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

Out-of-school children

	Number	Per cent
Pre-primary	(yellow bar)	(yellow line)
Primary	(orange bar)	(orange line)
Lower secondary	(red bar)	(red line)

Pre-primary out-of-school rates fluctuating

Primary out-of-school rates down to around 1%

Lower secondary out-of-school rates down significantly
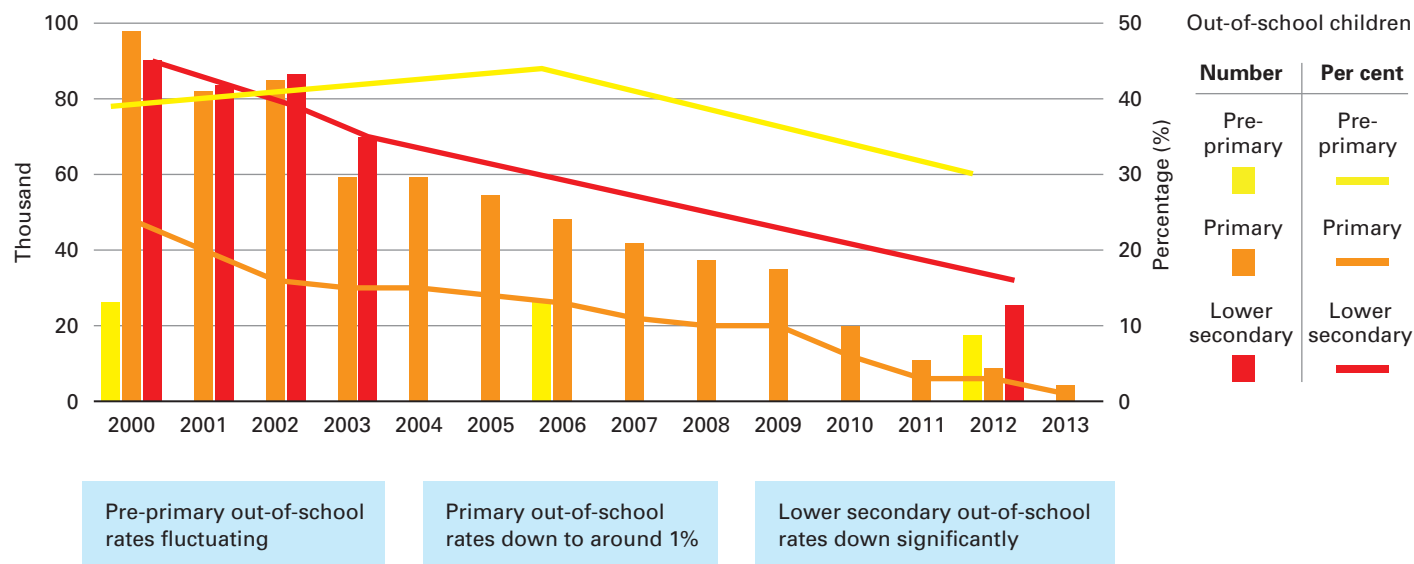
2. The Five Dimensions of Exclusion[2]

Out of school
- Dimension 1
- Dimension 2
- Dimension 3

At risk of dropping out
- Dimension 4
- Dimension 5

In school
- Pre-primary
- Primary
- Lower secondary
- Upper secondary
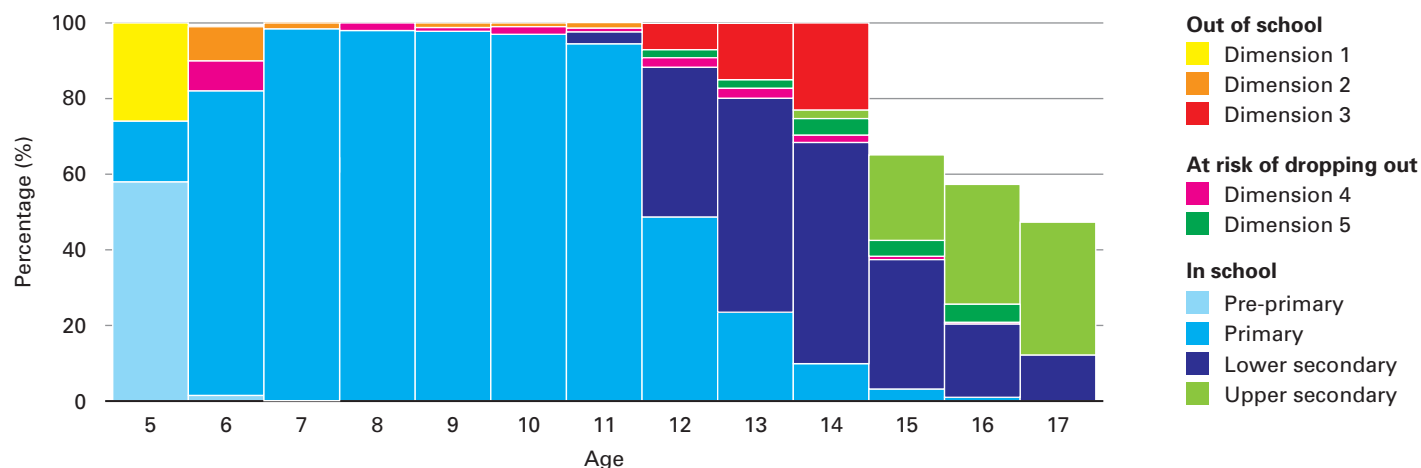
Dimensions of Exclusion	Dimension 1	Dimension 2	Dimension 3	Dimension 4	Dimension 5
	Children of pre-primary school age who are not in pre-primary or primary school	Children of primary school age who are not in primary or secondary school	Children of lower secondary school age who are not in primary 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	0.22 million 26%	0.08 million 2%	0.26 million 16%	0.07 million 8%	0.06 million 12%

[1] UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), World Bank, and National Authority for Evaluation (CSE).
[2] Calculated from UIS and CSE 2012 data. Refugees and stateless persons are excluded from the statistics.

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3. Classification of the out-of-school population (Dimensions 2 and 3) by school exposure[3]

Primary

- 2%
- 15%
- 83%

Lower secondary

- 1%
- 2%
- 97%

Legend:
- ■ Left school
- ■ Likely to enter school in the future
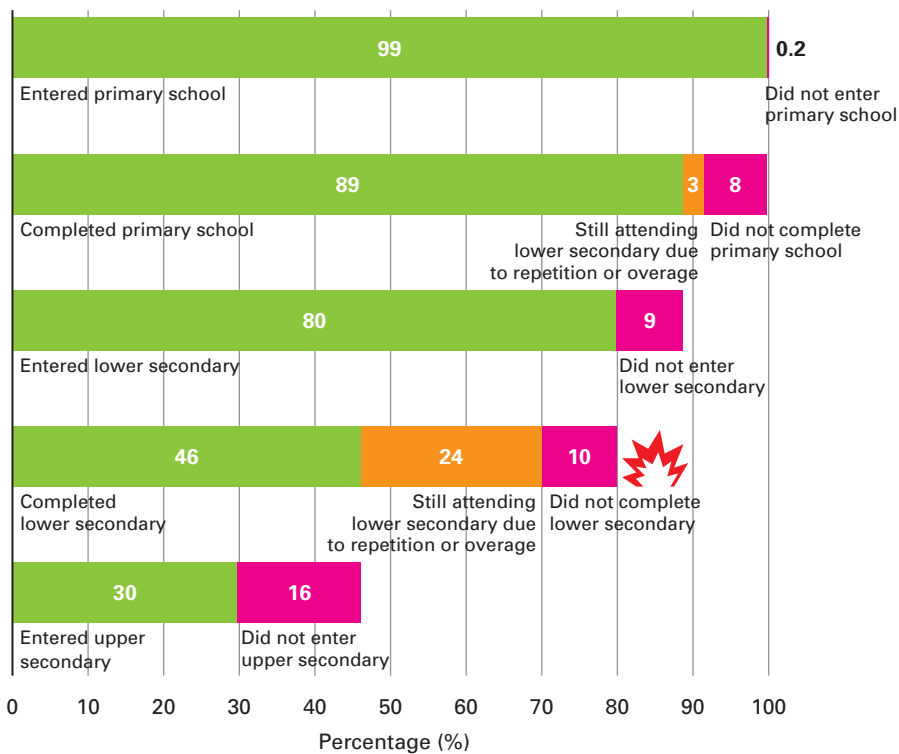- ■ Unlikely to ever enter school
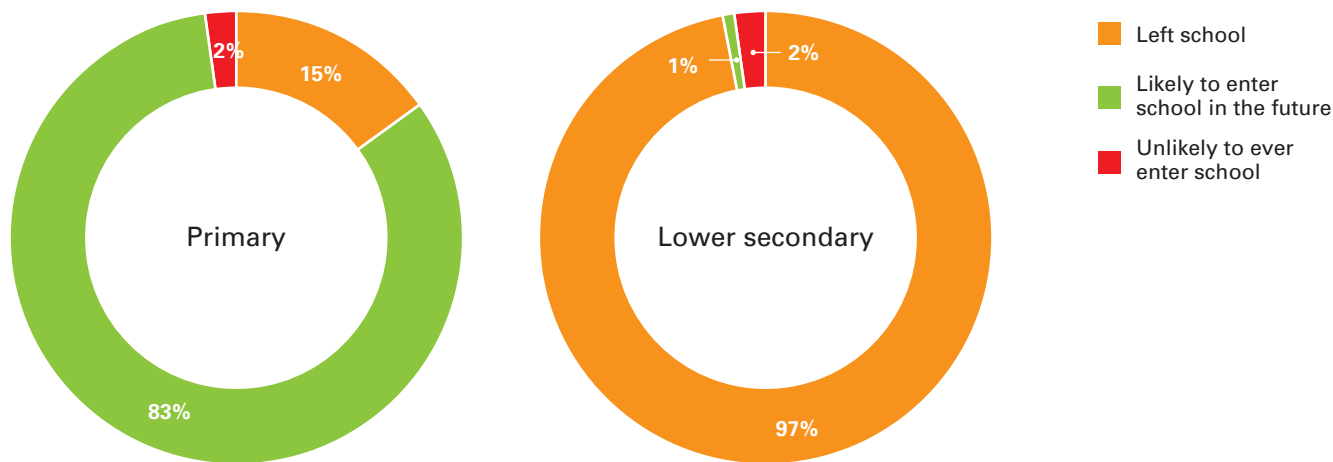
More than 80% of primary school-aged out-of-school children will go to school in the future

The majority of lower secondary school-aged children have dropped out

4. Schooling pathways of school aged children[4]

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

99 Entered primary school		**0.2** Did not enter primary school
89 Completed primary school	**3** Still attending lower secondary due to repetition or overage	**8** Did not complete primary school
80 Entered lower secondary		**9** Did not enter lower secondary
46 Completed lower secondary	**24** Still attending lower secondary due to repetition or overage	**10** Did not complete lower secondary
30 Entered upper secondary	**16** Did not enter upper secondary	

Percentage (%)
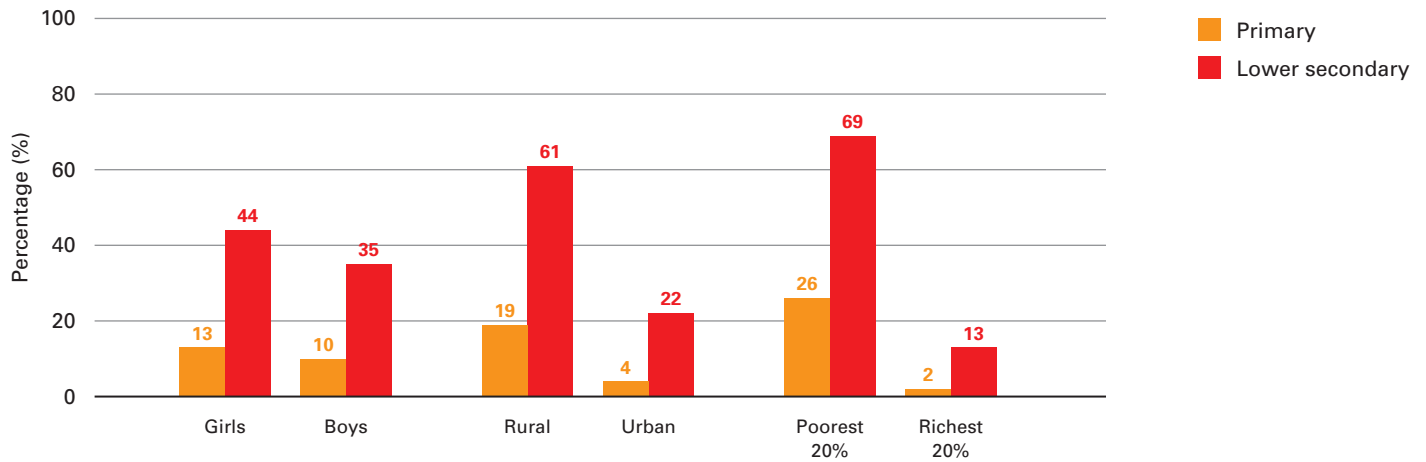0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Over 90% of children with disabilities remain outside any form of schooling

Repetition rate climbs to 29% in the last grade of lower secondary education
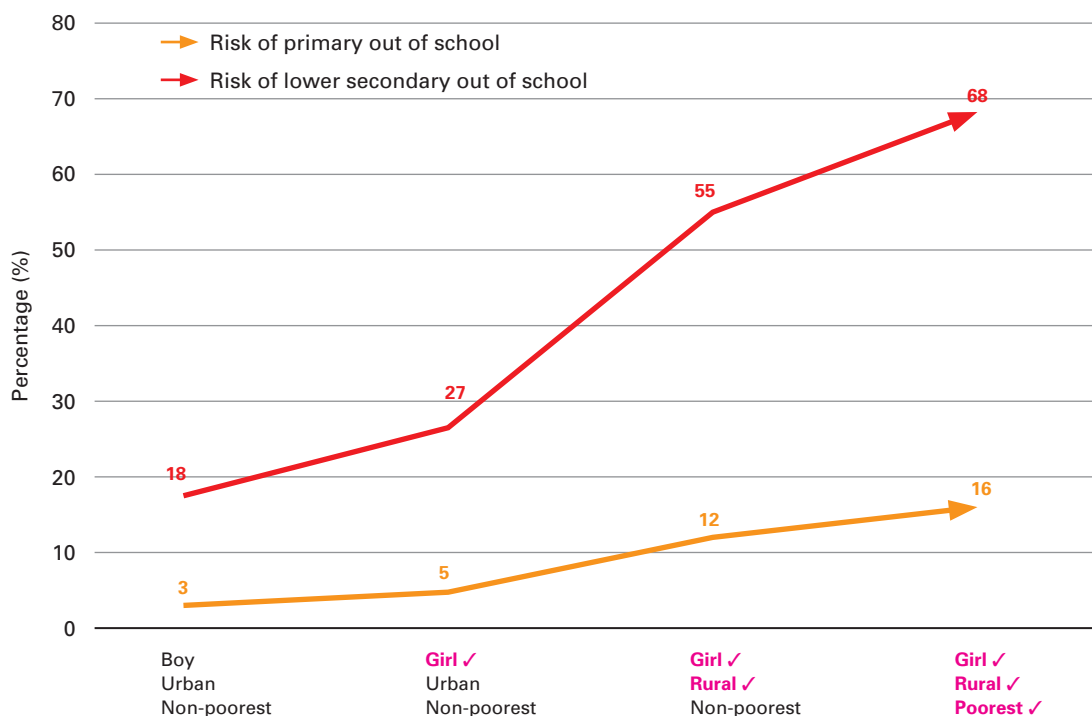
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[3] Calculated from CSE data 2012.

[4] UIS and CSE 2012.

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

Primary
Lower secondary

	Girls	Boys	Rural	Urban	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%
Primary	13	10	19	4	26	2
Lower secondary	44	35	61	22	69	13

Percentage (%)

Out-of-school rates are higher for girls, rural children and poor children

6. Cumulative out-of-school risk related to combined characteristics[6]

→ Risk of primary out of school
→ Risk of lower secondary out of school

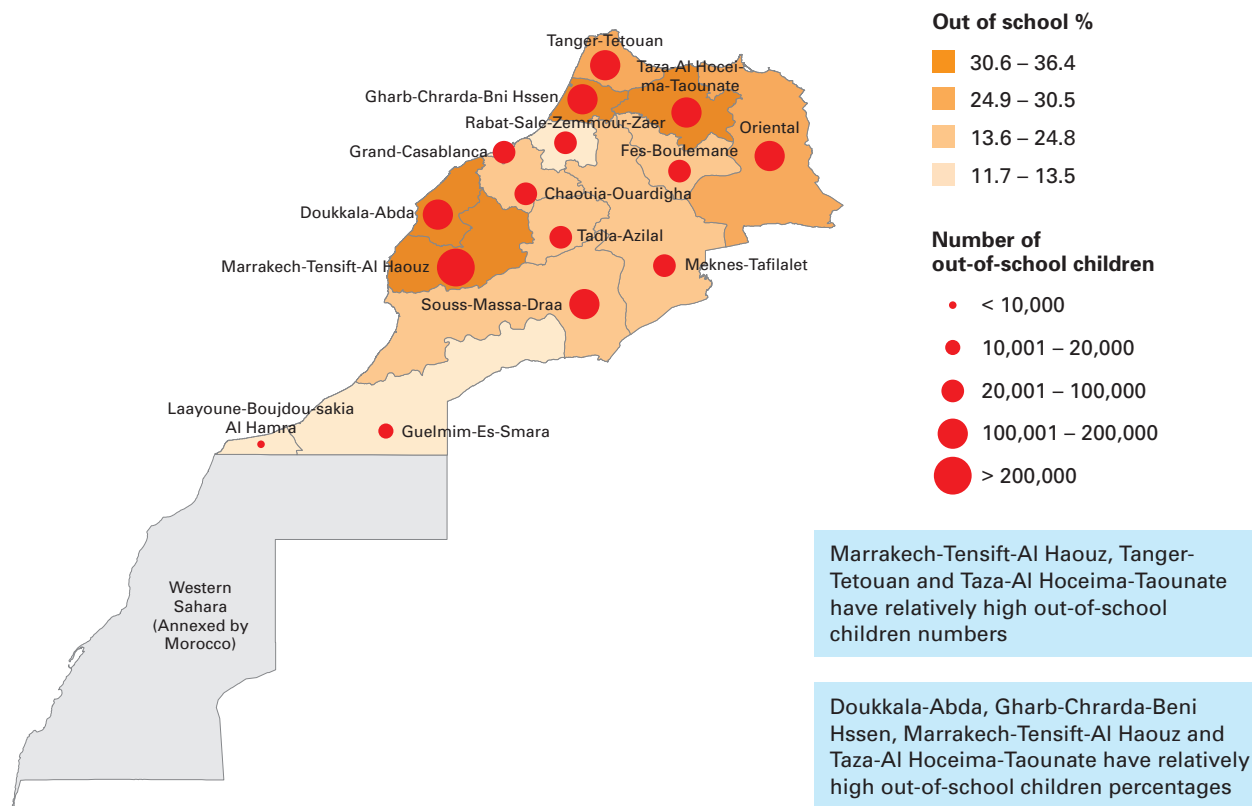|	Boy Urban Non-poorest	Girl ✓ Urban Non-poorest	Girl ✓ Rural ✓ Non-poorest	Girl ✓ Rural ✓ Poorest ✓
Risk of primary	3	5	12	16
Risk of lower secondary	18	27	55	68

Percentage (%)

A child with all three risk characteristics is 4 times more 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. Area of residence (rural vs. urban) plays a critical role in school attendance.
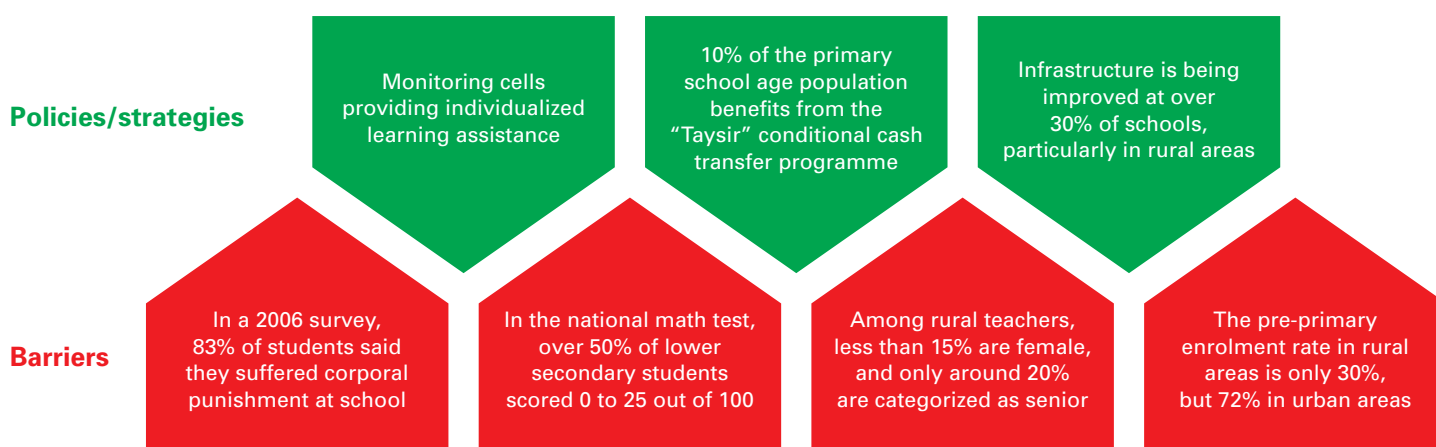
[5] Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 2003-04.
[6] Calculated from DHS 2003-04 using multivariate logit regressions. Information on parental education is unavailable.

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7. Out-of-school children (Dimensions 2 and 3) by region[7]

Out of school %
- 30.6 – 36.4
- 24.9 – 30.5
- 13.6 – 24.8
- 11.7 – 13.5

Number of out-of-school children
- < 10,000
- 10,001 – 20,000
- 20,001 – 100,000
- 100,001 – 200,000
- > 200,000

Marrakech-Tensift-Al Haouz, Tanger-Tetouan and Taza-Al Hoceima-Taounate have relatively high out-of-school children numbers

Doukkala-Abda, Gharb-Chrarda-Beni Hssen, Marrakech-Tensift-Al Haouz and Taza-Al Hoceima-Taounate have relatively high out-of-school children percentages

8. Barriers and policies/strategies[8]

Policies/strategies

- Monitoring cells providing individualized learning assistance
- 10% of the primary school age population benefits from the "Taysir" conditional cash transfer programme
- Infrastructure is being improved at over 30% of schools, particularly in rural areas

Barriers

- In a 2006 survey, 83% of students said they suffered corporal punishment at school
- In the national math test, over 50% of lower secondary students scored 0 to 25 out of 100
- Among rural teachers, less than 15% are female, and only around 20% are categorized as senior
- The pre-primary enrolment rate in rural areas is only 30%, but 72% in urban areas

[7] Calculated from DHS 2003-04.
[8] Extracted from survey and policy reports published between 2007 and 2012.

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