

Data Visualization

Global Education: Where We Stand, and What Can Change

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What is Education Inequality?

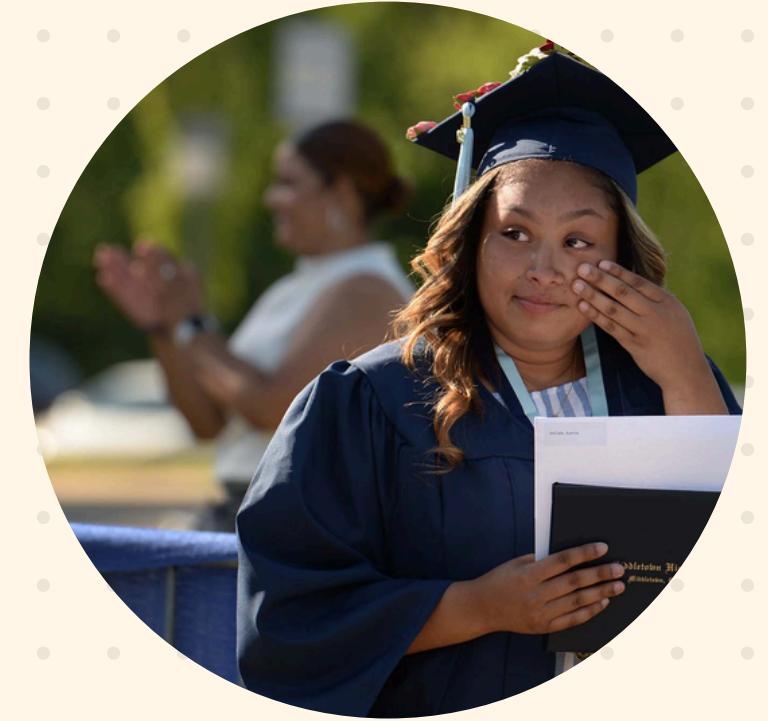
‘‘The unequal distribution of academic resources, including but not limited to school funding, qualified and experienced teachers, books, physical facilities and technologies’’



Accessibility

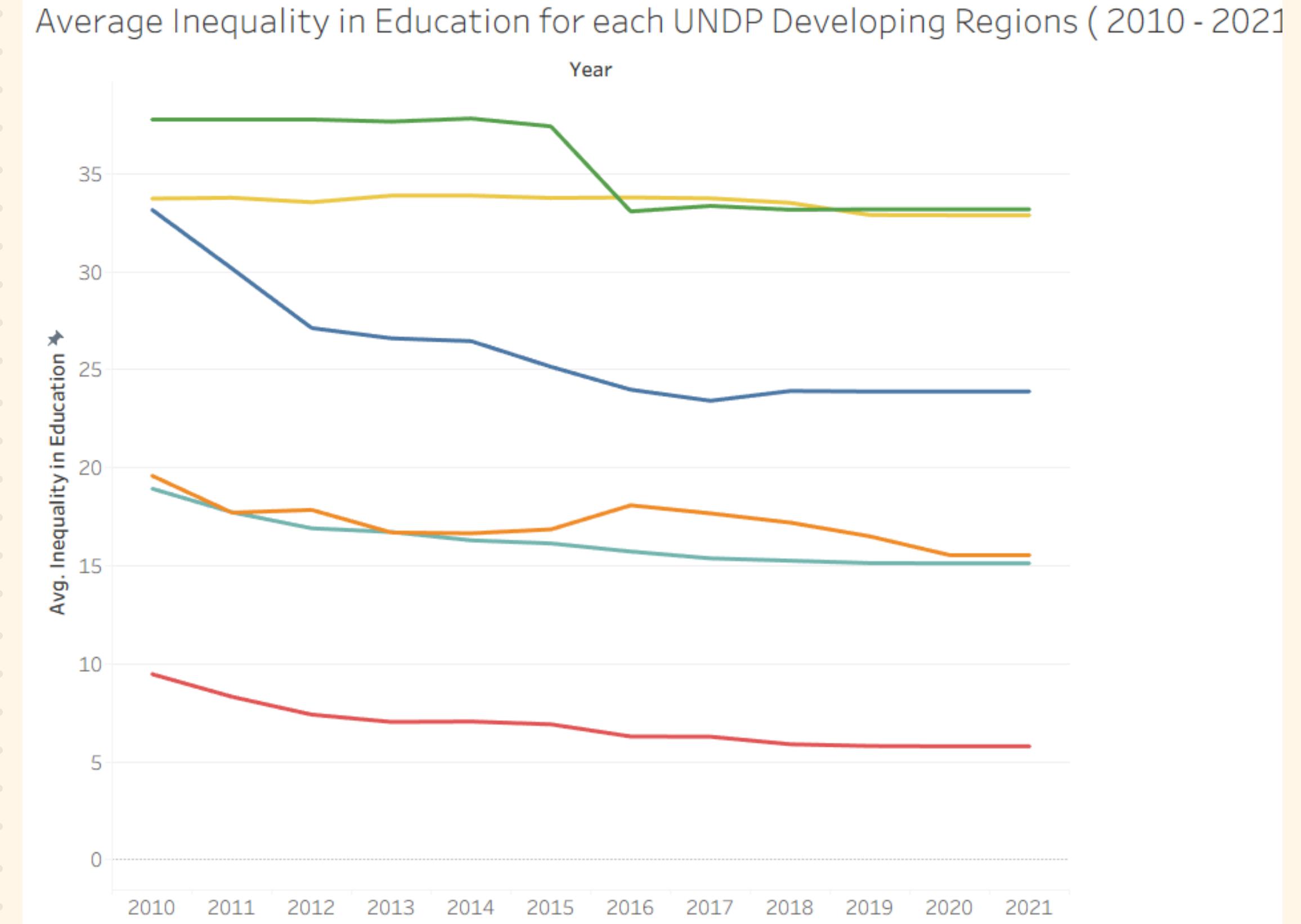


Learning Quality



**Graduation
Outcome**

Education Inequality around the World



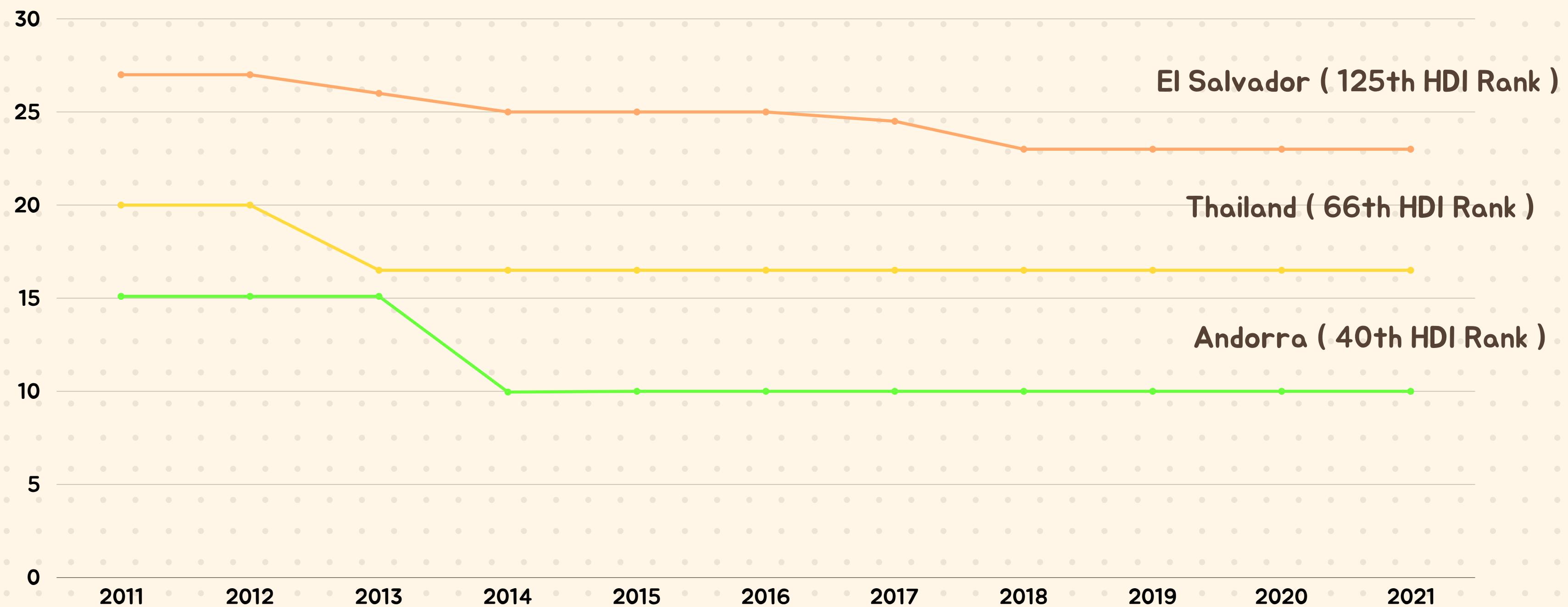
Even Developed Countries Struggle



- High development doesn't always mean low inequality. In 2021, the United Arab Emirates, despite being ranked 26th in global development, still had an education inequality rate higher than countries with lower HDI index like Albania, China and Mexico.
- This shows that even in advanced economies, gaps in access and opportunity persist. Development alone doesn't solve inequality. Making a real change requires intentional and inclusive education policies.



Change is Possible

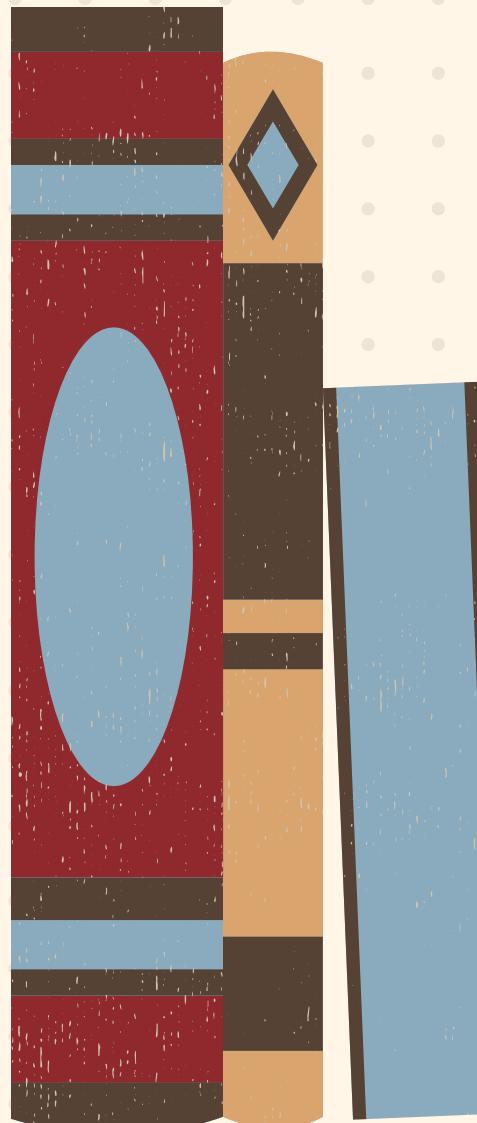


What we've learned about reducing inequality

Progress is never accidental

Countries like El Salvador, Thailand, and Andorra show that reducing education inequality is possible but it requires long-term, system-wide commitment.

These improvements didn't happen by chance. They came from targeted reforms and a broader view of how education systems work.



Tackling Inequality

Tackling inequality means looking at the entire education system, not just one stage. Early childhood interventions help but only if they are followed by sustained investment at later stages. Likewise, systems must provide high-quality vocational and academic paths so that all students, not just a select few, can succeed in the modern world.



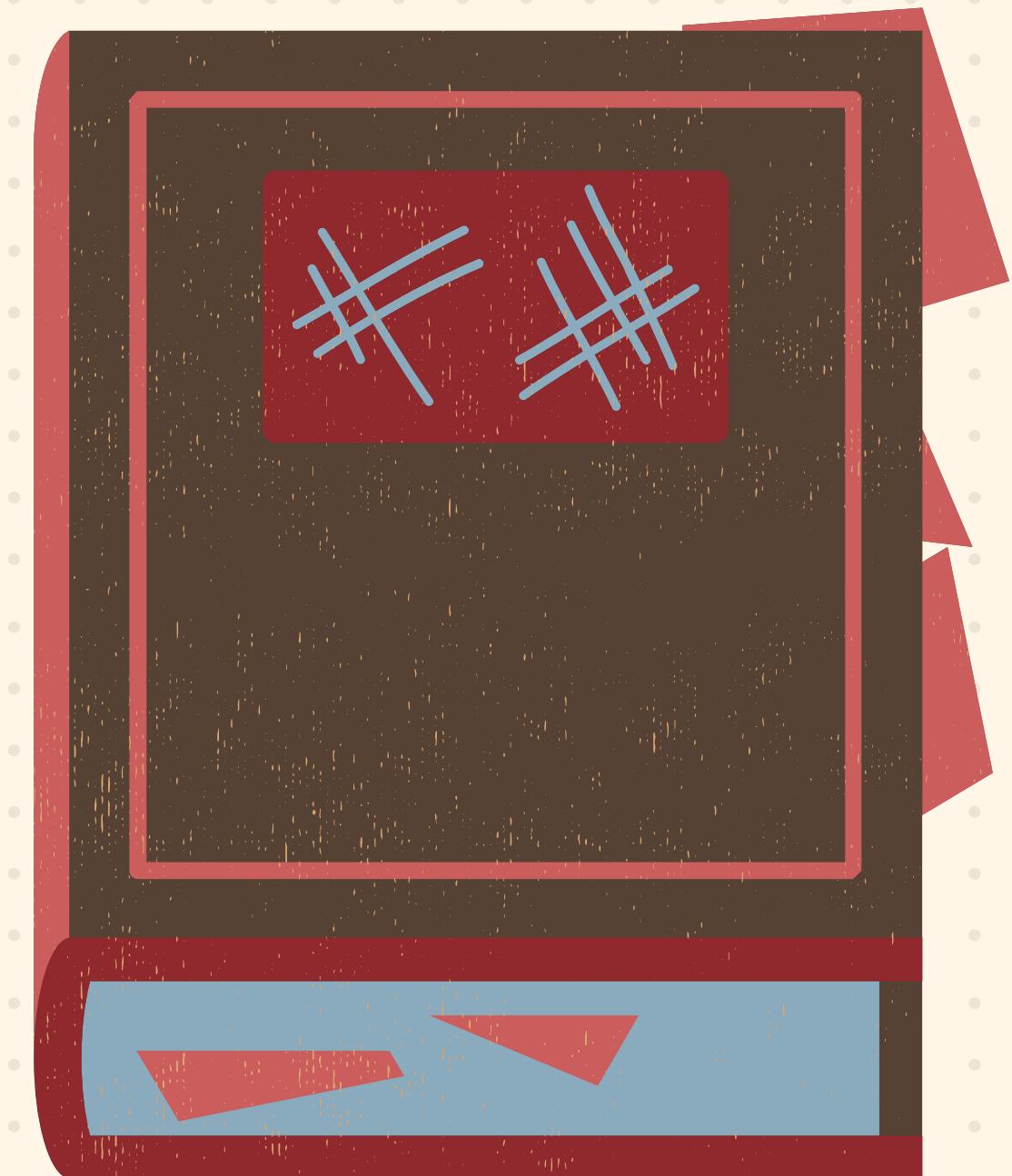
The Case of El Salvador

Driven by internal reforms, El Salvador made changes to policies that led to increased access to education, particularly for marginalized populations. However, deeper inequality still persists.

To address this, El Salvador has focused on incremental, needs-based improvements through compensatory programs, aiming to support under-resourced schools and communities. The broader goal is not just access, but increasing learning opportunity to help marginalized children transform their futures and contribute meaningfully to society.

Conclusion

Education inequality isn't inevitable—it's a policy choice. While gaps in access and outcomes are widespread, they can be reduced through deliberate, inclusive reforms. By investing early, supporting underserved schools, and valuing all learning pathways equally, governments can build systems that empower every student. With the right choices, education becomes not just a path to opportunity, but a foundation for a more just and resilient society.



Link Dashboard: https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/alexei.mikail/viz/EducationInequality_17580908044310/Dashboard1

**Thank You For
Listening!**

