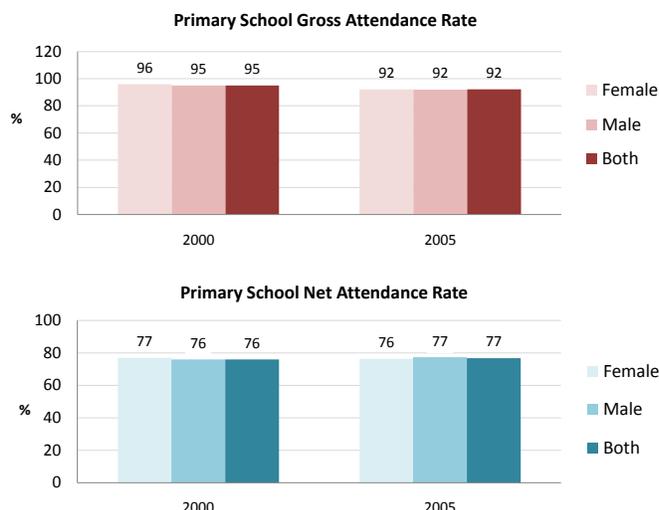


## Primary School Net and Gross Attendance Rates, Mongolia

Primary attendance rates declined slightly from 2000 to 2005 with net rates held down by high proportions of underage pupils. For practical purposes, primary school attendance is almost universal in Mongolia by 2005.

- 77% of children in primary school age 7-10 attend primary school at the appropriate age with 77% for male and 76% for female.
- Students over or under the official primary school age range make up 15% of the primary school age population.
- There is no gender disparity observed in primary school attendance between 2000 and 2005.



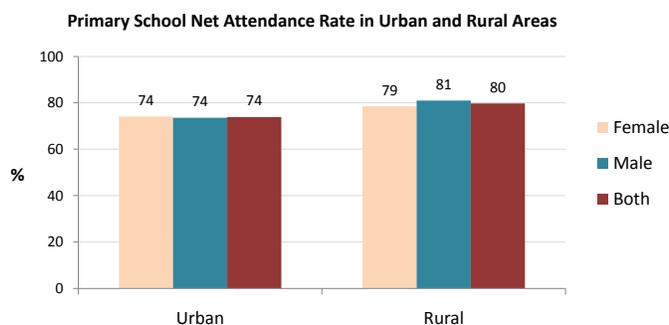
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

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, Mongolia

Primary net attendance rate is higher for children in rural areas than in urban areas.

- In urban areas, 74% of children of primary school age attend school, compared to 80% in rural areas.
- The percentages of primary aged boys and girls attending primary school are virtually identical in both urban and rural areas.

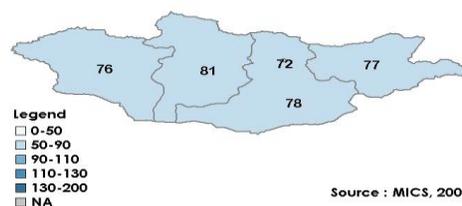
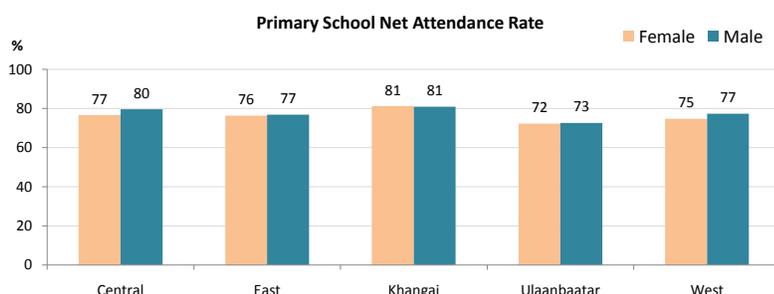


Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2005

## Primary School Net Attendance Rate by Region, Mongolia

In Mongolia, regional disparities in the primary school attendance rate are fairly low.

- Primary net attendance is highest in the Khangai region (81%); attendance is lowest in the Ulaanbaatar region (72%).
- Though girls are at a slight disadvantage in the Central and West regions, gender disparities by region are low.
- Gender disparity is lowest in the Khangai region and highest in the Central region.

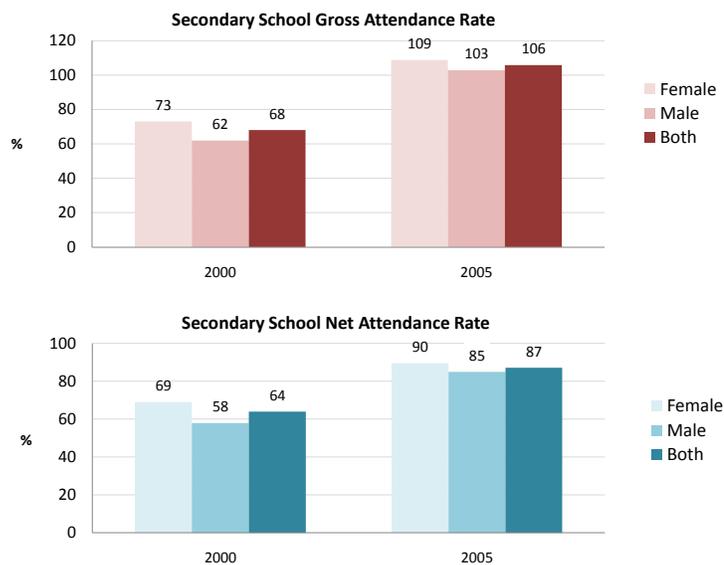


Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2005

## Secondary School Net and Gross Attendance Rates, Mongolia

Secondary school attendance in Mongolia grew substantially in the period between 2000 and 2005. Both gross and net attendance rates were higher in secondary school than in primary school by 2005.

- 87% of youth in secondary school age 11-16 attend secondary school at the appropriate age with 85% for males and 90% for females.
- Students over or under the official secondary school age range make up 19% of the secondary school age population.
- The gender gap of secondary school attendance slowly closed from 2000 to 2005.

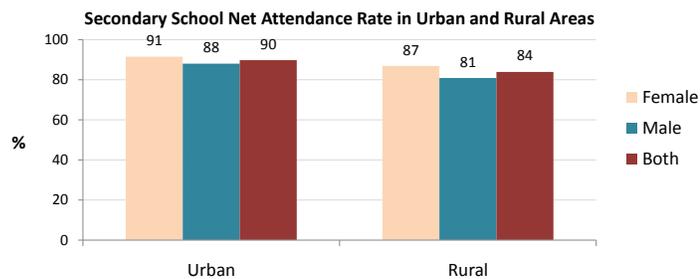


Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

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

School aged children in urban areas are slightly more likely to attend secondary than their rural counterparts.

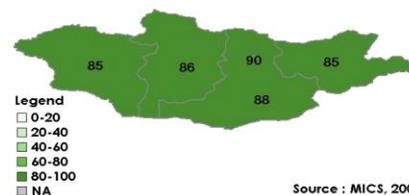
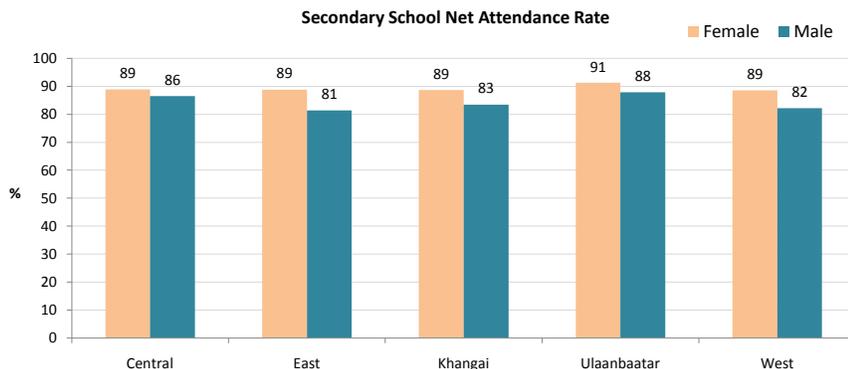
- In urban areas, 90% of children of secondary school age attend school, compared to 84% in rural areas.
- Female attendance exceeds male attendance in both rural and urban areas.



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2005

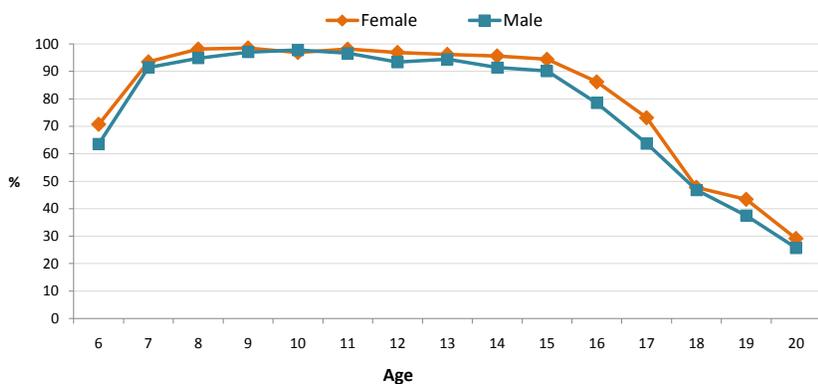
## Secondary School Net Attendance Rate by Region, Mongolia

- Secondary net attendance is highest in the Ulaanbaatar region (90%); attendance is lowest in the East region (85%).
- Gender disparity is highest in the East region and lowest in the Central region.



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2005

## School Attendance by Age and Sex, Mongolia

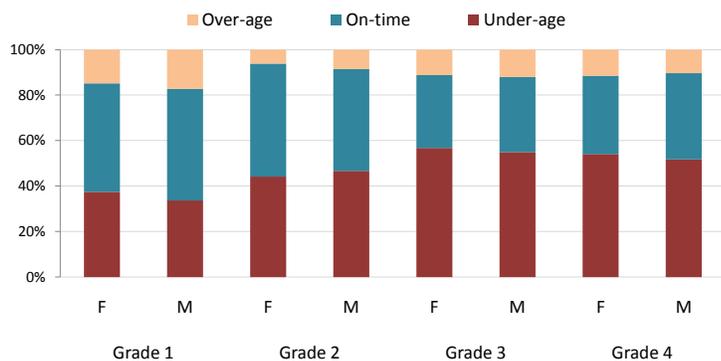


Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2005

- School attendance is very high for females between the ages of 8 and 15, and slightly lower for males at those ages.
- Beyond age 16, attendance declines quickly, with boys leaving school at slightly younger ages than girls.

## Over-Age, Under-Age, and On-Time Students in Primary School, Mongolia

Only about 40% of primary school students are in the appropriate GRADE for their age; the on-time proportion declines in the higher grades.



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2005

- About 13% of the male primary school students and 12% of the female students are over-age by grade.
- About 47% of the male primary school students and 49% of the female students are under-age by grade.
- In this country, a significant portion of children enter primary school at an earlier age than the official age.

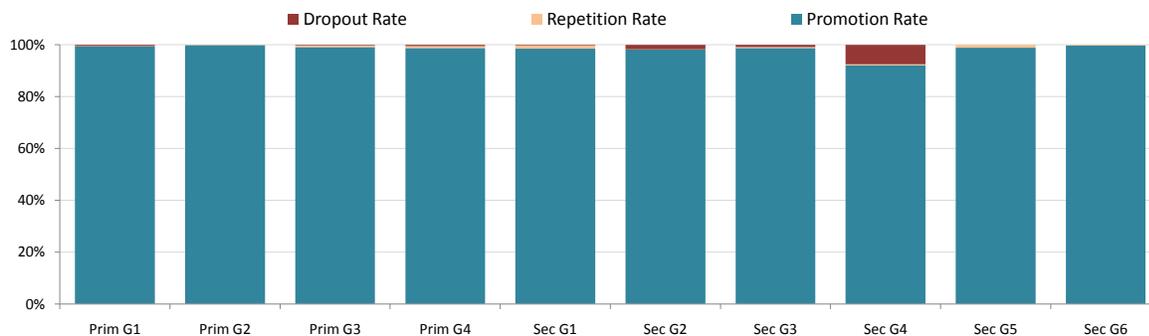
### The Implications of Over-Age/Under-Age Students

*For the system:* Both late entry into primary school and grade repetition can cause children to be over-age for their grade. Early entry in primary school can be a cause of under-age attendance.

*In the classroom:* Large numbers of over-age and/or under-age students present a challenge for teachers who must teach a more diverse group with differing levels of maturity and school preparedness.

## Repetition, Dropout, and Promotion Rates by Grade, Mongolia

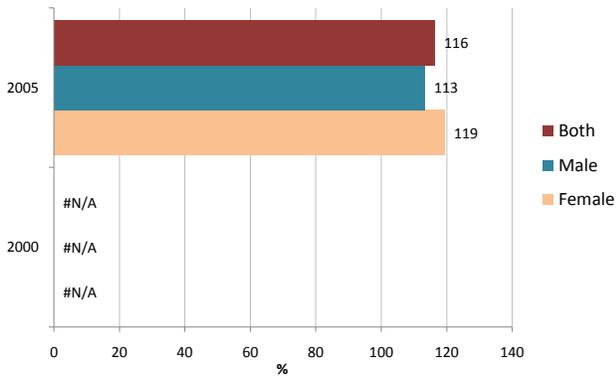
- Repetition rate is highest in grade 1 of secondary school (1%) and lowest in grade 2 of secondary school (0%).
- Dropout rate is highest in grade 4 of secondary school (8%) and lowest in grade 2 of primary school (0%).



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2005

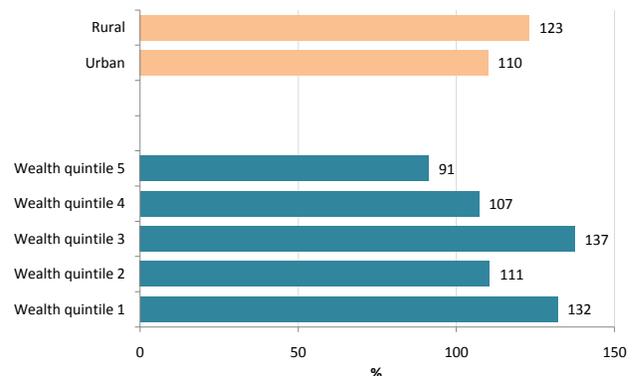
## Primary School Completion Rates, Mongolia

- Primary school completion rate shows that virtually 100% of children complete primary school (grade 4).



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2005

- The probability of completing primary school is lower for children in urban areas and children in wealthier income quintiles.



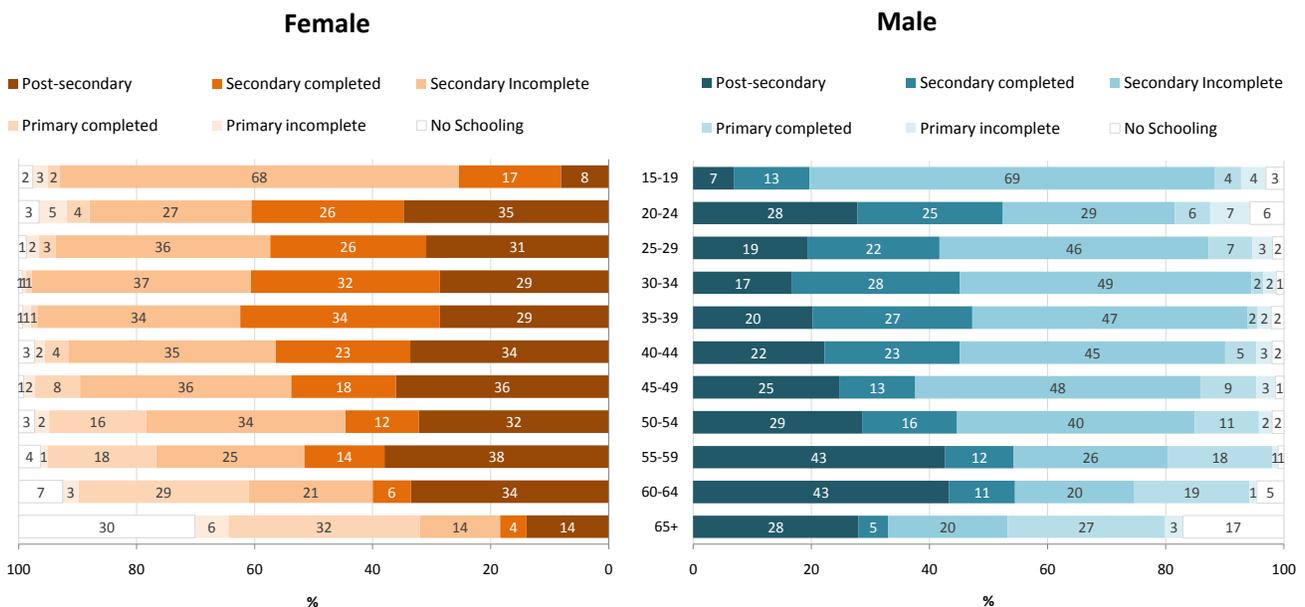
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2005

The primary school completion rate is the total number of non-repeating students attending the last grade of primary school - regardless of age - expressed as a percentage of the official last grade of primary school-age population. This indicator doesn't capture students who have completed primary school and advanced to secondary school at an earlier age than official school age, which may be reflected in higher wealth quintiles in some countries with lower completion rates than those in lower wealth quintiles.

## Educational Attainment, Mongolia

Recent cohorts of women are achieving more secondary and post secondary education than men

- 97% of men and 98% of women who are 15-19 years old have attended school.
- Among the population aged 20-24 years old, 52% of men and 61% of women have completed secondary or higher.
- Men and women combined, the cohort that entered school 15 years ago (20-24 year olds) is more likely to have completed secondary school or higher than the age cohort that entered school 25 years ago (30-34 year olds).



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2005