<u>Education Attainment and Enrollment Around the World: An International Database</u>
http://econ.worldbank.org/projects/edattain

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This document describes edattainxtry_1.dta, the first release of an international database with summary information on education attainment and enrollment derived from household surveys from around the developing world. The household survey data sets used to generate the summary statistics are:
- Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) (http://www.measuredhs.com);
- the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS2) (http://www.childinfo.org);
- the Living Standards Measurement Study Surveys (LSMS) (http://www.worldbank.org/lsms);
- other country-specific Integrated Household Surveys (IHS) such as Socio-Economic Surveys.

The database, in Stata 9.1, format contains the following indicators:

- Percentage of the population ages 15 to 19 that has completed each grade (grades 1 to 9);
- Percentage of the population ages 20 to 29 that has completed each grade (grades 1 to 9);
- Percentage of the population ages 30 to 39 that has completed each grade (grades 1 to 9);
- Percentage of the population ages 40 to 49 that has completed each grade (grades 1 to 9);
- Median grade attained by the population ages 15 to 19;
- Survival function estimates of the proportion of the population ages 6 to 19 that has completed each grade;
- Percentage of the population ages 6 to 17, by age in single years, that has ever attended school;
- Percentage of the population ages 6 to 17, by age in single years, that is currently in school;
- Percentage of the population ages 6 to 11 (as a group) that is currently in school;
- Percentage of the population ages 12 to 14 (as a group) that is currently in school;
- Percentage of the population ages 6 to 14 (as a group) that is currently in school.
- Concentration index (and its standard error) of the percentage of the population ages 15 to 19 that has completed grade 6.
- Concentration index (and its standard error) of the percentage of the population ages 6 to 14 that is currently in school.

Each indicator (except the concentration indexes) is calculated for a variety of subgroups within the population. These are:
- All;
- Rural and Urban;

- Male and Female;
- Rural/Urban and Male/Female interacted;
- Poverty Quintiles (poorest quintile, quintiles 2, 3, 4 and richest quintile) with welfare rankings derived from an index of consumer durables and housing characteristics;
- Poverty Groups (Poorest 40 percent; Middle 40 percent; Richest 20 percent) with welfare rankings derived from an index of consumer durables and housing characteristics;
- The interaction of Poverty Groups and Male/Female

For surveys with a consumption-expenditures aggregate variable that can be used to rank households (i.e. the Integrated Household Surveys), the following indicators are also calculated:
- Expenditure Poverty Quintiles (poorest quintile, quintiles 2, 3, 4 and richest quintile) with welfare rankings derived from per capita household consumption-expenditures;
- Expenditure Poverty Groups (Poorest 40 percent; Middle 40 percent; Richest 20 percent) with welfare rankings derived from per capita household consumption-expenditures;
- The interaction of Expenditure Poverty Groups and Male/Female

The naming conventions for the indicators are:

Indicator	Naming convention
Percentage of the population ages 15 to 19 that has **completed each grade** (grades 1 to 9)	Variables starting with "**a**" and end with "_*number*" where *number* is the grade under consideration
Percentage of the population ages 20 to 29 that has **completed each grade** (grades 1 to 9)	Variables starting with "**a2**" and end with "_*number*" where *number* is the grade under consideration
Percentage of the population ages 30 to 39 that has **completed each grade** (grades 1 to 9)	Variables starting with "**a3**" and end with "_*number*" where *number* is the grade under consideration
Percentage of the population ages 40 to 49 that has **completed each grade** (grades 1 to 9)	Variables starting with "**a4**" and end with "_*number*" where *number* is the grade under consideration
Median grade attained by the population ages 15 to 19	Variables starting with "**m1519**"
Survival function estimates of the proportion of the population ages 6 to 19 that has **completed each grade**	Variables starting with "**s**" and end with "_n*umber*" where *number* is the grade under consideration
Percentage of the population ages 6 to 17, by age in single years, that has **ever attended school**	Variables starting with "**e**" and end with "_*number*" where *number* is the age under consideration
Percentage of the population ages 6 to 17, by age in single years, that is **currently in school**	Variables starting with "**c**" and end with "_*number*" where *number* is the age under consideration
Percentage of the population ages 6 to 11 (as a group) that is **currently in school**	Variables starting with "**c611**"
Percentage of the population ages 12 to 14 (as a group) that is **currently in school**	Variables starting with "**c1214**"
Percentage of the population ages 6 to 14 (as a group) that is **currently in school**	Variables starting with "**c614**"
Estimate of the **concentration index** (and its standard error*) of the percentage of the population ages 15 to 19 that has completed grade 6 – where the welfare ranking used to calculate the concentration index is based on an index of consumer durables and housing characteristics	**mci_a6** (sci_m6)
Estimate of the **concentration index** (and its standard error*) of the percentage of the population ages 6 to 14 that has is currently in school – where the welfare ranking used to calculate the concentration index is based on an index of consumer durables and housing characteristics	**mci_c614** (sci_c614)
Estimate of the concentration index (and its standard error*) of the percentage of the population ages 15 to 19 that has completed grade 6 – where the welfare ranking used to calculate the concentration index is based on per capita household consumption-expenditures	**mcix_a6** (scix_m6)

Estimate of the concentration index (and its standard error*) of the percentage of the population ages 6 to 14 that has is currently in school – where the welfare ranking used to calculate the concentration index is based on per capita household consumption-expenditures	**mcix_c614** (scix_c614)
* Standard errors are calculated from between 200 and 1000 bootstrap replications of the concentration index calculation.	

The naming conventions for the disaggregations of the data are:

Subgroup	Naming convention (i.e. variable name contains the following expression)
All	All
Rural and Urban	Rural, Urban
Male and Female	Male, Female
Rural/Urban and Male/Female interacted	MalUrb, MalRur, FemUrb, FemRur
Poverty Quintiles (poorest quintile, quintiles 2, 3, 4 and richest quintile) with welfare rankings derived from an index of consumer durables and housing characteristics	Quint1, Quint2, Quint3, Quint4, Quint5
Poverty Groups (Poorest 40 percent, Middle 40 percent, Richest 20 percent) with welfare rankings derived from an index of consumer durables and housing characteristics	Poor40, Mid40, Rich20
The interaction of Poverty Groups and Male/Female	Poo40M, Poo40F, Mid40M, Mid40F, Ric20M, Ric20F
Expenditure Poverty Quintiles (poorest quintile, quintiles 2, 3, 4 and richest quintile) with welfare rankings derived from per capita household consumption-expenditures	Quint1x, Quint2x, Quint3x, Quint4x, Quint5x
Expenditure Poverty Groups (Poorest 40 percent, Middle 40 percent, Richest 20 percent) with welfare rankings derived from per capita household consumption-expenditures	Poor40x, Mid40x, Rich20x
The interaction of Expenditure Poverty Groups and Male/Female	Poo40Mx, Poo40Fx, Mid40Mx, Mid40Fx, Ric20Mx, Ric20Fx

If using this database, a suggested reference is:

Filmer, Deon. 2010. "Education Attainment and Enrollment around the World: An International Database." http://econ.worldbank.org/projects/edattain. Accessed MM/DD/YYYY.

Further reading:

- Poverty:
    - "The Effect of Household Wealth on Educational Attainment: Evidence from 35 Countries". Population *and Development Review*. 1999. 25(1). Deon Filmer and Lant Pritchett.
- Gender:
    - "Gender and Wealth Disparities in Schooling: Evidence from 44 Countries." *International Journal of Education Research*. 2005. 43(6). Deon Filmer.
- Distance:
    - "If you build it, will they come? School availability and school enrolment in 21 poor countries" *Journal of Development Studies*. 2007. 43(5). Deon Filmer.
- Orphanhood:
    - "Inequalities in Children's schooling: AIDS, Poverty, and Gender" *World Development*. 2006. 34(6). Martha Ainsworth and Deon Filmer.
- Disability:
    - "Disability, poverty and schooling in developing countries: Results from 14 household surveys" *World Bank Economic Review*. 2008. 22(1). Deon Filmer.
- Methods:
    - "Estimating Wealth Effects without Expenditure Data – or Tears: With an Application to Educational Enrollments in States of India". *Demography*. 2001. 38(1). Deon Filmer and Lant Pritchett.
    - "Assessing Asset Indices." World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 4605. April 2008. Deon Filmer and Kinnon Scott.
    - "Chapter 8: The Concentration Index" in *Analyzing Health Equity using Household Survey Data* by Owen O'Donnell, Eddy van Doorslaer, Adam Wagstaff, and Magnus Lindelow. http://go.worldbank.org/LVSSZJX9O0