

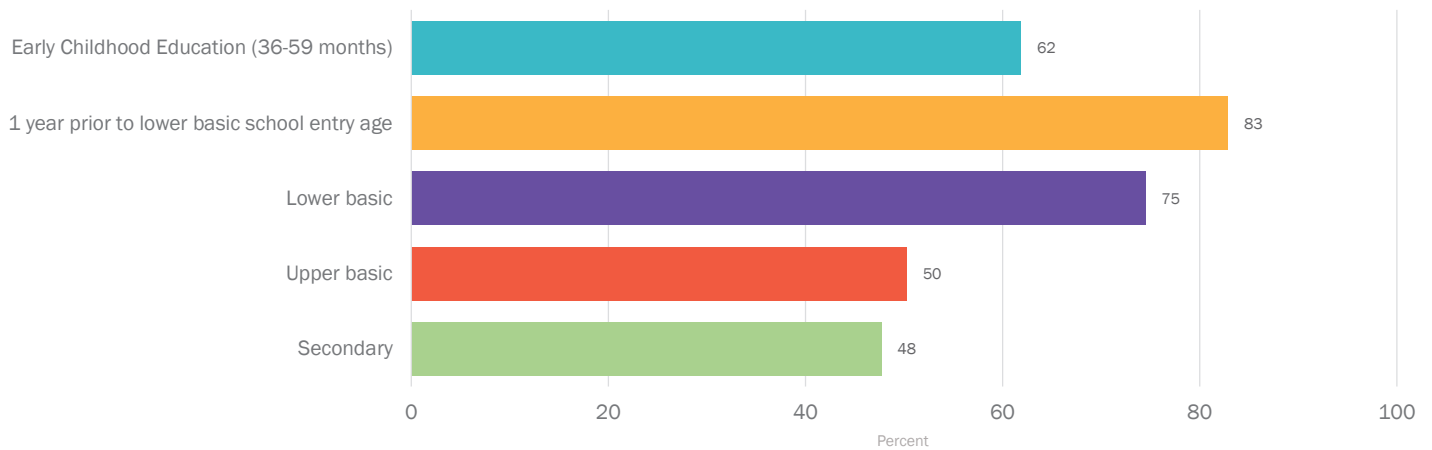
Attendance Rates & Inequalities



Government of Nepal
National Planning Commission
Central Bureau of Statistics

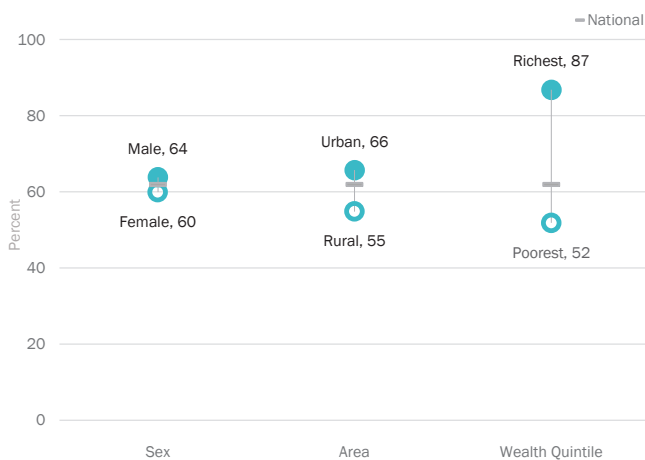


School Net Attendance Rates (adjusted)



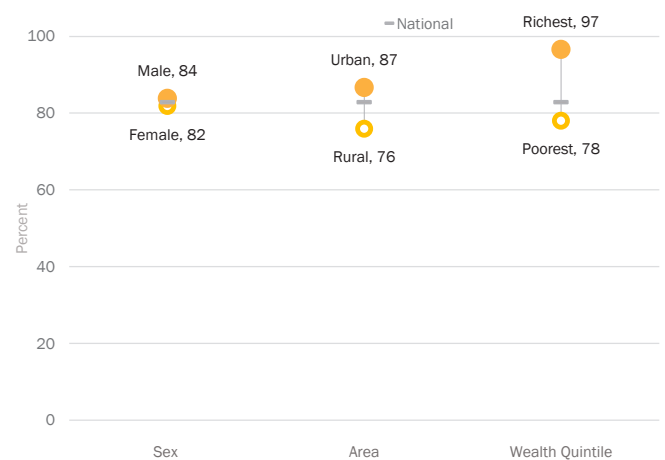
Inequalities in Attendance in Early Childhood Education & Participation in Organized Learning

Net Attendance Rate for Early Childhood Education



Percentage of children aged 36-59 months who are attending early childhood education

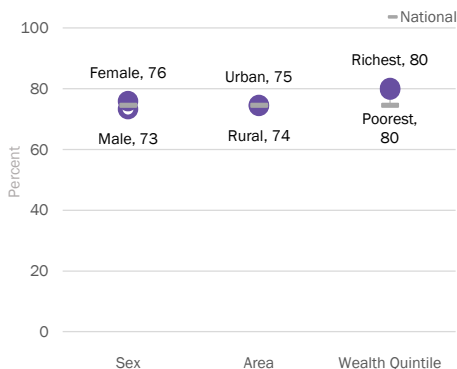
Participation Rate in Organized Learning (1 Year Prior to Lower Basic School Entry Age): SDG 4.2.2



Percentage of children attending an early childhood education programme, or lower basic education (adjusted net attendance ratio), who are one year younger than the official lower basic school entry age at the beginning of the school year

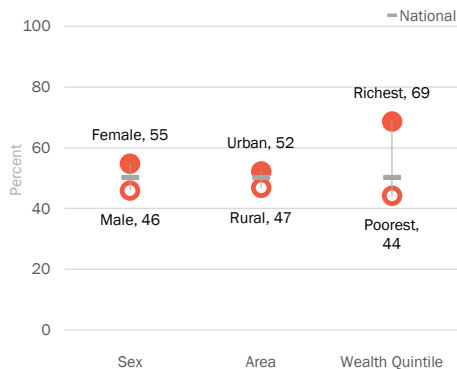
Inequalities in Attendance Rates

Adjusted Lower Basic School Net Attendance Rate



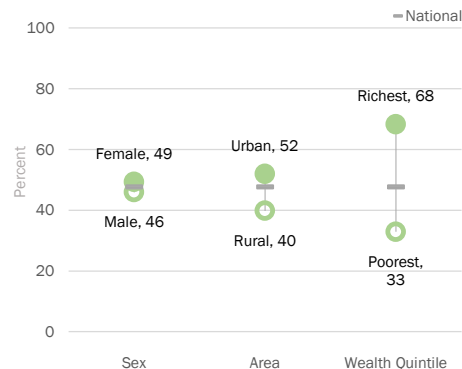
Percentage of children of lower basic school age (as of the beginning of school year 2076 BS) who are attending lower basic, upper basic, or secondary school

Adjusted Upper Basic School Net Attendance Rate



Percentage of children of upper basic school age (as of the beginning of the current or most recent school year 2076 BS) who are attending upper basic school or higher

Adjusted Secondary School Net Attendance Rate



Percentage of children of secondary school age (as of the beginning of the current or most recent school year 2076 BS) who are attending secondary school or higher

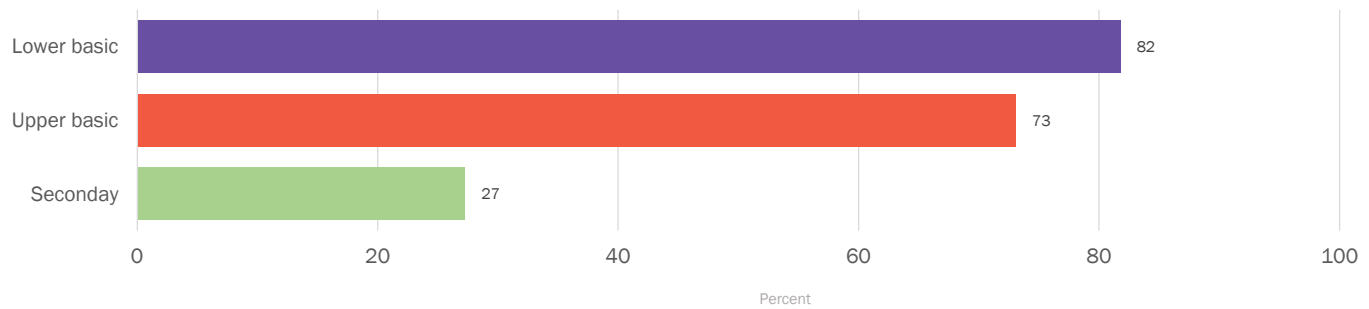
Provincial Data for Net Attendance Rates (adjusted)

Province	Early Childhood Education	Participation rate in organized learning	Lower Basic	Upper Basic	Secondary
National	61.9	82.9	74.5	50.3	47.7
Province 1	62.9	81.4	77.8	57.1	48.8
Province 2	38.8	71.5	57.3	28.9	33.8
Bagmati Province	84.8	96.6	82.6	69.8	62.2
Gandaki Province	82.3	97.9	86.7	66.0	64.5
L:umbini Province	66.9	81.3	75.9	44.0	41.5
Karnali Province	52.7	82.1	78.4	51.8	45.6
Sudoorpashchim Province	60.2	80.0	77.0	46.5	41.1

Key Messages

- In Nepal, 75% of age appropriate children are attending lower basic education. However, by the upper basic level, age appropriate children's attendance rates decrease to 50%, and by secondary it decreases to 48%. The Constitution of Nepal guarantees free and compulsory education up to the upper basic level and free education through secondary school. There is a need to understand why attendance rates decrease after lower basic school despite government mandates and free education.
- Average net attendance rate for early childhood education for children 36 - 59 months is 62%. Disparities are reported between boys (64%) and girls (60%); rural (55%) and urban (66%); and in the poorest (52%) and richest (87%) wealth quintiles.
- In the school year 2076 (2018/2019), net attendance rate for girls in lower basic (76%), upper basic (55%) and in secondary education (49%) is higher in comparison to boys at all levels.
- Children in rural and the poorest households are less likely to attend upper basic or secondary school. Only 33% of children from the poorest households attend secondary school in comparison to 68% of children from the richest households.
- Province 2 has the lowest net attendance rate in all levels of education, and this calls for special effort for improvement.

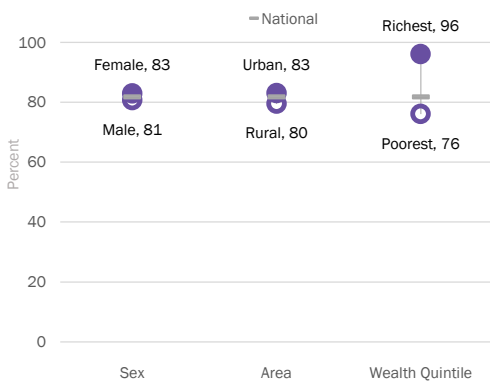
Completion Rates: SDG 4.1.2



Percentage of children aged 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade, by level of education

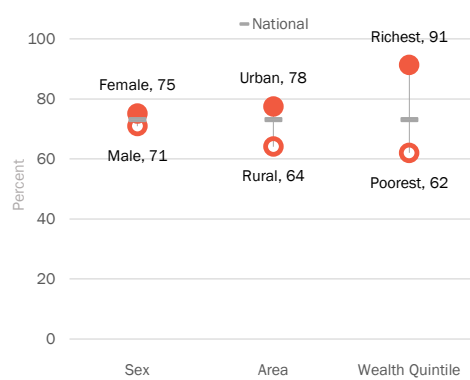
Inequalities in Completion Rates

Lower Basic School



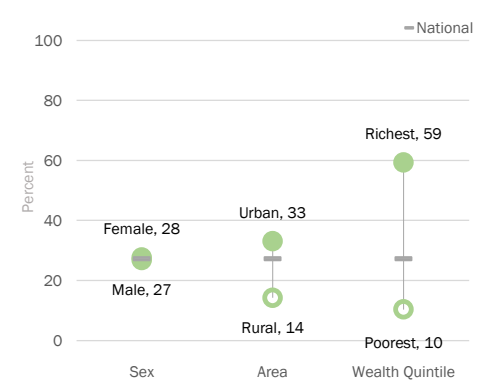
Percentage of children aged 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade of lower basic school who have completed lower basic education

Upper Basic School



Percentage of children aged 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade of upper basic school who have completed upper basic education

Secondary School



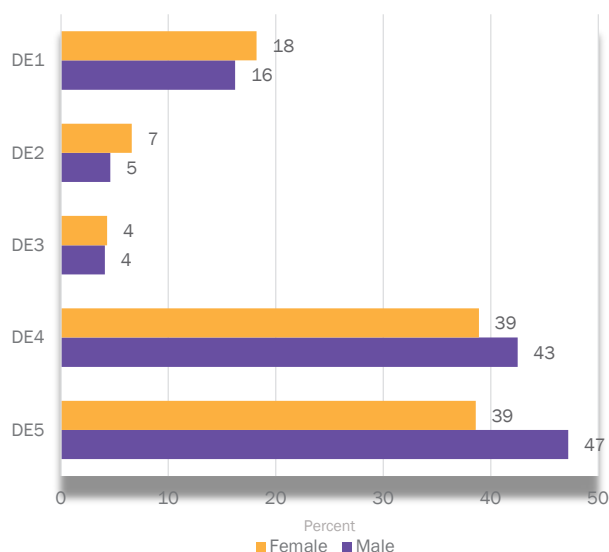
Percentage of children or youth aged 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade of secondary school who have completed secondary education

Provincial Data in Completion Rates

Province	Lower Basic	Upper Basic	Secondary
National	81.8	73.1	27.3
Province 1	84.8	73.6	14.0
Province 2	63.1	59.6	17.3
Bagmati Province	93.4	82.0	51.0
Gandaki Province	96.0	87.6	32.6
Lumbini province	79.3	67.0	21.1
Karnali province	83.5	78.6	21.9
Sudoorpashchim province	83.8	72.5	17.4

Out of School Rates

Out of School Dimensions for Levels of Education



Dimension 1: Children not attending an early childhood education programme or lower basic education

Dimension 2: Children of lower basic school age who are not in lower basic or upper basic school

Dimension 3: Children of upper basic school age who are not in lower basic or secondary school

Dimension 4: Children who are in lower basic school but at risk of dropping out (over-age by 2 or more years)

Dimension 5: Children who are in upper basic school but at risk of dropping out (over-age by 2 or more years)

SDG Summary for Education

SDG	MICS Indicator	Definition & Notes	Value		
			Lower Basic	Upper Basic	Secondary
4.1.2	LN.8a,b,c	Completion rate	81.8%	73.1%	27.3%
4.1.4	LN.6a,b,c	Out-of-school rate	5.6%	4.3%	15.1%
4.1.5	LN.10a,b	Percentage of children over-age for grade	40.7%	42.7%	na
4.5.1	LN.5a	Gender Parity Indices (girls/boys)	1.04	1.19	1.07
4.5.1	LN.5b	Wealth Parity Indices (poorest/richest)	0.99	0.64	0.48
4.5.1	LN.5c	Area Parity Indices (rural/urban)	1.00	0.90	0.77
			Total	Boys	Girls
4.2.2	LN.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official lower basic school entry age)	82.9%	83.8%	81.8%

Key Messages

- In Nepal, 82% of children complete lower basic schooling and 75% complete upper basic school. However, only 27% of children in Nepal complete secondary school while 15% of secondary school age children are out-of-school. These data indicate a great need to prevent children from dropping out of school as they transition into secondary school.
- School completion rate for girls is slightly higher than boys at all levels. However, disparities related to household wealth are significant. While nearly all children from the richest household complete lower basic school (96%), only 76% of children from the poorest households complete lower basic school. Similarly, 91% of children from rich household finish upper basic school compared to just 62% of children from the poorest households. At the secondary level, only 10% of children from the poorest households complete secondary school, compared to 59% of children from the richest households.
- Children are at risk for dropping out of school if they are over-age by more than two years for their grade. Thirty-nine percent (39%) of girls and 43% of boys are at risk of dropping out of lower basic school, while 39% of girls and 47% of boys are at risk for dropping out of upper basic school

The Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2019 by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF and Government of Nepal provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Nepal MICS 2019 related to Education. Data from this snapshot can be found in table LN.1.1, LN.1.2, LN.2.3, LN.2.4, LN.2.5, LN.2.6, and LN.2.7 in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.