



ENUGU STATE, NIGERIA OUT-OF-SCHOOLCHILDREN SURVEY REPORT



October, 2014

PREFACE

The challenge of school-aged children who for one reason or another did not enrol in school at all or enrolled and later dropped out for whatever reason has been a perennial challenge to education the world over. Nigeria alone is said to house over 10 million out of school children. This is in spite of the universal basic education programme which has been running in the country since 1999.

For Enugu State, it is not clear what the state contributes to that national pool of children who are reported to be out of school. Given the effort of the State Government in implementing the universal basic education programme, it is easy to assume that all children in Enugu State are enrolled and are attending school. This kind of assumption might not give us the benefit of knowing the true state of things as they relate to out-of-school children in our State. This is even more so given the State's development and approval of the Inclusive Education Policy, which has increased the challenge of ensuring that every child of school age, no matter his or her circumstance of birth or residence, has access to quality education; hence, the need to be concerned even for only one child that is out of school.

It is, therefore, in a bid to ascertain the prevalence of the incidence of children who are outside the school system, whether public or private, that the Ministry of Education and Enugu State Universal Basic Education Board collaborated with DFID-ESSPIN and other stakeholders to conduct the out of school children's survey. The survey covered the entire 17 LGAs in the state and involved a sample of 4,567 households selected from 471 communities.

It is my hope that education planners and policy makers in the State will use the findings of the survey to formulate appropriate strategies to bring all children of school age into the school system in line with the State's UBE law and the recently adopted Inclusive Education Policy. No child needs to be out of school given the State's UBE law which has made basic education free and compulsory. All hands need to be on deck to bring every out-of-school child back to school.

On behalf of the State Government, let me thank the UK Department for International Development for providing funding and technical support for this survey through the Education Sector Support Programme in Nigeria (ESSPIN).



Prof. Uchechukwu Chris Okoro
Honourable Commissioner
Ministry of Education
October, 2014

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The conduct of the Enugu State Out- of- School Children's Survey 2014 came as a collaborative effort among various education stakeholders who are interested in seeing to it that all children of school age are enabled to enrol and complete a full course of basic education. The first logical step in that direction was, therefore, to conduct a survey to ascertain the number of children aged 3-18 years in Enugu State who were not in school as well as the factors responsible for their not being in school. The survey and its various aspects involved many stakeholders who played different critical roles in making it a success.

First, we are grateful for the partnership of the DFID-funded Education Sector Support Programme in Nigeria (ESSPIN) for funding various aspects of the survey and providing technical assistance to the Out of School Children's Survey Committee set up by the State government to coordinate the survey.

Secondly, we appreciate the efforts of members of the multi-stakeholder Out of School Children's Survey Committee in coordinating the various aspects of the survey from initiation to its completion. In particular, we recognize the efforts of all the directors of the State Ministry of Education, permanent members and directors of the Enugu State Universal Basic Education Board and Post-Primary Education Management Board who served on the committee. The contributions of the Director-General of the State Bureau of Statistics and Special Adviser to the Governor on Education are also recognized and appreciated. The representation and active participation of the DFID-State Accountability and Voice Initiative (SAVI) on the Committee is also acknowledged.

The pioneering effort of the Advocacy Task Committee on Education Sector (ATCES), a coalition of NGOs in Enugu State, in making the initial attempt to collect and document information on out of school children is also recognized. We appreciate its active participation in this survey from the beginning to the end.

Enugu State Bureau of Statistics is further recognized for its technical input to see that the instruments of the survey and methodologies were standardized in line with international best practice.

We also thank the survey consultants, Dr. Kelechi Iwuamadi and Dr. Aliyu Usman for their technical assistance. All the enumerators, supervisors and other officers who collected, collated and analyzed the data and the respondents who passionately responded to questions within a short notice are appreciated.

Nneka Onuora

Executive Chairman

Enugu State Universal Basic Education Board

October, 2014

Acronyms

ASC	Annual School Census
ATCES	Advocacy Task Committee on Education Sector
BE	Basic Education
DQAF	Data Quality Assessment Framework
EA	Enumeration Area
ECCD	Early Child Care Development
ECCDE	Early Child Care Development Education
EFA	Education for All
EMIS	Education Management Information System
ENSUBEB	Enugu State Universal Basic Education Board
ESP	Education Sector Plan
ESSPIN	Education Sector Support Programme in Nigeria
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FME	Federal Ministry of Education
GPE	Global Partnership on Education
HH	Household
HHH	Household Head
IBM SPSS	Predictive Analytic Software
ISD	Integrated School Development
JSS	Junior Secondary School
LGA	Local Government Area
LGEA	Local Government Education Authority
MOE	Ministry of Education, Science
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NDHS	Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey
NPC	National Population Commission
NTWG	National Technical Working Group
OOS	Out-of-School
OOSC	Out-of-School Children
OOSS	Out-of-School Survey
SESP	State Education Sector Plan
SSS	Senior Secondary School
STSSD	Stratified Two-Stage Sampling Design
SUBEB	State Universal Basic Education Board
UBE	Universal Basic Education
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund

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Executive Summary

Enugu State conducted this survey for out-of-school children in order to ascertain the authenticity of various claims for out-of-school children in the State as well as to plan for EFA goals. Furthermore, the survey was conducted to determine the number of out-of-school children as well as the possible reasons for their out-of-school status for credible planning. The primary objective for this survey for out-of-school children in Enugu was to assess and evaluate the magnitude of the problem of out-of-school children, possible reasons for out-of-school children and the relationships between out-of-school children and family's socio-economic status. The stratified two-stage sampling design (STSSD) was used for the survey. In scope, 4,567 households were covered in 471 communities across the 17 LGAs of the State during the survey. Earlier, pilot survey was conducted in three selected communities to test-run the instruments as well as to try out the questionnaire and the field methods on a small scale. The data collected during the survey were fully analyzed and the result were quite revealing. The results have shown that in Enugu State there were **416,832 out-of-school children aged 3-18 years, which constitutes 28.6% of the total number of children aged 3-18 years**. Almost 3 in 4 out-of-school children (73.5%) are dropouts, with the remaining 1 in 4 (26.5%) never having attended school.

Dropouts

In Enugu State, 37,263 boys and 34,537 girls aged 12-14 (junior secondary school age) dropped out from school. In all, there were 156,092 boys and 150,168 girls aged 3-18 years that dropped out from school in the State. Moreover, 23.4% of the dropout children were 12-14 years of age (junior secondary school age).

Never Attended School

Furthermore, there were 3,353 boys and 3,608 girls aged 12-14 (junior secondary school age) that never attended school across the 17 LGAs of the State. In all, there were 54,513 boys and 56,059 girls aged 3-18 years that never attended school in the State. Moreover, 6.3% of the children that never attended school were 12-14 years of age (junior secondary school age).

Overall Out-of-School Children

Overall, 416,832 children aged 3-18 years were out-of-school which constitutes 28.6% of the total projected population of children 3-18 years of age in the State. Out of this, 40,616 boys and 38,145 girls aged 12-14 (junior secondary school age) were out-of-school across the 17 LGAs of the State. In all, there were 210,605 out-of-school boys and 206,227 out-of-school girls aged 3-18 years in the State. Moreover, 18.9% of the out-of-school children were 12-14 years of age (junior secondary school age). Again, 26.0% of the out-of-school children were 15-18 years of age (senior secondary school age).

Furthermore, the population projections have revealed that there were a total of 737,326 boys and 718,819 girls aged 3-18 years in the State. Moreover, 29.7% of the children aged 3-4 years were out-of-school, 26.0% of the children aged 5-8 years were out-of-school, 22.9% of the children aged 9-11 years were out-of-school, 26.9% of the children aged 12-14 years were out-of-school and 37.0% of the children aged 15-18 years were out-of-school. The summary is depicted in the following table.

School Attendance and Non Attendance in Enugu State - 2014 - 3-18 year olds

Status	Number			Percent		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Dropped out	156,092	150,168	306,260	51.0%	49.0%	100%
Never attended	54,513	56,059	110,572	49.3%	50.7%	100%
Overall out of school	210,605	206,227	416,832	50.5%	49.5%	100%

Reasons for OOS Children

The most prominent reason for OOS children was financial constraint (21.4%). Other prominent reasons include physical disability (14.2%), general medical reason (11.5%), mental health issues (9.6%), loss of father (7.7%) and hearing impairment (6.4%).

Socio-Economic Factors for OOS Children

This out-of-school survey has, among other things, investigated some socio-economic factors responsible for out-of-school children. Education level of parents is an indicator of the economic status of the family. In this regards, 30.4% of the household heads of out-of-school children have no education while 48.5% of them have primary education only. This further signifies the relationship between out-of-school status of a child and education level of parents. This also shows high percentage of out-of-school children in homes with no or low education. Parents with out-of-school children have either primary education as their highest education qualification or no education at all. This further shows the relationship between parents' education and the children's out-of-school status.

Furthermore, occupation of household head is a good indicator of the economic status of the family. Hence, 55.9% of the household heads with out-of-school children have farming as the major occupation. This further signifies the relationship between out-of-school status of a child and occupation of household head. This also shows high percentage of out-of-school children in poor homes. In this case, peasant farming remains the most prominent occupation of the people in many parts of the State.

Moreover, monthly income of household head is a good indicator of the economic status of the family. Hence, 76.2% of the household head with out-of-school children has a monthly income of ₦ 10,000 and below. This further signifies the relationship between out-of-school status of a child and the income of household head. This also shows high percentage of out-of-school children in poor homes. Again, out-of-school children usually come from poor homes.

Suggestions and the Way Forward

Based on these findings, the following suggestions and the way forward were made.

- More pre-primary schools should be provided to cater for the large number of OOS children aged 3-4 because 20.6% of the overall number of out-of-school children in the State is within that age bracket.
- The economic status of the parents should be supported to reduce the burden of sending their children to school because financial problem remains a major factor responsible for high OOS cases in the state.

- Parents of dropout children across the State should be contacted to work out ways of sending them back to school. Special programmes should be put in place to assist OOS children who lost one or both parents

SECTION ONE

Introduction

1.1Background

Education is critical to human development both at the individual and societal levels. It paves the way to a successful and productive future as well as provides the potential for an individual's intellectual growth and productivity in society. Education also contributes to the wider socio-economic and cultural development of society. The right of all Nigerians to education has also featured in successive constitutions of the Federal Republic of Nigerian. The Nigerian Government is obliged under Section 18 of the 1999 Constitution to strive to eradicate illiteracy. This commitment was reiterated with the re-enactment of the Universal Basic Education (UBE) act which was subsequently reformulated into a policy of compulsory nine years of basic education in forms of six years of primary and three years of junior secondary. Hence, basic education is a fundamental right for every child in Nigeria.

The Education for All (EFA) 2000 Declaration of the United Nations (UN) is a global commitment to provide quality basic education for all children, youth and adults. At the World Education Forum (Dakar, 2000), 164 governments, including Nigeria, pledged to achieve EFA through six key goals to be met by 2015. Governments, development partners and the private sector are working together to reach the EFA goals. In response to the EFA goals as well as the need to ascertain the authenticity of various claims for the high number of out-of-school children in Nigeria; it becomes imperative for Enugu State to conduct a thorough investigation to determine the number of children that are actually out-of-school for credible planning. Hence, this survey is a step towards actualizing the State's education plans and a strategy to reduce the number of out-of school children, increase public participation and respond to the global targets of achieving the EFA goals. Meanwhile, Enugu State has Education Sector Plan (ESP) that covers 2007 through 2016, a long-term strategic document which guides the education sector reform agenda. In its ESP, Enugu State emphasised the need for monitoring and evaluating the

measurable indicators outlined in the ESP in order to determine if the state has been successful or not.

The out-of-school children in this context include dropouts and children that never attended school. Moreover, the survey has separately captured “dropouts” and “never attended” as the two mutually exclusive and exhaustive categories of OOS children. The effort to send these children back to school will give practical effect to the right to education as well as the right to non-discrimination in educational opportunity affirmed by EFA declaration. Moreover, this technical report, presents the key findings of the survey of OOS children in the 17 LGAs of Enugu State. It is hoped that the report will serve as a source of information on the status of OOS children as well as a guide to education planning in the State also to monitor the progress towards getting these children back to school.

1.2 Objectives

1. To gather information on out-of-school children and the responsible factors.
2. To support the Enugu State with adequate information that will inform decision making for education of the marginalized children in the State.
3. To guide the planning enrolment campaign and targeted advocacies for attendance and transition at basic education and senior secondary school levels
4. To advise Government on policies and programmes to reduce the number of out-of-school children.

1.3 Framework for Out-of-School Children

The issue of out-of-school children (OOSC) has been a global concern. The recent UNESCO declaration that there are 10.5 million out-of-school children in Nigeria has been a great concern to many State governments in Nigeria. In recent times, Governments at all levels have embarked on rigorous advocacies and mobilization of communities to increase enrolment and retention; but such efforts still did not yield the desired targets.

In Nigeria today, there is growing demand for information on OOS children especially at lower levels because of its alarming rate. The need to produce a single, accurate figure on OOS children in Enugu State was an important component for education planning. Such information is not available at LGA level for planning and possible intervention. Hence, such information can be collected and compiled through this OOS Survey in order to obtain reliable baseline information for planning the education sector.

This framework distinguishes between dropouts and never attended in terms of policies aimed at reducing the number of OOS children. Different policies are needed in order to provide access to those excluded from the school system, to ensure that children start school in time, or to ensure that they complete a full cycle basic education. Indeed, rigorous efforts must be put in place to improve the way OOS children are counted and also to provide a more detailed picture of these children. These details include their names, sex, age, house address, locality, reasons for being out-of-school, among others. This survey is also important for monitoring progress when conducted at different time intervals. Moreover, it is essential to view the OOS children as elementary units and households as enumeration/listing units. This perspective requires primary data which comes directly from the target respondents. While this report paid great attention to numbers of OOS children, the reasons for being of OOS were also studied separately for drop-outs and never attended.

1.4 Profile of Enugu State

Enugu State in South-East Nigeria came into being on August 27, 1991. The State shares borders with Abia State and Imo State to the south, Ebonyi State to the east, Benue State to the north-east, Kogi State to the northwest and Anambra State to the west. It is one of the thirty-six States constituting the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Enugu State derives its name from the capital city, *Enugu* (top of the hill) which is regarded as the oldest urban community in the Igbo speaking areas of Southeast Nigeria. The State has 17 Local Government Areas. Enugu is the capital city of Enugu State.

The city owes its geopolitical significance to the discovery of coal in 1909 by a team of British geologists. The discovery of the solid mineral in the area brought about the

emergence of a permanent cosmopolitan settlement which influenced the construction of a railway line to link the Enugu coal fields with the seaport in Port Harcourt for the export of the mineral. As mining activities increased in the area, a permanent cosmopolitan settlement emerged, supported by a railway system. Enugu acquired township status in 1917 and became strategic to British interests. From Enugu the British administration was able to spread its influence over the Southern Province of Nigeria. The colonial past of Enugu is today evidenced by the Georgian building types and meandering narrow roads within the residential areas originally reserved for the whites, an area which is today called the Government Reserved Area (GRA).

SECTION TWO

Methodology

2.1 Survey Planning for Out-of-School Children

Survey planning is paramount because the quality of survey results depends considerably on the preparations made before its conduct. At the planning stage, several meetings were held to plan adequately for the survey, outline sampling design, development of survey instruments, development of operational guides, planning the field strategy, software development, pilot survey and plan for data analysis. The meetings served as the preparatory ground for the survey where the field exercises, logistics, manpower and contingency were adequately planned.

At the end of series of planning meetings, the OOSS questionnaire was developed covering all the dimensions of out-of-schools as well as the reasons for children dropping from school and those never attended. A pilot survey was earlier conducted in some selected communities which include Ibagwa-Ani Community in Nsukka West (rural area), Ihe-Owerre Community in Nsukka Central (semi-urban area), and Agbamere Eha-Alumona Community in Nsukka (urban area) to test-run the instruments and the field processes. After a pilot survey, final correction and inputs of stakeholders were reflected in the final questionnaire that was used in the main survey.

Prior to the main OOSS, the communities in the selected Communities were duly informed about the essence of the survey. Thus, before the commencement of the survey, the people in the selected Communities were duly sensitized and educated through the ranks of their traditional heads on the potential benefits of the survey to the communities. Joint sensitization meetings were conducted in the communities before the exercise. The traditional heads and community gatekeepers had also provided local guides for the enumerators. Moreover, a sample of 471 communities was selected across the 17 LGAs of the State – a total of 4,567 households. At least, 20% of households in each community was sampled randomly and enumerated.

2.2 Sampling Design

The stratified two-stage sampling design (STSSD) was adopted for the survey to ensure a representative sample. The STSSD is a combination of stratified and two-stage sampling methods. It involves the stratification of the population while using two-stage sampling to select samples independently from each stratum. Questionnaires were given to each and every household in the selected communities. Hence, the number of OOS children in each LGA was obtained through the ratio estimation. That is, number of OOS children in enumerated divided by the number of children in the communities multiplied by the projected population.

The 17 LGAs of Enugu State were the strata and each stratum was subdivided into communities. At first stage, samples of communities were selected from each LGA and at second stage samples of households were selected from the selected communities. In this context, the households were the enumeration or listing units while the OOS children within each household were the elementary units. The questionnaire used was designed to be administered to each household in the selected Communities.

2.3 Data Quality and Supervision

This OOSS was planned and conducted under well coordinated and carefully supervised atmosphere in order to ensure data quality. The monitoring and supervision has ensured that all the 471 communities were fully covered and all the selected households in the selected communities were fully enumerated. Moreover, the contents of returns of the questionnaires were frequently checked to ensure data quality. The supervision of data entry has ensured accurate, complete and error-free data entry process. Several categories of monitors and supervisors were drawn from different agencies to oversee the survey.

The enumerators were the major players in the data collection process during the survey. They visited and enumerated every household in each of the selected communities. Furthermore, the supervisors/facilitators worked closely with the enumerators to ensure that every community was fully covered, all the residential buildings/structures within a particularly community were numbered and all the selected households fully enumerated. The coordinators have supervised both the enumerators and the supervisors/facilitators. They worked closely with both the enumerators and the supervisors/facilitators to ensure

full coverage as well as data quality. The data entry officers through their coordinator collected and entered all the completed questionnaires from the facilitators. They ensured accuracy in all their entries through checking and follow-ups. The ESSPIN and SUBEB Monitors supervised the enumerators, supervisors/facilitators, coordinators and data entry officers and worked closely with all stakeholders to ensure the success of the entire OOS survey.

2.4 Pilot Survey

A pilot survey was conducted before the main survey in order to test-run the instruments as well as the survey process on a small scale. The pilot survey was conducted in three selected communities in Nsukka LGA: Ibagwa-Ani in Nsukka West, Ihenowerre in Nsukka Central, and Agbamere Eha-Alumona in Nsukka. The data collected during the pilot survey were analyzed and the result served as a guide for the main survey. The pilot survey, among other things, revealed that the most prominent reason for OOS children was financial constraint (19.8%) and physical disability (15.1%).

2.5 Process of Data Collection and Analysis

The population is naturally divided into parts called sampling units. These units cover the whole of the population without overlap; in the sense that every element in the population belongs to one and only one unit. The primary sampling units in this context are the communities while the secondary units are the households. The construction of this list of sampling units, called a sampling frame was a major practical problem. From bitter experience, researchers have acquired a critical attitude towards lists often found to be incomplete or partly illegible, or to contain an unknown amount of duplication. A complete frame of communities across the 17 LGAs was obtained from NPC out of which 471 Communities were selected using the STSSD.

Data were collected directly from the households in the selected communities through the enumerators and their supervisors using a questionnaire and an FGD interview guide. Two FGDs were held in each community; one each with women groups

and elders. The retrieved questionnaires were coded, entered, stored and analyzed using the IBM SPSS Statistics and Microsoft Excel. All data sheets were earlier edited and checked to ensure data quality. Thereafter, using the sample proportions, the robust method of estimating population totals was applied. Finally, after the analysis, the results were then embodied in this report that gives the situation appraisal of OOS children in Enugu State.

SECTION THREE

Results for Out-of-School Children

The analysis of this survey is to generate comprehensive data for OOS children in the 17 LGAs of Enugu State. The results of the analysis are summarized in the following tables.

3.1 Number of Households and Population Size

Table 3.1: Number of Sampled Enumeration Areas, Households and Population

SN	LGAs	Number Sampled HHs	Projected Population (3-18 years)	Percentage of Projected Population
1	Aninri	197	59,821	4.1%
2	Awgu	298	88,527	6.1%
3	Enugu East	183	124,676	8.6%
4	Enugu North	342	109,451	7.5%
5	Enugu South	274	88,773	6.1%
6	Ezeagu	278	75,864	5.2%
7	Igbo-Etiti	204	93,539	6.4%
8	Igboeze North	275	116,095	8.0%
9	Igboeze South	211	65,929	4.5%
10	Isi-Uzo	276	66,330	4.6%
11	Nkanu East	274	66,520	4.6%
12	Nkanu West	282	65,567	4.5%
13	Nsukka	312	138,347	9.5%
14	Oji River	281	56,627	3.9%
15	Udenu	314	79,756	5.5%
16	Udi	300	104,594	7.2%
17	Uzo-Uwani	266	55,724	3.8%
	Total	4,567	1,456,145	100.0%

The table 3.1 above shows the number of selected households covered and the projected population of children 3-18 years in 2014 across the 17 LGAs of Enugu State. The projected population was obtained from the 2006 national census with a population growth rate of 3% as stipulated by UNFPA and NPC. Altogether, 4,567 households were covered across the 17 LGAs of the State. Nsukka LGA has the highest population of children aged 3-18 years in the State, 169,458 (9.5%) while Uzo-Uwani LGA has the

least 68,203 (3.8%). The ranked population of children 3-18 years for the year 2014 is depicted in figure 3.1 below.

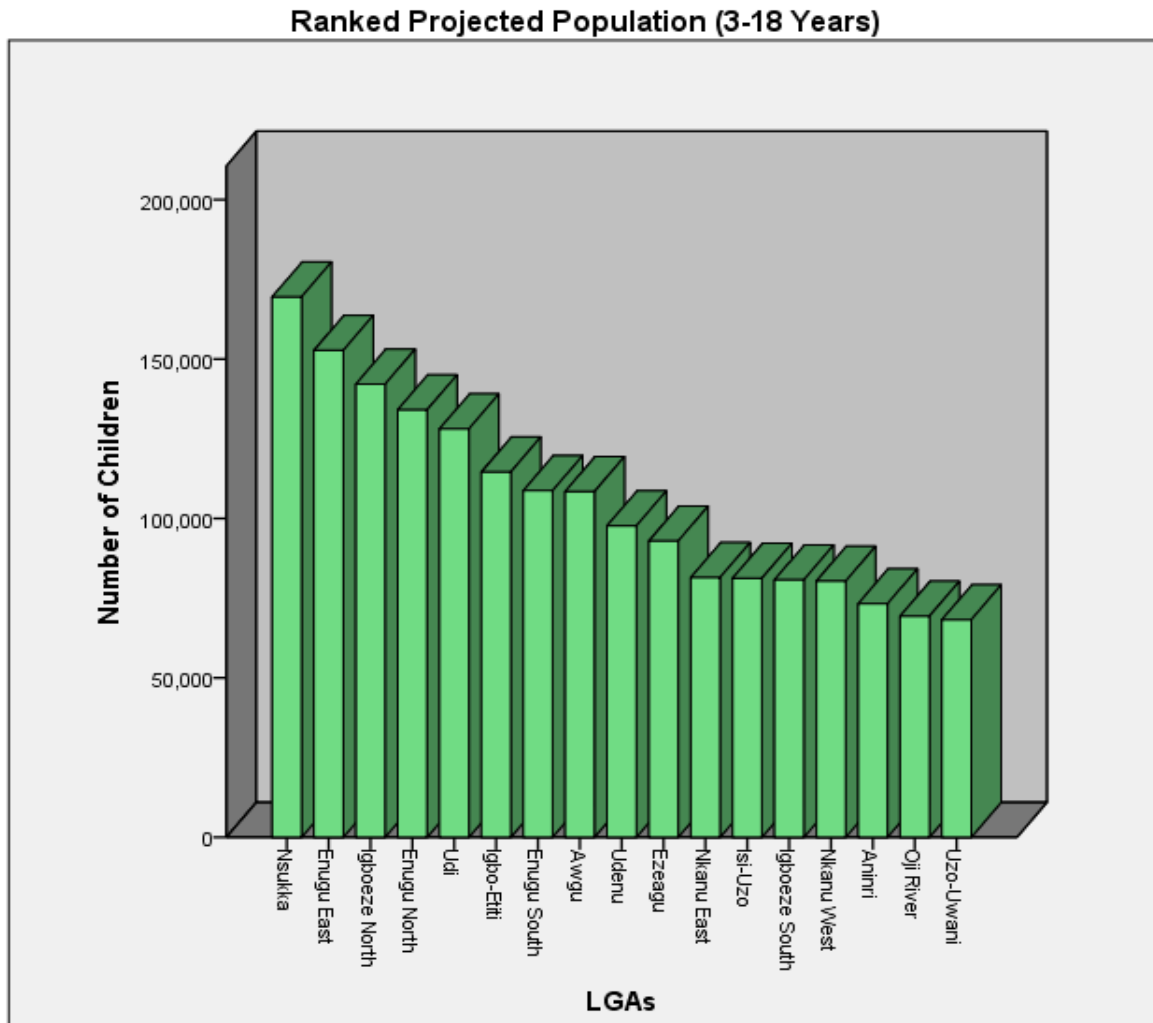


Figure 3.1: Projected Population (3-18 Years) in 2014

3.2 Number of Out-of-School Children

Table 3.2: Number of Children that Dropout from School by Age, Sex and LGA

LGAs	Age (Years)									
	3-4		5-8		9-11		12-14		15-18	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Aninri	754	583	1,546	1,251	1,299	917	1,643	1,221	1,980	1,583
Awgu	1,900	2,149	3,363	3,059	2,333	2,396	3,144	3,170	2,931	3,480
Enugu East	741	344	2,327	2,515	2,427	1,820	2,599	3,505	4,998	4,231
Enugu North	1,012	1,188	2,283	2,372	957	1,217	1,809	1,471	3,569	3,326
Enugu South	251	269	1,494	1,337	1,492	1,314	2,469	2,197	2,465	3,180
Ezeagu	496	697	1,624	1,981	1,090	1,488	2,013	2,069	2,681	2,941
Igbo-Etiti	810	869	1,133	1,321	968	747	1,961	1,784	3,197	1,926
Igboeze North	1,302	1,711	2,796	2,789	3,295	2,689	4,825	4,092	4,590	4,120
Igboeze South	390	623	1,532	907	635	645	1,270	1,536	2,176	1,912
Isi-Uzo	477	519	1,216	1,169	831	645	1,018	1,303	1,820	2,201
Nkanu East	598	1,009	1,489	1,553	1,288	983	1,925	1,856	2,258	2,081
Nkanu West	1,441	1,366	1,986	2,303	1,434	1,240	1,976	1,876	2,147	2,360
Nsukka	1,158	1,177	2,105	2,156	1,375	1,210	3,128	1,841	3,700	3,911
Oji River	741	296	858	906	707	485	1,151	986	2,005	1,887
Udenu	1,292	1,440	2,360	1,592	1,577	1,258	2,529	2,049	2,951	3,391
Udi	1,381	1,465	2,866	2,874	1,825	1,544	2,343	2,493	2,003	3,032
Uzo-Uwani	493	580	1,089	1,093	895	626	1,460	1,088	1,626	1,382
Total	15,237	16,285	32,067	31,178	24,428	21,224	37,263	34,537	47,097	46,944

Table 3.2 above shows the number of dropout children by age by sex in the 17 LGAs of the State. There were 37,263 boys and 34,537 girls aged 12-14 years (junior secondary school age) that dropped out from school in the State. In all, there were 156,092 boys and 150,168 girls aged 3-18 years that dropped out from school in the State. Moreover, 23.4% of the dropout children were 12-14 years of age (junior secondary school age). Again, 30.7% of the dropout children were 15-18 years of age (senior secondary school age). The summary is further depicted by figure 3.2 below.

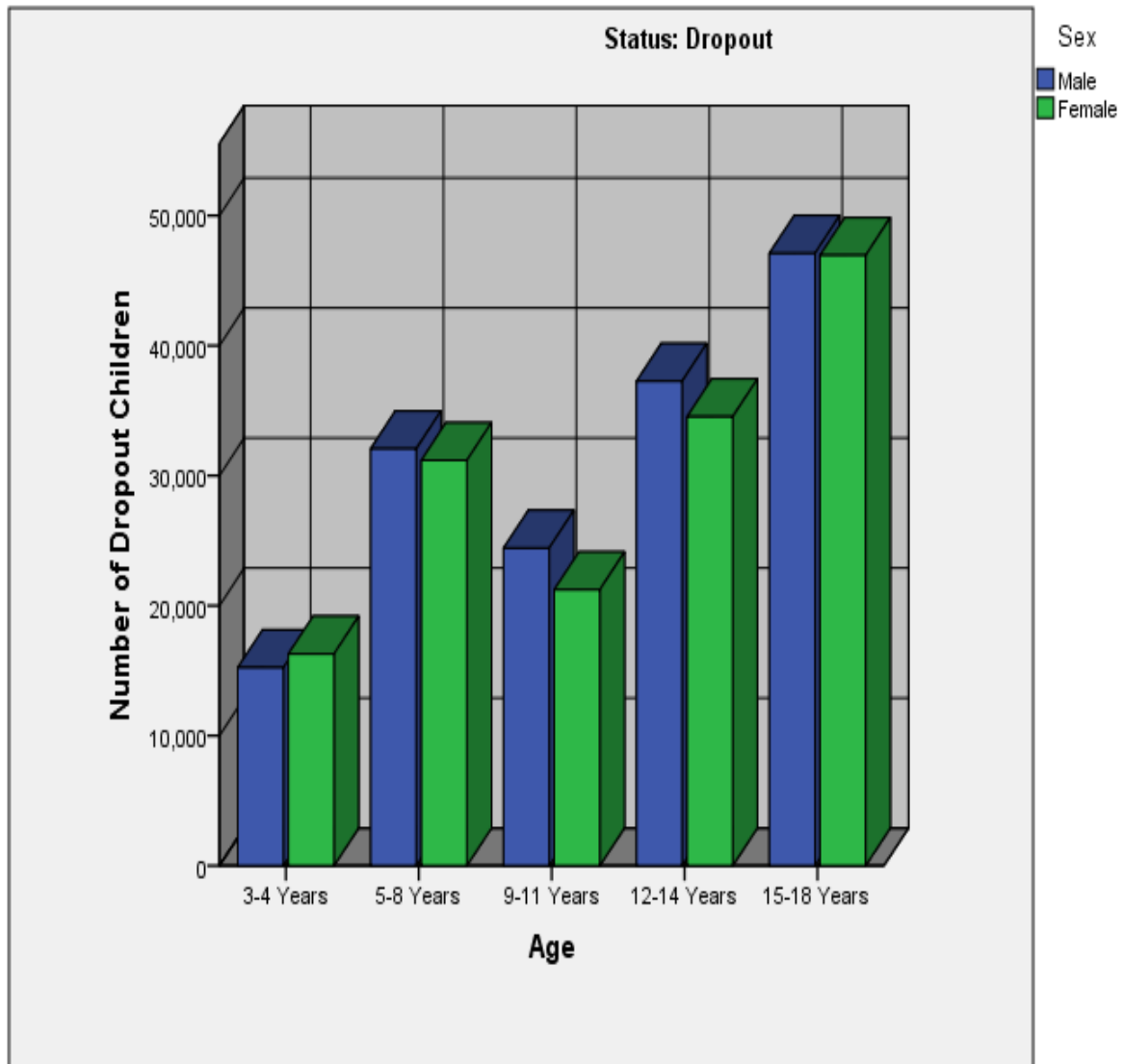


Figure 3.2: Distribution of Dropout Children

Table 3.3: Number of Children that Never Attended School by Age, Sex and LGA

LGAs	Age (Years)									
	3-4		5-8		9-11		12-14		15-18	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Aninri	675	546	526	536	110	170	44	244	119	48
Awgu	1,006	4,804	271	183	0	136	46	76	150	127
Enugu East	2,539	3,692	1,904	1,509	291	433	260	584	1,666	3,143
Enugu North	1,970	1,963	874	747	478	487	548	640	391	79
Enugu South	1,655	1,236	727	472	92	183	203	95	35	0
Ezeagu	2,604	2,135	1,354	969	662	288	140	84	298	1,508
Igbo-Etiti	1,012	869	771	634	282	41	0	158	0	2,329
Igboeze North	2,966	1,853	2,743	1,559	538	546	237	136	283	266
Igboeze South	293	901	0	51	100	0	0	43	24	29
Isi-Uzo	1,646	1,441	1,056	822	237	308	296	335	1,048	372
Nkanu East	1,263	721	372	685	132	140	112	270	128	104
Nkanu West	741	420	184	399	228	75	126	41	86	163
Nsukka	2,162	2,589	1,105	1,222	314	555	323	329	336	139
Oji River	684	592	107	125	0	0	45	0	0	0
Udenu	1,233	1,219	479	584	110	87	304	98	169	104
Udi	2,105	1,588	1,285	608	380	94	356	62	728	212
Uzo-Uwani	1,859	1,261	1,037	825	409	400	313	413	128	125
Total	26,413	27,830	14,795	11,930	4,363	3,943	3,353	3,608	5,589	8,748

Table 3.3 above shows the number of children that never attended school by age by sex in the 17 LGAs of the State. There were 3,353 boys and 3,608 girls aged 12-14 years (junior secondary school age) that never attended school in the State. In all, there were 54,513 boys and 56,059 girls aged 3-18 years that never attended school in the State. Moreover, 6.3% of the children that never attended school were 12-14 years of age (junior secondary school age). Again, 13.0% of the children that never attended school were 15-18 years of age (senior secondary school age). The summary is further depicted by figure 3.3 below.

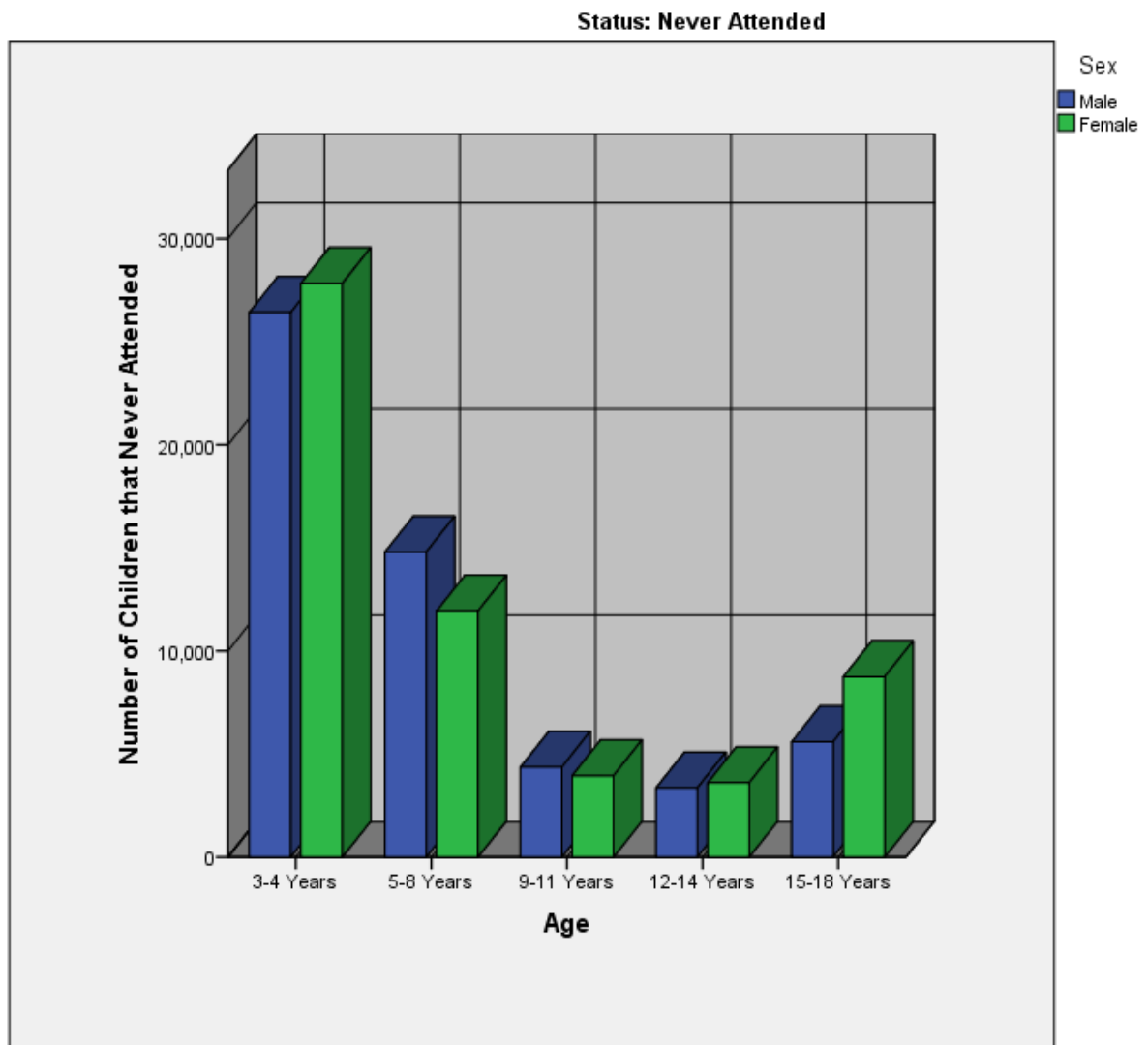


Figure 3.3: Distribution of Children that Never Attend School

Table 3.4: Number of Out-of-School Children by Age, Sex and LGA

LGAs	Age (Years)									
	3-4		5-8		9-11		12-14		15-18	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Aninri	1,429	1,129	2,072	1,787	1,409	1,087	1,687	1,465	2,099	1,631
Awgu	2,906	6,953	3,634	3,242	2,333	2,532	3,190	3,246	3,081	3,607
Enugu East	3,280	4,036	4,231	4,024	2,718	2,253	2,859	4,089	6,664	7,374
Enugu North	2,982	3,151	3,157	3,119	1,435	1,704	2,357	2,111	3,960	3,405
Enugu South	1,906	1,505	2,221	1,809	1,584	1,497	2,672	2,292	2,500	3,180
Ezeagu	3,100	2,832	2,978	2,950	1,752	1,776	2,153	2,153	2,979	4,449
Igbo-Etiti	1,822	1,738	1,904	1,955	1,250	788	1,961	1,942	3,197	4,255
Igboeze North	4,268	3,564	5,539	4,348	3,833	3,235	5,062	4,228	4,873	4,386
Igboeze South	683	1,524	1,532	958	735	645	1,270	1,579	2,200	1,941
Isi-Uzo	2,123	1,960	2,272	1,991	1,068	953	1,314	1,638	2,868	2,573
Nkanu East	1,861	1,730	1,861	2,238	1,420	1,123	2,037	2,126	2,386	2,185
Nkanu West	2,182	1,786	2,170	2,702	1,662	1,315	2,102	1,917	2,233	2,523
Nsukka	3,320	3,766	3,210	3,378	1,689	1,765	3,451	2,170	4,036	4,050
Oji River	1,425	888	965	1,031	707	485	1,196	986	2,005	1,887
Udenu	2,525	2,659	2,839	2,176	1,687	1,345	2,833	2,147	3,120	3,495
Udi	3,486	3,053	4,151	3,482	2,205	1,638	2,699	2,555	2,731	3,244
Uzo-Uwani	2,352	1,841	2,126	1,918	1,304	1,026	1,773	1,501	1,754	1,507
Total	41,650	44,115	46,862	43,108	28,791	25,167	40,616	38,145	52,686	55,692

Table 3.4 above shows the number of out-of-school children by age by sex in the 17 LGAs of the State. There were 40,616 boys and 38,145 girls aged 12-14 years (junior secondary school age) that that were out-of-school in the State. In all, there were 210,605 boys and 206,227 girls aged 3-18 years that were out-of-school in the State. Moreover, 18.9% of the out-of-school children were 12-14 years of age (junior secondary school age). Again, 26.0% of the out-of-school children were 15-18 years of age (senior secondary school age). The summary is further depicted by figure 3.4 below.

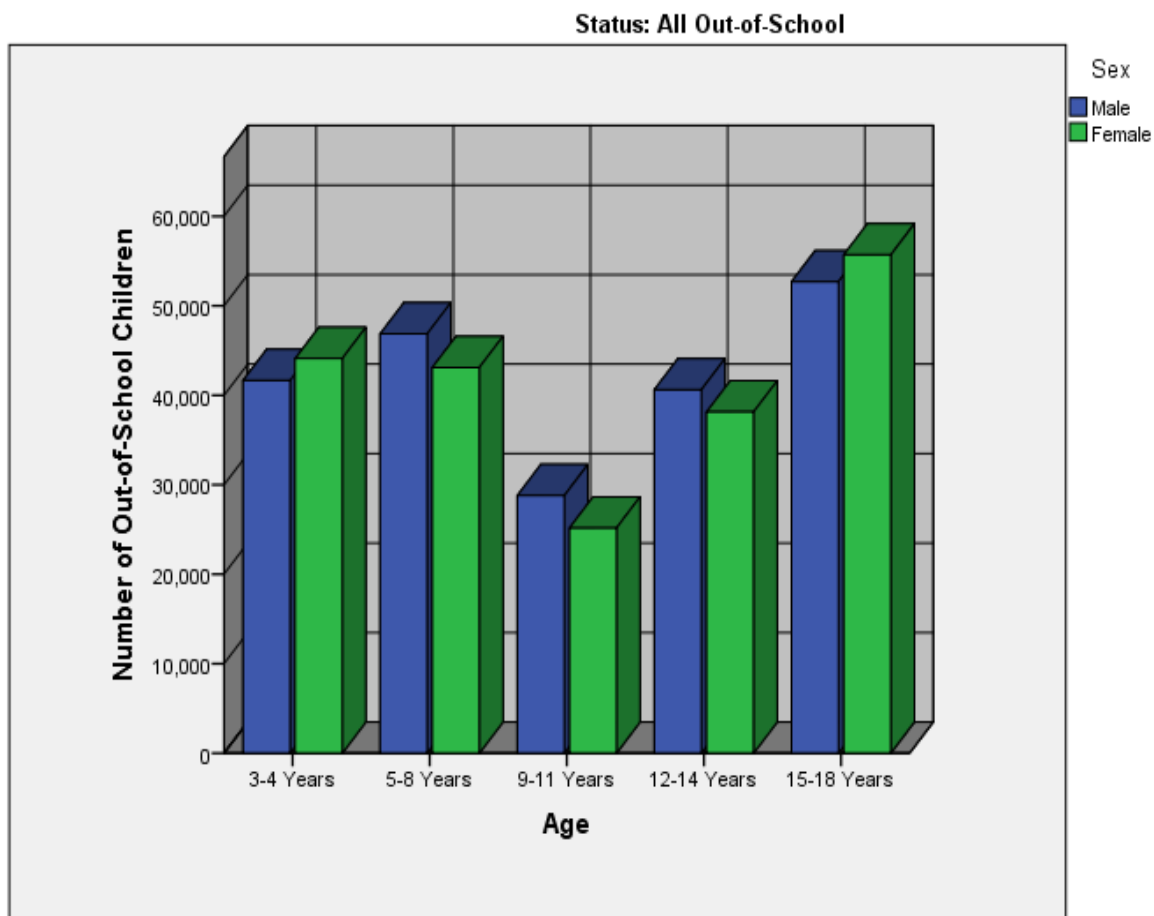


Figure 3.4: Distribution of Out-of-School Children

Moreover, the summary of dropouts, never attended and all of out-of-school children by sex across all LGAs is shown in table 3.5 below.

Table 3.5: Summary of Out-of-School Children by Sex and LGA

LGAs	Out-of-School Children								
	Dropouts			Never Attended			All OOSC		
	M	F		M	F		M	F	
Aninri	7,222	5,555	12,777	1,474	1,544	3,018	8,696	7,099	15,795
Awgu	13,671	14,254	27,925	1,473	5,326	6,799	15,144	19,580	34,724
Enugu East	13,092	12,415	25,507	6,660	9,361	16,021	19,752	21,776	41,528
Enugu North	9,630	9,574	19,204	4,261	3,916	8,177	13,891	13,490	27,381
Enugu South	8,171	8,297	16,468	2,712	1,986	4,698	10,883	10,283	21,166
Ezeagu	7,904	9,176	17,080	5,058	4,984	10,042	12,962	14,160	27,122
Igbo-Etiti	8,069	6,647	14,716	2,065	4,031	6,096	10,134	10,678	20,812
Igboeze North	16,808	15,401	32,209	6,767	4,360	11,127	23,575	19,761	43,336
Igboeze South	6,003	5,623	11,626	417	1,024	1,441	6,420	6,647	13,067
Isi-Uzo	5,362	5,837	11,199	4,283	3,278	7,561	9,645	9,115	18,760
Nkanu East	7,558	7,482	15,040	2,007	1,920	3,927	9,565	9,402	18,967
Nkanu West	8,984	9,145	18,129	1,365	1,098	2,463	10,349	10,243	20,592
Nsukka	11,466	10,295	21,761	4,240	4,834	9,074	15,706	15,129	30,835
Oji River	5,462	4,560	10,022	836	717	1,553	6,298	5,277	11,575
Udenu	10,709	9,730	20,439	2,295	2,092	4,387	13,004	11,822	24,826
Udi	10,418	11,408	21,826	4,854	2,564	7,418	15,272	13,972	29,244
Uzo-Uwani	5,563	4,769	10,332	3,746	3,024	6,770	9,309	7,793	17,102
Total	156,092	150,168	306,260	54,513	56,059	110,572	210,605	206,227	416,832

Table 3.5 above shows the number of dropouts, never attended and all of out-of-school children by sex in the 17 LGAs of the State. There were 156,092 boys and 150,168 girls that that dropped out from school in the State. Similarly, there were 54,513 boys and 56,059 girls that that never attended school in the State. Altogether, there were 210,605 boys and 206,227 girls that were out-of-school in the State. Moreover, 73.5% of the out-of-school children were dropouts while 26.5% of them have never attended school. The summary is further depicted by figures 3.5-3.12 below.

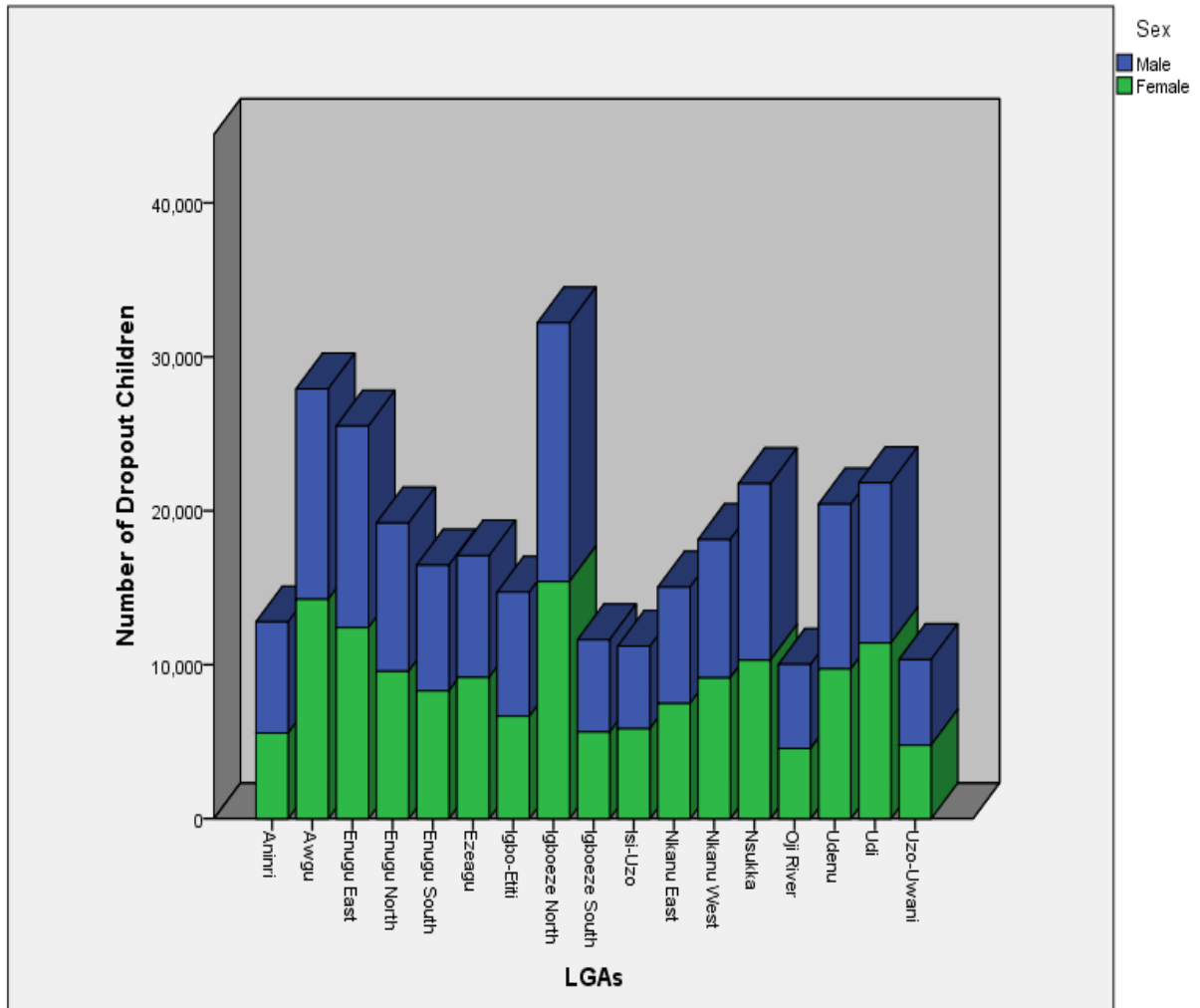


Figure 3.5: Number of Dropouts by LGA

From figure 3.5 above, Igboeze North LGA has the highest number of dropouts while Uzo-Uwani LGA has the least number of dropouts. However, the number of dropouts was not proportionate to the population sizes of the respective LGAs because more dropouts usually come from rural LGAs. The percentage dropout by LGA is shown below.

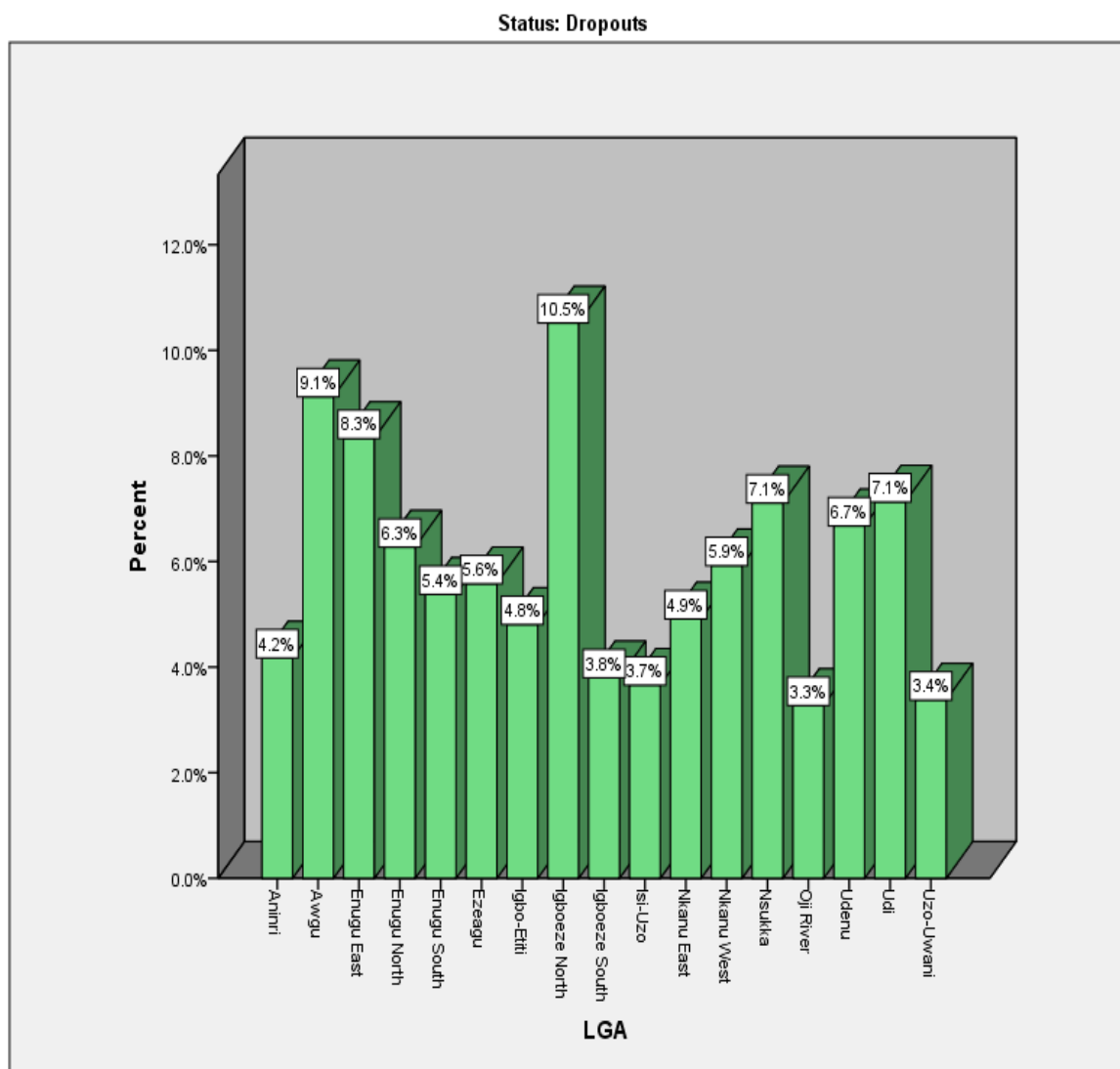


Figure 3.6: Percentage Dropouts by LGA

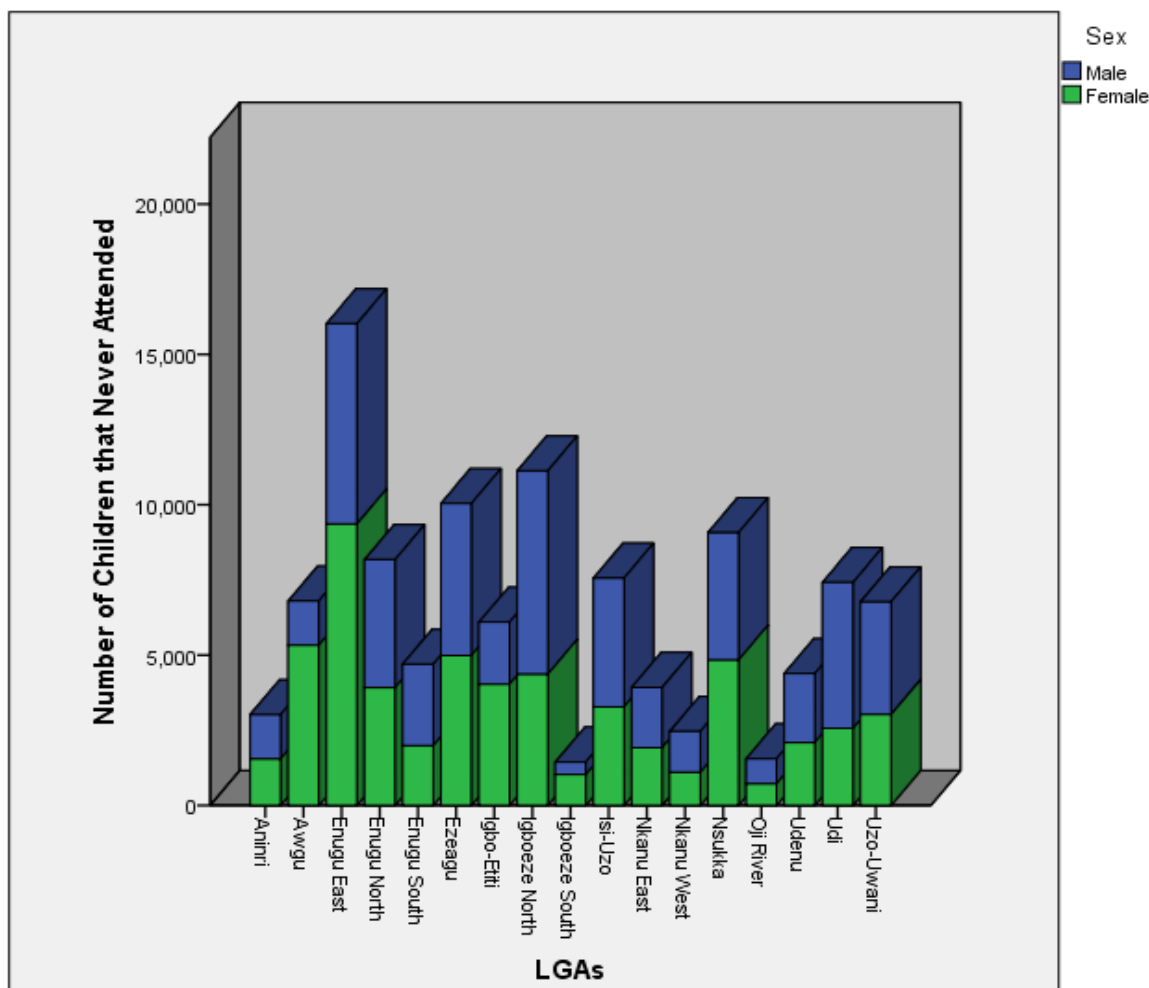


Figure 3.7: Number of Never Attended Children by LGA

From figure 3.7 above, Enugu East LGA has the highest number of children that never attended school while Igboeze South LGA has the least number of children that never attended school. Similarly, the number of children that never attended school was not proportionate to the population sizes of the respective LGAs because more never attended usually come from rural LGAs. The percentage never attended by LGA is shown below.

Status: Never Attended

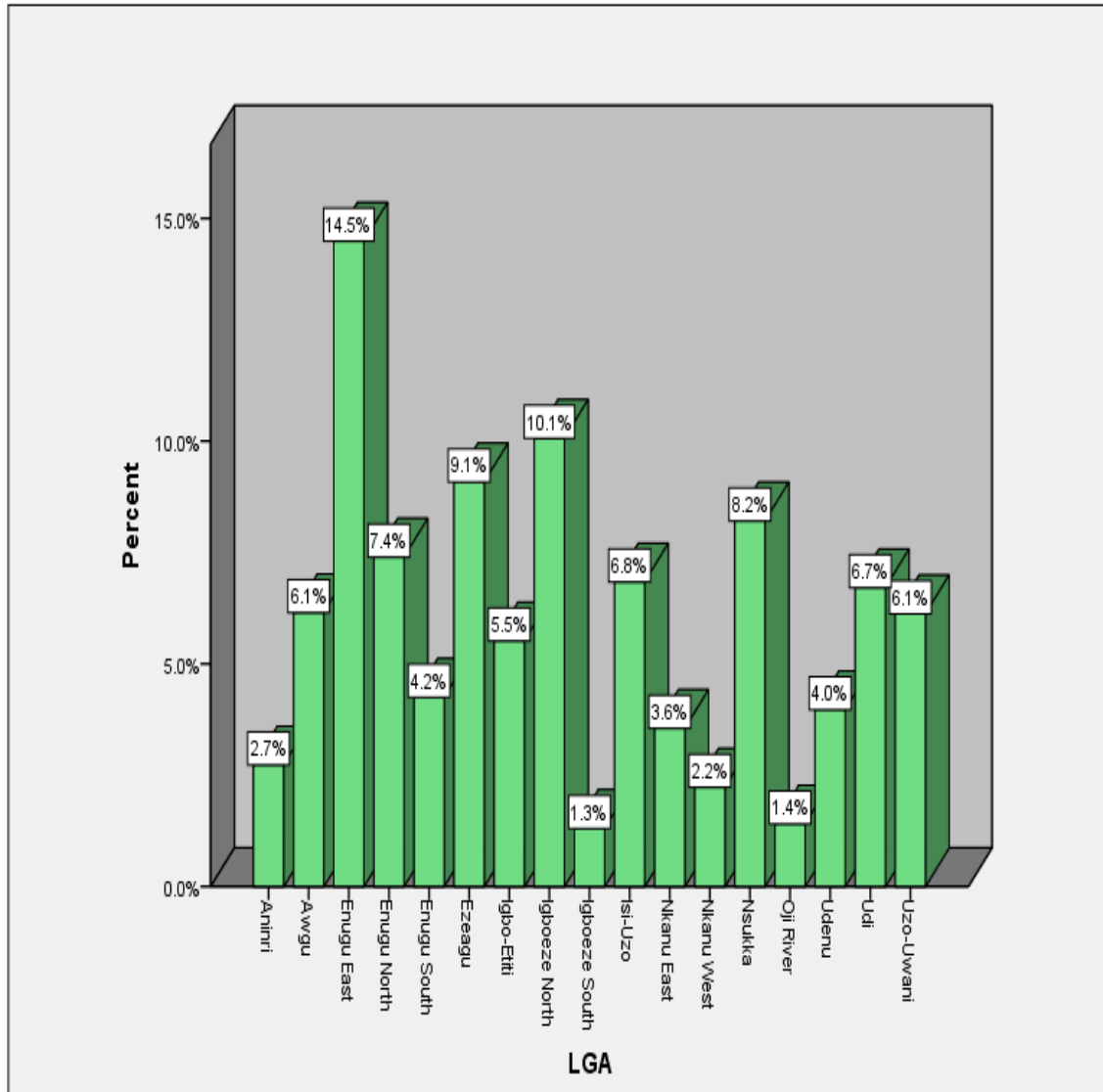


Figure 3.8: Percentage Never Attended by LGA

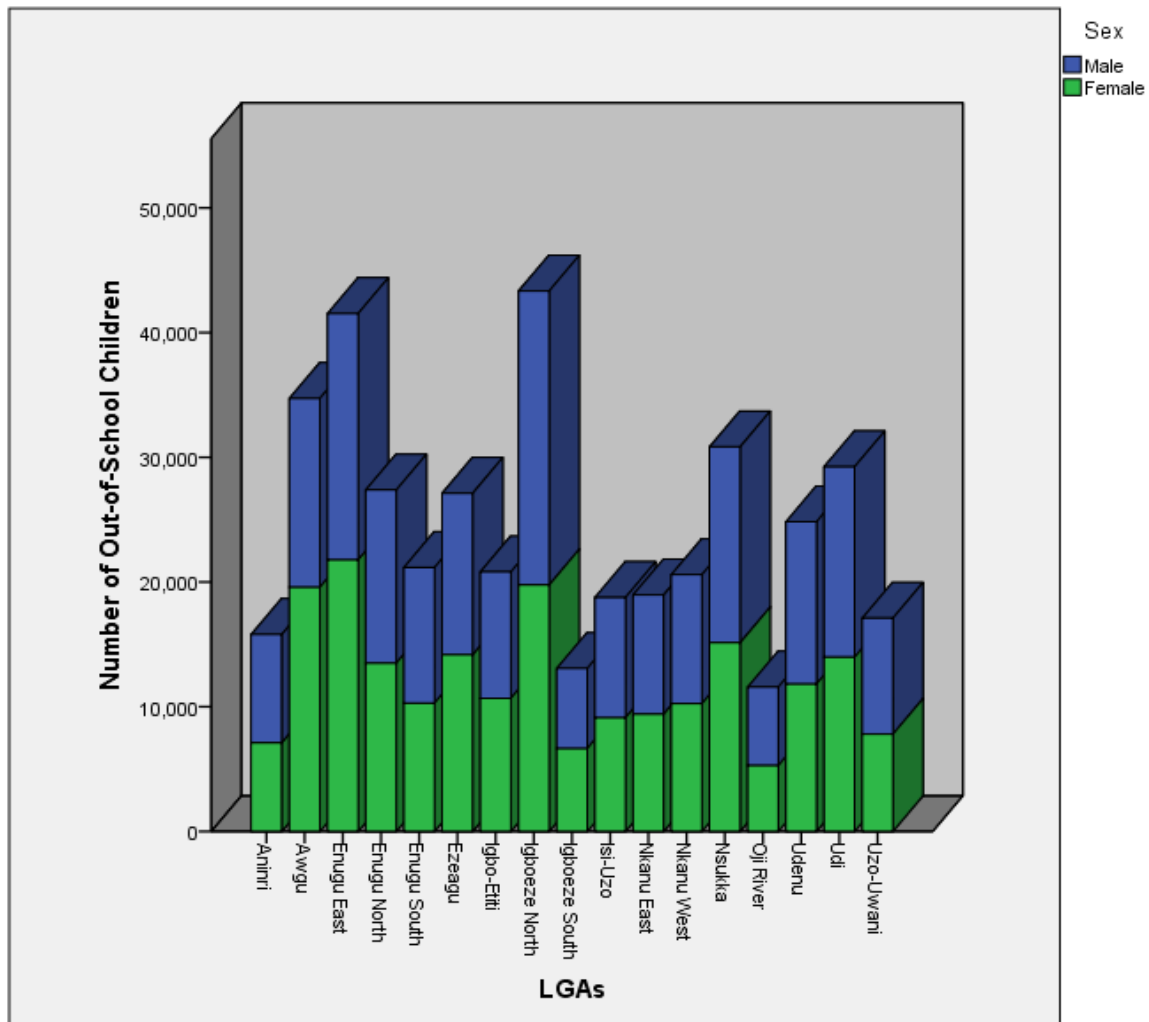


Figure 3.9: Number of Out-of-School Children by LGA

From figure 3.9 above, Igboeze North LGA has the highest number of out-of-school children while Orji River LGA has the least number of out-of-school children. The percentage of OOS children by LGA, the ranked number of out-of-school children and the number of out-of-school children by status are respectively shown in figure 3.10, figure 3.11 and figure 3.12 below.

Status: All Out-of-School

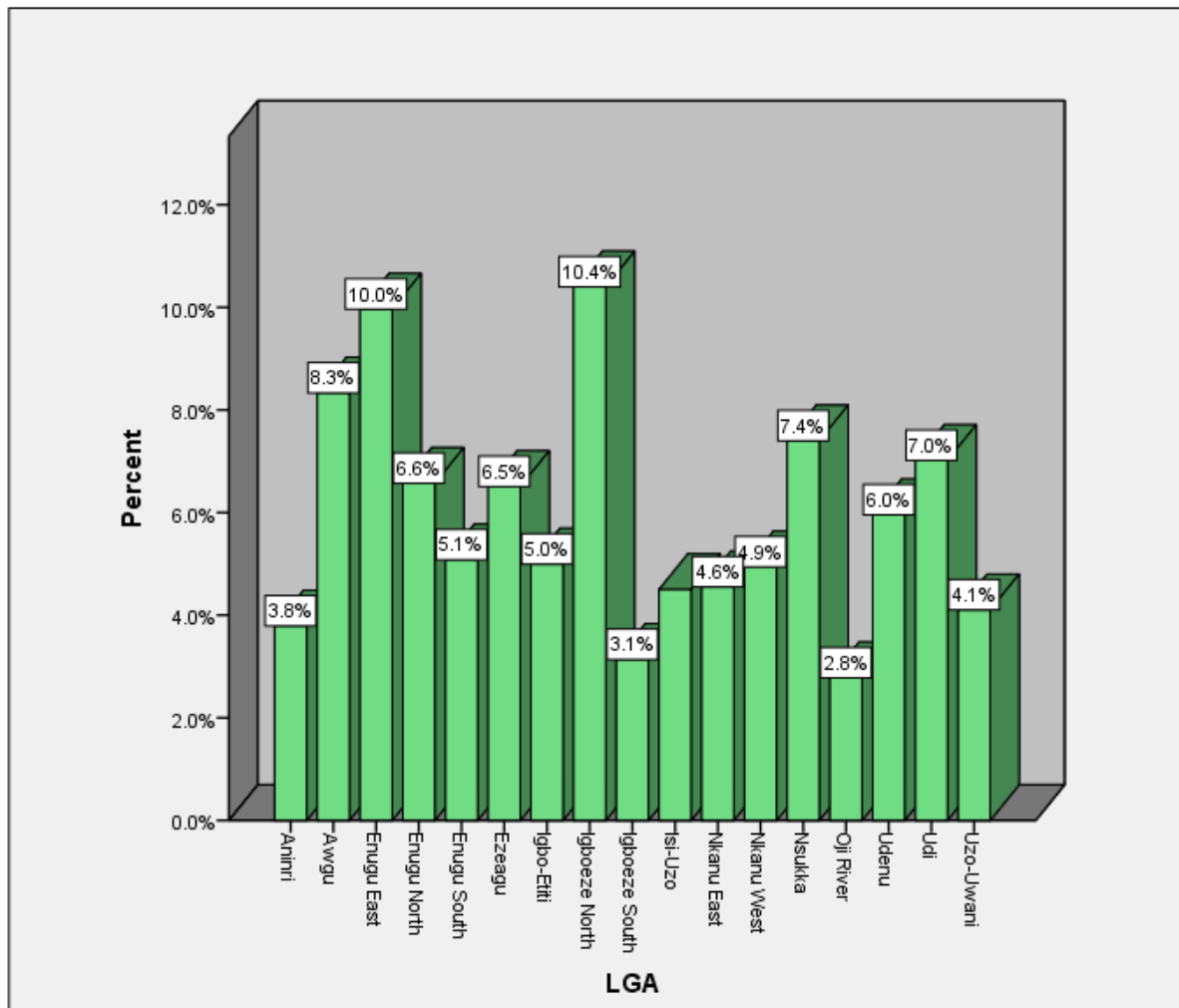


Figure 3.10: Percentage Out-of-School by LGA

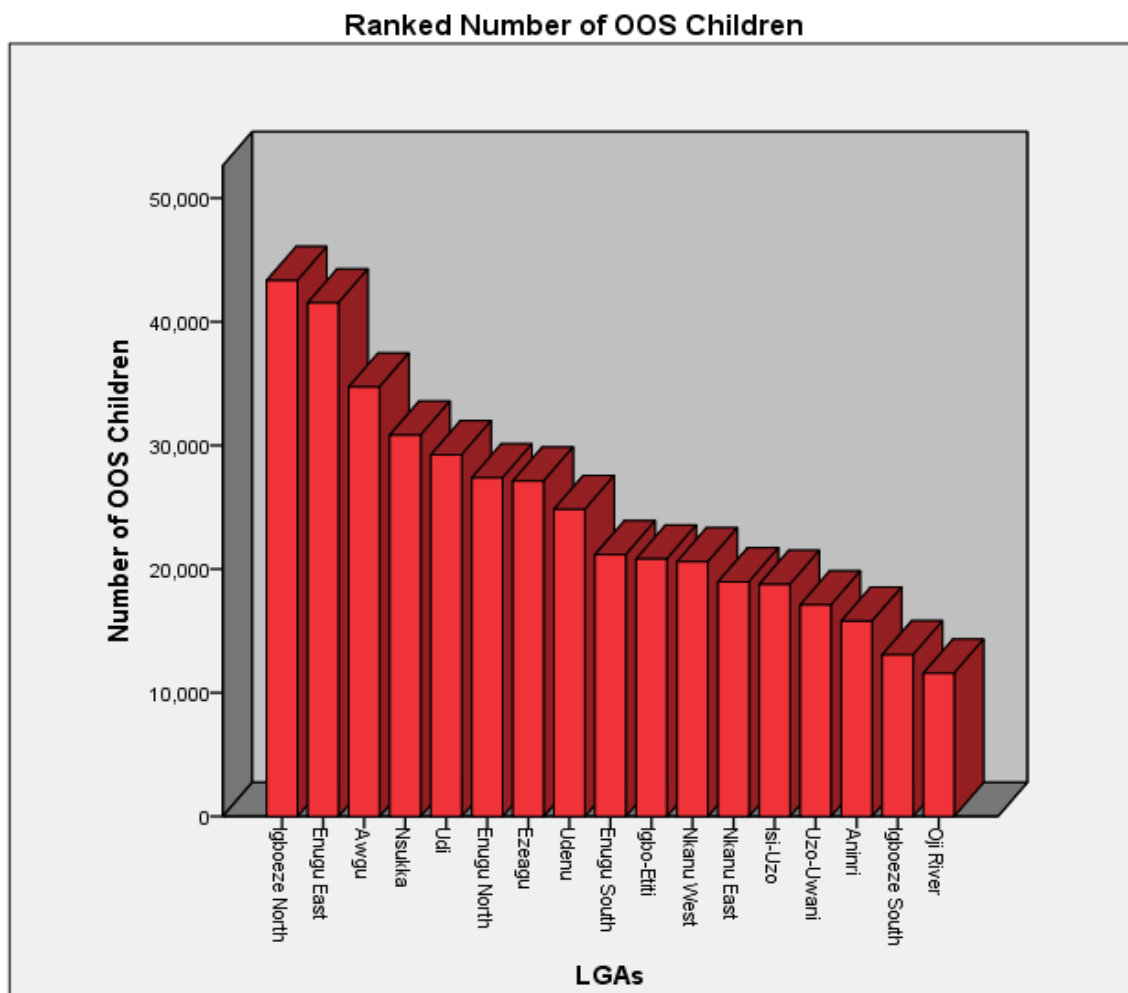


Figure 3.11: Ranked Number of Out-of-School Children by LGA

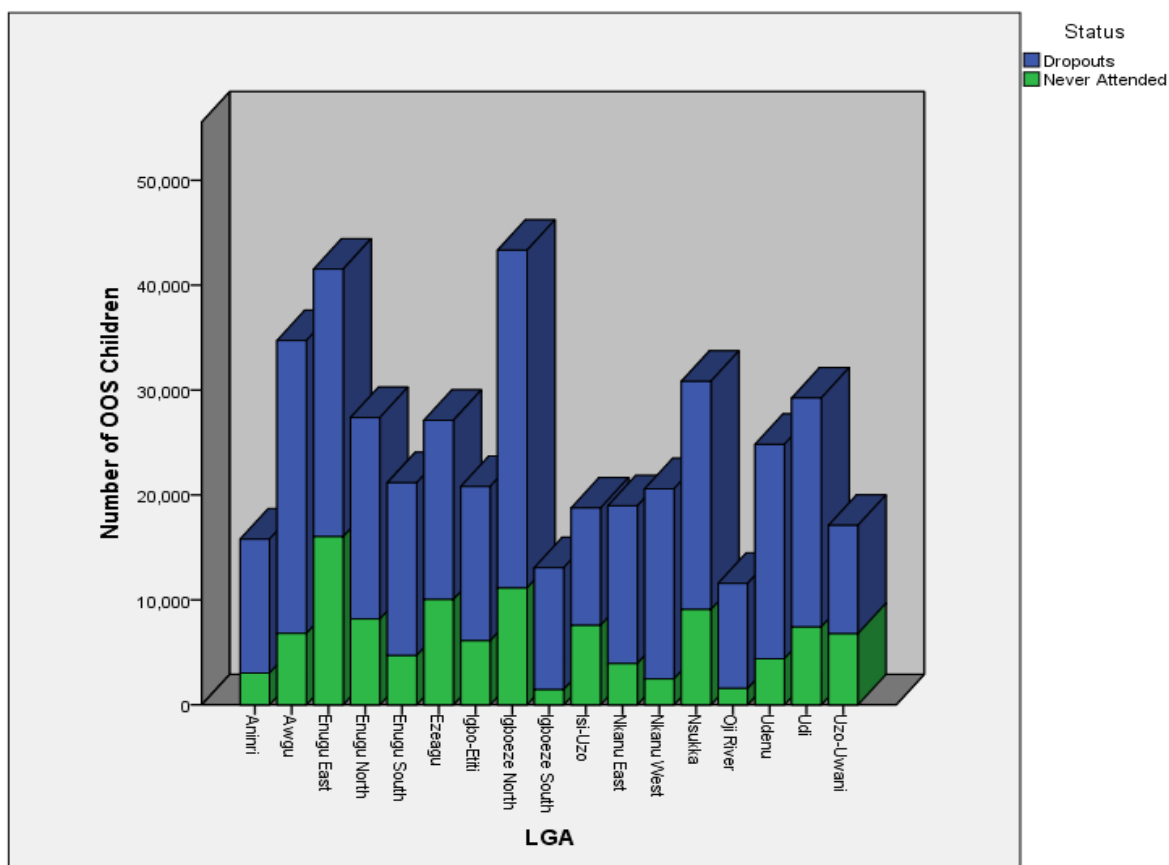


Figure 3.12: Number of Out-of-School Children by Status

3.3 Percentages of Out-of-School Children

Table 3.6: Out-of-School Children and Population by Age and Sex

Age (Years)	Projected Population			Number of OOS Children			Percent of OOS Children		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
3 – 4	147,031	141,611	288,642	41,650	44,115	85,765	28.3	31.2	29.7
5 – 8	178,355	168,010	346,365	46,862	43,108	89,970	26.3	25.7	26.0
9 – 11	121,415	114,373	235,788	28,791	25,167	53,958	23.7	22.0	22.9
12 – 14	148,057	144,533	292,590	40,616	38,145	78,761	27.4	26.4	26.9
15 – 18	142,468	150,292	292,760	52,686	55,692	108,378	37.0	37.1	37.0
Total	737,326	718,819	1,456,145	210,605	206,227	416,832	28.6	28.7	28.6

Table 3.6 above shows the projected population of children aged 3-18 in the State. There were a total of 737,326 boys and 718,819 girls aged 3-18 years in the State. Moreover, there were 210,605 and 206,227 out-of-school boys and girls aged 3-18 years

respectively in the State. Furthermore, 29.7% of the children aged 3-4 years were OOS, 26.0% of the children aged 5-8 years were OOS, 22.9% of the children aged 9-11 years were OOS, 26.9% of the children aged 12-14 years were OOS and 37.0% of the children aged 15-18 years were OOS. **Overall, 416,832 children aged 3-18 years were OOS which constitutes 28.6% of the total number of children 3-18 years of age.** The summary is further depicted by figure 3.13 below.

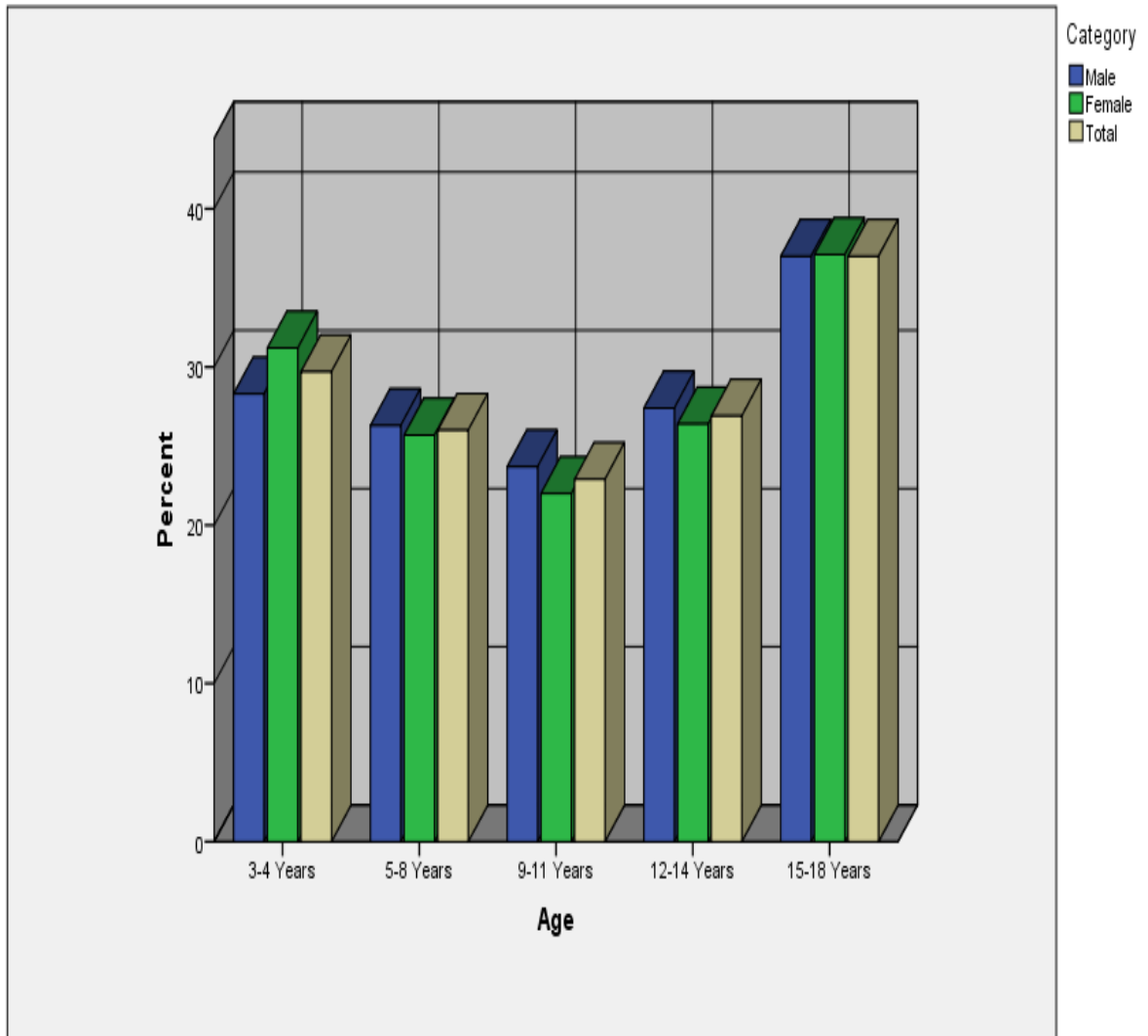


Figure 3.13: Out-of-School Children as a Percentage of the Population

Table 3.7: Summary of Out-of-School Children by Age

Age (Years)	Number Out-of-School	Percent
3 – 4	85,765	20.6%
5 – 8	89,970	21.6%
9 – 11	53,958	12.9%
12 – 14	78,761	18.9%
15 – 18	108,378	26.0%
Total	416,832	100.0%

Furthermore, table 3.7 above shows the number of OOS children by age as well as their corresponding percentages of the overall OOS children. There were 85,765 OOS children aged 3-4 years which constitutes 20.6% of the overall number of out-of-school children in the State. Similarly, there were 89,970 OOS children aged 5-8 years which constitutes 21.6% of the overall number of OOSC. Moreover, there were 53,958 OOS children aged 9-11 years which constitutes 12.9% of the overall number of OOSC and 78,761 OOS children aged 12-14 years which constitutes 18.9% of the overall number of OOS children. Lastly, there were 108,378 OOS children aged 15-18 years which constitutes 26.0% of the overall number of OOS children. The summary is further depicted by figure 3.14below.

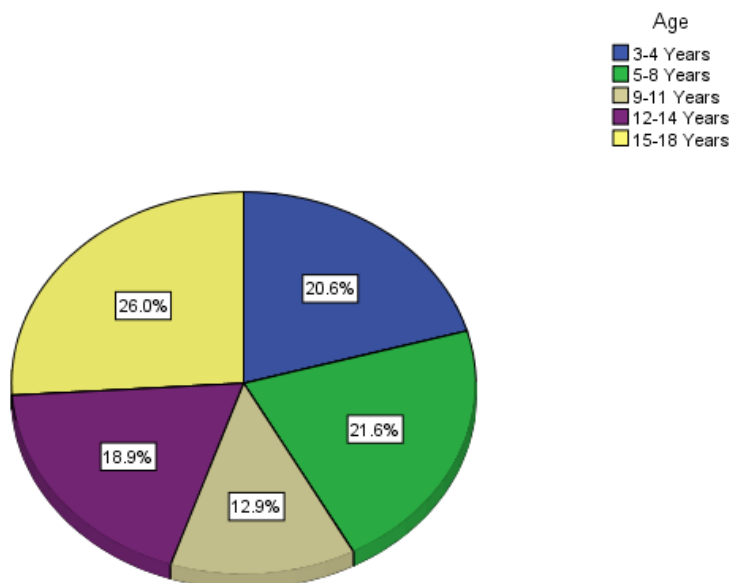


Figure 3.14: Percentage of Out-of-School Children

SECTION FOUR

Possible Risk Factors for Out-of-School Children

The analysis of the responsible factors as well as socio-economic factors is hereby presented. The results are summarized in the following tables and charts.

4.1 Reasons for Out-of-School Children

Table 4.1: Percentage Reasons for OOS Children

Possible Reasons	Percent
General Medical Reason	11.5%
Hearing Impairment	6.4%
HIV/AIDS Stigma	4.8%
Mental Health Issues	9.6%
Physical Disability	14.2%
Visually Impaired	1.9%
Cultural Reasons	0.2%
Albino	0.4%
Gender	0.1%
Marriage	1.7%
Migration	1.4%
Insecurity	0.2%
Apprenticeship	3.6%
To go and Earn Money	3.7%
Financial Constraint	21.4%
Loss of Both Parents	3.3%
Loss of Mother	1.5%
Loss of Father	7.7%
Unwanted Pregnancy	0.3%
Distance	0.6%
School not Meeting the Entrepreneurship Needs	0.2%
Child has no Interest of Attending School	3.7%
No Suitable School	0.5%
No Value in Sending Child to School	0.9%
Poor Water and Sanitation Facilities	0.1%
Others	0.2%
Total	100.0%

Table 4.1 above shows the multiple response percentages of the reasons for OOS children in the State. The most prominent reason for OOS children was financial constraint (21.4%). On the other hand, other prominent reasons include physical disability (14.2%), general medical reason (11.5%), mental health issues (9.6%) and loss of father (7.7%). The focus group discussions (FGD) across the 17 LGAs have further confirmed the three most prominent reasons for OOSC to be financial constraint, loss of father, loss of mother and insecurity. The summary is further depicted by figure 4.1 below.

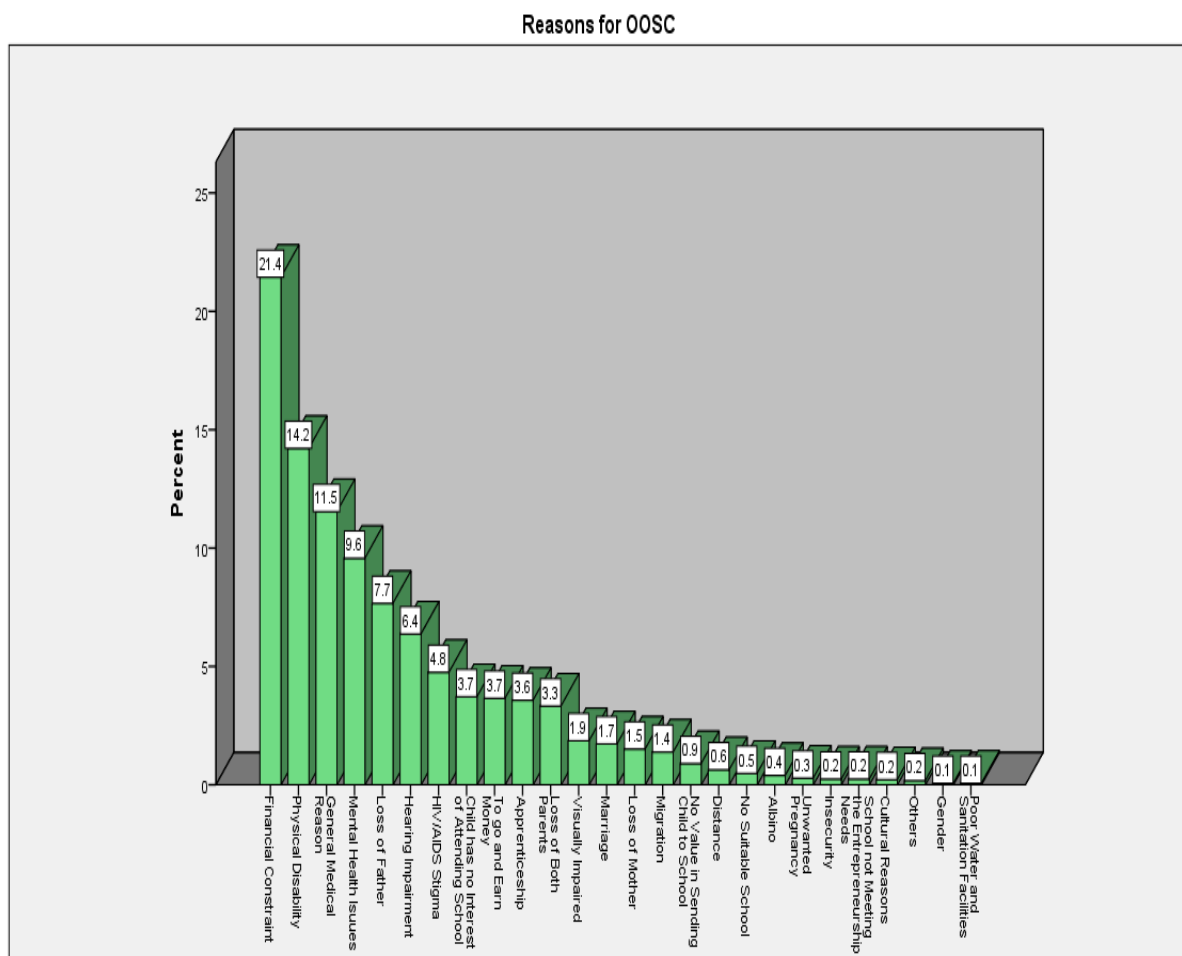


Figure 4.1: Ranked Percentage reasons for OOS Children

4.2 Socio-Economic Relationships with Out-of-School Status

Table 4.2: Percentage of Education Level of Household Heads with OOSC

Education Level of HHH	Percent
No education	34.0%
Primary education	48.5%
Secondary education	14.9%
Vocational training	0.7%
Tertiary education	1.9%
Total	100.0%

Table 4.2 above shows the percentages of household heads of OOS children by education level. In this regards, education level of parents is an indicator of the economic status of the family. Hence, 30.4% and 48.5% of the household heads of out-of-school children have no education level and primary education respectively. This further signifies the relationship between OOS status of a child and education level of parents. This also shows high percentage of OOS children in homes with no or low education. Similarly, the focus group discussions (FGD) across the 17 LGAs have further confirmed that parents with OOS children have either primary education as their highest education qualification or no education at all. This further shows the relationship between parents' education and the children's OOS status. The summary is depicted by figure 4.2 below.

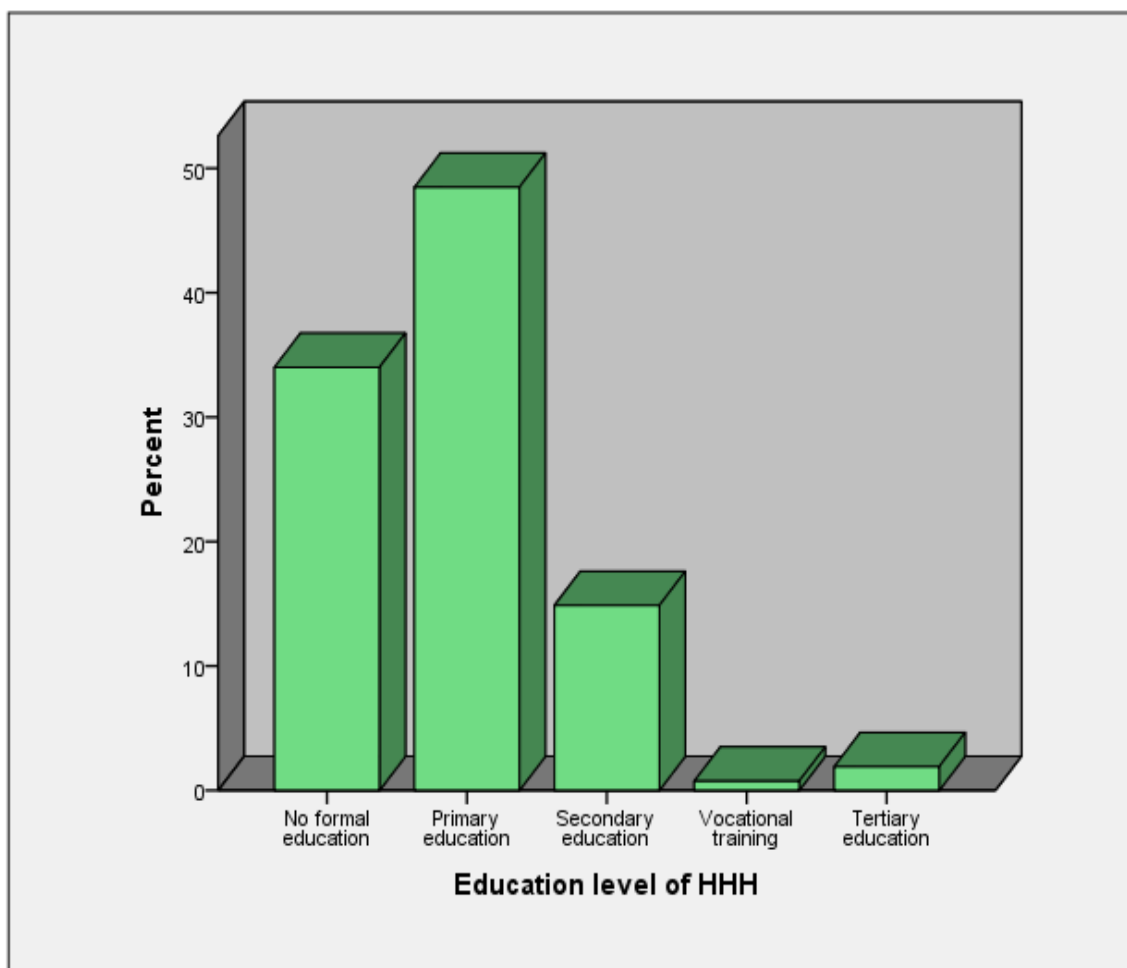


Figure 4.2: Percentage Education Level of HHH with OOSC

Table 4.3: Percentage OOSC by Major Occupation of Household Head

Major Occupation of HHH	Percent
Civil servant/ Government Employee	6.4%
Farming	55.9%
Self Employed	30.4%
Professional Person	0.9%
Employee of Private Company	1.6%
Others	4.7%
Total	100.0%

Table 4.3 above shows the percentages of the major occupation of household heads with OOS children. Again, occupation of household head is a good indicator of the economic

status of the family. Hence, 55.9% of the household heads with OOS children have farming as the major occupation. This further signifies the relationship between OOS status of a child and occupation of household head. This also shows high percentage of OOS children in poor homes. Similarly, the focus group discussions (FGD) across the 17 LGAs have further confirmed that peasant farming remains the most prominent occupation of the people in many parts of the State. The summary is depicted by figure 4.3 below.

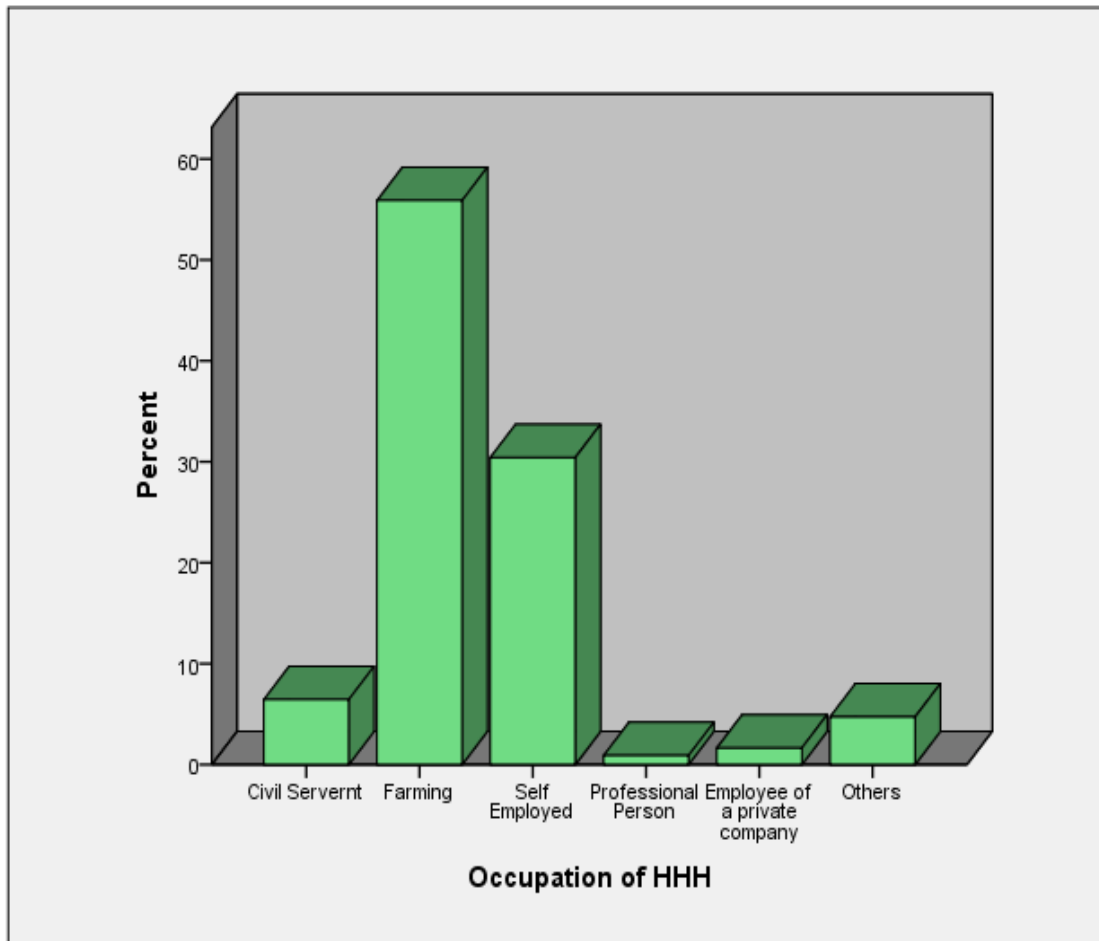


Figure 4.3: Percentage Occupation of HHH with OOSC

Table 4.4: Monthly Income (₦) of Household Head

Monthly Income of HHH	Percent
₦ 10,000 and below	76.2%
₦ 10,001 - ₦ 20,000	20.2%
₦ 20,001 - ₦ 30,000	2.5%
₦ 30,001 - ₦ 40,000	0.7%
₦ 40,001 - ₦ 50,000	0.3%
Above ₦ 50,000	0.2%
Total	100.0%

Table 4.4 above shows the percentages of monthly income of household head with OOS children. Again, monthly income of household head is a good indicator of the economic status of the family. Hence, 76.2% of the household head with OOS children has a monthly income of ₦ 10,000 and below. This further signifies the relationship between OOS status of a child and the income of household head. This also shows high percentage of OOS children in poor homes. Similarly, the focus group discussions (FGD) across the 17 LGAs have further confirmed that OOS children usually come from poor homes. The summary is depicted by figure 4.4 below.

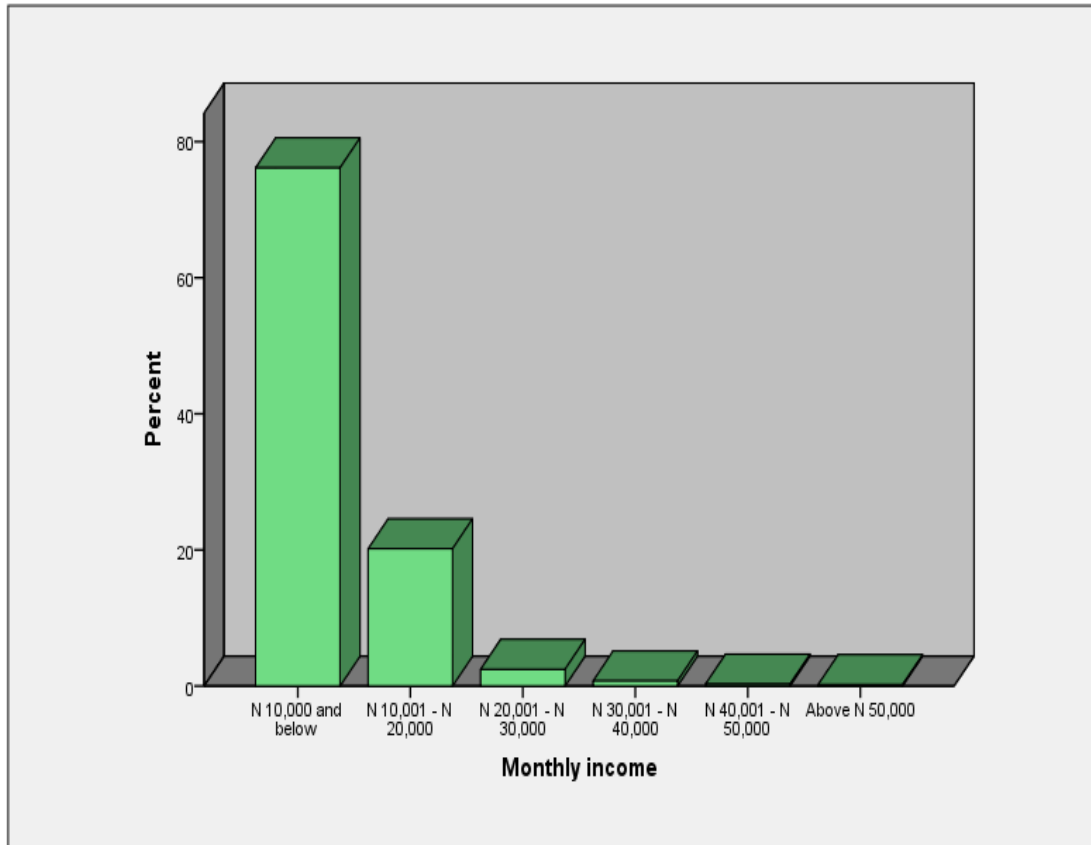


Figure 4.4: Percentage Monthly Income of HHH with OOSC

SECTION FIVE

Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusions

This OOS survey has actually considered the disaggregation of the number of OOS children by sex, age and LGA. In all, there were 156,092 boys and 150,168 girls aged 3-18 years that dropped out from school in the State. On the other hand, there were 54,513 boys and 56,059 girls aged 3-18 years that never attended school in the State. In all, there were 210,605 boys and 206,227 girls aged 3-18 years that were out-of-school in the State. This implies that there were more dropout children than the number of children that never attended school. Moreover, 73.5% of the out-of-school children were dropouts while 26.5% of them have never attended school.

Furthermore, there were a total of 737,326 boys and 718,819 girls aged 3-18 years in the State. Furthermore, 29.7% of the children aged 3-4 years were OOS, 26.0% of the children aged 5-8 years were OOS, 22.9% of the children aged 9-11 years were OOS, 26.9% of the children aged 12-14 years were OOS and 37.0% of the children aged 15-18 years were OOS. Overall, 416,832 children aged 3-18 years were OOS which constitutes 28.6% of the total number of children 3-18 years of age.

Moreover, there were 85,765 OOS children aged 3-4 years which constitutes 20.6% of the overall number of out-of-school children in the State. Similarly, there were 89,970 OOS children aged 5-8 years which constitutes 21.6% of the overall number of OOSC. On the other hand, there were 53,958 OOS children aged 9-11 years which constitutes 12.9% of the overall number of OOSC and 78,761 OOS children aged 12-14 years which constitutes 18.9% of the overall number of OOS children. Lastly, there were 108,378 OOS children aged 15-18 years which constitutes 26.0% of the overall number of OOS children. The most prominent reason for OOS children was financial constraint (21.4%), physical disability (14.2%), general medical reason (11.5%), mental health issues (9.6%), loss of father (7.7%) and hearing impairment (6.4%).

Furthermore, education level, occupation and income of parents were found to be key indicators of the economic status of the family. 30.4% of the household heads of out-of-school children have no education at all, while 48.5% have only primary education. This further signifies the relationship between OOS status of a child and education level of parents. This also shows high percentage of OOS children in homes with no or low education. Again, 55.9% of the household heads with OOS children have farming as the major occupation. This further signifies the relationship between OOS status of a child and occupation of household head. Lastly, monthly income of household head is a good indicator of the economic status of the family. Hence, 76.2% of the household heads with OOS children has a monthly income of ₦ 10,000 and below. This further signifies the relationship between OOS status of a child and the income of household head.

5.2 Suggestions and the Way Forward

Based on the key findings, the following suggestions and the way forward are hereby made:

1. Pre-primary schools should be provided to cater for the large number of OOS children aged 3-4. All public primary schools should be equipped with all the necessary support to mount ECCD classes.
2. The economic status of the parents should be supported to reduce the burden of sending their children to school. This could be achieved through conditional cash transfer, among others.
3. Parents of dropout children across the State should be contacted to work out ways of sending them back to school.
4. Special programmes should be put in place to assist OOS children who lost one or both parents. For instance, such children should always be given free books and uniforms.

5.3 Limitations

The limitations of this study include the following.

1. Children on the streets (though negligible in number) and whose household heads did not report were missing in coverage.
2. The population estimates were based on stratified cluster sampling design.

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Appendix A

Questionnaire



Enugu State Survey for Out-of-School Children



Household Questionnaire

Good morning/afternoon/evening. My name is _____

I represent the Enugu State Universal Basic Education Board (ENUSUBEB) in collaboration with Education Sector Support Programme in Nigeria (ESSPIN). The ENSUBEB and ESSPIN are conducting a survey to assess peoples' opinion and perceptions about out-of-school children in Enugu state with the view of finding adequate information on the responsible factors, low male and female enrolment for basic education, and possible solutions to this. The result of this survey will be used to improve the information available to ENSUBEB in the state and the Universal Basic Education Commission (UBEC) in Abuja. You have been selected for the interview by means of a random or chance selection process. I would like to ask you a few questions if you agree, but you can refuse to answer any question I ask. Your participation in this survey is completely voluntary. Some of the questions I will ask you are personal and you may withdraw from the interview at any time. The information I collect from you will not be shown to anyone outside this project.

Do you have any question about this study, you would like to ask me before we start? Yes/No. If no, may I proceed with the questions?

Interview start time: _____ End of Interview time: _____

A: BIODATA OF INTERVIEWEE

1. Name of interviewee (optional): _____
2. Gender of interviewee (observe the respondent and record) _____
3. State of origin: _____
4. Interview Location (LGA and community): _____
Street address/Village: _____

B: DEMOGRAPHICS

5. Who is the head of the household: Man ☐ Woman ☐ Boy- child ☐ Girl -child ☐
6. Religion: Christianity ☐ Islam ☐ Traditional Religion ☐ Others _____
(please specify)
7. How long have you lived in this place/community? _____
8. Education level of household head:
No education ☐

- Primary education ☐
- Secondary education ☐
- Vocational training ☐
- Tertiary education ☐

9. Occupation of the household head: (Tick one that matches closest to occupation)

Civil Servant/Government Employee	<input type="checkbox"/>	Professional Person	<input type="checkbox"/>
Farming	<input type="checkbox"/>	Employee of a private company	<input type="checkbox"/>
Self Employed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Others (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>

10. What is the monthly income range of the head of the household:

0 – N10,000 ☐

N11,000 – N20,000 ☐

N21,000 – N30,000 ☐

N31,000 – N40,000 ☐

N41,000 – N50,000 ☐

N51,000 – above ☐

	3-4 years		5-8 years		9-11 years		12-14 Year		15-18 years	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
11. How many children between 3-18 years are currently in your household in total?										
12. Of these - How many children between 3-18 years once attended but now drop out of school?										
13. How many children currently in household between 3-18 years never attended school?										

14. How long have you lived in this community? _____

15. If moved to this community in last 2 years – Why? _____

16. What is the relationship between the household head and the children that currently attends school?

Relationship	How many children?
Biological child	
Nephew	
Niece	
Foster child	
Others (please specify)	

17. How many children between 3-18 years in the household have dropped out of school? _

18. What is the relationship between the household head and the children that dropped out of school?

Relationship	How many children?
Biological child	
Nephew	
Niece	
Foster child	
Others (please specify)	

19. How many children between 3-18 years in the household have never attended school?
 20. What is the relationship between the household head and the children that have never attended school?

Relationship	How many children?
Biological child	
Nephew	
Niece	
Foster child	
Others (please specify)	

21. Out-of-school children census per household (TO BE COMPLETED FOR EACH CHILD)

S/N	NAME	Age	SEX		never attended	dropped out	last class attended	MAJOR REASONS
			M	F				

Please select any of the major reason(s) where applicable for question 21 above

Major Reasons - Codes for not sending child to school (Answer all reasons Head of Household and Child)			
Medical Reasons			Economic Reasons
Me	General Medical Reason	Ap	Apprenticeship
Hi	Hearing Impairment	Em	To go and earn money
Hv	HIV/AIDS Stigma	Fr	Financial Constraint (eg transport, uniform)
Mh	Mental Health Issues	LP	Loss of both Parents
Pd	Physical Disability makes schooling difficult	LP1	Loss of mother
Vi	Visually Impaired	LP2	Loss of father
Cultural/Safety Reasons			Other Reasons
Cu	Cultural Reasons	Di	Distance
Al	Albino	En	School not meeting the entrepreneurship needs
Ge	Gender	Ni	No interest in attending (Child)
Ma	Marriage	Ns	No suitable school
Mi	Migration	NV	No value in sending child (Head's decision)
IS	Insecurity	PS	Poor water and sanitation facilities
		O	Others (please specify)

(Enumerator is expected to engage the respondent in conversation on the reason why the child is out of school and document via voice recording or in writing).

Appendix B

Interview Guide



Enugu State Survey for Out-of-School Children



FGD Interview Guide

ENUGU STATE OUT- OF- SCHOOL CHILDREN HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

ANNEX E: FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE

Good morning/afternoon/evening. My name is _____

(Moderator)

I am part of a research effort that is in this context focused on out-of-school children in Enugu State. The research is coordinated by ENSUBEB and ESSPIN to document the opinions of different groups in the 17 local government areas of Enugu State on issues relating to out-of-school children in the state. Your contribution to the discussion is very valuable, and we hope you will actively participate in the focus group discussion. All information will be used without mentioning your names and held in confidence within the research team and among its collaborators. We seek your consent to record the discussion so that we could capture all the ideas expressed. We expect this discussion to last for no more than 90- 120 minutes.

The FGD Guide will include:

1. Are there children of school age who have never been enrolled in school in this community?
PROBE FOR: children of school age that are out-of-school
2. Why are some children of school age not enrolled at all in schools in this community? PROBE FOR: Social-cultural, political, family and individual reasons, etc
3. Are there children of school age who have dropped out of school in this community?
4. At what age and class are boys dropping out of school?
5. Give 4 reasons (in order of suggested frequency) why boys are dropping out of school.
6. Would they attend school now, later or unsure? If later, why?
7. At what age and class are girls dropping out of school?
8. Give 4 reasons (in order of suggested frequency), why boys are dropping out of school?
9. Would they attend school now, later or unsure? If later, why
10. What can be done to ensure that more children enrol into school, stay and complete their primary education?
11. What can be done to ensure that more children complete their secondary education?

Appendix C

Percentages of Children that Dropout from School

LGAs	Age (Years)									
	3-4		5-8		9-11		12-14		15-18	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Aninri	11.9%	10.6%	20.2%	18.9%	25.1%	20.7%	26.0%	21.6%	32.6%	26.8%
Awgu	22.0%	24.2%	32.1%	29.0%	32.6%	33.4%	36.1%	34.8%	35.2%	37.0%
Enugu East	6.2%	2.6%	15.8%	16.7%	24.6%	17.6%	21.6%	27.3%	43.1%	31.2%
Enugu North	9.2%	11.0%	17.2%	18.9%	10.6%	14.1%	16.3%	13.6%	33.4%	29.5%
Enugu South	3.1%	3.1%	14.5%	12.3%	21.1%	18.0%	28.6%	23.8%	29.9%	33.0%
Ezeagu	6.6%	9.2%	17.6%	22.4%	17.2%	24.6%	26.4%	27.3%	36.5%	37.4%
Igbo-Etiti	8.8%	9.7%	10.1%	12.3%	12.3%	10.1%	20.7%	19.4%	35.2%	19.8%
Igboeze North	10.6%	16.3%	18.5%	22.4%	32.1%	31.7%	38.3%	38.3%	37.8%	37.0%
Igboeze South	5.7%	10.6%	17.6%	12.8%	11.0%	13.2%	17.6%	25.1%	31.7%	29.9%
Isi-Uzo	7.0%	7.9%	15.4%	15.0%	15.4%	12.3%	15.4%	19.4%	28.6%	31.7%
Nkanu East	8.8%	15.8%	18.0%	20.7%	22.9%	18.9%	28.2%	28.6%	34.3%	30.8%
Nkanu West	22.0%	21.1%	25.1%	29.9%	26.4%	23.8%	29.9%	28.6%	33.9%	34.3%
Nsukka	8.4%	8.4%	12.8%	13.2%	12.3%	10.6%	22.9%	12.8%	28.2%	26.4%
Oji River	12.3%	5.7%	11.9%	14.5%	14.5%	11.4%	19.4%	18.5%	34.8%	33.9%
Udenu	16.3%	18.0%	24.6%	16.7%	24.2%	19.8%	31.7%	25.5%	38.7%	40.5%
Udi	13.2%	14.1%	22.4%	23.8%	21.1%	18.5%	22.4%	23.8%	19.8%	27.7%
Uzo-Uwani	7.9%	11.9%	14.5%	18.5%	17.6%	15.8%	23.8%	21.6%	27.3%	26.4%

Appendix D

Percentages of Children that Never Attended School

LGAs	Age (Years)									
	3-4		5-8		9-11		12-14		15-18	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Aninri	10.6%	9.7%	7.0%	8.4%	2.2%	4.0%	0.9%	4.4%	1.8%	0.9%
Awgu	11.4%	10.1%	2.6%	1.8%	0.0%	1.8%	0.4%	0.9%	1.8%	1.3%
Enugu East	21.1%	29.0%	13.2%	10.1%	3.1%	4.4%	2.2%	4.4%	14.5%	23.3%
Enugu North	18.0%	18.5%	6.6%	5.7%	5.3%	5.7%	4.8%	5.7%	3.5%	0.9%
Enugu South	19.4%	13.6%	7.0%	4.4%	1.3%	2.6%	2.2%	0.9%	0.4%	0.0%
Ezeagu	34.3%	28.6%	14.5%	11.0%	10.6%	4.8%	1.8%	1.3%	4.0%	18.9%
Igbo-Etiti	10.6%	9.7%	6.6%	5.7%	3.5%	0.4%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	24.2%
Igboeze North	23.8%	17.6%	18.0%	12.3%	5.3%	6.6%	1.8%	1.3%	2.2%	2.2%
Igboeze South	4.0%	15.0%	0.0%	0.9%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.4%	0.4%
Isi-Uzo	25.1%	22.0%	13.2%	10.6%	4.4%	5.7%	4.4%	4.8%	16.3%	5.3%
Nkanu East	18.5%	11.4%	4.4%	9.2%	2.2%	2.6%	1.8%	4.0%	1.8%	1.3%
Nkanu West	11.4%	6.6%	2.2%	5.3%	4.4%	1.3%	1.8%	0.4%	1.3%	2.2%
Nsukka	15.8%	18.5%	6.6%	7.5%	2.6%	4.8%	2.2%	2.2%	2.6%	0.9%
Oji River	11.4%	11.4%	1.3%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Udenu	15.8%	15.4%	4.8%	6.2%	1.8%	1.3%	4.0%	1.3%	2.2%	1.3%
Udi	20.2%	15.4%	10.1%	4.8%	4.4%	1.3%	3.5%	0.4%	7.0%	1.8%
Uzo-Uwani	30.4%	25.5%	14.1%	14.1%	7.9%	10.1%	5.3%	8.4%	2.2%	2.2%

Appendix E

Enugu Population Projection, 2014 (Based on 2006 Population Census)

LGAs	3-4 Years		5-8 Years		9-11 Years		12-15 Years		15-18 Years	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Aninri	6,315	5,546	7,661	6,580	5,215	4,479	6,360	5,660	6,119	5,886
Awgu	8,638	8,907	10,478	10,567	7,133	7,193	8,698	9,090	8,370	9,453
Enugu East	12,023	12,684	14,585	15,048	9,928	10,244	12,107	12,946	11,650	13,461
Enugu North	11,010	10,685	13,356	12,677	9,092	8,630	11,087	10,906	10,668	11,340
Enugu South	8,551	9,041	10,373	10,726	7,061	7,302	8,611	9,227	8,286	9,595
Ezeagu	7,609	7,428	9,230	8,813	6,283	6,000	7,662	7,582	7,373	7,884
Igbo-Etiti	9,429	9,112	11,438	10,811	7,786	7,360	9,495	9,300	9,137	9,671
Igboeze North	12,493	10,529	15,155	12,492	10,316	8,504	12,580	10,746	12,105	11,175
Igboeze South	7,089	5,985	8,599	7,101	5,854	4,834	7,138	6,108	6,869	6,352
Isi-Uzo	6,596	6,551	8,001	7,772	5,447	5,291	6,642	6,686	6,391	6,953
Nkanu East	6,800	6,387	8,249	7,577	5,615	5,158	6,848	6,519	6,589	6,778
Nkanu West	6,547	6,449	7,942	7,651	5,407	5,208	6,593	6,582	6,344	6,844
Nsukka	13,510	13,908	16,388	16,501	11,156	11,233	13,604	14,195	13,091	14,761
Oji River	5,960	5,268	7,229	6,250	4,921	4,255	6,001	5,377	5,775	5,591
Udenu	7,876	7,931	9,554	9,410	6,504	6,406	7,931	8,095	7,631	8,418
Udi	10,463	10,269	12,692	12,183	8,640	8,294	10,536	10,481	10,138	10,898
Uzo-Uwani	6,121	4,930	7,426	5,849	5,055	3,982	6,164	5,032	5,932	5,233
Total	147,031	141,611	178,355	168,010	121,415	114,373	148,057	144,533	142,468	150,292