

PAKISTAN DISTRICT EDUCATION RANKINGS 2016

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Acronyms

AEPAM	Academy for Educational Planning and Management
AJK	Azad Jammu and Kashmir
ANP	Awami National Party
ASER	Annual Status of Education Report
BOC	Bureau of Curriculum
DSD	Directorate of Staff Development
EDI	Education for All Development Index
EFA	Education for All
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
GB	Gilgit-Baltistan
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GPS	Gender Parity Score
HEC	Higher Education Commission
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IAEG -SDG	Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG indicators
ICT	Islamabad Capital Territory
ICT skills	Information & Communication Technology
ITA	Idara-e-Taleem-o-Aagahi
JI	Jamaat-e-Islami
JUI-F	Jamiat-e-Ulama-e-Islam - Fazl-ur-Rahman
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MQM	Muttahida Qaumi Movement
NAT	National Achievement Test
NAVTT	National Vocational & Technical Training Commission
NEAS	National Education Assessment System
NEMIS	National Education Management Information System
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
PBS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
PEC	Punjab Examination Commission
PIFRA	Project to Improve Financial Reporting and Auditing
PITE	Provincial Institute of Teacher Education
PMAP	Pakhtunkhwa Milli Awami Party
PML-N	Pakistan Muslim League – Nawaz
PML-Q	Pakistan Muslim League – Quaid-i-Azam
PPPP	Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians
PSLMS	Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey
PTI	Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf
RSU	Reform Support Unit
SAT	Standardized Assessment Test – Sindh
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
STEDA	Sindh Teachers Education Development Authority
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Foreword and Acknowledgements

Bismillah irr Rahman irr Raheem.

This is the fourth annual district education rankings report. In February 2013, when we first set out to execute a political campaign for education, we had hoped that we would be able to spur a meaningful set of conversations about the urgent needs of Pakistani children, and the solutions available to deal with the challenges at hand. One of the tools we have sought to develop in this effort are these rankings.

At one level, these district rankings tell us what we already know – yet it bears repeating until it is no longer true. One, Pakistan has a severe education crisis. Two, Pakistan’s education crisis affects different parts of the country in different ways, with a disproportionate severity of the crisis focused on already marginalised parts of the country. Three, the disproportionality of the crisis means that children at a disadvantage are less likely to grow out of their position of disadvantage through the education system.

There are no dramatic changes to the overall ranks or the overall scores. A steady improvement in some areas, particularly access, is offset by less impressive performance in other areas, particularly in learning outcomes.

In this year’s rankings we have introduced three innovations. First, we have added an index of school completeness. The original format of the national government school census through the NEMIS database was framed in the 1990s. Since then, remarkably, no effort has been made to cohere and consolidate what the data means. In the school completeness index we take the four markers of school infrastructure or school facilities (toilets, boundary walls, electricity and drinking water) and we measure what percentage of schools actually have all four facilities concurrently. It gives us a richer picture of the simplest of education inputs: functional and respectable school buildings. We also examine the state of schools from the perspective of what share of all government schools are primary schools (over 80 percent nationwide), what share of all government schools are single-room schools (almost 16 percent), and what share of all government schools are single-teacher schools (almost 30 percent).

Second, we have used net enrolment ratio instead of gross enrolment ratio. This has been made possible through the availability of raw data that was previously unavailable. It allows for a more precise assessment of access.

Third, we have added a section on the Sustainable Development Goal 4. SDG 4 is the education SDG and without an urgent effort by government to first collect and collate, and then act on the data for the SDG 4 targets, Pakistan will fail to deliver the SDGs, as it failed to deliver the MDGs. This report includes a table that can act as a guide for government on how to go about identifying, collecting and reporting on SDG 4 targets.

Finally, we have calculated a number of alternative rankings using test scores from various sources. Perhaps the greatest challenge this poses to policymakers is the question as to why there is no standardised measure of learning outcomes across the entire country, for each district.

Taken as a whole, the district rankings offer a stark commentary on the state of education. Education is nominally a provincial matter under the Constitution, and the private sector has an unmeasured but enormous impact on the education sector as a whole. Yet, both constitutionally and morally, education continues to be government’s responsibility, starting from the Prime Minister of Pakistan down to the primary school teacher in a village in Awaran.

The rankings are a subjective tool developed through objective data. Since no part of Pakistan has truly devolved decision-making or authority, the effort to link district performance to political actors may be seen to be tenuous. It is not.

People that are elected to office at the national assembly, the provincial assembly or to the senate, as well as those that take up executive offices at either the federal and provincial level, all have a responsibility to answer questions about the state of the people that live in their respective constituencies. Districts are distinct, unique, identifiable markers of administrative authority, and if a prime minister, chief minister, federal or provincial minister, MNA, MPA or senator claim ignorance or a lack of control or a lack of responsibility, then this is a failure on the part of those elected or unelected representatives – not those who ask the questions.

Among those that have helped ask the questions are a long list of academics and researchers that have helped establish the district rankings as a part of the education conversation. It is imperative for Pakistanis to know and understand the incredible contributions these individuals are making to better education outcomes in Pakistan's future.

First and foremost are Nasir Amin and Bilal Kakli from the Academy for Education Planning and Management (AEPAM). Without their support, as government officials, no national level education data of any significance would ever reach policymakers or citizens. Alif Ailaan and SDPI are in their debt, and the debt of Director General AEPAM Dr. Dawood Shah.

The district rankings methodology is entirely the responsibility of the authors and the Alif Ailaan and SDPI teams, however any credit for them is due to a range of supporters that have helped establish and improve the methodology over the years. Among those that have helped us improve are Dr. Faisal Bari of LUMS and IDEAS, Baela Raza Jamil of ITA and the ASER survey, Dr. Salman Humayun of I-SAPS, Abbas Rashid of SAHE, Dr. Muhammad Memon of Aga Khan University's IED, Umbreen Arif of the World Bank, Dr. Mariam Chughtai of LUMS and Harvard University, and Sami Khan Sadozai. The report was edited by Maliha Umar and Zainab Iqbal.

In the first three years of publishing these rankings, Alif Ailaan and SDPI sought to establish a consistent methodology. In this edition, the improvements and tweaks we have made represent a quantum shift in our understanding and confidence in what the data is telling us. Above all, the data is screaming out for attention. Pakistan's education statistics regime requires urgent and highly sophisticated attention.

The government has given indication that it is listening. In February 2016, for the first-time ever, official government data on out of school children was published by AEPAM, the institutional national home of NEMIS, which is a compendium of the respective provincial education management information systems. It concludes that a full 24 million children between the ages of five and sixteen are out of school. This represents a substantial decrease in this figure of over one million. It also represents a continuing national calamity.

As a donor-funded campaign, Alif Ailaan can and will continue to point to this calamity, and try to call attention to it. The onus for addressing it, however, lies squarely with Pakistan's leaders. Every national issue of significance is informed, at least in part, by how the country deals with the education crisis, especially for the poor and the marginalised. We hope to write a foreword filled with better news and a more positive prognosis next year, inshaAllah.

Mosharraf Zaidi
Campaign Director
Alif Ailaan

Introduction

Pakistan failed to meet the Millennium Development Goals targets for universal primary school access, improving retention in schools and increasing adult literacy. We do not know whether Pakistan will be able to meet the education targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), but to have any hope of succeeding, an urgent course correction is required. Since the SDGs were agreed in 2015, there has been almost no concerted effort to establish a narrative of these new international commitments or of the renewed efforts required to be undertaken by state and society in Pakistan.

Why should we begin a discussion of the state of education at the district, province/region and national level in Pakistan with a reminder of the SDGs? Because it has become clear that Pakistani state institutions are more responsive to the country's international obligations than they are to the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable. Nothing else explains the extremely slow progress on the very basic indicators that Alif Ailaan compiles annually in this set of indices.

The Alif Ailaan – SDPI District Education Rankings aim to help understand the state of education in Pakistan and call attention to the evidence of a deep and persistent national crisis. In this fourth annual iteration of the rankings, we attempt to not only continue presenting the two indices for education and schools, but also to offer added analysis of trends that have emerged over four years for each district and province/region. The 2016 edition uses updated statistics to generate a snapshot of the state of education in every district of the country. The districts are ranked according to their performance on educational outcomes and inputs. The purposes of this exercise are:

- to produce a measure of education standards in Pakistan that covers important policy areas for which data is available, including access, retention, learning outcomes, gender parity and school facilities and infrastructure;
- to establish a basis for comparison, across time and administrative units of different parts of the country, to track education sector performance, especially in government schools;
- to instigate debate and competition in the national political discourse across districts and provinces (and/or regions);
- to increase the use of evidence, especially official government data, in assessing the state of education and promotion of evidence-based decision-making in education; and
- to make robust policy recommendations for improving the national data regime for education statistics.

Methodology

This document presents two measures to gauge the state of education. The first measure is called the Education Score, which is based on outcomes in education. It shows the educational achievement and participation across the entire population of the relevant cohort of children. Specifically, the Education Score is an index of educational outcome indicators covering access, learning, retention, and gender parity.

The second measure is called the School Infrastructure Score, which is based on the facilities available in government schools. It shows the degree to which government schools are equipped to serve the communities and children they are meant for. Specifically, the School Infrastructure Score is an index based on five indicators, the overall condition of school buildings, the availability of schools with boundary walls, the availability of schools with working electricity connections, the availability of schools with functional toilets, and the availability of schools with drinking water.

Both indices have been prepared separately for primary and middle level schools and presented at the national, provincial/regional and district levels.

Once the indices are calculated for each district and province/region, they are then ranked with highest score getting the top rank starting from one. Districts with at least one missing value are not ranked. This section describes in detail how each of these indices is constructed.

Scope

Historically, the Alif Ailaan – SDPI District Education Rankings are based on primary education mainly due to the availability of a richer expanse of data at the primary school level. However, separate rankings of all districts using data from middle schools (ages 11 to 13 and Classes 6 through 8¹) are also included to provide a snapshot of the state of education at the middle level. For the 2016 edition, we approach this task in three ways. First, employing the same methodology as the past three editions², we update the ranking using the most recently released statistics. This allows us to track the performance of individual districts and chart their progress (or the lack thereof) in education standards over a period of one year. Second, we calculate multiple alternative versions of the rankings using alternative indicators. Third, we introduce a new index to assess completeness of the availability of basic facilities in schools. A list of different kinds of rankings included in this report are as follows:

1. Education Rankings (primary school level)
2. School Infrastructure Rankings (primary school level)
3. Education Rankings (middle school level)
4. School Infrastructure Rankings (middle school level)
5. School Facility Completeness Score
6. Alternative rankings: with SAT scores (for Sindh only)
7. Alternative rankings: with PEC scores (for the Punjab only)
8. Alternative rankings: with NAT (at provincial level only)

¹ Our age bracket definitions (6-10 year olds for primary children and 11-13 for middle school children) are based on the headline data from the PSLMS report.

² Pakistan District Education Rankings 2013, 2014 and 2015

Geographic coverage

The Pakistan District Education Rankings endeavours to include data from every province, region and territory across the country. There are currently a total of 151 districts and agencies in Pakistan covering the provinces of Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), the Punjab and Sindh, the regions of Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK), the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), Gilgit-Baltistan (GB), and the Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT).

Complete data however, is not available for all districts. This year's primary school Education Score ranking includes complete data for 145 districts, while the School Infrastructure Ranking covers 146 districts. Complete data required for the calculation of district rankings is not available for the following districts/agencies: Lehri, North Waziristan Agency, South Waziristan Agency, Kharmang, Shigar and Nagar³.

Data sources

The statistics used to develop the rankings come from three national datasets, two of which are official government statistics: the official National Education Management Information System (NEMIS), the official Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLMS), and the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), which is produced through the efforts of volunteers and non-profits across the country (led by the Idara-e-Taleem-o-Agahi).

NEMIS produces education service delivery statistics and covers all public sector educational institutions through an annual census which has been conducted every year since 1992. PSLMS is a population-based survey of households which is conducted alternatively at the district and provincial levels each year by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS). The ITA, a non-governmental organisation, has been publishing the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) since 2008. One of the key merits of ASER is that it covers all regions of Pakistan, including the agencies and districts of FATA, AJK and GB. Detailed information about the data extracted from these sources is given in Table 1.

3 The combined data for District Hunza and newly formed District Nagar is available under Hunza Nagar.

Table 1: List of secondary data sources used in the calculation of district rankings

Source	Organisation	Type	Year	Date of official release (publication)	Indicators	Number of districts covered
National Education Management Information System (NEMIS)	Academy of Educational Planning and Management (AEPAM)	Government conducted census of government schools	2014-15	February 2016	Survival rate, school infrastructure, gender parity (retention)	147
Pakistan Social & Living Standard Measurement Survey Report (PSLMS)	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS)	Government conducted survey of households	2014-15	April 2016	Net Enrolment Rate, literacy rate	114
Annual Status of Education Report (ASER)	Idara-e-Taleem-o-Aagahi (ITA)	Not-for-profit non-governmental survey of households	2015	December 2015	Net Enrolment Rate, Student learning outcomes	145
Standardized Achievement Test – Sindh (SAT)	Reform Support Unit (RSU), Department of Education and Literacy, Government of Sindh	Government conducted test of students	2014-15	December 2015	Average achievement scores	24
National Achievement Testing (NAT)	National Education Assessment System (NEAS)	Government conducted test of students	2014	September 2015	Scaled mean achievement scores	4 provinces
Punjab Examination Commission (PEC) Report	Punjab Examination Commission, Government of Punjab	Government conducted test of students	2015	December 2015	Average achievement scores	36

Education Score

The Education Score produced for the calculation of these district rankings follows the methodology of Education for All Development Index (EDI) from the Global Monitoring Report⁴ of UNESCO which includes indicators for access, attainment, literacy and gender parity. The Education Score, however, has been modified based on the local context and the availability of data therefore it is a composite score based on four sets of indicators namely: access, retention, learning outcomes and gender parity.

To calculate the Education Score, the arithmetic average of enrolment, learning outcomes, retention (survival) and gender parity scores is used, giving equal weight to each indicator. This methodology is based on the assumption that each constituent variable—access, retention, learning outcomes

4 UNESCO (2012) EFA-GMR report 2012 available at: <http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/ED/pdf/gmr2012-report-edi.pdf>

and gender parity—is equally important when it comes to educating all of Pakistan's children. The Education Score is computed separately for primary and middle level schools. The components of the Education Score are provided in Table 2 and Table 3.

Table 2: Components of the Education Score (primary school)

Component	Weight	Indicator	Sub indicator	Weight
Access score	25%	Net Enrolment Rate	NER at primary level for age 6-10 years	25.0%
Retention score	25%	Survival rate (to Class 5)	Proportion of children enrolled in Class 1 who are able to reach Class 5	25.0%
Learning score	25%	Literacy rate	Proportion of the population over the age of 10 years that can read a newspaper article	6.25%
		Basic competence in reading and arithmetic	Percentage of Class 5 students who are able to read a story in Urdu	6.25%
			Percentage of Class 5 students who are able to read a sentence in English	6.25%
			Percentage of Class 5 students who are able to perform two-digit division	6.25%
Gender parity score	25%	Net Enrolment Rate of boys and girls	Ratio of girls NER and boys NER	12.5%
		Survival rate of girls and boys	Ratio of girls survival rate and boys survival rate	12.5%

Table 3: Components of the Education Score (middle school)

Component	Weight	Indicator	Sub indicator	Weight
Access score	33.3%	Net Enrolment Rate	NER at middle level for age 11-13 years	33.3%
Learning score	33.3%	Literacy rate	Proportion of the population over the age of 10 that can read a newspaper article	8.3%
		Basic competence in reading and arithmetic	Percentage of Class 8 students who are able to read a story in Urdu	8.3%
			Percentage of Class 8 students who are able to read a sentence in English	8.3%
			Percentage of Class 8 students who are able to perform two-digit division	8.3%
Gender parity score	33.3%	Net Enrolment Rate of boys and girls	Ratio of girls NER and boys NER	33.3%

Note: Data not available for effective transition rates from middle to secondary level

It is important to note differences in the methodology of primary and middle school Education Scores:

1. Required data to calculate the retention score beyond the middle school level is not available therefore the middle school Education Score is based on three indicators (enrolment, learning and gender parity) instead of four.
2. The gender parity score is based on the comparison of enrolment rates between boys and girls only. The required data to capture the gender differences in retention is not available.

Access

Access to primary schooling at the district level is captured through Net Enrolment Rates (NER), a widely used population-based measure of the participation of children in schools. It is expressed as the ratio of number of children in the primary school age group who are currently enrolled in primary classes to the overall population of children in primary age group (primary NER). The PSLM survey reports NER by different age groups and for both genders. Class 1-5 and the corresponding age group of 6-10 years are used for the primary NER; and Class 6-8 with the corresponding age group of 11-13 years for the middle NER. Net Enrolment Rate is used for the calculation of access score and is allotted a weightage of 25 percent for the primary and 33 percent for the middle Education Score. Since the PSLM survey does not cover AJK, FATA and GB, NER for these regions has been computed using raw data from ASER. Due to the wide discrepancies in the enrolments rates from ASER and PSLMS, the NER for AJK, FATA and GB was normalised by comparing ASER and PSLMS data.

One significant change from previous editions of the District Education Rankings is that we have used the NER instead of Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) used previously. This improvement in the calculation of the access scores was made possible through the availability of raw datasets from ASER. The inclusion of NER is considered a more refined measurement compared to GER. As opposed to GER, NER takes into account only the enrolment of children who are in the age-appropriate learning environment (grade/class level). For instance, the GER will show higher enrolment for districts where the proportion of overage children is high which is not a reflection of the efficiency of the education system. In the past, to keep the GERs within the limit of 0-100, we adjusted the figure by dividing the GERs of all districts with the highest number. This adjustment was recording enrolment scores relative to the districts with highest GER. Since each year the district with highest GER changed, the reference point changed, and potentially distorted the comparison across years. This year's use of NER instead of GER addresses this limitation of previous editions of the District Education Rankings.

Retention

Retention in education is gauged by statistics that capture the continuation of a child's schooling—from one level to the next. Indicators for retention scores include the completion of primary schooling, continuation to the next level of education, the number of years of schooling completed and survival rates.

For the purpose of our analysis, we have chosen survival rates up to Class 5, as reported in NEMIS 2014-2015. This is calculated as the proportion of children enrolled in Class 1 who reach Class 5. Similar to the District Education Rankings published in 2015, since we observed a high level of year-to-year fluctuation in survival rates of some areas, we decided to use rolling averages of the past two years' survival rates.

The retention score is allotted a weight of 25 percent in the calculation of Education Score at the primary level, whereas the retention rates for the middle level were not available at the time this report was prepared.

Learning

To calculate the learning score, three data points from ASER and one from PSLMS are combined. The first data point is the literacy rate for population aged over 10 years. This indicator is not ideally suited to our purposes since the category of 'over 10 years old' includes all respondents regardless of how removed they are from primary schooling.⁵ Nevertheless the literacy rate has been included as it represents a relatively reliable data point that does not vary from year to year as much as test scores sometimes do.

The other three data points are taken from ASER and include data on learning outcomes in Urdu (the ability to read a story in Urdu), English (the ability to read a sentence in English) and mathematics (ability to perform a two-digit division).

The learning score is calculated by taking the arithmetic average of the aforementioned four data

⁵ For example, a 65-year-old respondent is likely to have attended primary school in the 1950s and as such her level of literacy is not the product of the current education system.

points. The weight of learning score is also 25 percent and essentially, each data point gets a weight of 6.25 percent in the computation of the Education Score. For middle level, the weight for this indicator is 33.3 percent and the weight of each variable forming this indicator is 8.3 percent (Table 3).

Gender parity

The gender parity score is a measure of equity. The purpose of using gender parity is to ensure that efforts to increase enrolment focus equally on both girls and boys. The gender parity score for the primary level is computed as an arithmetic mean of the gender ratios of Net Enrolment Rate and survival rate. The gender ratio for enrolment is computed by dividing NER for girls by NER for boys. A similar process is undertaken for the computation of ratio for the survival rates. For the middle level, however, only gender ratio of enrolment is used due to the unavailability of data for retention (effective transition rates).

There are some instances where the ratio is greater than 100 (more girls than boys are enrolled or retained at primary schools). In such cases, we use the inverse of gender ratio in order to keep the gender ratio between 0 and 100. The inverse of gender ratios is multiplied by 100 to arrive at the Gender Parity Score (GPS). A GPS of 100 means that an equal number of girls and boys are enrolled in primary school and an equal number of girls and boys continue their education to Class 5. A percentage that is lower than one hundred reflects that either boys or girls are disadvantaged and gender equity is lacking.

Unlike past years, the gender parity score is calculated by using Net Enrolment Rate instead of enrolment numbers. The gender parity score based on the enrolment numbers does not take into account the gender ratio of the underlying population. This means that we had assumed a ratio of 1:1 as ideal even though the overall population may have a slightly higher number of boys.

This revision in gender parity score has also been introduced because the enrolment figures were available for government schools only. Whereas the Net Enrolment Rates include the enrolment in both government and private schools. There will be less fluctuations in NERs if the gender-wise distribution of enrolment in private versus government schools vary in certain districts. Hence this revision will make the gender parity score a more robust estimate of equity.

School Infrastructure Score

The availability of teachers and the quality of their teaching are fundamental requirements of education. The provision of basic facilities and amenities in the school are also needed to support the teaching process and to make the school environment comfortable for students and teachers. Together, these facilities reflect the status of provision and quality of education service delivery. Improved and fully functional school facilities play a crucial role in incentivising parents to enrol and retain their children in school.

In the absence of standardised official government data on teachers, we rely on the indicators of school infrastructure. These indicators are for government schools only and therefore reflect the depth of government's investment in the education sector. There is no objective measure of the extent of school facilities available in the private schools, due to the unavailability of any consolidated information on the private sector, either at provincial or at national levels. Similar to the

education index, we compute the infrastructure index separately for primary and middle levels based on five indicators which include: electricity, drinking water, toilet, boundary wall and satisfactory condition of school building.

The number of primary schools that meet the requisite conditions in each district is divided by the total number of primary schools in that district. This provides a numerical value for each indicator in percentage. The school score is then computed as an arithmetic average of the above mentioned five indicators. Each of these five indicators carry equal weightage. A similar process is undertaken for the calculations of School Infrastructure Scores at the middle level.

Table 4: Components of the school infrastructure index (government schools)

Component	Indicator	Weight
Availability of electricity	Percentage of schools with electricity	20%
Availability of water	Percentage of schools with drinking water	20%
Availability of toilet	Percentage of schools with toilets	20%
Availability of boundary wall	Percentage of schools with a fully enclosed boundary wall	20%
Building condition satisfactory	Percentage of schools with a building in satisfactory condition	20%

Alternative Rankings

One of the limitations highlighted in the previous reports as well as through feedback from stakeholders is the possibility of using alternative indicators for the rankings. Alternative versions of the school rankings use test scores instead of learning outcomes from ASER for the calculation of learning scores. The remainder of the three indicators used in Education Score (enrolment score, retention score and gender parity score) for alternative rankings remain the same. This exercise helps us analyse data variations and evaluate possible improvements in the rankings' sources. The alternative rankings are based on the following three indicators: SAT (for Sindh only), PEC (for the Punjab only) and NAT (at provincial level only).

School Facilities Completeness Score

Building on the core framework for Pakistan District Education Rankings established over the last four years, this year we introduce a new metric to complement the School Infrastructure Score. The school facilities' completeness score provides more insights into the accessibility of the fundamental infrastructure facilities available in schools. The School Infrastructure Score is calculated using a collective average of the entire district in terms of each individual indicator — availability of electricity, water, toilet boundary wall, and building condition — however, analysis of how adequately each school is provided for, in terms of having all the required infrastructure components was lacking.

The School Facilities Completeness Score uses school level data from NEMIS 2014-15 and assigns schools to one of the five categories. Each category corresponds to the extent of availability of infrastructure components – only one, two, three or all four facilities.

Once each school is scored on the infrastructure components available, arithmetic summation is used to calculate district wise total number of schools in each category. Category totals are then divided by the district total to calculate the score category percentage. The district with the highest percentage of schools in score category four (highest percentage of schools with all facilities available) ranks number one. The same calculations are applied for provincial/regional ranking.

Limitations

While data availability in Pakistan has improved slightly in the last few years, constructing a ranking based on an index using multiple datasets is fraught with challenges. The three secondary data sources used to compile the rankings are released relatively regularly, but the indicators used and methods employed to collect data have changed subtly from year to year. As such, there are a number of limitations that must be noted.

Availability of data

Enrolment rates

The PSLMS data covers districts located in the four provinces, ignoring AJK, FATA and GB. This bears implications on the enrolment score which uses NER from PSLMS and the learning score which uses the literacy rate from PSLMS.

In order to address the missing values, Net Enrolment Rates from ASER were calculated as a substitute for the districts from AJK, GB and FATA where PSLMS data was not available. However, for literacy rates, no substitute from any other source was available. Therefore, the learning scores for the districts from AJK, GB and FATA regions have been computed without literacy rates.

Student learning outcomes

ASER's household survey draws its sample both from rural and urban areas and the findings from each are compiled and published separately. For ASER 2015, 145 rural districts and 17 urban districts were surveyed. For the districts where the household sample had been taken both from rural and urban areas, we calculated a weighted average for each of the three learning indicators. Weights to rural and urban indicators were assigned based on the percentage shares of the respective population of each, as computed from PSLMS 2014-15.

It is important to mention here that while weighted averages have been computed for districts with urban household samples, at the provincial level, learning indicators for only rural households have been used due to the non-availability of data at the time of compilation of this report. At the national level, however, data for both rural and urban sample households have been taken into account.

ASER provides the segregated data from the five districts of Karachi⁶ whereas both PSLMS and NEMIS provide aggregated statistics for Karachi. For the purpose of consistency, we merged the ASER indicators for all six districts of Karachi into one by taking arithmetic mean. In the absence of any figures on the population share of each of these districts, equal weights were assigned to the five districts.

Building condition

For the year 2014-15, information about the school building condition was not available for North Waziristan Agency and all ten districts of AJK. This was redressed by using the past year's values for AJK districts. For North Waziristan Agency, however, we reported the building condition indicator as unavailable because similar issues were faced in last year's data.

Retention scores

Historical comparison of available survival rates show wide variations over time specially for smaller regions (AJK, FATA and GB). This pattern and the fluctuations could be due to data collection and computation issues rather than the actual movements in the dropouts. However, in the absence of any stable measure of school retention we used the available data.

Traditionally, we have used effective transition rates from the middle to the secondary level from NEMIS for computing the retention scores at the middle level. However, this year's transition rates exhibited wide variations when they were compared with the last year's values. Due to non-availability of sufficient historic data, no statistical solution could be proposed. Therefore, the Education Scores at the middle level in this year's edition are based on only three indicators (enrolment score, learning score and gender parity) as opposed to four in the previous year's rankings.

Representation of private schools

The indicators for the calculation of School Infrastructure Score and retention score are collected from NEMIS which is based on the census of government schools only. The recent PSLMS 2014-15 shows that 38 percent of all currently enrolled students attend private schools, this shows that a significant proportion of schools is missing from the NEMIS.

Quality of data

Data variations between provinces and the federation

One of the biggest challenges in dealing with datasets like NEMIS is that they are a collation of data from different provinces and regions. As such, there is greater scope for error in data aggregations and calculations. While we use NEMIS data for all the provinces, some of the provinces release their own data which contradicts the NEMIS results (also collated from the provinces). We experienced this challenge during the production of the District Education Rankings in past years as some of the numbers (specifically survival rate calculations) varied between the data released by the provincial education departments and the federal government. Similar issues were faced during the production of this year's edition. It is for this reason that we are forced to add yet another layer of selection to the calculation of the Education Score. Inevitably, this makes establishing the robustness of the final rankings even more difficult.

⁶ These five districts include: Karachi Central, Karachi East, Karachi Malir, Karachi South, and Karachi West.

Temporal variations in the data

Indicators such as survival rates from NEMIS and learning scores from ASER show significant year-on-year variations. This has caused some districts to drastically move up or down the rankings. In order to minimise the impact of these variations, both of these indicators have been normalised with statistical methods arrived at after careful evaluation of merits and demerits of each alternative. The normalisation of variations has been a two-step process. First, a condition to identify variations that need to be treated was developed. Second, the method for normalising the variation was determined by using rolling averages for selected districts.

Variations between datasets

As mentioned previously, NERs from ASER have been used for districts where PSLMS data is not available. However, ASER enrolment figures vary drastically from PSLMS enrolment rates for districts where data is available from both the sources. This not only makes comparison between the two difficult but also poses a challenge for merging them into one index. In order to make both the datasets comparable within the enrolment score, the NERs from ASER districts were normalised based on the comparison of districts where both statistics were available.

Inability to capture intra-district variation

By using aggregate numbers at the district level, intra-district variation is not captured. As a result, significant variations in education standards in large, cosmopolitan and highly urbanised districts such as Karachi, Lahore and Peshawar are ignored.

In addition to this, for districts where segregated data is not available in either of our three datasets, we have been left with no choice but to aggregate districts. This has specially been the case for Karachi which is divided into six districts. While ASER and NEMIS report segregated indicators, PSLMS reports its indicators only in aggregated form for Karachi as a whole. It is for this reason that Karachi has been treated as one district in this report.

Limitations of available literacy rate

Using the literacy rate as one of our indicators means that our rankings take into account the reading abilities of individuals who have been out of the formal schooling system for many years as well as those who have never been to school. It covers a segment of the population that may not be in direct contact with the education system now. Assessing the performance of the current system based on the literacy levels of this population segment may skew results to some extent. However, this indicator contributed only 6.25 percent in Education Score and we have reason to believe that higher literacy in a district will manifest as a positive externality for children's education.

Limitations of the School Infrastructure Index

In the case of the School Infrastructure Index, we use school infrastructure to measure school quality. Ideally, indicators that measure teaching quality, such as teacher qualification and pupil teacher ratio would add more validity to the score, however, it is hard to establish benchmarks for the calculation of indices from such indicators.

Furthermore, this index is reflecting availability of facilities in government schools only as information on private schools' infrastructure is simply not available.

Taking into account the availability of electricity to develop the school infrastructure index means that the results are inherently biased in favour of urban districts, since rural schools are less likely to have electricity connections.

Other data limitations

Limitations not covered above are outlined below:

- Since ASER and PSLMS use different sampling methodologies, there is a risk in aggregating and combining statistics from separate datasets.
- Statistics used to develop the rankings are based on datasets from multiple years (2014 and 2015) which means that certain underlying trends are not fully captured as some data will not be up-to-date.
- Due to non-availability of both current and historic data, North Waziristan, Kharmang, Nagar and, Shigar have not been ranked in the education and infrastructure scores at the primary level. South Waziristan has not been ranked in Education Scores but has been ranked in infrastructure scores. In total, 145 out of 151 districts have been ranked based on Education Scores while 146 have been ranked on infrastructure scores at the primary level.

FINDINGS

Education Score

For the fourth year consecutively, Islamabad has ranked highest amongst all provinces and territories in the country. The federal capital performed better than all provinces and territories in two of the four components of the Education Score: enrolment and learning score. In second and third place are Azad Jammu and Kashmir and the Punjab, respectively. This remained similar to last year, although AJK experienced a substantial increase of 10 percentage points in its Education Score (the largest improvement amongst provinces and territories) while the Punjab's score decreased minimally (Figure 1).

Table 5: Provincial and National Education Scores (primary school)

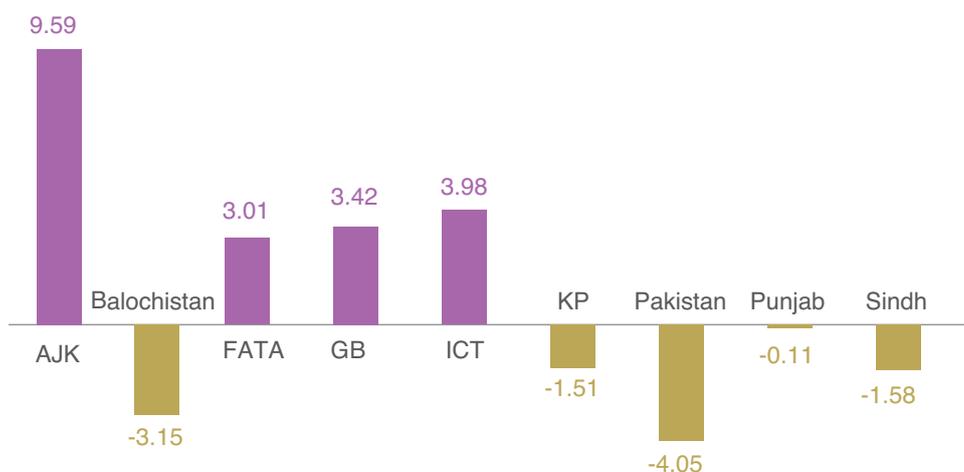
Rank		Change	Province/ Region	Education Score	Enrolment Score	Learning Score	Retention Score	Gender Parity Score
2016	2015							
			2016					
1	1	↔	ICT	85.74	89.52	71.13	87.50	94.82
2	2	↔	AJK	81.68	73.42	66.60	92.00	94.70
3	3	↔	Punjab	73.56	70.33	62.73	66.00	95.18
4	4	↔	GB	73.21	58.55	60.30	87.00	86.99
-	-	-	Pakistan	66.54	64.40	54.78	59.00	87.98
5	5	↔	KP	65.32	70.85	49.48	65.00	75.96
6	6	↔	Sindh	60.44	60.87	41.25	50.00	89.65
7	8	↑	FATA	54.05	62.10	50.80	31.00	72.30
8	7	↓	Balochistan	51.04	55.56	42.68	28.00	77.93

Note: "-" not ranked

Further examination of the components of the Education Score highlights interesting findings. AJK managed to score the highest in retention (survival till Class 5), with an impressive increase of 15.04 percentage points. It went on to score the second highest in enrolment and learning score. The Punjab scored the highest in gender parity at 95.18 demonstrating equal opportunities for girls and boys in the education system. The province did, however, experience a decrease in retention scores, by 6.01 points. As opposed to last year, the Punjab showcased some improvement in learning score by almost four points.

Gilgit-Baltistan remained stagnant at the 4th rank three years in a row, although its Education Score did increase by three points. This primarily seemed to be because of an increased retention score.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Sindh remained at the same ranks they were last year, with KP at the fifth rank and Sindh at sixth. However, both provinces suffered a decline in their Education Score of almost two percentage points each. KP demonstrated improvements in both enrolment and gender parity scores. However the reduction in the overall Education Score of the province is mainly due to the decline in retention rates by ten points. Learning score is lowest for Sindh 41.25 (Table 5).

Figure 1: Change in education score (compared to 2015)⁷

Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Balochistan round up the bottom of the rankings. The two regions exchanged positions this year, mainly because of a significant drop in Balochistan's score (3.15 points) as opposed to a significant increase in FATA's score (3 points). Balochistan mainly struggled with retaining students in schools, whereas FATA managed to make significant strides in gender parity. Overall, Pakistan's Education Score fell from last year (by 4.05 points) after consecutive years of modest improvement mainly because of a drop in the retention score (from 67 to 59).

Table 6: District Education Scores (primary school)

Rank	District/ Agency	Province/ Region	Education Score	Enrolment Score	Learning Score	Retention Score	Gender Parity Score
1	Islamabad	ICT	85.74	89.52	71.13	87.50	94.82
2	Chakwal	Punjab	84.85	88.90	66.23	88.68	95.57
3	Kotli	AJK	83.03	85.08	72.30	86.00	88.75
4	Gujrat	Punjab	82.66	80.19	70.83	87.00	92.63
5	Sialkot	Punjab	82.36	84.61	55.98	90.00	98.84
6	Rawalpindi	Punjab	82.32	77.88	71.13	86.00	94.25
7	Attock	Punjab	81.25	85.94	57.02	86.00	96.04
8	Malakand	KP	81.00	80.89	58.64	87.00	97.48
9	Jhelum	Punjab	80.93	90.79	57.06	85.07	90.78
10	Mirpur	AJK	80.35	79.06	58.06	88.00	96.26
11	Hattian	AJK	80.27	71.55	71.81	82.28	95.45

⁷ The comparison is based on the Education Scores calculated using the same methodology as District Rankings 2015.

Rank	District/ Agency	Province/ Region	Education Score	Enrolment Score	Learning Score	Retention Score	Gender Parity Score
12	Toba Tek Singh	Punjab	80.20	76.41	71.18	77.00	96.21
13	Haveli	AJK	79.86	73.65	73.47	79.26	93.06
14	Sheikhupura	Punjab	79.53	73.58	62.15	89.00	93.39
15	Bagh	AJK	79.36	72.95	59.97	89.81	94.72
16	Mardan	KP	79.34	83.32	63.99	81.61	88.46
17	Mandi Bahuddin	Punjab	79.04	81.12	60.20	78.00	96.83
18	Faisalabad	Punjab	78.88	77.55	65.23	77.00	95.72
19	Ghizer	GB	78.66	73.04	61.67	83.56	96.39
20	Haripur	KP	78.44	80.93	59.18	79.00	94.64
21	Sudhnutti	AJK	78.28	68.18	54.32	92.55	98.07
22	Lahore	Punjab	78.17	76.02	70.42	81.00	85.25
23	Layyah	Punjab	78.16	87.81	62.64	69.00	93.17
24	Bhimber	AJK	78.11	75.70	62.75	83.66	90.35
25	Gujranwala	Punjab	77.18	74.91	53.43	85.00	95.39
26	Narowal	Punjab	76.34	82.03	68.78	62.00	92.56
27	Astor	GB	76.19	68.22	64.66	80.06	91.82
28	Abbottabad	KP	76.19	80.89	54.34	77.00	92.51
29	Okara	Punjab	74.82	80.92	56.21	67.00	95.14
30	Nowshera	KP	74.80	79.05	59.85	80.00	80.27
31	Poonch	AJK	74.42	71.73	44.00	86.30	95.67
32	Swabi	KP	74.18	79.93	50.90	83.00	82.88
33	Neelum	AJK	74.11	68.14	59.03	79.21	90.06
34	Hafizabad	Punjab	73.99	70.27	59.58	68.13	97.99
35	Sargodha	Punjab	73.28	70.85	60.19	68.00	94.08
36	Skardu	GB	73.27	57.99	49.81	94.22	91.04
37	Muzaffarabad	AJK	73.09	68.53	54.35	79.74	89.74
38	Khushab	Punjab	72.83	69.71	52.38	80.00	89.23
39	FR Kohat	FATA	72.77	77.90	74.03	67.00	72.15
40	Kasur	Punjab	72.53	68.02	56.48	70.00	95.62

Rank	District/ Agency	Province/ Region	Education Score	Enrolment Score	Learning Score	Retention Score	Gender Parity Score
41	Nankana Sahib	Punjab	72.39	76.82	69.45	56.00	87.29
42	Sahiwal	Punjab	72.35	73.38	55.33	70.00	90.70
43	Karachi	Sindh	72.18	73.70	67.90	58.00	89.13
44	Ghanchi	GB	71.92	66.65	47.43	87.36	86.24
45	Mianwali	Punjab	71.88	70.44	58.90	72.00	86.19
46	Bhakkar	Punjab	71.66	70.29	67.20	59.00	90.17
47	Chitral	KP	71.10	76.41	39.66	79.00	89.32
48	Gilgit	GB	70.95	56.66	52.23	85.24	89.64
49	Khanewal	Punjab	70.39	68.79	68.40	57.00	87.35
50	Charsadda	KP	70.17	74.81	54.65	66.00	85.20
51	Naushehro Feroze	Sindh	69.88	70.97	45.55	77.00	85.99
52	Karak	KP	69.81	74.40	50.45	74.00	80.39
53	Hunza Nagar	GB	69.72	69.04	53.38	71.00	85.48
54	Kohat	KP	69.56	73.63	49.84	73.90	80.89
55	Jhang	Punjab	69.53	68.75	65.20	58.00	86.15
56	Pakpattan	Punjab	69.48	72.74	63.10	51.00	91.10
57	Vehari	Punjab	69.01	69.09	54.95	59.00	93.00
58	Gwadar	Balochistan	68.28	82.28	35.74	74.00	81.10
59	Quetta	Balochistan	68.09	72.39	60.30	54.00	85.68
60	Mansehra	KP	67.68	74.20	67.15	50.00	79.36
61	Chiniot	Punjab	66.63	68.02	58.93	53.00	86.57
62	Bannu	KP	66.08	64.00	57.63	64.78	77.92
63	Lodhran	Punjab	65.82	59.81	64.82	46.00	92.64
64	Lower Dir	KP	65.50	71.80	29.00	74.00	87.20
65	Bahawalpur	Punjab	65.34	50.25	62.47	53.00	95.62
66	Bahawalnagar	Punjab	65.03	59.01	57.55	54.00	89.56
67	Dadu	Sindh	64.62	80.62	42.48	45.00	90.39
68	Rahim Yar Khan	Punjab	64.43	49.69	64.95	53.00	90.10
69	Multan	Punjab	63.89	66.81	43.78	50.00	94.95

Rank	District/ Agency	Province/ Region	Education Score	Enrolment Score	Learning Score	Retention Score	Gender Parity Score
70	Larkana	Sindh	63.84	65.37	41.93	62.00	86.08
71	Khairpur	Sindh	63.74	66.51	30.39	74.00	84.07
72	Sukkur	Sindh	63.65	63.36	47.81	61.00	82.45
73	Kurram Agency	FATA	63.19	66.57	54.67	56.00	75.50
74	Shaheed Benazirabad	Sindh	63.08	64.42	35.43	69.11	83.37
75	Peshawar	KP	62.74	76.90	37.61	63.00	73.45
76	Sohbatpur	Balochistan	62.23	67.50	57.19	35.00	89.23
77	Hyderabad	Sindh	61.59	63.60	41.44	60.00	81.34
78	Dera Ghazi Khan	Punjab	61.02	64.09	60.51	34.00	85.48
79	Ghotki	Sindh	60.01	49.29	48.48	62.00	80.30
80	Hangu	KP	59.55	69.64	30.87	72.00	65.67
81	Orakzai Agency	FATA	58.98	75.29	61.13	28.00	71.50
82	Lakki Marwat	KP	58.53	62.99	31.75	73.00	66.39
83	Swat	KP	58.17	77.13	32.98	49.00	73.56
84	Sanghar	Sindh	57.55	52.31	44.61	55.00	78.29
85	FR Bannu	FATA	57.33	54.15	56.19	55.25	63.73
86	Muzaffargarh	Punjab	57.19	60.73	50.73	38.00	79.31
87	Upper Dir	KP	57.05	55.65	39.15	59.25	74.14
88	Buner	KP	57.00	77.58	29.83	59.00	61.58
89	Tando Allah Yar	Sindh	56.74	46.71	35.23	59.00	86.02
90	Dera Ismail Khan	KP	55.49	51.95	37.37	54.00	78.63
91	Kashmore-Kandhkot	Sindh	54.86	41.92	33.06	65.00	79.46
92	Diamir	GB	54.82	27.50	82.32	56.00	53.46
93	Shikarpur	Sindh	54.79	51.29	26.09	61.00	80.77
94	FR Tank	FATA	54.57	70.45	26.02	51.00	70.83
95	Matiari	Sindh	54.30	51.75	28.28	52.00	85.15
96	Jamshoro	Sindh	54.01	61.65	30.47	43.00	80.93
97	Kambar-Shahdadkot	Sindh	53.81	58.31	33.49	36.00	87.43
98	Lasbela	Balochistan	53.50	46.81	36.54	50.00	80.65

Rank	District/ Agency	Province/ Region	Education Score	Enrolment Score	Learning Score	Retention Score	Gender Parity Score
99	Kharan	Balochistan	53.48	55.53	48.62	38.93	70.84
100	FR Peshawar	FATA	53.28	70.52	26.20	55.03	61.39
101	Kech	Balochistan	52.98	56.56	31.68	38.00	85.69
102	Sibi	Balochistan	52.80	46.04	24.37	70.83	69.96
103	Tor Ghar	KP	52.47	46.26	45.19	45.00	73.44
104	Badin	Sindh	52.44	45.84	33.91	47.00	82.99
105	Mohmand Agency	FATA	52.40	56.62	73.63	31.00	48.37
106	Mirpurkhas	Sindh	52.20	52.52	36.71	42.00	77.56
107	Umerkot	Sindh	52.15	51.71	33.03	36.00	87.87
108	Mastung	Balochistan	50.48	80.28	25.93	15.00	80.72
109	Khuzdar	Balochistan	50.44	67.33	41.51	27.00	65.91
110	Khyber Agency	FATA	50.30	66.27	46.80	20.00	68.13
111	Batagram	KP	50.28	60.12	40.59	33.00	67.40
112	Rajanpur	Punjab	50.25	52.43	46.08	29.00	73.50
113	Killa Saifullah	Balochistan	49.90	53.79	55.40	25.79	64.64
114	Nushki	Balochistan	49.30	55.65	22.14	43.00	76.41
115	Jhal Magsi	Balochistan	49.12	55.87	57.13	32.56	50.94
116	Loralai	Balochistan	48.88	69.00	45.03	14.82	66.66
117	Tando Muhammad Khan	Sindh	48.57	35.28	39.22	43.67	76.11
118	Musakhail	Balochistan	47.42	56.56	37.62	17.56	77.96
119	Panjgur	Balochistan	47.07	74.32	12.20	24.00	77.75
120	Shangla	KP	46.89	44.16	27.40	47.00	69.01
121	Tharparkar	Sindh	46.70	54.23	32.30	26.00	74.27
122	Nasirabad	Balochistan	46.06	39.30	40.42	62.00	42.52
123	Jaffarabad	Balochistan	45.83	49.46	57.02	23.00	53.85
124	Jacobabad	Sindh	45.21	47.37	24.20	39.00	70.28
125	Pishin	Balochistan	45.08	41.97	45.87	35.00	57.49
126	Zhob	Balochistan	44.48	48.14	53.76	19.00	57.02
127	FR DI Khan	FATA	44.08	55.69	51.15	24.53	44.97

Rank	District/ Agency	Province/ Region	Education Score	Enrolment Score	Learning Score	Retention Score	Gender Parity Score
128	Kalat	Balochistan	43.76	62.46	20.61	29.00	62.98
129	Ziarat	Balochistan	43.63	56.55	46.72	21.00	50.24
130	Sujawal	Sindh	43.03	47.75	34.46	20.00	69.91
131	Bajaur Agency	FATA	42.42	52.80	36.57	20.00	60.32
132	Tank	KP	42.41	47.55	30.42	34.00	57.68
133	Thatta	Sindh	42.23	37.22	34.77	18.00	78.94
134	Kohlu	Balochistan	41.93	46.14	39.66	29.00	52.90
135	Chaghi	Balochistan	41.10	41.72	28.55	32.94	61.21
136	Washuk	Balochistan	40.45	56.36	13.21	18.84	73.39
137	Awaran	Balochistan	40.22	59.09	18.14	29.00	54.65
138	Kachhi	Balochistan	39.12	44.55	37.04	16.00	58.89
139	Sherani	Balochistan	37.37	43.87	40.68	25.00	39.93
140	Kohistan	KP	36.70	37.10	46.63	17.50	45.58
141	Harnai	Balochistan	36.57	29.90	20.88	32.00	63.50
142	Barkhan	Balochistan	32.48	55.03	17.83	8.00	49.07
143	Killa Abdullah	Balochistan	32.07	35.74	16.45	24.93	51.16
144	Dera Bugti	Balochistan	30.36	27.76	21.80	18.00	53.88
145	FR Lakki Marwat	FATA	29.44	41.60	19.17	19.80	37.20
-	North Waziristan Agency	FATA	49.52	-	-	36.00	63.04
-	South Waziristan Agency	FATA	37.07	-	-	17.00	57.14
-	Lehri	Balochistan	33.40	39.58	11.99	-	48.64
-	Kharmang	GB	-	-	-	-	-
-	Nagar	GB	-	-	-	-	-
-	Shigar	GB	-	-	-	-	-

Note: "-" data not available/not ranked

Table 6 provides a breakdown of the rankings by district. At the top Islamabad (ranked 5th in 2015) climbs up four places to the first position in the 2016 rankings. Although Islamabad has appeared in the top five of the rankings every year, it managed to top both the provincial/territories ranks as well as the district rankings for the first time. This was largely due to an improvement in learning scores. Meanwhile, Rawalpindi that fell from 1st rank last year to number 6 in 2016 (mainly due to a reduction

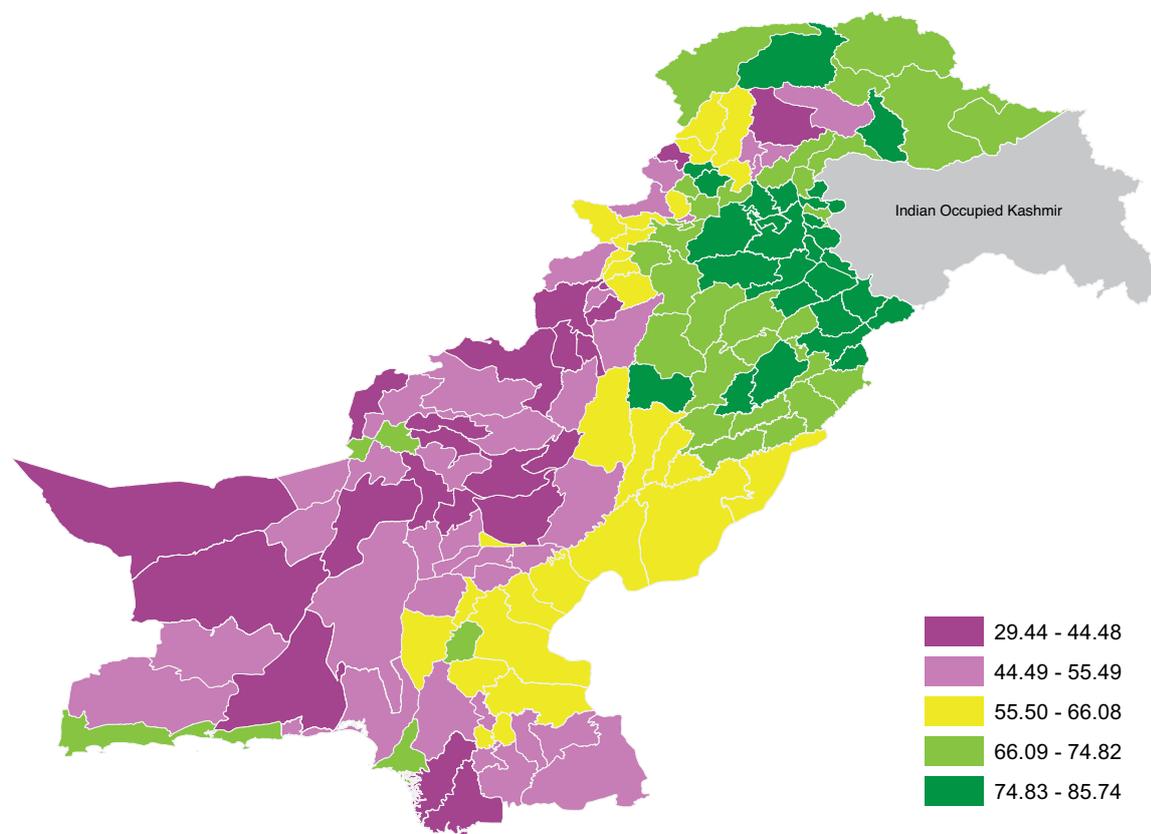
in enrolment score). District Chakwal ranked number one district in 2014 remained stagnant at second, for the second consecutive year. Islamabad, Rawalpindi and Chakwal have ranked in the top ten since the start of this exercise.

Six of the top ten districts are from the Punjab, all from the northern part of the province. AJK has two districts in the top ten: Kotli and Mirpur, as opposed to last year when it had none. The highest ranking district in this edition of the District Education Rankings in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is Malakand (replacing Haripur). Similar to last year all the top ten districts scored above 80.

The highest ranked districts in Balochistan, FATA, Gilgit-Baltistan and Sindh are Gwadar (58th), FR Kohat (39th), Ghizer (19th) and Karachi (43rd) respectively. Similar to last year Karachi remained at the same rank, making it once again the only district representing Sindh in the top 50. For the first time in over three years FATA managed to break into the top 50, with a remarkable Education Score in FR Kohat at 72.77. FR Kohat has previously not been ranked in any of the previous district rankings, owing to the unavailability of data.

The lowest ranked districts from AJK, Balochistan, FATA, GB, KP, Punjab and Sindh include Muzaffarabad (37th), Dera Bugti (144th), FR Lakki Marwat (145th), Diamir (92nd), Kohistan (140th), Rajanpur (112th) and Thatta (133rd) respectively.

Map 1: Education Score (Primary School)



Highlights of the primary education rankings

Overall, similar patterns have continued from past district rankings:

- The top half of the rankings is dominated by districts from the Punjab (with 33 out of 36 districts), followed by AJK (all ten districts) and Gilgit-Baltistan (six out of seven ranked districts). The districts from the Punjab in the bottom half of the rankings are all from south Punjab (Rajanpur, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan), although all three bottom districts improved their ranks from last year.
- The bottom half of the rankings has greater representation from Balochistan (29 out of the province's 31 ranked districts), FATA (ten out of eleven ranked districts) and Sindh (18 out of 24 districts).
- Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is firmly ensconced in the middle of the table; Malakand, Mardan and Haripur are the only districts in the top 25 while Tank and Kohistan are in the bottom 25. Last year KP did not have a single district in the bottom 25 ranks.
- Sindh's educational performance is persistently poor, only six districts (Karachi, Naushehro Feroze, Dadu, Larkana, Khairpur and Sukkur) appear in the top half of the rankings table; once again, Karachi is the only district in the top 50.
- Apart from FR Kohat all FATA agencies are in the bottom half of the rankings table; interestingly FR Kohat which was unranked in previous years, managed to get the 39th position (discussed further under Anomalies section).
- Balochistan ranked at the bottom of provincial/territories rankings, has only two districts in the top half (Gwadar and Quetta); furthermore, eight of the bottom ten districts are from Balochistan.

Anomalies

Variations from year-to-year are rare in provincial rankings (no province or region has moved more than one ranking position since we initiated this exercise in 2013). However, at the district level, districts can jump considerably up and down the ranking table. This can be due to genuine variations from year to year at the district level (e.g. the group of Class 5 students this year may be much better or much worse at test taking than the group last year); but large variations in some districts can also be due to the vagaries of data collection in Pakistan. More districts were ranked this year (with data availability improving from 142 districts to 145 districts), contributing to year-on-year changes in rank.

Overall, there are five instances where the rank of a district increased or decreased by more than 40 places. These are Sohbatpur (up 63 places from 2015), Ziarat (down by 50), Dera Ghazi Khan (up by 43), Kech (down by 48) and Killa Saifullah (down by 43).

Sohbatpur jumped 63 positions up the district rankings table to 76, and Ziarat dropped 50 ranking places down to 129. Sohbatpur was a new district that was included for the first time in 2015 rankings. It managed to move up the rankings this year due to the inclusion of retention scores which were missing in 2015. The decrease in Ziarat's rank was primarily due to the fall in its gender parity and retention scores.

The biggest movers in last year's rankings, Astor and Gwadar, remain fairly stable this year. Astor only slightly increased its rank to number 27 (up from rank 32 last year). Gwadar managed to further increase its rank to 58 (from 77 last year), mainly due to a significant improvement in learning scores.

Three districts were ranked for the first time this year including Sujawal (130), Kurram Agency (73) and FR Kohat (39). Remarkably, FR Kohat's first entry into the ranked districts is in the top 50. This also allowed FATA to improve its overall rank this year. This is all the more remarkable given the significant displacement suffered by the people of FATA over the last two years. As displaced communities return home, it is likely that the education statistics for FATA will continue to exhibit significant year-on-year changes.

Historical comparison

Islamabad has been the top ranking region/territory since the education ranking exercise started in 2013. Similarly GB has continuously been ranked fourth. However, Punjab and AJK intermittently switch ranks, (AJK was ranked second in three of the past four years). Similarly KP and Sindh have shared the fifth rank, where KP took the position in three of the four years. Balochistan and FATA consistently occupy the bottom two ranks.

Table 7: Historical comparison of provinces and territories for education ranks

Rank	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	ICT	ICT	ICT	ICT
2	AJK	Punjab	AJK	AJK
3	Punjab	AJK	Punjab	Punjab
4	GB	GB	GB	GB
5	KP	Sindh	KP	KP
6	Sindh	KP	Sindh	Sindh
7	FATA	Balochistan	Balochistan	FATA
8	Balochistan	FATA	FATA	Balochistan

Education Score based on middle school

Similar to previous years, separate Education Scores are calculated for middle schools. Table 8 below provides the rankings of 144 districts at the middle school level.

Table 8: District education scores (middle schools)

Rank	District/ Agency	Province/ Region	Education Score	Enrolment Score	Learning Score	Gender Parity Score
1	Bhimber	AJK	87.96	75.16	99.70	89.03
2	Sudhnutti	AJK	86.77	75.65	86.43	98.23
3	Hattian	AJK	83.44	61.08	94.60	94.63

Rank	District/ Agency	Province/ Region	Education Score	Enrolment Score	Learning Score	Gender Parity Score
4	Panjgur	Balochistan	82.82	64.80	98.53	85.12
5	Neelum	AJK	81.34	60.31	91.13	92.56
6	Muzaffarabad	AJK	81.08	59.00	88.53	95.71
7	Bagh	AJK	80.97	65.51	84.17	93.23
8	Hunza Nagar	GB	80.09	52.12	89.60	98.56
9	Haveli	AJK	80.05	55.59	93.80	90.77
10	Poonch	AJK	79.32	69.02	78.17	90.78
11	Islamabad	ICT	79.17	67.05	93.92	76.56
12	Faisalabad	Punjab	77.33	46.71	88.45	96.82
13	Mirpur	AJK	76.89	49.14	88.70	92.82
14	Kotli	AJK	76.88	46.34	93.00	91.29
15	Karachi	Sindh	76.74	49.20	87.52	93.50
16	Swabi	KP	76.12	51.64	77.05	99.68
17	Chakwal	Punjab	75.94	56.37	79.48	91.98
18	Sialkot	Punjab	75.72	50.81	83.18	93.17
19	Astor	GB	74.97	43.67	94.77	86.47
20	Narowal	Punjab	74.76	48.29	89.35	86.65
21	Ghizer	GB	74.17	52.00	84.73	85.77
22	Nankana Sahib	Punjab	73.91	39.03	85.18	97.52
23	Lahore	Punjab	73.89	45.17	91.43	85.06
24	Quetta	Balochistan	73.80	37.32	88.18	95.91
25	Abbottabad	KP	73.73	44.89	86.20	90.11
26	Gujrat	Punjab	73.61	53.28	88.43	79.13
27	Jhelum	Punjab	73.51	60.37	76.28	83.88
28	Mandi Bahuddin	Punjab	72.90	48.47	79.35	90.87
29	Haripur	KP	72.87	52.77	84.35	81.48
30	Skardu	GB	72.48	27.56	90.10	99.79
31	Hafizabad	Punjab	72.45	37.38	80.73	99.25
32	Toba Tek Singh	Punjab	72.38	48.58	75.95	92.60
33	Hyderabad	Sindh	71.48	38.35	81.62	94.47
34	Kurram Agency	FATA	70.77	51.79	97.10	63.44
35	Chitral	KP	70.67	52.65	62.00	97.36
36	Sheikhupura	Punjab	70.34	38.88	79.80	92.36

Rank	District/ Agency	Province/ Region	Education Score	Enrolment Score	Learning Score	Gender Parity Score
37	Mansehra	KP	70.25	45.51	89.88	75.37
38	Ghanchi	GB	70.09	40.51	85.43	84.34
39	Sargodha	Punjab	69.86	40.73	83.25	85.59
40	Kasur	Punjab	69.83	37.52	78.85	93.11
41	Rawalpindi	Punjab	69.50	53.30	88.60	66.60
42	Okara	Punjab	69.49	32.71	78.08	97.67
43	Sohbatpur	Balochistan	68.99	23.84	93.30	89.82
44	Gujranwala	Punjab	68.98	42.16	78.10	86.69
45	Layyah	Punjab	68.72	38.92	81.65	85.58
46	Khanewal	Punjab	68.42	32.91	81.00	91.35
47	Nowshera	KP	68.08	51.40	82.85	69.99
48	Gilgit	GB	67.96	32.82	88.77	82.29
49	Lodhran	Punjab	67.50	32.83	80.08	89.61
50	Orakzai Agency	FATA	67.35	48.32	90.17	63.55
51	Gwadar	Balochistan	67.28	42.22	90.50	69.12
52	Mianwali	Punjab	67.25	42.68	83.98	75.09
53	Bahawalpur	Punjab	66.79	21.06	83.45	95.88
54	Vehari	Punjab	66.04	34.13	78.18	85.82
55	Mardan	KP	65.96	47.89	82.52	67.47
56	Karak	KP	64.94	49.44	89.53	55.85
57	Multan	Punjab	64.27	31.49	72.53	88.78
58	Khushab	Punjab	64.22	39.09	78.83	74.76
59	Mastung	Balochistan	64.12	57.94	83.50	50.91
60	Attock	Punjab	64.00	52.13	61.15	78.72
61	Chiniot	Punjab	63.91	32.80	84.78	74.15
62	Bhakkar	Punjab	63.45	28.65	84.58	77.14
63	Kohat	KP	62.81	48.12	88.00	52.31
64	Sahiwal	Punjab	62.80	35.50	83.98	68.91
65	Sibi	Balochistan	62.47	30.08	82.00	75.34
66	Bahawalnagar	Punjab	62.25	30.87	77.53	78.35
67	Dadu	Sindh	61.96	41.45	68.28	76.15
68	FR Bannu	FATA	61.93	32.04	100.00	53.75
69	Zhob	Balochistan	61.60	26.35	81.58	76.88

Rank	District/ Agency	Province/ Region	Education Score	Enrolment Score	Learning Score	Gender Parity Score
70	Larkana	Sindh	61.56	37.83	70.83	76.01
71	Jhang	Punjab	61.06	37.10	78.60	67.47
72	Malakand	KP	60.66	53.05	71.83	57.12
73	Rajanpur	Punjab	60.20	26.06	64.73	89.80
74	Pakpattan	Punjab	60.03	30.06	83.03	67.02
75	Ziarat	Balochistan	59.88	28.63	82.35	68.66
76	Kech	Balochistan	59.86	28.23	77.23	74.13
77	Lower Dir	KP	59.79	41.93	45.78	91.66
78	FR Peshawar	FATA	59.70	53.72	79.30	46.08
79	Sukkur	Sindh	58.42	45.98	51.43	77.84
80	Jamshoro	Sindh	58.05	29.12	78.13	66.89
81	Kachhi	Balochistan	57.06	19.31	77.68	74.19
82	Khyber Agency	FATA	56.67	43.88	79.67	46.46
83	Peshawar	KP	55.73	48.43	48.04	70.73
84	Dera Ghazi Khan	Punjab	55.48	25.87	72.95	67.64
85	Lakki Marwat	KP	54.93	46.38	59.70	58.71
86	Shaheed Benazirabad	Sindh	54.84	31.01	73.33	60.19
87	Lasbela	Balochistan	54.67	20.78	66.08	77.16
88	Upper Dir	KP	54.04	23.89	78.73	59.51
89	Mohmand Agency	FATA	53.90	33.51	93.77	34.43
90	Sujawal	Sindh	53.48	10.28	55.90	94.25
91	Loralai	Balochistan	53.35	28.71	86.00	45.34
92	Shikarpur	Sindh	53.25	28.32	52.93	78.51
93	Bajaur Agency	FATA	53.07	38.65	93.27	27.30
94	Mirpurkhas	Sindh	53.06	24.67	52.80	81.71
95	Rahim Yar Khan	Punjab	53.02	22.82	74.96	61.28
96	Lehri	Balochistan	52.85	26.23	93.03	39.29
97	Dera Bugti	Balochistan	52.81	15.61	81.25	61.57
98	Nushki	Balochistan	52.80	33.43	39.55	85.42
99	Khairpur	Sindh	52.45	32.39	51.08	73.90
100	Nasirabad	Balochistan	52.39	16.68	74.85	65.65
101	Bannu	KP	52.33	37.29	83.73	35.96
102	Kambar-Shahdadkot	Sindh	52.21	22.32	70.88	63.43

Rank	District/ Agency	Province/ Region	Education Score	Enrolment Score	Learning Score	Gender Parity Score
103	Tando Allah Yar	Sindh	51.50	23.00	51.90	79.61
104	Naushehro Feroze	Sindh	50.76	27.45	72.95	51.88
105	Muzaffargarh	Punjab	50.70	21.75	71.48	58.88
106	Jaffarabad	Balochistan	49.83	22.49	78.83	48.18
107	Swat	KP	49.73	38.32	65.68	45.20
108	Dera Ismail Khan	KP	49.61	30.32	65.13	53.39
109	Tank	KP	48.66	27.33	58.33	60.31
110	Barkhan	Balochistan	48.65	22.70	78.68	44.59
111	Sanghar	Sindh	48.43	22.44	62.18	60.68
112	Kalat	Balochistan	47.66	35.26	88.50	19.21
113	Khuzdar	Balochistan	47.49	23.45	86.25	32.78
114	Charsadda	KP	47.47	38.54	52.55	51.31
115	Thatta	Sindh	46.88	9.49	60.28	70.87
116	Buner	KP	46.71	36.21	60.38	43.54
117	Diamir	GB	45.90	32.82	95.93	8.95
118	Matiari	Sindh	45.67	25.70	57.98	53.34
119	Kharan	Balochistan	45.66	24.81	65.55	46.63
120	Musakhail	Balochistan	44.80	18.46	77.43	38.52
121	Pishin	Balochistan	44.53	21.05	67.08	45.47
122	Hangu	KP	43.90	37.94	51.58	42.17
123	Jhal Magsi	Balochistan	42.42	12.98	80.30	33.99
124	Umerkot	Sindh	42.36	20.01	48.15	58.91
125	Badin	Sindh	42.14	15.01	51.85	59.57
126	Kashmore-Kandhkot	Sindh	41.97	24.27	65.23	36.41
127	Tando Muhammad Khan	Sindh	41.68	11.74	48.58	64.73
128	Shangla	KP	41.21	21.03	54.05	48.55
129	Batagram	KP	40.86	21.25	65.40	35.92
130	Tor Ghar	KP	40.33	13.60	70.63	36.75
131	Tharparkar	Sindh	39.66	19.44	58.13	41.40
132	Harnai	Balochistan	39.14	15.74	80.23	21.46
133	Ghotki	Sindh	38.91	28.75	45.03	42.95
134	Chaghi	Balochistan	36.82	12.85	54.58	43.03
135	Jacobabad	Sindh	36.22	28.15	29.55	50.97

Rank	District/ Agency	Province/ Region	Education Score	Enrolment Score	Learning Score	Gender Parity Score
136	Kohistan	KP	35.93	7.87	64.33	35.60
137	FR DI Khan	FATA	35.90	25.00	78.77	3.95
138	FR Lakki Marwat	FATA	35.85	28.44	50.10	29.00
139	Killa Abdullah	Balochistan	31.38	12.41	36.93	44.82
140	Kohlu	Balochistan	28.22	17.50	56.20	10.96
141	Killa Saifullah	Balochistan	28.09	20.57	56.43	7.28
142	Sherani	Balochistan	27.83	14.72	68.78	0.00
143	Awaran	Balochistan	27.74	20.44	48.38	14.40
144	Washuk	Balochistan	26.27	22.93	40.65	15.23
-	FR Kohat	FATA	-	-	-	-
-	FR Tank	FATA	-	-	-	-
-	Kharmang	GB	-	-	-	-
-	Nagar	GB	-	-	-	-
-	North Waziristan Agency	FATA	-	-	-	-
-	Shigar	GB	-	-	-	-
-	South Waziristan Agency	FATA	-	-	-	-

Note: "-" data not available/not ranked

Highlights of the middle school education rankings

- AJK dominates with eight districts in the top ten mainly because of higher learning scores and a better gender parity than rest of the regions.
- Bhimber (AJK) remains at the top of the rankings second year in a row.
- Rawalpindi drops from seventh rank to 41st, while Sudhnutti jumps up 15 ranks to the second rank this year.
- The highest ranked districts from Balochistan, FATA, GB, KP, Punjab and Sindh are Panjgur (4th), Kurram Agency (34th), Hunza Nagar (8th), Swabi (16th), Faisalabad (12th) and Karachi (15th) respectively.
- The lowest ranked district is Washuk with an Education Score of 26.27.
- Only nine districts were able to score an Education Score of more than 80 (seven of these nine districts are from AJK).
- This is the only index where any district from Balochistan province is ranked amongst top ten.

School Infrastructure Score

The provincial rankings based on School Infrastructure Score have not changed from last year, although there has been a slight variation in the scores. School Infrastructure Scores given in Table 9 show that five of the eight regions' scores are less than 50. The Punjab, ICT and KP continue to perform better than the national average.

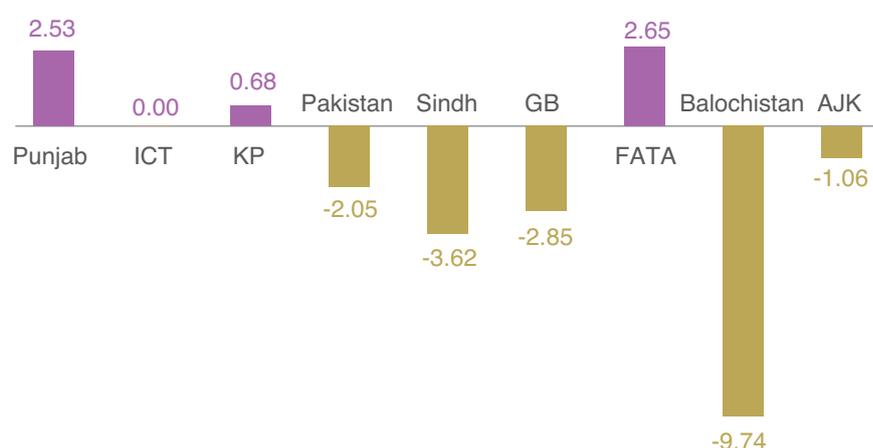
Table 9: Provincial and national School Infrastructure Scores (primary school)

Rank		Change	Province/ Region	School Infrastructure Scores	Availability				Building Condition Satisfactory
2016	2015				Electricity	Water	Toilet	Boundary Wall	
1	1	↔	Punjab	89.42	81.41	97.24	94.81	91.60	82.04
2	2	↔	ICT	86.60	98.43	92.67	95.29	96.86	49.74
3	3	↔	KP	71.10	53.14	63.19	77.38	76.11	85.69
-	-	-	Pakistan	60.17	50.74	62.96	64.64	67.29	55.23
4	4	↔	Sindh	43.57	34.14	46.97	51.38	56.36	28.99
5	5	↔	GB	42.53	43.91	52.45	35.88	56.09	24.30
6	6	↔	FATA	41.73	44.74	40.95	34.90	59.41	28.64
7	7	↔	Balochistan	22.89	21.29	31.97	14.81	28.90	17.47
8	8	↔	AJK	22.33	10.92	21.37	27.39	20.87	31.07

Note: "-" not ranked

Overall, the national infrastructure score is 60.17, down from 62.22 last year. With an additional increase of 2.53 points the Punjab managed to solidify its position at the top of the rankings. The biggest difference was seen in Balochistan where the score reduced by almost 10 points (Figure 2), mainly because of a massive decrease in electricity availability (down from 69 percent last year to 21 percent). It would behove the Balochistan government to explore the source of such a large decrease – though it is likely explained by the collection of better data, than a qualitative change in the situation on the ground.

Figure 2: Change in School Infrastructure Scores (compared to 2015)



The most improved region compared to last year is FATA (up by 2.65 points). However, it wasn't enough to increase its position - it remains at the 6th rank.

School perimeter security has been a major issue in the public discourse since the December 16, 2014 terrorist attack at the APS School in Peshawar – and we may have anticipated a quantum improvement in the availability of school boundary walls across the country. However, only two of the eight regions (Punjab and Islamabad) provide suitable boundary walls to more than 90 percent of their schools. KP has modestly improved the quantum of school infrastructure while Sindh, GB and AJK continue to witness a deterioration of their government school infrastructure. Sindh's principal struggle has been with the availability of electricity whereas the effects of the 2005 earthquake continue to plague school building conditions in AJK. Table 10 presents the district School Infrastructure rankings. Vehari tops the rankings this year, going up by two places.

Table 10: District School Infrastructure Score (primary school)

Rank	District/ Agency	Province/ Region	School Infrastructure Score	Availability				Building Condition Satisfactory
				Electricity	Water	Toilet	Boundary Wall	
1	Vehari	Punjab	94.85	93.28	99.33	97.89	98.08	85.65
2	Faisalabad	Punjab	94.59	95.82	99.63	98.51	94.11	84.86
3	Gujrat	Punjab	94.46	94.01	98.88	97.06	97.26	85.10
4	Chakwal	Punjab	94.23	87.48	97.07	97.60	96.01	93.01
5	Lahore	Punjab	94.21	98.05	99.10	96.55	98.65	78.71
6	Chiniot	Punjab	93.92	93.63	99.81	96.82	95.88	83.46
7	Jhelum	Punjab	93.89	92.69	97.26	97.81	97.07	84.62
8	Khanewal	Punjab	93.85	90.79	98.64	97.70	98.37	83.74
9	Kasur	Punjab	93.36	91.91	98.99	96.51	94.58	84.83
10	Toba Tek Singh	Punjab	93.25	94.17	99.72	98.19	88.33	85.83
11	Pakpattan	Punjab	93.09	91.29	97.30	98.35	95.95	82.58
12	Sahiwal	Punjab	92.74	98.18	99.72	97.91	87.29	80.59
13	Mandi Bahuddin	Punjab	92.72	92.23	99.47	96.11	93.64	82.14
14	Multan	Punjab	92.58	88.58	99.11	95.37	96.85	82.99
15	Sialkot	Punjab	92.38	88.91	97.70	95.81	96.08	83.39
16	Okara	Punjab	92.07	86.27	98.27	97.18	91.45	87.18
17	Attock	Punjab	92.02	86.74	95.31	96.13	95.19	86.74
18	Muzaffargarh	Punjab	91.96	87.09	98.90	95.93	95.70	82.18
19	Lodhran	Punjab	91.77	85.71	97.42	96.73	99.31	79.69
20	Gujranwala	Punjab	91.22	85.89	98.62	95.61	94.32	81.66

Rank	District/ Agency	Province/ Region	School Infrastructure Score	Availability				Building Condition Satisfactory
				Electricity	Water	Toilet	Boundary Wall	
21	Sargodha	Punjab	91.07	87.50	98.73	96.11	89.75	83.27
22	Bahawalpur	Punjab	90.67	82.70	98.24	96.87	90.73	84.82
23	Mardan	KP	90.22	81.22	93.55	91.87	99.86	84.58
24	Hafizabad	Punjab	90.18	75.37	97.98	93.20	96.51	87.87
25	Layyah	Punjab	89.71	73.88	99.61	97.02	96.00	82.04
26	Nankana Sahib	Punjab	89.61	84.54	98.63	95.69	93.74	75.44
27	Sheikhupura	Punjab	88.83	79.98	97.84	94.17	92.58	79.58
28	Narowal	Punjab	88.35	72.85	97.82	94.92	91.19	84.94
29	Bhakkar	Punjab	88.16	74.01	99.32	97.58	87.25	82.66
30	Kohat	KP	87.80	73.04	74.25	95.78	99.40	96.54
31	Bahawalnagar	Punjab	87.47	77.30	96.90	93.90	86.50	82.74
32	Jhang	Punjab	87.46	79.37	99.38	95.00	83.22	80.32
33	Swabi	KP	87.44	85.81	83.80	94.73	92.33	80.54
34	Charsadda	KP	87.43	70.33	85.71	94.41	96.80	89.91
35	Rawalpindi	Punjab	86.96	80.88	92.03	95.06	85.82	81.03
36	Mianwali	Punjab	86.71	76.94	95.05	94.70	90.64	76.24
37	Islamabad	ICT	86.60	98.43	92.67	95.29	96.86	49.74
38	Malakand	KP	84.51	86.32	73.53	86.68	86.15	89.88
39	Rahim Yar Khan	Punjab	83.58	63.85	95.72	90.56	90.19	77.60
40	Rajanpur	Punjab	83.32	58.39	96.58	91.06	89.35	81.21
41	Peshawar	KP	83.02	59.43	80.19	92.45	96.42	86.60
42	Nowshera	KP	82.52	73.60	72.82	92.85	93.50	79.84
43	Khushab	Punjab	82.07	68.73	90.56	93.10	85.21	72.77
44	Buner	KP	76.34	61.91	71.31	85.25	86.39	76.82
45	Bannu	KP	76.27	72.29	68.26	78.76	87.24	74.80
46	Lower Dir	KP	73.58	68.78	50.60	82.92	77.92	87.69
47	Lakki Marwat	KP	73.45	70.04	61.09	79.42	80.70	76.01
48	Hangu	KP	73.41	47.56	59.15	86.59	86.28	87.50
49	Tank	KP	73.41	65.90	52.72	90.54	93.12	64.76
50	Dera Ismail Khan	KP	72.61	49.96	67.99	82.38	79.47	83.27

Rank	District/ Agency	Province/ Region	School Infrastructure Score	Availability				Building Condition Satisfactory
				Electricity	Water	Toilet	Boundary Wall	
51	Swat	KP	70.67	56.69	61.23	76.74	67.01	91.66
52	Larkana	Sindh	69.98	50.10	78.97	76.65	89.44	54.75
53	Dera Ghazi Khan	Punjab	68.84	41.84	84.51	74.26	72.40	71.19
54	Haripur	KP	68.83	58.72	61.20	78.02	73.37	72.86
55	Chitral	KP	65.88	33.84	69.97	67.38	62.20	96.04
56	Karak	KP	64.94	42.99	49.16	69.24	80.69	82.63
57	Karachi	Sindh	64.84	67.61	58.38	70.58	87.01	40.65
58	Hyderabad	Sindh	64.72	68.86	57.89	78.46	80.11	38.27
59	Hunza Nagar	GB	62.55	60.98	73.17	75.61	85.37	17.65
60	Ghizer	GB	62.37	72.88	76.27	86.44	61.02	15.25
61	Matari	Sindh	62.10	63.24	61.73	74.33	79.11	32.08
62	Abbottabad	KP	61.00	29.80	54.25	66.78	61.04	93.14
63	Mansehra	KP	60.26	34.63	51.38	60.40	57.27	97.59
64	Upper Dir	KP	59.85	25.28	38.79	80.55	70.38	84.26
65	Shaheed Benazirabad	Sindh	58.68	62.23	69.13	57.45	66.06	38.52
66	Gilgit	GB	58.44	63.64	57.14	80.52	76.62	14.29
67	FR Peshawar	FATA	57.66	59.33	66.00	57.33	82.00	23.65
68	Naushehro Feroze	Sindh	56.94	54.39	84.31	56.71	56.52	32.76
69	Sukkur	Sindh	56.22	54.18	72.09	63.36	66.09	25.36
70	Tando Allah Yar	Sindh	55.39	56.20	50.54	62.53	77.36	30.32
71	Shangla	KP	54.69	22.39	37.65	67.99	58.87	86.57
72	Khairpur	Sindh	54.37	54.60	77.23	63.73	55.46	20.82
73	Batagram	KP	52.55	13.46	40.11	63.46	47.94	97.80
74	FR Tank	FATA	49.54	43.39	36.51	48.15	76.72	42.94
75	FR Bannu	FATA	49.13	53.85	45.30	32.19	74.64	39.69
76	Jamshoro	Sindh	48.86	46.98	32.96	59.19	81.91	23.28
77	Shikarpur	Sindh	48.30	38.36	60.70	56.27	71.27	14.92
78	Dadu	Sindh	47.56	45.42	42.17	52.03	65.46	32.71
79	Diamir	GB	44.64	50.00	70.87	12.14	44.66	45.54

Rank	District/ Agency	Province/ Region	School Infrastructure Score	Availability				Building Condition Satisfactory
				Electricity	Water	Toilet	Boundary Wall	
80	Ghotki	Sindh	44.63	19.08	73.48	49.81	54.95	25.81
81	Tando Muhammad Khan	Sindh	43.01	20.21	53.37	50.95	59.47	31.05
82	Khyber Agency	FATA	42.26	44.72	42.39	33.85	57.30	33.02
83	Sanghar	Sindh	41.03	23.62	48.60	46.26	56.60	30.09
84	FR Kohat	FATA	40.95	42.18	38.78	32.65	72.79	18.37
85	Nushki	Balochistan	40.34	63.25	48.19	45.18	38.55	6.54
86	Quetta	Balochistan	39.71	27.18	56.67	34.87	47.69	32.15
87	Kambar-Shahdadkot	Sindh	39.37	35.88	31.73	44.59	60.09	24.54
88	Harnai	Balochistan	38.61	25.34	28.77	39.73	58.22	41.01
89	FR DI Khan	FATA	38.35	37.88	20.45	31.06	59.85	42.52
90	Tor Ghar	KP	38.25	2.43	21.84	38.35	43.20	85.44
91	Bajaur Agency	FATA	37.33	33.66	28.99	32.68	59.73	31.58
92	FR Lakki Marwat	FATA	37.20	21.88	28.13	31.25	66.67	38.10
93	Badin	Sindh	36.90	22.51	32.78	53.65	44.92	30.65
94	Kohistan	KP	36.90	3.59	50.16	27.98	28.51	74.23
95	Skardu	GB	36.33	35.34	39.58	25.44	61.13	20.14
96	Mirpur	AJK	36.29	41.32	34.93	28.31	40.64	36.25
97	Mastung	Balochistan	36.27	11.55	38.61	31.68	67.00	32.53
98	Umerkot	Sindh	35.73	20.00	23.22	54.62	52.02	28.80
99	Kurram Agency	FATA	35.51	46.11	33.27	28.60	58.17	11.42
100	Muzaffarabad	AJK	34.29	11.70	27.93	49.45	40.09	42.28
101	Mirpurkhas	Sindh	34.28	22.90	30.40	47.77	43.82	26.49
102	Chaghi	Balochistan	34.15	4.69	34.27	34.27	49.30	48.24
103	Jacobabad	Sindh	33.77	35.74	35.44	43.27	44.09	10.31
104	Gwadar	Balochistan	33.00	28.11	58.53	22.58	47.93	7.85
105	Killa Abdullah	Balochistan	32.96	23.29	57.99	15.07	46.58	21.88
106	Mohmand Agency	FATA	31.87	31.11	27.88	27.47	51.31	21.56
107	Sherani	Balochistan	30.78	20.73	39.63	32.93	40.24	20.38
108	Ghanchi	GB	29.85	28.36	34.33	31.34	47.76	7.46

Rank	District/ Agency	Province/ Region	School Infrastructure Score	Availability				Building Condition Satisfactory
				Electricity	Water	Toilet	Boundary Wall	
109	South Waziristan Agency	FATA	29.59	34.44	26.35	33.81	44.60	8.76
110	Kalat	Balochistan	28.35	22.31	36.09	23.81	48.87	10.69
111	Bagh	AJK	28.32	7.78	28.53	41.79	26.51	36.99
112	Loralai	Balochistan	28.09	37.54	40.34	13.24	29.13	20.20
113	Astor	GB	26.25	17.19	28.13	37.50	31.25	17.19
114	Tharparkar	Sindh	26.07	3.58	14.90	33.02	37.40	41.46
115	Pishin	Balochistan	26.07	20.07	43.53	19.35	32.77	14.63
116	Kharan	Balochistan	25.81	58.47	34.97	7.65	21.86	6.11
117	Hattian	AJK	25.62	3.58	16.49	37.99	32.97	37.05
118	Lasbela	Balochistan	25.43	16.22	32.43	28.96	34.17	15.37
119	Kashmore-Kandhkot	Sindh	25.14	10.12	48.46	24.48	34.24	8.40
120	Jaffarabad	Balochistan	24.66	35.01	27.57	1.61	24.14	34.95
121	Bhimber	AJK	24.64	19.08	31.40	16.67	22.46	33.57
122	Kohlu	Balochistan	24.62	39.85	25.50	1.24	19.80	36.72
123	Orakzai Agency	FATA	23.62	23.95	22.79	12.79	37.44	21.13
124	Neelum	AJK	21.04	3.23	27.65	27.19	12.90	34.25
125	Khuzdar	Balochistan	20.71	13.00	30.59	19.49	28.21	12.25
126	Barkhan	Balochistan	19.99	8.88	17.05	0.89	33.57	39.53
127	Sujawal	Sindh	19.91	7.12	12.78	24.12	27.71	27.83
128	Zhob	Balochistan	19.83	18.24	27.70	7.77	28.04	17.41
129	Thatta	Sindh	19.77	1.83	5.91	35.16	45.92	10.06
130	Ziarat	Balochistan	19.31	3.20	17.35	15.53	37.90	22.58
131	Nasirabad	Balochistan	18.77	37.61	13.72	9.51	18.36	14.67
132	Washuk	Balochistan	18.69	23.23	31.61	1.94	16.13	20.53
133	Sibi	Balochistan	18.45	29.61	29.13	23.79	6.80	2.94
134	Musakhail	Balochistan	18.43	9.85	31.82	7.20	35.61	7.66
135	Sohbatpur	Balochistan	16.55	19.61	26.61	14.29	16.25	5.99
136	Kech	Balochistan	16.13	16.34	38.58	14.17	6.50	5.07
137	Killa Saifullah	Balochistan	15.93	17.56	26.43	7.76	18.11	9.77

Rank	District/ Agency	Province/ Region	School Infrastructure Score	Availability				Building Condition Satisfactory
				Electricity	Water	Toilet	Boundary Wall	
138	Poonch	AJK	14.88	2.67	12.10	27.58	6.23	25.80
139	Jhal Magsi	Balochistan	14.74	30.77	22.27	6.48	10.93	3.27
140	Haveli	AJK	14.40	2.09	19.90	17.28	6.28	26.46
141	Kotli	AJK	14.14	7.65	14.51	15.17	10.03	23.32
142	Panjgur	Balochistan	13.12	6.27	10.66	6.58	34.80	7.28
143	Awaran	Balochistan	10.80	0.46	21.66	2.76	24.88	4.23
144	Kachhi	Balochistan	7.67	6.14	19.44	5.37	1.79	5.61
145	Sudhnutti	AJK	6.76	0.85	4.23	7.89	3.94	16.90
146	Dera Bugti	Balochistan	5.49	3.74	15.65	0.68	1.02	6.36
-	North Waziristan Agency	FATA	70.26	75.79	80.41	53.41	71.41	-
-	Lehri	Balochistan	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Kharmang	GB	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Nagar	GB	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Shigar	GB	-	-	-	-	-	-

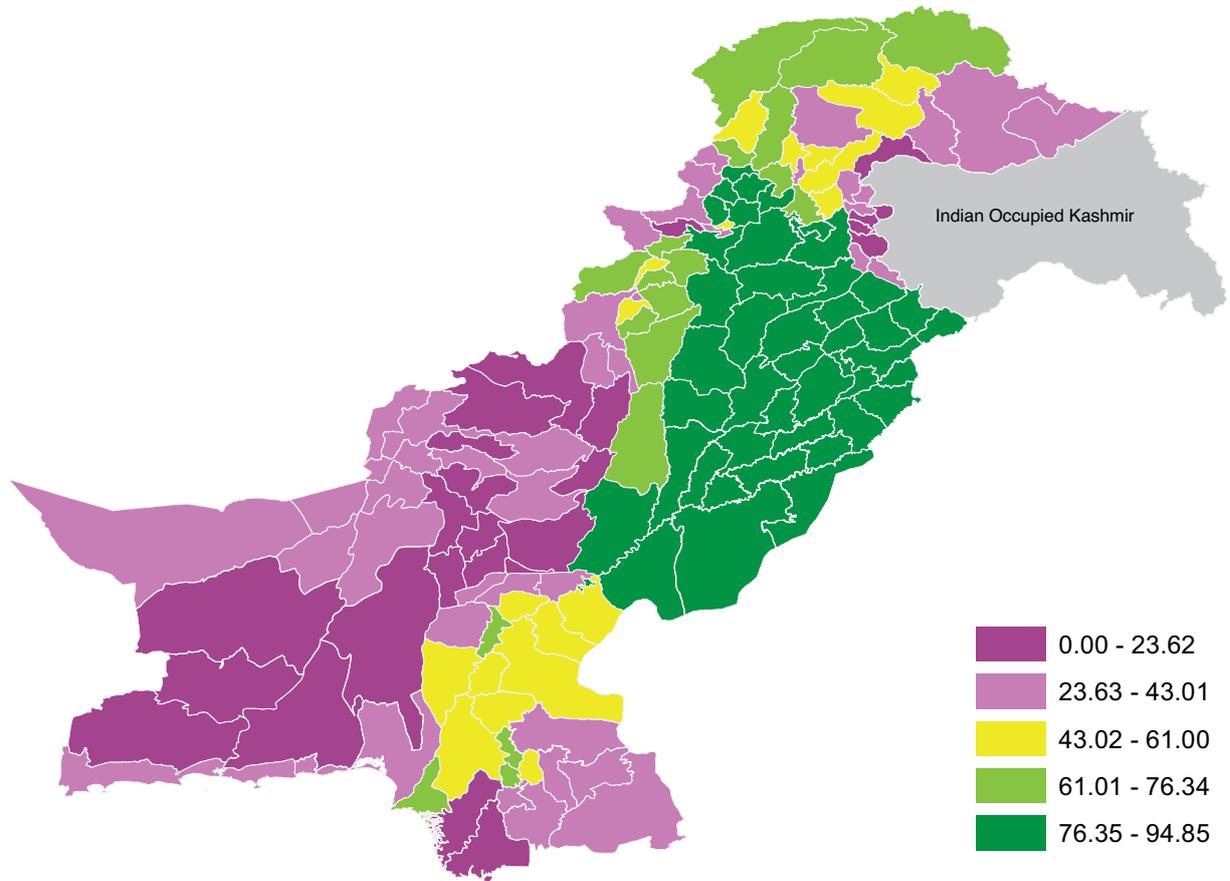
Note: "-" data not available/not ranked

The top 22 districts are all from the Punjab, with KP breaking in at the 23rd rank with District Mardan. The lowest ranked district is Dera Bugti at (146th), falling 21 places.

Highlights of the Primary School Infrastructure Rankings

- Once again, the Punjab dominates the top 40 ranks with only five districts from KP and Islamabad making it to the list. D.G Khan (53rd) is the only district in the Punjab outside the top 50 ranks. South Punjab continued to struggle compared to the rest of the province, with Dera Ghazi Khan and Rajanpur at the 53rd and 40th rank respectively.
- Larkana with 52nd rank is the highest ranked district in Sindh. Karachi, the district that managed to crack the top 50 last year, is at 57th rank, mainly because of the reduction in the availability of electricity and toilets in schools.
- The highest ranked districts from AJK, Balochistan, FATA and GB are Mirpur (96th), Nushki (85th), FR Peshawar (67th) and Hunza Nagar (59th), respectively. Except for Balochistan, the regions had the same best performing districts as last year. Overall, the districts School Infrastructure Scores varied greatly from as high as 95 to as low as 5, as opposed to the Education Scores where the range was between 29 and 85.

Map 2: District School Infrastructure Scores



Anomalies

Similar to the education rankings, it is common for districts to move substantially in ranks between years.

The biggest movement was for Khyber Agency (up by 56 ranks), followed by Diamir (up by 48 ranks), Bannu (down by 44 ranks) and Panjgur (down by 42 ranks). Both districts with positive movements were able to make it to move into the top 100. The data showed that Khyber Agency improved in all indicators, especially drinking water and building condition, mainly because it scored a zero in both indicators previously. Diamir improved its building condition indicator significantly, whereas Panjgur suffered with reduced electricity. One of the greatest anomalies was found in Bannu's rank – falling from 1st (two years in a row), to 45th. One of last year's largest negative changes was in Islamabad, which dropped from 2nd to 29th. It falls further this year to 37th, although its score remained unchanged. This is mainly because 50 percent of the schools in Islamabad have unsatisfactory building conditions. The Prime Minister's Education Reforms Initiative for Islamabad has been initiated at an opportune time.

School Infrastructure Score based on middle school data

Similar to the middle level rankings for Education Score, school infrastructure rankings for the middle school level have been calculated which have been provided in Table 11.

Highlights of the middle school infrastructure rankings

- Once again the Punjab and KP dominate the top third of the rankings table, the first 24 districts are from the Punjab, with Mardan placed at 25th rank. Similar to last year, the first district outside the two provinces is Islamabad at 43rd.
- The top district from Punjab is Pakpattan, as opposed to Bannu (KP) from last year which fell to 38th position in 2016.
- Elsewhere Hyderabad is the highest ranked district in Sindh (53rd), Hunza Nagar (64th) in GB, North Waziristan Agency (56th) in FATA, Mirpur (72nd) in AJK and Harnai (66th) in Balochistan.
- Districts in regions such as FATA managed to break into the top 60 districts since the number of middle schools was low, allowing them to have high percentages in availability of facilities.
- The bottom ranked district in this year's ranking is Haveli where only 15% of the schools have a boundary wall and satisfactory building condition.
- Dera Bugti, Awaran and Gwadar are not ranked this year due to insufficient data, although both were ranked previously.

Table 11: District School Infrastructure Scores (middle schools)

Rank	District/ Agency	Province/ Region	School Infrastructure Score	Availability				Building Condition Satisfactory
				Electricity	Water	Toilet	Boundary Wall	
1	Pakpattan	Punjab	97.62	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	88.08
2	Toba Tek Singh	Punjab	97.33	98.97	100.00	100.00	98.97	88.70
3	Chakwal	Punjab	97.26	94.81	99.06	99.06	98.58	94.81
4	Okara	Punjab	97.26	97.19	100.00	98.95	97.19	92.96
5	Hafizabad	Punjab	97.20	94.39	100.00	100.00	100.00	91.59
6	Faisalabad	Punjab	97.02	99.18	99.59	99.39	98.78	88.16
7	Vehari	Punjab	96.71	100.00	100.00	99.30	100.00	84.27
8	Sargodha	Punjab	96.61	96.51	99.73	98.92	98.92	88.98
9	Multan	Punjab	96.52	99.11	99.11	98.66	100.00	85.71
10	Sialkot	Punjab	96.41	93.66	100.00	99.65	99.65	89.08
11	Kasur	Punjab	96.25	98.44	100.00	99.22	98.83	84.77
12	Jhelum	Punjab	96.21	96.38	99.28	99.28	98.55	87.59
13	Khanewal	Punjab	96.21	98.05	99.72	98.33	99.16	85.79
14	Lodhran	Punjab	96.14	98.62	100.00	100.00	100.00	82.07
15	Narowal	Punjab	96.13	95.48	99.35	99.35	94.19	92.26

Rank	District/ Agency	Province/ Region	School Infrastructure Score	Availability				Building Condition Satisfactory
				Electricity	Water	Toilet	Boundary Wall	
16	Attock	Punjab	96.12	95.63	98.54	100.00	98.06	88.35
17	Gujrat	Punjab	96.09	98.60	100.00	99.53	100.00	82.33
18	Gujranwala	Punjab	96.03	96.03	100.00	99.34	99.67	85.10
19	Bahawalnagar	Punjab	96.00	95.07	99.18	99.18	93.97	92.60
20	Bahawalpur	Punjab	95.67	96.03	98.92	99.64	99.28	84.48
21	Lahore	Punjab	95.60	99.08	100.00	98.17	98.62	82.11
22	Sahiwal	Punjab	95.59	99.64	99.29	98.22	94.31	86.48
23	Muzaffargarh	Punjab	95.07	96.80	99.09	98.17	98.63	82.65
24	Chiniot	Punjab	94.94	94.25	100.00	96.55	97.70	86.21
25	Mardan	KP	94.67	90.22	91.30	96.20	100.00	95.65
26	Bhakkar	Punjab	94.64	92.78	100.00	98.45	98.45	83.51
27	Malakand	KP	94.52	91.94	90.32	98.39	96.77	95.16
28	Rahim Yar Khan	Punjab	94.35	93.87	99.73	99.47	99.73	78.93
29	Mandi Bahuddin	Punjab	94.29	97.96	100.00	97.28	98.64	77.55
30	Nankana Sahib	Punjab	94.27	97.20	100.00	99.30	95.80	79.02
31	Charsadda	KP	94.10	86.67	95.24	100.00	100.00	88.57
32	Jhang	Punjab	94.04	96.28	100.00	97.87	89.89	86.17
33	Sheikhupura	Punjab	93.69	91.26	100.00	99.03	99.03	79.13
34	Layyah	Punjab	93.42	91.25	100.00	98.75	99.58	77.50
35	Mianwali	Punjab	93.29	94.12	98.82	98.24	94.71	80.59
36	Khushab	Punjab	91.88	91.30	98.55	98.55	99.28	71.74
37	Swabi	KP	91.74	88.43	88.43	94.21	96.69	90.91
38	Bannu	KP	91.16	84.78	84.78	97.83	98.55	89.86
39	Rawalpindi	Punjab	90.91	94.48	96.63	98.16	88.04	77.23
40	Rajanpur	Punjab	90.44	84.44	98.89	96.67	94.44	77.78
41	Kohat	KP	89.43	81.61	80.46	97.70	98.85	88.51
42	Peshawar	KP	88.65	80.65	85.16	87.10	98.06	92.26
43	Islamabad	ICT	86.33	100.00	91.67	98.33	98.33	43.33
44	Chitral	KP	86.28	73.26	86.05	96.51	81.40	94.19

Rank	District/ Agency	Province/ Region	School Infrastructure Score	Availability				Building Condition Satisfactory
				Electricity	Water	Toilet	Boundary Wall	
45	Lakki Marwat	KP	84.33	78.35	74.23	94.85	87.63	86.60
46	Nowshera	KP	84.26	79.79	74.47	84.04	94.68	88.30
47	Buner	KP	83.33	64.10	73.08	92.31	91.03	96.15
48	Dera Ghazi Khan	Punjab	83.18	65.13	93.33	91.79	92.82	72.82
49	Swat	KP	82.77	78.46	78.46	85.38	77.69	93.85
50	Hangu	KP	81.71	57.14	71.43	91.43	94.29	94.29
51	Lower Dir	KP	81.61	75.17	67.79	92.62	81.21	91.28
52	Tank	KP	80.45	77.27	59.09	100.00	81.82	84.09
53	Hyderabad	Sindh	79.71	89.86	75.36	91.30	89.86	52.17
54	Haripur	KP	79.24	67.42	73.48	87.88	78.03	89.39
55	Dera Ismail Khan	KP	79.06	61.26	71.73	90.05	83.25	89.01
56	North Waziristan Agency	FATA	78.88	76.74	86.05	67.44	91.86	72.29
57	Karak	KP	78.54	68.29	62.20	84.15	91.46	86.59
58	FR Peshawar	FATA	76.25	93.75	81.25	75.00	87.50	43.75
59	Karachi	Sindh	76.23	80.66	74.30	86.51	94.15	45.55
60	Abbottabad	KP	74.94	60.00	68.24	90.00	66.47	90.00
61	Larkana	Sindh	74.85	57.58	86.36	83.33	95.45	51.52
62	Shangla	KP	74.08	52.11	64.79	81.69	81.69	90.14
63	Shaheed Benazirabad	Sindh	74.08	72.80	82.40	84.00	87.20	44.00
64	Hunza Nagar	GB	73.50	81.82	87.88	96.97	84.85	16.00
65	Sukkur	Sindh	71.60	80.25	82.72	86.42	82.72	25.93
66	Harnai	Balochistan	68.83	36.36	54.55	90.91	90.91	71.43
67	Upper Dir	KP	67.25	46.15	42.86	91.21	67.03	89.01
68	Naushehro Feroze	Sindh	67.11	61.84	84.21	68.42	79.61	41.45
69	Tando Muhammad Khan	Sindh	66.90	62.07	79.31	79.31	79.31	34.48
70	Khairpur	Sindh	66.77	75.66	88.89	80.95	75.66	12.70
71	Gilgit	GB	65.88	76.47	76.47	94.12	73.53	8.82

Rank	District/ Agency	Province/ Region	School Infrastructure Score	Availability				Building Condition Satisfactory
				Electricity	Water	Toilet	Boundary Wall	
72	Mirpur	AJK	64.95	82.76	81.61	59.77	71.26	29.35
73	Ghizer	GB	63.81	66.67	71.43	85.71	76.19	19.05
74	Mansehra	KP	63.77	41.88	43.46	69.63	68.59	95.29
75	FR Bannu	FATA	63.46	68.42	55.26	50.00	86.84	56.76
76	Nushki	Balochistan	63.24	90.00	77.50	77.50	67.50	3.70
77	Matiari	Sindh	62.86	61.90	57.14	80.95	85.71	28.57
78	Quetta	Balochistan	62.57	52.13	77.66	59.57	86.17	37.31
79	Bajaur Agency	FATA	61.91	52.08	56.25	58.33	85.42	57.45
80	Mastung	Balochistan	61.58	34.78	58.70	67.39	93.48	53.57
81	Lasbela	Balochistan	59.23	42.31	67.31	90.38	71.15	25.00
82	Sanghar	Sindh	58.50	50.47	59.81	69.16	84.11	28.97
83	Khyber Agency	FATA	58.03	63.83	65.96	51.06	72.34	36.96
84	Bhimber	AJK	57.59	79.05	80.95	49.52	43.81	34.62
85	Chaghi	Balochistan	56.89	20.00	60.00	80.00	80.00	44.44
86	Jaffarabad	Balochistan	56.42	66.67	69.05	52.38	59.52	34.48
87	FR Tank	FATA	56.37	44.00	44.00	60.00	88.00	45.83
88	Ghotki	Sindh	56.30	39.13	83.70	61.96	68.48	28.26
89	Badin	Sindh	56.07	47.66	43.93	70.09	71.03	47.66
90	Dadu	Sindh	54.58	50.85	55.93	66.10	69.49	30.51
91	Shikarpur	Sindh	54.43	39.34	63.93	72.13	85.25	11.48
92	Jamshoro	Sindh	54.00	66.67	36.67	63.33	93.33	10.00
93	Diamir	GB	53.64	59.09	90.91	63.64	50.00	4.55
94	Batagram	KP	52.77	14.89	31.91	68.09	51.06	97.87
95	Killa Abdullah	Balochistan	52.52	34.21	76.32	39.47	81.58	31.03
96	Skardu	GB	52.50	66.67	57.29	60.42	60.42	17.71
97	Tando Allah Yar	Sindh	52.31	57.69	44.23	65.38	73.08	21.15
98	Pishin	Balochistan	52.11	38.53	66.97	61.47	64.22	29.33
99	Kambar-Shahdadkot	Sindh	51.86	47.46	42.37	57.63	81.36	30.51

Rank	District/ Agency	Province/ Region	School Infrastructure Score	Availability				Building Condition Satisfactory
				Electricity	Water	Toilet	Boundary Wall	
100	Kharan	Balochistan	51.58	83.33	63.33	56.67	50.00	4.55
101	Zhob	Balochistan	50.75	55.17	62.07	31.03	82.76	22.73
102	Sherani	Balochistan	50.29	35.71	57.14	64.29	64.29	30.00
103	FR Lakki Marwat	FATA	49.90	20.00	53.33	53.33	80.00	42.86
104	Kalat	Balochistan	49.18	26.09	58.70	60.87	89.13	11.11
105	South Waziristan Agency	FATA	48.57	62.34	50.65	46.75	72.73	10.39
106	Kurram Agency	FATA	48.20	59.26	55.56	38.89	74.07	13.21
107	Astor	GB	48.00	46.67	60.00	90.00	33.33	10.00
108	Ghanchi	GB	47.89	65.79	68.42	39.47	44.74	21.05
109	Sibi	Balochistan	45.00	67.86	53.57	75.00	28.57	0.00
110	FR DI Khan	FATA	44.82	50.00	12.50	31.25	87.50	42.86
111	Killa Saifullah	Balochistan	44.81	41.46	73.17	29.27	65.85	14.29
112	Neelum	AJK	44.44	14.71	52.94	55.88	47.06	51.61
113	Kohlu	Balochistan	42.60	64.00	60.00	0.00	64.00	25.00
114	Jhal Magsi	Balochistan	42.52	56.25	31.25	62.50	59.38	3.23
115	Kashmore-Kandhkot	Sindh	42.31	21.15	55.77	51.92	65.38	17.31
116	Jacobabad	Sindh	42.15	58.46	32.31	36.92	69.23	13.85
117	Poonch	AJK	40.67	18.79	34.90	65.10	36.24	48.30
118	Mirpurkhas	Sindh	40.38	34.29	38.10	53.33	56.19	20.00
119	Bagh	AJK	39.63	18.75	41.88	52.50	36.88	48.13
120	Mohmand Agency	FATA	39.08	38.46	43.08	36.92	55.38	21.54
121	Orakzai Agency	FATA	38.79	36.36	45.45	27.27	66.67	18.18
122	Hattian	AJK	38.23	20.97	37.10	50.00	33.87	49.21
123	Nasirabad	Balochistan	38.19	65.63	37.50	18.75	65.63	3.45
124	Kohistan	KP	37.92	7.79	44.16	33.77	32.47	71.43
125	Umerkot	Sindh	37.83	24.10	28.92	57.83	57.83	20.48
126	FR Kohat	FATA	37.50	45.83	37.50	33.33	50.00	20.83
127	Sujawal	Sindh	37.14	17.86	17.86	42.86	78.57	28.57

Rank	District/ Agency	Province/ Region	School Infrastructure Score	Availability				Building Condition Satisfactory
				Electricity	Water	Toilet	Boundary Wall	
128	Muzaffarabad	AJK	36.70	19.23	32.31	50.00	45.38	36.57
129	Ziarat	Balochistan	36.44	28.00	20.00	52.00	64.00	18.18
130	Tor Ghar	KP	36.00	0.00	20.00	44.00	28.00	88.00
131	Loralai	Balochistan	35.63	39.66	43.10	37.93	37.93	19.51
132	Kotli	AJK	35.58	49.36	45.51	46.15	19.23	17.65
133	Musakhail	Balochistan	35.52	9.52	33.33	23.81	80.95	30.00
134	Kech	Balochistan	35.43	39.77	64.77	52.27	11.36	8.96
135	Sohbatpur	Balochistan	35.19	43.75	28.13	34.38	59.38	10.34
136	Panjgur	Balochistan	34.00	42.50	25.00	32.50	67.50	2.50
137	Thatta	Sindh	33.75	10.42	18.75	56.25	75.00	8.33
138	Khuzdar	Balochistan	32.65	32.26	48.39	50.00	25.81	6.82
139	Barkhan	Balochistan	31.31	24.00	20.00	8.00	76.00	28.57
140	Tharparkar	Sindh	30.37	6.17	19.75	46.09	48.97	30.86
141	Washuk	Balochistan	26.89	22.22	27.78	38.89	38.89	6.67
142	Kachhi	Balochistan	23.84	29.03	45.16	32.26	3.23	9.52
143	Sudhnutti	AJK	23.45	27.59	26.44	41.38	5.75	16.09
144	Haveli	AJK	23.41	7.32	43.90	36.59	14.63	14.63
-	Awaran	Balochistan	21.54	-	33.33	22.22	48.15	4.00
-	Dera Bugti	Balochistan	15.68	13.51	56.76	-	8.11	-
-	Gwadar	Balochistan	52.67	50.00	86.67	50.00	76.67	-
-	Kharmang	GB	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Nagar	GB	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Shigar	GB	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Lehri	Balochistan	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: "-" data not available/not ranked

School Facilities Completeness Score

The rationale for introducing a ‘completeness’ scoring metric is to gain insights into the status of individual schools and their ability in terms of providing the bare minimum facilities that the Pakistani children deserve. Unlike School Infrastructure Score where the availability of basic facilities is measured at the district level, the School Facilities Completeness Score is calculated at the individual school level. A disadvantage of using district level averages of each infrastructure individually is that it averages out school-level variations which are a critical aspect for improving school-based, and eventually collective outcomes. This is the first year in which the school completeness score has been calculated, therefore historical trends are not available. They will be introduced in future years.

Of 154,144 schools in Pakistan, only 52 percent have all four components of essential infrastructure – boundary wall, electricity, water and toilets – whereas 11 percent of the schools do not have any of the four basic facilities available. This insight draws immediate attention to ensure essential infrastructure in all schools. Table 12 presents a regional view of schools having no essential infrastructure. While the Punjab tops the list with 93 percent schools having all four components, AJK ranks lowest with only 14 percent schools having all components.

Table 12: Provincial and national school facility completeness score

Rank	Province/ Region	Number of facilities available				
		All four	Three	Two	Only one	None
1	Punjab	93.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	ICT	88.5	11.0	0.3	0.3	0.0
-	Pakistan	51.6	16.2	12.0	8.9	11.3
3	KP	44.1	22.3	15.7	7.9	10.0
4	GB	27.1	25.2	17.3	12.2	18.3
5	FATA	27.0	18.1	17.2	17.4	20.2
6	Balochistan	25.6	32.6	29.6	12.2	0.0
7	Sindh	22.5	19.3	17.8	16.7	23.8
8	AJK	13.9	13.4	16.8	17.8	38.1

Note: the four infrastructure components are availability of electricity, water, toilets, boundary wall.

Table 13: School Facilities Completeness Score at district level

Rank	District/ Agency	Province/ Region	Number of facilities available				
			All four	Three	Two	Only one	None
1	Lodhran	Punjab	99.52	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Lahore	Punjab	98.95	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Vehari	Punjab	98.67	1.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Khanewal	Punjab	98.62	1.38	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Gujrat	Punjab	97.65	2.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Jhelum	Punjab	97.61	2.39	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Multan	Punjab	97.60	2.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Hafizabad	Punjab	97.40	2.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Pakpattan	Punjab	97.04	2.96	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Sialkot	Punjab	97.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Layyah	Punjab	96.82	3.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Chakwal	Punjab	96.61	3.39	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Muzaffargarh	Punjab	96.21	3.79	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Chiniot	Punjab	96.10	3.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Faisalabad	Punjab	96.09	3.91	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Attock	Punjab	95.96	4.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Gujranwala	Punjab	95.90	4.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Kasur	Punjab	95.61	4.39	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Mandi Bahuddin	Punjab	95.55	4.45	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Nankana Sahib	Punjab	94.47	5.53	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Sheikhupura	Punjab	94.14	5.86	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Okara	Punjab	93.12	6.88	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Sargodha	Punjab	92.86	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Bahawalpur	Punjab	92.60	7.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Narowal	Punjab	92.37	7.63	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Toba Tek Singh	Punjab	92.21	7.79	0.00	0.00	0.00

Rank	District/ Agency	Province/ Region	Number of facilities available				
			All four	Three	Two	Only one	None
27	Rahim Yar Khan	Punjab	91.86	8.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	Mianwali	Punjab	91.75	8.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Rajanpur	Punjab	90.40	9.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Sahiwal	Punjab	90.27	9.73	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Bhakkar	Punjab	89.96	10.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Khushab	Punjab	88.81	11.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Islamabad	ICT	88.49	11.00	0.26	0.26	0.00
34	Bahawalnagar	Punjab	88.43	11.57	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Rawalpindi	Punjab	87.20	12.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	Mirpur	AJK	85.42	9.72	2.30	1.28	1.28
37	Jhang	Punjab	85.26	14.74	0.00	0.00	0.00
38	Nushki	Balochistan	80.47	17.21	2.33	0.00	0.00
39	Mardan	KP	78.62	14.25	6.40	0.61	0.11
40	Dera Ghazi Khan	Punjab	76.37	23.63	0.00	0.00	0.00
41	Swabi	KP	74.96	15.37	6.93	1.75	0.99
42	Charsadda	KP	68.49	21.36	7.94	1.55	0.65
43	Kharan	Balochistan	68.20	29.95	1.84	0.00	0.00
44	Malakand	KP	67.80	18.01	6.95	3.55	3.69
45	Kohat	KP	62.46	26.10	10.13	1.31	0.00
46	Nowshera	KP	61.33	23.28	10.77	2.67	1.95
47	Peshawar	KP	60.71	23.59	11.51	2.75	1.45
48	Bannu	KP	59.96	17.25	10.90	5.41	6.48
49	Sibi	Balochistan	58.26	18.35	19.72	3.67	0.00
50	Hunza Nagar	GB	57.58	23.23	12.12	4.04	3.03
51	Kech	Balochistan	57.11	37.03	4.60	1.26	0.00
52	Gilgit	GB	52.11	16.90	21.13	8.45	1.41
53	Buner	KP	51.15	25.32	13.81	5.37	4.35

Rank	District/ Agency	Province/ Region	Number of facilities available				
			All four	Three	Two	Only one	None
54	Karachi	Sindh	50.11	21.83	15.08	9.04	3.94
55	Ghizer	GB	49.12	30.70	14.04	4.39	1.75
56	Haripur	KP	48.26	18.79	14.74	6.64	11.58
57	Hyderabad	Sindh	47.44	24.46	12.40	11.26	4.44
58	North Waziristan Agency	FATA	47.12	21.96	11.94	12.15	6.82
59	Lakki Marwat	KP	46.43	26.65	14.35	6.77	5.79
60	Matiali	Sindh	45.46	20.19	16.41	8.10	9.83
61	Larkana	Sindh	44.86	34.50	5.48	8.65	6.51
62	Gwadar	Balochistan	44.58	31.73	22.09	1.61	0.00
63	Tank	KP	44.06	28.67	20.75	5.83	0.70
64	Dera Ismail Khan	KP	43.89	24.13	18.43	7.66	5.89
65	Swat	KP	43.82	20.16	15.55	8.36	12.11
66	Quetta	Balochistan	42.91	37.99	15.55	3.54	0.00
67	Khyber Agency	FATA	41.73	22.43	14.52	10.11	11.21
68	Lower Dir	KP	41.58	31.96	13.17	4.71	8.59
69	Shaheed Benazirabad	Sindh	40.56	18.77	15.54	13.48	11.65
70	Hangu	KP	40.50	25.50	23.75	5.50	4.75
71	Kachhi	Balochistan	40.07	47.29	7.58	5.05	0.00
72	FR Peshawar	FATA	40.00	24.44	19.44	6.67	9.44
73	Naushehro Feroze	Sindh	36.49	23.16	13.42	16.38	10.55
74	Sukkur	Sindh	36.05	25.74	16.31	13.03	8.87
75	Awaran	Balochistan	35.94	54.38	9.22	0.46	0.00
76	Khairpur	Sindh	35.49	24.71	15.20	13.44	11.16
77	Pishin	Balochistan	34.47	30.29	22.81	12.42	0.00
78	South Waziristan Agency	FATA	32.41	16.60	18.97	12.45	19.57

Rank	District/ Agency	Province/ Region	Number of facilities available				
			All four	Three	Two	Only one	None
79	Tando Allah Yar	Sindh	31.77	23.71	20.58	12.64	11.31
80	Karak	KP	30.25	28.78	20.06	12.29	8.61
81	Loralai	Balochistan	28.81	28.35	33.13	9.71	0.00
82	Chitral	KP	28.08	30.65	20.51	9.89	10.87
83	Shikarpur	Sindh	28.08	24.46	16.23	16.15	15.08
84	Washuk	Balochistan	27.33	66.86	5.23	0.58	0.00
85	Kalat	Balochistan	26.71	34.75	27.66	10.87	0.00
86	FR Tank	FATA	26.29	19.72	22.54	20.19	11.27
87	Mansehra	KP	25.48	19.04	21.65	12.13	21.70
88	Dadu	Sindh	25.08	19.62	18.53	15.72	21.05
89	Nasirabad	Balochistan	24.84	22.20	32.75	20.22	0.00
90	Kurram Agency	FATA	24.61	16.64	16.64	15.94	26.17
91	Jamshoro	Sindh	24.40	21.73	25.92	16.26	11.69
92	Khuzdar	Balochistan	24.20	36.55	31.47	7.78	0.00
93	Abbottabad	KP	23.05	26.79	22.61	12.98	14.58
94	Chaghi	Balochistan	22.95	43.85	30.74	2.46	0.00
95	Dera Bugti	Balochistan	22.22	51.04	22.92	3.82	0.00
96	Skardu	GB	22.12	21.88	17.65	11.76	26.59
97	Musakhail	Balochistan	21.60	50.87	24.39	3.14	0.00
98	Sherani	Balochistan	20.96	44.31	26.95	7.78	0.00
99	FR Bannu	FATA	20.44	28.57	16.01	23.40	11.58
100	Mastung	Balochistan	20.40	31.44	40.23	7.93	0.00
101	Kohlu	Balochistan	19.41	15.80	48.31	16.48	0.00
102	Lasbela	Balochistan	18.09	32.62	37.77	11.52	0.00
103	Upper Dir	KP	18.02	26.88	30.00	11.67	13.44
104	Astor	GB	17.95	17.09	19.66	17.95	27.35
105	Bajaur Agency	FATA	17.45	13.26	20.97	23.83	24.50

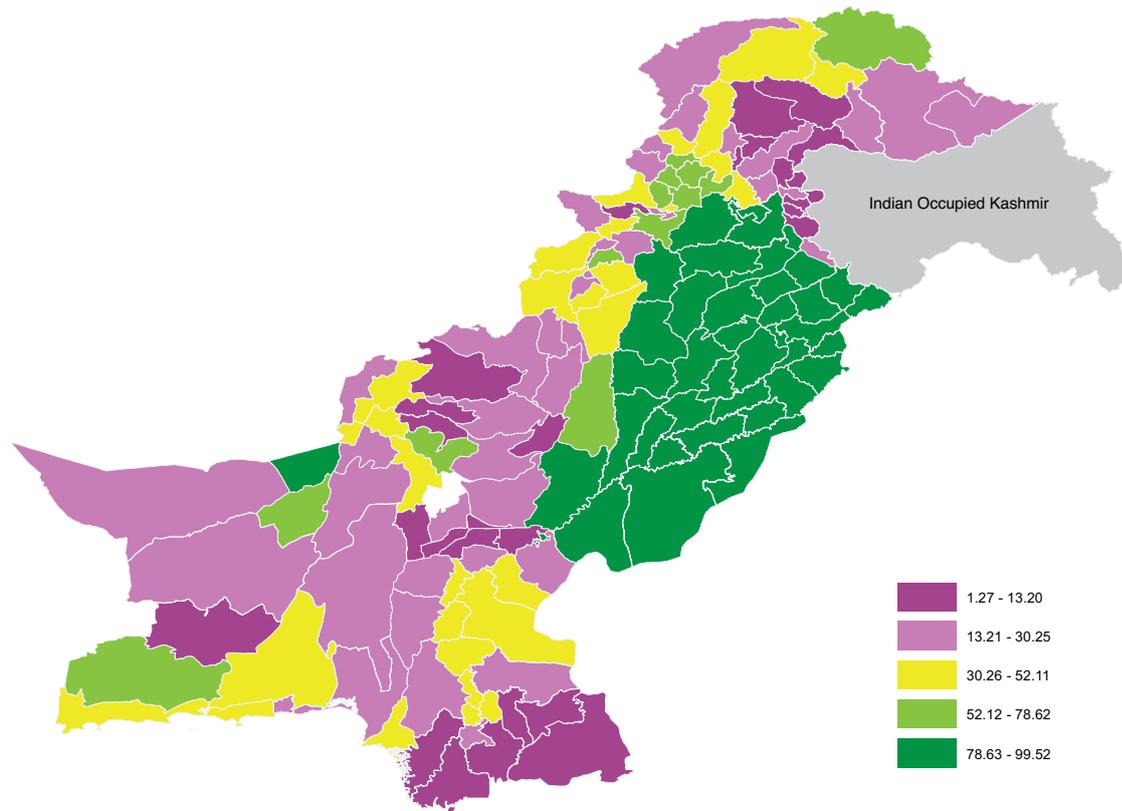
Rank	District/ Agency	Province/ Region	Number of facilities available				
			All four	Three	Two	Only one	None
106	Bagh	AJK	17.06	24.73	24.95	16.20	17.06
107	Sanghar	Sindh	16.93	21.48	17.77	15.72	28.10
108	Killa Abdullah	Balochistan	16.70	41.97	30.41	10.92	0.00
109	Kambar-Shahdadkot	Sindh	16.06	19.25	17.17	22.87	24.65
110	FR Lakki Marwat	FATA	15.89	10.28	26.17	32.71	14.95
111	Ghanchi	GB	15.83	26.62	21.58	15.11	20.86
112	FR DI Khan	FATA	15.79	11.84	18.42	26.97	26.97
113	FR Kohat	FATA	15.68	18.38	21.08	28.11	16.76
114	Mohmand Agency	FATA	15.26	15.44	16.49	20.70	32.11
115	Bhimber	AJK	15.25	17.38	15.43	20.21	31.74
116	Zhob	Balochistan	15.24	36.89	41.77	6.10	0.00
117	Shangla	KP	15.21	24.34	27.25	13.97	19.23
118	Ghotki	Sindh	14.90	30.20	15.20	22.86	16.84
119	Tando Muhammad Khan	Sindh	14.16	25.17	19.08	22.81	18.78
120	Mirpurkhas	Sindh	13.20	14.77	20.82	16.71	34.49
121	Killa Saifullah	Balochistan	13.09	23.82	36.73	26.36	0.00
122	Jaffarabad	Balochistan	12.41	28.20	39.29	20.11	0.00
123	Jacobabad	Sindh	12.15	19.93	18.40	19.58	29.93
124	Harnai	Balochistan	12.05	39.16	37.35	11.45	0.00
125	Jhal Magsi	Balochistan	10.68	27.40	39.86	22.06	0.00
126	Umerkot	Sindh	10.56	13.52	25.20	22.64	28.08
127	Badin	Sindh	10.32	17.14	24.18	20.18	28.18
128	Batagram	KP	9.91	21.91	23.62	15.30	29.25
129	Muzaffarabad	AJK	9.90	18.86	24.33	10.83	36.09
130	Diamir	GB	9.21	37.24	14.23	17.57	21.76
131	Sohbatpur	Balochistan	7.96	26.79	32.89	32.36	0.00

Rank	District/ Agency	Province/ Region	Number of facilities available				
			All four	Three	Two	Only one	None
132	Panjgur	Balochistan	7.30	42.97	40.54	9.19	0.00
133	Kashmore-Kandhkot	Sindh	7.16	16.45	13.44	22.21	40.74
134	Kotli	AJK	7.12	9.78	13.60	23.06	46.44
135	Ziarat	Balochistan	6.59	18.22	44.96	30.23	0.00
136	Orakzai Agency	FATA	5.93	10.22	19.43	18.61	45.81
137	Hattian	AJK	5.35	16.31	20.05	4.55	53.74
138	Poonch	AJK	4.52	7.09	15.53	25.43	47.43
139	Neelum	AJK	4.08	13.47	21.22	25.31	35.92
140	Barkhan	Balochistan	3.24	16.72	48.46	31.57	0.00
141	Thatta	Sindh	2.71	4.82	25.48	22.57	44.42
142	Kohistan	KP	2.64	13.57	15.83	30.07	37.89
143	Tharparkar	Sindh	2.10	10.10	19.79	15.12	52.89
144	Sujawal	Sindh	1.89	5.36	14.12	25.02	53.62
145	Sudhnutti	AJK	1.88	7.84	14.11	26.02	50.16
146	Haveli	AJK	1.57	7.09	12.20	22.44	56.69
147	Tor Ghar	KP	1.27	12.29	22.46	20.34	43.64
-	Lehri	Balochistan	-	-	-	-	-
-	Kharmang	GB	-	-	-	-	-
-	Nagar	GB	-	-	-	-	-
-	Shigar	GB	-	-	-	-	-

Note: The school completeness score is calculated from all government schools including primary, middle, secondary and higher secondary schools.

“-“ data not available/not ranked.

Map 3: School Facilities Completeness Score



All of those districts where more than ninety percent of schools have all of the four facilities are from the Punjab. District Lodhran is the only district in Pakistan where more than 99 percent of schools are equipped with all of the four basic facilities.

In Sindh, Karachi is the only district where 50 percent of the schools have all of the four facilities available. Moreover, nineteen out of twenty-four districts in Sindh have less than 40 percent schools with all of these basic facilities available.

Map 3 presents a district comparison for School Facilities Completeness Score. A side-by-side visual helps identify differences arising due to school level unit analysis of the availability of selected facilities.

Other metrics

Number of primary schools

To cater to the schooling needs of all the children between the ages of 5-16 years, as determined by the Constitution of Pakistan, schooling facilities need to be made available at all levels including primary, middle and higher levels. This is also a critical component of the changes instituted by the transition from the primary-level focus of the MDGs, to the more holistic SDGs.

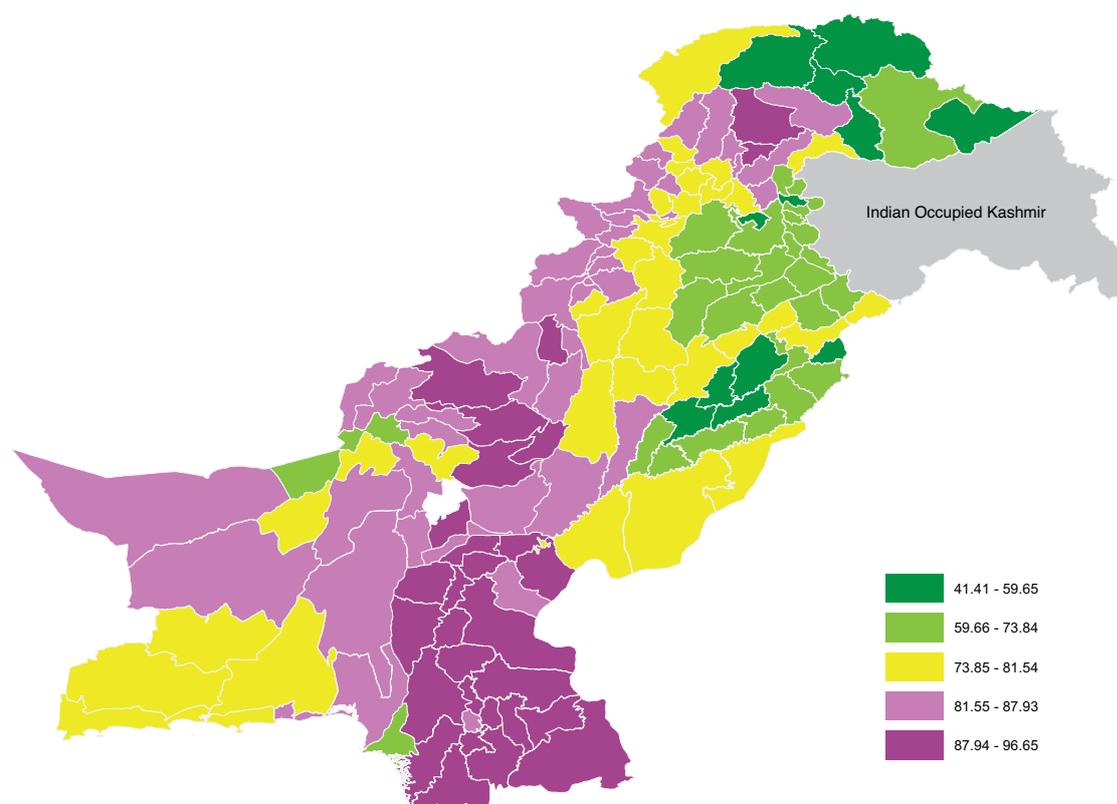
Using the NEMIS 2014-15 school census we calculated the share of primary schools among all government schools. At a national level, 81 percent of the total schools are at primary level whereas the remaining 19 percent are at the middle, high or higher secondary level. What does this mean? Essentially, that the Pakistani state has chosen to provide only one in five children, the opportunity to continue school beyond primary school. Not only does this de facto choice represent a violation of Pakistan's constitution, it also places Pakistan on-track to miss the SDGs, just as it missed the MDGs. The rank of each province and region based on the proportion of primary schools as a percentage of government schools is given in Table 14 below.

Table 14: Province and national level proportion of primary schools as percentage of all schools

Rank	Province/ Region	Number of primary schools	Total number of schools	Primary schools as percentage of total schools
1	ICT	191	391	48.8
2	GB	797	1,275	62.5
3	AJK	4,202	5,985	70.2
4	Punjab	37,853	52,986	71.4
-	Pakistan	124,070	154,144	80.5
5	KP	23,022	28,178	81.7
6	Balochistan	11,167	13,279	84.1
7	FATA	5,114	6,011	85.1
8	Sindh	41,724	46,039	90.6

Note: "-" data not available/not ranked

Map 4: Primary schools as percentage of all schools



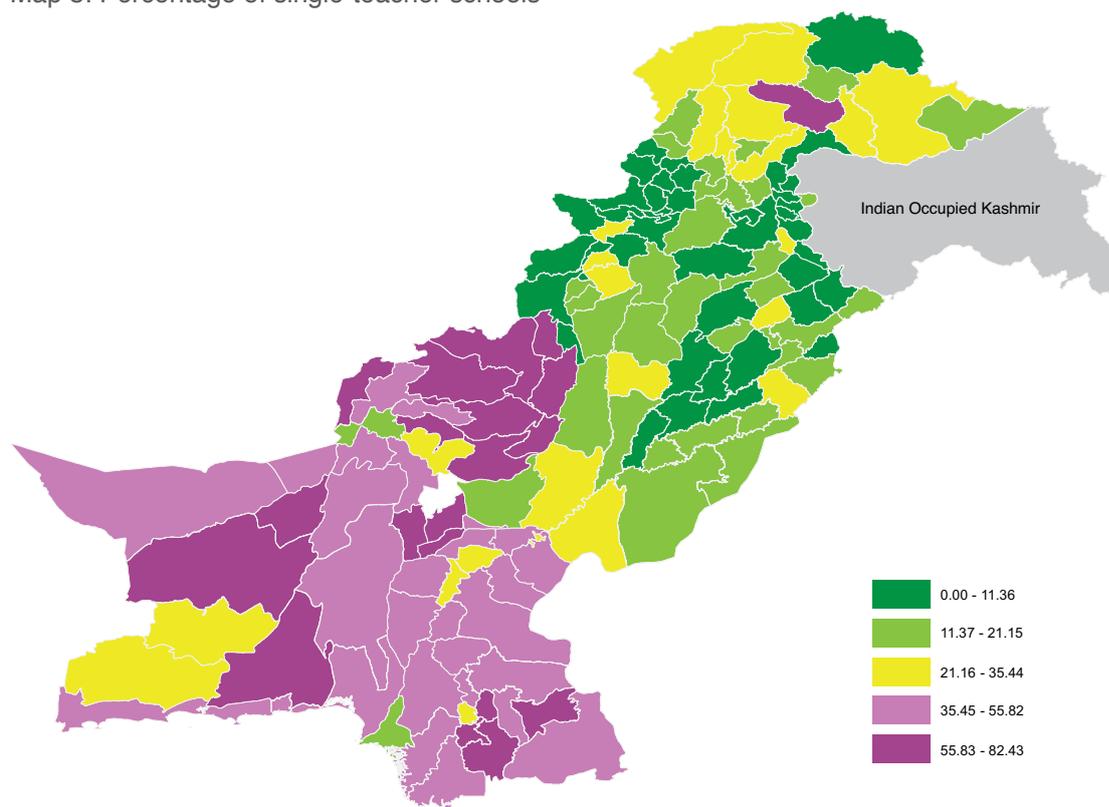
Single-teacher schools

A minimum of six separate classes are taught in a primary school (from katchi/pre-primary to Class 5). To avoid multi-grade teaching, a minimum of six teachers are required in a standard primary school. Table 15 shows that ICT tops the list with zero single-teacher schools compared with Sindh and Balochistan at the bottom of the list with almost half of the total primary schools operating with one teacher only. Overall in Pakistan, nearly a third of primary schools are single-teacher schools.

Table 15: Province and national level proportion of primary schools as percentage of all schools

Rank	Province/ Region	Number of primary schools	Number of schools with single teacher	Percentage of schools with single-teacher
1	ICT	191	0	0.00
2	AJK	4,202	303	7.21
3	FATA	5,114	370	7.24
4	Punjab	37,853	5,620	14.85
5	KP	23,022	4,265	18.53
-	Pakistan	124,070	36,408	29.34
6	GB	797	281	35.26
7	Sindh	41,724	19,486	46.70
8	Balochistan	11,167	6,083	54.47

Map 5: Percentage of single-teacher schools



Single classroom schools

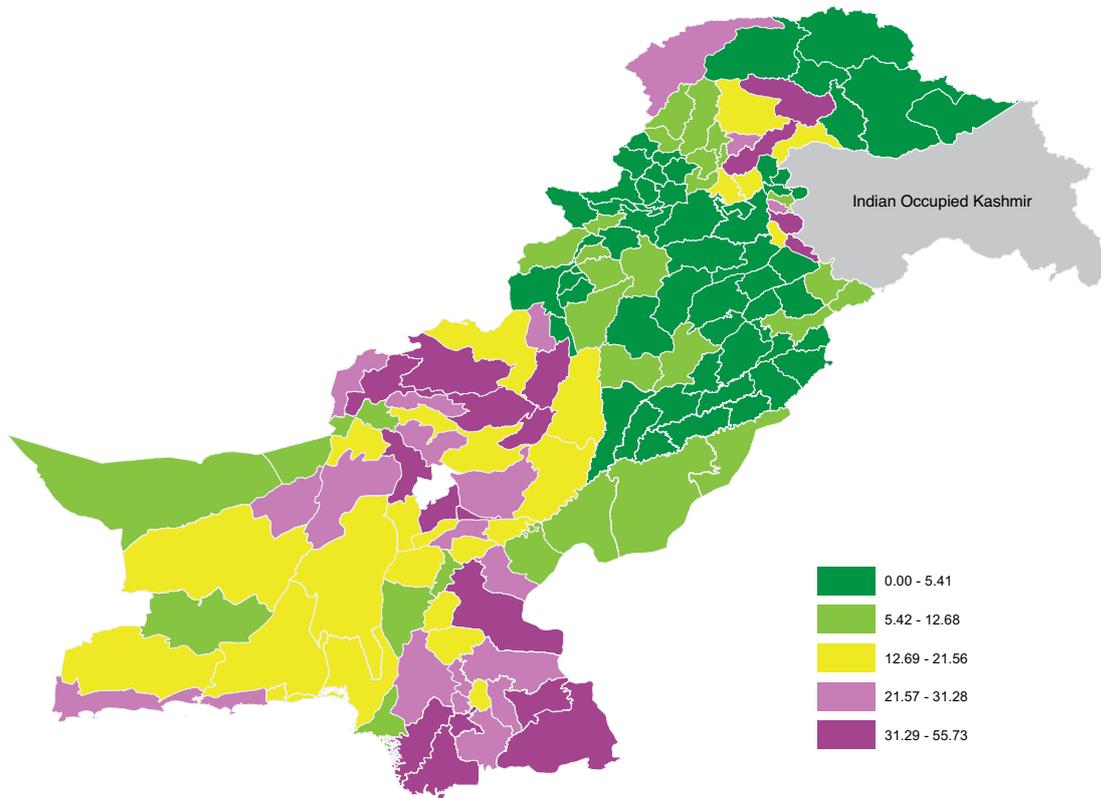
The number of classrooms is also an important measure for school infrastructure and availability of facilities. Table 16 below ranks the provinces and regions based on the proportion of single-classroom primary schools in each of the areas.

Once again, the provinces of Balochistan and Sindh are at the bottom of this list with a quarter of all primary schools having only a single classroom (25.6 percent and 26.5 percent respectively). In Pakistan as a whole around 16 percent of the primary schools are single-classroom schools.

Table 16: Province and national level percentage of primary schools with single classroom

Rank	Province/ Region	Number of primary schools	Number of schools with single classroom	Percentage of schools with single classroom
1	ICT	191	1	0.52
2	FATA	5,114	108	2.11
3	Punjab	37,853	2,149	5.68
4	GB	797	86	10.79
5	KP	23,022	2,796	12.14
-	Pakistan	124,070	19,780	15.94
6	AJK	4,202	714	16.99
7	Balochistan	11,167	2,855	25.57
8	Sindh	41,724	11,071	26.53

Map 6: Percentage of single-classroom schools



Alternative rankings: what would the rankings look like if different indicators were used

Creating rankings and indices involves multiple decisions about which datasets and which indicators to use. In this regard, our main emphasis has been on the completeness of an indicator i.e. it should be available for all geographic regions. In certain cases more robust indicators were available but they could not be used due to their unavailability for all provinces, territories and districts.

In this section, we calculate the alternative ranking based on the test scores that are used to assess the quality of learning being provided in government schools.

Alternative rankings using Sindh Standardized Achievement Test (SAT)

The SAT provides an average of language, mathematics and science mean scores for the Class 5 and Class 8 students. In Table 17, we have calculated the primary school rankings by using SAT results for the calculation of learning scores.

Interestingly, while the same districts occupy the bottom five places (Tando Muhammad Khan, Tharparkar, Jacobabad, Sujawal and Thatta), a shift in the top five ranks is noticed with Karachi occupying the top niche in rankings based on ASER scores and Naushehro Feroze being the top ranked district when SAT scores are used. One possible explanation for this shift is the fact, that as opposed to the ASER household survey which includes the sample of children attending both private and public schools, SAT only tests students attending government schools. For urbanised

districts such as Karachi where almost 74 percent of the children attend private schools (as per PSLMS 2014-15), the exclusion of a student sample attending private schools in SAT scores can be seen as a plausible cause for the drop in learning scores. The reduction in learning scores appears across the board when ASER scores are replaced with SAT scores and therefore does not affect the rankings greatly, especially for the districts ranked at the bottom.

Table 17: District education scores (primary schools) with SAT

Rank	District	Education Score	Enrolment Score	Learning Score	Retention Score	Gender Parity Score
1	Naushehro Feroze	66.50	70.97	32.05	77.00	85.99
2	Karachi	64.83	73.70	38.48	58.00	89.13
3	Khairpur	63.65	66.51	30.03	74.00	84.07
4	Dadu	62.60	80.62	34.40	45.00	90.39
5	Shaheed Benazirabad	61.93	64.42	30.82	69.11	83.37
6	Larkana	60.35	65.37	27.94	62.00	86.08
7	Sukkur	58.77	63.36	28.25	61.00	82.45
8	Hyderabad	58.12	63.60	27.56	60.00	81.34
9	Ghotki	54.65	49.29	27.02	62.00	80.30
10	Matiari	54.58	51.75	29.40	52.00	85.15
11	Tando Allah Yar	54.47	46.71	26.13	59.00	86.02
12	Shikarpur	54.30	51.29	24.13	61.00	80.77
13	Jamshoro	53.59	61.65	28.78	43.00	80.93
14	Sanghar	53.06	52.31	26.66	55.00	78.29
15	Kashmore-Kandhkot	52.79	41.92	24.76	65.00	79.46
16	Kambar-Shahdadkot	51.54	58.31	24.43	36.00	87.43
17	Umerkot	51.08	51.71	28.72	36.00	87.87
18	Badin	51.03	45.84	28.29	47.00	82.99
19	Mirpurkhas	50.95	52.52	31.74	42.00	77.56
20	Tharparkar	45.53	54.23	27.63	26.00	74.27
21	Jacobabad	45.38	47.37	24.85	39.00	70.28
22	Tando Muhammad Khan	45.32	35.28	26.20	43.67	76.11
23	Sujawal	41.61	47.75	28.77	20.00	69.91
24	Thatta	40.24	37.22	26.79	18.00	78.94

Alternative rankings using the Punjab Examination Commission (PEC) results

For the Punjab rankings based on PEC 2015 examination results have been provided in Table 18 where the learning scores have been revised using the average of six variables: adult literacy rate and average scores of Urdu, Islamiyat, English, mathematics and science.

Table 18: District Education Scores (primary schools) with PEC

Rank	District	Education Score	Enrolment Score	Learning Score	Retention Score	Gender Parity Score
1	Chakwal	82.95	88.90	58.63	88.68	95.57
2	Jhelum	81.78	90.79	60.48	85.07	90.78
3	Sialkot	81.68	84.61	53.25	90.00	98.84
4	Attock	80.29	85.94	53.16	86.00	96.04
5	Gujrat	78.30	80.19	53.39	87.00	92.63
6	Gujranwala	77.97	74.91	56.60	85.00	95.39
7	Layyah	77.70	87.81	60.83	69.00	93.17
8	Rawalpindi	77.64	77.88	52.43	86.00	94.25
9	Mandi Bahuddin	76.95	81.12	51.85	78.00	96.83
10	Toba Tek Singh	76.83	76.41	57.71	77.00	96.21
11	Faisalabad	76.79	77.55	56.89	77.00	95.72
12	Sheikhupura	76.51	73.58	50.07	89.00	93.39
13	Lahore	74.20	76.02	54.55	81.00	85.25
14	Khushab	74.00	69.71	57.07	80.00	89.23
15	Okara	73.47	80.92	50.81	67.00	95.14
16	Hafizabad	72.09^s	70.27	51.98	68.13	97.99
17	Narowal	72.09^s	82.03	51.78	62.00	92.56
18	Sargodha	71.97	70.85	54.95	68.00	94.08
19	Sahiwal	71.96	73.38	53.75	70.00	90.70
20	Kasur	71.31	68.02	51.60	70.00	95.62
21	Mianwali	70.87	70.44	54.86	72.00	86.19
22	Vehari	69.95	69.09	58.72	59.00	93.00
23	Nankana Sahib	69.05	76.82	56.08	56.00	87.29
24	Bhakkar	68.64	70.29	55.10	59.00	90.17
25	Khanewal	68.02	68.79	58.93	57.00	87.35
26	Multan	67.79	66.81	59.42	50.00	94.95
27	Jhang	67.69	68.75	57.86	58.00	86.15
28	Pakpattan	67.27	72.74	54.25	51.00	91.10
29	Chiniot	65.44	68.02	54.18	53.00	86.57
30	Bahawalnagar	64.72	59.01	56.33	54.00	89.56
31	Lodhran	64.08	59.81	57.86	46.00	92.64
32	Bahawalpur	63.67	50.25	55.81	53.00	95.62
33	Rahim Yar Khan	61.17	49.69	51.91	53.00	90.10
34	Muzaffargarh	60.22	60.73	62.83	38.00	79.31
35	Dera Ghazi Khan	59.44	64.09	54.17	34.00	85.48
36	Rajanpur	52.18	52.43	53.78	29.00	73.50

A similar phenomenon to that identified in Sindh is seen at work when the rankings prepared using ASER scores are compared with those prepared with PEC results. While no shift is observed in the bottom-ranked districts, a slight change is observed in the districts occupying the top ranks. Chakwal, however, continues to be ranked 1st amongst all districts owing to the higher overall Education Score.

Alternative rankings using the National Assessment Test (NAT)

For 2014, the NAT provides scores for Class 4 students in English reading, English writing and science. Provincial and regional rankings based on NAT 2014 scores have been provided in Table 19. Here the learning scores have been calculated using three variables: adult literacy rate, average English scores (reading and writing combined) and average science scores. Each variable has been assigned a weightage of 8.3 percent.

Surprisingly, when ASER scores at the provincial and regional level are replaced with NAT scores, with the exception of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa no change is observed in the ranking of the provinces despite a significant shift in the learning scores. Islamabad continues to occupy the top rank while Balochistan continues to be ranked at the bottom. Overall, learning scores fall dramatically when replaced with NAT scores. This could yet again be attributed to the difference in representation of the school systems since NAT only tests children attending government schools.

Table 19: Provincial and regional education scores (primary schools) with NAT

Rank	Province/Region	Education Score	Enrolment Score	Learning Score	Retention Score	Gender Parity Score
1	ICT	81.63	89.52	54.67	87.50	94.82
2	AJK	74.29	73.42	37.03	92.00	94.70
3	Punjab	70.75	70.33	51.48	66.00	95.18
4	GB	67.98	58.55	39.40	87.00	86.99
5	KP	64.91	70.85	47.83	65.00	75.96
6	Pakistan	64.72	64.40	47.50	59.00	87.98
7	Sindh	62.49	60.87	49.45	50.00	89.65
8	FATA	50.72	62.10	37.50	31.00	72.30
9	Balochistan	49.94	55.56	38.28	28.00	77.93

How to improve a district score

In order for a district to improve its score, and subsequently its ranking on the indices, it is important to understand the components that contribute to the computation of the scores. The Education Score is comprised of access, learning, retention and gender parity. The School Infrastructure Score is comprised of availability boundary wall, drinking water, electricity and toilets, as well as satisfactory building condition.

A district's score can be improved through greater effort in improving these informants of the Education and School Infrastructure Scores. There are also inter-linkages across these indicators and indices. Ensuring the availability of all facilities in all schools will obviously lead to improved Infrastructure Scores and therefore the ranks of districts. However, better facilities can also drive improvements across the board. Fully equipped schools may help attract and/or retain more students, resulting in improved Education Scores. Similarly, the availability of facilities like toilets (especially in girls' schools) may help improve gender parity scores and therefore drive improved district ranks. Only approximately 37 percent of all schools across the country are girls' only schools. Building new girls' schools, closer to large communities with higher out-of-school girls' populations and low transition levels from primary to middle can potentially improve gender parity score. Additionally, offering incentives like transportation facilities and stipends programmes while preventing corporal punishment can also increase girl's enrolment.

To improve learning scores, a good starting point is sustaining the effort to ensure merit based appointments of teachers. Separately, improved teacher attendance does not guarantee better reaching, but it makes it more likely, as compared to the situation in classrooms with no teachers. Accountability and performance management along with requisite enablement with training and development may also improve teaching quality and result in improved learning and retention. Enrolment drives to induct out-of-school children, backed by improved school infrastructure and teacher quality may also drive up enrolment. The effects of these measures may vary in each administrative unit, but they have linkages to each of the score components and the cumulative effect of these individual scores will affect district scores and hence their rankings.

It must be noted that none of these measures can be brought about without a transformational change in both the amount of funding allocated to education, and the manner in which education budgets are spent. Continued governmental failure to fulfil the promise of spending at least 4 percent of the GDP on education therefore will affect education outcomes in a significant manner.

Holding our elected representatives accountable

The majority of polling stations from where our political representatives get elected are government schools. In a typical district, 60 percent of the budget and the voters employed by the state are part of the education system. In order to illustrate the linkage between the constituencies and districts of the Parliamentary leaders and the situation of education, this section includes two tables of leaders in the National Assembly and the four Provincial Assemblies.

A similar exercise was carried out in last year's district rankings, although this time we have compared rankings of two years to stimulate political competitiveness.

Table 20 below shows the ranks of the districts from where the leaders of the major political party leaders are elected. The worst performing of these districts are Dera Ismail Khan and Upper Dir. Meanwhile, the highest ranked districts are Gujrat and Rawalpindi.

Table 20: District ranks of national representatives based on primary-level Education Scores

Elected Representative	Office	Political Party	District	Rank 2015	Rank 2016	Number of times elected from district
Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif	Prime Minister	PML-N	Lahore	3	22	7
Syed Khursheed Ahmed Shah	MNA and Leader of Opposition	PPPP	Sukkur	73	72	7
Alhaaj Ghulam Ahmad Bilour	MNA and Parliamentary Leader	ANP	Peshawar	55	75	5
Sahibzada Tariq Ullah	MNA and Parliamentary Leader	JI	Upper Dir	96	87	2
Maulana Fazal Ur Rehman	MNA and Parliamentary Leader	JUI-F	Dera Ismail Khan	74	90	5
Dr. Muhammad Farooq Sattar	MNA and Parliamentary Leader	MQM	Karachi	43	43	6
Ch. Pervaiz Ellahi	MNA and Parliamentary Leader	PML-Q	Gujrat	19	4	7
Imran Khan	MNA and Parliamentary Leader	PTI	Rawalpindi	1	6	1
Mehmood Khan Achakzai	MNA and Parliamentary Leader	PMAP	Quetta	45	59	4

Note: In year 2015, a total of 142 districts were ranked compared to 145 in 2016

At the provincial level (Table 21) the rankings of Killa Saifullah, Khuzdar and Dera Ismail Khan rank lowest at 113th, 109th and 90th respectively. The Sindh district of Khairpur improved 27 places, yet still ranks outside the top 50, as is the case for most of the districts in Sindh.

Table 21: Ranks of districts of provincial representatives

Politician	Office	Political Party	District	Rank 2015	Rank 2016	Number of times elected from district
Balochistan						
Nawab Sanaullah Khan Zehri	Chief Minister	PML-N	Khuzdar	105	109	3
Moulana Abdul Wasay	Leader of Opposition	JUI-F	Killa Saifullah	70	113	6
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa						
Pervez Khattak	Chief Minister, KP	PTI	Nowshera	25	30	5
Maulana Lutf ur Rehman	Leader of Opposition	JUI-F	Dera Ismail Khan	74	90	2
Punjab						
Mian Muhammad Shahbaz Sharif	Chief Minister	PML-N	Lahore	3	22	6
Mian Mehmood ur Rasheed	Leader of Opposition	PTI	Lahore	3	22	3
Sindh						
Syed Qaim Ali Shah	Chief Minister	PPPP	Khairpur	98	71	7
Khawaja Izharul Hassan	Leader of Opposition	MQM	Karachi	43	43	2

Note: In year 2015, a total of 142 districts were ranked compared to 145 in 2016

The road to achieving SDG 4

In September 2000, leaders from around the globe adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration. Pakistan was among the 193 signatories that committed to help achieve the eight international development goals which included achieving universal primary education i.e. “ensuring that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling”. In parallel to the MDG commitment, Pakistan also pledged to achieve six education-related goals by 2015 set under Education For All (EFA), a global movement led by UNESCO.

Where we are

It is disheartening to learn that not only did Pakistan come up short in upholding its international commitment to ensure all its citizens access to primary education as prescribed under the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 2 but it has also failed to meet its constitutional obligation⁹ of providing all its children (between the ages of 5 and 16 years) the access to free and compulsory education.

Now the world is set to finalise the Education 2030 Agenda as a part of the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Education is represented by SDG 4 which aims to “ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all”. The goals set under SDG 4 are more comprehensive than the MDGs as they extend from primary to secondary and tertiary education and from access to the quality of learning. However, the progress on MDG 2 and MDG 3, and the EFA goals paints a grim picture (Table 22). The potential for Pakistan to meet its SDG 4 obligations therefore needs to be examined carefully.

Despite a decrease in the out-of-school children population this year (from 25 million to 24 million), 47 percent of all children between the ages of 5 and 16 in Pakistan remain out of school. Of the children who do get enrolled, 31 percent drop out before they finish primary school. While a significant reduction has been observed in gender disparity, 52 percent of all girls within the age bracket of 5 and 16 years in Pakistan are currently out of school compared to 43 percent¹⁰ of all boys. The aim of bringing to light the existing picture on the state of education in the country is to underscore the urgency of dealing with SDG 4 with greater seriousness and commitment than what was afforded to the MDGs. Without evidence-based policy decisions, adequate financial and human resource allocation, robust implementation and devout political will, the SDG 4 targets are on track to be missed, across the board.

9 Article 25-A, Constitution of Pakistan, 1973

10 National Education Management Information System (NEMIS) 2014-15

Table 22: Progress on MDG and EFA goals

Framework	Goal	Indicator	Target	Current state	Gap
MDG 2/ EFA 2	Universal primary education	Net enrolment rate in primary education	100%	57%	-43%
		Survival rate till Class 5	100%	59%	-41%
		Literacy rate (10 years and older)	88%	60%	-28%
MDG 3/ EFA 5	Promote gender equality and empower women	Gender Parity Index for primary education	1.00	0.88	-12%
		Gender Parity Index for secondary education	0.87	0.73	-14%
		Youth literacy Gender Parity Index	1.00	0.82	-18%
		Gender Parity Index for pre-primary gross enrolment rate	1.00	0.88	-12%
EFA 1	Expand early childhood care and education	Gross enrolment rate in pre-primary education	No quantifiable target set	74%	-
EFA 3	Promote learning and life skills for young people & adults	Youth (aged 15-24) literacy rate	No quantifiable target set	72%	-
EFA 4	Increase adult literacy	Adult literacy rate (10 years and older)	50% improvement from 45% in 1999 to 67.5	60%	-7.5%
EFA 6	Improve the quality of education	Survival rate till Class 5	100%	59%	-
		Pupil teacher ratio at primary level	No quantifiable target set	37	-

Sources:

Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey 2014-15

National Education Management System (NEMIS) 2014-15

Labour Force Survey 2000-2013

Household Integrated Economic Survey 1998-1999

Sustainable Development Goal # 4

One of the pre-requisites for achieving the ambitious targets set under SDG 4 is a robust, timely and comprehensive data regime at the district level that collects, compiles, analyses and disseminates data on education quality indicators so that;

- An accurate picture of the quality of education on the ground can be established
- Planning and implementation can be placed in the local context
- Progress can be effectively monitored over time

Failure to achieve MDG targets and EFA goals indicates gaps in the aforementioned areas which need to be identified as soon as possible and resolved if Pakistan wishes to keep itself from repeating history with SDG 4 targets. Table 23 provides a list of the global indicators for tracking the SDG 4 targets developed by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG indicators (IAEG-SDGs).

In Table 23, Alif Ailaan has collated the entire spectrum of SDG 4 targets and indicators, and identified the available and unavailable data. Without a coherent and urgent addressing of the statistical and data gaps, the chances of the country achieving the SDG 4 targets are slim. We hope that government will urgently adopt a new data regime that enables the country to both robustly report on SDG 4 targets, and achieve those targets in a timely fashion.

SDG 4 targets

- 4.1 Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education
- 4.2 Ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
- 4.3 Ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
- 4.4 Substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
- 4.5 Eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
- 4.6 Ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy
- 4.7 Ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development
- 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, nonviolent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
- 4.b Substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training
- 4.c Substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing states.

Table 23: SDG 4 targets, monitoring indicators and proposed solutions

SDG 4 Target	SDG 4 Outcome	SDG 4 Indicator	SDG 4 Sub-indicator	Agency already responsible or proposed responsible agency	Status (including whether data is available or collected)
4.1	Learning	Percentage of children who achieve minimum proficiency standards in reading/mathematics at the end of primary school	English reading	NEAS	61%
			Science		51%
		Percentage of children who achieve minimum proficiency standards in reading/mathematics at the end of middle school	Urdu reading	NEAS	73%
			Mathematics		68%
	Completion	Gross intake ratio to Class 5		AEPAM	Raw data available, but value not calculated
		Gross intake ratio to Class 8		AEPAM	Raw data available, but value not calculated
		Completion rate of primary education		AEPAM	Raw data available, but value not calculated
		Completion rate of middle education		AEPAM	Raw data available, but value not calculated
		Completion rate of high & higher secondary education		AEPAM	Raw data available, but value not calculated
	Participation	Out-of-school rate at primary school age		AEPAM	28%
		Out-of-school rate at middle school age		AEPAM	53%
		Percentage of children over-age for grade in primary education		PBS	Raw data available, but value not calculated
		Percentage of children over-age for grade in middle education		PBS	Raw data available, but value not calculated
	Provision	Number of years of compulsory primary education guaranteed in legal frameworks		Article 25-A, Constitution	5 years
		Number of years of free primary education guaranteed in legal frameworks		Article 25-A, Constitution	5 years
		Number of years of compulsory secondary education (Class 6-12) guaranteed in legal frameworks		Article 25-A, Constitution	7 years
		Number of years of free secondary education (Class 6-12) guaranteed in legal frameworks		Article 25-A, Constitution	7 years

SDG 4 Target	SDG 4 Outcome	SDG 4 Indicator	SDG 4 Sub-indicator	Agency already responsible or proposed responsible agency	Status (including whether data is available or collected)	
4.2	Readiness	Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in learning and psychosocial well-being		Sub-indicators need to be developed	PBS	No data is collected, and estimates not possible with existing regime
		Percentage of children under 5 years of age experiencing responsive and stimulating parenting		Sub-indicators need to be developed	PBS	No data is collected, and estimates not possible with existing regime
	Participation	Participation rate in organized learning (from 24 months to official primary school entry age)			PBS	No data is collected, and estimates not possible with existing regime
		Gross pre-primary enrolment ratio			AEPAM	74%
	Provision	Number of years of free pre-primary education guaranteed in legal frameworks	AJK		--	not available in any region
			Balochistan			
			GB			
			KP			
			Punjab			
			Sindh			
Number of years of compulsory pre-primary education guaranteed in legal frameworks		AJK		--	not available in any region	
		Balochistan				
		GB				
		KP				
		Punjab				
		Sindh				
4.3	Participation	Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education			PBS	Raw data available, but value not calculated
		Participation rate in technical-vocational education programmes (15 to 24 year-olds)			AEPAM/ NAVTTC	Raw data available, but value not calculated
		Participation rate of adults in formal and non-formal education and training	Participation rate in formal education		PBS	No data is collected, and estimates not possible with existing regime
			Participation rate in non-formal education			No data is collected, and estimates not possible with existing regime

SDG 4 Target	SDG 4 Outcome	SDG 4 Indicator	SDG 4 Sub-indicator	Agency already responsible or proposed responsible agency	Status (including whether data is available or collected)
4.4	Skills	Percentage of youth with ICT skills by type of skills	Sub-indicators for types of skills need to be developed	PBS	No data is collected, and estimates not possible with existing regime
		Percentage of adults with ICT skills by type of skills	Sub-indicators for types of skills need to be developed	PBS	No data is collected, and estimates not possible with existing regime
4.5	Access	Percentage of students in primary education whose mother tongue is the language of instruction		PBS	No data is collected, and estimates not possible with existing regime
		Percentage of total education expenditure borne by households		PBS	No data is collected, and estimates not possible with existing regime
		Explicit formula-based policy reallocating education resources to disadvantaged populations	AJK	PIFRA	No policy formulated in any region
			Balochistan		
			FATA		
			GB		
			KP		
Punjab					
Sindh					
ICT					
4.6	Skills	Percentage of youth proficient in literacy skills		PBS	Raw data available, but value not calculated
		Percentage of adults proficient in literacy skills		PBS	Raw data available, but value not calculated
		Percentage of youth proficient in numeracy skills		PBS	Raw data available, but value not calculated
		Percentage of adults proficient in numeracy skills		PBS	Raw data available, but value not calculated
		Youth literacy rate (15-24)		PBS	72%
		Adult literacy rate (10 and above)		PBS	60%
	Provision	Participation rate of illiterate adults in literacy programmes		AEPAM	No data is collected, and estimates not possible with existing regime

SDG 4 Target	SDG 4 Outcome	SDG 4 Indicator	SDG 4 Sub-indicator	Agency already responsible or proposed responsible agency	Status (including whether data is available or collected)
4.7	Knowledge	Percentage of 15-year-old students showing proficiency in knowledge of environmental science and geoscience		NEAS	No data is collected, and estimates not possible with existing regime
	Attitudes	Percentage of 13-year-old students endorsing values and attitudes promoting equality, trust and participation in governance		NEAS	No data is collected, and estimates not possible with existing regime
	Participation	Percentage of teaching hours dedicated to education for sustainable development		DSD (Punjab), STEDA & PITE (Sindh), BOC & PITE (KP), BOC & PITE (Balochistan)	No data is collected, and estimates not possible with existing regime
		Percentage of teaching hours dedicated to global citizenship education		DSD (Punjab), STEDA & PITE (Sindh), BOC & PITE (KP), BOC & PITE (Balochistan)	No data is collected, and estimates not possible with existing regime
		Percentage of schools that provide life skills-based HIV and sexuality education		AEPAM	No data is collected, and estimates not possible with existing regime
4.a	Resources	Percentage of schools providing basic drinking water		AEPAM	63%
		Percentage of schools providing adequate sanitation		AEPAM	65%
		Percentage of schools providing adequate hygiene services		AEPAM	No data is collected, and estimates not possible with existing regime
		Percentage of schools with electricity		AEPAM	51%
		Percentage of schools with adapted infrastructure and materials for people with disabilities		AEPAM	No data is collected, and estimates not possible with existing regime
		Percentage of schools with Internet access for pedagogical purposes		AEPAM	No data is collected, and estimates not possible with existing regime
		Pupil-to-computer ratio by level		AEPAM	No data is collected, and estimates not possible with existing regime
	Environment	Percentage of students experiencing bullying, corporal punishment, harassment, violence, sexual discrimination and abuse		AEPAM, PBS	No data is collected, and estimates not possible with existing regime
		Number of attacks on students, personnel and institutions		AEPAM, PBS	No data is collected, and estimates not possible with existing regime

SDG 4 Target	SDG 4 Outcome	SDG 4 Indicator	SDG 4 Sub-indicator	Agency already responsible or proposed responsible agency	Status (including whether data is available or collected)	
4.b	Provision	Number of higher education scholarships awarded by beneficiary country		HEC	Raw data available, but value not calculated	
		Volume of official development assistance (ODA) flows for higher education		HEC	Raw data available, but value not calculated	
4.c	Qualified	Percentage of teachers qualified according to national standards (by level)	Academic Qualification*	Primary	AEPAM	Raw data available, but value not calculated
				Middle		
				High		
				Higher secondary		
			Professional Qualification*	Primary		
				Middle		
				High		
				Higher secondary		
	Trained	Percentage of teachers trained according to national standards (by level)*	Sub-indicators need to be developed		AEPAM, Provincial teacher staff departments	Raw data available, but value not calculated
	Motivated	Average teacher salary relative to other professionals		Provincial teacher staff departments	No data is collected, and estimates not possible with existing regime	
Teacher attrition rate		--	No data is collected, and estimates not possible with existing regime			
Supported	Percentage of teachers receiving in-service training		AEPAM, Provincial teacher staff departments	Raw data available, but value not calculated		

* No defined national standards for each level

A look at Table 23 is a clear indication of the gaps in the existent data regime on education in the context of SDG 4 indicators. We look forward to the day where these gaps are met and a ranking of districts based on an index of SDG 4 indicators can be computed and published.

Conclusions

This fourth annual edition of the Alif Ailaan – SDPI Pakistan District Education Rankings provides a basis for comparative examination of districts across four years. This year's rankings covered 151 districts, agencies and frontier regions of the country, to assess and compare the quality of education, taking both educational outputs and inputs into account.

The provincial rankings remained fairly predictable with ICT, AJK and the Punjab entrenching their positions at the top in Education Score.

Despite witnessing a drop in the overall education and infrastructure scores at the national level, there were districts and regions that demonstrated remarkable improvement. Traditionally the biggest challenge has been that of improving education quality, represented in the Education Score by learning outcomes scores. There were only moderate improvements in learning score: last year from 52.33 to 54.78 this year. Education departments will need to consider the urgency of improving educational quality in the country, which is not necessarily linked to infrastructure alone. While infrastructure is always going to be necessary for the functioning of schools, it is an insufficient condition for improving the quality of education.

Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) has consistently performed above the national average for the past four years in Education Score. This year it is the most improved region with ten points above last year. It also managed to achieve eight districts in the top ten of middle school education rankings. This is despite them scoring abysmally in the School Infrastructure Scores, and having barely 13 percent of its schools with all four basic facilities (electricity, drinking water, toilet facility and boundary wall).

The Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Balochistan round up the bottom of the provincial rankings. FATA continued to demonstrate progress with higher Education Scores, enabling it to outrank Balochistan. This makes FATA the only province or region to improve its rank this year in the education rankings. Balochistan, on the other hand, ranked last in educational outcomes and performed poorly on school infrastructure.

Districts from Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) continuously appear in the top half of the rankings. With 50 percent of its school facilities not available, GB, like AJK, succeeds with relatively high Education Scores. This consistency, despite severe resource limitations, highlights the strength of education within these two regions and hints towards the importance of a societal focus on education.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), although remaining stagnant on fifth rank, is below the national average, with a slightly reduced Education Score. KP ranks higher at third rank in School Infrastructure Score—a major improvement. Yet 50 percent of its schools still do not have any of the four basic facilities available (electricity, drinking water, toilet and boundary wall). Unlike the Punjab, KP's districts are more evenly distributed whereby one specific region does not dominate the rest, as was the case in previous years.

Punjab remains consistent in both the education and school infrastructure rankings. Additionally, we

found that over 93 percent of schools in the province had all four facilities available, rendering their schools more complete than other provinces. Unlike previous years, the Punjab also demonstrated an improvement in learning outcomes, a variable for which it was criticised in the previous rankings. South Punjab continued to lag behind the rest of the province, although all three bottom ranked districts (Dera Ghazi Khan, Muzaffargarh and Rajanpur) have increased their ranks from last year.

Sindh remained stagnant at the sixth rank in educational score. It only managed to get six districts in the top half of the rankings, with none in the top 40. School infrastructure is no better with a score below 50, out of which only 23 percent schools could be considered complete, having all four basic facilities (electricity, drinking water, toilet and boundary wall). This could potentially impact future educational outcomes in the province.

With four years of comprehensive and comparable data, we hope this report triggers a healthy and competitive spirit in public-sector education delivery.

In addition to the primary education rankings we continued to calculate similar rankings for middle level and alternative rankings with provincial test scores. For the first time, we also included School Facilities Completeness Scores to further dissect the infrastructure available in the country. Moving beyond headline rankings and figures, we tried to provide a more holistic image of the state of education in the country.

Finally, we have added a section on the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) number 4. This is the SDG for education. We hope that this edition of the rankings will provide some motivation for an urgent adaptation of a reformed data regime that will capture, report and spur improvement across the spectrum of education inputs and outputs that SDG 4 will seek to measure, globally.

We hope that by using publicly available government data, we are able to generate a debate on its challenges and limitations. This kind of engagement with the data will surely encourage the promotion of a robust, credible and timely data regime in the country.

PROVINCIAL RANKINGS

Education Score Rankings

Azad Jammu and Kashmir

National Rank	Provincial Rank	District	Education Score	Enrolment Score	Learning Score	Retention Score	Gender Parity Score
3	1	Kotli	83.03	85.08	72.30	86.00	88.75
10	2	Mirpur	80.35	79.06	58.06	88.00	96.26
11	3	Hattian	80.27	71.55	71.81	82.28	95.45
13	4	Haveli	79.86	73.65	73.47	79.26	93.06
15	5	Bagh	79.36	72.95	59.97	89.81	94.72
21	6	Sudhnutti	78.28	68.18	54.32	92.55	98.07
24	7	Bhimber	78.11	75.70	62.75	83.66	90.35
31	8	Poonch	74.42	71.73	44.00	86.30	95.67
33	9	Neelum	74.11	68.14	59.03	79.21	90.06
37	10	Muzaffarabad	73.09	68.53	54.35	79.74	89.74

Balochistan

National Rank	Provincial Rank	District	Education Score	Enrolment Score	Learning Score	Retention Score	Gender Parity Score
58	1	Gwadar	68.28	82.28	35.74	74.00	81.10
59	2	Quetta	68.09	72.39	60.30	54.00	85.68
76	3	Sohbatpur	62.23	67.50	57.19	35.00	89.23
98	4	Lasbela	53.50	46.81	36.54	50.00	80.65
99	5	Kharan	53.48	55.53	48.62	38.93	70.84
101	6	Kech	52.98	56.56	31.68	38.00	85.69
102	7	Sibi	52.80	46.04	24.37	70.83	69.96
108	8	Mastung	50.48	80.28	25.93	15.00	80.72
109	9	Khuzdar	50.44	67.33	41.51	27.00	65.91
113	10	Killa Saifullah	49.90	53.79	55.40	25.79	64.64
114	11	Nushki	49.30	55.65	22.14	43.00	76.41
115	12	Jhal Magsi	49.12	55.87	57.13	32.56	50.94
116	13	Loralai	48.88	69.00	45.03	14.82	66.66
118	14	Musakhail	47.42	56.56	37.62	17.56	77.96
119	15	Panjgur	47.07	74.32	12.20	24.00	77.75
122	16	Nasirabad	46.06	39.30	40.42	62.00	42.52
123	17	Jaffarabad	45.83	49.46	57.02	23.00	53.85
125	18	Pishin	45.08	41.97	45.87	35.00	57.49
126	19	Zhob	44.48	48.14	53.76	19.00	57.02
128	20	Kalat	43.76	62.46	20.61	29.00	62.98
129	21	Ziarat	43.63	56.55	46.72	21.00	50.24
134	22	Kohlu	41.93	46.14	39.66	29.00	52.90
135	23	Chaghi	41.10	41.72	28.55	32.94	61.21
136	24	Washuk	40.45	56.36	13.21	18.84	73.39
137	25	Awaran	40.22	59.09	18.14	29.00	54.65
138	26	Kachhi	39.12	44.55	37.04	16.00	58.89
139	27	Sherani	37.37	43.87	40.68	25.00	39.93
141	28	Harnai	36.57	29.90	20.88	32.00	63.50
142	29	Barkhan	32.48	55.03	17.83	8.00	49.07
143	30	Killa Abdullah	32.07	35.74	16.45	24.93	51.16
144	31	Dera Bugti	30.36	27.76	21.80	18.00	53.88
-		Lehri	33.4	39.6	12.0	-	48.6

FATA

National Rank	Provincial Rank	District	Education Score	Enrolment Score	Learning Score	Retention Score	Gender Parity Score
39	1	FR Kohat	72.77	77.90	74.03	67.00	72.15
73	2	Kurram Agency	63.19	66.57	54.67	56.00	75.50
81	3	Orakzai Agency	58.98	75.29	61.13	28.00	71.50
85	4	FR Bannu	57.33	54.15	56.19	55.25	63.73
94	5	FR Tank	54.57	70.45	26.02	51.00	70.83
100	6	FR Peshawar	53.28	70.52	26.20	55.03	61.39
105	7	Mohmand Agency	52.40	56.62	73.63	31.00	48.37
110	8	Khyber Agency	50.30	66.27	46.80	20.00	68.13
127	9	FR DI Khan	44.08	55.69	51.15	24.53	44.97
131	10	Bajaur Agency	42.42	52.80	36.57	20.00	60.32
145	11	FR Lakki Marwat	29.44	41.60	19.17	19.80	37.20
-	-	North Waziristan Agency	49.52	-	-	36.00	63.04
-	-	South Waziristan Agency	37.07	-	-	17.00	57.14

Gilgit-Baltistan

National Rank	Provincial Rank	District	Education Score	Enrolment Score	Learning Score	Retention Score	Gender Parity Score
19	1	Ghizer	78.66	73.04	61.67	83.56	96.39
27	2	Astor	76.19	68.22	64.66	80.06	91.82
36	3	Skardu	73.27	57.99	49.81	94.22	91.04
44	4	Ghanchi	71.92	66.65	47.43	87.36	86.24
48	5	Gilgit	70.95	56.66	52.23	85.24	89.64
53	6	Hunza Nagar	69.72	69.04	53.38	71.00	85.48
92	7	Diamir	54.82	27.50	82.32	56.00	53.46
-	-	Kharmang	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	Nagar	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	Shigar	-	-	-	-	-

Islamabad Capital Territory

National Rank	Provincial Rank	District	Education Score	Enrolment Score	Learning Score	Retention Score	Gender Parity Score
1	1	Islamabad	85.74	89.52	71.13	87.50	94.82

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

National Rank	Provincial Rank	District	Education Score	Enrolment Score	Learning Score	Retention Score	Gender Parity Score
8	1	Malakand	81.00	80.89	58.64	87.00	97.48
16	2	Mardan	79.34	83.32	63.99	81.61	88.46
20	3	Haripur	78.44	80.93	59.18	79.00	94.64
28	4	Abbottabad	76.19	80.89	54.34	77.00	92.51
30	5	Nowshera	74.80	79.05	59.85	80.00	80.27
32	6	Swabi	74.18	79.93	50.90	83.00	82.88
47	7	Chitral	71.10	76.41	39.66	79.00	89.32
50	8	Charsadda	70.17	74.81	54.65	66.00	85.20
52	9	Karak	69.81	74.40	50.45	74.00	80.39
54	10	Kohat	69.56	73.63	49.84	73.90	80.89
60	11	Mansehra	67.68	74.20	67.15	50.00	79.36
62	12	Bannu	66.08	64.00	57.63	64.78	77.92
64	13	Lower Dir	65.50	71.80	29.00	74.00	87.20
75	14	Peshawar	62.74	76.90	37.61	63.00	73.45
80	15	Hangu	59.55	69.64	30.87	72.00	65.67
82	16	Lakki Marwat	58.53	62.99	31.75	73.00	66.39
83	17	Swat	58.17	77.13	32.98	49.00	73.56
87	18	Upper Dir	57.05	55.65	39.15	59.25	74.14
88	19	Buner	57.00	77.58	29.83	59.00	61.58
90	20	Dera Ismail Khan	55.49	51.95	37.37	54.00	78.63
103	21	Tor Ghar	52.47	46.26	45.19	45.00	73.44
111	22	Batagram	50.28	60.12	40.59	33.00	67.40
120	23	Shangla	46.89	44.16	27.40	47.00	69.01
132	24	Tank	42.41	47.55	30.42	34.00	57.68
140	25	Kohistan	36.70	37.10	46.63	17.50	45.58

Punjab

National Rank	Provincial Rank	District	Education Score	Enrolment Score	Learning Score	Retention Score	Gender Parity Score
2	1	Chakwal	84.85	88.90	66.23	88.68	95.57
4	2	Gujrat	82.66	80.19	70.83	87.00	92.63
5	3	Sialkot	82.36	84.61	55.98	90.00	98.84
6	4	Rawalpindi	82.32	77.88	71.13	86.00	94.25
7	5	Attock	81.25	85.94	57.02	86.00	96.04
9	6	Jhelum	80.93	90.79	57.06	85.07	90.78
12	7	Toba Tek Singh	80.20	76.41	71.18	77.00	96.21
14	8	Sheikhupura	79.53	73.58	62.15	89.00	93.39
17	9	Mandi Bahuddin	79.04	81.12	60.20	78.00	96.83
18	10	Faisalabad	78.88	77.55	65.23	77.00	95.72
22	11	Lahore	78.17	76.02	70.42	81.00	85.25
23	12	Layyah	78.16	87.81	62.64	69.00	93.17
25	13	Gujranwala	77.18	74.91	53.43	85.00	95.39
26	14	Narowal	76.34	82.03	68.78	62.00	92.56
29	15	Okara	74.82	80.92	56.21	67.00	95.14
34	16	Hafizabad	73.99	70.27	59.58	68.13	97.99
35	17	Sargodha	73.28	70.85	60.19	68.00	94.08
38	18	Khushab	72.83	69.71	52.38	80.00	89.23
40	19	Kasur	72.53	68.02	56.48	70.00	95.62
41	20	Nankana Sahib	72.39	76.82	69.45	56.00	87.29
42	21	Sahiwal	72.35	73.38	55.33	70.00	90.70
45	22	Mianwali	71.88	70.44	58.90	72.00	86.19
46	23	Bhakkar	71.66	70.29	67.20	59.00	90.17
49	24	Khanewal	70.39	68.79	68.40	57.00	87.35
55	25	Jhang	69.53	68.75	65.20	58.00	86.15
56	26	Pakpattan	69.48	72.74	63.10	51.00	91.10
57	27	Vehari	69.01	69.09	54.95	59.00	93.00
61	28	Chiniot	66.63	68.02	58.93	53.00	86.57
63	29	Lodhran	65.82	59.81	64.82	46.00	92.64
65	30	Bahawalpur	65.34	50.25	62.47	53.00	95.62
66	31	Bahawalnagar	65.03	59.01	57.55	54.00	89.56
68	32	Rahim Yar Khan	64.43	49.69	64.95	53.00	90.10
69	33	Multan	63.89	66.81	43.78	50.00	94.95
78	34	Dera Ghazi Khan	61.02	64.09	60.51	34.00	85.48
86	35	Muzaffargarh	57.19	60.73	50.73	38.00	79.31
112	36	Rajanpur	50.25	52.43	46.08	29.00	73.50

Sindh

National Rank	Provincial Rank	District	Education Score	Enrolment Score	Learning Score	Retention Score	Gender Parity Score
43	1	Karachi	72.18	73.70	67.90	58.00	89.13
51	2	Naushehro Feroze	69.88	70.97	45.55	77.00	85.99
67	3	Dadu	64.62	80.62	42.48	45.00	90.39
70	4	Larkana	63.84	65.37	41.93	62.00	86.08
71	5	Khairpur	63.74	66.51	30.39	74.00	84.07
72	6	Sukkur	63.65	63.36	47.81	61.00	82.45
74	7	Shaheed Benazirabad	63.08	64.42	35.43	69.11	83.37
77	8	Hyderabad	61.59	63.60	41.44	60.00	81.34
79	9	Ghotki	60.01	49.29	48.48	62.00	80.30
84	10	Sanghar	57.55	52.31	44.61	55.00	78.29
89	11	Tando Allah Yar	56.74	46.71	35.23	59.00	86.02
91	12	Kashmore-Kandhkot	54.86	41.92	33.06	65.00	79.46
93	13	Shikarpur	54.79	51.29	26.09	61.00	80.77
95	14	Matiari	54.30	51.75	28.28	52.00	85.15
96	15	Jamshoro	54.01	61.65	30.47	43.00	80.93
97	16	Kambar-Shahdadkot	53.81	58.31	33.49	36.00	87.43
104	17	Badin	52.44	45.84	33.91	47.00	82.99
106	18	Mirpurkhas	52.20	52.52	36.71	42.00	77.56
107	19	Umerkot	52.15	51.71	33.03	36.00	87.87
117	20	Tando Muhammad Khan	48.57	35.28	39.22	43.67	76.11
121	21	Tharparkar	46.70	54.23	32.30	26.00	74.27
124	22	Jacobabad	45.21	47.37	24.20	39.00	70.28
130	23	Sujawal	43.03	47.75	34.46	20.00	69.91
133	24	Thatta	42.23	37.22	34.77	18.00	78.94

School Infrastructure Score Rankings

Azad Jammu and Kashmir

National Rank	Provincial Rank	District	School Infrastructure Score	Availability of				Building Condition Satisfactory
				Electricity	Drinking Water	Toilet	Boundary Wall	
96	1	Mirpur	36.29	41.32	34.93	28.31	40.64	36.25
100	2	Muzaffarabad	34.29	11.70	27.93	49.45	40.09	42.28
111	3	Bagh	28.32	7.78	28.53	41.79	26.51	36.99
117	4	Hattian	25.62	3.58	16.49	37.99	32.97	37.05
121	5	Bhimber	24.64	19.08	31.40	16.67	22.46	33.57
124	6	Neelum	21.04	3.23	27.65	27.19	12.90	34.25
138	7	Poonch	14.88	2.67	12.10	27.58	6.23	25.80
140	8	Haveli	14.40	2.09	19.90	17.28	6.28	26.46
141	9	Kotli	14.14	7.65	14.51	15.17	10.03	23.32
145	10	Sudhnutti	6.76	0.85	4.23	7.89	3.94	16.90

Balochistan

National Rank	Provincial Rank	District	School Infrastructure Score	Availability of				Building Condition Satisfactory
				Electricity	Drinking Water	Toilet	Boundary Wall	
85	1	Nushki	40.34	63.25	48.19	45.18	38.55	6.54
86	2	Quetta	39.71	27.18	56.67	34.87	47.69	32.15
88	3	Harnai	38.61	25.34	28.77	39.73	58.22	41.01
97	4	Mastung	36.27	11.55	38.61	31.68	67.00	32.53
102	5	Chaghi	34.15	4.69	34.27	34.27	49.30	48.24
104	6	Gwadar	33.00	28.11	58.53	22.58	47.93	7.85
105	7	Killa Abdullah	32.96	23.29	57.99	15.07	46.58	21.88
107	8	Sherani	30.78	20.73	39.63	32.93	40.24	20.38
110	9	Kalat	28.35	22.31	36.09	23.81	48.87	10.69
112	10	Loralai	28.09	37.54	40.34	13.24	29.13	20.20
115	11	Pishin	26.07	20.07	43.53	19.35	32.77	14.63
116	12	Kharan	25.81	58.47	34.97	7.65	21.86	6.11
118	13	Lasbela	25.43	16.22	32.43	28.96	34.17	15.37
120	14	Jaffarabad	24.66	35.01	27.57	1.61	24.14	34.95
122	15	Kohlu	24.62	39.85	25.50	1.24	19.80	36.72
125	16	Khuzdar	20.71	13.00	30.59	19.49	28.21	12.25
126	17	Barkhan	19.99	8.88	17.05	0.89	33.57	39.53
128	18	Zhob	19.83	18.24	27.70	7.77	28.04	17.41
130	19	Ziarat	19.31	3.20	17.35	15.53	37.90	22.58
131	20	Nasirabad	18.77	37.61	13.72	9.51	18.36	14.67
132	21	Washuk	18.69	23.23	31.61	1.94	16.13	20.53
133	22	Sibi	18.45	29.61	29.13	23.79	6.80	2.94
134	23	Musakhail	18.43	9.85	31.82	7.20	35.61	7.66
135	24	Sohbatpur	16.55	19.61	26.61	14.29	16.25	5.99
136	25	Kech	16.13	16.34	38.58	14.17	6.50	5.07
137	26	Killa Saifullah	15.93	17.56	26.43	7.76	18.11	9.77
139	27	Jhal Magsi	14.74	30.77	22.27	6.48	10.93	3.27
142	28	Panjgur	13.12	6.27	10.66	6.58	34.80	7.28
143	29	Awaran	10.80	0.46	21.66	2.76	24.88	4.23
144	30	Kachhi	7.67	6.14	19.44	5.37	1.79	5.61
146	31	Dera Bugti	5.49	3.74	15.65	0.68	1.02	6.36
-	-	Lehri	-	-	-	-	-	-

Federally Administered Tribal Areas

National Rank	Provincial Rank	District	School Infrastructure Score	Availability of				Building Condition Satisfactory
				Electricity	Drinking Water	Toilet	Boundary Wall	
67	1	FR Peshawar	57.66	59.33	66.00	57.33	82.00	23.65
74	2	FR Tank	49.54	43.39	36.51	48.15	76.72	42.94
75	3	FR Bannu	49.13	53.85	45.30	32.19	74.64	39.69
82	4	Khyber Agency	42.26	44.72	42.39	33.85	57.30	33.02
84	5	FR Kohat	40.95	42.18	38.78	32.65	72.79	18.37
89	6	FR DI Khan	38.35	37.88	20.45	31.06	59.85	42.52
91	7	Bajaur Agency	37.33	33.66	28.99	32.68	59.73	31.58
92	8	FR Lakki Marwat	37.20	21.88	28.13	31.25	66.67	38.10
99	9	Kurram Agency	35.51	46.11	33.27	28.60	58.17	11.42
106	10	Mohmand Agency	31.87	31.11	27.88	27.47	51.31	21.56
109	11	South Waziristan Agency	29.59	34.44	26.35	33.81	44.60	8.76
123	12	Orakzai Agency	23.62	23.95	22.79	12.79	37.44	21.13
-	-	North Waziristan Agency	70.26	75.79	80.41	53.41	71.41	-

Gilgit-Baltistan

National Rank	Provincial Rank	District	School Infrastructure Score	Availability of				Building Condition Satisfactory
				Electricity	Drinking Water	Toilet	Boundary Wall	
59	1	Hunza Nagar	62.55	60.98	73.17	75.61	85.37	17.65
60	2	Ghizer	62.37	72.88	76.27	86.44	61.02	15.25
66	3	Gilgit	58.44	63.64	57.14	80.52	76.62	14.29
79	4	Diamir	44.64	50.00	70.87	12.14	44.66	45.54
95	5	Skardu	36.33	35.34	39.58	25.44	61.13	20.14
108	6	Ghanchi	29.85	28.36	34.33	31.34	47.76	7.46
113	7	Astor	26.25	17.19	28.13	37.50	31.25	17.19
-	-	Kharmang	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	Nagar	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	Shigar	-	-	-	-	-	-

Islamabad Capital Territory

National Rank	Provincial Rank	District	School Infrastructure Score	Availability of				Building Condition Satisfactory
				Electricity	Drinking Water	Toilet	Boundary Wall	
37	1	Islamabad	86.60	98.43	92.67	95.29	96.86	49.74

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

National Rank	Provincial Rank	District	School Infrastructure Score	Availability of				Building Condition Satisfactory
				Electricity	Drinking Water	Toilet	Boundary Wall	
23	1	Mardan	90.22	81.22	93.55	91.87	99.86	84.58
30	2	Kohat	87.80	73.04	74.25	95.78	99.40	96.54
33	3	Swabi	87.44	85.81	83.80	94.73	92.33	80.54
34	4	Charsadda	87.43	70.33	85.71	94.41	96.80	89.91
38	5	Malakand	84.51	86.32	73.53	86.68	86.15	89.88
41	6	Peshawar	83.02	59.43	80.19	92.45	96.42	86.60
42	7	Nowshera	82.52	73.60	72.82	92.85	93.50	79.84
44	8	Buner	76.34	61.91	71.31	85.25	86.39	76.82
45	9	Bannu	76.27	72.29	68.26	78.76	87.24	74.80
46	10	Lower Dir	73.58	68.78	50.60	82.92	77.92	87.69
47	11	Lakki Marwat	73.45	70.04	61.09	79.42	80.70	76.01
48	12	Hangu	73.41	47.56	59.15	86.59	86.28	87.50
49	13	Tank	73.41	65.90	52.72	90.54	93.12	64.76
50	14	Dera Ismail Khan	72.61	49.96	67.99	82.38	79.47	83.27
51	15	Swat	70.67	56.69	61.23	76.74	67.01	91.66
54	16	Haripur	68.83	58.72	61.20	78.02	73.37	72.86
55	17	Chitral	65.88	33.84	69.97	67.38	62.20	96.04
56	18	Karak	64.94	42.99	49.16	69.24	80.69	82.63
62	19	Abbottabad	61.00	29.80	54.25	66.78	61.04	93.14
63	20	Mansehra	60.26	34.63	51.38	60.40	57.27	97.59
64	21	Upper Dir	59.85	25.28	38.79	80.55	70.38	84.26
71	22	Shangla	54.69	22.39	37.65	67.99	58.87	86.57
73	23	Batagram	52.55	13.46	40.11	63.46	47.94	97.80
90	24	Tor Ghar	38.25	2.43	21.84	38.35	43.20	85.44
94	25	Kohistan	36.90	3.59	50.16	27.98	28.51	74.23

Punjab

National Rank	Provincial Rank	District	School Infrastructure Score	Availability of				Building Condition Satisfactory
				Electricity	Drinking Water	Toilet	Boundary Wall	
1	1	Vehari	94.85	93.28	99.33	97.89	98.08	85.65
2	2	Faisalabad	94.59	95.82	99.63	98.51	94.11	84.86
3	3	Gujrat	94.46	94.01	98.88	97.06	97.26	85.10
4	4	Chakwal	94.23	87.48	97.07	97.60	96.01	93.01
5	5	Lahore	94.21	98.05	99.10	96.55	98.65	78.71
6	6	Chiniot	93.92	93.63	99.81	96.82	95.88	83.46
7	7	Jhelum	93.89	92.69	97.26	97.81	97.07	84.62
8	8	Khanewal	93.85	90.79	98.64	97.70	98.37	83.74
9	9	Kasur	93.36	91.91	98.99	96.51	94.58	84.83
10	10	Toba Tek Singh	93.25	94.17	99.72	98.19	88.33	85.83
11	11	Pakpattan	93.09	91.29	97.30	98.35	95.95	82.58
12	12	Sahiwal	92.74	98.18	99.72	97.91	87.29	80.59
13	13	Mandi Bahuddin	92.72	92.23	99.47	96.11	93.64	82.14
14	14	Multan	92.58	88.58	99.11	95.37	96.85	82.99
15	15	Sialkot	92.38	88.91	97.70	95.81	96.08	83.39
16	16	Okara	92.07	86.27	98.27	97.18	91.45	87.18
17	17	Attock	92.02	86.74	95.31	96.13	95.19	86.74
18	18	Muzaffargarh	91.96	87.09	98.90	95.93	95.70	82.18
19	19	Lodhran	91.77	85.71	97.42	96.73	99.31	79.69
20	20	Gujranwala	91.22	85.89	98.62	95.61	94.32	81.66
21	21	Sargodha	91.07	87.50	98.73	96.11	89.75	83.27
22	22	Bahawalpur	90.67	82.70	98.24	96.87	90.73	84.82
24	23	Hafizabad	90.18	75.37	97.98	93.20	96.51	87.87
25	24	Layyah	89.71	73.88	99.61	97.02	96.00	82.04
26	25	Nankana Sahib	89.61	84.54	98.63	95.69	93.74	75.44
27	26	Sheikhupura	88.83	79.98	97.84	94.17	92.58	79.58
28	27	Narowal	88.35	72.85	97.82	94.92	91.19	84.94
29	28	Bhakkar	88.16	74.01	99.32	97.58	87.25	82.66
31	29	Bahawalnagar	87.47	77.30	96.90	93.90	86.50	82.74
32	30	Jhang	87.46	79.37	99.38	95.00	83.22	80.32
35	31	Rawalpindi	86.96	80.88	92.03	95.06	85.82	81.03
36	32	Mianwali	86.71	76.94	95.05	94.70	90.64	76.24
39	33	Rahim Yar Khan	83.58	63.85	95.72	90.56	90.19	77.60
40	34	Rajanpur	83.32	58.39	96.58	91.06	89.35	81.21
43	35	Khushab	82.07	68.73	90.56	93.10	85.21	72.77
53	36	Dera Ghazi Khan	68.84	41.84	84.51	74.26	72.40	71.19

Sindh

National Rank	Provincial Rank	District	School Infrastructure Score	Availability of				Building Condition Satisfactory
				Electricity	Drinking Water	Toilet	Boundary Wall	
52	1	Larkana	69.98	50.10	78.97	76.65	89.44	54.75
57	2	Karachi	64.84	67.61	58.38	70.58	87.01	40.65
58	3	Hyderabad	64.72	68.86	57.89	78.46	80.11	38.27
61	4	Matiali	62.10	63.24	61.73	74.33	79.11	32.08
65	5	Shaheed Benazirabad	58.68	62.23	69.13	57.45	66.06	38.52
68	6	Naushehro Feroze	56.94	54.39	84.31	56.71	56.52	32.76
69	7	Sukkur	56.22	54.18	72.09	63.36	66.09	25.36
70	8	Tando Allah Yar	55.39	56.20	50.54	62.53	77.36	30.32
72	9	Khairpur	54.37	54.60	77.23	63.73	55.46	20.82
76	10	Jamshoro	48.86	46.98	32.96	59.19	81.91	23.28
77	11	Shikarpur	48.30	38.36	60.70	56.27	71.27	14.92
78	12	Dadu	47.56	45.42	42.17	52.03	65.46	32.71
80	13	Ghotki	44.63	19.08	73.48	49.81	54.95	25.81
81	14	Tando Muhammad Khan	43.01	20.21	53.37	50.95	59.47	31.05
83	15	Sanghar	41.03	23.62	48.60	46.26	56.60	30.09
87	16	Kambar-Shahdadkot	39.37	35.88	31.73	44.59	60.09	24.54
93	17	Badin	36.90	22.51	32.78	53.65	44.92	30.65
98	18	Umerkot	35.73	20.00	23.22	54.62	52.02	28.80
101	19	Mirpurkhas	34.28	22.90	30.40	47.77	43.82	26.49
103	20	Jacobabad	33.77	35.74	35.44	43.27	44.09	10.31
114	21	Tharparkar	26.07	3.58	14.90	33.02	37.40	41.46
119	22	Kashmore-Kandhkot	25.14	10.12	48.46	24.48	34.24	8.40
127	23	Sujawal	19.91	7.12	12.78	24.12	27.71	27.83
129	24	Thatta	19.77	1.83	5.91	35.16	45.92	10.06

REGIONAL PROFILES

Azad Jammu & Kashmir



Education score

81.68



Provincial ranking

2/8



Schools

Number of schools

4,202

Primary schools

1,011

Middle schools

718

Secondary schools

54

Higher secondary schools

Gender distribution¹

3,226

Boys schools

2,759

Girls schools



Teachers

Number of teachers

8,479

Primary schools

6,863

Middle schools

11,096

Secondary schools

1,143

Higher secondary schools

Gender distribution

15,842

Male teachers

11,739

Female teachers



Out-of-school children²

48% Boys

52% Girls

50% Total



Learning outcomes³

31%

Cannot read a story in Urdu⁴

30%

Cannot read a sentence in English⁴

39%

Cannot do two digit division



Dropout rate at primary level

11%

Boys

5%

Girls

8%

Total

Government school



75% Students enrolled in government schools

Private school



25% Students enrolled in private schools



Never attended school⁵

- % Male

- % Female

- % Total

Average number of years spent in school⁶

- Male

- Female

- Total

1. This is sum of primary, middle, high and higher secondary schools only
2. Children between the ages of 5-16 years
3. For Class 5 students
4. Text meant for Class 2 students
5. Age 15 years and above
6. Age 18-35 years

Azad Jammu
& Kashmir

School infrastructure
score
22.33

Provincial
ranking
8/8

Schools where infrastructure facilities are not available⁷:

79%
Boundary wall

79%
Drinking
water

89%
Electricity

73%
Toilet

Girls schools where infrastructure
facilities are not available⁷:

76%
Boundary wall

68%
Toilet

Schools with unsatisfactory
building condition

69%

Schools with all basic
facilities⁸

14%

Schools without
any basic facilities⁸

38%

17%

Primary schools with single classroom

1:1

Classroom school ratio in primary schools

Pupil teacher ratio in
primary schools
24:1

Teacher school ratio
in primary schools
2:1

Primary schools with
single teacher
7%

Secretary Education
Name: Raja Muhammad Abbas Khan
Telephone:

Additional Secretary
Name: Ch. Muhammad Younas
Telephone: 058-22960826

7. This data is for primary schools only

8. The basic facilities include: boundary wall, drinking water, electricity and toilet

Balochistan



Education score

51.04



Provincial ranking

8/8



Schools

Number of schools

11,167

Primary schools

1,233

Middle schools

836

Secondary schools

43

Higher secondary schools

Gender distribution¹

9,399

Boys schools

3,880

Girls schools



Teachers

Number of teachers

16,878

Primary schools

11,025

Middle schools

16,439

Secondary schools

1,539

Higher secondary schools

Gender distribution

30,594

Male teachers

15,287

Female teachers



Out-of-school children²

65% Boys

75% Girls

70% Total



Learning outcomes³

56%

Cannot read a story in Urdu⁴

61%

Cannot read a sentence in English⁴

57%

Cannot do two digit division



Dropout rate at primary level

71%

Boys

73%

Girls

72%

Total

Government school



90% Students enrolled in government schools

Private school



10% Students enrolled in private schools



Never attended school⁵

46% Male

83% Female

64% Total

Average number of years spent in school⁶

5 Male

2 Female

4 Total

1. This is sum of primary, middle, high and higher secondary schools only
2. Children between the ages of 5-16 years
3. For Class 5 students
4. Text meant for Class 2 students
5. Age 15 years and above
6. Age 18-35 years

Balochistan

School infrastructure score
22.89

Provincial ranking
7/8

Schools where infrastructure facilities are not available⁷:

71%
Boundary wall

68%
Drinking water

79%
Electricity

85%
Toilet

Girls schools where infrastructure facilities are not available⁷:

55%
Boundary wall

77%
Toilet

Schools with unsatisfactory building condition
83%

Schools with all basic facilities⁸
26%

Schools without any basic facilities⁸
0%

26%
Primary schools with single classroom

2:1
Classroom school ratio in primary schools

Pupil teacher ratio in primary schools
29:1

Teacher school ratio in primary schools
2:1

Primary schools with single teacher
54%

Secretary Secondary Education
Name: Abdul Saboor Kakar
Telephone: 081-9201622

Additional Secretary
Name: Aziz Jamali
Telephone: 081-9202796

7. This data is for primary schools only

8. The basic facilities include: boundary wall, drinking water, electricity and toilet

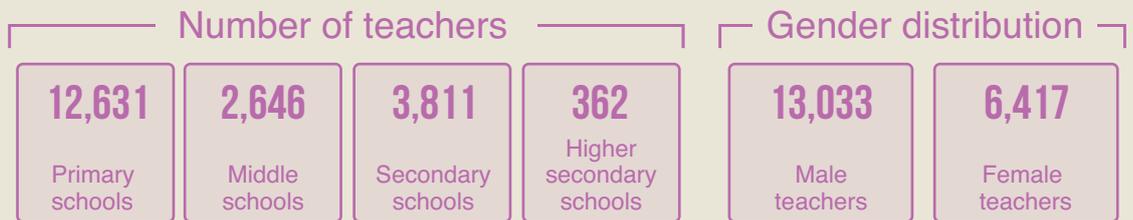
FATA



Schools



Teachers



Out-of-school children²



Learning outcomes³



Dropout rate at primary level



Government school



95% Students enrolled in government schools

Private school



5% Students enrolled in private schools



Never attended school⁵



Average number of years spent in school⁶



1. This is sum of primary, middle, high and higher secondary schools only
2. Children between the ages of 5-16 years
3. For Class 5 students
4. Text meant for Class 2 students
5. Age 15 years and above
6. Age 18-35 years

FATA

School infrastructure
score
41.73

Provincial
ranking
6/8

Schools where infrastructure facilities are not available⁷:

41%
Boundary wall

59%
Drinking
water

55%
Electricity

65%
Toilet

Girls schools where infrastructure
facilities are not available⁷:

22%
Boundary wall

44%
Toilet

Schools with unsatisfactory
building condition

71%

Schools with all basic
facilities⁸

27%

Schools without
any basic facilities⁸

20%



2%

Primary schools with single classroom



2:1

Classroom school ratio in primary schools



Pupil teacher ratio in
primary schools

41:1



Teacher school ratio
in primary schools

2:1



Primary schools with
single teacher

7%

Secretary Social Sector
Name: Waqar-ul-Haq
Telephone: 091-9210166

Additional Chief Secretary
Name: Muhammad Aslam Kamboh
Telephone: 091-9210166

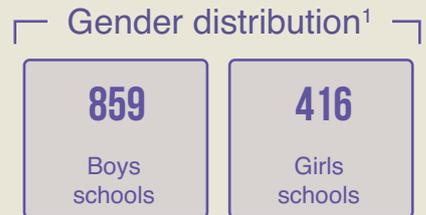
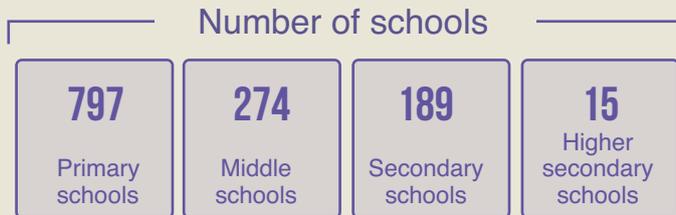
7. This data is for primary schools only

8. The basic facilities include: boundary wall, drinking water, electricity and toilet

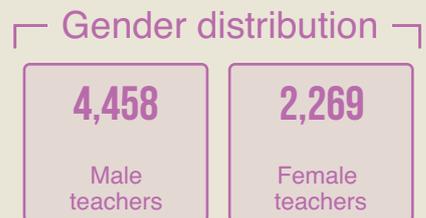
Gilgit-Baltistan



Schools



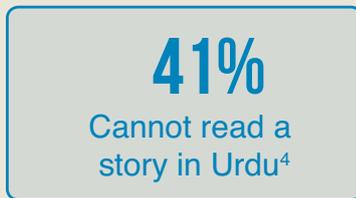
Teachers



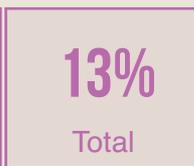
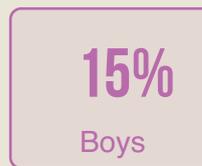
Out-of-school children²



Learning outcomes³



Dropout rate at primary level



Government school



70% Students enrolled in government schools

Private school



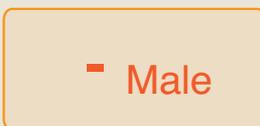
30% Students enrolled in private schools



Never attended school⁵



Average number of years spent in school⁶



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 3. For Class 5 students
 4. Text meant for Class 2 students
 5. Age 15 years and above
 6. Age 18-35 years

Gilgit-Baltistan

School infrastructure score
42.53

Provincial ranking
5/8

Schools where infrastructure facilities are not available⁷:

44%
Boundary wall

48%
Drinking water

56%
Electricity

64%
Toilet

Girls schools where infrastructure facilities are not available⁷:

26%
Boundary wall

59%
Toilet

Schools with unsatisfactory building condition

76%

Schools with all basic facilities⁸

27%

Schools without any basic facilities⁸

18%



11%

Primary schools with single classroom



4:1

Classroom school ratio in primary schools



Pupil teacher ratio in primary schools

28:1



Teacher school ratio in primary schools

2:1



Primary schools with single teacher

35%

Secretary Education
Name: Haji Sanallah
Telephone: 05811-920212

7. This data is for primary schools only

8. The basic facilities include: boundary wall, drinking water, electricity and toilet

Islamabad



Education
score

85.74



Provincial
ranking

1/8



Schools

Number of schools

191

Primary
schools

60

Middle
schools

97

Secondary
schools

43

Higher
secondary
schools

Gender distribution¹

200

Boys
schools

191

Girls
schools



Teachers

Number of teachers

2,455

Primary
schools

746

Middle
schools

2,072

Secondary
schools

1,190

Higher
secondary
schools

Gender distribution

2,231

Male
teachers

4,232

Female
teachers



Out-of-school
children²

12% Boys

10% Girls

11% Total



Learning
outcomes³

32%

Cannot read a
story in Urdu⁴

31%

Cannot read a
sentence in English⁴

37%

Cannot do
two digit division



Dropout rate at
primary level

16%

Boys

12%

Girls

13%

Total

Government school



57% Students enrolled
in government schools

Private school



43% Students enrolled
in private schools



Never
attended
school⁵

10% Male

25% Female

17% Total

Average number of
years spent in school⁶

10 Male

10 Female

10 Total

1. This is sum of primary, middle, high and higher secondary schools only
2. Children between the ages of 5-16 years
3. For Class 5 students
4. Text meant for Class 2 students
5. Age 15 years and above
6. Age 18-35 years

Islamabad

School infrastructure
score
86.60

Provincial
ranking
2/8

Schools where infrastructure facilities are not available⁷:

3%
Boundary wall

7%
Drinking
water

2%
Electricity

5%
Toilet

Girls schools where infrastructure
facilities are not available⁷:

1%
Boundary wall

5%
Toilet

Schools with unsatisfactory
building condition

50%

Schools with all basic
facilities⁸

88%

Schools without
any basic facilities⁸

0%



1%

Primary schools with single classroom



9:1

Classroom school ratio in primary schools



Pupil teacher ratio in
primary schools

19:1



Teacher school ratio
in primary schools

13:1



Primary schools with
single teacher

0%

Secretary CADD
Name: Hassan Iqbal
Telephone: 051-9211622

Director General FDE
Name: Dr. Shahnaz Riaz
Telephone: 051-9260230

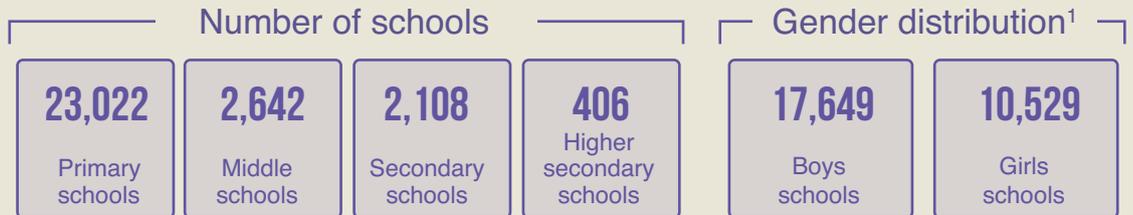
7. This data is for primary schools only

8. The basic facilities include: boundary wall, drinking water, electricity and toilet

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



Schools



Teachers



Out-of-school children²



Learning outcomes³



Dropout rate at primary level



Government school



69% Students enrolled in government schools

Private school



31% Students enrolled in private schools



Never attended school⁵



Average number of years spent in school⁶



1. This is sum of primary, middle, high and higher secondary schools only
2. Children between the ages of 5-16 years
3. For Class 5 students
4. Text meant for Class 2 students
5. Age 15 years and above
6. Age 18-35 years

Khyber
Pakhtunkhwa

School infrastructure
score
71.10

Provincial
ranking
3/8

Schools where infrastructure facilities are not available⁷:

24%
Boundary wall

37%
Drinking
water

47%
Electricity

23%
Toilet

Girls schools where infrastructure
facilities are not available⁷:

6%
Boundary wall

9%
Toilet

Schools with unsatisfactory
building condition

14%

Schools with all basic
facilities⁸

44%

Schools without
any basic facilities⁸

10%



12%

Primary schools with single classroom



3:1

Classroom school ratio in primary schools



Pupil teacher ratio in
primary schools

45:1



Teacher school ratio
in primary schools

3:1



Primary schools with
single teacher

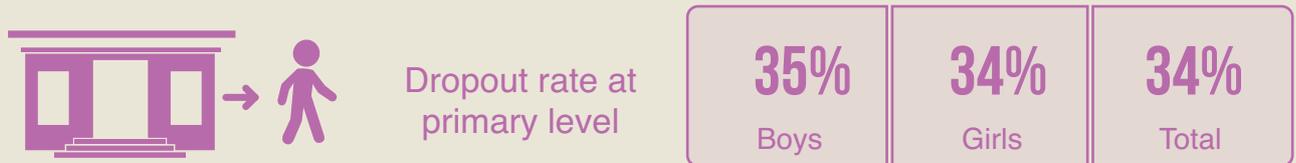
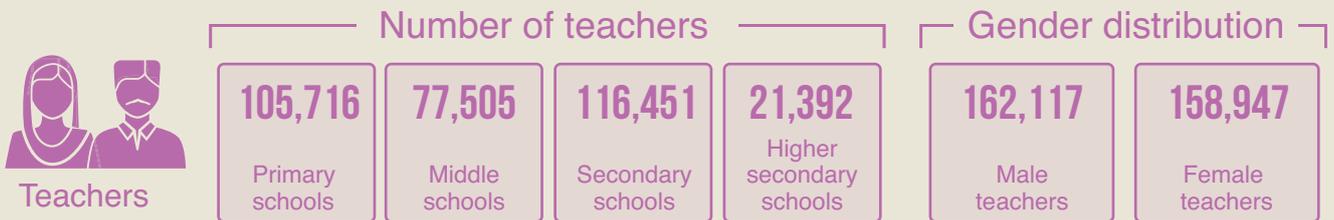
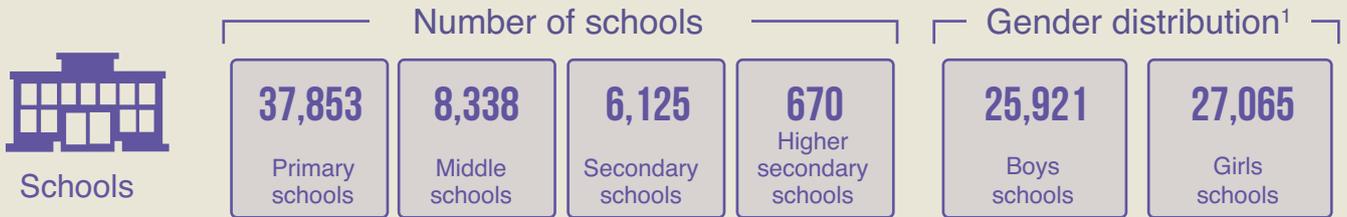
19%

Secretary Elementary & Secondary Education
Name: Afzal Latif
Telephone: 091-9210480

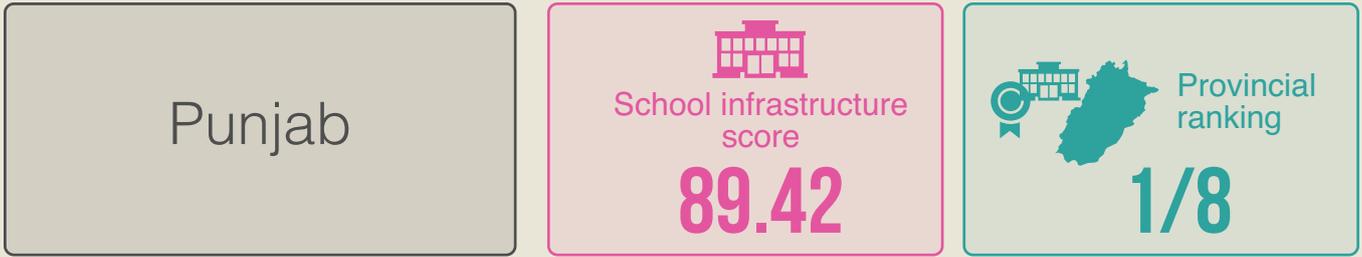
Additional Secretary
Name: Qaisar Alam
Telephone: 091-9212949

7. This data is for primary schools only

8. The basic facilities include: boundary wall, drinking water, electricity and toilet



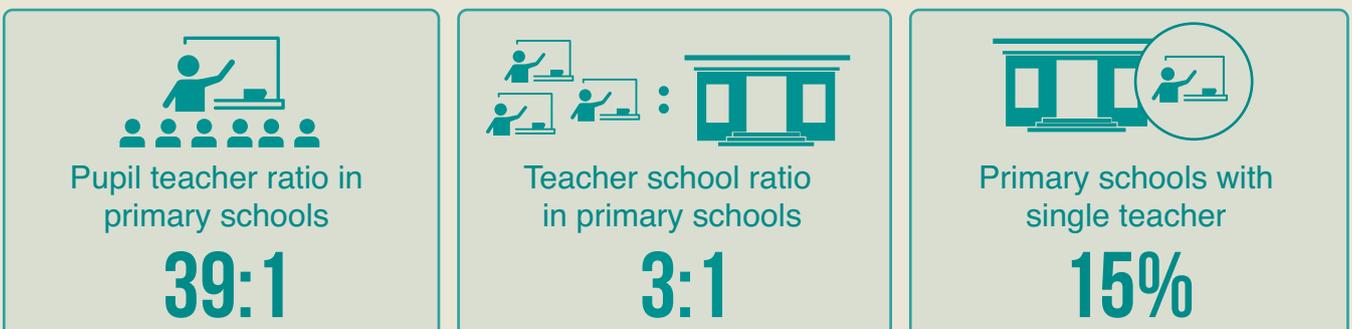
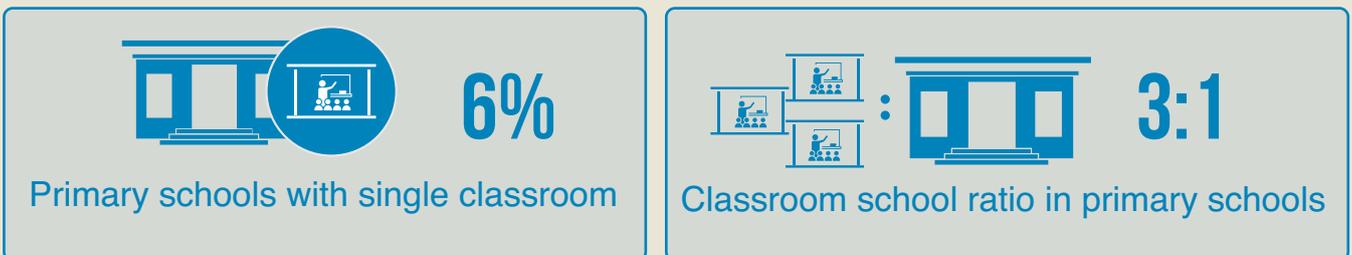
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6. Age 18-35 years



Schools where infrastructure facilities are not available⁷:

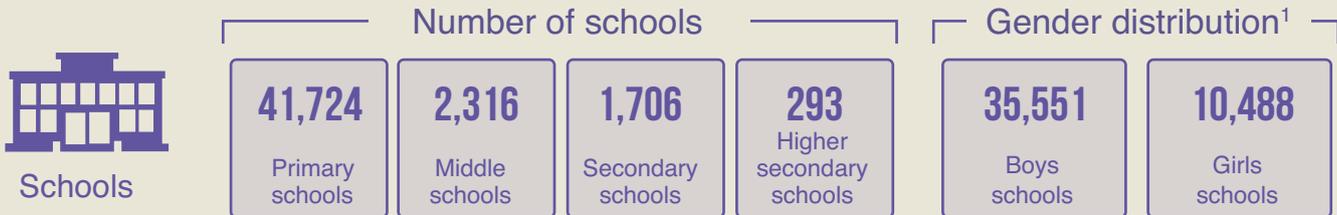
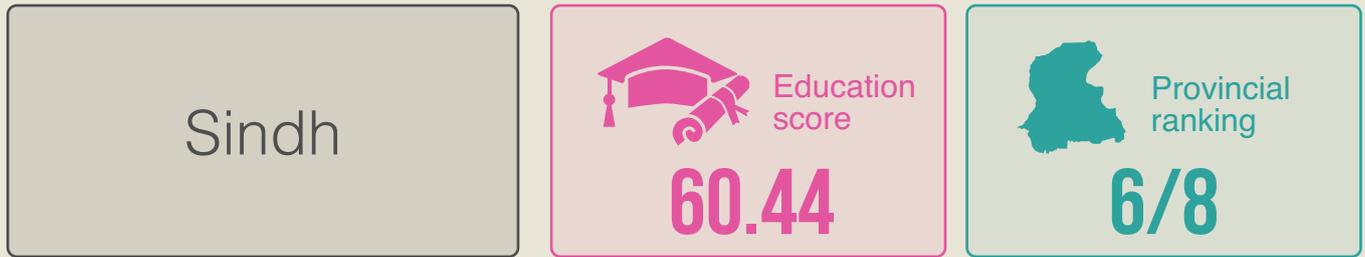


Girls schools where infrastructure facilities are not available⁷:

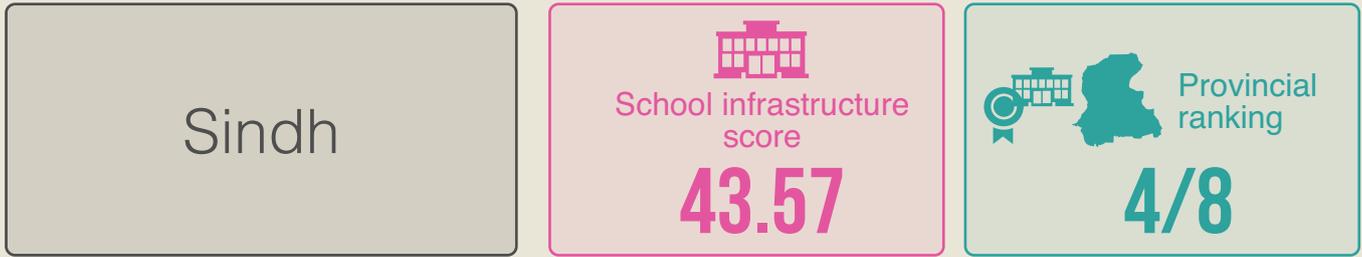


Secretary School Education Name: Abdul Jabbar Shaheen Telephone: 042-9210039	Special Secretary School Education Name: Imran Sikandar Baloch Telephone: 042-9210039
--	---

7. This data is for primary schools only
 8. The basic facilities include: boundary wall, drinking water, electricity and toilet



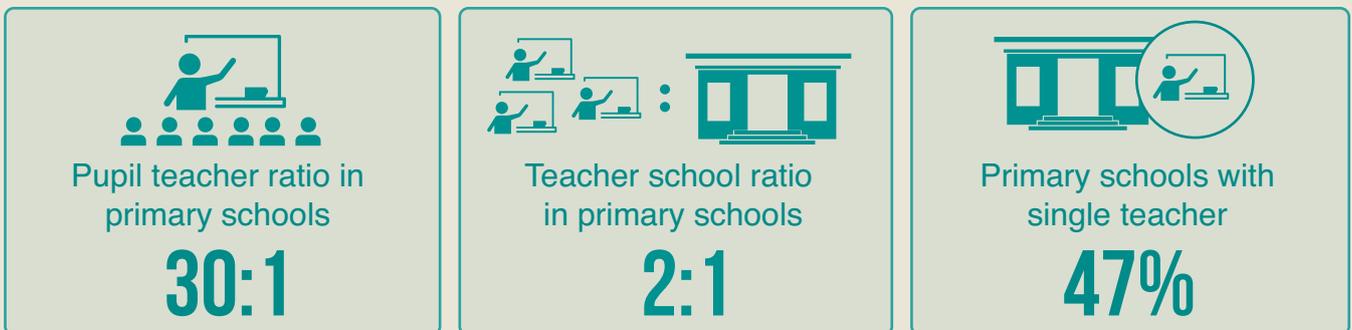
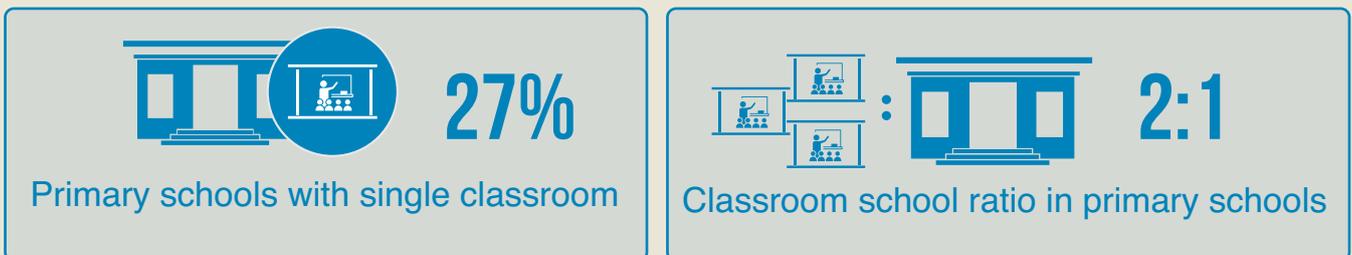
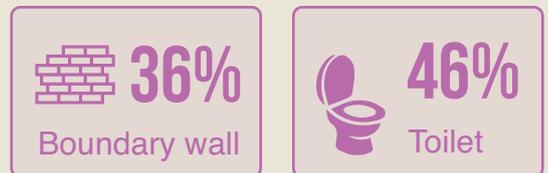
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5. Age 15 years and above
6. Age 18-35 years



Schools where infrastructure facilities are not available⁷:



Girls schools where infrastructure facilities are not available⁷:



Secretary Education & Literacy Name: Dr. Fazlullah Pechuho Telephone: 021-99211225	Additional Secretary Education & Literacy Name: Rehan Iqbal Baloch Telephone: 021-99211225
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7. This data is for primary schools only
 8. The basic facilities include: boundary wall, drinking water, electricity and toilet

Pakistan



Schools

Number of schools

124,070

Primary schools

16,418

Middle schools

12,116

Secondary schools

1,540

Higher secondary schools

Gender distribution¹

96,365

Boys schools

57,779

Girls schools



Teachers

Number of teachers

307,357

Primary schools

128,227

Middle schools

213,394

Secondary schools

45,649

Higher secondary schools

Gender distribution

407,795

Male teachers

286,832

Female teachers



Out-of-school children²

43% Boys

52% Girls

47% Total



Learning outcomes³

44%

Cannot read a story in Urdu⁴

48%

Cannot read a sentence in English⁴

49%

Cannot do two digit division



Dropout rate at primary level

40%

Boys

42%

Girls

41%

Total

Government school



62% Students enrolled in government schools

Private school



38% Students enrolled in private schools



Never attended school⁵

31% Male

55% Female

43% Total

Average number of years spent in school⁶

7 Male

5 Female

6 Total

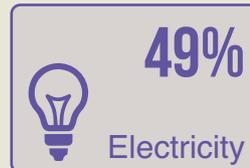
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Pakistan

School infrastructure
score
60.17



Schools where infrastructure facilities are not available⁷:



Girls schools where infrastructure facilities are not available⁷:



Schools with unsatisfactory building condition

45%

Schools with all basic facilities⁸

52%

Schools without any basic facilities⁸

11%



16%

Primary schools with single classroom



2:1

Classroom school ratio in primary schools



Pupil teacher ratio in primary schools

37:1



Teacher school ratio in primary schools

2:1



Primary schools with single teacher

29%

Secretary Federal Education & Professional Training
Name: Muhammad Humayun
Telephone: 051-9211622

Additional Secretary
Name: Dr. Allah Bakhsh Malik
Telephone: 051-9204565

7. This data is for primary schools only

8. The basic facilities include: boundary wall, drinking water, electricity and toilet

The Alif Ailaan Campaign is funded by the UK Department for International Development.

