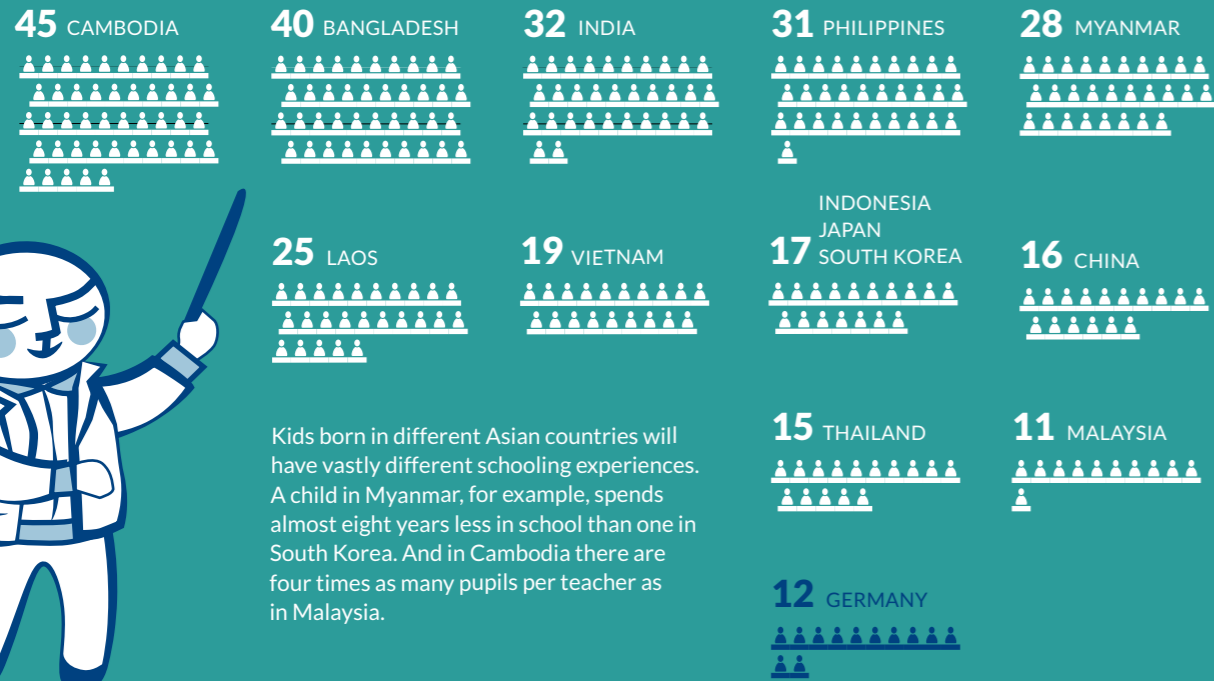


EDUCATION IN ASIA

Asia features some of the most successful education systems in the world – but also some of the least developed. The differences can be seen in statistics such as expected years of schooling, literacy rates and enrollment in tertiary education.

PUPILS PER TEACHER IN PRIMARY SCHOOL



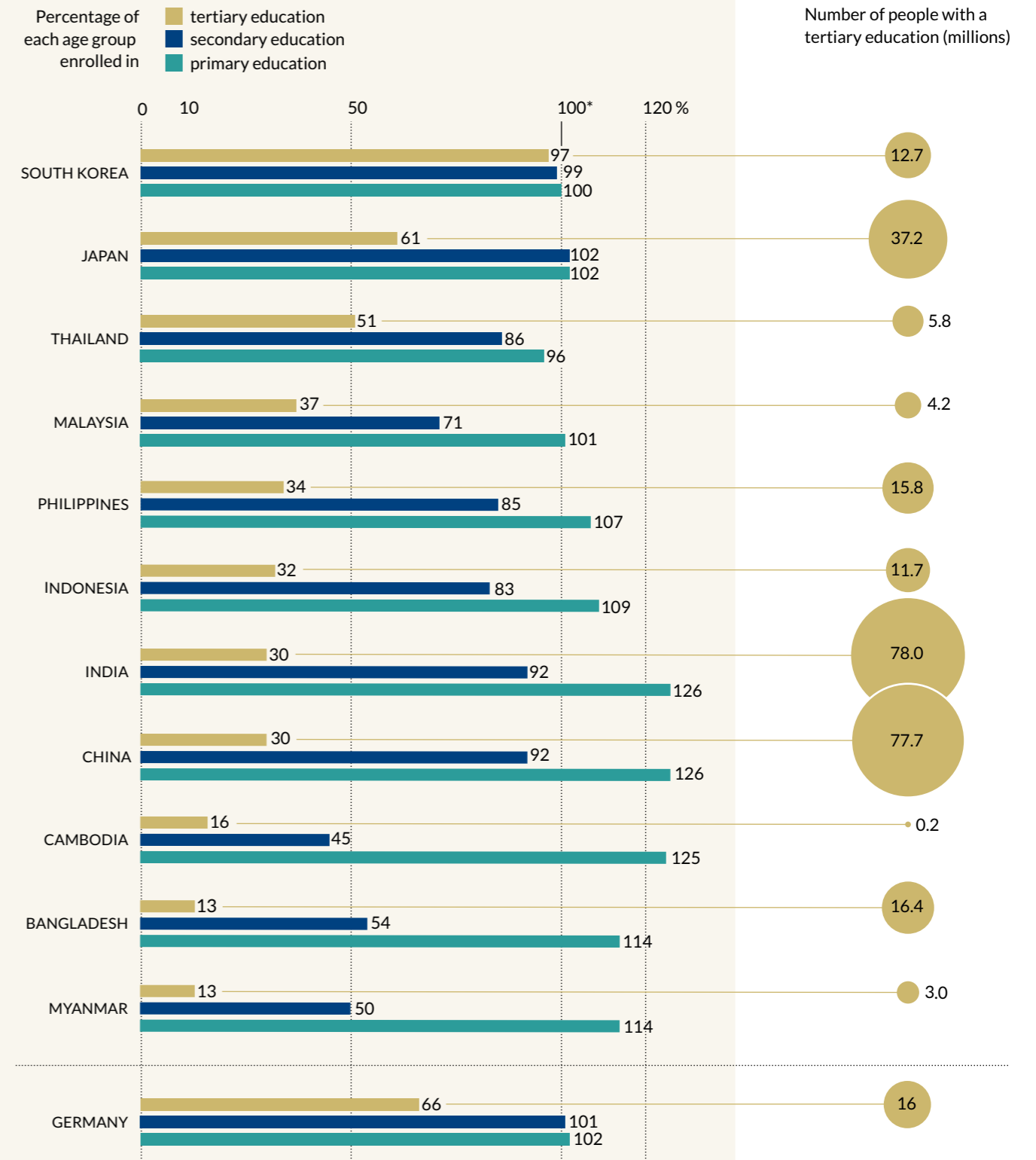
Kids born in different Asian countries will have vastly different schooling experiences. A child in Myanmar, for example, spends almost eight years less in school than one in South Korea. And in Cambodia there are four times as many pupils per teacher as in Malaysia.

EXPECTED YEARS OF SCHOOLING



ENROLLMENT RATIO IN PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY EDUCATION

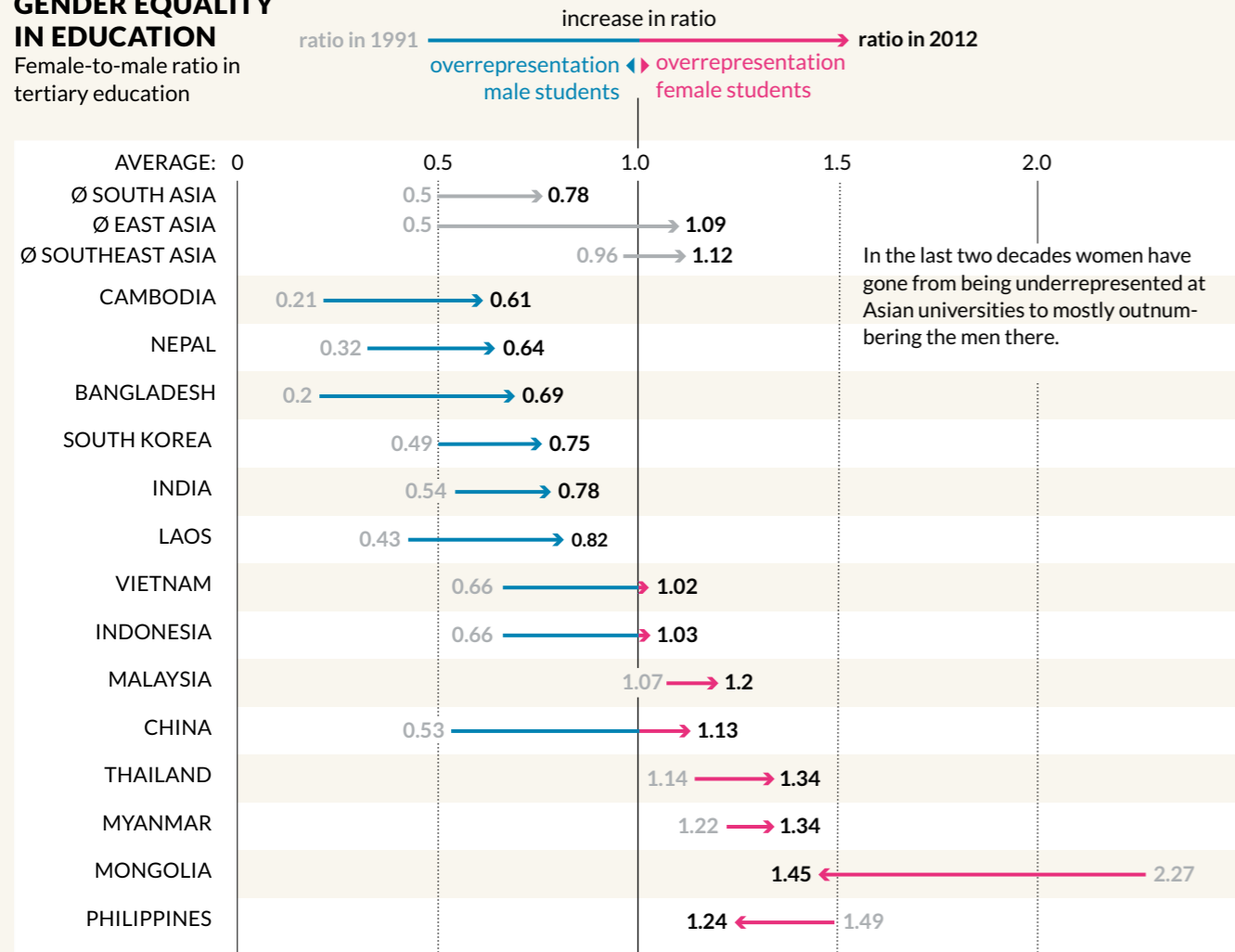
There is a huge gap between many Asian countries in terms of the percentage of the population which enrolls in tertiary education. While East Asian nations have a very high enrollment ratio, the numbers are very low for many South Asian and Southeast Asian nations. For the latter, this is a key challenge in their attempt to compete in the global economy.



*more than 100%: multiple enrollments

GENDER EQUALITY IN EDUCATION

Female-to-male ratio in tertiary education

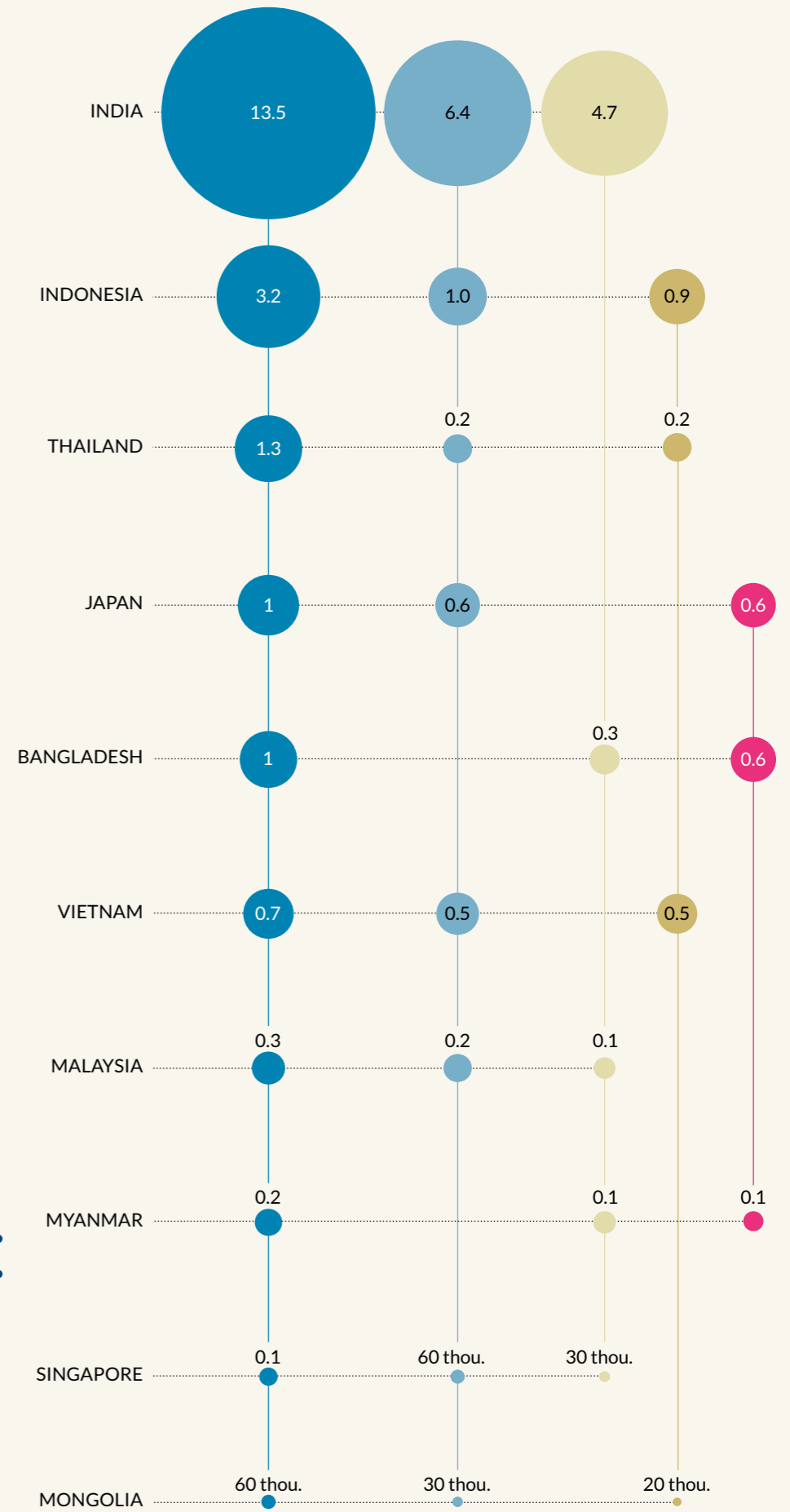


THE TOP THREE

Enrollment of students by field of study in the year 2015 (numbers in million, rounded)

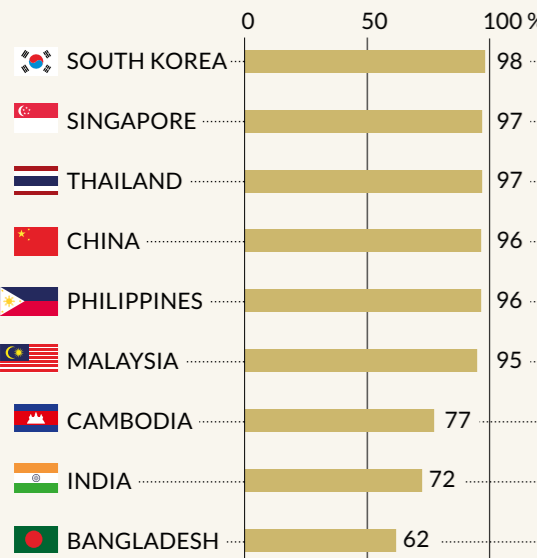
Across Asia, the most popular university subjects are social sciences, business and law. Engineering, manufacturing and construction are also popular fields of study.

- Social Sciences, Business, Law
- Engineering, Manufacturing, Construction
- Sciences
- Education
- Humanities and Arts



LITERACY RATE

percentage of adults who can read and write (aged 15 and above)



GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

percentage of government expenditure 2013 (dark blue) and 1995 (light blue)

