12 Participation in education

Asia and the Pacific has made considerable progress in bringing children into the educational system. Nevertheless, more than 29 million of the region's children are still not in school.

The Millennium Development Goals and the Education for All (EFA) initiative state that by 2015, all children should have access to, and complete, good quality primary education. To achieve this, most countries in the region have passed laws making primary education compulsory, and in some cases free. Additionally, some countries are aiming to achieve full participation in basic education – covering both primary and lower secondary levels.

Partly due to the EFA initiative, which started in 1990, most countries in Asia and the Pacific have made steady progress in bringing education to children and keeping them in school. Between 2000 and 2006, the region's average net enrolment ratio (NER) in primary education increased from 86 to 89 per cent – significantly higher than in Africa, which in 2006 reached 73 per cent, but somewhat lower than in Latin America and the Caribbean, which reached 94 per cent.

Among the various country groups in 2006, the highest primary NERs – above 90 per cent – were in South-East Asia, East and North-East Asia, and ASEAN, as well as in high- and middle-income economies. The lowest – below 80 per cent – were in landlocked developing countries, Pacific developing economies, ECO member States and low-income economies. Some of the most rapid progress was in the SAARC countries: between 2000 and 2006, the rate increased from 75 to 85 per cent.

The situation is even more diverse at the country level. For the 30 countries in the Asia-Pacific region for which data were available, 17 had primary NERs of more than 90 per cent – including Japan, and the Republic of Korea with rates above 98 per cent. At the other end of the scale, some countries have NERs below 80 per cent

Figure 12.1

Net primary enrolment, Asia and the Pacific, 2000-2008



– Timor-Leste (63 per cent), Pakistan (66 per cent), Nepal (76 per cent) and Bhutan (79 per cent).

In their efforts to achieve universal primary education many developing countries are channelling the bulk of their resources to primary education. However, as the number of primary school leavers increases governments are now paying greater to secondary schooling. In the ASEAN countries, for example, between 2000 and 2006 the NER increased by only one percentage point, but the secondary NER increased by 8 percentage points, from 53 to 61 per cent. Nevertheless, many primary completers are still unable to move to secondary education. In the Asia-Pacific region, while 9 out of 10 children of primary-school age are enrolled in school, for secondary school the proportion is only 6 out of 10.

The chances of receiving a secondary education are far greater in the richer countries. In 2006 in the Economic Cooperation Organization countries, for example, the secondary NER was 50.8 per cent, but in the high-income economies, the ratio was at least 95 per cent.

Compared with primary education, differences between countries are greater at the secondary level. In 2006, secondary NERs ranged from a low of 29.7 per cent in Pakistan to a high of 98.7 per cent in Japan. Of the countries where data were available, Bhutan, Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Pakistan enrolled less than half their secondary school-age children. In Cambodia and Pakistan, the proportion was only one child in three.

Some countries and areas have made noticeable improvements. Between 1999-2000 and 2006-2007 a number of countries/areas recorded more than 10 percentage point increases in secondary NERs: Bhutan; Cambodia; Indonesia; Macao, China; Myanmar; Mongolia and Tajikistan. On the other hand, some countries have slipped into reverse: in Tonga after 2000 the secondary NER decreased by more than 10 percentage points.

Compared with the primary level, there are fewer data available for secondary and tertiary levels of subregional averages are available only for a limited range of indicators.

Many more young people in Asia and the Pacific are now benefitting from tertiary education. In this report, participation in tertiary education is measured by the gross enrolment ratio (GER) – the number of students enrolled in tertiary education, regardless of age, as a percentage of the five-year age group population following on the secondary school leaving age.

Between 1999 and 2006, the average tertiary GER increased from 12 to 20 per cent. Among the subregions, the highest GERs were in North and Central Asia, at 54 per cent followed by 52 per cent in the Pacific, and 26 per cent in East and North-East Asia.

Compared with secondary education, the chances of receiving tertiary education are even more dependent on income. Among the highincome economies, the GER was 67 per cent, compared with 8 per cent for the low-income group.

Figure 12.2

Net secondary enrolment, Asia and the Pacific, 2000-2006



Among the 28 countries with available data between 2006 and 2007, only seven countries and areas had tertiary GERs above 50 per cent: Australia; Japan; Kazakhstan; Macao, China; New Zealand; Republic of Korea; and the Russian Federation. Of these, the Republic of Korea and New Zealand had the highest GERs: 93 and 80 per cent, respectively. On the other hand, some countries had GERs below 10 per cent – Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Pakistan and Uzbekistan – almost all low-income economies.

The second main measure of educational attainment is school life expectancy (SLE). This is the number of years a child of school entrance age is expected to spend in school or university, including years spent on repetition – and is a useful measure of the quality of education, reflecting the resources that countries are investing. In 2006, the Asia-Pacific region had an average SLE of 10.5 years – male 10.8, female 10.2 – indicating that most young people never reach the tertiary level. The SLE for Asia and the Pacific was greater that in Africa at 8.4 years, but lower than that in Latin America and the Caribbean at 13.3 years and Europe at 15.3 years.

SLEs in Asia and the Pacific also show considerable subregional variation. In 2006 the values ranged from 8.5 years in the low-income

Figure 12.3

Gross tertiary enrolment, Asia and the Pacific, 2000-2006



Net enrolment ratio in primary education (% of primary school-aged children)

The number of pupils of the theoretical school-age group for primary education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age-group. **Aggregates:** Aggregate values have been calculated by UNESCO Institute for Statistics. **Source:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Data Centre (online database, accessed on 19 November 2008).

School life expectancy from primary to tertiary, boys and girls (years)

The number of years a four-year old girl or boy is expected to spend in education from primary to tertiary level, including years spent on repetition. Data are disaggregated by sex. **Aggregates:** Aggregate values are calculated by UNESCO Institute for Statistics. **Source:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Data Centre (online database, accessed on 1 December 2008).

Net enrolment ratio in secondary education (% of secondary school-aged children)

The number of pupils of the theoretical school-age group for secondary education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. **Aggregates:** Aggregate values have been calculated by UNESCO Institute for economies to 16 years in the high-income economies. Variations were even more marked at the country level. Based on the 2006-2007 data, SLEs were less than 10 years in Pakistan, Nauru (both sexes) and Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, India (female only). On the other hand, Australia, Japan, Kazakhstan, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea and Macao, China had SLEs greater than 14 years for both sexes. Brunei Darussalam, the Russian Federation and Thailand had SLEs greater than 14 years for females only. Australia (both sexes) and New Zealand (females only) had SLEs of more than 20 years.

In many countries women stay longer in education than men. Of the 46 countries where data was available between 1999 and 2007, 22 had women's SLEs longer than men's. Among these, the most favourable to women previously was Kiribati: in 2000 its SLE for women was 2.8 years higher than that of men, but by 2005 the gap had been reduced to 0.8 years. However, over the period 2005-2007, the biggest gaps favouring women were in New Zealand and Mongolia, both at 1.8 years. In contrast, Afghanistan was the most disadvantageous for women, in 2004 with a 6.5 year gap.

Statistics. **Source:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Data Centre (online database, accessed on 19 November 2008).

Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education (% of tertiary school-aged children)

The number of pupils enrolled in the tertiary 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 five-year age group following on from the secondary school leaving age. **Aggregates:** Aggregate values have been calculated by UNESCO Institute for Statistics. **Source:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Data Centre (online database, accessed on 19 November 2008).

Gender parity index for net enrolment – Primary and secondary education and gross enrolment for tertiary education (ratio)

Ratio of female to male enrolment ratios for each level of education. A GPI of 1 indicates parity between sexes. **Aggregates:** Aggregate values have been calculated by UNESCO Institute for Statistics. **Source:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Data Centre (online database, accessed on 21 November 2008).

12. Participation in education

12.1 Primary education

		et enrolme		n	School life expectancy from primary to tertiary								
		primary ed		lidron			irls		Boys Years				
	% of p 1991 ¹	rimary schoo 2000	ol-aged cr 2005	2006	2000	2003	ears 2005	2006	2000	2003	ars 2005	2006	
East and North-East Asia	1001	98.3	93.7	93.9	2000	11.0	2005	11.5	2000	11.3	2000	11.6	
China	99.1	50.5	55.1	55.5		10.6		11.2		10.9		11.2	
DPR Korea	0011												
Hong Kong, China			90.7			13.6	13.5			14.2	13.9		
Japan	99.7	100.0	99.8	99.8	14.4	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.7	14.9	15.0	15.1	
Macao, China	81.3	85.5	90.4	92.9 (07)	12.3	13.9	14.1	14.6 (07)	12.6	16.6	15.9	15.6 (07)	
Mongolia	95.7	89.9	86.9	88.8 (07)	10.1	11.9	13.5	13.9 (07)	8.3	10.1	11.7	12.2 (07)	
Republic of Korea	99.7	96.9	97.6	98.2	14.4	14.8	15.2	15.4	16.7	17.3	17.6	17.8	
South-East Asia		92.7	93.6	93.1	10.5	11.1	11.3	11.4	10.8	11.2	11.4	11.5	
Brunei Darussalam	92.7	52.1	93.4	92.8 (07)	13.7	14.1	14.3	14.2 (07)	13.1	13.3	13.5	13.6 (07)	
Cambodia	75.1	87.2	96.5	89.4 (07)	6.6	8.6	14.0	9.3 (07)	8.3	10.3	10.0	10.5 (07)	
Indonesia	96.7	92.6	94.5	95.4	0.0	11.1	11.2	0.0 (07)	0.0	11.5	11.7	10.0 (01)	
Lao PDR	61.9	77.2	82.7	83.7	7.2	7.8	8.3	8.4	9.1	9.7	10.0	10.1	
Malaysia	0110	96.8	99.9	0011	12.1	13.2	13.1	0.11	11.6	12.2	12.4	1011	
Myanmar		95.5	99.0	99.6	8.3 (01)		10.1		8.1 (01		12.1		
Philippines	96.3	00.0	92.9	91.4	0.0 (01)	12.2	12.2	12.1	0.1 (01	, 11.7	11.6	11.5	
Singapore	00.0		02.0	01.1		12.2	12.2	12.1			11.0	11.0	
Thailand				93.9 (07)		12.8	13.7	14.4 (07)		12.5	13.2	13.4 (07)	
Timor-Leste			68.1	63.0 (07)		12.0	10.7	14.4 (07)		12.0	10.2	10.4 (07)	
Viet Nam	90.5	94.5	00.1	00.0 (07)	9.9				10.7				
	00.0											40.5	
South and South-West Asia		76.5	85.7	85.8	7.3	8.3	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.4	10.0	10.1 (06)	
Afghanistan			00.0			4.7	4.4 (04)			8.7	10.9 (04)		
Bangladesh		83.4	88.9 (04)		8.5	8.7	8.5 (04)	10.0	8.6	8.5	8.4 (04)	10.0	
Bhutan		58.8	73.9	79.0	7.1			10.0	8.5			10.6	
India	00	79.2	88.5	88.7	7.3	8.5	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.7	10.5	10.6	
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	92.4	80.2	95.3	93.6	10.9	11.1	12.9	13.4 (07)	12.0	12.2	12.8	11.7 (07)	
Maldives		98.2	97.6	97.4	12.6	12.8		12.3	12.4	12.6		12.2	
Nepal		70.5		76.1 (07)	7.5	8.0			9.9	9.8			
Pakistan			67.2	65.6		4.9	5.7	6.3 (07)		6.6	7.4	7.9 (07)	
Sri Lanka			96.7 (04)										
Turkey	90.4		90.2	91.4		10.3	10.2	10.6		12.3	11.7	12.1	
North and Central Asia		88.5	88.7	89.8	11.5	12.4	12.8	12.9	11.4	12.1	12.5	12.6	
Armenia			78.8	82.2		11.0	11.5	11.9		10.2	10.5	11.0	
Azerbaijan	88.8	85.7	83.7	85.9 (07)	10.1	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.2	10.9	10.9	10.9	
Georgia	97.1	80.2	88.6	93.7 (07)	11.9	12.1	12.7	12.8 (07)	11.9	12.1	12.4	12.6 (07)	
Kazakhstan	86.7	87.2	91.0	90.3 (08)	12.6	14.3	15.4	15.6 (08)	12.0	13.4	14.4	14.6 (08)	
Kyrgyzstan	92.3	86.7	85.9	84.5 (07)	11.9	12.7	12.7	12.9 (07)	11.7	12.2	12.1	12.1 (07)	
Russian Federation	97.3			90.9		13.6	14.0	14.1		12.6	13.0	13.0	
Tajikistan	76.7	95.9	97.5	97.2 (07)	8.9	9.5	9.9	10.0 (07)	10.7	11.6	12.0	12.0 (07)	
Turkmenistan												. (.)	
Uzbekistan	78.2				10.5	11.3	11.4	11.3 (07)	10.9	11.7	11.8	11.7 (07)	
Pacific		88.0	84.8	84.0	14.8	14.6	14.3	14.3	14.7	14.5	14.3	14.3	
Australia	99.8	94.7	96.5	96.4	20.6	20.9	20.5	20.7	20.2	20.6	20.2	20.3	
American Samoa	99.0	54.7	90.5	50.4	20.0	20.9	20.5	20.7	20.2	20.0	20.2	20.5	
Cook Islands		77.4	74.2		10.1	10.0	9.9		9.7	10.0	9.6		
Fiji	99.5	97.5	93.5	91.2 (06)	10.1	13.2	13.2		5.1	12.7	12.8		
French Polynesia	33.5	51.5	30.0	51.2 (00)		10.2	10.2			12.1	12.0		
Guam													
Kiribati		97.4 (02)			14.2	13.0	12.7		11.4	12.1	11.9		
Marshall Islands		37.4 (02)	89.6 (03)		14.2	12.9	12.1		11.4	13.0	11.5		
Micronesia (F.S.)			00.0 (00)			12.5				10.0			
Nauru					8.1	8.0	9.5	8.8	6.7	7.8	8.9	8.2	
New Caledonia					0.1	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.7	7.0	0.5	0.2	
New Zealand	98.8	98.7	99.2	99.3	18.3	19.8	20.5	20.4	16.8	17.7	18.5	18.6	
Niue	50.0	98.5 (99)	JJ.Z	55.5	11.6	10.0	12.3	20.7	11.3	17.7	12.3	10.0	
Northern Mariana Is.		30.3 (33)			11.0		12.0		11.0		12.0		
Palau		96.4			15.4				13.7				
Papua New Guinea		30.7			10.1				10.1				
Samoa		90.0		87.0 (07)	12.4				11.8				
Solomon Islands		50.0	61.8	07.0 (07)	6.3	7.7	8.2		7.1	8.4	8.8		
Tonga			95.9		13.3	1.1	13.2 (04)		12.9	0.4	12.9 (04)		
Tuvalu			50.5		11.4 (01)		10.2 (04)		11.1 (01)	12.5 (04)		
Vanuatu		93.9	97.1	87.8	11.1 (01)	10.1	10.0 (04)		11.1 (01	10.7	10.7 (04)		
							. ,				. ,		
Asia and the Pacific		86.4	89.3	89.3	8.8	9.6	10.1	10.2	9.9	10.3	10.7	10.8	
LLDC		66.7	76.4	78.1	7.3	8.7	8.9	9.1	8.4	10.3	10.7	10.7	
LDC		77.0	85.0	85.5	7.3	8.1	8.0 (04)		7.9	8.8	9.1 (04)	44 -	
ASEAN		92.7	93.7	93.2	10.5	11.1	11.3	11.4	10.8	11.2	11.5	11.5	
ECO		68.3	77.3	76.2	6.9	7.6	8.1	8.4	8.5	9.3	9.6	9.6	
SAARC		75.4	85.0	85.1	7.0	8.0	8.7	8.8	8.8	9.2	9.8	9.9	
		88.0	89.4	88.8	10.7	11.4	11.7	11.7	11.0	11.7	12.0	12.1	
Central Asia		73.1	63.4	61.8				0.0	<u> </u>		~ ~		
Pacific island dev. econ.		74.4	80.1	79.5	7.2	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.6	8.9	8.9	
Pacific island dev. econ. Low-income				91.4	9.0	9.9	10.5	10.6	10.1	10.6	11.0	11.1	
Pacific island dev. econ. Low-income Middle-income		88.9	91.3					166				16 2	
Pacific island dev. econ. Low-income Middle-income High-income			91.3 97.8	97.9	15.0	15.3	15.5	15.6	15.8	16.1	16.2	16.3	
Pacific island dev. econ. Low-income Middle-income High-income Other world regions		88.9 97.6	97.8	97.9				15.6				10.5	
Pacific island dev. econ. Low-income Middle-income High-income Other world regions Africa		88.9 97.6 61.7	97.8 70.9	97.9 72.6	6.6	7.2	7.8		7.9	8.6	9.1		
Pacific island dev. econ. Low-income Middle-income High-income Other world regions Africa Europe		88.9 97.6 61.7 95.5	97.8 70.9 95.3	97.9 72.6 95.3	6.6 14.9	7.2 15.5	7.8 15.6	15.6	7.9 14.4	8.6 14.8	9.1 14.9	14.9	
Pacific island dev. econ. Low-income Middle-income High-income Dther world regions Africa Europe Latin America & Carib.		88.9 97.6 61.7 95.5 92.8	97.8 70.9 95.3 93.9	97.9 72.6 95.3 93.9	6.6 14.9 12.9	7.2 15.5 13.2	7.8 15.6 13.5	15.6 13.5	7.9 14.4 12.7	8.6 14.8 12.8	9.1 14.9 13.1	14.9 13.1	
Pacific island dev. econ. Low-income Middle-income High-income Other world regions Africa Europe		88.9 97.6 61.7 95.5	97.8 70.9 95.3	97.9 72.6 95.3	6.6 14.9	7.2 15.5	7.8 15.6	15.6	7.9 14.4	8.6 14.8	9.1 14.9	14.9	

¹ Data for 1991 have been extracted from the United Nations Millennium Development Goals Indicators database.

12.2 Secondary and tertiary education

	Net enrolment ratio in secondary education								Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education						
			econdar	-	-					of tertiary		-			
	1999	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	199		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
East and North-East Asia China DPR Korea	64.4	61.8	65.0	67.3	73.2	74.8	72.8	12 6	.0 13.4 .4 7.7	18.1 12.7	20.5 15.5	23.7	24.6	25.7 21.6	
Hong Kong, China			74.3	75.0	76.0	77.1	77.9				30.6	31.0	32.1	33.0	
Japan	99.4	99.5	99.7	99.8	99.9	100.0	98.7	45		50.5	52.1	54.0	55.3	57.3	
Macao, China	62.1 55.5	65.5 59.8	71.7 71.7	74.2 77.2	76.1 81.4	77.2 83.1	77.5 81.5	27 25		64.6 34.0	77.3 36.1	68.0 39.0	60.4 43.3	57.4 47.2	
Mongolia Republic of Korea	94.5	91.0	87.3	88.3	90.4	93.9	96.0	72		86.8	88.5	89.9	91.0	92.6	
South-East Asia	52.4	52.5	54.0	56.3	58.1	59.3	61.3	16		19.1	19.7	20.7	20.9	21.0	
Brunei Darussalam	02.4	02.0	34.0	50.5	50.1	87.3	90.1	12		13.7	13.9	14.9	15.0	15.0	
Cambodia	15.4	16.2	22.1	25.5	25.8	23.9	30.7		2.1	2.5	3.1	3.0	3.6	4.5	
Indonesia Lao PDR	26.3	48.2 28.1	30.5	54.3 33.7	56.1 35.3	57.4 35.6	60.4 34.9	2	.4 2.8	15.0 4.3	16.2 5.0	16.6 5.8	17.0 7.9	17.0 9.1	
Malaysia	65.1	64.8	65.4	70.9	72.0	68.7	54.9	23		28.0	31.2	30.6	28.6	9.1	
Myanmar	32.1	35.3	37.2	37.7	42.3	43.0	45.7		.4 12.0	11.9	01.2	00.0	20.0		
Philippines	50.7		56.3	59.0	60.8	60.2	60.4	28	.7	30.4	29.4	28.8	28.0	28.5	
Singapore							71.0	33	.0 35.2	41.0	42.3	43.6	46.0	45.9	
Thailand Timor-Leste							71.0	33	.0 35.2	41.0 9.6	42.3	43.0	40.0	45.9	
Viet Nam	59.1	61.0						10	.6 9.5	0.0					
South and South-West Asia Afghanistan	39.1	39.8	41.4	43.6	44.4	45.9	46.1	7	.9 9.4	10.0	10.6 1.2	9.8 1.3	11.1	12.0	
Bangladesh	42.1	43.1	44.7	44.2	41.0			5	.4 5.4	6.0	6.0	5.5	6.0	6.8	
Bhutan	16.9	19.2	24.5			35.5	38.5		.7 3.1					5.5	
India					70 5	77.0		40	9.6	10.4	10.9	9.5	11.0	11.8	
Iran (Islamic Rep. of) Maldives			51.1		78.5	77.3 64.1	67.1	18	.9 19.1	19.4	20.4	22.6	24.1	26.8	
Nepal			01.1			04.1	07.1		4.1	5.0	4.9	5.6			
Pakistan	22.0	20.6		26.2	28.3	28.3	29.7			2.5	2.5	3.1	4.5	4.5	
Sri Lanka						00.0	00.7	0.4	- 00.0	04.4	00.0	00.0	04.0	04.0	
Turkey						66.0	68.7	21		24.4	28.0	28.9	31.0	34.6	
North and Central Asia Armenia	81.7	82.2	83.1 83.0	84.3 83.5	83.2 82.4	81.7 84.3	81.5 85.8	36 23		47.4 26.5	49.9 25.0	52.3 26.2	53.4 28.0	53.8 31.7	
Azerbaijan	73.2	72.4	75.3	76.7	77.1	04.3 77.6	77.8	15		15.8	15.2	14.8	14.9	14.8	
Georgia	76.4	77.6				77.5	78.7	35		40.9	42.1	41.5	46.1	38.2	
Kazakhstan		87.0	87.9	89.9	90.6	88.8	87.7	24		38.8	44.0	47.1	52.0	52.7	
Kyrgyzstan					82.1	80.5	80.5	29	.0 34.7	42.9	40.0	39.6	41.4	42.7	
Russian Federation Tajikistan	62.8	71.1	76.2	78.8	79.6	79.8	80.4	13	.6 14.0	14.0	65.1 15.4	69.0 16.4	71.1 17.3	72.3 18.6	
Turkmenistan	02.0			. 0.0											
Uzbekistan								12	.9 13.0	13.8	13.9	14.1	9.6	9.8	
Pacific	70.1	71.4	70.9	69.9	70.2	70.6	70.5	46		53.0	52.0	52.6	52.3	51.9	
Australia		90.2	87.8	86.0	85.9	86.4	87.2	65	.4 65.6	76.5	74.3	72.4	72.6	72.7	
American Samoa Cook Islands	59.0	64.4													
Fiji	78.6	76.1	77.0	75.9	81.1	80.9	79.1				15.5	15.5	15.4		
French Polynesia															
Guam				70.4	70.4	00.0									
Kiribati Marshall Islands			74.4	70.4 74.4	70.4	68.3				16.9	17.0				
Micronesia (F.S.)			74.4	/4.4				14	.1 14.1	10.5	17.0				
Nauru															
New Caledonia															
New Zealand Niue	93.4		91.9					64	.3 66.4	69.2	70.9	85.7	82.2	79.7	
Northern Mariana Is.	33.4														
Palau									40.6	40.2					
Papua New Guinea	74 -	0.1.0	05.0	00.1	00.0				.0						
Samoa Solomon Islands	71.5 23.0	64.0 18.4	65.6 27.6	66.1 27.3	66.0			11	.5 7.4						
Tonga	72.2	72.4	27.0	21.5	66.4		60.4	3	.4 4.8	5.4	6.1	6.0			
Tuvalu															
Vanuatu	29.6	32.7	36.2	36.2	38.1			4	.0 4.0	5.0	4.8	4.8			
Asia and the Pacific	50.5	50.2	52.2	54.3	56.7	57.9	57.5	11		15.7	17.0	17.9	19.0	19.8	
LLDC	56.4	55.8	59.9	61.5	61.4	61.4	60.1	10		13.9	14.3	15.0	14.8	15.2	
LDC ASEAN	35.9 52.4	36.2 52.5	39.1 54.0	39.0 56.3	37.8 58.1	37.6 59.3	38.2 61.4	5 16	.0 6.0 .8 17.3	6.4 19.2	6.4 19.7	6.1 20.8	6.4 20.9	6.9 21.0	
ECO	45.6	44.5	45.3	50.5	52.5	59.5 51.5	50.8	10		19.2	13.7	20.8	15.5	16.6	
SAARC	36.3	37.0	38.5	40.7	41.2	43.1	43.6	6	.6 8.2	8.8	9.2	8.1	9.4	10.1	
Central Asia	78.5	80.1	82.1	85.7	85.5	84.1	83.8	17		22.2	23.1	23.7	23.5	23.5	
Pacific island dev. econ. Low-income	33.5 39.5	33.6 39.6	35.9 41.1	35.8 43.9	35.9 44.2	35.8 44.1	35.5 45.1		.9 3.8 .3 6.6	3.8 6.9	4.0 6.9	4.0 7.8	3.9 8.1	3.9 8.3	
Middle-income	52.2	59.6 51.8	41.1 54.2	43.9 56.2	44.2 59.0	44.1 60.6	45.1 59.9	11		16.1	17.7	18.8	20.0	21.0	
High-income	95.1	94.6	93.6	93.7	94.2	95.2	95.1	53		61.6	62.9	64.4	65.4	66.8	
Other world regions															
Africa	26.4	27.6 87.2	29.2 88.0	29.9 88.4	30.8 87.9	31.5 88.1	32.0 87.6		.9 8.2 .2 49.2	8.4 55.3	8.4 58.0	8.9 60.3	9.2 61.9	9.2	
Europe Latin America & Carib.	85.6 58.7	87.2 61.3	88.0 65.4	88.4 66.6	87.9 68.1	69.6	87.6 70.2	47 21		55.3 25.7	58.0 27.2	28.8	30.1	63.2 31.3	
North America	89.3	87.9	86.7	89.3	89.8	89.4	89.2	71		78.5	80.1	80.2	80.4	79.9	
Other countries/areas	48.8	49.9	50.8	54.8	57.1	58.0	58.1	15		18.3	19.3	20.5	20.9	21.4	
World	52.2	52.4	54.1	55.7	57.4	58.3	58.1	17	.8 18.7	21.3	22.4	23.3	24.1	24.7	

12.3 Gender parity in education

		Gender parity index										
			ent – Prim				nt – Secon	,		ross enroln		
	1999	2000	2005	2006	1999	2000	2005	2006	1999	2000	2005	2006
East and North-East Asia	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	0.96	0.97	1.00	1.01	0.63	0.63	0.91	0.93
China DPR Korea												0.98
Hong Kong, China			0.95				1.01	1.00 (07)			1.04	1.03 (07)
Japan	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		1.01	1.01	1.00 (07)	0.85	0.85	0.89	0.88
Macao, China	1.01	1.00	0.97	0.97 (07)	1.10	1.08	1.05	1.04 (07)	0.76	0.95	0.70	0.92 (07)
Mongolia	1.04	1.04	1.02	1.01 (07)	1.27	1.23	1.14	1.11 (07)	1.88	1.79	1.62	1.56 (07)
Republic of Korea	0.95	0.94			1.01	1.01	0.96	0.94	0.57	0.59	0.64	0.65
South-East Asia	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.96	0.98	1.02	1.03	0.92	0.95	0.99	0.98
Brunei Darussalam			1.01	1.00 (07)			1.05	1.05 (07)	1.98	1.87	2.02	1.88 (07)
Cambodia	0.91	0.92	0.99	0.96 (07)	0.54	0.56	0.84	0.86		0.33	0.47	0.56 (07)
Indonesia		0.97	0.97	0.96		0.95	0.99	1.00			0.79	
Lao PDR	0.92	0.92	0.94	0.94	0.79	0.78	0.85	0.86	0.49	0.53	0.71	0.68
Malaysia	0.98	1.00	1.00	4.04	1.08	1.09	1.10	4.00	1.02	1.06	1.29	
Myanmar	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.01	1.00	1.07	0.99	1.00	1.61	1.77 (01)	1.00	1.04
Philippines	1.00		1.02	1.02	1.09		1.20	1.21	1.26		1.23	1.24
Singapore Thailand				1.00 (07)				1.12 (07)	1.16	1.20	1.13	1.23 (07)
Timor-Leste			0.96	0.96 (07)				1.12(07)	1.10	1.26 (02)	1.13	1.23 (07)
Viet Nam		0.94 (01		0.30(07)					0.76	0.72		
			/									
South and South-West Asia	0.85	0.85	0.95	0.95	0.75	0.77	0.86	0.86 (06)	0.65	0.68	0.75	0.76
Afghanistan Bangladesh	1.00	1.01	1.04 (04)		1.01	1.04	1.04 (04)		0.51	0.51	0.28 (04) 0.53	0.57
Bangladesh Bhutan	0.89	0.90	1.04 (04)	1.00	0.99	1.04	1.04 (04)	1.01	0.51	0.51	0.00	0.57
India	0.09	0.90	0.96	0.96	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.01	0.00	0.52	0.71	0.59
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	0.97	0.85	1.10	0.30			0.94		0.80	0.87	1.09	1.15 (07)
Maldives	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.13	1.16	1.10	1.09	0.00	0.07	2.37 (04)	2.37
Nepal	0.79	0.82		0.95 (07)	1.10					0.40	0.40 (04)	2.01
Pakistan		0.02	0.76	0.78	0.67	0.70	0.77	0.76 (07)		55	0.88	0.85 (07)
Sri Lanka			1.01 (03)									
Turkey			0.95	0.96			0.85	0.86	0.68	0.68	0.74	0.75
North and Central Asia	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.02	1.02	0.97	0.97	1.22	1.22	1.31	1.30
Armenia	0.55	0.55	1.05	1.05	1.02	1.02	1.03	1.04	1.11	1.09	1.22	1.21 (07)
Azerbaijan	1.01	1.02	0.98	0.98 (07)	1.01	1.02	0.97	0.96	0.64	0.67	0.90	0.88 (07)
Georgia	1.00	1.00	1.02	0.97 (07)	1.00	1.02	1.00	1.01 (07)	1.07	0.95	1.04	1.12 (07)
Kazakhstan		1.01	1.00	1.00 (08)		1.02	0.99	0.99 (08)	1.15	1.18	1.43	1.44 (08)
Kyrgyzstan	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99 (07)			1.01	1.02 (07)	1.04	1.01	1.25	1.30 (07)
Russian Federation				1.00				()			1.36	1.36
Tajikistan		0.93	0.96	0.96 (07)	0.91	0.87	0.85	0.86 (07)	0.35	0.34	0.35	0.38 (07)
Turkmenistan												
Uzbekistan									0.82	0.83	0.70	0.71 (07)
Pacific	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.99	1.00	0.99	0.99	1.24	1.25	1.29	1.31
Australia	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01		1.02	1.02	1.02	1.22	1.23	1.25	1.28
American Samoa												
Cook Islands	0.96	0.99	1.03		1.07	1.10						
Fiji	1.01	1.00	0.99	0.99 (07)	1.11	1.10	1.07	1.10			1.20	
French Polynesia												
Guam												
Kiribati	1.01						1.11					
Marshall Islands			0.99 (03)				1.06 (03)				1.30 (03)	
Micronesia (F.S.)												
Nauru Nauru Caladania												
New Caledonia New Zealand	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		1.03 (02	2)		1.46	1.45	1.49	1.51
Niue	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.05	1.03 (02	-/		1.40	1.4J	1.43	1.01
Northern Mariana Is.	1.00				1.00							
Palau	0.94	0.96								2.35		
Papua New Guinea		0.00							0.55	1.00		
Samoa	0.99	1.01		1.02 (07)	1.10	1.14	1.14 (04)		1.04	0.93		
Solomon Islands			0.99		0.79	0.82	0.87 (03)					
Tonga	0.96		0.97		1.12	1.10		1.25	1.29	1.64	1.68 (04)	
Tuvalu											. ,	
Vanuatu	0.99	0.99	0.98	0.99	0.87	1.14	0.87 (04)				0.59 (04)	
Asia and the Pacific	0.93	0.93	0.97	0.97	0.88	0.89	0.94	0.95	0.78	0.79	0.94	0.95
LLDC	0.81	0.82	0.87	0.87	0.88	0.94	0.91	0.92	0.86	0.88	1.01	1.01
LDC	0.91	0.93	0.97	0.97	0.90	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.70	0.82	0.78	0.78
ASEAN	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.96	0.98	1.02	1.03	0.92	0.95	0.99	0.98
ECO	0.82	0.82	0.87	0.89	0.84	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.78	0.80	0.94	0.95
SAARC	0.83	0.84	0.94	0.94	0.72	0.75	0.84	0.85	0.61	0.65	0.70	0.71
Central Asia	0.99	0.99	0.98	0.98	0.99	0.98	0.96	0.96	0.90	0.90	1.06	1.07
Pacific island dev. econ.	0.91	0.90	0.89	0.89	0.88	0.90	0.88	0.88	0.69	0.69	0.85	0.86
Low-income	0.87	0.88	0.91	0.92	0.88	0.92	0.93	0.94	0.73	0.77	0.76	0.76
Middle-income	0.94	0.94	0.99	0.99	0.88	0.89	0.94	0.95	0.79	0.80	0.97	0.98
High-income	0.99	0.98	0.99	0.99	1.01	1.01	0.99	0.99	0.78	0.78	0.83	0.84
Other world regions												
Africa	0.89	0.90	0.92	0.93	0.88	0.88	0.87	0.88	0.67	0.65	0.83	0.83
Europe	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.03	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.20	1.22	1.29	1.30
Latin America & Carib.	0.98	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.06	1.05	1.07	1.07	1.12	1.13	1.16	1.16
North America	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.02	0.96	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.32	1.32	1.40	1.41
Other countries/areas	0.88	0.89	0.91	0.91	0.88	0.88	0.89	0.89	0.97	0.96	1.03	1.03
World	0.93	0.94	0.97	0.97	0.92	0.93	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	1.06	1.06

Gender parity index