Use of a net enrolment ratio instead of a gross enrolment ratio for indicator 4.2.4
Background

Initial indicator

The indicator is dividing the enrolment in ISCED01 and ISCED02 by the population corresponding to the ISCED0 group.

\[ \text{GER}_{\text{ISCED }01/02} = \frac{\text{E}_{\text{ISCED }01/02}}{\text{SAP}_{\text{ISCED }01/02}} \]

where:

- \( \text{GER}_{\text{ISCED }01/02} \) = gross early childhood education enrolment ratio in ISCED 01/02
- \( \text{NER}_{\text{ISCED }01/02} \) = net early childhood education enrolment ratio in ISCED 01/02
- \( \text{E}_{\text{ISCED }01/02} \) = enrolment in early childhood education in ISCED 01/02
- \( \text{E}_{\text{ISCED }01/02, \text{oa}} \) = enrolment in the official age of early childhood education in ISCED 01/02
- \( \text{SAP}_{\text{ISCED }01/02} \) = population of the official age for ISCED 01/02

Methodological change:

The indicator is dividing the enrolment in ISCED01 and ISCED02 by their respective age groups in the population instead.

\[ \text{GER}_{\text{ISCED }01/02} = \frac{\text{E}_{\text{ISCED }01/02}}{\text{SAP}_{\text{ISCED }01/02}} \]

Proposal:

Use of a net enrolment ratio instead of a gross measure

\[ \text{GER}_{\text{ISCED }01/02} = \frac{\text{E}_{\text{ISCED }01/02}}{\text{SAP}_{\text{ISCED }01/02}} \]

\[ \text{NER}_{\text{ISCED }01/02} = \frac{\text{E}_{\text{ISCED }01/02, \text{oa}}}{\text{SAP}_{\text{ISCED }01/02}} \]

5th TCG meeting

9th TCG meeting
Challenges

➢ High value of the gross enrolment ratio generally indicates a high degree of participation, whether the pupils belong to the official age group or not.

➢ **However**, this indicator overestimates the participation in each ISCED category of early childhood education given the inclusion of over-aged or under-aged pupils because of early or late entrance → the effective enrolment ratio of children in the typical age of the corresponding level of education is not captured, unlike a net ratio.

➢ Good data availability by age for almost all OECD countries and some non-OECD countries → benefit from focusing the measure on children in the corresponding age group of early childhood education.
An adjustment towards the use of a net ratio would enable to either reduce below 100% the indicator or lower it, which in turn will help its interpretation.
- Use of a net enrolment ratio for indicator 4.2.4 (conditionally upon data availability) instead of a gross enrolment ratio.

- **Advantages:**
  - Help capture the enrolment ratio of students in the typical age for the different levels of early childhood education → would allow policy-makers to be accurately informed about the participation of these children in early childhood education.

- **Disadvantages:**
  - Data by age may not be available for all countries, this methodological change is then proposed when data availability allows.
Thank you

Comments, questions?