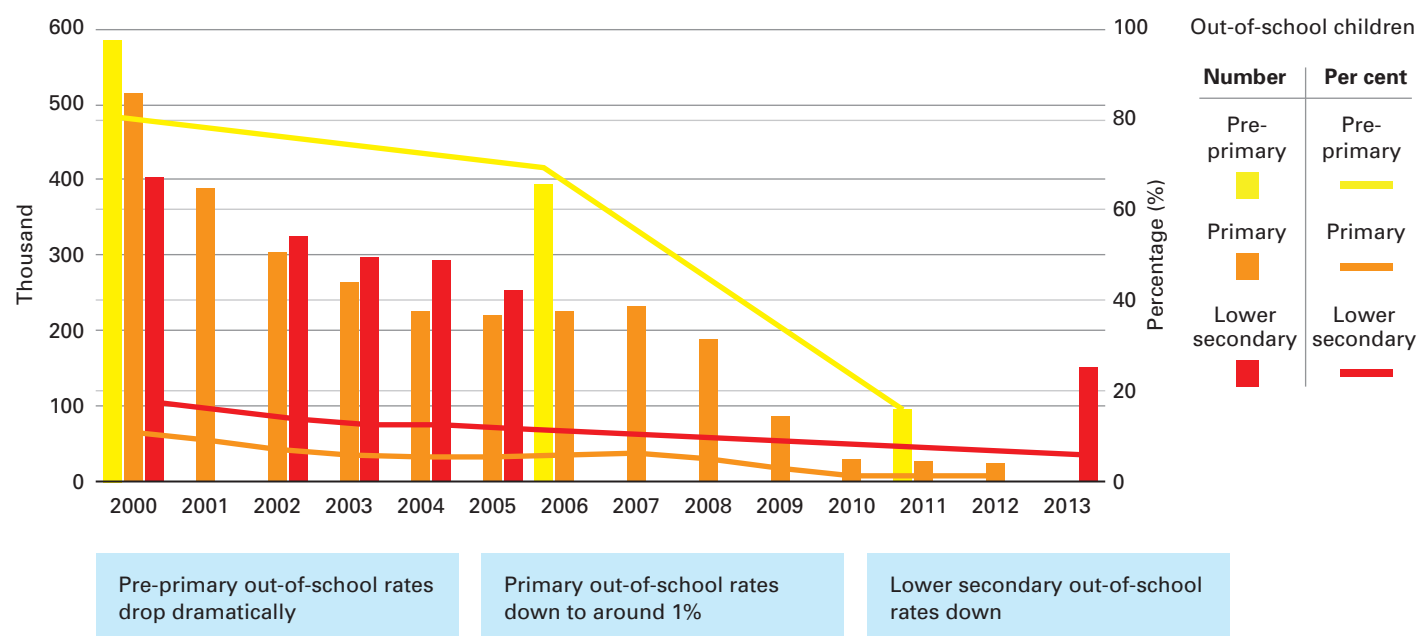
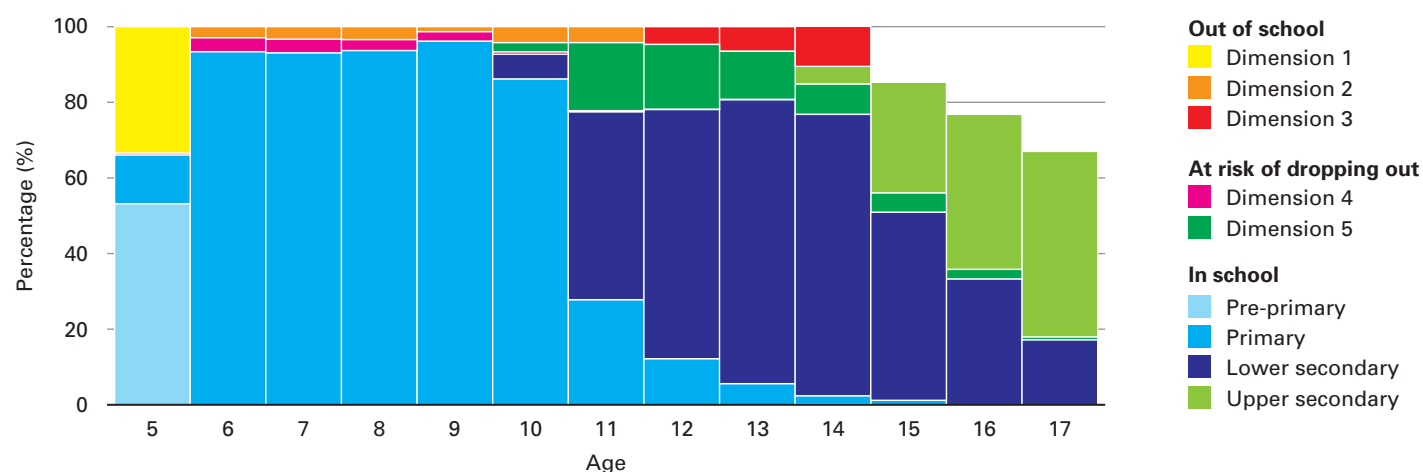


1. Numbers and percentages of out-of-school children (2000-2013)¹



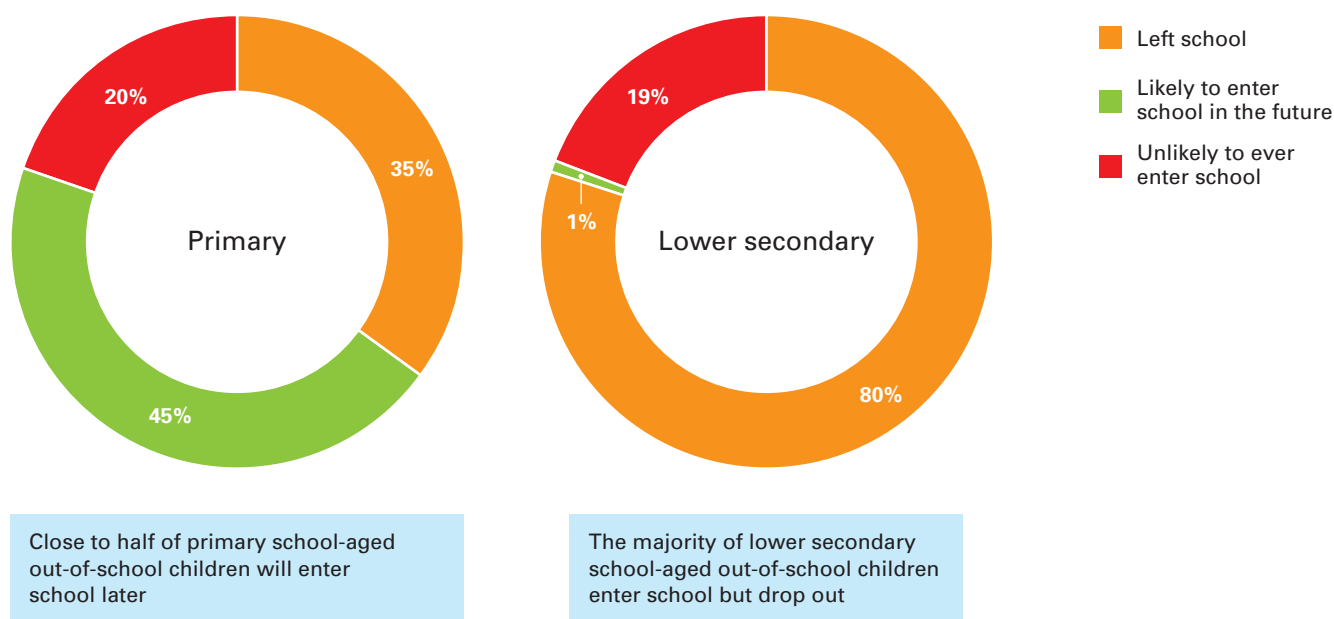
2. The Five Dimensions of Exclusion²



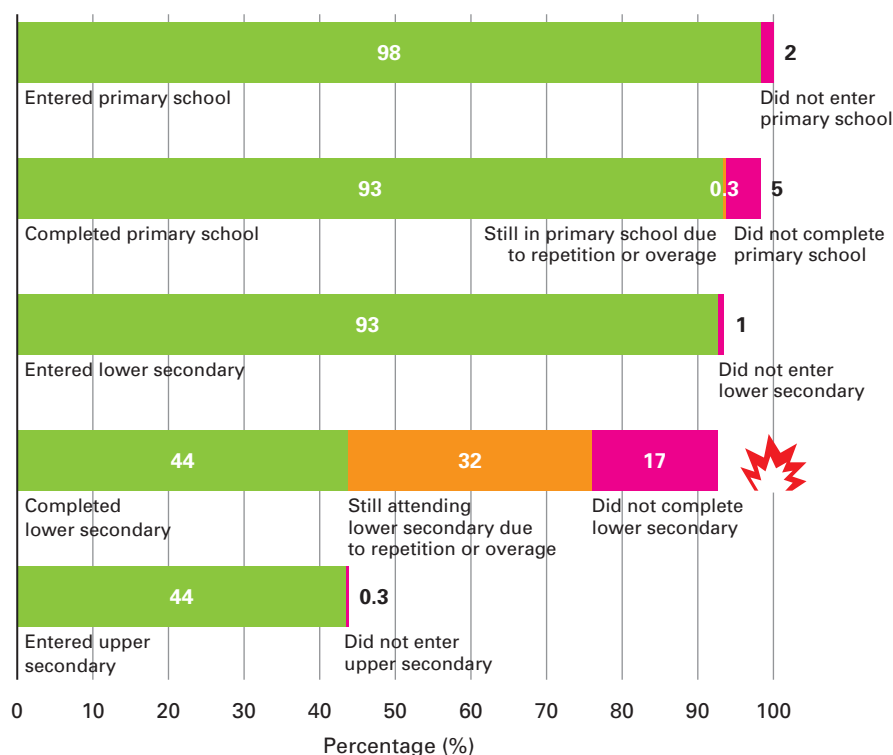
Dimensions of Exclusion	Dimension 1	Dimension 2	Dimension 3	Dimension 4	Dimension 5
	Children of pre-primary school age who are not in pre-primary or primary school	Children of primary school age who are not in primary or secondary school	Children of lower secondary school age who are not in primary or secondary school	Children who are in primary school but at risk of dropping out	Children who are in lower secondary school but at risk of dropping out
#/% of children excluded	0.26 million 33%	0.10 million 3%	0.15 million 7%	0.09 million 3%	0.41 million 15%

¹ UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), World Bank and administrative data.

² Ministry of Education, Department of Statistics and United Nations Population Division 2013. Refugees and stateless persons are excluded from the statistics.

3. Classification of the out-of-school population (Dimensions 2 and 3) by school exposure³4. Schooling pathways of school aged children⁴

Reference population: upper secondary age (15-17 years old)

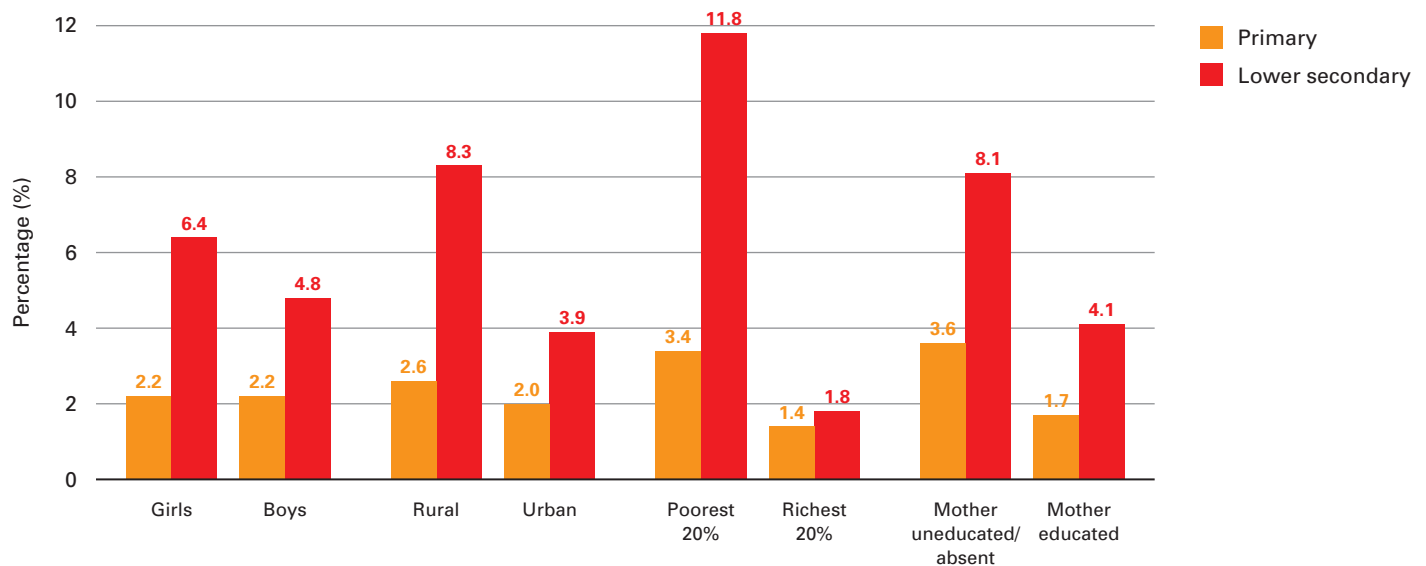


The child labour rate increased from 4.3% in 2006 to 6.3% in 2013

Repetition rate peaks at 27% in grade 1 of lower secondary education

³ Calculated from Ministry of Health and UNICEF data 2013.⁴ Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) 2006 and 2012; administrative data 2013.

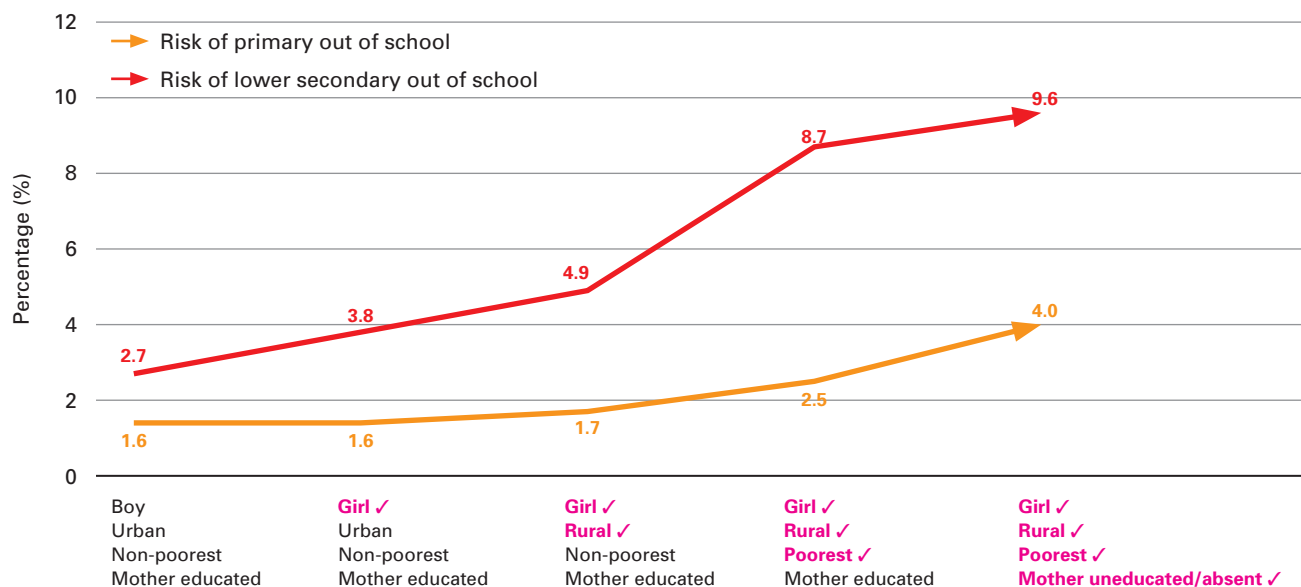
5. Out-of-school children by background characteristics (Dimensions 2 and 3)⁵



Lower secondary out-of-school rate for the poorest is 6 times higher than that for the richest

Out-of-school rates are also higher for girls, rural children, and children whose mothers are uneducated or absent

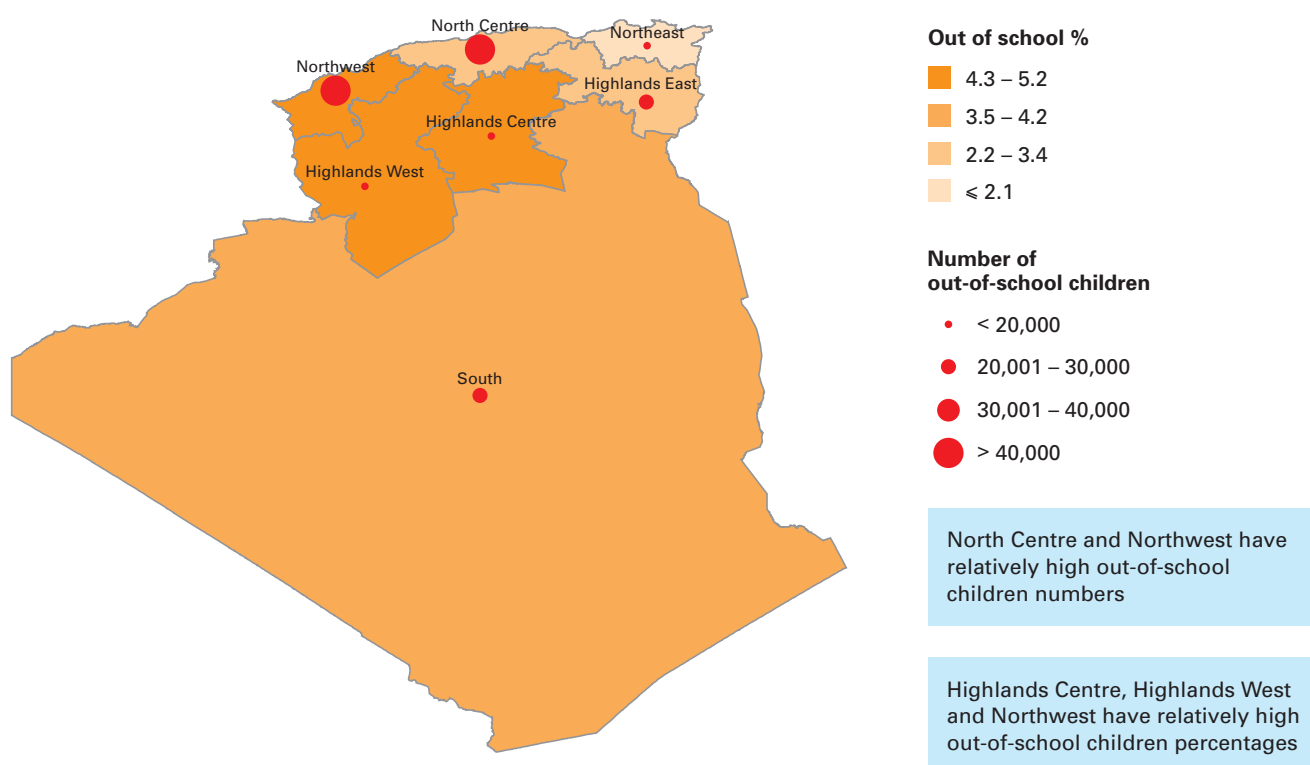
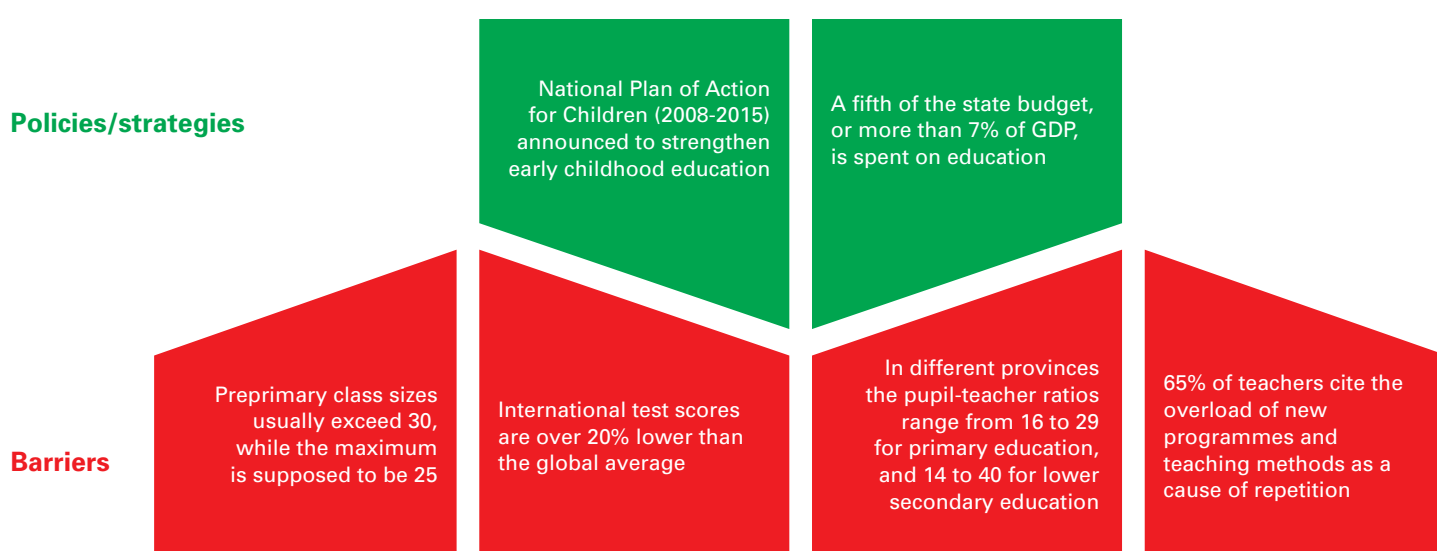
6. Cumulative out-of-school risk related to combined characteristics⁶



A child with all four risk characteristics is more than 2 times as likely to be out-of-school at primary school age, and 3 times more likely to be out-of-school at lower secondary school age. Household wealth plays a critical role in school attendance for lower secondary-aged children.

⁵ Calculated from MICS 2012. Uneducated mothers refer to those not finishing any formal education.

⁶ Calculated from MICS 2012 using multivariate logit regressions. Marginal effects are presented.

7. Out-of-school children (Dimensions 2 and 3) by region⁷8. Barriers and policies/strategies⁸⁷ Calculated from MICS 2012.⁸ Extracted from survey and policy reports published between 2007 and 2012.