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**Percentage of household expenditure on education** [1]

Percentage of household expenditure on education is the total average cost per month per family for a student in a school as a percentage of total household expenditure. Examples of educational expenses include: enrolment fees, tuition fees, uniforms, school supplies and educational materials, school meals and school transport and other payments necessary to effectively access education, such as payment for water, security etc.

Comments:
A high percentage of household expenditure on education may reflect a problem in the economic accessibility of public schools. It may also constitute a violation of the right to free education

Levels of disaggregation: Level of Education, Gender, Income, Region, Urban/Rural, Public/Private, Persons with Disabilities

Human Rights Standards:

Tags: Access to Education [2], Economic Accessibility [3], Free Education [4], Educational Freedom/Private Education [5], Pre-Primary [6], Primary [7], Secondary [8], Vocational Education [9], Higher Education [10], Women and Girls [11], Persons with Disabilities [12], Persons Living in Poverty [13], Process Indicators [14]

Marginalised groups are all those excluded from governmental policy and access to education including: women and girls, indigenous peoples and minorities, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV / AIDS, child labourers, persons in detention, migrants, refugees and IDPs, and persons living in poverty (Source: Audrey Chapman (2007) *Development of Indicators for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: The Rights to Education, Participation in Cultural Life and Access to the Benefits of Science*; p.145)

Comments:
Special funding systems (eg cash transfers) are often necessary to ensure full access to education for students from marginalised groups

Levels of disaggregation: Level of Education, Gender, Minority, Region, Urban/Rural, Persons with HIV/AIDS, Migrants, Refugees and IDPs, Persons Living in Poverty, Persons with Disabilities, Child Labourers, Child Soldiers

Human Rights Standards:
Articles 13 (2) (b) & (e), International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; Article 28 (1) (b), Convention on the Rights of the Child; Article 10 (d), Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; Article 11 (3) (e), African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child; Article 12 (1) (a), Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights of Women; Article 10 (4) (b), (Revised) European Social Charter; Article 14 (4) (l), African Youth Charter


Out-of-school children are all those excluded from education at a given level of education

Comments:
Check whether there are specific programmes for this purpose, whether they respond to a thorough diagnostic of the specific reasons in the country amongst specific groups for drop-outs and out-of school children; and whether
these programmes are well-funded. If disaggregated data on numbers of out-of-school children shows that children from specific marginalised groups are disproportionately represented, check whether the State has adopted specific measures to encourage school attendance amongst children from those groups.

Available data: [Global Initiative on Out-of-School Children](https://www.right-to-education.org/monitoring)

Human Rights Standards:

Article 13 (2), International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; Article 28 (1) (a) (e), Convention on the Rights of the Child; Article 24 (2), Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; Article 7 (2) (c) (d), ILO Convention 182; Article 17 (2), (Revised) European Social Charter; Article 13 (3) (a) (d), Protocol of San Salvador; Articles 11 (3) (a) (d) (e) & 6, African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child; Articles 13 (4) (c) (h), African Youth Charter; Article 41 (2), Arab Charter; Article 10 (f), Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women


Are there established mechanisms to enable parents, children and community leaders to contribute to the formulation and / or implementation of strategies to identify out-of-school children, to encourage school attendance and to reduce drop-out rates? [24]

Mechanisms by which stakeholders can contribute to the formulation and / or implementation of strategies to identify out-of-school children include: perception surveys, focus groups and public campaigns.

Comments:
Incorporating the input of parents, children and community leaders in the formulation and implementation of strategies for encouraging school attendance can often make these strategies more effective.

Human Rights Standards:

Article 13 (2), International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; Article 28 (1) (a) (e), Convention on the Rights of the Child; Article 24 (2), Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; Article 7 (2) (c) (d), ILO Convention 182; Article 17 (2), (Revised) European Social Charter; Article 13 (3) (a) (d), Protocol of San Salvador; Articles 11 (3) (a) (d) (e) & 6, African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child; Article 13 (4) (c) (h), African Youth Charter; Article 41 (2), Arab Charter; Article 10 (f), Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women


Are there any specific measures to ensure that previously out-of-school children remain in school? [26]

An example of such a measure is a programme that adapts education to students’ specific circumstances to prevent further drop-outs.

Comments:
Previously out-of-school children may require additional support given that they have already missed schooling and are, as a result, more likely to drop-out of school again.

Human Rights Standards:


Indicators [14]

Are there campaigns to convince parents to send their girls to school? [27]

Comments:
In countries with traditional societies, such campaigns may be an important strategy to increase girls' access to education

Levels of disaggregation: Level of Education, Region, Urban/Rural

Human Rights Standards:
Article 10 (a), Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; Article 12 (1) (a), Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa; Para 30, CESCR General Comment 16


Gender pay gap [28]

The gender pay gap is the difference between male and female earnings expressed as a percentage of male earnings. It is calculated by dividing the median annual earnings for women by the median annual earnings for men

Comments:
A high gender pay gap may reduce the willingness of parents to make sacrifices for their girls’ schooling when they have reason to doubt that schooling will significantly benefit the girl in question

Human Rights Standards:
Article 10 (a), Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; Article 11 (3) (e), African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child; Article 12 (1) (a), Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa


Number of reported incidents of child marriage [29]

Comments:
In some countries, despite the fact that a minimum age for marriage is stipulated by law, the practice of child marriage below that minimum age continues

Levels of disaggregation: Region, Urban/Rural

Human Rights Standards:
Articles 28 (1) (e), 10 (f) & 16 (2), Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; Articles 24 (3) & 16 (2), Convention on the Rights of the Child; Article 12 (2) (c), Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa


Number of reported incidents of girls expelled from schools because of pregnancy or having had a baby [30]

This indicator measures the number of reported incidents in the last 12 months

Comments:
If the number of reported incidents is high, you should check whether it is because of a lack of appropriate legislation forbidding such incidents or whether it is because of the lack of enforcement of relevant legislation

Human Rights Standards:
Article 11 (6), African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child; Article 13 (4) (h), African Youth Charter; Articles 12 (1) (a) (c) & (d), Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa; Article 24, Convention on the Rights of the Child; Para 56, Committee on the Rights of the Child General Comment 14; Article 7, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Visit the Right to Education Initiative's main website

Source URL: https://www.right-to-education.org/monitoring/tool?f%5B0%5D=field_key_issues%3A97&f%5B1%5D=field_marginalised_groups%3A85&f%5B2%5D=field_type_of_indicator%3A111

Links
[2] https://www.right-to-education.org/monitoring/content/there-special-funding-system-ensure-access-education-students-marginalised-groups
[4] https://www.right-to-education.org/monitoring/content/are-there-campaigns-convince-parents-send-their-girls-school
[6] https://www.right-to-education.org/monitoring/content/number-reported-incidents-child-marriage
[7] https://www.right-to-education.org/monitoring/content/number-reported-incidents-girls-expelled-schools-because-pregnancy-or-having-had-baby
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