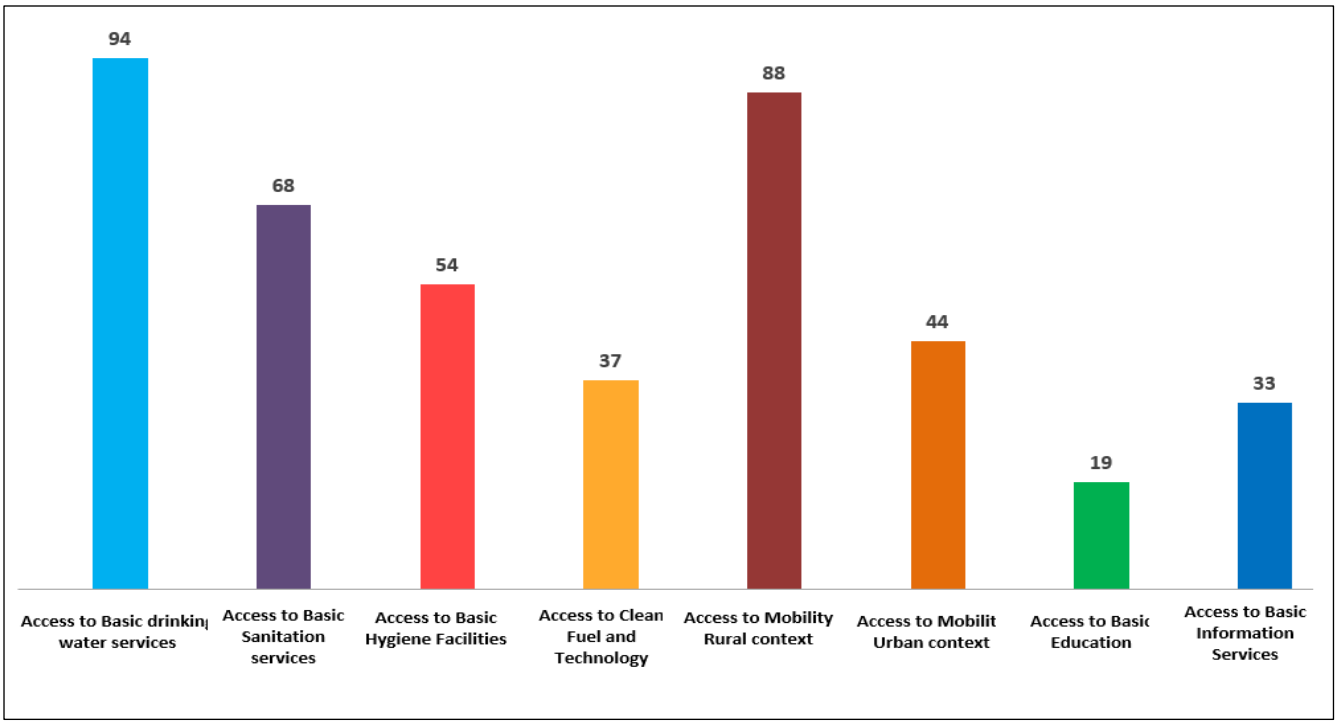
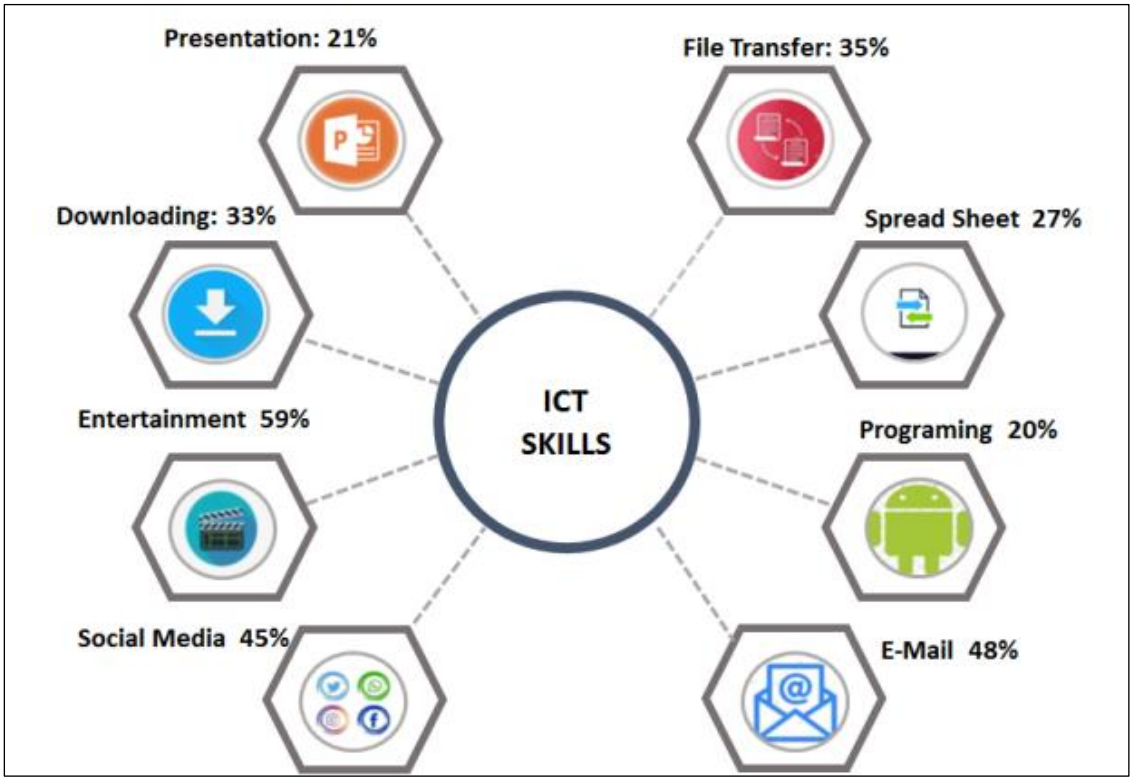
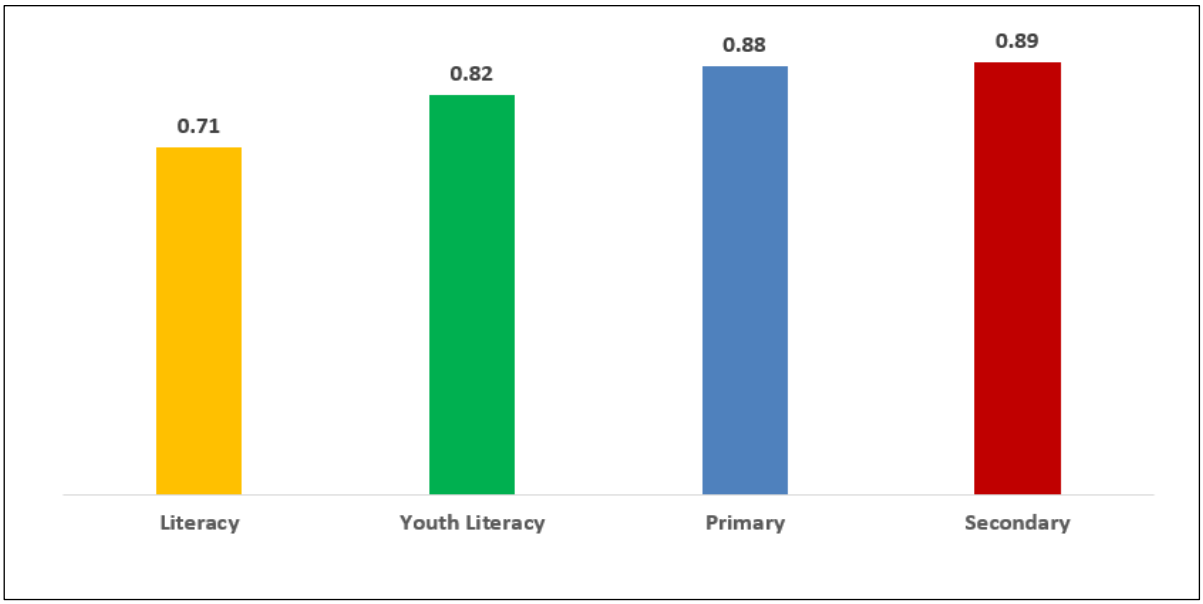
1.4.1: Proportion of Population living in household with access to basic Services.



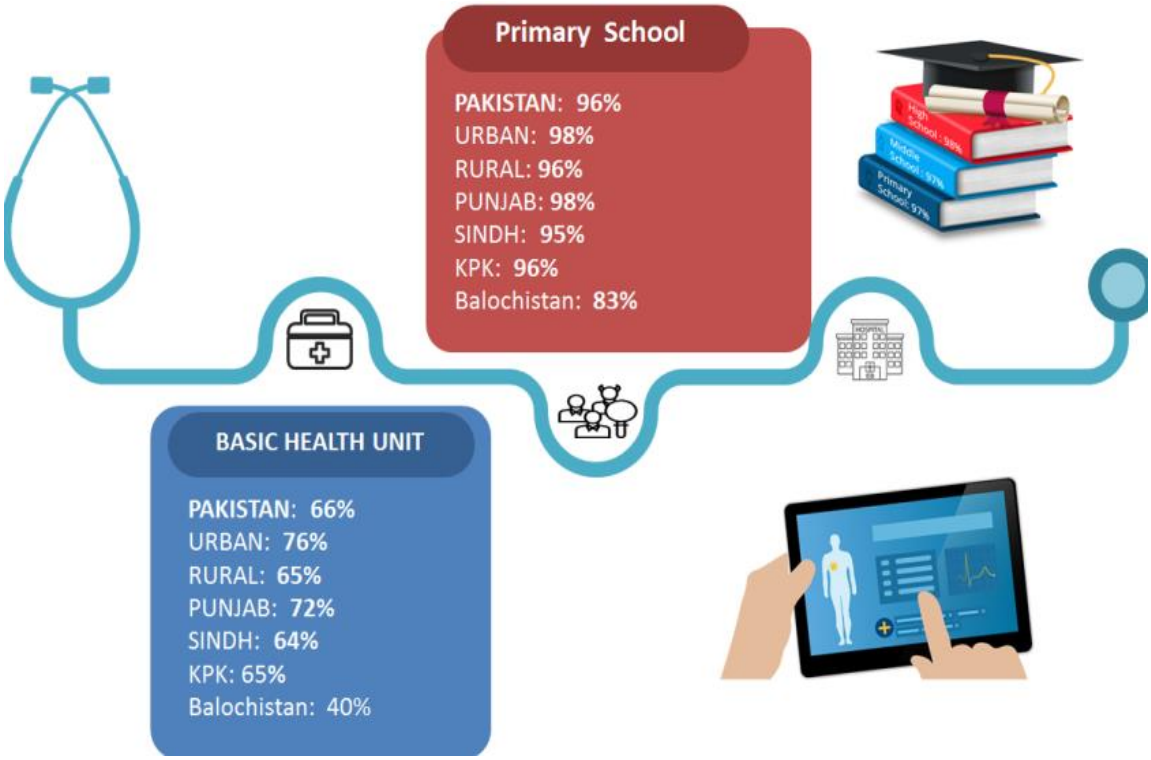
4.4.1: Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skills.



4.5.1: Parity indices for all education indicators.



16.6.2 Population satisfied with their last experience of public services/Private Services.



2. EDUCATION

2.1 Introduction

Pakistan is currently the fifth most populous country in the world with 207.68 million populations, and estimated to reach 403 million by 2050 (UN median range projection). Pakistan today than at any point in its history has one of the world's largest youth populations with 64 percent of Pakistanis are now under the age of 30. If Pakistan manages to educate and skill this surging youth population, it could benefit from a tremendous youth dividend that could help to fuel the country's economic growth, prosperity and development. Unlikely, the low economic growth rates, high levels of public debt, high rate of inflation, and budget shortfalls make the situation more worsen. This situation will improve in the near term and have, in fact, resulted in heavy-handed severity in the education sector and elsewhere.

Pakistan's education system has evolved substantially from both its Islamic and British historical roots. It has improved greatly in the 20th and 21st centuries, but still tends to rely too heavily on rote memorization and outdated teaching and examination methods. However, great developments have been made in improving literacy and participation rates in the country. Further, the education system remains largely elitist with access to the best educational opportunities available only to the more affluent or well-connected.

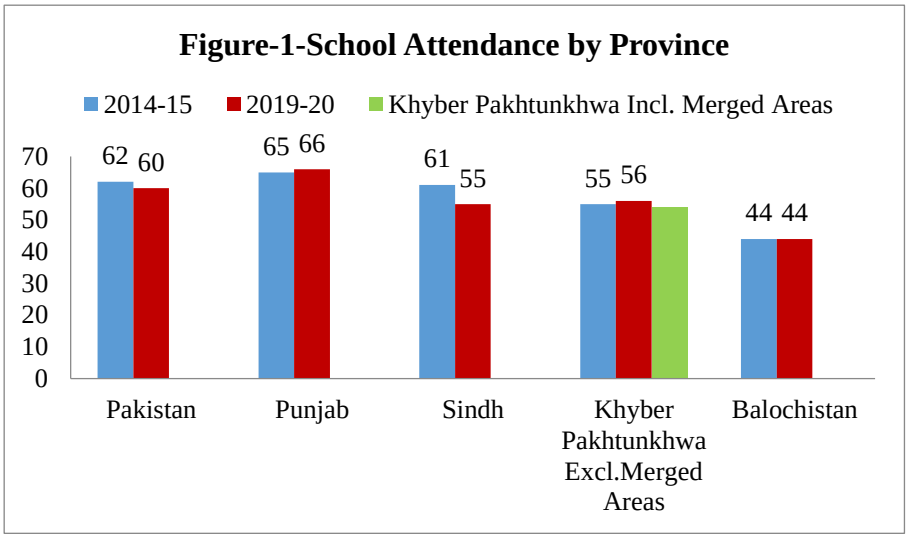
The PSLM data on Education is one of the reliable data source to monitor the progress in education sector; it produces variety of key indicators for all provinces and districts disaggregated by region and gender. In addition, it is also one of the major source for monitoring SDG's (the successor of MDG's), five education indicators under goal 4 is calculated by PSLM data.

According to PSLM survey, educational data results are showing decreasing or stagnant trend when comparing its results with previous rounds. Therefore, it is highly recommended that the government should give a very high priority to develop a high quality, equitable and widely accessible education system in Pakistan. Lastly, it is need of the hour to have such a mechanism to facilitate different level of management of the education sector to achieve the desired goals.

This chapter mainly covers educational indicators such as School Attendance, Completed Primary Level, Out of School, Gross and Net enrolment Rates for Primary, Middle and Matric, Literacy, Youth Literacy, Adult Literacy and Reasons for Leaving School etc.

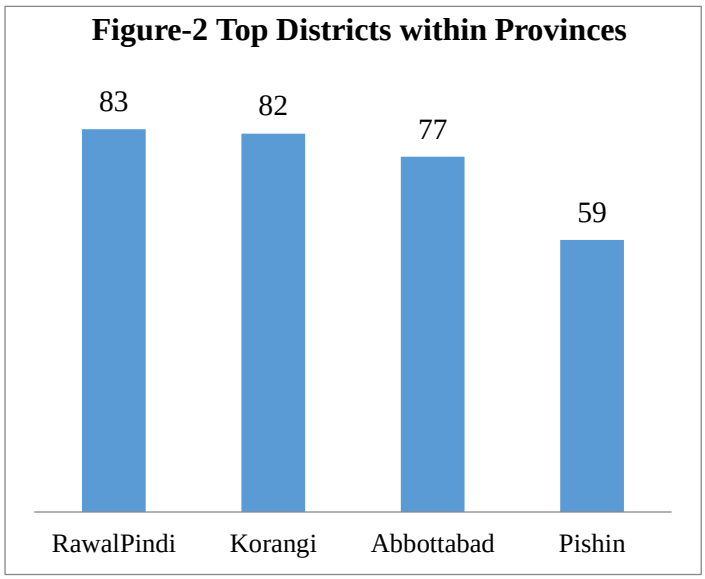
2.2 School Attendance:

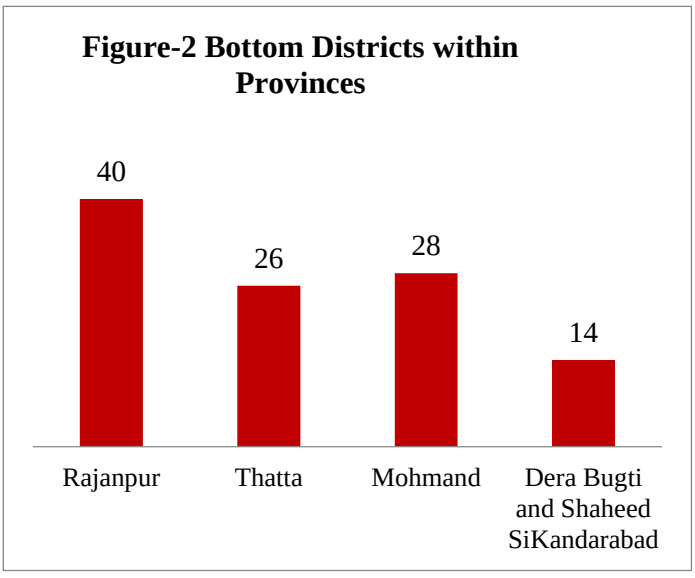
The population age of ten years and older that has ever attended school at National level is 60 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 62 percent in 2014-15. However, regional comparison also shows declining trend in both urban and rural areas with 73 and 52 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 77 and 52 percent in 2014-15.



Provincial Picture shows that Punjab has the highest percentage of population that has ever attended school with 66 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 65 percent in 2014-15 followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Excluding Merged Areas) with 56 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 55 percent in 2014-15. However, Balochistan is at bottom with 44 percent as shown in Figure-1and this proportion is higher in males with 70 percent than in female with 50 percent. (Table 2.1)

The Islamabad capital city has the highest percentage of ever attended school population with 85 percent. Moreover, the district wise comparison shows that Rawalpindi with 83 percent, Korangi with 82 percent, Abbottabad with 77 percent, Pishin with 59 percent are the top districts in their respective provinces. Furthermore, District Rajanpur with 40 percent, Thatta with 26 percent, Mohmand with 28 percent, Dera Bugti, Shaheed Sikandarabad and Sherani with 14 percent are at bottom in their respective provinces. Figure-2

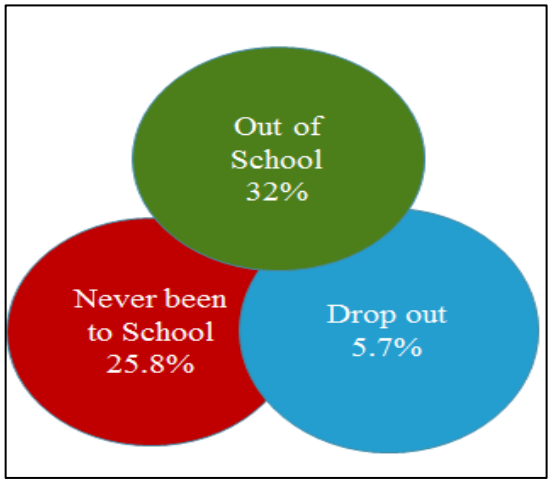




2.2.1 Completed Primary Level or higher

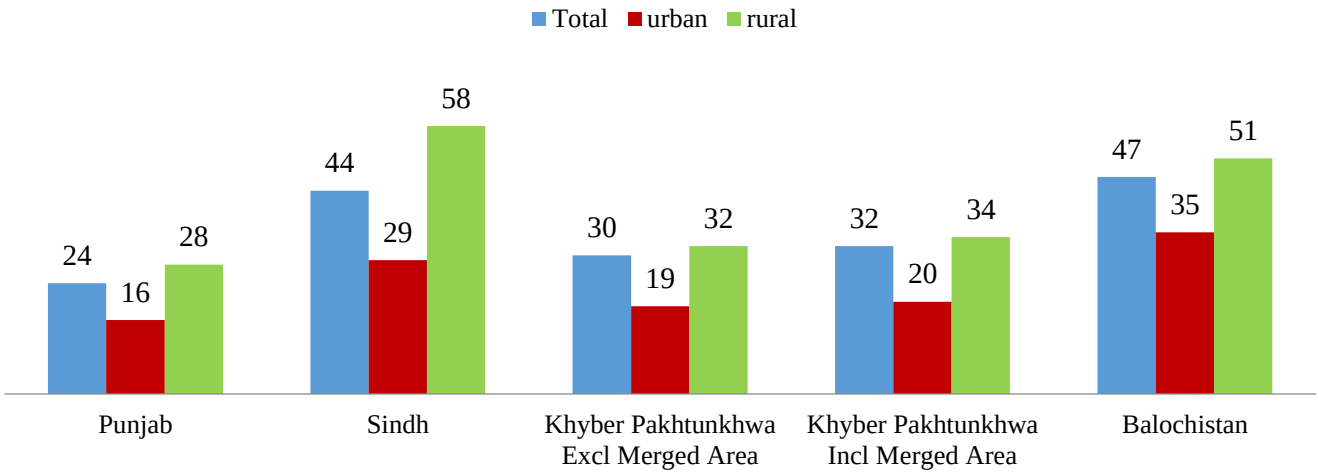
At national level population that has completed primary level or higher shows slight decline with 51 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 52 percent in 2014-15. Such as this percentage shows decline in urban areas with 65 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 68 percent in 2014-15 while, in rural areas it remains stagnant at 42 percent in 2019-20 as in 2014-15. Further, gender comparison shows that males who have completed primary level or higher are higher with 60 percent than females with 42 percent in 2019-20. The province wise comparison reveals that Punjab has increased to 56 percent during the period 2019-20 from 54 percent in 2014-15 and have the highest proportion of population that has completed primary level followed by Sindh with 49 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 53percent in 2014-15, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 43 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 44 percent in 2014-15 and Balochistan has the lowest percentage of population who has completed primary level or higher with 36 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 35 percent in 2014-15. However, Islamabad shows increasing trend in completing primary level or higher by 2 percent with 79 percent in 2019-20. Furthermore, district comparison reveals that Rawalpindi with 74 percent, Korangi with 76 percent, Abbottabad with 65 percent and Gwadar with 53 percent are the highest performing districts in their respective provinces. However, Rajanpur with 30 percent, Thatta with 20 percent, Mohmand and Bajur with 18 percent and Dera Bugti with 8 percent are at lowest districts. Table 2.2

2.3 Out of School Children

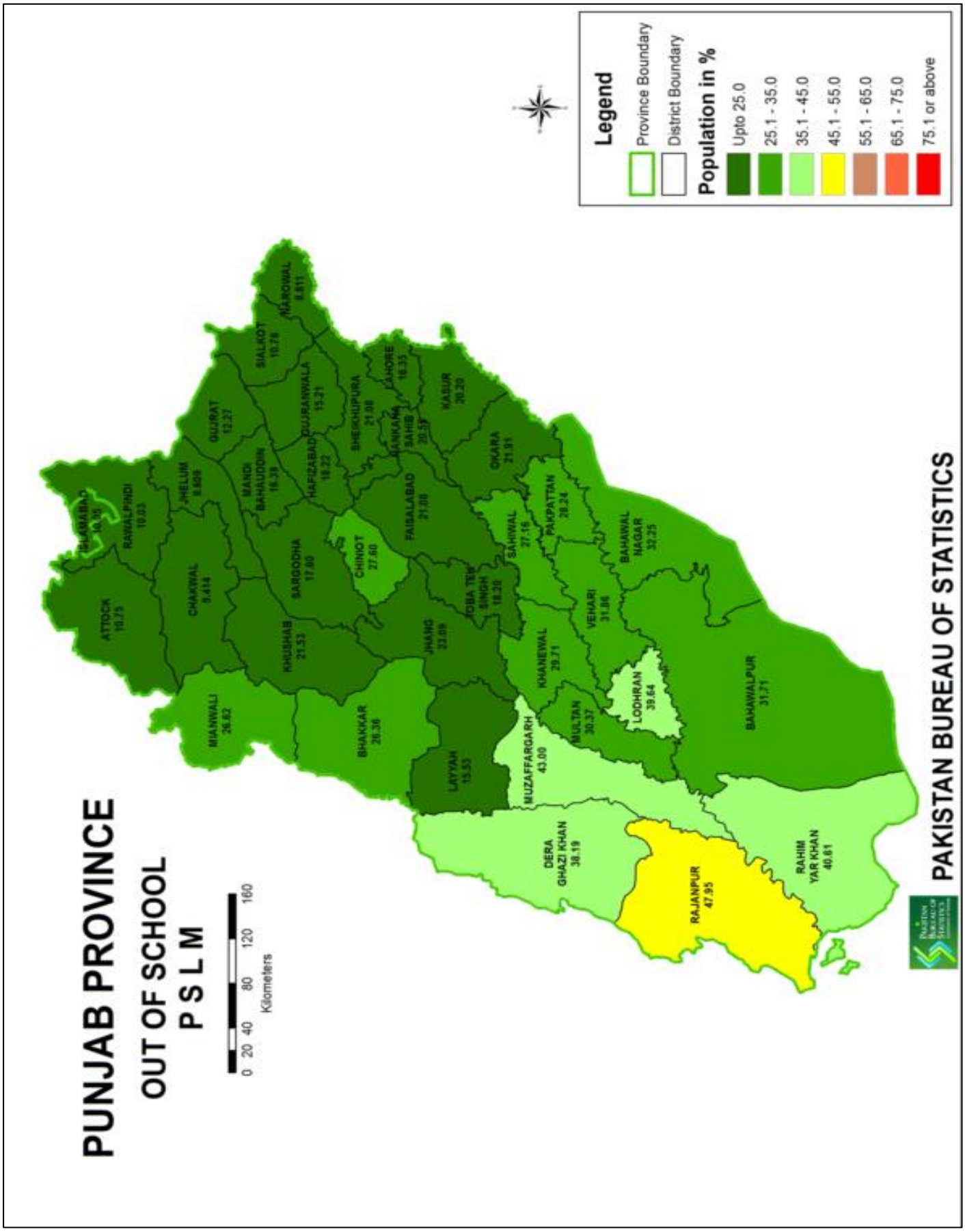


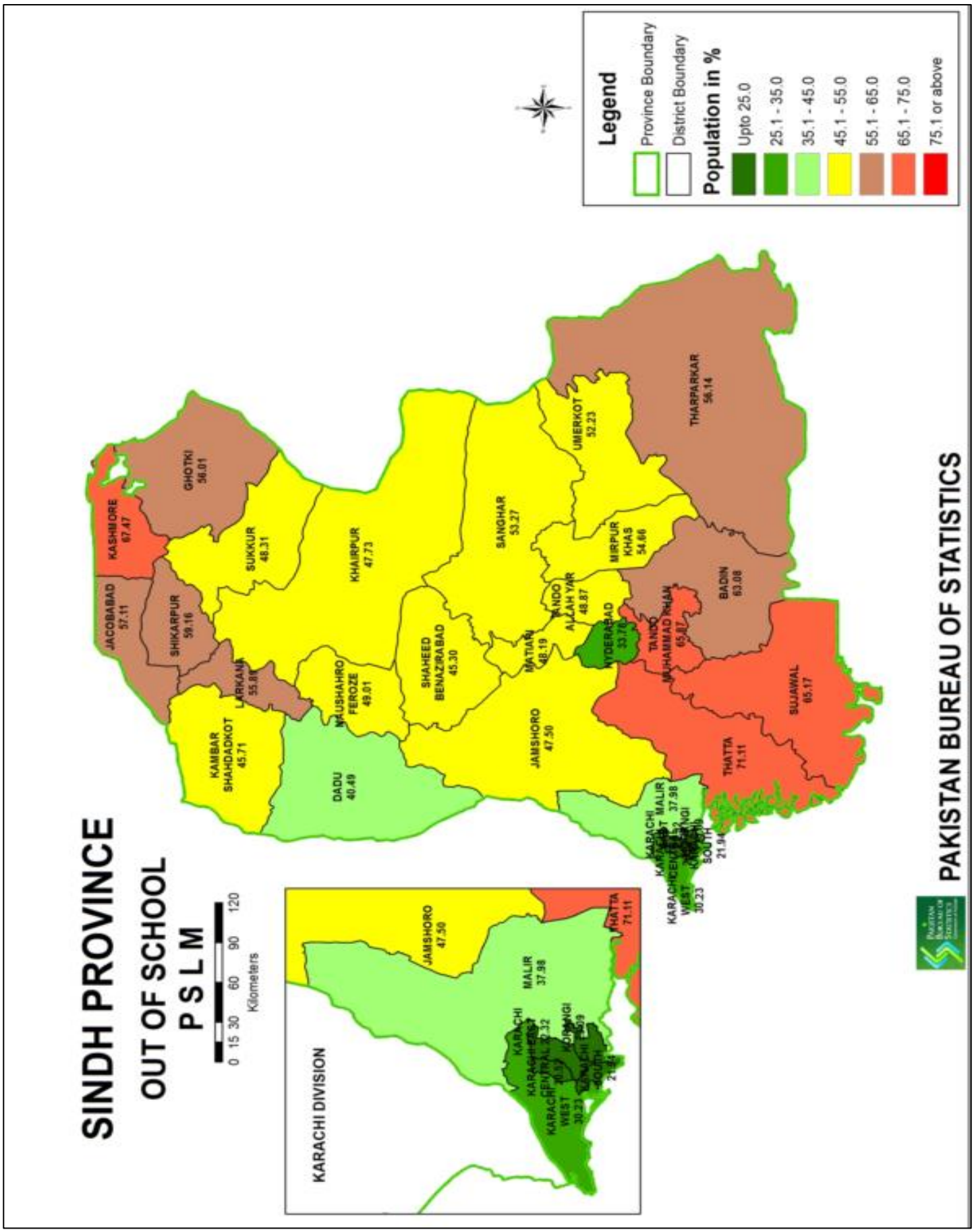
Pakistan is ranked amongst the top three countries in the world that have the highest number of out-of-school children. It is crucial to understand that huge socioeconomic disparities exist in Pakistan not only between rural and urban regions, but also between the country's diverse provinces. Further, these disparities have a big impact on educational outcomes, including vast gaps in access to education and overall educational attainment (UNESCO's Education for All Global Monitoring Report). According to PSLM Survey, Out of School consists of children age 5-16 years who have never been to school and those children who attended school and left afterwards, shows that out of school children at national level is 32 percent in 2019-20. Further, out of school children is calculated first time at district level in PSLM 2014-15. So for the overall regional comparison shows that out of school children are higher in rural areas with 37 percent as compared to 22 percent in urban areas. The overall Punjab has the lowest out of School children with 24 percent while; Balochistan has the highest out of school children with 47 percent, Table 2.15. Regional comparison of provinces is shown in Figure 3.

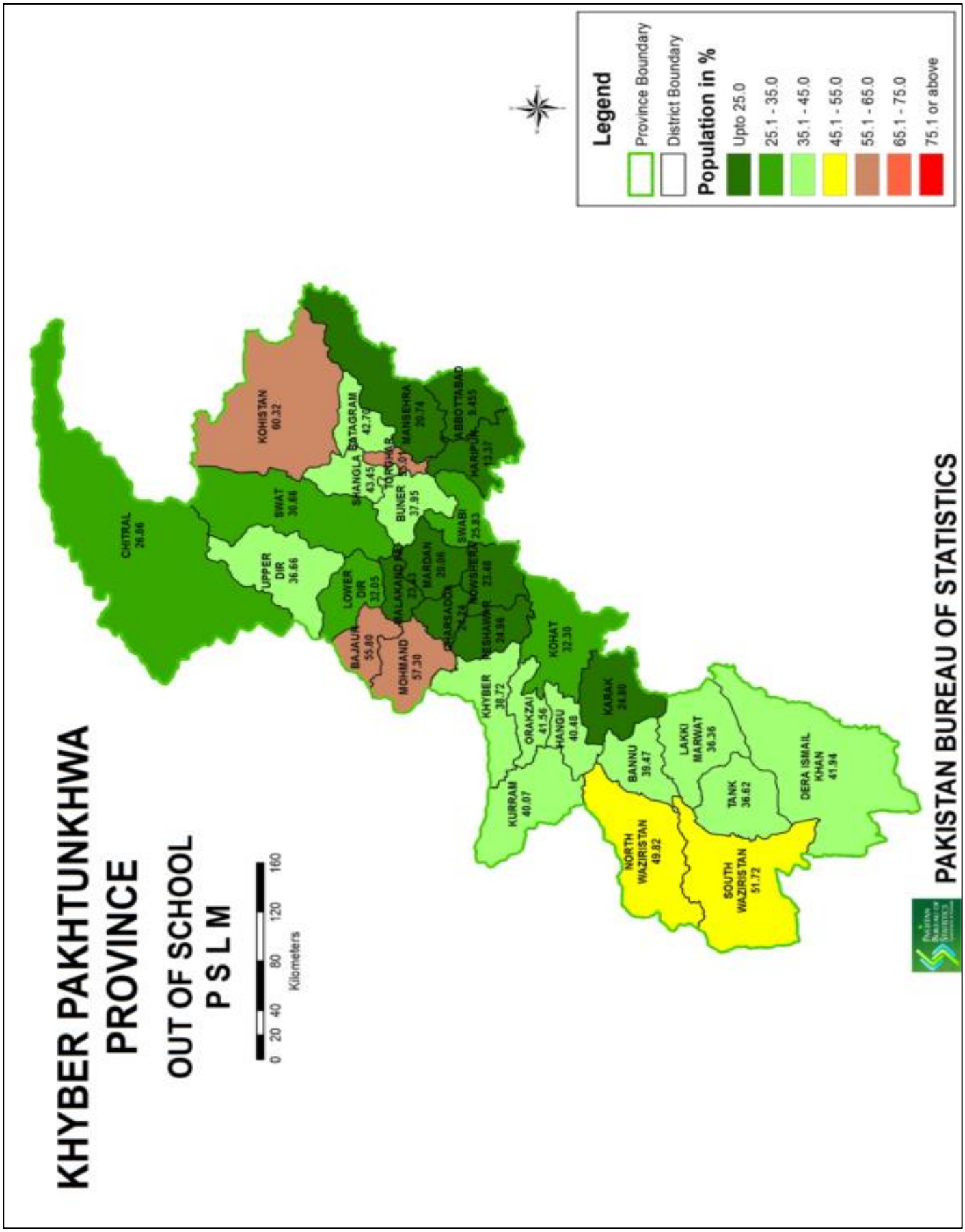
Figure -3 Out of School by Region

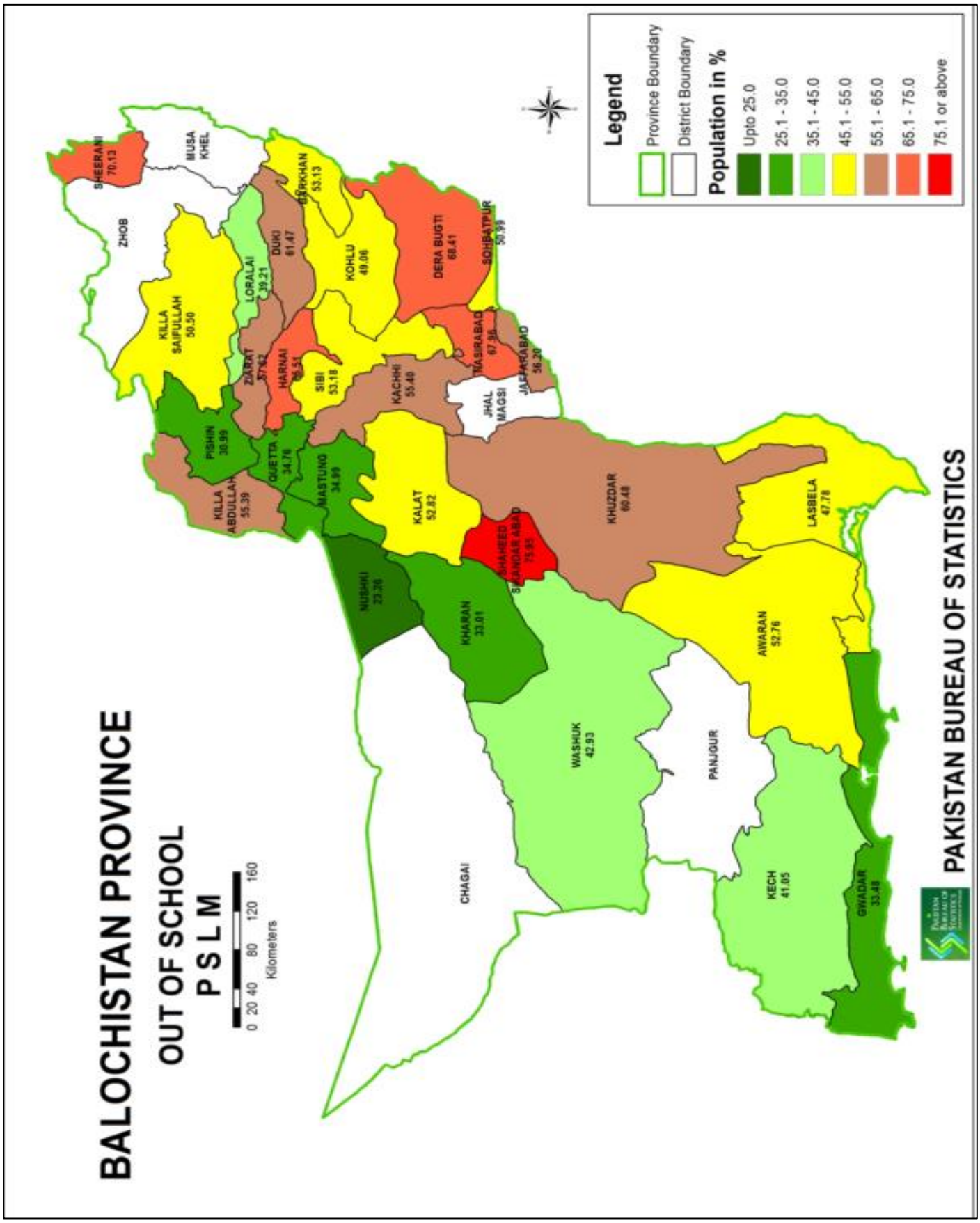


District wise comparison shows that almost two third of the districts of Punjab have less than 25 percent out of school children, Rajanpur is at top with highest out of school children i.e. 48 percent however Chakwal & Narowal is at bottom with the lowest number of out of school children with 9 percent. Secondly, in Sindh, Thatta with 71 percent is at top district in out of school children while; Karachi central with 21 percent is at bottom. Thirdly, in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Mohmand with 57 percent is at top in out of school children and Abbottabad with 9 percent is at bottom. Lastly, in Balochistan, Shaheed Sikandarabad with 76 percent is the top most out of school district and Nushki with 23 percent is the bottom district with less than 25 percent of out of school children.


Legend
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Population in %
Upto 25.0
25.1 - 35.0
35.1 - 45.0
45.1 - 55.0
55.1 - 65.0
65.1 - 75.0
75.1 or above
PUNJAB PROVINCE
OUT OF SCHOOL
P S L M
0 20 40 80 120 160
Kilometers
PAKISTAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
NAROWAL 8.811
SIALKOT 10.78
LAHORE 16.33
KASUR 20.20
OKARA 21.91
GUJRAT 12.27
GUJRANWALA 13.21
SHEIKHUPURA 21.08
NANKANA SAHIB 20.59
JHELUM 9.569
MANDI BAHAUDDIN 16.39
HAFIZABAD 18.22
FAISALABAD 21.08
PAKPATTAN 28.24
SAHIWAL 27.16
BAHAWAL NAGAR 32.25
RAWALPINDI 10.03
ISLAMABAD 10.39
CHAKWAL 9.414
SARGODHA 17.60
CHINIOT 27.60
TOBA TEK SINGH 18.20
VEHARI 31.86
ATTOCK 10.75
KHUSHAB 21.53
JHANG 23.69
KHANEWAL 29.71
BAHAWALPUR 31.71
MIANWALI 26.62
BHAKKAR 29.30
LODHRAN 39.64
MULTAN 30.37
LAYYAH 15.53
MUZAFFARGARH 43.00
DERA GHAZI KHAN 38.19
RAJANPUR 47.95
RAHIM YAR KHAN 40.61


Legend
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Population in %
Upto 25.0
25.1 - 35.0
35.1 - 45.0
45.1 - 55.0
55.1 - 65.0
65.1 - 75.0
75.1 or above
SINDH PROVINCE
OUT OF SCHOOL
P S L M
0 15 30 60 90 120
Kilometers
KARACHI DIVISION
PAKISTAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
KASHMORE 67.47
GHOTKI 56.01
SUKKUR 48.31
KHAIRPUR 47.73
SANGHAR 53.27
UMERKOT 52.23
THARPARKAR 56.14
JACOBABAD 57.11
SHIKARPUR 59.16
LARKANA 55.88
SHAHEED BENAZIRABAD 45.30
MATIARI 48.19
TANDO ALLAH YAR 48.87
MIRPUR KHAS 54.66
BADIN 63.08
NAUSHAHRO FEROZE 49.01
HYDERABAD 33.70
TANDO MUHAMMAD KHAN 65.87
KAMBAR SHAHDADKOT 45.71
DADU 40.49
JAMSHORO 47.50
SUJAWAL 65.17
THATTA 71.11
KARACHI MALIR 37.98
KARACHI WEST 30.23
KARACHI SOUTH 21.94


KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
PROVINCE
OUT OF SCHOOL
P S L M
0 20 40 80 120 160
Kilometers
Legend
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Population in %
Upto 25.0
25.1 - 35.0
35.1 - 45.0
45.1 - 55.0
55.1 - 65.0
65.1 - 75.0
75.1 or above
KOHISTAN 60.32
BATAGRAM 42.70
MANSEHRA 26.74
ABBOTTABAD 9.45
HARIPUR 19.37
SHANGLA 43.45
TORGHAR 35.07
BUNER 37.95
SWABI 25.83
SWAT 30.66
CHITRAL 26.86
UPPER DIR 36.66
LOWER DIR 32.05
MALAKAND PR 23.43
MARDAN 25.04
CHARSADDA 24.24
NOWSHERA 23.48
PESHAWAR 24.98
BAJAUR 55.80
MOHMAND 57.30
KOHAT 32.30
KHYBER 38.72
KARAK 24.80
ORAKZAI 41.56
HANGU 40.48
KURRAM 40.07
BANNU 39.47
LAKKI MARWAT 36.36
TANK 36.62
DERA ISMAIL KHAN 41.94
NORTH WAZIRISTAN 49.82
SOUTH WAZIRISTAN 51.72
PAKISTAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS


BALOCHISTAN PROVINCE
OUT OF SCHOOL
P S L M
0 20 40 80 120 160
Kilometers
PAKISTAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Legend
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Population in %
Upto 25.0
25.1 - 35.0
35.1 - 45.0
45.1 - 55.0
55.1 - 65.0
65.1 - 75.0
75.1 or above
SHEERANI 70.13
MUSA KHEL
ZHOB
KILLA SAIFULLAH 50.50
LORALAI 39.21
DUKI 61.47
BARKHAN 53.13
KOHLU 49.06
DERA BUGTI 68.41
SOHBATPUR 50.99
ZIARAT 37.62
HARNAI 56.51
SIBI 53.18
KACHHI 55.40
TASIRABAD 67.95
JAFFARABAD 58.20
JHAL MAGSI
PISHIN 30.99
QUETTA 34.76
KILLA ABDULLAH 55.39
MASTUNG 34.99
KALAT 52.82
KHUZDAR 60.48
LASBELA 47.78
NUSHKI 23.28
KHARAN 33.01
WASHUK 42.93
AWARAN 52.76
PANJGUR
CHAGAI
KECH 41.05
GWADAR 33.48

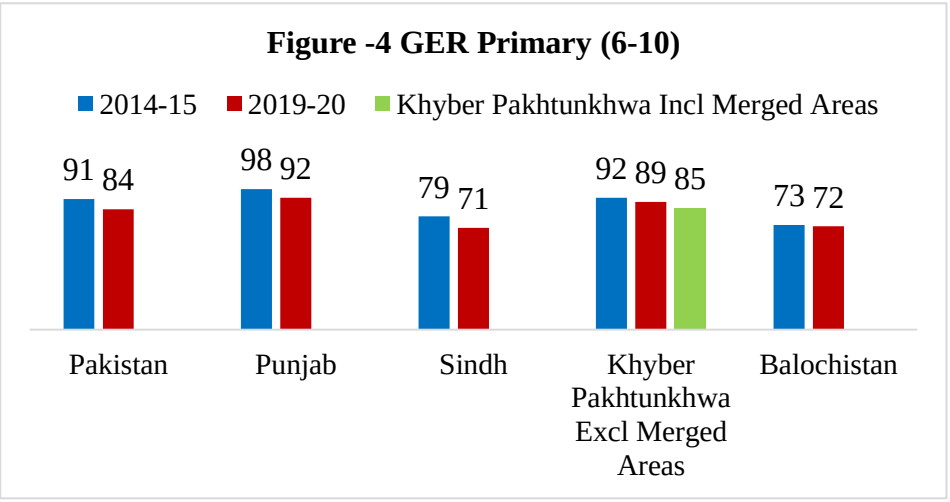
2.4 Enrolment Rates

Enrollment rates are calculated through Net Enrolment Rate (NER) and Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) by using different age groups. NER is the number of children with specific age attending specific class divided by number of children with specific age and GER is the number of children attending specific class divided by number of children with specific age. However, looking at the data situation it looks more appropriate to consider the age group "6-10 "for Primary, "11-13" for Middle and " 14-15" for Matric.

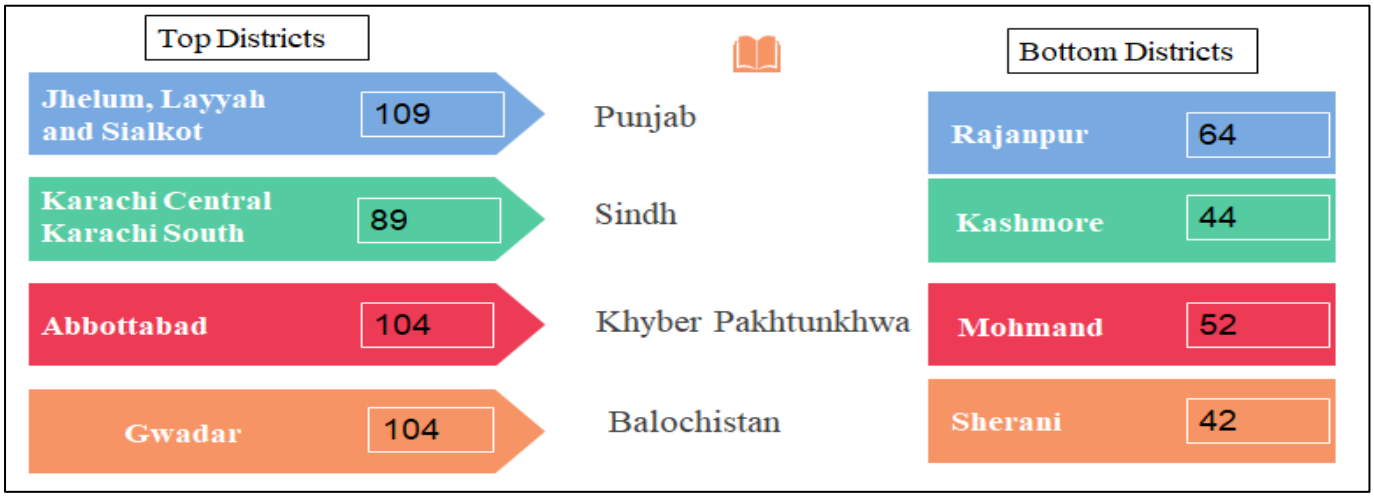
2.4.1 Gross Enrolment Ratio at Primary (GER)

Gross Enrolment Rate is defined as the number of children attending primary schools divided by the number of children who ought to be attending, GER is explained in PSLM 2019-20 in two ways i.e excluding katchi and excluding katchi with different age groups. However, the Gross Enrolment ratio at National Level age (6-10) excluding Katchi is 84 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 91 percent in 2014-15. Furthermore, the regional comparison also shows declining trend in both urban and rural areas with 91 and 81 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 103 and 85 percent in 2014-15. Moreover, the provincial picture shows that Punjab with 92 percent is at top in 2019-20 as compared to 98 percent in 2014-15 followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Including Merged Areas) with 85 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 92 percent in 2014-15 however, Sindh is at bottom with 71 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 79 percent in 2014-15. In addition, the district wise comparison shows that Jhelum, Layyah and Sialkot with 109 percent, Karachi central and Karachi South with 89 percent, Abbottabad and Gwadar with 104 percent are the top districts in their respective provinces while, Rajanpur with 64 percent, Kashmore with 44 percent, Mohmand with 52 percent and Sherani with 42 percent are the bottom districts in their respective provinces, Table 2.3a.

Figure -4 GER Primary (6-10)



Gross Enrolment ratio at Primary age (6-10) and class (1-5)



Similar patterns are observed when age group is expanded to (5-9) years. Gross enrollment Ratio at Primary Level age (5-9) excluding Katchi class is 82 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 89 percent in 2014-15. However, Province wise comparison reveals that all the provinces has shown significant decrease in 2019-20, Punjab with 90 percent in 2019-20 from 97 percent in 2014-15, Sindh with 67 percent in 2019-20 from 79 percent in 2014-15, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 83 percent in 2019-20 from 90 percent in 2014-15 and Balochistan with 70 percent in 2019-20 from 71 percent in 2014-15, Table 2.3b.

Gross enrollment Ratio at Primary age (4-9) including Katchi is 87 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 93 percent in 2014-15. The provincial comparison shows that Punjab is at top with 100 percent followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 85 percent; however, Balochistan is at bottom with 65 percent. Additionally, the pattern within districts in the province is more or less similar to GERs without including Katchi class, Table 2.4.

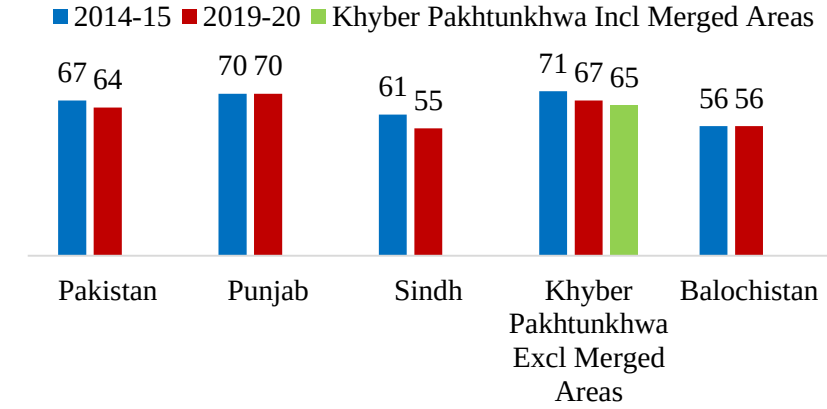
Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) for government primary schools age (5-9) by province and district excluding katchi class shows decline with 52 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 55 percent in 2014-15. However, regional comparison also shows decline in both urban and rural areas with 40 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 43 percent in 2014-15 and 58 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 60 percent in 2014-15. Therefore, province wise comparison reveals that there is overall declining trend in GER for government primary schools, Punjab with 53 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 54 percent in 2014-15, Sindh with 42 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 50 percent in 2014-15, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 60 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 62 percent in 2014-15 and Balochistan with 59 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 64 percent in 2014-15. Furthermore, the district wise comparison shows that in Punjab Layyah with 84 percent is at top while Lahore with 34 percent is at bottom, in Sindh, Shaheed Benazirabad with 62 percent is at top while

Korangi with 16 percent is at bottom, in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Karak with 79 percent is at top while, Mohmand is at bottom with 36 percent and in Balochistan, Gwadar is at top with 96 percent and Sherani with 21 percent is at bottom, Table 2.5.

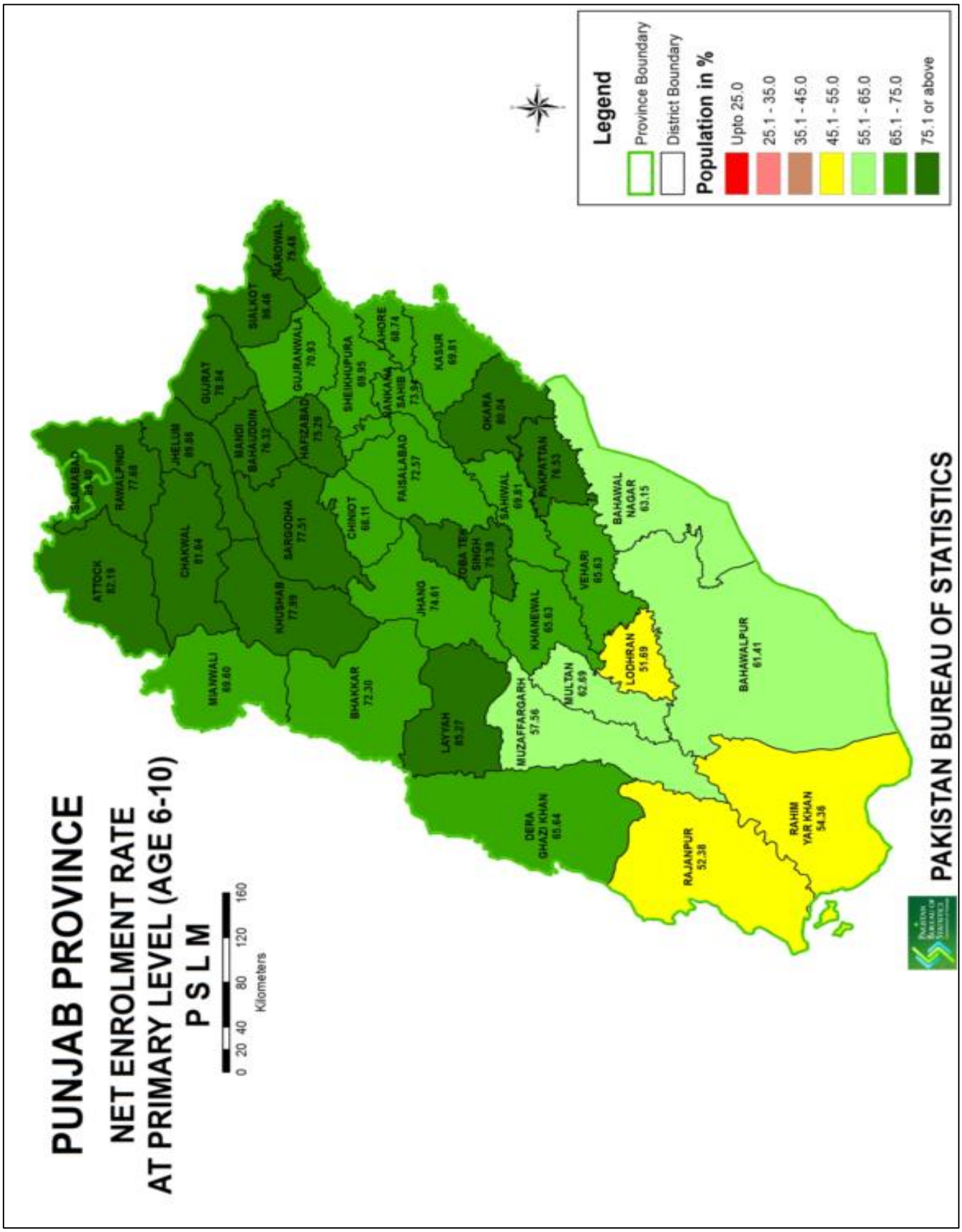
2.4.2 Net Enrolment Rate at Primary (NER)

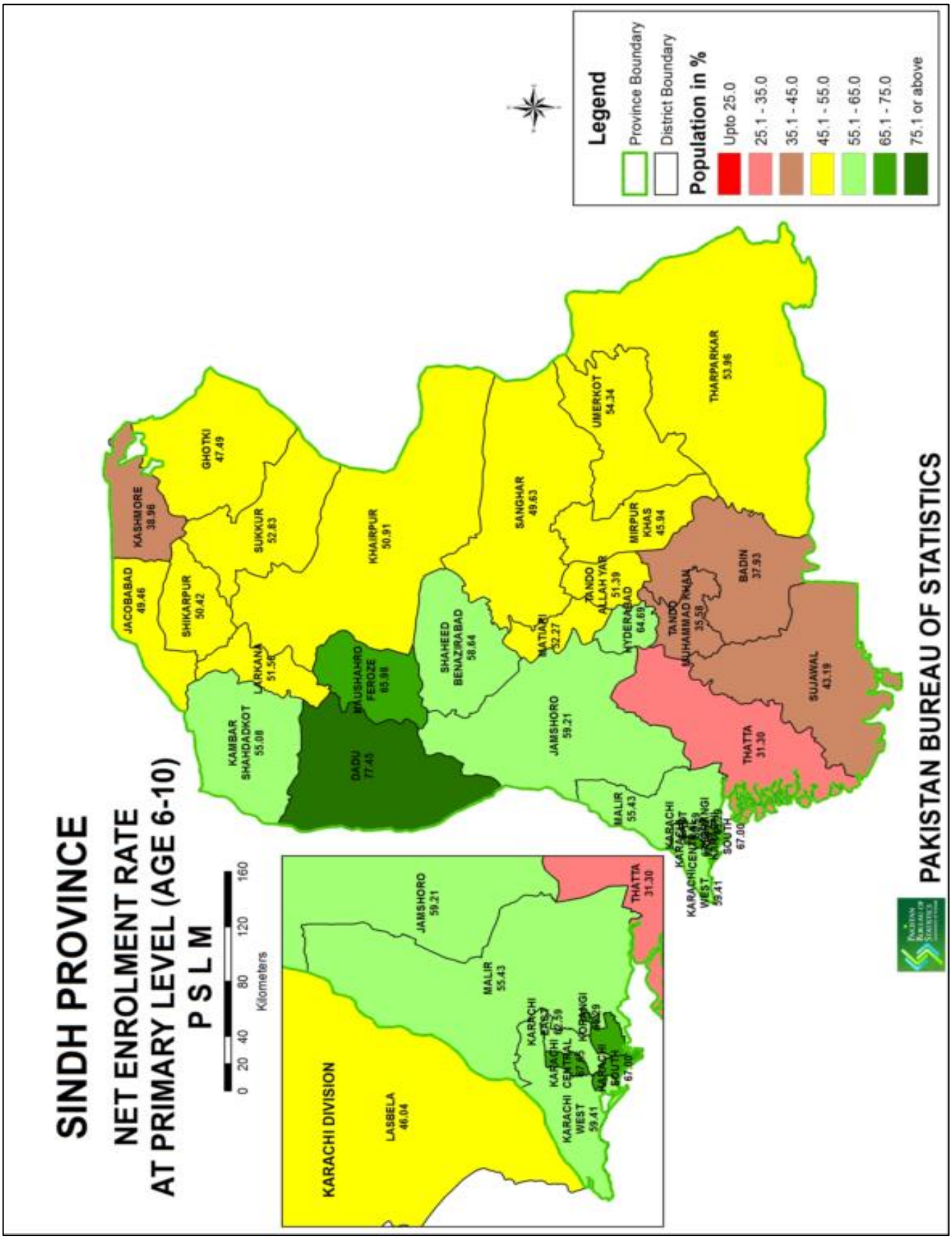
The Net enrolment rate (NER) is the number of children with specific age group attending specific class divided by number of children with specific age group. The overall NER Primary Age (6-10) is reported as 64 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 67 percent in 2014-15. Furthermore, in provinces, Punjab and Balochistan remains stagnant at 70 percent and 56 percent in 2019-20 and 2014-15 respectively. However, Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Excluding Merged Areas) show decreasing pattern with 55 percent and 67 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 61 percent and 71 percent in 2014-15 respectively, Table 2.6-a.

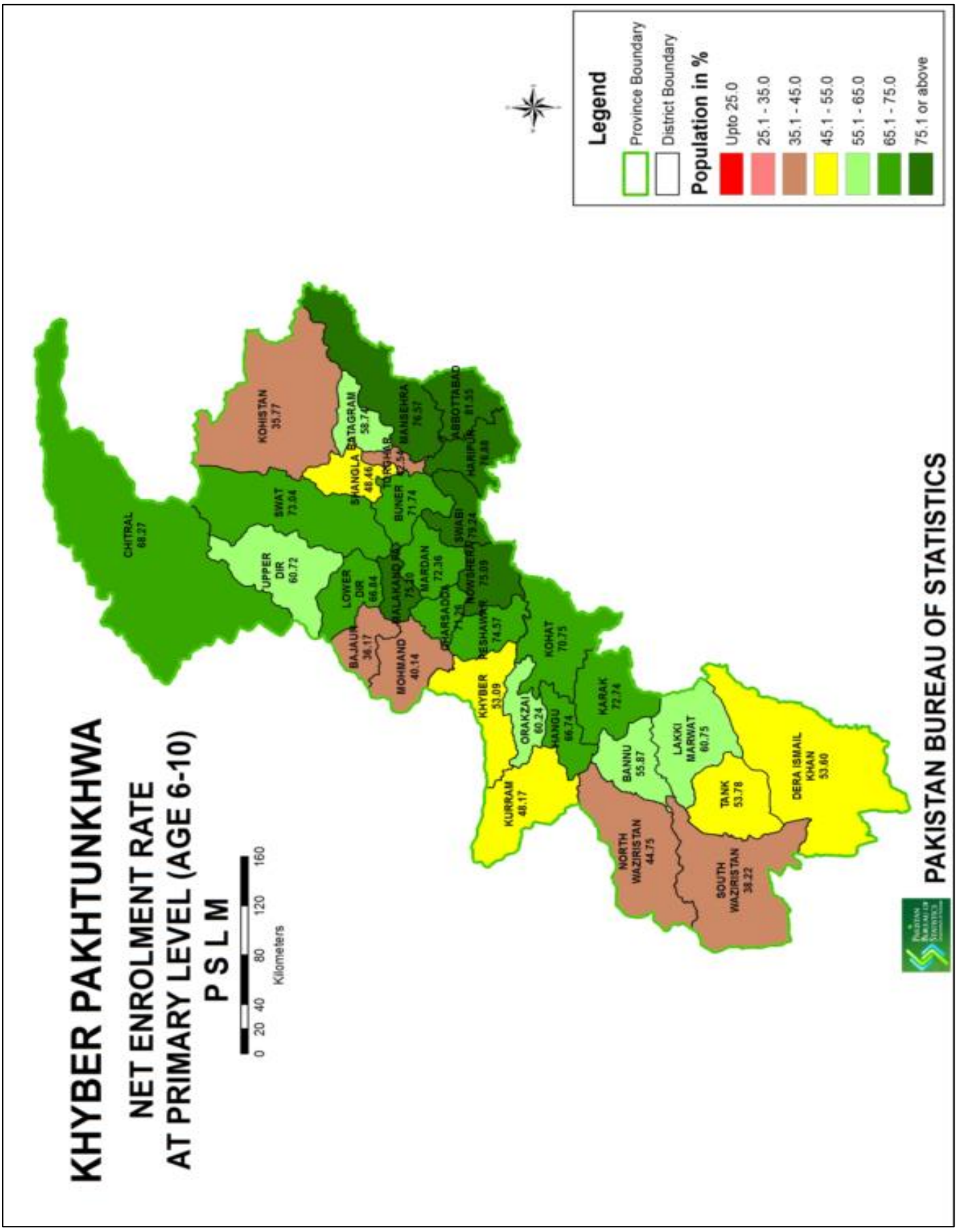
Figure 5 NER Primary (6-10)

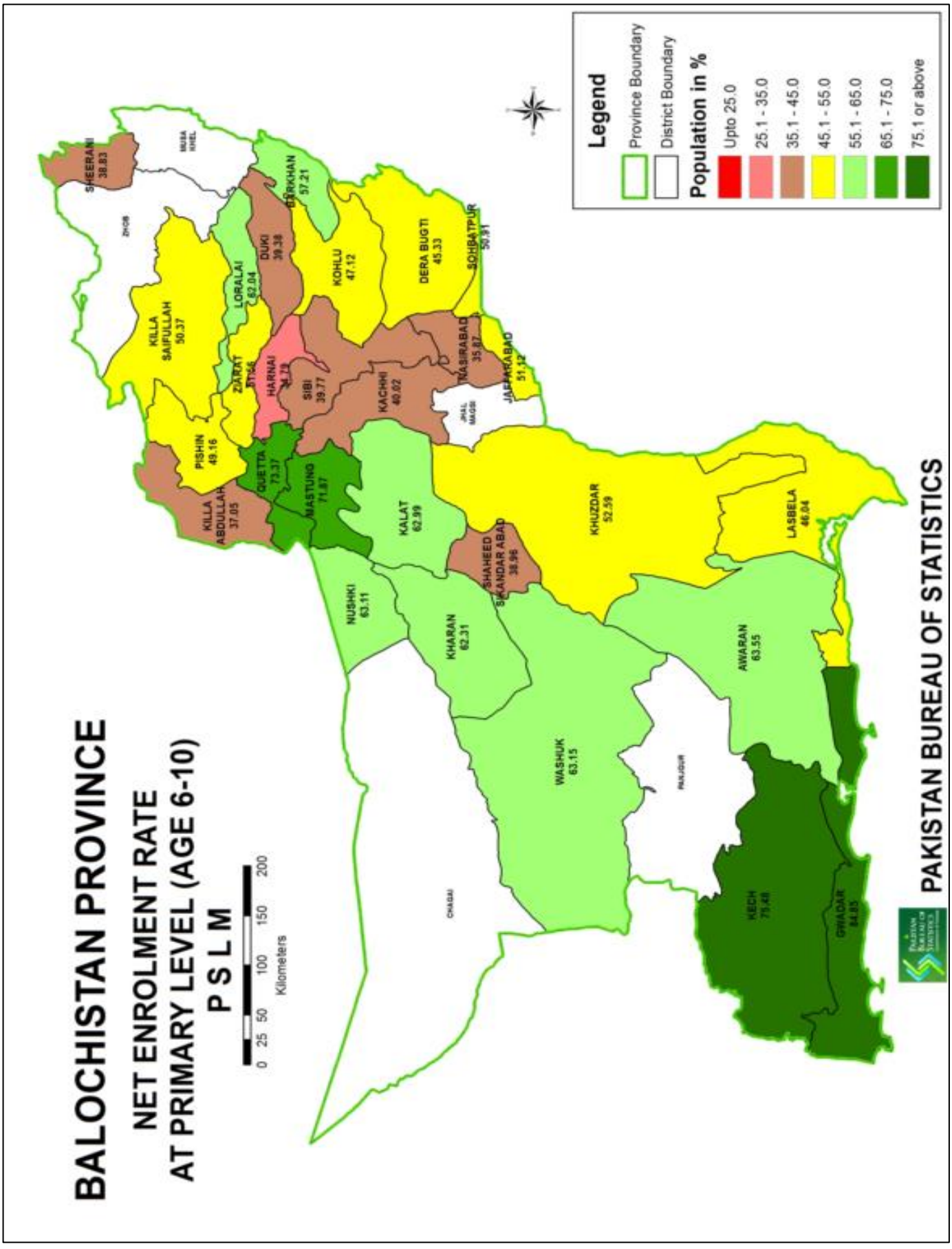


Moreover, comparing districts among provinces, it is observed that Jehlum with 90 percent, Dadu with 77 percent, Abbottabad with 82 percent and Gwadar with 85 percent are at top rank districts in their respective provinces while, Lodhran & Rajanpur with 52 percent, Thatta with 31 percent, Bajur & Kohistan with 36 percent and Harnai with 35 percent are the bottom districts in their respective provinces.


PUNJAB PROVINCE
NET ENROLMENT RATE
AT PRIMARY LEVEL (AGE 6-10)
P S L M
0 20 40 80 120 160
Kilometers
Legend
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Population in %
Upto 25.0
25.1 - 35.0
35.1 - 45.0
45.1 - 55.0
55.1 - 65.0
65.1 - 75.0
75.1 or above
ISLAMABAD 85.48
RAWALPINDI 77.88
ATTOCK 82.19
JHELUM 80.88
CHAKWAL 81.64
GUJRAT 78.84
MANDI BAHAUDDIN 76.32
NAROWAL 79.48
SIALKOT 86.46
GUJRANWALA 70.93
HAFIZABAD 75.25
SARGODHA 77.51
KHUSHAB 77.89
MIANWALI 69.60
BHAKKAR 72.30
SHEIKHUPURA 69.95
LAHORE 68.74
KANKANA SAHIB 73.94
KASUR 69.81
OKARA 80.04
FAISALABAD 72.57
CHINIOT 68.11
JHANG 74.61
TOBA TEK SINGH 75.39
SAHIWAL 69.81
PAKPATTAN 76.53
KHANEWAL 65.63
VEHARI 65.63
BAHAWAL NAGAR 63.15
LODHRAN 51.69
MULTAN 62.69
MUZAFFARGARH 57.36
LAYYAH 65.27
DERA GHAZI KHAN 65.64
RAJANPUR 52.38
BAHAWALPUR 61.41
RAHIM YAR KHAN 54.38
PAKISTAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS


SINDH PROVINCE
NET ENROLMENT RATE
AT PRIMARY LEVEL (AGE 6-10)
P S L M
0 20 40 80 120 160
Kilometers
Legend
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Population in %
Upto 25.0
25.1 - 35.0
35.1 - 45.0
45.1 - 55.0
55.1 - 65.0
65.1 - 75.0
75.1 or above
KARACHI DIVISION
LASBELA 46.04
JAMSHORO 59.21
MALIR 55.43
THATTA 31.30
KARACHI WEST 59.41
KARACHI SOUTH 67.00
KASHMORE 38.96
GHOTKI 47.49
JACOBABAD 49.46
SHIKARPUR 50.42
SUKKUR 52.83
KHAIRPUR 50.91
SANGHAR 49.63
UMERKOT 54.34
THARPARKAR 53.96
MIRPUR KHAS 45.94
BADIN 37.93
TANDO ALLAH YAR 51.39
HYDERABAD 64.69
TANDO MUHAMMAD KHAN 35.58
SHAHEED BENAZIRABAD 58.64
MATIARI 52.27
LARKANA 51.56
MAUSHAHRO FEROZE 65.98
KAMBAR SHAHDADKOT 55.08
DADU 77.45
JAMSHORO 59.21
SUJAWAL 43.19
THATTA 31.30
MALIR 55.43
PAKISTAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS


KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
NET ENROLMENT RATE
AT PRIMARY LEVEL (AGE 6-10)
P S L M
0 20 40 80 120 160
Kilometers
Legend
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Population in %
Upto 25.0
25.1 - 35.0
35.1 - 45.0
45.1 - 55.0
55.1 - 65.0
65.1 - 75.0
75.1 or above
CHITRAL 68.27
KOHISTAN 35.77
SWAT 73.04
UPPER DIR 60.72
LOWER DIR 66.84
BAJAUR 36.17
MOHMAND 40.14
SHANGLA 48.46
BUNER 71.74
MANSEHRA 76.57
ABBOTTABAD 81.55
HARIPUR 76.88
SWABI 79.24
MARDAN 72.36
NOWSHERA 75.09
PESHAWAR 74.57
KOHAT 70.75
KHYBER 53.09
ORAKZAI 60.24
HANGU 66.74
KARAK 72.74
KURRAM 48.17
BANNU 55.87
LAKKI MARWAT 60.75
TANK 53.78
DERA ISMAIL KHAN 53.60
NORTH WAZIRISTAN 44.75
SOUTH WAZIRISTAN 38.22
PAKISTAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS


BALOCHISTAN PROVINCE
NET ENROLMENT RATE
AT PRIMARY LEVEL (AGE 6-10)
P S L M
0 25 50 100 150 200
Kilometers
Legend
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Population in %
Upto 25.0
25.1 - 35.0
35.1 - 45.0
45.1 - 55.0
55.1 - 65.0
65.1 - 75.0
75.1 or above
SHEERANI 38.83
KILLA SAIFULLAH 50.37
LORALAI 62.04
DUKI 39.38
BARKHAN 57.21
KOHLU 47.12
DERA BUGTI 45.33
SOHBATPUR 50.91
ZIARAT 51.56
HARNAI 34.79
SIBI 39.77
KACHHI 40.02
NASIRABAD 35.87
JAFFARABAD 51.12
PISHIN 49.16
QUETTA 73.37
MASTUNG 71.87
KILLA ABDULLAH 37.05
KALAT 62.99
SHAHEED SIKANDAR ABAD 38.96
KHUZDAR 52.59
LASBELA 46.04
NUSHKI 63.11
KHARAN 62.31
AWARAN 63.55
WASHUK 63.15
KECH 75.48
GWADAR 84.85
PAKISTAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

The Overall NER Primary Age (5-9) is reported as 51 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 57 percent in 2014-15. In provinces, the same pattern is observed for all four provinces and in their respective districts as discussed above, Table 2.6-b.

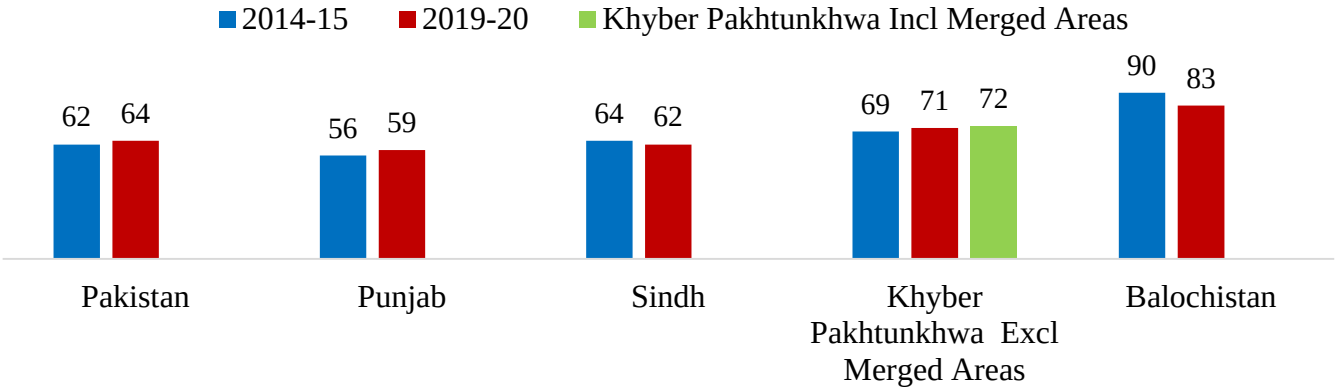
The Net Enrollment Rate at the primary level age (4-9) including katchi class is 60 percent at National level in 2019-20 as compared to 65 percent in 2014-15. Furthermore, Provincial comparison shows that Punjab is at top with 70 percent followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Including merged areas) with 56 percent while, Balochistan is at bottom with 44 percent, Table 2.7.

The Net enrolment rate in Government Primary Schools Age (5-9) excluding katchi has decreased to 32 percent at National level in 2019-20 as compared to 34 percent in 2014-15. Moreover, regional comparison shows declining pattern in both urban and rural areas with 24 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 26 in 2014-15 and 36 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 37 percent in 2014-15 respectively. However, provincial comparison shows that Balochistan is at top with 39 percent followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 35 and Punjab with 32 percent, however, Sindh is at bottom with 28 percent, Table 2.8.

2.4.3 Primary Level Enrollment in Govt. School

Primary Level Enrolment in Government Schools a percentage of Total Primary excluding Katchi is 64 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 62 percent in 2014-15. The provincial comparison shows that Balochistan is at top with 83 percent followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 72 percent while, Punjab is at bottom with 59 percent, Table 2.9-a.

Figure-6 Primary Level Enrolment in Govt. Schools a percentage of Total Enrolment



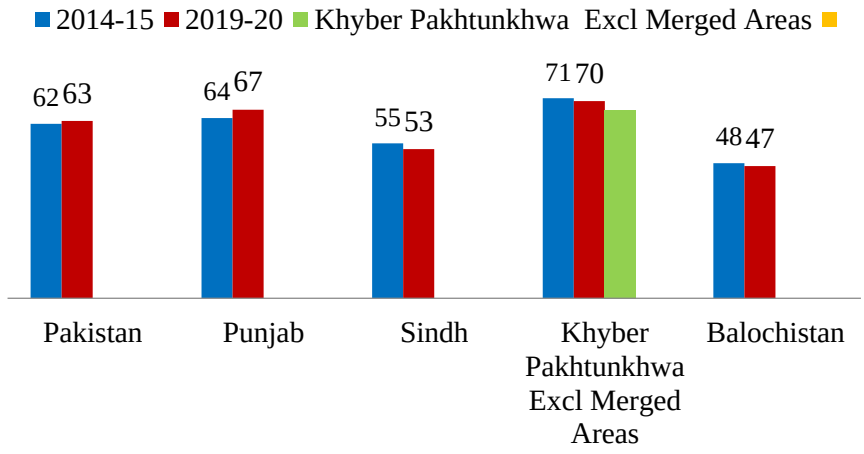
However, the district wise comparison reveals that in Punjab district Bhakkar with 81 percent is at top while, Lahore with 38 percent is at bottom. In Sindh, district Sujawal with 97 percent is at top while Korangi with 20 percent is at bottom. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa district Kohistan with 98 percent is at top while

Peshawar is at bottom with 47 percent. In Balochistan, district Awaran and Shaheed Sikandarabad is at top with 100 percent however Quetta with 69 percent is at bottom.

2.4.4 Gross Enrolment Ratio at Middle (GER)

GER Middle age (11-13) increased to 63 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 62 percent in 2014-15. The regional comparison also shows declining trend in both urban and rural areas with 73 percent and 57 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 78 percent and 55 percent respectively. Furthermore, the provincial situation shows decreasing trend except Punjab whereas Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Excluding Merged Areas) is at top with 70 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 71 percent in 2014-15 among all provinces followed by Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Including Merged Areas) with 67 percent, however, Balochistan with 47 percent is at bottom in 2019-20 as compared to 48 percent in 2014-15. The District wise comparison shows that Jhelum in Punjab with 99 percent, Korangi in Sindh with 86 percent, Chitral and Haripur in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 91 percent and Nushki in Balochistan with 85 percent are the top ranked districts while Muzaffargarh and Rajanpur with 42 percent, Thatta with 18 percent, Kohistan with 31 percent and Shaheed Sikandarabad with 7 percent are the bottom districts in their respective provinces, Table 2.10-a.

Figure-8 GER Middle age (11-13) by Provinces



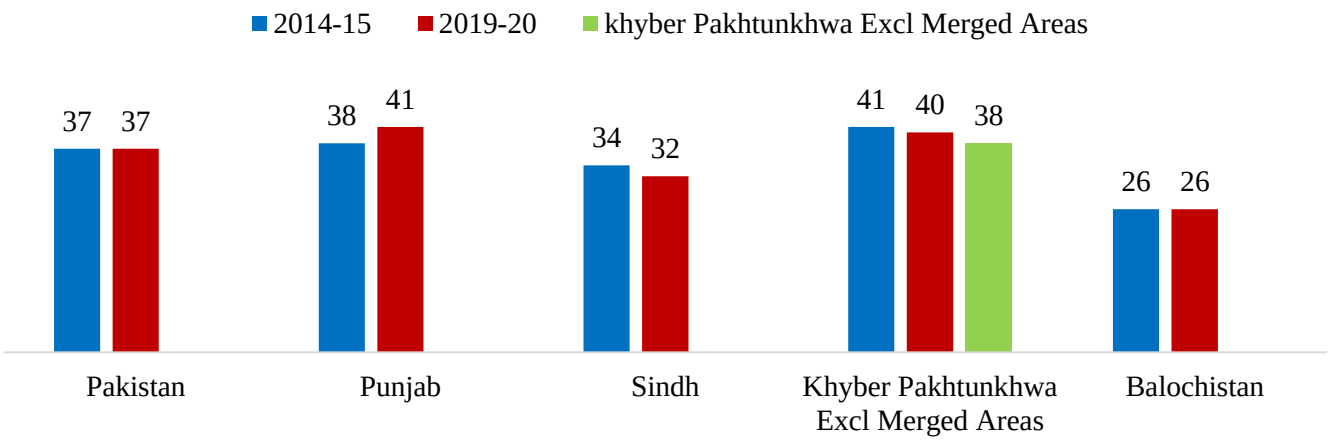
The GER for the middle level age 10-12, for Pakistan as a whole increased to 56 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 55 percent in 2014-15. It shows almost the same pattern for provinces which followed in Table 2.10 b.

2.4.5 Net Enrolment Rate at Middle (NER)

The Net Enrolment Rate **(**NER) Middle age (11-13) is stagnant at 37 percent in 2019-20 as in 2014-15 at National level. While the provincial comparison shows that Punjab is at top with 41 percent in 2019-20 as compared 38 percent in 2014-15 followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Excluding Merged Areas) with 40 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 41 percent in 2014-15 and Sindh with 32 percent in 2019-20 as compared

to 34 percent in 2014-15, however, Balochistan is at bottom and remain stagnant at 26 percent in 2019-20 and 2014-15, Table 2.11-a

Figure-9 NER Middle (11-13) by Province



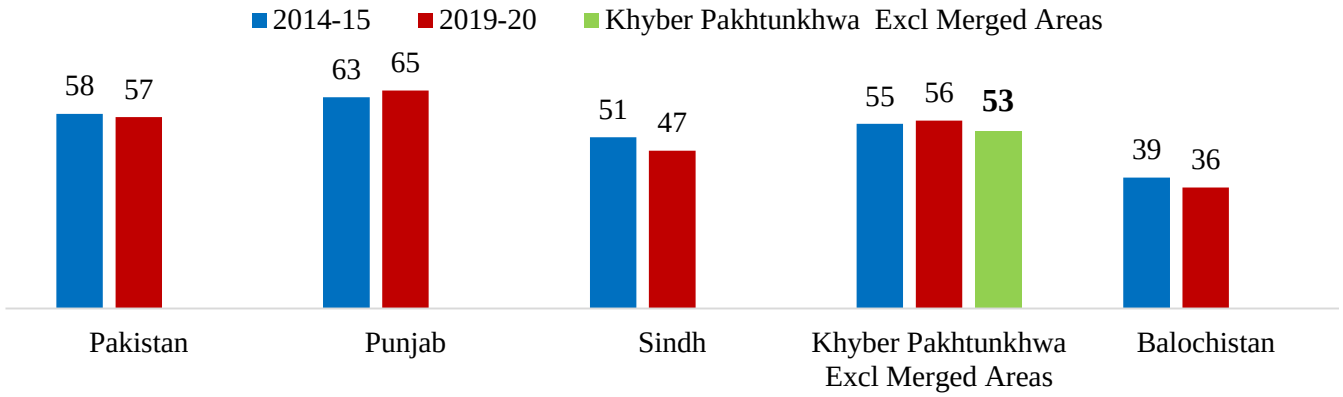
District wise comparison reveals that Jhelum in Punjab with 63 percent, Korangi in Sindh with 52 percent, Haripur, Chitral and Karak in KP with 55 percent and Mastung in Balochistan with 53 percent are the top most districts while Muzaffargarh with 24 percent, Thatta with 9 percent, Kohistan with 11 percent and Shaheed Sikandarabad with 3 percent are the lowest districts in their respective provinces.

The Net Enrolment Rate at Middle age (10-12) by Province and districts at National level shows declining trend with 21 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 22 percent in 2014-15. Provincial comparison shows that Punjab is at top with 25 percent followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 19 percent however, Balochistan is at bottom with 15 percent. District wise comparison reveals that Jhelum in Punjab with 38 percent, Korangi in Sindh with 30 percent, Haripur in KP with 32 percent and Duki in Balochistan with 32 percent are the top most districts while Muzaffargarh with 15 percent, Thatta with 4 percent, Kohistan with 4 percent and Shaheed Sikandarabad with 2 percent are the lowest districts in their respective provinces.

2.4.6. Gross Enrolment Ratio at Matric (GER)

The Gross Enrolment Rate at Matric (GER), age (14-15), declines to 57 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 58 percent in 2014-15 at national level. However, regionwise comparison shows declining trend in urban areas with 76 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 78 percent in 2014-15 while rural areas remains stagnant with 47 percent in 2019-20 as in 2014-15. Further, Punjab with 65 percent is the top most among all provinces in 2019-20 as compared to 63 percent in 2014-15, followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa including merged area with 53 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 55 percent in 2014-15. However, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa excluding merged areas is 56 percent and Balochistan is at bottom with 36 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 39 percent in 2014-15, Table 2.12-a

Figure 10 GER Matric (14-15)



District wise comparison reveals that Chakwal in Punjab with 95 percent is the top district in GER Matric age (14-15) while Muzaffargarh with 35 percent is at bottom. In Sindh Karachi East & Korangi with 87 percent is the top most district however, Thatta with 14 percent is at bottom. In KP, Chitral with 96 percent is the top district and Kohistan with 16 percent is at bottom. In addition, District Nushki in Balochistan with 74 percent is at top in GER at Matric age (14-15) and Shaheed Sikandarabad with 2 percent is at bottom.

Figure 11-Top districts in GER Matric age (14-15)

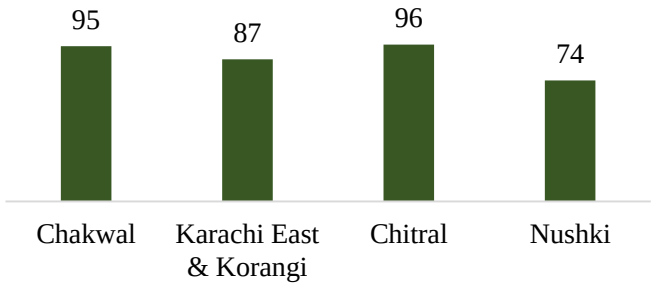
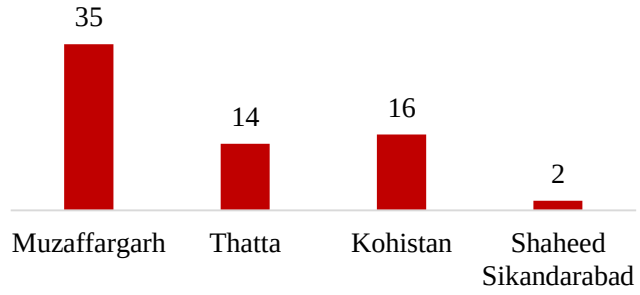


Figure 11-Bottom districts in GER Matric age (14-15)

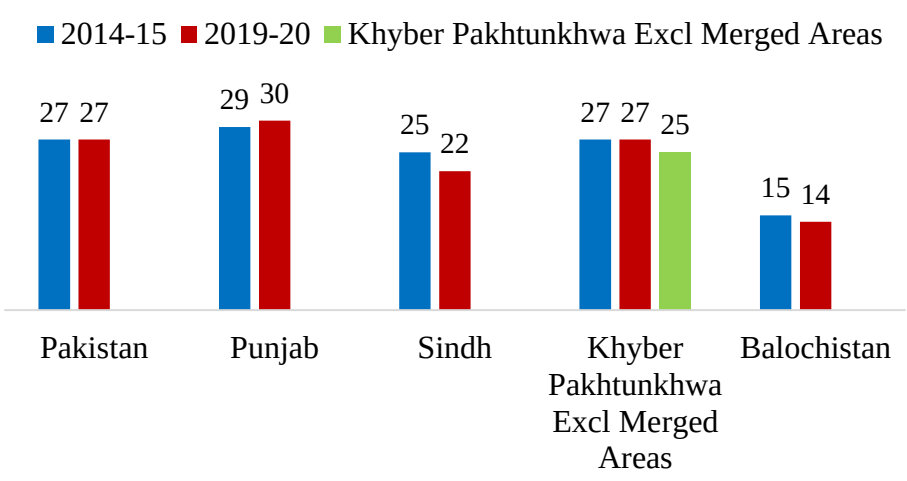


The Gross Enrolment ratio at Matric Level (Age 13-14) by Province and district at National level shows decline with 58 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 59 percent in 2014-15. However, the same pattern is observed in urban and rural areas at national level. Furthermore, the provincial and district comparison also shows same pattern as discussed above, Table 2.12 b.

2.4.7 Net Enrolment Rate (NER)

The Net Enrolment Rate (**NER**) Matric age (14-15) remains stagnant at 27 percent in 2019-20 as in 2014-15 at National level. However, regionwise comparison shows declining trend in urban areas with 38 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 35 percent in 2014-15, while slight increase is observed in rural areas with 22 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 21 percent in 2014-15. Additionally, Punjab with 30 percent is the top most among all provinces and showing declining trend in 2019-20 as compared to 29 percent in 2014-15, followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Excluding Merged Areas) with 27 percent which remains stagnant in 2019-20 and 2014-15. Sindh also shows declining trend with 22 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 25 percent in 2014-15, while, Balochistan is at bottom with 14 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 15 percent in 2014-15. District wise comparison reveals that Chakwal in Punjab with 49 percent, Korangi in Sindh with 40 percent, Haripur in KP with 44 percent and Mastung in Balochistan with 28 percent are the highest districts, while Muzaffargarh with 14 percent, Thatta with 3 percent, Kohistan with 4 percent and Shaheed Sikandarabad and Sherani with 0 percent are the lowest districts in their respective provinces, Table 2.13-a

Figure-12 NER Matric(14-15) by Province



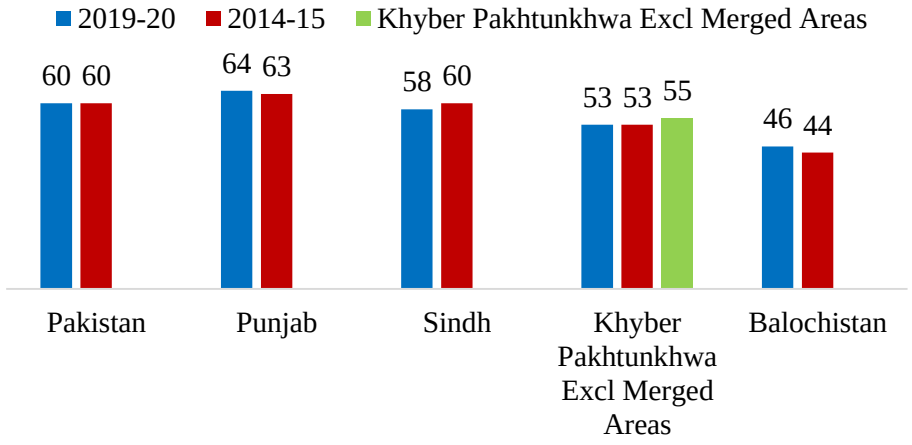
The Net Enrolment Rate at Matric age (13-14) shows decline with 13 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 14 percent in 2014-15 at National level. Further, the provincial and district wise comparison show the same pattern and no changes is observed when comparing with different age group.

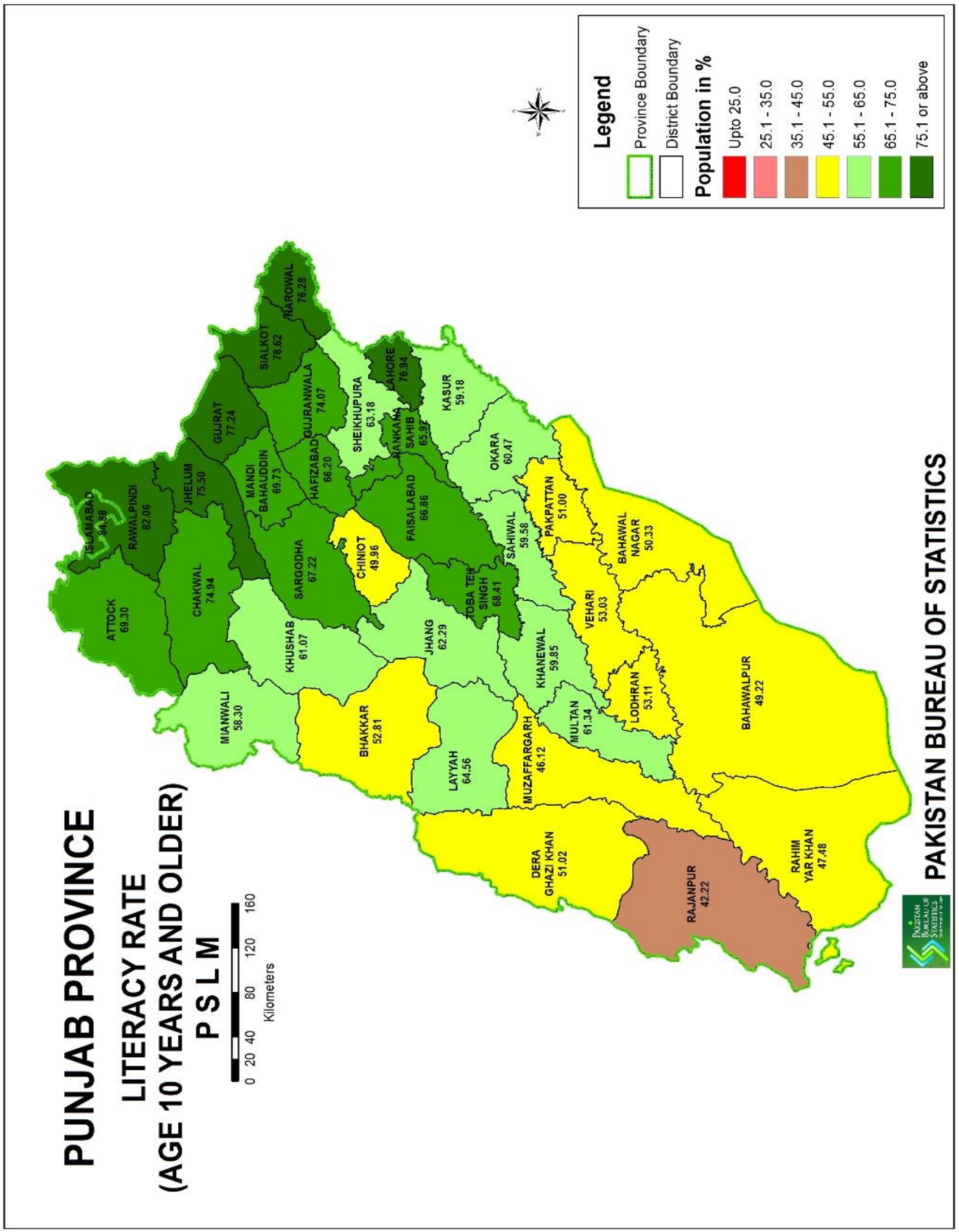
2.5 Literacy

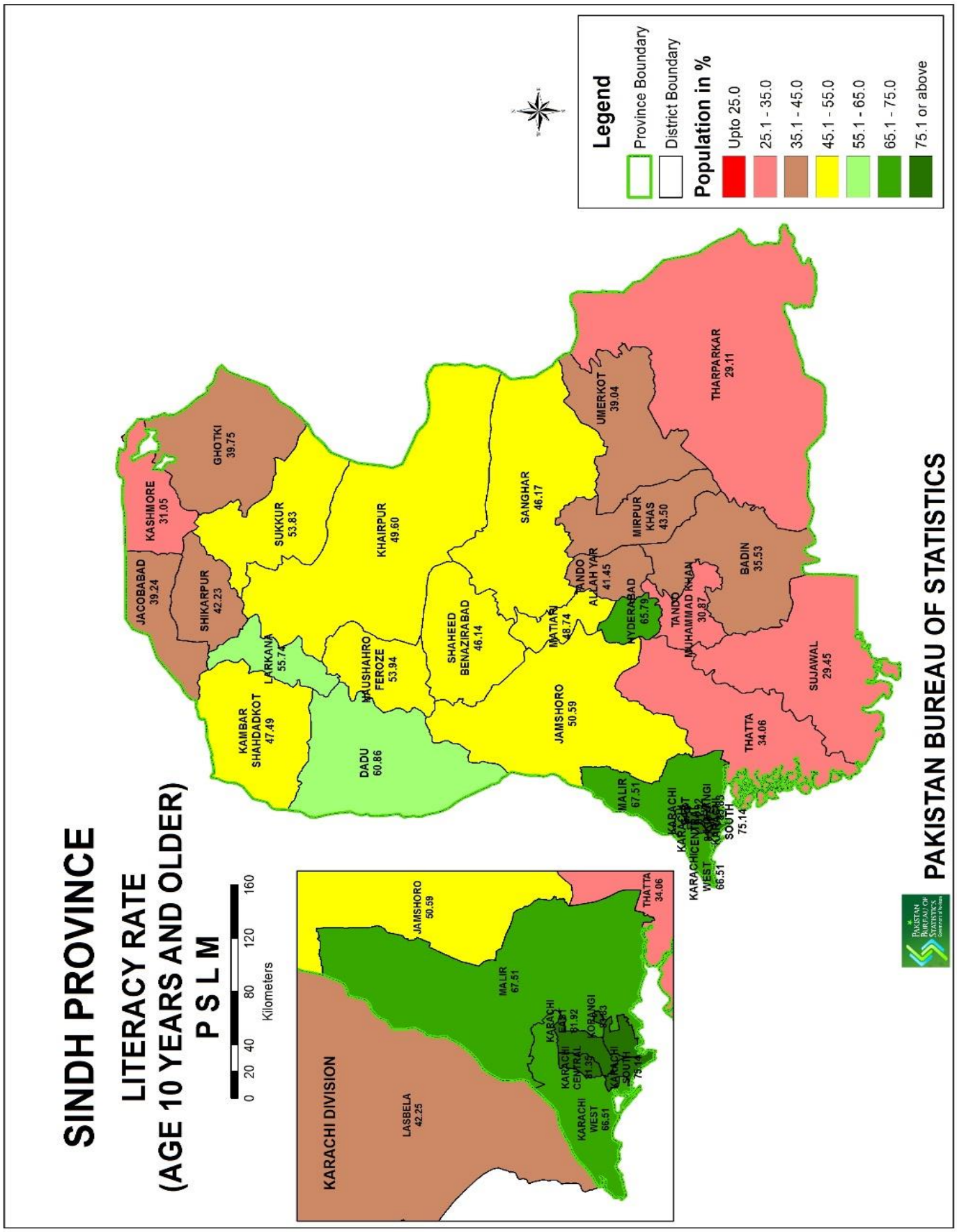
Literacy is an important indicator of education and it has significant impact on development of the country. The literacy rate of population 10 years and older at National level remains stagnant in 2019-20 with 60 percent as in 2014-15. Furthermore, Literacy rate shows declining trend in urban areas with 74 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 76 percent, while in rural areas literacy has increased to 52 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 51 percent in 2014-15. Similarly, the overall males have higher literacy rate with 70 percent as compared to females with 49 percent. Moreover, the provincial picture depicts that Punjab has the highest literacy rate with 64 percent among all provinces in 2019-20 as compared to 63 percent in 2014-15,

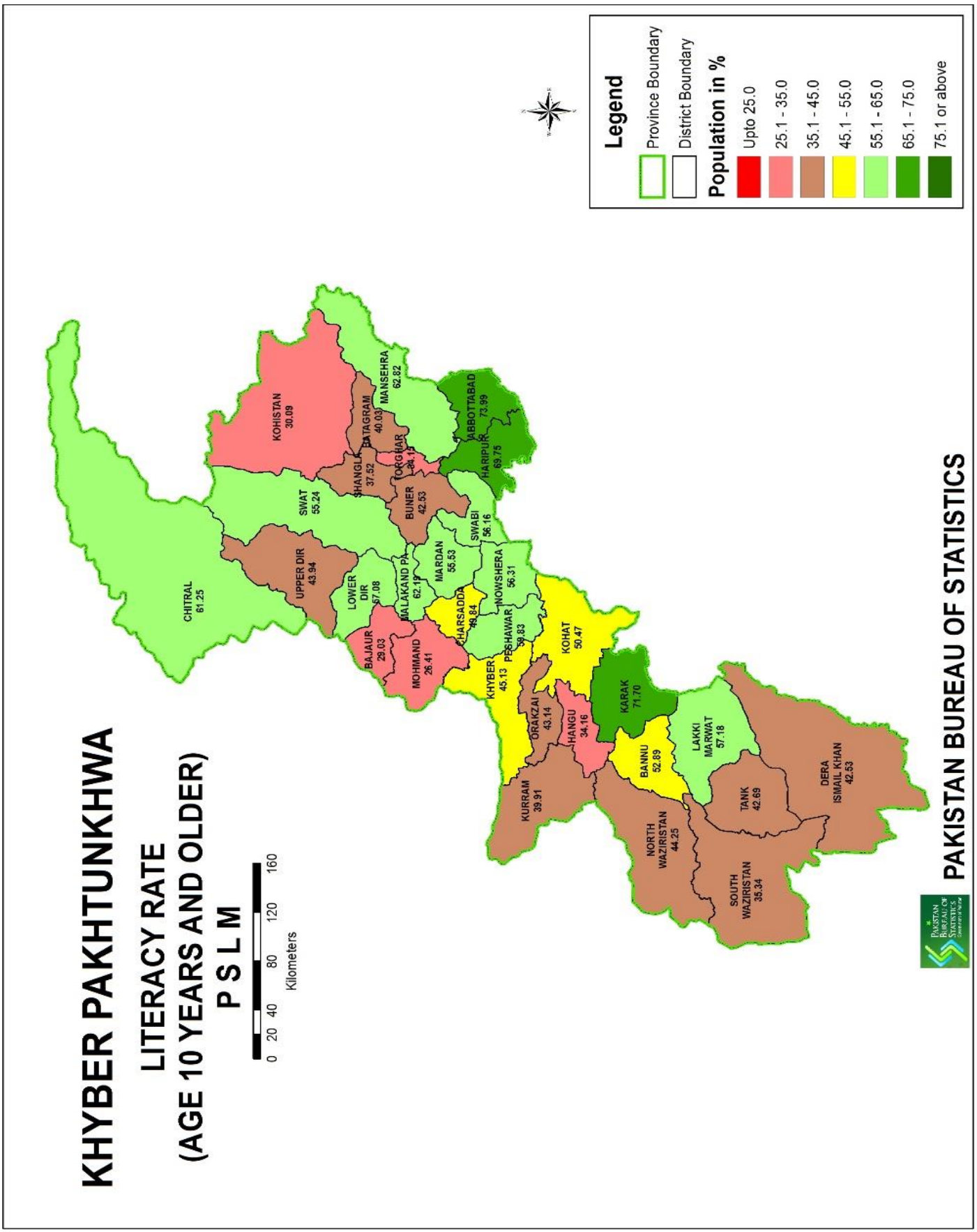
followed by Sindh with 58 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 60 percent in 2014-15, while Balochistan has the lowest literacy with 46 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 44 percent in 2014-15. Therefore, it is pertinent to mentioned here that Punjab and Balochistan have increasing trend in Literacy during the period of 2019-20 whereas Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa shows decreasing trend during the period of 2019-20. Additionally, the literacy rate of capital city Islamabad is the highest rate in country with 85 percent. However, district wise comparison reveals that Rawalpindi with 82 percent Korangi with 84 percent, Abbottabad with 74 percent and Quetta with 64 percent is the top most districts in their respective provinces, while Rajanpur with 42 percent, Tharparkar with 29 percent, Mohmand with 26 percent and Dera Bugti and Khuzdar with 22 percent are lowest ranked district in their respective provinces, Table 2.14.

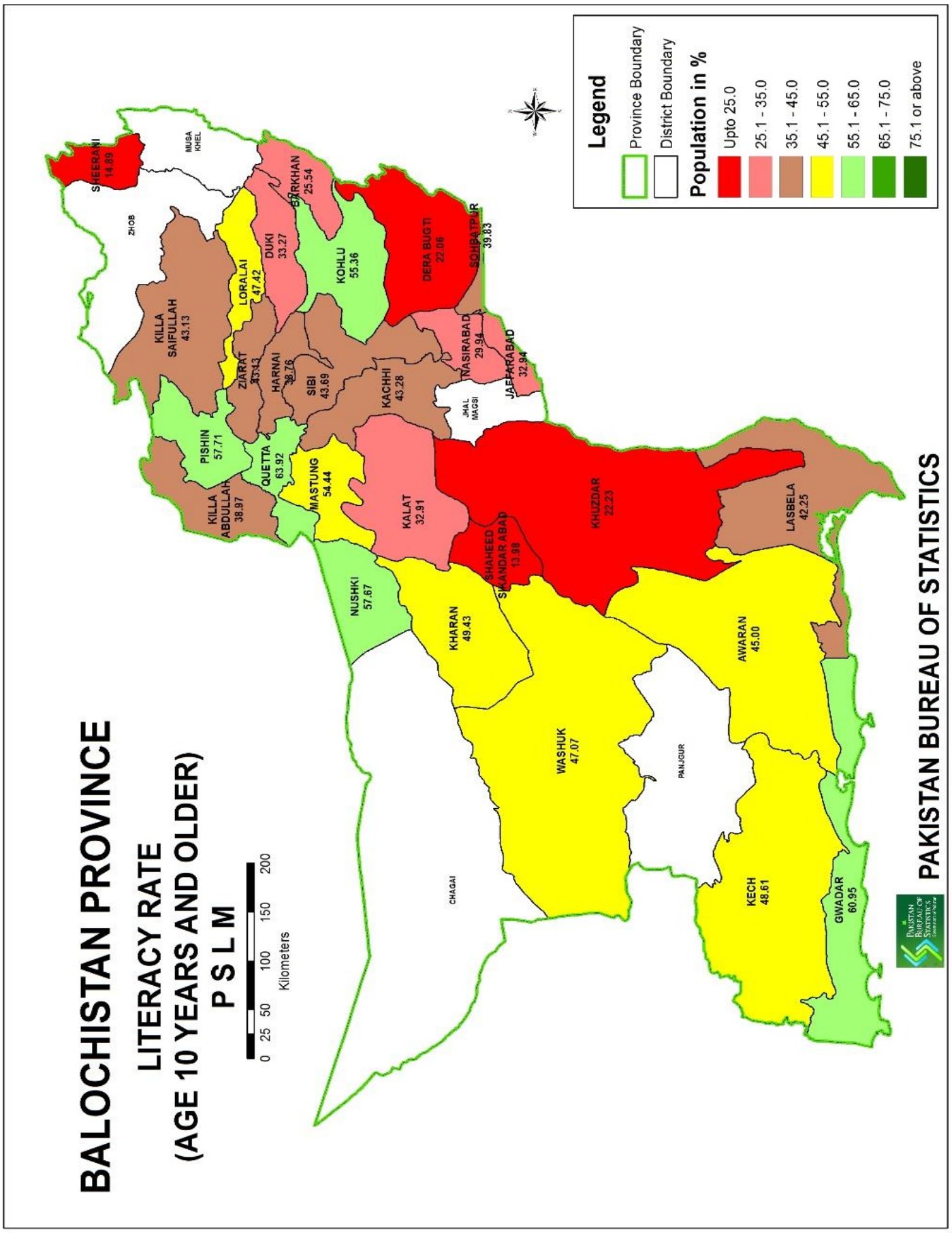
Figure 13 Literacy Population 10 years & older by Provinces




PUNJAB PROVINCE
LITERACY RATE
(AGE 10 YEARS AND OLDER)
P S L M
0 20 40 80 120 160
Kilometers
Legend
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Population in %
Upto 25.0
25.1 - 35.0
35.1 - 45.0
45.1 - 55.0
55.1 - 65.0
65.1 - 75.0
75.1 or above
ISLAMABAD 84.88
RAWALPINDI 82.06
ATTOCK 69.30
JHELUM 75.50
CHAKWAL 74.94
GUJRAT 77.24
MANDI BAHAUDDIN 69.73
SARGODHA 67.22
KHUSHAB 61.07
MIANWALI 58.30
SIALKOT 78.62
NAROWAL 76.28
GUJRANWALA 74.07
HAFIZABAD 66.20
CHINIOT 49.96
JHANG 62.29
BHAKKAR 52.81
SHEIKHUPURA 63.18
LAHORE 76.94
NANKANA SAHIB 65.97
FAISALABAD 66.86
TOBA TEK SINGH 68.41
LAYYAH 64.56
KASUR 59.18
OKARA 60.47
SAHIWAL 59.58
KHANEWAL 59.85
MULTAN 61.34
MUZAFFARGARH 46.12
DERA GHAZI KHAN 51.02
PAKPATTAN 51.00
VEHARI 53.03
LODHRAN 53.11
BAHAWAL NAGAR 50.33
BAHAWALPUR 49.22
RAJANPUR 42.22
RAHIM YAR KHAN 47.48
PAKISTAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS


SINDH PROVINCE
LITERACY RATE
(AGE 10 YEARS AND OLDER)
P S L M
0 20 40 80 120 160
Kilometers
Legend
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Population in %
Upto 25.0
25.1 - 35.0
35.1 - 45.0
45.1 - 55.0
55.1 - 65.0
65.1 - 75.0
75.1 or above
KARACHI DIVISION
LASBELA 42.25
JAMSHORO 50.59
MALIR 67.51
THATTA 34.06
KARACHI WEST 66.51
KARACHI SOUTH 75.14
KARACHI CENTRAL 81.35
KORANGI 83.83
KARACHI EAST 81.92
JACOBABAD 39.24
KASHMORE 31.05
GHOTKI 39.75
SHIKARPUR 42.23
SUKKUR 53.83
KHAIRPUR 49.60
SANGHAR 46.17
UMERKOT 39.04
THARPARKAR 29.11
MIRPUR KHAS 43.50
BADIN 35.53
TANDO ALLAH YAR 41.45
HYDERABAD 65.79
TANDO MUHAMMAD KHAN 30.87
SUJAWAL 29.45
THATTA 34.06
MATIARI 48.74
SHAHEED BENAZIRABAD 46.14
JAMSHORO 50.59
MAUSHAHRO FEROZE 53.94
LARKANA 55.74
KAMBAR SHAHDADKOT 47.49
DADU 60.86
MALIR 67.51
KARACHI WEST 66.51
KARACHI SOUTH 75.14
PAKISTAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

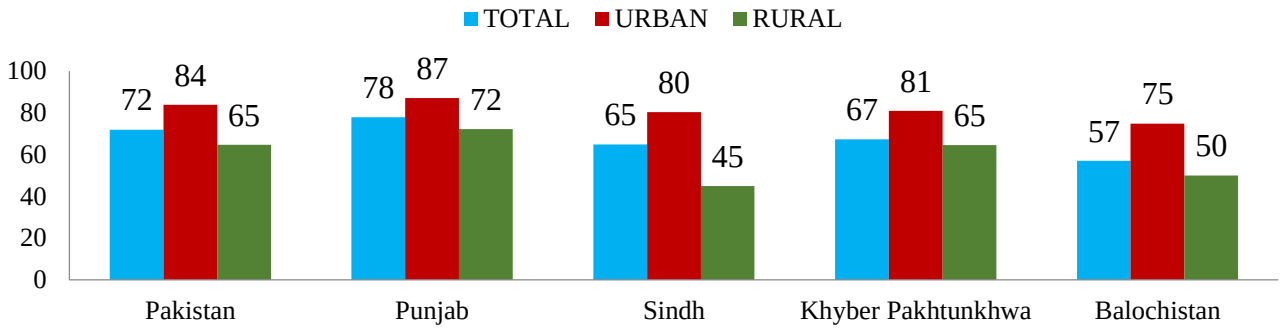

KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
LITERACY RATE
(AGE 10 YEARS AND OLDER)
P S L M
0 20 40 80 120 160
Kilometers
Legend
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Population in %
Upto 25.0
25.1 - 35.0
35.1 - 45.0
45.1 - 55.0
55.1 - 65.0
65.1 - 75.0
75.1 or above
CHITRAL 61.25
KOHISTAN 30.09
MANSEHRA 62.82
BATAGRAM 40.03
ABBOTTABAD 73.99
HARIPUR 69.75
SHANGLA 37.52
TORGHAR 34.15
SWAT 55.24
BUNER 42.53
SWABI 56.16
UPPER DIR 43.94
LOWER DIR 57.08
MALAKAND PA 62.19
MARDAN 55.53
NOWSHERA 56.31
CHARSADDA 49.84
PESHAWAR 59.83
BAJAUR 29.03
MOHMAND 26.41
KHYBER 45.13
KOHAT 50.47
KARAK 71.70
ORAKZAI 43.14
HANGU 34.16
LAKKI MARWAT 57.18
BANNU 52.89
KURRAM 39.91
TANK 42.69
DERA ISMAIL KHAN 42.53
NORTH WAZIRISTAN 44.25
SOUTH WAZIRISTAN 35.34
PAKISTAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS


BALOCHISTAN PROVINCE
LITERACY RATE
(AGE 10 YEARS AND OLDER)
P S L M
0 25 50 100 150 200
Kilometers
Legend
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Population in %
Upto 25.0
25.1 - 35.0
35.1 - 45.0
45.1 - 55.0
55.1 - 65.0
65.1 - 75.0
75.1 or above
SHEERANI 14.89
MUSA KHEL
ZHOB
KILLA SAIFULLAH 43.13
LORALAI 47.42
DUKI 33.27
BARKHAN 25.54
KOHLU 55.36
DERA BUGTI 22.06
SOHBATPUR 39.83
ZIARAT 33.43
HARNAI 38.76
SIBI 43.69
KACHHI 43.28
NASIRABAD 29.94
JAFFARABAD 32.94
JHAL MAGSI
PISHIN 57.71
QUETTA 63.92
KILLA ABDULLAH 38.97
MASTUNG 54.44
KALAT 32.91
SHAHEED SIKANDAR ABAD 13.98
KHUZDAR 22.23
LASBELA 42.25
NUSHKI 57.67
KHARAN 49.43
AWARAN 45.00
WASHUK 47.07
PANJGUR
CHAGAI
KECH 48.61
GWADAR 60.95
PAKISTAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

2.5.1 Youth Literacy age (15-24)

The country's **Youth Literacy** is calculated from the age 15-24 years. For the first time youth literacy is being calculated in PSLM District Level Survey 2019-20. According to the PSLM District Level Survey 2019-20, the results reveals that Youth Literacy is 72 percent at National level and this proportion is higher in urban areas with 84 percent than in rural areas with 65 percent. However, Youth literacy is higher in males with 79 percent than in females with 65 percent. Similarly, Punjab is at top among all provinces in Youth literacy with 78 percent, followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 67 percent, while Balochistan is at lowest with 57 percent. Furthermore, the Youth literacy in Islamabad is reported 93 percent Table 2.14-c.

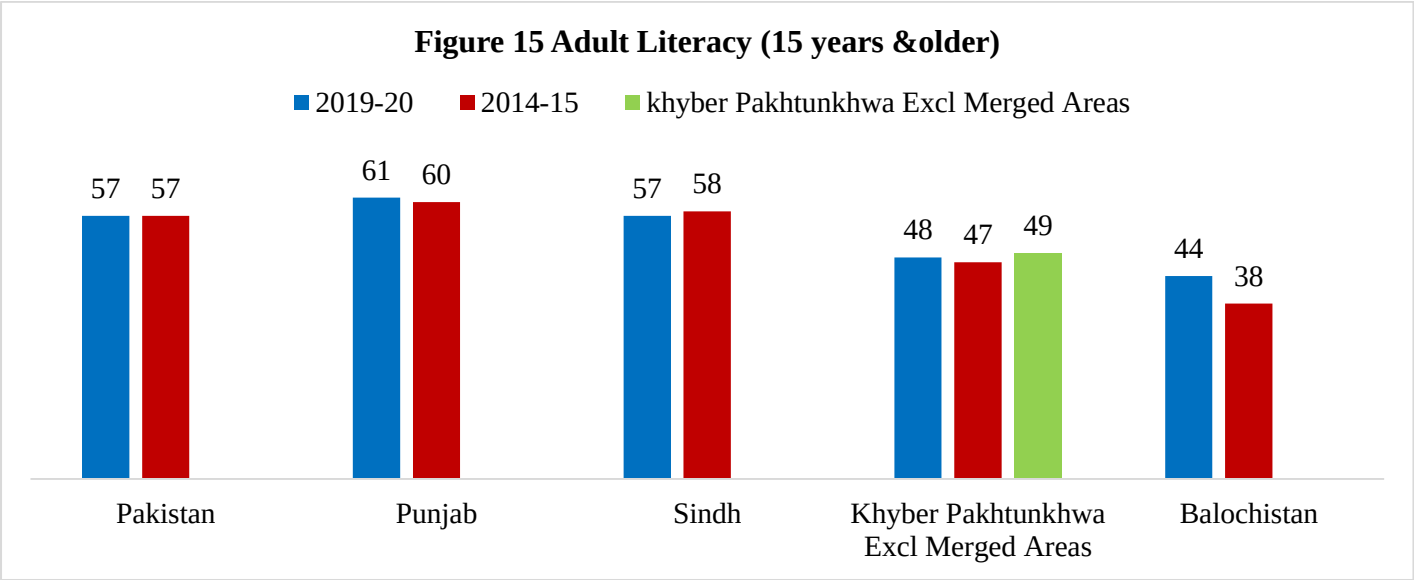
Figure 14 Youth Literacy by Region



However, District wise comparison reveals that Narowal and Sialkot with 93 percent, Korangi with 92 percent, Abbottabad with 95 percent, Pishin and Quetta with 76 percent are at top in their respective provinces, while Rajanpur with 52 percent, Kashmore with 31 percent, Mohmand with 30 percent and Shaheed Sikandarabad with 11 percent are at bottom in their respective provinces.

2.5.2 Adult literacy

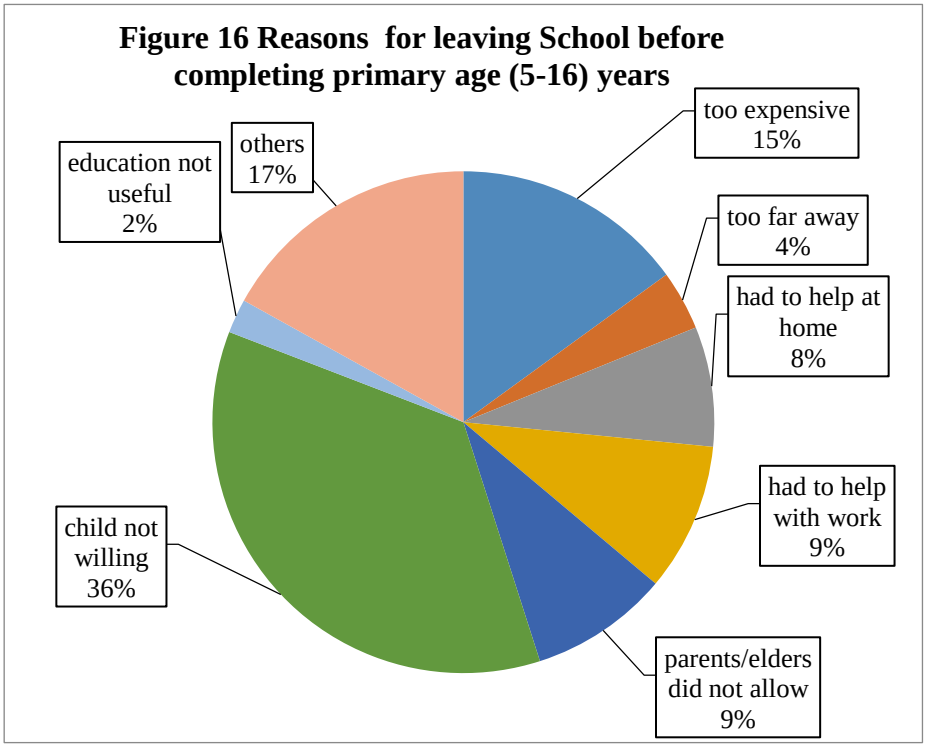
Adult Literacy remains stagnant at 57 percent in 2019-20 as in 2014-15. The regional comparison shows 2 percent decline in urban areas with 72 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 74 percent in 2014-15. This percentage inclines in rural areas with 48 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 46 percent in 2014-15. Further, gender pattern depicts that percentage of males are higher with 68 percent than in females with 46 percent. Similarly, provincial comparison shows that Punjab is at top among all provinces with 61 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 60 percent in 2014-15, followed by Sindh with 57 percent as compared to 58 percent in 2014-15 and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has shown increasing trend with 49 percent during the period 2019-20 as compared to 47 percent in 2014-15. However, Balochistan is at bottom with 44 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 38 percent in 2014-15, Table 2.14-b.



The adult literacy in capital city Islamabad is reported 84 percent. Similarly, district wise comparison reveals that Rawalpindi with 80 percent, Korangi with 83 percent, Abbottabad with 71 percent and Quetta with 63 percent are the top most districts in their respective provinces. However, Rajanpur with 37 percent, Tharparkar with 26 percent, Mohmand with 20 percent and Shaheed Sikandarabad with 11 percent are at bottom in their respective provinces.

2.6 Reasons for Leaving School before completing Primary level

This indicator a Reason for Leaving School before completing Primary level was not part of the PSLM District Level Surveys but for the first time, it is being calculated/data provided in PSLM District Level Survey 2019-20. According to the PSLM District Level Survey 2019-20, the results show that most cited reason for leaving school before completing primary level aged (5-16) years is "child not willing" with 36 percent as shown in figure 16. Secondly, the second highest reported reason for leaving school before completing primary level is "too expensive" with



15 percent. Thirdly, 10 percent population reported that they had to help with work and 9 percent of the population reported reason for leaving school before completing Primary level is parents did not approve. Fourthly, “Too far away” and “education not useful” are the least reported reasons with 4 and 2 percent respectively.