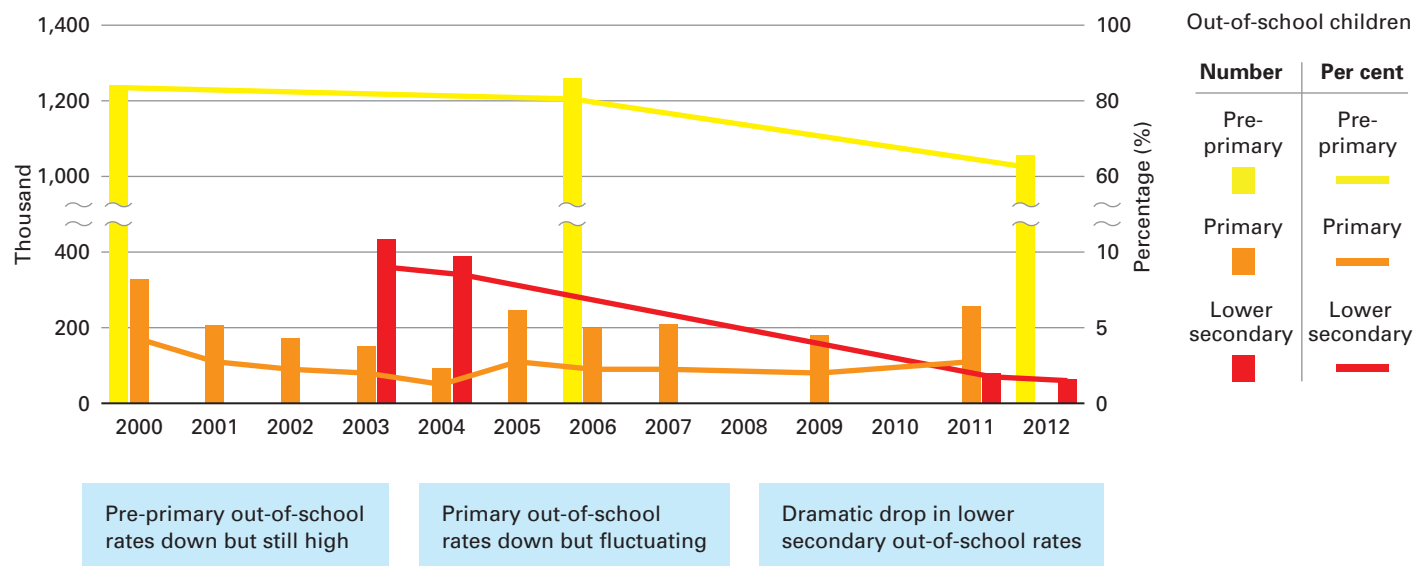
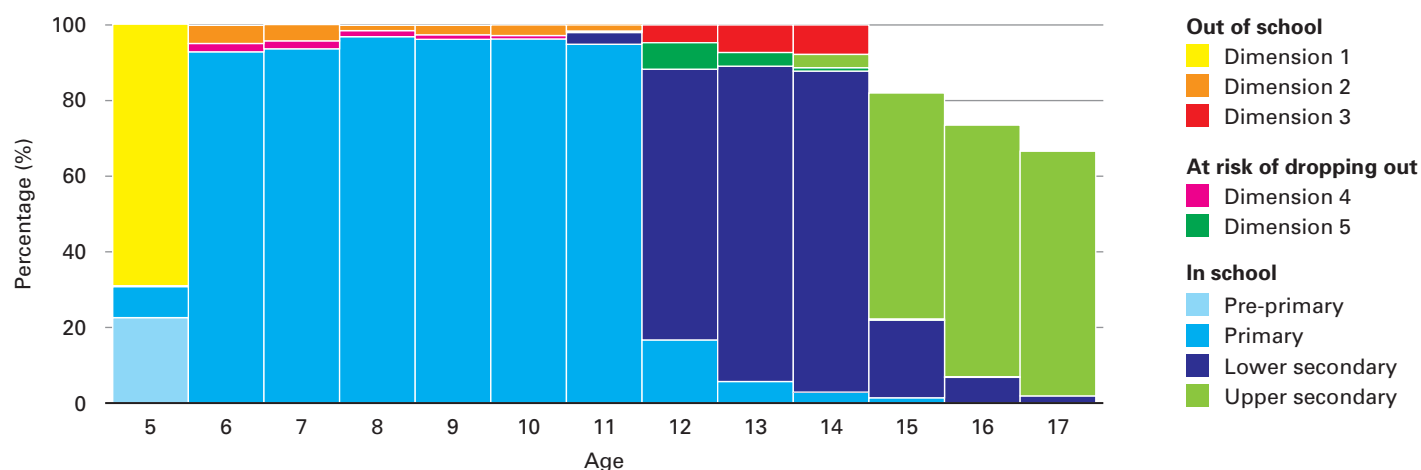


1. Numbers and percentages of out-of-school children (2000-2012)¹



2. The Five Dimensions of Exclusion²

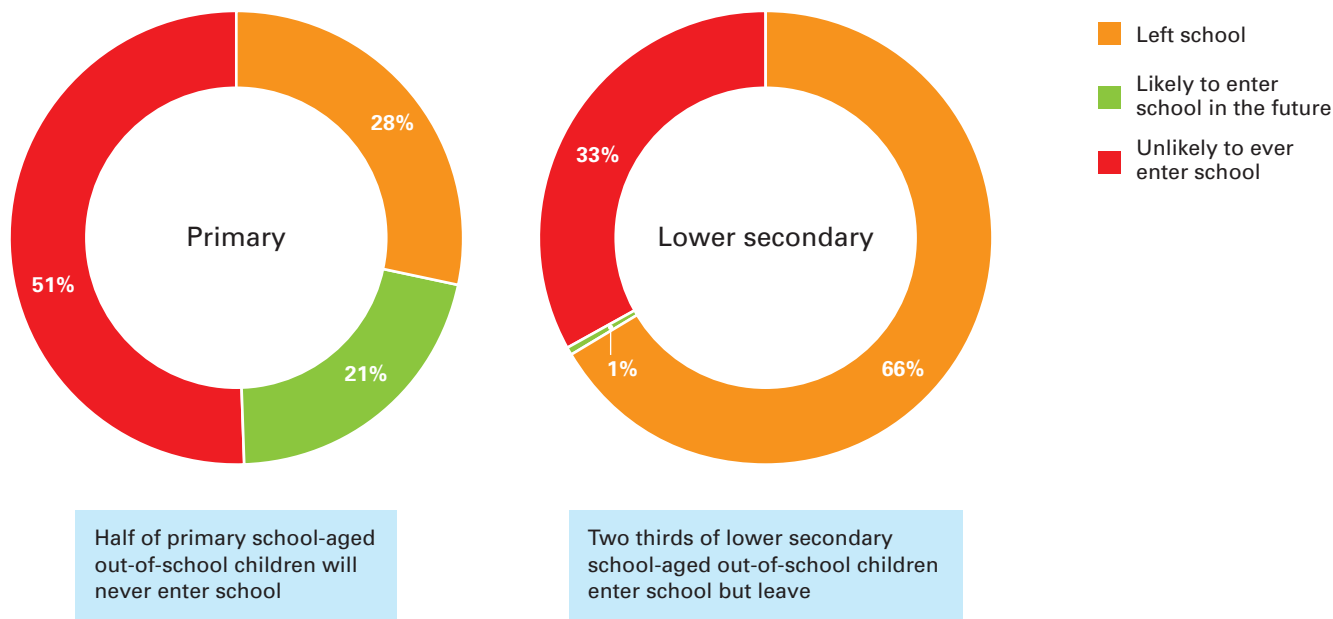


Dimensions of Exclusion	Dimension 1	Dimension 2	Dimension 3	Dimension 4	Dimension 5
	Children of pre-primary school age who are not in pre-primary or primary school	Children of primary school age who are not in primary or secondary school	Children of lower secondary school age who are not in primary 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	1.29 million 69%	0.32 million 3%	0.33 million 7%	0.11 million 1%	0.15 million 3%

¹ UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

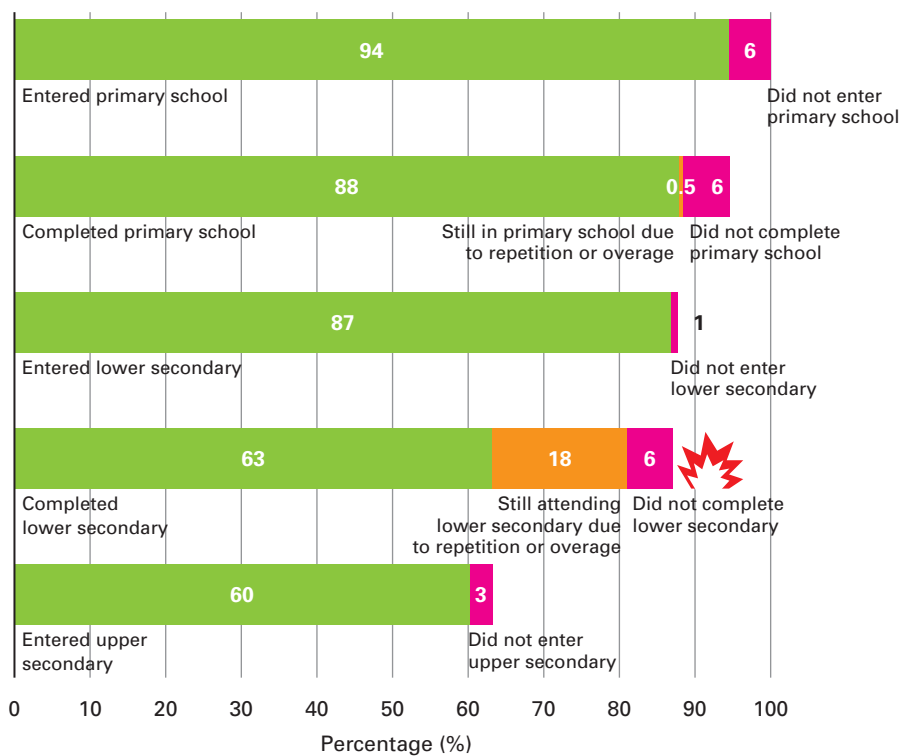
² Calculated from administrative data for the academic year 2012-2013. Refugees and stateless persons are excluded from the statistics.

3. Classification of the out-of-school population (Dimensions 2 and 3) by school exposure³



4. Schooling pathways of school aged children⁴

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

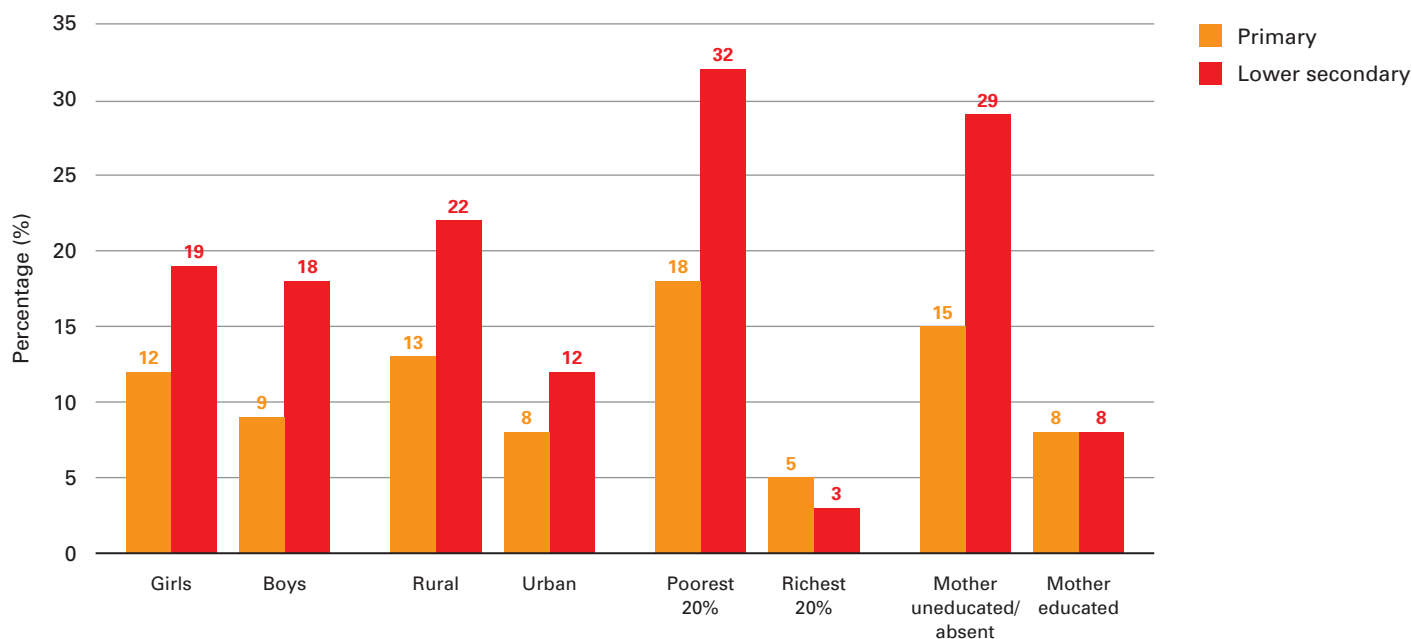


Repetition rate peaks at 12% in grade 1 of lower secondary education, delaying the completion and increasing the risk of dropout

³ Adapted from analytical tables produced by UIS based on the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2008.

⁴ Administrative data for the academic year 2012-2013; DHS 2008.

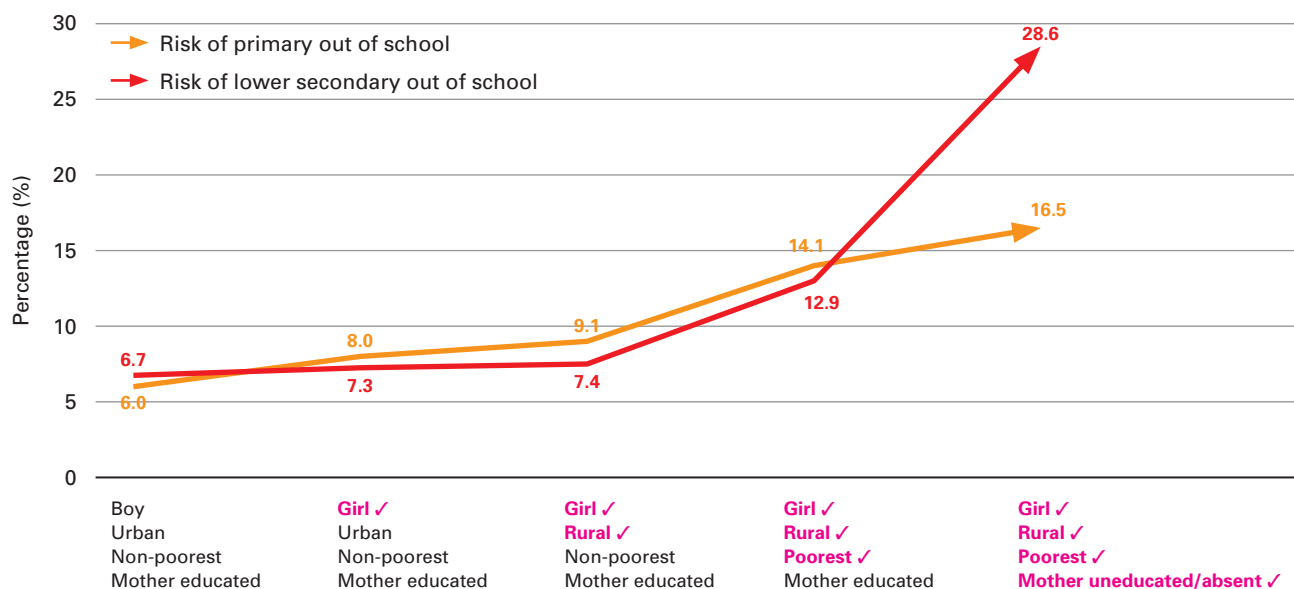
5. Out-of-school children by background characteristics (Dimensions 2 and 3)⁵



Out-of-school rates for the poorest children are much higher than those for the richest: 3 times higher at primary school age and 10 times higher at lower secondary age

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

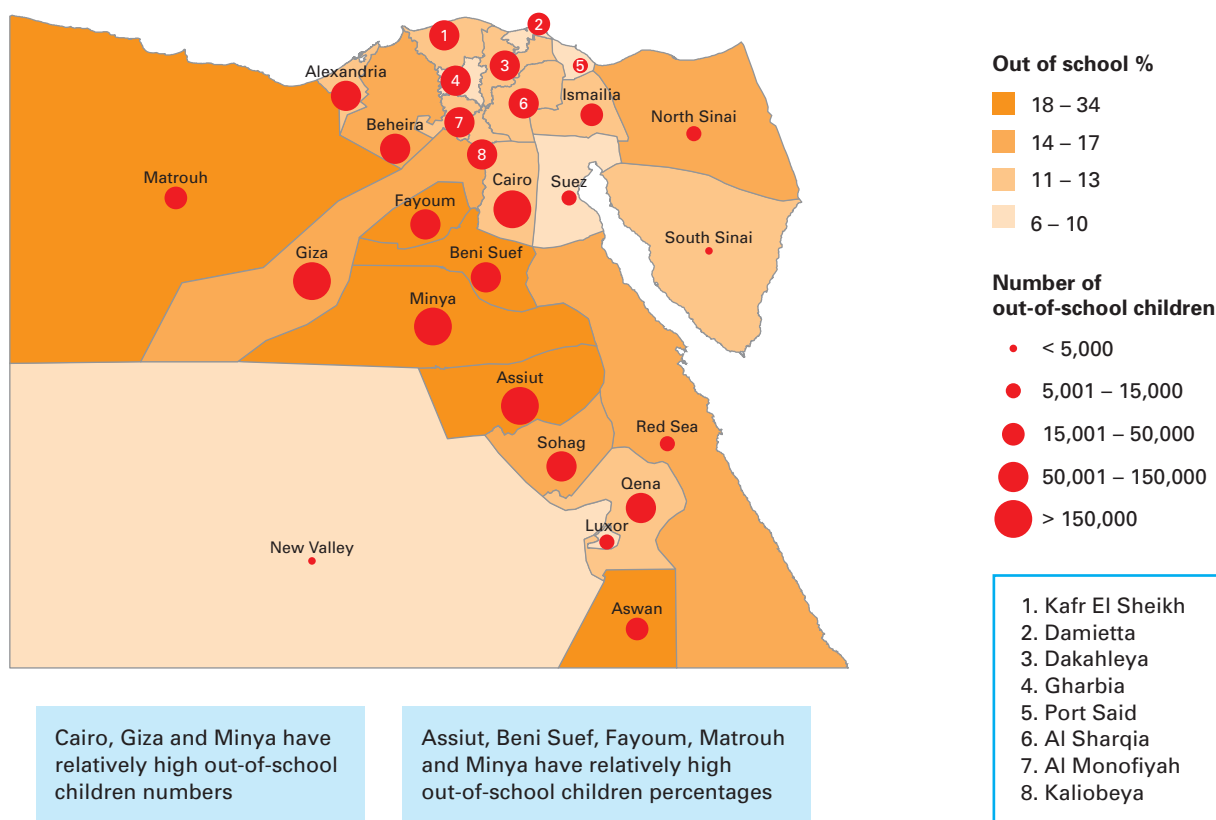


A child with all four risk characteristics is 2 times more likely to be out-of-school at primary school age, and 4 times more likely to be out-of-school at lower secondary school age. Mother's education level plays an important role in lower secondary school-aged attendance.

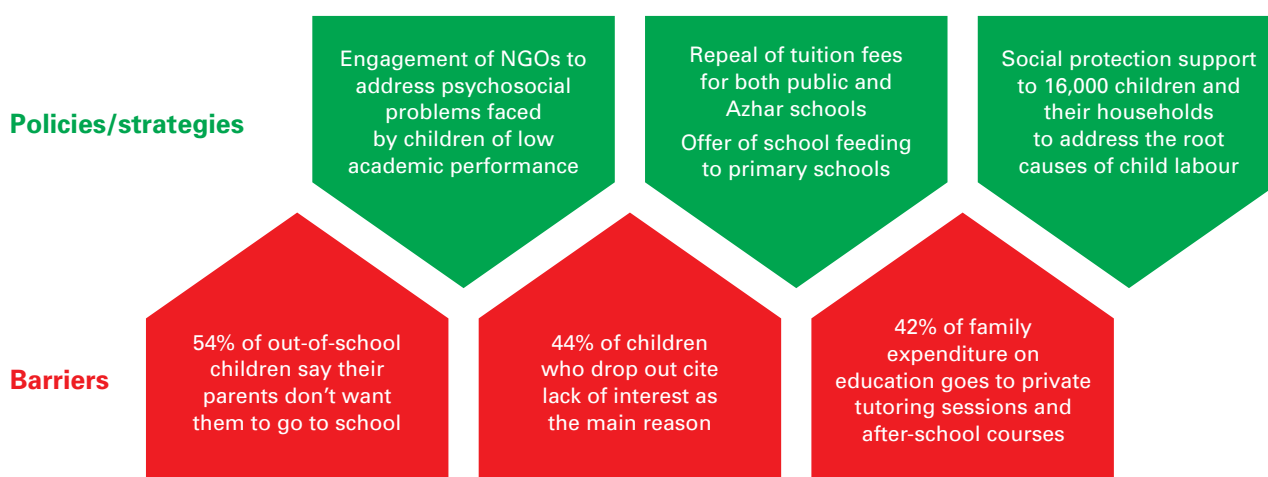
⁵ Calculated from DHS 2008. Uneducated mothers refer to those not finishing any formal education.

⁶ Calculated from DHS 2008 using multivariate logit regressions. Marginal effects are presented.

7. Out-of-school children (Dimensions 2 and 3) by governorate⁷



8. Barriers and policies/strategies⁸



⁷ Calculated from DHS 2008.

⁸ Extracted from survey and policy reports published between 2010 and 2012.