

Pakistan

General

	MALES	FEMALES	YEAR
Total population under 15	33,195,073	31,429,440	2017
Total population over 15	70,513,067	66,857,960	2017

** ALL DATA FROM CIA, 2017*

Health

Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live birth	178	2015 est.	CIA, 2017
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	53.9	2016 est.	CIA, 2017
Under-five mortality rate for males per 1,000 live births	84.6	2012	UN Statistics, 2015
Under-five mortality rate for females per 1,000 live births	77.4	2012	UN Statistics, 2015
Births attended by a skilled health professional	52	2014	WHO, 2016
Prevalence of HIV among adults aged 15–49	<0.1	2015	WHO, 2017
Life expectancy for men	65.8	2016 est.	CIA, 2017
Life expectancy for women	69.8	2016 est.	CIA, 2017

Education

	MALES	FEMALES	YEAR
Youth literacy rate, ages 15-24	80.23%	66.9%	2015
Adult literacy rate, ages 15+	69.57%	42.73%	2015
Net enrolment rate in primary education	79.38%	67.88%	2015
Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education	49.45%	39.2%	2015
Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education	10.58%	9.23%	2014

** ALL DATA FROM UNESCO INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS, 2017*

- Female graduates from tertiary education: Insufficient data
- Female students enrolled in engineering construction and manufacturing tertiary education programs: Insufficient data
- Female teachers in primary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 47.2%
- Female teachers in secondary education: Insufficient data
- Female teachers in tertiary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 37.2%

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Economic Activity

- Males over 15 who are active in the labour force (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 82.1%
- Females over 15 who are active in the labour force (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 24.1%
- Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution, or with a money mobile service provider (2011) (UN Statistics, 2017): 10.37%

Decision-Making

- Proportion of seats held by women in National Parliament (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 21

Human Rights

- Girls married before 15 (UNICEF, 2016): 3%
- Females married between 15 and 19 (World Economic Forum, 2013): 21%
- Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime (UN Women, 2016a): Insufficient data
- Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner or a non-partner during the last 12 months (UN Women, 2016a): Insufficient data

Gender and Development Trends in Pakistan

Health

Research by The Borgen Project found that education levels are highly correlated with prenatal care and maternal mortality, in Pakistan. The study also indicates that 96% of women in the country with an education had prenatal care visits with a doctor, in comparison to 50% of women who were not educated (The Borgen Project, 2015).

In contrast, a 2014 report by Save the Children found that maternal mortality has been cut by almost half in Pakistan, and child mortality decreased by a quarter (Save the Children, 2014).

Education

Two-thirds of Pakistan's out of school children are girls, which amounts to over 3 million girls out of school (UNESCO, 2012).

From 1999 to 2010, the primary net enrolment ratio rose from 58% to 74%. But the ratio for girls is 14% behind the ratio for boys, leaving only eight girls to every ten boys in primary school (UNESCO, 2012).

Differences in educational attainment may also be stratified by income bracket; over 70% of the richest young men and women have completed lower secondary school, only 16% of the

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poorest young men and fewer than 5% of the poorest young women have done so (UNESCO, 2012).

Economy

According to a 2016 UN Women report, less than 30% of all women are in the labour force in Pakistan; the majority of working women are employed in the informal sector (about 78%) and are therefore not considered in employment statistics (UN Women, 2016b).

However, the same report also notes a rise in the number of young women between the ages of 15-24 years of age, who are obtaining higher education and entering the professional category of the workforce, with numbers increasing from 30% (2003/4) to 59% (2013/14) (UN Women, 2016b).

Governance

There are 60 seats in the National Assembly reserved for women. Although women may participate actively in the National Assembly, they are not always successful in securing leadership positions within parties, with the exception of women's wings (U.S. Department of State, 2016).

Human Rights

Child marriage remains a problem in Pakistan, with 21 percent of girls marrying before the age of 18 (Human Rights Watch, 2016).

Laws to stop the promotion of domestic violence, remain difficult to establish; no specific federal law exists to criminalise domestic violence, which has been deemed "widespread" in the country (U.S. Department of State, 2016).

Pakistan SDG Progress Profile

- Pakistan is currently ranked 115th for overall performance under the SDGs, with a median rank of 120th.
- Pakistan has ranked 147th in the UN's 2015 Gender Inequality Index (GII) (UNDP, 2015).

SDG 4: Achieve universal access to affordable and quality education at all levels. (Data retrieved from SDG indicator profiles, 2016)

- Expected years of schooling (years): 7.8 (major challenges must be overcome)
- Literacy rate of 15-24 years old (%): 70.8 (major challenges must be overcome)
- Net primary school enrolment rate (%): 71.9 (major challenges must be overcome)

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SDG 5: Achieve gender equality, protect and empower women, the youth and persons in vulnerable situations.

(Data retrieved from SDG indicator profiles, 2016)

- Women in national parliaments (%): 20.6 (significant challenges remain)
- Female years of schooling (% male): 49.5 (major challenges must be overcome)
- Female labor force participation (% male): 30 (major challenges must be overcome)
- Unmet demand for contraceptives (%): 52.6 (major challenges must be overcome)

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