PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

- In 2015, there were 264 million primary and secondary age children and youth out of school.
- In 2010-2015, completion rates were 83% for primary, 69% for lower secondary and 45% for upper secondary education.

EARLY CHILDHOOD

- In 2015, 69% of children participated in organized learning at the pre-primary or primary level one year before official primary entry age.
- Just 17% of countries legally stipulate at least one year of free and compulsory early childhood education.

EQUITY

- There is gender parity in participation at all education levels except tertiary. However, global averages mask gaps: only 66% of countries have achieved gender parity in primary education, 45% in lower secondary and 25% in upper secondary.
- There tend to be more female than male teachers but far fewer women than men become school leaders. Only 6% of lower secondary head teachers are female in Japan.
- Inequality is underestimated, as survey design may exclude up to 250 million vulnerable people worldwide, while a further 100 million, such as slum dwellers, may be under-represented.
- In 42 of 86 countries, there is explicit reference to inclusive education in constitutions, laws and policies, although interpretations of the term differ.

LITERACY AND NUMERACY

- The adult literacy rate increased from 81.5% to 86% worldwide between 2000 and 2015. It is below 60% in low income countries.
- The number of youth with no literacy skills has fallen by 27% since 2000 although more than 100 million young people still cannot read.
- In sub-Saharan Africa, 69% of adults with five years of education in systems that privileged local languages could read a sentence, compared with 41% of adults educated in part of wholly in colonial languages.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND CITIZENSHIP

- In 2009-2012, only 7% of teacher education programs covered education for sustainable development.
- Almost 30% of 15-year-olds performed below the minimum proficiency level in science in the content areas of earth and space systems.

EDUCATION FACILITIES AND LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS

- In sub-Saharan Africa, only 22% of primary schools have electricity.
- In half of 148 countries, less than three-quarters of primary schools had access to drinking water.
- In 2015, about 40% of secondary school principals in Indonesia and Jordan and 25% to 30% in Israel and Italy reported that infrastructure problems significantly hampered instruction.
- There has been a sharp uptick in attacks on schools since 2004, disproportionately affecting Southern Asia, Northern Africa and Western Asia.

TEACHERS

- Globally, 86% of teachers are trained at the primary school level.
- Information on teacher salaries in scarce. In OECD countries, primary school teachers earn 81% of what other full-time working professionals with tertiary education earn.

EDUCATION IN THE OTHER SDGS

- Those lacking formal education are 6.5 times likelier to smoke than those with at least secondary education in lower middle income countries.
- In 2013, the global shortage of healthcare workers was 17.4 million, including 2.6 million doctors and 9 million nurses and midwives.

FINANCE

- Public education expenditure was 4.7% of GDP and 14.1% of total public expenditure in 2015.
- The education share of total aid fell for six consecutive years, from 10% in 2009 to 6.9% in 2015.
- New estimates put the share of education expenditure borne by households at 18% in high income, 25% in middle income and 33% in low income countries.

FOR THE FULL REPORT: