

Burundi

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Low Income

Source for region and income groupings: World Bank 2018

National Education Profile 2018 Update



OVERVIEW

In Burundi, the academic year begins in September and ends in July, and the official primary school entrance age is 7. The system is structured so that the primary school cycle lasts 6 years, lower secondary lasts 4 years, and upper secondary lasts 3 years. Burundi has a total of 2,791,000 pupils enrolled in primary and secondary education. Of these pupils, about 2,126,000 (76%) are enrolled in primary education. Figure 3 shows the highest level of education reached by youth ages 15-24 in Burundi. Although youth in this age group may still be in school and working towards their educational goals, it is notable that approximately 24% of youth have no formal education and 38% of youth have attained at most incomplete primary education, meaning that in total 62% of 15-24 year olds have not completed primary education in Burundi.

FIG 1. EDUCATION SYSTEM

School Entrance Age:

Primary school - Age 7

Duration and Official Ages for School Cycle:

Primary : 6 years - Ages 7 - 12

Lower secondary : 4 years - Ages 13 - 16

Upper secondary : 3 years - Ages 17 - 19

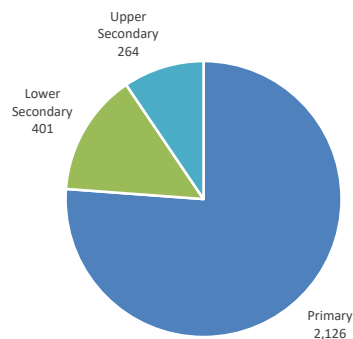
Academic Calendar:

Starting month : September

Ending month : July

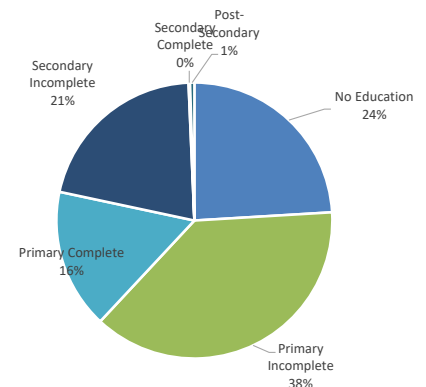
Data source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics

FIG 2. NUMBER OF PUPILS BY SCHOOL LEVEL
(IN 1000S)



Data Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2017

FIG 3. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, YOUTH
AGES 15-24

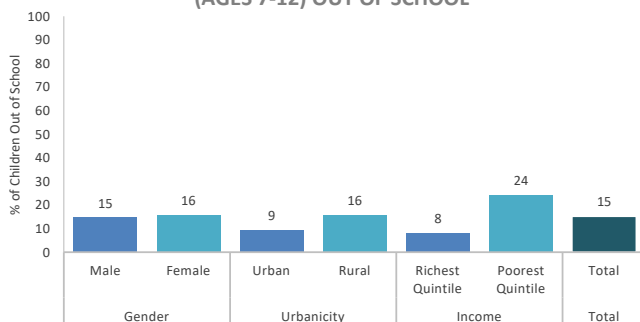


Data source: EPDC extraction of DHS dataset 2010

SCHOOL PARTICIPATION AND EFFICIENCY

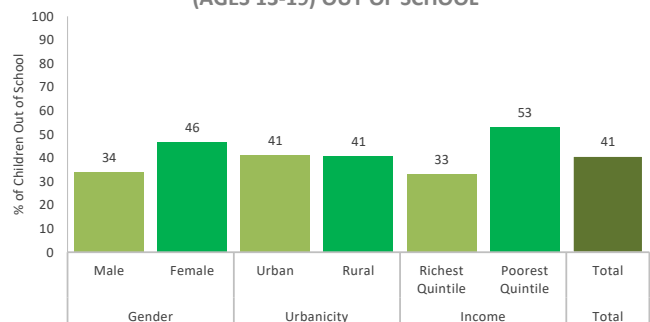
The percentage of out of school children in a country shows what proportion of children are not currently participating in the education system and who are, therefore, missing out on the benefits of school. In Burundi, 15% of children of official primary school ages are out of school as shown in Figure 4, which also considers the proportion of children out of school by different characteristics wherever data is available. For example, Figure 4 shows that approximately 15% of boys of primary school age are out of school compared to 16% of girls of the same age. For children of primary school age in Burundi, the biggest disparity can be seen between the poorest and the richest children. Figure 5 looks at the percentage of youth of secondary school ages who are out of school in Burundi. Nearly 46% of female youth of secondary school age are out of school compared to 34% of male youth of the same age. For youth of secondary school age, the biggest disparity can be seen between the poorest and the richest youth.

FIG 4. PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN OF PRIMARY SCHOOL AGE
(AGES 7-12) OUT OF SCHOOL



Data source: EPDC extraction of DHS dataset 2010

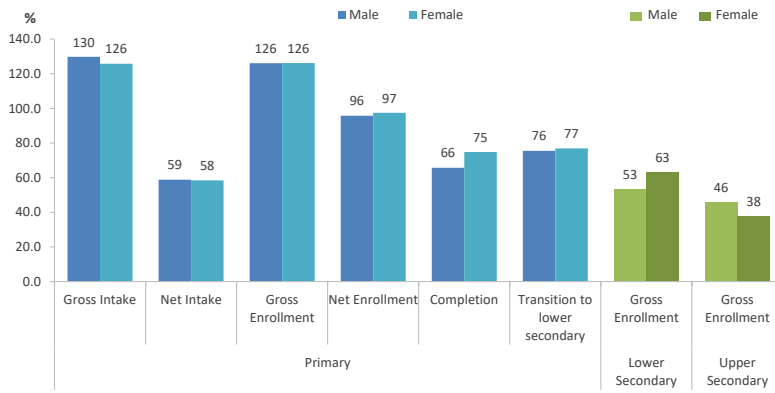
FIG 5. PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN OF SECONDARY SCHOOL AGE
(AGES 13-19) OUT OF SCHOOL



Data source: EPDC extraction of DHS dataset 2010

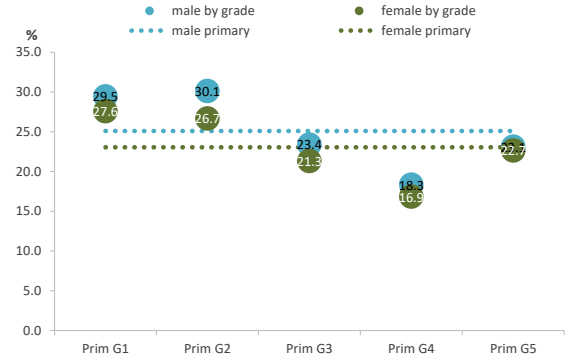
Figures 6 and 7 look at indicators of participation, completion, and progression in the education system. Figure 6 displays gross indicators (which include under- and over-age students) and net indicators (which include only on-time students of official school age) for student intake, participation, and flows. In Burundi, the gross enrollment rate in primary education is 126% for both girls and boys combined. This decreases to 58% in lower secondary, with a student transition rate to secondary school of 76%. In Burundi, the primary net enrollment rate is 97% and the primary completion rate is 70%. Both of these indicators provide a sense of the progress a country is making towards universal primary education -- a key UN Millenium Development Goal -- and, for Burundi, suggest that the country has yet to achieve universal primary education. Figure 7 displays the repetition rate in primary education, showing the specific grades in which students are more likely to repeat. It suggests that of the first 5 grades of primary in Burundi, students are more likely to repeat grade 1. The repetition rate in grade 1 is 28.5% (for both males and females), which is 4.5 points higher than the average repetition rate across primary grades of 24.1%.

FIG 6. STUDENT INTAKE AND FLOW FROM PRIMARY TO SECONDARY SCHOOLS



Data sources: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), EPDC calculation based on UIS data (see Data Table for year)

FIG 7. STUDENT REPETITION BY GRADE AND LEVEL IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

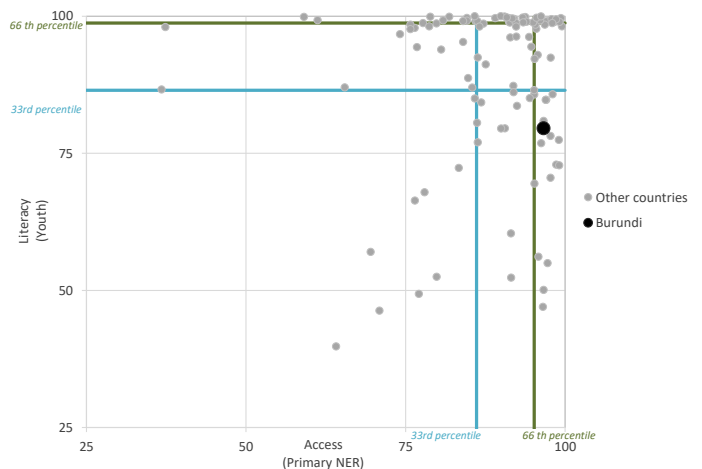


Data source: EPDC calculation based on UIS data (see Data Table for year)

LEARNING

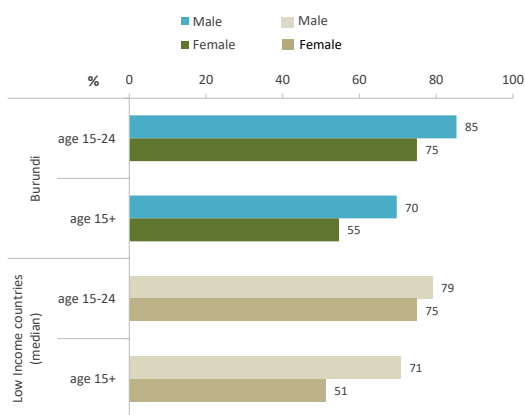
This section provides information on indicators of learning, which lend insight into the quality of educational provision. In this profile, learning is measured through literacy rates, which are important because literacy is a foundational skill needed to attain higher levels of learning, and national performance on learning assessments. Figure 8 demonstrates where Burundi stands in comparison to other low and middle income countries in access to education, measured as the primary school net enrollment rate, and youth literacy. Compared to other countries, Burundi ranks at the 80th percentile in access and at the 22nd percentile in learning. Figure 9 compares youth and adult literacy rates and shows that, in Burundi, the literacy rate is 80% among the youth population; this is higher than the average youth literacy rate in other low income countries. Figure 10 looks at the most recent PASEC reading and PASEC math assessment results for Burundi in Grade 6, administered in 2014. It displays the percentage of test takers that have fallen below the lowest performance levels and the percentage of test takers that have exceeded the highest performance levels in these assessments. Nearly 0% of test takers in Burundi performed below the lowest performance benchmark in reading, compared to an average of 8% for other countries that took the same assessment. To learn about assessment data and what competencies correspond with performance benchmarks, see www.epdc.org/data-about-epdc-data/about-epdc-learning-outcomes-data.

FIG 8. COMPARISON OF ACCESS AND LITERACY



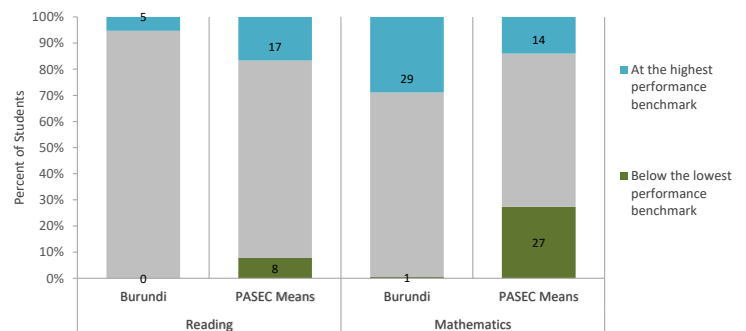
Data source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) (see Data Table for year)

FIG 9. LITERACY RATE AMONG YOUTH AND ADULT POPULATION



Data source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) (see Data Table for year)

FIG 10. PERFORMANCE ON LEARNING ASSESSMENTS

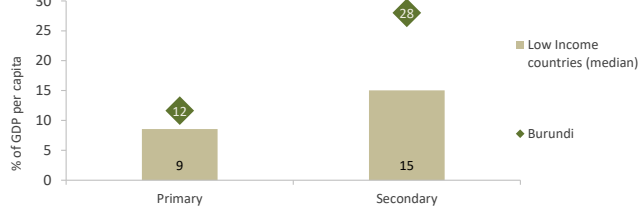


Data source: EPDC extraction of PASEC Microdata 2014

EDUCATION EXPENDITURE

Figures 11 and 12 compare Burundi's per pupil expenditure (PPE) and pupil teacher ratio (PTR), where data is available, to those of other low income countries. PPE indicates a country's commitment to education at each school level. In Burundi, PPE in primary education as a percentage of GDP per capita is 12%, higher than the median PPE in primary for low income countries, which is 9%. In Burundi, the PPE in primary is lower than the PPE in secondary. PTR is a proxy learning quality and resource availability indicator. In Burundi, the PTR in primary education is 49.6, meaning that on average there is one teacher for every 49.6 primary school students. This is higher than the median PTR in primary for low income countries, which is 40. In Burundi, the PTR in primary is higher than the PTR in secondary.

FIG 11. PER PUPIL EXPENDITURE (PPE) BY SCHOOL LEVEL (% OF GDP PER CAPITA)



Data source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) (see Data Table for year)

FIG 12. PUPIL TEACHER RATIO (PTR) BY SCHOOL LEVEL



Data source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) (see Data Table for year)

DATA TABLE

In this table, the values of different education indicators for Burundi are compared to all countries, to Sub-Saharan Africa, and to low and middle income countries. The percentile rank that is given indicates Burundi's standing relative to these country groups. A higher percentile rank indicates better relative performance than a lower percentile rank. Percentile rankings above 66% are considered high and colored in green, rankings between 33% and 66% are considered average and colored in yellow, and rankings below 33% are considered low and colored in red. For example, the gross enrollment rate for females in primary education in Burundi is 126%. For this indicator, Burundi ranks in the 96 percentile relative to all countries, meaning that 96% of countries have lower gross enrollment rates than Burundi. As another example, the survival rate to grade 5 of primary school for males in Burundi is 51%, and Burundi ranks in the 3 percentile relative to all countries, in the 10 percentile relative to Sub-Saharan Africa, and in the 4 percentile relative to low and middle income countries for this indicator.

INDICATOR	VALUE	YEAR	PERCENTILE RANK RELATIVE TO...			DATA SOURCE
			All Countries	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low and Middle Income†	
Literacy rate, 15+, Female	55	2014	18%	46%	22%	UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)
Literacy rate, 15+, Male	70	2014	15%	39%	19%	UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)
Literacy rate, 15-24, Female	75	2014	17%	47%	21%	UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)
Literacy rate, 15-24, Male	85	2014	19%	52%	24%	UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)
Gross intake rate, Primary, Female	126	2017	91%	75%	88%	UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)
Gross intake rate, Primary, Male	130	2017	89%	67%	86%	UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)
Net intake rate, Primary, Female	58	2017	29%	62%	33%	UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)
Net intake rate, Primary, Male	59	2017	27%	48%	30%	UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)
Gross enrollment rate, Primary, Female	126	2017	96%	90%	95%	UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)
Gross enrollment rate, Primary, Male	126	2017	96%	87%	94%	UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)
Gross enrollment rate, Lower Secondary, Female	63	2017	17%	62%	24%	UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)
Gross enrollment rate, Lower Secondary, Male	53	2017	10%	42%	13%	UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)
Gross enrollment rate, Upper Secondary, Female	38	2017	22%	69%	30%	UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)
Gross enrollment rate, Upper Secondary, Male	46	2017	23%	69%	32%	UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)
Net enrollment rate, Primary, Female	97	2017	80%	92%	89%	UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)
Net enrollment rate, Primary, Male	96	2017	66%	86%	75%	UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)
Net enrollment rate, Secondary, Female	32	2017	12%	48%	17%	UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)
Net enrollment rate, Secondary, Male	26	2017	6%	28%	8%	UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)
Repetition rate, Primary, Female†	23	2016	2%	6%	2%	Education Policy and Data Center (EPDC)*
Repetition rate, Primary, Male†	25	2016	1%	3%	1%	Education Policy and Data Center (EPDC)*
Dropout rate, Primary, Female†	54	2016	4%	16%	6%	Education Policy and Data Center (EPDC)*
Dropout rate, Primary, Male†	60	2016	4%	16%	6%	Education Policy and Data Center (EPDC)*
Survival rate, to Prim G5, Female	56	2016	4%	15%	6%	Education Policy and Data Center (EPDC)*
Survival rate, to Prim G5, Male	51	2016	3%	10%	4%	Education Policy and Data Center (EPDC)*
Completion rate, Primary, Female	75	2017	19%	57%	25%	UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)
Completion rate, Primary, Male	66	2017	9%	35%	12%	UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)
Transition rate, to Secondary, Female	77	2016	11%	38%	15%	Education Policy and Data Center (EPDC)*
Transition rate, to Secondary, Male	76	2016	10%	33%	14%	Education Policy and Data Center (EPDC)*
Pupil teacher ratio, Primary†	50	2017	4%	17%	6%	UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)
Pupil teacher ratio, Lower Secondary†	54	2017	0%	0%	0%	UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)
Pupil teacher ratio, Upper Secondary†	16	2017	39%	75%	53%	UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)
Public education expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita), Primary	12	2013	34%	56%	43%	UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)
Public education expenditure per pupil (% of GDP per capita), Secondary	28	2013	86%	78%	85%	UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)
Percentage of children out of school, Primary, Poorest Quintile†	24	2010	36%	68%	37%	EPDC extraction of DHS dataset
Percentage of children out of school, Secondary, Poorest Quintile†	53	2010	30%	44%	31%	EPDC extraction of DHS dataset
Percentage of children out of school, Primary, Richest Quintile†	8	2010	26%	44%	26%	EPDC extraction of DHS dataset
Percentage of children out of school, Secondary, Richest Quintile†	33	2010	11%	22%	11%	EPDC extraction of DHS dataset
Percentage of children out of school, Primary, Urban†	9	2010	36%	56%	36%	EPDC extraction of DHS dataset
Percentage of children out of school, Secondary, Urban†	41	2010	5%	11%	5%	EPDC extraction of DHS dataset
Percentage of children out of school, Primary, Rural†	16	2010	41%	66%	42%	EPDC extraction of DHS dataset
Percentage of children out of school, Secondary, Rural†	41	2010	31%	45%	31%	EPDC extraction of DHS dataset
Percentage of children out of school, Primary, Male†	15	2010	31%	60%	36%	EPDC extraction of DHS dataset
Percentage of children out of school, Secondary, Male†	34	2010	23%	34%	23%	EPDC extraction of DHS dataset
Percentage of children out of school, Primary, Female†	16	2010	24%	42%	31%	EPDC extraction of DHS dataset
Percentage of children out of school, Secondary, Female†	46	2010	15%	29%	16%	EPDC extraction of DHS dataset
Percentage of children out of school, Primary, Total†	15	2010	27%	52%	31%	EPDC extraction of DHS dataset
Percentage of children out of school, Secondary, Total†	41	2010	19%	31%	19%	EPDC extraction of DHS dataset

† Includes World Bank classified low and middle income countries
* Lower data values indicate better performance on these indicators

* EPDC calculation based on UIS data

GLOSSARY

INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS

Completion Rate	The total number of students completing (or graduating from) the final year of primary or secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of the official primary or secondary graduation age.
Dropout Rate	Proportion of pupils from a cohort enrolled in a given grade at a given year who are no longer enrolled in the following school year.
Educational Attainment	The highest level of education an individual has achieved.
Gross Enrollment Rate (GER)	Total enrollment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in a given school-year. Often higher than 100% because of repetition and overage students.
Gross Intake Ratio (GIR)	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.
Literacy Rate	The ability to read and write with understanding a simple statement related to one's daily life. Literacy often involves a continuum of reading and writing skills.
Net Enrollment Rate (NER)	Enrollment of the official age-group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population.
Net Intake Rate (NIR)	New entrants in the first grade of primary education who are of the official primary school entrance age, expressed as a percentage of the population of the same age.
Percentage of Children Out of School	Proportion of children of a given age group who are not currently enrolled in any schooling.
Public Education Expenditure per Pupil (PPE)	Total number of pupils/Total education budget.
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	Average nationally of: Total number of pupils/Total number of teachers. Rates may vary significantly throughout the country.
Repetition Rate	Proportion of pupils from a cohort enrolled in a given grade at a given school-year who study in the same grade in the following school-year.
Survival Rate	Percentage of a cohort of pupils enrolled in the first grade level or cycle of education in a given school year who are expected to survive through a certain grade regardless of repetition.
Transition Rate	The number of pupils admitted to the first grade of a higher level of education in a given year, expressed as a percentage of the number of pupils enrolled in the last grade of the lower level of education in the previous year.
Both	Measures using "Both" in their title combine male and female rates.
Poorest Quintile	Proportion of pupils who belong to the bottom 20% of a country's population, based on household wealth measured by an index of household assets.
Richest Quintile	Proportion of pupils who belong to the top 20% of a country's population, based on household wealth measured by an index of household assets.

DATA SOURCES AND LEARNING ASSESSMENTS

Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)	Nationally-representative household surveys that provide data for a wide range of indicators in the areas of population, health, and nutrition. They have large sample sizes (between 3,000 to 50,000 households) and are typically conducted about every 5 years in developing countries. It is funded by USAID and implemented by ICF International.
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)	Household surveys that produce internationally comparable estimates of a range of indicators in the areas of health, education, child protection and HIV/AIDS. It is developed by UNICEF to provide statistically rigorous data on the situation of children and women. Since the mid-1990s, there has been 4 rounds of the MICS survey, with the latest in 2009-2011.
UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)	Statistical office of UNESCO and the primary UN depository for cross-nationally comparable statistics on education, science and technology, culture, and communication covering more than 200 countries and territories. It was established in 1999 and collects data directly from the national statistics agencies of its members.
Analysis Programme of the CONFEMEN Education Systems (PASEC)*	PASEC has been administered in 13 countries in Francophone West Africa. PASEC is designed to assess student abilities in mathematics and reading French. The program is managed by CONFEMEN (La Conférence des Ministres de l'Éducation des pays ayant le français en partage) and has been in place since 1993. It is typically administered to students in 2nd and 5th grades.
Progress in International Reading Literacy Study (PIRLS)*	The PIRLS reading assessment, which is carried out by the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IEA) is an assessment of reading comprehension skills. In most countries, PIRLS is administered in school to children in the 4th grade of formal school, every five years since 2001. In a small number of countries, it may be administered at a different grade.
Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS)*	The TIMSS math assessment, which is carried out by the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IEA), assesses pupils knowledge and understanding of mathematical concepts. TIMSS has been administered to children in the 4th and 8th grades of formal schools every four years since 1995. In a small number of countries, it may be administered at different grade levels.
Second Regional Comparative and Explanatory Study (SERCE)*	The SERCE assessment was administered in 16 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean by the Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education (LLECE) in 2006. SERCE was administered to children in the 3rd and 6th grades of formal school. It measures student ability in the areas of reading, mathematics, and science.
Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality (SACMEQ)*	The SACMEQ assessment is designed to assess student abilities in mathematics and reading English. SACMEQ reading and math assessments have been carried out in countries in Anglophone East Africa in 1995, 2000, and 2007. SACMEQ is administered in school to children in the 6th grade of formal school.
Highest Performance Benchmark*	The highest test-specific performance or learning levels of an assessment. These benchmarks are different for each assessment because each assessment uses different constructs, tools, and procedures. Additionally, assessments vary in the standards for each learning achievement benchmark, the number of benchmarks according to which test-takers can be evaluated, and the youth populations they test.
Lowest Performance Benchmark*	The lowest test-specific performance or learning levels of an assessment. These benchmarks are different for each assessment because each assessment uses different constructs, tools, and procedures. Additionally, assessments vary in the standards for each learning achievement benchmark, the number of benchmarks according to which test-takers can be evaluated, and the youth populations they test.

* Learn more about assessment data and what competencies correspond with performance benchmarks at www.epdc.org/data-about-epdc-data/about-epdc-learning-outcomes-data.