

MAJOR FEATURES

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The importance of educational statistics for successful planning and efficient administration in education can hardly be over-emphasized. The need for accurate and timely data is being increasingly felt in every sphere engaged in the task of educational planning and development.

To realize the goals it was felt that there was a need for data consolidation and interpretation at national, as well as provincial levels. Now since the district governments are functional, they need different data sets to prepare district plans, longitudinal studies in education as well as learning materials etc.

Further, within the context of EFA, MDG, commitments to international declarations and recent devolution on education reforms, it was desired that at various levels data on all categories of educational institutions be furnished to decision makers. Therefore, in order to facilitate in evidence-based formulation and result oriented program implementation and monitoring, efforts were made to carryout National Education Census (NEC) across the country.

After compilation and consolidation of NEC data, an attempt has been made to prepare national and provincial documents consisting of the comprehensive education data by level, type etc. It will help in computing education indicators for the preparation and implementation of educational development plans and its monitoring.

Major features and findings of the National Education Census are as under:

1. Institutions covered in NEC, 2005

Table No. 1: Total Number of Institutions Covered in NEC, 2005.

Area	Total	Public	Private
Pakistan	245,682	164,579 (67.0)	81,103 (33.0)
Punjab	115,311	66,770 (57.9)	48,541 (42.1)
Sindh	59,312	46,738 (78.8)	12,574 (21.2)
NWFP	40,706	29,430 (72.3)	11,276 (27.7)
Balochistan	11,492	9,742 (84.8)	1,750 (15.2)
ICT	1,348	598 (44.4)	750 (55.6)
FATA	5,344	4,704 (88.0)	640 (12.0)
FANA	4,366	1,505 (34.5)	2,861 (65.5)
AJK	7,803	5,092 (65.3)	2,711 (34.7)

Figures in parenthesis are percentages.

During the census, it was revealed (Table No.1) that in all 245,682 institutions including all categories of education were enumerated, of which, 164,579 (67 percent) were public sector institutions and 81,103 (33 percent) were privately sector institutions.

The Area wise picture indicated that out of the total 245,682 educational institutions, 115,311 (47 percent) were in Punjab of which, 66,770 (58 percent) were public sector and 48,541 (42 percent) were private sector institutions.

Sindh shares 59,312 (24 percent) of the total institutions, out of which 46,738 (about 79 percent) were public sector and 12,574 (21 percent) were private sector institutions.

In NWFP, 40,706 (17 percent) were covered out of which 29,430 (72 percent) were public and 11,276 (28 percent) were private sector institutions.

In Balochistan, there were 11,492 (4.7 percent) institutions of which, 9,742 (about 85 percent) were public and 1,750 (15 percent) were private sector institutions.

In Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT), there were 1,348 (0.5 percent) institutions. Out of this 598 (44 percent) were public and 750 (56 percent) were private institutions.

In Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA), there were 5,344 (2.2 percent) institutions of which, 4704 (88 percent) were public and 640 (12 percent) were private institutions.

Table No.2: Number of institutions by Functional, Non-Functional and Out of Reference Period

Area	No of Institutions Covered	Number of Institutions			
		For which data is collected	Non-Functional	Refusal	Out of Reference Period
Pakistan	245,682	227,791 (92.7)	12,737 (5.2)	4,126 (1.7)	1,028 (0.4)
Punjab	115,311	110,459 (95.8)	2,742 (2.4)	1,679 (1.5)	431 (0.4)
Sindh	59,312	51,006 (86.0)	7,442 (12.5)	659 (1.1)	205 (0.3)
NWFP	40,706	37,761 (92.8)	1,781 (4.4)	1,005 (2.5)	159 (0.4)
Balochistan	11,492	10,986 (95.6)	306 (2.6)	181 (1.6)	19 (0.2)
ICT	1,348	1,189 (88.2)	23 (1.7)	129 (9.6)	7 (0.5)
FATA	5,344	5,145 (96.3)	123 (2.3)	69 (1.3)	7 (0.1)
FANA	4,366	3,977 (91.1)	128 (2.9)	80 (1.8)	181 (4.1)
AJK	7,803	7,268 (93.1)	192 (2.5)	324 (4.1)	19 (0.2)

Figures in parenthesis are percentages.

In Federally Administered Northern Area (FANA), there were 4,366 (1.8 percent) institutions. Out of this 1,505 (34.5 percent) were public and 2,861 (65.5 percent) were private sector institutions.

In Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK), there were 7,803 (3.2 percent) institutions. Out of this 5,092 (65.3 percent) were public and 2,711 (34.7 percent) were private institutions.

It is to be noted that private sector institutions are growing rapidly, i.e., from 36,096 institutions in 1999-2000 as compared to 81,103 educational institutions in 2005 showing thereby an annual average increase of 25 percent.

2. Database of Functional and Non-Functional Institutions

The analysis of 245,682 institutions covered in the census (Table No.2), constitutes 227,791 (92.7 percent) those institutions for which data was collected; 12,737 (5.2 percent) institutions were non-functional; 4,126 (1.7 percent) were refusal cases and 1028 were (0.4) out of reference period new institutions.

In Punjab province, out of 115,311 institutions, 110,459 (95.8 percent) institutions were those for which data was collected. 2,742 (2.4 percent) were non-functional institutions, 1,679 (1.5 percent) refused cases and 431 (0.4 percent) were out of reference period.

In Sindh, out of 59,312 institutions, 51,006 (86 percent) institutions were those for which data was collected; 7,442 (12.5 percent) were non-functional, 659 (1.1 percent) were refusal cases and 205 (0.3 percent) were out of reference period institutions.

In NWFP, there were 40,706 institutions of which, 37761 (92.8 percent) were those for which data was collected; 1,781 (4.4 percent) were non-functional institutions; 1,005 (2.5 percent) were refusal cases and 159 (0.4 percent) were out of reference period.

In Balochistan, out of 11,492 educational institutions, 10,986 (95.6 percent) institutions were those for which data was collected; there were 306 (2.6 percent) non-functional institutions; 181 (1.6 percent) refusal cases and 19 (0.2 percent) were out of reference period institution.

It depicts from the Table No.2 that the highest refusal cases were reported in ICT (9.6%) followed by AJK (4.1 percent), (NWFP 2.5) percent and others remained within the range of 1.1% to 1.8% whereas the highest out of reference period institutions (i.e. new institutions) were found in FANA (4.1 percent) the remaining areas shows a very low percentage (i.e. 0.1% to 0.5%) in this respect.

3. Institutions by Location

It appears from the Table No.3 that out of 227,791 institutions for which the information is collected, 167,446 (73.5 percent) institutions were in rural areas and 60,345 (26.5 percent) were in urban. In Punjab out of 110,459 (48.5 percent) institutions, 77,054 (69.8 percent) were located in rural and 33,405(30.2) percent in urban.

Table No. 3: Number of Institutions by Location

Area	Total	Rural	Urban
Pakistan	227,791	167,446 (73.5)	60,345 (26.5)
Punjab	110,459	77,054 (69.8)	33,405 (30.2)
Sindh	51,006	34,056 (66.8)	16,950 (33.2)
NWFP	37,761	31,849 (84.3)	5,912 (15.7)
Balochistan	10,986	9,093 (82.8)	1,893 (17.2)
ICT	1,189	618 (52.0)	571 (48.0)
FATA	5,145	5,145 (100.0)	-

FANA	3,977	3,535	(88.9)	442	(11.1)
AJK	7,268	6,096	(83.9)	1,172	(16.1)

Figures in parenthesis are percentages.

In Sindh, out of 51,006 institutions 34,056 (66.8 percent) were rural institutions and 16,950 (33.2 percent) were urban institutions. Again, in NWFP, out of 37,761 there were 31,849 (84.3 percent) rural institutions and 5,912 (15.7 percent) were urban institutions.

In Balochistan, there were 10,986 institutions out of which 9093 (82.8 percent) were rural and 1,893 (17.2 percent) were urban institutions.

In ICT out of 1,189 institutions 618(52 percent) were rural and 571 (48 percent) were urban. As there are no urban localities in FATA so all the institutions located in rural localities. In FANA, out of 3,977 institutions, 3535 (88.9 percent) were in rural and 442 (11.1 percent) were in urban areas.

In AJK there were 7,268 institutions of which, 6,096 (83.9 percent) were rural and 1,172 (16.1 percent) were urban institutions.

Table No. 4: Number of Institutions by Sector

Area	Total	Public	Private
Pakistan	227,791	151,744 (66.6)	76,047 (33.4)
Punjab	110,459	63,962 (57.9)	46,497 (42.1)
Sindh	51,006	39,141 (76.7)	11,865 (23.3)
NWFP	37,761	27,720 (73.4)	10,041 (26.6)
Balochistan	10,986	9,433 (85.9)	1,553 (14.1)
ICT	1,189	566 (47.6)	623 (52.4)
FATA	5,145	4,583 (89.1)	562 (10.9)
FANA	3,977	1,435 (36.1)	2,542 (63.9)
AJK	7,268	4,904 (67.5)	2,364 (32.5)

Figures in parenthesis are percentages.

4. Institutions by Level and Sector

The data (Table No.4) reveal that Public Sector is major education provider with 151,744 institutions nearly two fold of Private Institution.

In Pakistan, the public sector institutions were 66.6 percent and in private sector these were 33.4 percent Observing the situation in the province/regions, it is found that in all provinces/regions public sector institutions, were more as compared to private sector except ICT and FANA.

5. Institution by Level and Location

Table No.5 reveals that out of 227,791 institutions 1081 (0.5 percent) were pre-primary schools; 14,123 (6.2 percent) were mosque schools; 122,349 (53.7 percent) were primary schools; 38,449 (16.9 percent) were middle and 25,090 (11.0 percent) were secondary schools and 12,153 (5.3 percent) were Deeni Madaris rest 14,546 (6.4%) were other institutions including British System of education, Inter and Degree Colleges, General Universities, Technical Professional, Vocational and Poly Techniques, NFBE and other institutes .

It is appeared that out of 227,791 institutions 167,446 (73.5 percent) were rural institutions and 60,345 (26.5 percent) were urban institutions.

Out of 1081 institutions 589 (54.5 percent) were rural pre-primary schools and 492 (45.5 percent) were urban schools.

Table No. 5: Number of Educational Institutions by Level and Location

Level of Institutions	Total	Rural	Urban
Total	227,791	167,446 (73.5)	60,345 (26.5)
Pre-Primary	1,081	589 (54.5)	492 (45.5)
Mosque School	14,123	12,995 (92.0)	1,128 (8.0)
Primary	122,349	103,863 (84.9)	18,486 (15.1)
Middle	38,449	23,986 (62.4)	14,463 (37.6)
Secondary	25,090	11,971 (47.7)	13,119 (52.3)
British System	281	29 (10.3)	252 (89.7)
Inter and Degree College	1,882	470 (25.0)	1,412 (75.0)
General Universities	49	13 (26.5)	36 (73.5)
Technical /Professional	1,324	129 (9.7)	1,195 (90.3)
Vocational/Poly Technique	3,059	802 (26.2)	2,257 (73.8)
NFBE	4,831	3,726 (77.1)	1,105 (22.9)
Deeni Madaris	12,153	6,658 (54.8)	5,495 (45.2)
Others	3,120	2,215 (71.0)	905 (29.0)

Figures in parenthesis are percentages.

There were 14,123 mosque schools of which, 12,995 (92.0 percent) were in rural areas and 1,128 (8.0 percent) were in urban areas.

Out of 122,349 primary schools, 103,863 (84.9 percent) were rural schools whereas 18,486 (15.1 percent) were urban schools.

There were 38,449 middle schools out of which 23,986 (62.4 percent) were rural middle schools and 14,463 (37.6 percent) were urban middle schools.

Again, out of 25,090 secondary schools, 11,971 (47.7 percent) were rural secondary schools and 13,119 (52.3 percent) were in urban areas.

There were 12,153 Deeni Madaris out of which 6,658 (54.8 percent) were in rural areas and 5495 (45.2 percent) were in urban areas.

The remaining were 14,546 institutions out of which 7,384 (50.8%) were in rural areas and 7,162 (49.2%) were in urban areas.

6. Level of Institutions by Sector

Out of 122,349 Primary institutions (Table No. 6) 105,526 (86.2 percent) were in public sector where as 16,823 (13.8 percent) were in private. However, Middle and Secondary level schools were reported more in private sector as compared to public sector. Middle schools are 24,115 in private sector (62.7 percent) as compared to 14,334 (37.3 percent) in public sector. Similarly Secondary level schools were 14,540 (58.0 percent) and 10,550 (42.0 percent) in private and public sectors respectively.

It is observed that there were 1,882 colleges in the country of which, 1025 (54.5 percent) were in public sector and 857(45.5 percent) in the private sector.

It is also revealed that most of the Deeni Madaris were private (97.1 percent) as compared to public sector (2.9 percent).

Table No. 6: Number of Private and Public Educational Institutions by Level

Level of Institutions	Total	Public	Private
Total	227,791	151,744 (66.6)	76,047 (33.4)
Pre-Primary	1,081	287 (26.5)	794 (73.5)
Mosque School	14,123	14,035 (99.4)	88 (0.6)
Primary	122,349	105,526 (86.2)	16,823 (13.8)
Middle	38,449	14,334 (37.3)	24,115 (62.7)
Secondary	25,090	10,550 (42.0)	14,540 (58.0)
British System	281	11 (3.9)	270 (96.1)
Inter. and Degree Colleges	1,882	1,025 (54.5)	857 (45.5)
General Universities	49	31 (63.3)	18 (36.7)
Technical /Professional	1,324	426 (32.2)	898 (67.8)
Vocational/Poly Technique	3,059	916 (29.9)	2,143 (70.1)
NFBE	4,831	2,008 (41.6)	2,823 (58.4)
Deeni Madaris	12,153	354 (2.9)	11,799 (97.1)
Others	3,120	2,241 (71.8)	879 (28.2)

Figures in parenthesis are percentages.

7. Institution by Gender

The Table No.7 indicates that out of 227,791 institutions in the country, 57,868 (25.40 percent) were male institutions, 48,475 (21.3 percent) were female institutions and 121,448 (53.3 percent) were mixed institutions. In this census, the boys institutions were defined as the institutions where only boys are enrolled, girl's institutions defined as where only girls are enrolled and mixed institutions defined as where both boys and girls are enrolled.

In Punjab 29,376 (26.6 percent), 26,260 (23.8 percent), 54,823 (49.6 percent) are boys, girls and mixed institutions respectively.

Sindh shows 5,785 (11.3 percent), 6,352 (12.5 percent) and 38,869 (76.2 percent) for boys, girls and mixed institutions.

Table No. 7: Number of Educational Institutions by Gender and Province/Region

Area	Total	Boys	Girls	Mixed
Pakistan	227,791	57,868 (25.4)	48,475 (21.3)	121,448 (53.3)
Punjab	110,459	29,376 (26.6)	26,260 (23.8)	54,823 (49.6)
Sindh	51,006	5,785 (11.3)	6,352 (12.5)	38,869 (76.2)
NWFP	37,761	11,745 (31.1)	9,070 (24.0)	16,946 (44.9)
Balochistan	10,986	5,259 (47.9)	2,212 (20.1)	3,515 (32.0)
ICT	1,189	183 (15.4)	191 (16.1)	815 (68.5)
FATA	5,145	3,023 (58.8)	1,726 (33.5)	396 (7.7)
FANA	3,977	754 (19.0)	780 (19.6)	2,443 (61.4)
AJK	7,268	1,743 (24.0)	1,884 (25.9)	3,641 (50.1)

Figures in parenthesis are percentages.

In NWFP and Balochistan boy's institutions were in larger numbers 31.1 percent for NWFP and 47.9 percent for Balochistan.

It is also observed from the above table that Mixed institutions are more as compared to Boys and Girls institutions in all provinces/regions except FATA.

Table No. 8: Enrolment by Location and Province

Area	Total	Rural	Urban
Pakistan	33,379,578	19,159,897 (57.4)	14,219,681 (42.6)
Punjab	18,298,608	10,374,093 (56.7)	7,924,515 (43.3)
Sindh	6,552,795	2,551,368 (38.9)	4,001,427 (61.1)
NWFP	5,206,932	3,936,925 (75.6)	1,270,007 (24.4)
Balochistan	1,110,162	662,447 (59.7)	447,715 (40.3)
ICT	390,888	90,722 (23.2)	300,166 (76.8)
FATA	605,437	605,437 (100)	-
FANA	354,962	288,641 (81.3)	66,321 (18.7)
AJK	859,794	650,264 (75.6)	209,530 (24.4)

Figures in parenthesis are percentages.

8. Enrolment by Location

Table No.8 shows that the total enrolment was 33,379,578 out of which 19,159,897 (57.4 percent) was in rural areas whereas 14,219,681 (42.6 percent) was in urban areas.

The distribution of enrolment in each province indicates that Punjab enrolment was 18,298,608 (54.8 percent) out of the total enrolment 33,379,578 followed by Sindh 6,552,795 (19.6 percent); NWFP 5,206,932 (15.6 percent); Balochistan 1,110,162 (3.3 percent).

Province-wise urban and rural picture shows that the total enrolment of Punjab was 18,298,608 of which, 10,374,093 (56.7 percent) enrolment was in rural areas and 7,924,515 (43.3 percent) enrolment was in urban areas.

In Sindh, the total enrolment was 6,552,795. Out of this 2,551,368 (38.9 percent) was in rural areas whereas 4,001,427 (61.1 percent) was in urban areas.

In NWFP, there was a total enrolment of 5,206,932 of which, 3,936,925 (75.6 percent) children were enrolled in rural areas and 1,270,007 (24.4 percent) were in urban areas.

The total enrolment in Balochistan was 1,110,162 of which, 662,447 (59.7) were enrolled in rural areas and 447,715 (40.3 percent) were in urban areas.

In ICT the total enrolment was 390,888 of which, 90,772 (23.2 percent) children were enrolled in rural areas and 300,166 (76.8 percent) in urban areas.

The enrolment in FATA was 605,437. As there are no urban localities in FATA so all the enrolment relates to rural areas.

In FANA, the total enrolment was 354,962 of which, 288,641 (81.3 percent) enrolment was in rural areas whereas 66,321 (18.7 percent) was in urban areas.

In AJK the total enrolment was 859,794 out of which 650,264 (75.6 percent) enrolment was in rural areas whereas 209,530 (24.4 percent) were in urban areas.

9. Enrolment by Gender

The gender situation of enrolment was analyzed in respect of each province. It was revealed (Table No.9) that out of 33,379,578 enrolment, the province of Punjab shared 18,298,608 (54.8 percent); Sindh 6,552,795 (19.6 percent), NWFP 5,206,932 (15.6 percent); Balochistan 1,110,162 (3.3 percent). Four regions i.e., ICT, FATA, FANA and AJK shared 221,1081 (6.6 percent).

From the data, the gender parity indices were determined. It is observed that in Punjab province the gender parity index (GPI) was 0.87 which means that against 100 boys there were 87 girls enrolled. This was followed by Sindh (0.70); NWFP (0.57); Balochistan (0.56); ICT (0.87); FATA (0.38); FANA (0.86) AND AJK (0.85). The minimum GPI was noticed in FATA, which may be due to their customs/culture and social taboos. The overall GPI was 0.76.

Table No. 9: Enrolment by Gender and Province

Province/Area	Total	Boys	Girls
Pakistan	33,379,578	18,981,213 (56.9)	14,398,365 (43.1)
Punjab	18,298,608	9,795,492 (53.5)	8,503,116 (46.5)
Sindh	6,552,795	3,844,929 (58.7)	2,707,866 (41.3)
NWFP	5,206,932	3,322,543 (63.8)	1,884,389 (36.2)
Balochistan	1,110,162	713,683 (64.3)	396,479 (35.7)
ICT	390,888	208,998 (53.5)	181,890 (46.5)
FATA	605,437	440,285 (72.7)	165,152 (27.3)
FANA	354,962	190,621 (53.7)	164,341 (46.3)
AJK	859,794	464,662 (54.0)	395,132 (46.0)

Figures in parenthesis are percentages.

Regarding the gender distribution, it was noted that in Punjab province out of 18,298,608 students 9,795,492 (53.5 percent) were boys and 8,503,116 (46.5 percent) were girls. In Sindh out of total 6552,795 students, 3,844,929 (58.7 percent) were boys and 2,707,866 (41.3 percent) were girls. In NWFP Province, there were 5,206,932 students of which, 3,322,543 (63.8 percent) were boys and 1,884,389 (36.2 percent) were girls. In Balochistan there were 1,110,162 students out of which 713,683 (64.3 percent) were boys and 396,479 (35.7 percent) were girls. In ICT there were 390,888 students out of which 208,998 (53.5 percent) were boys and 181,890 (46.5 percent) were girls. In FATA there were 605,437 students of which, 440,285 (72.7 percent) were males and 165,152 (27.3 percent) were females. In FANA, there were 354,962 students. Out of this 190,621 (53.7 percent) were males and 164,341 (46.3 percent) were females. In AJK, there were 859,794 students of which, 464,662 (54.0 percent) were boys and 395,132 (46.0 percent) were girls.

10. Enrolment by Level and Gender

The proportion of enrolment at each level of institution was computed (Table No.10). It was noticed that out of 33,379,578 enrolled children 61,364 (0.18 percent) were enrolled in pre-primary. This was followed by mosque schools 802,904 (2.4 percent); Primary 12,433,240 (37.2 percent), middle school 6,652,870 (19.9 percent); and 9473,525 (28.4 percent) enrolled in secondary schools.

Table No. 10: Enrolment by level and Gender

Level of Institutions	Total	Girls	Boys
Total	33,379,578	14,398,365 (43.1)	18,981,213 (56.9)
Pre-Primary	61,364	30,151 (49.1)	31,213 (50.9)
Mosque School	802,904	200,209 (24.9)	602,695 (75.1)
Primary	12,433,240	5,317,576 (42.7)	7,114,664 (57.3)
Middle	6,652,870	3,129,383 (47.0)	3,523,487 (53.0)
Secondary	9,473,525	4,024,174 (42.5)	5,449,351 (57.5)
British System	149,266	61,766 (41.4)	87,500 (58.6)

Inter and Degree Colleges	1,158,489	618,789	(53.4)	539,700	(46.6)
General Universities	194,971	63,110	(32.4)	131,861	(67.4)
Technical /Professional	361,534	103,179	(28.5)	258,355	(71.4)
Vocational/Poly Technique	238,687	89,646	(37.6)	149,041	(62.4)
NFBE	174,045	108,910	(62.6)	65,135	(37.4)
Deeni Madaris	1,549,242	586,663	(37.9)	962,579	(62.1)
Others	129,441	64,809	(50.1)	64,632	(49.9)

Figures in parenthesis are percentages.

1,158,489 students in inter and Degree colleges were enrolled which constitutes 3.5 percent of the total enrolment. In 49 General Universities it was 194,971 (0.6 percent). In Technical/Professional education the proportion was 1.08 percent. It is interesting that 1.55 million children were found enrolled in Deeni Madaris of which, 962,579 were boys.

The gender situation in respect of level of institutions was also analyzed. It is observed that in Pre-primary schools out of 61,364, there were 30,151 (49.1 percent) were girls and 31,213 (50.9 percent) were boys. In mosque Schools, out of 802, 904 there were 200,209 (24.9 percent) were girls and 602, 695 (75.1 percent) were boys. In Primary Schools out of 12,433,240 children there were 5,317,576 (42.7 percent) girls and 7,114,664 (57.3 percent) were boys. In middle school, there were 6,652,870 children of which, 3,129,383 (47.0 percent) were girls and 3,523,487 (53.0 percent) were boys. The secondary schools enrolment was 9,473,525 out of which 4,024,174 (42.5 percent) were girls and 5,449,351 (57.5 percent) were boys.

In Deeni Madaris out of 1,549,242 children 586,663 (37.9 percent) were girls and 962579 (62.1 percent) were boys.

11. Teaching Staff by Location

During the census, 227,791 educational institutions were enumerated in the country. In these institutions 1,356,802 teachers were providing education of which, 687,613 (50.7 percent) were in rural areas and 669,189 (49.3 percent) were in urban areas (Table No.11).

The Punjab province shares 716,768 (52.8 percent) teachers of which, 365,061 (50.9 percent) were in rural areas and 351,707 (49.1 percent) teachers in urban areas.

Table No. 11: Number of Teaching Staff by Location

Area	No. Of Teachers	Rural	Urban
Pakistan	1,356,802	687,613 (50.7)	669189 (49.3)
Punjab	716,768	365,061 (50.9)	351707 (49.1)
Sindh	290,749	84,495 (29.1)	206254 (70.9)
NWFP	198,893	139,104 (69.9)	59789 (30.1)
Balochistan	50,893	29,716 (58.4)	21177 (41.6)
ICT	19,387	4,656 (24)	14731 (76.0)
FATA	22,079	22,079 (100)	-
FANA	15,196	12,222 (80.4)	2974 (19.6)
AJK	42,837	30,280 (70.7)	12557 (29.3)

Figures in parenthesis are percentages.

In Sindh 290,749 (21.4 percent) teachers were engaged in teaching out of which 84,495 (29.1 percent) were teaching in rural areas and 206,254 (70.9 percent) in urban areas. In NWFP province 198,893 (14.6 percent) teachers were teaching, out of which 139,104 (69.9 percent) were in rural areas and 59,789 (30.1 percent) in urban areas.

In Balochistan province, there were 50,893 (3.8 percent) teachers were working of which, 29,716 (58.4 percent) were in rural areas and 21,177 (41.6 percent) in urban areas.

ICT shares 19,387 (1.4 percent) teachers out of which, 4656 (24 percent) were in rural areas and 14,731 (76 percent) in urban areas.

There were 22,079 (1.6 percent) teachers working in rural areas in FATA.

In (FANA), 15,196 (1.0) teachers were working of which, 12,222 (80.4 percent) were found teaching in rural areas and 2,974 (19.6 percent) in urban areas.

In AJK there were 42,837 (3.2 percent) teachers out of which 30,280 (70.7 percent) were teaching in rural areas and 12,557 (29.3 percent) were in urban areas.

12. Teaching Staff by Gender

The overall situation indicates (Table No.12) that out of 1,356,802 teachers there were 661,073 (48.7 percent) male teachers and 695,765 (51.3 percent) were females.

Table No. 12: Number of Teaching Staff by Gender

Area	Total	Male		Female	
Pakistan	1,356,802	661,037	(48.7)	695,765	(51.3)
Punjab	716,768	295,438	(41.2)	421,330	(58.8)
Sindh	290,749	145,673	(50.1)	145,076	(49.9)
NWFP	198,893	128,703	(64.7)	70,190	(35.3)
Balochistan	50,893	34,382	(67.6)	16,511	(32.4)
ICT	19,387	7,787	(40.2)	11,600	(50.8)
FATA	22,079	16,584	(75.1)	5,495	(24.9)
FANA	15,196	9,363	(61.6)	5,833	(38.4)
AJK	42,837	23,107	(53.9)	19,730	(46.1)

Figures in parenthesis are percentages.

In Punjab province, out of 716,768 teachers there were 295,438 (41.2 percent) male teachers whereas 421,330 (58.8 percent) female teachers. In Sindh, out of the total 290,749 teachers, there were 145,673 (50.1 percent) male teachers and 145,076 (49.9 percent) female teachers.

In NWFP, 198,893 teachers were found engaged. Out of which 128,703 (64.7 percent) were male teachers and 70,190 (35.3 percent) were female. There were 50,893 teachers in Balochistan. Out of which 34,382 (67.6 percent) were males and 16,511 (32.4 percent) were females. 19,387 teachers were teaching in ICT. Out of which 7,787 (40.2 percent) were males and 11,600 (50.8 percent) were females.

In FATA 22,079 teachers were working of which, 16,584 (75.1 percent) were males and 5,495 (24.9 percent) were females. There were 15,196 teachers in FANA. Out of which, 9,363 (61.6 percent) were male teachers and 5,833 (38.4 percent) were females. In AJK, there were 42,837 teachers. Out of which 23,107 (53.9 percent) were male teachers whereas 19,730 (46.1) female teachers were working.

13. Teaching Staff by Level

The overall distribution of teachers teaching at various levels of educational institutions by urban and rural was analyzed (Table No.13). Out of 1,356,802 teachers 687,613 (50.7 percent) were working in rural areas and 669,189 (49.3 percent) in urban areas.

In Pre-primary, there were 3,807 teachers, of which 921 (24.1 percent) were in rural areas and 2,886 (75.9 percent) in urban areas.

In mosque schools out of a total 22,603 teachers, 19,304 (85.4 percent) were teaching in rural areas whereas 3,299 (14.6 percent) were in urban areas.

Table No. 13 : Number of Teaching Staff by level and Urban/Rural

Level of Institutions	Total	Rural	Urban
Total	1,356,802	687,613 (50.7)	669,189 (49.3)
Pre-Primary	3,807	921 (24.1)	2,886 (75.9)
Mosque School	22,603	19,304 (85.4)	3,299 (14.6)
Primary	399,517	276,115 (69.1)	123,402 (30.9)
Middle	313,797	176,546 (56.3)	137,251 (43.7)
Secondary	418,376	163,051 (38.9)	255,325 (61.1)
British System	12,371	1,114 (15.7)	11,257 (84.3)
Inter. and Degree Colleges	59,097	9,253 (15.7)	49,844 (84.3)
General Universities	11,434	3,448 (30.2)	7,986 (69.8)
Technical /Professional	30,334	4,013 (13.2)	26,321 (86.8)
Vocational/Poly Technique	15,339	2,642 (17.2)	12,697 (82.8)
NFBE	5,262	3,962 (75.3)	1,300 (24.7)
Deeni Madaris	58,391	24,627 (42.1)	33,764 (57.9)
Others	6,474	2,617 (40.4)	3,857 (59.6)

Figures in parenthesis are percentages.

There were 399,517 teachers in Primary schools, of which 276,115 (69.1 percent) were in rural areas and 123,402 (30.9 percent) in urban areas.

Out of 313,797 teachers in Middle schools, 176,546 (56.3 percent) were in rural areas and 137,251 (43.7 percent) were in urban areas.

It is observed that there were 418,376 teachers in secondary schools of which, 163,051 (38.9 percent) were in rural areas and 255,325 (61.1 percent) were in urban areas.

As regard Inter and Degree Colleges, there were 59,097 teachers, out of which 9,253 (15.7 percent) were working in rural areas whereas 49,844 (84.3 percent) were in urban areas.

In Technical/Professional institutions there were 30,334 teachers out of which 4,013 (13.2percent) teachers were in rural areas and 26,321 (86.8 percent) were in urban areas.

In Vocational / Poly Techniques Institutes there were 15,339 teachers of which 2,642 (17.2 percent) were in rural areas and 12,697 (82.8 percent) were in urban areas.

In Deeni Madaris, there are 58,391 teachers out of which 24,627 (42.1 percent) were in rural area and 33,764 (54.8 percent) were teaching in urban areas.

It is appeared that out of 1,356,802 teachers, the proportions of teachers in pre-primary were 3807 (0.28 percent), mosque schools 22,603 (1.67 percent), primary school teachers 399,517 (29.45 percent), middle school teachers 313,797 (23.12 percent), secondary school teachers 418,376 (30.83 percent).

Inter and degree Colleges teachers 59,097 (4.36 percent) and Deeni Madaris 58,301 (4.30 percent). The remaining levels (British system, Gen. University, Tech/Professional, Vocational/ Poly Tech, NFBE and others constitute 812,14 (5.98 percent).

14. Basic Facilities in the Institutions

The Table No.14 shows that 62 percent public educational institutions have boundary walls, 59 percent have latrine, 77 percent public schools have drinking water, 43 percent have electricity and 93 percent public schools have building.

The data indicates that 38 percent public educational institutions are without boundary walls, 41 percent are without latrine, 33 percent public schools are without drinking water, 57 percent are without electricity and 7 percent public schools are without building.

In public sector, out of 151,744 institutions 83.3 percent were housed in government buildings whereas 1.4 percent was in rented buildings. It was also noticed that 6.8 percent public institutions had no building.

Table No. 14: Number of Schools Public without Basic Facilities

Area	Educational Institutions				
	Without Boundary Walls	Without Drinking Water	Without Electricity	Without Latrine	Without Building
Punjab	18,339	13,690	32,189	22,206	3,433
Sindh	14,838	11,586	22,149	12,842	4,001
NWFP	9,014	9,774	13,716	10,392	1,214
Balochistan	5,447	5,621	6,950	6,137	585
ICT	51	32	20	39	-
FATA	1,275	2,013	2,045	2,079	292
FANA	748	1,085	1,033	738	36
AJK	3,769	2,965	3,531	2,783	215
Total	53,481	46,766	81,633	57,216	9,776
Percentage	37.8	32.3	56.4	40.5	6.8

15. Ownership of Building

The data reveal in Table No.15 that out of 227,791 institutions 55.9 percent institutions have government buildings while 15.3 percent were housed in rented building and 16 percent owned their own building, whereas 5 percent of the total institutions have no building.

It is interesting to note that in private sector the institutions were running in their “own buildings” and in “rented building” with same percentage of 43 whereas the percentage of private educational institutions running in “Govt. buildings” and “having no buildings” is same as 1.3.

Table No. 15: Distribution of Institutions by Ownership of Building & Management

Type of Management	No. of Institutions	Percentage of Institutions by Ownership of Building				
		Govt.	Owned	Rented	Rent Free	No Building
Total	227,791	55.9	16.1	15.3	7.7	5.0
Public	151,744	83.3	2.8	1.4	5.7	6.8
Private	76,047	1.3	42.8	43.1	11.6	1.3

16. Building Conditions

It emerges from the data in Table No.16 that the overall percentage of satisfactory condition of buildings of educational institutions was 51.6, whereas 26.7 percent needed minor repair, 16.0 percent required major repair and 5.7 percent educational institutions were housed in building, which was in dangerous conditions.

Table No. 16: Percentage Distribution of Educational Institutions by Building Condition

Area	No. Of Institutions	Satisfactory	Need Minor Repair	Need Major Repair	Dangerous
Pakistan	216,490	51.6	26.7	16.0	5.7
Punjab	106,435	57.5	23.8	13.7	5.0
Sindh	46,862	46.8	28.2	18.9	6.1
NWFP	36,029	50.2	27.0	16.7	6.1
Balochistan	10,381	30.2	36.5	24.7	8.6
ICT	1,155	67.5	26.6	5.5	0.4
FATA	4,813	49.8	38.2	10.4	1.6
FANA	3,791	21.9	52.3	23.0	2.8
AJK	7,024	48.0	22.8	16.2	13.0

The least satisfactory conditions of educational institutions building were observed as 21.9 percent in FANA followed by AJK (13 percent).

17. Expenditure

The census results (Table No.17) indicate that expenditures in private sector institutions during 2004-05 are Rs.35.91 billion. The public Sector expenditure on education is about Rs.132 billion. The private sector spending on education is higher than reported as 9000 private institutions have refused to provide the information on expenditures. The total expenditure on education of all sectors is 11.44% and GDP is calculated to be 2.21%.

Table No. 17: Total Expenditure on Education 2004-2005

Sector	Current (In Millions)	Development (In Millions)	Total (In Millions)
Federal Government	21,194.002	15,087.587	36,281.589
Provinces	77,437.441	19,199.924	96,637.365
Total (Public)	98,631.443	34,287.511	132,918.954
Total (Private)	-	-	35,914.0
Grand Total (Public +Private)	-	-	168,832.954

Source: Ministry of Education and NEC

18. Educational Indicators

In public sector institutions there are 140 students per institution against 159 in Private Sector. Similarly there are 29 students per teacher and 5 teachers per institution in public sector compared to 19 students per teacher and 8 teachers per institution in Private sector. Male vs Female student ratio indicates that 135 and 127 Male students against 100 Female students are studying in public and private institutions respectively.

Table No. 18: Educational Indicators by Sector

Sector	Male per 100 Female Students	Students per Institution	Students per Teachers	Teachers per Institution
Total	132	147	25	6
Public	135	140	29	5
Private	127	159	19	8