



HIDDEN BURDEN

HOW MUCH DO DEVELOPING ECONOMIES LOSE DUE TO OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN?



GLOBAL NUMBER OF OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

Although significant progress has been made in achieving universal primary education, a large number of children are still out of school across the globe
(Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2013).

2000

102m

WERE NOT ENROLLED
IN SCHOOL



2011

57m

WERE NOT ENROLLED
IN SCHOOL



IT IS MORE EXPENSIVE TO NOT EDUCATE A CHILD THAN IT IS TO EDUCATE A CHILD

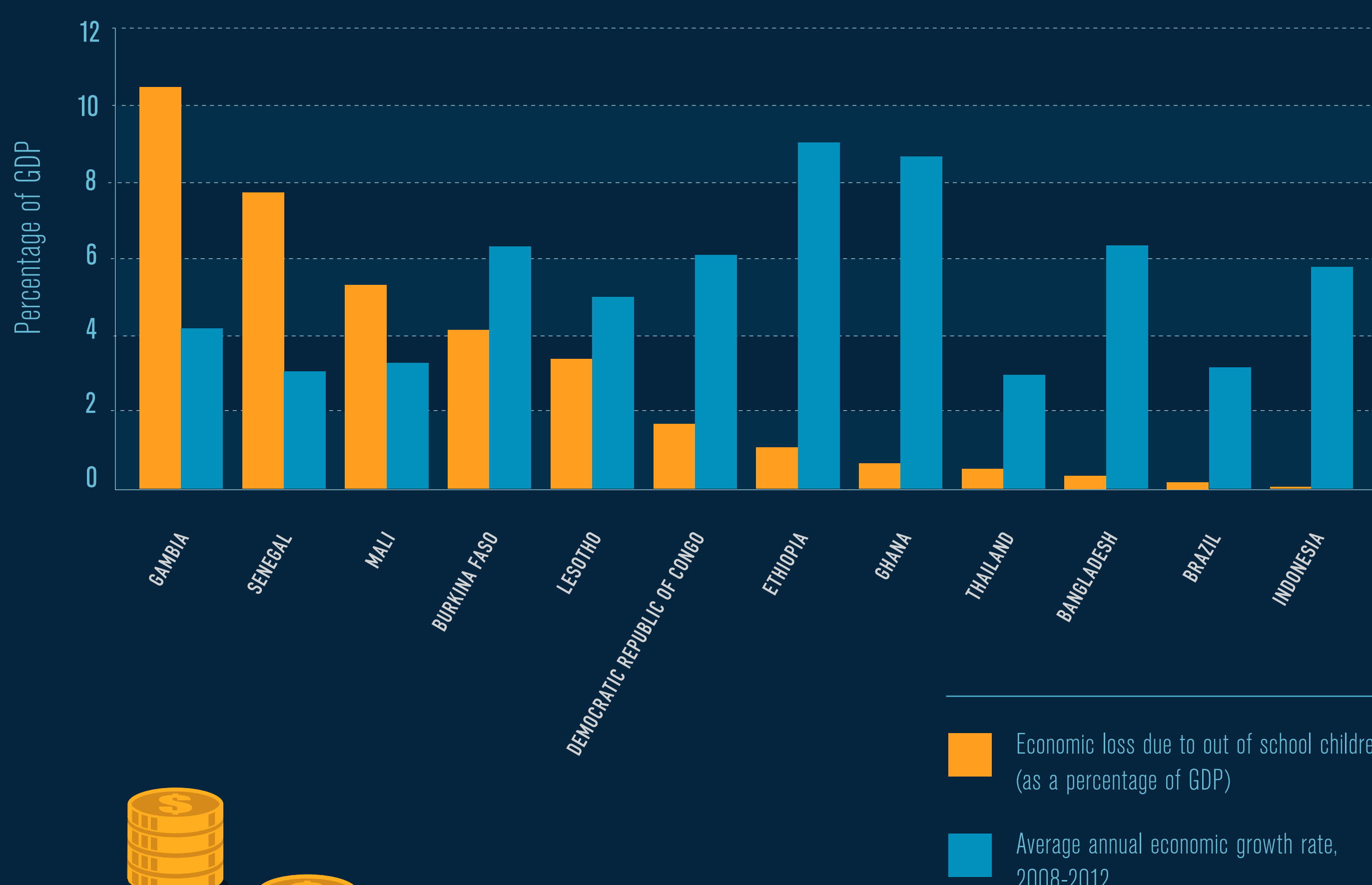
Because they do not benefit from primary education, out of school children will earn significantly less over their lifetimes. This economic loss is far greater than what it would cost to achieve universal primary education in developing countries.



- Economic loss due to out of school children (as a percentage of GDP)
- Spending required to achieve universal primary education (as a percentage of GDP)
- ● = 1% of GDP

PUTTING THE ECONOMIC COST OF OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN IN PERSPECTIVE

In some countries, the economic loss due to out of school children exceeds a full year of average economic growth.



- Economic loss due to out of school children (as a percentage of GDP)
- Average annual economic growth rate, 2008-2012



ENROLLING IS ESSENTIAL. UNTIL UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION IS REACHED, OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN WILL CONTINUE TO REPRESENT A COSTLY UNDERINVESTMENT IN DEVELOPING ECONOMIES.