

Pakistan

Number Out of School
9,362,000

Percent Out of School
29%

Out of School Children of the Population Ages 7-14

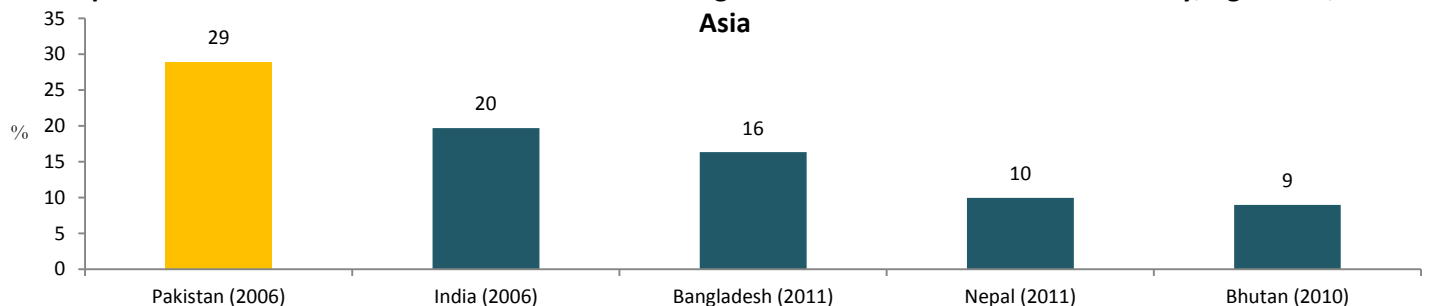
Source: Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2006

Comparison of Rates of Out of School Children Ages 7-14 across Pakistan

Exact estimated rates and 95% confidence intervals for estimates are provided later in the profile.



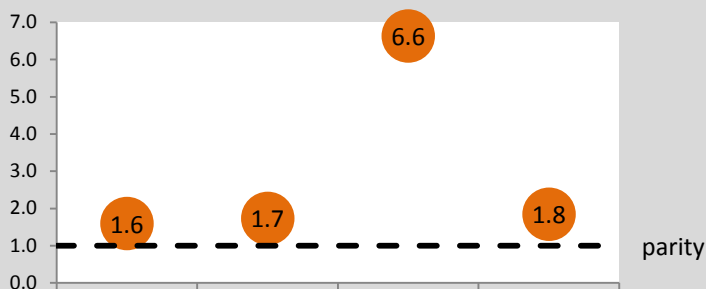
Comparison of Rates of Out of School Children According to the Most Recent Household Survey, Ages 7-14, South Asia



The Structure of the Education System in Pakistan

Pakistan has a 5-3-2-2 formal education structure. Primary school has an official entry age of five and a duration of five grades. Secondary school consists of grades 6 -12 and is currently divided into three levels: middle level education (grades 6 through 8), secondary education (grades 9 and 10), and higher secondary education (grades 11 and 12). Basic education, also called "elementary education," refers to grades 1 through 8. At the end of grade 5, students sit for a public examination that determines eligibility for secondary education. The Secondary School Certificate (SSC) exam is held at the end of grade 10, and the Higher Secondary School Certificate (HSSC) exam at the end of grade 12. (UNESCO IBE, World Data on Education. 7th Edition, 2010-2011. Revised 7/2011).

Parity Indices



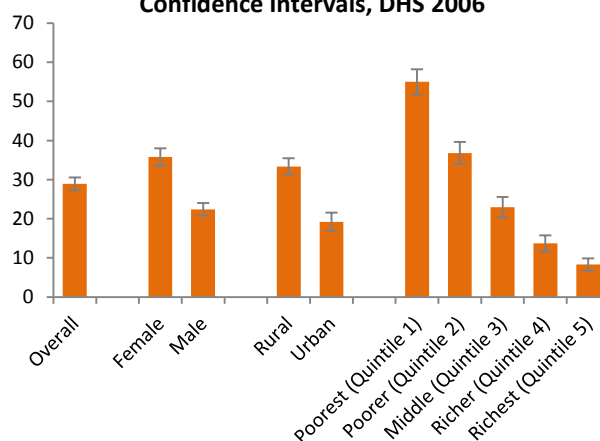
● Parity indices provide information about the greatest sources of inequality in a population. The graph at left provides ratios of different estimates of children aged 7-14 who are out of school. It shows, for example, that the out of school rate in rural areas is 1.7 times higher than that in urban areas.

● For Pakistan, the greatest disparity in out of school rates is between children from the poorest and richest quintiles. Children from the poorest quintile are 6.6 times as likely to be out of school as children from the richest quintile.

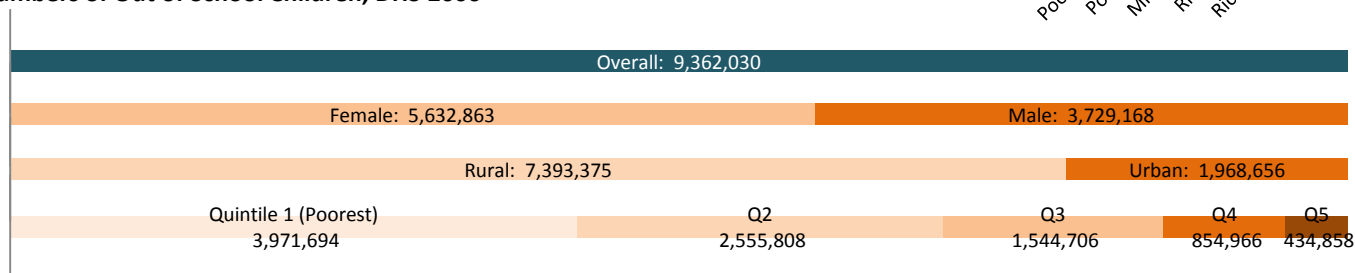
Out of School Children by Individual and Household Characteristics

- More girls (36% or 5,632,863) are out of school than boys (22.4% or 3,729,168) in Pakistan.
- Out of school rates for children from rural areas (33%) are higher than those for children from urban areas (19%). In terms of absolute numbers, there are more children out of school in rural areas (7,393,375) than in urban areas (1,968,656).
- Out of school rates are highest for children in the poorest wealth quintile (55%).

Rates of Out of School Children (%), with 95% Confidence Intervals, DHS 2006



Numbers of Out of School Children, DHS 2006



About Data Sources

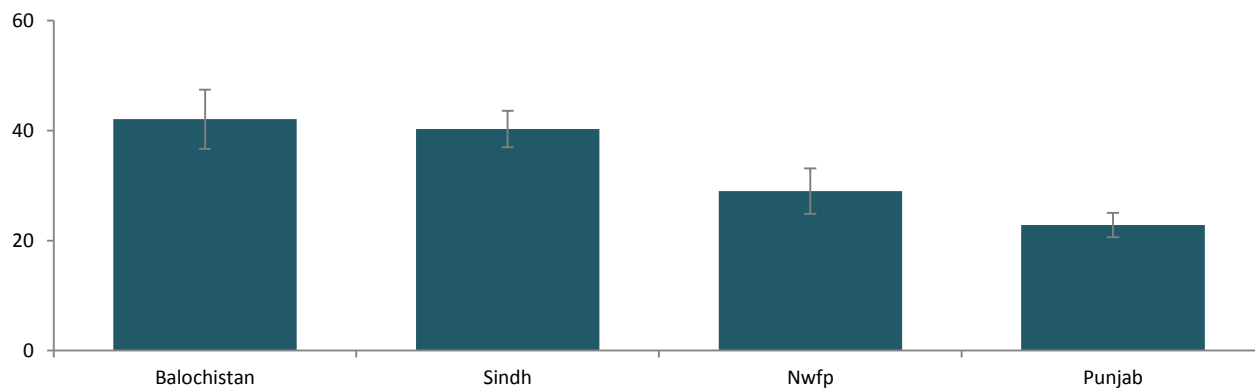
All out of school estimates presented in this profile are EPDC extractions of Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) data. DHS Surveys are conducted every several years and collect information on health, education, and other topics for households and individuals residing in those households. The 2006 Pakistan DHS Survey is representative at the national and subnational level. For more information, please see <http://www.measuredhs.com/>.

Estimates of out of school children from household surveys can be expected to differ from administrative estimates, such as those from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics and national government agencies, because of differences between these sources in data collection and estimation methods for measuring school participation. For more information on the differences between these data sources, please see www.epdc.org.

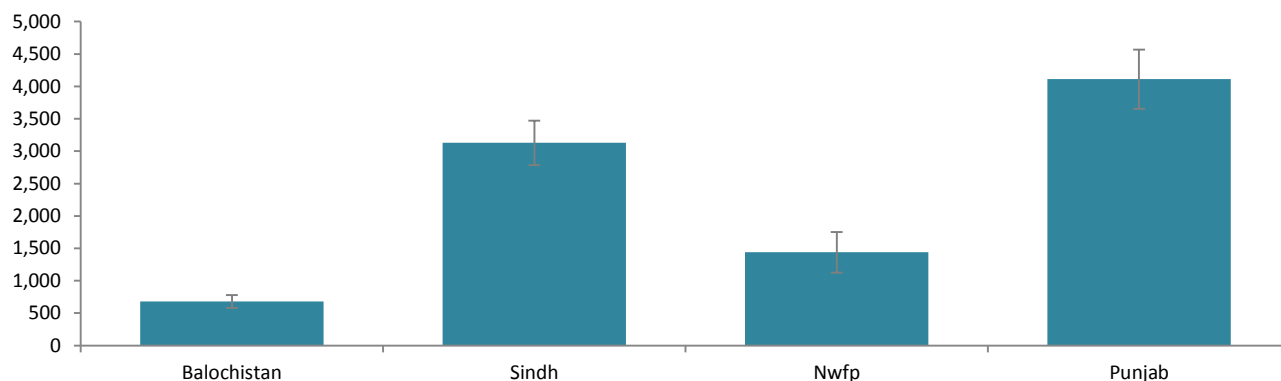
Out of School Children by Subnational Regions

- The subnational region with the highest percentage of children out of school is Balochistan (42%). Punjab has the lowest rate of school non-participation (23%).
- The highest numbers of out of school children are located in Punjab (4,112,133). Balochistan has the lowest numbers of out of school children (681,769).

Rates of Out of School Children by Subnational Region (%), with 95% Confidence Intervals, DHS 2006



Numbers of Out of School Children by Subnational Region (# in thousands), with 95% Confidence Intervals, DHS 2006



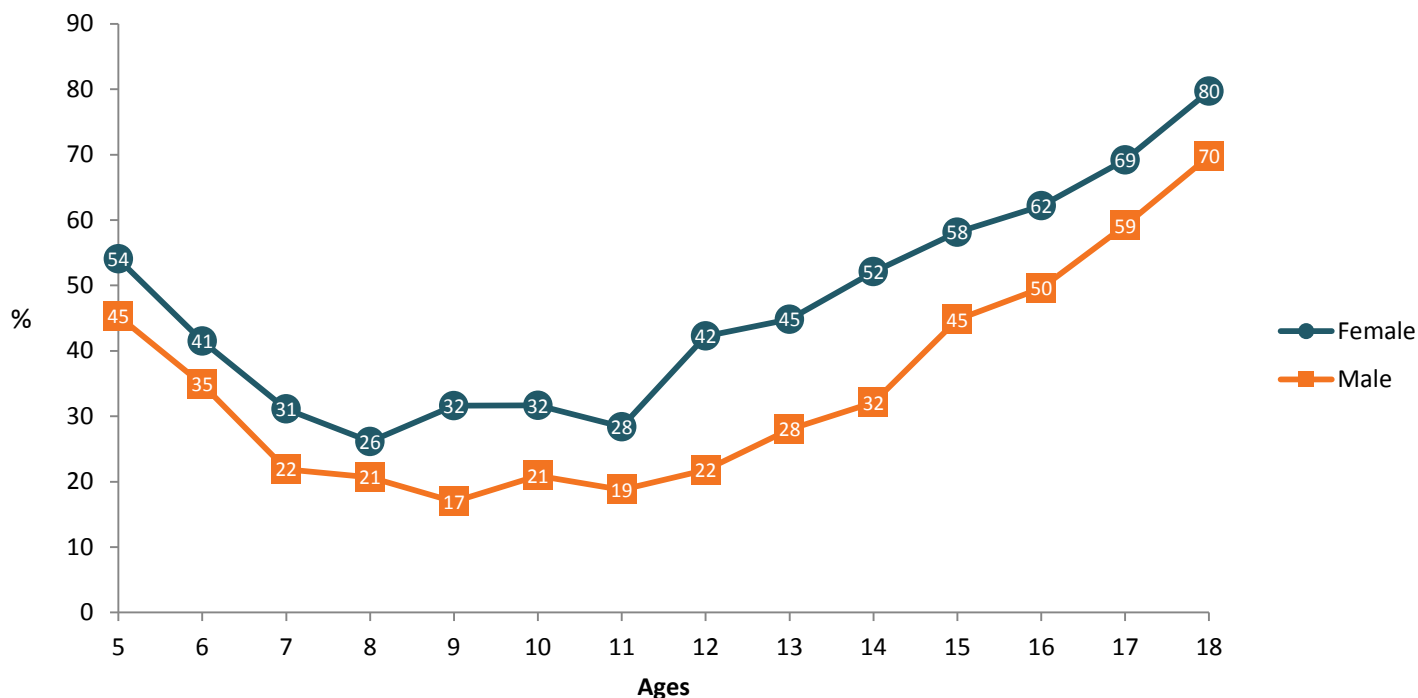
Why Ages 7-14?

EPDC presents data for ages 7-14. This age group captures the bulk of basic compulsory education in most countries, aids cross-national comparability of estimates, and conveys the normative international frameworks set by the Convention on the Rights of the Child and supported by the ILO Minimum Age Convention.

Out of School Rates by Age and Sex

- The official primary school entry age in Pakistan is age 5. At that age, 54% of girls and 45% of boys are out of school.
- At age 15, 58% of girls and 45% of boys are out of school.
- School participation is highest for girls at age 8 and for boys at age 9.

Out of School Rates, by Age and Sex



Summary of EPDC Methodology on Measuring Out of School Children

In this profile, EPDC presents estimates of the proportion and number of out of school children of the population ages 7-14 using household survey data. Along with relative and absolute estimates of out of school children, EPDC provides 95% confidence intervals for each estimate.

To create estimates of the proportion of out of school children for a particular school year, EPDC used birthdate information to identify children who were of a particular age range (7-14) on the month that the school year began. Children who had attended primary school or higher at any time during the school year were classified as 'in school;' Children who had not attended school at any time during the school year, or who had attended pre-school during that reference period were classified as 'out of school.' The proportion of children who are out of school is calculated as the number of children within the 7-14 age range who were classified as out of school divided by the number of children within the same age range.

To obtain the number of out of school children, the out-of-school rate is then applied to the estimated population of the same age range from the UN Population Division (EPDC obtained single-age population estimates to build the correct age range). UN Population Division figures are provided for mid-year each year, and EPDC uses the population figures from the year closest to the start of the school year in each country. Depending on a country's main academic calendar, the population figure may be from the year before the school participation year.

For more information on measurement of out of school children, please see the EPDC website at www.epdc.org.

EPDC Estimated Rates and Numbers of Out of School Children based on DHS 2006 Presented with 95% Confidence Intervals

	Lower limit of 95% confidence interval	Estimated proportion of out of school children of the population ages 7-14 (%)	Upper limit of 95% confidence interval	Lower limit of 95% confidence interval	Estimated number of out of school children of the population ages 7-14 (#)	Upper limit of 95% confidence interval
National	27	29	31	8,704,000	9,362,030	10,000,000
Sex						
Female	34	36	38	5,175,863	5,632,863	6,089,862
Male	21	22	24	3,424,904	3,729,168	4,033,432
Area						
Rural	31	33	35	6,803,371	7,393,375	7,983,379
Urban	17	19	22	1,677,282	1,968,656	2,260,030
Relative Wealth						
Poorest Quintile	52	55	58	3,520,609	3,971,694	4,422,778
Poorer Quintile	34	37	40	2,238,121	2,555,808	2,873,495
Middle Quintile	20	23	26	1,318,376	1,544,706	1,771,035
Richer Quintile	12	14	16	701,582	854,966	1,008,349
Richest Quintile	7	8	10	339,771	434,858	529,945
Regions						
Balochistan	37	42	47	582,783	681,769	780,755
Sindh	37	40	44	2,786,100	3,127,795	3,469,489
Nwfp	25	29	33	1,126,968	1,440,334	1,753,700
Punjab	21	23	25	3,655,786	4,112,133	4,568,480