## Primary School Net and Gross Attendance Rates, Myanmar

In 2000, primary attendance was nearly universal in Myanmar; however, only slightly more than threequarters of children of the official primary school age attended primary school on time.

- $78 \%$ of children in primary school age 6-10 attend primary school at the appropriate age with $78 \%$ for male and $77 \%$ for female.
- Students over or under the official primary school age range make up 26\% of the primary school age population.
- There is no gender disparity observed in primary school attendance in Myanmar in 2000.


Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

The net attendance ratio (NAR) is the percentage of the official primary school-age population that attends primary school. The gross attendance ratio (GAR) is the total number of students attending primary school - regardless of age - expressed as a percentage of the official primary school-age population. The primary NAR does not capture those students who have completed primary school and advanced to secondary school at an earlier age than the official age.

## Primary School Net Attendance Rate in Urban and Rural Areas, Myanmar

The primary school attendance rate is about 10 percentage points higher in urban areas than in rural.

- In urban areas, $85 \%$ of children of primary school age attend school, compared to $76 \%$ in rural areas.
- Male and female net attendance rates are identical in both urban and rural areas.


Secondary School Net and Gross Attendance Rates, Myanmar
In 2000, secondary attendance rates were significantly lower at almost half of primary attendance rates in Myanmar.

- $42 \%$ of youth in secondary school age 0 attend secondary school at the appropriate age with $41 \%$ for males and 42\% for females.
- Students over or under the official secondary school age range make up 4\% of the secondary school age population.



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

## Secondary School Net Attendance Rate in Urban and Rural Areas, Myanmar

Secondary net attendance rates are more than twice as high in urban areas as compared with rural areas.

- In urban areas, 69\% of children of secondary school age attend school, compared to $34 \%$ in rural areas.
- In urban and rural areas, girls and boys are enrolled in virtually equal proportions.


