**DATA DESCRIPTION**

Age\_primary = Age of first entry at school – Weight 1

Compulsory\_year= Number of compulsory years of school – Weight 2

Country = List of countries and their acronym

Literacy = Rate of literacy – Weight 3

Pop\_total = Total population (to be joined to countries)

Primary access = Rate of access to primary school – Weight 2

CSV files to be seen in the Github repository (Tables folder).

Metadata:

**School enrollment, primary (% net)**

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of children of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music.

* **ID**: SE.PRM.NENR
* **Source**: UNESCO Institute for Statistics ( [uis.unesco.org](http://uis.unesco.org/) ). Data as of February 2020.
* **License**:  CC BY-4.0
* **Aggregation Method:** Weighted average
* **Development Relevance:** Gross enrollment ratios indicate the capacity of each level of the education system, but a high ratio may reflect a substantial number of overage children enrolled in each grade because of repetition or late entry rather than a successful education system. The net enrollment rate excludes overage and underage students and more accurately captures the system's coverage and internal efficiency. Differences between the gross enrollment ratio and the net enrollment rate show the incidence of overage and underage enrollments.
* **General Comments:** For aggregate data, each economy is classified based on the classification of World Bank Group's fiscal year 2021 (July 1, 2020-June 30, 2021).
* **Limitations and Exceptions:** Enrollment indicators are based on annual school surveys, but do not necessarily reflect actual attendance or dropout rates during the year. Also, the length of education differs across countries and can influence enrollment rates, although the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) tries to minimize the difference. For example, a shorter duration for primary education tends to increase the rate; a longer one to decrease it (in part because older children are more at risk of dropping out). Moreover, age at enrollment may be inaccurately estimated or misstated, especially in communities where registration of births is not strictly enforced.
* **Long Definition:** Net enrollment rate is the ratio of children of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music.
* **Periodicity:** Annual
* **Statistical Concept and Methodology:** Net enrollment rate for primary school is calculated by dividing the number of students of official school age enrolled in primary education by the population of the age group which officially corresponds to primary education, and multiplying by 100. Data on education are collected by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics from official responses to its annual education survey. All the data are mapped to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) to ensure the comparability of education programs at the international level. The current version was formally adopted by UNESCO Member States in 2011. Population data are drawn from the United Nations Population Division. Using a single source for population data standardizes definitions, estimations, and interpolation methods, ensuring a consistent methodology across countries and minimizing potential enumeration problems in national censuses. The reference years reflect the school year for which the data are presented. In some countries the school year spans two calendar years (for example, from September 2010 to June 2011); in these cases the reference year refers to the year in which the school year ended (2011 in the example).
* **Topic:** Education: Participation

**Primary school starting age (years)**

Primary school starting age is the age at which students would enter primary education, assuming they had started at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, had studied full-time throughout and had progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade.

* **ID**: SE.PRM.AGES
* **Source**: UNESCO Institute for Statistics ( [uis.unesco.org](http://uis.unesco.org/) ). Data as of September 2021.
* **License**:  CC BY-4.0
* **General Comments:** For aggregate data, each economy is classified based on the classification of World Bank Group's fiscal year 2021 (July 1, 2020-June 30, 2021).
* **Limitations and Exceptions:** The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.
* **Long Definition:** Primary school starting age is the age at which students would enter primary education, assuming they had started at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, had studied full-time throughout and had progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade.
* **Periodicity:** Annual
* **Statistical Concept and Methodology:** Data on education are collected by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics from official responses to its annual education survey. All the data are mapped to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) to ensure the comparability of education programs at the international level. The current version was formally adopted by UNESCO Member States in 2011. The reference years reflect the school year for which the data are presented. In some countries the school year spans two calendar years (for example, from September 2010 to June 2011); in these cases the reference year refers to the year in which the school year ended (2011 in the example).

**Literacy rate, youth total (% of people ages 15-24)**

Youth literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15-24 who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement about their everyday life.

* **ID**: [SE.ADT.1524.LT.ZS](http://se.adt.1524.lt.zs/)
* **Source**: UNESCO Institute for Statistics ( [uis.unesco.org](http://uis.unesco.org/) ). Data as of September 2021.
* **License**:  CC BY-4.0
* **Aggregation Method:** Weighted average
* **Development Relevance:** Literacy rate is an outcome indicator to evaluate educational attainment. This data can predict the quality of future labor force and can be used in ensuring policies for life skills for men and women. It can be also used as a proxy instrument to see the effectiveness of education system; a high literacy rate suggests the capacity of an education system to provide a large population with opportunities to acquire literacy skills. The accumulated achievement of education is fundamental for further intellectual growth and social and economic development, although it doesn't necessarily ensure the quality of education. Literate women implies that they can seek and use information for the betterment of the health, nutrition and education of their household members. Literate women are also empowered to play a meaningful role.
* **General Comments:** For aggregate data, each economy is classified based on the classification of World Bank Group's fiscal year 2021 (July 1, 2020-June 30, 2021).
* **Limitations and Exceptions:** In practice, literacy is difficult to measure. Estimating literacy rates requires census or survey measurements under controlled conditions. Many countries report the number of literate people from self-reported data. Some use educational attainment data as a proxy but apply different lengths of school attendance or levels of completion. Ant there is a trend among recent national and international surveys toward using a direct reading test of literacy skills. Because definitions and methods of data collection differ across countries, data should be used cautiously.
* **Long Definition:** Youth literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15-24 who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement about their everyday life.
* **Periodicity:** Annual
* **Statistical Concept and Methodology:** Literacy statistics for most countries cover the population ages 15 and older, but some include younger ages or are confined to age ranges that tend to inflate literacy rates. The youth literacy rate for ages 15-24 reflects recent progress in education. It measures the accumulated outcomes of primary education over the previous 10 years or so by indicating the proportion of the population who have passed through the primary education system and acquired basic literacy and numeracy skills. Generally, literacy also encompasses numeracy, the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. Data on literacy are compiled by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics based on national censuses and household surveys and, for countries without recent literacy data, using the Global Age-Specific Literacy Projection Model (GALP). For detailed information, see [uis.unesco.org](http://www.uis.unesco.org/).

**Compulsory education, duration (years)**

Duration of compulsory education is the number of years that children are legally obliged to attend school.

* **ID**: [SE.COM.DURS](http://se.com.durs/)
* **Source**: UNESCO Institute for Statistics ( [uis.unesco.org](http://uis.unesco.org/) ). Data as of September 2021.
* **License**:  CC BY-4.0
* **Aggregation Method:** Median
* **Long Definition:** Duration of compulsory education is the number of years that children are legally obliged to attend school.
* **Periodicity:** Annual
* **Statistical Concept and Methodology:** Data on education are collected by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics from official responses to its annual education survey. All the data are mapped to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) to ensure the comparability of education programs at the international level. The current version was formally adopted by UNESCO Member States in 2011. Aggregate data are based on World Bank estimates. The reference years reflect the school year for which the data are presented. In some countries the school year spans two calendar years (for example, from September 2010 to June 2011); in these cases the reference year refers to the year in which the school year ended (2011 in the example).