| | MATRIC LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE - 2005-06 PSLM | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--------|------|-------------|--------|------|
| PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP | URBAN AREAS | | | RURAL AREAS | | |
| | MALE | FEMALE | BOTH | MALE | FEMALE | BOTH |
| | | | | | | |
| PUNJAB: | | | | | _ | |
| 1st Quintile | 21 | 11 | 15 | 14 | 7 | 11 |
| 2nd Quintile | 45 | 29 | 37 | 35 | 21 | 27 |
| 3rd Quintile | 59 | 64 | 62 | 46 | 21 | 34 |
| 4th Quintile | 60 | 78 | 69 | 56 | 43 | 50 |
| 5th Quintile | 130 | 96 | 113 | 79 | 55 | 67 |
| SINDH: | | | | | | |
| 1st Quintile | 24 | 29 | 27 | 23 | 1 | 11 |
| 2nd Quintile | 27 | 18 | 23 | 30 | 5 | 19 |
| 3rd Quintile | 72 | 32 | 52 | 49 | 20 | 36 |
| 4th Quintile | 71 | 48 | 57 | 46 | 20 | 35 |
| 5th Quintile | 105 | 101 | 103 | 141 | 37 | 90 |
| NWFP: | | | | | | |
| 1st Quintile | 27 | 1 | 15 | 21 | 4 | 12 |
| 2nd Quintile | 51 | 16 | 32 | 43 | 10 | 25 |
| 3rd Quintile | 78 | 32 | 52 | 76 | 12 | 41 |
| 4th Quintile | 94 | 41 | 65 | 55 | 32 | 45 |
| 5th Quintile | 80 | 88 | 84 | 75 | 52 | 65 |
| BALOCHISTAN: | | | | | | |
| 1st Quintile | 54 | 15 | 33 | 23 | 14 | 18 |
| 2nd Quintile | 68 | 35 | 51 | 34 | 3 | 21 |
| 3rd Quintile | 59 | 39 | 49 | 41 | 9 | 32 |
| 4th Quintile | 66 | 71 | 68 | 49 | 14 | 36 |
| 5th Quintile | 182 | 74 | 111 | 96 | 29 | 73 |
| | | | | | | |
| PAKISTAN: | | | | | _ | |
| 1st Quintile | 25 | 16 | 20 | 18 | 5 | 12 |
| 2nd Quintile | 41 | 25 | 33 | 36 | 14 | 25 |
| 3rd Quintile | 65 | 51 | 57 | 51 | 19 | 35 |
| 4th Quintile | 66 | 64 | 65 | 55 | 38 | 47 |
| 5th Quintile | 116 | 97 | 107 | 81 | 53 | 68 |
| | | | | | | |

TABLE 2.37GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MATRIC LEVEL - BY PROVINCE AND
QUINTILES

NOTES:

1. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 15453 households. For details on how the quintiles were derived, please refer to Appendix C.

2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.

3. Gross enrolment rate: (Number of children attending matric level divided by number of children aged 13 - 14 years) multiplied by 100.