Girls’ Education
In September of 2000, world leaders gathered at the UN to discuss what the organization’s role should be in the new millennium.

Created eight goals aimed at raising the quality of life around the globe by 2015.
Goal 3

“Empowering women and promoting gender equality, specifically setting targets to eliminate gender disparity in all levels of education by 2015.”
There are currently 61 million children who are not in school. Approximately 39 million (or 63%) of these children are girls.
If you educate a man you educate an individual, but if you educate a woman you educate a family (nation).

Ghanaian Proverb
1. **Educated women boost income growth.** Through a study of 100 different countries, the World Bank found that for every 1% increase in the proportion of women with secondary education, a country’s annual per capita income growth rate increased by about 0.3%.
2. With the same amount of secondary education as boys, girls earn more.
The average girl with a secondary education has an 18% return in future wages, while boys have a 14% return.

3. Infant mortality rates fall when girls’ education level climbs.
Children of women with a primary education are 40% more likely to survive past age 5. Each additional year of schooling for a girl lowers infant mortality by 5-10%. 
4. **Girls are better able to plan their future families.**
   Girls in developing countries who receive seven years of schooling have more choices in life: marrying an average of four years later and having 2.2 fewer children.

5. **Educated mothers raise educated children.**
   Educated mothers are twice as likely to send their children to primary school as their uneducated counterparts.
250 MILLION
of the 650 million primary school age children in the world haven’t learned to read or count, whether they’re in school or not.

120 MILLION
DON’T MAKE IT TO GRADE 4
30% never make it to grade 4 in countries including Benin, Chad, Malawi and Nicaragua

75% haven’t learned to read or count by Grade 4 in Benin, Chad, Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Uganda and Zambia

130 MILLION
IN SCHOOL AREN’T LEARNING THE BASICS

JAPAN is the only country where 100% of children achieve a minimum level of learning

#TeachandLearn
Figure 1.12: Almost half the world's out-of-school children live in just twelve countries

Number of children of primary school age who were out of school in 2010 or nearest year

- Nigeria: 10.5 million
- Pakistan: 5.1 million
- Ethiopia: 2.4 million
- India: 2.3 million
- Philippines: 1.5 million
- Côte d'Ivoire: 1.2 million
- Burkina Faso: 1.0 million
- Niger: 1.0 million
- Kenya: 1.0 million
- Yemen: 0.9 million
- Mali: 0.8 million
- South Africa: 0.7 million

Source: Annex, Statistical Table 5.
WHEN WE fail TO INVEST IN GIRLS’ EDUCATION
MILLIONS OF GIRLS AND WOMEN ARE LOCKED OUT OF OPPORTUNITIES

GLOBALLY in 2012
58 MILLION CHILDREN ARE NOT IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

MORE THAN HALF ARE GIRLS¹

SCHOOL

THERE ARE 781 MILLION ILLITERATE ADULTS WORLDWIDE

2 of 3 ARE WOMEN²

SOME COUNTRIES LOSE MORE THAN $1 BILLION PER YEAR

BY FAILING TO EDUCATE GIRLS TO THE SAME LEVEL AS BOYS³
**When we successfully invest in girls’ education**

- **Women’s education has prevented 4 million child deaths in the past 40 years.**
- **Life expectancy increases.**
- **A child whose mother can read is 50% more likely to live past age 5.**
- **Investing in girls’ education could boost agricultural output in Sub-Saharan Africa by 25%.**
- **Women earn more.**
- **One additional school year can increase a woman’s earnings by 10% to 20%.**
- **Economies prosper.**
- **1% increase in women with a secondary education raises a nation’s annual per capita economic growth by 0.3%.**
Investments in Girls = Results

GIRLS COMPLETING PRIMARY SCHOOL IN GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR EDUCATION COUNTRIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Girls Completing Primary School (%)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>69%</td>
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28 GPE Partner Developing Countries had as many or more girls than boys completing primary school.

SOURCES
1. UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), 2012 data
2. UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), 2013
6. IFPRI Women Still Key to Food and Nutrition Security Paper, 2005 (pg 2)
Developed by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics, the game invites players to immerse themselves in education data for about 200 countries and territories, and highlights gender disparities in primary, secondary and tertiary education.