1. Numbers and percentages of out-of-school children (2000-2011)\(^1\)

![Graph showing out-of-school children numbers and percentages](image)

Very high pre-primary out-of-school rates
Primary out-of-school rates bounce back
Lower secondary out-of-school rates still high

2. The Five Dimensions of Exclusion\(^2\)

![Diagram showing five dimensions of exclusion](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimensions of Exclusion</th>
<th>Dimension 1</th>
<th>Dimension 2</th>
<th>Dimension 3</th>
<th>Dimension 4</th>
<th>Dimension 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Children of pre-primary school age who are not in pre-primary or primary school</td>
<td>Children of primary school age who are not in primary or secondary school</td>
<td>Children of lower secondary school age who are not in primary or secondary school</td>
<td>Children who are in primary school but at risk of dropping out</td>
<td>Children who are in lower secondary school but at risk of dropping out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#/% of children excluded</td>
<td>0.77 million 76%</td>
<td>0.49 million 8%</td>
<td>0.65 million 26%</td>
<td>0.90 million 15%</td>
<td>0.16 million 8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) 2011.

\(^2\) Administrative data 2013. Refugees and stateless persons are excluded from the statistics.
3. Classification of the out-of-school population (Dimensions 2 and 3) by school exposure\(^3\)

![Circle graphs showing the classification of out-of-school population by school exposure.](image)

- **Primary School**: 54% left school, 16% likely to enter school in the future, 30% unlikely to ever enter school.
- **Lower Secondary School**: 32.7% left school, 0.4% likely to enter school in the future, 66.9% unlikely to ever enter school.

More than half of primary school-aged out-of-school children will never enter school.

Two thirds of lower secondary school-aged out-of-school children enter school but drop out.

4. Schooling pathways of school aged children\(^4\)

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

- **Entered Primary School**: 91% did not enter primary school, 9% did enter primary school.
- **Completed Primary School**: 66% did not enter lower secondary, 4% still attending lower secondary due to repetition or average, 22% did not complete primary school.
- **Entered Lower Secondary**: 58% did not enter lower secondary, 7% still attending lower secondary due to repetition or average.
- **Completed Lower Secondary**: 26% did not complete lower secondary, 1% still attending lower secondary due to repetition or average.
- **Entered Upper Secondary**: 24% did not enter upper secondary, 1% still attending upper secondary due to repetition or average.

In 2011, around 580,000 5-14 year old children were engaged in child labour.

Failing the required exam causes repetition and even dropout for fifth and sixth graders.

---

\(^3\) Calculated from MICS 2011.
\(^4\) Calculated from MICS 2011.
5. Out-of-school children by background characteristics (Dimensions 2 and 3)

Out-of-school rates for the poorest children are much higher than those for the richest: 10 times higher at primary school age and 4 times higher at lower secondary school 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 characteristics

A child with all four risk characteristics is 4 times more likely to be out-of-school at both primary school age and lower secondary school age.

---

5 Calculated from MICS 2011. Uneducated mothers refer to those not finishing any formal education.

6 Calculated from MICS 2011 using multivariate logit regressions. Marginal effects are presented.
7. Out-of-school children (Dimensions 2 and 3) by governorate

![Map of Iraq showing governorates with out-of-school children percentages]

**Baghdad, Basra, and Ninewa have relatively high out-of-school children numbers**

**Missan, Al-Muthanna, Al-Qadisiya, Salahaddin, and Wasit have relatively high out-of-school children percentages**

8. Barriers and policies/strategies

**Policies/strategies**

- Comprehensive National Strategy for Education and Higher Education 2012-2022
- Special law approved in 2013 requires the Ministry of Education to support children with disabilities in schooling

**Barriers**

- A shortfall of 14,440 primary schools/kindergartens and 4,200 secondary schools
- Over 50% of children who have dropped out say they leave schools because either they or their families are not interested in schooling
- Around 500,000 children are internally displaced. 1,329 schools are occupied by the displaced community
- Other than "lack of interest", boys cite work as a major cause of dropping out, while girls cite social reasons

---

7 Calculated from MICS 2011.
8 Extracted from survey and policy reports published between 2007 and 2014.