

Outreach Program Argentine Education Fact Sheet (2010)

- **11,060,005** students are enrolled in all kinds of education and educative levels. (DiNIECE 2009, Ministry of Education).
- **10,280,289** students attend standard *education establishments* including: **5,267,398** at the elementary school level and **4,282,164** in high schools. (DiNIECE 2009, Ministry of Education).
- **8,114,142** (77%) students attend **public** schools whereas **2,945,863** (23%) attend **private** schools; (DiNIECE 2009, Ministry of Education).
- There are a total of **56,784** educational establishments in Argentina, of which **22,207** are elementary schools, and **15,524** are high schools. (DiNIECE 2009, Ministry of Education).
- The jurisdictions with **the highest proportion of private school sector enrollment** are the City of Buenos Aires, Córdoba, Buenos Aires Province, Santa Fe and Entre Ríos, while **the provinces with the lowest proportion of private school sector enrollment** are Chaco, Formosa, La Rioja, Jujuy and Chubut. (CIPPEC, 2009)
- At the primary level, there are **253,204 teaching positions**, while at the secondary level there are **159,766 positions**, which amount to a total of **4,685,271 teaching hours**, of which **4,533,151** are directed towards classroom hours. The rest are distributed among programs, institutional projects and other teacher activities.
- The **rate of being overage for your grade in elementary school** is 22.43%, with considerable differences depending on jurisdiction; (DiNIECE 2010, Ministry of Education). (DiNIECE 2009, Ministry of Education).
- The **rate of being overage for your grade in secondary school** is 35.04%, also with significant differences depending on jurisdiction. The most extreme examples include **Salta**, whose overage grade rate at the secondary level is **57.8%**, **José C. Paz** (Urban Buenos Aires province) with **51.58%**, **Jujuy**, with **43.77%** and **Santiago del Estero**, with **42.23%**. The jurisdictions with the lowest average grade rates are **Tucumán -27.84%-** and the **City of Buenos Aires**, with a rate of **28.92%**. (DiNIECE 2010, Ministry of Education).
- At the primary level, the grade promotion rate is 93%; the **grade retention rate**, is 5.77%; and the dropout rate is 1.18%; (DiNIECE 2010, Ministry of Education).
- At the secondary level, the grade promotion rate is 78.42%; the **grade retention rate** is 10%; and the dropout rate is 11.51%; (DiNIECE 2010, Ministry of Education).
- In the last three years of secondary school, the **dropout rate** reached **18%**. (DiNIECE 2010, Ministry of Education).
- **426,564 students dropped-out of high school** each year: 40% –174,051– in Buenos Aires. This is expressed based on total enrollment rates in each jurisdiction. Santiago del Estero is ranked the highest, where school dropout rates reach 17% of the student population, followed by San Juan and Misiones, where dropout rates almost reach 15%, and Santa Fe, where the rate is 14%.
- The average number of years of education received of the population is 10.6 years; according to income, the *quintil 1* (that of the lowest income) has an average of 7.8 years of education, while the *quintil 5* (the highest income) has an average of 13.7 years. (Cedlas, 2006).
- Dropout rate causes are related 50% of the time to non-school related factors and in 50% of cases they are related to school factors. Regarding non school-related factors, *socioeconomic level, household educational environment, the fact that youth work, and the geographical*

location of the households and schools are factors that strongly influence dropout rates. (SITEAL, 2009)

- The results from the last quality evaluation have not been very encouraging (ONE 2007), and are lower than those from the previous evaluation. The results analysis demonstrates that schools throughout the country significantly differ with respect to their achieved educational quality (understood as average learning level). By the same token, the international quality evaluation -PISA (2006)-, ranked Argentina as **the country with the greatest inequality in regards to its educational results** out of the 60 that were evaluated. (DiNIECE, 2009) and (CIPPEC, 2009).
- From 1996 to 2009 the average teacher's salary **increased 48.5% in real terms**. In September **2009**, a teacher's gross salary at the primary school level (those that worked part-time as teachers) was **\$2,400 Argentine pesos**. Nevertheless, the implemented salary increase varied depending on each jurisdiction. The extreme cases were **Formosa**, with a salary of **\$1,770** (including taxes); and **Santa Cruz**, with a salary of **\$4,400**. (CIPPEC, 2010)

**For more information regarding Argentina's specific educational ranking please see below*

International Education Indicators (PISA, 2006) for Latin America

Average Science Score 2006		
Country	Ranking	Score
Chile	40	438
Uruguay	43	428
Mexico	49	410
Argentina	51	391
Brazil	52	390
Columbia	53	388

Average Mathematics Score 2006		
Country	Ranking	Score
Uruguay	42	427
Chile	47	411
Mexico	48	406
Argentina	52	381
Colombia	53	370
Brazil	54	370

Average Total Score 2006		
Country	Ranking	Score
Chile	38	442
Uruguay	42	413
Mexico	43	410
Brazil	49	393
Colombia	51	385
Argentina	53	374