

Girls' Education



United Nations Millennium Declaration

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

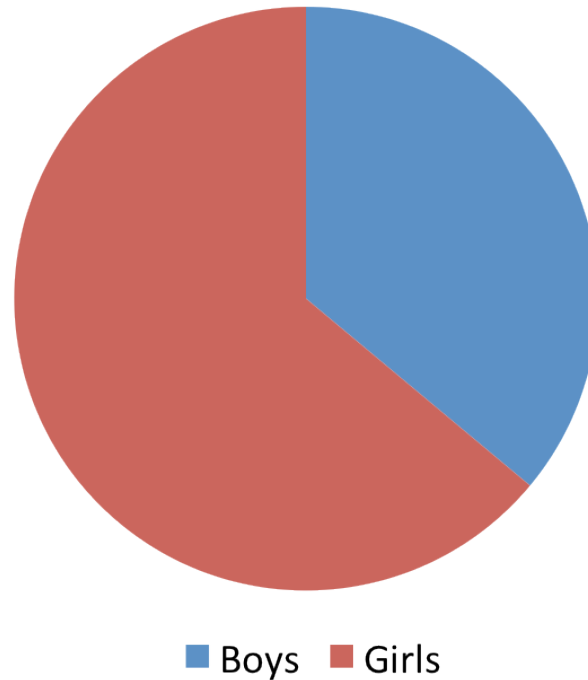
Created eight goals aimed at raising the quality of life around the globe by 2015

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

Educating girls results in...

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.

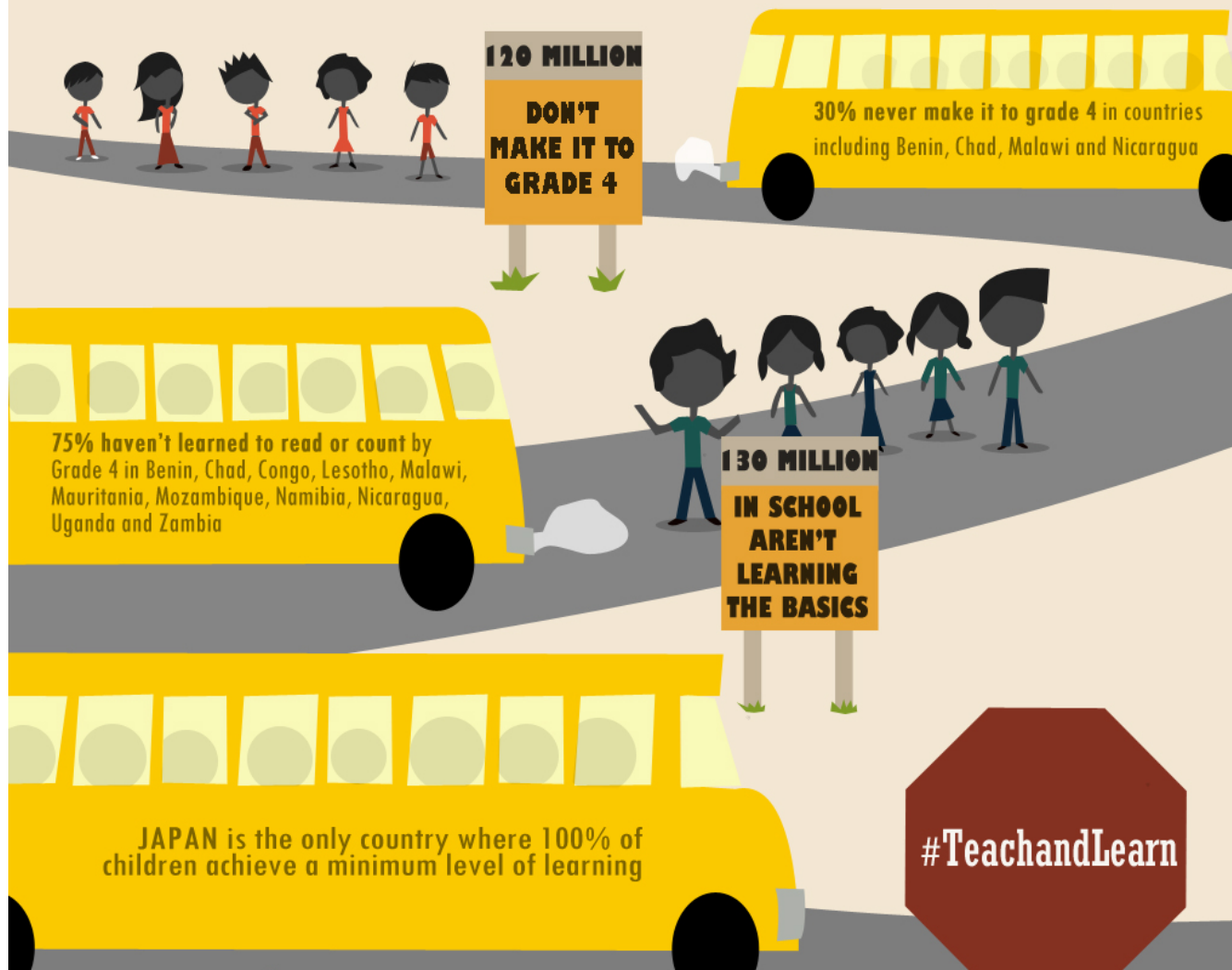
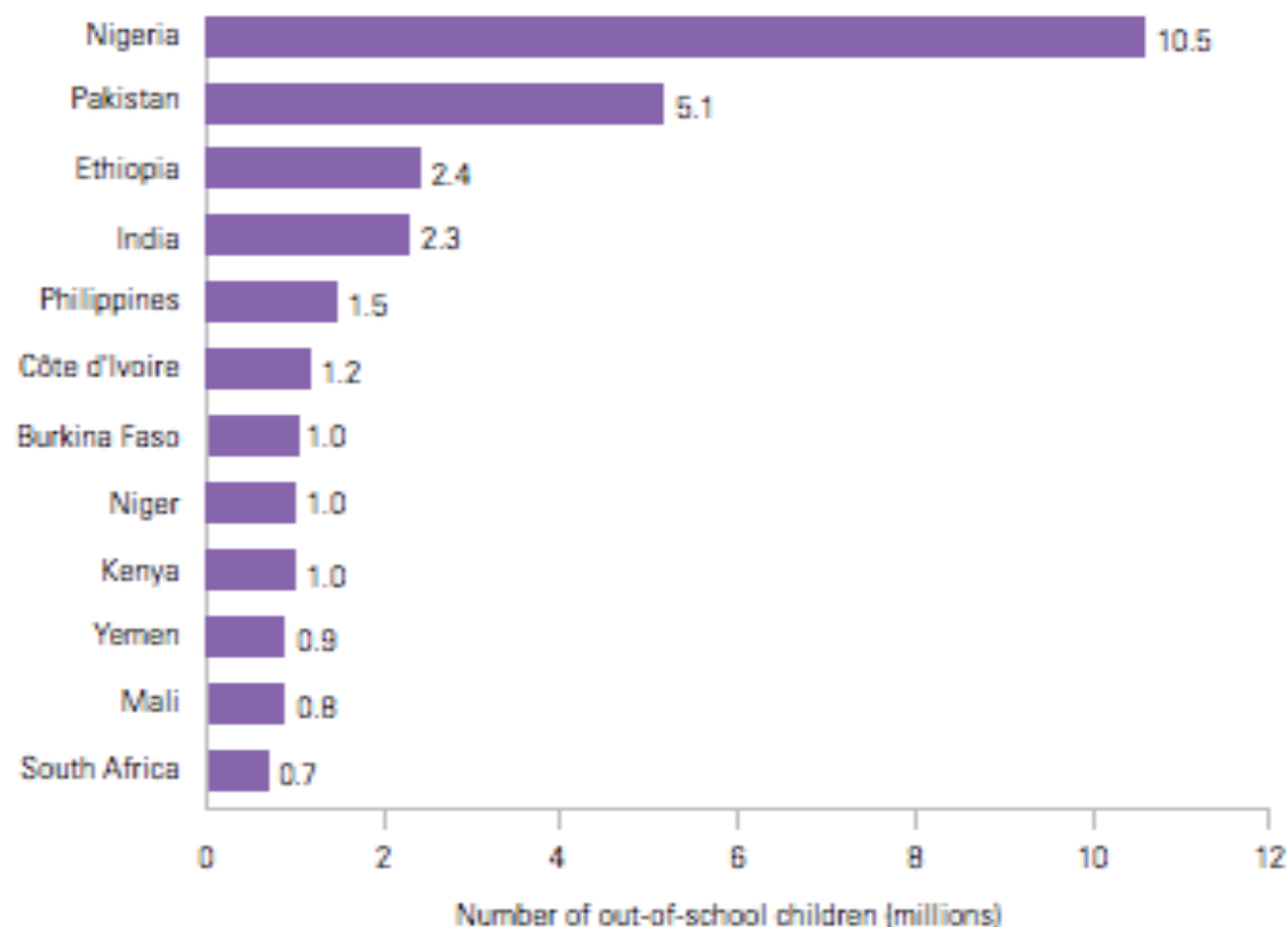


Figure 1.12: Almost half the world's out-of-school children live in just twelve countries

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



Source: Annex, Statistical Table 5.

WHEN WE *fail* TO INVEST IN GIRLS' EDUCATION

MILLIONS OF GIRLS AND WOMEN ARE LOCKED OUT OF OPPORTUNITIES



in 2012 **58 MILLION**
CHILDREN
ARE NOT IN
PRIMARY SCHOOL

MORE THAN
HALF ARE
GIRLS¹



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 YEARS⁴

LIFE
EXPECTANCY
INCREASES



A CHILD WHOSE
MOTHER CAN READ IS

50%
MORE LIKELY
TO LIVE PAST
AGE 5⁵

WOMEN
EARN MORE

ONE ADDITIONAL
SCHOOL YEAR CAN INCREASE



A WOMAN'S
EARNINGS BY
10% TO 20%⁵

INVESTING IN
GIRLS' EDUCATION
COULD BOOST
AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT
IN SUB-SAHARAN
AFRICA BY
25%⁶



ECONOMIES
PROSPER



1% INCREASE IN
WOMEN WITH A
SECONDARY EDUCATION
RAISES A NATION'S ANNUAL
PER CAPITA ECONOMIC
GROWTH BY 0.3%⁷

Investments in Girls = Results

GIRLS COMPLETING PRIMARY SCHOOL IN GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR EDUCATION COUNTRIES⁸



28 GPE
PARTNER
DEVELOPING
COUNTRIES

had as many or more **girls** than boys completing primary school.⁹

SOURCES

1. UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), 2012 data
2. UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), 2013
3. Plan International, Paying the price. The economic cost of failing to educate girls, 2008
4. UNGEI Engendering Empowerment Report, 2012
5. UNESCO Education for All Global Monitoring Report Education Counts brochure, 2011
6. IFPRI Women Still Key to Food and Nutrition Security Paper, 2005 (pg 2)
7. World Bank, Measuring the Economic Gain of Investing in Girls Paper, 2011 (pg 3)



**GLOBAL
PARTNERSHIP
for EDUCATION**
globalpartnership.org

<http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/Pages/min-d-the-gap.aspx>

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.