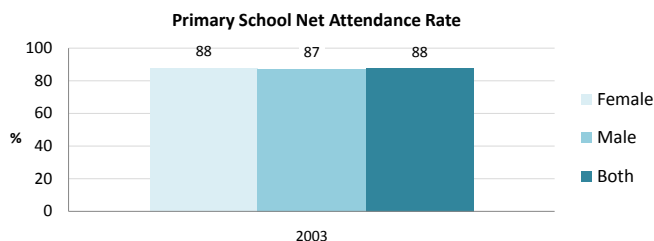
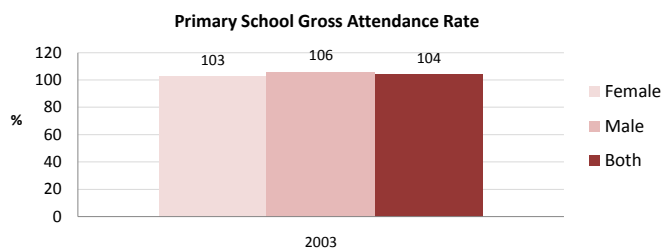


## Primary School Net and Gross Attendance Rates, Philippines

Close to 90% of children attend primary school on time in the Philippines in 2003.

- 88% of children in primary school age 6-11 attend primary school at the appropriate age with 87% for male and 88% for female.
- Students over or under the official primary school age range make up 17% of the primary school age population.
- There is no significant gender disparity observed in primary school attendance.



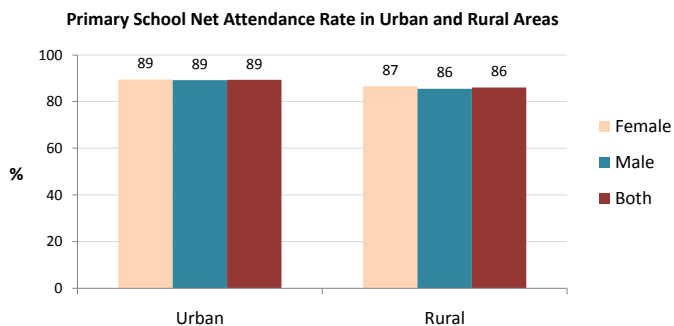
Source: Demographic and Health Survey

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, Philippines

Children in rural areas are as likely to attend school as children in urban areas.

- In urban areas, 89% of children of primary school age attend school, compared to 86% in rural areas.
- No significant gender disparity is observed in either urban or rural area.

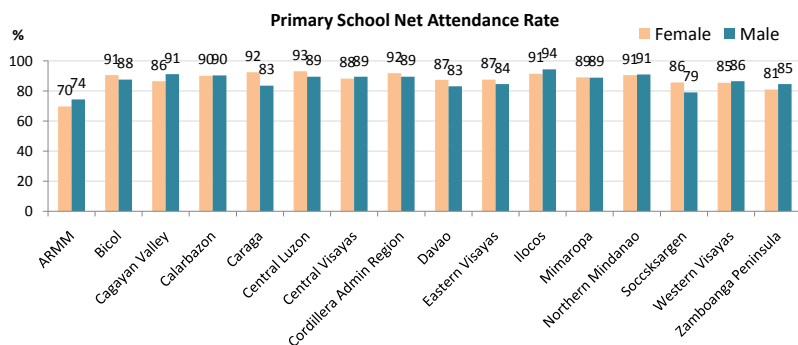


Source: Demographic and Health Survey 2003

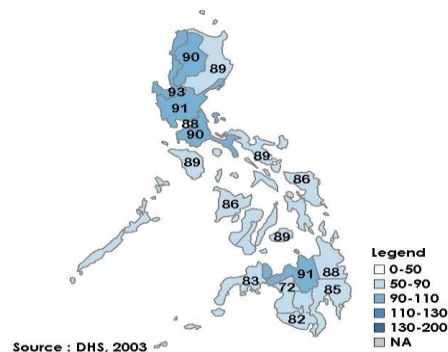
## Primary School Net Attendance Rate by Region, Philippines

There are moderate regional disparities in primary school attendance in Philippines.

- Primary net attendance is highest in the Ilocos region (93%); attendance is lowest in the ARMM region (72%).
- Only in ARMM, net attendance rate was lower than 80%.
- Gender disparity is lowest in the Calarabazon region and highest in the Caraga region.



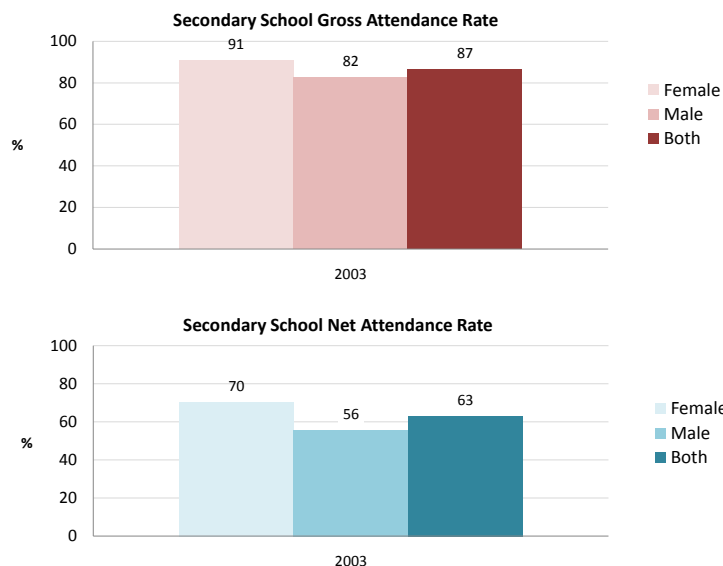
Source: Demographic and Health Survey 2003



## Secondary School Net and Gross Attendance Rates, Philippines

Less than two-thirds of youth attend secondary school on time and close to 90% attend at some time in Philippines in 2003.

- 63% of youth in secondary school age 12-15 attend secondary school at the appropriate age with 56% for males and 70% for females.
- Students over or under the official secondary school age range make up 23% of the secondary school age population.
- There is noticeable gender disparity in favor of females.

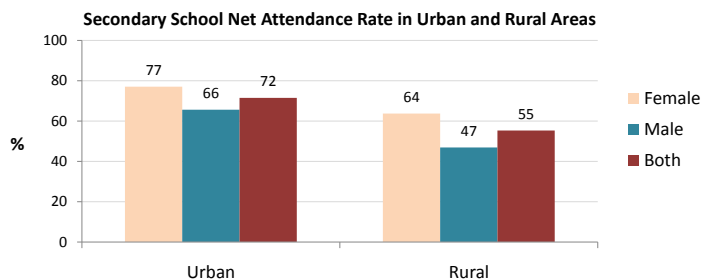


Source: Demographic and Health Survey

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

There are more youth attending secondary school in urban than in rural areas.

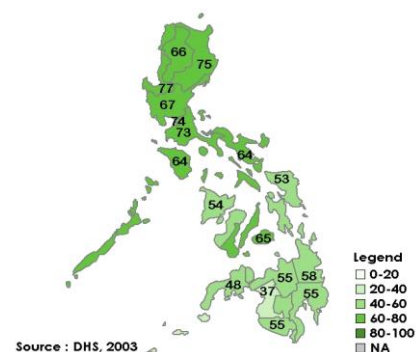
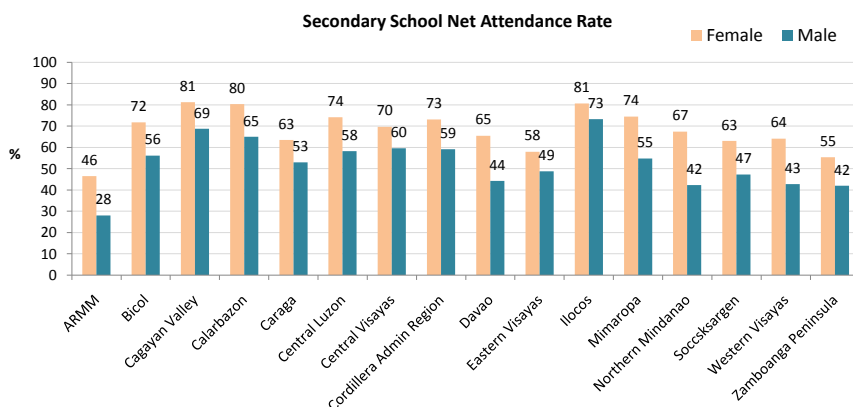
- In urban areas, 72% of children of secondary school age attend school, compared to 55% in rural areas.
- Considerable gender disparity is observed in both urban and rural areas with much lower male attendance than female attendance.



Source: Demographic and Health Survey 2003

## Secondary School Net Attendance Rate by Region, Philippines

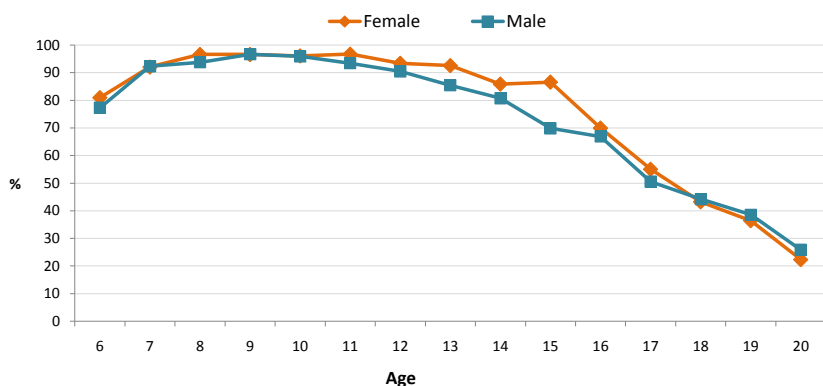
- Secondary net attendance is highest in the Ilocos region (77%); attendance is lowest in the ARMM region (37%).
- Gender disparity is highest in the Northern Mindanao region and lowest in the Ilocos region.



Source : DHS, 2003

Source: Demographic and Health Survey 2003

## School Attendance by Age and Sex, Philippines

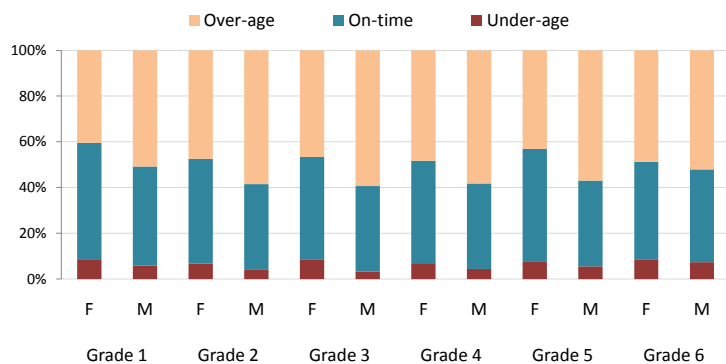


Source: Demographic and Health Survey 2003

- For females, the highest attendance rates are at ages 8-9 (97%) and for males at age 9 (97%).
- School attendance gradually declines from 97% at age 9 to low 80% by age 15.

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

Only about 43% of primary school students are in the appropriate GRADE for their age; the on-time proportion declines in the higher grades.



Source: Demographic and Health Survey 2003

- About 56% of the male primary school students and 46% of the female students are over-age by grade.
- About 5% of the male primary school students and 8% of the female students are under-age by grade.
- In this country, a significant portion of children enter primary school at an older age than the official age.

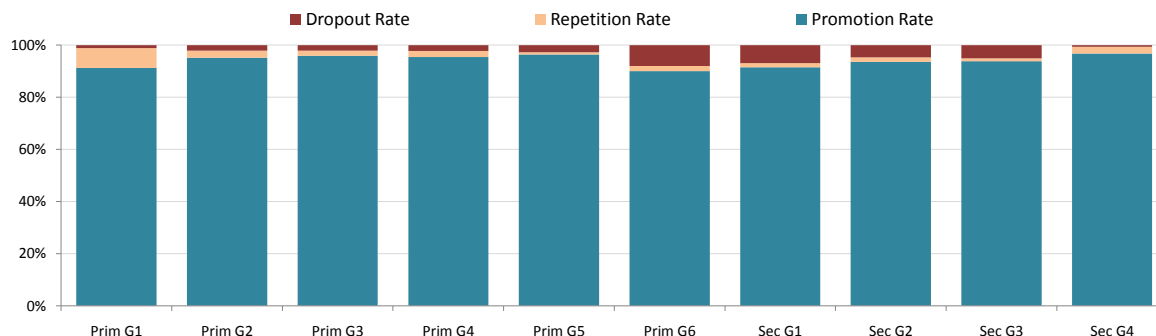
### The Implications of Over-Age/Under-Age Students

*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, Philippines

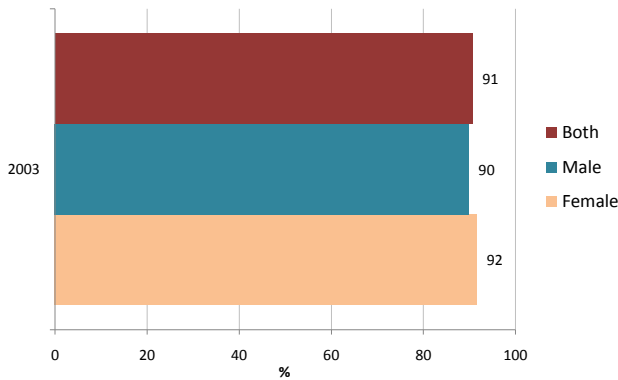
- Repetition rate is highest in grade 1 of primary school (8%) and lowest in grade 5 of primary school (1%).
- Dropout rate is highest in grade 6 of primary school (8%) and lowest in grade 4 of secondary school (1%).



Source: Demographic and Health Survey 2003

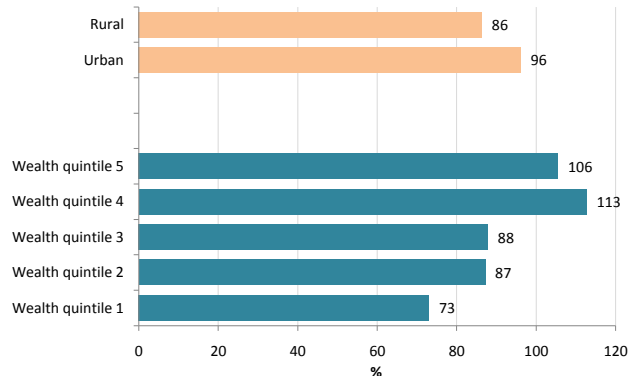
## Primary School Completion Rates, Philippines

- Primary completion rate is high in 90% and females are as likely to complete primary school as males.



Source: Demographic and Health Survey 2003

- The probability of completing primary school is higher in urban than in rural areas, and increases with the relative wealth of the student's household except for the wealthiest income quintile.



Source: Demographic and Health Survey 2003

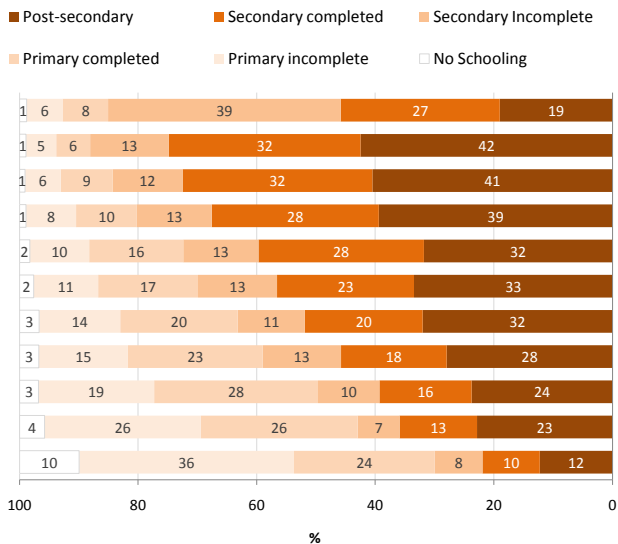
The primary school completion rate is the total number of non-repeating students attending the last grade of primary school - regardless of age - expressed as a percentage of the official last grade of primary school-age population. This indicator doesn't capture students who have completed primary school 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, Philippines

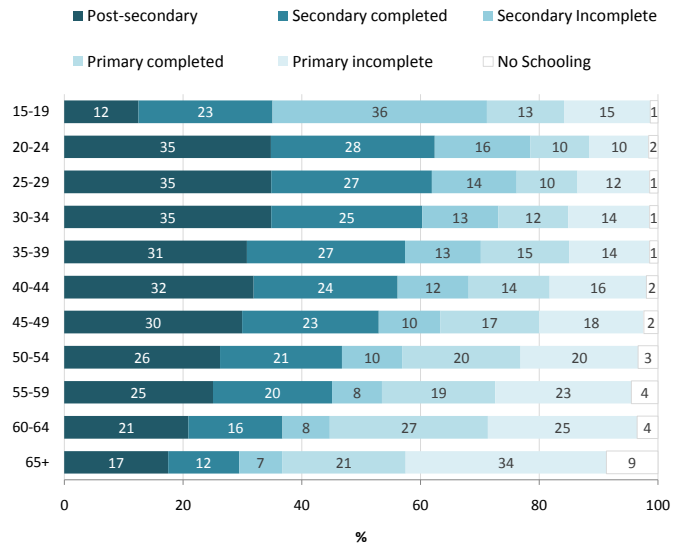
Women are as educated as men across all age groups with slightly more educated women population in younger age groups.

- 99% of men and 99% of women who are 15-19 years old have attended school.
- Among the population aged 20-24 years old, 62% of men and 75% 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).

### Female



### Male



Source: Demographic and Health Survey 2008

## Female Literacy Rates, Philippines

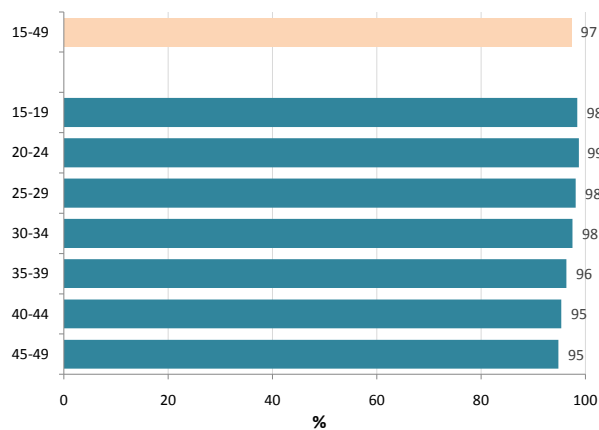
### Female Literacy Rate (age 15-24)



Source: Demographic and Health Survey 2007

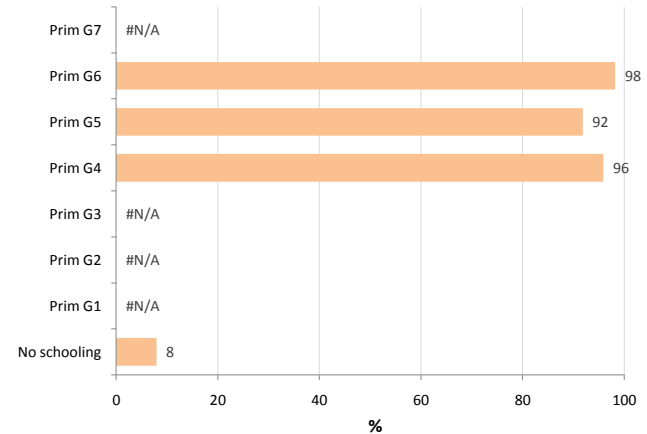
- 100% of women age 15-24 in urban areas can read, compared to 97% in rural areas.

### Female Literacy Rate by Age



Source: Demographic and Health Survey 2008

### Literacy Rate of Women 15-24 Years Old by Grade Completed

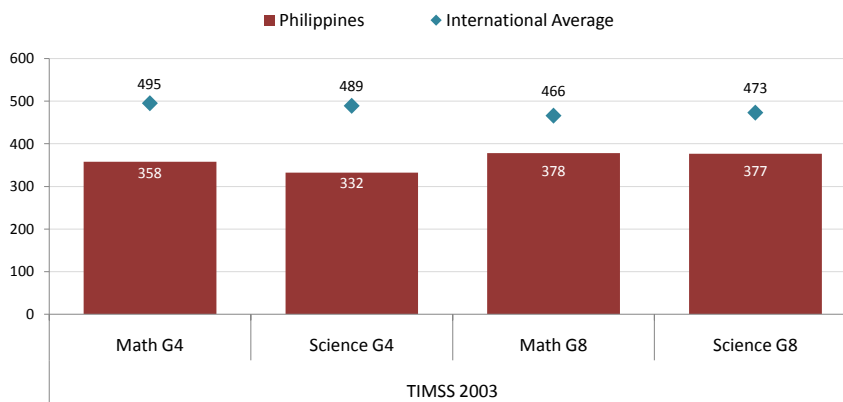


Source: Demographic and Health Survey 2008

- The percentage of women who can read is 95% among women age 45-49 and 98% among women age 15-19.
- 92% of women who completed grade 5 can read and literacy rate increases with level of education completed.

## Learning Outcome, Philippines

### International Assessment Scores



Source: International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

- The 8th grade students performed better than the 4th grade students on TIMSS 2003 in the Philippines but all scores are far below the international average.
- Based on the average score, the 4th grade students appear to be stronger in mathematics than in science.

The international average is the average score of all participating countries on a scale of 0 to 1000.