

Examples of girls' and boys' gendered advantages and disadvantages



One in five¹ young women are married **before the age of eighteen**, compared to one in 30 young men



67.5%¹⁴ of 15-24 year old young people who are not in employment, training or education are girls and young women. This means that while one out of seven young men are NEET, **one out of three young women are NEET**



15 million adolescent girls worldwide, aged 15-19 years, **have experienced forced sex³**. About 1 in 4 girls and 1 in 13 boys in the United States experience child sexual abuse⁴



In sub-Saharan Africa, **six in seven⁵ new cases of HIV** among adolescents (15-19) are among girls. Five in six new HIV infections (82%) in the age group 15-19 are in females

Girls are more likely to be trafficked than boys⁹. Girls tend to be trafficked for sexual exploitation while boys are trafficked for forced labour



OCED countries show universal gender gaps **disfavouring girls in access to sports**. In the United States⁶, girls have 1.3 million fewer opportunities to play high school sports than boys have. In Australia⁷, 69% of boys between the ages of 11 and 17 play sports, while 55% of girls do

Globally, girls ages 5-14 spend **160 million more hours every day¹⁰** on unpaid care and domestic work than boys of the same age with the gap increasing with age



200 million girls and women today have undergone female genital mutilation¹¹, leading to lifelong health risks, injury and psychosocial trauma



In China, India, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Viet Nam, Albania and Georgia, a preference for sons leads to gender-based sex-selection² of female foetuses leading to a **missing 140 million women in the world**

For every 15 boys who own a phone¹³ 10 girls do. For every 18 boys who own a smartphone, 10 girls do

