

## Global Education Dashboard Report

The dataset visualized in the dashboard focuses on global education metrics, including literacy rates, out-of-school rates, enrolment data, and other key education-related statistics.

Below is a breakdown of the metrics and insights represented in the dashboard:

### 1. Total Number of Countries Represented:

The dataset includes data from **X countries**, showcasing educational statistics from regions worldwide. This provides a global view of literacy rates, enrolment, and educational outcomes across different regions.

### 2. Average Youth Literacy Rate (Male: 78.4%, Female: 72.6%):

The dataset tracks literacy rates for youth aged 15-24 across countries. The **average literacy rate** for males is 78.4%, and for females, it is 72.6%. This highlights the gender gap in youth literacy rates on a global scale, with males having a slightly higher literacy rate than females.

### 3. Out-of-School Rate (OOSR) by Gender and Education Level:

**Out-of-school rates** are visualized for various educational levels (Pre-Primary, Primary, Lower Secondary, Upper Secondary). For instance, the **OOSR for Pre-Primary Education** shows that boys are more likely to be out of school in countries like **Angola (31%)**, while girls show higher rates in **Albania (2%)**. The OOSR visual highlights disparities in school attendance across different regions and education levels.

#### 4. Sum of Birth Rate by Country:

The dashboard tracks the **birth rate** per country, which is an important factor influencing education enrolment. Countries with higher birth rates, such as **Angola (40.73)**, tend to face more significant challenges in managing education systems compared to countries with lower birth rates like **Andorra (7.2)**.

#### 5. Gross Primary Education Enrolment (Average: 108.1%):

The **gross primary enrolment rate** measures the total enrolment at the primary education level, including over-aged students. The global average is **108.1%**, indicating that many countries have near-universal primary education. Countries like **Algeria (109.9%)** and **Albania (107.0%)** have high primary enrolment, while the dashboard provides detailed insights into individual country performance.

#### 6. Tertiary Education Enrolment (Average: 31.7%):

The dashboard also includes **gross tertiary education enrolment**, indicating access to higher education. For example, **Albania** has a higher tertiary enrolment rate (**55.0%**), while countries like **Angola (9.3%)** have lower rates. This metric is key in understanding a country's capacity for advancing education beyond secondary levels.

#### 7. Youth Literacy Rate by Gender (15-24):

The **literacy rates** for youth aged 15-24 show clear gender gaps in some countries. For example, **Algeria** has a male youth literacy rate of **98%**, while females are slightly lower at **97%**. This visualization allows users to track literacy rate improvements or challenges specific to gender across regions.

#### 8. Sum of Unemployment Rate by Country:

This bar chart visualizes the **unemployment rate** across different countries, which could be correlated with education levels. For instance, **Albania** has an unemployment rate of **12.33%**, while countries like **Andorra** report zero unemployment in the dataset.

Understanding the relationship between education and unemployment can offer policy insights for improving employment outcomes.

## 9. Sum of Primary and Secondary Proficiency Rates by Region:

The dashboard includes **proficiency rates** in reading and math at both the primary and lower secondary levels. For example, the average reading proficiency for **Afghanistan** at the end of primary school is **13%**, while **Albania** has higher lower-secondary proficiency levels, particularly in reading (**48%**).

## 10. Gross Tertiary Education Enrolment by Literacy Rate:

This chart explores the relationship between **gross tertiary enrolment** and youth literacy rates, helping users analyse if higher literacy leads to better access to tertiary education. Countries like **Albania**, with high literacy rates and strong tertiary enrolment, provide a point of comparison with countries like **Angola**, where both metrics are lower.