

X. LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Literacy among Young Women

The Youth Literacy Rate reflects the outcomes of primary education over the previous 10 years or so. As a measure of the effectiveness of the primary education system, it is often seen as a proxy measure of social progress and economic achievement. In MICS Punjab, 2014, since only a women's questionnaire was administered, the results are based on females age 15-24. Literacy is assessed on the ability of the respondent to read a short simple statement or based on school attendance.

The proportion of literates are presented in Table ED.1. The data in the table indicate that 73 percent of young women in Punjab are literate. Literacy status varies by area of residence, 88 percent in urban compared to 65 percent in rural. Of women who stated that primary school was their highest level of education, 72 percent are actually able to read the statement shown to them. Among divisions, the proportion of literate women is highest in Rawalpindi and Gujranwala divisions (87% each) and lowest in D.G Khan division (50%). There is a strong association between household wealth and literacy. Women living in the households in the highest quintile are almost four times more likely to be literate living in households in the than are women living in the households in the lowest quintile.

Table ED.1: Literacy (young women)			
Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are literate, Punjab, 2014.			
	Percentage literate ¹	Percentage not known	Number of women age 15-24 years
Punjab	72.6	0.2	21,119
Area of residence			
Rural	64.6	0.1	13,886
All Urban	88.0	0.3	7,233
Major Cities	90.4	0.4	3,681
Other Urban	85.5	0.2	3,552
Education^a			
None/pre-school	1.9	0.1	4,801
Primary	71.9	0.6	3,831
Middle	100.0	0.0	2,882
Secondary	100.0	0.0	4,919
Higher	100.0	0.0	4,677
Age			
15-19	74.9	0.2	11,158
20-24	70.0	0.2	9,960
Wealth index quintile			
Lowest	26.7	0.1	3,269
Second	58.6	0.1	4,238
Middle	78.7	0.3	4,553
Fourth	88.7	0.2	4,683
Highest	96.7	0.1	4,376
Division			
Bahawalpur	52.5	0.4	2,102
D.G. Khan	49.5	0.1	1,682
Faisalabad	76.3	0.1	2,732
Gujranwala	86.6	0.1	3,446
Lahore	82.0	0.2	3,883
Multan	67.1	0.2	2,307
Rawalpindi	86.8	0.3	1,885
Sahiwal	63.1	0.0	1,441
Sargodha	63.7	0.2	1,642
¹ MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3 - Literacy rate among young women			
^a Total includes 7 unweighted cases of education missing			

School Readiness

Attendance to pre-school education is important for the readiness of children to school. Table ED.2 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school (regardless of age) who attended pre-school the previous year⁵⁷. Overall, 93 percent of children who are currently attending the first grade of primary school were attending pre-school the previous year. Background characteristics show that generally most first graders in Punjab have attended pre-school.

Table ED.2: School readiness		
Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, Punjab, 2014.		
	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended pre-school in previous year ¹	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Punjab	92.5	6,231
Area of residence		
Rural	91.9	4,187
All Urban	93.9	2,044
Major Cities	93.5	1,047
Other Urban	94.3	997
Sex		
Male	92.5	3,310
Female	92.6	2,921
Mother's education		
None/pre-school	91.1	3,186
Primary	91.7	1,205
Middle	95.4	570
Secondary	95.4	737
Higher	96.6	531
Wealth index quintile		
Lowest	90.0	1,103
Second	92.3	1,373
Middle	90.9	1,396
Fourth	94.9	1,280
Highest	94.8	1,078
Division		
Bahawalpur	90.0	607
D.G. Khan	93.0	503
Faisalabad	93.3	761
Gujranwala	94.9	998
Lahore	92.1	1,187
Multan	91.7	804
Rawalpindi	89.8	530
Sahiwal	95.4	386
Sargodha	92.7	454
¹ MICS indicator 7.2 - School readiness		

⁵⁷ The computation of the indicator does not exclude repeaters, and therefore is inclusive of both children who are attending primary school for the first time, as well as those who were in the first grade of primary school the previous school year and are repeating. Children repeating may have attended pre-school prior to the school year during which they attended the first grade of primary school for the first time; these children are not captured in the numerator of the indicator

Preschool Attendance

Thirty seven percent of children age 3–4 years are attending pre-school, with comparable attendance for boys and girls (37% for each) (Table ED.2A). In urban areas, pre-school attendance is higher (48%) compared to 33 percent in the rural. A much higher percentage of children age 4 years, attend pre-school (51%) compared to those age 3 years (25%). Pre-school attendance increases markedly with education of the household head and household wealth. It is observed that the percentage of 3 and 4 year olds attending pre-school is much lower than the percentage of children in grade 1 (of any age) who attended preschool the year before (as shown in ED.2). This is may be due to the fact that children start school usually later than the school entry of 5 (see table ED.4) therefore they may also participate in pre-school at an older age.

Table ED.2A: Pre-school attendance						
Percentage of children of aged 36-59 months attending pre-school, Punjab, 2014.						
	Male		Female		Total	
	Pre-school attendance	Number of children age 36-59 months	Pre-school attendance	Number of children age 36-59 months	Pre-school attendance	Number of children age 36-59 months
Punjab	37.2	6,418	37.4	6,173	37.3	12,591
Area of residence						
Rural	32.3	4,540	32.8	4,165	32.6	8,705
All Urban	49.0	1,878	46.8	2,008	47.9	3,886
Major Cities	49.9	908	46.7	1,069	48.2	1,977
Other Urban	48.1	970	46.9	939	47.5	1,909
Age						
3	23.7	3,224	25.3	3,258	24.5	6,482
4	50.8	3,194	50.9	2,915	50.9	6,109
Education of household head^a						
None/pre-school	26.3	2,623	24.9	2,414	25.6	5,037
Primary	37.3	1,102	36.7	1,136	37.0	2,239
Middle	41.6	892	41.9	813	41.7	1,705
Secondary	50.1	1,148	49.9	1,133	50.0	2,281
Higher	52.1	651	56.4	675	54.3	1,326
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	17.6	1,571	14.1	1,489	15.9	3,061
Second	29.0	1,421	32.5	1,151	30.6	2,572
Middle	39.7	1,146	40.8	1,206	40.3	2,352
Fourth	50.4	1,179	48.7	1,163	49.5	2,342
Highest	59.0	1,100	57.1	1,165	58.0	2,265
Division						
Bahawalpur	22.4	760	22.7	684	22.6	1,443
D.G. Khan	20.7	788	19.7	715	20.2	1,503
Faisalabad	37.7	770	40.2	710	38.9	1,480
Gujranwala	50.1	907	51.2	950	50.7	1,857
Lahore	44.4	1,017	42.2	1,065	43.3	2,083
Multan	28.9	751	27.7	693	28.3	1,444
Rawalpindi	56.7	490	51.6	488	54.2	978
Sahiwal	40.0	460	36.4	428	38.3	888
Sargodha	37.4	475	43.4	440	40.3	914

^a Total includes 4 unweighted cases of household head's education missing

Primary and Secondary School Participation

Universal access to basic education and the completion of primary education by the world's children is one of the Millennium Development Goals. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

In Punjab, children enter primary school at age 5 and secondary school at age 12. There are 5 grades in primary school and 5 in secondary school. In primary school, grades are referred to as class 1 to class 5 and for secondary school, grades are referred to as class 6 to class 10. The school year typically runs from April of one year to March of the following year.

Of children who are of primary school entry age (age 5) in Punjab, 23 percent are attending the first grade of primary school (Table ED.3); Sex differentials do not exist. However differentials are present by urban-rural areas. Children's participation to primary school is timelier in urban areas (26%) than in rural (22%). A positive correlation in school participation with mother's education and socioeconomic status is observed; for children age 5 whose mothers have higher education, 38 percent are attending the first grade compared to 16 percent of children whose mothers have no education or only pre-school. Of children living in the households in the highest quintile, the proportion is 32 percent, while it is only about 12 percent among children living in the households in the lowest quintile.

Table ED.3 also provides information for children entering class 1 at the age of 6 years. In Punjab, 46 percent of children aged 6 years enter class 1 and this proportion is higher in urban (57%) than rural areas (42%).

Table ED.3: Primary school entry				
Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate) and percentage of children age 6 years entering grade 1, Punjab, 2014.				
	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 ¹	Number of children of primary school entry age (5 years old)	Percentage of children age 6 years entering grade 1	Number of children age 6 years
Punjab	23.4	6,396	46.1	6,594
Area of residence				
Rural	22.2	4,407	41.6	4,667
All Urban	26.0	1,988	57.0	1,928
Major Cities	23.8	1,034	58.4	955
Other Urban	28.4	954	55.6	973
Sex				
Male	22.5	3,257	45.9	3,340
Female	24.3	3,139	46.4	3,254
Mother's education				
None/pre-school	16.2	3,385	33.9	3,809
Primary	26.5	1,158	56.8	1,069
Middle	32.4	549	56.4	542
Secondary	33.9	708	68.2	661
Higher	37.6	597	75.1	514
Wealth index quintile				
Lowest	11.9	1,506	20.2	1,750
Second	19.8	1,296	44.7	1,432
Middle	27.8	1,299	53.7	1,237
Fourth	29.1	1,200	60.8	1,163
Highest	31.8	1,096	66.8	1,011
Division				
Bahawalpur	18.2	645	31.9	817
D.G. Khan	10.5	715	24.5	848
Faisalabad	25.4	695	51.6	758
Gujranwala	29.9	950	62.5	926
Lahore	23.2	1,158	52.0	1,073
Multan	21.4	803	41.6	794
Rawalpindi	36.0	498	65.0	459
Sahiwal	19.8	454	42.2	475
Sargodha	28.0	478	48.2	445

¹ MICS indicator 7.3 - Net intake rate in primary education

Table ED.4: Primary school net attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending preschool, and percentage out of school, Punjab, 2014.

	Male					Female					Total				
	Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:				
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school ^a	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school ^a	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school ^a	Number of children
Punjab	58.9	16.8	24.2	41.0	16,255	56.8	21.5	21.4	42.9	15,392	57.9	19.1	22.9	41.9	31,647
Area of residence															
Rural	55.4	20.4	24.1	44.5	11,423	52.0	27.0	20.8	47.8	10,865	53.7	23.6	22.5	46.1	22,287
All Urban	67.1	8.3	24.5	32.8	4,832	68.4	8.4	23.0	31.4	4,527	67.8	8.3	23.8	32.1	9,359
Major Cities	66.7	7.3	26.0	33.3	2,378	68.0	7.3	24.4	31.7	2,281	67.3	7.3	25.2	32.5	4,659
Other Urban	67.5	9.4	23.0	32.4	2,454	68.9	9.5	21.6	31.1	2,246	68.2	9.4	22.3	31.7	4,700
Age at beginning of school year															
5	23.4	24.2	52.3	76.5	3,257	25.0	26.4	48.3	74.7	3,139	24.2	25.3	50.3	75.6	6,396
6	46.8	18.2	34.7	53.0	3,340	47.2	23.4	29.0	52.5	3,254	47.0	20.8	31.9	52.7	6,594
7	66.7	14.8	18.3	33.1	3,409	64.7	19.4	15.8	35.2	3,199	65.7	17.0	17.1	34.1	6,607
8	77.2	13.4	9.3	22.8	3,158	72.8	18.8	8.2	27.0	3,019	75.0	16.1	8.7	24.8	6,177
9	81.8	13.1	5.0	18.1	3,091	77.7	19.0	3.2	22.2	2,781	79.9	15.8	4.2	20.0	5,872
Mother's education															
None/pre-school	50.9	25.5	23.4	48.9	9,515	45.0	33.6	21.2	54.8	8,902	48.1	29.4	22.3	51.7	18,416
Primary	64.1	7.0	28.8	35.8	2,626	69.0	7.5	23.3	30.8	2,569	66.6	7.2	26.1	33.4	5,195
Middle	70.3	3.9	25.7	29.7	1,289	71.8	4.6	23.2	27.8	1,214	71.0	4.3	24.5	28.8	2,503
Secondary	75.3	2.3	22.4	24.7	1,543	76.0	2.3	21.6	23.9	1,509	75.6	2.3	22.0	24.3	3,052
Higher	75.9	2.7	21.3	24.0	1,283	79.4	3.0	17.4	20.4	1,198	77.6	2.8	19.4	22.2	2,481
Wealth index quintile															
Lowest	38.4	38.2	23.3	61.5	4,224	29.0	53.4	17.4	70.8	3,964	33.8	45.5	20.5	66.0	8,188
Second	56.6	16.0	27.3	43.3	3,493	54.1	21.9	23.9	45.7	3,204	55.4	18.8	25.6	44.4	6,698
Middle	66.5	10.3	22.9	33.2	3,109	67.1	8.9	23.6	32.5	2,980	66.8	9.6	23.2	32.9	6,089
Fourth	69.9	5.2	24.9	30.1	2,874	72.1	5.4	22.3	27.7	2,859	71.0	5.3	23.6	28.9	5,732
Highest	74.2	3.4	22.4	25.8	2,555	75.6	3.0	21.2	24.2	2,385	74.9	3.2	21.8	25.0	4,940
Division															
Bahawalpur	47.8	31.6	20.5	52.1	1,932	40.2	43.0	16.7	59.7	1,749	44.2	37.0	18.7	55.7	3,682
D.G. Khan	39.9	33.0	27.0	60.0	1,999	33.5	46.0	20.4	66.4	1,878	36.8	39.3	23.8	63.1	3,877
Faisalabad	63.3	12.4	24.3	36.7	1,867	62.6	16.2	21.1	37.3	1,773	62.9	14.3	22.7	37.0	3,640
Gujranwala	70.9	6.3	22.8	29.1	2,257	71.0	5.5	23.4	28.9	2,195	70.9	5.9	23.1	29.0	4,452
Lahore	63.2	10.2	26.5	36.6	2,701	64.9	9.8	25.1	34.9	2,603	64.1	10.0	25.8	35.8	5,304
Multan	55.8	21.6	22.3	43.9	2,011	51.7	27.8	19.7	47.5	1,873	53.8	24.6	21.0	45.7	3,884
Rawalpindi	76.1	4.0	19.8	23.8	1,174	74.5	5.8	19.2	25.0	1,124	75.3	4.8	19.5	24.4	2,298
Sahiwal	54.2	17.2	28.5	45.7	1,172	54.5	21.4	23.9	45.3	1,100	54.4	19.2	26.3	45.5	2,272
Sargodha	62.1	11.1	26.5	37.6	1,141	59.4	19.1	21.5	40.6	1,097	60.8	15.0	24.0	39.1	2,238

¹ MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1 - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

^a The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending school and those attending preschool

Table ED.4 provides the percentage of children of primary school age 5 to 9 years who are attending primary or secondary school⁵⁸ and those who are out of school. Fifty eight percent of children of primary school age are attending school, slightly higher for males (59%) compare to females (57%). About 42 percent of the children are defined as out of school which comprise 19 percent not attending school and 23 percent are attending pre-school. It may be noted that the children attending pre-school are appeared to be starting school late and are counted as out of school. In urban areas 68 percent of children attend school while in rural areas, attendance is at 54 percent. Similar relationship is observed with mother's education and household wealth. For mothers with only pre-school or no education, 48 percent of the children are attending school compared to 78 percent for mothers with higher education. Similarly, only one-third of children living in the households in the lowest quintile (34%) are attending school and this increases to 75 percent in the children living in the households in the highest quintile. At division level, net attendance ratio of primary level in the children ranges from 37 percent in DG Khan division to 75 percent in Rawalpindi division.

Table ED.4B presents the Gross Attendance Rate (GAR) for primary school, which considers the number of children of all ages who are attending primary or secondary school as a percentage of the total number of children of primary school age (5–9 years).

⁵⁸ Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also secondary school attendance in the numerator.

Table ED.4B: Primary school gross attendance ratio (5-9) years						
Percentage of children of all ages attending primary school or secondary school (adjusted gross attendance), Punjab, 2014.						
	Male		Female		Total	
	Gross attendance ratio (adjusted)	Number of children	Gross attendance ratio (adjusted)	Number of children	Gross attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Number of children
Punjab	89.8	16,255	82.1	15,392	86.1	31,647
Area of residence						
Rural	87.4	11,423	76.4	10,865	82.0	22,287
All Urban	95.5	4,832	95.8	4,527	95.6	9,359
Major Cities	94.5	2,378	95.5	2,281	95.0	4,659
Other Urban	96.5	2,454	96.1	2,246	96.3	4,700
Mother's education						
None/pre-school	86.0	9,515	72.1	8,902	79.3	18,416
Primary	96.0	2,626	98.5	2,569	97.3	5,195
Middle	96.1	1,289	93.0	1,214	94.6	2,503
Secondary	97.1	1,543	93.8	1,509	95.4	3,052
Higher	87.0	1,283	93.2	1,198	90.0	2,481
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	65.9	4,224	46.9	3,964	56.7	8,188
Second	92.5	3,493	85.2	3,204	89.0	6,698
Middle	101.9	3,109	97.8	2,980	99.9	6,089
Fourth	101.8	2,874	97.8	2,859	99.8	5,732
Highest	97.3	2,555	98.1	2,385	97.7	4,940
Division						
Bahawalpur	77.3	1,932	60.7	1,749	69.4	3,682
D.G. Khan	67.7	1,999	52.7	1,878	60.4	3,877
Faisalabad	95.2	1,867	91.7	1,773	93.5	3,640
Gujranwala	102.8	2,257	101.8	2,195	102.3	4,452
Lahore	94.8	2,701	92.1	2,603	93.5	5,304
Multan	86.2	2,011	75.3	1,873	80.9	3,884
Rawalpindi	108.6	1,174	99.0	1,124	103.9	2,298
Sahiwal	83.6	1,172	78.8	1,100	81.3	2,272
Sargodha	96.5	1,141	85.5	1,097	91.1	2,238
¹ MICS indicator 7.S4 - Primary school gross attendance ratio (adjusted)						

The gross attendance ratio (GAR) at the primary level in the Punjab is 86 percent. The rate varies by sex, area of residence, mother's education and household wealth. Boys have higher GAR (90%) than girls (82%) and the same is true for urban areas (96%) compared to rural (82%). Thus more boys than girls and more urban children than rural (of all ages) attend primary school. Gross primary attendance rate increases sharply with the wealth quintiles, from 57 percent in the lowest quintile to 98 percent in the highest quintile. The higher GAR (86%) than the NAR (58%) indicates that many children in primary school at the time of the survey were over the official primary school going age.

The secondary school net attendance ratio is presented in Table ED.5⁵⁹. It is observed that only 42 percent of the children are attending secondary school. Of the remaining, most (31%) are still attending primary school, and the rest (27%) are out of school. Secondary school net attendance is higher in urban (54%) than rural areas (37%). It also has a positive relation with wealth status of the household and level of the mother's education.

⁵⁹ Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

Table ED.5: Secondary school attendance and out of school children												
Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Punjab, 2014.												
	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:		Number of children
Punjab	42.6	33.5	23.8	14,454	41.7	27.5	30.7	13,560	42.1	30.6	27.2	28,014
Area of residence												
Rural	38.6	35.3	25.9	9,908	34.2	27.5	38.1	9,168	36.5	31.6	31.8	19,076
All Urban	51.1	29.6	19.2	4,545	57.2	27.4	15.3	4,392	54.1	28.5	17.3	8,938
Major Cities	52.6	28.3	19.0	2,294	59.8	26.7	13.3	2,256	56.2	27.5	16.2	4,550
Other Urban	49.6	31.0	19.3	2,251	54.5	28.0	17.4	2,137	52.0	29.6	18.4	4,388
Age at beginning of school year												
10	14.3	67.4	18.2	3,099	16.2	60.7	23.1	2,884	15.2	64.2	20.6	5,983
11	35.6	45.0	19.2	2,755	37.7	36.2	26.0	2,548	36.6	40.8	22.4	5,304
12	47.4	29.8	22.7	3,016	45.8	22.7	31.5	2,834	46.6	26.4	27.0	5,850
13	59.3	14.4	26.2	2,812	54.2	10.0	35.6	2,684	56.8	12.3	30.8	5,496
14	58.8	7.8	33.4	2,771	56.5	5.3	38.0	2,610	57.7	6.5	35.7	5,381
Mother's education												
None/pre-school	33.8	35.1	31.0	9,204	28.4	27.7	43.7	8,449	31.2	31.6	37.1	17,653
Primary	51.1	35.1	13.8	2,303	54.5	32.7	12.8	2,211	52.7	33.9	13.3	4,513
Middle	55.5	33.7	10.9	926	62.9	28.8	8.2	887	59.1	31.3	9.6	1,813
Secondary	62.0	28.9	9.0	1,135	73.7	21.5	4.8	1,161	67.9	25.2	6.9	2,296
Higher	73.9	20.0	5.9	843	76.3	18.9	4.8	815	75.1	19.5	5.4	1,658
Cannot be determined ^b	53.9	1.4	44.8	44	(32.3)	(4.7)	(62.9)	38	43.8	2.9	53.2	82
Wealth index quintile												
Lowest	21.0	34.3	44.5	3,218	9.3	22.6	67.9	2,988	15.4	28.7	55.8	6,206
Second	36.5	38.0	25.4	3,127	28.4	32.5	38.9	2,892	32.6	35.4	31.9	6,019
Middle	44.9	36.3	18.7	2,957	48.0	32.2	19.8	2,725	46.4	34.3	19.2	5,682
Fourth	52.0	32.3	15.7	2,765	60.6	27.5	11.9	2,615	56.2	29.9	13.9	5,381
Highest	65.7	24.7	9.6	2,386	71.0	22.0	6.9	2,339	68.3	23.4	8.3	4,726

Table ED.5: Secondary school attendance and out of school children												
Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Punjab, 2014.												
	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:		Number of children
Division		Attending primary school	Out of school ^a			Attending primary school	Out of school ^a			Attending primary school	Out of school ^a	
Bahawalpur	28.3	32.8	38.8	1,628	26.7	23.5	49.6	1,463	27.5	28.4	43.9	3,091
D.G. Khan	30.5	34.2	35.2	1,541	23.4	23.2	53.3	1,517	27.0	28.8	44.2	3,059
Faisalabad	47.5	31.2	21.3	1,847	43.2	29.9	26.8	1,655	45.5	30.6	23.9	3,503
Gujranwala	50.5	33.7	15.8	2,086	55.9	31.1	13.0	2,075	53.2	32.4	14.4	4,162
Lahore	47.1	33.4	19.5	2,506	51.9	28.3	19.6	2,352	49.4	30.9	19.5	4,859
Multan	35.9	36.2	27.8	1,654	33.7	26.6	39.7	1,619	34.8	31.4	33.7	3,273
Rawalpindi	57.0	32.3	10.6	1,116	58.3	25.4	15.9	1,033	57.6	29.0	13.1	2,149
Sahiwal	38.2	34.4	27.2	976	34.9	28.4	36.6	897	36.6	31.5	31.7	1,873
Sargodha	46.0	34.4	19.5	1,099	36.9	28.7	34.2	948	41.8	31.8	26.3	2,047
Punjab	42.6	33.5	23.8	14,454	41.7	27.5	30.7	13,560	42.1	30.6	27.2	28,014
¹ MICS indicator 7.5 - Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)												
^a The percentage of children of secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary, or higher education												
^b Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household												
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases												

The percentage of children entering first grade who eventually reach the last grade of primary school is presented in Table ED.6. Of all children starting grade one, the majority (96%) eventually reach the last grade of primary school. The MICS included only questions on school attendance in the current and previous year. Thus, the indicator was calculated synthetically by computing the cumulative probability of survival from the first to the last grade of primary school, as opposed to calculating the indicator for a real cohort which would need to be followed from the time a cohort of children entered primary school, up to the time they reached the last grade of primary school. Repeaters are excluded from the calculation of the indicator, because it is not known whether they will eventually graduate. As an example, the probability that a child will move from the first grade to the second grade is computed by dividing the number of children who moved from the first grade to the second grade (during the two consecutive school years covered by the survey) by the number of children who have moved from the first to the second grade plus the number of children who were in the first grade the previous school year, but dropped out. Both the numerator and denominator excludes children who repeated during the two school years under consideration.

Table ED.6: Children reaching last grade of primary school					
Percentage of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach the last grade of primary school (Survival rate to last grade of primary school), Punjab, 2014.					
	Percent attending grade 1 last school year who are in grade 2 this school year	Percent attending grade 2 last school year who are attending grade 3 this school year	Percent attending grade 3 last school year who are attending grade 4 this school year	Percent attending grade 4 last school year who are attending grade 5 this school year	Percent who reach grade 5 of those who enter grade 1 ¹
Punjab	99.5	99.2	98.7	98.3	95.8
Area of residence					
Rural	99.8	99.3	99.6	99.1	97.8
All Urban	99.9	99.5	98.6	98.5	96.5
Major Cities	99.3	99.4	98.4	98.6	95.8
Other Urban	99.7	98.9	99.1	98.0	95.7
Sex					
Male	99.3	99.0	98.5	98.1	95.1
Female	99.9	99.4	99.1	98.8	97.2
Mother's education^a					
None/pre-school	99.4	98.7	98.0	97.7	93.9
Primary	99.4	99.5	99.2	98.5	96.7
Middle	99.8	99.7	99.2	99.6	98.4
Secondary	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.7
Higher	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.0	98.9
Wealth index quintile					
Lowest	99.2	98.3	97.6	97.1	92.4
Second	99.2	98.9	99.0	97.1	94.3
Middle	99.7	99.4	98.8	98.3	96.2
Fourth	99.6	99.3	98.7	99.2	97.0
Highest	99.9	99.9	99.2	99.5	98.4
Division					
Bahawalpur	99.6	99.3	99.2	99.5	97.6
D.G. Khan	99.8	98.6	99.1	97.7	95.3
Faisalabad	99.5	99.7	97.8	98.7	95.8
Gujranwala	99.6	99.0	99.2	98.6	96.4
Lahore	99.4	99.5	98.2	98.6	95.8
Multan	99.2	98.5	98.7	98.0	94.6
Rawalpindi	99.6	99.8	99.2	98.4	97.1
Sahiwal	99.3	99.2	98.6	96.9	94.1
Sargodha	99.6	98.2	99.0	97.1	94.0
¹ MICS indicator 7.6; MDG indicator 2.2 - Children reaching last grade of primary					
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases					
^a Total includes 1 unweighted cases of women's education missing					

The primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table ED.7. The primary completion rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

Table ED.7 shows that the primary school completion rate is 75 percent. About 91 percent of the children who were attending the last grade of primary school in the previous school year were found to be attending the first grade of secondary school in the school year of the survey. The table also provides “effective” transition rate which takes account of the presence of repeaters in the final grade of primary school. This indicator better reflects situations in which pupils repeat the last grade of primary education but eventually make the transition to the secondary level. The simple transition rate tends to underestimate pupils’ progression to secondary school as it assumes that the repeaters never reach secondary school. The table shows that in total 93 percent of the children in the last grade of primary school are expected to move on to secondary school.

Table ED.7: Primary school completion and transition to secondary school						
Primary school completion rates and transition and effective transition rates to secondary school, Punjab, 2014.						
	Primary school completion rate ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age	Transition rate to secondary school ²	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year	Effective transition rate to secondary school	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year
Punjab	74.9	5,872	91.4	3,946	92.5	3,899
Area of residence						
Rural	69.3	4,076	90.7	2,523	91.9	2,490
All Urban	87.6	1,796	92.6	1,423	93.6	1,409
Major Cities	89.4	887	91.6	723	92.1	720
Other Urban	85.9	909	93.7	700	95.1	689
Sex						
Male	78.0	3,091	91.8	2,104	93.1	2,075
Female	71.4	2,781	90.9	1,842	91.8	1,824
Mother's education						
None/pre-school	64.3	3,575	89.3	2,053	90.8	2,019
Primary	88.8	952	93.1	770	94.1	762
Middle	92.2	430	92.3	317	92.7	316
Secondary	94.0	513	96.4	432	96.5	431
Higher	88.0	402	93.0	330	93.8	327
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	40.7	1,509	86.3	450	87.9	442
Second	72.1	1,232	88.5	818	90.0	805
Middle	87.4	1,151	92.6	940	93.8	929
Fourth	94.2	1,051	93.6	907	94.5	899
Highest	96.8	928	93.1	830	93.8	824
Division						
Bahawalpur	57.6	672	91.1	291	93.1	285
D.G. Khan	51.9	711	94.6	309	94.9	309
Faisalabad	78.8	703	90.7	513	91.9	506
Gujranwala	91.9	838	93.3	717	94.6	708
Lahore	86.2	990	92.3	771	92.8	768
Multan	60.2	726	89.4	383	90.4	378
Rawalpindi	97.3	413	90.7	402	92.4	394
Sahiwal	69.1	427	89.2	258	90.5	254
Sargodha	84.4	391	87.8	301	89.1	297
¹ MICS indicator 7.7 - Primary completion rate						
² MICS indicator 7.8 - Transition rate to secondary school						

The ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education is provided in Table ED.8. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Notice that the ratios included here are obtained from net attendance rather than gross attendance ratios. The latter provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because, in most cases, the majority of over-age children attending primary education tend to be boys.

The table shows that gender parity for primary and secondary school is 0.97 and 0.98 respectively which is close to 1.00, indicating only small difference in the attendance of girls and boys in primary and secondary schools. The difference in gender parity also exists based on wealth of the households. Of the children living in households in the lowest quintile, the gender parity for primary schools is 0.76 and 0.44 for secondary schools. In contrast, the gender parity for both primary and secondary schools is more than 1.00 for children living in households in the highest quintile. There is considerable variations among divisions with regard to gender parity in secondary school ranging from 0.77 in D.G. Khan division to 1.11 in Gujranwala and Lahore divisions.

Table ED.8: Education gender parity index (GPI)

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary and secondary school, Punjab, 2014.

	Primary school			Secondary school		
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ¹	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school adjusted NAR ²
Punjab	56.8	58.9	0.97	41.2	42.2	0.98
Area of residence						
Rural	52.0	55.4	0.94	33.9	38.4	0.88
All Urban	68.4	67.1	1.02	56.5	50.5	1.12
Major Cities	68.0	66.7	1.02	59.4	52.0	1.14
Other Urban	68.9	67.5	1.02	53.4	48.9	1.09
Mother's education						
None/pre-school	45.0	50.9	0.88	28.1	33.5	0.84
Primary	69.0	64.1	1.08	54.1	50.8	1.07
Middle	71.8	70.3	1.02	62.2	55.3	1.12
Secondary	76.0	75.3	1.01	73.3	61.7	1.19
Higher	79.4	75.9	1.05	74.5	72.1	1.03
Cannot be determined ^a	na	na	na	(22.8)	50.8	0.45
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	29.0	38.4	0.76	9.3	20.9	0.44
Second	54.1	56.6	0.96	28.2	36.3	0.78
Middle	67.1	66.5	1.01	47.5	44.4	1.07
Fourth	72.1	69.9	1.03	59.9	51.6	1.16
Highest	75.6	74.2	1.02	69.9	64.9	1.08
Division						
Bahawalpur	40.2	47.8	0.84	25.9	27.8	0.93
D.G. Khan	33.5	39.9	0.84	23.1	29.9	0.77
Faisalabad	62.6	63.3	0.99	42.8	47.3	0.91
Gujranwala	71.0	70.9	1.00	55.6	50.2	1.11
Lahore	64.9	63.2	1.03	51.6	46.6	1.11
Multan	51.7	55.8	0.93	32.9	35.6	0.93
Rawalpindi	74.5	76.1	0.98	57.7	56.8	1.02
Sahiwal	54.5	54.2	1.00	34.3	37.6	0.91
Sargodha	59.4	62.1	0.96	36.7	45.8	0.80

¹ MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (primary school)² MICS indicator 7.10; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (secondary school)^a Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

na: not applicable

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

The percentage of girls in the total out of school population, in both primary and secondary schools, is provided in Table ED.9. The table shows that at the primary level girls account for about half (50%) of the out-of-school population. However, at the secondary level, girls' share increases to 55 percent. In rural areas, and among the households in the lowest quintile, girls compose the majority of the out-of-school population at both primary and secondary levels. In rural areas, girls constitute a larger proportion of the out-of-school population at both primary and secondary school levels i.e. girls in rural areas account for 51 percent of out of school population of primary school age compared to 47 percent in urban areas. Similarly, for secondary school level, 58 percent of girls in rural areas to 44 percent in urban areas.

Table ED.9: Out of school gender parity								
Percentage of girls in the total out of school population, in primary and secondary school, Punjab, 2014.								
	Primary school				Secondary school			
	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of primary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of primary school age	Number of children of primary school age out of school	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of secondary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of secondary school age	Number of children of secondary school age out of school
Punjab	41.9	31,647	49.8	13,274	27.2	28,014	54.8	7,609
Area of residence								
Rural	46.1	22,287	50.5	10,268	31.8	19,076	57.6	6,066
All Urban	32.1	9,359	47.3	3,006	17.3	8,938	43.6	1,543
Major Cities	32.5	4,659	47.7	1,513	16.2	4,550	40.7	736
Other Urban	31.7	4,700	46.8	1,492	18.4	4,388	46.2	807
Mother's education^a								
None/pre-school	51.7	18,416	51.2	9,527	37.1	17,653	56.4	6,544
Primary	33.4	5,195	45.7	1,733	13.3	4,513	47.1	602
Middle	28.8	2,503	46.9	720	9.6	1,813	41.9	173
Secondary	24.3	3,052	48.6	742	6.9	2,296	35.3	157
Higher	22.2	2,481	44.3	552	5.4	1,658	43.7	89
Wealth index quintile								
Lowest	66.0	8,188	51.9	5,404	55.8	6,206	58.6	3,462
Second	44.4	6,698	49.2	2,977	31.9	6,019	58.7	1,919
Middle	32.9	6,089	48.4	2,001	19.2	5,682	49.4	1,092
Fourth	28.9	5,732	47.8	1,656	13.9	5,381	41.6	746
Highest	25.0	4,940	46.7	1,237	8.3	4,726	41.5	390
Division								
Bahawalpur	55.7	3,682	50.9	2,051	43.9	3,091	53.4	1,358
D.G. Khan	63.1	3,877	51.0	2,446	44.2	3,059	59.9	1,350
Faisalabad	37.0	3,640	49.1	1,346	23.9	3,503	53.0	838
Gujranwala	29.0	4,452	49.1	1,291	14.4	4,162	45.0	598
Lahore	35.8	5,304	47.9	1,899	19.5	4,859	48.6	949
Multan	45.7	3,884	50.2	1,773	33.7	3,273	58.3	1,101
Rawalpindi	24.4	2,298	50.1	560	13.1	2,149	58.2	282
Sahiwal	45.5	2,272	48.2	1,034	31.7	1,873	55.3	594
Sargodha	39.1	2,238	50.9	874	26.3	2,047	60.2	538

^a Total includes 41 unweighted cases of women's education missing

Figure ED.1 brings together all of the attendance and progression related education indicators covered in this chapter, by sex. Information on attendance to early childhood education is also included, which was covered in Chapter IX, Table CD.1.

School readiness	93 93							
	Net intake rate in primary education	23 25	Primary school completion rate	78 73	Transition rate to secondary school	92 91		
Attendance to early childhood education	Primary school attendance				Secondary school attendance			
		60 58			43 42			
	Children reaching last grade of primary							
		96 96			Boys Girls			

Literacy Rate

Literacy Rate (10+ years)

Gender disparities also exist by area of residence. In rural areas 64 percent males are literate compared to only 43 percent of females. Gender gap is slightly narrower in major cities (males 81%, females 74%) and in other urban areas (males 78%, females 66%).

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in the lowest quintile to 86 percent of population living in the households in the highest quintile. Similarly, literacy rate markedly increases with education level of the head of the household from 38 percent for population whose household head has no education or only pre-school to 83 percent of population whose household head has higher education. The same trends are observed across the other background characteristics for literacy rate among population age 15 or above.

Table ED.10: Literacy rate among population age 10 years or above						
Percentage of household members age 10 years or above who are literate, Punjab, 2014.						
	Male		Female		Total	
	Literacy rate	Number of household members age 10 years or above	Literacy rate	Number of household members age 10 years or above	Literacy rate ¹	Number of household members age 10 years or above
Punjab	69.3	92,625	52.1	90,930	60.8	183,555
Area of residence						
Rural	63.8	61,177	43.0	60,166	53.5	121,342
All Urban	79.9	31,449	70.0	30,764	75.0	62,213
Major Cities	81.4	16,587	73.9	16,071	77.7	32,657
Other Urban	78.1	14,862	65.6	14,694	71.9	29,555
Education of household head^a						
None/pre-school	41.3	37,697	33.9	36,497	37.6	74,194
Primary	77.5	16,169	51.9	15,766	64.9	31,935
Middle	89.8	11,764	60.0	11,739	74.9	23,503
Secondary	93.3	16,734	68.7	16,777	81.0	33,511
Higher	96.4	10,235	81.8	10,129	89.1	20,364
Age						
10 - 14	77.8	14,813	73.3	13,848	75.6	28,660
15 - 19	80.0	13,283	74.9	12,709	77.5	25,992
20 - 24	78.5	11,397	69.6	11,583	74.0	22,980
25 - 29	74.8	9,480	60.1	10,708	67.0	20,188
30 - 34	72.3	8,302	51.6	8,455	61.9	16,757
35 - 39	69.4	6,630	43.8	6,948	56.3	13,578
40 - 44	65.0	5,752	35.6	5,639	50.4	11,391
45 - 49	57.3	5,575	26.4	5,106	42.5	10,680
50 - 54	56.6	4,386	23.7	4,711	39.6	9,096
55 - 59	54.9	3,544	17.6	3,531	36.3	7,075
60 - 64	49.6	3,146	14.9	2,877	33.0	6,023
65 - 69	45.3	2,415	8.6	1,836	29.5	4,251
70 - 74	39.2	1,816	6.2	1,362	25.0	3,179
75 +	30.3	2,087	4.4	1,617	19.0	3,704
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	39.7	17,458	16.0	16,626	28.2	34,084
Second	61.4	18,587	37.1	17,749	49.5	36,335
Middle	71.8	18,827	54.0	18,314	63.0	37,141
Fourth	80.0	18,650	66.3	18,869	73.1	37,519
Highest	90.9	19,103	81.4	19,373	86.1	38,476
Division						
Bahawalpur	53.6	9,659	34.9	9,179	44.5	18,838
D.G. Khan	57.7	8,026	33.6	8,001	45.7	16,027
Faisalabad	72.6	12,170	55.6	11,475	64.3	23,645
Gujranwala	72.9	13,083	63.7	14,122	68.1	27,205
Lahore	73.9	17,043	63.4	16,144	68.8	33,186
Multan	64.0	10,345	43.8	10,102	54.0	20,447
Rawalpindi	84.6	8,428	64.8	8,552	74.7	16,980
Sahiwal	67.0	6,497	46.4	6,226	56.9	12,722
Sargodha	71.5	7,375	42.8	7,130	57.4	14,505
¹ MICS indicator 7.S1 - Literacy rate 10+ (Reported)						
^a Total includes 58 unweighted cases of household head's education missing						

Literacy Rate (15+ years)

Table ED.11 shows the literacy rate (15+ years). In Punjab, 58 percent of the population age 15 years and above is literate with the disparity between males (68%) and females (48%).

Patterns in literacy (15+ years) are similar to those in literacy (10+ years), however the rates are lower especially in rural areas (50%) and particularly for females (39%). The variation by sex is slightly narrower in major cities compared to other urban areas.

Table ED.11: Literacy rate among population age 15 years or above						
Percentage of household members age 15 years or above who are literate, Punjab, 2014.						
	Male		Female		Total	
	Literacy rate	Number of household members age 15 years or above	Literacy rate	Number of household members age 15 years or above	Literacy rate ¹	Number of household members age 15 years or above
Punjab	67.6	77,813	48.3	77,082	58.0	154,895
Area of residence						
Rural	61.8	51,038	38.7	50,779	50.3	101,817
All Urban	78.8	26,774	66.9	26,303	72.9	53,077
Major Cities	80.5	14,252	71.3	13,780	76.0	28,033
Other Urban	76.8	12,522	62.2	12,523	69.5	25,045
Education of household head^a						
None/pre-school	36.4	31,423	29.4	30,692	33.0	62,115
Primary	77.0	13,488	47.8	13,368	62.5	26,856
Middle	90.7	9,900	55.7	9,932	73.2	19,832
Secondary	93.9	14,237	65.1	14,348	79.4	28,584
Higher	96.5	8,741	79.7	8,726	88.1	17,468
Age						
15 - 19	80.0	13,283	74.9	12,709	77.5	25,992
20 - 24	78.5	11,397	69.6	11,583	74.0	22,980
25 - 29	74.8	9,480	60.1	10,708	67.0	20,188
30 - 34	72.3	8,302	51.6	8,455	61.9	16,757
35 - 39	69.4	6,630	43.8	6,948	56.3	13,578
40 - 44	65.0	5,752	35.6	5,639	50.4	11,391
45 - 49	57.3	5,575	26.4	5,106	42.5	10,680
50 - 54	56.6	4,386	23.7	4,711	39.6	9,096
55 - 59	54.9	3,544	17.6	3,531	36.3	7,075
60 - 64	49.6	3,146	14.9	2,877	33.0	6,023
65 - 69	45.3	2,415	8.6	1,836	29.5	4,251
70 - 74	39.2	1,816	6.2	1,362	25.0	3,179
75 +	30.3	2,087	4.4	1,617	19.0	3,704
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	36.3	14,091	11.5	13,506	24.1	27,597
Second	58.5	15,399	30.8	14,771	44.9	30,171
Middle	69.9	15,822	48.5	15,554	59.3	31,376
Fourth	78.5	15,831	62.2	16,215	70.2	32,046
Highest	90.2	16,669	79.4	17,036	84.7	33,705

Table ED.11: Literacy rate among population age 15 years or above						
Percentage of household members age 15 years or above who are literate, Punjab, 2014.						
	Male		Female		Total	
	Literacy rate	Number of household members age 15 years or above	Literacy rate	Number of household members age 15 years or above	Literacy rate ¹	Number of household members age 15 years or above
Division						
Bahawalpur	52.5	7,979	32.0	7,689	42.4	15,668
D.G. Khan	55.4	6,418	29.0	6,417	42.2	12,835
Faisalabad	70.7	10,305	51.4	9,779	61.3	20,084
Gujranwala	70.8	10,950	59.4	12,026	64.8	22,976
Lahore	72.0	14,474	59.8	13,739	66.1	28,213
Multan	62.3	8,635	39.5	8,439	51.0	17,074
Rawalpindi	83.7	7,302	61.5	7,528	72.4	14,831
Sahiwal	65.0	5,492	42.0	5,302	53.7	10,795
Sargodha	69.9	6,257	38.4	6,161	54.3	12,419
Punjab	67.6	77,813	48.3	77,082	58.0	154,895
¹ MICS indicator 7.S2 - Literacy rate 15+ (Reported)						
^a Total includes 51 unweighted cases of household head's education missing						

Literacy Rate (15-24 years)

The self-reported adult literacy rate of 15–24 years also termed as youth literacy rate is presented in Table ED.12. This literacy rate is self-reported and therefore not comparable with the female literacy rate provided in table ED.1 whereby respondents were asked to read simple sentences. Adult literacy rate of 15–24 years also termed as youth literacy rate is presented in Table ED.12. Overall youth literacy rate is 76 percent; males 79 percent and females 72 percent. Youth literacy rate for urban is higher (87%) compared to rural areas (70%). The adult literacy rate has a positive association with wealth. Literacy rate among males living in the households in the highest quintile is 95 percent compared to 53 percent in the lowest quintile. Similarly, literacy rate for females living in the households in the highest quintile is 96 percent compared to 28 percent of females living in the households in the lowest wealth quintile. The results also show that population age 15–19 is slightly more literate (78%) than population age 20–24 (74%).

Table ED.12: Literacy rate among population age 15-24 years						
Percentage of household members age 15-24 years who are literate, Punjab, 2014.						
	Male		Female		Total	
	Literacy rate	Number of household members age 15-24 years	Literacy rate	Number of household members age 15-24 years	Literacy rate ¹	Number of household members age 15-24 years
Punjab	79.3	24,679	72.4	24,292	75.9	48,972
Area of residence						
Rural	75.7	16,198	64.7	15,937	70.2	32,136
All Urban	86.3	8,481	87.0	8,355	86.6	16,836
Major Cities	88.4	4,438	89.2	4,301	88.8	8,740
Other Urban	84.0	4,042	84.6	4,054	84.3	8,096
Education of household head						
None/pre-school	65.2	10,493	55.4	9,913	60.4	20,405
Primary	81.8	4,368	73.9	4,470	77.8	8,838
Middle	89.5	3,104	82.9	3,127	86.2	6,231
Secondary	94.0	4,250	89.0	4,366	91.5	8,616
Higher	97.0	2,459	95.4	2,414	96.2	4,873
Age						
15 - 19	80.0	13,283	74.9	12,709	77.5	25,992
20 - 24	78.5	11,397	69.6	11,583	74.0	22,980
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	53.0	4,287	27.6	3,782	41.1	8,070
Second	73.4	5,055	58.9	4,919	66.3	9,973
Middle	81.8	5,259	78.7	5,225	80.2	10,483
Fourth	89.0	5,067	88.2	5,257	88.6	10,325
Highest	95.3	5,011	95.7	5,110	95.5	10,121
Division						
Bahawalpur	63.7	2,487	52.9	2,405	58.4	4,892
D.G. Khan	69.0	2,133	52.2	1,961	60.9	4,094
Faisalabad	81.2	3,269	76.2	3,091	78.7	6,360
Gujranwala	85.3	3,519	86.0	3,926	85.7	7,445
Lahore	82.4	4,643	80.0	4,554	81.2	9,197
Multan	75.4	2,736	66.0	2,635	70.8	5,371
Rawalpindi	92.4	2,172	87.9	2,167	90.1	4,339
Sahiwal	76.7	1,710	65.1	1,660	71.0	3,370
Sargodha	82.4	2,012	62.5	1,893	72.8	3,905
¹ MICS indicator 7.S3 - Literacy rate 15-24 years (Reported)						

Public and private primary school attendance rate

Table ED.13 provides the percentage of children (5-9 years) attending primary schools by type of school. In Punjab, 54 percent of the children are attending government/public school and 46 percent are attending a private school. Children in rural areas and those living in the households in the lowest quintile are more likely to attend the government schools. The attendance in government schools declines from 83 percent for children living in the households in the lowest quintile to 20 percent of children living in the households in the highest quintile. About 64 percent of children in rural areas attend government schools while 36 percent attend private schools, the reverse is true for urban areas.

Table ED.13: Public and private primary school attendance rate						
Percentage of children (5-9 years) attending primary schools by type of school, Punjab, 2014.						
	Attending primary school					Number of children 5-9 years attending primary school
	Attending Government / Public primary school ¹	Attending Private primary school	Attending Others	Attending primary school but DK / Missing type of school	Total	
Punjab	54.2	45.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	18,310
Area of residence						
Rural	63.6	36.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	11,978
All Urban	36.3	63.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	6,332
Major Cities	29.3	70.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,128
Other Urban	43.1	56.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	3,205
Education of household head^a						
None/pre-school	67.8	32.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	5,933
Primary	61.1	38.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,280
Middle	54.2	45.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,718
Secondary	43.1	56.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,898
Higher	29.8	69.9	0.2	0.1	100.0	2,475
Age at beginning of school year						
5	49.3	50.3	0.1	0.3	100.0	1,554
6	51.5	48.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	3,104
7	52.6	47.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	4,349
8	55.0	44.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	4,636
9	58.2	41.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,666
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	83.1	16.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	2,767
Second	75.3	24.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,710
Middle	60.0	39.8	0.1	0.2	100.0	4,074
Fourth	40.5	59.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	4,066
Highest	20.0	79.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,693
Division						
Bahawalpur	69.1	30.5	0.3	0.1	100.0	1,626
D.G. Khan	68.3	31.3	0.1	0.4	100.0	1,426
Faisalabad	53.4	46.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	2,284
Gujranwala	47.6	52.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,156
Lahore	36.8	63.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	3,396
Multan	65.4	34.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,095
Rawalpindi	49.7	50.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,732
Sahiwal	62.2	37.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,234
Sargodha	62.7	37.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,361
¹ MICS indicator 7.S5 - Government school attendance rate (Primary)						
^a Total includes 5 unweighted cases of household head's education missing						

