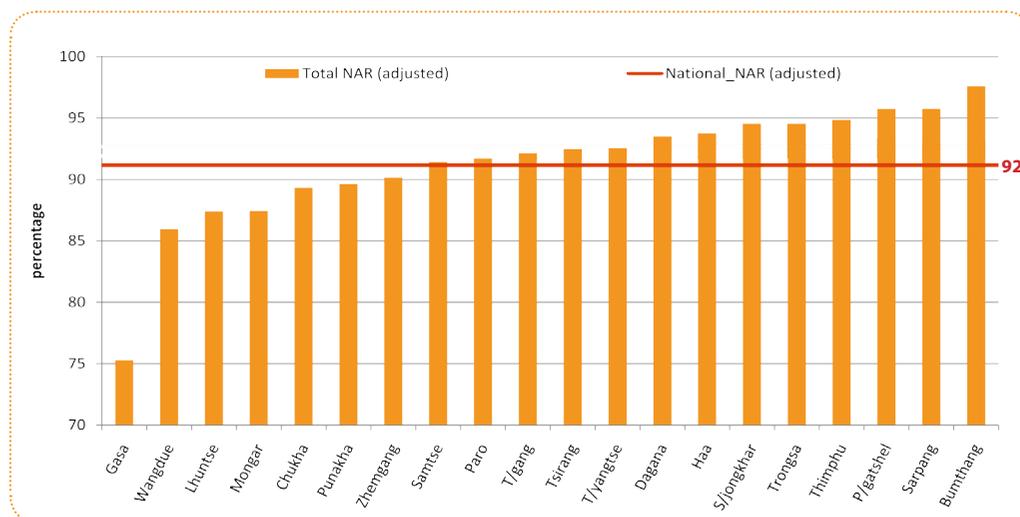


Education helps to empower women, protect children, alleviate poverty and promote human rights and democracy.

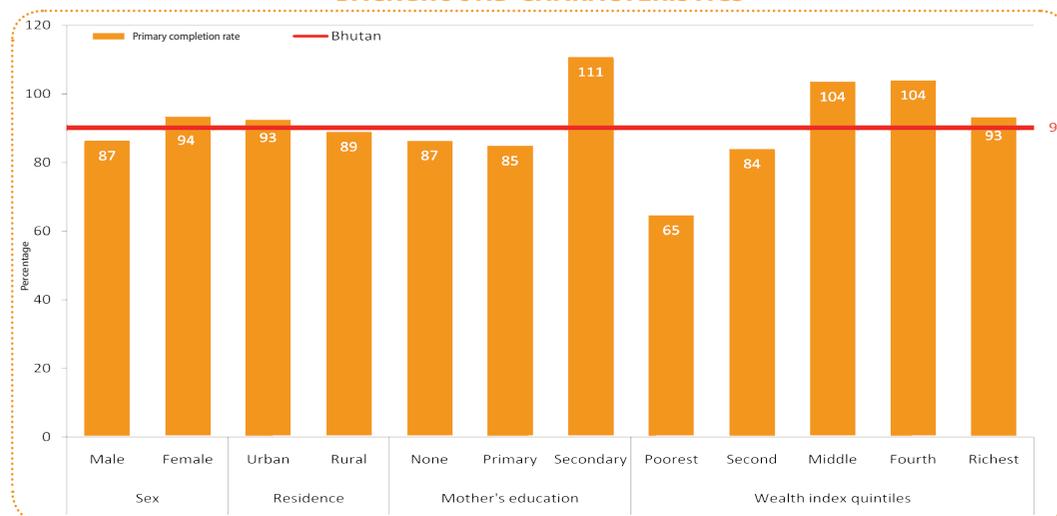
With net attendance rate (NAR) at 92%, Bhutan is on track to achieve universal primary enrolment by 2013. However, one out of every 10 children aged 6 to 12 years is out of school. Concerted efforts are needed to enrol the remaining 6 -12 years old children.

In Bhutan, though primary completion rate is 90%, children in the poorest quintile have much lower completion rate at about 65% compared to those in the highest quintile at 94%. Level of mother's education has positive relation with higher primary school completion rate.

NET ATTENDANCE RATE BY DZONGKHAG



PRIMARY COMPLETION RATE BY DIFFERENT BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS



A girl's education has enormous social, economic and political implications of a nation. Higher female literacy rate has relationship with low maternal and neonatal mortality, early marriage and better economic and social status of a community. On the other hand young women who are not literate are more likely to suffer from poverty, illness and malnutrition.

SUMMARY OF EDUCATION INDICATORS, BMIS 2010

Indicator	National Average
Literacy rate among young women	56%
School readiness	1.4%
Net intake rate in primary education	68%
Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted)	92%
Secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)	55%
Children reaching last grade of primary	94%
Primary completion rate	90%
Transition rate to secondary school	89%
Gender parity index (primary school)	1.02
Gender parity index (secondary school)	1.03

BMIS assessed literacy based on the ability of women to read a short simple statement or on school attendance. More than half (56%) of women aged 15-24 years in Bhutan are literate. Of women who stated that primary school was their highest level of education, 44% were actually able to read the statement shown to them.

Literacy rate among young women 15-24 years is higher in urban areas (78%) compared to those in rural areas (46%). It is even less among young women from the poorest households (21%) compared to those in the richest ones (85%).

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY RATE AMONG YOUNG WOMEN (15-24 YEARS) BY DZONGKAG

