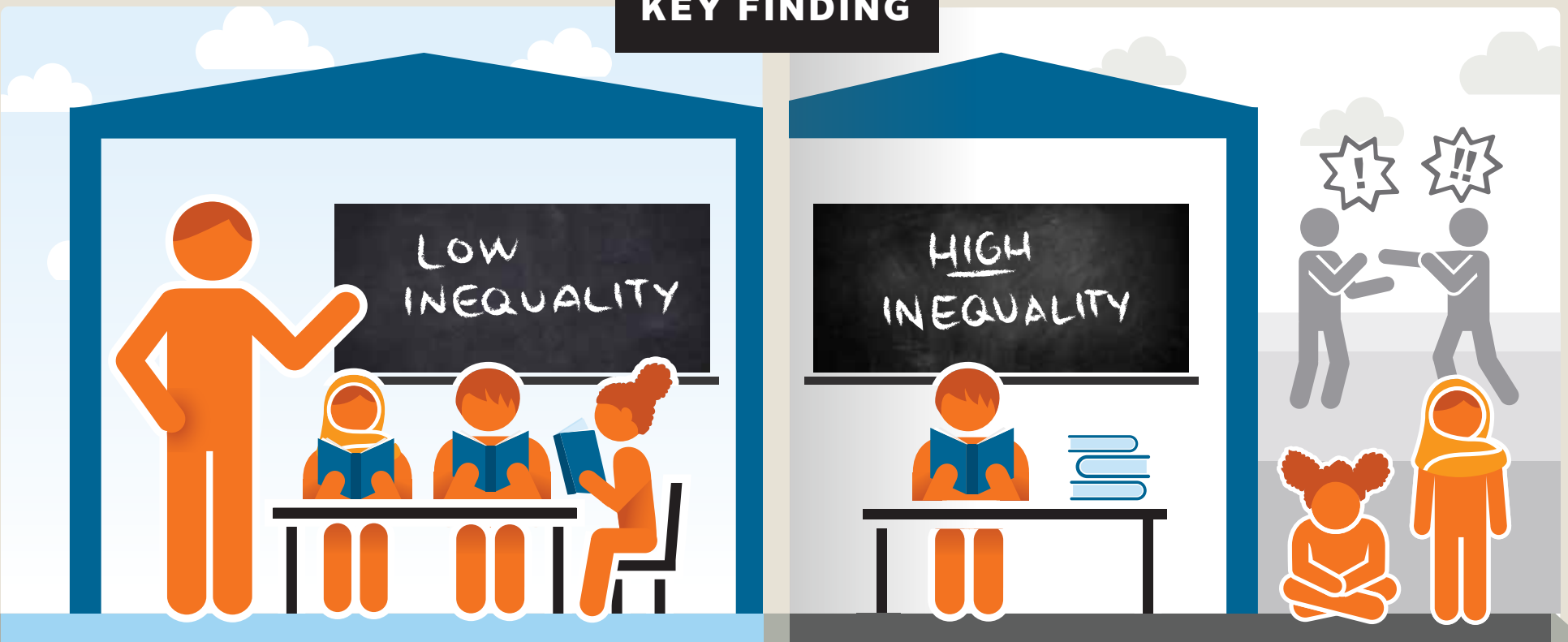


Does Education Inequality Lead to Violent Conflict?

KEY FINDING



In the 2000s, in countries with high levels of education inequality between ethnic and religious groups, the likelihood of violent conflict was **double** that of countries where education was more equitably distributed across groups.

BACKGROUND



LAST 60 YEARS > 235 CONFLICTS

Over the last 60 years, 235 conflicts broke out (161 were extended conflicts)

LAST 15 YEARS > 92 CONFLICTS

Over the last 15 years, 92 conflicts broke out in 70 countries

2+3 WHILE EDUCATION EXPANDED DRAMATICALLY DURING THE LAST SIX DECADES, INEQUALITY IN EDUCATION IS STILL AN ISSUE

STUDY



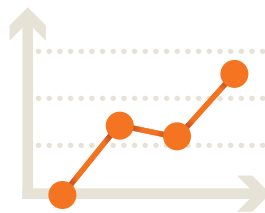
USE OF MULTIPLE DIMENSIONS OF INEQUALITY, INCLUDING ETHNICITY AND RELIGION



MORE AND CURRENT DATA



EXPANDED GEOGRAPHY



Of the countries that saw conflict in the 2000s, education inequality measured between religious and ethnic groups had a gini range from

0 TO 0.26

GINI COEFFICIENT
An index used to measure inequality, with 0 representing complete equality and 1 representing complete inequality

WHAT'S NEXT?

1



More research and policy analysis on the relationship between education inequality and violent conflict is needed to understand its shape and the various ways it affects children and young people.

2



It is important to address education inequality to help positively impact additional areas such as health, labor, political participation and empowerment — all of which can, in turn, contribute to minimizing violent conflict.