

Learning together for Change

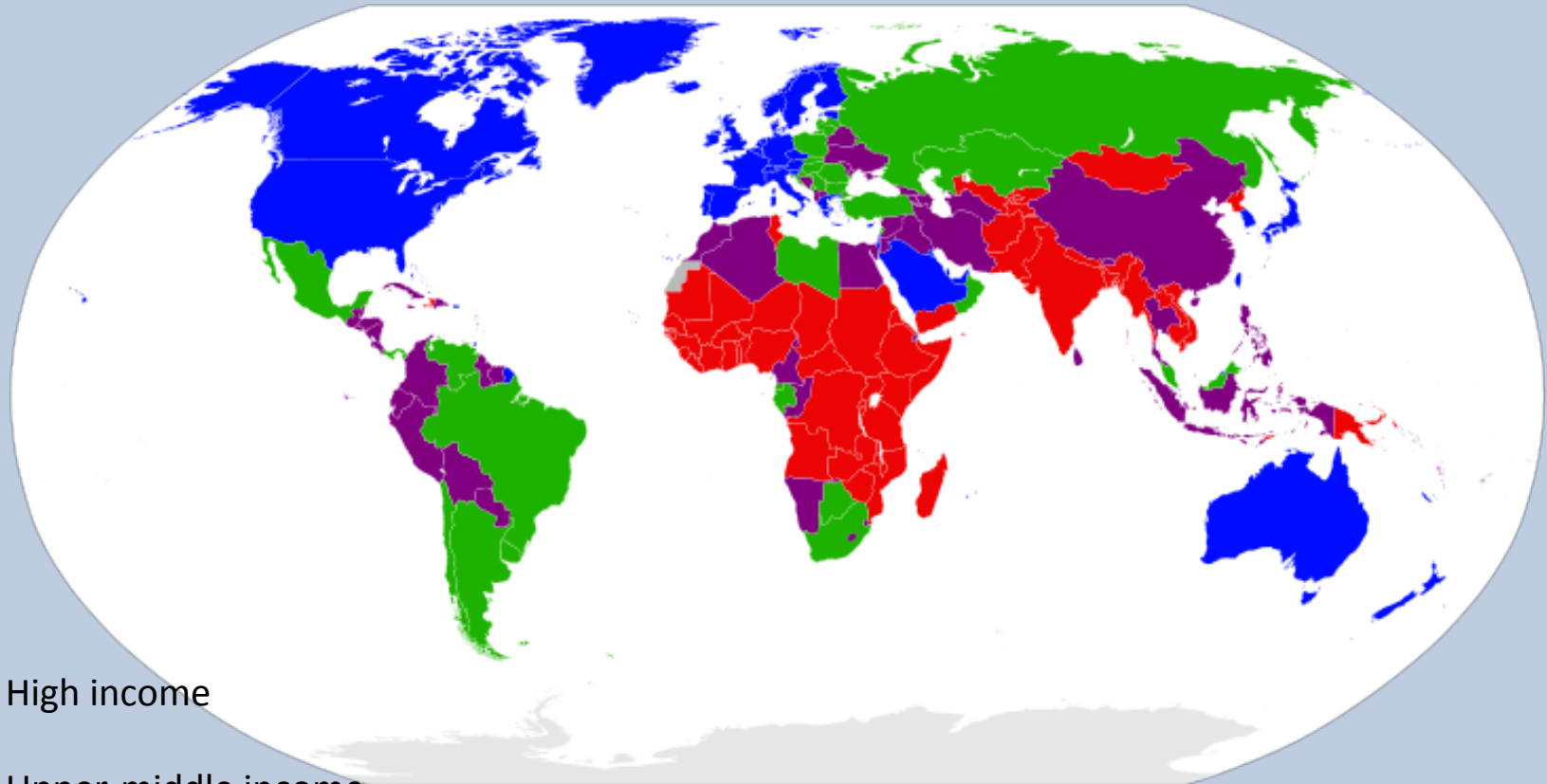
27-29 April 2015


We can expect massive future changes, which will change the face of the planet


Dr. Susan Solomon


Some of our global realities

UN Poverty Index



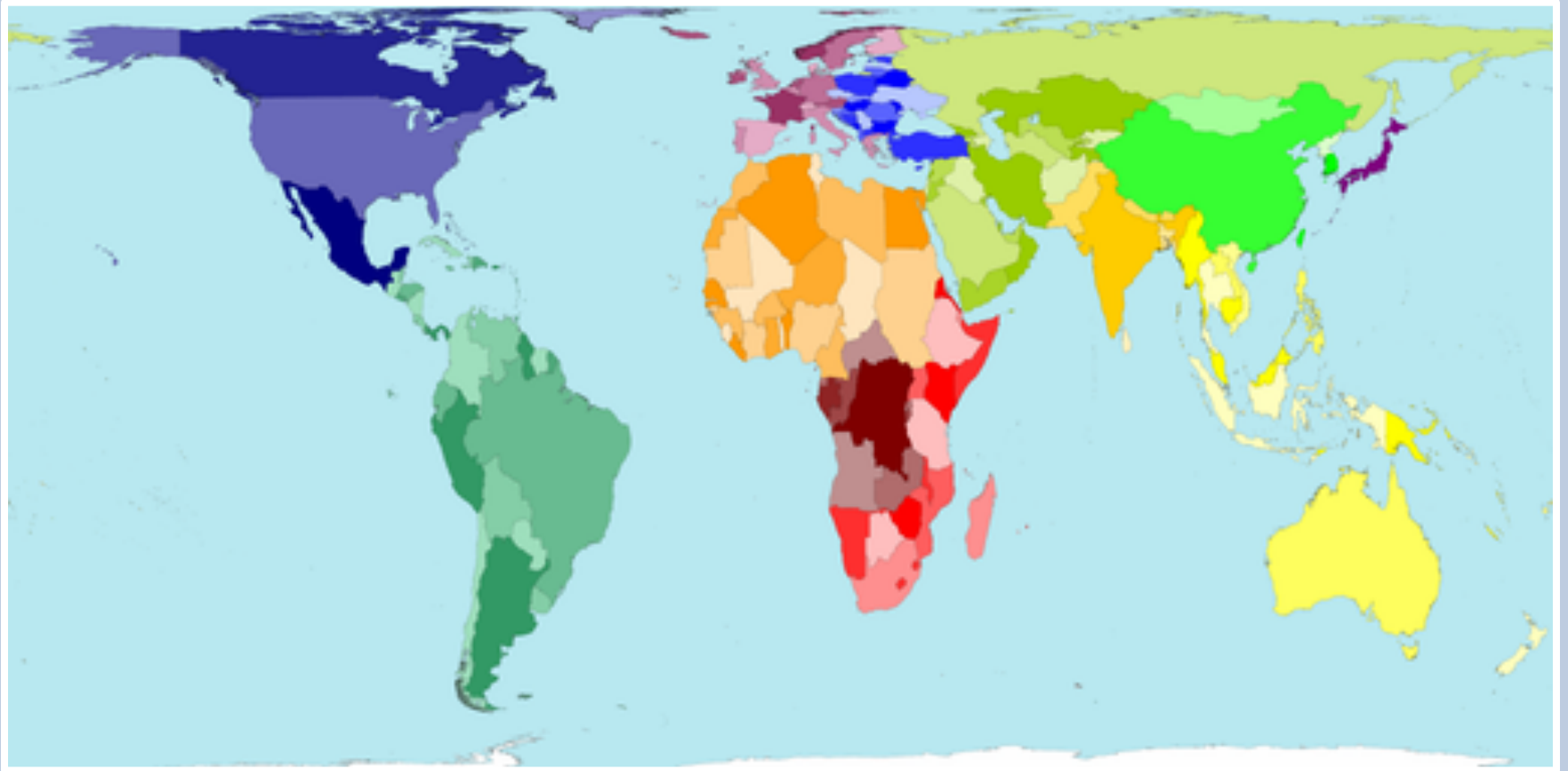
 High income

 Upper-middle income

 Lower-middle income

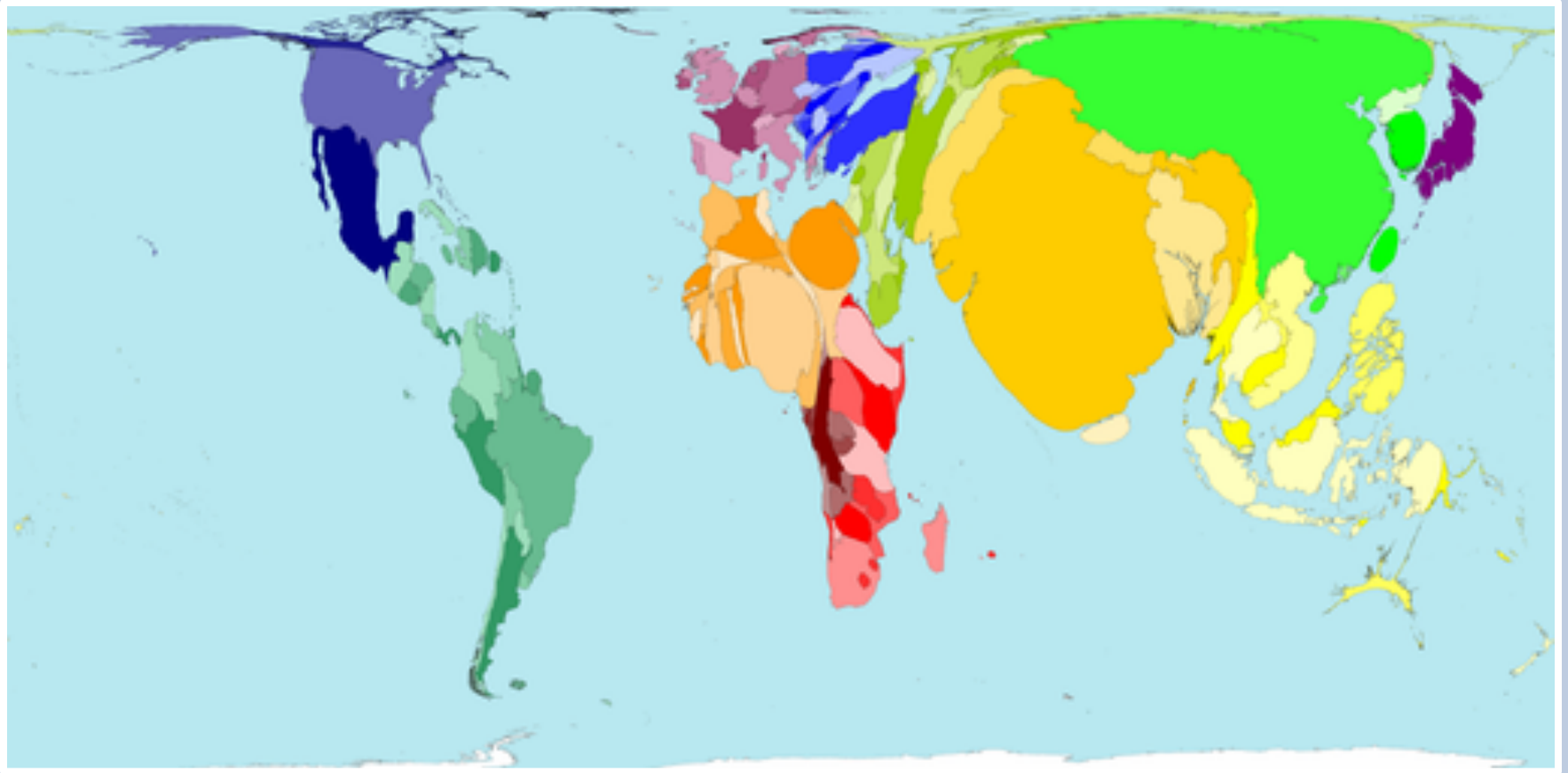
 Low income

The Continents: To Scale



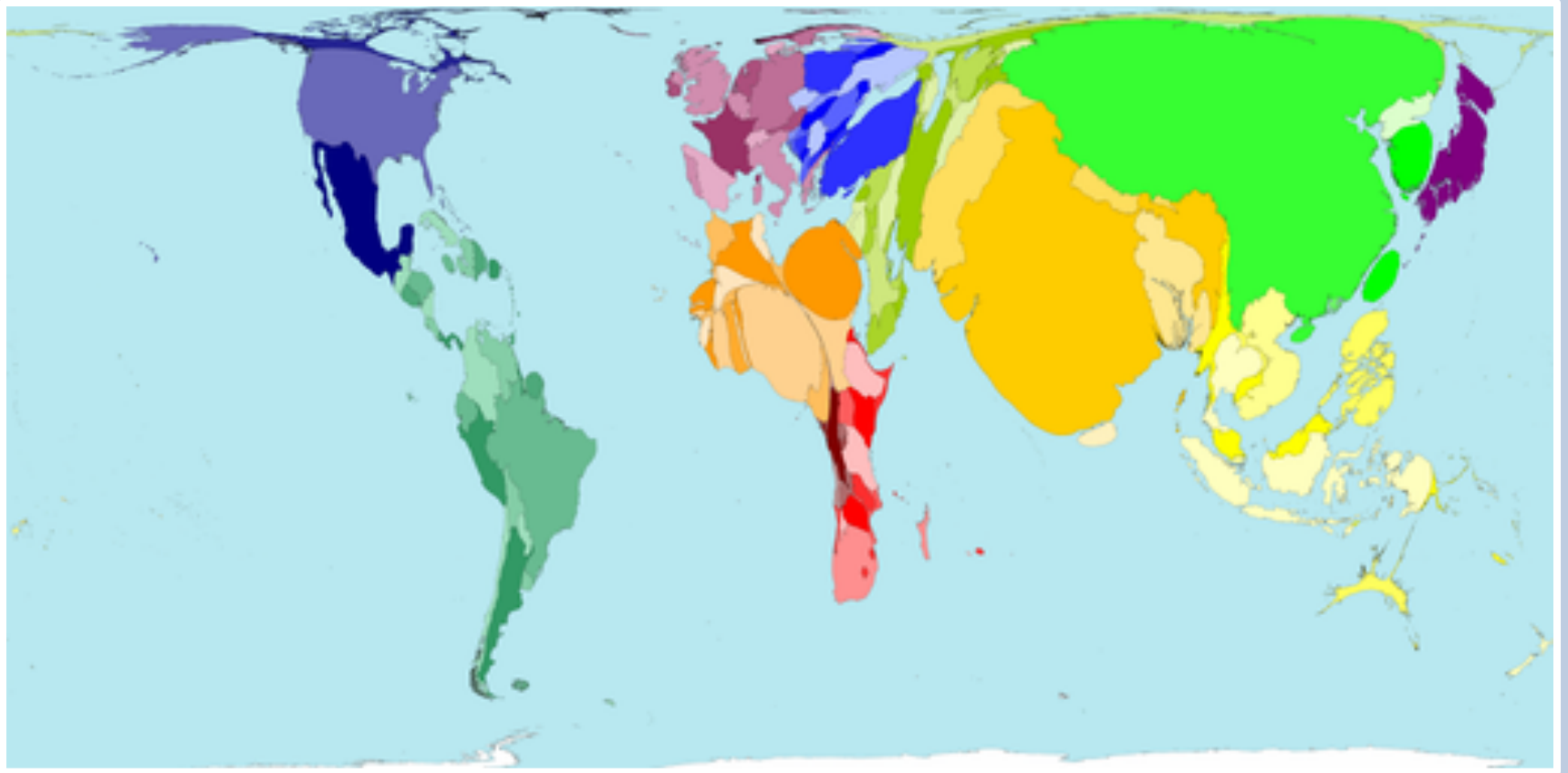
- The land area of each territory is shown here.
- The total land area of these 200 territories is 13,056 million hectares. Divided up equally that would be 2.1 hectares for each person. A hectare is 100 metres by 100 metres.
- However, population is not evenly spread: Australia's land area is 21 times bigger than Japan's, but Japan's population is more than six times bigger than Australia's.

Primary Education



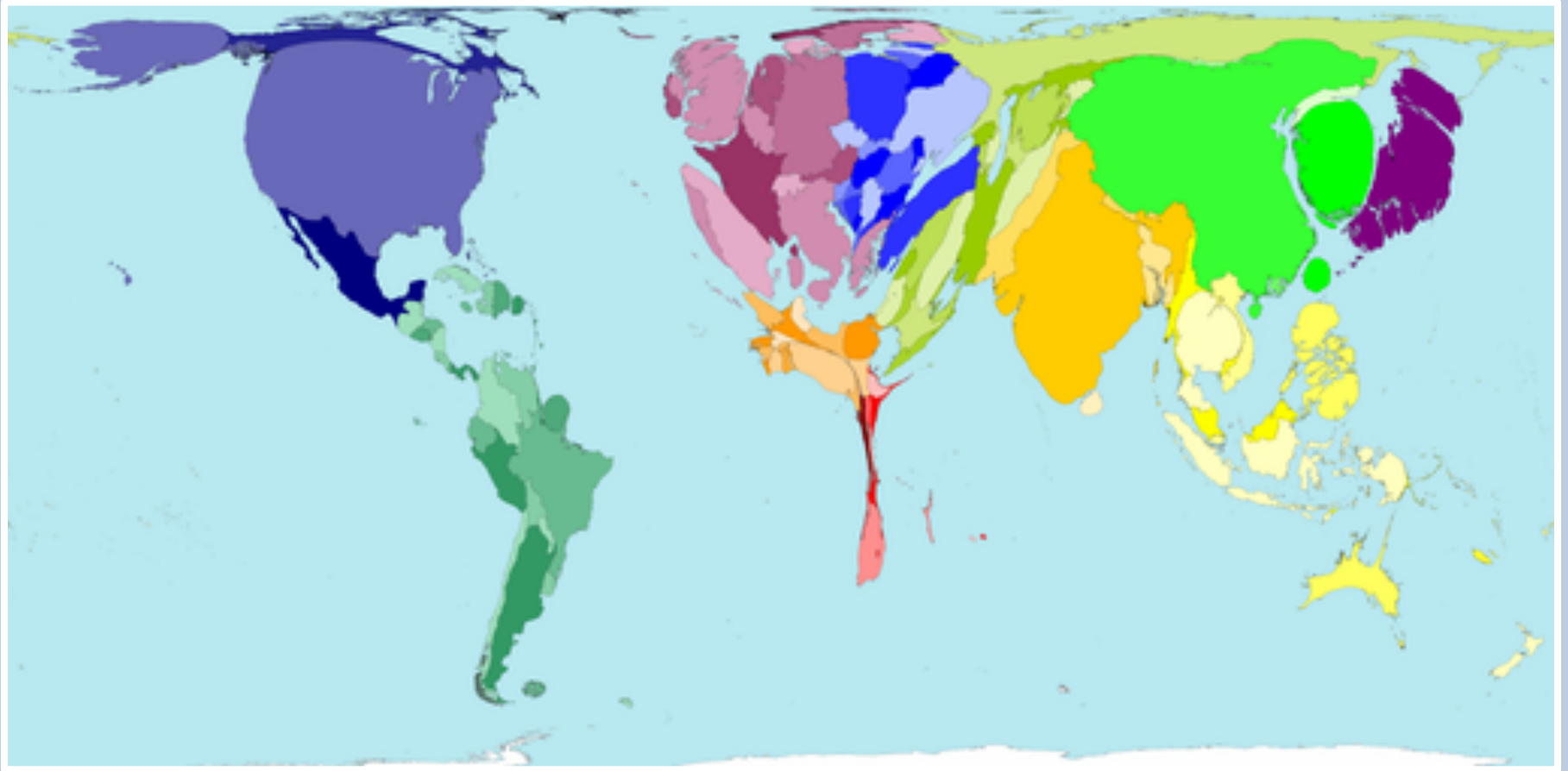
- ▶ "Everyone has the right to education", according to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The second Millennium Development Goal is to achieve universal primary education. In 2002, 5 out of 6 eligible children were enrolled in primary education worldwide. However, enrolment does not guarantee attendance, or completion.
- ▶ If primary education continues beyond the expected years, enrolment rates can exceed 100%. In Argentina there is an impressive 108% enrolment. On the other side of the Atlantic Ocean 30% of children in Angola are enrolled in primary school.

Secondary Education



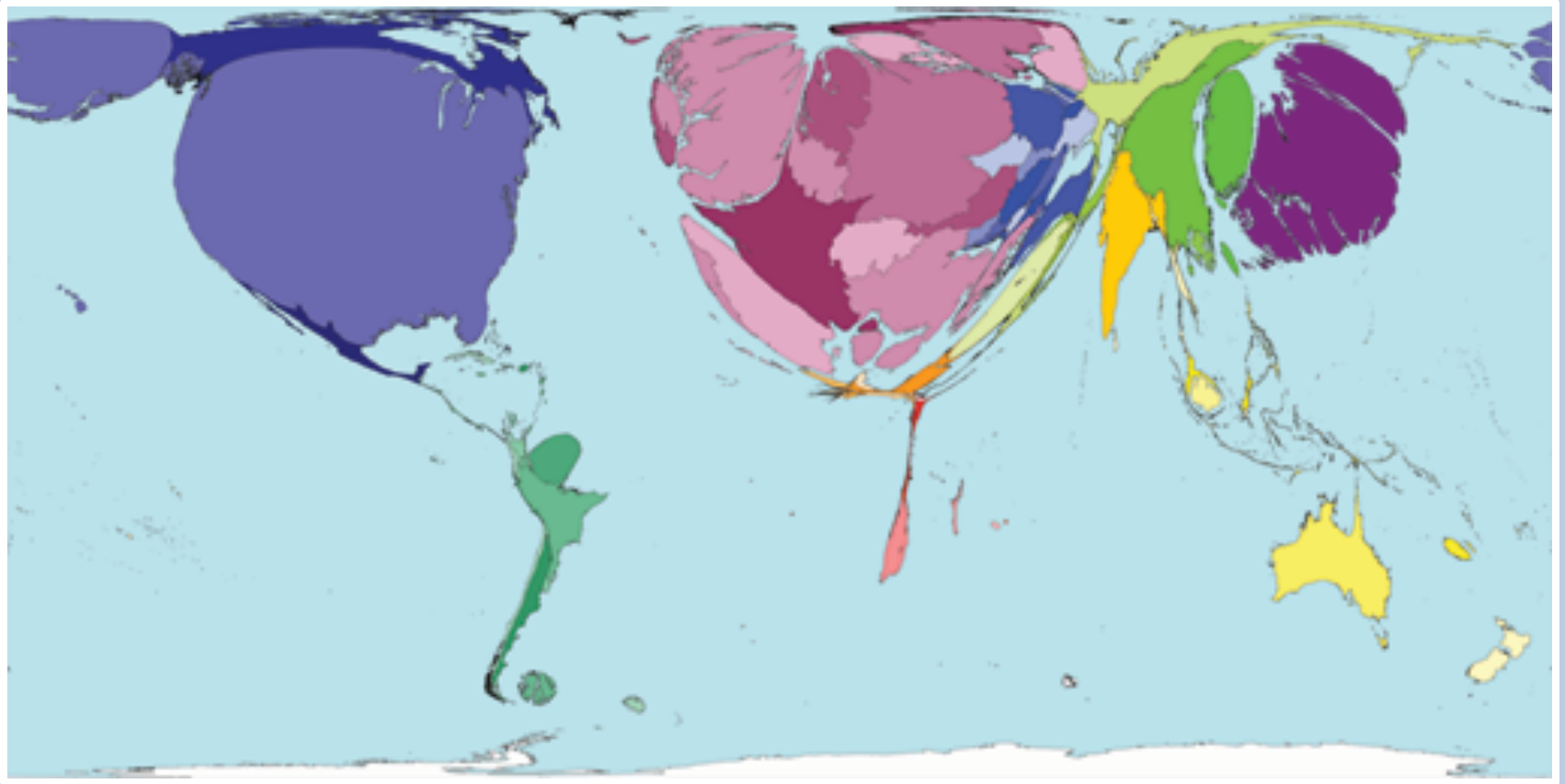
- Worldwide approximately 73 million children are enrolled in each year of secondary education out of a possible 122 million children. That is only 60% getting a secondary education.
- In China on average 89% get a secondary education, but in India it is only 49%. Figures in Africa are even lower: 45% in Northern Africa, 25% in Southeastern Africa and 13% in Central Africa. The lowest is 5% in Niger. What is compulsory in some territories is a rarity in others.

Tertiary Education



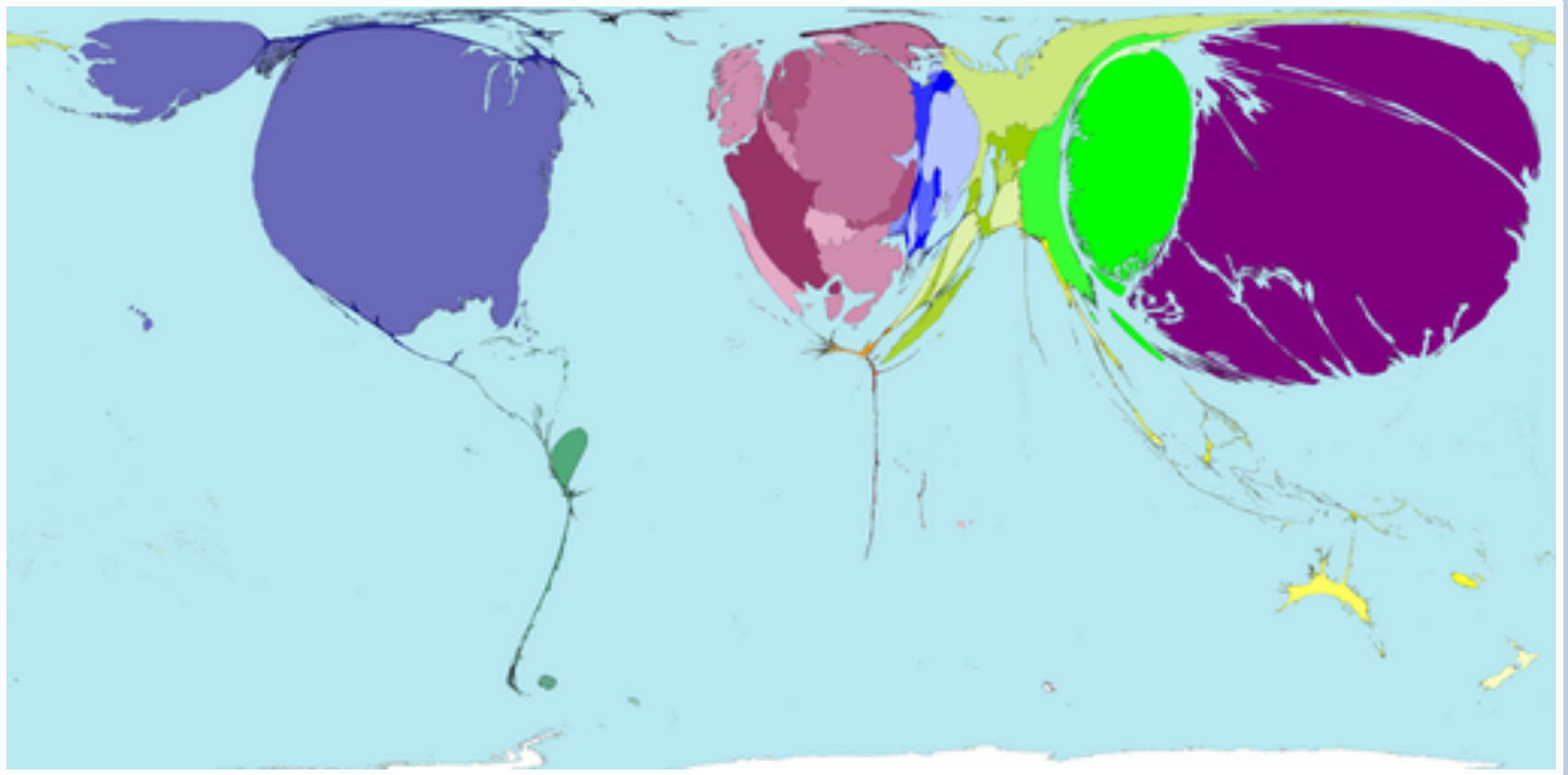
- The highest percentage of the student aged population enrolled is in Finland. Finland is 3.6 times the world average, with 140 times the chance of a tertiary education than in Mozambique.

Science Research



- Scientific papers cover physics, biology, chemistry, mathematics, clinical medicine, biomedical research, engineering, technology, and earth and space sciences.
- The number of scientific papers published by researchers in the United States was more than three times as many as were published by the second highest-publishing population, Japan.
- There is more scientific research, or publication of results, in richer territories. This locational bias is such that roughly three times more scientific papers per person living there are published in Western Europe, North America, and Japan, than in any other region.

New Patents



- In 2002, 312 thousand patents were granted around the world. More than a third of these were granted in Japan. Just under a third were granted in the United States.
- A patent is supposed to protect the ideas and inventions that people have. Patenting something will then allow the owner of the patent to charge others for the usage of an idea or invention. The aim is to reward the creator for their hard work or intelligence. But patents can prevent people from using good ideas because they cannot afford to do so.
- A quarter of all territories had no new patents in 2002, so will not profit from these in future years as others will.

Knowledge matters



Thank you

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