



National Audit Office

Department for International  
Development: Bilateral Support  
to Primary Education

National Data on completion,  
attainment and unit costs

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# National Data on completion, attainment and Unit Costs

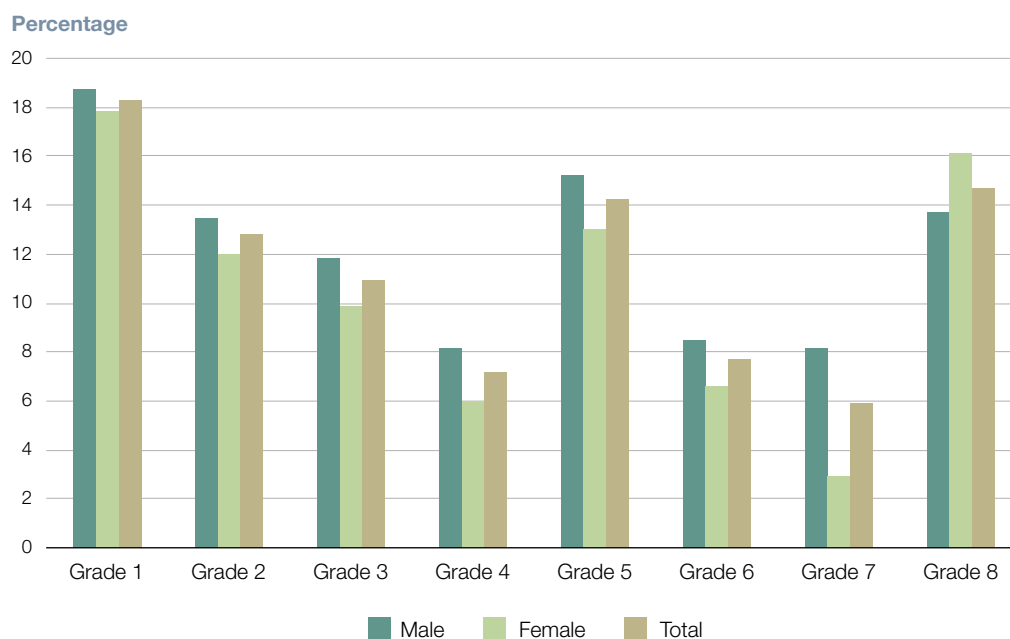
## National Data on completion and attainment

As part of the fieldwork for our report we gathered data from our four case study countries. National data sets measure indicators in different ways, making direct comparisons hard. The following examples demonstrate this. However, all show that low completion rates and poor attainment are significant problems in each of the four countries we visited.

Once children are enrolled in primary schools the challenge is to ensure that they do not drop out, do not have to repeat years of education through slow progress, and attain standards to pass “end of primary” examinations. This is discussed further in the main report in paragraphs 2.7 to 2.16.

**Figure 1**  
Dropout rates in Ethiopia

Primary dropout rate by grade in Ethiopia 2006-07



**NOTE**

1 Dropout rate peaks at Year 5 because students often have to change schools to proceed to Year 6.

Source: *Education Statistics annual abstract 2007-08*

**Figure 2**  
Repetition rates (all countries)

	Average annual repetition rate (%)	Year
Ethiopia	7.3	2006: (1)
	6	2007: (2)
Ghana	4.2	2008: (1)
	6	2007: (2)
Kenya	5.8	2007: (2)
India (national)	3.4	2007: (2)
India (Bihar)	7.2	2006-07: (3)
India (Andhra Pradesh)	2.6	2006-07: (3)

Source: (1) Ministries, (2) Global Monitoring Report 2010,  
(3) District Information System for Education (DISE)

**Figure 3**  
Trends in Learning Assessments, Ethiopia

	Students achieving expected level (%)		
	2000	2004	2007
<b>Year 4</b>			
Mathematics	39.3	39.7	40.3
Reading	64.3	64.5	43.9
English	40.5	38.7	36.5
Composite score	47.9	48.5	40.9
<b>Year 8</b>			
English	38.7	41.1	38.4
Mathematics	38.2	40.9	34.1
Composite score	41.1	39.7	35.6

Source: Ethiopia Third National Learning Assessment, July 2008.  
The minimum pass mark set by the Education and Training Policy  
is 50 per cent.

**Figure 4**  
Grades from Kenyan Certificate of Primary Education (KCPE)

Standard Mark Range	2005 %	2006 %	2007 %	2008 %	2009 %
Below pass mark (001-250)	52.58	51.74	52.11	50.14	51.22
Above pass mark (250-500)	47.42	48.26	47.89	49.86	48.78

Source: Kenya Certificate of Primary Examinations

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**National Data on unit costs**

Country	National classroom construction unit cost (US\$)	National textbook average unit cost (US\$)	Average primary teacher salary US\$ per month	National estimated cost of training a teacher (pre-service for primary) US\$	Yearly cost per child US\$
<b>Africa</b>					
Sierra Leone	\$10,000-\$13,000	N/A	\$44	N/A	N/A
Uganda		\$1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ethiopia	Not available	\$1.25	\$82	\$760 per year	\$25
Ghana	c. \$16,000	\$3	\$233	\$3,000	
Malawi	\$8,700 <sup>1</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	17.3 (2004)
Mozambique	\$10,000 (recommended cost) up to \$20,000	\$1.13	\$116	\$536	\$64 (2007)
Kenya	\$6,745	\$2	\$198	\$1,001	\$37.6
Sudan					
Rwanda	\$15,000 (2008)	\$2.5 (2008)	\$87.5 (2008)	Not available	\$36.70 (2007)
DRC	N/A	N/A	\$70-\$100		Est. \$25
Zambia	K60 million or \$11,000 (2008)	\$3-6 (2009)	Average pay K1 million or \$182 per month. Including allowances increases to \$242 per month	Not available	K304,000 or \$55 for primary school (2008)
Zimbabwe	\$20,000	\$5	\$100	Not available	Est. \$50
Nigeria	\$20,000	\$5	\$117	\$600	\$44 (2006)
<b>Middle East</b>					
Yemen	\$13,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$113 (2005)
<b>Asia</b>					
Vietnam	\$11,000	\$0.5	\$129 + 50% allowance for remote areas	N/A	N/A
Cambodia	\$4,084	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
India	\$7,235	\$0.72	\$177 (combined average of regular and para teacher)	\$96.5 (Government expenditure on each TT student per year only – does not include private costs)	\$122 (includes recurrent and development spend)
Bangladesh	\$5,000 (including furniture)	Not available	Government: \$60 Non-Gov.: \$30	Not available	\$35
Nepal	\$3,629	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pakistan	\$10,719	\$4.84	\$146	\$22,739	\$116 (2006)

**NOTE**

<sup>1</sup> Not provided in survey but was quoted in paper by TI-UP resource centre.

Source: Department for International Development

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