



# Public Financing of Education in Pakistan

Analysis of Federal, Provincial and District Budgets

2010-11 to 2016-17



Institute of  
Social and Policy Sciences  
*Informing Policies, Reforming Practices*





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# Foreword

Public financing of education in Pakistan (2010-11 to 2016-17) is the eighth in a series of publications that aim at analyzing the trends of education expenditure of the Federal, provincial and district governments in Pakistan. This report analyzes the allocation and expenditure on education at the Federal and provincial levels for a period of seven fiscal years i.e., 2010-11 to 2016-17. The study has been done as part of wider initiative of the Institute of Social and Policy Sciences (I-SAPS) to enhance the effectiveness of public spending on education in Pakistan. Detailed analysis of education budgets of Federal government and all provinces not only allows for tracking the spending patterns but is also expected to contribute in highlighting anomalies in the education spending and to establish a framework for better linkage between policy provisions, education data and financing.

Given the budgetary constraints and the challenge of providing access to quality and equitable education for all children, there is a strong case for Pakistan to focus on the results it buys from investment in education. We believe that such publications which are grounded in frameworks of efficiency and effectiveness can prove pivotal in initiating a larger debate on effectiveness of public financing and ensuring the best value for money.

The report draws its data from the Project to Improve Financial Reporting and Auditing (PIFRA), Federal and provincial budget books and includes district education expenditure to give a fuller picture of the allocations and expenditures made on education in Pakistan. In doing so, access to accurate and reliable expenditure reports has been a major challenge.

We believe that this study will provide useful insights to all those working for the better transformation of public education sector of Pakistan. We are also hopeful that the report would be useful as a reference on levels of education expenditure and the issues in its effectiveness.

Suggestions and feedback are welcome from all stakeholders.

Salman Humayun, Ph.D.  
Executive Director  
I-SAPS  
December, 2016





# Acknowledgments

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I-SAPS wishes to thank Abrar Hafeez, Secretary General, Consumer Rights Commission of Pakistan (CRCP), Rizwana Shabbir and Ahmad Ali, Research Fellows at I-SAPS, for their insights related to education financing which has immensely enriched the analysis. We are also thankful to the experts for reviewing the draft chapters and suggesting improvements. We highly regard the support of many individuals and cooperation of the Education and Finance Departments in the compilation of this study.



# Acronyms

ADP	Annual Development Programme
BEMIS	Balochistan Education Management Information system
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ICT	Islamabad Capital Territory
I-SAPS	Institute of Social and Policy Sciences
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
NEAS	National Education Assessment System
PEACE	Provincial Education Assessment Centre
PEC	Punjab Examination Commission
PEF	Punjab Education Foundation
PIFRA	Project to Improve Financial Reporting and Auditing
PMIU	Programme Monitoring and Implementation Unit
SAP	Systems, Applications, Products in Data Processing
SAT	Standardized Assessment Test
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SMC	School Management Committee

## Symbols

- % The symbol refers to percent.
- 0 Zero means that the amount is nil or negligible.
- The symbol signifies that the data is not available or is not separately reported.

## Notes

- i. The terms 'budget estimates' and 'allocations' are used interchangeably.
- ii. The terms 'revised estimates', 'utilization', 'spending' and 'expenditure' are used interchangeably.



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# Executive Summary

The educational challenge faced by Pakistan is not only limited to the lack of budgets but is also linked with the way public financing is planned, managed and monitored. Institute of Social and Policy Sciences (I-SAPS) aims to establish a dedicated and informed link between education data, policy provisions and budgetary allocations for sustainable educational development in Pakistan. I-SAPS has been reporting and comparing the public expenditure of the Federal and provincial governments since 2007-08.

The current report, a sequel to the previous reports, not only analyzes the Federal, provincial and district tier budgets as aggregated allocations and expenditures from 2010-11 to 2016-17 but also unpacks the budget at functional and operational levels. The data used in the report has been gathered from the Government Financial Management Information System (SAP system colloquially referred to as PIFRA) and Federal and provincial budget books.

**The education budget of Pakistan has substantially increased in the last five years.** In 2012-13, a total budget of Rs. 498 billion was earmarked for education. In comparison with this, the allocation for 2016-17 shows an increase of 51 percent. For the current financial year, an allocation of Rs. 753 billion has been made for education.

**The increase in education budget has been meagre for all the provinces except Sindh.** The government of Sindh has earmarked a budget of Rs. 176 billion for education in 2016-17 which presents an increase of 19 percent compared with previous year's allocation. On the other hand, the increase in budgetary allocations for education stands at 3 percent each for Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) while it is only 1 percent in case of Balochistan.

**The share of education in the provincial budgets has not increased for any of the provinces.** The percentage share of education in the total budget of Sindh has remained stagnant at 20 percent over the last three years. On the other hand, the

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ISSY

*I-SAPS has been reporting and comparing the public expenditure of federal and provincial governments since 2007-08.*

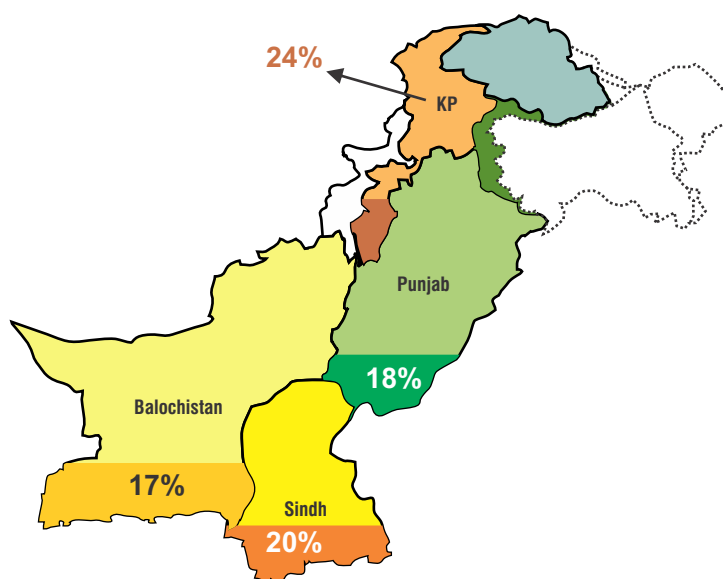
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government of Punjab has reduced the share of education from 20 percent in 2015-16 to 18 percent in 2016-17. For Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the percentage share has dropped from 25 percent in 2015-16 to 24 percent in 2016-17. For the Balochistan, the decline is steeper with a decrease of 3 percent (from 20 percent in 2015-16 to 17 percent in 2016-17) in the share of education as a proportion of the total budget of Balochistan.

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*The increase in education budget in 2016-17 has been meagre for all the provinces except Sindh.*

### Share of Education in Total Provincial Budgets 2016-17



Province	Total Budget	Education Budget	Percentage Share
Punjab	1,681,417	296,189	18%
Sindh	869,118	175,888	20%
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	505,000	123,068	24%
Balochistan	289,356	48,612	17%

Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

### Recurrent budget receives major share of the education budgets for all provinces.

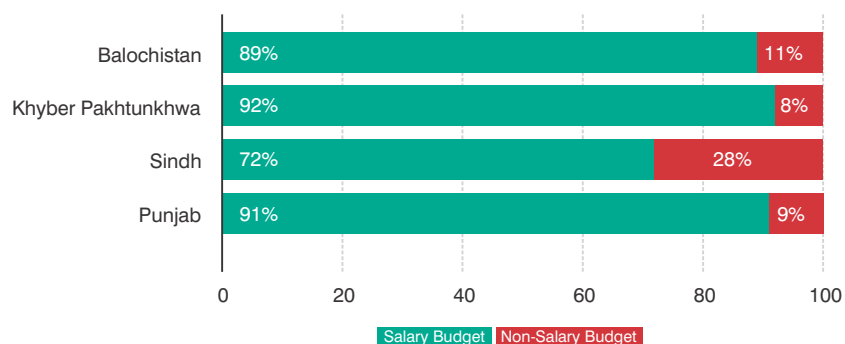
The highest percentage share of recurrent budget has been noted for Sindh which has earmarked 90 percent of its education budget in this regard. Sindh is followed by Balochistan with an allocation of 87 percent of the total education budget for recurrent expenses. The education budget of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa shows a share of 80 percent for recurrent budget while the percentage share is 79 percent in case of Punjab.

### Salaries and related expenditure consumes major portion of the provincial recurrent budgets in 2016-17.

The budgets allocated for non-salary purposes are quite low compared with the salary budgets. For the current financial year, the highest share of non-salary budget has been recorded for Sindh with 28 percent of its recurrent budget earmarked for the purpose. Sindh is followed by Balochistan with 11 percent

share while the governments of Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa have earmarked 9 percent and 8 percent of their recurrent budgets for non-salary purposes in 2016-17.

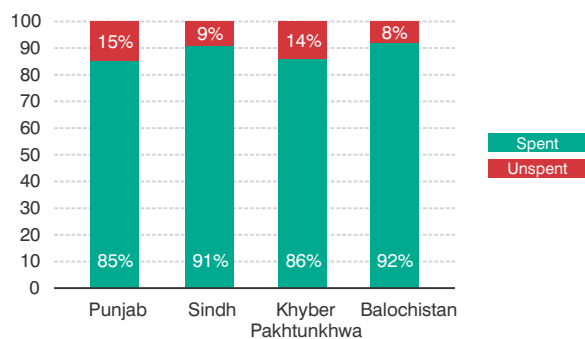
### Share of Salary and Non-Salary Budgets in Recurrent Education Budget 2016-17



Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

**The development budgets for education in Punjab and Sindh have been substantially increased in 2016-17.** For Punjab, an increase of 43 percent has been registered in the budget allocated for development purposes. In 2016-17, the government of Punjab has earmarked a development budget of Rs. 63 billion for education in comparison with the allocation of Rs. 44 billion in 2015-16. The government of Sindh has increased its development budget for education from Rs. 13 billion in 2015-16 to Rs. 18 billion in 2016-17; registering an increase of 42 percent. For KP, this increase has been slightly lower at 8 percent. In comparison with the allocated budget of Rs. 22 billion in 2015-16, the government of KP has apportioned a budget of Rs. 24 billion for development purposes in 2016-17. The development budget has been slashed by 36 percent in case of Balochistan. From an allocated budget of Rs. 10 billion in 2015-16, the development budget for education has been reduced to Rs. 6 billion in 2016-17.

### Difference between Allocated and Expended Education Budgets 2015-16



Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

*The governments of Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa have earmarked 9 percent and 8 percent of their recurrent budgets for non-salary purposes in 2016-17.*

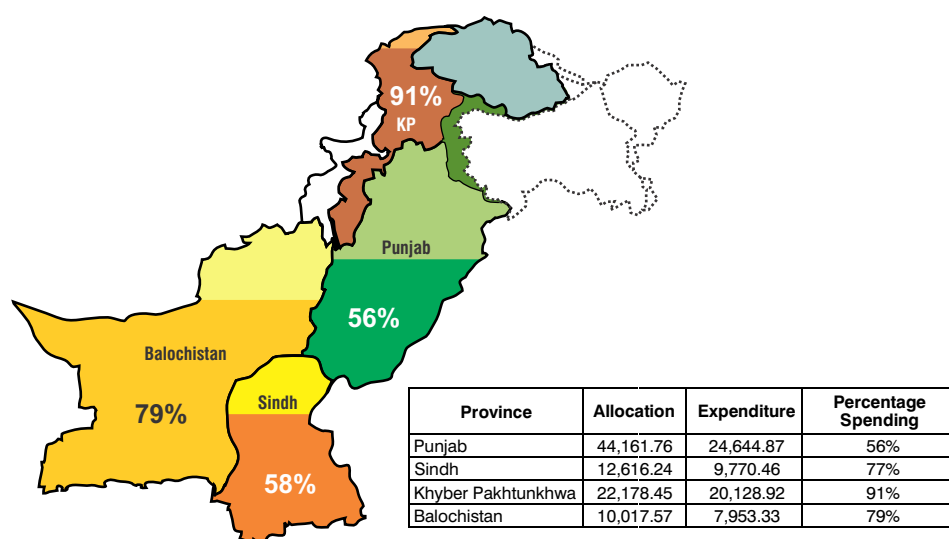
**All the provinces spent 85 percent or more of their allocated education budgets in 2015-16.** For Balochistan, 92 percent of the allocated budget was spent in 2015-16 which is the highest expenditure among the four provinces. Balochistan is followed by Sindh with 91 percent expenditure, KP with 86 percent spending and Punjab with 85 percent of its allocated budget spent during the year.

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*The lowest development expenditure in 2015-16 has been recorded for Punjab which has spent 56 percent of its development budget.*

**Except for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the expenditure on development budget has been lower than 80 percent for the other three provinces.** The lowest development expenditure in 2015-16 has been recorded for Punjab which has spent around 56 percent of its development budget. For Balochistan and Sindh, the development expenditure has been 79 percent and 77 percent of the allocated budgets, respectively.

### Development Expenditure 2015-16



Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA





# CHAPTER 1

## Introduction



# CHAPTER 1

## Introduction

### 1.1 BACKGROUND

The state of education in Pakistan has significantly improved in the last decade. All the provinces have undertaken numerous reforms to develop the education sector in Pakistan. However, despite the efforts, a lot remains to be done, especially considering the context of providing the right of free and compulsory education to all children in the country and in wake of the international commitments like the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). SDG-4 calls for providing inclusive, equitable and quality education to all children by 2030.

Pakistan is currently spending around 2.2 percent of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) on education<sup>1</sup>. The gender parity index of enrolment in Pakistan is 0.78 (78 girls for every 100 boys) at the school level<sup>2</sup>. The total number of out-of-school children in Pakistan stands at 24 million; 47 percent of the total population of 5-16 years' children<sup>3</sup>. 53 percent of these out of school children are girls. The literacy rate (ages 10 years and above) in the country is 60 percent; in favour of males. Around 70 percent of males are literate compared to 49 percent of females<sup>4</sup>. Net enrolment rate at primary level is 72 percent for boys and 62 percent for girls<sup>5</sup>.

The survival rate to grade 5 is currently 69 percent in Pakistan while the effective transition rate from primary to lower secondary stands at 81 percent<sup>6</sup>. There are also

▶ **2.2%**  
GDP Spent on education

▶ **60%**  
Literacy rate in Pakistan

▶ **78%**  
Gender Parity Index of Enrolment in Pakistan.

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*Lack of public education finance and ensuring its effectiveness remains a big hurdle in achieving the targets like quality education, gender parity and universal primary and secondary education in Pakistan.*

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<sup>1</sup> Government of Pakistan (2016). *Pakistan Economic Survey 2015-16*. Islamabad.

<sup>2</sup> Academy of Educational Planning and Management (2015). *Pakistan Education Statistics 2014-15*. Islamabad.

<sup>3</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>4</sup> Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (2016). *Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey 2014-15*. Islamabad.

<sup>5</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>6</sup> Academy of Educational Planning and Management (2015). *Pakistan Education Statistics 2014-15*. Islamabad.

significant educational disparities among the provinces and districts of Pakistan. Gender disparities and rural-urban divide, especially as we go up the educational levels, are also two of the main issues that have impacted educational development in Pakistan.

“”

*There exists a weak link between policy provisions, education data and the budgetary allocations in Pakistan. With these three pillars of educational change disconnected, sustainable educational development will remain unachievable.*

The educational challenge faced by Pakistan is not only limited to the lack of budgets but is also linked with the way public financing is planned, managed and monitored. Some of the considerable issues in this context include inadequate engagement of legislature in the budget-making process, insufficient allocations compared with the actual needs, inefficiency in education spending, untimely fiscal flow, corruption, and lack of transparency etc. Also, there exists a weak link between policy provisions, education data and the budgetary allocations. With these three pillars of educational change disconnected, sustainable educational development in Pakistan will remain unachievable.

Institute of Social and Policy Sciences (I-SAPS), with its aim to inform policies and reform practices, has shouldered the concept of providing first-hand information about the trends and priorities of the Federal and provincial governments on education financing. This study is part of the wider initiative of I-SAPS to generate demand and stimulate policy response for enhancing effectiveness of public spending on education.

## 1.2 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The study aims at analyzing the recent trends in education spending in Pakistan. It presents this information in an easy to comprehend manner so that all the stakeholders can track, monitor and participate in the debate on education financing, the way it is planned and executed; thus, leading to the development of education sector in Pakistan.

The findings of this study and the policy implications generating out of it are expected to contribute in highlighting any inherent flaws and anomalies in our education spending and to establish a framework for better linkage between policymaking, data and financing options.

## 1.3 SCOPE OF ANALYSIS

The current study is eighth in a series of publications on public financing of education in Pakistan presenting budgetary analysis of Federal and provincial governments on education. The first study in this series covered three years starting from 2007-08. The second and the third studies built on this analysis for subsequent years. The current study analyzes the federal and provincial education budgets over a period of seven fiscal years starting from 2010-11 till 2016-17. It unpacks the budgets at three levels i.e.,

aggregate (total, current and development budget), functional (primary, secondary and higher education) and object (salary and non-salary budgets) levels.

The current report draws its data from the Government Financial Management Information System (an SAP system colloquially referred to as PIFRA). In addition to the PIFRA reports, budget books and White Papers, various newspaper articles, research reports and public financing documents have been consulted for this study. The audience of this study comprises public finance practitioners, policy makers, government officials, civil society organizations, educationists and media personnel.

## 1.4 SCHEME OF CHAPTERS

The study consists of six main chapters. The first chapter introduces the background and purpose of the study, structure of the chapters and the limitations of the study. The subsequent chapters present comprehensive analyses of the education budgets of the Federal, Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan governments. In each of the chapters, similar formats have been maintained for ease of comparison and understanding.

For each of the chapters, the analysis of allocations and expenditure starts at the aggregate level to show a broader picture of the education budget. The education budget of 2016-17 has also been compared with 2015-16 to show the differences in allocations and expenditure. Share of education in total Federal and provincial outlays has also been discussed. The budget is then disaggregated at the functional level. The trend analysis from 2010-11 to 2016-17 presents a detailed picture about the shift in policies at functional and aggregate level. Like the previous year, insights from budget books are also part of each chapter.

## 1.5 LIMITATIONS

Although the study includes the districts' expenditure on education in the total outlays presented but separate information for district education budgets is not available for Balochistan and Sindh. For Sindh, the budget figures for 2010-11 do not include district budget on education, whereas, the budget data for 2011-12 partially includes district education budget.

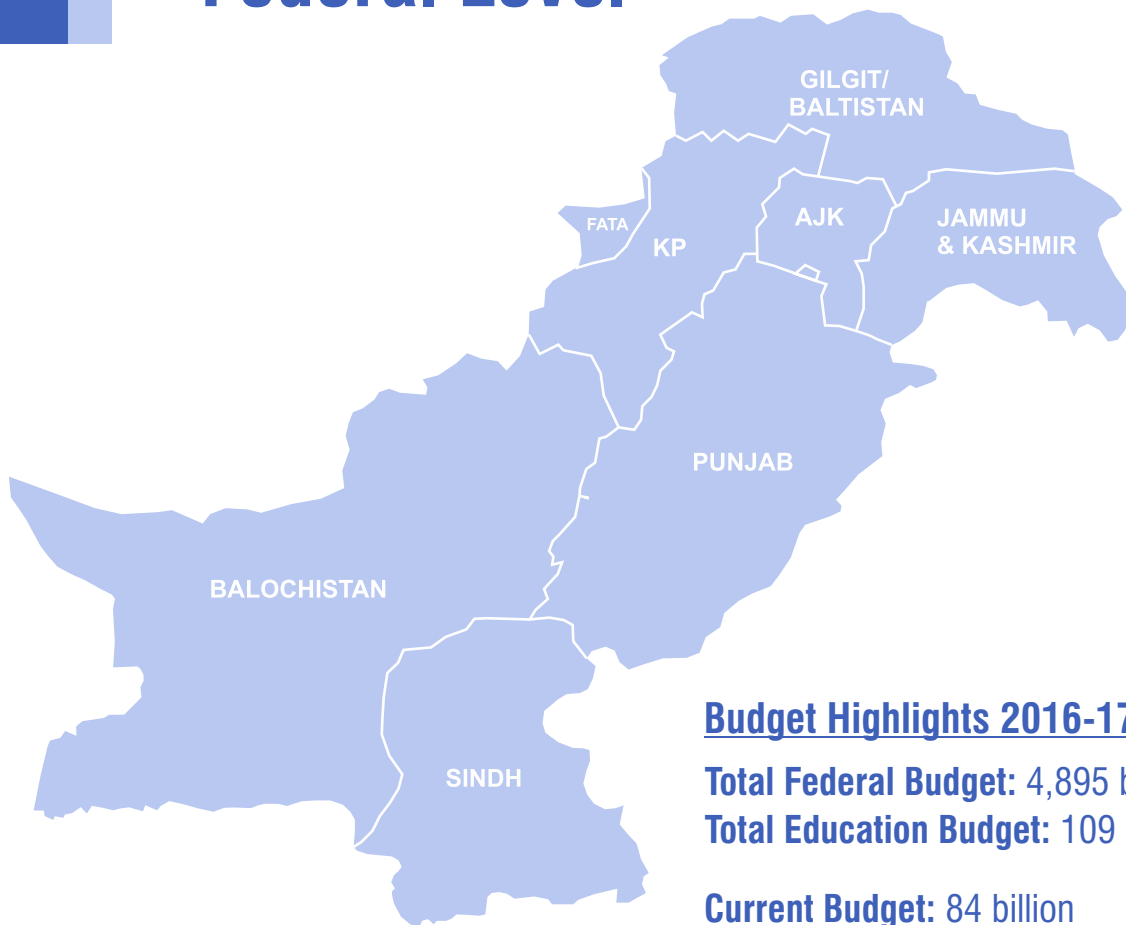
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*This study is eighth in a series of publications on public financing of education in Pakistan dealing with Federal and provincial level budget analysis. It analyzes the education budgets of the Federal and provincial governments over a time period of seven fiscal years, i.e., 2010-11 to 2016-17.*



# CHAPTER 2

## Public Financing of Education at the Federal Level



### **Budget Highlights 2016-17**

**Total Federal Budget:** 4,895 billion

**Total Education Budget:** 109 billion

**Current Budget:** 84 billion

→ Salary Budget: 23 billion

→ Non-Salary Budget: 61 billion

**Development Budget:** 25 billion





# CHAPTER 2

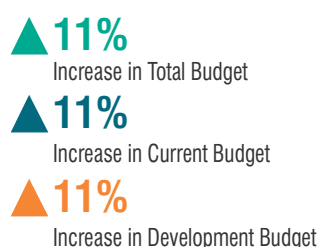
## Public Financing of Education at the Federal Level

Although primary and secondary education is now a provincial subject in Pakistan, the primary and secondary schools in Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) fall under the jurisdiction of Federal Government. ICT has a total of 391 public sector schools out of which 49 percent are girls' schools<sup>1</sup>. Out of these schools, majority are primary schools (49 percent) followed by 15 percent middle, 25 percent high and 11 percent higher secondary schools. Overall enrolment in government schools is 0.2 million out of which 48 percent are enrolled at primary level. The gender parity index of enrolment is 1.12 (112 girls for every 100 boys). The total number of out of school children in ICT is 38,529; 11 percent of the total population of 5-16 years' children<sup>2</sup>. 43 percent of these out of school children are girls. The number of teachers working in schools of ICT is 6,463; 65 percent of whom are female. Survival rate to grade 5 in ICT is 92 percent while the transition rate from primary to middle is 100 percent<sup>3</sup>.

### 2.1 FEDERAL EDUCATION BUDGET 2016-17 AT A GLANCE

#### 2.1.1 Comparison of Education Budgets 2015-16 and 2016-17

A budget of Rs. 109 billion has been allocated for education out of the total Federal budget in 2016-17. This shows an increase of 11 percent compared with the allocated education budget in 2015-16. A further look at the Federal education budget shows that 77 percent of the education budget (Rs. 84 billion) has been apportioned for recurrent expenditure in 2016-17. On the other hand, development



<sup>1</sup> Academy of Educational Planning and Management (2015). *Pakistan Education Statistics 2014-15*. Islamabad.

<sup>2</sup> *ibid.*

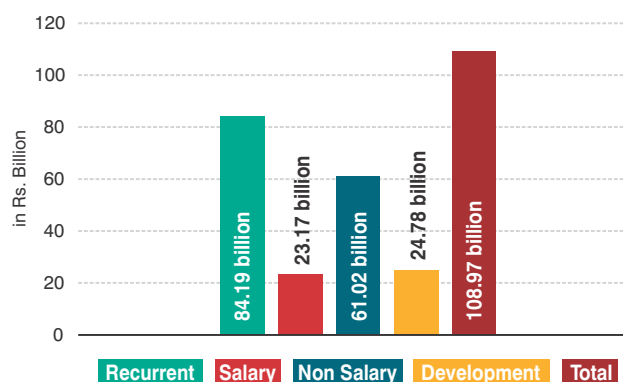
<sup>3</sup> *ibid.*

budget has received 23 percent (Rs. 25 billion) of the education budget for the year. Out of the recurrent budget for education, salaries and related expenditure will consume Rs. 23 billion (28 percent) while 72 percent of the budget (Rs. 61 billion) has been set aside for non-salary budget. Chart 2.1 shows the summary of Federal education budget for 2016-17.

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*Federal education budget has significantly increased by 11 percent in 2016-17 compared with the allocated education budget in 2015-16.*

**Chart 2.1: Federal Education Budget 2016-17**



Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

Comparing the allocated salary budget in 2016-17 with previous year's allocation, an increase of Rs. 2 billion is seen. On the other hand, the non-salary budget has increased by Rs. 7 billion in the current year's budget. An increase of Rs. 2.5 billion (11 percent) can be noted in the development budget for education. Table 2.1 presents the increase or decrease in the education budget for 2016-17 compared with the allocated and spent education budget in 2015-16.

**Table 2.1: Comparison of Federal Education Budget 2016-17 with 2015-16 (in Rs. Million)**

	2016-17	2015-16		Increase/Decrease vis-à-vis 2015-16	
	Allocation	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
<b>A. Recurrent</b>	84,194.77	75,580.35	83,587.75	8,614.42 (11%)	607.03 (1%)
<b>Salary</b>	23,172.32	21,423.74	24,139.82	1,748.58 (8%)	-967.50 (-4%)
<b>Non-Salary</b>	61,022.46	54,156.61	59,447.93	6,865.85 (13%)	1,574.53 (3%)
<b>B. Development</b>	24,777.14	22,300.16	33,790.60	2,476.97 (11%)	-9,013.46 (-27%)
<b>Total (A+B)</b>	108,971.91	97,880.52	117,378.35	11,091.40 (11%)	-8,406.44 (-7%)

Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

The overall Federal education budget has significantly increased by 11 percent in 2016-17 compared with the allocated education budget in 2015-16. However, it is to be noted that overall there is a decline of 7 percent (Rs. 8 billion) in the education budget 2016-17

compared with the expensed education budget in 2015-16.

## 2.1.2 Share of Education in Total Federal Budget

The share of education in the Federal budget has remained consistent over the last three years. In 2016-17, education receives 2 percent of the total Federal budget. Out of the total Federal outlay of Rs. 4,895 billion, Rs. 109 billion has been apportioned for education in the current financial year. Table 2.2 looks at the education budget as a share of the total Federal budget during the last three years.

**Table 2.2: Share of Education in the Federal Budget (in Rs. Million)**

	2016-17			2015-16			2014-15		
	Provincial Budget	Education Budget	%age Share	Provincial Budget	Education Budget	%age Share	Provincial Budget	Education Budget	%age Share
<b>Recurrent</b>	3,843,986	84,195	2%	3,482,239	75,580	2%	3,463,245	63,222	2%
<b>Development</b>	1,050,893	24,777	2%	969,038	22,300	2%	838,500	21,106	3%
<b>Total</b>	4,894,879	108,972	2%	4,451,277	97,881	2%	4,301,745	84,328	2%

Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

In 2014-15, 2 percent of the Federal budget, i.e., Rs. 84 billion was allocated for education. This percentage remained the same in 2015-16 when a budget of Rs. 98 billion was apportioned for education out of the total budget of Rs. 4,451 billion. For the current financial year, the percentage share of education has again remained consistent at 2 percent of the total budget with an allocation of Rs. 109 billion. Same percentage share of 2 percent has been earmarked for recurrent and development purposes in 2016-17.

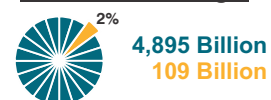
## 2.1.3 Composition of Education Budget 2016-17

A look at the Federal education budget at the functional level shows that higher education has received the highest share of the education budget in 2016-17. Higher education has been allocated 79 percent of the total education budget in 2016-17, i.e., Rs. 86 billion. Higher education is followed by secondary education with 10 percent share (Rs. 11 billion) and primary education having 8 percent of the education budget, i.e., Rs. 9 billion. Chart 2.2 compares the education budget of 2016-17 with the allocated budget for the last financial year, i.e., 2015-16, to see if there has been any significant change in the government's priorities regarding functional level spending on education.

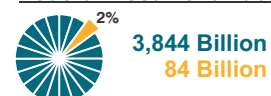
Comparing the current year's allocations with the earmarked budget during the last financial year, the percentage share of higher education has remained stagnant at 79 percent of the Federal education budget. The share of secondary education has increased from 9 percent (Rs. 9 billion) in 2015-16 to 10 percent (Rs. 11 billion) in 2016-

### Education Budget as Proportion of Total Federal Budget 2016-17

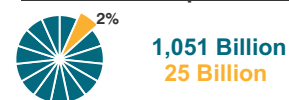
#### Total Federal Budget



#### Federal Recurrent Budget



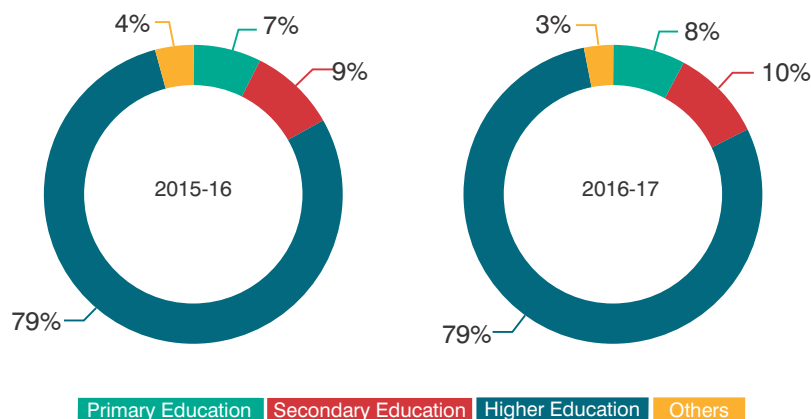
#### Federal Development Budget



Education Budget

17. Similarly, compared with 7 percent share in 2015-16, the percentage share of primary education has increased to 8 percent of the total education budget this year.

**Chart 2.2: Composition of Education Budgets 2015-16 and 2016-17**



The highest excess spending has been recorded for 2014-15 where 21 percent more budget, amounting to Rs. 17 billion, was spent on education.

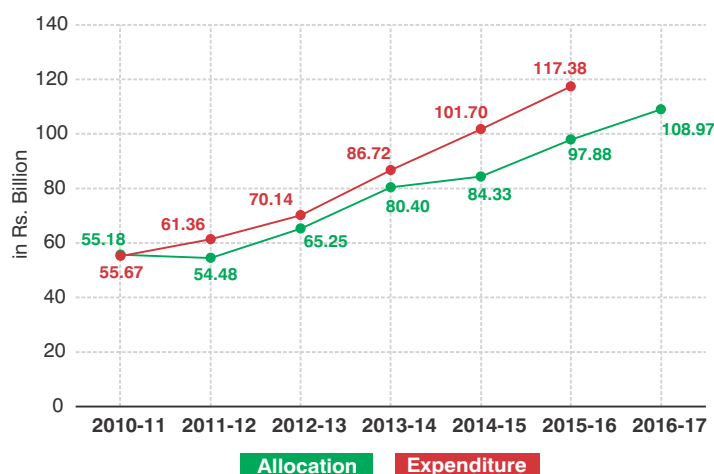
Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

## 2.2 TRENDS IN EDUCATION BUDGETS 2010-11 to 2016-17

### 2.2.1 Trends in Total Budgetary Allocation and Expenditure

The Federal education budget has significantly increased in the last seven years. In 2010-11, a budget of Rs. 56 billion was allocated for education which has increased to Rs. 109 billion in 2016-17. This highlights an increase of 96 percent during these seven years. Chart 2.3 looks at the allocated and expensed Federal education budgets for the last seven years.

In 2010-11, a budget of Rs. 56 billion was allocated for education out of which 1 percent (Rs. 0.48 billion) budget remained unspent. The next year saw a decline of 2 percent when the allocated budget for education was reduced to Rs. 54 billion in 2011-12. However, the expensed budget in 2011-12 shows an overspending of 13 percent during the year. In 2012-13, a budget of Rs. 65 billion was apportioned for education highlighting an increase of 20 percent compared with the allocated budget in 2011-12. Similar to the previous year, an over-spending to the tune of Rs. 5 billion, i.e., 7 percent of the allocated budget, was noted in 2012-13. With another significant increase of Rs. 15 billion (23 percent), the allocated budget in 2013-14 was Rs. 80 billion. During 2013-14, again an overspending was made. An amount of Rs. 6 billion (8 percent) was overspent compared with the allocated budget for the year. Highlighting an increase of 5 percent over the allocated amount in 2013-14, a budget of Rs. 84 billion was allocated for education in 2014-15. Continuing with the previous trend, Rs. 17 billion (21 percent) was overspent during the year. This is the highest percentage of over-spending on the allocated budget during the last seven years.

**Chart 2.3: Trends in Total Education Budget 2010-11 to 2016-17**

Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

In 2015-16, Rs. 98 billion was earmarked for education showing an increase of 16 percent (Rs. 14 billion) compared with allocated budget in 2014-15. In 2015-16, the allocated and expensed education budgets show a difference of Rs. 20 billion, i.e., 20 percent overspending compared with the allocated budget for 2015-16. In 2016-17, Rs. 109 billion has been allocated for education presenting an increase of 11 percent over the previous year's allocated budget.

Throughout the last seven years, the highest share of education budget has been allocated for higher education followed by secondary education and primary education respectively.

### 2.2.2 Trends in Recurrent Budget Allocation and Expenditure

Recurrent budget, which consists of salary and non-salary heads, receives major share of the Federal education budget every year. In 2016-17, 77 percent of the education budget has been earmarked for recurrent expenditure. Over the last seven years, the recurrent budget for education has increased from Rs. 35 billion in 2010-11 to Rs. 84 billion in 2016-17. This shows an increase of 144 percent during these years. Chart 2.4 looks at the allocated and spent recurrent budget for education during the last seven years.

A recurrent education budget of Rs. 35 billion was apportioned for education in 2010-11. An extra amount of Rs. 6 billion (17 percent of the allocated budget) was spent during that year. The allocated budget for 2011-12 was significantly increased by 15 percent to Rs. 40 billion in 2011-12. Like the previous year, an over-spending to the tune of 14 percent of the allocated budget, i.e., Rs. 6 billion was recorded during 2011-12. In 2012-13, a recurrent budget of Rs. 48 billion was earmarked for education; presenting

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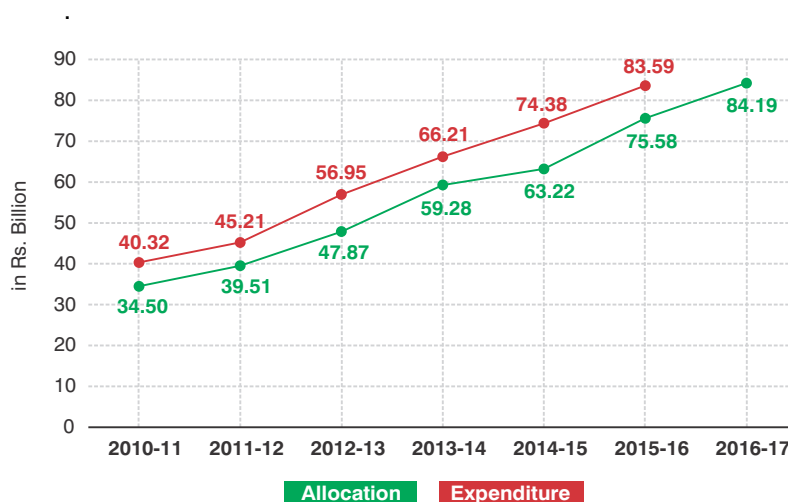
*In 2015-16, the comparison of allocated and expensed education budgets show an overspending of Rs. 20 billion.*

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*Since 2010-11, the expensed recurrent budget has always exceeded the allocation. This calls for better fiscal planning.*

an increase of 21 percent compared with the allocated budget in 2011-12. This year also, an amount of Rs. 9 billion (19 percent of the allocated budget) was over-spent. Highlighting an increase of Rs. 11 billion (24 percent) over the allocated recurrent budget in 2012-13, an allocation of Rs. 59 billion was made in 2013-14. The trend of over-spending continued in 2013-14 when Rs. 7 billion was over-spent during the year. A recurrent budget of Rs. 63 billion was earmarked for education in 2014-15 showing an increase of 7 percent over the previous year's budget. This year, 18 percent over-spending amounting to Rs. 11 billion was recorded. With a significant increase of 20 percent over the allocated budget in 2014-15, Rs. 76 billion was apportioned for recurrent expenditure in 2015-16. Again, an overspending to the tune of Rs. 8 billion has been recorded in the recurrent budget in 2015-16. In 2016-17, an amount of Rs. 84 billion has been allocated for recurrent budget highlighting an increase of Rs. 9 billion (11 percent) compared with the allocated budget in 2015-16.

**Chart 2.4: Trends in Recurrent Education Budget 2010-11 to 2016-17**

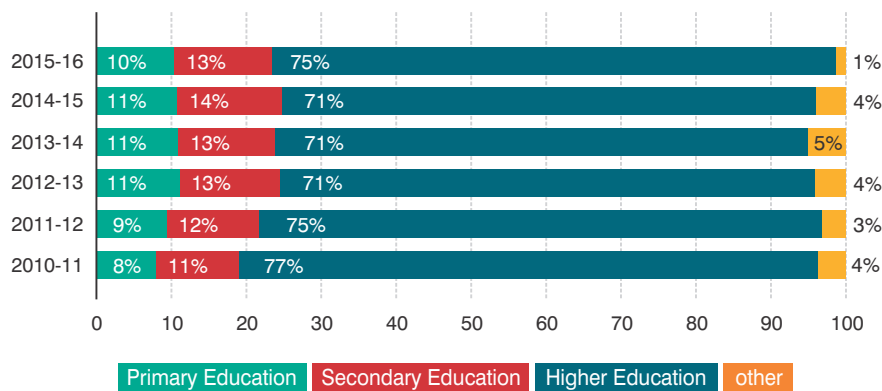


Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

Higher education has received the highest share of recurrent education budget in 2015-16 followed by secondary education and primary education. Chart 2.5 analyzes the expensed recurrent budget for education at functional level since 2010-11.

The share of primary education has remained within 8-11 percent of the recurrent budget. The highest share of 11 percent of the recurrent education budget was spent on primary education in 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 while the lowest share of 8 percent was recorded in 2010-11. The share of secondary education has increased from 11 percent in 2010-11 to 13 percent in 2015-16. Higher education received 75 percent of the recurrent budget in 2015-16; a decrease of 2 percent compared with the recurrent expenditure on higher education in 2010-11.

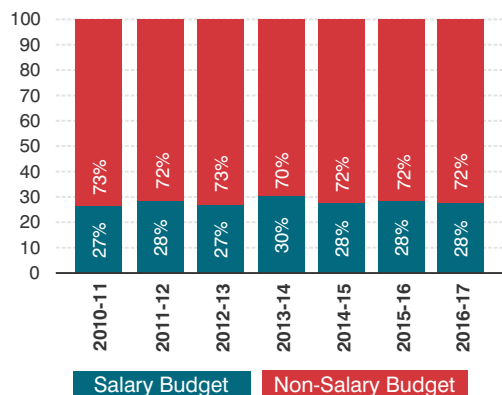
**Chart 2.5: Trends in Recurrent Education Expenditure by Educational Level**



Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

Recurrent budget consists of salary and non-salary budgets. Unlike the provincial education budgets where salary budget receives major portion of the recurrent budget, the budget allocated for salary and related expenses is relatively smaller in Federal education budget. The salary budget for education has increased by 153 percent during the last seven years while the non-salary budget has gone up by 141 percent during these years. In 2016-17, 72 percent of the recurrent budget has been allocated for non-salary budget while 28 percent budget has been reserved for salaries and related expenditure. Chart 2.6 looks at the percentage share of salary and non-salary budgets in the total recurrent budget for education during the last seven years.

**Chart 2.6: Share of Salary and Non-Salary Budgets in Recurrent Education Budget**



Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

“The salary budget for education has increased by 153 percent during the last seven years while the non-salary budget has gone up by 141 percent during these years.”

The highest share of 30 percent of the recurrent budget for salaries and related expenditure was earmarked during 2013-14. In 2016-17, 28 percent of the recurrent budget has been earmarked for salary budget. The share of non-salary budget has

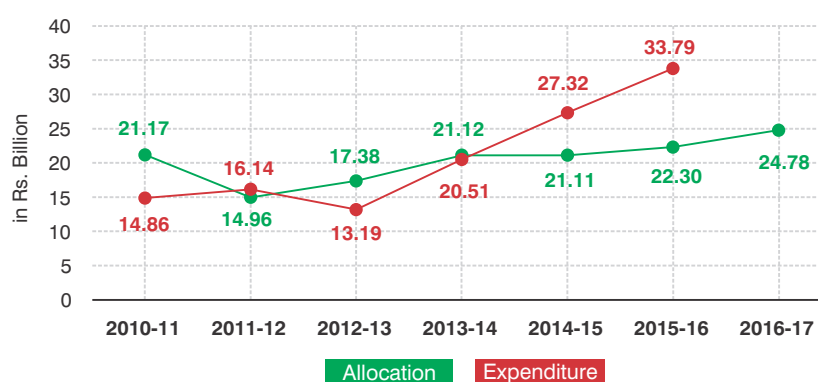
remained consistent at 72 percent during the last three years. In 2016-17, a non-salary budget of Rs. 61 billion has been allocated for education which constitutes 72 percent of the recurrent budget for the year.

### 2.2.3 Trends in Development Budget Allocation and Expenditure

Throughout the last 6 years, almost negligible share of development budget has been spent on primary and secondary education.

Development budget receives smaller portion of the Federal education budget each year compared with the share of recurrent budget. 23 percent of the education budget has been allocated for development purposes in 2016-17 compared with the 77 percent share of the recurrent budget. The development budget for education has increased by 17 percent during the last seven years. In 2010-11, a budget of Rs. 21 billion was allocated for education which has been increased to Rs. 25 billion in 2016-17. Chart 2.7 looks at the allocated and expensed development budget for education for the last seven years.

**Chart 2.7: Trends in Development Education Budget 2010-11 to 2016-17**



Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

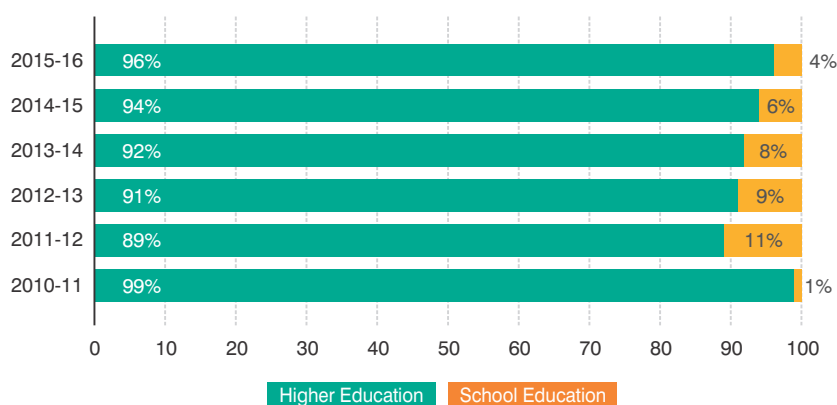
In 2010-11, a budget of Rs. 21 billion was allocated for development purposes out of which only Rs. 15 billion (70 percent of the budget) could be spent during the year. In 2011-12, a budget of Rs. 15 billion was earmarked for development purposes highlighting a decrease of 29 percent over the previous year's budget. With an increase of 16 percent over the allocated budget in 2011-12, a budget of Rs. 17 billion was allocated in 2012-13. 24 percent of the development budget could not be spent during this year. Compared with the allocated budget in the previous year, the development budget for education was increased by 22 percent in 2013-14 with an allocation of Rs. 21 billion. Only 3 percent of the allocated budget for the year remained unspent. A decline of Rs. 15 million was noted in 2014-15 when a development budget of Rs. 21 billion was allocated for education. During this year, an overspending to the tune of Rs. 6 billion was noted. Registering an increase of 6 percent, a development budget of Rs. 22 billion was apportioned for education in 2015-16. A huge overspending of Rs. 11 billion, i.e., 52 percent more than the allocated development budget was noted during the year. In 2016-17, highlighting an increase of 11 percent



over the previous year's allocation, a budget of Rs. 25 billion has been earmarked for development purposes.

During the last seven years, higher education has received the highest portion of the development budget expenditure. The highest share of 99 percent of the development budget was expensed on higher education in 2010-11. In 2015-16, out of the expensed development budget for education, 96 percent spending was made on higher education. Chart 2.8 presents the functional level analysis of development budget spending.

**Chart 2.8: Trends in Development Budget Expenditure by Educational Level**



Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

## 2.3 INSIGHTS FROM BUDGET BOOKS 2016-17

### 2.3.1 Teacher Education

A budget of Rs. 70.65 million has been earmarked for Federal College of Education in 2016-17. 71 percent of this budget will be used for employee related expenses while 29 percent budget has been earmarked for non-salary costs. The allocation for 2016-17 shows an increase of 6 percent over the previous year's allocated budget of Rs. 66.64 million.

### 2.3.2 Federal Government Education Institutes: Cantonment and Garrison

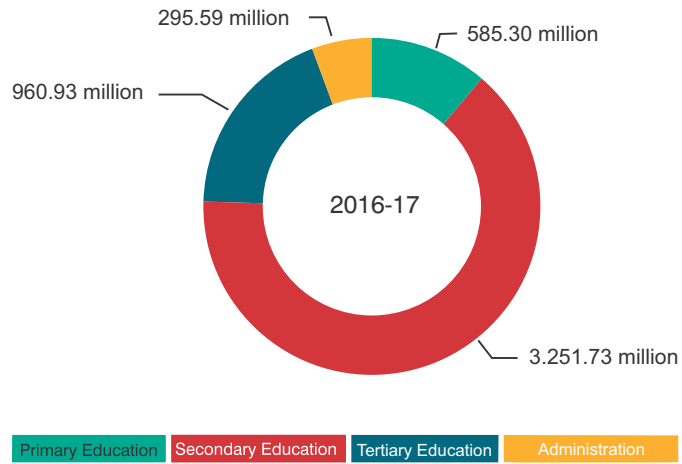
In 2016-17, an allocation of Rs. 5 billion has been made for Defence Division for Cantonment and Garrison educational institutes under the Federal Government. This shows an increase of 4 percent compared with the allocated budget in 2015-16.

A budget of Rs. 28.50 million has been apportioned for National Education Assessment System (NEAS) in 2016-17 which shows an increase of 37 percent over the allocated

“99”

*The highest share of 99 percent of the development budget was expensed on higher education in 2010-11.*

**Chart 2.9: Composition of Education Budget for Defence Division 2016-17**



Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books

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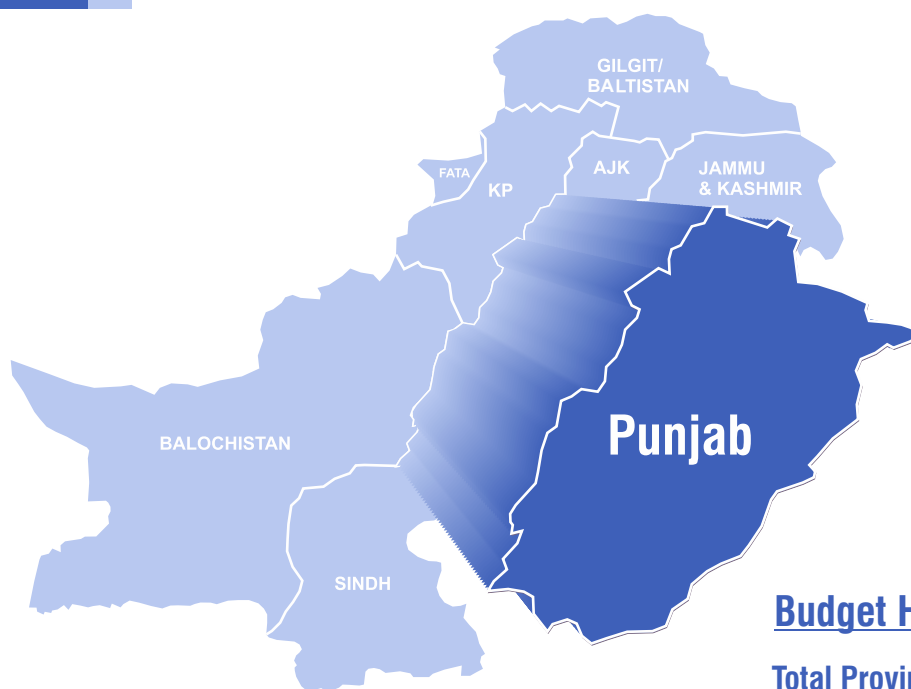
*A budget of Rs. 29 million has been apportioned for (NEAS) in 2016-17 which shows an increase of 37 percent over the allocated budget in 2015-16. It needs to be increased to ensure that we are assessing our students regularly and comprehensively.*

**2.3.3 National Education Assessment System (NEAS) Budget**

budget in 2015-16. 47 percent of the allocated budget in 2016-17 will be utilized for employee-related expenses whereas 53 percent of it has been earmarked to cover non-salary costs.

# CHAPTER 3

## Public Financing of Education in Punjab



### Budget Highlights 2016-17

**Total Provincial Budget:** 1,681 billion

**Total Education Budget:** 296 billion

**Recurrent Budget:** 233 billion

→ **Salary Budget:** 211 billion

→ **Non-Salary Budget:** 22 billion

**Development Education Budget:** 63 billion



# CHAPTER 3

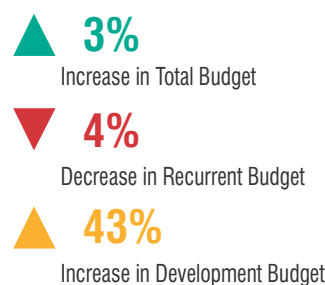
## Public Financing of Education in Punjab

The Punjab province has a total of 52,314 public sector schools out of which 52 percent are girls' schools<sup>1</sup>. 69 percent of these schools are at primary level. The total number of enrolled students in public sector schools is 10.8 million. The gender parity index of enrolment is 0.91 (91 girls for every 100 boys). The total number of out of school children in Punjab stands at 11.4 million; 44 percent of the total population of 5-16 years' children<sup>2</sup>. 51 percent of these out of school children are girls. Punjab has a teaching workforce of 336,628 out of which 50 percent are female teachers. The literacy rate (ages 10 years and above) in the province is 63 percent; in favour of males with 71 percent literacy rate compared with 55 percent for females<sup>3</sup>. Net enrolment rate at primary level (ages 6 to 10 years and including grades 1 to 5) is 73 percent for boys and 67 percent for girls<sup>4</sup>. The survival rate to grade 5 is currently 77 percent in Punjab while the effective transition rate from primary to lower secondary stands at 87 percent<sup>5</sup>.

### 3.1 PUNJAB EDUCATION BUDGET 2016-17 AT A GLANCE

#### 3.1.1 Comparison of Education Budgets 2015-16 and 2016-17

Government of the Punjab has allocated a budget of Rs. 296 billion in 2016-17 which shows an increase of 3 percent compared with the budget earmarked for 2015-16. 79 percent of the education budget (Rs. 233 billion) has been apportioned for recurrent expenditure while 21 percent budget (Rs. 63 billion) has been allocated for development purposes. Out of the recurrent budget for



<sup>1</sup> Punjab Annual Schools Census 2015-16.

<sup>2</sup> Academy of Educational Planning and Management (2015). *Pakistan Education Statistics 2014-15*. Islamabad.

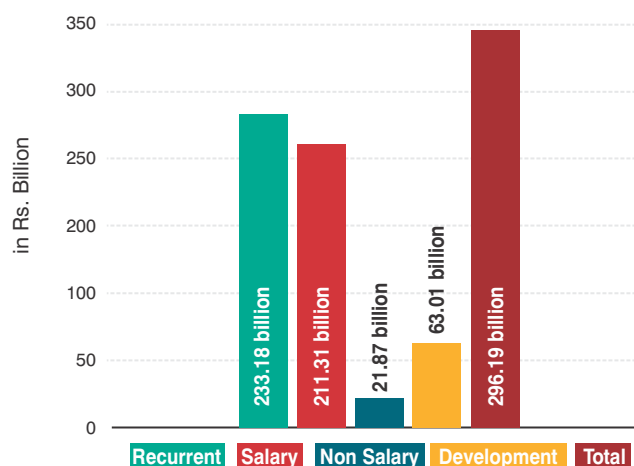
<sup>3</sup> Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (2016). *Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey 2014-15*. Islamabad.

<sup>4</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>5</sup> Academy of Educational Planning and Management (2015). *Pakistan Education Statistics 2014-15*. Islamabad.

education, salaries and related expenditure will consume Rs. 211 billion (91 percent) while 9 percent of the budget (Rs. 22 billion) has been set aside for non-salary expenditure. Chart 3.1 shows the summary of education budget of Punjab for 2016-17.

**Chart 3.1: Punjab Education Budget 2016-17**



Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

In comparison with the allocated salary budget in 2015-16, an increase of Rs. 1.7 billion can be seen in this year's budget. On the other hand, the non-salary budget has been reduced by Rs. 11 billion in the current financial year. A significant increase of 43 percent is noted in development budget with an allocation of Rs. 63 billion in 2016-17. Table 3.1 presents the increase or decrease in the education budget for 2016-17 compared with the allocated and expensed education budget in 2015-16.

**Table 3.1: Comparison of Punjab Education Budget 2016-17 with 2015-16 (in Rs. Million)**

	2016-17	2015-16		Increase/Decrease vis-à-vis 2015-16	
	Allocation	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
<b>A. Recurrent</b>	233,176.46	242,343.71	219,443.10	-9,167.25 (-4%)	13,733.37 (6%)
<b>Salary</b>	211,307.31	209,625.57	191,767.67	1,681.74 (1%)	19,539.64 (10%)
<b>Non-Salary</b>	21,869.15	32,718.14	27,675.42	-10,848.99 (-33%)	-5,806.28 (-21%)
<b>B. Development</b>	63,012.84	44,161.76	24,644.87	18,851.08 (43%)	38,367.96 (156%)
<b>Total (A+B)</b>	296,189.30	286,505.47	244,087.97	9,683.83 (3%)	52,101.33 (21%)

Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

Overall, the allocated education budget of Punjab has increased by 3 percent in 2016-17. Significant decrease in the non-salary budget can be seen in 2016-17 where there is a decline of 33 percent and 21 percent in comparison with the allocated and expensed non-salary budget in 2015-16 respectively. The development budget for education in

A huge decrease of 33 percent is seen in non-salary budget when compared with last year's allocation.

2016-17 has increased by 43 percent compared with the allotted budget of Rs. 44 billion in the previous fiscal year.

### 3.1.2 Share of Education in Total Provincial Budget

The share of education in the total provincial budget has declined in the last few years. In 2016-17, 18 percent of Punjab's total budget has been earmarked for education. Out of the total provincial outlay of Rs. 1,681 billion, Rs. 296 billion has been apportioned for education in the current financial year. Table 3.2 looks at the education budget of Punjab as a share of the total provincial budget during the last three years.

**Table 3.2: Share of Education in the Provincial Budget of Punjab (in Rs. Million)**

	2016-17			2015-16			2014-15		
	Provincial Budget	Education Budget	%age Share	Provincial Budget	Education Budget	%age Share	Provincial Budget	Education Budget	%age Share
<b>Recurrent</b>	1,131,417	233,176	21%	1,047,242	242,344	23%	750,125	221,039	29%
<b>Development</b>	550,000	63,013	11%	400,000	44,162	11%	345,000	38,590	11%
<b>Total</b>	1,681,417	296,189	18%	1,447,242	286,505	20%	1,095,125	259,629	24%

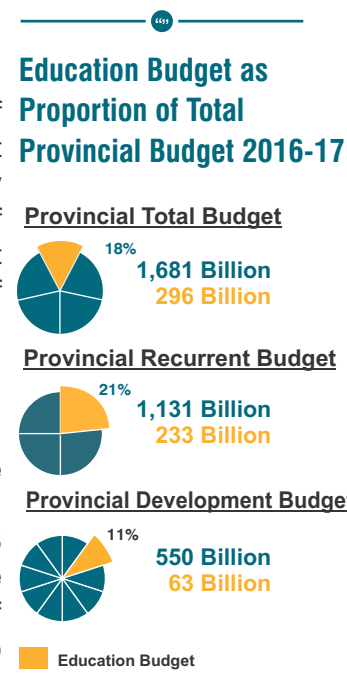
Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

In 2014-15, government of the Punjab earmarked a budget of Rs. 1,095 billion out of which Rs. 260 billion was allocated for education. During 2014-15, education budget constituted 24 percent of the total provincial budget. This percentage has significantly dropped to 18 percent of the total budget in 2016-17. It is worth noting that the share of development budget for education has remained stagnant at 11 percent during the last three years. On the other hand, the recurrent budget has declined from 29 percent of the total budget in 2014-15 to 21 percent in 2016-17.

### 3.1.3 Composition of Education Budget 2016-17

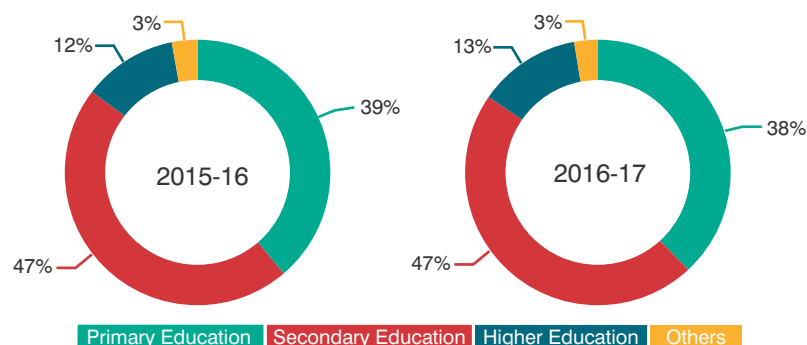
Unpacking the education budget of Punjab at the functional level shows that the highest share of budget (47 percent) has been apportioned for secondary education. Secondary education is followed by primary education with 38 percent share (Rs. 113 billion) while higher education receives 13 percent of the education budget during the current financial year, i.e., Rs. 37 billion. Chart 3.2 compares the education budget of 2016-17 with the allocation budget for the last financial year, i.e., 2015-16, in order to see if there has been any significant change in the government's priorities regarding functional level spending on education.

Comparing the current year's allocations with the earmarked budget for the last financial year, the percentage share of secondary education has remained the same. In absolute terms, the budget for secondary education has increased from Rs. 134 billion in 2015-16 to Rs. 138 billion in 2016-17. The share of primary education has declined



from 39 percent (Rs. 111 billion) in 2015-16 to 38 percent (Rs. 113 billion) in 2016-17. Compared with 12 percent share of higher education (Rs. 33 billion) in 2015-16,

**Chart 3.2: Composition of Education Budgets 2014-15 and 2015-16**



Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

the percentage share of higher education has increased to 13 percent (Rs. 37 billion) of the total education budget this year.

## 3.2 TRENDS IN EDUCATION BUDGETS 2010-11 to 2016-17

### 3.2.1 Trends in Total Budgetary Allocation and Expenditure

Government of the Punjab has significantly increased the education budget in the last seven years. In 2010-11, a budget of Rs. 155 billion was allocated for education. It has increased to Rs. 296 billion in 2016-17; highlighting an increase of 91 percent. During none of these years, the expensed budget has exceeded the allocated budget. The lowest percentage spending has been recorded in 2014-15 with 18 percent of the education budget (Rs. 47 billion) unspent. Chart 3.3 looks at the budgetary allocations and expenditures on education in Punjab in the last seven years.

In 2010-11, Rs. 155 billion was allocated for education out of which Rs. 18 billion (11 percent of the budget) remained unspent. With a significant increase of 24 percent, the allocated budget was increased to Rs. 192 billion in 2011-12. In 2011-12, 12 percent of the education budget could not be spent. This unspent budget amounted to Rs. 23 billion. In 2012-13, a budget of Rs. 221 billion was apportioned for education highlighting an increase of 15 percent over the previous year's allocated budget. However, Rs. 28 billion (13 percent) of the allocated budget for the year remained unspent. An increase of Rs. 12 billion (5 percent) was made for the next year when a budget of Rs. 233 billion was apportioned for education in 2013-14. During this year, 91 percent of the budget was spent.

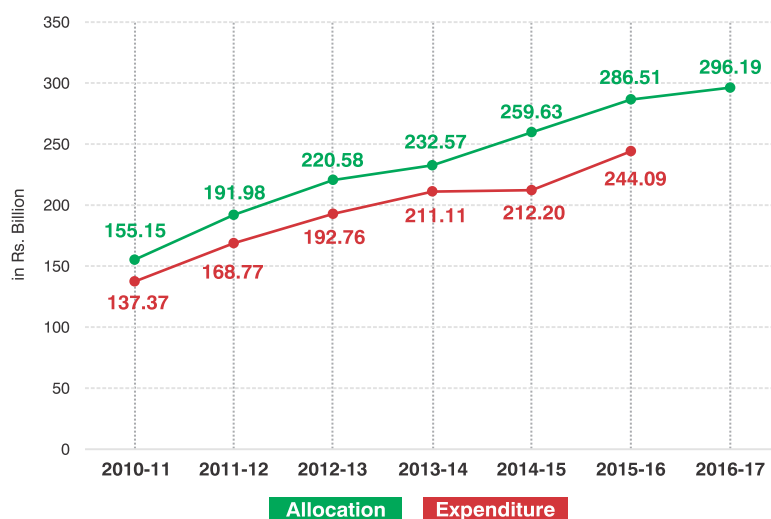
With an increase of 12 percent over the allocated amount in 2013-14, a budget of Rs. 260 billion was allocated for education in 2014-15. Out of this budget, Rs. 47 billion (18

During none of the last 7 years, the expensed budget on primary and secondary education has exceeded or equaled the allocated budget.



percent) remained unspent. This is the highest amount that could not be expensed during the last seven years. In 2015-16, Rs. 287 billion was earmarked for education. This shows an increase of 10 percent (Rs. 27 billion) compared with allocated budget for the previous year. In 2015-16, the allocated and expensed education budgets show a difference of Rs. 42 billion, i.e., 15 percent of the allocated budget for 2015-16 has remained unspent. In 2016-17, with an increase of 3 percent over the previous year's budget, an amount of Rs. 296 billion has been allocated for education. This is the lowest increase in education budgets during the last seven years. The highest share of

**Chart 3.3: Trends in Total Education Budget 2010-11 to 2016-17**



Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

education budget was allocated for primary education during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13. Primary education was followed by secondary education and higher education. This composition changed in 2013-14 when secondary education received slightly higher share of the education budget compared with primary education. The same pattern has been followed in the budgets for the next years where secondary education receives the highest share of education budget followed by primary education and higher education. During none of the last seven years, the expensed budget has equaled or exceeded the allocated budget for that year.

### 3.2.2 Trends in Recurrent Budget Allocation and Expenditure

Recurrent budget, which consists of salary and non-salary budget, receives major share of the education budget every year. The highest share of recurrent budget in total education budget has been recorded in 2010-11 where 88 percent of the budget was earmarked for recurrent expenditure. This has significantly declined to 79 percent in the current financial year. In 2016-17, Rs. 233 billion has been apportioned for recurrent budget which constitutes 79 percent of the total education budget for the year.

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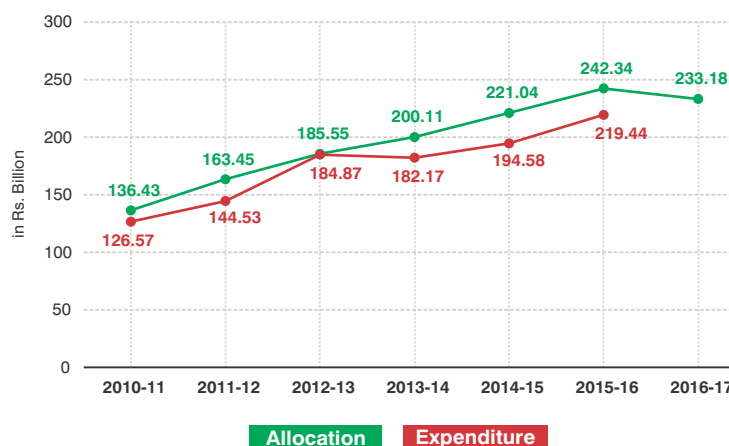
*In 2016-17, for current budget, Rs. 233 billion has been apportioned which constitutes 79 percent of the education budget for the year.*

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*During the last 7 years, primary education has received the highest share of current budget, followed by secondary and higher education.*

The recurrent budget for education has increased by 71 percent during the last seven years. In 2010-11, Rs. 136 billion was allocated for education which has increased to Rs. 233 billion in 2016-17. Chart 3.4 looks at the allocated and expensed recurrent budget for education during the last seven years.

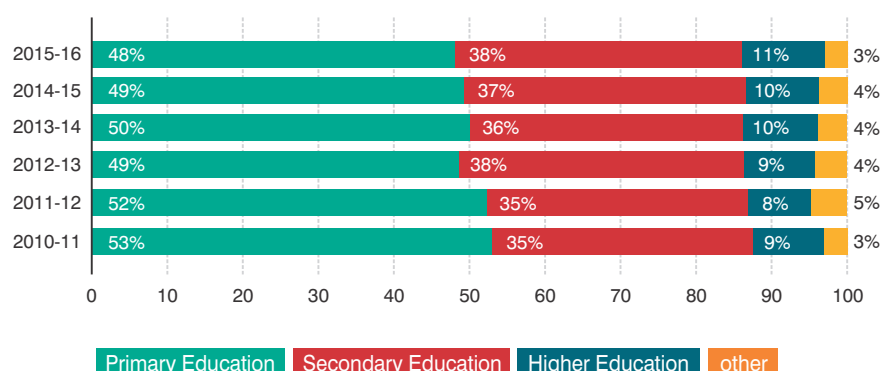
**Chart 3.4: Trends in Recurrent Education Budget 2010-11 to 2016-17**



Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

An amount of Rs. 136 billion was apportioned for recurrent education budget in 2010-11 out of which Rs. 10 billion (7 percent of the recurrent budget) was not spent during that year. The allocated budget for 2011-12 was significantly increased by 20 percent to Rs. 163 billion in 2011-12. However, 12 percent of the allocated budget, i.e., Rs. 19 billion was not spent during 2011-12. For 2012-13, a budget of Rs. 186 billion was earmarked; presenting an increase of 14 percent over the allocated budget in 2011-12. Less than Rs. 1 billion remained unspent during the year in 2012-13. Highlighting an increase of Rs. 15 billion (8 percent of the recurrent budget for education), an allocation of Rs. 200 billion was made in 2013-14. previous year's budget. 12 percent of this budget, i.e., Rs. 26 billion, remained unspent during the year. This is the highest amount that could not be expensed during the last seven During 2013-14, 9 percent of the budget remained unspent. A recurrent budget of Rs. 221 billion was earmarked for education in 2014-15 showing an increase of 10 percent over the years. With an increase of 10 percent over the allocated budget in 2014-15, Rs. 242 billion was apportioned for education in 2015-16. Rs. 23 billion (9 percent) out of the allocated budget have remained unspent in 2015-16. In 2016-17, an amount of Rs. 233 billion has been allocated for recurrent budget highlighting a decline of Rs. 9 billion (4 percent) compared with the allocated budget in 2015-16.

Primary education has received the highest share of recurrent education budget each year. The allocation and expenditure for primary education has been followed by secondary education and higher education during each of the last seven years. Chart 3.5 analyzes the expensed recurrent budget for education at functional level since 2010-11.

**Chart 3.5: Trends in Recurrent Education Expenditure by Educational Level**

Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

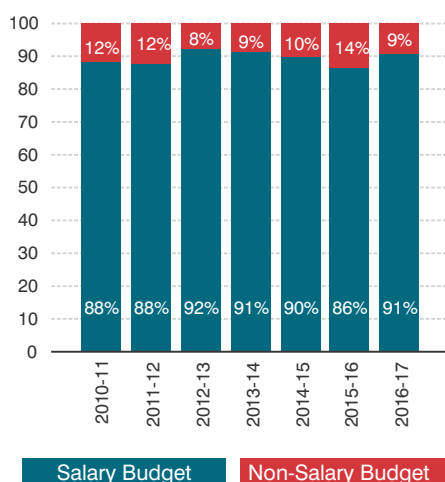
The share of primary education has remained within 48 percent and 53 percent of the recurrent budget. The highest share of 53 percent of the recurrent education budget was spent on primary education in 2010-11 while the lowest share of 48 percent has been recorded in 2015-16. The share of secondary education has increased from 35 percent in 2010-11 to 38 percent in 2015-16. Higher education received 11 percent of the recurrent budget in 2015-16; an increase of 2 percent compared with the recurrent expenditure on higher education in 2010-11. During these six years, the spent budget on primary education has not equaled or exceeded the allocation. On the other hand, the expenditure on secondary education and higher education exceeded the allocated budget by 3 percent and 4 percent respectively in 2012-13. For rest of the 5 years, the expensed budget for these levels have also remained less than the earmarked budgets.

As mentioned above, recurrent budget consists of salary budget and non-salary budget. Major portion of the recurrent budget is absorbed in salaries and related expenditure. The salary budget for education has increased by 75 percent during the last seven years. On the other hand, the non-salary budget has gone up by 37 percent during these years. In 2016-17, 91 percent of the recurrent budget has been allocated for salary budget while only 9 percent has been reserved for non-salary budget. Non-salary budget is needed for covering the operational expenses of schools and the education department. Chart 3.6 looks at the percentage share of salary and non-salary budgets in the total recurrent budget for education during the last seven years.

The highest share of 14 percent of recurrent budget for non-salary expenditure was earmarked during the last financial year. In 2015-16, Rs. 33 billion was allocated for non-salary out of which 15 percent budget remained unspent during the year. In 2016-17, a significant decrease of Rs. 11 billion can be seen in the non-salary budget for education. This has reduced the percentage share of non-salary budget to 9 percent of the recurrent budget for the current year.

“ ”

*In 2016-17, a budget of Rs. 21.87 billion (9 percent of the recurrent budget) has been earmarked for non-salary purposes out of which only 11 percent budget will go to primary education.*

**Chart 3.6: Share of Salary and Non-Salary Budgets in Recurrent Education Budget**

Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

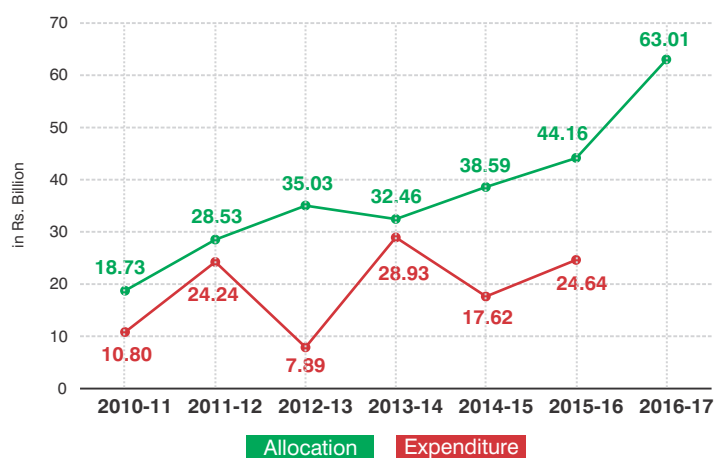
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*The salary budget for education has increased by 75 percent during the last seven years while the non-salary budget only increased by 37 percent.*

### 3.2.3 Trends in Development Budget Allocation and Expenditure

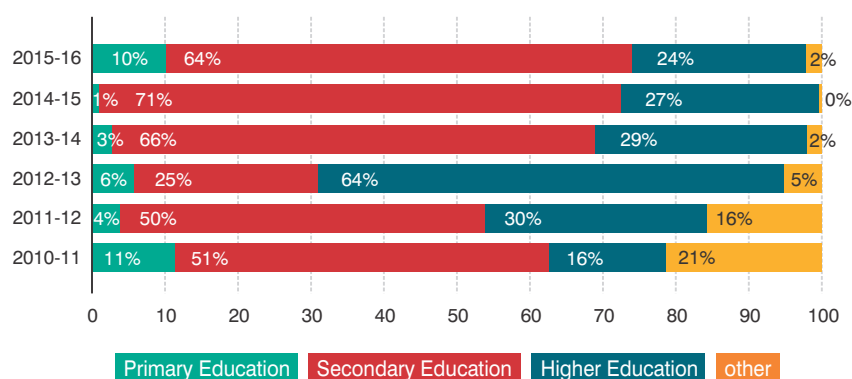
Development budget receives smaller portion of the education budget compared with the share of recurrent budget. In 2016-17, 21 percent of the education budget has been apportioned for development purposes. However, it is worth noting that the development budget for education has significantly increased in the last seven years. In 2010-11, a budget of Rs. 19 billion was allocated for education which has increased to Rs. 63 billion in 2016-17. This highlights an increase of 236 percent. Although this is a major increase in the development budget for education, significant part of the development budget remains unspent each year. The highest unspent amount was recorded in 2012-13 when 77 percent of the development budget (Rs. 27 billion) could not be spent. Chart 3.7 looks at the allocated and expensed development budget of Punjab in the last seven years.

In 2010-11, a development budget of Rs. 19 billion was allocated for education. Out of the allocated budget, only Rs. 11 billion (58 percent of the budget) could be expensed during the year. The year 2011-12 saw an increase of 52 percent over the development budget earmarked for the previous year. A budget of Rs. 29 billion was apportioned for development purposes in 2011-12, however, 15 percent of this budget remained unspent. In 2012-13, the development budget was increased to Rs. 35 billion; highlighting an increase of 23 percent compared with the allocated budget in 2011-12. 77 percent of the development budget could not be spent during this year. This is the highest proportion of unspent development budget in the last seven years. In 2013-14, compared with the allocation in the previous year, the development budget for education was decreased by 7 percent with an allocation of Rs. 32 billion. 11 percent of

**Chart 3.7: Trends in Development Education Budget 2010-11 to 2016-17**

Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

the allocated budget for the year remained unspent. An increase of Rs. 6 billion (19 percent) was made in 2014-15 when a budget of Rs. 39 billion was allocated. During this year, 54 percent of the budget could not be expensed. In 2015-16, Rs. 44 billion was apportioned for development purposes showing an increase of 14 percent (Rs. 6 billion) compared with allocated budget for the previous year. However, 44 percent of the development budget was not expensed during the year. In 2016-17, an amount of Rs. 63 billion has been allocated for development budget which is an increase of 43 percent compared with the allocated budget in 2015-16.

**Chart 3.8: Trends in Development Budget Expenditure by Educational Level**

Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

44 percent of the development budget remained unspent during 2015-16.

Major portion of the development budget for 2016-17 has been earmarked for secondary education. This composition has remained the same during the last seven years. In 2015-16, out of the expensed development budget for education, 64 percent spending was made on secondary education; followed by 24 percent and 10 percent

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*In 2014-15, 7 districts had expended less than Rs. 13,000 per student. The number of districts falling in this category has reduced to only one district in 2015-16.*

expended budget on higher education and primary education respectively. Chart 3.8 presents the functional level analysis of development budget spending in Punjab.

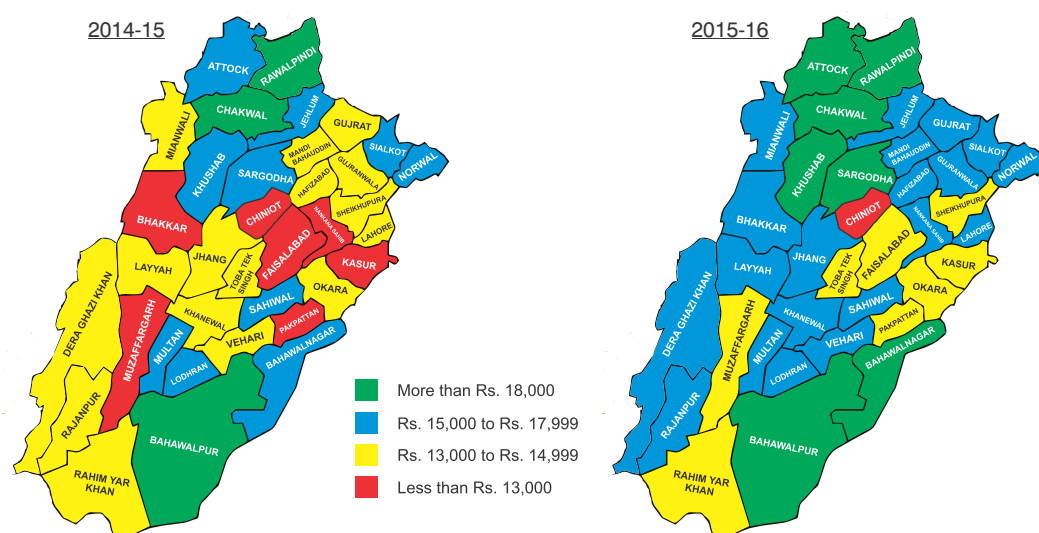
The highest share of 71 percent of the development budget was spent on secondary education in 2014-15. For all the years from 2010-11 to 2015-16, secondary education has received the highest proportion of the development budget followed by higher education and primary education.

### 3.2.4 Annual Per Student Expenditure

Annual per student expenditure is the ratio of recurrent expenditure on education and the enrolment for a particular year. In 2015-16, the government of Punjab expended Rs. 18,087 per student<sup>6</sup>. This reflects an increase of 12 percent compared with the expended budget in 2014-15. In 2014-15, an amount of Rs. 16,180 were spent per student.

Further disaggregation of per student spending shows that there are significant variations among the districts. Chart 3.9 compares the district-wise education expenditure per student in 2014-15 and 2015-16.

**Chart 3.9: Annual Per Student Expenditure at District Level**



Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books, PIFRA and Punjab Annual Schools Census Data

From the above chart, it is evident that some districts have received higher per student budget compared with other districts. The highest spending has been recorded in district Chakwal in both years. In 2014-15, district Chakwal spent a budget of Rs. 18,982 per student which has increased to Rs. 21,811 in 2015-16. Out of the total 36 districts of

<sup>6</sup> This excludes the budget spent on higher education.

Punjab, 7 districts have spent more than Rs. 18,000 per student in 2015-16. Only 3 districts were categorized in this spending range in 2014-15. On the other hand, district Chiniot received the lowest spending of Rs. 12,616 per student in 2015-16. In 2014-15, 7 districts had spent less than Rs. 13,000 per student. In 2015-16, the number of districts falling in this category has reduced to only one district, i.e., district Chiniot.

### 3.3 INSIGHTS FROM BUDGET BOOKS 2016-17

#### 3.3.1 Teacher Training Budget 2016-17

A total budget of Rs. 4.8 billion has been apportioned for teacher training in 2016-17. This highlights an increase of 8 percent compared with the allocated budget in 2015-16. Out of the total teacher training budget, Rs. 3.6 billion (75 percent) are earmarked for in-service teacher training while 25 percent of the budget (Rs. 1.2 billion) has been allocated for pre-service teacher training in 2016-17. Table 3.3 presents the budgetary allocations for teacher training in 2015-16 and 2016-17.

**Table 3.3: Teacher Training Budget of Punjab (in Rs. Million)**

	2016-17	2015-16	Increase/Decrease
<b>Pre - Service Teacher Training</b>	1,229.48	1,260.00	-30.52 (-2%)
<b>In - Service Teacher Training</b>	3,593.24	3,187.91	405.33 (13%)
<b>Total Teacher Training</b>	4,822.72	4,447.91	374.81 (8%)

Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books

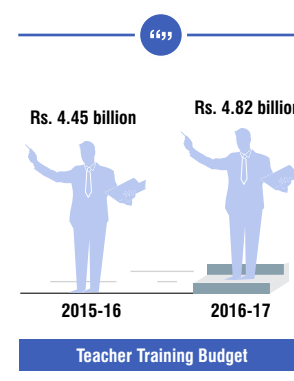
From the above table, it can be seen that the pre-service teacher training budget has decreased by Rs. 31 million (2 percent) in 2016-17. On the other hand, in-service teacher training budget has increased from Rs. 3.2 billion in 2015-16 to Rs. 3.6 billion in 2016-17; highlighting an increase of 13 percent.

#### 3.3.2 Budget for Archives, Libraries and Museums

Out of the education budget of Punjab, an amount of Rs. 220 million has been allocated for archives, libraries and museums in 2016-17. Compared with the allocated budget in the previous year, this earmarks a decrease of Rs. 39 million (15 percent).

#### 3.3.3 Programme Monitoring and Implementation Unit

In 2016-17, a total budget of Rs. 20 billion has been earmarked for Programme Monitoring and Implementation Unit (PMIU). This shows a decline of Rs. 125 million compared with the allocated budget for PMIU in the previous year. The salary budget of PMIU has decreased from Rs. 365 million in 2015-16 to Rs. 240 million in 2016-17.



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*For Reconstruction of dangerous school buildings, a budget of Rs. 8 billion has been allocated in 2016-17.*

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### 3.3.4 Punjab Examination Commission

Punjab Examination Commission (PEC) is an autonomous body set up by Government of the Punjab to assess and examine learning achievements of students in the province; particularly grade 5 and grade 8 students. In 2016-17, a budget of Rs. 1 billion has been allocated for PEC; highlighting an increase of 10 percent compared with the allocated budget of Rs. 908 million in 2015-16.

### 3.3.5 Punjab Education Foundation

The Punjab Education Foundation (PEF) is an autonomous statutory body formed for promotion of education, especially for encouraging and supporting the private sector to provide education to the poor through public private partnership. In 2016-17, a budget of Rs. 12 billion has been apportioned for PEF. Compared with the budget of Rs. 10.5 billion in 2015-16, the current year's allocation shows an increase of 14 percent.

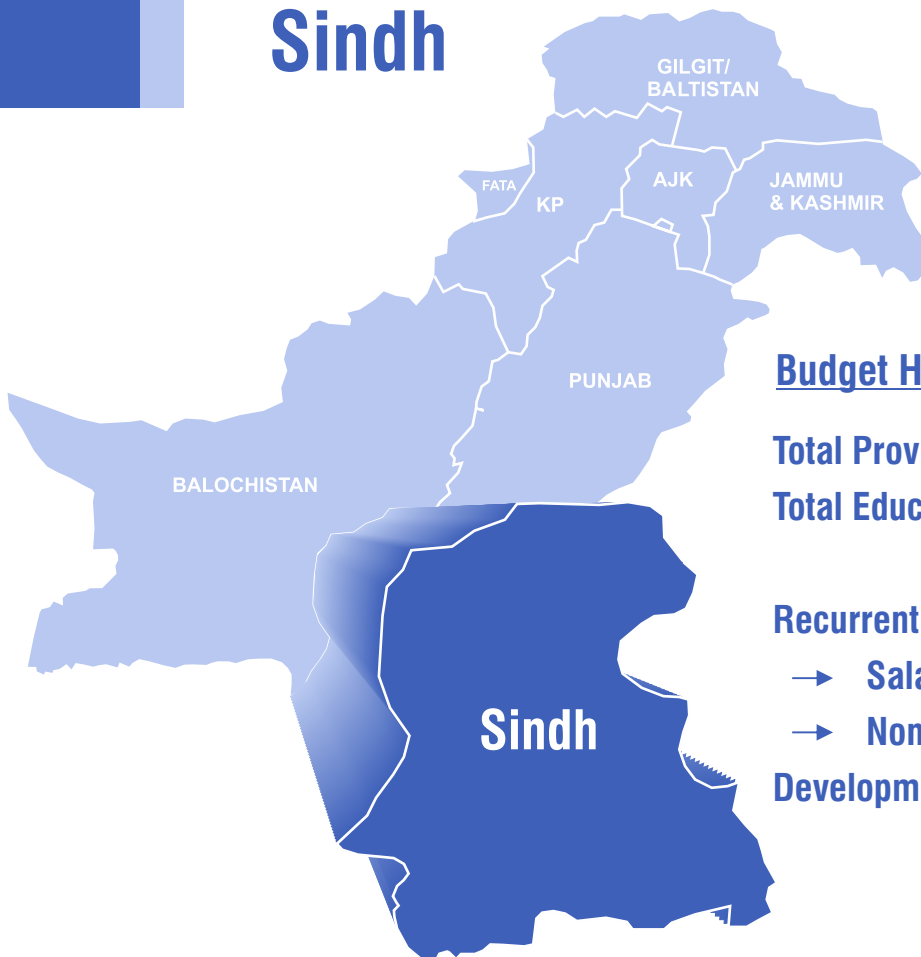
### 3.3.6 Budget for Dangerous Buildings

According to the Punjab White Paper on the Budget 2016-17, 2,568 dilapidated school buildings were re-constructed in 2015-16. For the current financial year, reconstruction of dangerous school buildings is one of the major targets of the Government of the Punjab related to the school education sector. For this purpose, a budget of Rs. 8 billion has been earmarked in 2016-17. This budget has slightly declined from the allocated budget of Rs. 8.5 billion in the last financial year.



# CHAPTER 4

## Public Financing of Education in Sindh



### Budget Highlights 2016-17

**Total Provincial Budget: 869 billion**

**Total Education Budget: 176 billion**

**Recurrent Budget: 158 billion**

→ **Salary Budget: 114 billion**

→ **Non-Salary Budget: 44 billion**

**Development Budget: 18 billion**



# CHAPTER 4

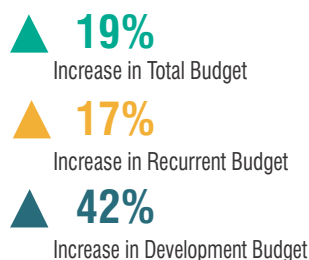
## Public Financing of Education in Sindh

Sindh has a total of 45,447 public sector schools out of which 15 percent are girls' schools while 62 percent are mixed schools<sup>1</sup>. 91 percent of these schools are at primary level. The total number of enrolled students in public sector schools is 4.1 million. The gender parity index of enrolment is 0.65 (65 girls for every 100 boys). The total number of out of school children in Sindh stands at 6.7 million; 56 percent of the total population of 5-16 years' children<sup>2</sup>. 52 percent of these out of school children are girls. Sindh has a teaching workforce of 156,216 out of which 32 percent are female teachers. The literacy rate (ages 10 years and above) in the province is 60 percent; in favour of males with 70 percent literacy rate compared with 49 percent for females<sup>3</sup>. Net enrolment rate at primary level (ages 6 to 10 years and including grades 1 to 5) is 67 percent for boys and 54 percent for girls<sup>4</sup>. The survival rate to grade 5 is currently 59 percent in Balochistan while the effective transition rate from primary to lower secondary stands at 66 percent<sup>5</sup>.

### 4.1 SINDH EDUCATION BUDGET 2016-17 AT A GLANCE

#### 4.1.1 Comparison of Education Budgets 2015-16 and 2016-17

A budget of Rs. 176 billion has been allocated by the Sindh government for education in 2016-17. This shows a significant increase of 19 percent compared with the allocated education budget in 2015-16. A further look at the education budget of Sindh shows that 90 percent of the education budget (Rs. 158 billion) has been apportioned for recurrent expenditure in 2016-17. On the other hand,



<sup>1</sup> Sindh Education Management Information System data 2015-16.

<sup>2</sup> Academy of Educational Planning and Management (2015). *Pakistan Education Statistics 2014-15*. Islamabad.

<sup>3</sup> Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (2016). *Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey 2014-15*. Islamabad.

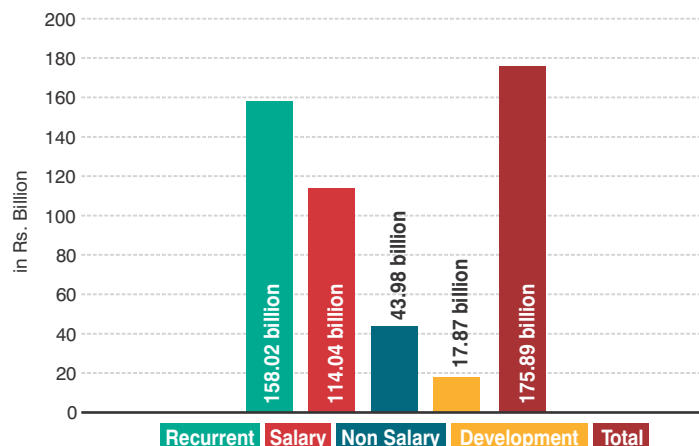
<sup>4</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>5</sup> Academy of Educational Planning and Management (2015). *Pakistan Education Statistics 2014-15*. Islamabad.

development budget has received 10 percent (Rs. 18 billion) of the education budget for the year. Out of the recurrent budget for education, salaries and related expenditure will consume Rs. 114 billion (72 percent) while 28 percent of the budget (Rs. 44 billion) has been set aside for non-salary budget. Chart 4.1 shows the summary of education budget of Sindh for 2016-17.

Compared with the allocation in 2015-16, an increase of 40 percent in the non-salary budget and 10 percent increase in the salary budget has been noted in the allocated budget in 2016-17.

**Chart 4.1: Sindh Education Budget 2016-17**



Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

Comparing the allocated salary budget in 2016-17 with previous year's allocation, an increase of Rs. 10 billion is seen. Similar to the salary budget, the non-salary budget has increased by Rs. 13 billion in the current year's budget. A significant increase of Rs. 5 billion (42 percent) has also been recorded in the development budget for education. Table 4.1 presents the increase or decrease in the education budget for 2016-17 compared with the allocated and expensed education budget in 2015-16.

**Table 4.1: Comparison of Sindh Education Budget 2016-17 with 2015-16 (in Rs. Million)**

	2016-17	2015-16		Increase/Decrease vis-à-vis 2015-16	
	Allocation	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
<b>A. Recurrent</b>	158,021.35	135,260.28	124,782.72	22,761.07 (17%)	33,238.63 (27%)
<b>Salary</b>	114,044.03	103,819.24	101,943.49	10,224.79 (10%)	12,100.54 (12%)
<b>Non-Salary</b>	43,977.31	31,441.04	22,839.23	12,536.28 (40%)	21,138.08 (93%)
<b>B. Development</b>	17,867.00	12,616.24	9,770.46	5,250.76 (42%)	8,096.54 (83%)
<b>Total (A+B)</b>	175,888.35	147,876.52	134,553.18	28,011.83 (19%)	41,335.16 (31%)

Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

The overall education budget of Sindh has significantly increased in 2016-17 compared with the allocated and spent education budget in 2015-16. While the salary budget for

the current financial year has increased by 10 percent and 12 percent, the non-salary budget has increased by 40 percent and 93 percent compared with the allocated and spent budget in 2015-16. The development budget for education in 2016-17 has also been significantly increased by 42 percent and 83 percent compared with the allocated and spent budget in 2015-16.

#### 4.1.2 Share of Education in Total Provincial Budget

The share of education in the total provincial budget has remained unchanged during the last three financial years. In 2016-17, education will receive 20 percent of Sindh's total budget. Out of the total provincial outlay of Rs. 869 billion, Rs. 176 billion has been apportioned for education in the current financial year. Table 4.2 looks at the education budget of Sindh as a share of the total provincial during the last three years.

**Table 4.2: Share of Education in the Provincial Budget of Balochistan (in Rs. Million)**

	2016-17			2015-16			2014-15		
	Provincial Budget	Education Budget	%age Share	Provincial Budget	Education Budget	%age Share	Provincial Budget	Education Budget	%age Share
<b>Recurrent</b>	603,130	158,021	26%	525,653	135,260	26%	470,821	126,441	27%
<b>Development</b>	265,988	17,867	7%	213,649	12,616	6%	215,359	11,254	5%
<b>Total</b>	869,118	175,888	20%	739,302	147,877	20%	686,180	137,695	20%

Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

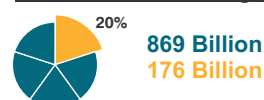
In 2014-15, 20 percent of the Sindh's budget, i.e., Rs. 138 billion was allocated for education. The percentage share remained the same in 2015-16 when a budget of Rs. 148 billion was apportioned for education out of the total budget of Rs. 739 billion. For the current financial year, the percentage share of education has also remained the same at 20 percent of the total budget with an allocation of Rs. 176 billion. It is worth noting that the share of development budget for education in the total development budget of Sindh has increased from 5 percent in 2014-15 to 7 percent in 2016-17. On the other hand, the recurrent budget for education has slightly decreased from 27 percent in 2014-15 to 26 percent in 2016-17.

#### 4.1.3 Composition of Education Budget 2016-17

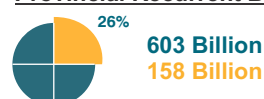
An analysis of the Sindh education budget at the functional level shows that primary education has received the highest share of the education budget in 2016-17. Primary education has been allocated 32 percent of the total education budget in 2016-17, i.e., Rs. 56 billion. Primary education is followed by secondary education with 28 percent share (Rs. 49 billion) and higher education having 17 percent of the education budget, i.e., Rs. 30 billion. Chart 6.2 compares the education budget of 2016-17 with the allocation budget for the last financial year, i.e., 2015-16, in order to see if there has been any significant change in the government's priorities regarding functional level spending on education.

#### Education Budget as Proportion of Total Provincial Budget 2016-17

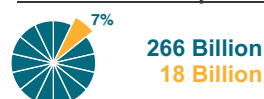
##### Provincial Total Budget



##### Provincial Recurrent Budget



##### Provincial Development Budget



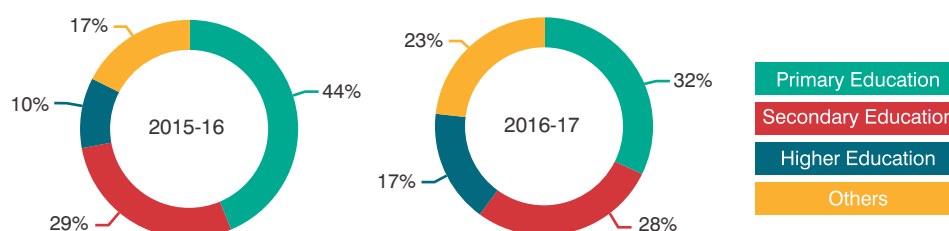
Education Budget

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*The share of primary education has been reduced from 44 percent in 2015-16 to 32 percent in 2016-17.*

Comparing the current year's allocations with the earmarked budget during the last financial year, the percentage share of primary and secondary education has significantly decreased. The share of primary education has been reduced from 44 percent in 2015-16 to 32 percent in 2016-17. Similarly, the share of secondary education has also decreased from 29 percent in 2015-16 to 28 percent in 2016-17. On the other hand, compared with the 10 percent share of higher education in 2015-16, the percentage share of higher education has increased to 17 percent of the total education budget this year.

**Chart 4.2: Composition of Education Budgets 2015-16 and 2016-17**



Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

## 4.2 TRENDS IN EDUCATION BUDGETS 2010-11 to 2016-17

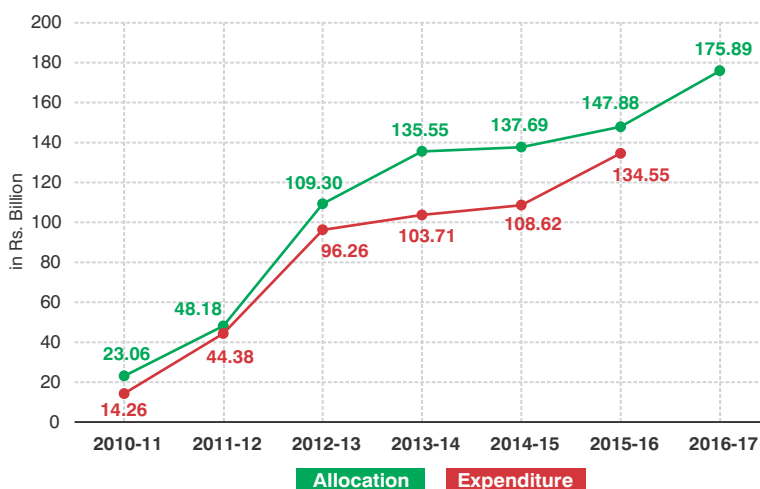
### 4.2.1 Trends in Total Budgetary Allocation and Expenditure

The education budget of Sindh has significantly increased in the last seven years. In 2012-13, the government of Sindh had earmarked a budget of Rs. 109 billion for education which has increased to Rs. 176 billion in 2016-17. This highlights an increase of 61 percent during these five years. Chart 4.3 looks at the allocated and expensed education budgets of Sindh for the last seven years.

In 2012-13, a budget of Rs. 109 billion was allocated for education out of which 12 percent (Rs. 13 billion) budget remained unspent. The next year saw a significant increase of 24 percent in the education budget with an allocation of Rs. 136 billion. The expensed budget in 2013-14 shows an underspending of 23 percent during the year. In 2014-15, a budget of Rs. 138 billion was apportioned for education highlighting an increase of 2 percent compared with the allocated budget in 2013-14. This is the lowest increase in education budget during the last seven years. Similar to the previous year, an underspending to the tune of Rs. 29 billion, i.e., 21 percent of the allocated budget, was noted in 2014-15. With an increase of Rs. 10 billion (7 percent), the allocated budget in 2015-16 was increased to Rs. 148 billion. During 2015-16, only 9 percent of the budget could not be spent. In 2016-17, Rs. 176 billion has been allocated for education presenting a significant increase of 19 percent over the previous year's allocated budget.

Primary education has received the highest share of education budget during the last five years followed by secondary education and higher education. The share of primary education has decreased in 2016-17 in both absolute and percentage terms.

**Chart 4.3: Trends in Total Education Budget 2010-11 to 2016-17**



Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

Note: Figures for 2010-11 do not include district education budget, whereas, the figures for 2011-12 partially include district education budget. Figures for 2012-13 and onwards include complete district budgets.

## 4.2.2 Trends in Recurrent Budget Allocation and Expenditure

Recurrent budget, which consists of salary and non-salary budget, receives major share of the education budget of Sindh every year. In 2016-17, 90 percent of the education budget of Sindh has been earmarked for recurrent expenditure. Over the last five years, the recurrent budget for education has increased from Rs. 97 billion in 2012-13 to Rs. 158 billion in 2016-17. This shows an increase of 62 percent during these years. Chart 4.4 looks at the allocated and expensed recurrent budget for education during the last seven years.

In 2012-13, a recurrent budget of Rs. 97 billion was earmarked for education out of which 6 percent budget (Rs. 6 billion) remained unspent. Highlighting an increase of Rs. 21 billion (22 percent) over the allocated recurrent budget in 2012-13, an allocation of Rs. 119 billion was made in 2013-14. During the year, an underspending of Rs. 20 billion (17 percent) was recorded. A recurrent budget of Rs. 126 billion was earmarked for education in 2014-15 showing an increase of 7 percent over the previous year's budget. This year, 19 percent budget amounting to Rs. 24 billion could not be spent. With an increase of 7 percent over the allocated budget in 2014-15, Rs. 135 billion was apportioned for recurrent expenditure in 2015-16. Rs. 10 billion (8 percent) out of the allocated budget have remained unspent in 2015-16. In 2016-17, an amount of Rs. 158

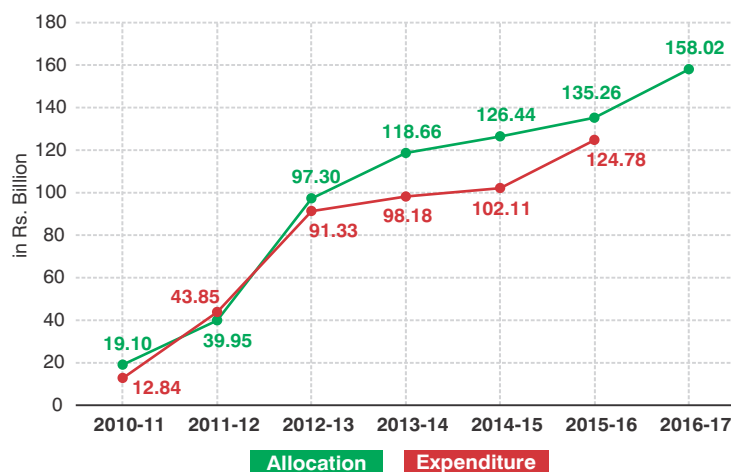
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*In 2016-17, Rs. 176 billion has been allocated for education presenting a significant increase of 19 percent over the previous year's allocated budget.*

billion has been allocated for recurrent education budget highlighting an increase of Rs. 23 billion (17 percent) compared with the allocated budget in 2015-16.

**Chart 4.4: Trends in Recurrent Education Budget 2010-11 to 2016-17**

Over the last five years, the recurrent budget for education has increased from Rs. 97 billion in 2012-13 to Rs. 158 billion in 2016-17.

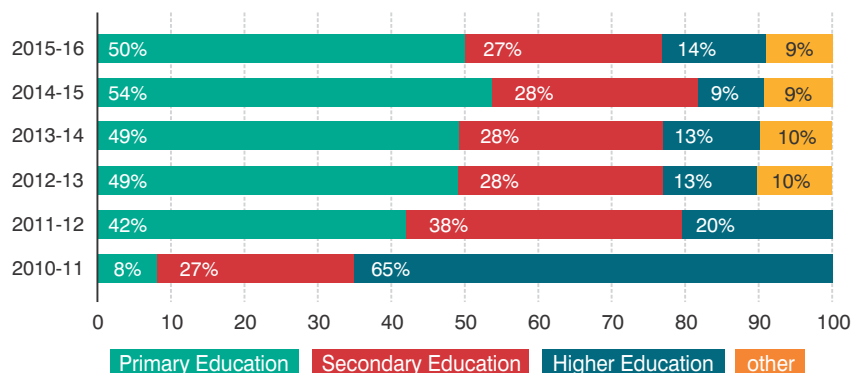


Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

Note: Figures for 2010-11 do not include district education budget, whereas, the figures for 2011-12 partially include district education budget. Figures for 2012-13 and onwards include complete district budgets.

Primary education has received the highest share of recurrent education budget in 2015-16. The trend of significantly higher recurrent spending on primary education, compared to secondary and higher education, is noticeable since 2013-14. Chart 4.5 analyzes the spent recurrent budget on education at functional level since 2010-11.

**Chart 4.5: Trends in Recurrent Education Expenditure by Educational Level**



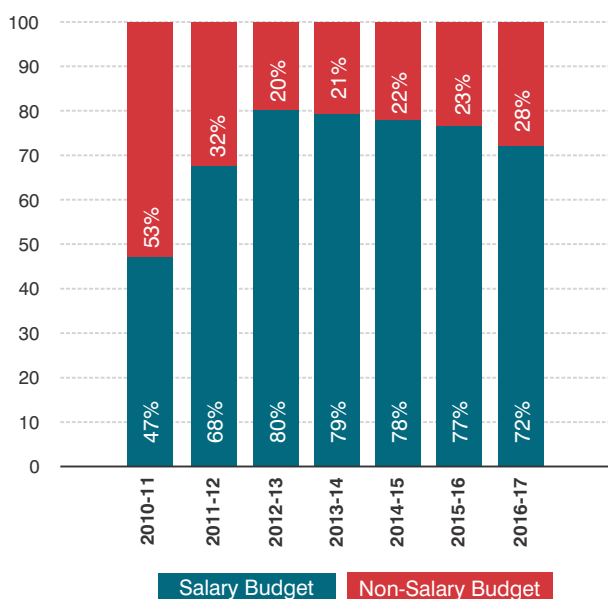
Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

Note: Figures for 2010-11 do not include district education budget, whereas, the figures for 2011-12 partially include district education budget. Figures for 2012-13 and onwards include complete district budgets.



The share of primary education has remained within 49 percent and 54 percent of the recurrent budget since 2012-13. The highest share of 54 percent of the recurrent education budget was spent on primary education in 2014-15 while the lowest share of 49 percent was recorded in 2012-13 and 2013-14. The share of secondary education has almost remained stagnant at around 27-28 percent of the recurrent budget in the last four years. Higher education has received 14 percent of the recurrent budget in 2015-16; an increase of 1 percent compared with the recurrent expenditure on higher education in 2012-13.

**Chart 4.6: Share of Salary and Non-Salary Budgets in Recurrent Education Budget**



Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

Note: Figures for 2010-11 do not include district education budget, whereas, the figures for 2011-12 partially include district education budget. Figures for 2012-13 and onwards include complete district budgets.

Recurrent budget consists of salary and non-salary budgets. Major portion of the recurrent budget of Sindh is absorbed in salaries and related expenditure. In 2016-17, 72 percent of the recurrent budget has been allocated for salary budget while 28 percent has been reserved for non-salary budget. Non-salary budget is needed for covering the operational expenses of schools and the education department. The salary budget for education has increased by 46 percent during the last five years while the non-salary budget has gone up by 130 percent in these years. While the share of non-salary budget has significantly increased in the last five years, it is worth noting that significant portion of the non-salary budget remains unspent every year. In 2015-16, 27 percent of the allocated non-salary budget remained unspent. Chart 4.6 looks at the percentage share of salary and non-salary budgets in the total recurrent budget for education during the last seven years.

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*In 2015-16, 27 percent of the allocated non-salary budget remained unspent.*

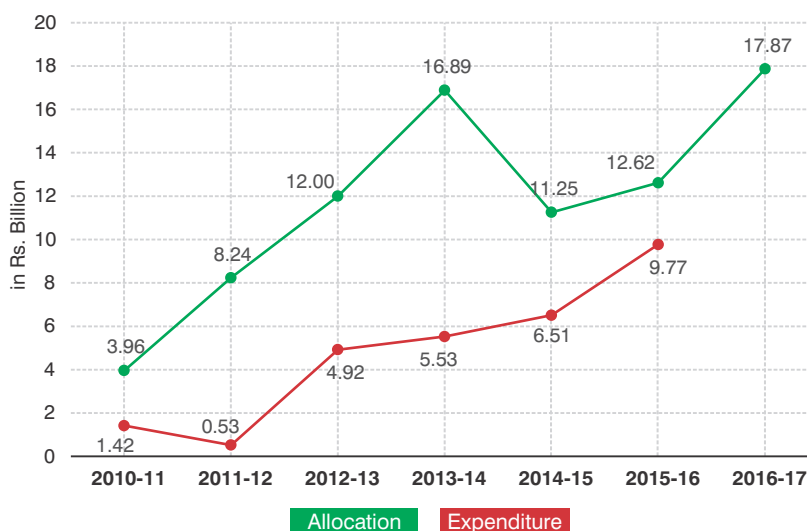
Since 2012-13, the highest share of 28 percent of recurrent budget for non-salary expenditure has been earmarked in 2016-17. In 2016-17, a non-salary budget of Rs. 44 billion has been allocated for education. The share of salary budget in the total recurrent budget for education has continuously declined in the last five years.

### 4.2.3 Trends in Development Budget Allocation and Expenditure

Development budget receives smaller portion of the education budget of Sindh each year compared with the share of recurrent budget. Only 10 percent of the education budget has been allocated for development purposes in 2016-17 compared with the 90 percent share of the recurrent budget. The development budget for education has significantly increased by 49 percent in the last five years. In 2012-13, a development budget of Rs. 12 billion was allocated for education which has increased to Rs. 18 billion in 2016-17. However, a significant part of the development budget remains unspent each year. Since 2012-13, the highest unspent amount was recorded in 2013-14 when 67 percent of the development budget could not be spent. Chart 4.7 looks at the allocated and expensed development budget of Sindh in the last seven years.

Since 2012-13, the highest unspent amount was recorded in 2013-14 when 67 percent of the development budget could not be spent.

**Chart 4.7: Trends in Development Education Budget 2010-11 to 2016-17**



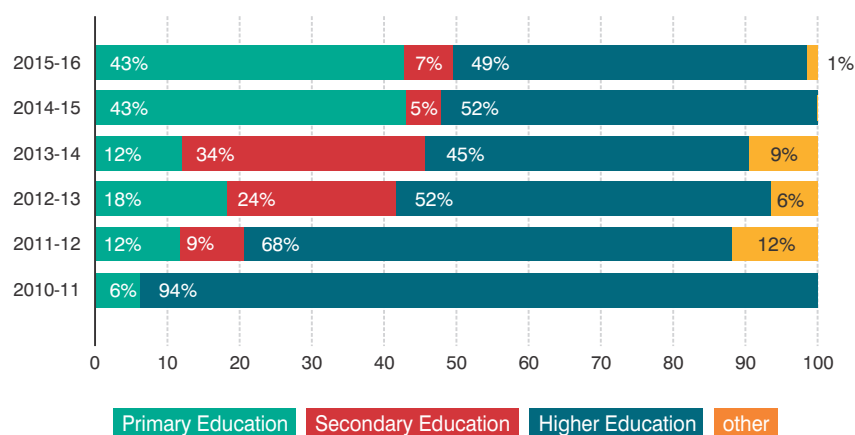
Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

Note: Figures for 2010-11 do not include district education budget, whereas, the figures for 2011-12 partially include district education budget. Figures for 2012-13 and onwards include complete district budgets.

In 2012-13, a budget of Rs. 12 billion was allocated for development purposes out of which only Rs. 5 billion (41 percent of the budget) could be spent during the year. In 2013-14, the percentage of unspent budget significantly increased to 67 percent of the allocated budget. In 2013-14, a budget of Rs. 17 billion was earmarked for development purposes highlighting an increase of 41 percent over the previous year's budget. Highlighting a decrease of 33 percent over the allocated budget in 2013-14, a

development budget of Rs. 11 billion was allocated in 2014-15. 42 percent of the development budget, i.e., Rs. 5 billion, could not be spent during this year. In 2015-16, compared with the allocated budget in the previous year, the development budget for education was increased by 12 percent with an allocation of Rs. 13 billion. However, 23 percent of the allocated budget for the year remained unspent. For the current financial year, the development budget has increased by 42 percent. A budget of Rs. 18 billion has been allocated for development purposes in 2016-17.

**Chart 4.8: Trends in Development Budget Expenditure by Educational Level**



Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

Note: Figures for 2010-11 do not include district education budget, whereas, the figures for 2011-12 partially include district education budget. Figures for 2012-13 and onwards include complete district budgets.

During the last two years, higher education has received the highest portion of the development budget expenditure followed by primary education and secondary education. In 2015-16, out of the expensed development budget for education, 49 percent spending was made on higher education, followed by 43 percent and 7 percent expensed budget on primary education and secondary education respectively. Chart 4.8 presents the functional level analysis of development budget spending in Sindh.

The highest share of 43 percent of the development budget was expensed on primary education in 2014-15 and 2015-16 while secondary education received its highest share in 2013-14 when 34 percent of the development budget was earmarked for it. The share of higher education has remained between 45-52 percent of the development budget during the last four years.

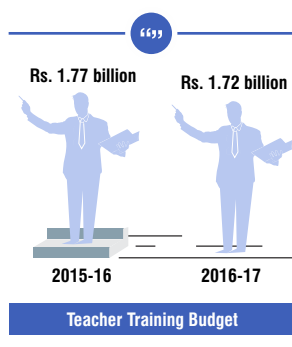
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*The highest share of 43 percent of the development budget was expensed on primary education in 2014-15 and 2015-16.*

## 4.3 INSIGHTS FROM BUDGET BOOKS 2016-17

### 4.3.1 Teacher Training Budget 2016-17

The Government of Sindh has earmarked a budget of Rs. 1.72 billion for teacher training in 2016-17, registering an decrease of 3 percent compared with the allocated budget in 2015-16. Out of the total teacher training budget for 2016-17, Rs. 919 million (53 percent) are earmarked for pre-service teacher training while 47 percent of the budget (Rs. 799 million) has been allocated for in-service teacher training. Table 4.3 presents the budgetary allocations for teacher training in 2015-16 and 2016-17.



**Table 4.3: Teacher Training Budget of Sindh (in Rs. Million)**

	2016-17	2015-16	Increase/Decrease
<b>Pre-Service Teacher Training</b>	918.62	943.50	- 24.88 (-3%)
<b>In-Service Teacher Training</b>	798.92	822.04	- 23.12 (-3%)
<b>Total Teacher Training</b>	1,717.54	1,765.54	- 48.00 (-3%)

Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books

From the above table, it can be seen that the budget for pre-service teacher training budget has been reduced by Rs. 25 million (3 percent) in 2016-17 while the budget for in-service teacher training has also been decreased by 3 percent from Rs. 822 million in 2015-16 to Rs. 799 million in 2016-17.

### 4.3.2 Budget for Learning Assessments

A budget of Rs. 200 million has been earmarked for Standardized Assessment Test (SAT) in 2016-17, showing no increase compared with previous year's allocation. For learning assessments under Provincial Education Assessment Centre (PEACE), a budget of Rs. 66 million has been earmarked in 2016-17. The same budget was apportioned for PEACE in 2015-16.

### 4.3.3 Budget for School Management Committees

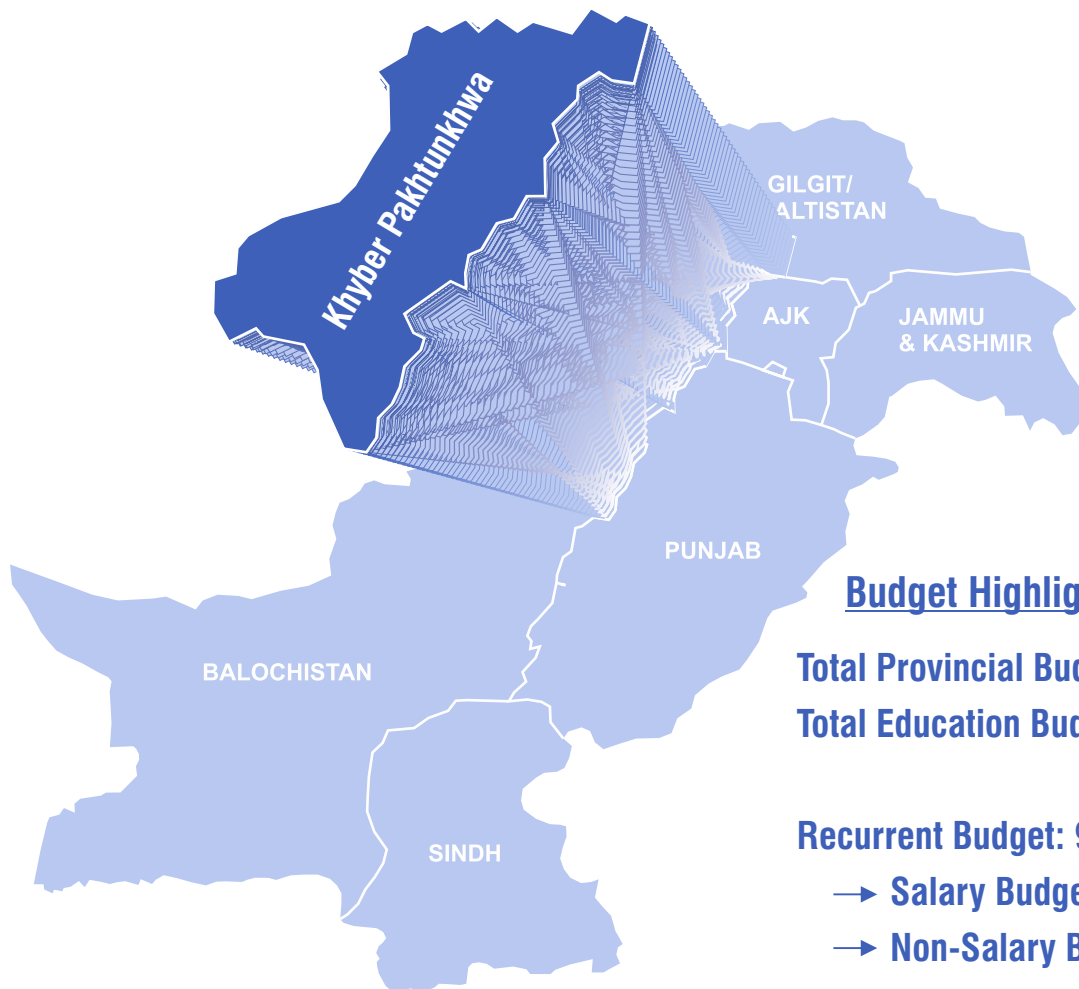
School Management Committees (SMCs) have been formed in public sector schools of Sindh to ensure community participation in school management. A budget of Rs. 1.5 billion has been earmarked for SMCs in 2016-17. The same amount was allocated for SMCs in 2015-16.

### 4.3.4 Provision of Free Textbooks

The government of Sindh, like other provinces, provides free textbooks to students. In 2016-17, a budget of Rs. 2 billion has been allocated for this purpose. This shows an increase of 15 percent (Rs. 260 million) compared with the apportioned budget for free textbooks in 2015-16.

# CHAPTER 5

## Public Financing of Education in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



### Budget Highlights 2016-17

**Total Provincial Budget:** 505 billion

**Total Education Budget:** 123 billion

**Recurrent Budget:** 99 billion

→ **Salary Budget:** 91 billion

→ **Non-Salary Budget:** 8 billion

**Development Budget:** 24 billion



# CHAPTER 5

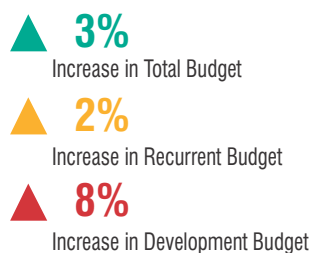
## Public Financing of Education in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has a total of 27,506 government schools out of which 39 percent are girls' schools<sup>1</sup>. 81 percent of these schools are at primary level. The total number of enrolled students in these government schools is 4.22 million. The gender parity index of enrolment is 0.76 (76 girls for every 100 boys). The total number of out of school children in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is 2.5 million which constitutes 36 percent of the total population of 5-16 years' children in the province<sup>2</sup>. 69 percent of these out of school children are girls. The province has a teaching workforce of 125,265 in government schools out of which 35 percent are female teachers. The literacy rate (ages 10 years and above) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is 53 percent; in favour of males with 71 percent literacy rate compared with 35 percent for females<sup>3</sup>. Net enrolment rate at primary level (ages 6 to 10 years and including grades 1 to 5) is 78 percent for boys and 62 percent for girls<sup>4</sup>. The survival rate to grade 5 in the province is currently 69 percent while the effective transition rate from primary to lower secondary stands at 77 percent<sup>5</sup>.

### 5.1 KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA EDUCATION BUDGET 2016-17 AT A GLANCE

#### 5.1.1 Comparison of Education Budgets 2015-16 and 2016-17

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) government has allocated a budget of Rs. 123 billion for education in 2016-17. This reflects an increase of 3 percent compared with the allocated budget in 2015-16. 80 percent of the education budget (Rs. 99 billion) has been apportioned for recurrent expenditure while 20 percent budget (Rs. 24 billion) has



<sup>1</sup> KP Annual Statistical Report of Government Schools 2015-16.

<sup>2</sup> Academy of Educational Planning and Management (2015). Pakistan Education Statistics 2014-15. Islamabad.

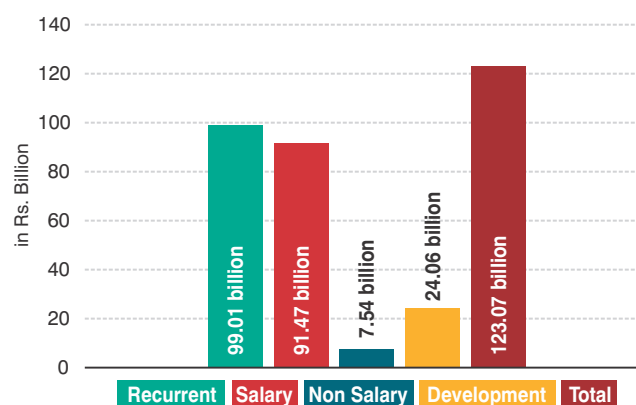
<sup>3</sup> Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (2016). *Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey 2014-15*. Islamabad.

<sup>4</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>5</sup> Academy of Educational Planning and Management (2015). Pakistan Education Statistics 2014-15. Islamabad.

been allocated for development purposes. Out of the recurrent budget for education, salaries and related expenditure will consume Rs. 91 billion (92 percent) while 8 percent of the budget (Rs. 8 billion) has been set aside for non-salary budget. Chart 5.1 shows the summary of education budget of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa for 2016-17.

**Chart 5.1: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Education Budget 2016-17**



Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

In comparison with the allocated salary budget in 2015-16, an increase of Rs. 3.2 billion can be seen in this year's budget. On the other hand, the non-salary budget has been reduced by Rs. 1.7 billion in the current financial year. An increase of 8 percent (Rs. 1.9 billion) has been noted in development budget with an allocation of Rs. 24 billion in 2016-17. Table 5.1 presents the increase or decrease in the education budget for 2016-17 compared with the allocated and expensed education budget in 2015-16.

**Table 5.1: Comparison of KP Education Budget 2016-17 with 2015-16 (in Rs. Million)**

	2016-17	2015-16		Increase/Decrease vis-à-vis 2015-16	
	Allocation	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
<b>A. Recurrent</b>	99,008.92	97,542.21	82,662.94	1,466.71 (2%)	16,345.98 (20%)
<b>Salary</b>	91,471.01	88,285.07	71,027.22	3,185.94 (4%)	20,443.79 (29%)
<b>Non-Salary</b>	7,537.92	9,257.14	11,635.72	-1,719.22 (-19%)	-4,097.81 (-35%)
<b>B. Development</b>	24,059.00	22,178.45	20,128.92	1,880.55 (8%)	3,930.08 (20%)
<b>Total (A+B)</b>	123,067.92	119,720.66	102,791.86	3,347.26 (3%)	20,276.06 (20%)

Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

Overall the allocated education budget of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has increased by 3 percent in 2016-17. A significant decrease in the non-salary budget can be seen in 2016-17 with a decline of 19 percent and 35 percent in comparison with the allocated and spent non-salary budget in 2015-16 respectively. The development budget for education in 2016-17 has increased by 8 percent compared with the allocated budget of

*A significant decrease in the non-salary budget can be seen in 2016-17 where there is a decline of 19 percent and 35 percent in comparison with the allocated and expensed non-salary budget in 2015-16 respectively.*



Rs. 22 billion in the previous fiscal year.

### 5.1.2 Share of Education in Total Provincial Budget

The share of education in the total provincial budget has declined in the last few years. In 2016-17, 24 percent of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's total budget has been earmarked for education. Out of the total provincial outlay of Rs. 505 billion, Rs. 123 billion has been apportioned for education in the current financial year. Table 5.2 looks at the education budget of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa as a share of the total provincial during the last three years.

**Table 5.2: Share of Education in Provincial Budget of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (in Rs. Million)**

	2016-17			2015-16			2014-15		
	Provincial Budget	Education Budget	%age Share	Provincial Budget	Education Budget	%age Share	Provincial Budget	Education Budget	%age Share
<b>Recurrent</b>	344,000	99,009	29%	313,000	97,542	31%	265,000	80,729	30%
<b>Development</b>	161,000	24,059	15%	174,884	22,178	13%	139,805	26,107	19%
<b>Total</b>	505,000	123,068	24%	487,884	119,721	25%	404,805	106,836	26%

Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

In 2014-15, government of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa earmarked a budget of Rs. 405 billion out of which Rs. 107 billion was allocated for education. During 2014-15, education budget constituted 26 percent of the total provincial budget. This percentage has dropped to 24 percent of the total budget in 2016-17. It is worth noting that the share of development budget for education has significantly declined from 19 percent of the provincial development budget in 2014-15 to 15 percent in 2016-17. On the other hand, the recurrent budget has declined from 30 percent of the total recurrent budget in 2014-15 to 29 percent in 2016-17.

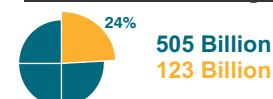
### 5.1.3 Composition of Education Budget 2016-17

Unpacking the education budget of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa at the functional level, it can be seen that the highest share of budget has been apportioned for secondary education. Secondary education has been allocated 46 percent of the total education in 2016-17, i.e., Rs. 56 billion. Secondary education is followed by primary education with 32 percent share (Rs. 40 billion) while higher education receives 19 percent of the education budget during the current financial year, i.e., Rs. 24 billion. Chart 5.2 compares the education budget of 2016-17 with the allocated budget in the last financial year, i.e., 2015-16, in order to see if there has been any significant change in the government's priorities regarding functional level spending on education.

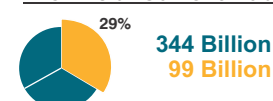
Comparing the current year's allocations with the earmarked budget during the last financial year, the percentage share of secondary education has increased from 45 percent of the total education budget in 2015-16 to 46 percent in 2016-17. In absolute

### Education Budget as Proportion of Total Provincial Budget 2016-17

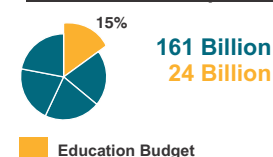
#### Provincial Total Budget



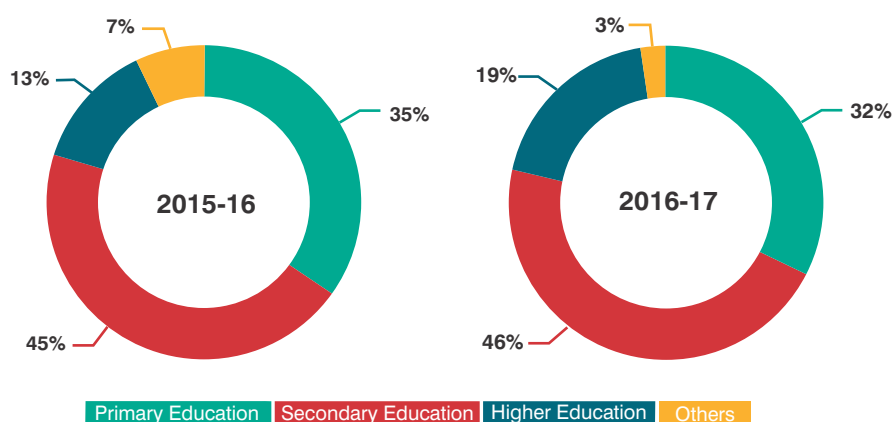
#### Provincial Current Budget



#### Provincial Development Budget



Education Budget

**Chart 5.2: Composition of Education Budgets 2015-16 and 2016-17**

Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

In 2016-17, Secondary education has been allocated 46 percent of the total education budget, followed by 32 percent and 19 percent share of primary education and higher education respectively.

terms, the budget for secondary education has increased from Rs. 54 billion in 2015-16 to Rs. 56 billion in 2016-17. The share of primary education has declined from 35 percent (Rs. 42 billion) in 2015-16 to 32 percent (Rs. 40 billion) of the education budget in 2016-17. Compared with 13 percent share in the education budget (Rs. 15 billion) in 2015-16, the percentage share of higher education has increased to 19 percent (Rs. 24 billion) this year.

## 5.2 TRENDS IN EDUCATION BUDGETS 2010-11 to 2016-17

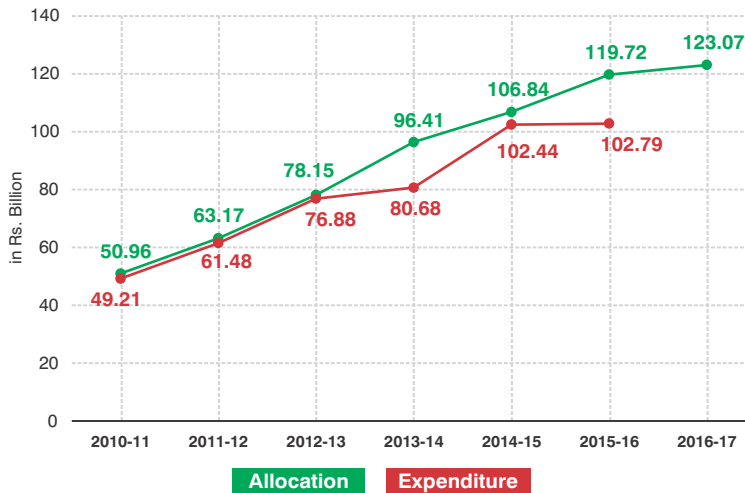
### 5.2.1 Trends in Total Budgetary Allocation and Expenditure

Government of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has significantly increased the education budget in the last seven years. In 2010-11, a budget of Rs. 51 billion was allocated for education. It has increased to Rs. 123 billion in 2016-17; highlighting an increase of 141 percent. During none of these years, the expensed budget has exceeded the allocated budget. The lowest percentage spending has been recorded for 2013-14 where 16 percent of the education budget (Rs. 16 billion) for that year remained unspent. Chart 5.3 looks at the allocated and expensed education budgets of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa for the last seven years.

In 2010-11, Rs. 51 billion was allocated for education out of which Rs. 2 billion (3 percent of the budget) remained unspent. With a significant increase of 24 percent, the allocated budget was increased to Rs. 63 billion in 2011-12. In 2011-12, 3 percent of the education budget could not be spent. This unspent budget amounted to Rs. 2 billion. In 2012-13, a budget of Rs. 78 billion was apportioned for education highlighting an increase of 24 percent over the previous year's allocated budget. However, Rs. 1 billion (2 percent) of the allocated budget for the year remained unspent. An increase of Rs. 18 billion (23 percent) was made for the next year when a budget of Rs. 96 billion was

apportioned for education in 2013-14. During this year, 16 percent of the allocated budget remained unspent. This is the highest percentage of funds that could not be expensed during the last seven years.

**Chart 5.3: Trends in Total Education Budget 2010-11 to 2016-17**



Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

With an increase of 11 percent over the allocated amount in 2013-14, a budget of Rs. 107 billion was allocated for education in 2014-15. Out of this budget, Rs. 4 billion (4 percent) remained unspent. In 2015-16, Rs. 120 billion was earmarked for education. This shows an increase of 12 percent (Rs. 13 billion) compared with allocated budget for the previous year. The allocated and spent education budget in 2015-16 show a difference of Rs. 17 billion, i.e., 14 percent of the allocated budget was not spent. In 2016-17, with an increase of 3 percent over the previous year's budget, an amount of Rs. 123 billion has been allocated for education. This is the lowest increase in education budget during the last seven years.

The highest share of education budget was allocated for secondary education during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13. Secondary education was followed by primary education and higher education. This composition changed in 2013-14 when primary education received higher share of the education budget compared with secondary education. The old pattern prior to 2013-14 has been followed in the subsequent budgets where secondary education receives the highest share of education budget followed by primary education and higher education.

## 5.2.2 Trends in Recurrent Budget Allocation and Expenditure

Recurrent budget, which consists of salary and non-salary budget, receives major share of the education budget every year. The highest share of recurrent budget in total education budget has been recorded in 2015-16 where 81 percent of the budget was

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*The allocated and expensed education budget in 2015-16 show a difference of Rs. 17 billion, i.e., 14 percent of the allocated budget for 2015-16 was not spent.*

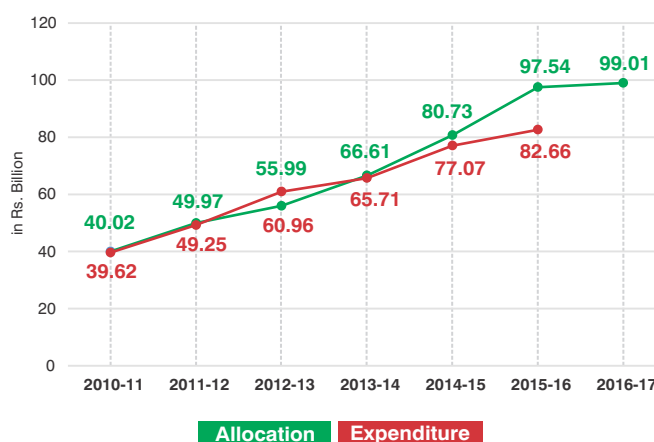
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*In 2015-16, the current budget of Rs. 98 billion was allocated out of which only 85 percent budget could be spent during the year.*

earmarked for recurrent expenditure. This has slightly declined to 80 percent in the current financial year. In 2016-17, Rs. 99 billion has been apportioned for recurrent budget.

The recurrent budget for education has increased by 147 percent during the last seven years. In 2010-11, Rs. 40 billion was allocated for education which has increased to Rs. 99 billion in 2016-17. Chart 5.4 looks at the allocated and expensed recurrent budget for education in the last seven years.

**Chart 5.4: Trends in Recurrent Education Budget 2010-11 to 2016-17**



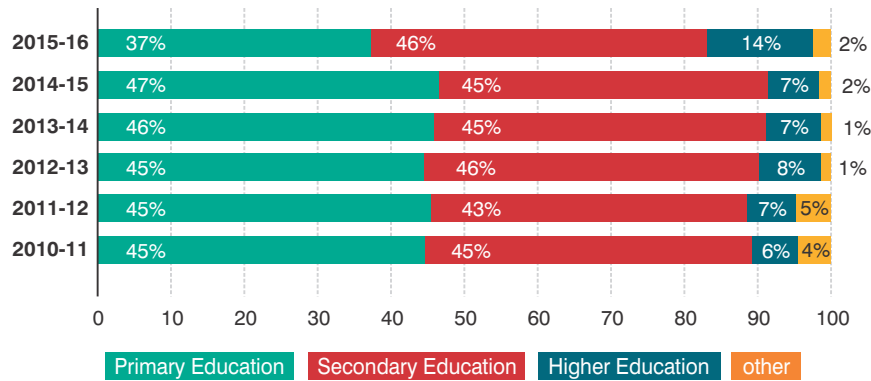
Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

An amount of Rs. 40 billion was apportioned for education in 2010-11 out of which Rs. 0.4 billion (1 percent of the recurrent budget) was not spent during that year. The allocated budget for 2011-12 was significantly increased by 25 percent to Rs. 50 billion in 2011-12. However, 1 percent of the allocated budget, i.e., Rs. 0.7 billion was not spent during 2011-12. For 2012-13, a budget of Rs. 56 billion was earmarked; presenting an increase of 12 percent over the allocated budget in 2011-12. The expenditure in 2012-13 exceeded the allocation by 9 percent, i.e., Rs. 5 billion. Highlighting an increase of Rs. 11 billion (19 percent of the recurrent budget for education), an allocation of Rs. 67 billion was made in 2013-14. During 2013-14, 1 percent of the budget remained unspent. A recurrent budget of Rs. 81 billion was earmarked for education in 2014-15 showing an increase of 21 percent over the previous year's budget. 5 percent of this budget, i.e., Rs. 4 billion, remained unspent during the year. With an increase of 21 percent over the allocated budget in 2014-15, Rs. 98 billion was apportioned for education in 2015-16. Rs. 15 billion (15 percent) out of the allocated budget remained unspent in 2015-16. This is the highest percentage of allocated budget that could not be expensed during the last seven years. In 2016-17, an amount of Rs. 99 billion has been allocated for recurrent budget highlighting an increase of Rs. 1.5 billion (2 percent) compared with the allocated budget in 2015-16.

Secondary education has received the highest share of recurrent education budget during 2015-16. The expenditure on secondary education is followed by primary

education and higher education during the year. Chart 5.5 analyzes the expensed recurrent budget for education at functional level since 2010-11.

**Chart 5.5: Trends in Recurrent Education Expenditure by Educational Level**



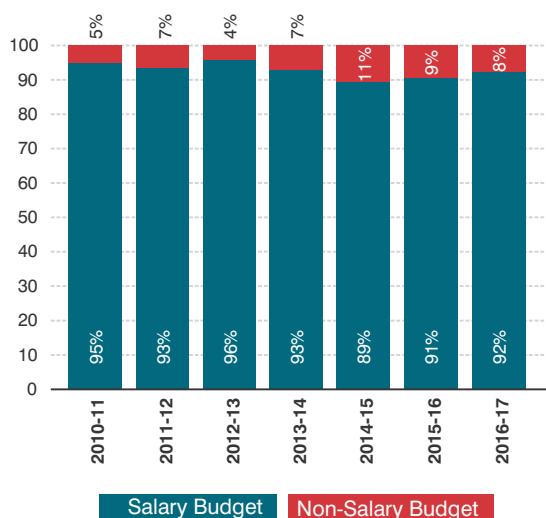
Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

The share of primary education has remained within 37 percent and 47 percent of the recurrent budget expenditure. The highest share of 47 percent of the recurrent education budget was spent on primary education in 2014-15 while the lowest share of 37 percent has been recorded for 2015-16. The share of secondary education has increased from 43 percent in 2011-12 to 46 percent in 2015-16. Higher education received 14 percent of the recurrent budget in 2015-16; an increase of 8 percent compared with the recurrent expenditure on higher education in 2010-11. Except for 2015-16, the spent budget on primary education has always exceeded the allocation during the last six years. In 2015-16, 18 percent of the recurrent budget remained unspent. During the same year, the expenditure on secondary education has also remained lower than the allocated budget by 10 percent. On the other hand, the spending on higher education exceeded the allocation by 29 percent in 2015-16.

As mentioned above, recurrent budget consists of salary budget and non-salary budget. Major portion of the recurrent budget is absorbed in salaries and related expenditure. The salary budget for education has increased by 141 percent during the last seven years. The non-salary budget has received even higher increase as it has gone up by 278 percent during these years. However, as percentage share of the recurrent budget, the share of non-salary budget is very low compared with the share of salary budget. In 2016-17, 92 percent of the recurrent budget has been allocated for salary budget while only 8 percent has been reserved for non-salary budget. Non-salary budget is needed for covering the operational expenses of schools and the education department. Chart 5.6 looks at the percentage share of salary and non-salary budgets in the total recurrent budget for education during the last seven years.

“”

*In 2016-17, 92 percent of the recurrent budget has been allocated for salary budget while only 8 percent has been reserved for non-salary budget.*

**Chart 5.6: Share of Salary and Non-Salary Budgets in Recurrent Education Budget**

Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

The highest share of 11 percent of recurrent budget for non-salary expenditure was earmarked during 2014-15. During this year, Rs. 8.6 billion was allocated for non-salary out of which 14 percent budget remained unspent. The share of non-salary budget declined to 9 percent of the recurrent budget in 2015-16. In 2016-17, a significant decrease of Rs. 1.7 billion can be seen in the non-salary budget for education compared with the allocated budget in 2015-16. The share of non-salary budget has reduced to 8 percent of the recurrent budget in the current financial year.

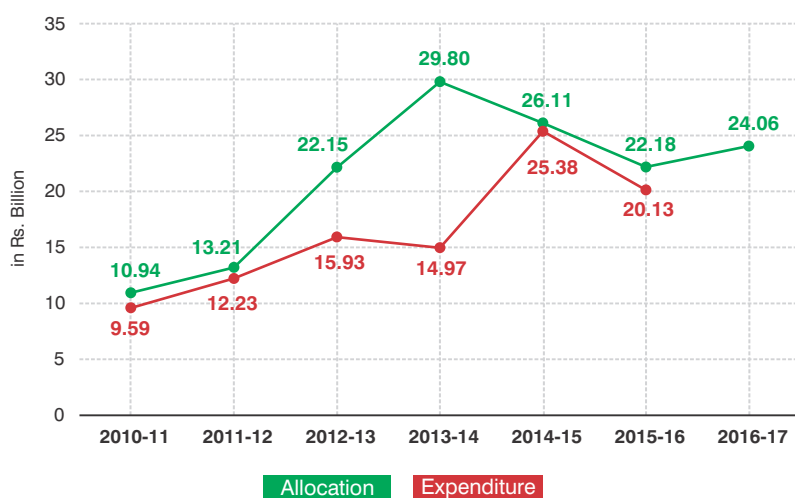
### 5.2.3 Trends in Development Budget Allocation and Expenditure

Development budget receives smaller portion of the education budget compared with the share of recurrent budget. In 2016-17, 20 percent of the education budget has been apportioned for development purposes compared with the 80 percent share of the recurrent budget. However, it is worth noting that the development budget for education has significantly increased in the last seven years. In 2010-11, a development budget of Rs. 11 billion was allocated for education which has increased to Rs. 24 billion in 2016-17. This highlights an increase of 120 percent. Despite this major increase in the development budget for education, a portion of it remains unspent each year. The highest unspent amount was recorded in 2013-14 when 50 percent of the development budget (Rs. 15 billion) could not be spent. Chart 5.7 looks at the allocated and expensed development budget of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in the last seven years.

In 2010-11, a development budget of Rs. 11 billion was allocated for education. Out of the allocated budget, Rs. 1.4 billion (12 percent of the budget) could not be spent

during the year. The year 2011-12 saw an increase of 21 percent over the development budget earmarked for the previous year. A budget of Rs. 13 billion was apportioned for development purposes in 2011-12, however, 7 percent of this budget remained unspent. In 2012-13, the development budget was increased to Rs. 22 billion; highlighting an increase of 68 percent compared with the allocated budget in 2011-12. 28 percent of the development budget could not be spent during this year. In 2013-14, compared with the allocation in the previous year, the development budget for education was increased by 35 percent with an allocation of Rs. 30 billion. Only 50 percent of the allocated budget for the year could be spent out of the allocated development budget for the year. This is the highest proportion of unspent development budget in the last seven years. A decrease of Rs. 4 billion (12 percent) was made in 2014-15 when a budget of Rs. 26 billion was allocated for development. During this year, 3 percent of the budget could not be expensed. In 2015-16, Rs. 22 billion was apportioned for development purposes showing a decrease of 15 percent (Rs. 4 billion) compared with allocated budget for the previous year. 9 percent of the development budget could not be expensed during the year. In 2016-17, an amount of Rs. 24 billion has been allocated for development budget which is an increase of 8 percent compared with the allocated budget in 2015-16.

**Chart 5.7: Trends in Development Education Budget 2010-11 to 2016-17**



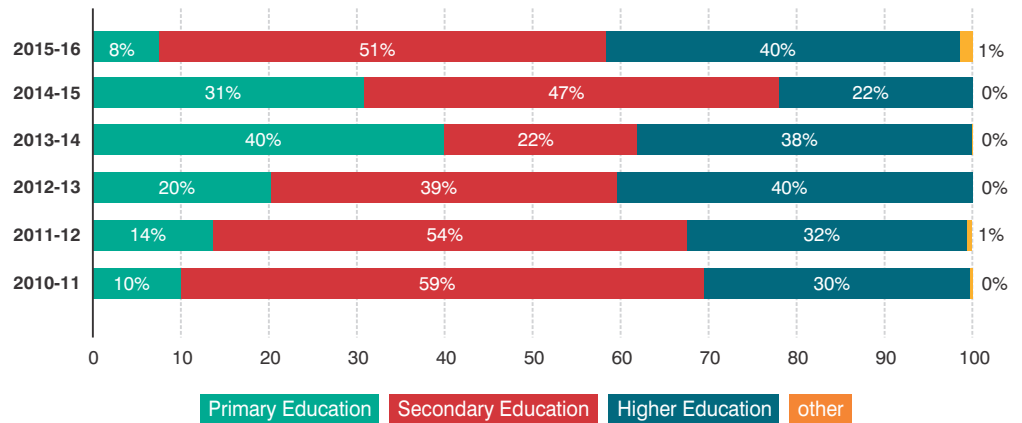
Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

Major portion of the development budget for 2016-17 has been earmarked for secondary education. This composition has remained the same during the last seven years except for 2013-14 when the allocation for primary education exceeded the earmarked budget for secondary education. In 2015-16, out of the expensed development budget for education, 51 percent spending was made on secondary education; followed by 40 percent and 8 percent expensed budget on higher education and primary education respectively. Chart 5.8 presents the functional level analysis of

In 2016-17, an amount of Rs. 24 billion has been allocated for development budget which is an increase of 8 percent compared with the allocated budget in 2015-16.

development budget spending in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

**Chart 5.8: Trends in Development Budget Expenditure by Educational Level**



Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

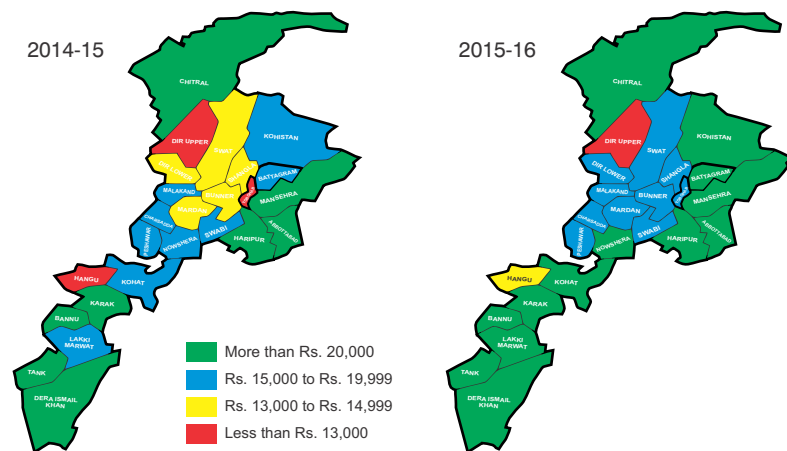
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*In 2015-16, only one district, i.e., district Upper Dir, spent less than Rs. 13,000 per student.*

### 5.2.4 Annual Per Student Expenditure

Annual per student expenditure is the ratio of recurrent expenditure on education and the enrolment for a particular year. In 2015-16, the government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa expensed Rs. 16,755 per student<sup>6</sup>. This shows a decrease of 2 percent compared with the expensed budget in 2014-15. In 2014-15, an amount of Rs. 17,163 was spent per student.

**Chart 5.9: Annual Per Student Expenditure at District Level**



Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books, PIFRA and KP Annual Schools Census Data



Further disaggregation of per student spending shows that there are significant variations among the districts. Chart 5.9 compares the district-wise education expenditure per student in 2014-15 and 2015-16.

From the above chart, it is evident that some districts have received higher per student budgets compared with other districts. The highest spending has been recorded in district Abbottabad in 2015-16. Out of the total 25 districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 13 districts have spent more than Rs. 20,000 per student in 2015-16. Only 7 districts were categorized in this spending range in 2014-15. District Upper Dir has received the lowest spending of Rs. 12,333 per student in 2015-16. In 2014-15, 3 districts had expensed less than Rs. 13,000 per student. In 2015-16, the number of districts falling in this category has reduced to only one, i.e., district Upper Dir.

## 5.3 INSIGHTS FROM BUDGET BOOKS 2016-17

### 5.3.1 Teacher Training Budget 2016-17

A total budget of Rs. 1.1 billion has been apportioned for teacher training in 2016-17. This highlights a decrease of 2 percent compared with the allocated budget in 2015-16. Out of the total teacher training budget, Rs. 752 million (67 percent) are earmarked for in-service teacher training while 33 percent of the budget (Rs. 373 million) has been allocated for pre-service teacher training in 2016-17. Table 5.3 presents the budgetary allocations for teacher training in 2015-16 and 2016-17.

**Table 5.3: Teacher Training Budget of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (in Rs. Million)**

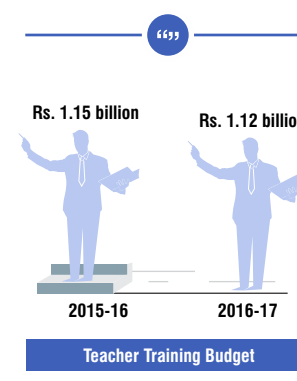
	2016 -17	2015 -16	Increase/Decrease
<b>Pre-Service Teacher Training</b>	373.23	303.74	69.49 (23%)
<b>In-Service Teacher Training</b>	751.61	844.10	-92.49 (-11%)
<b>Total Teacher Training</b>	1,124.84	1,147.84	-23 (-2%)

Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books

From the above table, it can be seen that the pre-service teacher training budget has increased by Rs. 69 million (23 percent) in 2016-17. On the other hand, in-service teacher training budget has decreased from Rs. 844 million in 2015-16 to Rs. 752 million in 2016-17, highlighting a decrease of 11 percent.

### 5.3.2 Lump-sum Provisions in Budget 2016-17

Similar to the case in 2015-16, the current year's education budget also contains some lump-sum provisions. Such provisions relate to the resources that are not earmarked



“”

*Last year, under the administration head of the education budget, a budget of Rs. 7.3 billion was kept as a lump-sum provision. In 2016-17, this has been significantly reduced to Rs. 592 million.*

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for specific heads and limit transparent and effective utilization of these funds.

A lump-sum provision of Rs. 800 million was mentioned for covering the non-salary costs of in-service teacher education in 2015-16. The budget for this line item has been reduced to Rs. 700 million in this year's budget. Last year, under the administration head of the education budget, an amount of Rs. 7.3 billion was kept as a lump-sum provision. In 2016-17, this has been significantly reduced to Rs. 592 million.

### **5.3.3 Provision of Free Textbooks**

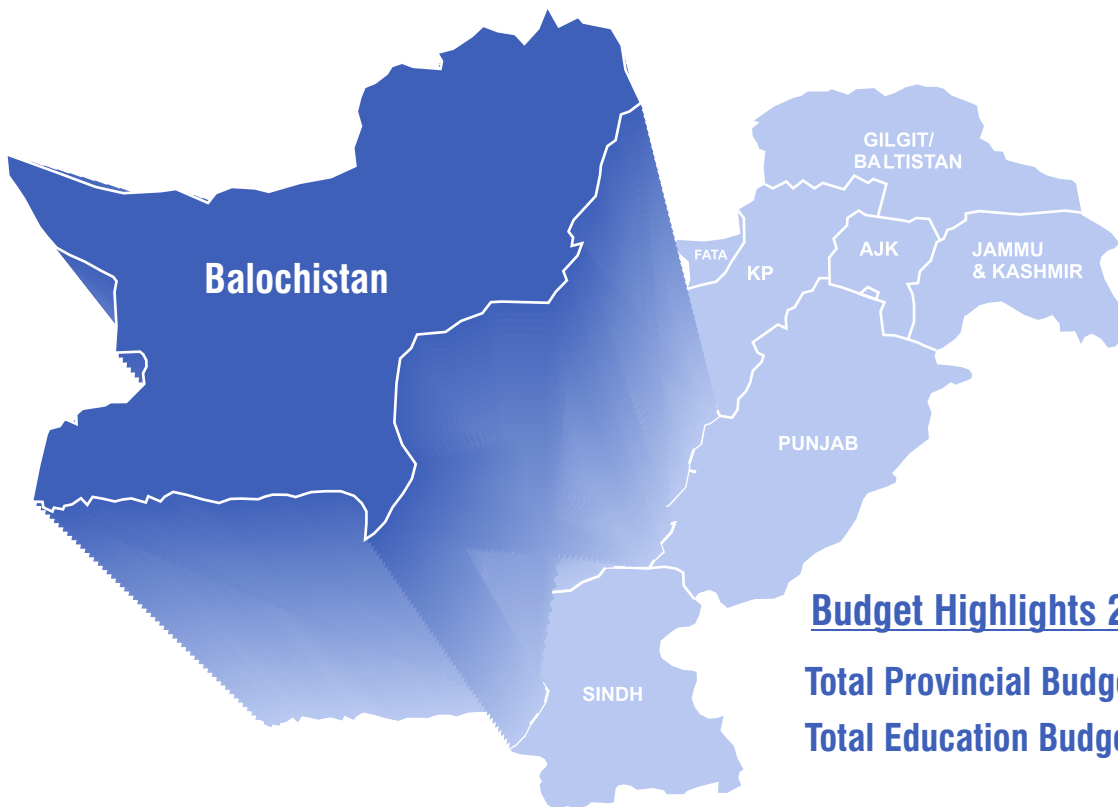
The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, like other provinces, provides free textbooks to all students up to the intermediate level. For this purpose, a development scheme worth Rs. 2.5 billion has been kept in the provincial ADP of 2016-17. The same amount was earmarked under this scheme in 2015-16.

### **5.3.4 Out-of-School Children Survey**

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is the first province in Pakistan to initiate a household survey to assess the exact number of out-of-school children in the province and more importantly to know where they reside. For this purpose, a budget of Rs. 60 million was allocated in 2015-16. For the current financial year, a budget of Rs. 127.4 million has been earmarked for this survey.

# CHAPTER 6

## Public Financing of Education in Balochistan



### Budget Highlights 2016-17

**Total Provincial Budget: 289 billion**

**Total Education Budget: 49 billion**

**Recurrent Budget: 42 billion**

→ **Salary Budget: 37 billion**

→ **Non-Salary Budget: 5 billion**

**Development Budget: 6 billion**



# CHAPTER 6

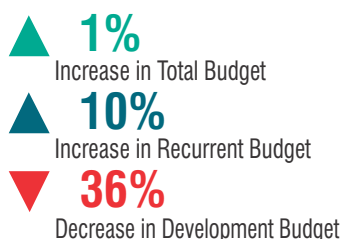
## Public Financing of Education in Balochistan

Balochistan has a total of 13,279 public sector schools out of which 29 percent are girls' schools<sup>1</sup>. 84 percent of these schools are at primary level. The total number of enrolled students in public sector schools is 1.04 million. The gender parity index of enrolment is 0.63 (63 girls for every 100 boys). The total number of out of school children in Balochistan stands at 1.8 million; 70 percent of the total population of 5-16 years' children<sup>2</sup>. 50 percent of these out of school children are girls. Balochistan has a teaching workforce of 45,881 out of which 33 percent are female teachers. The literacy rate (ages 10 years and above) in the province is 44 percent; in favour of males with 61 percent literacy rate compared with 25 percent for females<sup>3</sup>. Net enrolment rate at primary level (ages 6 to 10 years and including grades 1 to 5) is 67 percent for boys and 42 percent for girls<sup>4</sup>. The survival rate to grade 5 is currently 34 percent in Balochistan while the effective transition rate from primary to lower secondary stands at 71 percent<sup>5</sup>.

### 6.1 BALOCHISTAN EDUCATION BUDGET 2016-17 AT A GLANCE

#### 6.1.1 Comparison of Education Budgets 2015-16 and 2016-17

A budget of Rs. 49 billion has been allocated by the Balochistan government for education in 2016-17. This shows a meagre increase of only 1 percent compared with the allocated education budget in 2015-16. A further look at the education budget of Balochistan shows that 87 percent of the education budget (Rs. 42 billion) has



<sup>1</sup> Balochistan Education Management Information System data 2015-16.

<sup>2</sup> Academy of Educational Planning and Management (2015). Pakistan Education Statistics 2014-15. Islamabad.

<sup>3</sup> Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (2016). *Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey 2014-15*. Islamabad.

<sup>4</sup> *ibid.*

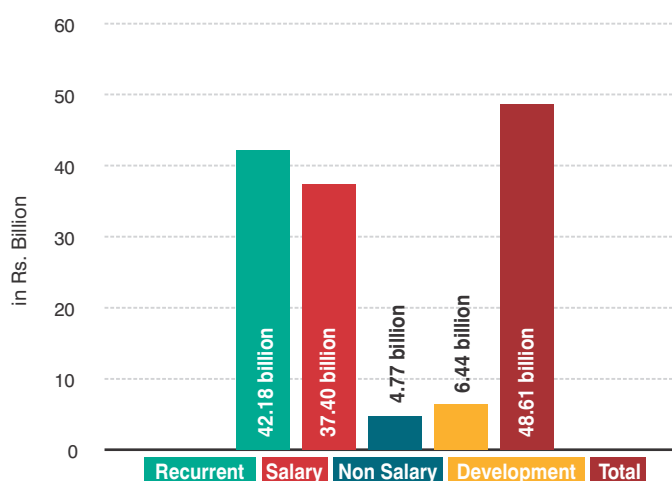
<sup>5</sup> Academy of Educational Planning and Management (2015). Pakistan Education Statistics 2014-15. Islamabad.

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The share of development budget in the overall education budget has gone down from 21 percent in 2015-16 to 13 percent of total education budget in 2016-17.

been apportioned for recurrent expenditure in 2016-17. On the other hand, development budget has received 13 percent (Rs. 6.4 billion) of the education budget for the year. Out of the recurrent budget for education, salaries and related expenditure will consume Rs. 37 billion (89 percent) while 11 percent of the budget (Rs. 5 billion) has been set aside for non-salary budget. Chart 6.1 shows the summary of education budget of Balochistan for 2016-17.

**Chart 6.1: Balochistan Education Budget 2016-17**



Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

The overall education budget of Balochistan has slightly increased in 2016-17 compared with the allocated and spent education budget in 2015-16. However, it is to be noted that the non-salary and development budgets for education have been slashed for the current financial year. The non-salary budget has declined by 18 percent while the development budget for education has decreased by 36 percent in 2016-17 compared with the allocated budget in 2015-16.

	2016-17	2015-16		Increase/Decrease vis-à-vis 2015-16	
	Allocation	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
<b>A. Recurrent</b>	42,175.27	38,327.21	36,463.28	3,848.07 (10%)	5,712.00 (16%)
<b>Salary</b>	37,404.06	32,528.15	30,378.56	4,875.91 (15%)	7,025.50 (23%)
<b>Non-Salary</b>	4,771.21	5,799.05	6,084.72	-1,027.84 (-18%)	-1,313.50 (-22%)
<b>B. Development</b>	6,436.67	10,017.57	7,953.33	-3,580.90 (-36%)	-1,516.66 (-19%)
<b>Total (A+B)</b>	48,611.94	48,344.78	44,416.61	267.17 (1%)	4,195.33 (9%)

Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

## 6.1.2 Share of Education in Total Provincial Budget

The share of education in the total provincial budget has declined for the current financial year. In 2016-17, education will receive 17 percent of Balochistan's total budget. Out of the total provincial outlay of Rs. 289 billion, Rs. 49 billion has been apportioned for education in the current financial year. Table 6.2 looks at the education budget of Balochistan as a share of the total provincial during the last three years.

**Table 6.2: Share of Education in the Provincial Budget of Balochistan (in Rs. Million)**

	2016-17			2015-16			2014-15		
	Provincial Budget	Education Budget	%age Share	Provincial Budget	Education Budget	%age Share	Provincial Budget	Education Budget	%age Share
<b>Recurrent</b>	218,173	42,175	19%	189,023	38,327	20%	164,971	28,937	18%
<b>Development</b>	71,183	6,437	9%	54,505	10,018	18%	50,742	11,736	23%
<b>Total</b>	289,356	48,612	17%	243,528	48,345	20%	215,713	40,674	19%

Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

In 2014-15, 19 percent of the Balochistan's budget, i.e., Rs. 41 billion was allocated for education. This percentage further improved in 2015-16 when a budget of Rs. 48 billion was apportioned for education out of the total budget of Rs. 244 billion. The allocated budget for education in 2015-16 was 20 percent of the provincial budget of Balochistan. For the current financial year, the percentage share of education has dropped to 17 percent of the total budget with an allocation of Rs. 49 billion. It is worth noting that the decline in percentage share of education has been significantly steep in case of development budget compared with the recurrent budget. The share of development budget for education has dropped from 23 percent of the total development budget in 2014-15 to 9 percent in 2016-17.

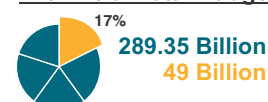
## 6.1.3 Composition of Education Budget 2016-17

A look at the education budget of Balochistan at the functional level shows that secondary education receives highest share of the education budget in 2016-17. Secondary education has been allocated 34 percent of the total education budget in 2016-17, i.e., Rs. 17 billion. Secondary education is followed by primary education with 32 percent share (Rs. 15 billion) and higher education having 30 percent of the education budget, i.e., Rs. 14 billion. Chart 6.2 compares the education budget of 2016-17 with the allocation budget for the last financial year, i.e., 2015-16, in order to see if there has been any significant change in the government's priorities regarding functional level spending on education.

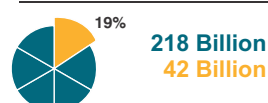
Comparing the current year's allocations with the earmarked budget during the last financial year, the percentage share of secondary education has increased from 31 percent to 34 percent of the education budget of Balochistan. Similarly, the share of primary education has also increased from 26 percent (Rs. 12 billion) in 2015-16 to 32

### Education Budget as Proportion of Total Provincial Budget 2016-17

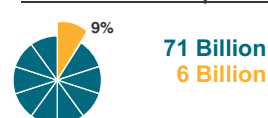
#### Provincial Total Budget



#### Provincial Recurrent Budget



#### Provincial Development Budget

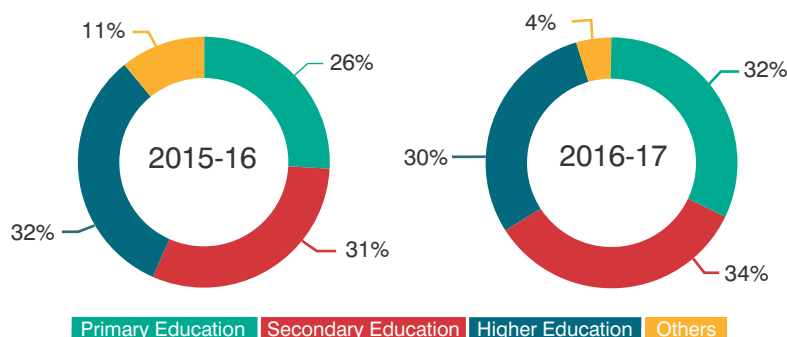


Education Budget

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With an increase of 151 percent during the last 7 years, the budget has increased from Rs. 19 billion in 2010-11 to Rs. 49 billion in 2016-17.

**Chart 6.2: Composition of Education Budgets 2015-16 and 2016-17**



Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

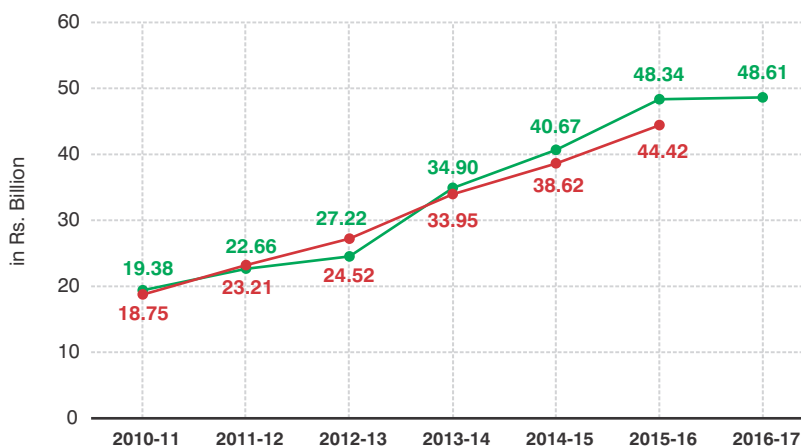
percent (Rs. 15 billion) in 2016-17. Compared with 32 percent share of higher education in 2015-16, the percentage share of higher education has declined to 30 percent of the total education budget this year.

## 6.2 TRENDS IN EDUCATION BUDGETS 2010-11 to 2016-17

### 6.2.1 Trends in Total Budgetary Allocation and Expenditure

The education budget of Balochistan has significantly increased in the last seven years. In 2010-11, the government of Balochistan had earmarked a budget of Rs. 19 billion for education which has increased to Rs. 49 billion in 2016-17. This highlights an increase of 151 percent during these seven years. Chart 6.3 looks at the allocated and expensed education budgets of Balochistan for the last seven years.

**Chart 6.3: Trends in Total Education Budget 2010-11 to 2016-17**



Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA



In 2010-11, a budget of Rs. 19 billion was allocated for education out of which 3 percent (Rs. 0.63 billion) budget remained unspent. The next year saw a significant increase of 17 percent with the allocated budget for education increased to Rs. 23 billion in 2011-12. The expensed budget in 2011-12 shows an overspending of 2 percent during the year. In 2012-13, a budget of Rs. 25 billion was apportioned for education highlighting an increase of 8 percent compared with the allocated budget in 2011-12. Similar to the previous year, an over-spending to the tune of Rs. 3 billion, i.e., 11 percent of the allocated budget, was noted in 2012-13. With a significant increase of Rs. 10 billion (42 percent), the allocated budget in 2013-14 increased to Rs. 35 billion. During 2013-14,

only 3 percent of the budget could not be spent. Highlighting an increase of 17 percent over the allocated amount in 2013-14, a budget of Rs. 41 billion was allocated for education in 2014-15. However, Rs. 2 billion (5 percent) out of the allocated budget remained unspent during the year. In 2015-16, Rs. 48 billion was earmarked for education showing an increase of 19 percent (Rs. 8 billion) compared with allocated budget in 2014-15. In 2015-16, the allocated and expensed education budgets show a difference of Rs. 4 billion, i.e., 8 percent of the allocated budget for 2015-16 was not spent. This is the highest percentage of allocated budget that could not be expensed during the last seven years. In 2016-17, Rs. 49 billion has been allocated for education presenting an increase of merely 1 percent over the previous year's allocated budget. This is the lowest increase in education budget during the last seven years.

The highest share of education budget was allocated for primary education during 2010-11 and 2011-12 followed by secondary education and higher education. This composition changed in 2012-13 when secondary education received higher share of the education budget compared with primary education and higher education. The same pattern has been followed in the budgets for 2013-14 and 2014-15 until 2015-16 when higher education received higher share of education budget compared with primary education. In 2016-17, the share of primary education is slightly higher than higher education.

## 6.2.2 Trends in Recurrent Budget Allocation and Expenditure

Recurrent budget, which consists of salary and non-salary budget, receives major share of the education budget every year. In 2016-17, 87 percent of the education budget of Balochistan has been earmarked for recurrent expenditure. Over the last seven years, the recurrent budget for education has increased from Rs. 18 billion in 2010-11 to Rs. 42 billion in 2016-17. This shows an increase of 141 percent during these years. Chart 6.4 looks at the allocated and expensed recurrent budget for education during the last seven years.

A recurrent education budget of Rs. 17.5 billion was apportioned for education in 2010-11. An extra amount of Rs. 0.43 billion (2 percent of the allocated budget) was spent during that year. The allocated budget for 2011-12 was significantly increased by 18 percent to Rs. 21 billion in 2011-12. Similar to the previous year, an over-spending to the tune of 5 percent of the allocated budget, i.e., Rs. 1 billion was recorded during 2011-12. In 2012-13, a recurrent budget of Rs. 22 billion was earmarked for education;

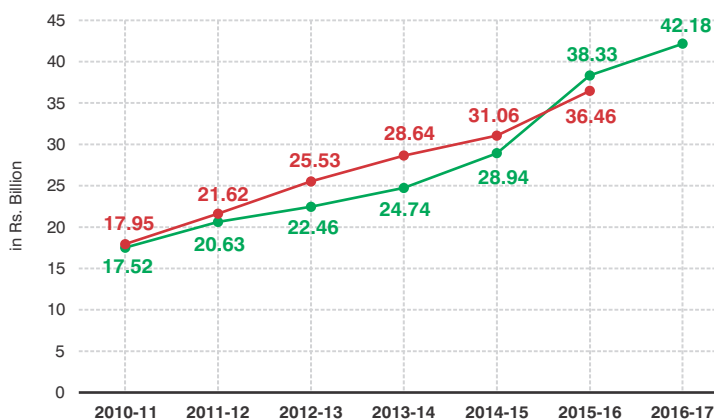
*In 2015-16, the allocated and expensed education budgets show a difference of Rs. 4 billion, i.e., 8 percent of the allocated budget for 2015-16 was not spent.*

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The highest share of 52 percent of the recurrent education budget was spent on primary education in 2010-11 while the lowest share of 31 percent was recorded in 2014-15.

presenting an increase of 9 percent compared with the allocated budget in 2011-12. This year also, an amount of Rs. 3 billion (14 percent of the allocated budget) was over-spent. Highlighting an increase of Rs. 2 billion (10 percent) over the allocated recurrent budget in 2012-13, an allocation of Rs. 25 billion was made in 2013-14. The trend of over-spending continued in 2013-14 when Rs. 4 billion was over-spent during the year.

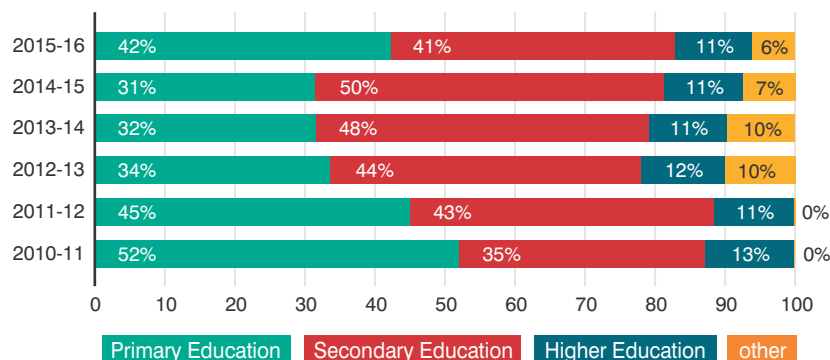
**Chart 6.4: Trends in Recurrent Education Budget 2010-11 to 2016-17**



Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

A recurrent budget of Rs. 29 billion was earmarked for education in 2014-15 showing an increase of 17 percent over the previous year's budget. This year, 7 percent over-spending amounting to Rs. 2 billion was recorded. With a significant increase of 32 percent over the allocated budget in 2014-15, Rs. 38 billion was apportioned for recurrent expenditure in 2015-16. This is the only year since 2010-11, where an under-spending has been recorded in the recurrent budget. Rs. 2 billion (5 percent) out of the allocated budget have remained unspent in 2015-16. In 2016-17, an amount of Rs. 42 billion has been allocated for recurrent budget highlighting an increase of Rs. 4 billion (10 percent) compared with the allocated budget in 2015-16.

**Chart 6.5: Trends in Recurrent Education Expenditure by Educational Level**



Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

Primary education has received the highest share of recurrent education budget in 2015-16. During the previous 3 years, i.e., 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15, the share of secondary education was significantly higher than that of primary education. Chart 6.5 analyzes the expensed recurrent budget for education at functional level since 2010-11.

The share of primary education has remained within 31 percent and 52 percent of the recurrent budget. The highest share of 52 percent of the recurrent education budget was spent on primary education in 2010-11 while the lowest share of 31 percent was recorded in 2014-15. The share of secondary education has increased from 35 percent in 2010-11 to 41 percent in 2015-16. Higher education has received 11 percent of the recurrent budget in 2015-16; a decrease of 2 percent compared with the recurrent expenditure on higher education in 2010-11.

Recurrent budget consists of salary and non-salary budgets. Major portion of the recurrent budget is absorbed in salaries and related expenditure. The salary budget for education has increased by 155 percent during the last seven years while the non-salary budget has gone up by 66 percent. In 2016-17, 89 percent of the recurrent budget has been allocated for salary budget while only 11 percent has been reserved for non-salary budget. Non-salary budget is needed for covering the operational expenses of schools and the education department. Chart 6.6 looks at the percentage share of salary and non-salary budgets in the total recurrent budget for education during the last seven years.

**Chart 6.6: Share of Salary and Non-Salary Budgets in Recurrent Education Budget**



Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

In 2016-17, a non-salary budget of Rs. 5 billion has been allocated for education which constitutes 11 percent of the recurrent budget for the year.

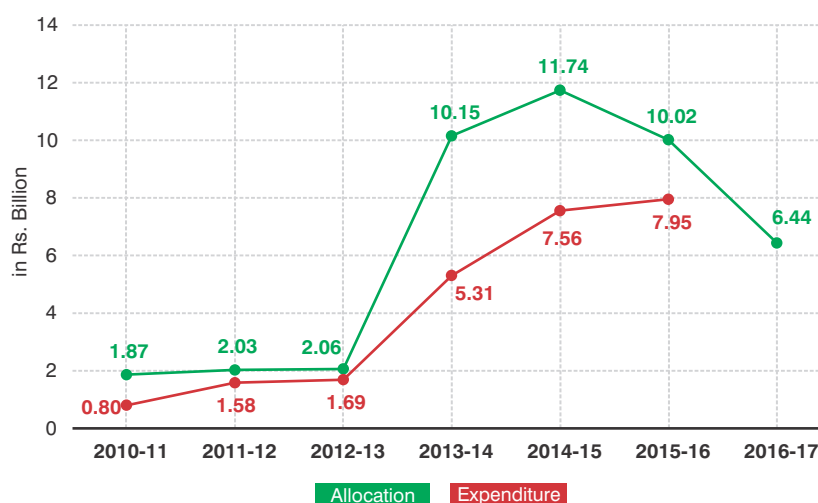
The highest share of 16 percent of recurrent budget for non-salary expenditure was earmarked during 2010-11 and 2013-14. In 2016-17, a non-salary budget of Rs. 5 billion has been allocated for education which constitutes 11 percent of the recurrent budget for the year. This is the lowest proportion of recurrent budget allocated for non-salary budget in the last seven years.

### 6.2.3 Trends in Development Budget Allocation and Expenditure

Compared with the allocated budget in 2015-16, the development budget has been slashed by 36 percent in 2016-17.

Development budget receives smaller portion of the education budget each year compared with the share of recurrent budget. Only 13 percent of the education budget has been allocated for development purposes in 2016-17 compared with the 87 percent share of the recurrent budget. It is important to note that the development budget for education has significantly decreased by 37 percent in the last four years. In 2013-14, a budget of Rs. 10 billion was allocated for education which has declined to Rs. 6 billion in 2016-17. Also, a significant part of the development budget remains unspent each year. The highest unspent amount was recorded in 2010-11 where 57 percent of the development budget could not be spent. This is followed by the low expenditure in 2013-14 when 48 percent of the development budget, i.e., Rs. 5 billion, remained unspent. Chart 6.7 looks at the allocated and expensed development budget of Balochistan for the last seven years.

**Chart 6.7: Trends in Development Education Budget 2010-11 to 2016-17**



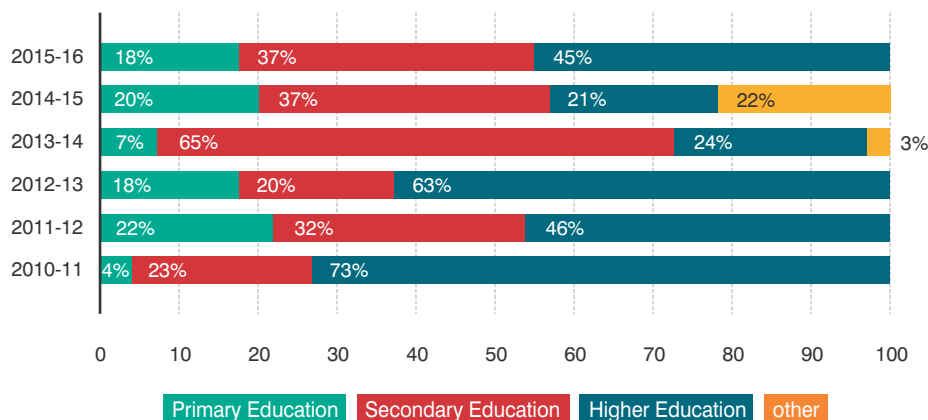
Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

In 2010-11, a budget of Rs. 2 billion was allocated for development purposes out of which only Rs. 1 billion (43 percent of the budget) could be expensed during the year. In 2011-12, the percentage of unspent budget was significantly reduced to 22 percent of the allocated budget. In 2011-12, a budget of Rs. 2 billion was earmarked for development purposes highlighting an increase of 9 percent over the previous year's budget. With an increase of 2 percent over the allocated budget in 2011-12, a budget of

Rs. 2.1 billion was allocated in 2012-13. 18 percent of the development budget could not be spent during this year. In 2013-14, compared with the allocated budget in the previous year, the development budget for education was increased by 393 percent with an allocation of Rs. 10 billion. However, 48 percent of the allocated budget for the year remained unspent. An increase of Rs. 1.6 billion (16 percent) was made in 2014-15 when a development budget of Rs. 12 billion was allocated for education. During this year, 36 percent of the budget could not be expensed. Registering a decrease of 15 percent, a development budget of Rs. 10 billion was apportioned for education in 2015-16. Similar to the previous trends, 21 percent of the development budget remained unspent during the year. This year, the development budget has been further slashed by 36 percent. A budget of Rs. 6 billion has been allocated for development purposes in 2016-17.

During the last three years, primary education has received the lowest portion of the development budget expenditure. In 2015-16, out of the expensed development budget for education, 45 percent spending was made on higher education, followed by 37 percent and 18 percent expensed budget on secondary education and primary education respectively. Chart 6.8 presents the functional level analysis of development budget spending in Balochistan.

**Chart 6.8: Trends in Development Budget Expenditure by Educational Level**



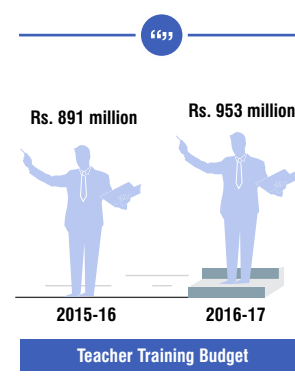
Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

The highest share of 22 percent of the development budget was expensed on primary education in 2011-12. For all the years from 2010-11 to 2015-16, secondary education has received higher proportion of the development budget compared with primary education.

## 6.3 INSIGHTS FROM BUDGET BOOKS 2016-17

### 6.3.1 Teacher Training Budget 2016-17

The government of Balochistan has earmarked a budget of Rs. 953 million for teacher training in 2016-17 registering an increase of 7 percent compared with the allocated



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*A budget of Rs. 1.5 billion for health and medical education has been added in the Balochistan education budget 2016-17.*

budget in 2015-16. Out of the total teacher training budget for 2016-17, Rs. 462 million (48 percent) are earmarked for pre-service teacher training while 52 percent of the budget (Rs. 491 million) has been allocated for in-service teacher training. Table 6.3 presents the budgetary allocations for teacher training in 2015-16 and 2016-17.

**Table 6.3: Teacher Training Budget of Balochistan (in Rs. Million)**

	2016-17	2015-16	Increase/Decrease
<b>Pre-Service Teacher Training</b>	462.03	454.16	7.87 (2%)
<b>In-Service Teacher Training</b>	491.05	436.92	54.13 (12%)
<b>Total Teacher Training</b>	953.08	891.08	62.00 (7%)

Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books

From the above table, it can be seen that the pre-service teacher training budget has increased by Rs. 8 million (2 percent) in 2016-17. On the other hand, in-service teacher training budget has increased from Rs. 437 million in 2015-16 to Rs. 491 million in 2016-17; highlighting an increase of 12 percent.

### 6.3.2 Balochistan Education Management Information System

In 2016-17, Rs. 35 billion has been earmarked for Balochistan Education Management Information System (BEMIS). This shows a significant increase of Rs. 9 million compared with the allocated budget in 2015-16.

**Table 6.4: Budgetary Allocations for BEMIS (in Rs. Million)**

	2016-17	2015-16	Increase/Decrease
<b>Employees Related Expenditure</b>	32.88	23.63	9.25 (39%)
<b>Non-Salary Cost</b>	1.65	1.65	0.00 (0%)
<b>Total</b>	34.53	25.28	9.25 (37%)

Source: I-SAPS Calculations from Budget Books

Major portion of the BEMIS budget is utilized for employee-related expenditure. The employee-related budget of BEMIS has increased from Rs. 24 million in 2015-16 to Rs. 33 million in 2016-17 highlighting an increase of 39 percent. On the other hand, the non-salary budget has remained same for both years at Rs. 1.65 million.

### 6.3.3 Budget for Archives, Libraries and Museums

Out of the education budget of Balochistan, an amount of Rs. 159 million has been allocated for archives, libraries and museums in 2016-17. Compared with the allocated budget in 2015-16, this shows an increase of Rs. 37 million (30 percent).

### **6.3.4 Health and Medical Education**

The education budget of Balochistan includes the budget of health and medical education as well. In 2016-17, health and medical education budget of Rs. 1.5 billion has been added to the education budget. This shows an increase of Rs. 197 million (15 percent) compared with the allocated budget for this purpose in 2015-16.







# ANNEX

## Statistical Tables



## Federal Education Budget

Table A2.1: Breakdown of Total Education Expenditure by Educational Level (Rs. Million)

	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
Primary Education	3,204.00	3,252.00	4,358.00	4,387.00	4,700.19	6,377.53	5,832.00	7,189.78	6,334.39	8,050.30	7,239.56	8,689.22	8,606.46	8,606.46
Secondary Education	4,299.00	4,442.00	4,956.00	5,592.00	5,632.45	7,637.91	7,434.00	8,613.81	8,129.12	10,487.83	9,284.24	10,992.93	10,898.82	10,898.82
Higher Education	42,857.00	45,834.00	43,467.00	48,343.00	51,625.66	52,710.83	61,883.00	65,973.26	67,761.38	78,799.85	77,399.38	95,286.20	86,006.97	86,006.97
Others	5,306.00	1,653.00	1,694.00	3,033.00	3,292.12	3,416.63	5,249.00	4,939.88	2,103.44	4,363.68	3,957.34	2,410.00	3,459.67	3,459.67
Total	55,666.00	55,181.00	54,475.00	61,355.00	65,250.41	70,142.90	80,398.00	86,716.73	84,328.33	101,701.65	97,880.52	117,378.35	108,971.91	108,971.91

Source: FABS Reports from PIFRA SAP System

Table A2.2: Breakdown of Recurrent Expenditure by Educational Level (Rs. Million)

	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
Primary Education	3,174.00	3,245.00	4,148.00	4,267.00	4,670.19	6,365.53	5,832.00	7,189.78	6,078.56	8,050.30	7,239.56	8,689.22	8,586.46	8,586.46
Secondary Education	4,232.00	4,425.00	4,893.00	5,524.00	5,606.93	7,627.70	7,434.00	8,613.81	7,863.81	10,454.65	8,993.35	10,961.41	10,398.13	10,398.13
Higher Education	25,210.00	31,166.00	29,111.00	33,997.00	35,766.47	40,673.95	43,364.00	47,134.54	47,464.25	52,991.75	56,675.18	62,838.66	63,981.71	63,981.71
Others	1,884.00	1,487.00	1,362.00	1,425.00	1,830.24	2,285.24	2,647.00	3,267.97	1,815.28	2,880.47	2,666.27	1,098.27	1,228.48	1,228.48
Total	34,500.00	40,323.00	39,514.00	45,213.00	47,973.83	56,952.42	59,277.00	66,206.10	63,221.90	74,377.16	75,580.35	83,587.75	84,194.77	84,194.77
% of Total Education Budget	62	73	73	74	73	81	74	76	75	73	77	71	71	77

Source: FABS Reports from PIFRA SAP System

Table A2.3: Breakdown of Salary Expenditure by Educational Level (Rs. Million)

	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
Primary Education	3,085.24	3,159.79	4,056.19	4,174.94	4,481.04	6,255.92	5,722.40	6,920.92	5,573.40	7,625.94	6,736.11	8,108.83	7,949.68	7,949.68
Secondary Education	4,087.65	4,297.73	4,798.30	5,428.63	5,428.63	7,533.06	7,339.36	8,360.24	7,473.53	10,069.79	8,564.88	10,074.84	9,654.31	9,654.31
Higher Education	1,453.97	1,596.66	1,832.18	2,043.70	2,426.02	3,882.60	4,157.11	4,157.11	4,157.11	4,590.22	4,824.88	4,248.60	4,786.27	4,786.27
Others	547.59	537.45	497.90	531.09	601.24	715.89	766.51	745.94	732.61	1,142.44	1,297.86	707.55	782.05	782.05
Total	9,176.45	9,591.64	11,184.57	12,172.79	12,936.93	18,387.47	17,985.37	20,190.52	17,501.18	23,428.38	21,423.74	24,139.82	23,172.32	23,172.32
% of Total Education Budget	27	24	28	27	27	32	30	30	28	28	22	21	21	28
% of Total Education Budget	16	17	21	20	20	26	22	22	21	23	22	21	21	21

Source: FABS Reports from PIFRA SAP System

Table A2.4: Breakdown of Non-Salary Expenditure by Educational Level (Rs. Million)

	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
Primary Education	88.76	85.21	91.81	92.06	189.15	109.61	109.60	268.86	499.16	424.35	503.44	580.39	636.78	636.78
Secondary Education	144.36	127.28	94.70	100.94	178.297	94.64	94.64	253.57	390.28	394.86	434.47	886.57	743.82	743.82
Higher Education	23,754.03	29,569.34	27,278.82	31,953.30	33,340.45	36,791.35	39,206.89	42,971.12	43,748.61	48,401.53	51,850.30	57,590.25	59,195.43	59,195.43
Others	1,336.41	949.55	864.10	893.91	1,229.00	1,569.35	1,880.49	2,522.04	1,082.67	1,738.04	1,368.40	390.72	446.42	446.42
Total	25,323.56	30,731.36	28,323.43	33,040.21	34,936.90	38,564.95	41,291.63	46,015.58	45,720.72	50,948.78	54,156.61	59,447.93	61,022.46	61,022.46
% of Total Education Budget	73	76	72	73	73	68	70	70	72	69	72	71	72	72
% of Total Education Budget	45	56	52	54	54	55	51	53	54	50	55	51	56	56

Source: FABS Reports from PIFRA SAP System

Table A2.5: Breakdown of Development Expenditure by Educational Level (Rs. Million)

	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
Primary Education	30.00	7.00	210.00	120.00	30.00	12.00	-	-	255.84	-	-	-	20.00	20.00
Secondary Education	67.00	17.00	69.00	68.00	25.52	10.21	-	-	285.31	33.18	284.89	31.52	500.68	500.68
Higher Education	17,647.00	14,668.00	14,356.00	14,346.00	15,859.19	12,036.89	18,838.72	20,297.13	20,808.10	20,724.20	20,724.20	32,447.34	22,025.26	22,025.26
Others	3,422.00	166.00	332.00	1,608.00	1,461.88	1,131.39	2,602.00	1,671.90	288.16	1,483.21	1,291.07	1,311.73	2,231.19	2,231.19
Total	21,166.00	14,858.00	14,961.00	16,142.00	17,376.58	13,190.48	21,121.00	20,510.63	21,106.43	27,324.49	22,300.16	33,790.60	24,777.14	24,777.14
% of Total Education Budget	38	27	27	26	27	19	26	24	25	27	23	29	23	23

Source: FABS Reports from PIFRA SAP System

Chapter 3

Punjab Education Budget

Table A3.1: Breakdown of Total Education Expenditure by Educational Level (Rs. Million)

	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
Primary Education	72,913.52	68,338.60	83,912.13	76,510.06	94,995.88	90,272.55	98,962.48	92,188.35	108,579.00	96,095.13	110,840.68	108,229.46	112,885.80	110,885.80
Secondary Education	59,730.16	49,286.32	75,374.29	62,185.92	92,029.28	71,724.14	99,594.45	84,814.27	111,321.94	85,393.32	134,013.14	99,149.12	137,851.11	137,851.11
Higher Education	15,690.63	13,555.93	20,251.40	19,461.27	25,612.65	22,582.10	26,189.27	26,590.02	31,605.65	23,425.50	33,076.03	29,780.42	37,125.22	37,125.22
Others	6,820.36	6,189.81	12,440.49	10,612.17	7,936.91	8,181.11	7,820.16	7,514.63	8,122.45	7,284.69	8,575.63	6,928.96	8,327.17	8,327.17
Total	155,154.67	137,370.64	191,978.31	168,769.42	220,575.63	192,759.89	232,566.34	211,107.28	259,629.04	212,198.64	286,505.47	244,087.97	296,189.30	296,189.30

Source: FABS Reports from PIFRA SAP System

Table A3.2: Breakdown of Recurrent Expenditure by Educational Level (Rs. Million)

	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
Primary Education	71,125.29	67,110.77	82,627.62	75,574.16	93,972.53	89,811.06	97,227.23	91,393.51	106,088.33	95,905.55	109,010.68	105,739.73	111,002.80	111,002.80
Secondary Education	47,607.90	43,739.05	60,342.31	50,063.77	68,043.00	69,744.10	73,693.75	65,645.27	83,685.56	72,813.66	101,163.74	83,388.78	90,551.41	90,551.41
Higher Education	13,465.26	11,835.13	12,226.49	12,083.61	16,818.35	17,543.27	21,758.35	18,215.52	23,700.60	19,624.47	23,958.25	23,918.48	23,964.09	23,964.09
Others	4,228.66	3,885.85	8,254.41	6,805.21	6,714.81	7,772.98	7,430.99	6,919.27	7,564.83	7,234.87	8,211.05	6,396.10	7,658.15	7,658.15
Total	136,427.11	126,570.79	163,450.83	144,526.75	185,548.69	184,871.41	200,110.31	182,173.56	221,039.32	194,578.56	242,343.71	219,443.10	233,176.46	233,176.46

Source: FABS Reports from PIFRA SAP System

Table A3.3: Breakdown of Salary Expenditure by Educational Level (Rs. Million)

	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
Primary Education	69,007.73	65,491.53	80,637.67	73,890.78	92,810.68	88,676.34	96,158.31	89,943.65	104,810.71	93,682.19	106,597.86	102,430.31	108,539.72	108,539.72
Secondary Education	37,496.85	34,521.80	47,213.48	42,591.50	58,530.12	55,340.46	60,597.85	56,470.26	66,306.02	59,480.29	74,439.48	64,821.29	74,673.64	74,673.64
Higher Education	12,247.52	10,943.74	10,593.77	10,891.47	13,975.35	14,473.95	19,307.11	15,483.23	21,312.54	15,436.47	21,735.22	19,436.47	21,543.56	21,543.56
Others	1,662.91	1,423.66	4,790.59	3,554.22	5,900.98	4,982.95	6,411.92	5,286.80	6,335.54	5,263.39	6,853.01	5,079.60	6,550.39	6,550.39
Total	120,415.01	112,380.74	143,235.50	130,927.98	170,907.13	163,473.70	182,475.18	167,618.94	198,764.81	173,909.07	209,625.57	191,767.67	211,307.31	211,307.31

Source: FABS Reports from PIFRA SAP System

Table A3.4: Breakdown of Non-Salary Expenditure by Educational Level (Rs. Million)

	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
Primary Education	2,117.05	1,619.24	1,989.95	1,683.37	1,161.84	1,134.72	1,068.92	1,449.86	1,277.62	2,223.36	2,412.82	3,309.41	2,463.08	2,463.08
Secondary Education	10,111.55	9,217.24	13,128.83	7,472.27	9,512.89	14,403.64	13,095.90	9,175.01	17,379.54	13,333.37	26,724.26	18,567.49	15,877.77	15,877.77
Higher Education	1,217.74	891.39	1,632.72	1,192.14	2,842.10	3,069.32	2,451.24	2,297.29	2,868.06	3,141.27	2,223.03	4,482.02	2,420.53	2,420.53
Others	2,565.75	2,462.19	3,463.82	3,250.99	1,123.03	2,790.03	1,019.08	1,632.47	1,229.29	1,971.48	1,358.04	1,316.51	1,107.76	1,107.76
Total	16,012.10	14,190.05	20,215.32	13,598.77	14,641.56	21,397.71	17,635.14	14,554.62	22,274.51	20,669.49	32,716.14	27,675.42	21,869.15	21,869.15

Source: FABS Reports from PIFRA SAP System

Table A3.5: Breakdown of Development Expenditure by Educational Level (Rs. Million)

	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
Primary Education	1,786.23	1,227.83	1,284.51	935.90	1,023.35	461.49	1,735.25	794.85	2,490.67	189.58	1,830.00	2,489.73	1,883.00	1,883.00
Secondary Education	12,122.26	5,547.27	15,031.98	12,122.15	23,986.28	19,980.04	25,900.70	19,169.00	27,636.38	12,579.66	32,849.40	15,760.34	47,299.69	47,299.69
Higher Education	2,225.37	1,720.80	8,024.91	7,377.66	8,794.30	5,038.83	4,430.92	8,374.50	7,905.04	4,801.03	9,117.78	5,861.94	13,161.13	13,161.13
Others	2,591.70	2,303.96	4,186.08	3,806.96	1,222.10	408.13	389.17	595.36	557.63	49.82	364.58	532.86	669.01	669.01
Total	18,727.56	10,799.85	28,527.48	24,242.67	35,026.94	7,888.48	32,456.03	28,933.71	38,589.72	17,620.08	44,161.76	24,644.87	63,012.84	63,012.84

Source: FABS Reports from PIFRA SAP System

## Sindh Education Budget

Table A4.1: Breakdown of Total Education Expenditure by Educational Level (Rs. Million)

	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
Primary Education	1,395.81	1,141.89	16,870.47	18,507.93	44,223.83	45,744.70	52,810.69	48,995.27	58,643.61	57,674.80	64,653.58	66,570.46	56,339.11	56,339.11
Secondary Education	7,683.82	3,430.55	11,522.60	16,492.12	28,654.79	26,605.18	39,561.48	29,070.11	35,094.03	28,972.92	42,255.70	34,295.53	49,409.48	49,409.48
Higher Education	13,984.18	9,687.57	17,195.49	9,313.16	20,327.24	14,353.85	21,203.76	15,572.94	17,624.80	12,513.42	15,373.84	22,349.33	29,508.38	29,508.38
Others	-	-	2,594.14	62.02	16,091.45	9,551.23	21,970.87	10,070.89	26,332.12	9,460.33	25,593.39	11,337.87	40,631.38	40,631.38
Total	23,063.81	14,260	48,182.69	44,375.23	109,297.32	96,255.04	135,546.80	103,709.21	137,694.57	108,621.47	147,876.52	134,553.18	175,888.35	175,888.35

Source: FABS Reports from PIFRA SAP System

Table A4.2: Breakdown of Recurrent Expenditure by Educational Level (Rs. Million)

	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
Primary Education	1,395.81	1,057.31	16,870.47	18,446.20	42,001.63	44,847.30	51,474.63	48,327.22	55,157.39	54,877.36	62,718.50	62,398.69	56,339.11	56,339.11
Secondary Education	6,943.82	3,427.77	10,359.97	16,445.32	26,130.08	25,448.54	31,375.96	27,210.79	33,944.14	28,649.68	35,524.18	33,621.61	49,409.48	49,409.48
Higher Education	10,763.58	8,357.93	12,714.63	8,957.63	14,664.15	11,803.93	16,125.27	13,092.62	11,691.24	9,126.69	12,997.27	17,562.21	25,919.38	25,919.38
Others	-	-	-	-	14,501.46	9,232.16	19,685.94	9,548.97	25,647.78	9,459.33	24,020.34	11,200.21	26,353.38	26,353.38
Total	19,103.21	12,843.01	39,945.07	43,849.15	97,297.32	91,333.93	118,661.80	98,179.60	126,440.55	102,113.07	135,260.28	124,782.72	158,021.35	158,021.35

Source: FABS Reports from PIFRA SAP System

Table A4.3: Breakdown of Salary Expenditure by Educational Level (Rs. Million)

	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
Primary Education	391.28	249.13	14,057.42	16,039.56	38,912.99	44,651.30	48,162.69	48,203.08	51,560.58	51,648.43	53,518.59	57,405.67	52,114.61	52,114.61
Secondary Education	-	0.07	9,308.24	15,874.10	25,289.34	25,369.11	30,468.58	27,094.48	32,933.45	28,547.38	34,157.01	31,542.80	45,986.67	45,986.67
Higher Education	8,625.18	6,602.44	3,679.87	3,591.31	11,521.16	9,138.81	12,588.19	9,722.15	11,244.71	8,669.92	12,370.94	12,051.48	15,090.56	15,090.56
Others	-	-	-	-	2,480.82	1,399.01	3,021.60	1,636.80	2,860.60	1,223.41	3,772.71	943.53	852.20	852.20
Total	9,016.47	6,851.64	27,045.53	35,504.97	78,204.32	80,588.23	94,241.05	86,656.51	98,599.34	90,089.13	103,819.24	101,943.49	114,044.03	114,044.03

Source: FABS Reports from PIFRA SAP System

Table A4.4: Breakdown of Non-Salary Expenditure by Educational Level (Rs. Million)

	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
Primary Education	1,004.53	808.18	2,813.05	2,406.64	3,088.63	195.99	3,311.94	124.14	3,596.81	3,228.93	9,199.91	4,993.02	4,224.50	4,224.50
Secondary Education	6943.82	3427.7	1,051.73	571.23	840.739	79.44	907.39	116.31	1,010.69	102.30	1,367.17	2,078.80	3,422.81	3,422.81
Higher Education	2,138.40	1,755.48	9,034.76	5,366.31	3,142.99	2,667.12	3,537.08	3,370.47	446.53	456.78	626.33	5,510.73	10,828.82	10,828.82
Others	-	-	-	-	12,020.64	7,833.15	16,664.34	7,912.16	22,787.19	8,235.92	20,247.63	10,256.68	25,501.19	25,501.19
Total	10,086.75	5,991.37	12,899.54	8,344.18	19,093.00	10,775.70	24,420.75	11,523.09	27,841.22	12,023.93	31,441.04	22,839.23	43,977.31	43,977.31

Source: FABS Reports from PIFRA SAP System

Table A4.5: Breakdown of Development Expenditure by Educational Level (Rs. Million)

	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
Primary Education	0.00	84.58	-	61.73	2,222.21	897.47	1,336.06	668.06	3,486.22	2,797.44	1,935.09	4,171.77	-	-
Secondary Education	740.00	2.78	1,162.63	46.80	2,524.71	1,156.64	8,185.52	1,859.32	1,149.90	323.24	6,731.53	673.92	3,589.00	3,589.00
Higher Education	3,220.60	1,329.64	4,480.87	355.54	5,663.09	2,547.93	2,480.31	5,933.56	3,386.73	2,376.58	4,787.12	13,653.00	14,276.00	14,276.00
Others	-	-	2,594.14	62.02	1,589.99	319.08	2,284.93	521.92	684.34	1.00	1,573.05	137.65	17,867.00	17,867.00
Total	3,960.60	1,416.99	8,237.63	526.08	12,000.00	4,921.11	16,885.00	5,529.61	11,254.01	6,508.40	12,616.24	9,770.46	17,867.00	17,867.00

Source: FABS Reports from PIFRA SAP System

## Chapter 5

## Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Education Budget

Table A5.1: Breakdown of Total Education Expenditure by Educational Level (Rs. Million)

	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
Primary Education	19,289.89	18,624.55	22,262.73	24,016.62	22,569.26	30,379.83	45,136.55	36,154.83	35,974.65	43,688.84	41,889.99	32,279.53	39,970.22	39,970.22
Secondary Education	23,153.05	23,391.80	27,973.71	27,886.92	28,986.95	34,120.55	35,899.07	33,042.87	55,648.14	46,569.82	53,793.14	48,158.80	56,465.91	56,465.91
Higher Education	5,484.01	5,425.64	6,646.35	7,161.57	10,103.95	10,674.09	11,777.64	10,578.85	13,224.88	10,996.27	15,468.21	20,057.05	23,521.96	23,521.96
Others	3,033.05	1,769.46	6,290.55	2,414.33	16,484.89	1,710.25	3,593.75	898.50	1,988.23	1,188.10	8,569.32	2,296.48	3,109.82	3,109.82
Total	50,959.99	49,211.45	63,173.34	61,479.44	78,145.05	76,884.72	96,407.00	80,675.05	106,835.90	102,443.03	119,720.66	102,791.86	123,067.92	123,067.92

Source: ISAPS Calculations from Budget Books and PIFRA

Table A5.2: Breakdown of Recurrent Expenditure by Educational Level (Rs. Million)

	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
Primary Education	17,410.41	17,662.24	21,148.99	22,342.77	20,740.09	27,139.33	27,363.52	30,173.23	34,030.87	35,869.39	37,387.68	30,761.66	34,522.29	34,522.29
Secondary Education	17,917.33	17,687.95	21,972.45	21,299.83	23,700.12	27,875.11	29,595.67	29,753.93	37,665.35	34,583.82	42,317.00	37,930.51	44,998.38	44,998.38
Higher Education	2,594.10	2,526.74	3,744.32	3,267.52	5,192.95	5,137.77	6,055.09	4,893.09	7,044.88	5,425.56	9,266.21	11,962.44	16,706.18	16,706.18
Others	2,156.01	1,742.10	3,100.93	2,343.63	6,359.00	807.00	3,593.75	887.30	1,988.23	1,188.10	8,569.32	2,008.33	2,782.07	2,782.07
Total	40,017.85	39,619.03	49,966.69	49,253.85	55,992.16	60,959.23	66,608.03	65,707.54	80,729.32	77,066.87	97,542.21	82,662.94	99,008.92	99,008.92
% of Total Education Budget	79	81	79	80	72	79	69	81	76	75	81	80	80	80

Source: FABS Reports from PIFRA SAP System

Table A5.3: Breakdown of Salary Expenditure by Educational Level (Rs. Million)

	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
Primary Education	17,008.08	17,335.20	20,643.24	21,872.36	20,424.27	26,365.15	24,487.31	29,487.73	30,345.20	31,920.97	34,056.69	30,004.35	34,116.04	34,116.04
Secondary Education	17,543.97	17,376.54	21,462.68	20,836.26	23,341.97	25,752.67	28,696.23	28,630.25	34,956.63	32,484.04	39,496.04	32,301.30	43,150.50	43,150.50
Higher Education	2,441.26	2,451.27	3,396.36	3,166.62	4,492.88	4,014.02	5,424.13	4,423.58	6,351.54	4,835.75	8,311.07	7,764.86	12,886.58	12,886.58
Others	1,031.83	951.61	1,192.86	1,151.54	5,381.84	343.951	3,257.02	468.94	430.45	6,421.27	956.71	1,317.88	1,317.88	1,317.88
Total	38,025.14	38,114.61	46,695.15	47,026.78	53,640.95	56,475.80	61,864.69	62,908.73	72,122.22	69,651.21	88,285.07	71,027.22	91,471.01	91,471.01
% of Total Current Budget	95	96	93	95	96	93	93	96	89	90	91	86	92	92
% of Total Education Budget	75	77	74	76	69	73	64	78	68	68	74	69	74	74

Source: FABS Reports from PIFRA SAP System

Table A5.4: Breakdown of Non-Salary Expenditure by Educational Level (Rs. Million)

	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
Primary Education	402.33	327.04	505.75	470.41	315.82	774.18	2,876.21	685.50	3,685.67	3,948.42	3,330.98	757.31	406.25	406.25
Secondary Education	373.36	311.42	509.77	463.66	358.15	2,122.44	899.45	1,123.67	2,708.82	2,119.78	2,820.96	5,629.21	1,847.88	1,847.88
Higher Education	92.83	75.47	347.95	100.90	700.06	1,123.76	630.96	469.51	693.34	589.81	957.15	4,197.58	3,819.60	3,819.60
Others	1,124.18	790.49	1,908.08	1,192.10	977.17	463.05	336.72	520.13	1,519.28	757.66	2,148.05	1,051.62	1,464.19	1,464.19
Total	1,992.70	1,504.42	3,271.55	2,227.07	2,351.21	4,483.43	4,743.34	2,798.82	8,607.10	7,415.66	9,257.14	11,635.72	7,537.92	7,537.92
% of Total Current Budget	5	4	7	5	4	7	4	4	11	10	9	14	8	8
% of Total Education Budget	4	3	5	4	3	6	5	3	8	7	8	11	6	6

Source: FABS Reports from PIFRA SAP System

Table A5.5: Breakdown of Development Expenditure by Educational Level (Rs. Million)

	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
Primary Education	1,879.47	962.32	1,113.74	1,673.85	1,829.17	3,240.49	17,773.03	5,981.60	1,943.78	7,819.45	4,502.31	1,517.87	5,447.93	5,447.93
Secondary Education	5,235.72	5,703.85	6,001.26	6,586.99	5,286.83	6,245.44	6,303.40	3,288.95	17,982.80	11,986.00	11,476.14	10,228.29	11,467.54	11,467.54
Higher Education	2,949.92	2,898.90	2,902.03	3,894.05	4,911.00	6,440.73	5,722.54	5,685.76	6,180.00	5,670.71	6,200.00	8,094.61	6,815.78	6,815.78
Others	877.04	27.36	3,189.61	70.70	10,125.89	-	-	11.20	-	-	-	268.15	327.76	327.76
Total	10,942.15	9,592.42	13,206.65	12,225.59	22,152.89	15,925.48	29,798.97	14,967.51	26,106.58	25,376.16	22,178.45	20,128.92	24,059.00	24,059.00
% of Total Education Budget	21	19	21	20	28	21	31	19	24	25	19	20	20	20

Source: FABS Reports from PIFRA SAP System

## Balochistan Education Budget

Table A6.1: Breakdown of Total Education Expenditure by Educational Level (Rs. Million)

	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
Primary Education	10,231.23	9,375.08	10,209.49	10,102.74	5,313.75	8,871.69	7,809.70	9,425.08	9,851.71	11,275.92	12,489.89	16,813.08	15,491.57	15,491.57
Secondary Education	6,345.07	6,487.10	9,344.81	9,869.41	7,094.45	11,670.09	14,113.16	17,092.99	14,827.53	18,306.85	14,884.73	17,769.87	16,573.95	16,573.95
Higher Education	2,787.51	2,866.29	3,055.59	3,196.41	4,503.92	4,120.75	6,985.11	4,517.42	7,766.68	5,071.84	15,686.34	7,612.32	14,399.47	14,399.47
Others	20.27	22.32	49.75	38.83	7,607.45	2,555.50	5,990.64	2,915.02	8,425.75	3,963.20	5,283.81	2,221.33	2,146.96	2,146.96
Total	19,384.08	18,750.80	22,659.85	23,207.39	24,519.58	27,218.01	34,898.62	33,950.50	40,873.66	38,617.81	48,344.78	44,416.61	48,611.94	48,611.94

Source: FABS Reports from PIFRA SAP System

Table A6.2: Breakdown of Recurrent Expenditure by Educational Level (Rs. Million)

	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
Primary Education	9,144.95	9,342.36	9,419.45	9,755.77	4,968.93	8,574.29	6,360.50	9,042.87	7,185.90	9,755.33	10,545.28	15,416.99	14,934.70	14,934.70
Secondary Education	6,153.80	6,303.83	8,839.85	9,364.45	6,652.43	11,337.12	9,369.45	13,617.80	10,702.54	15,520.63	10,031.71	14,791.50	15,490.15	15,490.15
Higher Education	2,199.77	2,278.55	3,223.56	2,464.38	3,229.15	3,060.88	3,720.11	3,219.62	4,688.51	3,467.35	13,209.40	4,033.47	9,603.47	9,603.47
Others	20.27	22.32	49.75	38.83	7,607.45	2,555.50	5,293.84	2,763.54	6,360.28	2,318.43	4,540.82	2,221.33	2,146.96	2,146.96
Total	17,518.79	17,947.07	20,632.62	21,623.43	22,457.97	25,527.59	24,743.90	28,643.83	28,937.23	31,061.74	38,327.21	36,463.28	42,175.27	42,175.27
% of Total Education Budget	90	96	91	93	92	94	71	84	71	80	79	82	87	87

Source: FABS Reports from PIFRA SAP System

Table A6.3: Breakdown of Salary Expenditure by Educational Level (Rs. Million)

	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
Primary Education	7,032.92	7,560.93	8,090.57	8,511.81	4,968.93	8,351.91	6,103.61	8,768.09	6,929.02	9,444.06	10,041.29	14,803.83	14,447.00	14,447.00
Secondary Education	5,976.84	6,140.09	7,540.26	8,274.04	6,318.62	10,606.60	7,956.23	12,994.97	9,714.99	14,469.90	7,983.86	11,693.16	13,211.84	13,211.84
Higher Education	1,627.01	1,768.32	1,927.49	2,103.90	2,863.08	2,527.81	3,444.80	2,753.67	4,206.44	2,929.22	10,594.77	3,348.18	8,827.49	8,827.49
Others	15.08	17.7	42.90	33.41	4,965.42	1,401.33	3,396.62	1,233.88	4,994.37	766.31	3,908.23	533.40	917.73	917.73
Total	14,651.85	15,487.04	17,601.22	18,923.17	19,116.06	22,887.65	20,801.28	25,750.61	25,844.92	27,609.49	32,528.15	30,378.56	37,404.06	37,404.06
% of Total Current Budget	84	86	85	88	85	90	84	90	89	89	85	83	89	89
% of Total Education Budget	76	83	78	82	78	84	60	76	64	71	67	68	77	77

Source: FABS Reports from PIFRA SAP System

Table A6.4: Breakdown of Non-Salary Expenditure by Educational Level (Rs. Million)

	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
Primary Education	2,112.03	1,781.43	1,328.89	1,243.95	-	222.38	256.88	274.78	256.88	311.28	503.99	613.15	487.69	487.69
Secondary Education	176.97	163.74	1,299.59	1,090.42	333.8	730.52	1,413.21	622.82	987.55	1,050.73	2,047.84	3,098.34	2,278.31	2,278.31
Higher Education	572.76	510.23	396.07	360.47	366.06	533.06	375.3	465.96	482.07	538.12	2,614.63	685.29	775.98	775.98
Others	5.18	4.61	6.85	5.42	2,642.03	1,154.17	1,897.21	1,529.66	1,365.90	1,552.13	632.59	1,687.94	1,229.23	1,229.23
Total	2,866.94	2,460.02	3,031.40	2,700.26	3,341.90	2,640.13	3,942.62	2,893.22	3,092.41	3,452.25	5,799.05	6,084.72	4,771.21	4,771.21
% of Total Current Budget	16	14	15	12	15	10	16	10	11	11	15	17	11	11
% of Total Education Budget	15	13	13	12	14	10	11	9	8	9	12	14	10	10

Source: FABS Reports from PIFRA SAP System

Table A6.5: Breakdown of Development Expenditure by Educational Level (Rs. Million)

	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
Primary Education	1,086.28	32.72	790.04	346.97	344.82	297.40	1,449.20	382.20	2,685.80	1,520.58	1,944.61	1,396.10	556.88	556.88
Secondary Education	191.27	183.27	504.96	442.02	332.97	4,743.71	3,475.19	2,786.22	3,924.99	2,786.22	4,853.02	2,978.38	1,083.80	1,083.80
Higher Education	587.74	587.74	732.03	732.03	1,274.77	1,059.87	3,265.00	1,297.79	3,080.17	1,604.49	2,476.95	3,578.85	4,796.00	4,796.00
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	696.80	151.48	2,065.47	1,644.77	742.993	1,644.77	742.993	742.993
Total	1,865.29	803.73	2,027.03	1,583.96	2,061.61	1,690.22	10,154.72	5,306.67	11,736.44	7,556.07	10,017.57	7,953.33	6,436.67	6,436.67
% of Total Education Budget	10	4	9	7	8	6	29	16	29	20	21	18	13	13

Source: FABS Reports from PIFRA SAP System







# GLOSSARY



# Glossary

<b>Actual Expenditure</b>	Amount actually spent by a spending unit out of the allocation for a particular account head
<b>Aggregate</b>	Total budgetary outlay of the federal or provincial governments
<b>Budget</b>	Government's annual financial plan which provides details of the proposed expenditure and sources of financing the expenditure
<b>Budget Estimates</b>	Demands of expenditure for the next fiscal year – also known as 'allocations'
<b>Current Budget</b>	Allocation and expenditure on goods and services consumed within the current year; includes recurrent costs of a spending unit
<b>Development Budget</b>	Allocation and expenditure on development activities and schemes (e.g. infrastructure, capacity building projects) which have generally a finite life
<b>Employees-related Expenses</b>	Include salaries and allowances (but generally, does not include employees retirement benefits)
<b>Functional</b>	Refers to various categories that constitute the current or development budgets such as primary education, secondary education, professional universities/colleges/institutes, administration, etc.
<b>Non-salary Expenses</b>	Includes all current expenditure other than employees related expenses such as operating costs, purchase of physical assets, repairs and maintenance
<b>Operating Expenses</b>	Includes communications, utilities, occupancy costs, travel and transportation and general costs
<b>Re-appropriation</b>	Transfer of allocated amount from one unit to another unit in a fiscal year
<b>Repairs and Maintenance</b>	Expenses for repair of transport, machinery and equipment and furniture and fixture, buildings and structures etc.





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