. (141), United Kingdom (116), Jordan (59) ⁻¹ , Barbados (22), Canada (9) ⁻¹			
Cayman Islands	368			U.S.A. (215), United Kingdom (125), Canada (21) ⁻¹ , Barbados (5), Australia (2)	200-1	-157 -1	-27.7 ⁻¹
Chile	5,815	0.9	0.4	U.S.A. (1,605), Germany (712), Argentina (656) ⁻⁷ , France (650), Cuba (406)	7,946	2,131	0.3
Colombia	17,531	1.3	0.4	U.S.A. (6,899), France (2,288), Spain (1,343), Venezuela (1,206) ⁻³ , Germany (1,126)			
Costa Rica	1,859	1.5 **, -2	0.4	U.S.A. (960), Cuba (250), Germany (144), Spain (87), France (85)			
Cuba	1,265	0.2	0.2	Spain (421), Germany (132), Italy (126), U.S.A. (101), France (77)	26,889	25,624	3.0
Dominica	637	2		U.S.A. (334), Cuba (78), United Kingdom (50), France (34), Trinidad&Tobago (34) ⁻³			
Dominican Republic	2,045		0.2	U.S.A. (982), Cuba (361), Spain (222), France (116), Canada (99) ⁻¹			
Ecuador	7,098	1.6	0.6	U.S.A. (2,260), Cuba (1,874), Chile (459), Spain (435), Italy (421)			
El Salvador	2,552	1.9	0.4	U.S.A. (1,054), Cuba (708), Spain (151), France (148), Honduras (100) ⁻⁴	768	-1,784	-1.3
Grenada	552	2	4.8	U.S.A. (304), United Kingdom (62), Cuba (51), Trinidad&Tobago (40) ⁻³ , Barbados (39)			
Guatemala	2,620	1.2	0.2	U.S.A. (1,036), Cuba (665), El Salvador (189), Germany (123), Honduras (102) ⁻⁴			

Region	stu	from a given o udying abroad und mobile stude		Top five destinations (host countries) for outbound mobile students	Number of students from abroad	ofmobile	flow students outbound)
Country or territory	MF 1	Outbound mobility ratio (%) 2	Gross outbound enrolment ratio 3	(The number of students from given country studying in the host countries is shown in brackets)	studying in given country (inbound mobile students) 5	MF 6	Net flow ratio (%) 7
Guyana	681	7.4	1.1	U.S.A. (351), United Kingdom (127), Canada (57) ⁻¹ , France (45), Barbados (21)	34	-647	-8.6
Haiti	4,405		0.4	France (1,428), U.S.A. (1,189), Canada (867) ⁻¹ , Cuba (791), Switzerland (24)			
Honduras	2,500		0.3	U.S.A. (1,121), Cuba (936), Spain (92), El Salvador (73), Germany (53)			
Jamaica	6,101		2.3	U.S.A. (4,201), United Kingdom (807), Cuba (352), Canada (237) ⁻¹ , Trinidad&Tobago (170) ⁻³			
Mexico	24,950	1.0	0.3	U.S.A. (14,132), Spain (2,053), United Kingdom (1,663), France (1,640), Germany (1,474)			
Montserrat	57		19.6	U.S.A. (25), United Kingdom (15), Barbados (13), Trinidad&Tobago (4) ⁻³		-57	
Netherlands Antilles	307 **		2.7**	U.S.A. (194), Aruba (74) ⁻¹ , Canada (15) ⁻¹ , Australia (7), Portugal (7)			
Nicaragua	1,897		0.3	Cuba (855), U.S.A. (418), Costa Rica (157), Honduras (117) ⁻⁴ , El Salvador (65)			
Panama	1,985	1.6 -1	0.7	U.S.A. (995), Cuba (495), Chile (93), Spain (69), Germany (44)			
Paraguay	2,105	1.2**,-2	0.3	Cuba (865), Argentina (392) ⁻⁷ , U.S.A. (348), Spain (87), France (73)			
Peru	13,130	1.2 **, -1	0.5	U.S.A. (3,783), Chile (1,523), Spain (1,319), Italy (1,243), Cuba (1,026)			
Saint Kitts and Nevis	515	2	11.8**	U.S.A. (277), Cuba (61), Barbados (47), United Kingdom (46), Jamaica (30) ⁻⁷			
Saint Lucia	1,209	88.4	7.2	Cuba (350), U.S.A. (338), United Kingdom (157), Trinidad&Tobago (136) ⁻³ , Canada (69) ⁻¹	94	-1,115	-77.5
Saint Vincent & Grenadines	688	.**,-2	5.3	Barbados (154), Cuba (154), U.S.A. (142), United Kingdom (88), Trinidad&Tobago (72) ⁻³			
Suriname	555		1.2	Netherlands (313), U.S.A. (103), France (63), Cuba (33), Aruba (8)-1			
Trinidad and Tobago	5,011	29.6**,-2	3.5	U.S.A. (2,976), United Kingdom (878), Canada (573) ⁻¹ , Barbados (197), Jamaica (153) ⁻⁷			
Turks and Caicos Islands	273	.**,-2		U.S.A. (203), United Kingdom (46), Canada (9) ⁻¹ , Jamaica (8) ⁻⁷ , Trinidad&Tobago (3) ⁻³			
Uruguay	2,510**	1.6**	1.0**	Cuba (777), Argentina (500) ⁻⁷ , U.S.A. (487), Spain (153), France (99)			
Venezuela	11,844	0.7 -1	0.4	U.S.A. (4,623), Cuba (3,846), Spain (780), Portugal (452), France (438)			
North America and Western Eu	rope						
Andorra	997	91.1-1	24.2	Spain (812), France (153), Brazil (9) ⁻³ , Morocco (4), Australia (4)			
Austria	10,458	4.3	2.0	Germany (5,010), United Kingdom (1,430), U.S.A. (862), Switzerland (730), France (424)	43,572	33,114	12.7
Belgium	10,596	2.8	1.7	France (2,663), United Kingdom (2,560), Germany (1,394), Netherlands (991), U.S.A. (719)	25,202	14,606	3.7
Canada	43,918		2.0	U.S.A. (28,905), United Kingdom (5,010), Australia (4,039), France (1,302), Germany (643)	68,520 ⁻¹	25,262 -1	
Cyprus	22,898	110.7	37.3	Greece (11,449), United Kingdom (8,712), U.S.A. (896), Bulgaria (552), Hungary (293)	5,590	-17,308	-77.9
Denmark	5,035	2.1	1.7	United Kingdom (1,567), U.S.A. (984), Norway (840), Germany (441), France (233)	12,695	7,660	3.3
Finland	5,964	1.9	1.8	United Kingdom (1,699), Germany (766), Sweden (622), U.S.A. (579), Estonia (441)	10,066	4,102	1.3
France	54,021	2.5	1.4	United Kingdom (13,068), Belgium (8,949), U.S.A. (6,852), Germany (5,960), Switzerland (4,876)	246,612	192,591	8.8
Germany	77,534		1.6	U.K. (14,011), Austria (12,386), Netherlands (10,170), U.S.A. (8,847), Switzerland (8,322)	206,875	129,341	
Gibraltar	642			United Kingdom (633), U.S.A. (8), Australia (1)			
Greece	32,588	4.6	4.9	United Kingdom (16,051), Italy (5,054), Germany (2,707), U.S.A. (2,030), France (1,952)	21,160	-11,428	-1.9
Holy See	15			Spain (5), U.S.A. (3), Germany (2), France (2), Italy (2)			
Iceland	2,480	15.7	11.5	Denmark (963), U.S.A. (431), United Kingdom (388), Norway (252), Germany (97)	783	-1,697	-10.7
Ireland	19,357	9.7	6.2	United Kingdom (16,254), U.S.A. (1,105), Germany (491), France (454), Australia (171)	16,758	-2,599	-1.4
Israel	11,882	3.7	2.2	U.S.A. (3,341), Jordan (1,863) ⁻¹ , Germany (1,275), Italy (1,121), United Kingdom (889)			
Italy	35,133	1.6	1.2	Austria (6,209), United Kingdom (5,989), France (4,790), Holy See (4,103) ⁻⁸ , Germany (3,636)	57,271	22,138	1.1
Liechtenstein	884	132.6	41.0	Switzerland (668), Austria (150), Germany (21), United Kingdom (14), Denmark (13)	582	-302	-44.9

TABLE 10 TERTIARY EDUCATION / ISCED 5 and 6 / International flows of mobile students / 2007

Region	stu	rom a given o dying abroad nd mobile stude	1	Top five destinations (host countries) for outbound mobile students	Number of students from abroad	Net f of mobile (Inbound –	students
Country or territory	MF 1	Outbound mobility ratio (%) 2	Gross outbound enrolment ratio 3	(The number of students from given country studying in the host countries is shown in brackets)	studying in given country (inbound mobile students) 5	MF 6	Net flow ratio (%) 7
Luxembourg	7,201	269.2 -1	26.7	Germany (2,536), France (1,575), Belgium (1,077), United Kingdom (879), Austria (470)	1,137 -1	-5,906 -1	-219.4 -1
Malta	1,033	8.6-2	3.5	United Kingdom (815), Italy (44), Germany (35), U.S.A. (28), Australia (20)	605 ⁻²	-213 -2	-2.3 -2
Monaco	376			France (285), United Kingdom (44), U.S.A. (21), Italy (9), Switzerland (8)			
Netherlands	10,447	1.9	1.1	United Kingdom (2,811), Belgium (2,089), U.S.A. (1,622), Germany (909), France (626)	27,449	17,002	2.9
Norway	11,873	5.8	4.2	United Kingdom (3,017), Denmark (1,935), Australia (1,479), U.S.A. (1,217), Poland (911)	15,618	3,745	1.7
Portugal	11,200	2.8	1.7	United Kingdom (3,010), France (2,664), Spain (2,272), U.S.A. (873), Germany (510)	17,950	6,750	1.8
San Marino	899			Italy (741), Ireland (81), Malta (47) ⁻² , United Kingdom (15), Germany (4)			
Spain	23,914	1.2	0.9	United Kingdom (6,352), Germany (4,170), France (3,860), U.S.A. (3,654), Sweden (912)	21,315	-2,599	-0.1
Sweden	13,723	3.6	2.5	United Kingdom (3,382), U.S.A. (2,985), Norway (1,264), Denmark (1,127), Australia (879)	22,135	8,412	2.0
Switzerland	10,485	5.3	2.3	Germany (2,062), United Kingdom (1,896), France (1,604), Italy (1,371), U.S.A. (1,268)	38,317	27,832	13.1
United Kingdom	24,115	1.1	0.6	U.S.A. (8,625), France (2,595), Ireland (2,282), Germany (2,077), Australia (1,687)	351,470	327,355	13.9
United States of America	50,265	0.3	0.2	United Kingdom (15,956), Canada (7,935) ⁻¹ , Germany (3,554), France (3,165), Australia (3,023)	595,874	545,609	3.1
South and West Asia							
Afghanistan	3,023		0.1	Iran, Isl.Rep. (896), Turkey (388), U.S.A. (274), Saudi Arabia (166) ⁻¹ , United Kingdom (142)			
Bangladesh	14,758	1.4	0.1	Australia (2,902), United Kingdom (2,675), U.S.A. (2,463), Japan (1,431), Cyprus (1,170)	669	-14,089	-1.2
Bhutan	709 **, -1	19.3 ^{**,-1}	0.9**,-1	Australia (185), India (174) ⁻³ , Thailand (125) ⁺¹ , U.S.A. (85), Canada (66) ⁻¹	-		
India	153,312	1.1 -1	0.1	U.S.A. (85,687), Australia (24,523), U.K. (23,833), Germany (3,421), New Zealand (2,452)			
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	22,523	0.9	0.2	U.S.A. (2,857), United Kingdom (2,454), Germany (2,231), Ukraine (1,845), Canada (1,716) ⁻¹	2,092	-20,431	-0.7
Maldives	1,153 -1	- **, -1	3.1 -1	Malaysia (608) ⁻¹ , Australia (208), United Kingdom (197), New Zealand (64), U.S.A. (27)			
Nepal	14,575	5.1	0.5	U.S.A. (7,925), Australia (2,358), Japan (994), India (681) ⁻³ , United Kingdom (635)			
Pakistan	24,617	3.0	0.1	United Kingdom (9,307), U.S.A. (5,520), Australia (2,090), Germany (1,130), Malaysia (1,010) ⁻¹			
Sri Lanka	12,697		0.7	Australia (3,550), United Kingdom (3,005), U.S.A. (2,425), Japan (1,155), Cyprus (424)			
Sub-Saharan Africa							
Angola	7,327	15.0-1	0.4	Portugal (4,794), South Africa (1,013), U.S.A. (452), United Kingdom (256), France (203)			
Benin	3,625	10.2 -1	0.4	France (2,413), U.S.A. (259), Canada (225) ⁻¹ , Morocco (202), Germany (119)			
Botswana	6,882	88.8-2	3.1	South Africa (4,963), United Kingdom (629), Australia (537), U.S.A. (232), Canada (123) ⁻¹	654-2	-8,691-2	-79.4 ⁻²
Burkina Faso	2,379	8.0	0.2	France (1,140), U.S.A. (432), Morocco (222), Canada (177) ⁻¹ , Germany (79)	880-2	-1,071-2	-3.8-2
Burundi	973**	8.2**	0.1**	France (281), Canada (159) ⁻¹ , U.S.A. (87), Norway (56), United Kingdom (45)			
Cameroon	16,952	14.5	0.9	France (5,570), Germany (5,139), U.S.A. (1,839), Italy (1,614), Canada (522) ⁻¹	1,417	-15,535	-11.8
Cape Verde	4,847	102.7	8.2	Portugal (4,342), France (170), Cuba (80), U.S.A. (78), Spain (49)			
Central African Republic	885	20.6 -1	0.2	France (632), Morocco (79), U.S.A. (48), Cameroon (31), Saudi Arabia (16) ⁻¹	485-1	-378-1	-8.5 -1
Chad	2,697		0.3	Cameroon (1,229), France (465), Cent. Afr. Rep. (397) ⁻¹ , Morocco (184), U.S.A. (123)			
Comoros	2,673		3.2	France (1,296), Madagascar (954), Morocco (228), Saudi Arabia (41) ⁻¹ , U.S.A. (40)			
Congo	4,504		1.3	France (2,906), Morocco (256), Italy (222), Canada (171) ⁻¹ , U.S.A. (146)			
Côte d'Ivoire	5,792	4.2	0.3	France (3,692), U.S.A. (672), Morocco (354), Canada (315) ⁻¹ , Germany (248)			
Democratic Rep. of the Congo	3,377	1.6	0.1	South Africa (1,146), France (729), U.S.A. (277), Burundi (276) ⁻⁵ , Canada (150) ⁻¹			
Equatorial Guinea	793		1.8	Spain (310), U.S.A. (200), Cuba (109), Morocco (82), France (33)			

Region	stu	from a given o udying abroad und mobile stud	1	Top five destinations (host countries) for outbound mobile students	Number of students from abroad	Net f of mobile (Inbound –	students
Country or territory	MF 1	Outbound mobility ratio (%) 2	Gross outbound enrolment ratio 3	(The number of students from given country studying in the host countries is shown in brackets)	studying in given country (inbound mobile students) 5	MF 6	Net flow ratio (%) 7
Eritrea	863**		0.2**	U.S.A. (188), Jordan (118) ⁻¹ , United Kingdom (115), Saudi Arabia (97) ⁻¹ , Italy (97)			
Ethiopia	3,822	2.1	-	U.S.A. (1,357), India (351) ⁻³ , Germany (294), Norway (281), United Kingdom (230)			
Gabon	4,418		3.4	France (3,401), Canada (237) ⁻¹ , U.S.A. (235), Germany (184), Morocco (172)			
Gambia	962		0.7	U.S.A. (380), United Kingdom (356), Saudi Arabia (41) ⁻¹ , Morocco (29), France (26)			
Ghana	7,552	6.0	0.3	U.S.A. (3,026), United Kingdom (2,675), Germany (294), Canada (216) ⁻¹ , Finland (211)	1,899	-5,653	-4.0
Guinea	4,059	9.4 ⁻¹	0.5	France (2,563), Morocco (429), U.S.A. (185), Portugal (159), Canada (144) ⁻¹	899-1	-2,820-1	-6.6 -1
Guinea-Bissau	653		0.4	Portugal (426), Morocco (51), France (44), Cuba (26), Italy (25)			
Kenya	13,313	10.6	0.3	U.S.A. (6,489), United Kingdom (2,759), Australia (1,278), India (442) ⁻³ , Germany (328)			
Lesotho	3,901	47.5 -1	1.6	South Africa (3,683), U.S.A. (58), United Kingdom (34), Cuba (23), Malaysia (18) ⁻¹	53 -1	-3,778-1	-44.4 -1
Liberia	554		0.2	U.S.A. (343), Ghana (43), Norway (29), Saudi Arabia (23) ⁻¹ , Morocco (21)			
Madagascar	4,155	8.0	0.2	France (3,550), U.S.A. (139), Canada (87) ⁻¹ , Switzerland (70), Morocco (57)	1,080	-3,075	-5.3
Malawi	1,837	30.7	0.1	South Africa (656), United Kingdom (581), U.S.A. (328), Australia (85), Norway (36)			
Mali	3,075	6.9	0.3	France (1,686), U.S.A. (465), Morocco (357), Cuba (153), Canada (132) ⁻¹			
Mauritius	7,448	41.0 ⁻¹	7.7	France (1,909), United Kingdom (1,886), South Africa (1,213), Australia (1,087), India (370) ⁻³			
Mozambique	2,409	10.6 -2	0.1	Portugal (1,006), South Africa (875), U.S.A. (82), Australia (62), United Kingdom (61)			
Namibia	10,663	60.8 -1	4.9	South Africa (10,169), Cuba (111), United Kingdom (105), Germany (85), U.S.A. (62)	189-1	-7,302 -1	-55.4 ⁻¹
Niger	2,083	21.8	0.2	France (866), Morocco (283), U.S.A. (264), Greece (180), Canada (78) ⁻¹	205	-1,878	-17.3
Nigeria	22,712	1.6 -2	0.2	United Kingdom (11,136), U.S.A. (6,074), Ghana (1,349), Germany (430), Canada (405) ⁻¹			
Rwanda	1,726**	6.6**,-2	0.2**	France (599), Burundi (217) ⁻⁵ , U.S.A. (215), Canada (210) ⁻¹ , United Kingdom (88)			
Sao Tome and Principe	792		4.6	Portugal (644), France (38), Cuba (38), Morocco (31), U.S.A. (9)	. +1		
Senegal	11,709	17.4**	1.0	France (9,302), U.S.A. (696), Morocco (516), Canada (420) ⁻¹ , Germany (227)			
Seychelles	510		6.7	Australia (168), United Kingdom (160), France (40), South Africa (26), India (26) ⁻³	1	-497 ⁻¹	
Sierra Leone	854		0.2	U.S.A. (306), United Kingdom (265), Gambia (43) ⁻⁷ , Saudi Arabia (37) ⁻¹ , Germany (30)			
Somalia	1,202 -1		0.2 -1	Malaysia (316) ⁻¹ , Saudi Arabia (157) ⁻¹ , United Kingdom (120), Norway (92), U.S.A. (80)			
South Africa	5,746	0.8 -1	0.1	U.S.A. (1,702), United Kingdom (1,699), Australia (707), Germany (280), Cuba (243)	60,552**	54,806**	
Swaziland	3,059	57.9 ⁻¹	2.2	South Africa (2,825), U.S.A. (117), United Kingdom (63), Australia (13), Cuba (9)	122 -1	-2,823 -1	-49.6 ⁻¹
Тодо	3,073	10.7	0.5	France (1,667), Germany (378), U.S.A. (374), Morocco (157), Canada (123) ⁻¹	459	-2,614	-8.0
Uganda	2,622		0.1	United Kingdom (910), U.S.A. (759), Germany (114), Norway (97), Australia (86)			
United Republic of Tanzania	4,138	8.3	0.1	U.S.A. (1,222), United Kingdom (1,049), South Africa (628), Australia (142), Canada (138) ⁻¹			
Zambia	3,817		0.3	South Africa (1,406), U.S.A. (895), United Kingdom (604), Australia (552), Canada (45) ⁻¹			
Zimbabwe	20,584		1.2	- South Africa (14,669), United Kingdom (2,475), U.S.A. (1,552), Australia (1,361), Canada			

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

Region	Total n of grad				Gr	aduates b	oy field of e	ducation as	a % of to	tal		
				So	cience and te	hnology fie:	lds			Other	fields	
			То	tal	Scie	nce	Engineering, r and cons	nanufacturing struction	То	tal	Educ	ation
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	120	59	25	47	12	61	13	33	74	64	1	68
Bahrain	2.9 -1	68 -1	18-1	46-1	8 -1	73-1	10 -1	26-1	70-1	72 -1	5 -1	48 -1
Djibouti	0.28 -2	45 -2										
Egypt ^(w)												
Iraq												
Jordan ^(w)	50	55	25	40	14	52	11	25	73	60	18	84
Kuwait												
Lebanon	32 +1	55 ⁺¹	22 +1	37 +1	10+1	52 ⁺¹	12 +1	25 +1	78+1	60+1	5 +1	93 ⁺¹
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya												
Mauritania	2.7 -1	26 ⁻¹	5 -1	29 ⁻¹	5 -1	29 ⁻¹	1	1	29 ⁻¹	27 ⁻¹	1	1
Morocco	88	37	24	20	15	25	8	12	76	42	3	35
Oman	12	61	21	44	12	61	10	22	72	66	40	70
Palestinian Autonomous Territories	22	57	17	42	9	49	7	32	83	60	29	74
Qatar	1.5	68	24	58	15	71	9	36	76	71	7	85
Saudi Arabia	95 ⁻¹	57 ⁻¹	32 -1	49 ⁻¹	25 ⁻¹	63 -1	7 -1	1-1	65-1	62 ⁻¹	6-1	68-1
Sudan												
Syrian Arab Republic												
Tunisia ^(w)	57	59										
United Arab Emirates	13	65	33	50	23	63	9	19	67	73	12	92
Yemen												
Central and Eastern Europe												
Albania												
Belarus	108	58	26		2		24		74		13	
Bosnia and Herzegovina												
Bulgaria	 45	60	21	41	5	58	 16	35	 79	65	 7	 74
Croatia	22	58	19	35	7	47	12	28	81	63	7	94
Czech Republic	78	57	24	29	8	39	16	25	71	67	15	75
Estonia	13	69	24	39	10	43	10	34	79	77	11	92
Hungary	67	66										
Latvia	26 ⁻¹	71 ⁻¹	 11 ⁻¹	 32 ⁻¹	 5 ⁻¹	 40 ⁻¹	 7 ⁻¹	 28 ⁻¹	 88 ⁻¹	 76 ⁻¹	 15 ⁻¹	 90 ⁻¹
Lithuania	43	67	21	32		38	15	30	79	76	14	82
Montenegro					6							
5												
Poland	533	65	17	39	8	45	9	33	83	70	16	77
Republic of Moldova	22	58										
Romania	206	60	20	40	5	62	14	32	80	65	2	86
Russian Federation ^(w)	1,991		27		6		22		71		10	
Serbia												
Slovakia	46	62	23	35	9	40	15	32	77	70	15	76
Slovenia	17	62	17	25	4	36	13	21	83	69	9	85
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	8.7	61	17	40	7	54	11	31	83	66	21	76
Turkey	416	45	22	31	8	45	14	23	78	49	16	55
Ukraine	559		24		4		20		74		9	
Central Asia												
Armenia	16	57	7	31	1	35	7	31	67	63	16	94
Azerbaijan	29	47										

					a % of tot							
	own or	Not kno					ields	Other				
ed % F 24 Country or territory Arab States 9 Algeria		unspe	ices	Serv	d welfare	Health and	lture	Agricu		Social so business	s and arts	Humanities
Country or territory	% F 24	MF 23	% F 22	MF 21	% F 20	MF 19	% F 18	MF 17	% F 16	MF 15	% F 14	MF 13
Arab States												
Algeria	9	1	37	1	58	5	48	2	62	47	75	18
Bahrain	75-1	12 -1	68 -1	5 -1	83 -1	9 -1	1	1	71-1	41-1	85-1	9 ⁻¹
Djibouti												
Egypt ^(w)												
Iraq												
Jordan ^(w)	64	2	100	-	52	13	54	1	42	25	67	15
Kuwait												
Lebanon	-+1	- +1	52 ⁺¹	1+1	68+1	14+1	61 ⁺¹	-+1	53 ⁺¹	44 ⁺¹	68 ⁺¹	13 +1
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya												
Mauritania	26-1	66-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24-1	17 -1	31-1	12 ⁻¹
Morocco	26	-	22	2	53	5	16	1	38	42	50	24
Oman	66	6	-	-	76	8	45	1	51	17	62	6
Palestinian Autonomous Territo	-	-	32	1	60	9	20	-	45	33	74	11
Qatar					91	5			60	49	93	15
Saudi Arabia	36-1	4 -1	1	1	51-1	7 -1	7 -1	1-1	55 ⁻¹	18-1	68 ⁻¹	34 ⁻¹
Sudan												
Syrian Arab Republic												
Tunisia ^(w)												
United Arab Emirates	-		 55	 1	 80	 5	 83	-	 61	 35	 85	 13
Yemen												
Central and Eastern Europe												
Albania												
Belarus		-		3		4		8		40		5
Bosnia and Herzegovina												
Bulgaria	-	-	 51	 8	 73	 6	 46	 2	 65	 48	 69	 8
Croatia			29	16	75	9	40	3	67	38	72	8
Czech Republic			45	4	76	10	58	4	65	29	68	8
•	44	б										
Estonia	-	-	56	9	93	11	52	2	73	36	81	10
Hungary												
Latvia			50 ⁻¹	5-1	91 ⁻¹	5 -1	55 ⁻¹	1-1	72 ⁻¹	56 ⁻¹	83-1	6 ⁻¹
Lithuania			46	4	87	10	48	2	74	43	79	7
Montenegro												
Poland	-	-	55	5	71	8	58	2	69	43	77	9
Republic of Moldova												
Romania	47	-	42	3	69	12	41	2	64	49	69	11
Russian Federation (w)		2		2		6		4		46		3
Serbia												
Slovakia			43	6	87	19	50	3	65	28	56	5
Slovenia			42	8	83	8	58	2	69	50	72	6
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Mace	-	-	44	4	78	11	45	4	61	32	66	11
Turkey	-	-	27	6	67	6	53	4	47	40	51	6
Ukraine		2		6		7		5		44		5
Central Asia												
Armenia	49	26	27	3	71	12	38	3	51	30	57	4

Region	Total n of grac				Gr	aduates b	y field of e	ducation as	a % of to	tal		
				S	cience and te	chnology fie	lds			Other	fields	
			То	tal	Scie	ence	Engineering, and con	manufacturing struction	To	tal	Educ	ation
Country or territory	MF (000)	% F 2	MF 3	% F 4	MF 5	% F 6	MF 7	% F 8	MF 9	% F 10	MF 11	% F 12
Georgia	35	48	16	35	6	53	9	22	84	51	4	90
Kazakhstan												
Kyrgyzstan	31	56	15	40	6	50	9	34	85	59	24	86
Mongolia	26	65	17	47	5	52	12	45	83	69	13	79
Tajikistan	17		24		15		9		76		12	
Turkmenistan												
Uzbekistan	61	39	21	25	6	54	15	14	79	43	32	55
East Asia and the Pacific												
Australia	283	56										
Brunei Darussalam	1.6	66	14	39	5	53	9	31	82	70	51	69
Cambodia	8.3 -1	26-1	23 ⁻¹	19 ⁻¹	16-1	15 ⁻¹	6-1	29 ⁻¹	75 ⁻¹	28-1	9 -1	33-1
China ^(w)	5,873	47										
Cook Islands												
Democratic People's Republic of Korea												
Fiji												
, Hong Kong SAR of China	39	52	35*	25*	15 *	29*	21*	22*	59 [*]	67*	11 *	75 *
Indonesia ^(w)												
apan	1,062	49	21	14	3	26	18	12	74	58	7	76
Kiribati												
Lao People's Democratic Republic	7.4 -1	38-1	13-1	15 -1	1-1	46 -1	12 ⁻¹	11-1	74 ⁻¹	40-1	20 ⁻¹	48 -1
Macao, China	7.0	47	4	17	2	16	1	20	96	48	4	61
Malaysia ^(w)	163-1	58 ⁻¹	45 ⁻¹	45 ⁻¹	17 -1	57 ⁻¹	28-1	38-1	55 ⁻¹	69 ⁻¹	11-1	68-1
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (Federated States of)												
Myanmar	105	70	38		38	70	-		62		4	84
Nauru	2	2										
New Zealand	57	61										
Niue	2	2										
Palau												
Papua New Guinea												
Philippines (w)	410 ⁻¹	61 ⁻¹										
Republic of Korea	605	49	 34	 26	 7	 37	 26	 23	 66	 60	 8	 77
Samoa												
Singapore												
Solomon Islands	 . ⁻²	 . ⁻²										
Thailand ^(w)	506	55										
Timor-Leste												
Tokelau									•••			
Tonga									•••			
Tuvalu									•••			•••
Vanuatu	•	•										
Viet Nam	 242	 44	 20	 24	-		 20	 24	 76	 49	 37	 52
Latin America and the Caribbean	242	44	20	24	-	-	20	24	10	49	57	52
	0.01	01							100	01	100	01
Anguilla	0.01	91	-		-	-	-	-	100	91	100	91
Antigua and Barbuda Argentina ^(w)	 223 ⁻¹	 64 ⁻¹	 14 ⁻¹	 45 ⁻¹	 8 ⁻¹	 52 ⁻¹	 6 ⁻¹	 35 ⁻¹	 86 ⁻¹	 67 ⁻¹		 81 ⁻¹

Region				al	a % of tot	lucation as	field of ed	aduates by	Gra			
							ields	Other				
		Not kno unspec	ces	Serv	d welfare	Health an	lture	Agricu	science, s and law		es and arts	Humanitie
Country or territory	% F 24	MF 23	% F 22	MF 21	% F 20	MF 19	% F 18	MF 17	% F 16	MF 15	% F 14	MF 13
Georgia	-	-	21	2	78	8	21	4	38	33	57	34
Kazakhstan												
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	22	7	57	3	17	1	50	42	59	8
Mongolia	60	-	35	5	86	7	65	3	66	44	76	10
Tajikistan		-		2		3		3		24		32
Turkmenistan												
Uzbekistan	-	-	26	2	51	5	16	4	22	23	59	12
East Asia and the Pacific												
Australia												
Brunei Darussalam	85	4	-	-	83	10	-	-	62	13	66	8
Cambodia	16-1	2 -1	1	1	14-1	1-1	23 -1	6 -1	28-1	57 ⁻¹	19 ⁻¹	2 -1
China ^(w)												
Cook Islands												
Democratic People's Republic of												
Fiji												
Hong Kong SAR of China	 55 [°]	6 [*]	 60*	 2 *	72 [*]	 5 [*]	-		 63 [*]	31 [*]	 73 [*]	 10 [*]
Indonesia ^(w)												
Japan	58	 5	 77	 10	 64	 13	 39	 2	 39	 27	 69	 15
Kiribati												
Lao People's Democratic Republ	 47 ⁻¹	 13 ⁻¹	 20 ⁻¹	 4 ⁻¹	 56 ⁻¹	 2 ⁻¹	 21 ⁻¹	 11 ⁻¹	 44 ⁻¹	 10 ⁻¹	 43 ⁻¹	 26 ⁻¹
Macao, China	-	-	71	8	76	6	-	-	44	72	43	7
Malaysia ^(w)	25 ⁻¹	1	65 ⁻¹	2 ⁻¹	78 ⁻¹	4 ⁻¹	77 -1	4-1	40 69 ⁻¹	22 ⁻¹	62 ⁻¹	/ 11 ⁻¹
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (Federated States of												
				-		-			 68	 19	 70	 39
Myanmar		-				-		-			70	39
Nauru												
New Zealand												
Niue												
Palau												
Papua New Guinea												
Philippines (w)												
Republic of Korea	-	-	44	6	71	12	42	1	46	20	67	18
Samoa												
Singapore												
Solomon Islands												
Thailand ^(w)												
Timor-Leste												
Tokelau												
Tonga												
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu												
Viet Nam	40	3	-	-	31	3	29	5	51	28	52	3
Latin America and the Caribbe												
Anguilla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antigua and Barbuda												
Argentina ^(w)	58-1	1	57 -1	6 -1	72 -1	16-1	41-1	2 -1	59 ⁻¹	32 -1	69-1	10-1

Region	Total n of grad				Gr	aduates b	y field of ea	lucation as	a % of to	tal		
	J			Sc	ience and teo	hnology fie	lds			Other	fields	
			То	tal	Scie	nce	Engineering, m and cons	anufacturing truction	Тс	ital	Educ	ation
Country or territory	MF (000)	% F 2	MF 3	% F 4	MF 5	% F 6	MF 7	% F 8	MF 9	% F 10	MF 11	% F 12
Aruba	0.30	50	23	13	-	-	23	13	77	61	6	11
Bahamas												
Barbados	1.7	74	12	54	12	54	-	-	88	77	16	84
Belize												
Bermuda	0.17	63	22	19	7	64	16	-	78	75	3	100
Bolivia												
Brazil (w)	820	60	13	33	7	37	6	28	82	64	23	78
British Virgin Islands												
Cayman Islands	0.07 -1	80-1	19 ⁻¹	54-1	19 ⁻¹	54 ⁻¹	1	1	76-1	85 -1	1	1
Chile (w)	87	53	24	22	7	28	17	20	76	62	16	79
Colombia	106	54	26	38	2	51	24	36	74	60	9	68
Costa Rica		64	13	31	7	31	6	31	87	69	33	79
Cuba	97	54	3	32	1	43	2	25	31	70	13	76
Dominica												
Dominican Republic												
Ecuador	63	57	12	35	5	57	7	18	79	61	20	68
El Salvador	15	58	22	34	11	44	11	25	78	65	12	74
Grenada												
Guatemala	6.1-1	29 ⁻¹	15*,-1	9 ^{*,-1}	2 ^{*,-1}	63 ^{*, -1}	14*,-1	3*,-1			10*,-1	76 ^{*,-1}
Guyana	1.6	71	14	35	9	47	5	12	85	77	35	85
Haiti												
Honduras												
Jamaica ^(w)												
Mexico	422	54	26	34	10	43	16	27	73	61	13	71
Montserrat												
Netherlands Antilles												
Nicaragua												
Panama	20 ⁻¹	67 ⁻¹	20 ⁻¹	42 -1	9 ⁻¹	53 ⁻¹	11-1	33-1	80-1	73 ⁻¹	33 -1	73 ⁻¹
Paraguay ^(w)												
Peru ^(w)												
Saint Kitts and Nevis												
Saint Lucia	0.11-2	74-2										
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2	2										
Suriname												
Trinidad and Tobago												
Turks and Caicos Islands												
Uruguay ^(w)	 8.9	 69	 12	 49	 6	 50	 6	 49	 88	 71	 29	 85
Venezuela	139 ^{*,-1}											
North America and Western Europe						•••						
Andorra	0.04 ⁻¹	31 ⁻¹	38 ⁻¹	1	38-1	1	1	1	62 ⁻¹	50 ⁻¹	1	1
Austria	37	52	32	- 24	12	32	20	- 19	68	66	- 14	79
Belgium	82 ⁻¹	52 59 ⁻¹	17 ⁻¹	24 26 ⁻¹	8-1	32 ⁻¹	20 9 ⁻¹	22 -1	78 ⁻¹	66 ⁻¹	14 17 ⁻¹	79 74 ⁻¹
Canada												
Cyprus	4.4	59	12	32	9	37	4	19	88	63	10	89
Denmark	51	57	20	36	7	36	13	36	80	63	8	73

Region				di	a % of tot	iucation as	field of et	iuuales by	Gra			
	own or	Not kno					fields	Other				
		unspe	ces	Servi	d welfare	Health and	llture	Agricu		Social s business	es and arts	lumanitie
Country or territory	% F 24	MF 23	% F 22	MF 21	% F 20	MF 19	% F 18	MF 17	% F 16	MF 15	% F 14	MF 13
Aruba	-	-	-	-	89	18	-	-	57	54	-	-
Bahamas												
Barbados	-	-	-	-	75	1	-	-	74	61	85	10
Belize												
Bermuda	-	-	50	10	88	24	-	-	73	35	70	6
Bolivia												
Brazil (w)	53	5	65	3	74	13	40	2	54	38	61	3
British Virgin Islands												
Cayman Islands	100 -1	6 -1	1	·-1	1	·-1	1	·-1	85 -1	76-1	1	1
Chile ^(w)	100	-	45	7	77	15	38	3	54	30	55	5
Colombia	-	-	-	-	71	9	39	2	58	50	52	5
Costa Rica	-	-	59	2	75	14	46	1	60	35	54	2
Cuba	47	66	33	2	76	9	35	1	67	5	63	1
Dominica												
Dominican Republic												
Ecuador	51	9	51	-	67	10	31	3	58	44	56	2
El Salvador	-	-	75	-	77	19	25	1	59	44	46	2
Grenada												
Guatemala	1	8 -1			17 *, -1	10*,-1	1	2 -1	51*,-1	35 *, -1	1*,-1	19 ^{*,-1}
Guyana	67	1	37	1	85	13	29	5	71	28	89	2
Haiti												
Honduras												
Jamaica ^(w)												
Mexico			60	3	62	9	33	2	59	42	58	4
Montserrat		•				•	•					•
Netherlands Antilles												
Nicaragua												
Panama	1	1	60 -1	4 -1	78-1	9 -1	33-1	1-1	73-1	31-1	81-1	3 -1
Paraguay ^(w)												
Peru ^(w)												
Saint Kitts and Nevis												
Saint Lucia												
Saint Vincent and the Grenadin												
Suriname												
Trinidad and Tobago												
Turks and Caicos Islands												
Uruguay ^(w)	-	-	24	4	76	20	29	2	66	31	66	3
Venezuela												
North America and Western E												
Andorra	1	1	1	1	91-1	26-1	1	1	20 ⁻¹	36-1	1	1
Austria	39	-	61	3	72	10	48	2	59	30	66	9
Belgium			60 -1	2 -1	78-1	19-1	48 -1	2 -1	58-1	28-1	59 ⁻¹	10 ⁻¹
Canada												
Cyprus			56	14	75	8	-	-	56	48	74	8
Denmark			19	3	81	22	39	2	52	32	65	13

Region	Total n of grad				Gr	aduates b	oy field of e	ducation as	a % of to	tal		
	orgrad	luates		S	cience and tee	hnology fie:	lds			Other	fields	
			To		Scie		Engineering, r	nanufacturing truction	То	tal	Educ	ation
Country or territory	MF (000)	% F 2	MF 3	% F 4	MF 5	% F 6	MF 7	% F 8	MF 9	% F 10	MF 11	% F 12
France	623	55	27	28	11	36	16	23	73	65	2	72
Germany	439	57	25	30	12	43	13	18	74	66	9	78
Gibraltar												
Greece	60	59	22	44	9	50	12	39	78	64	7	77
Holy See												
Iceland	3.5	67	13	34	7	36	6	33	87	72	23	84
Ireland	59	57	24	31	15	40	9	16	76	64	7	76
Israel												
Italy	400	60	21	38	7	54	14	31	79	65	12	81
Liechtenstein	0.15	32	32	30	-	-	32	30	68	33	-	-
Luxembourg												
Malta	2.7 -2	61-2	8 -2	30-2	4 -2	32 ⁻²	4 -2	28-2	92 ⁻²	63 ⁻²	23-2	86 ⁻²
Monaco												
Netherlands	123	56	14	19	6	20	8	18	85	63	15	81
Norway	35	62	15	29	8	33	7	24	85	68	18	74
Portugal	72 ⁻¹	65 ⁻¹										
San Marino												
Spain	279	58	26	30	9	36	17	27	72	69	13	82
Sweden	60	64										
Switzerland	76	48	22	18	9	27	13	12	78	56	10	70
United Kingdom	651	58	22	31	13	38	8	21	77	66	11	75
United States of America	2,704	58	16	31	9	41	7	19	84	64	11	78
South and West Asia												
Afghanistan												
Bangladesh												
Bhutan												
India ^(w)												
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	340	50	41	37	10	69	31	27	59	60	7	70
Maldives												
Nepal												
Pakistan												
Sri Lanka ^(w)												
Sub-Saharan Africa												
Angola												
Benin												
Botswana												
Burkina Faso												
Burundi												
Cameroon	28-1		25 -1		19 ⁻¹		6-1		75 ⁻¹		1-1	
Cape Verde												
Central African Republic												
Chad												
Comoros												
Congo												
Côte d'Ivoire												
Democratic Republic of the Congo												

Region				ai	a % of tot	iucation as	field of et	auuales by	UI a			
	own or	Not kno					fields	Other				
		unspe	ces	Servi	d welfare	Health an	llture	Agricu	science, s and law		s and arts	lumanities
Country or territory	% F 24	MF 23	% F 22	MF 21	% F 20	MF 19	% F 18	MF 17	% F 16	MF 15	% F 14	MF 13
France			47	4	72	14	37	1	63	41	71	11
Germany	64	1	55	4	75	19	39	2	53	24	73	16
Gibraltar												
Greece			43	10	65	16	53	4	65	25	69	16
Holy See												
Iceland			88	1	90	13	48	1	60	39	68	11
Ireland	82	-	43	2	79	12	55	1	56	28	65	25
Israel			-									
Italy	57	1	50	2	66	15	45	2	57	32	74	15
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	66	50	3
Luxembourg												
Malta			70-2	2	61-2	17 -2	100-2	2	53 ⁻²	43 ⁻²	59 ⁻²	10 ⁻²
Monaco												
Netherlands			56	5	76	17	50	2	52	38	58	9
Norway			47	4	83	25	52	1	56	28	60	10
Portugal												
San Marino												
Spain	48	2	57	8	79	15	48	2	64	27	62	9
Sweden												
Switzerland	62	-	42	6	79	14	44	2	46	38	61	7
United Kingdom			63	1	80	18	62	1	56	30	62	16
United States of America	-	-	55	7	82	14	48	1	56	38	60	13
South and West Asia												
Afghanistan												
Bangladesh												
Bhutan												
India ^(w)												
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	-	-	54	3	72	8	38	5	53	23	68	14
Maldives												
Nepal												
Pakistan												
Sri Lanka ^(w)												
Sub-Saharan Africa												
Angola												
Benin												
Botswana												
Burkina Faso												
Burundi												
Cameroon		1		1		1-1		1-1		63 -1		10 ⁻¹
Cape Verde							-					
Central African Republic												
Chad												
Comoros												
Congo												
Côte d'Ivoire												
Democratic Republic of the O												

Region	Total n of grad				Gr	aduates b	oy field of e	ducation as	a % of to	tal		
				So	cience and te	chnology fie	lds			Other	fields	
			То	tal	Scie	ence	Engineering, i and cons	manufacturing struction	То	tal	Educ	ation
Country or territory	MF (000)	% F 2	MF	% F 4	MF	% F	MF 7	% F	MF 9	% F 10	MF 11	% F 12
Equatorial Guinea												
Eritrea												
Ethiopia	33	17	16	11	8	13	9	8	82	19	27	14
Gabon												
Gambia												
Ghana												
Guinea												
Guinea-Bissau												
Kenya												
Lesotho												
Liberia												
Madagascar	13	48	21	33	15	38	6	21	78	53	1	43
Malawi	1.3	34	13	19	7	25	6	11	68	38	15	26
Mali												
Mauritius	4.2 +1	53 ⁺¹	23+1	29 ⁺¹	3 +1	44 ⁺¹	20 ⁺¹	27 +1	77 +1	61+1	30+1	60 ⁺¹
Mozambique	3.6 -2	30 ⁻²	12 -2	13-2	8 -2	17 ⁻²	4-2	7 -2	79 ⁻²	34-2	15 -2	32 ⁻²
Namibia												
Niger												
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	125 -1	59 ⁻¹	18-1	37 -1	9 -1	47 -1	8 -1	27 -1	82 -1	64-1	23-1	74-1
Swaziland	1.8 -1	54-1	3 -1	30-1	2 -1	30-1	1	33 -1	97 -1	55 -1	42 -1	56-1
Тодо												
Uganda												
United Republic of Tanzania												
Zambia												
Zimbabwe												

(w) These countries are part of the World education Indicators programme (WEI) and were not asked to provide graduates by field of study. Please refer to the *Reader's Guide* for more information on the data and symbols used in each table.

							C: - - -	0.1				
		Not kno						Other	cience	Social s		
		unspec	ces	Servi	d welfare	Health an	ulture	Agrici		business	s and arts	Humanitie
Country or territory	% F 24	MF 23	% F 22	MF 21	% F 20	MF 19	% F 18	MF 17	% F 16	MF 15	% F 14	MF 13
Equatorial Guinea												
Eritrea												
Ethiopia	14	2	-	-	24	8	16	7	22	37	21	2
Gabon												
Gambia												
Ghana												
Guinea												
Guinea-Bissau												
Kenya												
Lesotho												
Liberia												
Madagascar	32	-	64	-	50	2	39	1	52	62	59	11
Malawi	34	19	33	2	79	8	35	11	35	14	33	18
Mali												
Mauritius	_ +1	- +1	-+1	-+1	34+1	3 +1	33 ⁺¹	2 ⁺¹	59 ⁺¹	32 ⁺¹	78 ⁺¹	11 ⁺¹
Mozambique	18-2	9 -2	19 ⁻²	4 -2	52 ⁻²	2 -2	30-2	6 ⁻²	38 ⁻²	36-2	31-2	17 -2
Namibia												
Niger												
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	34-1	1	68-1	2 -1	72 ⁻¹	8 -1	45 ⁻¹	2 -1	58 ⁻¹	43 -1	63 ⁻¹	5 -1
Swaziland	-1	1	36-1	1-1	78-1	6 -1	35 -1	6 -1	52 ⁻¹	36-1	65 -1	6 -1
Тодо												
Uganda												
United Republic of Tanzania												
Zambia												
Zimbabwe												

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1	М			200			2007				
1				200)7			200)7		
		F 3	MF 4	M 5	F 6	GPI 7	MF 8	M 9	F 10	GPI 11	
0.3		5	4	5	0	,	0		10	11	
	0.3	0.3	11.6**,-2	11.7**,-2	11.6**,-2	0.99**,-2	1.1**,-2	0.9**,-2	1.2**,-2	1.28**,-2	
1.6 -1	1.6 -1	1.5 -1	13.3 -1	13.2 -1	13.4-1	1.02 -1	1.5 -1	0.9 -1	2.3 -1	2.62 -1	
0.1+1	0.1+1	0.1 +1	4.9 ⁺¹	5.4+1	4.3 +1	0.80+1					
0.3	0.4	0.3									
0.1**,-2	0.1**,-2	0.1**,-2	8.8**,-2	10.0**,-2	7.6**,-2	0.76**,-2	0.8 **, -2	1.0**,-2	0.6**,-2	0.59 **, -2	
0.6**	0.7**	0.6**	11.1	11.0	11.2	1.02	2.0**	1.9**	2.1**	1.10**	
1.5	1.5	1.5	11.2	11.2	11.2	1.00					
2.0+1	2.0+1	2.0+1	10.6 +1	10.4 +1	10.7 +1	1.03 +1	2.7 **, +1	2.4**,+1		1.24 **,+1	
0.2 -1	0.2 -1	0.2 -1	13.2 -1		13.5 -1	1.05 -1					
0.1**,-2			7.9**	7.8**		1.02 **	0.2 **				
1.2	1.4	1.0	9.7	10.3**	9.1**	0.88**	0.6**	0.6**	0.5 **	0.89**	
0.6	0.6	0.6	10.2	10.3	10.1	0.98	1.3**	1.2**		1.19**	
										1.19	
										3.26	
										 1.51**	
										 0.37 ^{**, -2}	
			0.1	2.0	0.5	0.04	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.57	
										 1.40	
										 1.22	
										1.22	
										1.23	
										1.28	
										1.45 1.77 ⁻¹	
										1.55	
										1.40	
										1.38*	
										1.33	
										1.35**	
										1.50	
										1.46	
										1.26	
0.5							1.8	2.1	1.6	0.76	
2.8**	2.9**	2.8**	10.4	10.4*	10.4*	1.00*	3.9	3.5	4.3	1.23	
			9.7	9.5	9.9	1.05	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.18	
	0.3 0.1 ^{,-2} 0.6 1.5 2.0 ⁺¹ 0.2 ⁻¹ 0.1 ^{,-2} 1.2 0.6 0.6 1.4 0.3 0.5 0.3 1.7 . ^{,-2} 3.1 0.3 3.1 0.3 3.1 0.3 3.1 0.3 3.1 0.3 3.1 0.3 2.1 3.4 3.8 3.5 3.6 ⁻¹ 2.8 2.4 2.8 2.4 2.8 2.4	0.3 0.4 0.1"2 0.1"2 0.6" 0.7" 1.5 1.5 2.0"1 2.0"1 0.2.1" 2.0"1 0.2.1" 2.0"1 0.2.1" 0.2"1 0.2.1 0.2"1 0.1"2 1.2 1.4 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.5" 0.3 0.3" 0.5" 0.5" 0.3 0.3 1.7 1.7	0.30.40.30.1"20.1"20.1"20.6"0.7"0.6"1.51.51.52.0"12.0"12.0"10.2"10.2"10.2"10.1"21.21.41.00.60.60.60.60.60.60.60.60.60.60.60.60.50.5"0.5"0.30.30.3'0.5"0.5"0.5"0.30.30.3'0.5"0.5"0.5"0.30.30.3'0.30.30.3'0.30.30.3'0.30.30.3'0.30.30.3'0.30.30.3'1.71.71.7.".2.".23.13.13.00.3"0.3"0.3"3.33.22.12.12.12.03.43.53.53.53.53.53.6"3.6"3.5"3.6"3.6"3.5"2.82.82.8"2.92.92.9"3.5"3.3"3.8"2.4"2.4"2.4"2.42.52.4"1.61.51.60.50.50.52.8"2.9"2.8"2.8"2.9"2.8"	0.30.40.30.1"20.1"28.8"20.6"0.7"0.6"11.11.51.51.511.22.0"12.0"12.0"113.2"10.2.10.2"10.2"113.2"10.1"27.9"1.21.41.09.70.60.60.610.61.41.41.20.50.5"0.5"0.50.5"5.70.30.30.310.81.2.41.71.71.70.30.30.30.30.310.81.71.71.171.71.71.71.71.71.71.71.71.11.13.13.00.3"0.3"0.3"0.3"0.3"0.3"1.11.01.1 <trr>1.11.11.11.1<</trr>	0.3 0.4 0.3 0.1 ^{1,-2} 0.1 ^{1,-2} 0.1 ^{1,-2} 8.8 ^{1,-2} 10.0 ^{1,-2} 0.6" 0.7" 0.6" 11.1 11.0 1.5 1.5 1.12 11.2 2.0 ¹⁴ 2.0 ¹⁴ 0.6 ¹⁴ 10.4 ¹⁴ 0.2 ¹⁴ 0.2 ¹⁴ 13.2 ¹⁴ 12.8 ¹⁴ 0.1 ^{1,-2} 7.9" 7.8" 1.2 1.4 1.0 9.7 10.3" 0.6 0.6 0.6 10.2 10.3 0.6 0.6 0.6 10.6 10.3 1.4 1.4 1.4 12.7 12.8 0.3 0.3' 0.3' 10.8 11.0 0.5" 0.5" 5.7 6.0 0.3 0.3 0.3 10.8 11.0 1.7 1.7 </td <td>0.30.40.30.1"·-20.1"·-20.1"·-2100"-27.6"·-20.6"11.111.011.211.21.51.51.511.211.211.22.0"12.0"110.6"110.4"110.7"10.2"10.2"10.2"413.2"113.5"10.1"·-27.9"7.8"8.0"1.21.41.09.710.3"9.1"0.60.60.610.210.310.10.60.60.610.610.310.81.41.41.412.712.812.60.30.3"0.3"11.70.5"0.5"5.76.05.30.30.30.310.811.010.611.71.711.711.6"1.71.71.711.7"11.6"11.8"1.71.71.711.7"10.410.50.3"0.3"0.3"10.510.410.50.3"0.3"10.510.410.50.3"0.3"10.7"10.613.51.6"1.111.6"11.6"11.61.71.71.71.1.7"11.6"11.61.61.610.510.410.510.50.3"0.3"0.3"10.710.710.63.33.33.211.21</td> <td>0.3 0.4 0.3 0.1".4 0.1".4 8.8".4 10.0".4 7.6".4 0.76".4 0.6" 0.7" 0.6" 11.1 11.0 11.2 10.2 1.5 1.5 1.5 11.2 11.2 11.2 10.4" 0.2" 0.2" 13.2" 12.8" 13.5" 10.5" 0.1".4 0.2" 0.2" 10.2" 10.3" 9.1" 0.88" 0.6 0.6 0.6 10.2 10.3 10.1 9.8" 0.6 0.6 0.6 10.2 10.3 10.8 105 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.2.7 12.8 12.6 0.99 0.3 0.3" 0.3" 11.7 0.5" 0.5" 5.7 6.0 5.3 0.88 0.3 0.3" 0.3" 10.8 11.0" 10.1" 1.7 1.7</td> <td>0.3 0.4 0.3 0.1⁷⁻² 0.1⁷⁻² 8.8⁷⁻³ 100⁷⁻² 7.6⁷⁻³ 0.76⁷⁻³ 0.8⁷⁻³ 0.6⁷ 0.7 0.6⁶ 11.1 110 112 102 2.0⁷ 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.2 11.2 11.2 10.0⁷¹ 10.3⁴¹ 2.7⁷⁴ 0.2⁴¹ 0.2⁴¹ 10.4¹¹ 10.4¹¹ 10.5⁴¹ 10.5⁴¹ 0.1⁷² 7.9⁷⁷ 7.8⁷⁸ 8.0⁷¹ 0.6⁷¹ 0.4 0.4 0.4 10.2 10.3 10.8 10.6⁷¹ 0.6 0.6 10.6 10.3 10.8 10.6⁷¹ 0.8⁷¹ 2.6⁷¹ 0.6 0.6 10.6 10.3 10.8 10.6⁷¹ 0.8⁷¹ 1.7⁷¹ 0.3 0.3⁷¹ 0.5⁷¹ 5.7 6.0 5.3 0.8⁸¹ 0.5⁷¹ 0.5⁷¹ 1.6</td> <td>0.3 0.4 0.3 <td>0.3 0.4 0.3 </td></td>	0.30.40.30.1"·-20.1"·-20.1"·-2100"-27.6"·-20.6"11.111.011.211.21.51.51.511.211.211.22.0"12.0"110.6"110.4"110.7"10.2"10.2"10.2"413.2"113.5"10.1"·-27.9"7.8"8.0"1.21.41.09.710.3"9.1"0.60.60.610.210.310.10.60.60.610.610.310.81.41.41.412.712.812.60.30.3"0.3"11.70.5"0.5"5.76.05.30.30.30.310.811.010.611.71.711.711.6"1.71.71.711.7"11.6"11.8"1.71.71.711.7"10.410.50.3"0.3"0.3"10.510.410.50.3"0.3"10.510.410.50.3"0.3"10.7"10.613.51.6"1.111.6"11.6"11.61.71.71.71.1.7"11.6"11.61.61.610.510.410.510.50.3"0.3"0.3"10.710.710.63.33.33.211.21	0.3 0.4 0.3 0.1".4 0.1".4 8.8".4 10.0".4 7.6".4 0.76".4 0.6" 0.7" 0.6" 11.1 11.0 11.2 10.2 1.5 1.5 1.5 11.2 11.2 11.2 10.4" 0.2" 0.2" 13.2" 12.8" 13.5" 10.5" 0.1".4 0.2" 0.2" 10.2" 10.3" 9.1" 0.88" 0.6 0.6 0.6 10.2 10.3 10.1 9.8" 0.6 0.6 0.6 10.2 10.3 10.8 105 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.2.7 12.8 12.6 0.99 0.3 0.3" 0.3" 11.7 0.5" 0.5" 5.7 6.0 5.3 0.88 0.3 0.3" 0.3" 10.8 11.0" 10.1" 1.7 1.7	0.3 0.4 0.3 0.1 ⁷⁻² 0.1 ⁷⁻² 8.8 ⁷⁻³ 100 ⁷⁻² 7.6 ⁷⁻³ 0.76 ⁷⁻³ 0.8 ⁷⁻³ 0.6 ⁷ 0.7 0.6 ⁶ 11.1 110 112 102 2.0 ⁷ 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.2 11.2 11.2 10.0 ⁷¹ 10.3 ⁴¹ 2.7 ⁷⁴ 0.2 ⁴¹ 0.2 ⁴¹ 10.4 ¹¹ 10.4 ¹¹ 10.5 ⁴¹ 10.5 ⁴¹ 0.1 ⁷² 7.9 ⁷⁷ 7.8 ⁷⁸ 8.0 ⁷¹ 0.6 ⁷¹ 0.4 0.4 0.4 10.2 10.3 10.8 10.6 ⁷¹ 0.6 0.6 10.6 10.3 10.8 10.6 ⁷¹ 0.8 ⁷¹ 2.6 ⁷¹ 0.6 0.6 10.6 10.3 10.8 10.6 ⁷¹ 0.8 ⁷¹ 1.7 ⁷¹ 0.3 0.3 ⁷¹ 0.5 ⁷¹ 5.7 6.0 5.3 0.8 ⁸¹ 0.5 ⁷¹ 0.5 ⁷¹ 1.6	0.3 0.4 0.3 <td>0.3 0.4 0.3 </td>	0.3 0.4 0.3	

Region			hod) in vears	oximation met	ectancy (appr	School life exp		
		17	200	ary, ISCED 1-0	Primary to terti	00	199	
Country or torritory	GPI	F	200 M	MF	GPI	F	M	MF
Country or territory	19	18	17	16	15	г 14	13	12
Arab States								
Algeria	1.02 **, -2	12.9**,-2	12.7 **, -2	12.8**,-2				
Bahrain	1.10**,-1	16.0**,-1	14.5 **, -1	15.1**,-1	1.09**	13.9**	12.7**	13.3**
Djibouti					0.71**	2.6**	3.6**	3.1**
Egypt								12.7**
Iraq	0.75**,-2	8.3**,-2	11.1**,-2	9.7 **, -2	0.74**	7.0**	9.4**	8.2**
Jordan	1.03 **	13.3**	12.9**	13.1**	1.03 **, +1	12.8**,+1	12.5 **, +1	12.7 **,+1
Kuwait					1.10**	14.3**	13.0**	13.6**
Lebanon	1.07 **,+1	13.7 **,+1	12.8 **,+1	13.3**,+1	1.01**	12.2**	12.0**	12.1**
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya								
Mauritania				8.2**				7.0**
Morocco	0.88**	9.8**	11.1**	10.5 **	0.80**	7.0**	8.9**	8.0**
Oman	1.01**	11.5**	11.5 **	11.5**				
Palestinian Autonomous Territories	1.07	13.7	12.7	13.2	1.01	12.1	12.0	12.0
Qatar	1.08	14.3	13.3	13.6	1.16**	13.6**	11.7 **	12.5**
Saudi Arabia								
Sudan								4.6**
Syrian Arab Republic								
Tunisia				14.0**	0.98**	12.7**	12.9**	12.8**
United Arab Emirates					1.10**	11.5**	10.4**	10.8**
Yemen	0.62 **, -2	6.6**,-2	10.6**,-2	8.7**,-2	0.46**	4.8**	10.2 **	7.6**
Central and Eastern Europe								
Albania					1.00**	10.6**	10.5 **	10.5 **
Belarus	1.06	15.1	14.2	14.6	1.04**	13.9**	13.4**	13.7**
Bosnia and Herzegovina				12.5**				
Bulgaria	1.01	13.8	13.6	13.7	1.06	13.4	12.6	13.0
Croatia	1.05	14.0	13.3	13.7	1.02	12.2	11.9	12.0
Czech Republic	1.04	15.5	14.8	15.2	1.01**	13.4**	13.2**	13.3**
Estonia	1.14	16.8	14.8	15.8	1.07	14.9	13.9	14.4
Hungary	1.07	15.7	14.6	15.1	1.04**	14.2**	13.7**	13.9**
Latvia	1.15 ⁻¹	16.6 -1	14.5 -1	15.5 -1	1.11	14.4	13.0	13.7
Lithuania	1.12	16.6	14.9	15.7	1.07	14.4	13.5	13.9
Montenegro								
Poland	1.08	15.8	14.7	15.2	1.05	14.9	14.2	14.6
Republic of Moldova	1.07*	12.6*	11.7	12.1*	1.03 **	11.6**	11.2**	11.4**
Romania	1.07	14.8	13.9	14.3	1.02	12.0	11.7	11.9
Russian Federation	1.08**	14.3**	13.2**	13.7**				
Serbia								
Slovakia	1.07	15.4	14.3	14.9	1.02 **	13.3**	13.0**	13.2 **
Slovenia	1.09**	17.6**	16.1**	16.8**	1.02	15.1**	14.2**	14.7**
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	1.02	12.5	12.3	12.4	1.00	11.9	11.9	11.9
Turkey	0.87**	10.8**	12.4**	11.6**				
Ukraine	1.05*	14.9*	12.4	14.6	 1.03 **	 13.0**	 12.6**	 12.8**
Central Asia	1.05	14.7	1-1.2	14.0	1.05	13.0	12.0	-2.0
	1.09	12.5	11.5	12.0				11.2 **
Armenia	1.07	12.5	11.0	12.0				

Region								od) in years			
	Pre-J	primary, ISCE	D 0	Prim	ary and seco	ndary, ISCED	1-3		Tertiary, I	SCED 5-6	
		2007			20	07			20	07	
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	1.7	1.6	1.8	10.4	10.5 **	10.3**	0.98**	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.10
Kazakhstan	1.6 +1	1.6 +1	1.6 +1	11.0+1	11.0+1	11.0+1	0.99+1	2.5 +1	2.1+1	2.9 +1	1.41+1
Kyrgyzstan	0.6	0.6	0.6	9.9	9.9	9.9	1.01	2.2	2.0	2.5	1.30
Mongolia	2.1	2.1	2.2	10.6	10.2	10.9	1.07	2.5	1.9	3.0	1.57
Tajikistan	0.4	0.4	0.3	9.8	10.4	9.3	0.89	1.0**	1.4**	0.5 **	0.38**
Turkmenistan								0.2 **	0.2 **	0.2 **	0.77**
Uzbekistan	1.1**	1.1 **	1.0**	11.0	11.2	10.9	0.98	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.71
East Asia and the Pacific											
Australia	1.0 -1	1.1 -1	1.0 -1	16.4	16.6	16.2	0.97	3.7	3.3	4.2	1.26
Brunei Darussalam	1.5	1.5	1.5	13.1	13.1	13.2	1.01	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.85
Cambodia	0.3	0.3	0.4	9.5	10.0	9.0	0.90	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.55
China	1.3	1.3	1.2	10.2	10.2	10.3	1.00	1.2 **	1.2**	1.2**	1.01**
Cook Islands	0.9**	1.0**	0.9**	9.4**	9.3**	9.5 **	1.02 **	•**	.**	.**	.**
Democratic People's Republic of Korea											
Fiji	0.5 -1	0.5 -1	0.5 -1	11.4	11.2	11.6	1.04				
Hong Kong SAR of China	2.0-2	2.0-2	2.0-2	11.8-2	11.9 -2	11.7 -2	0.98 -2	1.5 -2	1.5 -2	1.5 -2	1.00 -2
Indonesia	0.9	0.9	0.9	11.4	11.6	11.3	0.98	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.00
Japan	2.6			12.1	12.0	12.1	1.00	2.9**	3.1**	2.7**	0.88**
Kiribati				12.1 ^{*,-2}	11.8*,-2	12.6 ^{*,-2}	1.07 *, -2	.*,-2	.*, -2	·*, -2	.*, -2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.4	0.4**	0.4**	8.5	9.2	7.9	0.86	0.7	0.8**	0.5 **	0.70**
Macao, China	2.5	2.5	2.5	12.0	12.3	11.8	0.96	3.0	3.3	2.8	0.84
Malaysia	1.1 -1	1.1-1	1.2 -1	10.8 -2	10.6 -2	11.0 -2	1.04 -2	1.5 -2	1.3 -2	1.7 -2	1.32 -2
Marshall Islands	0.9*	0.9*	0.9*	9.7 [*]	9.8*	9.7 [*]	0.99*				
Micronesia (Federated States of)				12.1**							
Myanmar											
Nauru	2.7**	2.1**	3.2 **	7.4**	7.0**	7.8**	1.10**				
New Zealand	1.9	1.9	1.9	14.7	14.6	14.9	1.02	4.1	3.4	4.8	1.41
Niue	1.2**,-2	1.1**,-2	1.3**,-2	12.3 ^{*,-2}	12.3 ^{*,-2}	12.3 ^{*,-2}	1.00*,-2	*, -2	*, -2	.*,-2	.*, -2
Palau	1.9**,-2	1.8**,-2	2.1**,-2	11.6*	11.7 **	11.6**	0.99**				
Papua New Guinea											
Philippines	0.5	0.5	0.5	10.0	9.9	10.1	1.02				
Republic of Korea	1.1	1.1	1.1	12.3	12.5	12.0	0.96	4.6	5.5	3.6	0.67
Samoa	1.0	0.9	1.0	11.7 **, -2	11.4**,-2	12.0**,-2	1.06 **, -2				
Singapore											
Solomon Islands				8.5 ⁻²	8.8-2	8.2 -2	0.93 ⁻²	2	2	2	2
Thailand	2.9+1	2.8 +1	2.9 +1	11.2 +1	11.0+1	11.5 ⁺¹	1.04 +1	2.4**,+1	2.2**,+1	2.7 **,+1	1.21**,+1
Timor-Leste	0.2 **, -2	0.2 **, -2	0.2 **, -2	9.8 ⁻²	10.0-2	9.6-2	0.95 -2				
Tokelau											
Tonga	0.5 **,-2	0.4**,-2	0.5 **, -2	12.6 -1	12.5 -1	12.6 -1	1.00 ⁻¹				
Tuvalu	3.2 ^{*,-1}	3.0 ^{*,-1}	3.5 ^{*,-1}								
Vanuatu	0.2 -1	0.2 -1	0.2 -1								
Viet Nam											
Latin America and the Caribbean											
Anguilla	2.1**,-1	2.2**,-1	2.0**,-1	10.7 **,-1	10.8 **, -1	10.7 **, -1	0.99**,-1	0.2 **, -1	0.1**,-1	0.4**,-1	4.86**,-1
Antigua and Barbuda	1.4*	1.4*	1.4*	12.5*	12.8*	12.1*	0.94*				
Argentina	2.0 ⁻¹	2.0 ⁻¹	2.0 ⁻¹	11.9 ⁻¹	11.6 ⁻¹	12.1 ⁻¹	1.04 -1	 3.5 ⁻¹	 2.8 ⁻¹	 4.2 ⁻¹	 1.51 ⁻¹

Region			hod) in years	oximation met	ectancy (anni	School life ex		
Region			nou, ni years			Senoor me exp		
		17	200	ary, ISCED 1-6	Primary to tert	0	199	
C	CDI			ME	CDI			ME
Country or territory	GPI 19	F 18	M 17	MF 16	GPI 15	F 14	M 13	MF 12
Georgia	1.02 **	12.8**	12.6**	12.7	1.01**	11.6**	11.6**	11.6**
Kazakhstan	1.07 +1	15.6 +1	14.6+1	15.1+1	1.03	12.3	11.9	12.1
Kyrgyzstan	1.07	12.9	12.1	12.5	1.03	11.6	11.3	11.5
Mongolia	1.15	13.9	12.2	13.0	1.23**	9.6**	7.8**	8.7**
Tajikistan	0.84**	10.0**	12.0**	11.0**	0.84**	8.9**	10.6**	9.7 **
Turkmenistan								
Uzbekistan	0.97	11.4	11.8	11.6	0.98**	10.5 **	10.7 **	10.6**
East Asia and the Pacific								
Australia	1.03	20.9	20.4	20.7	1.02 **	20.4**	20.0**	20.2**
Brunei Darussalam	1.04**	14.2**	13.6**	13.9**	1.05 **	13.9**	13.2**	13.5**
Cambodia	0.88**	9.2**	10.4**	9.8**	0.80**,+1	6.6 ^{**,+1}	8.3 **, +1	7.4**,+1
China	1.00**	11.4**	11.4**	11.4**				
Cook Islands	1.02 **	9.5**	9.3 **	9.4**	1.01**	10.6**	10.5 **	10.6**
Democratic People's Republic of Korea								
Fiji								
Hong Kong SAR of China	0.97 -2	13.5 -2	13.9 -2	13.7 -2				
Indonesia	0.98	12.2	12.5	12.3				
Japan	0.98**	14.8**	15.1**	15.0**	0.98**	14.3**	14.6**	14.4**
Kiribati	1.07 *, -2	12.7*,-2	11.9*,-2	12.3 ^{*,-2}	1.08*	12.2 [*]	11.2*	11.7*
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.84**	8.5**	10.2 **	9.4**	0.78**	7.2**	9.2 **	8.2 **
Macao, China	0.94	14.6	15.6	15.0	0.96**	11.9**	12.4**	12.1**
Malaysia	1.06 -2	13.1-2	12.4-2	12.7 -2	1.02 **	11.9**	11.7 **	11.8**
Marshall Islands								
Micronesia (Federated States of)								
Myanmar								
Nauru					1.06 **, -1	8.6**,-1	8.1 **, -1	8.4**,-1
New Zealand	1.08	20.6	19.1	19.9	1.08**	17.9**	16.7 **	17.3**
Niue	1.00*,-2	12.3*,-2	12.3*,-2	12.3*,-2	1.08*	12.4*	11.5	11.9*
Palau					1.13**,+1	15.4**,+1	13.7 **,+1	14.5 **,+1
Papua New Guinea								
Philippines					 1.04 **	 11.9 **	 11.4 ^{**}	 11.6 **
Republic of Korea	0.87	15.7	 18.0	16.9	0.87	14.2	16.3	15.3
Samoa					1.04**	12.5**	12.1**	12.3**
Singapore								
Solomon Islands	 0.93 ⁻²	 8.2 ⁻²	 8.8 ⁻²	 8.5 ⁻²	 0.89	 6.8	 7.7	 7.3
Thailand	1.07 **,+1	14.2 ^{**,+1}	13.2**,+1	13.7 **,+1				
Timor-Leste								
Tokelau					 1.09 **, +1	 11.4 **,+1	 10.5 **, +1	 10.9 **,+1
					1.09 , 1	13.5**	13.0**	13.2**
Tonga Tuvalu					1.04 0.91 ^{**,-1}	13.5 10.4 **,-1	13.0 11.5 ^{**,-1}	13.2 11.0 ^{**,-1}
Vanuatu								9.2**
					 0.91 **	 9.7 ^{**}	 10.7 **	9.2 10.2 **
Viet Nam					0.91	9.7	10.7	10.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.04 **, -1	11.4**,-1	11.0**,-1	11.2 **,-1	1.02 **,+1	13.7**,+1	13.4**,+1	13.5**,+1
Anguilla								
Antigua and Barbuda Argentina	 1.13 ⁻¹	 16.3 ⁻¹	 14.4 ⁻¹	 15.4 ⁻¹	 1.10 **	 14.9 **	 13.6 **	 14.3 ^{**}

Region			9	School life	expectancy	(approxim	ation metho	od) in years	;		
	Pre-j	primary, ISCE	ED 0	Prim	ary and seco	ndary, ISCED	1-3		Tertiary, I	SCED 5-6	
		2007			20	07			20	07	
Country or territory	MF	M 2	F 3	MF 4	M 5	F 6	GPI 7	MF 8	M 9	F 10	GPI 11
Aruba	1.9	1.9	2.0	12.1	12.1	12.2	1.01	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.38
Bahamas				11.8	11.8	11.9	1.01				
Barbados	1.8	1.8	1.8	11.4	11.3	11.5	1.01	2.7 **	1.7**	3.7**	2.18**
Belize	0.7	0.7	0.7	12.2	12.1	12.3	1.02				
Bermuda				11.9*,-1	12.2 *,-1	11.6*,-1	0.95 *, -1				
Bolivia	1.0	1.0	1.0	11.5	11.6	11.4	0.98				
Brazil	1.8	1.8	1.8	12.2	12.0	12.3	1.02	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.26
British Virgin Islands	1.8*,-1	1.8*,-1	1.9*,-1	12.6**	12.5**	12.6**	1.01**				
Cayman Islands	0.9**,-2	1.0**,-2	0.9**,-2	11.5**,-2	12.0**,-2	10.9**,-2	0.91**,-2				
Chile	1.7	1.6	1.7	11.8	11.9	11.7	0.98	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.99
Colombia	1.2	1.2	1.2	11.0	10.8	11.3	1.04	1.6**	1.5 **	1.7 **	1.09 **
Costa Rica	1.2	1.2**	1.2 **	10.9	10.8	11.0	1.02				
Cuba	3.4	3.3	3.4	11.6	11.7	11.6	0.99	5.5 **	3.9**	7.1**	1.84**
Dominica				11.3*,-1	11.3*,-1	11.3*,-1	1.00*,-1				
Dominican Republic	1.0	1.0	1.0	11.3	11.1	11.5	1.04				
Ecuador	1.0	1.0	1.0	11.3	11.3	11.3	1.00	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.20
El Salvador	1.5	1.5	1.5	11.1	11.1	11.2	1.01	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.20
Grenada	1.6	1.6	1.6	10.7	10.8	10.5	0.97				
Guatemala	1.2	1.2	1.2	9.8	10.1	9.4	0.93	0.9**	0.9**	0.9**	1.00**
Guyana	1.7	1.7	1.8	12.0	12.3	11.7	0.96	0.6**	0.4**	0.8**	2.09**
Haiti											
Honduras	 1.2	 1.1	 1.2	 10.5	 10.1	 10.8	 1.07				
Jamaica	2.6	2.6	2.6	10.0	9.8	10.1	1.03				
Mexico	2.3	2.3	2.3	12.2	12.3	12.2	0.99	 1.4	 1.4	 1.3	 0.92
Montserrat	1.9*	2.2*	1.7*	12.8*	12.4*	13.4*	1.08			*	*
Netherlands Antilles								·			
Nicaraqua	 1.6	 1.6	 1.6	 10.5	 10.4	 10.6	 1.02				
Panama	1.4	1.4	1.4	11.0	11.0	11.1	1.02				
Paraguay	1.4 1.0 ⁻²	1.4	1.4 1.0 ⁻²	10.7 -2	10.8 -2	10.7 -2	0.99 ⁻²	 1.3 ^{**, -2}	 1.2 ^{**, -2}	 1.4 ^{**, -2}	 1.13 ^{**, -2}
Peru	2.2	2.1	2.2	12.0	11.9	12.1	1.02				
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2.2	2.3**	2.5**	11.8**	12.0**	11.6**	0.97**				
Saint Lucia			1.4	12.3	12.0	12.5	1.03	 0.4 **	 0.3 **	 0.6 **	 2.41 ^{**}
Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1.4 1.8 **, -2	1.3 1.8 ^{**, -2}	1.4 1.7 ^{**, -2}	12.5 11.5 ⁻²	11.4 ⁻²	12.5	1.00 ⁻²	0.4 . ⁻²	0.5 2	0.0 2	2.41 . ⁻²
Suriname	1.7	1.7	1.7	12.8	12.0	13.6	1.14				
Trinidad and Tobago	1.6 [*] 2.3 ^{**,-2}	1.6 [*] 2.6 ^{**,-2}	1.6 [*] 2.1 ^{**,-2}	11.2 ^{**} 9.7 ^{**,-2}	11.2 ** 9.8 ^{**, -2}	11.3 ^{**} 9.7 ^{**,-2}	1.01 ^{**} 0.99 ^{**, -2}	···· · **, -2		···· · **, -2	
Turks and Caicos Islands											
Uruguay	2.4	2.4	2.4	12.4	12.5	12.2	0.98	3.3	2.4	4.2	1.72
Venezuela	1.9	1.8	1.9	10.3	10.2	10.5	1.03				
North America and Western Europe	2.0*	2.9*	2.1*	10.2*	10.2*	10.4*	1.02*				
Andorra	3.0 [*]		3.1 [*]	10.3*	10.2*	10.4*	1.02*		 วา	 2 7	
Austria	2.7**	2.8**	2.7**	12.1	12.2	11.9	0.97	2.4	2.2	2.7	1.21
Belgium	3.7	3.7	3.7	12.7	12.9	12.6	0.98	3.1	2.7	3.4	1.26
Canada	1.4**,-1	1.4 ^{**,-1}	1.4**,-1	12.0-1	12.1 ⁻¹	12.0 ⁻¹	0.99 -1				
Cyprus	2.4*	2.4*	2.4*	12.0*	12.0*	12.0*	1.00*	1.8*	1.8*	1.8*	1.04*
Denmark	3.8	3.8	3.9	13.3	13.2	13.4	1.01	3.6	3.0	4.2	1.39
Finland	2.5	2.6	2.5	12.5	12.4	12.7	1.02	4.6	4.2	5.1	1.22

Region			hod) in years	oximation met	ectancy (annr	School life exr		
Keylon			nou) în years			School me ext		
		7	200	ary, ISCED 1-6	Primary to terti	0	199	
Country or torritory	CDI		200	МГ	CDI	F		МГ
Country or territory	GPI 19	F 18	M 17	MF 16	GPI 15	F 14	M 13	MF 12
Aruba	1.05	14.1	13.5	13.8	1.04**	13.6**	13.1**	13.3**
Bahamas								
Barbados	1.15 **	16.0**	13.9**	15.0**	1.09 **	13.9**	12.7**	13.3**
Belize								
Bermuda								
Bolivia								13.5**
Brazil	1.05	14.1	13.5	13.8	1.04**	14.4**	13.9**	14.1**
British Virgin Islands					1.12**	16.8**	15.0**	15.9**
Cayman Islands					1.06 **, +1	13.6**,+1	12.8**,+1	13.2**,+1
Chile	0.99	14.4	14.6	14.5	0.99**	12.7**	12.9**	12.8**
Colombia	1.05 **	12.9**	12.3 **	12.6**	1.05 **	11.4**	10.8**	11.1 **
Costa Rica					1.03 **	10.4**	10.2 **	10.3**
Cuba	1.20**	18.8**	15.6**	17.1**	1.03 **	12.6**	12.2 **	12.4**
Dominica					1.11 "	13.0**	11.7 **	12.3**
Dominican Republic								
Ecuador	1.03	13.5	13.1	13.3				
El Salvador	1.03	12.4	12.1	12.2	0.97 **	10.7**	11.0**	10.8**
Grenada								
Guatemala	0.93**	10.3**	11.0**	10.6**				
Guyana	0.99**	12.6**	12.7 **	12.7**				
Haiti								
Honduras					 1.04 ^{**, +1}			 11.5 ^{**,+1}
Jamaica Maviaa					0.98**	11.7 ^{**,+1} 11.7 ^{**}	11.3**,+1	11.8**
Mexico Montserrat	0.99 1.23 ^{**}	13.5 16.9**	13.7 13.8**	13.6 15.1**			11.9 **	
Netherlands Antilles					 1.04 **	 14.9 **	 14.3 ^{**}	 14.6 ^{**}
Nicaragua								
Panama					 1.08 **	 13.1 **	 12.1**	 12.6 ^{**}
Paraguay	 1.00 ^{**, -2}	 12.0 ^{**,-2}	 12.0 ^{**, -2}	 12.0 ^{**,-2}	1.00**	11.5**	11.5**	11.5**
Peru								
Saint Kitts and Nevis					 1.10 ^{**,+1}	 14.8 ^{**,+1}	 13.5 ^{**, +1}	 14.2 ^{**,+1}
Saint Lucia	 1.09 ^{**}	 14.0**	 12.9**	 13.4 ^{**}				
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1.04 **, -2	12.2**,-2	11.8**,-2	12.0**,-2	 1.07 ^{**, +1}	 11.4 ^{**,+1}	 10.6 ^{**, +1}	 11.0 ^{**,+1}
Suriname								
Trinidad and Tobago					1.04**	11.5 **	11.1 "	11.3**
Turks and Caicos Islands	1.08**,-2	11.8**,-2	10.9**,-2	 11.4 ^{**, -2}				
Uruguay	1.10	16.4	14.9	15.7	1.13**	14.7**	13.0**	13.9**
Venezuela					1.09**,+1	11.0**,+1	10.0**,+1	10.5 **,+1
North America and Western Europe								
Andorra								
Austria	1.03	15.4	15.0	15.2	0.99**	15.2**	15.3**	15.2**
Belgium	1.03	16.3	15.8	16.0	1.05 **	18.5**	17.6**	18.0**
Canada					1.04 **, -1	16.4**,-1	15.7 **, -1	16.1**,-1
Cyprus	1.01*	13.9 [*]	13.7*	13.8*	1.03*	12.7*	12.4*	12.5*
	1.08	17.5	16.2	16.9	1.07 **	16.6**	15.6**	16.1**
Denmark	1.00			10.9	1.07	10.0	1010	

Region			9	school life e	expectancy	approxim	ation meth	od) in years			
	Pre-	primary, ISCE	D 0	Prim	ary and seco	ndary, ISCED	1-3		Tertiary, I	SCED 5-6	
		2007			20	07			20	07	
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
France	3.4	3.4	3.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	1.00	2.8	2.4	3.1	1.27
Germany	3.2**	3.2**	3.2**	13.0	13.1	12.9	0.99				
Gibraltar											
Greece	1.4	1.4	1.4	12.1	12.2	11.9	0.98	4.1	3.9	4.4	1.13
Holy See	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Iceland	2.9	2.9	2.9	14.6	14.4	14.8	1.03	3.7	2.6	4.8	1.84
Ireland				14.0	13.8	14.2	1.02	2.9	2.5	3.2	1.27
Israel	2.9	2.9	2.9	12.2	12.2	12.3	1.01	3.2	2.8	3.7	1.30
Italy	3.1	3.1	3.1	13.3	13.4	13.2	0.99	3.1	2.6	3.7	1.41
Liechtenstein	2.0*	2.0*	2.0*	12.8*	13.3*	12.4*	0.93*	1.5 *	2.0*	0.9*	0.48*
Luxembourg	2.6	2.6	2.6	13.0	12.8	13.1	1.02				
Malta	1.9 -2	1.9 -2	2.0 ⁻²	12.9 -2	12.9 ⁻²	12.8 -2	0.99 -2	1.6-2	1.4-2	1.8 -2	1.36 -2
Monaco											
Netherlands	2.0	2.0	2.0	13.6	13.8	13.5	0.98	3.0	2.8	3.1	1.08
Norway	2.8			13.8	13.8	13.7	0.99	3.6	2.9	4.4	1.54
Portugal	2.4	2.4	2.4	12.9	12.8	12.9	1.01	2.5	2.3	2.8	1.23
San Marino											
Spain	3.6	3.6	3.7	13.2	13.1	13.4	1.02	3.0	2.6	3.4	1.27
Sweden	3.8 ⁻¹	3.7 ⁻¹	3.9 ⁻¹	11.9	12.0	11.9	0.99	3.6	2.9	4.4	1.53
Switzerland	2.0	2.0	2.0	12.4	12.6	12.2	0.97	2.3	2.4	2.2	0.92
United Kingdom	1.5	1.4	1.5	13.1	13.0	13.2	1.02	2.9	2.5	3.3	1.35
United States of America	1.9	1.4	1.9	11.6	11.6	11.6	1.02	4.1	3.5	4.8	1.39
South and West Asia	1.9	1.9	1.9	11.0	11.0	11.0	1.00	4.1	5.5	4.0	1.39
				7.0	10.0	F 7	0.57				
Afghanistan				7.9	10.0	5.7	0.57				
Bangladesh	_**,+1	 _**,+1	-**,+1	7.6	7.3	7.9	1.07	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.56
Bhutan	1.2 **,-1	1.2**,-1		11.0+1	11.1+1	10.9+1	0.98 +1				
India			1.2**,-1	9.4 ⁻¹	9.8 ⁻¹	8.9 -1	0.90 ⁻¹	0.6**,-1	0.7**,-1	0.5**,-1	0.72**,
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.5**	0.5**	0.6**	11.1 ⁻²	10.8 -2	11.5 ⁻²	1.06 -2	1.2**,-2	1.2**,-2	1.3 ^{**,-2}	1.09**,
Maldives	2.5	2.5	2.6	12.2**,-1	12.1**,-1	12.2**,-1	1.01**,-1	_ **, -1	- **, -1	- , -1	_**,
Nepal				9.6**,+1	9.7 **,+1	9.5 ^{**,+1}	0.98**,+1				
Pakistan	1.0 ⁻²	1.1-2	1.0 -2	6.9	7.6	6.1	0.80	0.3 **	0.3**	0.2**	0.85**
Sri Lanka											
Sub-Saharan Africa											
Angola											
Benin	0.1**,-1	0.1**,-1	0.1**,-1	8.1**,-2	9.4**,-2	6.8**,-2	0.72 **, -2	0.3**,-2			
Botswana	0.5 -2	0.5 -2	0.5 -2	11.3 -2	11.3 -2	11.3 -2	1.01 -2	0.3 **, -2	0.3**,-2	0.3**,-2	1.00**,
Burkina Faso	0.1**	0.1**	0.1**	5.5 ⁺¹	6.0+1	5.0+1	0.83 +1	0.2 +1	0.2 +1	0.1+1	0.50+1
Burundi	0.1**	0.1**	0.1**	8.1	8.6	7.6	0.89	0.1**	0.1**	0.1**	0.46**
Cameroon	0.4	0.4	0.4	8.5*	9.3*	7.8*	0.84*	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.78
Cape Verde	1.6	1.6	1.6	10.9	10.7	11.1	1.04	0.4**	0.4**	0.5 **	1.21**
Central African Republic	0.1**	0.1**	0.1**								
Chad	_ **, -2	- **, -2	- **, -2	6.0	7.4	4.6	0.62				
Comoros	0.1**,-2	0.1**,-2	0.1**,-2	7.9**,-2	8.6**,-2	7.2**,-2	0.84**,-2				
Congo	0.3	0.3	0.3								
Côte d'Ivoire	0.1**	0.1**	0.1**					0.4**	0.5**	0.3 **	0.50**
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.1**	0.1**	0.1**	7.6	8.8	6.3	0.71	0.2 **	0.3**	0.1**	0.35**

		School life ex	nectancy (ann	roximation met	hod) in years			Region
				iary, ISCED 1-6	linou, in yeurs			Region
	19	00	Primary to tert	1al y, ISCED 1-0	200	07		
ME		F	CDI	МГ		F	CDI	Company and the second s
MF 12	M 13	F 14	GPI 15	MF 16	M 17	F 18	GPI 19	Country or territory
15.7 **	15.5**	16.0**	1.03 **	16.2	15.9	16.6	1.04	France
								Germany
								Gibraltar
13.8	13.5	14.1	1.05	16.5	16.4	16.6	1.01	Greece
								Holy See
16.7	16.1	17.3	1.08	18.3	17.0	19.7	1.15	Iceland
16.5**	16.1**	16.9**	1.05 **	17.8	17.6	18.1	1.03	Ireland
15.0**	14.6**	15.4**	1.05 **	15.6	15.1	16.0	1.06	Israel
14.7**	14.5**	15.0**	1.03**	16.5	16.0	16.9	1.06	Italy
				14.6*	15.7*	13.5*	0.86*	Liechtenstein
13.6**	13.5**	13.7**	1.01**					Luxembourg
13.9+1	13.8+1	13.9+1	1.01+1	14.8 -2	14.8 -2	14.9 -2	1.01 -2	Malta
								Monaco
16.4**	16.7**	16.2**	0.97 **	16.6	16.7	16.6	0.99	Netherlands
17.2	16.7	17.7	1.06	17.5	16.9	18.2	1.08	Norway
15.7**	15.3 **	16.0**	1.05 **	15.4	15.1	15.7	1.04	Portugal
								San Marino
15.8	15.5	16.2	1.05	16.2	15.8	16.7	1.06	Spain
18.8**	17.2 **	20.5 **	1.19**	15.6	14.9	16.4	1.10	Sweden
14.7**	15.1**	14.3**	0.94 **	14.9	15.1	14.7	0.97	Switzerland
15.9	15.7	16.1	1.02	15.9**	15.4**	16.5 **	1.07 **	United Kingdom
15.7**				15.8**	15.1**	16.6**	1.10**	United States of America
								South and West Asia
								Afghanistan
				8.0	7.8	8.1	1.04	Bangladesh
7.4**	8.1**	6.6**	0.82 **					Bhutan
8.4**,+1	9.4**,+1	7.3**,+1	0.78**,+1	10.0**,-1	10.6**,-1	9.4**,-1	0.89**,-1	India
11.6**	12.2**	10.9**	0.90**	12.8**,-2	12.8**,-2	12.9**,-2	1.01**,-2	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
12.0**	11.9**	12.0**	1.01**	12.3**,-1	12.2 **, -1	12.3 **, -1	1.01**,-1	Maldives
8.8**,+1	9.9 ^{**,+1}	7.5**,+1	0.75**,+1					Nepal
				7.1**	7.9**	6.3**	0.80**	Pakistan
								Sri Lanka
4 E ** -1	F 0 ** -1	4 1 ** -1	0.02 ** -1					Sub-Saharan Africa
4.5 ^{**,-1}	5.0 ^{**,-1}	4.1 ^{**,-1}	0.82**,-1					Angola
6.4**	7.9 ^{**}	4.8**	0.60**	8.4 ^{**,-2} 11.9 ^{**,-2}				Benin
11.5**	11.4**	11.5**	1.01**		11.8 ^{**,-2}	12.0 ^{**,-2}	1.02 **, -2	Botswana
3.4**	4.0**	2.7 **	0.67 **	5.7 ⁺¹	6.2 ⁺¹ 8.7 ^{**}	5.1 ⁺¹	0.82 *1	Burkina Faso
 7 2 **				8.2 ** 9.0 **	8.7 9.8**	7.7**	0.88**	Burundi
7.2**				9.0	9.8 11.1 ^{**}	8.2 ** 11.7 **	0.84**	Cameroon Cape Verde
 4.9 ^{**,+1}	 6.4 ^{**,+1}	 3.4 ^{**,+1}	 0.53 ^{**, +1}					Central African Republic Chad
4.9 ^{**}	6.4 ^{, , ,}	5.9**	0.84**					
6.5 8.1 ^{**, +1}	7.1 9.0 ^{**,+1}	5.9 7.3 ^{**,+1}	0.84 0.81 ^{**,+1}					Comoros
6.1 ^{**}	9.0 ^{,,,}	4.8**	0.66**					Congo Côte d'Ivoire
				 7 0 **		 6 1**		
4.3 **				7.8**	9.1**	6.4**	0.70**	Democratic Republic of the Congo

TABLE 12 SCHOOL LIFE EXPECTANCY

Dec	rimary ISC										
Pre-t		0 0	Prim			1-3					
МГ		F	МГ			CDI	МГ			CDI	
1	2	г 3	4	5	F 6	7	8	9	г 10	GPI 11	
2.6**	2.3**	3.0**									
0.3	0.3	0.3	4.9	5.5	4.2	0.77					
0.1	0.1	0.1	7.5	8.2	6.7	0.81	0.1**	0.2**	0.1**	0.34**	
0.9 **, +1	0.9**,+1	0.9 **, +1	8.0+1	7.9 +1	8.1+1	1.02 +1					
2.1+1	2.0+1	2.1+1	9.6 +1	9.8 +1	9.3 +1	0.95 +1					
0.3	0.3	0.3	8.3**	9.5 **	7.0**	0.74**					
1.5	1.6	1.5	10.2	10.5	9.9	0.95	0.2 **	0.2 **	0.1**	0.57**	
0.5 -1	0.4 -1	0.7 -1	10.0 -1	9.9 -1	10.2 -1	1.03 -1	0.2 -1	0.2 -1	0.2 -1	1.19 ⁻¹	
4.1+1	4.2 +1	4.1+1									
0.3	0.3	0.3	9.2 **	9.4**	9.0**	0.96**	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.84	
			9.0	9.1	8.9	0.98	-**	-**	-**	0.51**	
0.1**			7.0	8.0	6.0	0.75	0.2**				
2.0	2.0	2.0	12.3 **, -2	12.3**,-2	12.3**,-2	0.99 **, -2	0.8 **, -2	0.7**,-2	0.9**,-2	1.26 ^{**, -2}	
			9.5	10.3	8.6	0.84					
0.6**,-1	0.6**,-1	0.6**,-1	10.6	10.4	10.8	1.03					
0.1	0.1	0.1	4.0	4.6	3.3	0.72	0.1**	0.1**	-**	0.33**	
0.5 **, -1	0.5 **, -1	0.5 **, -1	8.0 ⁻¹	8.7 -1	7.3 -1	0.83 -1					
			9.9	9.9	9.9	1.00					
1.4+1	1.4+1	1.5 +1	10.2 +1	10.2 +1	10.2 +1	1.00+1	. +1	.+1	.+1	. +1	
0.3	0.3	0.3	6.8**	7.1**	6.6**	0.93 **	0.3 **	0.4**	0.2**	0.51**	
2.3*	2.3*	2.2*	13.1*	12.8*	13.5*	1.05 *	.*	.*	.*	.*	
0.1	0.1	0.1	10.9	11.8	10.1	0.86					
0.5 **	0.5 **	0.5 **	12.0**	12.1**	12.0**	1.00**					
0.5 **, -2	0.5 **, -2	0.5 **, -2	10.7	11.1	10.2	0.92					
0.1	0.1	0.1	8.7	10.1**	7.4**	0.73**	0.3 **				
0.1	0.1	0.1	9.8**	9.9**	9.6**	0.97 **					
0.7 +1	0.7 +1	0.7 +1					0.1	0.1	0.1	0.45	
			10.8	11.1	10.5	0.95					
			9.5 -1	9.6 -1	9.3 -1	0.97 -1					
1.1**	1.1 **	1.1 **	9.8**	10.1**	9.5**	0.95 **	1.2 **	1.2**	1.3 **	1.07 **	
0.4**	0.4**	0.4**	9.6**	10.1**	9.1**	0.90**	1.1**	1.1 "	1.1**	1.04**	
2.3	2.2	2.4	10.4	10.6	10.2	0.97	3.1	2.7	3.4	1.24	
1.1	1.1	1.1	10.5	10.7	10.4	0.98	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.07	
1.2	1.3	1.2	10.5	10.5	10.5	1.00	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.00	
1.8	1.8	1.8	11.7	11.6	11.7	1.01	1.8**	1.6**	1.9**	1.18**	
2.3	2.3	2.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	1.00	3.5	3.0	4.0	1.33	
			9.0**	9.4**	8.5**	0.91**	0.6**	0.6**	0.5 **	0.76**	
			9.0	2.4	0.5	0.91	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.70	
	MF 2.6" 0.3 0.1 0.9",*1 2.1*1 0.3 1.5 0.5".0 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.5".0 0.6".0 0.1" 0.5".0 0.1 0.5".0 0.1 0.3 0.1 0.5".0 0.1 0.5".0 0.1 0.5".0 0.1 0.5".0 0.1 0.5".0 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.5".0 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.1	2007 MF M 2.6" 2.3" 0.3 0.3 0.1 0.1 0.9".41 0.9".41 2.1*1 2.0*1 0.3 0.3 0.9".41 2.0"1 2.1*1 2.0"1 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 1.5 1.6 0.5" 0.4"1 4.1*1 4.2*1 0.3 0.3 0.1" 0.6".1 0.6".1 0.6".1 0.1 0.1 0.5".1 0.5".1 1.14"1 1.4*1 0.3 0.3 2.3' 2.3' 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	Pre-Firmary, ISCED 0LOD7MFMF2.6"2.3"3.0"0.30.30.30.10.10.10.10.10.10.9".10.9".410.9".412.14"2.04"2.14"0.30.30.30.30.30.30.10.9".410.9".412.04"2.14"0.30.30.30.5".10.4"10.7"14.14"4.2"14.1"10.30.30.30.1"0.1"0.1"0.1"0.1"0.1"0.1"0.1"0.1"0.1"0.1"0.1"1.4"11.4"11.5"10.30.31.4"11.4"11.5"10.31.4"11.4"11.4"11.5"11.61.14"11.14"11.15"11.15"1 </td <td>Pre-imary, ISCEDPre-imary, ISCEDPre-imary, ISCEDMFMFMF123MF123MF12.3"3.0"0.30.30.34.90.10.17.50.9".410.9".410.9".410.9".410.9".419.6"10.9".410.9".410.9".419.6"10.9".410.9".410.9".419.6"10.30.30.30.38.3"10.01.51.61.510.20.5"10.4"10.7"110.0"11.51.61.510.20.30.30.39.2"0.1"0.1"0.1"0.1"0.1"0.1"0.6"-110.6"10.6"1.1"1.1"10.110.2"1.14"1.5"10.2"10.10.5"0.5"-10.5"10.2"1.14"1.5"10.2"10.11.14"1.5"10.2"1.1"1.4"1.5"10.2"1.1"1.4"1.5"10.2"1.14"1.5"10.2"10.11.15"0.5"-1</td> <td>Pre-primary, ISCE 0Primary, ISCE 0LOD2007II<th< td=""><td>MFMFMFMF1230.30.30.34.95.54.20.10.10.17.58.26.70.9".10.9".10.9".19.6.19.8.12.1"0.9".10.9".19.6.29.8.10.9".10.9".10.9".19.6.29.8.10.1"0.11.19.6.29.8.10.30.30.38.3"9.5"7.0"0.30.30.38.3"9.9"9.11.51.61.510.210.2"10.2"1.41.40.30.30.39.2"9.4"9.0"1.51.61.510.210.2"10.2"1.44.2"4.1"0.30.30.39.2"9.4"9.0"1.41.4"0.30.30.39.2"9.4"10.2"1.41.4"0.40.41.3"10.410.410.41.61.2.3"12.3"12.3"12.3"0.40.6"0.6"10.2"12.3"<td>MFMFMFMFAFCPI2.6"2.3"3.0"0.30.30.34.95.54.20.770.10.10.17.58.26.70.810.9".40.9".40.9"8.0"7.9"8.1"1.02"2.1"2.0"2.1"9.6"9.8"9.3"0.95"0.30.30.38.3"9.5"7.0"0.7"0.30.30.38.3"9.5"7.0"0.74"1.51.61.510.210.2"10.3"1.03"1.51.61.510.210.9"10.2"1.03"1.51.61.510.29.9"0.95"0.5"0.5"0.4"0.7"10.0"9.9"9.0"0.9"1.51.61.5"10.2"1.03"8.6"0.75"0.30.30.39.2"9.4"9.0"0.9"0.41"1.4"1.1"1.0"1.0"1.0"0.30.30.39.2"1.2.3"1.2.3"0.41"1.4"1.1"10.41.0.41.0.40.41"1.5"10.3"1.0"1.1"0.5"0.5"0.5"10.31.0.41.0.</td><td>INFMFMMFCPIMF2.3"3.0"</td><td><th colspace<="" td=""><td>Lot Lot <thlot< th=""> <thlot< th=""> <thlot< th=""></thlot<></thlot<></thlot<></td></th></td></td></th<></td>	Pre-imary, ISCEDPre-imary, ISCEDPre-imary, ISCEDMFMFMF123MF123MF12.3"3.0"0.30.30.34.90.10.17.50.9".410.9".410.9".410.9".410.9".419.6"10.9".410.9".410.9".419.6"10.9".410.9".410.9".419.6"10.30.30.30.38.3"10.01.51.61.510.20.5"10.4"10.7"110.0"11.51.61.510.20.30.30.39.2"0.1"0.1"0.1"0.1"0.1"0.1"0.6"-110.6"10.6"1.1"1.1"10.110.2"1.14"1.5"10.2"10.10.5"0.5"-10.5"10.2"1.14"1.5"10.2"10.11.14"1.5"10.2"1.1"1.4"1.5"10.2"1.1"1.4"1.5"10.2"1.14"1.5"10.2"10.11.15"0.5"-1	Pre-primary, ISCE 0Primary, ISCE 0LOD2007II <th< td=""><td>MFMFMFMF1230.30.30.34.95.54.20.10.10.17.58.26.70.9".10.9".10.9".19.6.19.8.12.1"0.9".10.9".19.6.29.8.10.9".10.9".10.9".19.6.29.8.10.1"0.11.19.6.29.8.10.30.30.38.3"9.5"7.0"0.30.30.38.3"9.9"9.11.51.61.510.210.2"10.2"1.41.40.30.30.39.2"9.4"9.0"1.51.61.510.210.2"10.2"1.44.2"4.1"0.30.30.39.2"9.4"9.0"1.41.4"0.30.30.39.2"9.4"10.2"1.41.4"0.40.41.3"10.410.410.41.61.2.3"12.3"12.3"12.3"0.40.6"0.6"10.2"12.3"<td>MFMFMFMFAFCPI2.6"2.3"3.0"0.30.30.34.95.54.20.770.10.10.17.58.26.70.810.9".40.9".40.9"8.0"7.9"8.1"1.02"2.1"2.0"2.1"9.6"9.8"9.3"0.95"0.30.30.38.3"9.5"7.0"0.7"0.30.30.38.3"9.5"7.0"0.74"1.51.61.510.210.2"10.3"1.03"1.51.61.510.210.9"10.2"1.03"1.51.61.510.29.9"0.95"0.5"0.5"0.4"0.7"10.0"9.9"9.0"0.9"1.51.61.5"10.2"1.03"8.6"0.75"0.30.30.39.2"9.4"9.0"0.9"0.41"1.4"1.1"1.0"1.0"1.0"0.30.30.39.2"1.2.3"1.2.3"0.41"1.4"1.1"10.41.0.41.0.40.41"1.5"10.3"1.0"1.1"0.5"0.5"0.5"10.31.0.41.0.</td><td>INFMFMMFCPIMF2.3"3.0"</td><td><th colspace<="" td=""><td>Lot Lot <thlot< th=""> <thlot< th=""> <thlot< th=""></thlot<></thlot<></thlot<></td></th></td></td></th<>	MFMFMFMF1230.30.30.34.95.54.20.10.10.17.58.26.70.9".10.9".10.9".19.6.19.8.12.1"0.9".10.9".19.6.29.8.10.9".10.9".10.9".19.6.29.8.10.1"0.11.19.6.29.8.10.30.30.38.3"9.5"7.0"0.30.30.38.3"9.9"9.11.51.61.510.210.2"10.2"1.41.40.30.30.39.2"9.4"9.0"1.51.61.510.210.2"10.2"1.44.2"4.1"0.30.30.39.2"9.4"9.0"1.41.4"0.30.30.39.2"9.4"10.2"1.41.4"0.40.41.3"10.410.410.41.61.2.3"12.3"12.3"12.3"0.40.6"0.6"10.2"12.3" <td>MFMFMFMFAFCPI2.6"2.3"3.0"0.30.30.34.95.54.20.770.10.10.17.58.26.70.810.9".40.9".40.9"8.0"7.9"8.1"1.02"2.1"2.0"2.1"9.6"9.8"9.3"0.95"0.30.30.38.3"9.5"7.0"0.7"0.30.30.38.3"9.5"7.0"0.74"1.51.61.510.210.2"10.3"1.03"1.51.61.510.210.9"10.2"1.03"1.51.61.510.29.9"0.95"0.5"0.5"0.4"0.7"10.0"9.9"9.0"0.9"1.51.61.5"10.2"1.03"8.6"0.75"0.30.30.39.2"9.4"9.0"0.9"0.41"1.4"1.1"1.0"1.0"1.0"0.30.30.39.2"1.2.3"1.2.3"0.41"1.4"1.1"10.41.0.41.0.40.41"1.5"10.3"1.0"1.1"0.5"0.5"0.5"10.31.0.41.0.</td> <td>INFMFMMFCPIMF2.3"3.0"</td> <td><th colspace<="" td=""><td>Lot Lot <thlot< th=""> <thlot< th=""> <thlot< th=""></thlot<></thlot<></thlot<></td></th></td>	MFMFMFMFAFCPI2.6"2.3"3.0"0.30.30.34.95.54.20.770.10.10.17.58.26.70.810.9".40.9".40.9"8.0"7.9"8.1"1.02"2.1"2.0"2.1"9.6"9.8"9.3"0.95"0.30.30.38.3"9.5"7.0"0.7"0.30.30.38.3"9.5"7.0"0.74"1.51.61.510.210.2"10.3"1.03"1.51.61.510.210.9"10.2"1.03"1.51.61.510.29.9"0.95"0.5"0.5"0.4"0.7"10.0"9.9"9.0"0.9"1.51.61.5"10.2"1.03"8.6"0.75"0.30.30.39.2"9.4"9.0"0.9"0.41"1.4"1.1"1.0"1.0"1.0"0.30.30.39.2"1.2.3"1.2.3"0.41"1.4"1.1"10.41.0.41.0.40.41"1.5"10.3"1.0"1.1"0.5"0.5"0.5"10.31.0.41.0.	INFMFMMFCPIMF2.3"3.0"	<th colspace<="" td=""><td>Lot Lot <thlot< th=""> <thlot< th=""> <thlot< th=""></thlot<></thlot<></thlot<></td></th>	<td>Lot Lot <thlot< th=""> <thlot< th=""> <thlot< th=""></thlot<></thlot<></thlot<></td>	Lot Lot <thlot< th=""> <thlot< th=""> <thlot< th=""></thlot<></thlot<></thlot<>

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

		School life exp	pectancy (appi	oximation met	hod) in years			Region
			Primary to tert	iary, ISCED 1-6				
	19	99			20	07		
MF 12	M 13	F 14	GPI 15	MF 16	M 17	F 18	GPI 19	Country or territory
9.6 ^{**,+1}	10.4**,+1	8.9**,+1	0.85 **,+1					Equatorial Guinea
4.1**	4.6**	3.5**	0.76**					Eritrea
3.8**	4.8**	2.9**	0.60**	7.6**	8.5 **	6.8**	0.80**	Ethiopia
.3.1**	13.5**	12.7**	0.94**					Gabon
7.2**	8.1**	6.4**	0.79**					Gambia
7.4**,+1	7.9**,+1	6.9 ^{**,+1}	0.87 **, +1					Ghana
								Guinea
5.4**,+1	6.7 **, +1	4.2**,+1	0.64**,+1					Guinea-Bissau
8.4**,+1	8.6**,+1	8.2**,+1	0.96 **, +1	10.5 **	10.8**	10.1**	0.94**	Kenya
9.2	8.7	9.6	1.11	10.3 -1	10.1 -1	10.5 -1	1.04 -1	Lesotho
8.1**	9.6**	6.5**	0.68**					Liberia
				9.4**	9.6**	9.2 **	0.95**	Madagascar
.0.9**	11.5**	10.3**	0.89**	9.1**	9.2 **	9.0**	0.98**	Malawi
4.7**	5.7**	3.7**	0.64**	7.2**				Mali
2.1**	12.2**	12.0**	0.98**	13.5**,-2	13.7 **, -2	13.4**,-2	0.98**,-2	Mauritius
5.4**								Mozambique
1.6 **, -1	11.4**,-1	11.7 **,-1	1.02 **, -1					Namibia
				4.0**	4.7 **	3.3**	0.71**	Niger
7.3**	8.1**	6.5**	0.80**					Nigeria
6.4**								Rwanda
				10.2 +1	10.2 +1	10.2 +1	1.00+1	Sao Tome and Principe
5.2 **				7.2**	7.5**	6.8**	0.91**	Senegal
4.0*	13.9*	14.2*	1.02*	14.7*	14.2*	15.4*	1.09*	Seychelles
								Sierra Leone
								Somalia
.3.5**	13.3**	13.6**	1.03 **					South Africa
9.8**	10.1**	9.5**	0.94**					Swaziland
				9.0**				Тодо
.0.1 **	10.7 **	9.4**	0.88**					Uganda
5.3 **	5.4**	5.3**	0.97 **					United Republic of Tanzania
6.9**	7.3**	6.5**	0.88**					Zambia
9.8**								Zimbabwe
								REGIONAL TOTALS/AVERAGES
9.7**	10.1**	9.2**	0.91**	11.0**	11.2 **	10.7**	0.96**	WORLD
9.8**	10.5**	9.0**	0.86**					Arab States
.2.0**	12.1**	12.0**	0.99**	13.4	13.3	13.4	1.01	Central and Eastern Europe
.0.8	10.9	10.7	0.98	12.2	12.2	12.1	0.99	Central Asia
				11.8	11.8	11.8	1.00	East Asia and the Pacific
.2.5	12.4**	12.6**	1.02 **	13.4**	13.2**	13.6**	1.03 **	Latin America and the Caribbean
.5.8	15.4**	16.2**	1.06 **	16.0	15.5	16.5	1.07	North America and Western Europe
								South and West Asia
6.6	7.2**	5.9**	0.82 **	8.6**	9.3 **	7.9**	0.86**	Sub-Saharan Africa

Region		I	Public expendit	ure per studen	t			expenditure cation
	as	a % of GDP per cap	pita		in U.S. dollars PPP			as a % of total
Country or territory	Primary ISCED 1 1	Secondary ISCED 2-3 2	Tertiary ISCED 5-6 3	Primary ISCED1 4	Secondary ISCED 2-3 5	Tertiary ISCED 5-6 6	as a % of GDP	government expenditure 8
Arab States	_							
Algeria								
Bahrain								
Djibouti	24.0			495			8.6	22.8
Egypt							3.8	12.6
Iraq								
Jordan	13.7 -1	17.4-1						
Kuwait	9.2 ⁻¹	14.1-1	79.8 ^{**,-1}	4,168 -1	6,361-1	36,082 **, -1	3.6**,-1	12.9**,-1
Lebanon	8.3**,-2	8.8**,-2	18.4-2	794 **,-2	838**,-2	1,756 ⁻²	2.7	9.6
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya								
Mauritania	9.6 ^{**,-2}	24.2**,-2	39.2 ^{**,-2}	162 **, -2	408 **, -2	660**,-2	2.9 ⁻¹	10.1 -1
Morocco	14.6	39.3		594	1,597		5.5 ⁻¹	26.1-1
Oman	15.1-2	12.7 -2	 14.0 ⁻²	3,077 ⁻²	2,584-2	2,850 ⁻²	4.0-1	31.1 ⁻¹
Palestinian Autonomous Territories								
Qatar							 3.3 ⁻²	 19.6 ⁻²
Saudi Arabia								
Sudan	18.5	18.4						
Syrian Arab Republic	20.3 ⁻¹			856 ⁻¹				
Tunisia	20.9**,-2	24.2**,-2	55.9 ⁻²	1,345**,-2	1,559**,-2	3,601-2	7.1 ⁻¹	20.5 ⁻¹
United Arab Emirates	4.4 -1	6.2 -1					1.4**,-2	28.3**,-2
Yemen								
Central and Eastern Europe								
Albania								
Belarus			18.3			1,990	5.2	9.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina								
Bulgaria	23.5 -1	22.0 ⁻¹	23.2 -1	2,424-1	2,265 -1	2,384-1	4.2 -1	11.6-1
Croatia								
Czech Republic	13.5 -1	23.0 ⁻¹	37.2 -1	2,969-1	5,061-1	8,181 ⁻¹	4.6 -1	10.5 -1
Estonia	19.4-2	23.0-2	18.3 -2	3,232 -2	3,838-2	3,056 -2	4.9 -2	14.6-2
Hungary	25.6-1	23.2 -1	23.8 -1	4,646 -1	4,217 -1	4,324 -1	5.4 -1	10.4 -1
Latvia	37.3 -1	19.3 -1	15.9-1	5,744-1	2,971-1	2,439-1	5.1 -1	13.4-1
Lithuania	16.6-1	20.5 -1	17.2 -1	2,614-1	3,233 -1	2,704 -1	4.9 -1	14.4 -1
Montenegro								
Poland	23.7 -2	22.2 -2	21.4 -2	3,218-2	3,009 -2	2,908 -2	5.5 -2	
Republic of Moldova	33.6	40.7	41.4*	859	1,042	1,060	8.3	19.8
Romania	10.7 **, -2	16.0**,-2	23.7 -2	1,003 **, -2	1,497 **, -2	2,219 -2	3.5 -2	14.3 -2
Russian Federation							3.9 ⁻¹	
Serbia								
Slovakia	15.3 -1			2,727 -1			3.8 -1	10.2 -1
Slovenia	25.1 ^{**,-2}	32.0**,-2	22.7 -2	5,786 ^{**,-2}	7,372**,-2	5,219 ⁻²	5.8 -1	12.9-1
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia								
Turkey								
Ukraine	15.8**,-1	24.3**,-1	31.2 -1	986 ^{**,-1}	1,511 **,-1	1,940 -1	5.4	20.2
Central Asia								
Armenia							2.7 ⁻¹	15.0 ⁻¹
Azerbaijan	5.2 ^{**,-1}	8.0**,-1	 8.9 ⁻¹	 322 ^{**, -1}	494 ^{**, -1}	550 ⁻¹	2.6	12.6

ion	Educational expenditure by nature of spending as a % of total educational expenditure in public institutions										
			Terti (ISCEE		ertiary		y, secondary and po (ISCEI	Primary			
ntry or territory	Capital	Total current	Other current	Salaries, all staff 13	Capital	Total current	Other current	Salaries, all staff 9			
States											
ria											
ain											
outi											
ot											
an					13.4-1	86.6 -1	5.7 -1	80.9 -1			
ait	16.0-2	84.0-2	33.2 -2	50.8 -2	3.6 -1	96.4 -1	9.1 -1	87.3 -1			
non	0.6	99.4	1.9	97.4							
an Arab Jamahiriya											
ritania											
occo	10.6 -1	89.4-1	19.6 -1	69.9 ⁻¹	4.9-2	95.1 ⁻²	5.5 -2	89.6 ⁻²			
n											
stinian Autonomous Territories											
ır											
li Arabia											
in											
an Arab Republic											
sia											
ed Arab Emirates					9.7 ⁻¹	90.3 -1	14.7 -1	75.6 ⁻¹			
en											
ral and Eastern Europe											
nia											
rus	8.7	91.3	37.5	53.8	5.3 ^{**,-1}	94.7**,-1	23.9 ^{**,-1}	70.8**,-1			
iia and Herzegovina											
aria	 12.9 ⁻¹	87.1 ⁻¹	 36.7 ⁻¹	 50.4 ⁻¹	 7.7 ⁻¹	92.3 ⁻¹	 29.2 ⁻¹	 63.2 ⁻¹			
tia											
h Republic	 12.0 ⁻¹	 88.0 ⁻¹	49.3 ⁻¹	38.7 ⁻¹	9.5 ⁻¹	90.5 ⁻¹	 34.9 ⁻¹	55.6 ⁻¹			
nia											
gary	 11.5 ⁻¹	 88.5 ⁻¹	 28.1 ⁻¹	 60.4 ⁻¹	 6.0 ⁻¹	 94.0 ⁻¹	 18.8 ⁻¹	 75.2 ⁻¹			
ia	10.8 -1	89.2 ⁻¹	28.7 -1	60.6 ⁻¹	13.1 ⁻¹	86.9 ⁻¹	21.4-1	65.6 ⁻¹			
Jania	14.0 ⁻¹	86.0 ⁻¹	23.6 ⁻¹	62.4 ⁻¹	9.0 ⁻¹	91.0 ⁻¹	17.5 ⁻¹	73.5 ⁻¹			
tenegro											
nd	 12.2 ⁻²	 87.8 ⁻²	 34.7 ⁻²	 53.2 ⁻²	 5.8 ⁻²	 94.2 ⁻²	 26.9 ⁻²	 67.3 ⁻²			
ιd Iblic of Moldova	12.2	87.8 -	34.7 -	53.2 -	8.3	94.2 -					
ania	12.7 7.5 ⁻²	87.3 92.5 ⁻²	51.8 61.9 ⁻²	30.5 ⁻²	8.3 5.1 ^{**, -2}	91.7 94.9 ^{**,-2}	 21.4 **, -2	 73.4 ^{**, -2}			
ian Federation											
ia	 8 0 -2	 02 0 -2	 43 5 -2	 18 5 -2	 5 1 ⁻²	 0 / 0 ⁻²	 28.8-2	 66 1 ⁻²			
akia	8.0 ⁻²	92.0 ⁻²	43.5 ⁻²	48.5 ⁻²	5.1 ⁻²	94.9 ⁻²	28.8 ⁻²	66.1 ⁻²			
enia formor Vugoslav Don, of Macada	11.0 ⁻¹	89.0 ⁻¹	27.2 -1	61.9 ⁻¹	9.4**,-2	90.6 ^{**, -2}	17.2**,-2	73.4**,-2			
former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedo											
ey											
ine											
ral Asia											
enia											
baijan	0.9	99.1	46.5	52.6	2.0**,-1	98.0 ^{**, -1}	24.5 ^{**,-1}	73.5 **,-1			

Region		I	Public expendit	ure per studen	t			expenditure Ication
	as	a % of GDP per cap	pita		in U.S. dollars PPP			as a % of total
Country or territory	Primary ISCED 1 1	Secondary ISCED 2-3 2	Tertiary ISCED 5-6 3	Primary ISCED1 4	Secondary ISCED 2-3 5	Tertiary ISCED 5-6 6	as a % of GDP 7	government expenditure 8
Kazakhstan			8.0			863	2.9	
Kyrgyzstan			21.9			433	5.3	19.2
Mongolia	14.9	14.8		479	478		5.1	
Tajikistan	8.8**,-2	11.4**,-2	14.3 -2	130**,-2	169 **, -2	210-2	3.4	18.2
Turkmenistan								
Uzbekistan								
East Asia and the Pacific								
Australia	18.2 -1	16.2 -1	24.8 -1	5,664-1	5,040 ⁻¹	7,709-1	5.2 -1	
Brunei Darussalam								
Cambodia			8.5			153	1.6	12.4
China								
Cook Islands								
Democratic People's Republic of Korea								
Fiji								
Hong Kong SAR of China	12.5	16.5	47.3	4,893	6,467	18,522	3.5	23.2
Indonesia							3.5**	17.5**
Japan	22.0 ⁻¹	22.4 ⁻¹	19.1 ⁻¹	6,650-1	6,781-1	5,779 ⁻¹	3.5 ⁻¹	9.5 ⁻¹
Kiribati								
Lao People's Democratic Republic	9.1-2	4.7 -2	25.2 -2	165-2	84-2	458-2	3.2	15.8
Macao, China							2.3 -1	14.9-1
Malaysia	10.5 -1		59.9 ⁻¹	1,313 -1		7,506 -1	4.6 -1	
Marshall Islands								
Micronesia (Federated States of)								
Myanmar								
Nauru								
New Zealand	18.1	20.4	30.0	4,595	5,101	7,436	6.3	19.7 -1
Niue								
Palau								
Papua New Guinea								
Philippines	8.6 -2	9.1-2	11.5 -2	252 -2	267 -2	350-2	2.5 -2	15.2 -2
Republic of Korea	18.8-2	23.4-2	9.3 ⁻²	3,994 -2	4,987 -2	1,978-2	4.4-2	15.3 -2
Samoa								
Singapore	9.3 ⁺¹	14.1+1					2.9+1	15.3 ⁺¹
Solomon Islands								
Thailand			17.6			1,429	3.9	20.9
Timor-Leste	27.6			200				
Tokelau								
Tonga								
Tuvalu								
Vanuatu								
Viet Nam								
Latin America and the Caribbean								
Anguilla	9.7 -2	24.7 -2	274.0-2				4.0 ⁻²	14.0-2
Antigua and Barbuda	6.1	16.0	•••					
Argentina	13.2 -1	20.3 -1	14.2 -1	1,583 -1	2,433 -1	1,706 -1	4.5 -1	14.0-1
Aruba	13.0-2	18.7 -2	27.1-2				4.8 -2	15.4-2
Bahamas								

Region	Educational expenditure by nature of spending as a % of total educational expenditure in public institutions										
			Terti (ISCEE		tertiary		y, secondary and po (ISCE	Primary			
Country or territory	Capital	Total current	Other current	Salaries, all staff 13	Capital	Total current	Other current	Salaries, all staff 9			
Kazakhstan	15.4	84.6	43.3	41.3							
Kyrgyzstan	7.3 -1	92.7 -1	28.5 -1	64.2 -1							
Mongolia											
Tajikistan											
Turkmenistan											
Uzbekistan											
East Asia and the Pacific											
Australia	10.6 -1	89.4 -1	34.0-1	55.4-1	7.3 -1	92.7 -1	20.1-1	72.5 -1			
Brunei Darussalam											
Cambodia											
China											
Cook Islands											
Democratic People's Republic of Korea											
Fiji											
Hong Kong SAR of China	22.0	78.0			8.6	91.4					
Indonesia											
Japan	11.9 -1	88.1-1	39.7 -1	48.4-1	9.6 -1	90.4 -1	10.9 -1	79.5 ⁻¹			
Kiribati											
Lao People's Democratic Republic	58.6	41.4	25.5	15.9	60.1	39.9	7.1	32.8			
Macao, China											
Malaysia	21.3 -1	78.7-1	37.2 -1	41.4 -1							
Marshall Islands											
Micronesia (Federated States of)											
Myanmar											
Nauru											
New Zealand											
Niue											
Palau											
Papua New Guinea											
Philippines	1.6 -2	98.4 ⁻²	20.7 -2	77.7 -2	3.8-2	96.2 ⁻²	9.2 -2	87.1 -2			
Republic of Korea	13.8 -2	86.2 -2	40.5 -2	45.7 ⁻²	18.0-2	82.0 -2	20.3 -2	61.7 -2			
Samoa											
Singapore	10.4 +1	89.6+1			8.8 +1	91.2 ⁺¹					
Solomon Islands											
Thailand											
Timor-Leste					33.6	66.4	11.6	54.8			
Tokelau											
Tonga											
Tuvalu											
Vanuatu											
Viet Nam											
Latin America and the Caribbean											
Anguilla	80.0*,+1	20.0*,+1		20.0*,+1							
Antigua and Barbuda					7.2	92.8	23.2	69.6			
Argentina	1.1 -1	98.9 ⁻¹	8.8 -1	90.1 ⁻¹	2.8 -1	97.2 ⁻¹	8.0-1	89.2 ⁻¹			
Aruba	0.9 -2	99.1 ⁻²	6.9 ⁻²	92.2 ⁻²	0.4 ⁻²	99.6 ⁻²	4.6 ⁻²	95.0 ⁻²			
Bahamas											

Region		I	Public expendit	ure per studer	nt			expenditure Ication
	as	a % of GDP per ca	pita		in U.S. dollars PPP	,		as a % of total
Country or territory	Primary ISCED 1 1	Secondary ISCED 2-3 2	Tertiary ISCED 5-6 3	Primary ISCED1 4	Secondary ISCED 2-3 5	Tertiary ISCED 5-6 6	as a % of GDP 7	government expenditure 8
Barbados	25.3**,-2	2 29.9 ⁻²					6.4	16.4 ⁻²
Belize	14.5 -1	21.3 -1		883-1	1,293 -1			
Bermuda	8.0-1	7.4-1					1.2 -1	
Bolivia								
Brazil	15.4-2	13.2 -2	35.1-2	1,306 -2	1,118 -2	2,977 -2	5.1-1	16.2 -1
British Virgin Islands	7.9 ⁻¹	15.6 -1					3.1	14.6
Cayman Islands	15.8-1	22.2 -1	1			n -1	2.6 -1	
Chile	11.9	13.4	11.5	1,656	1,867	1,594	3.4	18.2
Colombia	15.6	12.6	52.7	1,086	875	3,664	4.9	12.6
Costa Rica							4.9	20.6 ⁻¹
Cuba	 51.1	 60.1	 43.5				13.3	20.6
Dominica	17.2	15.7		 1,326	 1,210		5.1	
							2.4	
Dominican Republic	10.3	4.7		691	311			11.0
Ecuador								
El Salvador	9.0	10.5	15.5	515	601	889	3.0*	13.1
Grenada								
Guatemala	10.5	6.0	19.3	470	271	866	3.1	
Guyana	14.4	17.0	36.1	490	580	1,234	6.3	12.5
Haiti								
Honduras								
Jamaica	20.7	23.8		1,329	1,527		6.5	8.8 -2
Mexico	15.1 ⁻¹	15.6 -1	40.0 -1	1,842 -1	1,895 -1	4,867 -1	5.5 -1	
Montserrat								
Netherlands Antilles								
Nicaragua	9.8 -1	4.5 -1		232 -1	106 -1			
Panama	12.4	15.1		1,416	1,722			
Paraguay								
Peru	7.0	8.6		552	673		2.5	16.4
Saint Kitts and Nevis							9.7 -2	
Saint Lucia	12.9-1	22.9 -1	1	1,172 -1	2,089-1	n -1	6.4-1	19.1-1
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	27.5			2,034			7.0	16.1-2
Suriname								
Trinidad and Tobago								
Turks and Caicos Islands								11.8-2
Uruguay	8.8 -1	10.8 -1	18.8 -1	901-1	1,100-1	1,917 ⁻¹	2.9 ⁻¹	11.6 -1
Venezuela	9.1	8.1		1,106	986		3.7	
North America and Western Europe				_,				
Andorra	12.3 [*]	13.8*					2.6	
Austria	23.5 -2	26.3-2	 50.0 ⁻²	 7,993 ⁻²	 8,976 ⁻²	 17,041 ⁻²	5.4 ⁻²	 10.9 ⁻²
Belgium	20.6 ⁻¹		35.8 ⁻¹	6,855 ⁻¹		11,899 ⁻¹	6.1 ⁻¹	10.9 12.4 ⁻¹
							0.1 4.9 ⁻²	
Canada	 25.3 ⁻¹		 62 1 ⁻¹	 6 5 2 7 -1	 0 515 ⁻¹	 16 051 ⁻¹	4.9 ⁻¹	 9.5 ⁻¹
Cyprus		36.8 ⁻¹	62.1 ⁻¹	6,537 ⁻¹	9,515 ⁻¹	16,051 ⁻¹		
Denmark	25.1-2	35.0 ⁻²	55.3 ⁻²	8,457 -2	11,770-2	18,591 ⁻²	8.3-2	15.5 ⁻²
Finland -	17.8 -1	31.4-1	32.9 ⁻¹	5,861-1	10,318 -1	10,836 -1	6.1-1	12.6 -1
France	17.3 -1	26.9-1	33.8 -1	5,477 -1	8,651-1	10,741-1	5.6 -1	10.6 -1
Germany	16.2 -1	20.8 -1		5,138-1	6,600-1		4.4 -1	9.7 -1
Gibraltar								

		Region						
Primary	r, secondary and po (ISCE	ost-secondary non-t D 1-4)	ertiary		Tert (ISCE	iary D 5-6)		
alaries, all staff 9	Other current	Total current	Capital	Salaries, all staff 13	Other current	Total current	Capital	Country or territory
82.2	14.3	96.5	3.5	80.8	9.8	90.5	9.5	Barbados
								Belize
								Bermuda
								Bolivia
68.8 -1	25.6 -1	94.4 -1	5.6-1	75.2-1	18.9-1	94.1 -1	5.9 -1	Brazil
66.8	22.7	89.4	10.6	100.0	-	100.0	-	British Virgin Islands
97.6-1	2.4 -1	100.0 -1	1	1	1	1	1	Cayman Islands
85.5	10.9	96.4	3.6	58.6	34.0	92.6	7.4	Chile
80.1	19.9	100.0		57.0	43.0	100.0		Colombia
93.6	5.0	98.6	1.4					Costa Rica
52.8	43.9	96.6	3.4	43.7	53.2	96.9	3.1	Cuba
								Dominica
62.7	18.3	81.0	19.0	90.5	-	90.5	9.5	Dominican Republic
								Ecuador
63.8	23.2	86.9	13.1	61.4 -1	17.7 -1	79.1 -1	20.9 -1	El Salvador
								Grenada
73.5	21.7	95.1	4.9			100.0-1	1	Guatemala
64.8	19.8	84.5	15.5	65.1	27.7	92.8	7.2	Guyana
								Haiti
								Honduras
								Jamaica
90.0 ⁻¹	7.4 -1	97.4 ⁻¹	2.6-1	70.0-1	25.7 -1	95.7 ⁻¹	4.3 -1	Mexico
								Montserrat
								Netherlands Antilles
80.4 -1	8.9 -1	89.3 -1	10.7 -1					Nicaragua
								Panama
								Paraguay
82.2	11.4	93.6	6.4	60.4	7.2	67.6	32.4	Peru
49.6 ⁻²	14.4 -2	64.0-2	36.0-2	2	2	2	2	Saint Kitts and Nevis
65.7 ⁻¹	21.3 -1	86.9-1	13.1-1	1	1	1	1	Saint Lucia
98.6	1.4	100.0	-					Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
								Suriname
								Trinidad and Tobago
77.3**,-2	7.2 **,-2	84.5**,-2	15.5 **, -2	2	2	2	2	Turks and Caicos Islands
82.2 -1	12.0 ⁻¹	94.2 -1	5.8 -1	75.1 ⁻¹	18.9-1	93.9 ⁻¹	6.1 -1	Uruguay
		97.0	3.0			97.2	2.8	Venezuela
								North America and Western Europe
48.9	52.0	98.4	1.6	48.7	42.1	90.8	9.2	Andorra
76.5 -2	20.2 -2	96.7 ⁻²	3.3 -2	57.9 ⁻²	33.8-2	91.7 -2	8.3 -2	Austria
87.5 ⁻²	9.7 -2	97.2 ⁻²	2.8 ⁻²	75.4 ⁻¹	21.6 ⁻¹	97.0 ⁻¹	3.0 -1	Belgium
				62.3 ⁻¹	30.3 -1	92.6 ⁻¹	7.4 ⁻¹	Canada
80.1 ⁻¹	8.6 ⁻¹	88.8 -1	 11.2 ⁻¹	52.8 ⁻¹	26.8-1	79.6 ⁻¹	20.4 ⁻¹	Cyprus
72.7 -2	20.7 -2	93.4 ⁻²	6.6-2	74.1-2	22.6 ⁻²	96.6 ⁻²	3.4-2	Denmark
59.6 ⁻¹	31.0 ⁻¹	90.6 ⁻¹	9.4 ⁻¹	60.4 ⁻¹	35.2 -1	95.6 ⁻¹	4.4 ⁻¹	Finland
75.0 ⁻¹	15.5 -1	90.5 ⁻¹	9.5 ⁻¹	72.1 ⁻¹	16.2 ⁻¹	88.2 -1	11.8-1	France
77.9 ⁻¹	14.8-1	90.5 ⁻¹	7.3 ⁻¹	62.0 ⁻¹	29.9 ⁻¹	92.0 ⁻¹	8.0 ⁻¹	Germany
	1.4.0	22.1	,.5	02.0	27.7	72.0	0.0	Gibraltar

Region		I	Public expendit	ure per studen	t			expenditure Ication
	as a	a % of GDP per cap	pita		in U.S. dollars PPP			as a % of total
Country or territory	Primary ISCED 1 1	Secondary ISCED 2-3 2	Tertiary ISCED 5-6 3	Primary ISCED1 4	Secondary ISCED 2-3 5	Tertiary ISCED 5-6 6	as a % of GDP	government expenditure
Greece	14.1**,-2	18.2 -2	21.5 -2	4,122 **,-2	5,336 ⁻²	6,279 ⁻²	3.5 -2	9.2 ⁻²
Holy See								
Iceland	26.7 -1	23.3 -1	26.8-1	9,570-1	8,333-1	9,610-1	7.7 -1	18.1-1
Ireland	15.0-1	24.0 ⁻¹	26.3 -1	6,117 -1	9,818-1	10,729-1	4.9 -1	14.4-1
Israel	20.5 -1	20.7 -1	23.4-1	4,991 ⁻¹	5,054 ⁻¹	5,709-1	6.2 -1	
Italy	25.2 -1	28.6-1	23.5 -1	7,267-1	8,256 -1	6,774 ⁻¹	4.8 -1	9.7 -1
Liechtenstein								
Luxembourg	20.3 **, -2	22.7 -2		14,183 **,-2	15,820-2			
Malta								
Monaco								
Netherlands	 18.0 ⁻¹	 25.7 ⁻¹	 44.4 ⁻¹	 6,490 ⁻¹	 9,202 ⁻¹	 15,640 ⁻¹	 5.6 ⁻¹	 12.0 ⁻¹
Norway	18.3 -1		44.4 45.1 ⁻¹	9,490 ⁻¹		23,388 ⁻¹	6.6 ⁻¹	12.0 16.2 ⁻¹
•	18.3 ⁻ 22.4 ⁻¹	 34.0 ⁻¹	45.1 ⁻¹	9,499 ⁻ 4,663 ⁻¹	 7,084 ⁻¹	6,013 ⁻¹	5.3 ⁻¹	16.2 ⁻¹
Portugal		34.0 -		4,003 -		6,013 -	5.3 -	11.3
San Marino								1
Spain	19.5 -1	24.1-1	23.6 ⁻¹	5,699-1	7,033-1	6,896 ⁻¹	4.3 -1	11.1 -1
Sweden	25.3-1	32.8-1	40.4 -1	8,619-1	11,158-1	13,759-1	7.0 -1	12.6 -1
Switzerland	23.8-1	27.0 ⁻¹	54.6-1	8,894 -1	10,100 ⁻¹	20,405 -1	5.6 -1	16.3 ⁻¹
United Kingdom	18.9-2	20.3 -2	32.3 -2	5,894 ⁻²	6,308-2	10,060-2	5.5 -2	12.5-2
United States of America	22.2 -1	24.6 ⁻¹	25.4-1	9,280-1	10,290-1	10,616 -1	5.7 -1	14.8 -1
South and West Asia								
Afghanistan								
Bangladesh	11.2	15.9	39.9	131	180	461	2.6	15.8
Bhutan							5.7	17.2 -2
India	8.9 -2	16.7 -2	57.8 -2	179-2	335 -2	1,162 -2	3.2 -2	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	15.4		27.7	1,548		2,781	5.5	19.5
Maldives	21.8 -1	28.9**,-1	_**,-1	1,089-1	1,449 **, -1	a **, -1	7.9 ⁻¹	11.0-1
Nepal	15.3 ⁺¹	11.3 +1		158+1	117 +1		3.8 +1	
Pakistan							2.9	11.2
Sri Lanka								
Sub-Saharan Africa								
Angola	3.7 -1	36.9-1	78.3 ⁻¹	165 ⁻¹	1,636-1	3,472 ⁻¹	2.6 ⁻¹	
Benin	13.4-1		165.4-1	169-1		2,082 -1	3.9 ⁻¹	18.0-1
Botswana	16.1-2	41.2**,-2		1,827 -2	4,667 -2		8.1	21.0
Burkina Faso	36.0			405			4.5 ⁻¹	15.4 ⁻¹
Burundi	19.9 ⁻²	 77.5 ^{**, -2}	 363.1 ^{**,-2}	64 ⁻²	 248 ^{**, -2}	 1,160 ^{**, -2}	5.1-2	17.7 -2
Cameroon	7.6						3.9	
		41.6*	126.3	162	884	2,684		17.0
Cape Verde	15.8	19.4	24.7	479	591	752	5.7	16.4
Central African Republic	7.5 ⁻¹	···	305.2 ⁻¹	51 ⁻¹	···	2,074 ⁻¹	1.4 ⁻¹	
Chad	7.1-2	29.2**,-2	348.2**,-2	104 -2	428**,-2	5,111 **, -2	1.9-2	10.1-2
Comoros								
Congo	3.0**,-2			100**,-2			1.8 -2	8.1-2
Côte d'Ivoire								
Democratic Republic of the Congo								
Equatorial Guinea								
Eritrea	9.6 -1	9.6 -1		52 -1	52 ⁻¹		2.4 -1	
Ethiopia			785.5			5,501	5.5	23.3
Gabon								

		Region						
Primary		ost-secondary non-t D 1-4)	ertiary		Tert (ISCEI	iary D 5-6)		
Salaries, all staff 9	Other current	Total current	Capital	Salaries, all staff 13	Other current	Total current	Capital	Country or territory
78.7**,-2	6.3**,-2	85.0**,-2	15.0**,-2	46.2 -2	19.6 -2	65.8-2	34.2 -2	Greece
								Holy See
67.5 -1	21.1 -1	88.6 -1	11.4 -1	77.0-1	15.4-1	92.4 ⁻¹	7.6-1	Iceland
74.4-1	15.7 -1	90.1 -1	9.9 ⁻¹	69.8 -1	23.6 -1	93.5 ⁻¹	6.5 -1	Ireland
70.5 -1	22.3 -1	92.8 -1	7.2 -1	52.0 ⁻¹	37.7 -1	89.7 -1	10.3 -1	Israel
79.8 -1	15.8 -1	95.7 ⁻¹	4.3 -1	61.6 ⁻¹	27.7 -1	89.3 ⁻¹	10.7 -1	Italy
								Liechtenstein
68.2**,-2	11.4**,-2	79.6**,-2	20.4**,-2					Luxembourg
								Malta
								Monaco
70.9 -1	14.8 -1	85.7 -1	14.3 -1	59.4 ⁻¹	28.4-1	87.9 ⁻¹	12.1-1	Netherlands
69.9 ⁻²	18.6 -2	88.4-2	11.6 -2	58.3 ⁻¹	35.7 -1	94.0-1	6.0-1	Norway
93.4 ⁻¹	4.7 -1	98.1-1	1.9 -1	62.1 ⁻¹	27.4 -1	89.5 ⁻¹	10.5 -1	Portugal
								San Marino
74.2 -1	16.4 ⁻¹	90.7 ⁻¹	9.3 ⁻¹	65.9 ⁻¹	15.9 ⁻¹	81.9 ⁻¹	18.1-1	Spain
63.5 -1	29.2 ⁻¹	92.8 -1	7.2 -1	60.4 -1	35.7 -1	96.0 ⁻¹	4.0-1	Sweden
77.1-1	14.1 -1	91.1 -1	8.9-1	69.5 ⁻¹	21.8 -1	91.3 ⁻¹	8.7 -1	Switzerland
73.1-2	18.4 -2	91.5 ⁻²	8.5 -2	2	2	2	-2	United Kingdom
71.2 ⁻¹	17.4 ⁻¹	88.7 -1	11.3 -1	57.1 ⁻¹	32.1 ⁻¹	89.2 ⁻¹	10.8 ⁻¹	United States of America
7 1.2	11.4	00.7	11.5	57.1	52.1	07.2	10.0	South and West Asia
								Afghanistan
		 78.7	 21.3			 79.1	 20.9	Bangladesh
								Bhutan
 83.1 ⁻²	 11.4 ⁻²	 94.5 ⁻²	 5.5 ⁻²	 97.3 ⁻²	 0.2 ⁻²	 97.5 ⁻²	 2.5 ⁻²	India
								Iran (Islamic Republic of)
								Maldives
								Nepal
								Pakistan
								Sri Lanka
			1			1		Sub-Saharan Africa
		71.7 ⁻¹	28.3 ⁻¹			71.1 ⁻¹	28.9 ⁻¹	Angola
75.1-1	12.5 -1	87.6 ⁻¹	12.4 ⁻¹	40.1 -1	23.9 ⁻¹	64.0 ⁻¹	36.0-1	Benin
								Botswana
								Burkina Faso
								Burundi
								Cameroon
74.1-1	5.0 ⁻¹	80.3 -1	19.7 -1			54.0-1	46.0 ⁻¹	Cape Verde
								Central African Republic
								Chad
								Comoros
								Congo
								Côte d'Ivoire
								Democratic Republic of the Congo
								Equatorial Guinea
73.7 -1	9.3 ⁻¹	83.0-1	17.0-1	37.6-1	29.6 ⁻¹	67.2 -1	32.8 -1	Eritrea
								Ethiopia
								Gabon

Region		F	Public expendit	ure per studen	t		Total public on edu	expenditure cation
	as	a % of GDP per cap	vita		in U.S. dollars PPP			as a % of total
Country or territory	Primary ISCED 1 1	Secondary ISCED 2-3 2	Tertiary ISCED 5-6 3	Primary ISCED1 4	Secondary ISCED 2-3 5	Tertiary ISCED 5-6 6	as a % of GDP 7	government expenditure 8
Gambia								
Ghana	18.4 -1	29.1 ⁻¹		230-1	363 -1		5.4 -2	
Guinea							1.7 -2	
Guinea-Bissau								
Kenya	22.4 ⁻¹	22.1**,-1		300 -1	284-1		7.1 ⁻¹	17.9 -2
Lesotho	25.0 ⁻¹	49.8 -1		328 -1	653 ⁻¹		13.3 -1	29.8 -2
Liberia	6.0							
Madagascar	9.5	12.7**	145.2	89	118**	1,357	3.4	16.4
Malawi								
Mali	21.3 ⁻¹	30.8 -1	144.2**,-1	225 -1	326 -1	1,526 **, -1	4.6 -1	16.8 -1
Mauritius	10.3 -1	17.4**,-1	29.8 -1	1,042 -1		2,969-1	3.9 -1	12.7 -1
Mozambique	15.1-1	86.9-1		111-1	642 -1		5.2 -1	21.0 ⁻¹
Namibia	21.4 ⁻¹	22.0 ⁻¹	141.3 -1	984 ⁻¹	1,012 -1			
Niger	28.7 -1	46.1-1	371.4-1	175 -1	282-1	2,274 -1	3.4 -1	17.6 -1
Nigeria								
Rwanda	10.2	35.1		88	304		4.9	19.0
Sao Tome and Principe								
Senegal	17.9-1	32.9**,-1	218.6 -1	285 -1	524 **, -1	3,481-1	4.8 -1	26.3 -1
Seychelles							6.3 -1	12.6 -1
Sierra Leone							3.8 **, -2	
Somalia								
South Africa	14.6	17.7**	44.4				5.4	17.4
Swaziland	15.9-1	40.0-1		708 -1	1,783-1		8.0 -1	24.4-1
Тодо	9.8	20.0	162.5	79	162	1,314	3.7	15.8+1
Uganda	9.1+1	29.0**,+1						
United Republic of Tanzania								
Zambia	5.3 -2	8.0**,-2		62 ⁻²	95 ^{**, -2}		1.5	
Zimbabwe								

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

Important Secondary and positional secondary and positical secondary and positical secondary and positical secondary and po				expenditure by cational expend					Region
Other currentTotal currentCapitalCapitalCapitalCapitalCapitalCantry orterritory10111213141516Gambia111213141516Gambia11121111111116Gambia11	Primary, s		•	-tertiary					
Image: series of the series	Salaries, all staff 9				all staff				Country or territory
Image: series of the series									Gambia
Image: series of the series									Ghana
									Guinea
Lesotho18.466.133.923.366.189.410.6MadagascarMadagascarMadagascarMalawiMaiMaiMaiMaiMaiMaiMaiMaiMaiMaiMaiMaiMaiMaiMaiMaiMai									Guinea-Bissau
Image: series of the series									Kenya
									Lesotho
18.466.133.923.366.189.410.6MadagacarMalawiMalawiMaliMaliMaliMaliMainitusMainitusMainitusMainitusMainitusMainitusMainitusMainitusMainitusMainitusMainitusMainitusMainitusMainitusMainitus									Liberia
Image: series of the series	47.7				23.3		89.4		Madagascar
Image: series of the series									
Image: marking state in the									
12.2 ⁻¹ 71.4 ⁻¹ 28.6 ⁻¹ 59.3 ⁻¹ 27.0 ⁻¹ 86.3 ⁻¹ 13.7 ⁻¹ Mozambique Namibia Namibia 71.7 ⁻¹ 28.3 ⁻¹ 98.9 ⁻¹ 1.1 ⁻¹ Niger Nigeria Nigeria Nigeria Nigeria Nigeria Nigeria Nigeria Nigeria Nigeria Sao Tome and Principe Sao Tome and Principe <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>									
Image: Market Matrix Image: Market Matrix Image: Market Matrix Market Market Matrix Image: Market Mark	 59.2 ⁻¹								
Image: system of the system									
Nigeria 93.2 6.8 100.0 Rwanda 100.0 Rwanda 100.0 Rwanda Rwanda									
93.2 6.8 100.0 - Rwanda So Tome and Principe Senegal Senegal 17.3 ⁻¹ 86.1 ⁻¹ 13.9 ⁻¹ Seychelles Seychelles Seychelles Seychelles Seychelles Somalia South Africa Swaziland									
Image: series of the series									
Senegal 17.3 ⁻¹ 86.1 ⁻¹ 13.9 ⁻¹ Seychelles Seychelles Seychelles Sierra Leone Somalia 13.2 95.5 4.5 100.0 South Africa Swaziland									
17.3 ⁻¹ 86.1 ⁻¹ 13.9 ⁻¹ . ⁻¹ . ⁻¹ . ⁻¹ Seychelles Seychelles Seychelles Seychelles Seychelles Seychelles Seychelles Somalia 100.0 100.0 South Africa South Africa Togo									
Siera Leone Somalia 13.2 95.5 4.5 100.0 South Africa South Africa 2.8 98.6 1.4									
Somalia 13.2 95.5 4.5 100.0 0.00 - South Africa Swaziland 2.8 98.6 1.4 Togo	68.8 -1								
13.2 95.5 4.5 100.0 100.0 - South Africa Swaziland 2.8 98.6 1.4 Togo									
Swaziland 2.8 98.6 1.4 Togo									
2.8 98.6 1.4 Togo	82.3	13.2	95.5	4.5		100.0	100.0	-	
									Swaziland
	95.8	2.8							Тодо
18.8 87.6 ⁺¹ 12.4 ⁺¹ 83.3 ⁺¹ - ⁺¹ 83.3 ⁺¹ 16.7 ⁺¹ Uganda	68.8+1	18.8	87.6+1	12.4+1	83.3+1	-+1	83.3+1	16.7 +1	Uganda
United Republic of Tanzania									United Republic of Tanzania
Zambia									Zambia

TABLE 14 EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP, BY SOURCES OF FUNDS / Financial year ending in 2007

Region		Expe		cational instituti as a % of gross d			ration	
		All sources of fu	nds (public, privat	te, international)			Public sources	
Country or territory	All levels ^{a, b}	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								
Egypt								
Iraq								
Jordan		1	2.2 -1	2.2 -1			1	2.0 ⁻¹
Kuwait						3.6**,-1	0.3 -1	0.7 -1
Lebanon						2.6-2	x(8)	0.9**,-2
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya								
Mauritania						2.3**,-2	2	1.4**,-2
Morocco						5.9 ⁻²	2	2.7 -2
Oman						3.5**,-2	.**, -2	1.8**,-2
Palestinian Autonomous Territories								
Qatar								
Saudi Arabia								
Sudan								
Syrian Arab Republic								•••
Tunisia						 7.2 ⁻²	2	 2.5 ^{**, -2}
United Arab Emirates								
Yemen								•••
Central and Eastern Europe								
Albania								
Belarus						5.2	1.0	x(6)
Bosnia and Herzegovina								
Bulgaria	4.3 -1	0.8 -1	0.7 -1	1.6 -1	1.2 -1	3.6 -1	0.7 -1	0.7 -1
Croatia								
Czech Republic	5.0-1	0.5 -1	0.7 -1	2.3-1	1.4-1	4.4 -1	0.4 -1	0.6 -1
Estonia	5.0-2	0.4 -2	1.2 -2	2.3-2	1.1-2	4.6-2	0.4 -2	1.2 -2
Hungary	5.6-1	0.8 -1	1.1 -1	2.4 ⁻¹	1.1-1	5.1-1	0.7 -1	1.0 -1
Latvia	5.5 -1	0.7 -1	1.3-1	2.1 -1	1.4 -1	4.8 -1	0.7 -1	1.3 -1
Lithuania	5.1-1	0.6 -1	0.7 -1	2.4-1	1.3 -1	4.6-1	0.6 -1	0.7 -1
Montenegro								•••
Poland	5.9-2	0.6 -2	1.7 -2	2.0 ⁻²	1.6-2	5.4-2	0.5 -2	1.7 -2
Republic of Moldova	8.9	x(1)	x(1)	x(1)	x(1)	8.3	1.3	1.4
Romania	4.0-2	0.3 -2	0.5 -2	1.5 -2	1.2 -2	3.3 -2	0.3 -2	0.5 **,-2
Russian Federation								
Serbia								
Slovakia	4.3 -1	0.5 -1	0.8 -1	x(1)	x(1)	3.6 -1	0.4 -1	0.7 -1
Slovenia	6.2 -2	0.6 -2	1.3**,-2	3.0**,-2	1.3 -2	5.3 -2	0.5 -2	1.2**,-2
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia								
Turkey								
Ukraine						6.1**,-2	0.7 **,-2	0.6**,-2
Central Asia								
Armenia								
Azerbaijan						2.3**,-2	0.2**,-2	0.4**,-2
Georgia								

Region	Expenditure on educational institutions and educational administration as a % of gross domestic product									
	International sources			Private sources			ources	Public so		
Country or territory	All levels	Tertiary (ISCED 5-6) 15	Secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 2-4) 14	Primary (ISCED 1) 13	Pre-primary (ISCED 0) 12	All levels ^a 11	Tertiary (ISCED 5-6) 10	Secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 2-4) 9		
Arab States										
Algeria										
Bahrain										
Djibouti										
Egypt										
Iraq										
Jordan			· ⁻¹	1	1			2.0-1		
Kuwait	1	0.4 ⁻²	0.4 -2	0.2 -2	0.1-2	1.1-2	1.2 **, -1	1.3 -1		
Lebanon							0.8 -2	0.8**,-2		
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya			1	1	1					
Mauritania							0.1 **, -2	0.8 **, -2		
Morocco							1.0 -2	2.2 -2		
Oman							0.3 **, -2	1.5 **, -2		
Palestinian Autonomous Territo										
Qatar										
Saudi Arabia										
Sudan										
Syrian Arab Republic										
Tunisia							 1.7 ⁻²	 3.0 ^{**,-2}		
United Arab Emirates										
Yemen										
Central and Eastern Europe										
Albania										
Belarus							1.1	x(6)		
Bosnia and Herzegovina										
Bulgaria	1	0.5 -1	0.1 -1	1	0.1 ⁻¹	0.7 -1	0.7 -1	1.6 -1		
Croatia										
Czech Republic	1	0.2 -1	0.2 -1	0.1-1	1	0.6 -1	1.2 -1	2.1-1		
Estonia	2	0.3 -2	2	2	2	0.4-2	0.8 -2	2.2 -2		
Hungary	1	0.3 -1	0.1 ⁻¹	1	1	0.5 -1	0.9 -1	2.2 -1		
Latvia	0.1 -1	0.5 -1	0.1 -1	1	1	0.7 -1	0.8 -1	2.0 ⁻¹		
Lithuania	1	0.5 -2	2	2	2	0.5 -2	0.9 -1	2.4 -1		
Montenegro										
Poland	2	0.4 ⁻²	2	2	0.1 ⁻²	0.6 -2	1.2 -2	2.0 -2		
Republic of Moldova	0.1	x(11)	x(11)	x(11)	x(11)	0.5	1.6	3.9		
Romania	0.2 -2	0.4 ⁻²	2	2	2	0.5 -2	0.8 -2	1.5 **, -2		
Russian Federation										
Serbia										
Slovakia	1	x(11)	x(11)	0.1 -1	0.1 -1	0.6 -1	x(6)	x(6)		
Slovenia	1	0.3 -2	0.3 **, -2	0.1**,-2	0.1-2	0.8 -2	1.0 -2	2.7 **, -2		
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Ma										
Turkey										
Ukraine							1.8 **, -2	2.3**,-2		
Central Asia										
Armenia										
Azerbaijan							0.2 **, -2	1.3 **, -2		
Georgia										
TABLE 14 EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP, BY SOURCES OF FUNDS / Financial year ending in 2007

Region		Expe		icational instituti as a % of gross d			ration	
		All sources of fu	nds (public, priva	te, 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
Kazakhstan	3.7	0.2	x(1)	x(1)	0.9	2.9	0.2	x(6)
Kyrgyzstan								
Mongolia						5.1	1.0	1.4
Tajikistan						3.5 -2	0.1-2	0.9 **, -2
Turkmenistan								
Uzbekistan								
East Asia and the Pacific								
Australia	6.4 -1	0.1 -1	1.9 -1	2.5 -1	1.8-1	4.6 -1	0.1 ⁻¹	1.7 -1
Brunei Darussalam								
Cambodia						1.6	x(6)	x(6)
China								
Cook Islands								
Democratic People's Republic of Korea								
Fiji								
Hong Kong SAR of China						 3.2	-	0.7
			•••					
Indonesia					 4 m-1			
Japan	5.0 ⁻¹	0.2 -1	1.3 -1	1.6 -1	1.5 -1	3.3 -1	0.1 -1	1.2 -1
Kiribati								
Lao People's Democratic Republic	4.6 -2	2	1.9-2	0.9 -2	0.3 -2	2.3-2	2	1.4-2
Macao, China								
Malaysia								
Marshall Islands								
Micronesia (Federated States of)								
Myanmar								
Nauru								
New Zealand	6.6	0.3	1.6	2.9	1.6	5.3	0.2	1.5
Niue								
Palau								
Papua New Guinea								
Philippines						2.5-2	2	1.3 -2
Republic of Korea	7.6	0.1	1.9	2.5	2.8	4.2 -2	0.1-2	1.6 -2
Samoa								
Singapore						2.9+1	x(6)	0.6 +1
Solomon Islands								
Thailand						3.8-2	0.6 -2	1.9-2
Timor-Leste								
Tokelau								
Tonga								
Tuvalu								
Vanuatu								
Viet Nam								
Latin America and the Caribbean								
	2 5-2	0.1-2	1 2 - 2	2 1 - 2	0.1-2	3 4-2	0.1-2	1 1 -7
Anguilla	3.5 -2	0.1 ⁻²	1.2 -2	2.1-2	0.1-2	3.4 -2	0.1-2	1.1-2
Antigua and Barbuda								0.8
Argentina	5.2 ⁻¹	0.4 -1	1.7 -1	2.0 ⁻¹	1.0-1	4.5 -1	0.3 -1	1.6 -1
Aruba						4.2 -2	0.3 -2	1.3-2
Bahamas								

Region		tion			Expenditure on educational institutions and educational administration as a % of gross domestic product											
	International sources			Private sources			ources	Public so								
Country or territory	All levels	Tertiary (ISCED 5-6) 15	Secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 2-4) 14	Primary (ISCED 1) 13	Pre-primary (ISCED 0) 12	All levels ^a 11	Tertiary (ISCED 5-6) 10	Secondary and ost-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 2-4) 9								
Kazakhstan	-	0.5	x(11)	x(11)	0.1	0.8	0.4	x(6)								
Kyrgyzstan																
Mongolia							x(6)	x(6)								
Tajikistan							0.3 -2	1.9**,-2								
Turkmenistan																
Uzbekistan																
East Asia and the Pacific																
Australia	1	1.0 ⁻¹	0.6 -1	0.2 -1	1	1.8-1	0.9 -1	2.0 ⁻¹								
Brunei Darussalam																
Cambodia							0.1	x(6)								
China						•••										
Cook Islands						•••										
Democratic People's Republic of I																
Fiji																
Hong Kong SAR of China							0.9	1.3								
Indonesia																
Japan	1	1.0 ⁻¹	0.3 -1	1	0.1-1	1.7 -1	0.5 -1	1.3 -1								
Kiribati																
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1.2 -2	0.1-2	0.3 -2	0.4 -2	2	1.1-2	0.2 -2	0.6 -2								
Macao, China																
Malaysia																
Marshall Islands																
Micronesia (Federated States of)																
Myanmar																
Nauru																
New Zealand	-	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.0	2.4								
Niue																
Palau																
Papua New Guinea																
Philippines							0.3 -2	0.7 -2								
Republic of Korea	2	2.2 -2	0.7 -2	0.3 -2	0.1-2	3.4-2	0.6 -2	1.8 -2								
Samoa																
Singapore							1.0 +1	0.9+1								
Solomon Islands																
Thailand							0.6 -2	 0.7 ⁻²								
Timor-Leste						•••										
Tokelau																
Tonga																
Tuvalu																
Vanuatu																
Viet Nam																
Latin America and the Caribbea																
Anguilla	2	2	2	2	0.1-2	0.1-2	0.1-2	2.1-2								
Antigua and Barbuda	•						0.3									
Argentina	1	0.2 -1	0.2 -1	0.1-1	0.1-1	0.7 -1	0.8 -1	1.8 -1								
	0.4 -2						0.6 -2	1.3 -2								

TABLE 14 EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP, BY SOURCES OF FUNDS / TABLE 14 Financial year ending in 2007

Region		Expe		icational institut as a % of gross d			ration	
		All sources of fu	nds (public, priva	te, 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
Barbados						5.5	x(8)	1.9
Belize								2.6 ⁻¹
Bermuda						1.2 -1	0.1-1	0.6 -1
Bolivia								
Brazil						4.9 -1	0.4 -1	1.6 -1
British Virgin Islands	3.1	-	0.9	1.2	1.0	3.1	-	0.9
Cayman Islands						2.6 -1	1	1.2 -1
Chile	5.7	0.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	3.1	0.4	1.2
Colombia	7.3	x(3)	2.3	1.9	2.5	4.9	x(8)	1.8
Costa Rica						4.4	0.4	2.0
Cuba	13.5	1.2	4.1	4.9	3.3	13.3	1.1	4.0
Dominica						5.1	-	2.1
Dominican Republic	4.5	0.4	2.7	1.0		2.4	0.1	1.4
Ecuador								
El Salvador						3.0	0.3	1.4
Grenada								
Guatemala	5.6	0.6	2.4	1.5	0.9	3.0	0.3	1.8
Guyana	7.6	0.8	2.6	2.3	0.8	6.2	0.7	2.1
Haiti								
Honduras								
Jamaica						6.4	0.4	2.4
Mexico	6.4 -1	0.7 -1	2.4 ⁻¹	1.9 -1	1.3 -1	5.2 -1	0.6 -1	2.0 ⁻¹
Montserrat								
Netherlands Antilles								
Nicaragua		0.1 -2	2.9 -2	1.7 -2			2	1.7 -2
Panama		0.2	1.7	1.3			0.2	1.7
Paraguay								
Peru	3.5	0.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	2.4	0.2	1.0
Saint Kitts and Nevis						9.7 -2		
Saint Lucia						6.4 -1		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines						7.0	-	3.6
Suriname								
Trinidad and Tobago								
Turks and Caicos Islands								
Uruguay						2.9 -1	0.3 -1	1.0-1
Venezuela						3.6	0.3	1.2
North America and Western Europe								
Andorra						2.5	0.5	0.6
Austria	 5.5 ⁻²	0.5 -2	 1.1 ⁻²	 2.7 ⁻²	 1.3 ⁻²	5.0 ⁻²	0.3 -2	1.0 ⁻²
Belgium	6.2 ⁻¹	0.6 -1	1.5 ⁻¹	2.8 ⁻¹	1.3	5.8 ⁻¹	0.6 ⁻¹	1.4-1
Canada								
Cyprus	 7.4 ⁻¹	 0.4 ⁻¹	 2.1 ⁻¹	 3.4 ⁻¹	 1.5 ⁻¹	 6.1 ⁻¹	 0.3 ⁻¹	 2.0 ⁻¹
Denmark	7.4-2	0.8-2	1.9-2	2.5 ⁻²	1.7 ⁻²	6.8 ⁻²	0.6 ⁻²	1.9 ⁻²
Finland	5.8 ⁻¹	0.4 ⁻¹	1.3-1	2.5 ⁻¹	1.7-1	5.7 ⁻¹	0.3 -1	1.3 ⁻¹
France	6.0 ⁻¹	0.7 -1	1.2 -1	2.8-1	1.3 -1	5.4-1	0.6 -1	1.1 -1
Germany	4.8 -1	0.5 -1	0.7 -1	2.5 -1	1.1-1	4.1-1	0.4 -1	0.7 -1
Gibraltar								

Region		Expe						
	International sources			Private sources	s a % of gross d		ources	Public so
Country or territory	All levels	Tertiary (ISCED 5-6) 15	Secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 2-4) 14	Primary (ISCED 1) 13	Pre-primary (ISCED 0) 12	All levels ^a 11	Tertiary (ISCED 5-6) 10	Secondary and ost-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 2-4) 9
Barbados	0.4	2	0.1 -2	_**,-2	_**,-2	0.1 -2	1.5	2.1
Belize								2.2 -1
Bermuda							1	0.5 -1
Bolivia								
Brazil							0.8 -1	2.2 -1
British Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.2
Cayman Islands							1	1.4 -1
Chile		1.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	2.5	0.3	1.3
Colombia		0.9	0.7	0.5	x(13)	2.4	1.6	1.3
Costa Rica	-						1.0	1.1
Cuba	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.3	4.9
Dominica								3.0
Dominican Republic	0.1		0.5	1.3	0.3	2.1	0.4	0.4
Ecuador								
El Salvador	-	0.6 -1	0.4 -1	0.2 -1	0.1 -1	1.3 -1	0.3	0.8
Grenada								
Guatemala	-	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.3	2.6	0.3	0.4
Guyana	1.0	0.4				0.4	0.4	1.9
Haiti								
Honduras								
Jamaica							1.3	2.2
Mexico	1	0.4 ⁻¹	0.4 -1	0.3 ⁻¹	0.1-1	 1.3 ⁻¹	0.9 ⁻¹	1.5 ⁻¹
Montserrat								
Netherlands Antilles								
Nicaragua			 1.3 ⁻¹	 1.1 ⁻¹	 0.1 ⁻¹			 0.3 ⁻²
Panama	2	-	-	-	-	-		1.3
Paraguay								
Peru Saint Kitts and Nevis	•	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.8
Saint Lucia	 0.2 ⁻²							
Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.2							
							0.4	3.0
Suriname								
Trinidad and Tobago								
Turks and Caicos Islands	-1							 1.1 ⁻¹
Uruguay	·-1						0.6 -1	
Venezuela							1.6	0.6
North America and Western Eu							0.1	0.7
Andorra	-2		 0.2-2	2	 0.2-2	 0 5 -2	0.1	0.7
Austria	-2 -1	0.1 ⁻²	0.2 ⁻²		0.2 ⁻²	0.5 ⁻²	1.2 -2	2.5 ⁻²
Belgium		0.1 -1	0.1-1	0.1 -1		0.3 -1	1.2 -1	2.6 ⁻¹
Canada	-1							
Cyprus	- ⁻¹	0.7 -1	0.3 ⁻¹	0.1 ⁻¹	0.1-1	1.2 ⁻¹	0.7 -1	3.1-1
Denmark	2	0.1 -2	0.1-2	2	0.2 -2	0.6-2	1.6 -2	2.5-2
Finland	2	0.1-1	1	1	1	0.1-1	1.6 -1	2.5-1
France	1	0.2 -1	0.2 -1	0.1 -1	1	0.5 -1	1.1 -1	2.6 -1
Germany	1	0.2 -1	0.4 -1	1	0.1 ⁻¹	0.7 -1	0.9 -1	2.1 ⁻¹

TABLE 14 EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP, BY SOURCES OF FUNDS / Financial year ending in 2007

Region		Expe		cational instituti as a % of gross d			ration	
		All sources of fu	nds (public, priva	te, international)			Public sources	
Country or territory	All levels ^{a, b}	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
Greece						3.4 -2	0.2**,-2	0.8 **, -2
Holy See								
Iceland						7.3 -1	0.6 -1	2.7 -1
Ireland	4.7 -1	1	1.7 -1	1.9 -1	1.2 -1	4.4 -1	1	1.6 -1
Israel	7.9 -1	0.9 -1	2.3 -1	2.1 ⁻¹	1.8 -1	6.1-1	0.7 -1	2.3 -1
Italy	4.9 -1	0.5 -1	1.2 -1	2.3 -1	0.9 -1	4.5 -1	0.5 -1	1.2 -1
Liechtenstein								
Luxembourg							0.5 **, -2	1.5 **, -2
Malta								
Monaco								
Netherlands	5.7 -1	0.4-1	1.4-1	2.4 ⁻¹	1.5 -1	4.8 -1	0.4 -1	1.4 -1
Norway						4.0 5.4 ⁻¹	0.3 ⁻¹	1.7 ⁻¹
Portugal	 5.6 ⁻¹	 0.4 ⁻¹	 1.6 ⁻¹	 2.1 ⁻¹	 1.4 ⁻¹	5.1 ⁻¹	0.4 ⁻¹	1.6-1
San Marino								
Spain						 4.2 ⁻¹	 0.5 ⁻¹	 1.1 ⁻¹
	 6.5 ⁻¹	 0.6 ⁻¹	 1.7 ⁻¹	 2.5 ⁻¹	 1.7 ⁻¹	4.2 6.2 ⁻¹	0.5	1.7 ⁻¹
Sweden	6.0 ⁻¹	0.0	1.7 1.6 ⁻¹	2.5 2.7 ⁻¹	1.7 1.4 ⁻¹	5.5 ⁻¹	0.8 0.2 ⁻¹	1.7 1.6 ⁻¹
Switzerland								
United Kingdom	6.4-2	0.3 -2	1.6-2	3.1-2	1.4-2	5.1-2	0.3 -2	1.4-2
United States of America	7.7 -1	0.4 -1	2.0 ⁻¹	2.2 ⁻¹	3.0-1	5.2 -1	0.3 -1	1.8 -1
South and West Asia								
Afghanistan								
Bangladesh						2.4		1.0
Bhutan						7.0-2	- ⁻²	1.6-2
India	4.4 -2	0.1 -2	1.8-2	1.8-2	0.8 -2	3.2 -2	2	1.1-2
Iran (Islamic Republic of)						5.5	-	1.6
Maldives						7.9-1	0.8 -1	4.0 ⁻¹
Nepal						3.8 +1		2.4+1
Pakistan						2.9		
Sri Lanka								
Sub-Saharan Africa								
Angola						2.6 -1	0.4 -1	0.8 -1
Benin						3.3 -1	0.1-1	2.0-1
Botswana						6.9	-	2.2
Burkina Faso						4.5 -1	1	3.0-1
Burundi						5.1**,-2	_ **, -2	2.6**,-2
Cameroon						3.1-2	2	1.1-2
Cape Verde	6.9	0.2	2.4	3.0	0.4	5.7	-	2.3
Central African Republic								
Chad						1.9 -2	2	0.9 -2
Comoros								
Congo						1.8 -2	0.1**,-2	0.5 **, -2
Côte d'Ivoire								0.1**,-2
Democratic Republic of the Congo								
Equatorial Guinea								
Eritrea						 2.4 ⁻¹		 0.7 ⁻¹
Ethiopia						5.5	-	
Gabon								

	Expe		ational instituti s a % of gross de		itional administra ct	ition		Region
Public s	ources			Private sources			International sources	
econdary and st-secondary ion-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	Country or territory
1.2 -2	1.2 -2						2	Greece
								Holy See
2.5 -1	1.1-1							Iceland
1.8 -1	1.0 ⁻¹	0.3 -2	2	0.1 -2	2	0.2 -2	1	Ireland
1.8 -1	0.9 -1	1.8 -1	0.2 -1	0.1 -1	0.3 -1	0.9 -1	1	Israel
2.2 -1	0.7 -1	0.4 -1	1	1	0.1 -1	0.2 -1	1	Italy
								Liechtenstein
1.7 -2								Luxembourg
								Malta
								Monaco
1.9 -1	1.1-1	0.9 -1	1	1	0.5 -1	0.4 -1	1	Netherlands
2.2 -1	1.2 -1						2	Norway
2.1 ⁻¹	0.9 -1	0.4 -1	1	1	1	0.4 ⁻¹	1	Portugal
								San Marino
1.7 -1	0.9 -1						1	Spain
2.5 -1	1.4-1	0.2 -1	1	1	1	0.2 -1	0.1 -1	Sweden
2.1 ⁻¹	1.4-1						1	Switzerland
2.5 -2	0.9 -2	1.3 -2	2	0.2 -2	0.6 -2	0.5 -2		United Kingdom
2.0 ⁻¹	1.0-1	2.5 ⁻¹	0.1 -1	0.2 -1	0.2 -1	2.0 ⁻¹	1	United States of America
210	110	210	012	0.2	012	210		South and West Asia
								Afghanistan
 1.0	 0.3							Bangladesh
3.6 ⁻²	1.0 ⁻²							Bhutan
1.4 ⁻²	0.6 ⁻²	 1.2 ⁻²	2	 0.6 ⁻²	 0.4 ⁻²	 0.1 ⁻²	2	India
2.8	1.1						2	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
	_**,-1							
3.1 ⁻¹ 0.9 ⁺¹	0.5 +1							Maldives
0.9	0.5							Nepal
								Pakistan
				•••				Sri Lanka
								Sub-Saharan Africa
1.1-1	0.2 -1						2	Angola
0.8 -1	0.5 -1							Benin
3.6	1.0							Botswana
0.9 -1	0.5 -1			0.2				Burkina Faso
1.7 **, -2	0.8**,-2							Burundi
1.6 -2	0.4-2							Cameroon
2.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.7	Cape Verde
								Central African Republic
0.7 -2	0.4 -2							Chad
								Comoros
0.8 **, -2	0.5 **, -2							Congo
0.4 -2								Côte d'Ivoire
								Democratic Republic of the Congo
								Equatorial Guinea
0.6 -1	0.5 -1							Eritrea
	2.1						-	Ethiopia
								Gabon

TABLE 14 EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP, BY SOURCES OF FUNDS / TABLE 14 Financial year ending in 2007

Intercret with the second of the se	Region		Expe	nditure on educ a	ational institut s a % of gross d			ation	
Country orteritoryPre-prima 1Pre-prima (SECD 1)Pre-prima (SECD 1)Pre-prima (SECD 1)Pre-prima (SECD 1)Pre-prima (SECD 1)Pre-prima 			All sources of fu	unds (public, privat	e, international)			Public sources	
ChanaIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	Country or territory		(ISCED 0)	(ISCED 1)	post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 2-4)	(ISCED 5-6)		(ISCED 0)	(ISCED 1)
And GuineaAAAAAAAAGuinea-BissauAAAAAAAAKenyaAAAAAAAAALesothoAAAAAAAAALibriaAAAAAAAAAMalagoscrAAAAAAAAAMalawiAAAAAAAAAMalawiAAAAAAAAAMatritusAAAAAAAAANgenhqueAAAAAAAAANgenhqueAAAAAAAAAANgenhqueAAA <td>Gambia</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Gambia								
Chinea-BissauImm<	Ghana							1	2.5 -1
Keya	Guinea								
Lesotho1111.0.2111Liberia0.8Madagascar<	Guinea-Bissau								
LectureImage <t< td=""><td>Kenya</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>7.0-1</td><td>1</td><td>3.8 -1</td></t<>	Kenya						7.0-1	1	3.8 -1
MadagasarII	Lesotho						10.2 -1	1	5.3 -1
MalaviIndIndIndIndIndIndMaliIndIndIndIndIndIndIndMaritusIndIndIndIndIndIndIndIndMozabiqueIndIndIndIndIndIndIndIndIndNambiaIndIndIndIndIndIndIndIndIndIndNambiaIndIndIndIndIndIndIndIndIndIndIndNigriInd <t< td=""><td>Liberia</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>0.8</td></t<>	Liberia								0.8
MailMauritus <td< td=""><td>Madagascar</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>3.2</td><td>-</td><td>1.8</td></td<>	Madagascar						3.2	-	1.8
MauritiusIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	Malawi								
NozambiqueIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	Mali								
Nucleation que Maine Maine 	Mauritius						3.9 -1	1	1.0 ⁻¹
Niger 3.7^{-1} 3.7^{-1} 2.7^{-1} 0.2^{-1} 0.2^{-1} 3.2^{+1} -1^{-1} 2.3^{+1} Nigeria<	Mozambique						5.2 -1	1	3.0 ⁻¹
Nigeria Image in the second seco	Namibia								3.2 -2
Rwanda \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots 1.9 2.2 Sao Tome and Principe \square	Niger	3.7 -1	1	2.7 -1	0.7 -1	0.2 -1	3.2 -1	1	2.3 -1
Sao Tome and Principe $\begin{titmediates}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Nigeria								
Senegal <t< td=""><td>Rwanda</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>4.9</td><td>-</td><td>2.2</td></t<>	Rwanda						4.9	-	2.2
Seychelles Image: Seychelles	Sao Tome and Principe								
Sierra Leone Image: Mode of the second	Senegal						5.1-2	2	2.2 -2
Somalia Image: Marcine	Seychelles								
South Africa Image: Constraint of the constr	Sierra Leone								
Swaziland 6.4 ⁻² - ⁻² 2.7 ⁻² Togo 3.5 - 1.5 Uganda Utied Republic of Tanzania	Somalia								
Togo 3.5 1.5 Uganda	South Africa						5.3	-	2.2
Uganda <	Swaziland						6.4-2	2	2.7 -2
United Republic of Tanzania	Тодо						3.5	-	1.5
	Uganda								
Zambia 1 0 "2 1 2 "2	United Republic of Tanzania								
	Zambia						1.8 **, -2		1.2**,-2
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe								

^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.

Region		tion	ional administra t		ational instituti s a % of gross do		Exper	
	International sources			Private sources			ources	Public so
Country or territory	All levels	Tertiary (ISCED 5-6) 15	Secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 2-4) 14	Primary (ISCED 1) 13	Pre-primary (ISCED 0) 12	All levels ^a	Tertiary (ISCED 5-6) 10	Secondary and ost-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 2-4) 9
Gambia								
Ghana	1							2.1 ⁻¹
Guinea								
Guinea-Bissau								
Kenya							 1.1 ⁻¹	1.8 -1
Lesotho							1.8 -1	2.6 ⁻¹
Liberia							0.4	0.3
	 0.6						0.4	0.6
Madagascar								
Malawi								
Mali	0.9 -2							
Mauritius							0.4 ⁻¹	2.0 ⁻¹
Mozambique							0.6 -1	1.5 -1
Namibia								1.7 -2
Niger	0.3 -1	1	1	0.1 -1	1	0.1 -1	0.2 -1	0.7 -1
Nigeria								
Rwanda							1.2	1.0
Sao Tome and Principe								
Senegal							1.1-2	1.2 -2
Seychelles								
Sierra Leone								
Somalia								
South Africa							0.6	1.9
Swaziland		-2	2	2	2	2	1.1-2	2.6 -2
Тодо							0.5	1.2
Uganda								
United Republic of Tanzania								
Zambia Zimbabwe	-						0.3 **, -2	0.3 **, -2

TABLE 15 ADULT AND YOUTH LITERACY / 2005-2007

Region		Adults (15 years and older)						Youth (15 to 24 years)					
		Literac	:y rate		Illiterate p	opulation		Literac	y rate		Illiterate p	opulation	
Country or territory	MF 1	M 2	F 3	GPI 4	MF (000)	% F 6	MF 7	M 8	F 9	GPI 10	MF (000) 11	% F 12	
Arab States													
Algeria	75.4	84.3	66.4	0.79	5,974	67.9	92.5	94.2	90.6	0.96	561	60.9	
Bahrain	88.8	90.4	86.4	0.96	63	49.2	99.8	99.8	99.8	1.00	0.3	42.1	
Djibouti													
Egypt	66.4 ⁰	74.6 ⁰	57.8°	0.77 ⁰	16,824°	62.8 ⁰	84.9 ⁰	87.9 ⁰	81.8 ⁰	0.93 ⁰	2,317 ⁰	59.4	
Iraq													
Jordan	91.1°	95.2°	87.0°	0.91°	305 ^o	71.6°	99.0°	98.9 ⁰	99.0°	1.00°	12 ⁰	46.7	
Kuwait	94.5 [°]	95.2 ⁰	93.1 ⁰	0.98 ⁰	122 ⁰	45.8 ⁰	98.4 ⁰	98.4 ⁰	98.5 ⁰	1.00 ⁰	7 ⁰	43.7 ⁰	
Lebanon	89.6°	93.4°	86.0 ⁰	0.92 ⁰	309 ⁰	69.5 ⁰	98.7 ⁰	98.4°	99.1 ⁰	1.01 ⁰	9 °	35.8°	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	86.8	94.5	78.4	0.83	569	78.2	98.9	99.7	98.0	0.98	14	87.2	
Mauritania	55.8	63.3	48.3	0.76	832	58.4	66.4	70.0	62.5	0.89	207	54.2	
Morocco	55.6	68.7	43.2	0.63	9,816	65.9	75.1	83.8	66.5	0.79	1,605	67.7	
Oman	84.4	89.4	77.5	0.87	274	60.6	98.4	98.8	97.9	0.99	9	62.8	
Palestinian Autonomous Territories	93.8°	97.2°	90.3 ⁰	0.93 ⁰	136°	77.0°	99.0°	99.1°	98.9 ⁰	1.00°	8 ⁰	54.6°	
Qatar	93.1 [°]	93.8°	90.4 ⁰	0.96 ⁰	47 ⁰	38.3 ⁰	99.1 ⁰	99.1 ⁰	99.0°	1.00 ⁰	10	43.5 ⁰	
Saudi Arabia	85.0	89.1	79.4	0.89	2,473	58.3	97.0	98.1	95.9	0.98	138	67.7	
Sudan													
Syrian Arab Republic	83.1	89.7	76.5	0.85	2,168	69.4	93.7	95.4	92.0	0.96	282	62.6	
Tunisia	77.7	86.4	69.0	0.80	1,733	69.5	95.7	97.0	94.3	0.97	91	64.3	
United Arab Emirates	90.0 [°]	89.5 ⁰	91.5 ⁰	1.02 ⁰	328 [°]	23.9 ⁰	95.0 ⁰	93.6°	97.0°	1.04 ⁰	34 ⁰	24.0 ⁰	
Yemen	58.9	77.0	40.5	0.53	5,081	72.2	80.4	93.4	66.8	0.71	959	82.8	
Central and Eastern Europe													
Albania	99.0	99.3	98.8	0.99	23	65.3	99.4	99.3	99.5	1.00	3.7	43.5	
Belarus	99.7	99.8	99.7	1.00	24	66.6	99.8	99.7	99.8	1.00	3.4	36.9	
Bosnia and Herzegovina													
Bulgaria	98.3	98.6	97.9	0.99	114	62.3	97.5	97.5	97.4	1.00	25	49.4	
Croatia	98.7	99.5	98.0	0.99	50	80.1	99.7	99.6	99.7	1.00	2	47.3	
Czech Republic													
Estonia	99.8	99.8	99.8	1.00	2.4	49.6	99.8	99.7	99.8	1.00	0.4	37.3	
Hungary	98.9	99.0	98.8	1.00	94	56.8	98.6	98.2	98.9	1.01	18	36.7	
Latvia	99.8	99.8	99.8	1.00	4	53.2	99.7	99.7	99.8	1.00	0.99	41.3	
Lithuania	99.7	99.7	99.7	1.00	9	51.5	99.8	99.8	99.8	1.00	1	46.7	
Montenegro													
Poland	99.3	99.6	99.0	0.99	223	73.6	99.5	99.7	99.2	0.99	31	73.2	
Republic of Moldova	99.2	99.6	98.9	0.99	23	76.9	99.7	99.7	99.7	1.00	2.3	48.4	
Romania	97.6	98.3	96.9	0.99	436	66.5	97.4	97.3	97.6	1.00	81	46.1	
Russian Federation	99.5	99.7	99.4	1.00	582	71.6	99.7	99.6	99.8	1.00	71	39.5	
Serbia													
Slovakia													
Slovenia	99.7	99.7	99.6	1.00	6	56.9	99.8	99.8	99.9	1.00	0.38	36.4	

Region		Adı	ults (15 yea	ars and old	ler)			,	Youth (15 t	o 24 years	5)	
		Literac	cy rate		Illiterate p	opulation		Litera	cy rate		Illiterate p	opulation
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)	% F 12
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	97.0	98.6	95.4	0.97	50	77.0	98.7	98.9	98.5	1.00	4	56.0
Turkey	88.7 ⁰	96.2 ⁰	81.3 ⁰	0.84	6,111 ⁰	83.1 ⁰	96.4 [°]	98.6 ⁰	94.3°	0.96	480 ⁰	79.7 ⁰
Ukraine	99.7	99.8	99.6	1.00	123	68.6	99.8	99.8	99.8	1.00	15	40.6
Central Asia												
Armenia	99.5	99.7	99.3	1.00	12	72.3	99.8	99.7	99.8	1.00	1	37.4
Azerbaijan	99.5 ⁰	99.8°	99.2 ⁰	0.99	33 ⁰	81.2 ⁰	100.0°	100.0 ⁰	100.0°	1.00 ⁰	_ 0	
Georgia												
Kazakhstan	99.6	99.8	99.5	1.00	44	73.3	99.8	99.8	99.9	1.00	5	38.0
Kyrgyzstan	99.3	99.5	99.1	1.00	26	65.9	99.6	99.5	99.7	1.00	5	37.3
Mongolia	97.3	96.8	97.7	1.01	52	42.3	95.4	93.7	97.3	1.04	27	29.6
Tajikistan	99.6	99.8	99.5	1.00	15	69.3	99.9	99.9	99.9	1.00	2	46.8
Turkmenistan	99.5	99.7	99.3	1.00	17	69.8	99.8	99.8	99.9	1.00	2	39.8
Uzbekistan												
East Asia and the Pacific												
Australia												
Brunei Darussalam	94.9	96.5	93.1	0.97	14	64.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	1.00	0.3	53.5
Cambodia	76.3	85.8	67.7	0.79	2,195	71.6	86.2	89.6	82.7	0.92	475	61.8
China	93.3	96.5	90.0	0.93	70,583	72.9	99.3	99.4	99.1	1.00	1,639	57.6
Cook Islands												
Democratic People's Republic of Korea												
Fiji												
Hong Kong SAR of China												
Indonesia	92.0 ⁰	95.2 ⁰	88.8 ⁰	0.93 ⁰	13,267°	70.2 ⁰	96.7 ⁰	97.0 ⁰	96.3 ⁰	0.99 ⁰	1,431 ⁰	55.1 ⁰
Japan												
Kiribati												
Lao People's Democratic Republic	72.7 ⁰	82.5 ⁰	63.2 ⁰	0.77 ⁰	932 ⁰	68.5 ⁰	83.9 ⁰	89.2 ⁰	78.7 ⁰	0.88 ⁰	195°	66.0 ⁰
Macao, China	93.5 ⁰	96.5 ⁰	90.7 ⁰	0.94 ⁰	27 ⁰	74.6°	99.6°	99.6°	99.7 ⁰	1.00 ⁰	0.3 ^o	42.8°
Malaysia	91.9	94.2	89.6	0.95	1,496	63.7	98.3	98.2	98.4	1.00	86	47.0
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (Federated States of)												
Myanmar												
Nauru												
New Zealand												
Niue												
Palau												
Papua New Guinea	 57.8	 62.1	53.4	0.86	 1,604	 55.0	 64.1	 62.8	 65.4	 1.04	 444	 47.0
Philippines	93.4	93.1	93.7	1.01	3,746	48.0	94.4	93.6	95.3	1.04	975	41.4
Republic of Korea												
Samoa	 98.7	 98.9	 98.4	 0.99	 1	 57.7	 99.4	 99.4	 99.5	 1.00	 0.2	 41.5
Singapore	98.7	98.9	98.4	0.99	203	75.6	99.4 99.7	99.4 99.7	99.5 99.8	1.00	2	37.1

TABLE 15 ADULT AND YOUTH LITERACY / 2005-2007

Region		Adı	ults (15 yea	ars and old	ler)			١	/outh (15 t	o 24 years	;)		
		Literad	cy rate		Illiterate p	opulation		Literad	cy rate		Illiterate population		
Country or territory	MF 1	M 2	F 3	GPI 4	MF (000)	% F 6	MF 7	M 8	F 9	GPI 10	MF (000)	% F 12	
Solomon Islands													
Thailand	94.1	95.9	92.6	0.97	2,946	66.2	98.2	98.3	98.1	1.00	181	51.5	
Timor-Leste													
Tokelau													
Tonga	99.2	99.2	99.3	1.00	0.5	45.7	99.6	99.5	99.6	1.00	0.1	40.9	
Tuvalu													
Vanuatu	78.1	80.0	76.1	0.95	30	53.8	91.7	91.8	91.7	1.00	4	48.8	
Viet Nam													
Latin America and the Caribbean													
Anguilla													
Antigua and Barbuda													
Argentina	97.6	97.6	97.7	1.00	691	51.1	99.1	98.9	99.3	1.00	59	38.5	
Aruba	98.1	98.2	98.1	1.00	1.5	54.4	99.3	99.2	99.4	1.00	0.09	42.6	
Bahamas													
Barbados													
Belize													
Bermuda													
Bolivia	90.7 ^o	96.0 ⁰	86.0 ⁰	0.90°	542°	78.5 ⁰	99.4°	99.8°	99.1 ⁰	0.99°	10 ⁰	77.2°	
Brazil	90.0 [°]	89.8 ⁰	90.2 ⁰	1.01 ⁰	13,919°	50.2 ⁰	97.8 ⁰	97.1 ⁰	98.6 ⁰	1.02 [°]	766	32.3°	
British Virgin Islands													
Cayman Islands	98.9 ⁰	98.7 ⁰	99.0°	1.00°			98.9 ⁰	99.1 ⁰	98.6 [°]	0.99 ⁰			
Chile	96.5	96.6	96.5	1.00	439	51.6	99.1	98.9	99.2	1.00	27	40.8	
Colombia	92.7 ⁰	92.4 ⁰	92.8°	1.00°	2,401 ⁰	50.1 ⁰	98.0 [°]	97.5 ⁰	98.4 [°]	1.01 ⁰	176	38.0 ⁰	
Costa Rica	95.9	95.7	96.2	1.00	132	46.7	98.0	97.6	98.5	1.01	17	37.6	
Cuba	99.8	99.8	99.8	1.00	19	53.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.00	0.3	52.5	
Dominica													
Dominican Republic	89.1	88.8	89.5	1.00	710	48.5	96.0	95.0	97.0	1.02	72	36.8	
Ecuador	84.2 ⁰	87.3 ⁰	81.7°	0.94 ⁰	1,413°	59.3 ⁰	95.4°	95.2 ⁰	95.6 [°]	1.00°	116°	47.1 ⁰	
El Salvador	82.0 ⁰	84.9 ⁰	79.7 ⁰	0.94 ⁰	816 ⁰	59.2 ⁰	93.6 ⁰	93.2 ⁰	93.9 ⁰	1.01 ⁰	82 ⁰	47.1 ⁰	
Grenada													
Guatemala	73.2	79.0	68.0	0.86	2,055	62.8	85.5	88.1	82.9	0.94	390	59.7	
Guyana													
Haiti													
Honduras	83.6 ⁰	83.7 ⁰	83.5 ⁰	1.00°	713°	51.6°	93.9°	92.7 ⁰	95.1°	1.03°	93°	40.3 ^o	
Jamaica	86.0	80.5	91.1	1.13	263	32.7	94.3	90.9	97.9	1.08	29	18.6	
Mexico	92.8°	94.4 ⁰	91.4 ⁰	0.97 ⁰	5,368°	62.8 ⁰	98.2 ⁰	98.2 ⁰	98.1 ⁰	1.00°	354	53.1 ⁰	
Montserrat													
Netherlands Antilles	96.4	96.3	96.4	1.00	5	54.5	98.2	98.2	98.3	1.00	0.4	49.5	
Nicaragua	78.0 ⁰	78.1 ⁰	77.9 ⁰	1.00°	746°	51.0°	87.0 ⁰	85.2 ⁰	88.8 ⁰	1.04°	154°	42.9°	
Panama	93.4	94.0	92.8	0.99	155	54.6	96.3	96.5	96.1	1.00	22	51.5	

Region		Adı	ılts (15 yea	ars and old	ler)		Youth (15 to 24 years)						
		Literac	y rate		Illiterate p	opulation		Literad	:y rate		Illiterate p	opulation	
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	
Paraguay	94.6°	95.7°	93.5 ⁰	0.98 ⁰	216°	60.1 ⁰	98.8 ⁰	98.8°	98.8°	1.00°	15 ⁰	49.9 ⁰	
Peru	89.6 ⁰	94.9 ⁰	84.6 ⁰	0.89 ⁰	1,992°	75.2 ⁰	97.4 ⁰	98.0 ⁰	96.7 ⁰	0.99 ⁰	143	61.8 ⁰	
Saint Kitts and Nevis													
Saint Lucia													
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines													
Suriname	90.4	92.7	88.1	0.95	31	62.7	95.2	95.7	94.6	0.99	4	54.7	
Trinidad and Tobago	98.7	99.1	98.3	0.99	14	66.3	99.5	99.5	99.5	1.00	1	48.8	
Turks and Caicos Islands													
Uruguay	97.9 ⁰	97.4°	98.2 ⁰	1.01 ⁰	55 ⁰	43.1 ⁰	98.8 ⁰	98.5 ⁰	99.0°	1.01 ⁰	6 ⁰	38.6 ⁰	
Venezuela	95.2 [°]	95.4°	94.9 ⁰	1.00 ⁰	931 ⁰	52.5°	98.4 ⁰	98.0 ⁰	98.8°	1.01 ⁰	85 ⁰	35.8 ⁰	
North America and Western Europe													
Andorra													
Austria													
Belgium													
Canada													
Cyprus	97.7	99.0	96.6	0.98	16	78.3	99.9	99.8	99.9	1.00	0.2	36.9	
Denmark													
Finland													
France													
Germany													
Gibraltar													
Greece	97.1	98.2	96.0	0.98	279	69.9	99.3	99.4	99.3	1.00	9	51.3	
Holy See													
Iceland													
Ireland													
Israel													
Italy	98.9	99.1	98.6	1.00	572	62.7	99.9	99.9	99.9	1.00	7	45.8	
Liechtenstein													
Luxembourg													
Malta	92.4°	91.2°	93.5 ⁰	1.03 ⁰	25 ⁰	43.1 ⁰	98.3°	97.5 ⁰	99.1 ⁰	1.02 ⁰	10	25.0 ⁰	
Monaco													
Netherlands													
Norway													
Portugal	94.9	96.6	93.3	0.97	459	68.0	99.7	99.6	99.7	1.00	4	44.2	
San Marino													
Spain	97.9 ⁰	98.6°	97.3 ⁰	0.99 ⁰	782 ⁰	67.6°	99.6°	99.6°	99.6 ⁰	1.00 ⁰	21 ⁰	49.9 ⁰	
Sweden													
Switzerland													
United Kingdom													
United States													

TABLE 15 ADULT AND YOUTH LITERACY / 2005-2007

Region		Adı	ults (15 yea	ars and old	der)			١	'outh (15 t	o 24 years	;)	
		Literad	cy rate		Illiterate p	opulation		Literac	y rate		Illiterate p	opulation
Country or territory	MF 1	M 2	F 3	GPI 4	MF (000)	% F 6	MF 7	M 8	F 9	GPI 10	MF (000) 11	% F 12
South and West Asia												
Afghanistan												
Bangladesh	53.5	58.7	48.0	0.82	48,541	54.6	72.1	71.1	73.2	1.03	8,965	46.9
Bhutan	52.8°	65.0 ⁰	38.7 ^o	0.59 ⁰	201°	60.2 ⁰	74.4 ⁰	80.0 ⁰	68.0 ⁰	0.85 ⁰	38 ⁰	58.5°
India	66.0	76.9	54.5	0.71	269,816	64.9	82.1	86.7	77.1	0.89	40,412	61.2
Iran, Islamic Republic of	82.3 ⁰	87.3 ⁰	77.2 ⁰	0.89 ⁰	8,983 ⁰	63.7 ⁰	96.6 ⁰	97.1 ⁰	96.1 ⁰	0.99 ⁰	589 ⁰	56.4°
Maldives	97.0	97.0	97.1	1.00	6	47.6	98.1	97.8	98.4	1.01	1	41.4
Nepal	56.5	70.3	43.6	0.62	7,612	66.9	79.3	85.3	73.0	0.86	1,189	63.5
Pakistan	54.2°	67.7°	39.6 ⁰	0.59 ⁰	47,060°	63.8 ⁰	69.2 ⁰	79.1 ⁰	58.4°	0.74 ⁰	11,151°	65.2 ⁰
Sri Lanka	90.8 ⁰	92.7 ⁰	89.1 ⁰	0.96 ⁰	1,339 ⁰	61.1 ⁰	97.5 ⁰	97.0°	97.9 ⁰	1.01 ⁰	90 ⁰	40.4 ⁰
Sub-Saharan Africa												
Angola												
Benin	40.5	53.1	27.9	0.53	3,022	60.5	52.4	63.4	41.1	0.65	875	60.8
Botswana	82.9	82.8	82.9	1.00	211	50.5	94.1	92.9	95.3	1.03	26	39.6
Burkina Faso	28.7 ⁰	36.7 ⁰	21.6°	0.59 ⁰	5,684°	56.0 ⁰	39.3 ⁰	46.7 ⁰	33.1 ⁰	0.71 ⁰	1,793°	55.0 ⁰
Burundi												
Cameroon												
Cape Verde	83.8	89.4	78.8	0.88	53	69.4	97.3	96.6	97.9	1.01	3	37.9
Central African Republic												
Chad	31.8	43.0	20.8	0.48	3,959	58.9	44.4	53.4	35.4	0.66	1,170	58.0
Comoros	75.1	80.3	69.8	0.87	122	60.8	89.5	92.1	86.8	0.94	18	62.2
Congo	82.4 ⁰	90.6 ⁰	78.7 ⁰	0.87 ⁰	323 ⁰	70.2 ⁰	80.5 ⁰	86.8 ⁰	78.0 ⁰	0.90 ⁰	129 ⁰	62.5 ⁰
Côte d'Ivoire												
Democratic Republic of the Congo												
Equatorial Guinea												
Eritrea	64.2	76.2	53.0	0.70	993	68.1	86.3	90.2	82.5	0.92	138	64.4
Ethiopia	35.9	50.0	22.8	0.46	29,772	61.3	49.9	62.2	38.5	0.62	8,338	61.9
Gabon	86.2	90.2	82.2	0.91	120	64.7	97.0	98.0	95.9	0.98	8	66.4
Gambia												
Ghana	65.0	71.7	58.3	0.81	5,077	59.2	77.8	79.7	75.8	0.95	1,096	53.4
Guinea												
Guinea-Bissau												
Kenya												
Lesotho												
Liberia	55.5	60.2	50.9	0.84	881	55.4	71.8	67.9	75.7	1.12	211	42.7
Madagascar												
Malawi	71.8	79.2	64.6	0.82	2,085	63.9	83.0	83.7	82.3	0.98	473	52.0
Mali	26.2 [°]	34.9 [°]	18.2 [°]	0.52 [°]	4,633 ⁰	58.3 [°]	38.8 [°]	47.4 [°]	30.8°	0.65 [°]	1,486°	57.0°
Mauritius	87.4	90.2	84.7	0.94	121	61.7	96.2	95.3	97.2	1.02	7	36.7
Mozambique	44.4	57.2	33.0	0.58	6,621	63.6	52.9	58.4	47.5	0.81	2,000	55.9

Region		Adı	ults (15 yea	ars and old	ler)			١	outh (15 t	o 24 years)	
		Literad	cy rate		Illiterate p	opulation		Literad	:y rate		Illiterate p	opulation
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
Namibia	88.0	88.6	87.4	0.99	156	53.7	92.7	90.9	94.4	1.04	35	38.1
Niger	28.7 ⁰	42.9 ⁰	15.1 ⁰	0.35 ⁰	4,897 ⁰	59.6°	36.5 [°]	52.4 ⁰	23.2 ⁰	0.44 ⁰	1,460°	64.2 ⁰
Nigeria	72.0	80.1	64.1	0.80	23,283	64.8	86.7	88.6	84.7	0.96	4,043	56.9
Rwanda												
Sao Tome and Principe	87.9	93.4	82.7	0.88	11	73.4	95.2	95.0	95.5	1.01	2	46.8
Senegal	41.9°	52.3°	33.0 ⁰	0.63 ⁰	4,032 ^o	59.0°	50.9°	58.1°	44.5°	0.77 ⁰	1,211°	56.8°
Seychelles												
Sierra Leone	38.1	50.0	26.8	0.54	2,073	60.6	54.1	64.4	43.9	0.68	512	61.4
Somalia												
South Africa	88.0	88.9	87.2	0.98	3,977	55.0	95.4	94.6	96.3	1.02	442	40.2
Swaziland	83.8	84.0	83.7	1.00	113	53.3	94.0	91.9	96.1	1.05	17	32.4
Togo												
Uganda	73.6	81.8	65.5	0.80	4,148	65.7	86.3	88.3	84.2	0.95	866	57.3
United Republic of Tanzania	72.3	79.0	65.9	0.83	6,237	62.6	77.5	78.9	76.2	0.97	1,848	53.0
Zambia	70.6	80.8	60.7	0.75	1,907	67.6	75.1	82.4	67.8	0.82	632	64.5
Zimbabwe	91.2	94.1	88.3	0.94	725	66.8	91.2	94.1	88.3	0.94	294	66.4

REGIONAL AVERAGES

REGIONAL AVERAGES						1						
WORLD	83.9	88.4	79.4	0.90	773,881	64.0	89.1	91.3	86.8	0.95	129,476	59.1
Arab States	71.1	80.3	61.5	0.77	60,556	65.2	86.3	90.6	82.1	0.91	8,872	64.8
Central and Eastern Europe	97.5	98.9	96.3	0.97	8,013	79.9	98.8	99.3	98.4	0.99	749	67.9
Central Asia	98.5	99.0	98.1	0.99	832	67.6	99.5	99.4	99.6	1.00	85	42.5
East Asia and the Pacific	93.5	96.2	90.7	0.94	108,613	70.5	98.0	98.2	97.8	1.00	7,240	53.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	91.0	91.7	90.3	0.99	36,083	55.1	97.1	96.7	97.5	1.01	3,028	42.9
North America and Western Europe	99.4	99.6	99.3	1.00	3,540	62.6	99.8	99.8	99.8	1.00	163	48.3
South and West Asia	64.2	74.4	53.3	0.72	393,900	63.4	79.8	84.4	74.8	0.89	65,912	59.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	62.3	71.2	54.0	0.76	162,343	62.2	72.0	77.1	67.3	0.87	43,427	58.7

All data are UIS estimates unless otherwise noted. ° Observed data

For information on the literacy definitions and source data, please refer to the literacy metadata information table that can be found on the UIS website at www.uis.unesco.org.

64.0
65.2
79.9
67.6
70.5
55.1
62.6
63.4
62.2

Region	Reference year		Populatior years and o (000)		Л	lo schoolir	ıg	Inco	mplete pri	mary		Primary (ISCED 1)	
Country or territory		MF	M 2	F 3	MF 4	M 5	F 6	MF 7	M 8	F 9	MF 10	M 11	F 12
Arab States		1	2	5	4	5	U	7	0	2	10	11	12
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	368	227	141	12.9	6.4	24.5	6.8	5.5	9.2	12.0	13.5	9.3
Djibouti													
Egypt													
Iraq													
Jordan													
Kuwait	2006	1,684	1,096	588	7.9	6.2	11.6	40.2	43.4	33.2	7.1	7.5	6.2
Lebanon													
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya													
Mauritania													
Morocco													
Oman													
Palestinian Autonomous Territories	2006	1,360	685	675	 9.9	4.2	 15.6	2.6	2.5	2.7	40.2	41.0	39.3
Qatar	2000	487	360	128	12.4	11.9	13.7	24.4	25.2	22.1	9.1	10.5	5.4
Saudi Arabia	2004	10,677	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	 2002	 6,564	 3,261	 3,303	 22.0	 11.9	 31.3	 41.9	 49.1	 35.2	 11.4	 15.2	 7.8
Tunisia													
United Arab Emirates													
Yemen													
Central and Eastern Europe													
Albania	2001	1,595	779	815	1.5	0.9	2.2	7.1	4.3	9.8	15.7	14.3	17.0
Belarus													
Bosnia and Herzegovina													
-	 2001	 5,607		 2,937	 1.8	 1.2	 2.4	 1.2	 0.9	 1.5	 9.1	 6.9	 11.1
Bulgaria Croatia	2001		2,669			1.2	5.0	5.1	3.2			9.7	
	2001	3,129	1,466	1,663 3,855	3.3					6.8	13.1 0.2		16.1 0.2
Czech Republic	2000	7,390 923	3,536 403	5,855	x(10)	x(11) 0.2	x(12)	x(10) 0.5	x(11) 0.3	x(12)	9.7	0.2 8.1	10.2
Estonia													
Hungary	2005	7,208	3,332	3,877	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	8.2	5.0	10.8
Latvia	2006	1,608	902	707	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	2.1	2.0	2.3
Lithuania	2007	2,329	1,036	1,293	-	-	-	2.2	1.5	2.9	9.2	6.3	11.5
Montenegro	2006	26,008	12,216	13,792	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	1.8	1.2	2.5
Poland													
Republic of Moldova													
Romania	2002	14,689	6,997	7,692	4.7	2.6	6.5	-	-	-	16.2	12.8	19.2
Russian Federation													
Serbia													
Slovakia	2006	3,673	1,737	1,936	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	1.2	0.9	1.4
Slovenia	2005	1,450	693	756	-	-	-	0.8	0.5	0.7	4.9	3.7	6.0
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	2002	1,264	620	644	4.9	2.4	7.5	16.5	12.3	20.5	30.8	29.7	31.8
Turkey	2006	39,740	19,864	19,875	14.4	4.7	23.9	6.3	5.1	7.5	47.6	48.9	46.4
Ukraine	2001	32,849	14,466	18,383	x(7)	x(8)	x(9)	2.8	1.3	4.0	8.6	6.4	10.4
Central Asia													
Armenia	2001	1,748	773	974	0.7	0.4	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.7	6.8	6.3	7.3
Azerbaijan	1999	4,085	1,913	2,172	1.6	0.7	2.4	1.4	0.7	2.0	4.1	2.5	5.6
Georgia	2002	2,937	1,331	1,606	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.9	1.7	7.2	6.1	8.0

Region	I	Unknown		5)	Tertiary ISCED 5-6	(ry	st-second on-tertia (ISCED 4)			er secono (ISCED 3)		lary	ver second (ISCED 2)	Low
Country or territory	F 27	M 26	MF 25	F 24	M 23	MF 22	F 21	M 20	MF 19	F 18	M 17	MF 16	F 15	M 14	MF 13
Arab States															
Algeria	0.1	0.4	0.2	x(18)	x(17)	x(16)	x(18)	x(17)	x(16)	6.6	8.6	7.6	14.2	18.7	16.5
Bahrain	-	-	-	11.9	10.8	11.2	x(18)	x(17)	x(16)	34.0	40.9	38.4	11.0	23.0	18.7
Djibouti															
Egypt															
Iraq															
Jordan															
Kuwait	-	-	-	11.7	6.7	8.3	6.4	4.1	4.8	13.2	12.1	12.4	17.6	20.0	19.2
Lebanon															
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya															
Mauritania															
Morocco															
Oman															
Palestinian Autonomous Territories	-	-	-	 14.5	22.2	 18.4				 12.3	 13.4	 12.8	15.5	 16.7	 16.1
Qatar	-	-	-	29.9	17.5	20.9	5.0	4.6	4.7	17.2	14.8	15.4	6.7	15.5	13.1
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	14.8	15.0	14.9	4.6	4.6	4.6	12.8	15.9	14.7	10.7	17.1	14.6
Sudan															
Syrian Arab Republic	-	-	-	 2.7	 8.1	 5.3	 x(18)	 x(17)	 x(16)	 4.1	 6.2	 5.1	 18.8	 9.6	 14.3
Tunisia United Arab Emirates															
Yemen															
Central and Eastern Europe				F 7	0.2	7.4				26.5	22.0	20.6	20.0	20 5	207
Albania	-	-	-	5.7	9.2	7.4	•	·	·	26.5	32.8	29.6	38.9	38.5	38.7
Belarus															
Bosnia and Herzegovina															
Bulgaria	0.3	0.3	0.3	19.4	16.4	18.0	-	-	-	38.3	44.6	41.3	27.0	29.7	28.3
Croatia	0.5	0.5	0.5	12.8	15.2	13.9		•	•	37.4	54.5	45.4	21.3	15.6	18.7
Czech Republic	-	-	-	10.5	14.6	12.5	2.1	1.1	1.6	66.7	76.5	71.4	20.5	7.6	14.3
Estonia	2.3	2.4	2.4	30.3	23.9	27.5	3.0	2.2	2.6	37.2	42.9	39.6	15.5	20.0	17.5
Hungary	-	-	-	14.3	15.2	14.7	1.2	2.0	1.5	41.9	53.7	47.3	30.6	23.3	27.3
Latvia	-	-	-	23.9	16.2	20.3	9.9	6.7	8.4	48.8	54.8	51.5	15.2	20.4	17.6
Lithuania	-	-	-	27.1	23.9	25.7	23.9	20.8	22.5	23.7	34.0	28.3	10.8	13.5	12.0
Montenegro	-	-	-	16.9	15.1	16.1	4.5	1.6	3.1	52.6	64.6	58.2	23.6	17.5	20.7
Poland															
Republic of Moldova															
Romania	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.8	10.2	9.0	3.1	4.3	3.7	34.2	46.3	40.0	29.1	23.6	26.5
Russian Federation															
Serbia															
Slovakia	-	-	-	11.8	14.8	13.2				62.8	73.0	67.6	24.0	11.3	18.0
Slovenia	-	-	-	18.7	17.6	18.1	-	-	-	48.8	63.0	55.5	25.8	15.2	20.7
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	-	-	-	10.7	13.8	12.2	-	-	-	29.4	41.8	35.6	x(12)	x(11)	x(10)
Turkey	-	-	-	6.2	10.9	8.5				10.5	18.8	14.7	5.5	11.6	8.5
Ukraine	0.4	0.4	0.4	39.7	35.8	38.0	x(18)	x(17)	x(16)	31.1	42.2	36.0	14.4	13.9	14.2
Central Asia															
Armenia	-	-	-	19.5	21.4	20.4	23.1	20.2	21.8	38.5	40.6	39.5	8.9	10.2	9.5
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	10.3	16.6	13.3	16.0	23.1	19.3	52.5	49.2	50.9	11.3	7.1	9.3
Georgia	0.1	0.1	0.1	25.1	26.7	25.8	23.3	21.5	22.5	33.8	37.1	35.3	7.5	7.4	7.4

Region	Reference year		Populatior /ears and o (000)		Л	lo schoolir	ıg	Inco	mplete pri	mary		Primary (ISCED 1)	
Country or territory		MF 1	M 2	F 3	MF 4	M 5	F	MF	M 8	F 9	MF 10	M	F 12
Kazakhstan	1999	8,145	3,722	4,423	4	0.2	6 0.8	7 8.7	° 7.0	10.1	8.7	11 7.0	10.1
Kyrgyzstan	1999	2,198	1,047	1,150	1.7	0.8	2.5	1.8	1.1	2.4	7.3	5.8	8.6
Mongolia	2000	1,089	534	555	5.5	4.2	6.8	-	-	-	14.3	13.0	15.4
Tajikistan	2000	2,331	1,149	1,182	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													
Brunei Darussalam													
Cambodia													
China								•••				•••	
Cook Islands								•••					
Democratic People's Republic of Korea								•••					
Fiji													
Hong Kong SAR of China	 2006	 E 170	 2,428		 6.9	 3.3	 10.1	 v(4)	 v(E)		 21.8	 21.1	 22.5
Indonesia		5,178		2,750				x(4)	x(5)	x(6)			
							(15)						
Japan	2002	94,042	45,219	48,823	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)
Kiribati													
Lao People's Democratic Republic													
Macao, China	2006	324	151	172	6.2	3.1	9.0	10.7	10.1	11.3	22.5	22.9	22.2
Malaysia	2000	11,051	5,602	5,448	14.7	10.1	19.4	-	-	-	27.3	27.2	27.3
Marshall Islands													
Micronesia (Federated States of)													
Myanmar													
Nauru													
New Zealand	2001	2,524	1,211	1,313	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)
Niue													
Palau													
Papua New Guinea													
Philippines	2000	31,994	15,832	16,163	4.2	3.7	4.6	15.2	16.2	14.1	28.9	28.2	29.6
Republic of Korea	2002	30,483	14,980	15,504	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	22.4	14.2	30.3
Samoa													
Singapore	2006	2,987	1,483	1,504	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	41.2	38.6	43.7
Solomon Islands													
Thailand													
Timor-Leste													
Tokelau													
Tonga	1996	39	19	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.9	24.2	27.5
Tuvalu													
Vanuatu													
Viet Nam													
Latin America and the Caribbean													
Anguilla	2001	6.5	3.2	3.3	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.8	1.7	37.4	40.5	34.5
Antigua and Barbuda													
Argentina	2001	20,362	9,667	10,695	4.3	4.0	4.5	14.9	14.7	15.0	35.0	35.7	34.3
Aruba													
Bahamas	2000	159	76	83	1.4	1.7	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.3	9.9	7.1

	er second (ISCED 2)	lary		er secono (ISCED 3)		n	st-second on-tertia (ISCED 4)	ry	(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
11.6	12.7	10.6	32.3	36.8	28.6	23.8	22.1	25.3	14.4	14.3	14.4	-	-	-	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
															Australia
															Brunei Darussalam
															Cambodia
															China
															Cook Islands
															Democratic People's Republic of Korea
															Fiji
17.1	19.4	15.1	32.2	31.8	32.5	6.7	7.1	6.4	15.2	17.4	13.3	-	-	-	Hong Kong SAR of China
															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
24.9	25.8	24.0	21.4	22.9	20.0	1.7	1.5	1.9	12.6	13.6	11.6	-	-	-	Macao, China
19.3	21.0	17.6	24.1	25.4	22.7	3.0	3.1	2.8	8.0	9.2	6.8	3.6	3.9	3.4	Malaysia
															Marshall Islands
															Micronesia (Federated States of)
															Myanmar
															Nauru
28.7	26.2	31.0	33.7	37.9	29.8	6.4	6.9	6.0	25.9	23.9	27.7	5.3	5.0	5.5	New Zealand
															Niue
															Palau
															Papua New Guinea
14.4	14.5	14.2	19.7	20.3	19.0	6.7	7.1	6.3	8.4	7.3	9.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	Philippines
13.8	12.7	14.8	40.4	43.5	37.5				23.4	29.6	17.4	-	-	-	Republic of Korea
															Samoa
x(16)	x(17)	x(18)	22.0	20.5	23.4	17.2	18.6	15.8	19.6	22.3	17.1	-	-	-	Singapore
															Solomon Islands
															Thailand
															Timor-Leste
															Tokelau
x(16)	x(17)	x(18)	66.2	66.2	66.2	x(16)	x(17)	x(18)	7.9	9.6	6.3	-	-	-	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
11.6	13.2	10.2	23.2	23.3	23.2	-	-	-	11.1	9.2	12.8	-	-	-	Argentina
															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

Region	Reference year		Populatior /ears and o (000)		Ν	lo schoolin	Ig	Inco	mplete pri	mary		Primary (ISCED 1)	
Country or territory		MF	M 2	F 3	MF	М	F	MF	М	F 9	MF	M	F
Barbados	2000	184	2 86	3 97	4	5 -	6 -	7 13.6	8 13.6	13.6	10 8.3	11 8.9	12 7.7
Belize	2005	115	58	57	6.2	6.2	6.2	25.1	24.1	26.0	42.9	43.1	42.7
Bermuda													
Bolivia	 2001	3,524	1,704	1,820		9.4	24.1	24.8	23.7	25.8	12.8	14.2	 11.6
Brazil	2004	97,070	46,685	50,384	15.7	15.7	15.6	15.3	15.6	15.0	26.5	27.1	26.0
British Virgin Islands													
Cayman Islands	 2006				-		-	 1.1	 1.1	 1.2	 17.7	 18.5	 17.0
Chile													
Colombia	 2006	 23,503		 12,288	 9.3	 9.2	 9.4	 20.9		 20.4	 29.2	 29.1	 29.4
			11,215						21.4				
Costa Rica	2007	2,376	1,196	1,180	5.1	5.1	5.1	16.9	16.2	17.5	28.9	29.8	28.0
Cuba	2002	7,483	3,689	3,794	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													
Ecuador													
El Salvador	2006	3,219	1,520	1,699	21.3	17.5	24.2	26.6	25.9	27.2	15.2	16.2	14.4
Grenada													
Guatemala	2006	4,819	2,238	2,581	37.1	29.5	43.3	29.6	33.1	26.7	14.2	15.9	12.7
Guyana													
Haiti													
Honduras													
Jamaica													
Mexico	2006	54,469	26,160	28,308	10.2	8.1	12.0	19.0	18.4	19.5	19.0	18.4	19.4
Montserrat													
Netherlands Antilles													
Nicaragua													
Panama	2000	1,465	733	732	9.1	8.3	9.8	14.5	15.2	13.7	28.7	30.4	27.0
Paraguay	2006	2,643	1,327	1,316	5.4	3.9	6.8	30.4	29.3	31.5	25.3	25.2	25.4
Peru	2006	13,603	6,704	6,899	9.5	3.8	14.8	18.2	17.1	19.1	20.6	21.7	19.5
Saint Kitts and Nevis													
Saint Lucia													
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines													
Suriname													
Trinidad and Tobago													
Turks and Caicos Islands								•••					
Uruguay	2006	2,048	954	1,094	1.9	1.7	2.1	15.1	15.6	14.7	35.8	37.1	34.7
Venezuela North America and Western Europe	2006	13,545	6,710	6,835	6.9	6.5	7.2	18.2	18.7	17.7	28.1	29.8	26.6
	2004				2.2	1.6	2.0	(10)	(11)	(12)	45.0	46.5	45.1
Andorra	2004				2.2	1.6	2.9	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	45.8	46.5	45.1
Austria	2006	6,023	2,901	3,123	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)
Belgium	2006	7,408	3,564	3,843	x(7)	x(8)	x(9)	7.5	6.3	8.6	15.7	13.9	17.4
Canada	2002	21,301	10,376	10,925	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	10.5	9.9	11.2
Cyprus	2005	541	256	285	x(7)	x(8)	x(9)	8.3	5.1	11.3	22.5	22.1	22.9
Denmark	2006	3,809	1,857	1,952	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	3.5	2.6	4.3
Finland	2006	3,703	1,780	1,923	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	22.0	20.6	23.2
France	2004	41,686	19,861	21,825	1.7	1.6	1.7	x(4)	x(5)	x(6)	24.2	20.5	27.6
Germany	2006	61,180	29,393	31,787	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	2.8	2.6	3.1
Gibraltar													

	er second (ISCED 2)	lary	Upj	per secon (ISCED 3			st-second on-tertia (ISCED 4)	ry	(Tertiary ISCED 5-6	5)		Unknown	I	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
															Bermuda
7.1	8.5	5.8	21.1	25.1	17.3	2.7	2.5	3.0	14.0	16.3	11.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	Bolivia
13.0	13.4	12.6	21.2	20.6	21.9	x(16)	x(17)	x(18)	8.1	7.5	8.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	Brazil
															British Virgin Islands
x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	43.4	41.9	44.9	14.0	16.3	11.7	23.8	22.3	25.2	-	-	-	Cayman Islands
															Chile
5.3	4.8	5.7	25.4	25.1	25.6				9.7	10.3	9.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	Colombia
13.8	13.9	13.7	18.5	17.7	19.2				15.0	15.2	14.7	1.9	2.1	1.7	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
															Dominican Republic
															Ecuador
 12.5	14.2	11.2	13.8	14.4	13.4	-	-	-	10.6	11.9	9.6	-	-	-	El Salvador
															Grenada
 3.9	 4.9	 3.1	 11.2	 10.9	 11.5				 3.7	 5.1	 2.6	0.3	 0.5	 0.1	Guatemala
						•		•							
															Guyana
															Haiti
															Honduras
															Jamaica
21.5	22.5	20.7	15.3	14.8	15.8	·		·	14.9	17.8	12.5	-	-	-	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
11.4	12.9	9.9	16.1	17.9	14.4	7.5	7.8	7.3	3.7	2.8	4.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	Paraguay
5.4	6.1	4.7	26.0**	29.4**	22.9**	x(16)	x(17)	x(18)	16.3	17.1	15.4	4.1	4.7	3.5	Peru
															Saint Kitts and Nevis
															Saint Lucia
															Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
															Suriname
															Trinidad and Tobago
															Turks and Caicos Islands
22.4	23.3	21.6	15.1	14.7	15.5	-	-	-	9.6	7.6	11.3	-	-	-	Uruguay
10.7	11.3	10.1	21.7	20.8	22.6				12.8	11.2	14.4	1.5	1.7	1.3	Venezuela
									_						North America and Western Europe
x(16)	x(17)	x(18)	20.7	19.7	21.9	14.0	14.3	13.7	16.1	16.9	15.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	Andorra
26.2	16.8	34.8	49.6	55.3	44.4	8.3	7.9	8.6	15.9	19.9	12.1	-	-	-	Austria
19.1	19.6	18.5	29.5	31.7	27.5	1.5	1.3	1.6	26.8	27.1	26.4	-	-	-	Belgium
13.1	13.2	13.1	26.5	25.3	27.7	11.6	15.0	8.3	38.2	36.6	39.8	-	-	-	Canada
10.5	10.5	10.6	31.4	35.1	27.9	2.4	0.7	4.0	24.9	26.4	23.4	-	-	-	Cyprus
22.3	18.6	25.9	43.7	48.8	38.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	30.3	29.7	30.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	Denmark
8.9	9.7	8.2	38.5	41.6	35.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	30.3	27.9	32.6	-	-	-	Finland
18.4	18.1	18.7	35.8	39.7	32.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	19.8	20.0	19.6	-	-	-	France
18.6	11.6	25.2	51.5	53.7	49.5	5.6	5.2	6.0	21.4	27.0	16.2	-	-	-	Germany
															Gibraltar

Region	Reference year		Populatio years and o (000)		Γ	lo schoolir	ıg	Inco	mplete pri	mary		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
Greece	2005	8,162	3,976	4,186	3.3	1.8	4.8	4.6	3.4	5.8	33.7	31.8	35.6
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	2,712	1,334	1,378	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	23.7	24.2	23.2
Israel	2006	3,825	1,840	1,985	3.7	2.0	5.1	3.3	3.1	3.6	16.8	18.6	15.3
Italy	2005	44,487	21,213	23,274	7.8	5.0	10.3	x(4)	x(5)	x(6)	23.5	20.5	26.2
Liechtenstein													
Luxembourg	 2006	 322	 156	166	 x(10)	 x(11)	 x(12)	x(10)	 x(11)	 x(12)	 21.9	 21.0	 22.8
Malta	2005	273	134	140	3.7	3.1	4.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	33.0	28.9	36.9
Monaco													
Netherlands	 2005	 11,377	 5,549	 5,828			-	 1.7	 1.6	 1.8	 9.2	 7.3	 11.1
Norway	2005	3,180		1,624	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	0.7	0.5	0.8
			1,555							X(12)			
Portugal	2006	7,629	3,606	4,023	14.8	9.7	19.3	-	-		49.9	53.9	46.3
San Marino													
Spain	2006	32,408	15,734	16,674	2.5	1.6	3.4	10.9	9.4	12.3	22.7	21.5	23.9
Sweden	2005	6,350	3,247	3,103	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	10.7	11.3	10.1
Switzerland	2006	5,321	2,541	2,781	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	4.2	3.4	4.9
United Kingdom													
United States of America	2005	194,670	93,649	101,022	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.2	1.0	4.7	4.8	4.6
South and West Asia													
Afghanistan													
Bangladesh	2001	61,067	31,276	29,791	51.0	45.4	56.6	1.8	1.7	1.9	20.5	21.6	19.5
Bhutan													
India													
Iran (Islamic Republic of)													
Maldives													
Nepal													
Pakistan	2006	66,363	34,128	32,235	51.0	35.9	67.4	3.0	4.1	1.8	13.5	15.9	10.8
Sri Lanka													
Sub-Saharan Africa													
Angola													
Benin	2002	2,693	1,318	1,374	69.6	57.1	80.3	-	-	-	16.0	21.6	11.3
Botswana													
Burkina Faso													
Burundi													
Cameroon													
Cape Verde													
Central African Republic													
Chad													
Comoros													
Congo													
Côte d'Ivoire													
Democratic Republic of the Congo													
Equatorial Guinea													
Eritrea										•••			
Ethiopia													
Gabon													

	er secono (ISCED 2)	-		er secono (ISCED 3)		n	st-seconda on-tertiar (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
9.3	11.0	7.8	25.7	27.3	24.2	-	-	-	23.3	24.8	21.9	-	-	-	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
x(16)	x(17)	x(18)	33.1	34.7	31.7				39.7	38.1	41.2	3.3	3.5	3.1	Israel
28.3	32.1	24.8	29.6	31.5	27.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	10.1	10.3	9.9	-	-	-	Italy
															Liechtenstein
17.1	13.0	21.5	34.7	35.9	33.5	5.0	6.8	3.1	21.3	23.3	19.1	-	-	-	Luxembourg
40.4	38.8	42.0	11.6	15.7	7.8	0.3	0.5	0.2	10.8	12.9	8.8	-	-	-	Malta
															Monaco
23.9	20.0	27.6	35.4	37.5	33.4	3.2	3.6	2.7	26.0	29.3	22.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	Netherlands
13.9	13.0	14.8	50.8	53.3	48.4	2.9	3.8	2.1	31.7	29.5	33.9	-	-	-	Norway
12.7	14.6	11.0	10.8	11.3	10.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	11.2	9.8	12.4	-	-	-	Portugal
															San Marino
22.4	24.3	20.6	17.7	18.5	17.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	23.6	24.7	22.6	-	-	-	Spain
10.0	11.0	8.9	45.8	46.7	44.8	5.3	6.5	4.1	27.0	23.2	30.9	1.2	1.3	1.2	Sweden
	11.0	22.8	49.6	46.7	52.4	2.7	2.9	2.6	26.2	35.9	17.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	Switzerland
17.2															United Kingdom
															-
8.5	8.6	8.4	49.0	48.5	49.4	-	-	-	36.2	36.5	36.0	-	-	-	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
															Bhutan
															India
															Iran (Islamic Republic of)
															Maldives
															Nepal
9.1	12.6	5.3	17.1	22.6	11.1	-**	-**	-**	6.3	8.9	3.5	-	-	-	Pakistan
															Sri Lanka
						_									Sub-Saharan Africa
															Angola
x(10)	x(11)	x(12)	12.2	17.5	7.6	-	-	-	2.2	3.8	0.8	-	-	-	Benin
															Botswana
															Burkina Faso
															Burundi
															Cameroon
															Cape Verde
															Central African Republic
															Chad
															Comoros
															Congo
															Côte d'Ivoire
															Democratic Republic of the Congo
															Equatorial Guinea
															Eritrea
															Ethiopia
															Gabon

Region	Reference year		Populatior /ears and o (000)		Ν	lo schoolin	ıg	Inco	mplete pri	mary		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
Gambia													
Ghana													
Guinea													
Guinea-Bissau													
Kenya													
Lesotho													
Liberia													
Madagascar													
Malawi	1998	3,766	1,817	1,948	42.9	30.2	55.3	37.3	41.1	33.6	11.2	15.8	6.8
Mali													
Mauritius	2000	667	327	340	12.2	6.7	17.5	38.3	37.7	39.0	10.0	10.3	9.7
Mozambique													
Namibia													
Niger													
Nigeria													
Rwanda													
Sao Tome and Principe													
Senegal													
Seychelles	2002	46	22	24	5.6	5.6	5.6	-	-	-	23.5	22.3	24.7
Sierra Leone													
Somalia													
South Africa	2001	21,570	10,331	11,240	20.2	17.5	22.6	17.5	18.0	17.1	6.7	6.6	6.7
Swaziland													
Тодо													
Uganda	2002	8,002	3,921	4,081	33.8	21.3	45.2	35.6	38.5	33.0	19.1	23.9	14.7
United Republic of Tanzania	2002	12,492	6,061	6,431	34.9	24.3	44.7	16.2	19.1	13.6	42.9	48.7	37.6
Zambia													
Zimbabwe	2002	4,514	2,184	2,330	13.2	8.1	17.8	21.6	17.9	25.0	19.1	18.3	19.9

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

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	er secono (ISCED 2)			er secono (ISCED 3)		n	st-second on-tertia (ISCED 4)	ry	(1	Tertiary SCED 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
															Gambia
															Ghana
															Guinea
															Guinea-Bissau
															Kenya
															Lesotho
															Liberia
															Madagascar
3.4	4.8	2.0	4.7	7.4	2.1	-	-	-	0.5	0.7	0.3	-	-	-	Malawi
															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
															Namibia
															Niger
															Nigeria
															Rwanda
															Sao Tome and Principe
															Senegal
22.6	21.2	24.0	36.8	36.5	37.1	x(16)	x(17)	x(18)	7.4	8.9	5.9	4.1	5.4	2.8	Seychelles
															Sierra Leone
															Somalia
28.6	29.0	28.2	18.1	19.5	16.9	-	-	-	8.9	9.4	8.4	-	-	-	South Africa
															Swaziland
															Тодо
5.1	7.1	3.2	1.6	2.6	0.8				4.8	6.7	3.1	-	-	-	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 **17** PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION / ISCED 1, 2 and 3 Distribution of students by type of institution / 2007 (WEI and UOE countries)

				Type of ins	titution, by	ISCED level	l			Mode	ofstudy
Country		Primary (ISCED 1)		L	ower seconda (ISCED 2)	ry	ι	Ipper seconda (ISCED 3)	ry		d secondary D 1-3)
	Public	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
WEI countries											
Argentina	78.5 -1	17.9-1	3.6 -1	77.4-1	19.0-1	3.6 -1	69.5 -1	24.9-1	5.6 -1	100.0-1	1
Brazil	90.8-2	2	9.2 -2	90.5 -2	2	9.5 -2	84.9-2	2	15.1-2		
Chile	45.2	48.6	6.2	50.5	43.4	6.1	43.2	49.9	6.9	100.0	
China	93.9	6.1	x(2)	93.4	6.6	x(5)	90.7	9.3	x(8)	97.7	2.3
Egypt	92.3	0.5	7.2	95.1	0.7	4.1	93.5	0.1	6.4	100.0	
India										100.0-1	1
Indonesia	81.8		18.2	56.0		44.0	43.6		56.4	100.0	
Jamaica	92.2		7.8	94.0		6.0				100.0	
Jordan	67.7		32.3	80.3		19.7	90.2		9.8	100.0	
Malaysia	96.8-1	1.9 -1	1.3 -1	93.1 ⁻¹	2.8 -1	4.2 -1	93.8 ⁻¹	2.2 -1	4.0 ⁻¹	100.0-1	1
Paraguay	82.6-2	7.3 -2	10.1 -2	80.5 -2	11.1-2	8.4-2	71.7 -2	10.7 -2	17.6 -2	100.0-2	2
Peru	81.0	3.9	15.1	76.1	5.6	18.2	75.6	5.6	18.9	100.0	
Philippines	92.0		8.0	80.1		19.9	78.2		21.8	100.0	
Russian Federation	99.4		0.6	99.6		0.4	99.0		1.0	100.0	-
Sri Lanka	100.0-1	1	1	100.0 -1	1	1				100.0-1	1
Thailand	82.8+1	17.2 +1	x(2)	90.6 ⁺¹	9.4+1	x(5)	86.7 ⁺¹	13.3+1	x(8)	81.9 ⁺¹	18.1+1
Tunisia	98.6		1.4	98.4		1.6	91.9		8.1	100.0	
Uruguay	85.9		14.1	87.9		12.1	89.1	а	10.9	100.0	
OECD countries											
Australia	70.5 -1	29.5 ⁻¹	1	67.5 ⁻¹	32.5 -1	1	78.6-1	21.3 -1	0.1 -1	77.5 -1	22.5 -1
Austria	95.1 ⁻¹	4.9 ⁻¹	x(2)	92.3 ⁻¹	7.7 -1	x(5)	88.5 -1	11.5 -1	x(8)		
Belgium	45.9 ⁻¹	54.1 ⁻¹		43.6-1	56.4-1		42.5 -1	57.5 ⁻¹		79.8-1	20.2 -1
Canada	94.2 ⁻²	x(1)	5.8 -2	94.2 ⁻²	x(4)	5.8-2	94.5 ⁻²	x(7)	5.5 ⁻²	100.0-2	2
Czech Republic	98.8-1	1.2 -1	1	97.9 ⁻¹	2.1-1	1	86.8-1	13.2 -1	1	100.0 -1	1
Denmark	87.9 ⁻¹	12.1-1	1	75.7 ⁻¹	24.0-1	0.3 -1	97.4-1	2.6 -1	1	96.4-1	3.6 -1
Finland	98.7 ⁻¹	1.3 -1	1	95.9 ⁻¹	4.1-1	1	85.9 ⁻¹	14.1-1	1	100.0 -1	1
France	85.0-1	14.5 -1	0.5 -1	78.6 ⁻¹	21.1-1	0.3 -1	69.6 ⁻¹	29.5 ⁻¹	0.9 -1	100.0 -1	x(10)
Germany	96.7 ⁻¹	3.3 -1	x(2)	92.1 ⁻¹	7.9-1	x(5)	91.4 ⁻¹	8.6 -1	x(8)	99.7 ⁻¹	0.3 -1
Greece	92.9 ⁻¹	1	7.1-1	94.7 ⁻¹	1	5.3 -1	94.1 ⁻¹	1	5.9 ⁻¹	97.5 ⁻¹	2.5 -1
Hungary	93.2 ⁻¹	6.8 -1	1	92.5 ⁻¹	7.5 -1	1	83.8-1	16.2 -1	1	94.8-1	5.2 ⁻¹
Iceland	98.8-1	1.2 -1	1	99.3 ⁻¹	0.7 -1	1	90.3 -1	9.3 ⁻¹	0.4 -1	91.6 ⁻¹	8.4 -1
Ireland	99.2 ⁻¹	1	0.8 -1	100.0-1	1	1	99.3 ⁻¹	1	0.7 -1	99.9 ⁻¹	0.1-1
Italy	93.2 ⁻¹	1	6.8-1	96.4 ⁻¹	1	3.6 -1	94.5 ⁻¹	0.8 -1	4.7 -1	99.2 ⁻¹	0.8 -1
Japan	99.0 ⁻¹	1	1.0-1	93.3 ⁻¹	1	6.7 -1	69.2 ⁻¹	1	30.8 -1	98.8-1	1.2 -1
Luxembourg	92.9 ⁻¹	0.6 -1	6.5 -1	79.9 ⁻¹	11.9 -1	8.2 -1	83.7 ⁻¹	8.1 -1	8.3 -1	100.0 -1	1

				Type of ins	titution, by	ISCED leve	I			Modeo	ofstudy
Country		Primary (ISCED 1)		I	ower secondar. (ISCED 2)	ry	ι	Jpper seconda (ISCED 3)	ry		d secondary D 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	Part-time 11
Mexico	91.9 ⁻¹	1	8.1-1	87.6 -1	1	12.4 -1	79.9 ⁻¹	1	20.1 -1	100.0 -1	1
Netherlands										98.9 ⁻¹	1.1-1
New Zealand	87.9 ⁻¹	10.1-1	2.1-1	83.5 -1	11.6 -1	5.0 ⁻¹	74.4-1	21.0 ⁻¹	4.7 -1	90.8 -1	9.2 ⁻¹
Norway	97.7 ⁻¹	2.3 -1	x(2)	97.2 ⁻¹	2.8-1	x(5)	91.4 ⁻¹	8.6-1	x(8)	99.1 ⁻¹	0.9 -1
Poland	98.1 ⁻¹	0.5 -1	1.4-1	97.3 ⁻¹	0.8 -1	2.0 ⁻¹	90.7 -1	0.8 -1	8.5 -1	95.0 ⁻¹	5.0-1
Portugal	89.2 ⁻¹	2.6 ⁻¹	8.3 -1	88.2 -1	6.6 ⁻¹	5.2 -1	81.3 -1	5.3 -1	13.4 -1	100.0 -1	1
Republic of Korea	98.7 ⁻¹	1	1.3 -1	81.2 -1	18.8 -1	1	51.5 -1	48.5 -1	1		
Slovakia	94.9 ⁻¹	5.1-1	1	94.2 ⁻¹	5.8 -1	1	87.8 -1	12.2 -1	1	98.9 ⁻¹	1.1 -1
Spain	68.5 -1	28.2 -1	3.4 -1	68.1-1	28.9 ⁻¹	3.0 ⁻¹	78.3 -1	11.1 -1	10.6 -1	91.6 ⁻¹	8.4 -1
Sweden	93.5 ⁻¹	6.5 -1	1	92.4-1	7.6-1	1	91.2 ⁻¹	8.8-1	1	89.3 -1	10.7 -1
Switzerland	96.1-1	1.2 -1	2.7 -1	92.9 ⁻¹	2.5 -1	4.6 -1	92.9 ⁻¹	3.0-1	4.1 -1	99.8 ⁻¹	0.2 -1
Turkey	98.2 ⁻¹	1	1.8 -1	1	1	1	97.6 ⁻¹	1	2.4 -1	100.0-1	1
United Kingdom	94.7 ⁻¹	1	5.3 -1	93.7 ⁻¹	0.9-1	5.4 -1	52.2 ⁻¹	41.9-1	5.9 -1	96.2 -1	3.8 -1
United States of America	90.2 -1	1	9.8 -1	91.6 ⁻¹	1	8.4 -1	92.0 ⁻¹	1	8.0 -1	100.0-1	1
Other UOE countries											
Albania											
Bosnia and Herzegovina											
Bulgaria	99.5		0.5	98.1		1.9	97.5		2.5	98.3	1.7
Croatia	99.8		0.2	99.7		0.3	96.9		3.1	97.0	3.0
Cyprus	93.7		6.3	86.0		14.0	85.5		14.5	99.2	0.8
Estonia	97.2		2.8	98.5		1.9	97.2		2.8	96.3	3.8
Israel	100.0			100.0			100.0			100.0	
Latvia	98.9		1.1	99.1		0.9	98.3		1.7	95.7	4.3
Liechtenstein	95.9 ⁻¹	1	4.1-1	92.5 ⁻¹	1	7.5 -1	98.7 ⁻¹	1.3 -1	1	100.0-1	1
Lithuania	99.4		0.6	99.3		0.7	99.5		0.5	97.7	2.3
Malta	62.3 ⁻²	24.5 -2	13.2 -2	64.7 ⁻²	26.9 ⁻²	8.4-2	92.5 ⁻²	6.3 -2	1.2 -2	96.8 ⁻²	3.2 -2
Romania	99.7		0.3	99.8		0.2	98.3		1.7	97.6	2.4
Slovenia	99.8	0.2	-	99.9	0.1	-	96.5	3.3	0.2	94.2	5.8
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	100.0			100.0			98.6	0.3	1.1	99.8	0.2

Source for OECD countries: OECD, 2008. Table C2.4. Please refer to the *Reader's Guide* for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

TABLE 18 TERTIARY EDUCATION / ISCED 5 and 6 TABLE Distribution of students by type of institution / 2007 (WEI and UOE countries)

			Ту	pe of ins	titution, b	y ISCED le	vel				Mode	ofstudy	
Country	Те	rtiary, ISCED	5B	Terti	ary, ISCED 5/	A and 6		Total tertiar (ISCED 5-6)		Tertiary,	ISCED 5B		iary, 5A and 6
	Public	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	Part-time 11	Full-time	Part-time
WEI countries													
Argentina	53.3 -1	21.7 -1	24.9-1	82.0-1	1	18.0 -1	74.8-1	5.5 -1	19.7 -1	100.0 -1	1	100.0-1	1
Brazil	25.5 -2	2	74.5-2	28.3 -2	2	71.7 -2	28.2 -2	2	71.8-2				
Chile	7.3	2.8	89.9	34.3	22.9	42.9	23.4	14.8	61.8	100.0		100.0	
China										69.2	30.8	76.1	23.9
Egypt				82.7 ⁻²	x(6)	17.3 -2							
India												100.0-1	1
Indonesia	26.7		73.3	26.1		73.9	26.2		73.8	100.0		100.0	
Jamaica													
Jordan	46.4		53.6	72.4		27.6	69.4		30.6	100.0		100.0	
Malaysia	59.9 ⁻¹	2.2 -1	37.8-1	72.9 ⁻¹	0.2 -1	26.9 -1	66.9 ⁻¹	1.1 -1	32.0 ⁻¹	100.0 -1	1	93.5 ⁻¹	6.5 -1
Paraguay	41.5 -2	2	58.5 ⁻²	43.4-2	2	56.6 ⁻²	43.2 -2	2	56.8 ⁻²	100.0 -2	2	100.0-2	2
Peru	36.8	0.9	62.3							100.0			
Philippines													
Russian Federation	94.9		5.1	84.2		15.8	86.4		13.6	72.2	27.8	54.1	45.9
Sri Lanka													
Thailand	63.5 ⁺¹	. +1	36.5+1	86.2 ⁺¹	.+1	13.8+1	82.7 ⁺¹	.+1	17.3 +1				
Tunisia										100.0		100.0	
Uruguay	96.7		3.3	87.7		12.3	88.5		11.5	100.0		100.0	
OECD countries ^a													
Australia	96.7 ⁻¹	1.7 -1	1.6 -1	98.0 ⁻¹	1	2.0 ⁻¹	97.8 ⁻¹	0.3 -1	1.9 -1	40.0 -1	60.0 ⁻¹	68.3 -1	31.7 -1
Austria	67.3 -1	32.7 -1	x(2)	88.8-1	11.2 -1	1	86.7 -1	13.3 -1	x(8)				
Belgium	46.6-1	53.4-1	1	42.5 -1	57.5 ⁻¹	1	44.6 ⁻¹	55.4 ⁻¹	1	64.6-1	35.4-1	87.6-1	12.3 -1
Canada												74.8-2	25.2 -2
Czech Republic	67.2 -1	31.9-1	0.9 -1	91.7 ⁻¹	1	8.3 -1	92.3 ⁻¹	3.0-1	7.7 -1	93.6 ⁻¹	6.4-1	96.1 ⁻¹	3.9-1
Denmark	98.2 -1	1.8 -1	1	98.1 ⁻¹	1.9-1	1	98.1 ⁻¹	1.9-1	1	64.1-1	35.9 ⁻¹	92.3 ⁻¹	7.7 -1
Finland	100.0 -1	1	1	89.5 -1	10.5 -1	1	89.5 ⁻¹	10.5 -1	1	100.0 -1	1	57.1 ⁻¹	42.9 -1
France	72.1-1	8.3 -1	19.6 -1	87.1-1	0.7 -1	12.3 -1	83.4-1	2.5 -1	14.0-1	100.0 -1	1	100.0 -1	1
Germany	62.6 ⁻¹	37.4-1	x(2)	95.9 ⁻¹	4.1-1	x(5)	91.0 ⁻¹	9.0 ⁻¹	x(8)	84.3 -1	15.7 -1	96.0 ⁻¹	4.0 ⁻¹
Greece	100.0 -1	1	1	100.0-1	1	1	100.0 -1	1	1	100.0 -1	1	100.0 -1	1
Hungary	59.5 ⁻¹	40.5 -1	1	86.5 -1	13.5 -1	1	85.0 ⁻¹	15.0-1	1	76.1 ⁻¹	23.9 ⁻¹	53.9 ⁻¹	46.1-1
Iceland	53.0 ⁻¹	47.0 ⁻¹	1	81.0-1	19.0 ⁻¹	1	80.3 -1	19.7 -1	1	27.0 ⁻¹	73.0 ⁻¹	78.7 -1	21.3 -1
Ireland	93.3 ⁻¹	1	6.7 -1	91.6 ⁻¹	1	8.4 -1	92.1 ⁻¹	1	7.9 -1	62.1-1	37.9 ⁻¹	83.4-1	16.6 -1
Italy	88.6 -1	1	11.4 -1	92.8 ⁻¹	1	7.2 -1	92.8 ⁻¹	1	7.2 -1	100.0 -1	1	100.0 -1	1
Japan	7.1 -1	1	92.9 ⁻¹	24.1-1	1	75.9-1	20.1 -1	1	79.9 ⁻¹	96.8 ⁻¹	3.2 -1	88.7 -1	11.3 -1
Luxembourg							100.0 -1						

			Ту	pe of ins	titution, b	y ISCED le	vel				Mode	ofstudy	
Country	Те	rtiary, ISCED	5B	Terti	ary, ISCED 54	and 6		Total tertiar (ISCED 5-6)		Tertiary,	ISCED 5B		iary, 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	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Mexico	95.0 ⁻¹	1	5.0-1	66.4-1	1	33.6-1	67.3-1	1	32.7 -1	100.0-1	1	100.0 -1	1
Netherlands	1	1	1							1	1	83.4-1	16.6 -1
New Zealand	71.0-1	29.0-1		98.1-1	1.9-1		90.9 ⁻¹	9.1 -1		36.6-1	63.4 ⁻¹	60.0 -1	40.0 ⁻¹
Norway	56.4-1	43.6-1	x(2)	86.7 -1	13.3 -1	x(5)	86.4-1	13.6 -1	x(8)	62.2 -1	37.8 -1	72.9 ⁻¹	27.1-1
Poland	77.7 -1	1	22.3 ⁻¹	69.1 ⁻¹	1	30.9-1	69.2 ⁻¹	1	30.8 -1	100.0-1	1	55.5-1	44.5 -1
Portugal	68.1-1	1	31.9-1	75.1 ⁻¹	1	24.9 ⁻¹	75.0-1	1	25.0-1				
Republic of Korea	15.9 -1	1	84.1-1	22.2 -1	1	77.8-1	19.9 ⁻¹	1	80.1-1				
Slovakia	86.5 -1	13.5 -1	1	95.7 ⁻¹	1	4.3 -1	95.6 ⁻¹	0.2 -1	4.2 -1	74.0-1	26.0-1	61.9-1	38.1-1
Spain	79.1-1	15.6 -1	5.3 -1	87.7 -1	1	12.3 -1	86.6-1	2.1-1	11.3 -1	98.1 ⁻¹	1.9 -1	88.2 -1	11.8-1
Sweden	61.7 -1	38.3 -1	1	93.8-1	6.2 -1	1	92.2 ⁻¹	7.8 -1	1	91.7 -1	8.3 -1	49.2 ⁻¹	50.8-1
Switzerland	29.9-1	39.5 ⁻¹	30.6 -1	92.2 ⁻¹	5.7 -1	2.2 -1	81.4-1	11.5 -1	7.1-1	23.3 -1	76.7 -1	90.4 -1	9.6 -1
Turkey	97.5 ⁻¹	1	2.5 -1	94.3 ⁻¹	1	5.7 -1	95.2 ⁻¹	1	4.8 -1	100.0 -1	1	100.0 -1	1
United Kingdom	1	100.0 -1	1	1	100.0-1	1	1	100.0 -1	1	24.4 -1	75.6-1	71.7-1	28.3 -1
United States of America	84.3 -1	1	15.7 -1	71.9-1	1	28.1-1	74.5 -1	1	25.5 -1	49.0-1	51.0-1	65.1-1	34.9-1
Other UOE countries													
Albania													
Bosnia and Herzegovina													
Bulgaria	38.9		61.1	85.2		14.8	80.4		19.6	60.9	39.1	69.4	30.6
Croatia	83.4		16.6	99.9		0.1	94.9		5.1	54.7	45.3	79.1	20.9
Cyprus	10.7		89.3	100.0			32.2		67.8	84.4	15.6	100.0	-
Estonia	47.0	16.8	36.2	-	86.2	13.7	16.2	62.3	21.5	92.1	7.9	88.5	11.5
Israel	30.2	69.8		10.4	76.3	13.3	13.9	75.1	10.9	100.0		82.0	18.0
Latvia	28.3	30.5	41.2	-	71.8	28.2	4.2	65.7	30.1	34.7	65.3	61.4	38.6
Liechtenstein	x(7)	x(8)	x(9)	x(7)	x(8)	x(9)	1	96.4-1	3.6 -1			77.8-1	22.2 -1
Lithuania	77.2		22.8	96.0		4.0	90.7		9.3	47.7	52.3	59.2	40.8
Malta	100.0 -2	2	2	100.0-2	2	2	100.0-2	2	2	33.9 ⁻²	66.1-2	89.4 -2	10.6 -2
Romania	95.7		4.3	68.7		31.3	69.0		31.0	89.2	10.8	70.3	29.7
Slovenia	80.4	5.9	13.7	96.2	2.7	1.1	89.5	4.0	6.4	48.9	51.1	76.7	23.3
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	97.6		2.4	82.4		17.6	82.9		17.1	61.7	38.3	85.0	15.0

^a Total tertiary institutions (columns 7, 8 and 9) are calculated by the UIS. Source for OECD countries: OECD, 2008, Table C2.5. Please refer to the *Reader's Guide* for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

TABLE $19^{\text{PRIMARY} \text{ AND LOWER SECONDARY EDUCATION / ISCED 1 and 2}}_{\text{Average class size by type of institution / 2007 (WEI and UOE countries)}}$

		Primary educa	tion (ISCED 1)		Lov	wer secondary e general pr	ducation (ISCEI ogrammes	0 2)
Country	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
WEI countries								
Argentina	26.7 -1	29.8 -1	22.1-1	27.0 ⁻¹	28.6 ⁻¹	29.9-1	25.4-1	28.7 -1
Brazil	25.6-2	2	18.8-2	24.7 -2	32.4-2	2	25.8-2	31.6 -2
Chile	30.7	34.0	23.9	31.5	30.3	33.2	24.5	30.9
China	36.1	40.6	x(2)	36.3	56.1	51.1	x(6)	55.7
Egypt	42.7 -1	40.7 -1	33.5 -1	41.9 -1	37.7 -1	33.9 -1	29.2 -1	37.3 -1
India								
Indonesia	29.6		25.5	28.8	36.8		40.1	38.1
Jamaica								
Jordan	27.2		26.6	27.0	30.9		28.9	30.5
Malaysia	29.2 -1	1			19.3 ⁻¹	1		
Paraguay	17.9 -2	22.3 -2	19.6 -2	18.4 -2	24.4 ⁻²	26.2 -2	23.3 -2	24.5 -2
Peru	15.6	23.5	14.6	15.7	29.4	30.3	20.3	27.5
Philippines	38.7		28.1	37.7	53.1		46.5	51.6
Russian Federation	15.5		10.2	15.5	18.1		9.6	18.0
Sri Lanka	25.2 -1				28.7 -1			
Thailand	22.1+1	29.9 ⁺¹	x(2)	23.0+1	34.8+1	45.5 ⁺¹	x(6)	35.9+1
Tunisia	23.2		22.7	23.2	31.7		19.6	31.3
Uruguay	26.3				30.2		24.7	29.2
OECD countries								
Australia	23.3 -1	25.6 ⁻¹	1	23.9-1	23.2 -1	25.3 -1	1	24.0 ⁻¹
Austria	19.6 -1	21.1 -1	x(2)	19.7 -1	23.9 -1	24.4 -1	x(6)	23.9 -1
Belgium								
Canada								
Czech Republic	20.3 -1	16.8 -1	·-1	20.2 -1	23.4-1	21.2 -1	1	23.3 -1
Denmark	20.0 ⁻¹	16.3 -1	1	19.5 -1	20.5 -1	18.3 -1	1	20.1 -1
Finland			1				1	
France	22.4-1	22.8 -1	x(2)	22.5 -1	24.1-1	25.1-1	13.4-1	24.3 -1
Germany	22.1-1	22.9 ⁻¹	x(2)	22.1 -1	24.7 -1	25.7 -1	x(6)	24.7 -1
Greece	18.7 -1	1	20.8 -1	18.9 -1	21.8 -1	· ⁻¹	22.1-1	21.8 -1
Hungary	20.1 -1	19.0-1	·-1	20.0-1	21.4-1	21.1-1	1	21.4-1
Iceland	18.3 -1	15.5 -1	1	18.2 -1	19.8 -1	12.0 ⁻¹	1	19.7 -1
Ireland	24.5 -1	1			20.1 -1	·-1		
Italy	18.4 -1	1	19.5 -1	18.4-1	21.0 ⁻¹	·-1	21.8-1	21.0-1
Japan	28.2 -1	1	33.3 -1	28.3 -1	33.2 -1	·-1	35.7 -1	33.3 -1
Luxembourg	15.6-1	18.1 -1	18.5 -1	15.8 -1	19.5 -1	20.5 -1	22.4 ⁻¹	19.8 -1

		Primary educ	ation (ISCED 1)		Lo	wer secondary e general pr	education (ISCE	D 2)
Country	Public	Government- dependent private 2	Independent private 3	Total public and private 4	Public	Government- dependent private 6	Independent private 7	Total public and private 8
Mexico	19.7 -1	1	21.3 -1	19.8 -1	29.8 ⁻¹	1	25.8 ⁻¹	29.5 ⁻¹
Netherlands	x(4)	x(4)	1	22.4-1				
New Zealand								
Norway			1					
Poland	20.3 -1	11.9-1	11.9 -1	20.1 -1	25.0-1	26.3 -1	15.8 -1	24.7 -1
Portugal	18.6 -1	24.6-1	21.4 ⁻¹	19.0-1	22.5 -1	23.8-1	23.5 -1	22.7 -1
Republic of Korea	31.6 -1	1	31.7 -1	31.6 -1	36.0 -1	35.0 -1	1	35.8 -1
Slovakia	19.8 -1	19.0-1	1	19.7 -1	22.9 -1	22.3 -1	1	22.8-1
Spain	19.3 -1	24.1-1	24.0-1	20.7 -1	23.8 -1	26.9 -1	24.1-1	24.7 -1
Sweden								
Switzerland	19.5 -1	16.0-1	16.1 -1	19.4 -1	19.1 -1	21.3 -1	18.7 -1	19.1-1
Turkey	27.5 -1	1	17.9 -1	27.2 -1	1	1	1	1
United Kingdom	25.8 ⁻¹	1	12.3 -1	24.5 -1	23.7 -1	17.8 -1	11.4 -1	22.4-1
United States of America	23.6 ⁻¹	1	19.4 -1	23.1-1	24.9 -1	1	19.3 -1	24.3-1
Other UOE countries								
Albania								
Bosnia and Herzegovina								
Bulgaria	20.0		10.8	19.9	21.4		10.9	21.3
Croatia	19.5		11.6	19.5	22.2		12.6	22.2
Cyprus	19.7		18.4	19.6	23.3		20.3	22.8
Estonia	19.1		14.3	18.9	23.0		15.3	22.8
Israel	27.6			27.6	32.7			32.7
Latvia	14.9 -1	1	8.5 -1	14.8 -1	18.2 -1	1	8.7 -1	18.0-1
Liechtenstein	16.2 -1	1	1	16.2 -1	15.9-1	1	1	15.9-1
Lithuania	14.6		10.8	14.6	21.3		18.8	21.3
Malta	20.1-2	27.4-2	20.8 -2	21.6 -2	22.0-2	25.3 -2	20.9 -2	22.7 -2
Romania	18.1		14.4	18.1	19.8		15.8	19.8
Slovenia	17.5	17.0	-	17.5	19.2	23.5	-	19.2
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	24.3			24.3	23.9			23.9

Source for OECD countries: OECD, 2008. Table D2.1. Please refer to the *Reader's Guide* for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

TABLE 20 INTENDED INSTRUCTION TIME (HOURS PER YEAR) FOR STUDENTS (9 TO 14 YEARS) TABLE 20 IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS / 2007 (WEI countries)

Country			Ag	ge			Total for ages	Total for ages	Duration per session
	9 1	10 2	11 3	12 4	13 5	14 6	9-11 7	12-14 8	(in minutes)
WEI countries									
Argentina									
Brazil									
Chile									
China									
Egypt	1046	1046	1046	995	995	995	3137	2984	45
India									
Indonesia	457	635	635	635	725	683	1727	2043	32
Jamaica	950 ⁻²	950 ⁻²	950 ⁻²	950 ⁻²	950 ⁻²	950 ⁻²	2850-2	2850-2	40 -2
Jordan	1008 -1	1008 -1	1071 -1	1134-1	1134-1	1166-1	3087 -1	3434-1	45 -1
Malaysia	964-1	964-1	964-1	1230-1	1230-1	1230-1	2891-1	3690-1	30 -1
Paraguay	793 ⁻²	793 ⁻²	793 ⁻²	1066-2	1066-2	1066-2	2380-2	3198-2	40 -2
Peru	900	900	900	1050	1050	1050	2700	3150	45
Philippines									
Russian Federation	638-2	791-2	816-2	867 -2	893 -2	893 -2	2244-2	2652 -2	45-2
Sri Lanka		1067 -1	1067 -1	1067 -1	1067 -1	1015 -1		3148-1	40-1
Thailand	800-1000	800-1000	800-1000	1000-1200	1000-1200	1000-1200	2400-3000	3000-3600	50
Tunisia	800	960	992	992	992	992	2752	2976	60
Uruguay	740-1	740 ⁻¹	740 ⁻¹	912 -1	912 -1	912-1	2220-1	2736-1	60-1

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

TABLE 21 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION / ISCED 1, 2 and 3 Organization of teachers' instructional time / 2007 (WEI and UOE countries)

	Te	eaching hours per ye	ar	Te	eaching weeks per ye	ar
Country	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
WEI countries						
Argentina						
Brazil	800 -1	800 -1	800 -1	40 ⁻¹	40 -1	40 -1
Chile	864-1	864 -1	864-1	40 -1	40 -1	40 -1
China						
Egypt	756 -1	662 -1	567 -1	34-1	34-1	34-1
India						
Indonesia	1260	738	738	44	44	44
Jamaica	950 ⁻²	950 ⁻²	950 ⁻²	38 -2	38-2	38 -2
Jordan	792	792	792	42	42	42
Malaysia	776 -1	776 -1	776 ⁻¹	41 ⁻¹	41-1	41-1
Paraguay	760-2	846 ⁻²	950 ⁻²	39 ⁻²	39-2	39-2

TABLE 21 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION / ISCED 1, 2 and 3 Organization of teachers' instructional time / 2007 (WEI and UOE countries)

	т	eaching hours per ye	ar	Te	eaching weeks per ye	ar
Country	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
Peru	864	691	691	40	40	40
Philippines	1182	1182	1182	40	40	40
Russian Federation	656 ⁻²	946 -2	946 ⁻²	34-2	35-2	35 -2
Sri Lanka	1060-1	1200-1	1200 -1	40 -1	40 -1	40 -1
Thailand	740+1	925+1	1110+1	40 +1	40+1	40 ⁺¹
Tunisia	662	493	493	32	30	30
Uruguay	660-1	427 -1	427 -1	37 -1	36 -1	36-1
OECD countries						
Australia	884 -1	818-1	817 -1	40 -1	40 -1	40 -1
Austria	774-1	607 -1	589-1	38 -1	38-1	38 -1
Belgium (Fl.)	797 -1	684-1	638-1	37 -1	37 -1	37 -1
Belgium (Fr.)	724 ⁻¹	662 -1	603 -1	37 -1	37 -1	37 -1
Canada						
Czech Republic	854 -1	640-1	611-1	40 -1	40 -1	40 -1
Denmark	648 -1	648-1	364-1	42 -1	42 -1	42 ⁻¹
Finland	673 -1	589-1	547 -1	38 -1	38-1	38 -1
France	910-1	634-1	616 ⁻¹	35 -1	35 -1	35 -1
Germany	810-1	758-1	714-1	40 -1	40 -1	40 -1
Greece	751-1	559 ⁻¹	544-1	40 -1	38-1	38 -1
Hungary	777 -1	555 ⁻¹	555-1	37 -1	37 -1	37 -1
Iceland	671-1	671-1	560-1	36-1	36 -1	35 -1
Ireland	915 ⁻¹	735 ⁻¹	735-1	37 -1	33-1	33 ⁻¹
Italy	735 -1	601-1	601-1	38 -1	38-1	38 -1
Japan				35 -1	35 -1	35 -1
Luxembourg	774-1	642 -1	642 -1	36-1	36 -1	36 -1
Mexico	800 -1	1047 -1	843 -1	42 -1	42 -1	36 -1
Netherlands	930-1	750-1	750-1	40 -1	37 -1	37 -1
New Zealand	985 -1	968 -1	950-1	39 -1	39-1	38 -1
Norway	741 ⁻¹	654-1	523 -1	38 -1	38-1	38-1
Poland						
Portugal	860-1	757 ⁻¹	688-1	36-1	36 -1	36 -1
Republic of Korea	802 -1	548-1	552 -1	37 -1	37 -1	37 -1
Slovakia						
Spain	880-1	713-1	693 ⁻¹	37 -1	37 -1	36 -1
Sweden						
Switzerland						
Turkey	639-1	1	567-1	38 -1	1	38 -1
United Kingdom						
United States of America	1080-1	1080-1	1080-1	36 -1	36 -1	36 -1

Source for OECD countries, Brazil and Chile: OECD, 2008, Table D4.1.

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

TABLE 22 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION / ISCED 1, 2 and 3 Distribution of teachers by age / 2007 (WEI and UOE countries)

					Age of teache	rs			
Country			Primary	(ISCED 1)			Low	er secondary (ISC	CED 2)
	<30 1	30-39 2	40-49 3	50-59 4	>60 5	Unknown 6	<30 7	30-39 8	40-49 9
WEI countries									
Argentina	14.4 -1	41.6 -1	28.0 ⁻¹	12.9 -1	3.1-1	1	16.2 ⁻¹	35.0 -1	30.0-1
Brazil									
Chile	13.4	21.6	25.3	29.1	10.6		13.4	21.6	25.3
China									
Egypt	1.6	31.6	46.4	12.2	-	8.2	1.0	38.9	44.9
India									
Indonesia	12.9	32.3	33.9	20.2	0.6	-	35.6	28.7	27.0
Jamaica	17.4	29.4	18.7	29.3	5.1	-	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)
Jordan	36.9 -2	37.1-2	19.8 -2	6.1-2	x(4)	2	x(1)	x(2)	x(3)
Malaysia	17.3 -1	38.7 -1	29.4 -1	14.4-1	0.2 -1	1	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)
Paraguay									
Peru									
Philippines	7.6	24.1	24.8	27.5	16.0	-	13.5	35.9	28.3
Russian Federation									
Sri Lanka	8.7 -1	32.6 -1	40.2 -1	18.0-1	0.4-1	1	9.3 ⁻¹	33.2 -1	35.6 -1
Thailand									
Tunisia									
Uruguay									
OECD countries									
Australia ª									
Austria	9.5 ⁻¹	23.6 -1	38.3 -1	27.9-1	0.7 -1	1	6.8 -1	19.3 ⁻¹	44.4 -1
Belgium	22.9 ⁻¹	27.5 -1	29.2 -1	18.7 -1	1.6 -1	1	16.8 -1	22.9 ⁻¹	28.4-1
Canada									
Czech Republic ^{a, b}									
Denmark	x(7)	x(8)	x(9)	x(10)	x(11)	1	10.2 -1	27.3 -1	21.9 -1
Finland	14.0-1	32.0 ⁻¹	29.0 ⁻¹	23.6 -1	1.4-1	1	10.9 -1	28.3 -1	27.4 ⁻¹
France	16.8 ⁻¹	32.9-1	29.5 ⁻¹	20.4-1	0.4 -1	1	12.8 -1	29.8 ⁻¹	21.5 -1
Germany	5.5 -1	20.7 -1	21.0 ⁻¹	43.5 -1	9.2 -1	1	3.6 -1	19.8 -1	25.6 ⁻¹
Greece ^a	13.1-1	35.3 -1	37.2 -1	13.6 -1	0.9 -1	1	5.5 -1	23.9 ⁻¹	41.7 -1
Hungary ^a	12.9-1	29.7 -1	37.1-1	19.2 -1	1.2 -1	1	12.0-1	25.8 ⁻¹	33.8 -1
Iceland	x(7)	x(8)	x(9)	x(10)	x(11)	1	12.0-1	28.5 -1	29.8 ⁻¹
Ireland	30.2 -1	20.0 ⁻¹	25.1-1	21.5 -1	3.3 -1	1	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)
Italy ^c	0.8 -1	15.0-1	35.8 -1	42.0 ⁻¹	6.5 -1	1	1	6.4 -1	24.2 -1
Japan	10.1 -1	26.4-1	40.8 -1	22.3 -1	0.4 ⁻¹	1	9.7 ⁻¹	30.4 -1	42.7 -1
Luxembourg ^{a, d}	28.8 -1	25.5 -1	21.1 -1	24.1-1	0.6 -1	1	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)

	Age of teachers										
Country			lary (ISCED 3)		Lower secondary (ISCED 2)						
	Unknown 18	>60 17	50-59 16	40-49 15	30-39 14	<30 13	Unknown 12	>60 11	50-59 10		
WEI countries											
Argentina	1	5.3 -1	17.9 -1	32.4 -1	31.3 -1	13.1-1	1	4.0 ⁻¹	14.7 -1		
Brazil											
Chile		7.4	23.7	28.8	26.4	13.7		10.6	29.1		
China											
Egypt	2.8	-	24.0	46.5	25.9	0.9	4.9	-	10.3		
India											
Indonesia	-	3.3	14.4	30.8	36.5	15.0	-	1.0	7.8		
Jamaica	-	3.5	21.4	21.4	31.9	21.8	x(18)	x(17)	x(16)		
Jordan	2	x(16)	7.3-2	23.6-2	42.0 ⁻²	27.0 ⁻²	x(6)	x(5)	x(4)		
Malaysia	0.1-1	1	12.5 -1	37.6 -1	39.7 -1	10.1 -1	x(18)	x(17)	x(16)		
Paraguay											
Peru											
Philippines	-	3.5	18.8	28.2	35.9	13.5	-	3.5	18.9		
Russian Federation											
Sri Lanka	1	0.3 -1	22.3 -1	38.3 -1	30.6 -1	8.5 -1	1	0.4 -1	21.5 -1		
Thailand											
Tunisia											
Uruguay											
OECD countries											
Australia ^a											
Austria	1	1.5 -1	28.7 -1	40.5 -1	23.9-1	5.4-1	1	0.6-1	28.9 -1		
Belgium	1	3.1-1	29.6 -1	29.3 ⁻¹	22.7 -1	15.3 -1	1	3.0 -1	28.9 -1		
Canada											
Czech Republic ^{a, b}											
Denmark							1	7.0-1	33.5 ⁻¹		
Finland	1	8.2 -1	31.9 -1	31.2 -1	22.4 ⁻¹	6.4-1	1	2.6 -1	30.9 ⁻¹		
France	1	2.1 ⁻¹	34.6 -1	27.7 -1	28.3 -1	7.3 -1	1	1.8 -1	34.1-1		
Germany	1	8.2 -1	37.9 ⁻¹	29.1 ⁻¹	22.8-1	2.0-1	1	8.0 -1	42.9 ⁻¹		
Greece ^a	1	2.4 -1	27.4 ⁻¹	40.9 -1	24.0 ⁻¹	5.4-1	1	2.2 -1	26.8 -1		
Hungary ^a	1	6.1-1	24.5 -1	25.3-1	28.1-1	16.0-1	1	2.9 -1	25.5 ⁻¹		
Iceland	1	13.3 -1	31.6 -1	29.9 ⁻¹	19.2 -1	6.0 ⁻¹	1	7.1 -1	22.6 ⁻¹		
Ireland	1	5.5 ⁻¹	27.2 -1	25.7-1	27.7 -1	13.9-1	1	x(17)	x(16)		
Italy ^c	1	8.7 -1	49.3 -1	36.1-1	5.8 -1	1	1	10.0 -1	59.5 ⁻¹		
Japan	1	2.6 -1	25.4 ⁻¹	36.9-1	26.1-1	9.0 ⁻¹	1	0.6 -1	16.6 -1		
Luxembourg ^{a, d}	1	2.3 -1	28.0-1	25.3 ⁻¹	25.3 ⁻¹	19.1-1	1	x(17)	x(16)		

TABLE 22 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION / ISCED 1, 2 and 3 Distribution of teachers by age / 2007 (WEI and UOE countries)

	Age of teachers								
Country			Primary	(ISCED 1)			Low	CED 2)	
	<30 1	30-39 2	40-49 3	50-59 4	>60 5	Unknown 6	<30 7	30-39 8	40-49 9
Mexico									
Netherlands ^c	19.8 -1	20.4 -1	28.8 -1	28.2 -1	2.8 -1	1	x(13)	x(14)	x(15)
New Zealand	13.9 -1	22.9 -1	28.0 ⁻¹	27.4 ⁻¹	7.7 -1	1	13.9 -1	22.3 -1	27.3 -1
Norway ^a	10.3 -1	29.9 ⁻¹	21.9 -1	27.8 -1	10.1 -1	1	10.3 -1	29.9 ⁻¹	21.9-1
Poland	16.0-1	34.4 -1	37.9-1	10.7 -1	0.9 ⁻¹	1	23.4 -1	35.1 -1	29.5 -1
Portugal	17.6 -1	27.1 ⁻¹	29.6 -1	23.7 -1	2.0 ⁻¹	1	11.1 -1	34.9 -1	33.0-1
Republic of Korea	24.5 -1	31.6 -1	23.7 -1	18.9 -1	1.3 -1	1	18.2 -1	29.4 -1	40.5 -1
Slovakia	17.1 -1	34.2 -1	23.2 -1	22.2 -1	3.3 -1	1	17.9 -1	21.9 -1	22.2 -1
Spain ^{c, e}	14.7 -1	23.4 -1	30.7 -1	27.4 ⁻¹	3.8 -1	1	7.8 -1	31.5 -1	34.8 -1
Sweden	6.6 ⁻¹	22.6 -1	22.7 -1	35.2 -1	12.9-1	1	10.9 -1	28.6 -1	23.5 -1
Switzerland	19.7 -1	22.2 -1	28.5 -1	26.2 -1	3.3 -1	1	13.5 -1	24.8 -1	28.3 -1
Turkey							1	1	1
United Kingdom	23.4-1	25.3 -1	21.8 -1	28.4 -1	1.1 -1	1	20.7 -1	26.5 -1	23.8-1
United States of America	18.4 -1	24.0 ⁻¹	25.2 -1	28.3 -1	4.1 -1	1	17.2 -1	24.7 -1	26.3 -1
Other UOE countries									
Albania									
Bosnia and Herzegovina									
Bulgaria	4.5	31.7	42.6	20.4	0.7	-	8.0	26.1	33.3
Croatia									
Cyprus	37.0	51.8	8.2	2.8	0.2	-	15.8	29.6	35.6
Estonia	10.9	26.7	32.7	20.6	9.0	-	11.5	18.2	30.0
Israel	18.6	35.5	26.0	17.9	2.0	-	9.7	31.5	30.8
Latvia	11.6	30.6	31.2	19.4	7.2		12.8	22.7	31.5
Liechtenstein	19.4 -1	23.9-1	34.7 -1	18.7 -1	3.4-1	1	13.0-1	30.3 -1	30.7 -1
Lithuania	6.9	32.3	34.0	20.7	6.1	-	11.8	23.4	32.5
Malta	34.0-2	20.2 -2	17.7 -2	24.2 -2	4.0 ⁻²	2	32.5 -2	27.9 -2	15.2 -2
Romania	22.2	28.1	20.9	27.1	1.7	-	24.3	23.8	16.5
Slovenia	12.3	32.4	40.2	13.7	0.5	0.9	11.2	26.6	34.1
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	8.4	29.3	36.3	21.4	4.7	-	11.9	20.8	33.7

a. Upper secondary education includes post-secondary non-tertiary education (or part of post-secondary non-tertiary for Iceland).
 b. Upper secondary education includes tertiary type B education.

C. Public institutions only.

d. Primary education includes pre-primary education.

e. Upper secondary education includes general programmes only.

Source for OECD countries: OECD, 2008, Table D7.1.

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

	Age of teachers										
Country				Lower secondary (ISCED 2)							
	Unknown 18	>60 17	50-59 16	40-49 15	30-39 14	<30 13	Unknown 12	>60 11	50-59 10		
Mexico											
Netherlands ^c	1	4.9 ⁻¹	38.3 -1	28.9-1	17.3 -1	10.7 -1	1	x(17)	x(16)		
New Zealand	1	8.5 -1	30.2 -1	27.2 -1	21.4 -1	12.8 -1	1	8.1-1	28.4 -1		
Norway ^a	1	15.1-1	37.4-1	25.0 ⁻¹	18.7 -1	3.8 -1	1	10.1 -1	27.8 -1		
Poland	1	3.6 -1	20.0 ⁻¹	26.9 ⁻¹	30.8 -1	18.7 -1	1	0.9 -1	11.2 -1		
Portugal	1	2.3 -1	17.0 ⁻¹	31.0 ⁻¹	36.6-1	13.2 -1	1	2.3 -1	18.7 -1		
Republic of Korea	1	1.4 -1	15.2 ⁻¹	41.5 -1	27.8-1	14.1-1	1	1.0 -1	11.1 -1		
Slovakia	1	6.5 -1	27.2 -1	29.6 ⁻¹	22.2 -1	14.5 -1	1	7.4 -1	30.5 -1		
Spain ^{c, e}	1	x(11)	x(10)	x(9)	x(8)	x(7)	1	3.9 ⁻¹	22.0 ⁻¹		
Sweden	1	16.4 -1	31.5 ⁻¹	24.4 ⁻¹	20.8 -1	6.9 ⁻¹	1	11.6 -1	25.4 ⁻¹		
Switzerland	1	7.1-1	29.9 ⁻¹	31.6 ⁻¹	24.5 ⁻¹	6.9 ⁻¹	1	4.6 -1	28.8 -1		
Turkey							1	1	1		
United Kingdom	1	3.4 -1	27.8-1	27.1 ⁻¹	25.4-1	16.3 -1	1	1.2 -1	27.8 -1		
United States of America	1	5.5 ⁻¹	29.5 ⁻¹	25.7 ⁻¹	24.1-1	15.3 ⁻¹	1	4.1 ⁻¹	27.6 ⁻¹		
Other UOE countries											
Albania											
Bosnia and Herzegovina											
Bulgaria	-	3.9	29.8	31.8	26.0	8.6	-	2.7	29.9		
Croatia											
Cyprus	-	0.9	21.8	37.4	25.6	14.3	-	0.6	18.3		
Estonia	-	15.5	27.8	30.1	16.7	10.0	-	15.1	25.2		
Israel	0.2	8.1	26.0	27.9	28.2	9.6	-	3.2	24.8		
Latvia		13.3	27.0	30.0	18.7	11.0		10.2	22.8		
Liechtenstein	1	1.9 -1	30.8 -1	34.6 ⁻¹	28.8-1	3.9 -1	1	2.0 -1	24.0 ⁻¹		
Lithuania	-	11.7	32.2	33.0	14.5	8.7	-	9.8	22.5		
Malta	2	1.1-2	29.1 ⁻²	23.0 ⁻²	24.1-2	22.8-2	2	0.9 -2	23.5 -2		
Romania	-	4.5	26.5	21.8	27.4	19.8	-	5.4	30.0		
Slovenia	-	3.2	22.9	32.3	34.0	7.6	4.1	1.7	22.3		
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Maced	-	4.0	22.9	25.3	29.9	17.9	0.1	6.1	27.4		
TABLE 23 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION / ISCED 1, 2 and 3 TABLE 23 Teachers' annual salaries in public institutions (in US dollars PPP) / 2007 (WEI and UOE countries)

Country	Pr	imary educat (ISCED 1)	ion	Lower	secondary ed (ISCED 2)	ucation	Upper secondary education (ISCED 3) general programmes			
country	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	
WEI countries										
Argentina	9,172 -2	10,709 -2	12,515 -2	7,314-2	9,499 ⁻²	11,279 -2	7,314-2	9,499 ⁻²	11,279 -2	
Brazil										
Chile	10,922 -1	12,976 ⁻¹	17,500-1	10,922 -1	12,976 -1	17,500-1	10,922 -1	13,579 ⁻¹	18,321 ⁻¹	
China										
Egypt	1,095 -2	2,272 -2		1,095 -2	2,272 -2					
India										
Indonesia	1,871	2,368	2,698	1,995	2,698	2,931	2,309	2,988	3,256	
Jamaica										
Jordan	7,655	10,433	24,917	7,655	10,433	24,917	7,655	10,433	24,917	
Malaysia	8,503 ⁻²	14,089 -2	19,054 ⁻²	11,839-2	20,724 ⁻²	31,451 ⁻²	11,839-2	20,724-2	31,451 ⁻²	
Paraguay	5,335 ⁻²	5,335 ⁻²	5,335 ⁻²	8,421 ⁻²	8,421 ⁻²	8,421 ⁻²	8,421-2	8,421-2	8,421-2	
Peru	7,787	7,787	7,787	7,682	7,682	7,682	7,682	7,682	7,682	
Philippines	5,374	5,932	6,388	5,374	5,932	6,388	5,374	5,932	6,388	
Russian Federation										
Sri Lanka	4,363-1	5,122 ⁻¹	6,549 ⁻¹	4,363-1	5,122 ⁻¹	6,549 ⁻¹	4,553 -1	5,122 ⁻¹	6,549 ⁻¹	
Thailand	6,188-1	11,984 ⁻¹	20,320-1	6,188-1	11,984 ⁻¹	20,320 ⁻¹	6,188-1	11,984 ⁻¹	20,320 ⁻¹	
Tunisia	10,288	14,404		15,433	19,548		15,433	19,548		
Uruguay		6,326 ⁻¹	9,185 ⁻¹		6,326 ⁻¹	9,185 ⁻¹		6,782 -1	9,735 ⁻¹	
OECD countries										
Australia	31,171-1	42,688 ⁻¹	42,688-1	31,346 ⁻¹	43,289-1	43,289-1	31,346-1	43,289 ⁻¹	43,289 ⁻¹	
Austria	27,649 -1	36,580 ⁻¹	54,914-1	28,860-1	39,424-1	57,141-1	29,186-1	40,404 -1	59,958 ⁻¹	
Belgium (Fl.)	29,029 -1	40,557 ⁻¹	49,392 -1	29,029-1	40,557 -1	49,392 -1	35,960-1	51,799 ⁻¹	62,214 ⁻¹	
Belgium (Fr.)	27,551-1	38,813 ⁻¹	47,506 -1	27,551-1	38,813-1	47,506 -1	34,290-1	49,874 ⁻¹	60,122 ⁻¹	
Czech Republic	18,591 -1	24,340 ⁻¹	28,974-1	18,591-1	24,340-1	28,974-1	18,824-1	24,685 ⁻¹	29,428 ⁻¹	
Denmark	35,368 -1	39,898 ⁻¹	39,898-1	35,368-1	39,898-1	39,898 -1	35,287-1	49,634 -1	49,634 ⁻¹	
England	29,460-1	43,058 ⁻¹	43,058-1	29,460-1	43,058-1	43,058 -1	29,460-1	43,058 ⁻¹	43,058 ⁻¹	
Finland	27,708 -1	35,798 ⁻¹	45,164-1	30,793 ⁻¹	38,269 ⁻¹	48,192 -1	30,962 -1	42,440 ⁻¹	53,867 ⁻¹	
France	23,317 -1	31,366 ⁻¹	46,280-1	25,798-1	33,846 ⁻¹	48,882 -1	26,045 -1	34,095 ⁻¹	49,155 ⁻¹	
Germany	40,277 -1	50,119 ⁻¹	52,259 ⁻¹	41,787-1	51,435 ⁻¹	53,696 ⁻¹	45,193 ⁻¹	55,404 ⁻¹	57,890 ⁻¹	
Greece	26,262 -1	32,030 -1	38,525 -1	26,262-1	32,030-1	38,525 -1	26,262-1	32,030-1	38,525 ⁻¹	
Hungary	11,788-1	14,976 ⁻¹	19,839 ⁻¹	11,788-1	14,976 ⁻¹	19,839 ⁻¹	13,114 -1	17,921 ⁻¹	24,240 ⁻¹	
Iceland	24,951 ⁻¹	28,097 -1	32,705 -1	24,951 ⁻¹	28,097 -1	32,705 -1	27,863 -1	34,127 -1	36,264 ⁻¹	
Ireland	29,370 ⁻¹	48,653 ⁻¹	55,132 ⁻¹	29,370 ⁻¹	48,653 ⁻¹	55,132 ⁻¹	29,370 ⁻¹	48,653 ⁻¹	55,132 ⁻¹	
Italy	24,211-1	29,287 ⁻¹	35,686-1	26,084-1	31,890 ⁻¹	39,162 ⁻¹	26,084 -1	32,781 ⁻¹	40,934 ⁻¹	
Japan	26,256 ⁻¹	49,097 ⁻¹	62,645 ⁻¹	26,256 ⁻¹	49,097 ⁻¹	62,645 ⁻¹	26,256 ⁻¹	49,097 ⁻¹	64,499 ⁻¹	

Country	Pr	imary educati (ISCED 1)	on	Lower	secondary ed (ISCED 2)	ucation	Upper secondary education (ISCED 3) general programmes			
country	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	
Luxembourg	50,301-1	69,269 ⁻¹	102,519 ⁻¹	72,466 ⁻¹	90,582 -1	125,895 -1	72,466 ⁻¹	90,582 -1	125,895 -1	
Mexico	13,834-1	18,200-1	30,193 -1	17,736-1	23,161-1	38,325 -1				
Netherlands	32,494-1	42,199-1	47,125 -1	33,685 -1	46,417 -1	51,705 -1	34,017 -1	62,073 -1	68,446 ⁻¹	
New Zealand	18,920-1	36,602 -1	36,602 -1	18,920-1	36,602 -1	36,602 -1	18,920-1	36,602 -1	36,602 -1	
Norway	31,256 -1	34,917 -1	38,887-1	31,256 -1	34,917 ⁻¹	38,887 -1	33,453 ⁻¹	37,626 ⁻¹	40,785 -1	
Portugal	20,072 -1	32,866 ⁻¹	51,552 -1	20,072 -1	32,866 ⁻¹	51,552 -1	20,072 -1	32,866 ⁻¹	51,552 ⁻¹	
Republic of Korea	30,528-1	52,666 ⁻¹	84,263 -1	30,405 -1	52,543 ⁻¹	84,139-1	30,405 -1	52,543-1	84,139-1	
Scotland	29,498 ⁻¹	47,050-1	47,050-1	29,498 ⁻¹	47,050-1	47,050-1	29,498 ⁻¹	47,050-1	47,050-1	
Spain	33,024 ⁻¹	38,483 -1	47,695 -1	37,153 -1	43,171 ⁻¹	52,691 ⁻¹	37,957 -1	44,146 ⁻¹	53,782 -1	
Sweden	26,217 -1	30,782 -1	35,728-1	26,739-1	31,565 -1	36,130-1	28,369-1	34,086 ⁻¹	38,760-1	
Switzerland	40,338 -1	52,191 ⁻¹	64,057 -1	46,550-1	59,781 ⁻¹	72,993 ⁻¹	54,042 -1	70,346-1	82,954-1	
Turkey	12,670-1	14,138-1	15,780-1	1	1	1	12,670-1	14,138-1	15,780-1	
United States of America	34,895 -1	42,404-1		33,546 ⁻¹	42,775 -1		33,695 -1	42,727-1		

Source for OECD countries and Chile: OECD, 2008, Table D3.1.

Note: The teachers annual salaries are expressed as gross salaries without additional bonuses.

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.



PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION / ISCED 1, 2 and 3 / Teachers' annual salaries TABLE 24 in public institutions as a percentage of GDP per capita / 2007 (WEI and UOE countries)

Country	Pr	imary educat (ISCED 1)	ion	Lower	secondary ed (ISCED 2)	ucation	Upper secondary education (ISCED 3) general programmes			
Country	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	
WEI countries										
Argentina	85-2	99 ⁻²	116 ⁻²	68-2	88-2	104 -2	68 ⁻²	88-2	104-2	
Brazil										
Chile	84-1	100-1	134-1	84-1	100-1	134-1	84-1	104 -1	141-1	
China										
Egypt	24-2	50 ⁻²		24-2	50 ⁻²					
India										
Indonesia	52	65	74	55	74	81	64	82	90	
Jamaica										
Jordan	162	220	526	162	220	526	162	220	526	
Malaysia	73 -2	121-2	163 -2	101-2	177 -2	269 ⁻²	101-2	177 -2	269-2	
Paraguay	140-2	140-2	140-2	220-2	220-2	220 ⁻²	220-2	220-2	220-2	
Peru	99	99	99	98	98	98	98	98	98	
Philippines	158	174	187	158	174	187	158	174	187	
Russian Federation										
Sri Lanka	116-1	137 -1	175 ⁻¹	116-1	137 -1	175 -1	122 -1	137 -1	175 -1	
Thailand	81-1	158-1	267 -1	81-1	158 -1	267 -1	81-1	158 -1	267 -1	
Tunisia	138	193		207	262		207	262		
Uruguay		62 -1	90 -1		62 -1	90 ⁻¹		66 ⁻¹	95 ⁻¹	
OECD countries ^a										
Australia	99 ⁻¹	135-1	135 -1	99 ⁻¹	137 -1	137 -1	99 -1	137 -1	137 -1	
Austria	81-1	107 -1	160-1	84-1	115 -1	167 -1	85 -1	118-1	175-1	
Belgium (Fl.)										
Belgium (Fr.)										
Czech Republic	89-1	117 -1	139-1	89-1	117 -1	139-1	91 ⁻¹	119-1	142 -1	
Denmark	103 -1	117 -1	117 -1	103 -1	117 -1	117 -1	103 -1	145 -1	145 -1	
England										
Finland	85-1	110-1	139-1	95 ⁻¹	118-1	148-1	95 ⁻¹	131-1	166-1	
France	76-1	102 -1	151-1	84-1	110-1	159-1	85 ⁻¹	111-1	160-1	
Germany	133-1	166-1	173-1	138-1	170-1	178-1	149-1	183-1	191-1	
Greece	113 -1	138-1	165 ⁻¹	113 -1	138-1	165-1	113 -1	138-1	165 -1	
Hungary	66-1	84-1	112 -1	66-1	84-1	112 -1	74-1	101-1	137 -1	
Iceland	72-1	81-1	95 ⁻¹	72 -1	81-1	95 ⁻¹	81-1	99 ⁻¹	105 -1	
Ireland	76-1	127 -1	144 -1	76-1	127 -1	144-1	76 ⁻¹	127 -1	144 -1	
Italy	84-1	102 -1	124 -1	90 -1	111-1	136-1	90 -1	114 -1	142 -1	
Japan	81-1	151-1	192 ⁻¹	81-1	151-1	192 -1	81-1	151-1	198 -1	

Country	Pr	imary educati (ISCED 1)	on	Lower	secondary ed (ISCED 2)	ucation	Upper secondary education (ISCED 3) general programmes			
country	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	
Luxembourg	86 ⁻¹	118-1	175 ⁻¹	124-1	155 ⁻¹	215 -1	124-1	155 ⁻¹	215 -1	
Mexico	131-1	172 -1	285 -1	167-1	219 ⁻¹	362 -1				
Netherlands	98 -1	127 -1	142 -1	102 -1	140 -1	156-1	103 -1	187 -1	206 -1	
New Zealand	75 ⁻¹	144-1	144 -1	75 ⁻¹	144 -1	144-1	75 ⁻¹	144 -1	144-1	
Norway	75 ⁻¹	83 -1	93 -1	75-1	83 -1	93 -1	80-1	90 ⁻¹	97 ⁻¹	
Portugal	98 ⁻¹	161-1	252 -1	98 -1	161-1	252 -1	98 -1	161-1	252 -1	
Republic of Korea	134 -1	231-1	370 -1	134-1	231-1	370-1	134-1	231-1	370-1	
Scotland										
Spain	123 -1	143 -1	177 -1	138-1	160-1	196 -1	141-1	164 -1	200-1	
Sweden	80 -1	94 -1	109 -1	81-1	96 -1	110 ⁻¹	86 -1	104 -1	118-1	
Switzerland	112 -1	144-1	177 -1	129-1	165 -1	202 -1	149-1	195 -1	229-1	
Turkey	163 -1	182 -1	203 -1	1	1	1	163-1	182 -1	203 -1	
United States of America	83 -1	101 -1		80-1	102 -1		80 -1	102 -1		

^a Calculated by the UIS.

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

TABLE 25 RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS / 2007 (WEI and UOE countries)

			Pre-primary (ISCED 0)	1		Primar	y, secondary	and post-sed (ISCED 1-4)		-tertiary
Country	Public sources	Household expenditure	Private sources Expenditure of other private entities	All private sources a	Private, of which subsidised	Public sources	Household expenditure	Private sources Expenditure of other private entities	All private sources ^a	Private, of which subsidised
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
WEI countries										
Argentina	72.1 ⁻¹	27.9-1	1	27.9-1		89.8 -1	10.2 -1	1	10.2 -1	0.1-1
Brazil										
Chile	70.9	29.1	-	29.1	-	72.8	24.6	2.6	27.2	0.1
China										
Egypt										
India	65.1-2	32.1-2	2.9 -2	34.9 -2		71.5 -2	26.2 -2	2.3 -2	28.5 -2	
Indonesia										
Jamaica										
Jordan										
Malaysia	90.8 -2	9.2 -2	2	9.2 -2						
Paraguay										
Peru	79.6	20.4		20.4	0.4	82.7	17.3		17.3	1.2
Philippines										
Russian Federation										
Sri Lanka										
Thailand										
Tunisia										
Uruguay										
OECD countries										•
Australia	67.5 ⁻²	32.2 -2	0.3 -2	32.5 ⁻²	2	83.6-2	13.6-2	2.8-2	16.4 -2	2
Austria	65.9 ⁻²	15.5 ⁻²	18.6 -2	34.1-2	15.6 -2	94.3 ⁻²	3.0-2	2.7 -2	5.7 -2	0.3 -2
Belgium	96.1-2	3.6 -2	0.2 -2	3.9 -2	0.3 -2	94.7 ⁻²	5.1-2	0.1 -2	5.3 -2	1.2 -2
Canada										
Czech Republic	89.6 ⁻²	8.5 -2	1.9 -2	10.4 -2		89.9 ⁻²	7.8-2	2.2 -2	10.1 -2	
Denmark	80.8 -2	19.2 -2	2	19.2 ⁻²		97.9 ⁻²	2.1-2		2.1-2	
Finland	91.1 ⁻²	x(4)	x(4)	8.9 ⁻²	2	99.2 ⁻²	x(9)	x(9)	0.8 -2	2
France	95.5 ⁻²	4.5 -2	2	4.5 -2	2	92.5 ⁻²	6.2 ⁻²	1.3 -2	7.5 ⁻²	1.7 -2
Germany	72.1-2	x(4)	x(4)	27.9-2	2	81.8 -2	2.1-2	16.1 -2	18.2 -2	
Greece	x(6)	x(7)	x(8)	x(9)		92.5 ⁻²	7.5-2	2	7.5-2	
Hungary	94.3 -2	4.1-2	1.6 ⁻²	5.7-2	2	95.5 ⁻²	2.5 ⁻²	2.0 ⁻²	4.5 ⁻²	2
Iceland	67.4 ⁻²	32.6-2		32.6-2	2	96.6 ⁻²	3.4-2		3.4-2	2
Ireland						96.8 ⁻²	x(9)	 x(9)	3.2 -2	
Italy	 91.1 ⁻²	 8.9 ⁻²	2	 8.9 ⁻²	 0.2 ⁻²	96.3 ⁻²	3.7 -2	- ⁻²	3.7 -2	2
	44.3 ⁻²	38.4 ⁻²	- 17.3 ⁻²	55.7 ⁻²		90.3	5.7 7.6 ⁻²	- 2.3 ⁻²	9.9 ⁻²	
Japan										
Luxembourg										

			All levels				ion	rtiary educat (ISCED 5-6)	Te	
Country	Private,		Private sources			Private,		Private sources		
	of which subsidised	All private sources ^a	Expenditure of other private entities	Household expenditure	Public sources	of which subsidised	All private sources ^a	Expenditure of other private entities	Household expenditure	Public sources
	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11
WEI countries										
Argentina	0.1 ⁻¹	13.8-1	1.8 -1	12.0 ⁻¹	86.2 -1	0.2 -1	20.9 -1	9.1-1	11.9 -1	79.1 ⁻¹
Brazil										
Chile	1.8	44.4	2.0	42.4	55.6	5.9	83.9	1.4	82.5	16.1
China										
Egypt										
India		27.0-2	1.9 -2	25.0-2	73.0-2		19.1-2	-	19.1-2	80.9-2
Indonesia										
Jamaica										
Jordan										
Malaysia										
Paraguay										
Peru	0.8	31.0		31.0	69.0	-	65.9		65.9	34.1
Philippines										
Russian Federation										
Sri Lanka										
Thailand		32.4-1	0.2 -1	32.2 -1	67.6-1					
Tunisia										
Uruguay										
OECD countries										
Australia	0.2 -2	26.6-2	6.4-2	20.2 -2	73.4-2	0.7 -2	52.2 ⁻²	15.9 ⁻²	36.3-2	47.8 ⁻²
Austria	2.2 -2	8.6 -2	3.9 -2	4.7 -2	91.4 ⁻²	2.3-2	7.1-2	1.6-2	5.5 -2	92.9 ⁻²
Belgium	1.8 -2	5.8-2	1.0-2	4.9 -2	94.2 ⁻²	4.6-2	9.4-2	4.4-2	5.0-2	90.6 -2
Canada										
Czech Republic		12.4 -2	3.8 -2	8.6 -2	87.6 ⁻²		18.8-2	9.4 ⁻²	9.4 ⁻²	81.2 -2
Denmark		7.7 -2	3.6 -2	4.1-2	92.3 ⁻²	2	3.3 -2	2	3.3 -2	96.7 ⁻²
Finland	2	2.2 -2	x(19)	x(19)	97.8 ⁻²	2	3.9-2	x(14)	x(14)	96.1-2
France	1.6 -2	9.2 ⁻²	2.2 -2	6.9 -2	90.8 ⁻²	2.3-2	16.4-2	6.1-2	10.3 -2	83.6-2
Germany		18.0-2	x(19)	x(19)	82.0 ⁻²		14.7 ⁻²	x(14)	x(14)	85.3 ⁻²
Greece		6.0 ⁻²	1.0 ⁻²	5.0-2	94.0 ⁻²		3.3-2	2.9 ⁻²	0.4 ⁻²	96.7 ⁻²
Hungary	- ⁻²	8.7 ⁻²	5.1-2	3.6 ⁻²	91.3 ⁻²	2	21.5 ⁻²	14.6-2	6.9 ⁻²	78.5 ⁻²
Iceland		9.1 ⁻²		9.1-2	90.9 ⁻²		8.8-2		8.8 -2	91.2 ⁻²
Ireland		6.3 ⁻²	0.5 -2	5.9 ⁻²	93.7 ⁻²	4.8 ⁻²	16.0-2	1.9 ⁻²	14.1-2	84.0 ⁻²
Italy	 0.9 ⁻²	9.5 ⁻²	2.4 ⁻²	7.0 ⁻²	90.5 ⁻²	4.6 ⁻²	30.4-2	12.5-2	18.0-2	69.6 ⁻²
		31.4-2	9.3 -2	22.0-2	68.6-2		66.3 ⁻²	12.9-2	53.4-2	33.7 -2
Japan		T			00.0					

TABLE 25 RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS / 2007 (WEI and UOE countries)

			Pre-primary (ISCED 0)			Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 1-4)					
Country			Private sources		Private,			Private sources		Private,	
	Public sources	Household expenditure	Expenditure of other private entities	All private sources ^a	of which subsidised	Public sources	Household expenditure	Expenditure of other private entities	All private sources ^a	of which subsidised	
Mexico	1 81.1 ⁻²	2 18.8 ⁻²	3 0.1 ⁻²	4 18.9 ⁻²	5 0.2 ⁻²	6 82.9 ⁻²	7 17.0 ⁻²	8 0.1 ⁻²	9 17.1 ⁻²	10 1.2 ⁻²	
Netherlands	97.1 ⁻²	0.64 ⁻²	2.3-2	2.9 ⁻²	2	96.0 ⁻²	2.7 -2	1.3 -2	4.0-2	0.7 -2	
New Zealand	62.1 ⁻²	32.5 ⁻²	5.4-2	37.9-2		84.9 ⁻²	14.9 ⁻²	0.2 -2	15.1-2		
Norway	87.2 ⁻²	12.8-2		12.8 ⁻²	²						
Poland	88.3 ⁻²	11.7 -2		11.7 -2	2	98.2 ⁻²	1.8 -2		1.8 -2		
Portugal						99.9 ⁻²	0.1 ⁻²		0.1 ⁻²		
Republic of Korea	 41.1 ⁻²	 55.8 ⁻²	 3.1 ⁻²	 58.9 ⁻²	 13.9 ⁻²	77.0 ⁻²	18.2 -2	4.7 ⁻²	23.0-2	 1.1 ⁻²	
Slovakia	78.6-2	19.5 ⁻²	1.9 ⁻²	21.4 ⁻²	0.2 ⁻²	86.2 -2	10.2 -2	3.6 ⁻²	13.8-2	0.1-2	
Spain	84.9 ⁻²	15.1-2		15.1-2	- ⁻²	93.5 ⁻²	6.5 ⁻²		6.5 ⁻²	²	
Sweden	100.0-2	2	2	2	2	99.9 ⁻²	0.1 -2	 . ⁻²	0.1 -2	2	
						87.0 ⁻²	⁻²	13.0 ⁻²	13.0 ⁻²	0.8 ⁻²	
Switzerland									13.0		
Turkey			2		2						
United Kingdom	92.9 ⁻²	7.1-2		7.1-2	-2	83.0-2	13.1-2	3.9-2	17.0-2	2.0-2	
United States of America	76.2-2	x(4)	x(4)	23.8-2	•	91.0-2	x(9)	x(9)	9.0 ⁻²		
Other UOE countries											
Albania											
Bosnia and Herzegovina											
Bulgaria	90.8 -1	9.2 -1	_ ·1	9.2 -1	1	97.1 ⁻¹	2.2 -1	0.7 -1	2.9 ⁻¹	1	
Croatia											
Cyprus	77.6 ⁻¹	18.7 -1	3.7 -1	22.4 ⁻¹	1	92.0 ⁻¹	7.0 ⁻¹	1.0-1	8.0 ⁻¹	1	
Estonia	99.4 ⁻²	0.6 -2	2	0.6-2	2	98.9 -2	1.0 ⁻²	0.1-2	1.1-2		
Israel	77.6 ⁻¹	20.5 -1	2.0 ⁻¹	22.4 ⁻¹	1	92.2 -1	4.6 -1	3.2 -1	7.8-1	1.5 -1	
Latvia	98.6 -1	1.2 -1	0.2 -1	1.4-1		96.9 ⁻¹	2.8 -1	0.2 -1	3.1-1		
Liechtenstein											
Lithuania						99.3 ⁻¹	0.1 ⁻¹	0.6 ⁻¹	0.7 -1	1	
Malta											
Romania	97.6 ⁻²	1.5 -2	0.9 -2	2.4-2		98.2 ⁻²	1.2 -2	0.6 -2	1.8 -2		
Slovenia	81.7 -1	18.2 -1	0.1 -1	18.3 -1	1	90.8 -1	8.7 -1	0.5 -1	9.2 -1	1.0-1	
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia											

^a Including subsidies attributable to payments to educational institutions received from public sources.

Source for OECD countries: OECD, 2008; Tables B3.1, B3.2a and B3.2b. Notes: To calculate private funds net of subsidies, subtract public subsidies (columns 5, 10, 15) from private funds (columns 4, 9, 14).

To calculate total public funds, including public subsidies, add public subsidies (columns 5, 10, 15) to direct public funds (columns 1, 6, 11).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

			All levels				ion	rtiary educati (ISCED 5-6)	Те	
Country	Private, of which subsidised	All private	Private sources Expenditure of other private	Household	Public sources	Private, of which subsidised	All private	Private sources Expenditure of other private	Household	Public sources
	20	sources ^a 19	entities 18	expenditure 17	16	15	sources ^a 14	entities 13	expenditure 12	11
Mexico	1.0 ⁻²	19.7 ⁻²	0.2 -2	19.5 ⁻²	80.3 -2	0.9 -2	31.0-2	0.5 -2	30.6 -2	69.0 ⁻²
Netherlands	0.8 -2	8.6 -2	3.7 -2	4.9 -2	91.4 ⁻²	1.2 -2	22.4-2	10.4 -2	12.0-2	77.6-2
New Zealand		21.6 -2	0.4 -2	21.2 -2	78.4-2		40.3 -2		40.3 -2	59.7 ⁻²
Norway										
Poland		9.3 -2		9.3 -2	90.7 -2		26.0-2		26.0-2	74.0-2
Portugal		7.4-2	2.0 ⁻²	5.4-2	92.6 ⁻²		31.9-2	8.5 -2	23.4-2	68.1-2
Republic of Korea	1.2 -2	41.1-2	11.6 -2	29.6 -2	58.9 ⁻²	0.3 -2	75.7-2	23.6 -2	52.1-2	24.3 -2
Slovakia	0.2 -2	16.1-2	5.4-2	10.8 -2	83.9 -2	0.4 -2	22.7 -2	13.6 -2	9.1-2	77.3 -2
Spain	0.4 -2	11.4 -2	0.8 -2	10.6 -2	88.6 -2	1.8-2	22.1-2	3.4-2	18.7 -2	77.9-2
Sweden	2	3.0 -2	2.9-2	0.1 -2	97.0 ⁻²	2	11.8 -2	11.8 -2	2	88.2 -2
Switzerland										
Turkey										
United Kingdom	1.6 -2	20.0-2	4.7 -2	15.3 -2	80.0 -2	2	33.1-2	8.4-2	24.6 -2	66.9 ⁻²
United States of America		32.7 -2	11.9 -2	20.8 -2	67.3 ⁻²		65.3 ⁻²	29.2 -2	36.1-2	34.7 -2
Other UOE countries										
Albania										
Bosnia and Herzegovina										
Bulgaria	1	15.2 -1	0.7 -1	14.6 -1	84.8-1	1	43.7 -1	1.0 -1	42.7 -1	56.3 -1
Croatia										
Cyprus	1.7 -1	16.6 -1	1.3 -1	15.3 -1	83.4-1	8.7 -1	47.9-1	1.5 -1	46.4 -1	52.1 ⁻¹
Estonia	1.3 -2	7.6-2	0.8 -2	6.8 -2	92.4 ⁻²	6.0 ⁻²	30.1-2	3.3 -2	26.9 -2	69.9 ⁻²
Israel	2.2 -1	23.2 -1	6.8 -1	16.3 -1	76.8-1	5.3 -1	49.9-1	16.0-1	34.0 ⁻¹	50.1-1
Latvia		12.0-1	0.5 -1	11.6 -1	88.0-1		39.2 -1	1.1 -1	38.1 -1	60.8 -1
Liechtenstein										
Lithuania	1	9.2 ⁻¹	2.0 ⁻¹	7.2 -1	90.8 -1	1	34.1-1	6.4-1	27.7 -1	65.9 ⁻¹
Malta										
Romania		12.3 -2	1.7 -2	10.6 -2	87.7 -2		35.6-2	4.2 -2	31.4-2	64.4-2
Slovenia	0.7 -1	13.0-1	1.6 -1	11.4 -1	87.0-1	1	23.1-1	6.2 -1	16.9 -1	76.9-1
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Ma										

TABLE 26 DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION BY DESTINATION OF FUNDS / 2007 (WEI and UOE countries)

Country		rimary, secondary ar t-secondary non-ter (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		
WEI countries								
Argentina	86.1 -1	12.6 -1	1.2 -1	94.9 -1	4.4 -1	0.6 -1		
Brazil	98.3 -1	1	1.7 -1	91.3 -1	1	8.7 -1		
Chile	60.2	39.3	0.5	27.7	24.8	47.5		
China								
Egypt								
India	71.8 -2	28.0-2	0.2 -2	80.7 -2	19.2 -2	0.2 -2		
Indonesia								
Jamaica	96.5	x(1)	3.5	99.1	x(4)	0.9		
Jordan	100.0 -1	1	1					
Malaysia								
Paraguay								
Peru	97.8		2.2	98.5		1.5		
Philippines	96.7 ⁻²	1.6 -2	1.7 -2	100.0 -2	2	2		
Russian Federation								
Sri Lanka								
Thailand	94.4 -1	5.5 -1	0.1 -1	59.5 ⁻¹	x(4)	40.5 -1		
Tunisia	100.0			100.0				
Uruguay	100.0 -1	1	1	100.0 -1	1	1		
OECD countries								
Australia	75.5 -2	20.9 -2	3.6 -2	67.7 -2	2	32.3 -2		
Austria	98.3 ⁻²	0.6 -2	1.1-2	75.9-2	5.3 -2	18.8-2		
Belgium	44.2 -2	53.2 -2	2.6 -2	36.2-2	48.6 -2	15.2 -2		
Canada								
Czech Republic	91.6 -2	3.8 -2	4.6 -2	93.1 ⁻²	1.0 -2	5.9 -2		
Denmark	81.7 -2	6.8 -2	11.5 -2	69.2 ⁻²	2	30.8 -2		
Finland	90.1 -2	6.8 -2	3.1-2	75.5-2	7.4-2	17.1-2		
France	84.0-2	12.7 -2	3.3 -2	86.7-2	5.5 -2	7.9 ⁻²		
Germany	84.5 -2	10.7 -2	4.8 -2	79.8-2	1.1-2	19.1-2		
Greece	99.8 ⁻²	2	0.2 -2	98.6-2	2	1.4-2		
Hungary	85.8 -2	9.6 -2	4.6 -2	78.9-2	5.4-2	15.7 -2		
Iceland	96.8 -2	2.0-2	1.1-2	69.7 ⁻²	7.2 -2	23.1-2		
Ireland	90.6 -2	2	9.4 -2	85.2 -2	2	14.8-2		
Italy	97.3 ⁻²	1.0 -2	1.7 -2	81.2 -2	1.9 -2	16.8 -2		
Japan	96.3 -2	3.5 -2	0.2 -2	65.0-2	13.4-2	21.5 -2		

Country		rimary, secondary ar t-secondary non-ter (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		
Luxembourg	97.8 -2		2.2 -2					
Mexico	94.3 -2	2	5.7 -2	93.6 -2	2	6.4 -2		
Netherlands								
New Zealand	89.5 -2	3.7 -2	6.8 -2	56.8-2	1.7 -2	41.5 -2		
Norway	88.6 -2	4.3 -2	7.7 -2	54.7-2	2.7 -2	42.6 -2		
Poland								
Portugal	92.2 -2	6.4-2	1.4 -2	89.9 -2	1.2 -2	8.9 ⁻²		
Republic of Korea	82.7 -2	15.5 -2	1.8 -2	75.2 -2	21.9 -2	2.9 -2		
Slovakia	90.4 ⁻²	6.6 -2	3.1-2	85.9-2	2	14.1-2		
Spain	84.0-2	14.4 -2	1.6 -2	90.0 -2	1.8 -2	8.2 -2		
Sweden	86.5 -2	7.7 -2	5.9 ⁻²	68.1 ⁻²	4.8 -2	27.1 ⁻²		
Switzerland ^a	90.4 -2	7.3 -2	2.2 -2	89.6 -2	5.4-2	5.0-2		
Turkey								
United Kingdom	75.6 ⁻²	22.0 ⁻²	2.4 ⁻²	2	74.2 -2	25.8 -2		
United States of America	99.8 -2	0.2 -2		68.3 -2	8.2 -2	23.5 -2		
Other UOE countries								
Albania								
Bosnia and Herzegovina								
Bulgaria	83.7 -1	1	16.3 -1	90.5 -1	1	9.5 -1		
Croatia	99.7 ⁻³	0.3 -3		96.7 -3		3.3 -3		
Cyprus	99.7 -1	0.3 -1	1	44.3 -1	0.6 -1	55.1 ⁻¹		
Estonia	94.7 -2	1.3 -2	4.0 -2	28.6-2	56.0-2	15.4-2		
Israel	73.5 -1	24.9 -1	1.6 -1	4.7 -1	84.2 -1	11.1 -1		
Latvia	94.1-1	0.4 -1	5.5 -1	2.9-1	89.4 -1	7.7 -1		
Liechtenstein	99.5 ⁻¹	0.5 -1	1	1	100.0 -1	1		
Lithuania	94.1 -1	0.2 -1	5.6 -1	84.2 -1	0.6 -1	15.2 -1		
Malta								
Romania	94.7 -1	1	5.3 -1					
Slovenia	94.4-1	0.6 -1	5.0 -1	75.7-1	0.9 -1	23.4-1		
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia								

^a Public institutions only. Source for OECD countries: OECD, 2008, Table B4.2. Please refer to the *Reader's Guide* for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

Region		Рор	ulation		Enrol	ment ^a			Gross enrolr	nent ratio ^a	
Country or territory	Academic year	MF (000) 2	Average annual growth between reference year and previous reference year (%) 3	MF (000) 4	Average annual growth between reference year and previous reference year (%) 5	F (%) 6	Average annual growth of female enrolment between reference year and previous reference year (%) 7	MF 8	F 9	M 10	GPI 11
Arab States											
Algeria	2005	3,710	2.1	792	9.6	55		21	24	19	1.28
Algeria	2000	3,420+1	3.0+1	549 ^{**, +1}	7.1**,+1			16**,+1			
Algeria	1990	2,469	3.9	259	14.2			10			
Algeria	1980	1,683	4.2	68	14.9	24	16.7	4	2	6	0.34
Algeria	1970	1,161+1	na	20+1	na	21 ⁺¹	na	2 +1	1+1	3 +1	0.26+1
Bahrain	2005	57	1.8	19	9.3	68	11.6	33	48	20	2.41
Bahrain	2000	51-1	3.5 -1	11-1	6.1-1	60**,-1	7.1**,-1	22 ⁻¹	28**,-1	16**,-1	1.76**,-1
Bahrain	1990	39 ⁺¹	0.3 +1	6.9 ⁺¹	16.2 ⁺¹	56 ⁺¹	19.4+1	18+1	20+1	15+1	1.36+1
Bahrain	1980	38	7.9	1.3	18.3	42	15.4	3	3	4	0.94
Bahrain	1970	19 ⁺¹	na	0.29 +1	na	52 ⁺¹	na	2 +1	2 ⁺¹	1+1	1.35 +1
Djibouti	2005	79	3.0	1.7	54.9	42	51.4	2	2	2	0.73
Djibouti	2000	68	2.7	0.19		47		_	-	-	0.89
Djibouti	1990	54 ⁺¹	5.6 ⁺¹	_+1				_+1	_+1	_+1	
Djibouti	1980	31 ⁺¹	7.2 ⁺¹	_+1				_+1	_+1	_+1	
Egypt	2005	7,466	2.0	2,594**	1.0**			35**			
Egypt	2000	6,641 ⁻¹	3.1-1	2,447 ^{**,-1}	12.6**,-1			37 ^{**,-1}			
	1990	5,044	1.9	838**	2.4**	 34**	 3.6**	17**	 12 ^{**}	 21 ^{**}	 0.54 ^{**}
Egypt	1990	4,162	2.4	660	12.2	34	14.1	16	12	21	0.54
Egypt	1980	4,102 3,356 ⁺¹		233 ⁺¹		26 ⁺¹		7 ⁺¹	4 ⁺¹	10 ⁺¹	0.45 0.37 ⁺¹
Egypt			na		na	36**	na 9.4 **	16**	4 12**	20**	0.59**
Iraq	2005	2,691	2.2	425**	8.0**						
Iraq	2000	2,418	2.8	289	2.9	34	1.9	12	8 9 ⁻¹	15 14 ⁻¹	0.54
lraq	1990	1,778-1	3.8-1	210-1	8.5 -1	38-1	11.1-1	12-1			0.64-1
Iraq	1980	1,274	4.1	100	10.1	31	14.1	8	5	11	0.46
Iraq	1970	888+1	na	42 +1	na	22 +1	na	5+1	2+1	7 +1	0.30+1
Jordan	2005	545	2.5	218	8.9	50	8.4	40	41	39	1.05
Jordan	2000	482	3.6	142	6.5	51	7.3	29	31	28	1.12
Jordan	1990	351+1	5.3 +1	80+1	9.4 +1	48 +1	10.5 +1	23+1	24 ⁺¹	22+1	1.12 +1
Jordan	1980	198	3.0	30	23.4	43	28.6	15	14	16	0.83
Jordan	1970	152+1	na	4.5 +1	na	30+1	na	3 +1	2 *1	4+1	0.49+1
Kuwait	2005	206	6.6	39	2.7	70	5.4	19	29	10	2.87
Kuwait	2000	159 ⁺¹	-1.0+1	35 **, +1	4.2**,+1	63**,+1	4.2 **,+1	22**,+1	29 ^{**,+1}	15**,+1	1.90***,+1
Kuwait	1990	177	4.4	22	5.9	64	7.1	12	16	9	1.71
Kuwait	1980	115	6.0	12	18.6	57	20.7	11	14	8	1.74
Kuwait	1970	68 +1	na	2.7 +1	na	48 +1	na	4 +1	4 +1	4 +1	1.16 +1
Lebanon	2005	358	0.9	166	7.4	53	7.8	46	49	44	1.13
Lebanon	2000	342	1.4	116		52		34	35	33	1.05
Lebanon	1990	299	0.5								
Lebanon	1980	283	3.5	85	8.0	36	13.3	30	22	39	0.56
Lebanon	1970	208 +1	na	43 ⁺¹	na	23 ⁺¹	na	20+1	10+1	30+1	0.32 +1
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2000	634	4.0	290	19.1	49		46	45	46	0.98
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1990	429	5.2	50	12.3			12			
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1980	259	3.9	16	13.1	25	24.0	6	3	9	0.36
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1970	183+1	na	5.2 ⁺¹	na	11+1	na	3 +1	1+1	5 +1	0.13+1

Region		Рор	ulation		Enrol	nent ^a		Gross enrolment ratio ^a			
Country or territory	Academic year	MF (000) 2	Average annual growth between reference year and previous reference year (%) 3	MF (000) 4	Average annual growth between reference year and previous reference year (%) 5	F (%) 6	Average annual growth of female enrolment between reference year and previous reference year (%) 7	MF 8	F 9	M 10	GPI 11
Mauritania	2005	283	2.7	8.8	-0.8	25	9.1	3	2	5	0.34
Mauritania	2000	254 ⁺¹	3.0+1	9.0+1	4.1+1	17 +1	7.8 +1	4 +1	1+1	6+1	0.21+1
Mauritania	1990	184	2.4	5.8		11		3	1	5	0.14
Morocco ^b	2005	3,222	1.8	464**	6.4**	45**	7.4**	14**	13"	16"	0.80**
Morocco ^b	2000	2,951	2.4	340	3.0	43	4.4	12	10	13	0.74
Morocco ^b	1990	2,322	1.9	254	10.5	37	15.5	11	8	14	0.60
Morocco ^b	1980	1,918	6.0	94**	21.6**	24**	26.6**	5**	2**	7 **	0.31**
Morocco ^b	1970	1,133 ⁺¹	na	16+1	na	17 +1	na	1+1	_ +1	2 +1	0.19+1
Oman	2005	265	2.6	48		51		18	19	18	1.09
Oman	2000	233	4.7								
Oman	1990	147	3.7	5.7	81.0	45	118.8	4	4	4	0.93
Oman	1980	102	4.1	0.02		7		-	-	-	0.08
Palestinian Autonomous Territories	2005	336	4.0	138	14.2	49	15.6	41	42	40	1.03
Palestinian Autonomous Territories	2000	277	3.0	71		47		26	25	27	0.92
Qatar	2005	52	6.3	9.8**	5.7 **	68**	3.8**	19**	33 **	10**	3.45**
Qatar	2000	41+1	3.8 +1	7.8+1	1.7 +1	73 ⁺¹	2.0+1	19 ⁺¹	33 ⁺¹	9 ⁺¹	3.65 +1
Qatar	1990	27	2.6	6.5	12.3	71	13.4	24	41	12	3.54
Qatar	1980	21	8.5	2.0		64		10	17	5	3.18
Qatar	1900	10 ⁺¹	na	_+1	na		na	_+1	_+1	_+1	
Saudi Arabia	2005	2,066	2.2	604	8.4	 58	9.2	29	35	24	1.50
Saudi Arabia	2000	1,857	2.5	404	11.2	56	14.0	22	26	18	1.45
Saudi Arabia	1990	1,448	5.8	140	10.3	44**	16.7**	10	9**	10**	0.91**
Saudi Arabia	1990	824	5.2	53	22.5	25	38.6	6	4	8	0.43
Saudi Arabia	1930	523 ⁺¹	na	8.5 ⁺¹	na	8 ⁺¹	na	2 ⁺¹	-+1	3 ⁺¹	0.10+1
Sudan	2000	3,297	3.7	204**	13.0**	47**	14.8**	6**	6**	6**	0.92 **
Sudan	1990		3.2	60	8.3	47	12.9	3	2	3	0.69
Sudan	1990	2,298 1,677	2.6	27	7.4	26	12.9	2	1	2	0.89
Sudan	1980	1,328 ⁺¹		14 ⁺¹		13 ⁺¹		2 1 ⁺¹	_+1	2 2 ⁺¹	0.15 +1
Syrian Arab Republic ^b			na		na		na				
Syrian Arab Republic ^b	1990 1980	1,192 822	3.8 4.0	214 115	6.4	38 29	9.4 16.5	18 14	14 8	22 20	0.64 0.41
		577 ⁺¹		43 ⁺¹	11.7	29 20 ⁺¹		14 7 ⁺¹	8 3 ⁺¹	20 12 ⁺¹	
Syrian Arab Republic ^b Tunisia	1970 2005		na 1.8	312	na 11.6		na	30		25	0.26 ⁺¹
Tunisia	2005	1,037 950	1.8	180		57			35		1.40
					11.1			19			
Tunisia	1990	791	2.3	63	7.6	38	10.4	8	6	10	0.64
Tunisia	1980	628	5.3	30	12.6	30	17.2	5 3 ⁺¹	3 1 ⁺¹	7 4 ⁺¹	0.44
Tunisia	1970	394+1	na	10+1	na	21+1	na				0.25+1
United Arab Emirates	2000	245	6.9	43**	17.7**	69**	17.6**	18**	30**	9**	3.12**
United Arab Emirates	1990	126	3.7	8.5	18.3	69	23.2	7	12	3	3.65
United Arab Emirates	1980	87	15.8	1.6		46		2	3	1	1.92
Yemen	2005	2,140	4.7	201	3.0	26	7.8	9	5	14	0.37
Yemen	2000	1,705	4.3	173**		21**		10**	4**	16**	0.28**
Central and Eastern Europe											
Albania	2005	278-1	1.5 -1	53 ⁻¹	7.2 -1	62 ⁻¹	8.2 -1	19 ⁻¹	23-1	15-1	1.60 ⁻¹
Albania	2000	261	-2.0	40	4.4	60	6.1	15	18	13	1.43

Region		Рор	ulation		Enrol	ment ^a			Gross enrolr	nent ratio ^a	
Country or territory	Academic year	MF (000) 2	Average annual growth between reference year and previous reference year (%) 3	MF (000) 4	Average annual growth between reference year and previous reference year (%) 5	F (%) 6	Average annual growth of female enrolment between reference year and previous reference year (%) 7	MF 8	F	M 10	GPI 11
Albania	1990	321	1.4	26		51		8	9	8	1.13
Belarus	2005	829	1.5	529	5.1	57	5.3	64	74	54	1.36
Belarus	2000	771	0.8	412	2.0	56	2.6	53	61	46	1.32
Belarus	1990	709	-2.2	340	0.1	53 **	0.2**	48	50**	45 **	1.11 "
Belarus	1980	882	2.6	335	1.8	52 **	1.9**	38	41**	35**	1.15 **
Belarus	1970	699 ⁺¹	na	286+1	na	52 ^{**,+1}	na	41 ⁺¹	43 **,+1	39**,+1	1.12 **, +1
Bulgaria	2005	544	-1.5	238	-1.9	52	-3.7	44	47	41	1.15
Bulgaria	2000	588	-0.1	261	5.2	57	6.1	44	52	37	1.41
Bulgaria	1990	596	-0.6	158	3.8	52	2.9	26	28	25	1.15
Bulgaria	1980	635	-1.0	108	0.9	57	2.3	17	20	14	1.40
Bulgaria	1970	697 ⁺¹	na	100+1	na	51 ⁺¹	na	14+1	15 ⁺¹	14+1	1.06 +1
Croatia	2005	313	-0.1	135	6.8	54	7.3	43	47	39	1.22
Croatia	2000	314	0.3	97		53		31	33	29	1.16
Czech Republic	2005	704	-4.0	336	5.8	53	7.0	48	51	44	1.16
Czech Republic	2000	862	1.9	254	8.4	50	10.0	29	30	29	1.03
Czech Republic	1990	717	0.2	113	-0.1	43	0.7	16	14	18	0.79
Czech Republic	1980	704	-2.4	114	4.2	40	5.4	16	13	19	0.69
Czech Republic	1970	877 +1	na	79 ⁺¹	na	36+1	na	9 ⁺¹	7 +1	11+1	0.59+1
Estonia	2005	103	1.3	68	4.8	62	5.9	66	83	50	1.66
Estonia	2000	96	-1.0	54	6.9	58	8.9	56	66	46	1.45
Estonia	1990	106	-0.6	28**	0.3**	48**	-0.8**	26**	26**	26**	1.01 **
Estonia	1980	112 +1	1.1+1	27 **, +1		54 ^{**, +1}		24**,+1	27**,+1	21**,+1	1.27 **, +1
Hungary	2005	668	-4.4	436	7.3	58	9.0	65	78	53	1.46
Hungary	2000	836	1.7	307	11.8	54	12.4	37	41	33	1.22
Hungary	1990	708	-0.6	101	-0.3	51	-0.1	14	15	14	1.09
Hungary	1980	753	-1.4	103	2.8	50	4.7	14	14	13	1.05
Hungary	1970	857 +1	na	81 ⁺¹	na	43 ⁺¹	na	9 ⁺¹	8 +1	11+1	0.78 +1
Latvia	2005	175	1.5	131	7.5	63	7.4	75	97	54	1.79
Latvia	2000	162	-1.3	91	7.2	63	8.3	56	72	41	1.78
Latvia	1990	186	-0.8	46	-0.4	57	-0.3	25	29	21	1.41
Latvia	1980	199 ⁺¹	1.9 +1	47 ⁺¹		57 ⁺¹		24 ⁺¹	28+1	20 ⁺¹	1.38+1
Lithuania	2005	256	1.1	195	9.9	60	10.0	76	94	60	1.56
Lithuania	2000	242	-1.5	122	2.4	60	3.1	50	61	40	1.53
Lithuania	1990	280	-0.2	96**	-0.3 **	56**	-0.8**	34**	40**	30**	1.34**
Lithuania	1980	284+1	2.5 +1	99 ^{**, +1}		59 ^{**,+1}		35 **, +1	42 **,+1	28**,+1	1.46 **, +1
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	2005	166	0.3	49	6.0	57	6.6	30	35	25	1.38
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	2000	164	0.3	37		55	3.5	23	25	20	1.28
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	1990	158	-0.6								
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	1980	168	1.3								
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	1970	150+1	na	30 ⁺¹	na		na	20 ⁺¹			
Republic of Moldova	2005	361*	2.5*	130	4.6	59	5.5	36*	43*	29*	1.46*
Republic of Moldova	2000	320*	0.1*	104	-0.3	56		33*	37*	28*	1.32*
Republic of Moldova	1990	317	-1.7	108	-0.3			34			
Republic of Moldova	1980	371+1	3.7 +1	110+1				30 ⁺¹			

Region		Рор	ulation		Enrol	nent ^a			Gross enroln	nent ratio ^a	
Country or territory	Academic year	MF (000) 2	Average annual growth between reference year and previous reference year (%) 3	MF (000) 4	Average annual growth between reference year and previous reference year (%) 5	F (%)	Average annual growth of female enrolment between reference year and previous reference year (%) 7	MF 8	F 9	M 10	GPI 11
Poland	2005	3,306	0.8	2,118	6.0	58	6.0	64	75	54	1.40
Poland	2000	3,178	2.5	1,580	12.1	58	11.9	50	58	41	1.40
Poland	1990	2,484	-2.9	506	-1.9	59	-1.3	20	24	16	1.48
Poland	1980	3,345	1.1	610	4.9	55	6.7	18	21	16	1.31
Poland	1970	3,020+1	na	398 ⁺¹	na	47 +1	na	13 +1	13+1	14+1	0.92+1
Romania	2005	1,635	-2.8	739	10.3	55	11.5	45	50	40	1.26
Romania	2000	1,883	-0.3	453	10.7	52	11.4	24	25	23	1.12
Romania	1990	1,941	1.7	165	-1.6	48	-0.4	8	8	9	0.97
Romania	1980	1,639	0.0	193	2.7	43	2.7	12	10	13	0.79
Romania	1970	1,640+1	na	152 ⁺¹	na	43 ⁺¹	na	9 ⁺¹	8 +1	10 ⁺¹	0.79+1
Russian Federation	2005	12,656	1.8	9,003		57		71	82	60	1.36
Russian Federation	2000	11,604	1.7								
Russian Federation	1990	9,758	-2.6	5,200	-1.0	54	-1.5	53	59	48	1.22
Russian Federation	1980	12,345 ⁺¹	1.2 +1	5,700 ⁺¹		56 ⁺¹		46 ⁺¹	53 ⁺¹	40 ⁺¹	1.34+1
Slovakia	2005	446	-1.2	181	5.9	55	7.9	41	46	36	1.29
Slovakia	2000	473	2.0	136		50		29	30	28	1.05
Slovenia	2005	141	-1.3	112	6.0	58	6.7	79	94	66	1.43
Slovenia	2000	150	0.7	84	9.4	56	9.6	56	65	47	1.36
Slovenia	1990	140	-0.3	34	2.4	55	2.6	24	27	22	1.26
Slovenia	1980	145 +1	0.2 +1	28 ⁺¹		54 ⁺¹		19 ⁺¹	21 ⁺¹	18+1	1.16+1
Turkey	2005	6,791	-0.2	2,106	5.8	42	7.0	31	26	36	0.74
Turkey	2000	6,856	1.7	1,588**	8.8 **	40**	10.6**	23**	19**	27**	0.68**
Turkey	1990	5,781	2.4	686	9.4	34	12.8	12	8	15	0.53
Turkey	1980	4,543	3.0	280	5.7	25**	8.9**	6	3**	9**	0.35**
Turkey	1970	3,467+1	na	170 ⁺¹	na	19 ⁺¹	na	5 +1	2 ⁺¹	8 +1	0.24+1
Ukraine	2005	3,803	0.5	2,605	7.5	54	8.1	69	76	62	1.23
Ukraine	2000	3,701	0.5	1,812	1.2	53		49	52	46	1.14
Ukraine	1990	3,504	-1.6	1,610**	-0.5 **			46**			
Ukraine	1980	4,050+1	1.3 +1	1,684+1	0.5 +1			42 ⁺¹			
Ukraine	1970	3,563+1	na	1,605 +1	na	48**,+1		45 ⁺¹	44**,+1	46**,+1	0.94**,+1
Central Asia											
Armenia	2005	309	3.1	87	6.6	55	7.3	28	31	25	1.22
Armenia	2000	266	-0.6	63	-0.5	54		24	25	23	1.09
Armenia	1990	282	-2.6	66				24			
Azerbaijan	2005	849*	3.6*	129	1.9	47	5.1	15*	14*	 16 [*]	0.91*
Azerbaijan	2000	710*	0.1*	117	-3.1	40		16*	13*	20*	0.66*
Azerbaijan	1990	703	-1.1	161	-1.6			23			
Azerbaijan	1980	776 ⁺¹	7.5+1	186+1		42 ⁺¹		24 ⁺¹	 21 ⁺¹	27 ⁺¹	0.75 ⁺¹
Georgia ^b	2005	378	0.9	201	3.8	52	4.1	53	56	50	1.12
Georgia ^b	2000	362	-1.3	167	1.3	52		46	47	45	1.05
Georgia ^b	1990	410	-1.5	148**	0.5**			36**			
Georgia ^b	1980	471 ⁺¹	3.1+1	140 141 ⁺¹		 53 ^{**, +1}		30 ⁺¹	 32 ^{**, +1}	 28 ^{**,+1}	 1.12 ^{**,+1}
Kazakhstan ^b	2005	1,449	2.0	1,090	 16.3	57	 16.7	75	86	64	1.34
Kazakhstan ^b	2000	1,314	-0.4	513	-0.5	56		39	44	34	1.26

Region		Рор	ulation		Enrol	ment ^a			Gross enrol	ment ratio ^a	
Country or territory	Academic year	MF (000) 2	Average annual growth between reference year and previous reference year (%) 3	MF (000) 4	Average annual growth between reference year and previous reference year (%) 5	F (%) 6	Average annual growth of female enrolment between reference year and previous reference year (%) 7	MF 8	F	M 10	GPI 11
Kazakhstan ^b	1990	1,364	-1.4	539**	0.3**			40**			
Kazakhstan ^b	1980	1,542+1	4.0 +1	525 ⁺¹				34+1			
Kyrgyzstan	2005	533	2.9	220	6.5	55	8.6	41	46	37	1.25
Kyrgyzstan	2000	463	1.5	161	10.6	50		35	35	35	1.01
Kyrgyzstan	1990	398	0.1	59**	-1.1**			15 **			
Kyrgyzstan	1980	393 ⁺¹	5.6 +1	65 ^{**, +1}				16**,+1			
Mongolia	2005	286	2.2	124	10.8	61	10.0	43	54	33	1.62
Mongolia	2000	257	1.6	74	8.3	64		29	37	21	1.79
Mongolia	1990	218	3.5	33	10.9			15			
Mongolia	1980	154	3.1	12	6.2	61		8	9	6	1.60
Mongolia	1970	117 +1	na	6.9 ⁺¹	na		na	6 ⁺¹			
Tajikistan ^b	2005	689	3.8	149	7.6	32	8.4	22	14	29	0.47
Tajikistan ^b	2000	573	1.5	103	-0.4	31	-3.3	18	11	25	0.45
Tajikistan ^b	1990	492	2.0	107	1.1	41**		22	18**	26**	0.70**
Tajikistan ^b	1980	411+1	7.6 +1	97 ⁺¹				24 ⁺¹			
Turkmenistan ^b	1990	346	1.2	42	-5.5			12			
Turkmenistan ^b	1980	310+1	6.8 ⁺¹	70 ⁺¹				22 ⁺¹			
Uzbekistan	2005	2,763	3.2	266	-2.7	41	-4.7	10	8	11	0.70
Uzbekistan	2000	2,356	1.9	305	-0.9	45		13	12	14	0.83
Uzbekistan	1990	1,955	0.9	335	-4.7			17			
Uzbekistan	1980	1,810+1	7.4 +1	516+1				28 ⁺¹			
East Asia and the Pacific											
Australia ^b	2005	1,412	1.8	1,185	3.3	54	3.6	84	93	75	1.25
Australia ^b	2000	1,289	-0.6	1,008	7.6	54	7.8	78	85	71	1.19
Australia ^b	1990	1,367	0.7	485	4.1	53	5.7	35	38	33	1.16
Australia ^b	1980	1,280	1.3	324	6.1	45	9.6	25	23	27	0.86
Australia ^b	1970	1,121	na	180	na	33	na	16	11	21	0.51
Brunei Darussalam	2005	33	1.5	5.0	4.7	67	5.3	15	20	10	2.02
Brunei Darussalam	2000	31	2.1	4.0		65		13	17	9	1.87
Brunei Darussalam	1990	25	1.1								
Brunei Darussalam	1980	22	9.4	0.14		50		1	1	1	1.19
Cambodia	2005	1,598	8.2	57	20.8	31	26.4	4	2	5	0.47
Cambodia	2000	1,075	1.7	22	15.0	25		2	1	3	0.33
Cambodia	1990	912	2.4	5.5	22.8			1			
Cambodia	1980	722	1.3	0.70	-24.9			-			
Cambodia	1970	644+1	na	9.2 ⁺¹	na		na	1+1			
China	2005	105,115	1.9	20,601	22.8	46		20	19	20	0.93
China	2000	95,901	-3.0	7,364	6.5			8			
China	1990	130,279	3.7	3,925	14.3	33**	18.1**	3	2**	4**	0.52 **
China	1980	90,701	1.7	1,035	40.7	24		1	1	2	0.34
China	1930	77,806+1	na	48+1	na		na	_ +1			
Hong Kong SAR of China	2005	474	-0.2	152		51		32	33	32	1.04
Hong Kong SAR of China	2000	478	0.4								
Hong Kong SAR of China	1990	461	-2.0								

Region		Рор	ulation		Enroli	nent ^a			F 9 6 4*1	rolment ratio ^a		
Country or territory	Academic year	MF (000) 2	Average annual growth between reference year and previous reference year (%) 3	MF (000) 4	Average annual growth between reference year and previous reference year (%) 5	F (%)	Average annual growth of female enrolment between reference year and previous reference year (%) 7	MF 8		M 10	GPI 11	
Hong Kong SAR of China	1980	566	4.8	57	9.3	29	9.0	10	6	14	0.45	
Hong Kong SAR of China	1970	372+1	na	26 ⁺¹	na	30+1	na	7 +1	4 +1	9 ⁺¹	0.47 +1	
Cook Islands	2005	1.7**	0.5 **					.**	.**	.**	.**	
Cook Islands	2000	1.7						.*	.:		.*	
Cook Islands	1990											
Cook Islands	1980			0.36		45						
Fiji	2005	83	0.8	13**		53**		15 **	17**	14**	1.20**	
Fiji	2000	79	1.9									
Fiji	1990	66	0.0	5.5**	12.7 **			8 **				
Fiji	1980	66	2.7	1.7	16.6			3				
Fiji	1970	50	na	0.36	na	33	na	1	-	1	0.50	
Indonesia	2005	21,514	0.7	3,660**	4.9**	44**	5.4**	17**	15**	19**	0.79**	
Indonesia	2000	20,961+1	1.4+1	3,018+1	6.5 ⁺¹	43+1		14 ⁺¹	12 ⁺¹	16+1	0.76+1	
Indonesia	1990	18,039	2.5	1,516	12.1			8				
Indonesia	1980	14,424+1	3.8 +1	543 ⁺¹	7.4+1			4+1				
Indonesia	1970	9,572	na	248	na	25	na	3		4	0.33	
Japan	2005	7,302	-2.8	4,038	0.3	46	0.7	55		59	0.89	
Japan	2000	8,400	-0.9	3,982	4.0	45	5.6	47		51	0.85	
	1990	9,230	1.5	2,683	1.0	39	2.7	29		35	0.65	
Japan	1990	7,920	-2.9	2,005	3.2	33	4.9	31		41	0.50	
Japan	1980	10,339 ⁺¹		2,425 1,819 ⁺¹		28 ⁺¹		18 ⁺¹		41 25 ⁺¹	0.39+1	
Japan Kiribati	2005	10,339 9.5*	na 4.5*		na		na				*	
Kiribati		9.5 7.6 [*]		•				•		•	•	
	2000											
Republic of Korea	2005	3,526	-1.6	3,210	1.3	37	2.2	91		110	0.64	
Republic of Korea	2000	3,829	-1.3	3,003	6.3	36	7.9	78		98	0.59	
Republic of Korea	1990	4,369	0.1	1,630	11.7	31	14.0	37		50	0.47	
Republic of Korea	1980	4,327	5.3	539	11.6	25**	11.9**	12		18**	0.36**	
Republic of Korea	1970	2,710+1	na	201+1	na	24+1	na	7 +1		11+1	0.34+1	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2005	600	3.3	47	27.4	41	32.4	8	7	9	0.71	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2000	510	2.3	14	11.6	34	12.1	3	2	4	0.53	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1990	407	2.8	4.7	15.1	32	17.8	1	1	2	0.49	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1980	308	3.6	1.2	11.8	26	15.4	-	-	1	0.35	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1970	225+1	na	0.42+1	na	19 ⁺¹	na	-+1	- +1	- +1	0.23 +1	
Macao, China	2005	39	6.7	23	25.7	43	20.9	60	50	71	0.70	
Macao, China	2000	28	-0.6	7.5	-1.7	52	2.0	27	26	27	0.95	
Macao, China	1990	30	-1.0	8.8		36		30	18	46	0.39	
Malaysia	2005	2,438	2.8	697	4.9	56	6.9	29	32	25	1.29	
Malaysia	2000	2,120	2.4	549	16.3	51	17.3	26	27	25	1.06	
Malaysia	1990	1,672	1.8	121	7.7	47**	9.9**	7	7 **	8**	0.89**	
Malaysia	1980	1,400	3.7	58		39		4	3	5	0.60	
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2000	11	1.3	1.5**				14**				
Micronesia (Federated States of)	1990	9.6	3.7									
Micronesia (Federated States of)	1980	6.7	2.5	1.3		35		20	14	25	0.56	

Region		Рор	ulation		Enrol	ment ^a		C	Gross enrolr	nent ratio ^a	
Country or territory	Academic year	MF (000) 2	Average annual growth between reference year and previous reference year (%) 3	MF (000) 4	Average annual growth between reference year and previous reference year (%) 5	F (%) 6	Average annual growth of female enrolment between reference year and previous reference year (%) 7	MF 8	F 9	M 10	GPI 11
Myanmar	1980	3,337	2.5	136**	12.8**			4**			
Myanmar	1970	2,680+1	na	46 ⁺¹	na		na	2+1			
Nauru	2005	0.95*	-1.4*					.*	.*	.*	.*
Nauru	2000	1.0*						.*	.*	.*	.ť
New Zealand	2005	292	2.4	240	6.9	59	6.9	82	99	66	1.49
New Zealand	2000	259	-0.9	172	4.4	59	5.7	66	79	54	1.45
New Zealand	1990	285	0.0	112	3.8	52	6.4	39	41	37	1.10
New Zealand	1980	284	1.5	77	6.8	41	7.1	27	22	31	0.72
New Zealand	1970	244	na	40	na	39	na	16	13	19	0.68
Niue	2005	0.16*	0.6*							.*	.*
Niue	2000	0.15*							÷	.*	.*
Palau	2000	1.5 [*]		0.60**		69**		41**	58**	25**	2.35**
Papua New Guinea	2000	492 ⁻¹	1.7 -1	9.9 **, -1		35 **, -1		2 **,-1	1**,-1	3 **, -1	0.55 **, -1
Papua New Guinea	1990	424	3.2								
Papua New Guinea	1980	308	2.7	5.0**	17.2**	22**	21.0**	2**	1"	3**	0.29**
Papua New Guinea	1970	235	na	1.0**	na	16	na	_**	-**	1**	0.20**
Philippines	2005	8,572	1.8	2,403	-0.3	54		28	31	25	1.23
Philippines	2000	7,975 ⁺¹	2.3 +1	2,432 +1	4.4+1			30 ⁺¹			
Philippines	1990	6,181	2.3	1,516	2.5			25			
Philippines	1980	4,909	3.2	1,182	6.8	53	6.3	24	26	22	1.16
Philippines	1970	3,688+1	na	652 ⁺¹	na	56 ⁺¹	na	18+1	20+1	15+1	1.30+1
Samoa	2000	16	-1.1	1.2		44		7	7	8	0.93
Samoa	1990	18	-0.5								
Samoa	1980	19+1	2.6+1	0.64 +1	17.0 ⁺¹	7 +1	41.3 +1	3 +1	_+1	6+1	0.08 +1
Samoa	1970	14	na	0.11	na	1	na	1	-	2	0.01
Singapore ^b	1990			56	9.1	41	9.7	-			
Singapore ^b	1980			23	5.4	39	8.1				
Singapore ^b	1970		 na	14	na	30	na				
Solomon Islands	2005	47	2.3								
Solomon Islands	2005	42	2.2								•
Thailand	2005	5,132	-1.0	2,359	4.4	52	 3.7	46	49	43	. 1.13
Thailand	2005	5,403	-0.7	1,900	7.2	54		35	38	32	1.20
Thailand	1990	5,769	2.2	952	7.2			17			
Thailand	1980	4,619	4.3	473	20.2			10			
Thailand	1930	3,154 ⁺¹	na	90 ⁺¹	na	 39 ^{**, +1}		3 ⁺¹	 2 ^{**,+1}	 3 ^{**, +1}	 0.64 ^{**, +1}
Tokelau	2005	0.15*	2.7*					.*	.*		
Tokelau	2000	0.13**							**	.**	
Tonga	2005	11-1	0.3 ⁻¹	0.66 **, -1	 5.7 ^{**, -1}	60 ^{**,-1}	 5.4 ^{**, -1}	6 **,-1	8 **,-1	5 ^{**, -1}	1.68 ^{**,-1}
Tonga	2003	11	0.0	0.53		60 ^{**}		5	6**	4**	1.64**
Tonga	1990	11	2.0								
Tonga	1990	8.9	-0.6	 0.43 **		 44 **		 5 **	 4**	 5**	 0.85 ^{**}
	1980	8.9 9.4		0.45				-	-	-	
Tonga	2005	9.4 0.79 [*]	na -2.9*	-	na		na	-	-		•
Tuvalu				·		·			•	•	•
Tuvalu	2000	0.92*		•		•					.*

		Population			Enroir	nent ^a			Gross enroln	ient ratio "	
Country or territory	Academic year	MF (000) 2	Average annual growth between reference year and previous reference year (%) 3	MF (000) 4	Average annual growth between reference year and previous reference year (%) 5	F (%)	Average annual growth of female enrolment between reference year and previous reference year (%) 7	MF 8	F	M 10	GPI 11
Vanuatu	2005	20 ⁻¹	5.0-1	0.96**,-1	9.8**,-1	36**,-1		5 **, -1	4 **, -1	6**,-1	0.59**,-1
Vanuatu	2000	16	2.2	0.66				4			
Viet Nam	2005			1,355	13.1	41	12.7				
Viet Nam	2000	7,735	1.6	732	14.7	42		9	8	11	0.72
Viet Nam	1990	6,578	2.3	186	3.4			3			
Viet Nam	1980	5,231	5.5	134		24**		3	1"	4**	0.32**
Latin America and the Caribbean											
Anguilla	2005	1.0**	2.7**	0.03		76		3**	5 **	2**	3.11**
Anguilla	2000	0.88**						**	.**	.**	.**
Antigua and Barbuda	2005	6.4 ^{*,-1}		1		1		*, -1	.*,-1	.*,-1	.*,-1
Antigua and Barbuda	2000										
Argentina	2005	3,266	-0.4	2,083	3.3	59	2.8	64	76	52	1.45
Argentina	2000	3,326	2.6	1,767**	6.4**	60**		53**	65 **	42**	1.55**
Argentina	1990	2,647 +1	1.5 +1	1,008 +1	6.8 ⁺¹			38 +1			
Argentina	1980	2,251	0.9	491	6.0	50	7.8	22	22	22	1.00
Argentina	1970	2,050	na	275	na	43	na	13	12	15	0.77
Aruba	2005	6.4	3.7	2.1	5.9	60	5.6	33	40	26	1.52
Aruba	2000	5.4	1.9	1.6		61		29	36	23	1.57
Barbados	2000	21	-2.1	8.1	6.6	72	8.7	38	55	21	2.66
Barbados	1990	27	-0.4	4.2	1.9	60		16	19	13	1.49
Barbados	1980	28	1.7	3.5**	18.4**			13**			
Barbados	1970	24+1	na	0.76+1	na	46 ⁺¹	na	3 +1	3 +1	3 +1	0.85 +1
Belize	2005	28-1	1.9-1	0.72 ⁻¹		70 ⁻¹		3 -1	4-1	2 -1	2.43 ⁻¹
Belize	2000	26	3.3								
Belize	1990	19	2.5								
Belize	1980	15	3.2								
Belize	1970	11 ⁺¹	na	 0.11 ⁺¹	na	70 ⁺¹	na	 1 ⁺¹	 1+1	 1 ⁺¹	2.40 ⁺¹
Bolivia	2005	852 ⁻¹	2.2 -1	346**,-1	5.6**,-1			41**,-1			
Bolivia	2000	781	1.9	279	7.5			36			
Bolivia	1990	646	2.4	136**	6.1**			21**			
Bolivia	1980	508	2.6	75**	7.9**			15**			
Bolivia	1970	394	na	35	na		na	9			
Brazil	2005	17,943	0.7	4,572	10.5	56	10.3	25	29	22	1.30
Brazil	2000	17,318	2.0	2,781	5.7	56	6.6	16	18	14	1.30
Brazil	1990	14,252	1.2	1,600**	1.3**	52**	1.8**	11"	12**	11**	1.06**
Brazil	1990	12,641	3.4	1,409	12.6	49**	15.6**	11	11**	11"	0.97**
Brazil	1930	9,088	na	430	na	38	na	5	4	6	0.61
British Virgin Islands	2005	1.6*	1.8*	1.2**	9.9**	69**	8.8**	75**	106**	46**	2.28**
British Virgin Islands	2000	1.5		0.75**		72**		52 ^{**}	76**	28**	2.68**
Chile	2000	1,388	 2.7	664	 8.0	48	 8.4	48	47	49	0.96
Chile	2005	1,213	-0.1	452	6.3	48		48 37	36	39	0.98
Chile	1990	1,215 1,228 ⁺¹	-0.1 0.0 ⁺¹	452 262 ⁺¹	5.5 ⁺¹			21 ⁺¹			
Chile	1990						 7.6				
		1,225	3.6	145	6.4	43		12	10	13	0.77
Chile	1970	857	na	78	na	38	na	9	7	11	0.63

Region		Рор	ulation		Enrol	ment ^a			Gross enrolr	ment ratio ^a	
Country or territory	Academic year	MF (000)	Average annual growth between reference year and previous reference year (%)	MF (000)	Average annual growth between reference year and previous reference year (%)	F (%)	Average annual growth of female enrolment between reference year and previous reference year (%)	MF	F	M	GPI
Colombia	1 2005	2 4,220	3 0.8	4 1,224	5 5.5	6 51	7 5.4	8 29	30	10 28	11 1.08
Colombia	2000	4,046	1.1	934	6.7	52	6.7	23	24	22	1.09
Colombia	1990	3,631	1.4	487	6.0	51**	7.6**	13	14**	13**	1.08**
Colombia	1980	3,174	3.7	272	12.2	45	18.1	9	8	9	0.83
Colombia	1970	2,199	na	86	na	27	na	4	2	6	0.37
Costa Rica	2005	437	2.8	111**	12.4**	54**	12.8**	25 **	28**	23**	1.26**
Costa Rica	2000	381	2.9	62	-2.2	53		16	18	15	1.20
Costa Rica	1990	287	0.4	77**	3.3**			27**			
Costa Rica	1980	276	4.5	56	13.6			20			
Costa Rica	1970	178	na	15	na	44	na	9	8	10	0.79
Cuba	2005	753	1.1	472	24.4	62 [*]	28.1*	63	80 [*]	46 [*]	1.74*
Cuba	2000	711	-4.7	159	-4.1	53	-4.8	22	25	20	1.21
Cuba	1990	1,153	2.5	242	5.2	58	7.5	21	25	18	1.40
Cuba	1980	898	2.1	146	21.0	46	23.2	16	15	17	0.89
Cuba	1970	743+1	na	26 ⁺¹	na	39 ⁺¹	na	4 +1	3 +1	4 +1	0.67 +1
Dominica	2005	5.9 [*]	-4.2 [*]							.*	.*
Dominica	2000	7.3*						÷	÷	.*	
Dominica	1990			0.20**	13.7**	55**	25.7**				
Dominica	1980			0.06 +1		22 ⁺¹					
Dominican Republic	2005	851 ⁻¹	0.8 -1	294 ^{**, -1}		61**,-1		35**,-1	42 **, -1	27 **, -1	1.59 **, -1
Dominican Republic	2000	825	1.2								
Dominican Republic	1990	736	2.7								
Dominican Republic	1980	550 ⁻¹	4.6 -1	54 **, -1	10.9**,-1			10**,-1			
Dominican Republic	1970	385 +1	na	24+1	na	43 ⁺¹	na	б+1	5 ⁺¹	7 +1	0.73+1
Ecuador	1990	1,009	3.0	198	-2.5			20			
Ecuador	1980	753	3.8	255	23.3	36	25.8	34	25	43	0.57
Ecuador	1970	539 ⁺¹	na	39 ⁺¹	na	30 ⁺¹	na	7 +1	4 +1	10+1	0.44+1
El Salvador	2005	610	-1.7	122	1.3	55	1.5	20	22	18	1.22
El Salvador	2000	666	3.0	115	3.2	54		17	19	16	1.20
El Salvador	1990	512 ⁺¹	1.8 +1	86 ⁺¹	7.4+1			17 ⁺¹			
El Salvador	1980	420	2.6	39**	15.3**	36**		9**	7**	12**	0.56**
El Salvador	1970	324	na	9.5	na		na	3			
Grenada	2005	11.	0.7*					.*	.*	.*	.*
Grenada	2000	11.	1.2*					÷	.*	.*	.*
Grenada	1990	9.6	-0.9								
Grenada	1980	11	3.0	0.61		60		6	7	5	1.44
Guatemala	2005	1,290+1	2.4+1	112*,+1		46 ^{*,+1}		9 ^{*, +1}	8*,+1	10*,+1	0.82 *, +1
Guatemala	2000	1,119	3.4								
Guatemala	1990	802	2.7								
Guatemala	1980	613	1.9	51	12.5			8			
Guatemala	1970	510	na	16	na	19	na	3	1	5	0.24
Guyana	2005	67	-4.0	7.3		68		11	15	7	2.09
Guyana	2000	82	0.0								
Guyana	1990	82	-0.8	4.7	6.5	43	6.7	6	5	7	0.73

Region		Рор	ulation		Enrol	nent ^a		(Gross enroln	nent ratio ^a	
Country or territory	Academic year	MF (000) 2	Average annual growth between reference year and previous reference year (%) 3	MF (000) 4	Average annual growth between reference year and previous reference year (%) 5	F (%) 6	Average annual growth of female enrolment between reference year and previous reference year (%) 7	MF 8	F 9	M 10	GPI 11
Guyana	1980	89	2.6	2.5	9.4	42	19.1	3	2	3	0.70
Guyana	1970	70 ⁺¹	na	1.1+1	na	20+1	na	2 ⁺¹	1+1	3 +1	0.24+1
Honduras	2005	716-1	4.3 -1	123 **, -1	7.9**,-1	59 ^{**,-1}	9.1**,-1	17**,-1	20**,-1	14**,-1	1.41**,-1
Honduras	2000	606	2.3	91	7.7	56	10.6	15	17	13	1.26
Honduras	1990	484	3.2	43	5.3	43	6.7	9	8	10	0.75
Honduras	1980	353	3.9	26	18.2	38		7	6	9	0.61
Honduras	1970	242	na	4.8**	na		na	2**			
Jamaica	2000	234	-0.1	36	9.8	65	14.2	15	20	11	1.82
Jamaica	1990	237	1.9	14**	0.5 **	44**		6**	5 **	7**	0.75**
Jamaica	1980	197	4.0	14**	7.8**			7**			
Jamaica	1970	138+1	na	6.9 ⁺¹	na	43 ⁺¹	na	5 +1	4 +1	6 ⁺¹	0.68+1
Mexico	2005	9,443	-1.3	2,385	4.0	50	4.6	25	24	26	0.94
Mexico	2000	10,059	1.5	1,963	4.1	49	5.7	20	19	20	0.93
Mexico	1990	8,658	2.7	1,314	4.4	42**	7.3**	15	13**	18**	0.70**
Mexico	1980	6,620	3.9	853	14.7	32	20.8	13	8	18	0.47
Mexico	1970	4,682+1	na	248+1	na	20 ⁺¹	na	5 +1	2 ⁺¹	8 +1	0.26+1
Montserrat	2005	0.26*							.*	.*	.*
Montserrat	2000										
Nicaragua	2000	554 ⁺¹	2.9 ⁺¹	96 ^{**,+1}	11.0**,+1	52 ^{**, +1}		17**,+1	18**,+1	17 **,+1	1.08 **,+1
Nicaragua	1990	405	2.3	31	-1.4	52		8	8	7	1.07
Nicaragua	1980	323	3.8	35	14.2			11			
Nicaragua	1970	222	na	9.4	na	32	na	4	3	6	0.48
Panama	2005	288	1.3	126	1.3	61	1.0	44	55	34	1.63
Panama	2000	270	0.6	119	8.3	62		44	56	33	1.69
Panama	1990	253	2.7	53	2.8			21			
Panama	1980	194	3.5	40	16.3	55	19.3	21	23	19	1.23
Panama	1970	137	na	8.9	na	42	na	7	6	7	0.76
Paraguay	2005	612	3.0	156**	13.5 **	52**	11.6**	26**	27**	24**	1.13**
Paraguay	2000	529	2.9	83	9.7	57	12.1	16	18	13	1.36
Paraguay	1990	397	2.7	33	2.0	46**		8	8**	9**	0.87**
Paraguay	1980	305	3.3	27	12.7			9			
Paraguay	1970	221	na	8.2	na	42	na	4	3	4	0.73
Peru	2005	2,680	0.9	909**	2.5 **	50**	3.1**	34**	34**	34**	1.02**
Peru	2000	2,582 ⁺¹	1.3 +1	824 ^{**,+1}		49 ^{**,+1}		32 ^{**,+1}	31 ^{**,+1}	32 ^{**,+1}	0.97 **,+1
Peru	1990	2,236	2.4	678	8.3			30			
Peru	1980	1,766	3.5	306	9.3	35	9.6	17	12	22	0.56
Peru	1970	1,253	na	126	na	34	na	10	7	13	0.54
Saint Lucia	2005	16	1.6	2.2		74		13	20	7	2.79
Saint Lucia	2000	15	1.0								
Saint Lucia	1990	14 ⁺¹	0.8+1	 0.68 ^{**, +1}		 59 ^{**,+1}		 5 ^{**, +1}	 6 ^{**, +1}	 4 **,+1	 1.35 ^{**, +1}
Saint Lucia	1990	14	4.0	0.08		68		2	3	4	2.09
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2005	4.3*	1.7*	0.20							
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2003	4.5 3.9*		·		•		•	•	•	•
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1990			·		•			·	•	•

Region		Рор	ulation		Enrol	ment ^a		(Gross enroln	nent ratio ^a	
Country or territory	Academic year	MF (000) 2	Average annual growth between reference year and previous reference year (%) 3	MF (000) 4	Average annual growth between reference year and previous reference year (%) 5	F (%) 6	Average annual growth of female enrolment between reference year and previous reference year (%) 7	MF 8	F 9	M 10	GPI 11
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1980			0.04		70					
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2005	13	0.7								
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2000	13	1.8								
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1990	11	0.4	0.68	10.1	68	8.6	6	9	4	2.13
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1980	10	3.1	0.26		78		3	4	1	3.37
Suriname	1990	43	2.6	4.3	7.0	53	8.7	10	11	9	1.13
Suriname	1980	34	1.6	2.2**	9.2**	45**	17.1**	7 **	6**	7**	0.80**
Suriname	1970	29+1	na	1.0**,+1	na	24**,+1	na	3 **,+1	2 **,+1	5 **,+1	0.32**,+1
Trinidad and Tobago	2005	149	1.8	17**	16.9**	56**	15.4**	11**	13"	10**	1.28**
Trinidad and Tobago	2000	136	1.8	7.7	0.7	59	4.7	6	7	5	1.49
Trinidad and Tobago	1990	114	-1.1	7.2**	2.5**	40**	2.6**	6**	5**	8**	0.67**
Trinidad and Tobago	1980	126	2.7	5.6	10.1	40	11.3	4	4	5	0.67
Trinidad and Tobago	1970	99 ⁺¹	na	2.4+1	na	36+1	na	2 +1	2 +1	3 +1	0.54+1
Turks and Caicos Islands	2005	1.8**						.**	."	."	.**
Turks and Caicos Islands	2000										
Uruguay	2000	268-1	1.3 -1	91 ^{**,-1}	2.7**,-1	63 **, -1		34**,-1	44**,-1	25**,-1	1.76**,-1
Uruguay	1990	239	0.2	72	6.3			30			
Uruguay	1980	234	0.7	39**		52 **		17**	17**	16**	1.05 **
Venezuela	2005	2,658+1	2.1+1	1,381 ^{*,+1}	12.9*,+1			52 ^{*,+1}			
Venezuela	2000	2,350	2.2	668	2.4	59		28	34	23	1.46
Venezuela	1990	1,893	2.6	529	5.9			28			
Venezuela	1980	1,432 -1	4.5 -1	282 -1	13.7 -1			20 ⁻¹			
Venezuela	1970	1,004 +1	na	101+1	na	41**,+1	na	10+1	8**,+1	12**,+1	0.71**,+1
North America and Western Europe											
Austria	2005	500	1.3	244	-1.3	54	-0.3	49	53	44	1.21
Austria	2000	468	-2.8	261	2.7	51	3.8	56	58	53	1.09
Austria	1990	622	0.2	200	4.6	46	5.7	32	30	34	0.89
Austria	1980	608	2.2	128	8.8	41	13.1	21	18	24	0.72
Austria	1970	499+1	na	60 ⁺¹	na	29 ⁺¹	na	12+1	7 +1	17 +1	0.43 +1
Belgium	2005	624	0.3	390	1.8	54	2.7	62	69	56	1.23
Belgium	2000	615	-1.5	356	2.8	52	3.6	58	62	54	1.13
Belgium	1990	718	-1.0	271	3.1	48	4.4	38	37	38	0.96
Belgium	1980	794	0.9	199	5.3	43	7.3	25	22	28	0.78
Belgium	1970	730+1	na	125 +1	na	36+1	na	17 +1	13 ⁺¹	21 ⁺¹	0.59 +1
Canada ^b	2005	2,133 -1	1.1 -1								
Canada ^b	2000	2,043	-0.1	1,526	-1.9	53	-2.0	75	82	68	1.20
Canada ^b	1990	2,062	-1.7	1,841	3.1	54	4.2	89	99	80	1.23
Canada ^b	1980	2,449	2.4	1,351**		49**		55**	55**	56**	0.99**
Cyprus	2005	60 [*]	2.6*	20	14.0	52	11.9	33*	35*	31*	1.13*
Cyprus	2000	53*	0.2*	10	5.9	57	6.4	20*	22*	17*	1.31*
Cyprus	1990	52	-1.5	5.9	14.4	55	16.7	11	13	10	1.26
Cyprus	1980	60	1.3	1.5	9.0	45	9.3	3	2	3	0.86
Cyprus	1970	54+1	na	0.70+1	na	44 ⁺¹	na	1+1	1+1	1+1	0.79+1

Region		Рор	ulation		Enrol	nent ^a			Gross enrol	ment ratio ^a	
Country or territory	Academic year	MF (000) 2	Average annual growth between reference year and previous reference year (%) 3	MF (000) 4	Average annual growth between reference year and previous reference year (%) 5	F (%) 6	Average annual growth of female enrolment between reference year and previous reference year (%) 7	MF 8	F 9	M 10	GPI 11
Denmark	2005	288	-2.6	232	4.2	57	4.4	81	94	68	1.39
Denmark	2000	329	-1.8	189	3.5	57	4.5	58	67	49	1.36
Denmark	1990	395	0.5	135	2.4	51	3.0	34	36	32	1.12
Denmark	1980	376	-0.8	107	3.8	48	7.1	28	28	29	0.98
Denmark	1970	403 +1	na	76 ⁺¹	na	37+1	na	19 ⁺¹	14+1	23 ⁺¹	0.61+1
Finland	2005	333	0.4	306	2.5	54	2.5	92	101	83	1.21
Finland	2000	326	-0.6	270	5.7	54	6.1	83	91	75	1.21
Finland	1990	347	-1.1	155	2.4	52	3.2	45	47	42	1.11
Finland	1980	387	-1.8	123	8.3	47	8.1	32	31	33	0.95
Finland	1970	456 ⁺¹	na	60 ⁺¹	na	48+1	na	13 ⁺¹	13 ⁺¹	13 ⁺¹	0.99+1
France	2005	3,900	0.5	2,187	1.7	55	2.0	56	63	49	1.27
France	2000	3,811	-1.2	2,015	2.4	54	2.0	53	59	47	1.24
France	1990	4,310	0.2	1,587	4.1	53	5.5	37	39	34	1.14
France	1980	4,246	0.0	1,060	3.2	46		25	23	27	0.88
France	1970	4,259+1	na	801+1	na		na	19 ⁺¹			
Gibraltar	2005										
Gibraltar	2000							·			
Greece	2005	715	-2.8	647	8.9	51	9.4	90	97	85	1.14
Greece	2000	825	0.6	422	8.1	50	8.1	51	54	49	1.10
Greece	1990	775	1.0	194	5.2	50	7.7	25	26	25	1.04
Greece	1990	699	0.7	117	3.5	39	6.1	17	13	20	0.67
Greece	1930	655 ⁺¹	na	86 ⁺¹	na	31 ⁺¹	na	13 ⁺¹	9 ⁺¹	17 ⁺¹	0.49 +1
Iceland	2005	22	0.3	15	9.4	65	10.5	70	93	49	1.91
Iceland	2000	21	0.0	9.7	6.0	62	7.0	46	57	34	1.67
Iceland	1990	21	0.0	5.4	2.6	56		25	29	22	1.32
Iceland	1990	21	2.3	4.2	10.5			20			
Iceland	1980	21 17 ⁺¹		4.2 1.7 ⁺¹		 25 ⁺¹		10 ⁺¹	 5 ⁺¹	 14 ⁺¹	 0.36 ⁺¹
Ireland	2005	321	na -0.6	1.7	na 3.0	55	na	58	65	52	1.26
Ireland	2003	330	0.7	161	6.6	54	3.4 8.5	49	54	44	1.20
Ireland Ireland	1990	309	0.4	85	5.6	45	6.8	28	26	29	0.88
Ireland	1980 1970	297 240 ⁺¹	2.4	49 29 ⁺¹	6.3	40 34 ⁺¹	8.3	17 12 ⁺¹	14 8 +1	19 15 ⁺¹	0.71 0.54 ⁺¹
	2005		na O R		na 4.0		na 2.5				
Israel		535	0.8	311	4.0	56	3.5	58	67	50	1.34
Israel	2000	515	3.2	256	7.6	57	9.5	50	59	41	1.42
Israel	1990	376	1.6	123	2.3	48	2.4	33	32	33	0.98
Israel	1980	320	1.4	98		48		30	30	31	0.95
Italy	2005	3,087	-3.2	2,015	2.6	57	3.0	65	75	56	1.36
Italy	2000	3,640	-2.2	1,770	2.7	56	4.2	49	55	42	1.30
Italy	1990	4,544	1.2	1,358	2.2	48	3.5	30	29	30	0.96
Italy	1980	4,042	-0.2	1,098	5.3	42	6.7	27	23	31	0.75
Italy	1970	4,108+1	na	687+1	na	38+1	na	17 +1	13+1	21+1	0.62 +1
Luxembourg	2005	26+1	0.6 +1	2.7 +1	1.7 +1	52 ⁺¹ 52 ^{**}	1.7 +1	10+1	11 ⁺¹ 10 ^{**}	10 ⁺¹ 9**	1.12 ⁺¹ 1.10 ^{**}

Region		Рор	ulation		Enrol	ment ^a			Gross enrolr	nent ratio ^a	
Country or territory	Academic year	MF (000) 2	Average annual growth between reference year and previous reference year (%) 3	MF (000) 4	Average annual growth between reference year and previous reference year (%) 5	F (%) 6	Average annual growth of female enrolment between reference year and previous reference year (%) 7	MF 8	F 9	M 10	GPI 11
Luxembourg	1990	28	-0.4								
Luxembourg	1980	29	2.4	0.41	1.5	47	2.8	1	1	2	0.90
Luxembourg	1970	23+1	na	0.36+1	na	42 ⁺¹	na	2 ⁺¹	1+1	2+1	0.74+1
Malta	2005	30	0.2	9.4	8.4	56	9.6	32	36	27	1.35
Malta	2000	30	1.8	6.3	9.7	53	12.2	21	24	19	1.22
Malta	1990	25	-1.6	2.5	11.2	42	17.0	10	9	11	0.77
Monaco	2005										
Monaco	2000										•
Netherlands	2005	958	0.5	565	3.0	51	3.4	59	61	57	1.07
Netherlands	2000	935	-2.7	488	1.1	50	2.4	52	53	51	1.04
Netherlands	1990	1,227	0.2	437	2.2	44	3.7	36	32	39	0.82
Netherlands	1980	1,206	0.2	351	4.7	38	8.5	29	23	35	0.64
Netherlands	1970	1,180+1	na	231+1	na	28+1	na	20+1	11+1	28+1	0.40+1
Norway	2005	273	-0.2	214	2.3	60	2.7	78	95	62	1.53
Norway	2000	276	-2.0	191	4.0	58	4.9	69	82	57	1.46
Norway	1990	336	0.9	129	5.1	54	6.6	39	42	35	1.21
Norway	1980	308	-0.3	78	5.1	46	10.3	25	24	27	0.91
Norway	1970	317+1	na	50+1	na	30+1	na	16+1	10+1	21+1	0.46 +1
Portugal	2005	691	-2.3	381	0.4	56	0.1	55	62	48	1.30
Portugal	2000	775	-0.5	374	9.1	57		48	55	41	1.34
Portugal	1990	812	-0.4	157	5.5			19			
Portugal	1980	845	1.7	91	6.9	48	7.7	11	11	11	0.96
Portugal	1970	725+1	na	50 ⁺¹	na	44 ⁺¹	na	7 +1	6 +1	8 +1	0.78 +1
Spain	2005	2,731	-2.4	1,809	-0.2	54	0.1	66	73	60	1.22
Spain	2000	3,083	-0.6	1,829	4.6	53	5.1	59	64	55	1.18
Spain	1990	3,279	1.0	1,166	5.5	51	7.5	36	37	34	1.07
Spain	1980	2,976	1.6	683	13.1	42	18.9	23	19	26	0.74
Spain	1970	2,583+1	na	225 +1	na	27 +1	na	9 +1	5 +1	13+1	0.37 +1
Sweden	2005	523	0.2	427	4.2	60	4.7	82	100	64	1.55
Sweden	2000	516	-1.5	347	6.5	58	7.5	67	80	55	1.46
Sweden	1990	603	0.9	185	-0.8	53	0.7	31	33	28	1.19
Sweden	1980	550	-1.8	201	4.0	45	4.8	37	34	39	0.87
Sweden	1970	648+1	na	141+1	na	42 ⁺¹	na	22 ⁺¹	19+1	25 ⁺¹	0.77 +1
Switzerland	2005	440	0.7	200	4.9	46	6.6	45	42	48	0.87
Switzerland	2000	425	-2.3	157	1.7	43	4.0	37	32	42	0.77
Switzerland	1990	539	1.6	133	5.0	34	6.7	25	17	31	0.55
Switzerland	1980	459	-1.0	82	5.3	29	7.6	18	10	25	0.41
Switzerland	1970	502 +1	na	51 ⁺¹	na	24**,+1	na	10+1	5 **,+1	16**,+1	0.31**,+1
United Kingdom	2005	3,854	2.1	2,288	2.5	57	3.7	59	69	50	1.39
United Kingdom	2000	3,481	-2.4	2,024	5.6	54	6.9	58	63	53	1.19
United Kingdom	1990	4,425	0.3	1,178	4.0	48	6.8	27	26	27	0.94
United Kingdom	1980	4,279	0.3	796	3.2	37	4.3	19	14	23	0.60
United Kingdom	1970	4,156+1	na	601 ⁺¹	na	33 ⁺¹	na	14+1	10 ⁺¹	19 ⁺¹	0.51+1

Region		Рорі	ulation		Enroln	ient ^a		(Gross enrolm	nent ratio ^a	
Country or territory	Academic year	MF (000) 2	Average annual growth between reference year and previous reference year (%) 3	MF (000) 4	Average annual growth between reference year and previous reference year (%) 5		Average annual growth of female enrolment between reference year and previous reference year (%) 7	MF 8	F 9	M 10	GPI 11
United States of America ^b	2005	21,003	1.9	17,711	3.7	58	4.3	84	99	70	1.42
United States of America ^b	2000	19,127	0.1	14,757	0.9	56	1.2	77	88	66	1.33
United States of America ^b	1990	19,013	-1.4	13,538		54		71	79	64	1.24
United States of America ^b	1980	21,796	2.1	11,570		51	-14	53 47	55 1 38	51 *1 56	1.07 +1 0.eo 1
United States of America ^b	1970 1970	18.087 ⁺¹ 4,156 ⁺¹	na na	8,498 601 ⁺¹	na na	41 33 ⁺¹	na na	47 14 ⁺¹	10 ⁺¹	19 ⁺¹	+1 0.69 * 0.51 ⁺¹
South and West Asia											
Afghanistan	2005	2,204 -1	4.2 -1	28-1		20 ⁻¹		1-1	1-1	2 -1	0.28 -1
Afghanistan	2000	1,866	5.0								
Afghanistan	1990	1,144	-0.9	24		31		2	1	3	0.48
Afghanistan	1980	1,251	1.2								
Afghanistan	1970	1,114	na	7.7	na	15	na	1	_	1	0.19
Bangladesh ^b	2005	15,223	2.4	994	5.9	33	5.9	7	4	9	0.51
Bangladesh ^b	2000	13,492	1.7	745	5.5	33	13.4	6	4	7	0.51
Bangladesh ^b	1990	11,375	2.1	434	6.1	16**	7.5**	4	1"	, 6**	0.20**
Bangladesh ^b	1990	9,239	3.3	240	7.4	10	11.3	3	1	4	0.17
-	1930			118		14		2	-	3	0.12
Bangladesh ^b Bhutan	2005	6,681 75 ⁺¹	na 4.2 ⁺¹	4.1+1	na 14.5 ⁺¹	33 ⁺¹	na 13.9 ⁺¹	2 6 ⁺¹	- 4 ⁺¹	5 7 ⁺¹	0.12
								3**	2**	4**	
3hutan	2000	58	1.6	1.8**		34**					0.52**
Bhutan	1990	50	3.0								
3hutan	1980	37	3.4	0.32		22		1	-	1	0.30
India	2005	106,747	1.7	11,777	4.6	39	5.5	11	9	13	0.71
ndia	2000	97,935	2.1	9,404	7.0	38	8.6	10	8	11	0.66
India	1990	79,491	1.5	4,780	3.8	32	6.3	6	4	8	0.53
India	1980	68,376	2.4	3,279	3.2	26**	5.4**	5	3**	7**	0.38**
India	1970	55,409+1	na	2,473+1	na	21+1	na	4+1	2 *1	7 +1	0.30+1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2005	8,824	3.7	2,126	8.6	51	11.2	24	25	23	1.09
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2000	7,359	4.0	1,405	11.5	45	16.4	19	18	20	0.87
ran (Islamic Republic of)	1990	5,156+1	3.4+1	527**,+1		31**,+1		10**,+1	7 **, +1	14**,+1	0.48**,+1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1980	3,568	3.5								
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1970	2,622+1	na	75 +1	na	25 ⁺¹	na	3 +1	1+1	4 +1	0.35 +1
Maldives	2005	37 +1	4.3 +1	_**,+1				-**,+1	- **, +1	-**,+1	-**,+1
Maldives	2000	29	4.1			•					
Nepal	2005	2,609 -1	3.5 -1	147 -1	11.7 -1	28-1	11.8 -1	6 -1	3 -1	8 -1	0.40 ⁻¹
Nepal	2000	2,276	1.9	94	0.1	28	1.8	4	2	6	0.40
Nepal	1990	1,877	2.3	94	9.3	23	11.4	5	2	7	0.32
Nepal	1980	1,492	2.3	38**		19		3 **	1	4	0.25
Pakistan ^b	2005	17,496	5.0								
Pakistan ^b	2000	13,695	3.1								
Pakistan ^b	1990	10,063	3.1	337	8.0	33	10.1	3	2	4	0.52
Pakistan ^b	1980	7,383	3.4	157	3.5	27	6.2	2	1	3	0.40
Pakistan ^b	1970	5,487+1	na	115 +1	na	21+1	na	2 +1	1+1	3 +1	0.30+1
Sri Lanka	1990	1,674	1.0	75**	5.8**	39**	4.8**	4**	4**	5 **	0.67**
Sri Lanka	1980	1,517	2.2	43**	13.2**	43**	13.3**	3**	2 **	3**	0.79**
Sri Lanka	1970	1,224	na	12	na	43	na	1	1	1	0.79

Region Country or territory		Population			Enroli	ment ^a		Gross enrolment ratio ^a			
	Academic year	MF (000) 2	Average annual growth between reference year and previous reference year (%)	MF (000)	Average annual growth between reference year and previous reference year (%)	F (%)	Average annual growth of female enrolment between reference year and previous reference year (%) 7	MF	F	M	GPI
Sub-Saharan Africa	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Angola	2005	1,639	3.4	48	35.3			3			
Angola	2000	1,345 ⁻¹	3.2 -1	7.8-1	2.5 -1	39 ⁻¹	12.8 -1	1-1	1	1-1	0.63 -1
Angola	1990	1,012	2.9	6.3	12.6	16		1	-	1	0.19
Angola	1980	762	3.2	1.9	-2.2			-			
Angola	1970	575 ⁺¹	na	2.3 +1	na	40 ⁺¹	na	_ +1	-+1	-+1	0.65 +1
Benin	2005	800	5.1	42	13.5			5			
Benin	2000	625	3.7	22	9.3	20**		4	1"	6**	0.25**
Benin	1990	435	2.2	9.2	10.5			2			
Benin	1980	348	3.6	3.4	30.4			1			
Benin	1970	252 ⁺¹	na	0.31+1	na	 7 ⁺¹	na	_ +1	_+1	_+1	0.07 +1
Botswana	2005	214	2.5	11	11.6	50	15.2	5	5	5	1.00
Botswana	2000	189	4.0	6.3	5.0	42	4.1	3	3	4	0.74
Botswana	1990	127	2.5	3.9**	13.7**	46**	17.0**	3**	3**	3**	0.85**
Botswana	1990	100	5.7	1.1		35		1	1	1	0.53
Botswana	1980	57	na	-	 na			-	-	-	
							na 27.7				
Burkina Faso	2005	1,263	3.0	28 11**	20.3	31	27.7	2	1	3 2**	0.46
Burkina Faso	2000	1,088	3.5		6.9**	23**	6.8**				0.30**
Burkina Faso	1990	775	3.4	5.7	15.8	23	17.3	1		1	0.30
Burkina Faso	1980	555	2.6	1.3**	24.4**	20**	28.9**	- _+1	- _+1	- _+1	0.26**
Burkina Faso	1970	440 ⁺¹	na	0.18+1	na	15 ⁺¹	na				0.19+1
Burundi	2005	726	6.6	17 **	22.5**	28**	23.3**	2**	1"	3**	0.38**
Burundi	2000	527	0.5	6.1	6.8	27	5.8	1	1	2	0.35
Burundi	1990	503	2.7	3.2	5.9	30	10.2	1	-	1	0.42
Burundi	1980	386	2.3	1.8	16.1	20	33.7	-	-	1	0.24
Burundi	1970	314+1	na	0.47 +1	na	6+1	na	-+1	- +1	-+1	0.06+1
Cameroon	2005	1,750	3.4	100*	8.7*	40*		6	5	7*	0.66*
Cameroon	2000	1,477	3.6	66**	8.5 **			4**			
Cameroon	1990	1,040	3.4	29**	8.6**			3 **			
Cameroon	1980	746	2.8	13	18.8			2			
Cameroon	1970	583+1	na	2.7 +1	na	8 +1	na	- +1	-+1	1+1	0.08 +1
Cape Verde	2005	56	4.2	3.9	37.3	51	37.3	7	7	7	1.04
Cape Verde	2000	46	2.8	0.80		51**		2	2**	2**	1.00**
Central African Republic	2005	395	2.2	6.3**	-0.2 **			2 **			
Central African Republic	2000	354	3.4	6.3	6.1	16	6.1	2	1	3	0.19
Central African Republic	1990	253	2.5	3.5	5.2	16	9.1	1	-	2	0.19
Central African Republic	1980	199	2.9	2.1	33.5	11	31.7	1	-	2	0.12
Central African Republic	1970	153+1	na	0.16 +1	na	13**,+1	na	- +1	_**,+1	_ **,+1	0.14**,+1
Chad	2005	900	4.1	10**	12.1**	13**	8.2**	1**	-**	2**	0.14**
Chad	2000	738	3.8	5.9	4.3	15		1	-	1	0.18
Chad	1990	489 -1	2.4 ⁻¹	3.7 **, -1				1**,-1			
Chad	1980	395	2.9								
Chad	1970	306 +1	na	_ +1	na		na	- +1	-+1	-+1	
Comoros	2005	78-1	3.8 -1	1.8**,-1	25.6**,-1	43**,-1	26.6**,-1	2 **,-1	2 **, -1	3 **, -1	0.77**,-1

Region Country or territory		Population Enrolment ^a						Gross enrolment ratio ^a				
	Academic year	MF (000) 2	Average annual growth between reference year and previous reference year (%) 3	MF (000) 4	Average annual growth between reference year and previous reference year (%) 5	F (%) 6	Average annual growth of female enrolment between reference year and previous reference year (%) 7	MF 8	F	M 10	GPI 11	
Comoros	2000	68	3.5	0.71	11.2	42**	23.6**	1	1"	1"	0.73**	
Comoros	1990	48	3.9	0.25		15		1	-	1	0.17	
Congo	2000	311	3.5	16	4.1	24	8.0	5	2	8	0.31	
Congo	1990	220	3.9	10**	4.4**	16**	5.8**	5 **	2**	8**	0.19**	
Congo	1980	150	2.9	6.8	16.1	14	30.8	5	1	8	0.16	
Congo	1970	115+1	na	1.8 +1	na	5 +1	na	2 +1	- +1	3 +1	0.05 +1	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2000	4,654 -1	3.6 -1	60**,-1	-1.1**,-1			1**,-1				
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1990	3,380	3.2	67	9.6			2				
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1980	2,476	3.1	27	8.9			1				
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1970	1,882 ⁺¹	na	12 ⁺¹	na	5 +1	na	1+1	_ +1	1+1	0.06 +1	
Côte d'Ivoire	2005	1,939 ⁺¹	3.6+1	149**,+1	6.2**,+1	33**,+1	9.2 **, +1	8 **, +1	5 **, +1	10**,+1	0.49**,+1	
Côte d'Ivoire	2000	1,566	4.4	104**	12.8**	28**	18.3**	7**	4**	10**	0.39**	
Côte d'Ivoire	1990	978 ⁻¹	4.0 -1	28**,-1	7.5 **, -1	16**,-1	6.6**,-1	3 **, -1	1**,-1	5 **,-1	0.21**,-1	
Côte d'Ivoire	1980	690	5.1	14	14.2	18	17.1	2	1	3	0.23	
Côte d'Ivoire	1970	440 ⁺¹	na	4.4 +1	na	14+1	na	1+1	_ +1	2 +1	0.18 +1	
Equatorial Guinea	2000	37	2.0	1.0	6.3	30	17.2	3	2	4	0.43	
Equatorial Guinea	1990	30 ⁺¹	4.7 +1	0.58+1		13 ⁺¹		2+1	_ +1	3 +1	0.14+1	
Eritrea	2005	460-1	2.0-1	4.6 -1	2.8 -1	13 ⁻¹	0.6 -1	1-1	1	2 ⁻¹	0.15 ⁻¹	
Eritrea	2000	425	4.8	4.1		14		1	-	2	0.17	
Ethiopia	2005	7,167	3.2	191	23.1	24	26.0	3	1	4	0.32	
Ethiopia	2000	6,130	3.1	68	7.3	22	9.2	1		2	0.28	
Ethiopia	1990	4,500	3.4	33	8.4	18	9.3	1	-	1	0.22	
Ethiopia	1980	3,227	2.1	15	14.1	17	24.2	-	-	1	0.20	
Ethiopia	1970	2,666+1	na	4.5 ⁺¹	na	8 ⁺¹	na	_+1	_ +1	_ +1	0.09 +1	
Gabon	2000	105 -1	4.0 ⁻¹	7.5 ⁻¹	6.4 ⁻¹	36-1	8.1-1	7-1	5 ⁻¹	9 ⁻¹	0.54 ⁻¹	
Gabon	1990	71-1	2.8 ⁻¹	4.0 ⁻¹	10.3 -1	31 ⁻¹	14.2 -1	6 -1	3 ⁻¹	8 -1	0.42 ⁻¹	
Gabon	1980	56	3.8	1.7	28.7	22	34.4	3	1	5	0.27	
Gabon	1970	40 ⁺¹	na	0.17+1	na	15 ⁺¹	na	_+1	_+1	1+1	0.18 ⁺¹	
Gambia	2005	133 -1	3.5 -1	1.5 ⁻¹	6.0 ⁻¹	19 ⁻¹	1.6 ⁻¹	1-1	1	2 ⁻¹	0.24 ⁻¹	
Gambia	2000	116	4.3	1.2**		23**		1"		2**	0.30**	
Ghana	2005	2,285	3.0	120	16.9	35	25.1	5	4	7	0.56	
Ghana	2000	1,975	3.7	55	14.2	25	17.2	3	1	4	0.34	
Ghana	1990	1,376	3.5	15**	-0.3 **	19**	-0.7**	1**	-**	2**	0.24**	
Ghana	1980	979	1.8	15	12.0**	20**	16.2**	2**	1"	2**	0.25**	
Ghana	1970	833 ⁺¹	na	5.4 ⁺¹	na	14 ⁺¹	na	1+1	_+1	1+1	0.17 +1	
Guinea	2005	787	2.4	24		19		3	1	5	0.24	
Guinea	2000	698	3.4									
Guinea	1990	499	2.6	5.9	-12.2	 8		 1	-	 2	0.09	
Guinea	1990	387	2.3	22**	30.6**			6**				
Guinea	1980	317 ⁺¹	na	2.0 ⁺¹	na	 8 ⁺¹	 na	1+1	_+1	 1 ⁺¹	 0.09 ⁺¹	
Guinea-Bissau	2000	122	3.1	0.46	1.2	16	10.5	-	-	1	0.09	
Guinea-Bissau	1990	87 ⁻¹	3.3 ⁻¹	0.40		6 ⁻¹		1	1	1 1 ⁻¹	0.18	
	2005		3.5	108**	 3.9**	38**	 5.4 **	3**	2"	3**	0.06 *	
Kenya		3,858										
Kenya	2000	3,241	3.6	89	10.3	35	12.8	3	2	4	0.54	

Region Country or territory		Population			Enrol	ment ^a	Gross enrolment ratio ^a				
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Kenya	1990	2,265	4.5	4 34 ^{**}	9.9**	28**	14.1**	1**	1"	2**	0.38**
Kenya	1980	1,464	4.6	13	5.2	19**		1	-"	1"	0.23**
Kenya	1970	933	na	7.8	na		na	1			
Lesotho	2005	230	2.6	7.9	12.1	57	10.3	3	4	3	1.27
Lesotho	2000	203	2.8	4.5**	8.2**	62**	8.9**	2 **	3**	2**	1.53**
Lesotho	1990	153	2.0	2.0	5.5	58	4.6	1	1	1	1.26
Lesotho	1980	126	2.3	1.2	13.9	64**	21.3**	1	1"	1"	1.58**
Lesotho	1970	102 +1	na	0.37 +1	na	36 ⁺¹	na	_ +1	_+1	_+1	0.51+1
Liberia	2000	283	3.7	44		43		16	13	18	0.76
Liberia	1990	196	1.9								
Liberia	1980	160 ⁻¹	2.9 ⁻¹	3.8 ⁻¹	14.6 -1	28-1	17.9-1	2 -1	1-1	3-1	0.38 ⁻¹
Liberia	1970	124	na	1.1	na	21	na	1	-	1	0.28
Madagascar	2005	1,721	3.0	45	7.0	47	7.3	3	2	3	0.89
Madagascar	2000	1,487	3.0	32	-1.4	46**	-0.8 **	2	2**	2**	0.86**
Madagascar	1990	1,103	2.8	37	4.9	44		3	3	4	0.78
Madagascar	1980	835	4.2	23	16.6			3			
Madagascar	1970	578 ⁺¹	na	5.7 ⁺¹	na	 32 ⁺¹	na	1 ⁺¹	 1 ⁺¹	 1 ⁺¹	0.46 +1
Malawi	2005	1,254	2.1	5.8*	10.1*	35**	15.8**	_*		1"	0.55**
Malawi	2000	1,132	2.8	3.6*	-2.3*	28**	-2.0**	<u>.</u> .	-"	-**	0.38**
Malawi	1990	863	4.4	4.5	6.0	27	6.4	1	_	1	0.34
Malawi	1980	561	3.0	2.5	6.0	26	8.9	-		1	0.32
Malawi	1900	428 ⁺¹	na	1.5**,+1	na	20 ^{**,+1}		_**,+1	_**,+1	1 1 ^{**,+1}	0.23 **, +1
Mali	2005	1,081	3.3	33	11.0	35**	12.7**	3	2**	4**	0.52**
Mali	2003	920	3.0	20	15.2	32	25.9	2	1	3	0.32
Mali	1990	682	2.3	4.8	-1.0	13	0.5	1	-	1	0.48
Mali	1990	542	3.7	5.3			25.6	1	_	2	0.13
					24.6	11		_+1	+1	2 _+1	
Mali	1970 2005	389 ⁺¹ 100	na -2.0	0.73+1	na 15.3	55	na 20.2	17	- 19	15	0.11+1
Mauritius Mauritius	2000	111	1.1	8.3	9.0	45	11.3	7	7	8	0.84
Mauritius	1990	99	-0.2 2.5	3.5	12.9 -6.2	37 31	14.9 13.2	4	3	4	0.60
Mauritius	1980	101 79	2.5 na	1.0 2.0		5		2	-	5	0.44
Mozambique	2005	1,943	na 2.2	2.0	na 19.5		na	1	- 1	2	0.05
						33					
Mozambique	2000	1,743	3.8	12				1			
Mozambique Mozambique	1990	1,204	-0.3		-0.5						
	1980	1,238	3.2	0.80	-9.5			+1	 _**,+1	_**,+1	
Mozambique	1970	933 ⁺¹	na	2.0+1	na	44**,+1					0.78**,+1
Namibia	2005	207	3.1 2.7 ⁺¹	14	0.4	47 46 ⁺¹	1.0	7 7 ⁺¹	6 7 ⁺¹	7 8 ⁺¹	0.88
Namibia	2000	183+1		13 ⁺¹	12.4 ⁺¹	46 ⁺¹	8.6 +1				0.84+1
Namibia	1990	141+1	4.7 +1	4.2 +1		64+1		3+1	4+1	2 +1	1.75+1
Niger	2005	971	3.1	11		30		1	1	2	0.34
Niger	2000	834	3.6								
Niger	1990	585	3.5	4.5	16.9	15	15.5	1	-	2	0.13
Niger	1980	415	1.7	0.95		17		-	-	-	0.15

Region Country or territory		Population			Enrol	nent ^a		Gross enrolment ratio ^a				
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Niger	1970	358 ⁺¹	na	-+1	na		na	-+1	_ +1	-+1		
Nigeria	2005	13,707	3.5	1,392	12.2	41	11.1	10	8	12	0.69	
Nigeria	2000	11,142 -1	3.3 -1	699 ⁻¹	7.6-1	43 -1	12.4 -1	6 -1	5 -1	7 -1	0.76 ⁻¹	
Nigeria	1990	8,083 -1	2.5 -1	336-1	12.6 -1	28**,-1		4 -1	2 **, -1	6**,-1	0.38**,-1	
Nigeria	1980	6,468	3.3	115	18.0			2				
Nigeria	1970	4,667	na	22**	na	15**	na	-**	-**	1"	0.17**	
Rwanda	2005	1,029	8.9	26**	17.8**	39**	21.3**	3**	2**	3**	0.62 **	
Rwanda	2000	672	1.4	12**	13.1**	34**	19.9**	2**	1"	2 **	0.44**	
Rwanda	1990	585	1.2	3.4	10.3	19	18.6	1	-	1	0.22	
Rwanda	1980	518	4.9	1.3	9.3	9	9.1	-	-	-	0.09	
Rwanda	1970	337 +1	na	0.57 +1	na	9 ⁺¹	na	- +1	- +1	_+1	0.10 +1	
Sao Tome and Principe	2005	18	1.8									
Sao Tome and Principe	2000	16	4.7									
Senegal	2005	1,073	3.6	59 [*]	12.4*			6*				
Senegal	2000	870-1	3.3 -1	29 ⁻¹	5.8-1			3 -1				
Senegal	1990	648	2.9	18**	3.6**	23**	5.6**	3**	1"	4**	0.30**	
Senegal	1980	486	2.9	12	10.7	19	12.0	3	1	4	0.24	
Senegal	1970	376+1	na	5.0 ⁺¹	na	17 ⁺¹	na	1+1	_ +1	2 ⁺¹	0.21+1	
Seychelles	2005	7.5*	0.8*					•		•	•	
Seychelles	2000	7.2*						•				
Seychelles	1990			_+1				_+1	_+1	_+1		
Seychelles	1980			0.10 ⁻¹	 2.0 ⁻¹	 70 ⁻¹	-1.1 ⁻¹					
Seychelles	1970		na	0.09	na	93	na					
Sierra Leone	2000	407 ⁺¹	1.0 +1	8.8+1	5.2 ⁺¹	29 ⁺¹	10.0+1	 2 ⁺¹	 1 ⁺¹	 3 ⁺¹	0.40+1	
Sierra Leone	1990	364	2.7	5.1	9.9	18**		1	-**	2**	0.21**	
Sierra Leone	1990	287 ⁺¹	2.0 ⁺¹	2.2 ⁺¹	6.5 ⁺¹			1 1 ⁺¹				
Sierra Leone	1980	236 ⁺¹	na	1.2 ⁺¹	na	 16 ⁺¹	 na	_+1	_+1	 1 ⁺¹	 0.19 ⁺¹	
Somalia	1970	567	6.4	2.9**	13.0**			1"				
Somalia	1980	324 ⁺¹	na	0.96 +1	na	 13 ^{**,+1}	 na	_+1	_**,+1	 1 **,+1	 0.15 ^{**, +1}	
South Africa	2005	4,789	1.3	735	2.7	55	2.4	15	17	14	1.21	
South Africa	2005	4,494	2.0	645	3.9	55	6.2	14	16	13	1.21	
South Africa	1990	3,674	2.7	439		44		14	10	13	0.79	
South Africa	1990											
South Africa	1980	2,810 2,059	3.2 na	 83			 na	 4				
Swaziland	2005				na		5.9				 1.06	
Swaziland	2003	132	4.2	5.9	4.5	52		4	5		0.89	
		108	2.4	4.7	4.0	49	5.3	4	4	5		
Swaziland	1990	85	3.9	3.2	5.5	43	6.3	4	3	5	0.65	
Swaziland	1980	58	3.1	1.9	24.7	40	24.9	3	2	4	0.59	
Swaziland	1970	42	na	0.21	na	39	na	-	- 1"	1	0.55	
United Republic of Tanzania	2005	3,526	2.7	51**	23.5**	32**	54.4**	1**			0.48**	
United Republic of Tanzania	2000	3,173+1	3.2 +1	22 ⁺¹	11.7*1	13+1		1+1	_ +1	1+1	0.15+1	
United Republic of Tanzania	1990	2,247	3.4	6.5**	4.7**			-**	**	**		
United Republic of Tanzania	1980	1,609	3.0	4.1**	7.3 **	18**	8.2 **	-**	-**	-**	0.22 **	

Region Country or territory		Population			Enroli	nent ^a	Gross enrolment ratio ^a				
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Тодо	2005	607 +1	3.4 +1	28**,+1				5 **,+1			
Тодо	2000	496	3.8								
Тодо	1990	340	3.6	7.8	8.0	13**	5.9**	2	1**	4**	0.15**
Тодо	1980	240	3.1	3.6	17.0	16	21.3	2	-	3	0.19
Тодо	1970	183+1	na	0.89+1	na	12 **, +1	na	- +1	-**,+1	1**,+1	0.13 **, +
Uganda	2005	2,544-1	3.7 -1	88-1	12.2 -1	38-1	15.8-1	3 -1	3 -1	4 -1	0.62 -1
Uganda	2000	2,203	3.2	56	12.2	34	14.3	3	2	3	0.51
Uganda	1990	1,611	3.7	18	11.6	28	14.1	1	1	2	0.39
Uganda	1980	1,121	3.2	5.9	3.3	23	5.9	1	-	1	0.29
Uganda	1970	821	na	4.2	na	18	na	1	-	1	0.21
Zambia	2000	1,048	3.2	25**	4.8**	32**		2**	1"	3 **	0.46**
Zambia	1990	761	4.0	15	7.6			2			
Zambia	1980	515	3.1	7.4**	17.8**	22**	22.6**	1**	1**	2**	0.29**
Zambia	1970	378	na	1.4	na	15	na	-	-	1	0.18
Zimbabwe ^b	2000	1,386	3.8	50**	0.1**	37**		4**	3**	5 **	0.58**
Zimbabwe ^b	1990	953	4.2	49	19.5			5			
Zimbabwe ^b	1980	630	5.1	8.3	2.2			1			
Zimbabwe ^b	1970	401+1	na	6.9 ⁺¹	na		na	2 +1			
WORLD AND REGIONAL AVERAGES											
WORLD	2007	589,973	1.5	152,483	4.7	51	5.4	26	27	25	1.08
WORLD	2005	572,166	1.7	139,143	6.7	50	7.7	24	25	24	1.05
WORLD	2000	525,643	0.5	100,823	4.2	48	4.7	19	19	20	0.96
WORLD	1990	497,664	2.0	66,912	3.5	46	3.9	13	13	14	0.88
WORLD	1980	407,049	2.5	47,494	5.2	44	6.7	12	10	13	0.82
WORLD	1970	317,046	na	28,558	na	38	na	9	7	11	0.64
Arab States	2007	32,437	1.7	7,302	2.4	50	3.7	23	23	22	1.04
Arab States	2005	31,351	2.4	6,963	4.3	49	7.7	22	22	22	0.99
Arab States	2000	27,904	3.1	5,638	9.0	42	10.4	20	17	23	0.75
Arab States	1990	20,521	3.0	2,375	6.0	37	8.1	12	9	14	0.61
Arab States	1980	15,317	3.7	1,323	11.0	30	13.4	9	5	12	0.46
Arab States	1970	10,690	na	466	na	25	na	4	2	7	0.33
Central and Eastern Europe	2007	33,429	-0.8	20,750	3.4	55	3.4	62	69	55	1.25
Central and Eastern Europe	2005	33,962	0.4	19,402	7.5	55	8.0	57	64	51	1.25
Central and Eastern Europe	2000	33,248	1.2	13,521	3.5	53	3.8	41	44	37	1.19
Central Asia	2007	8,200	2.6	2,534	4.7	52	4.7	31	33	29	1.11
Central Asia	2005	7,790	2.9	2,312	8.4	52	9.5	30	31	28	1.10
Central Asia	2000	6,752	0.9	1,545	0.4	49	0.2	23	23	23	0.98
East Asia and the Pacific	2007	180,324	1.7	46,714	6.7	48	9.0	26	26	26	1.00
East Asia and the Pacific	2005	174,275	1.3	40,997	10.7	46	13.3	24	23	24	0.92
East Asia and the Pacific	2000	162,993	-1.7	24,630	5.9	41	6.7	15	13	17	0.74
East Asia and the Pacific	1990	192,991	3.1	13,911	6.6	38	7.4	7	6	9	0.65
East Asia and the Pacific	1980	142,517	2.2	7,364	6.6	35	7.1	5	4	6	0.58
East Asia and the Pacific	1970	114,231	na	3,872	na	34	na	3	2	4	0.54

Region		Population			Enrol	ment ^a		Gross enrolment ratio ^a				
Country or territory	Academic year	MF (000) 2	Average annual growth between reference year and previous reference year (%) 3	MF (000) 4	Average annual growth between reference year and previous reference year (%) 5	F (%) 6	Average annual growth of female enrolment between reference year and previous reference year (%) 7	MF 8	F 9	M 10	GPI 11	
Latin America and the Caribbean	2007	51,922	0.2	17,757	6.8	54	7.5	34	37	31	1.19	
Latin America and the Caribbean	2005	51,682	0.6	15,575	6.6	54	6.8	30	32	28	1.16	
Latin America and the Caribbean	2000	50,218	1.6	11,316	4.8	53	5.8	23	24	21	1.13	
Latin America and the Caribbean	1990	42,647	1.8	7,087	4.3	48	5.5	17	16	17	0.93	
Latin America and the Caribbean	1980	35,820	3.3	4,668	11.4	43	13.7	13	11	15	0.75	
Latin America and the Caribbean	1970	25,956	na	1,587	na	35	na	6	4	8	0.54	
North America and Western Europe	2007	48,756	0.9	34,783	0.9	56	1.0	71	82	61	1.33	
North America and Western Europe	2005	47,934	0.8	34,190	2.9	56	3.5	71	82	62	1.32	
North America and Western Europe	2000	46,096	-1.0	29,590	1.7	54	2.2	64	71	57	1.25	
North America and Western Europe	1990	51,113	-0.3	24,935	2.4	52	3.1	49	52	46	1.12	
North America and Western Europe	1980	52,791	1.4	19,757	3.8	48	5.8	37	37	38	0.95	
North America and Western Europe	1970	45,853	na	13,631	na	39	na	30	24	36	0.66	
South and West Asia	2007	161,018	1.8	18,504	7.8	41	8.7	11	10	13	0.76	
South and West Asia	2005	155,251	2.3	15,935	5.4	41	6.7	10	9	12	0.74	
South and West Asia	2000	138,502	2.3	12,239	7.0	38	9.3	9	7	11	0.67	
South and West Asia	1990	110,797	2.2	6,213	4.7	31	6.9	6	4	7	0.49	
South and West Asia	1980	89,435	3.2	3,914	3.3	25	5.3	4	2	б	0.37	
South and West Asia	1970	65,233	na	2,818	na	21	na	4	2	7	0.29	
Sub-Saharan Africa	2007	73,889	2.8	4,141	4.8	40	4.7	6	4	7	0.66	
Sub-Saharan Africa	2005	69,922	3.1	3,769	10.0	40	11.1	5	4	7	0.66	
Sub-Saharan Africa	2000	59,930	3.1	2,344	6.3	38	8.0	4	3	5	0.60	
Sub-Saharan Africa	1990	44,012	3.1	1,273	9.8	32	13.8	3	2	4	0.47	
Sub-Saharan Africa	1980	32,549	3.1	497	9.8	23	10.3	2	1	2	0.29	
Sub-Saharan Africa	1970	23,925	na	196	na	22	na	1	-	1	0.27	

a. Data before 1998 are classified according to ISCED 76. Data after 1998 are classified according to ISCED 97, with the exception that programmes classified as post-secondary non-tertiary education with ISCED 97 were included in tertiary education using ISCED 76 in some countries in order to reduce the break in time series; enrolment data after 1998 include post-secondary non-tertiary education for those countries. Regional and global totals presented here can, therefore, differ from Statistical Table 8.

b. Data on post-secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED 4) are included in data for tertiary education for 2000 and 2005 to adjust for coverage of a country under ISCED 76.

na Not applicable

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



Capping. Indicators that surpass a theoretical maximum of 100 are adjusted using a capping factor. Net rates in primary education are capped using a factor which takes into account the enrolment of primary school-age children in pre-primary, primary and secondary education by gender. For all other indicators regarding male, female and both sexes simultaneously, the highest value (whether that be for male or female) is set equal to 100. The other two indicators are then re-calculated so that the gender parity index of the new set of values remains the same as for the original values.

Class. A group of pupils or students who receive the same instruction in common. 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 and young people are legally obliged to attend school.

Duration. The number of grades (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 up, and include organized learning activities that run on average for an equivalent of at least two hours per day and 100 days per year.

Educational attainment. The levels of educational attainment present the highest level of education, defined according to ISCED97 (*see Annex C*), completed by people in different sub-groups of the total population (e.g. disaggregated by gender, age groups, labour force, etc.). Please note that many educational programmes cannot be easily classified, and the contents of a specific ISCED level may differ among countries, and even within countries, over time and across age groups.

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.

Educational institutions 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 more than 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. Typically, these data are collected at the beginning of the school year.

Entrance age (theoretical). The age at which pupils or students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they had started at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, had studied full-time throughout, and had progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. Note that the theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is often, but not always, the typical or most common entrance age.

Expenditure on education

Total public expenditure on education. The sum of the 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 to students and households, furniture and minor equipment, minor repairs, fuel, telecommunications, travel, insurance and rents.

Capital expenditure on education. Expenditure for assets that last longer 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/ 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.

Education: teacher training; education science; educational assessment.

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; other humanities such as: 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.

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 and 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. GNI is also referred to as Gross National Product (GNP).

Intended instruction time for students. Refers to 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 is embodied in textbooks, curriculum guides, the content of examinations, and in policies, regulations and other official statements generated to direct the education system. The intended curriculum comprises compulsory subjects, as well as the flexible part of the curriculum (subjects of the intended curriculum).

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.

International (or internationally mobile) students. Students who have crossed a national or territorial border for the purposes of education and are now enrolled outside their country of origin.

Instructional time (teaching time). Statutory teaching time (sometimes also referred to as instructional 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 are excluded. 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 for festivities and celebrations are excluded. When no formal data were available, the number of teaching hours was estimated from survey data.

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 entering primary education for the first time.

Net flow of international students. The number of tertiary students from abroad (inbound students) studying in a given country minus the number of students of the same level from a given country studying abroad (outbound students).

Orientation of educational programmes

General education. This type of programme is designed mainly to lead pupils to a deeper understanding of a subject or group of subjects, especially, but not necessarily, with a view to preparing pupils for further education at the same or higher level. These programmes are typically school-based and may or may not 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 vocational or technical qualification) are typically reported with general programmes.

Pre-vocational or pre-technical education. Education which is mainly designed to introduce participants to the world of work and to prepare them for entry into vocational or technical education programmes. Successful completion of such programmes does not yet lead to a labour-market relevant vocational or technical qualification. For a programme to be considered as pre-vocational or pre-technical education, at least 25% of its content has to be vocational or technical.

Technical and vocational education. This type of programme is 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 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). Purchasing power parities (PPPs) are 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 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 levels.

Students

Student/pupil. Pupil refers to a child enrolled in an educational programme, whereas children or adults enrolled at more advanced levels are students.

Full-time students. Students engaged in an educational programme for a number of hours of study statutorily regarded as full-time at the particular level of education in the given country.

Part-time students. Students whose statutory study hours are less than those required of full-time students in the given level and country.

Full-time equivalent number of students. These are generally calculated in personyears. 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 onethird 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 his/her qualification or the delivery mechanism, i.e. whether face-toface and/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 the 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 the given country.

Part-time teachers. Teachers whose statutory working hours are less than those required of full-time teachers in the given country.

Full-time equivalent number of teachers. The equivalent is 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 teacher.

Teacher's salaries. Teachers' salaries are 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, please refer to the UIS multilingual online glossary at www.uis.unesco.org/glossary

B Definitions of indicators

Class size. Class size is the number of students enrolled divided by the number of classes for the whole country. In order to ensure comparability among countries, special needs programmes have been 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.

A class is made up of the 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 the compulsory studies. A class is the pedagogical structure in which each student is registered. Regardless of the level of study, a student is registered in only one class.

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. Salaries and other current add up to the total current expenditure. Public subsidies to the private sector and administrative costs should be excluded.

Public expenditure per student by level as a percentage of GDP per capita. Total public expenditure per student in the specified level 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 expressed in U.S. dollars and adjusted in terms of purchasing power parity.

Total expenditure on educational institutions and educational administration as a percentage of GDP, by source. Expenditure from public, private and international sources spent on a given level of education expressed as a percentage of GDP.

Total public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP. Current and capital expenditures on education by local, regional and national governments, including municipalities (household contributions are excluded), expressed as a percentage of the GDP.

Total public expenditure on education as a percentage of total government expenditure. Current and capital expenditures 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.). **Expected gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary.** The number of children in a given year, regardless of age, who are expected to reach the last grade of primary education 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 apparent intake ratio to primary education by the probability of survival to the last grade. It estimates the future gross intake to the last grade of primary education based on current new entrants to the first grade of primary education 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.

Expected gross primary graduation ratio. The number of children in a given year, regardless of age, who are expected to graduate from primary education expressed as a percentage of the population of theoretical entrance age to primary education in the same year. It is calculated by multiplying the expected gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary by the probability that pupils reaching the last grade also graduate from it. It estimates future gross primary graduation ratios based on current new entrants to the first grade of primary education assuming current grade transition, repetition and graduation rates remain unchanged. It therefore predicts the effect on primary outputs 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). The total number of new entrants in 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 the 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 on from the secondary school leaving age.

Gross entry ratio. The total number of new entrants to a given programme, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of theoretical entrance age to this programme.

Gross graduation ratio. The number of graduates, regardless of age, in a given level or programme expressed as a percentage of the population at the theoretical graduation age for that level or programme.

Literacy rate. The 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 in persons aged 15 years and above, and youth literacy rate in persons aged between 15 and 24 years.

Mobility ratios

Inbound mobility rate. The number of students from abroad studying in a given country, as a percentage of the total tertiary enrolment in that country.

Outbound mobility ratio. The number of students from a given country studying abroad as a percentage of the total tertiary enrolment in that country.

Net enrolment rate (NER). The 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.

Net flow ratio of mobile students. The number of tertiary students from abroad (inbound students) studying in a given country minus the number of students of the same level of education from that country studying abroad (outbound students) expressed as a percentage of the total number of tertiary enrolment in that country.

Net intake rate (NIR). The number of new entrants in 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.

Percentage of female students. The number of female students 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. The number of new entrants to primary education who have attended some form of organized 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. The 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 such as a non-governmental organization, 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. The number of pupils or students who are enrolled in the same grade (or level) as the previous year, expressed as a percentage of the total enrolment in the given grade (or level) of education.

Percentage of technical/vocational enrolment. The number of students enrolled in technical/vocational programmes at a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the total number of students enrolled in all programmes (technical/vocational and general) at that level.

Percentage of trained teachers. The number of teachers who have received the minimum organized teacher-training (pre-service or in service) required for teaching at the relevant level of education in the 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 the level of education specified in a given school year, based on headcounts for both pupils and teachers.

Regional average. Regional averages are calculated on the basis of the published data and using the best possible non-publishable estimates where no data exist. Countries are weighted with the appropriate national school-age populations.

School life expectancy, approximation method. The sum of the age-specific enrolment rates for the levels 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 used as a proxy for the 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 and repeaters for two consecutive years.

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 number of pupils enrolled in the final grade of primary education in the previous year.

For more definitions, please refer to the UIS multilingual online glossary at www.uis.unesco.org/glossary

DESCRIPTION OF ISCED97 LEVELS, CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA AND SUB-CATEGORIES

	PRE-PRIMARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION	Main criteria		
	Initial stage of organized instruction, designed primarily to introduce very young children to	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		
_	a school-type environment.	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 loder 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.	 have a minimum cumulative theoretical duration (at tertiary level) of three years; typically require that the faculty have advanced research credentials; may involve completion of a research project or thesis; 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.	 are more practically oriented and occupationally specific than programmes at ISCED 5A and do not prepare students for direct access to advanced research programmes; have a minimum of two years' duration; the programme content is typically designed to prepare students to enter a particular occupation. 		
6	SECOND STAGE OF TERTIARY EDUCATION (LEADING TO AN ADVANCED RESEARC	H 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.	 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; are not solely based on course-work; prepare participants for faculty posts in institutions offering ISCED 5A programmes, as well as research posts in government and industry. 		

For a complete version of the ISCED97 classification, please see http://www.uis.unesco.org/publications/ISCED97

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	
f there is no clear break-point for this organisational change, however, hen countries should artificially split national programmes into ISCED 1 and 2 at he end of six years of primary education. n countries with no system break between lower secondary and upper secondary education, and where lower secondary education lasts for more than 8 years, only the first 3 years following primary education should be counted as ower 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.	
	В	Programmes designed to prepare students for direct access to programmes at level 3C.	ıal	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.	
	С	Programmes primarily designed for direct access to the labour market at the end of this level (sometimes referred to as 'terminal' programmes).	Vocational		
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	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.	
A single module, however, may not have a specific educational or labour market destination or a particular programme orientation.	В	Programmes designed to provide direct access to ISCED 5B.		Education which prepares participants for direct entry, without further training, into specific occupations. Successful completion	
	С	Programmes not designed to lead directly to ISCED 5A or 58. Therefore, these programmes lead directly to the labour market, ISCED 4 programmes or other ISCED 3 programmes.	Vocational	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 are grown as when with a state of the			-	Education which is not designed explicitly to prepare participants	
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.	A	Programmes designed to provide direct access to ISCED 5A or 5B.	General	for a specific class of occupations or trades or for entry into further vocational/technical education programmes.	
not considered tertiary in many countries or the programmes do not meet	В	Programmes designed to provide direct access to ISCED 5A or 5B. 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 Genera	for a specific class of occupations or trades or for entry into	
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 programmes (i.e. second-		Programmes not designed to lead directly to ISCED 5A or 58. These programmes lead directly to the labour market or		for a specific class of occupations or trades or for entry into further vocational/technical education programmes. 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	
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not considered tertiary in many countries or the programmes do not meet the duration requirement for ISCED SB – 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 programmes (i.e. second-	В	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	for a specific class of occupations or trades or for entry into further vocational/technical education programmes. 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. Position in the national degree and qualifications structure	
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Arab States (20 countries or territories)

Respondents to UIS questionnaires:

Algeria; Bahrain; Djibouti; Iraq; Kuwait; Lebanon; Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Mauritania; Morocco; Oman; Palestinian Autonomous Territories; Qatar; Saudi Arabia; Sudan; Syrian Arab Republic; United Arab Emirates; Yemen

Respondents to UOE or WEI questionnaires: Egypt; Jordan; Tunisia

Central and Eastern Europe (21 countries or territories)

Respondents to UIS questionnaires: Belarus; Montenegro; Republic of Moldova; Serbia; Ukraine

Respondents to UOE or WEI questionnaires:

Albania; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Croatia; Czech Republic; Estonia; Hungary; Latvia; Lithuania; Poland; Romania; Russian Federation; Slovakia; Slovenia; The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; Turkey

Central Asia (9 countries or territories)

Respondents to UIS questionnaires:

Armenia; Azerbaijan; Georgia; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Mongolia; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan

East Asia and the Pacific (34 countries or territories)

Respondents to UIS questionnaires:

Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Cook Islands; Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Fiji; Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China; Kiribati; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Macao (China); Marshall Islands; Micronesia (Federated States of); Myanmar; Nauru; Niue; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Timor-Leste; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu; Viet Nam

Respondents to UOE or WEI questionnaires:

Australia; China; Indonesia; Japan; Malaysia; New Zealand; Philippines; Republic of Korea; Thailand

Latin America and the Caribbean (41 countries or territories)

Respondents to UIS questionnaires:

Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Aruba; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bermuda; Bolivia; British Virgin Islands; Cayman Islands; Colombia; Costa Rica; Cuba; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; El Salvador; Grenada; Guatemala; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles; Nicaragua; Panama; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Suriname; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; Venezuela

Respondents to UOE or WEI questionnaires: Argentina; Brazil; Chile; Jamaica; Mexico; Paraguay; Peru; Uruguay

North America and Western Europe (29 countries or territories)

Respondents to UIS questionnaires: Andorra; Gibraltar; Holy See; Monaco; San Marino

Respondents to UOE or WEI questionnaires:

Austria; Belgium; Canada; Cyprus; Denmark; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Iceland; Ireland; Israel; Italy; Liechtenstein; Luxembourg; Malta; Netherlands; Norway; Portugal; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; United States of America

South and West Asia (9 countries or territories)

Respondents to UIS questionnaires: Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Bhutan; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Maldives; Nepal; Pakistan

Respondents to UOE or WEI questionnaires: India; Sri Lanka

Sub-Saharan Africa (45 countries or territories)

Respondents to UIS questionnaires:

Angola; Benin; Botswana; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cameroon; Cape Verde; Central African Republic; Chad; Comoros; Congo; Côte d'Ivoire; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Equatorial Guinea; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Gabon; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Kenya; Lesotho; Liberia; Madagascar; Malawi; Mali; Mauritius; Mozambique; Namibia; Niger; Nigeria; Rwanda; Sao Tome and Principe; Senegal; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Somalia; South Africa; Swaziland; Togo; Uganda; United Republic of Tanzania; Zambia; Zimbabwe

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 at http://stats.uis.unesco.org.

The Data Centre contains more than 500 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. For example, users will find statistical information on:

- Enrolment by grade and level of education;
- Repeaters by grade; and
- Tertiary enrolment by fields of study, etc.

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. As such, the UIS has taken the initiative to gradually incorporate a historical database in the Data Centre. At the time of publication, a selection of 23 indicators on education participation, progression and resources are available from 1970 to 1999 on a five-year basis.

Data updates

The Data Centre is updated in April and October of each year. This report contains the April 2009 data release. Data received from countries after this date will be incorporated into the October release, when all indicators will be updated according to the UNPD population revision 2008, released in March 2009.

Documentation and publications

All UIS publications and surveys are posted on the UIS website in different language versions.

Alert service

Please consult the UIS website in order to subscribe to the alert service and receive e-mail notifications 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: **publications@uis.unesco.org**.



The 2009 *Global Education Digest* (GED) presents a wide range of education indicators to assess progress towards Education for All and Millennium Development Goals. These cross-nationally comparable indicators also provide benchmarks for the performance of national education systems.

The Digest provides data for the school year ending in 2007 or the latest year available, as well as data for 2008 for a small number of countries. It includes data tables from the World Education Indicators (WEI) programme, which are comparable across a group of 62 countries, including those that are members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). In addition, time series data on tertiary education from 1970 onwards are presented.

The special focus of this edition is the analysis of emerging global trends in tertiary education, highlighting the rapid growth of tertiary education systems since 1970, changing patterns in tertiary education graduates by field of study, and in particular, the changing landscape of international student mobility.

The UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) is the statistical office of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and is the UN depository for comparable statistics in the fields of education, science and technology, and culture and communications.



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

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To access online resources related to the GED – including the statistical tables, time series data, accompanying metadata and other materials – please consult: **www.uis.unesco.org/publications/GED2009.**

To order the interactive database on CD-Rom, please contact: publications@uis.unesco.org.

