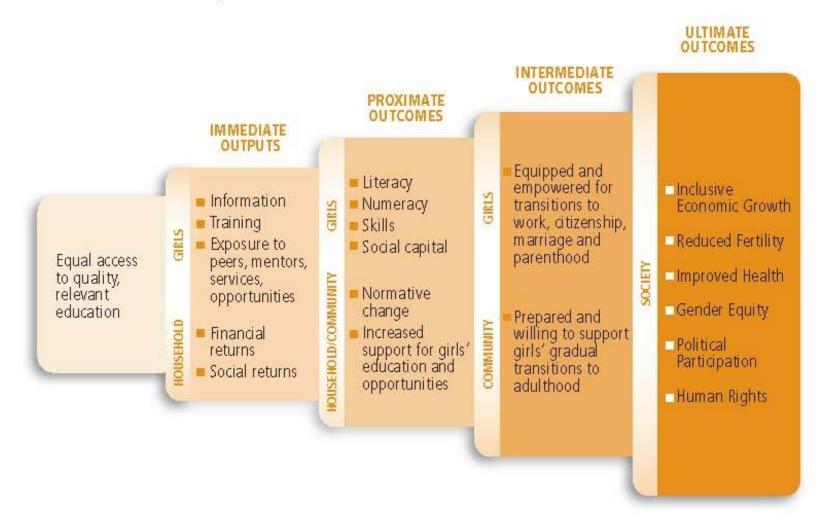


Adolescent Girls and Drop-Out

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School Drop-Out Prevention Summit September 10, 2015

FIGURE 2: Telescoping the Pathway from Education to Adolescent Transitions to Development



Global View of Adolescent Girls' Drop-Out

- 65 million adolescents (12-15) out of school in 2013
 - Roughly equal boys and girls globally
 - Sub-Saharan Africa: girls 55% of all out-of-school children and 52% of all out-of-school adolescents.
 56% of out-of-school girls in the region will never enter a classroom (compared to 41% of out-of-school boys).
 - South and West Asia: 80% of out-of-school girls in the region are unlikely to start school compared to 16% of out-of-school boys.



Determinants of Girls' Drop-Out?

- Poverty
- Poor school performance
- Violence
- Marriage
- Pregnancy
- Gender norms and discrimination



Photo credit: David Snyder

Schooling and Girls' Sexual CRW International Center for Research on Women where insight and action connect and Reproductive Health

- Evidence of role of pregnancy in dropout mixed
 - Cross-sectional data
 - Geographic variation
 - Determinants are likely shared across outcomes
- Role of gender norms / expectations
 - Influence at community, household and individual levels

ICRW Study of Adolescent Girls' Drop-Out in West Nile, Uganda

- West Nile sub-region
 - Affected by recent conflict and central gov't neglect
 - Only 6 girls for every 10 boys in secondary school*
 - Adolescent fertility high- 19.7% of 15-19 yr olds have had a child*
- Research in Adjumani and Arua districts
- Cross-sectional mixed-method design
 - Quantitative Survey (n=805 girls)
 - Qualitative Research (n=110)
 - Formative (Jul. 2013); main data collection (Dec. 2013–Apr. 2014)





Descriptive Findings

On Dropout:

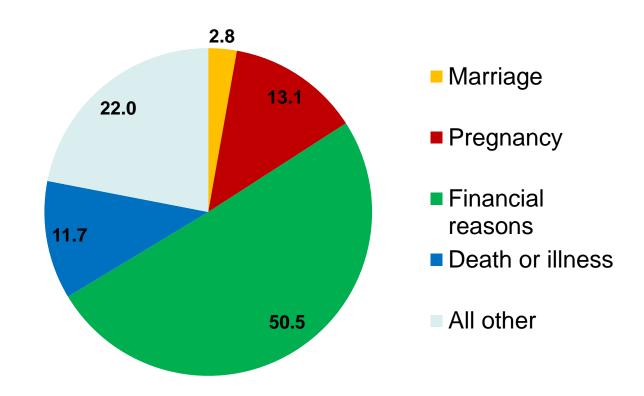
- 31% of girls ages 14-18 were no longer in school (n=248)
- Average age of dropout was 15.3
- Among dropouts,
 84% dropped out in primary school

On SRH:

- 10.4% reported ever having been pregnant
- 23.5% reported ever having sex
- 45% knew how to prevent a pregnancy
 - Source: family (10%);
 - teacher (26%)
- 39% know where to access family planning



Main reported reason for dropout (%)



Examining Multiple Determinants of Drop-out and Pregnancy:
What matters most

Significant Determinants of Dropout in multivariate analysis	Significant Determinants of Pregnancy in multivariate analysis
Age	Age
District	District
Conflict	Conflict
Mother's Education	Mother's Education
Father's Education	Father's Education
Household Wealth	Household Wealth
Self-rated School Performance	Self-rated School Performance
Mother Paid School Fees	Mother Paid School Fees
Started school after age 9	Started school after age 9
Inequitable Gender Beliefs	Inequitable Gender Beliefs
Low Perceived Parental support of school	Low Perceived Parental support of school
Number of Romantic Relationships	Number of Romantic Relationships



In Summary

- Pregnancy does lead to dropout, but is also a consequence
 - Eliminating schoolgirl pregnancy would not eliminate teenage pregnancy in this setting
- Role of gender norms prominent
 - Girls' own internalized expectations
 - Parent's influence on girls' schooling through domestic chores, late start, low moral and financial support



"I wish my [mother and brother] were alive to pay for my school fees. I would have gone to school and studied and fulfilled my future dreams.... I have dropped out of school. So now I know that I will get married, give birth to children whom I cannot send to school because I will be poor. This is not what I wanted."

■ 14 year old, out of school orphan, Adjumani



Girls' Education is Highly Valued

- Parents and girls alike placed a very high value on education
- 84% of dropouts said they had wanted to continue school when they left;
- 81% indicated if given a chance they would return to school now

What are your worries for the future?

The fact that I have got less education yet it is very vital in Uganda today. Education helps one get a good job and be respected in community. -18 year old dropout, Arua

In future if [my daughter] finishes school and becomes successful, she will help to also educate her siblings. I think the kind of man who will marry her will also be a decent one. So she may not dig and work hard like me. - uneducated mother, Adjumani

If [my daughter] studies and finishes, tomorrow I will enjoy the benefits. If she marries, the husband will enjoy the benefits.

Mother, Arua



To fulfill their hopes...

- Address unequal gender norms through multiple channels.
- Provide adolescent girls and boys with information and services related to sexuality and reproductive health.
- Schooling needs to be safe, genderequitable, relevant and connected to opportunities.

Characteristics of Respondents, ages 14-18	In school	Drop- out	
Household Gendered Characteristics			
Domestic burden affected schooling a lot at age 12	9.7	27.9	***
Felt parent's did not support her being in school at all at age 12	3.1	11.9	***
School-related Characteristics			
Self-rated performance at school below average/poor	5.0	14.1	***
Paid own school fees in most recent term attended	4.5	13.2	***
Started school after age 9	25.2	37.7	***
Gender Inequitable Beliefs (Percent who agreed with below)			
Boys should be more educated than girls	30.7	47.9	***
If a girl stops schooling, the best thing for her is marriage	25.5	51.4	***
Women sometimes deserve to be beaten	24.9	38.8	***
Men should have the final say in family matters	58.9	70.6	**
A girl must get married to a boy if she spent the night with him	32.6	51.2	***
* p<.05 **p<.01 ***p<.001			