## (2) Guatemala

Despite efforts, large gaps in access to the effective enjoyment of the right to education persist in Guatemala, particularly for rural populations and Indigenous peoples. The unprecedented educational crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic has increased gaps, school dropout rates, learning losses, illiteracy and the slowdown in average schooling levels.

## Educational gaps in access and quality of education



With the exception of primary education, access gaps are significantly high, as are efficiency gaps in terms of grade repetition, dropout and failure, over-age and extra-age students, which mainly affect rural populations. In order to analyze territorially the indicators of access and quality of education in Guatemala, we adopted the analysis of the New Rurality developed in the framework of the ECLAC and IFAD project.

Enrollment by level of education, by sector ${ }^{\mathbf{1}} 2020$


Efficiency indicators by educational level and gradient ${ }^{2} 2020$
$\square$ Rural $\square$ Rural-urban $\square$ Urban-rural $\square$ Urban $\square$ Metropolis

*Defined as a student who is one school year behind the norm for their age
1: Prepared by the authors, based on Ministry of Education of Guatemala (MINEDUC), "Base educación formal" [online database]
https://mww.ine.gob.gttine/estadisticas/bases-de-datos/educacion/ [consultation date: April 2021].
2: Prepared by the authors, based on Ministry of Education of Guatemala (MINEDUC), "Base Educación formal" [online database] https://mww.ine.gob.gt/ine/estadisticas/bases-de-datos/educacion/ [consultation date: April 2021]; Ministry of Education of Guatemala (MINEDUC), "Base Educación formal" [online database] https://www.ine.gob.gt/ine/estadisticas/bases-de-datos/educacion/ [consultation date: April 2021]. Ministry of Education of Guatemala (MINEDUC) "Base de establecimientos" [online database]
https://www.mineduc.gob.gt/BUSCAESTABLECIMIENTO_GE, and W. Romero, Clasificación municipios índice rural y urbano (IRU), 2022.

