## Iran

## Out of School Children of the <br> Population Ages 7-14

Number Out of
School
856,000

## Source: Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS) Census

## Comparison of Rates of Out of School Children Ages 7-14 across Iran

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


Comparison ot Rates ot Out ot School Children According to the IVost Recent Household Survey, Ages 7-14, Middle


## The Structure of the Education System in Iran

Iran has a 5-3-3 formal education structure. Primary school has an official entry age of six and a duration of five grades. Secondary school is divided into two cycles: lower secondary consists of grades 6-8 and upper secondary consists of grades 9-11. Upon successful completion of upper secondary, there is a one year "pre-university" course. In principle, basic education is free and compulsory. Students sit for a completion examination at the end of grade 5. (UNESCO IBE, World Data on Education. 7th Edition, 2010-2011. Revised 7/2011).

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## Out of School Children by Individual and Household Characteristics

- More girls $(10 \%$ or 497,990$)$ are out of school than boys (7\% or 357,852 ) in Iran.
- Out of school rates for children from rural areas (11\%) are lower than those for children from urban areas (5\%). In terms of absolute numbers, there are fewer children out of school in rural areas $(617,290)$ than in urban areas $(238,552)$.
- Out of school rates are highest for children from urban areas (11).



## Numbers of Out of School Children, IPUMS Census 2007

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## About Data Sources

All out of school estimates presented in this profile are EPDC extractions of IPUMS data. The IPUMS project is a collaboration among the Minnesota Population Center, National Statistical Offices, and international data sources that gathers, codes, and disseminates public census data. The 2007 Iran IPUMS Census IPUMS data is representative at the national and subnational level. For more information, please see https://international.ipums.org.

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.
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## Out of School Children by Subnational Regions

- The subnational region with the highest percentage of children out of school is Sistan And Baluchestan (22\%). Mazandaran has the lowest rate of school non-participation (5\%).
- The highest numbers of out of school children are located in Sistan And Baluchestan $(115,707)$. Semnan has the lowest numbers of out of school children $(4,795)$.

Rates of Out of School Children by Subnational Region (\%), with 95\% Confidence Intervals, IPUMS Census 2007


Numbers of Out of School Children by Subnational Region (\# in thousands), with 95\% Confidence Intervals, IPUMS Census 2007


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 crossnational 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 Iran is age 6. At that age, $23 \%$ of girls and $22 \%$ of boys are out of school.
- At age $15,30 \%$ of girls and $27 \%$ of boys are out of school.
- School participation is highest tor girls at age 8 and tor boys at age 9 .


## 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.

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 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 837,235 | 855,843 | 874,450 |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Female | 10 | 10 | 10 | 484,716 | 497,990 | 511,264 |
| Male | 7 | 7 | 7 | 346,917 | 357,852 | 368,787 |
| Area |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rural | 5 | 5 | 6 | 227,380 | 238,552 | 249,724 |
| Urban | 11 | 11 | 11 | 602,293 | 617,290 | 632,288 |
| Relative Wealth |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Poorest Quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Poorer Quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Middle Quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Richer Quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Richest Quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Regions |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sistan And Baluchestan | 20 | 22 | 23 | 107,075 | 115,707 | 124,339 |
| West Azarbayejan | 12 | 13 | 14 | 61,068 | 66,129 | 71,190 |
| Golestan | 11 | 12 | 13 | 30,775 | 34,179 | 37,584 |
| Kordestan | 9 | 10 | 11 | 22,938 | 25,345 | 27,752 |
| Kerman | 9 | 10 | 11 | 41,660 | 46,332 | 51,005 |
| North Khorasan | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12,653 | 14,816 | 16,978 |
| Hormozgan | 8 | 9 | 10 | 20,687 | 23,645 | 26,604 |
| Khuzestan | 8 | 9 | 10 | 64,812 | 70,620 | 76,428 |
| Hamedan | 8 | 9 | 10 | 20,832 | 23,396 | 25,960 |
| South Khorasan | 7 | 9 | 10 | 8,037 | 9,400 | 10,763 |
| Khorasan-E- Razavi | 8 | 9 | 9 | 74,619 | 80,364 | 86,110 |
| East Azarbayejan | 7 | 8 | 8 | 35,800 | 38,942 | 42,083 |
| Kermanshah | 7 | 8 | 8 | 20,250 | 22,975 | 25,700 |
| Markazi | 6 | 7 | 8 | 12,774 | 14,942 | 17,111 |
| Chaharmahal And Bakhtiyari | 6 | 7 | 9 | 8,921 | 10,873 | 12,825 |
| Lorestan | 6 | 7 | 8 | 19,172 | 21,743 | 24,313 |
| Zanjan | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8,962 | 10,623 | 12,283 |
| Qazvin | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9,852 | 11,721 | 13,590 |
| Ardebil | 6 | 7 | 8 | 12,680 | 14,523 | 16,365 |
| Qom | 5 | 7 | 8 | 8,031 | 10,976 | 13,921 |
| Ilam | 5 | 7 | 8 | 4,913 | 6,116 | 7,319 |
| Kohgiluyeh And Boyerahmad | 5 | 7 | 8 | 5,949 | 7,339 | 8,729 |
| Semnan | 5 | 6 | 7 | 3,749 | 4,795 | 5,840 |
| Fars | 5 | 6 | 6 | 33,444 | 37,444 | 41,444 |
| Tehran | 5 | 6 | 6 | 43,689 | 48,422 | 53,155 |
| Yazd | 4 | 6 | 7 | 6,046 | 7,647 | 9,248 |
| Gilan | 5 | 6 | 6 | 16,354 | 18,667 | 20,980 |
| Esfahan | 5 | 5 | 6 | 29,331 | 33,556 | 37,780 |
| Bushehr | 4 | 5 | 6 | 5,737 | 7,041 | 8,345 |
| Mazandaran | 4 | 5 | 5 | 15,241 | 17,566 | 19,891 |

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