Primary School Completion

PROGRESS
In GPE partner countries, 76% of children complete primary school compared to 63% in 2002.
Source: GPE Results Report 2018 p. 3

74% of girls in GPE partner developing countries finished primary school in 2015, compared to 57% in 2002.
Source: GPE calculations based on UIS data

Since 2002 the number of girls completing school for every 100 boys has risen from 83 to 94 for primary in GPE partner countries.

Lower-Secondary School Completion

PROGRESS
In GPE partner countries, 50% of children complete lower secondary school, compared to 38% in 2002.
Source: GPE Results Report 2018. p.3

The lower secondary completion rate of girls in GPE partner countries increased from 35% to 48%, for boys it increased from 41% to 52% between 2002 and 2015.
Source: GPE calculations based on UIS data

Since 2002 the number of girls completing school for every 100 boys has risen from 86 to 91 for lower secondary in GPE partner countries.
Learning and Literacy

**PROGRESS**

1.6 billion textbooks have been distributed with GPE’s help in partner countries.

Source: Policy brief. How GPE supports teaching and learning, p.12

GPE supported the education of 18.5 million children since 2015.

Source: GPE results report 2018. p.3

**CHALLENGES**

274 million primary school children worldwide are not learning basic foundational skills necessary to lead productive and healthy lives.

Source: Calculated based on UIS data in The Learning Generation, Education Commission, p. 33

Approximately 1 in 4 young people in low and lower-middle income countries is illiterate.

Source: GEM Report 2013/2014, p. 208

Women represent nearly two thirds of the world’s illiterate (2014).

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics

Enrollment

**PROGRESS**

77 million more children were in primary school in 2016 in GPE partner countries compared to 2002.

Source: GPE secretariat calculations. Difference in the number of children enrolled in school between 2002 and 2016. Data from UIS

24 million more children in GPE partner countries enrolled in lower-secondary school, of which 13 million girls, in 2014 compared to 2002.

Source: GPE estimates based on UIS data

Out-of-School Children

**PROGRESS**

The number of out-of-school children dropped to 262 million children and youth in 2017 from 374 million in 2000.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics

14 million fewer primary school age children were out of school in 2015 across all GPE partner developing countries, compared to 2002.

Source: GPE calculations based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics data

**CHALLENGES**

In 2017, 262 million children, adolescents and youth were out of school. Yet again, sub-Saharan Africa has the highest numbers of out-of-school children and youth.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics

41% (4 out of 10, or 25 million) of all out-of-school children of primary school age have never attended school and will probably never start if current trends continue. Two thirds of them are girls.


Conflict-affected countries have only 20% of the world’s primary-school-age children but 50% of the world’s out-of-school children.

Source: Fixing the broken promise of education for all. Executive summary, 2015, p. 11
Girls are almost two and a half times more likely to be out of school if they live in countries affected by fragility and conflict, and young women are nearly 90% more likely to be out of secondary school than their counterparts in countries not affected by conflict.

Source: GEM Report, Policy Paper 21, June 2015, p.3

Four million refugee children are out of school. An increase of half a million in one year.

Source: UNHCR (2017)

Developing regions hosted 92% of the world’s school-age refugees in 2017.

Source: UNHCR. Turn the tide: refugee education in crisis (2018), p.14

20 years on average: length of forced displacement due to crises and conflicts.

Source: UNHCR, 2016, Global trends – Forced displacement in 2015, p. 20

GPE’s WORK IN COUNTRIES AFFECTED BY FRAGILITY AND CONFLICT

32 GPE partner developing countries are fragile or affected by conflict (48% of all country partners).

Source: GPE Secretariat based on UNESCO and World Bank classifications

GPE partner countries affected by fragility and conflict are home to more than 200 million children of primary and lower secondary school age.

Source: GPE Secretariat

GPE partner developing countries are home to almost 4 million refugee children, about 45% of the world’s refugee children population.

Source: UNHCR and GPE data as of 2016. UNHCR data only accounts for refugees for whom demographic data is available.
Domestic Financing

**PROGRESS**

79% of GPE partner countries have maintained their education budget at or above 20% of public expenditure, or increased their education budget in 2016.

Source: GPE results report 2018, p.113

On average between 2002 and 2013, GPE partner countries increased domestic expenditure on education at a much faster pace than other developing countries:

- GPE partner countries increased education expenditure as a share of total government expenditure from 15.2% to 16.6% or by 1.46 percentage points, compared with 0.42 percentage points in other developing countries.
- GPE partner countries increased education expenditure as a share of GDP from 2.9% to 3.9%, or by 0.90 percentage points compared to 0.43 percentage points in other developing countries.

Source: Policy brief. GPE's engagement on domestic financing for education, p.10

Economic Development

**BACKGROUND**

One extra year of schooling increases an individual’s earnings by up to 10%.

Source: GEM Report, Education Counts; Toward the Millennium Development Goals, p.7 (2011)

Each additional year of schooling raises average annual gross domestic product (GDP) growth by 0.37%.

Source: GEM Report, Education Counts; Toward the Millennium Development Goals, p.6 (2011)

A dollar invested in an additional year of schooling, particularly for girls, generates earnings and health benefits of US$10 in low-income countries and nearly US$4 in lower-middle income countries.

Source: The Learning Generation, executive summary, p. 4

**CHALLENGES**

The cost of 250 million children not learning the basics is equivalent to a loss of US$129 billion per year.


Gender

**PROGRESS**

Educating girls averted more than 30 million deaths of children under five years old and 100 million deaths in adults 15 to 60 years old.

Source: The Learning Generation, p. 34

66% of GPE partner countries had as many girls as boys completing primary school in 2016, compared to 42% in 2002.

Source: GPE results report 2018, p.110

**CHALLENGES**

130 million girls worldwide are out of school (2017). This includes 34 million girls of primary school age, 29.7 million girls of lower secondary school age, and 66.8 million girls of upper secondary school age.

Source: UNESCO Institute of Statistics
**KEY EDUCATION DATA**

**Girls are 1.5 times more likely** than boys to be excluded from primary school. That’s 15 million girls of primary school age who will never have the opportunity to learn to read and write in primary school, compared to about 10 million boys.

Source: UIS/GEM Report Policy Paper 27/Fact Sheet 37, p.5

**Some countries lose more than US$1 billion a year** by failing to educate girls to the same level as boys.

Source: Plan International: Paying the price: The economic cost of failing to educate girls, p.10

**BACKGROUND**

Each year of secondary education reduces the likelihood of marrying as a child before the age of 18 by **five percentage points or more**.


One additional school year can increase a **woman’s earnings by 10% to 20%**.


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**Peace and Tolerance**

**BACKGROUND**

**Literate people are more likely to participate in the democratic process** and exercise their civil rights.

Source: UNESCO, 2012

**In countries with twice the levels of educational inequality, the probability of conflict more than doubles.**

Source: The Learning Generation, p. 14

An increase in secondary school enrollment from 30% to 81% is estimated to **reduce the probability of civil war by almost two-thirds**.


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**Poverty**

**BACKGROUND**

420 million **people** would be lifted out of poverty with a secondary education, thus reducing the number of poor worldwide by more than half.

Source: UIS/GEM Report Policy Paper 32/Fact Sheet 44, p.11

If adults had just 2 more years of schooling, **60 million** would be lifted out of poverty.

Source: UIS/GEM Report Policy Paper 32/Fact Sheet 44, p.11

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**GPE Grants**

**PROGRESS**

**US$4.9 billion allocated** in grants by GPE to support the implementation of education sector plans since 2003 (as of August 2018).

Source: GPE Secretariat

Between 2004 and 2018, GPE **disbursed about US$4 billion** to the education sector for more than 300 grants.

Source: GPE Secretariat

**US$2.4 billion** in GPE grants have been allocated to partner countries affected by fragility and conflict since 2003.

Source: GPE Secretariat