

2007 CPC-6 Indicators Report

factsheet



Education

Primary school age covers all children from 6 to 11 years. One in five children in this age group (about 300,000 girls and a lightly larger number of boys) are not in school, for one reason or another.

Almost half the children of secondary school age (totalling to about one million children) are not attending school. Some of them may still be attending primary school, but most of them are probably not in school at all.

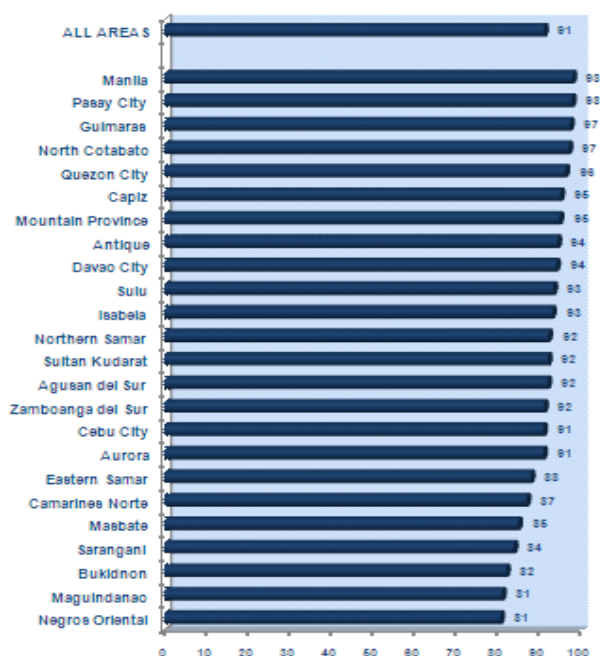
In the CPC-6 areas, there are about 449,000 children of primary graduation age (11), but at the time of the survey, only 16 percent of them were attending Grade 6.

It is noticeable that there are higher attendance rates by girls than by boys in both primary and secondary education.

The CPC-6 Indicators Report 2007 covered 24 cities and provinces under UNICEF's Sixth Country Programme for Children (CPC-6) which include Agusan del Sur, Antique, Aurora, Bukidnon, Camarines Norte, Capiz, Cebu City, Davao City, Eastern Samar, Guimaras, Isabela, Maguindanao, Manila, Masbate, Mountain Province, Negros Oriental, North Cotabato, Northern Samar, Pasay City, Quezon City, Sarangani, Sultan Kudarat, Sulu and Zamboanga del Sur.

Overall, the CPC-6 areas are estimated to cover 4.2 million households. A total of 41,535 households were successfully interviewed for the CPC-6 Indicators Report 2007. Of the 48,963 women in the age group of interest (15-49) in these households, 47,376 (96.8%) were successfully interviewed. Questionnaires, administered to mothers and caretakers, were also completed for 20,490 children under the age of five.

Transition Rates from Primary to Secondary Education,
CPC-6 Areas: 2007



Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

Pre-School Attendance and School Readiness

About 152,000 children aged 36-59 months (or 13 percent of the age group) are attending pre-school. In Sulu, only 3 percent of this age group attend pre-school, and in Maguindanao, only 5 percent do so. In contrast, two provinces - Mountain Province and Guimaras - have more than 30 percent of this age group attending preschool.

Among those aged 5 years, the overall rate is 47 percent, and three provinces (Antique, Guimaras and Mountain Province) have attendance rates of about 70 percent.

Overall, 84 percent of six- and seven-year old children currently in Grade 1 have been in preschool during the previous year. In some areas (notably Aurora, Guimaras, Mountain Province, Pasay City and Quezon City), the proportion is close to 100 percent. However, two provinces have much lower percentages: Maguindanao (37%) and Sulu (54%).

Primary and Secondary School Participation

All CPC-6 provinces and cities have primary net attendance ratios (NARs) of over 70 percent. Primary NAR for girls (81%) is higher than that for boys (77%). The higher rate for girls is consistent across all CPC-6 cities and provinces, though in Sulu, boys match girls in their attendance rates.

There are about two million children of secondary school age (12-15 years) in the CPC-6 areas, of whom one million are currently attending secondary school or a higher level. There is

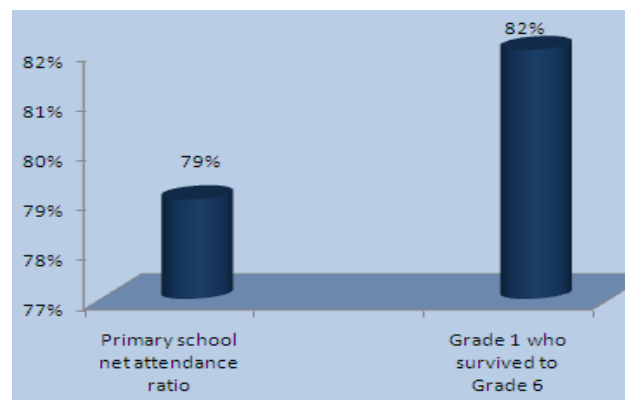
a much higher NAR for girls (57%) than for boys (44%). All provinces and cities showed higher NARs for girls than for boys, and in three provinces (Bukidnon, Guimaras and Northern Samar), the difference is more than 20 percentage points. The province where the ratios are closest are Maguindanao and Sulu, with the ratio for girls only 1 and 2 percentage points, respectively, higher than for boys.

Negros Oriental, Zamboanga del Sur and Sarangani have survival rates from grade 1 to grade 6 of over 90 percent. In contrast, survival rates were almost 95 percent in Pasay City (94.8%) and Sulu (94.7%).

The transition rates from primary to secondary school are found to be high. In the CPC-6 areas, 91 percent of the children that had been in Grade 6 the previous year are currently attending the first year of secondary school. All provinces and cities have transition rates of over 80 percent.

The ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education is better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). In the case of primary education, the ratio is 1.06, indicating a slightly favourable position for girls in terms of their attendance at school. At the secondary level, the bias towards girls is much more marked. Overall, the GPI value at the secondary level is 1.27, signifying a much higher attendance rate by girls than by boys. In some provinces there is a wide disparity in the attendance of boys and girls. In Bukidnon the GPI value is 1.67, while in Northern Samar and Sarangani, it is 1.60. In contrast, the GPI value is close to 1 in Maguindanao and Sulu, and in Manila and Pasay City.

Primary School Net Attendance Ratio and Survival Rate
from Grade 1 to Grade 6, CPC-6 Areas: 2007



This is one in a series of Factsheets produced based on the results of the CPC-6 Indicators Report conducted in 2007 by the National Statistics Office (NSO). The survey hopes to provide baseline information on a range of indicators for all the priority provinces and cities in which the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is currently working.

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