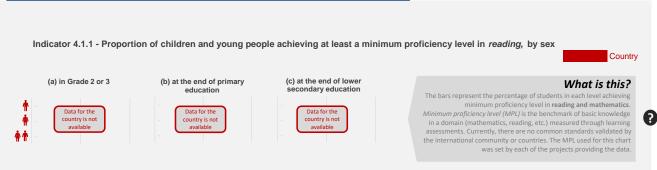




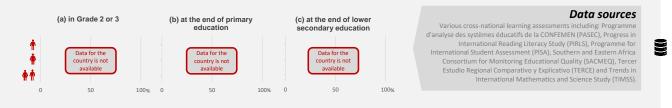




# 4.1 - Free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education



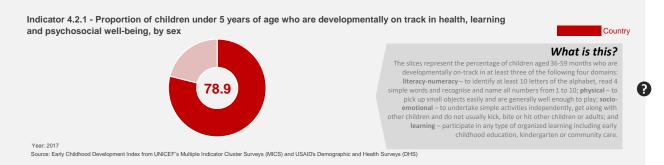
Indicator 4.1.1 - Proportion of children and young people achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in mathematics, by sex



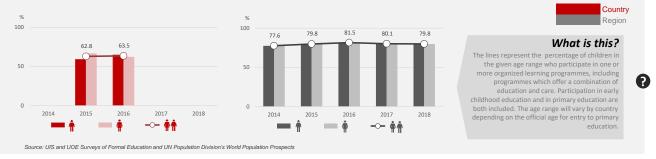
Sources: ERCE, PASEC, PIRLS, PISA, SACMEQ and TIMSS



## 4.2 - Quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education

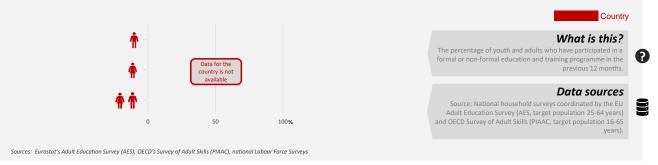


### Indicator 4.2.2 - Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex



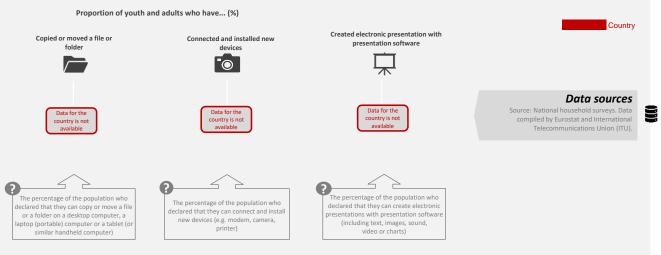
#### 4.3 - Quality TVET and tertiary education

Indicator 4.3.1 - Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex



#### 4.4 - Technical and vocational skills

Indicator 4.4.1 - Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill



Sources: Eurostat and International Telecommunication Union (ITU)



#### 4.6 - Youth and adult literacy and numeracy Indicator 4.6.1 - Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex Country Literacy Numeracy What is this? The slices represent the percentage of the population (aged 15 years and above) who have achieved or exceeded a given level of proficiency in literacy and numeracy. 国 h. 0 Data sources National household surveys coordinated by the OECD Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) and the World Bank's Skills Towards Employment and Productivity (STEP). untry is not Sources: OECD's Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC), World Bank's STEP Skills Measurement Programme (STEP) 4.a - Education facilities Indicator 4.a.1 - Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions) Country Region (b) internet for pedagogical (c) computers for (d) adapted infrastructure and (a) electricity pedagogical purposes materials for students with disabilities Ģ Upper secondary Lower secondary 21.3 Primary 54.3 Upper secondary Data for the 85.4 98.2 Lower secondary region is not available 89.5 68.3 Primary 0 50 100 % 0 50 100% 0 50 100% 0 50 100% (f) single-sex basic (g) basic handwashing facilities (e) basic drinking sanitation facilities (WASH indicator definitions) water Data sources Administrative data from schools and other providers of education or training. Data compiled by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Upper secondary Lower secondary Primary 3.2 26.6 Upper secondary 93.4 100.0 Lower secondary Primary 0 50 100% 0 50 100% 50 100 % Year (country): 2016 Year (region): 2017 Sources: UIS and UOE Surveys of Formal Education







#### Data sources

Country

Administrative data from donor countries and other aid providers on net official development assistance to education. Data compiled by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development from returns submitted by its member countries and other aid providers.

### 4.c - Qualified teachers

107.508

2015

Sources: The Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

71.696

2016

3,000,000

2,000,000

1,000,000

0

191,013

2014

Indicator 4.c.1 - Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary education; (b) primary education; (c) lower secondary education; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country, by sex

2017

