

India

Number Out of School
38,500,000

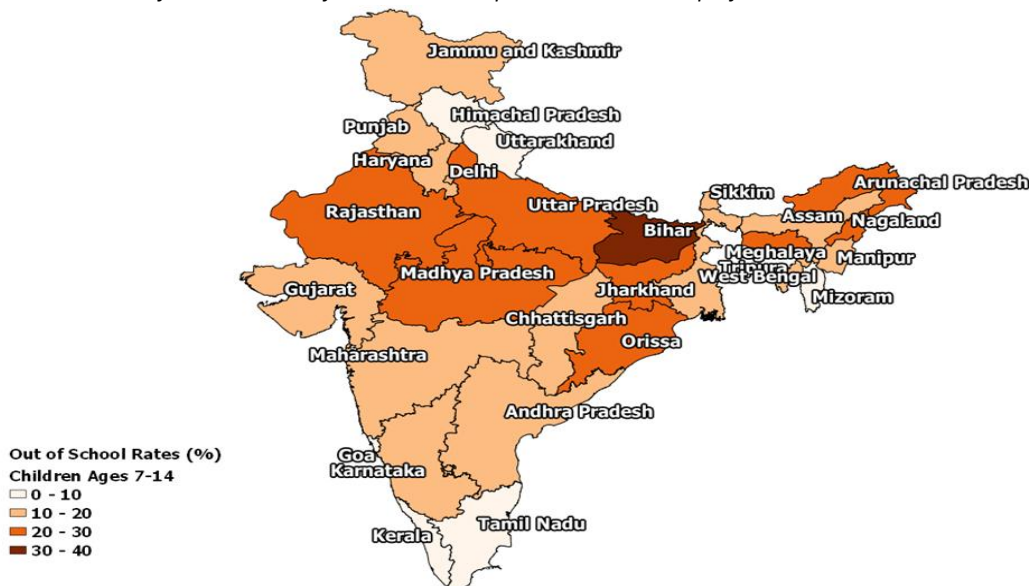
Percent Out of School
20%

Out of School Children of the Population Ages 7-14

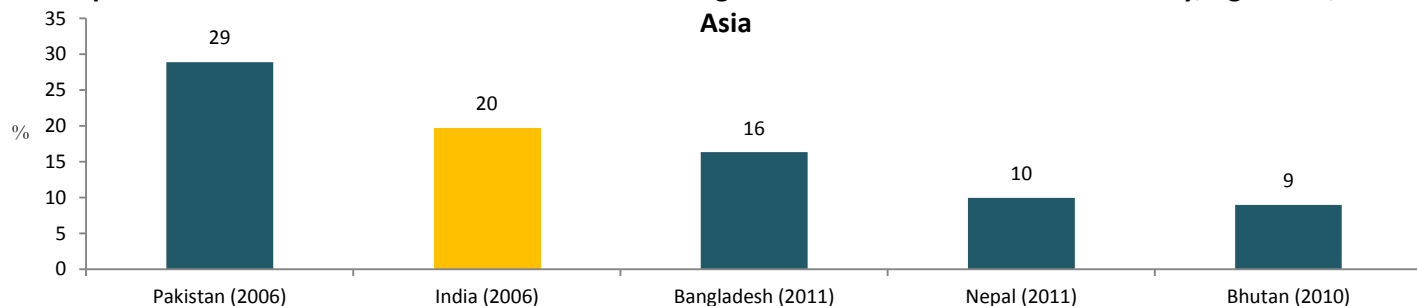
Source: Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2006

Comparison of Rates of Out of School Children Ages 7-14 across India

Exact estimated rates and 95% confidence intervals for estimates are provided later in the profile.



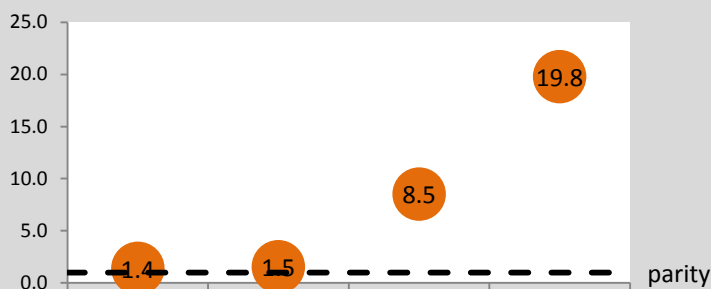
Comparison of Rates of Out of School Children According to the Most Recent Household Survey, Ages 7-14, South Asia



The Structure of the Education System in India

India has a national 10+2 educational system that was introduced in 1986. The system has a primary school entry age of 6 and 10 years of combined primary and lower secondary levels and 2 years of upper secondary. The exact duration of primary and lower secondary cycles within the 10 year cumulative cycle varies by individual states and union territories. Most commonly (in 23 states and union territories), primary lasts for 8 years and lower secondary lasts for two years. In 12 states and union territories there are 7 years of primary and 3 years of lower secondary. (UNESCO IBE, World Data on Education. 7th Edition, 2010-2011. Revised 7/2011).

Parity Indices



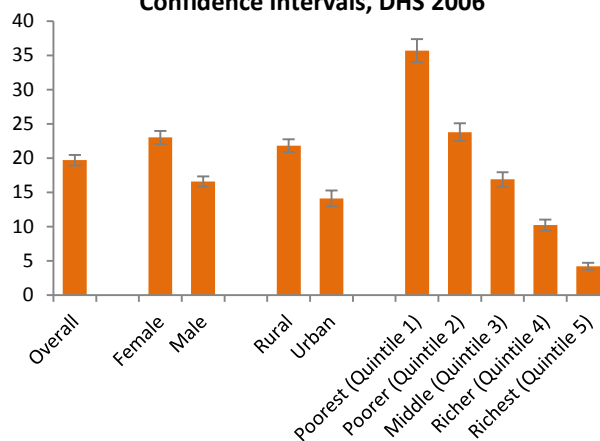
- Parity indices provide information about the greatest sources of inequality in a population. The graph at left provides ratios of different estimates of children aged 7-14 who are out of school. It shows, for example, that the out of school rate in rural areas is 1.5 times higher than that in urban areas.

- For India, the greatest disparity in out of school rates is between children from provinces with the highest and lowest school participation rates. Children from the worst performing province are 19.8 times as likely to be out of school as children from the best.

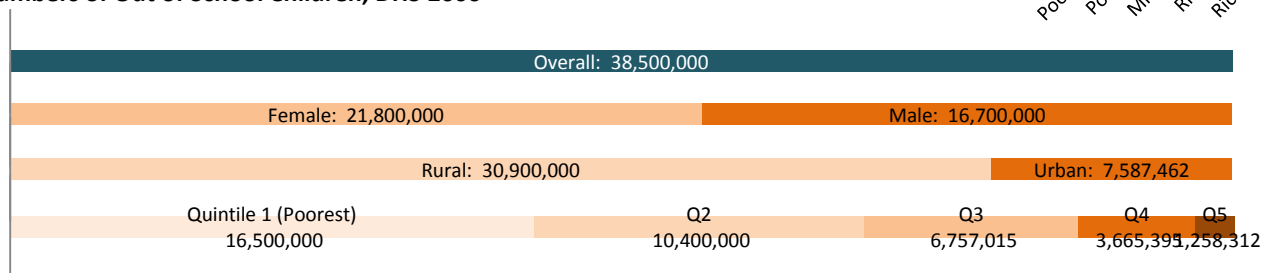
Out of School Children by Individual and Household Characteristics

- More girls (23% or 21,800,000) are out of school than boys (16.6% or 16,700,000) in India.
- Out of school rates for children from rural areas (22%) are higher than those for children from urban areas (14%). In terms of absolute numbers, there are more children out of school in rural areas (30,900,000) than in urban areas (7,587,462).
- Out of school rates are highest for children in the poorest wealth quintile (36%).

Rates of Out of School Children (%), with 95% Confidence Intervals, DHS 2006



Numbers of Out of School Children, DHS 2006



About Data Sources

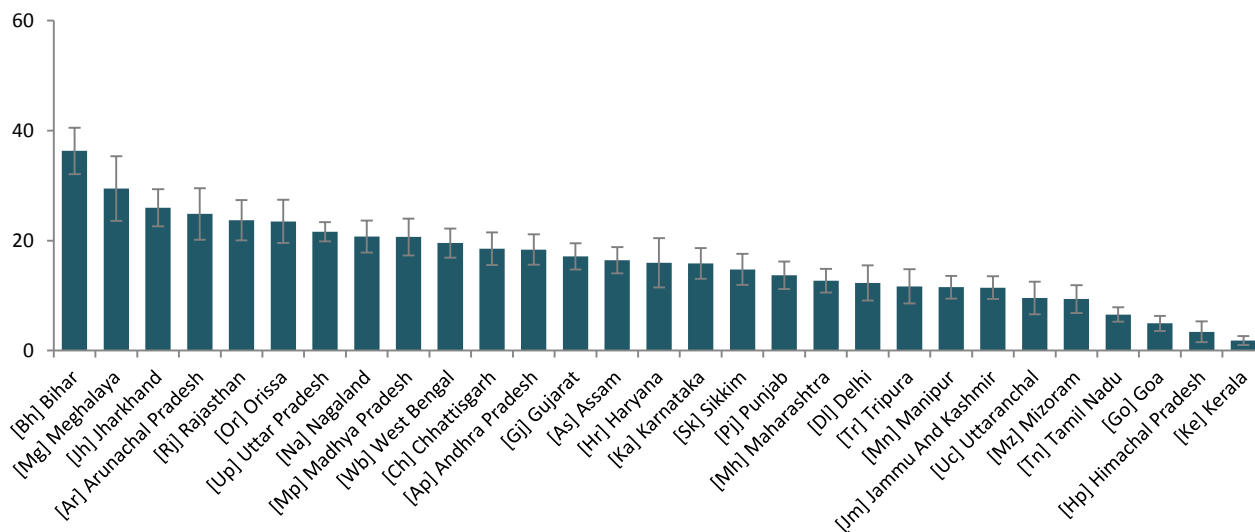
All out of school estimates presented in this profile are EPDC extractions of Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) data. DHS Surveys are conducted every several years and collect information on health, education, and other topics for households and individuals residing in those households. The 2006 India DHS Survey is representative at the national and subnational level. For more information, please see <http://www.measuredhs.com/>.

Estimates of out of school children from household surveys can be expected to differ from administrative estimates, such as those from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics and national government agencies, because of differences between these sources in data collection and estimation methods for measuring school participation. For more information on the differences between these data sources, please see www.epdc.org.

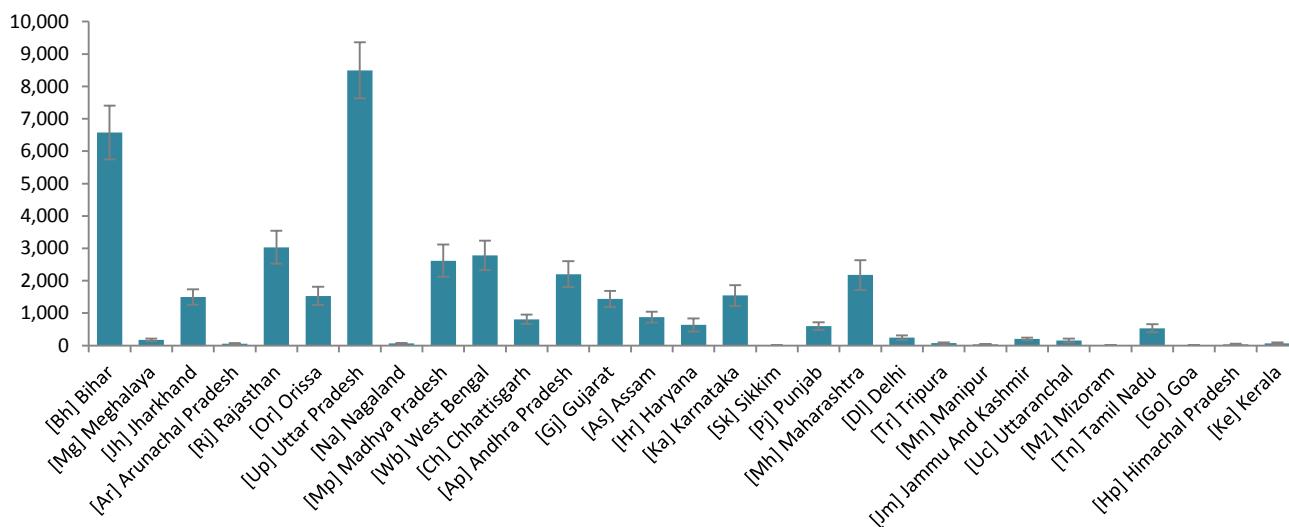
Out of School Children by Subnational Regions

- The subnational region with the highest percentage of children out of school is [Bh] Bihar (36%). [Ke] Kerala has the lowest rate of school non-participation (2%).
- The highest numbers of out of school children are located in [Up] Uttar Pradesh (8,495,666). [Go] Goa has the lowest numbers of out of school children (8,872).

Rates of Out of School Children by Subnational Region (%), with 95% Confidence Intervals, DHS 2006



Numbers of Out of School Children by Subnational Region (# in thousands), with 95% Confidence Intervals, DHS 2006



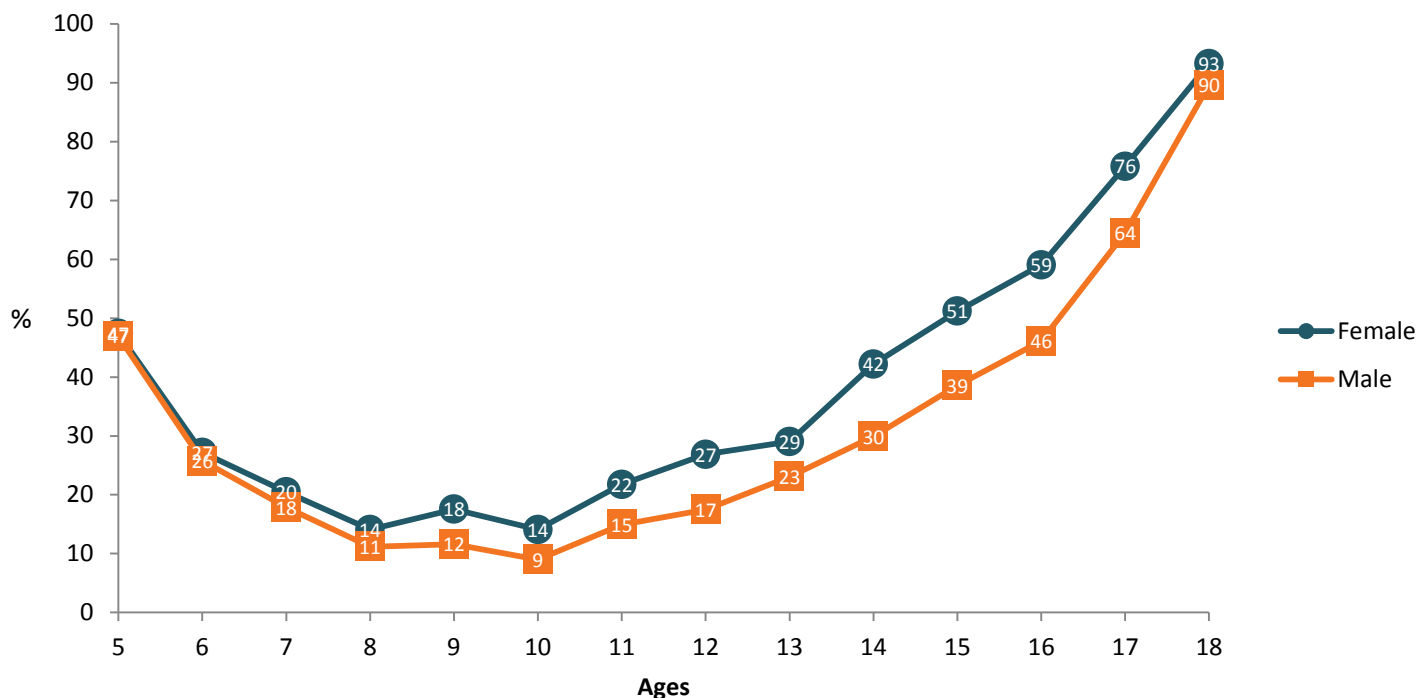
Why Ages 7-14?

EPDC presents data for ages 7-14. This age group captures the bulk of basic compulsory education in most countries, aids cross-national comparability of estimates, and conveys the normative international frameworks set by the Convention on the Rights of the Child and supported by the ILO Minimum Age Convention.

Out of School Rates by Age and Sex

- The official primary school entry age in India is age 6. At that age, 27% of girls and 26% of boys are out of school.
- At age 15, 51% of girls and 39% of boys are out of school.
- School participation is highest for girls at age 8 and for boys at age 10.

Out of School Rates, by Age and Sex



Summary of EPDC Methodology on Measuring Out of School Children

In this profile, EPDC presents estimates of the proportion and number of out of school children of the population ages 7-14 using household survey data. Along with relative and absolute estimates of out of school children, EPDC provides 95% confidence intervals for each estimate.

To create estimates of the proportion of out of school children for a particular school year, EPDC used birthdate information to identify children who were of a particular age range (7-14) on the month that the school year began. Children who had attended primary school or higher at any time during the school year were classified as 'in school;' Children who had not attended school at any time during the school year, or who had attended pre-school during that reference period were classified as 'out of school.' The proportion of children who are out of school is calculated as the number of children within the 7-14 age range who were classified as out of school divided by the number of children within the same age range.

To obtain the number of out of school children, the out-of-school rate is then applied to the estimated population of the same age range from the UN Population Division (EPDC obtained single-age population estimates to build the correct age range). UN Population Division figures are provided for mid-year each year, and EPDC uses the population figures from the year closest to the start of the school year in each country. Depending on a country's main academic calendar, the population figure may be from the year before the school participation year.

For more information on measurement of out of school children, please see the EPDC website at www.epdc.org.

EPDC Estimated Rates and Numbers of Out of School Children based on DHS 2006 Presented with 95% Confidence Intervals

	Lower limit of 95% confidence interval	Estimated proportion of out of school children of the population ages 7-14 (%)	Upper limit of 95% confidence interval	Lower limit of 95% confidence interval	Estimated number of out of school children of the population ages 7-14 (#)	Upper limit of 95% confidence interval
National	19	20	20	36,800,000	38,500,000	40,200,000
Sex						
Female	22	23	24	20,700,000	21,800,000	22,800,000
Male	16	17	17	15,900,000	16,700,000	17,600,000
Area						
Rural	21	22	23	29,400,000	30,900,000	32,400,000
Urban	13	14	15	6,752,670	7,587,462	8,422,255
Relative Wealth						
Poorest Quintile	34	36	37	15,300,000	16,500,000	17,600,000
Poorer Quintile	23	24	25	9,650,219	10,400,000	11,100,000
Middle Quintile	16	17	18	6,215,123	6,757,015	7,298,907
Richer Quintile	9	10	11	3,315,516	3,665,395	4,015,275
Richest Quintile	4	4	5	1,086,200	1,258,312	1,430,423
Regions						
[Bh] Bihar	32	36	41	5,742,114	6,575,287	7,408,459
[Mg] Meghalaya	24	29	35	138,470	176,063	213,657
[Jh] Jharkhand	23	26	29	1,265,477	1,499,085	1,732,693
[Ar] Arunachal Pradesh	20	25	30	46,987	59,278	71,569
[Rj] Rajasthan	20	24	27	2,521,670	3,030,684	3,539,698
[Or] Orissa	20	23	27	1,246,888	1,528,555	1,810,221
[Up] Uttar Pradesh	20	22	23	7,633,705	8,495,666	9,357,627
[Na] Nagaland	18	21	24	52,173	61,887	71,602
[Mp] Madhya Pradesh	17	21	24	2,118,198	2,616,191	3,114,183
[Wb] West Bengal	17	20	22	2,332,362	2,786,583	3,240,804
[Ch] Chhattisgarh	16	19	21	665,590	809,681	953,772
[Ap] Andhra Pradesh	16	18	21	1,799,650	2,201,064	2,602,479
[Gj] Gujarat	15	17	20	1,188,925	1,435,327	1,681,730
[As] Assam	14	16	19	705,186	872,857	1,040,528
[Hr] Haryana	11	16	20	428,722	634,527	840,332
[Ka] Karnataka	13	16	19	1,224,133	1,545,024	1,865,915
[Sk] Sikkim	12	15	18	14,064	17,471	20,878
[Pj] Punjab	11	14	16	482,817	602,088	721,360
[Mh] Maharashtra	11	13	15	1,719,931	2,179,140	2,638,349
[DI] Delhi	9	12	15	170,863	244,166	317,469
[Tr] Tripura	9	12	15	48,435	70,951	93,467
[Mn] Manipur	9	12	14	31,639	39,563	47,487
[Jm] Jammu And Kashmir	9	11	13	160,492	200,666	240,839
[Uc] Uttaranchal	7	10	13	100,247	159,224	218,201
[Mz] Mizoram	7	9	12	11,140	15,265	19,390
[Tn] Tamil Nadu	5	7	8	407,115	532,610	658,105
[Go] Goa	4	5	6	6,154	8,872	11,591
[Hp] Himachal Pradesh	2	3	5	14,539	34,515	54,490
[Ke] Kerala	1	2	3	36,500	67,356	98,212