General Information and Educational Attainment

- Population (2018): 201 million
- Population by age group (2018): 0-24 years: 52,5 % / 25-54 years: 37,5 % / 55 and older: 10,1 %
- Population aged 15-24 years (2018): 42,1 million
- Illiteracy rate (2016): 43 % of population older than 15
- Primary school enrolment ratio (2016): 77,8 %
- Secondary school:
  - Secondary school enrolment ratio: 45,5 %
  - Secondary school graduation ration: 54,0 %
- Vocational education enrolment ratio (2016): 2,7 % per age cohort
- Tertiary education enrolment ratio (2016): 9,7 %
- Expenditure on education (2017): 2.8 % of GDP
- Languages: Urdu, widely spoken foreign and business language: English

Asylum applicants in the EU Member States

- Asylum applications in 2017: ca. 29,700 first time applicants (2016: 47,700)
- EU countries with the most asylum applications in 2017: Italy (32 %), Greece (28 %), Germany (12 %)
- Asylum recognition rate in 2017: 12 % (2016: 17 %)

Education System

- History: British origin of the education system
- Structure: centralised education system, but great autonomy for the 5 states in implementing and carrying out the training
- State training programs: There are 3 types of state vocational training courses with a duration of 3 months to 3 years. A lower secondary level diploma (after 10 school years) is required for courses of at least one year of education. All training courses are organised on a full-time basis. The proportion of practical work varies between 60 % and 75 %, depending on the type of vocational training.
- No. of training occupations: 32 specializations in technical schools and 150 in vocational schools in all economic sectors (agriculture, commerce, industry and crafts)
Non-state training programs: strong non-formal and informal sector, traditional in-company training ("learning by doing") is predominant

Further information available in the country profile Pakistan at www.bq-portal.de

Particularities of the Education System

- In West Pakistan, Federally Administered Tribal Areas exist, which are dominated by clans, in which Pakistani law hardly applies.
- The politically unstable situation in the tribal areas also has an impact on neighbouring regions, where the proportion of illiterate people is extremely high, state educational institutions are not widespread and girls are often denied access to education.
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