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*The hidden crisis: Armed conflict and education*

## **The effect of violent conflict on the primary education in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan**

Education Policy and Data Center  
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# The Effect of Violent Conflict on the Primary Education in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan

Education Policy and Data Center

By Ben Sylla

Violent conflict can affect the provision of education in two important ways: First, in areas where violent conflict occurs, schools are closed or damaged and the provision of education is suspended for some period of time. Second, to the extent that population groups located in areas experiencing violence flee to more stable areas, one can expect to see a decline in the number of pupils in areas experiencing violent conflict, and a related increase in the number of pupils in adjacent areas not experiencing conflict. This study uses multiple sources to measure these two impacts. The flows of internally displaced persons (IDPs) are analyzed, and these are matched to data from Education Management Information System (EMIS) school provided by the Department of Education of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa<sup>1</sup> Province of Pakistan to quantify the impact of violent conflict on the provision of education in that province.

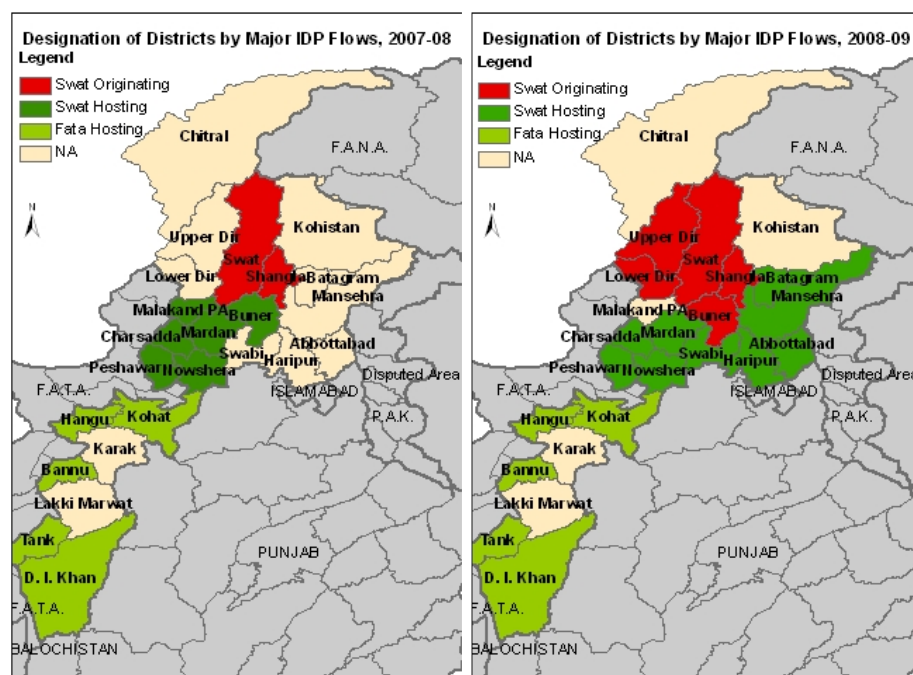
## Overview of Violent Conflict in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The violent conflict<sup>2</sup> believed to have had an effect on the provision of education in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa can be divided into two separate spheres of activity – conflict originating in the area of Swat in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and conflict originating in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), a semi-autonomous area that borders Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to the South and East.

Because reliable measures of the extent or duration of violent conflict could not be found, accounts of the evolution of the violent conflict effecting Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are presented

in broad terms here. The shortage of data on conflict in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa can be attributed to several factors, including: 1) the ‘fog of war’ difficulty associated with obtaining reliable data in any conflict situation, 2) the lack of access to conflict areas in Khyber, and 3) the difficulty in measuring

Figure 1: Districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa were not uniformly effected by violent conflict.



<sup>1</sup> In May 2010, the name of the province was changed from ‘North West Frontier Province’ (NWFP) to ‘Khyber Pakhtunkhwa’.

<sup>2</sup> Accounts of conflict and displacement used in this study are taken from the 2008 and 2009 Pakistan Internal Displacement Profile published by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre ([www.internal-displacement.org](http://www.internal-displacement.org)). This study limits the definition of violent conflict to include only military-style confrontations between Pakistan military forces and anti-government groups. Other forms of conflict are omitted.

symptoms of conflict, (such as numbers of IDP's ) as is discussed further in the section on internal displacement.

One measure of conflict impacts that may affect education is flows of IDP's. Figure 1 shows districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa by IDP flows – red districts experienced outflows of people; the green districts had inflows – in districts colored dark green the IDPs were mainly from SWAT; districts colored light green hosted mainly IDPs from FATA.

#### *Conflict in Swat*

During the first half of 2007, Pakistani Taliban and anti-government militants accumulated control over areas of the Swat valley in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Violent clashes with the Pakistani military began in late October causing somewhere between 400,000 and 900,000 IDP's (Internally Displaced Persons) to flee Swat for the districts of Malakand, Mardan, Charsadda, Nowshera, Peshawar, and Buner. In November, fighting spread to Shangla, spurring additional IDP flows. By December, the fighting had largely drawn to a halt and many IDP's were returning home.

A second major round of fighting began in the spring of 2009. Fighting took place primarily in the Swat district but spread to also include portions of Shangla, Buner and Dir, and resulted in the displacement of as many as 3,000,000 IDP's, primarily to the districts of Mardan, Peshawar, Charsadda, Swabi, Nowshera, Abbottabad, Battagram, and Haripur. Fighting ended in July and IDP's began to return home again.

#### *Conflict in Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)*

Conflict between the Pakistan army and anti-government forces in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) has been ongoing and predates the period considered for this study. In October 2007, a crescendo in the fighting resulted in the displacement of an estimated 80,000 IDP's, primarily into the southern- Khyber Pakhtunkhwa districts of Bannu and D.I. Khan. Many of those displaced by violence returned to their home areas within a week.

A second round of fighting, initiated in January 2008, resulted in the displacement of an estimated 60,000 IDP's from FATA, many of whom sought shelter in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa districts of Tank and Bannu. Though this round of conflict ended in February, many displaced households did not return to their home areas until milder weather set in in April 2008. After several months of relative peace, military operations resumed in November, 2008, spurring further displacements into adjoining districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

#### **Internal Displacement in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, an estimated 90% of IDP's have chosen not to relocate into official IDP camps but directly into communities where they find shelter with host families, or in rented space<sup>3</sup>. This makes it difficult for government bodies to measure the magnitude of displacement or assess the resources needed to provide for their needs. It also means that IDP's are more likely to rely on their own funds and local government infrastructure for support. By extension, if IDP children attend school in their host communities, they are most likely to enroll in local schools rather than camp schools.

When possible, many IDP's tend to limit their displacement to the smallest geographic distance and the shortest period of time possible<sup>4</sup>. Many of the individuals displaced from Swat, for example, moved only as far as necessary to escape the path of harm – this may have meant moving to an adjoining district, but in many cases, it may simply have meant moving to a new location within their

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<sup>3</sup> Pakistan Internal Displacement Profile. Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre. December 2, 2009. Page 6.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

own district (a movement that would not register in this district-level analysis). Similarly, a large proportion of IDP's displaced due to events in Swat remained displaced for a matter of days or weeks before returning to their homes (though other IDP's have remained displaced for far longer periods).

### About Education Data

The education data used in this study are EMIS data collected through an Annual School Census enumerated every October 30. In order to simplify the reporting of data used in the report, much of which is presented in terms of percentage change from one enumeration date to the next, data are presented according to the October in which they were collected, rather than in terms of school years.

It is essential to note that the data presented in this study are for government schools only. Though government schools make up the preponderance of education sector (76% according to 2009 estimates), private schools and Deeni Madaris (20% and 4% respectively) represent important sector segments that are omitted from the study<sup>5</sup>.

### Schools Temporarily Closed Due to Violent Conflict

In the EMIS system, government schools are classified according to their operational status. "Functional schools" are schools that are open and hosting classes, "temporarily closed" schools are schools that remain on the official roster of schools, but have temporarily suspended operations. A count of the total number of functional schools in a district in itself may not accurately portray the extent to which the provision of education has been impacted by conflict. It is always possible that schools are being added in areas of a district that are peaceful, even as schooling is temporarily halted in areas of the district experiencing violence. It is better to look at the overall percentage of schools in the district that are temporarily closed. Such an analysis in the district of Swat reveals that despite the period of conflict, the total number of schools registered in the district actually increased by a small amount between 2006 and 2010, the proportion of schools that had been temporarily closed increased by a much larger margin however. In Swat, temporary closures disproportionately affect girls' schools, with more than 1 in 5 girls schools having been closed in October, 2009<sup>6</sup>.

Figure 2: % Schools temporarily closed in Swat by Union Council.

	Oct. 2006	Oct. 2007	Oct. 2008	Oct. 2009
Amankot/ Faiz Abad	0%	0%	0%	0%
Banr Ahingarodherai	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bara Bandai	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dangram Sangota	0%	0%	0%	0%
Deolai	0%	0%	0%	0%
Durashkhela	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gul Kada	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gulibagh	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hazara	0%	0%	0%	0%
Islampur	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kanju	0%	0%	0%	0%
Khwazakhela	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kota	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kotanai	0%	0%	0%	0%
Landay Kass	0%	0%	0%	0%
Malook Abad	0%	0%	0%	0%
Matta Kharirai	0%	0%	0%	0%
Miandam	0%	0%	0%	0%
Nawaykalay	0%	0%	0%	0%
Odigram	0%	0%	0%	0%
Pirkalay	0%	0%	0%	0%
Rahim Abad	0%	0%	0%	0%
Rang Mohallah	0%	0%	0%	0%
Saidu Sharif	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shahdara	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shin	0%	0%	0%	0%
Taligram	0%	0%	0%	0%
Tindodag	0%	0%	0%	0%
Qambar	0%	0%	17%	0%
Barthana	3%	3%	3%	3%
Shalpin	0%	0%	3%	3%
Charbagh	4%	4%	4%	4%
Gwalerai	7%	7%	7%	5%
Totano Bandai	5%	5%	5%	5%
Baidara	0%	0%	0%	6%
Barikot	0%	0%	6%	6%
Asharay	0%	0%	7%	7%
Fatehpur	0%	0%	0%	7%
Bar Aba Khel	0%	0%	14%	7%
Chuprial	0%	4%	4%	7%
Kalam	4%	4%	7%	7%
Madyan	0%	0%	4%	8%
Tall	0%	8%	8%	8%
Tirat	0%	4%	9%	9%
Sakhra	6%	9%	15%	9%
Koz Aba Khel	0%	3%	6%	10%
Kishawara	3%	3%	10%	10%
Shawar	7%	7%	7%	10%
Kalakalay	3%	3%	10%	10%
Ghaligay	0%	5%	5%	11%
Arkot	3%	3%	11%	11%
Jano Chamtalai	0%	5%	2%	12%
Beha	3%	9%	12%	12%
Qalagay	6%	13%	13%	13%
Bashigram	13%	7%	13%	13%
Shah Dherai	14%	0%	0%	14%
Koza Bandai	7%	14%	14%	14%
Mankyal	4%	4%	9%	17%
Balakot	4%	8%	13%	17%
Manglor	5%	5%	18%	18%
Kokarai	4%	13%	13%	20%
Darmai	11%	11%	16%	21%
Bahrain	8%	13%	15%	23%
Aka Marof Bami Khel	16%	19%	27%	23%
Utroom	0%	0%	12%	24%
Shamozai	8%	8%	19%	31%
Swat Total	3%	5%	8%	9%

<sup>5</sup> Community schools account for less than 1% of schools in the province.

<sup>6</sup> In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, boys schools and girls schools are parallel education systems whose main distinction is that teachers in boys' schools are male, and teachers in girls' schools are female. Especially at the primary level, it is common for female pupils to attend boys' schools and vice versa.

**Figure 3: Percentage Boys Schools and Girls Schools temporarily closed in Swat, October 2006 – October 2009**

	Boys Schools		Girls Schools	
	Total schools	% of which closed	Total schools	% of which closed
October, 2006	842	0.59%	489	7.77%
October, 2007	842	0.12%	490	12.45%
October, 2008	842	0.36%	491	19.76%
October, 2009	842	1.66%	491	21.59%

Overall in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 491 government primary schools were temporarily closed at the time of the October 2009 school census. Of these, nearly 25% (120 closed schools) were in Swat district. Among these schools, reasons for closure were noted for 25 schools: 17 cited violent incidents such as the burning, bombing, or shelling of the school; the remaining 8 gave explanations such as such as ‘departure of teacher’ or ‘district office decision’ that may or may not have been linked to violence. For the remaining 95 schools in Swat that were temporarily closed, we can speculate that violent conflict may have been a contributing factor since the average closure rate in Swat (9%) is notably higher than that for the rest of the province (2%).

It is not possible to count the number of pupils who would have attended a school if the school were open. However, given that 153 children, on average, were enrolled in each primary school in Swat in October 2009, and we assume that, of the 120 schools temporarily closed in Swat, 100 were closed due to violence, then the school closures may have left approximately 15,300 children without a school to attend.

Another way to try to measure the extent to which violent conflict has lead to the closure of schools in Swat is to look at the difference in the closure rate before and after the onset of violence. Figure 2 shows that, in October 2006, before the influence of the Taliban, 3% of schools in Swat were closed. At this time one or more schools were closed in 23 of 66 Union Councils. By October, 2009, after two rounds of conflict in the District, the percentage of schools temporarily closed had risen to 9%, and at least one school was closed in 29 of 65 Union Councils. If 3% is a ‘normal’ closure rate, than an additional 6% of schools may have been closed due to violent conflict in Swat.

If we assume for a moment that all of the temporarily closed schools in Swat were closed due to violence, then looking at the geographic distribution of schools can offer insight into the localized nature of the violent conflict that has affected Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in recent years. For example, of the schools forced to temporarily close in Swat district, 2010 closures were limited to 37 of the 65 Union Councils contained within the district; 2009 closures were limited to 35 of the 65 Union Councils. To a large extent, it was the same UC’s that experienced school closures in all years. Of course, school closures are not perfectly correlated with violence, but it is instructive to note that by this measure, the effects of violence are not evenly distributed across the district.

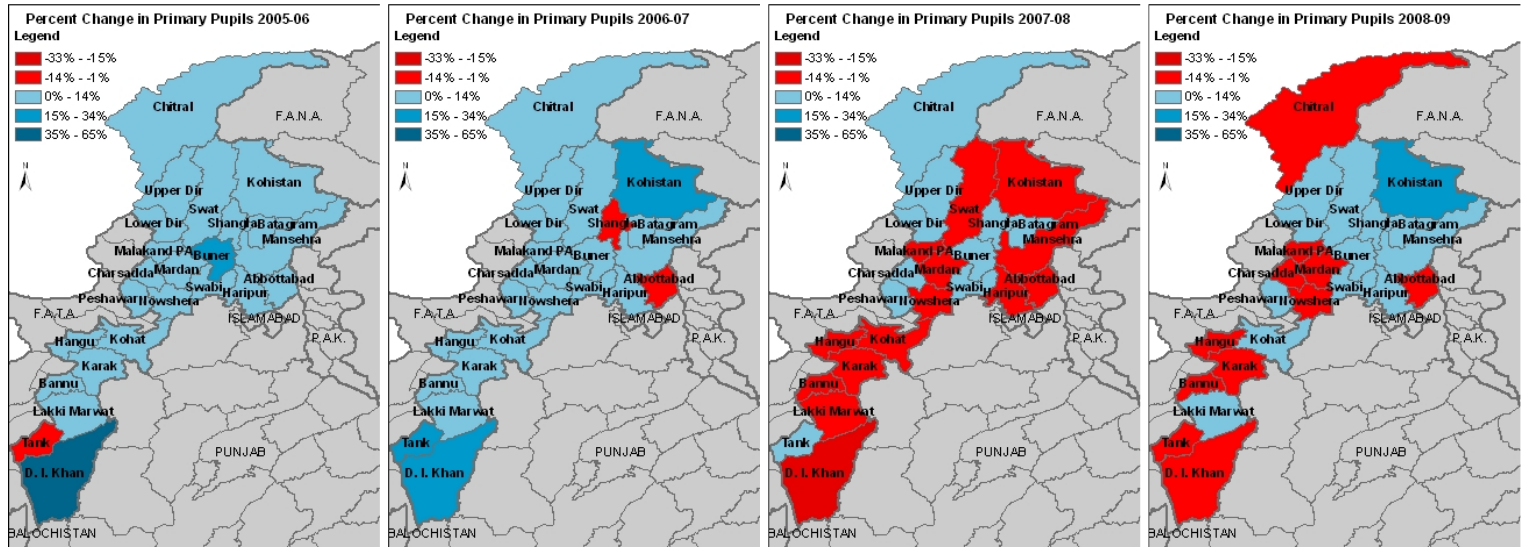
In Swat, all of the districts closed due to violence were located in rural areas. 95% of primary schools in Swat are rural however, so this may not be significant. There were no middle, high, or senior high schools closed.

### **Effect of Conflict and Internal Displacement on Primary Enrollment**

In order to measure how school enrollment is affected by violent conflict and IDP flows, the study looks at changes in the numbers of pupils enrolled in primary from one year to the next in districts affected by conflict in different ways. Figure 4 shows how the number of pupils in each district changed over time. Figure 1 can be used to see how individual districts were affected by violent conflict.

A major challenge in attempting to measure the effect of conflict on student enrollment is isolating the effects of violence from the myriad other reasons that the number of pupils enrolled in school

Figure 4: Percentage change in pupils enrolled in government primary schools, by district, across school census enumeration dates.



might fluctuate yearly (changes in intake, graduation, and dropout rates, closures due to budget cuts, acts of nature, and so on). Based on the data available from EMIS, the baseline peace-time student annual population growth rate for the province is around 5%.<sup>7</sup> But the baseline growth rate for the province is not a good measure of a potentially ‘normal’ rate of growth at the district level since we could expect approximately half of districts will have a growth rate of greater than the provincial average. So we set a cut-off rate for abnormally high change in number of pupils at twice the provincial average (10% or more; rates greater than 20% are highlighted in a darker shade). An abnormally low rate of growth in the number of pupils was set at 0% (at a 0% growth rate, enrollment is not keeping pace with a positive population growth rate).

Working with these broad guidelines for what might constitute a ‘normal’ rate of growth in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, it is possible to check for any relationships between districts effected by violent conflict in some way, and districts experiencing ‘normal’ or ‘abnormal’ rates of growth.

#### Enrollment in Swat

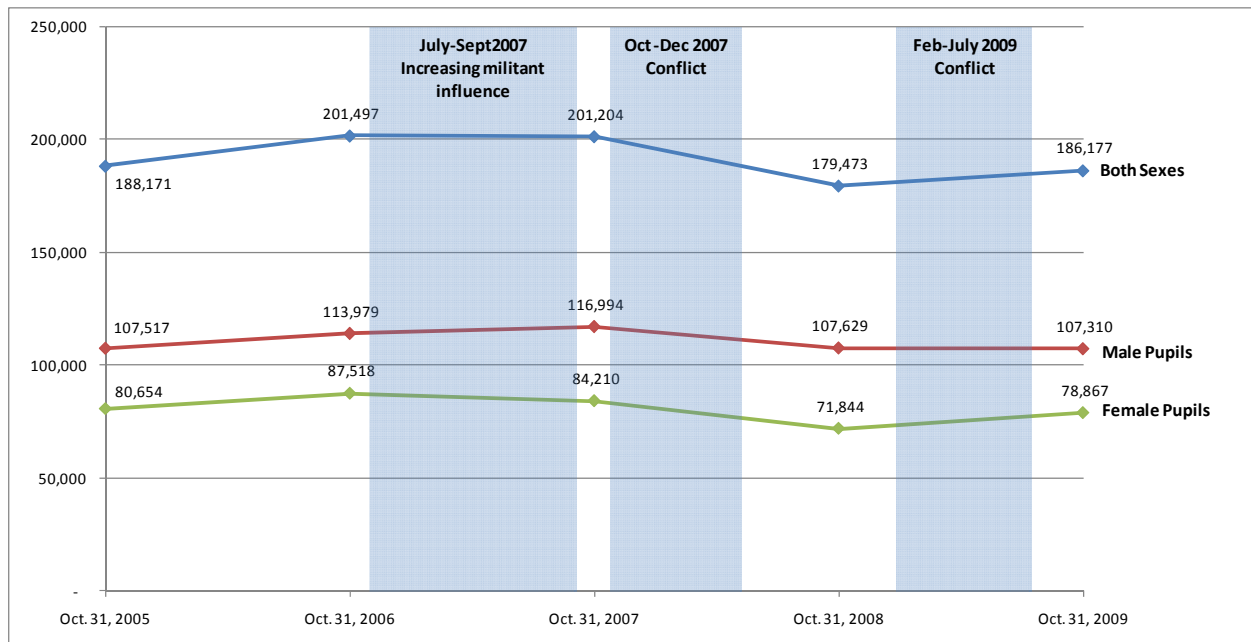
In Swat district itself, EMIS data reporting the number of pupils enrolled in government primary schools provides an interesting illustration of the history of recent conflict in the district and its effect on the provision of education. Between October 2005 and October 2006, a period of relative stability, the government school system in the district experienced a spurt of growth – overall enrollment in primary government schools increased by 7%, from 188,171 to 201,497. Though female pupils were outbalanced by male pupils (with a GPI of 0.75 in 2005), female enrollment was increasing at a faster rate.

Between October, 2006 and October, 2007, as Swat came increasingly under the control of Taliban groups, the rate of change in primary enrollment reversed, with a 0.15% decrease in the overall number of pupils enrolled. Though the overall number of pupils in the district remained relatively constant at just over 201,000 pupils, male pupils and female pupils fared differently, with male enrollment increasing by 3,015 pupils (2.7% increase) even as female enrollment declined by 3,308 pupils (3.8% decrease). See Figure 5.

<sup>7</sup> Baseline: Since the enumeration dates for the calendar years 2005, 2006, and 2007 all took place at relatively peaceful times, we take the overall (Provincial) % change in the number of pupils over this time as our baseline growth rate. Student figures for D.I. Khan are excluded from this calculation because, even at this time, the number of pupils in this district seems to fluctuate drastically.



**Figure 5. Number of pupils in SWAT, both sexes, and males and females separately. Graph marks times of conflict and Taliban influence.**



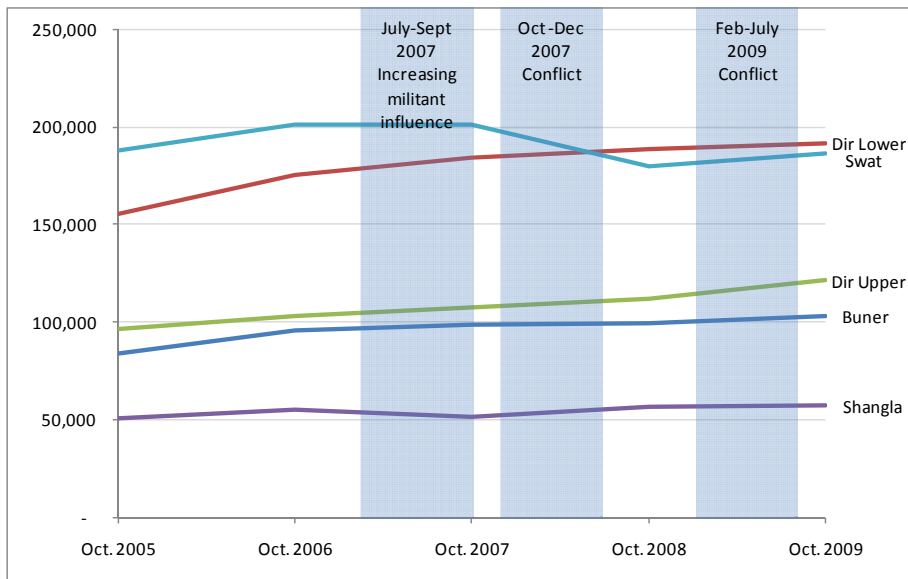
October 2007 marked the beginning of the first round of all out conflict in Swat that ultimately resulted in 400,000 – 900,000 IDP’s being displaced from Swat and Shangla districts. Despite the fact that this displacement was largely concluded within three months, there was a noticeable continuing effect on pupil numbers, with overall enrollment declining by nearly 11%. The decline disproportionately affected female pupils, who saw a 14.7% decline in enrollment while male pupils saw an 8.0% decline in enrollment.

The second round of fighting in Swat, which took place in Spring of 2009, reportedly resulted in the displacement of some 3,000,000 IDP’s (nearly 3 to 6 times as many as the previous conflict). Interestingly, despite the magnitude of this disruption, the number of pupils reported to be enrolled in government primary schools on the next October actually showed an overall *increase* of 3.7%, but all of the gains were experienced among female pupils, whose numbers increased by 9.8% as male pupils experienced a slight decline of 0.3%. The fact that these mildly positive figures were recorded in the immediate wake of such massive disruption might be an indication of the resilience of the population and education system. The rapid resurgence in the number female pupils enrolled in the district suggests that many of the households who may have been forced to withdraw their daughters from school over the previous two years were eager to return their daughters to education as soon as the conflict ended.

*Enrollment in other districts experiencing conflict in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa*

Although the majority of government/anti-government conflict in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province was concentrated in the Swat district, some conflict did spill over into adjacent districts. In particular, Shangla experienced areas of fighting during the 2007 conflict, and Shangla, Dir, and Bunner experienced areas of fighting during the 2009 conflict.

**Figure 6: Enrollment in government primary schools in districts subjected to some direct Military/Taliban conflict in 2007 and 2009.**



During the 2007 conflict which took place in Swat and Shangla, overall enrollment continued to increase in Shangla, Dir and Buner (even as the overall trend in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa was for decreased enrollment).

During the 2009 conflict, which affected portions of all of these districts, enrollment continued to increase in all five districts (see Figure 6). This may be

because the extent of the conflict in these districts was contained enough that it did not offset an overall trend towards growth, or that disruptions in enrollment due to conflict were small enough that they did not change the overall district enrollment on the next enumeration date. It could also be that growth in enrollment in these districts was fuelled by households displaced by conflict in Swat settling in adjacent districts.

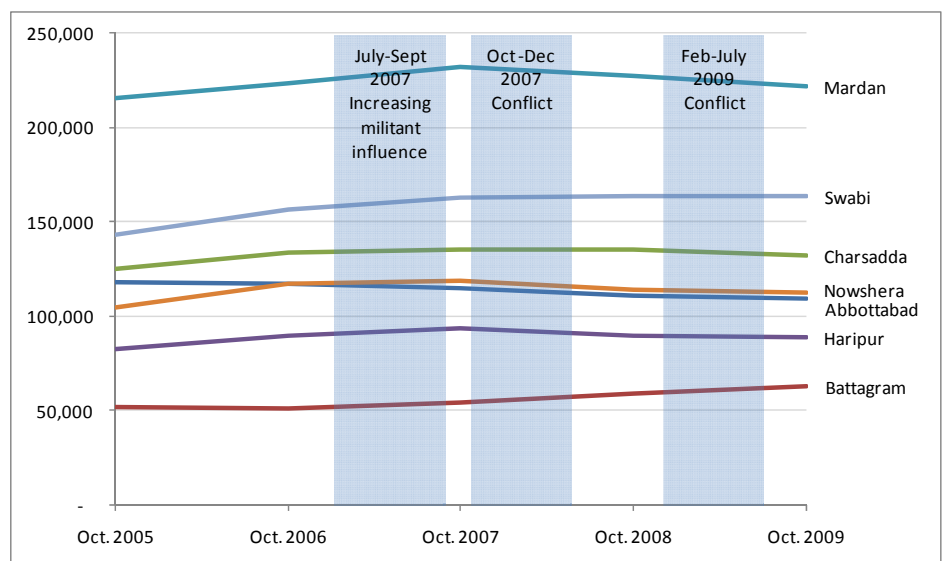
*Enrollment in Districts Hosting IDP's From the Swat Conflict*

There is no clear pattern of change in enrollment for districts that are reported to have hosted the majority of IDP's displaced from the Swat conflict. Many of the districts show an overall decline in enrollment beginning around October 2007, which marked the beginning of the first round of conflict in Swat. It is possible that declines observed for this period were caused by spillover from the Swat conflict since many other districts in the province showed a decreased enrollment (or a reduced rate of increase) over this period. Alternatively, it could be that these declines were caused by some factor interdependent of the conflict in Swat, since several districts further removed from Swat also showed similar declines (Figure 7).

**Figure 7: Enrollment in government primary schools for districts hosting large numbers of IDP's displaced by violent conflict in Swat.**

*Enrollment in Districts Hosting IDP's From the FATA conflict*

Districts located in Southern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa have hosted large numbers of IDP's displaced from fighting in neighboring areas of FATA to the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa districts of D.I. Khan, Kohat, Bannu, Hangu, and Tank. Conflict and other causes for displacement in FATA are more difficult to track than the conflict originating from





Swat, so it is difficult to isolate particular reasons for fluctuation, though the fluctuations are too large to be ignored. Then enrolment in these districts is shown in Figure 8.

**Figure 8: Enrollment in government primary schools for districts hosting large numbers of IDP's displaced by violent conflict in FATA.**

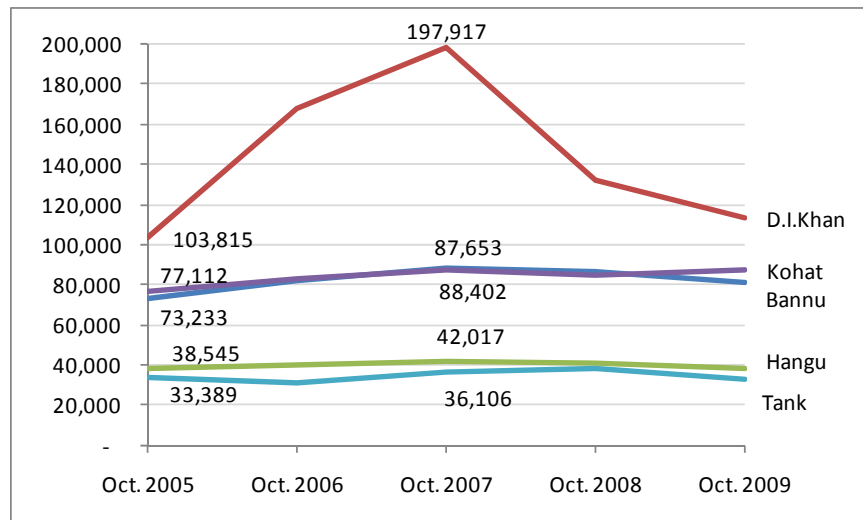


Figure 8 shows enrolments over the two year period spanning from October 2005 to October 2007 in FATA IDP hosting districts. In one district, D.I. Khan, the student population nearly doubled from 103,815 to 197,917 before returning to near the original number. In Tank and Hangu, student numbers increased by approximately 10% each before declining again; Bannu and Kohat saw bumps of 12% and 20% respectively. Though it is difficult to draw a definite causal link between the conflict in FATA and the increases in student population observed in these districts adjacent to FATA, one might surmise that these phenomena are related. It is also possible that some portion of the spike in pupils in D.I. Khan could be accounted for by IDP's from neighboring Balochistan.

Though it is difficult to draw a definite causal link between the conflict in FATA and the increases in student population observed in these districts adjacent to FATA, one might surmise that these phenomena are related. It is also possible that some portion of the spike in pupils in D.I. Khan could be accounted for by IDP's from neighboring Balochistan.

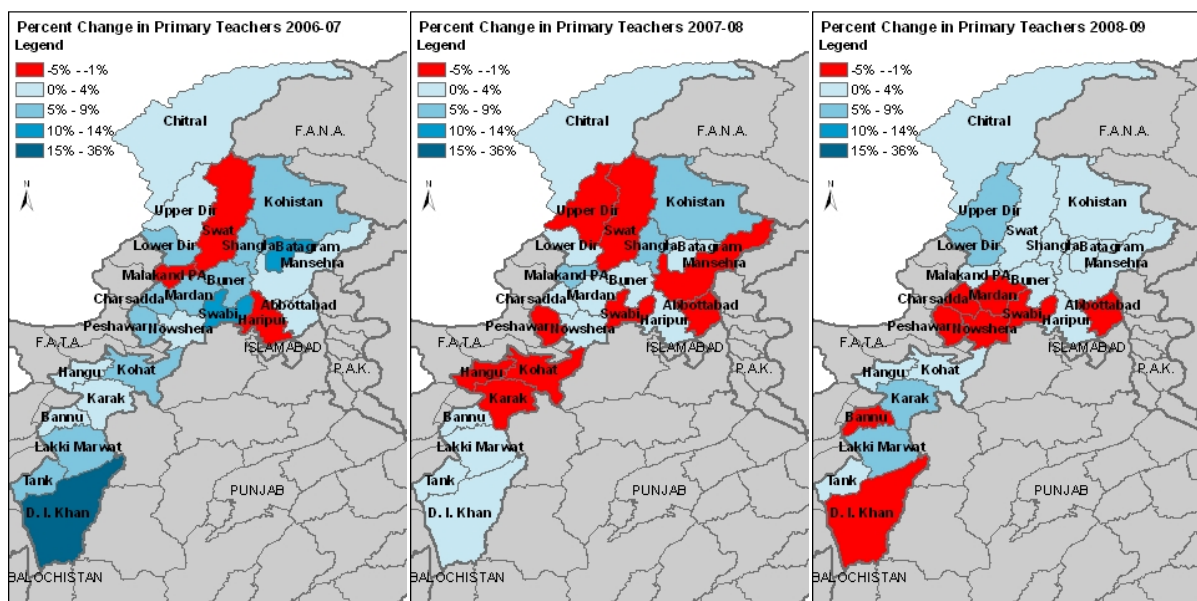
#### *Elsewhere*

Findings indicating any relationship between numbers of pupils and violent conflict should be interpreted with caution. The number of pupils reported in district EMIS data can change drastically from one year to the next for reasons other than conflict. In Kohistan District, for example, there were 70,828 pupils reported enrolled in primary in October, 2007, a 30% increase from the 54,029 reported in October 2006. In 2008, this number declined to 64,121, before climbing to 77,121 in 2009. It is difficult to say whether these fluctuations are related to a 2005 earthquake in the district, or to some other cause.

#### **Number of Teachers**

Change in the number of primary teachers working in each district is less pronounced than change in the number of primary pupils, but seems to follow a pattern similar to that observed in change in the number of pupils per district. Figure shows decreases in the number of teachers working in Swat during the time of the Taliban and the first large conflict, followed by a period of moderate gain in the most recent period. Note relatively large fluctuations in the rate of change in number of teachers in D.I. Khan and other southern districts adjacent to FATA, where teachers may have been added to accommodate rapidly increasing numbers of pupils. Overall, teacher numbers remained relatively stable, perhaps because districts were reluctant to remove teachers from their payroll even when student numbers decreased.

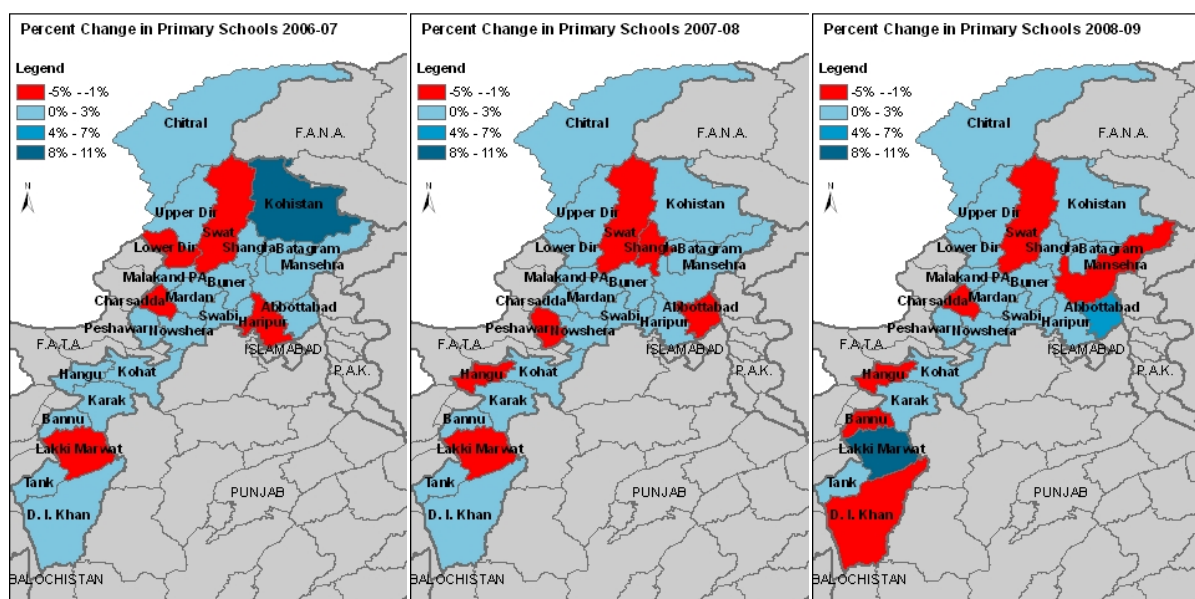
**Figure 9: Percentage change in teachers at government primary schools, by district, across school census enumeration dates.**



### Number of Schools

Data in the maps in Figure represent the number of ‘operational’ government primary schools in each district. The number of operational schools can change if schools are purposely added or disbanded by the department of education, or if schools are forced to close due to a circumstances in the community (as occurred in Swat), or due to lack of teachers or pupils. Supply of schools is much less elastic than supply of teachers since it takes more time to add a new school than it does to add a teacher to an existing school. Note that most districts have a fairly steady growth rate that one would expect to see for infrastructure that can only be added slowly. Kohistan (Oct. 06 – Oct. 07) and Lakki Marwat (Oct. 08 – Oct. 09) are the only districts to show single-year increases in primary schools of greater than 8%.

**Figure 10: Percentage change in number of government primary schools, by district, across school census enumeration dates.**



**The Total number of pupils enrolled in operational primary government schools, by district and gender of pupil**

Distric	05-06 School Year Enumeration on Oct 31, 2005	06-07 School Year Enumeration on Oct 31, 2006	07-08 School Year Enumeration on Oct 31, 2007	08-09 School Year Enumeration on Oct 31, 2008	09-10 School Year Enumeration on Oct 31, 2009
Abbottabad	117,760	117,468	115,293	111,120	109,466
Bannu	73,233	82,087	88,402	86,528	80,914
Battagram	51,669	51,206	54,455	58,863	63,183
Buner	83,855	95,642	98,380	99,030	103,264
Charsadda	125,021	133,434	135,635	135,341	132,326
Chitral	42,534	46,812	48,706	48,293	46,390
D.I.Khan	103,815	168,064	197,917	131,708	113,663
Dir Lower	155,680	175,628	184,420	188,783	191,871
Dir Upper	96,450	103,074	107,554	112,074	121,595
Hangu	38,545	40,321	42,017	40,703	38,101
Haripur	82,642	90,079	93,914	89,968	89,192
Karak	70,179	75,423	77,765	76,213	73,400
Kohat	77,112	83,162	87,653	85,124	87,547
Kohistan	53,633	54,029	70,882	64,121	77,121
Lakki	65,244	71,319	79,419	74,938	77,755
Malakand	69,772	75,411	78,805	77,647	75,556
Mansehra	178,806	178,994	189,875	187,048	188,001
Mardan	215,321	223,486	232,386	227,297	222,116
Nowshera	104,952	117,386	118,845	113,796	112,267
Peshawar	191,587	198,521	204,134	207,883	209,974
Shangla	50,808	55,339	51,779	56,278	57,448
Swabi	143,050	156,258	163,110	163,494	164,003
Swat	188,171	201,497	201,204	179,473	186,177
Tank	33,389	30,887	36,106	38,001	32,955
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	2,255,780	2,403,434	2,489,857	2,457,895	2,463,501

**Number of boys enrolled in operational primary government schools, by district**

Distric	05-06 School Year Enumeration on Oct 31, 2005	06-07 School Year Enumeration on Oct 31, 2006	07-08 School Year Enumeration on Oct 31, 2007	08-09 School Year Enumeration on Oct 31, 2008	09-10 School Year Enumeration on Oct 31, 2009
Abbottabad	61,565	60,490	59,413	57,070	56,821
Bannu	46,138	49,028	52,160	51,393	49,464
Battagram	33,181	28,960	29,799	30,762	33,487
Buner	51,833	58,595	58,988	57,869	58,518
Charsadda	79,077	82,582	82,876	80,878	79,445
Chitral	24,446	26,387	26,458	25,544	24,693
D.I.Khan	67,016	103,945	119,517	76,044	67,059
Dir Lower	88,998	98,697	101,697	102,716	104,516
Dir Upper	61,311	65,149	68,547	69,385	74,973
Hangu	24,316	25,968	26,774	27,029	26,044
Hariपुर	43,388	46,962	49,828	47,572	47,001
Karak	36,972	40,435	40,031	39,475	37,951
Kohat	44,984	49,174	50,559	49,718	51,405
Kohistan	42,151	43,093	55,928	47,118	54,248
Lakki	43,628	46,667	50,170	49,199	50,327
Malakand	37,890	39,988	41,761	41,110	39,843
Mansehra	102,133	101,207	106,535	102,688	101,899
Mardan	121,108	125,260	128,070	124,922	122,526
Nowshera	59,481	65,590	66,148	63,782	61,780
Peshawar	116,144	120,990	122,605	124,629	125,456
Shangla	38,066	40,101	36,383	40,252	40,743
Swabi	79,788	87,151	88,921	89,165	89,713
Swat	107,517	113,979	116,994	107,629	107,310
Tank	19,488	18,381	21,126	22,132	18,966
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	1,430,619	1,538,779	1,601,288	1,528,081	1,524,188

**Number of girls enrolled in operational primary government schools, by district**

Distric	05-06 School Year Enumeration on Oct 31, 2005	06-07 School Year Enumeration on Oct 31, 2006	07-08 School Year Enumeration on Oct 31, 2007	08-09 School Year Enumeration on Oct 31, 2008	09-10 School Year Enumeration on Oct 31, 2009
Abbottabad	56,195	56,978	55,880	54,050	52,645
Bannu	27,095	33,059	36,242	35,135	31,450
Battagram	18,488	22,246	24,656	28,101	29,696
Buner	32,022	37,047	39,392	41,161	44,746
Charsadda	45,944	50,852	52,759	54,463	52,881
Chitral	18,088	20,425	22,248	22,749	21,697
D.I.Khan	36,799	64,119	78,400	55,664	46,604
Dir Lower	66,682	76,931	82,723	86,067	87,355
Dir Upper	35,139	37,925	39,007	42,689	46,622
Hangu	14,229	14,353	15,243	13,674	12,057
Hariपुर	39,254	43,117	44,086	42,396	42,191
Karak	33,207	34,988	37,734	36,738	35,449
Kohat	32,128	33,988	37,094	35,406	36,142
Kohistan	11,482	10,936	14,954	17,003	22,873
Lakki	21,616	24,652	29,249	25,739	27,428
Malakand	31,882	35,423	37,044	36,537	35,713
Mansehra	76,673	77,787	83,340	84,360	86,102
Mardan	94,213	98,226	104,316	102,375	99,590
Nowshera	45,471	51,796	52,697	50,014	50,487
Peshawar	75,443	77,531	81,529	83,254	84,518
Shangla	12,742	15,238	15,396	16,026	16,705
Swabi	63,262	69,107	74,189	74,329	74,290
Swat	80,654	87,518	84,210	71,844	78,867
Tank	13,901	12,506	14,980	15,869	13,989
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	982,609	1,086,748	1,157,368	1,125,643	1,130,097

**Annual % Change, Primary Pupils (Total)**

District	05-06 Academic Year to 06-07 Academic Year	06-07 Academic Year to 07 - 08 Academic Year	07 - 08 Academic Year to 08- 09 Academic Year	08- 09 Academic Year to 09- 10 Academic Year
Abbottabad	12.09%	7.69%	-2.12%	-6.49%
Bannu	61.89%	17.76%	-33.45%	-13.70%
Battagram	4.61%	4.21%	-3.13%	-6.39%
Buner	7.85%	5.40%	-2.89%	2.85%
Charsadda	-7.49%	16.90%	5.25%	-13.28%
Chitral	-0.25%	-1.85%	-3.62%	-1.49%
D.I.Khan	-0.90%	6.34%	8.09%	7.34%
Dir Lower	6.73%	1.65%	-0.22%	-2.23%
Dir Upper	9.00%	4.26%	-4.20%	-0.86%
Hangu	3.79%	3.98%	-2.19%	-2.28%
Haripur	11.85%	1.24%	-4.25%	-1.34%
Karak	9.23%	4.39%	0.24%	0.31%
Kohat	14.06%	2.86%	0.66%	4.28%
Kohistan	12.81%	5.01%	2.37%	1.64%
Lakki	6.87%	4.35%	4.20%	8.50%
Malakand	8.92%	-6.43%	8.69%	2.08%
Mansehra	7.08%	-0.15%	-10.80%	3.74%
Mardan	10.06%	4.05%	-0.85%	-3.94%
Nowshera	7.47%	3.11%	-2.00%	-3.69%
Peshawar	0.74%	31.19%	-9.54%	20.27%
Shangla	9.31%	11.36%	-5.64%	3.76%
Swabi	8.08%	4.50%	-1.47%	-2.69%
Swat	0.11%	6.08%	-1.49%	0.51%
Tank	3.62%	2.83%	1.84%	1.01%
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	6.55%	3.60%	-1.28%	0.23%



**Annual % Change, Primary Pupils (Boys)**

District	05-06 Academic Year to 06-07 Academic Year	06-07 Academic Year to 07 - 08 Academic Year	07 - 08 Academic Year to 08- 09 Academic Year	08- 09 Academic Year to 09- 10 Academic Year
Abbottabad	6.26%	6.39%	-1.47%	-3.75%
Bannu	55.10%	14.98%	-36.37%	-11.82%
Battagram	6.79%	3.10%	0.95%	-3.64%
Buner	9.31%	2.82%	-1.66%	3.39%
Charsadda	-5.68%	14.93%	4.76%	-14.31%
Chitral	-1.75%	-1.78%	-3.94%	-0.44%
D.I.Khan	-12.72%	2.90%	3.23%	8.86%
Dir Lower	4.43%	0.36%	-2.41%	-1.77%
Dir Upper	8.24%	6.10%	-4.53%	-1.20%
Hangu	3.43%	2.24%	-2.46%	-1.92%
Haripur	10.27%	0.85%	-3.58%	-3.14%
Karak	9.23%	2.03%	0.27%	0.61%
Kohat	13.05%	0.67%	-1.90%	1.12%
Kohistan	10.90%	3.04%	1.00%	1.75%
Lakki	6.26%	5.22%	1.22%	8.05%
Malakand	5.35%	-9.27%	10.63%	1.22%
Mansehra	6.01%	2.65%	-8.00%	-0.30%
Mardan	7.94%	0.27%	-3.45%	-3.33%
Nowshera	9.37%	-1.00%	-1.39%	-3.86%
Peshawar	2.23%	29.78%	-15.75%	15.13%
Shangla	6.97%	7.51%	-1.94%	2.29%
Swabi	5.54%	4.43%	-1.56%	-3.08%
Swat	-0.91%	5.26%	-3.61%	-0.77%
Tank	4.17%	1.33%	1.65%	0.66%
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	7.56%	4.06%	-4.57%	-0.25%

**Annual % Change, Primary Pupils (Girls)**

District	05-06 Academic Year to 06-07 Academic Year	06-07 Academic Year to 07 - 08 Academic Year	07 - 08 Academic Year to 08- 09 Academic Year	08- 09 Academic Year to 09- 10 Academic Year
Abbottabad	22.01%	9.63%	-3.05%	-10.49%
Bannu	74.24%	22.27%	-29.00%	-16.28%
Battagram	0.87%	6.20%	-10.29%	-11.83%
Buner	5.79%	9.14%	-4.55%	2.08%
Charsadda	-10.04%	19.78%	5.93%	-11.85%
Chitral	1.39%	-1.93%	-3.27%	-2.60%
D.I.Khan	20.33%	10.83%	13.97%	5.68%
Dir Lower	10.68%	3.75%	3.23%	-2.90%
Dir Upper	9.84%	2.25%	-3.83%	-0.48%
Hangu	4.26%	6.20%	-1.86%	-2.72%
Haripur	13.91%	1.74%	-5.09%	0.95%
Karak	9.24%	7.35%	0.19%	-0.05%
Kohat	15.69%	6.33%	4.49%	8.71%
Kohistan	15.37%	7.53%	4.04%	1.50%
Lakki	7.93%	2.85%	9.44%	9.21%
Malakand	19.59%	1.04%	4.09%	4.24%
Mansehra	8.51%	-3.78%	-14.68%	9.78%
Mardan	12.92%	8.93%	2.25%	-4.62%
Nowshera	5.36%	7.85%	-2.64%	-3.51%
Peshawar	-4.76%	36.74%	13.70%	34.52%
Shangla	14.05%	18.65%	-12.00%	6.56%
Swabi	11.11%	4.58%	-1.37%	-2.26%
Swat	1.45%	7.14%	1.22%	2.06%
Tank	2.77%	5.16%	2.12%	1.52%
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	10.60%	6.50%	-2.74%	0.40%

**The total number of teachers in primary, by district**

District	Shool Gender	06-07 School Year Enumeration on Oct 31, 2006	07-08 School Year Enumeration on Oct 31, 2007	08-09 School Year Enumeration on Oct 31, 2008	09-10 School Year Enumeration on Oct 31, 2009
Abbottabad	1	3628	3673	3542	3470
Bannu	1	2775	2789	2827	2744
Battagram	1	1420	1565	1560	1545
Buner	1	1892	2038	2034	2099
Charsadda	1	3508	3710	3758	3711
Chitral	1	1365	1409	1419	1407
D.I.Khan	1	3176	4323	4418	4246
Dir Lower	1	2106	2242	2264	2390
Dir Upper	1	3902	3886	3819	3977
Hangu	1	1066	1068	1011	1033
Haripur	1	3071	3031	3023	3097
Karak	1	2249	2256	2182	2271
Kohat	1	2282	2486	2386	2391
Kohistan	1	1628	1763	1857	1903
Lakki	1	2155	2251	2234	2366
Malakand	1	1960	1939	2017	2006
Mansehra	1	5234	5306	5130	5302
Mardan	1	5321	5747	5704	5503
Nowshera	1	2977	3018	2990	2938
Peshawar	1	4966	5392	5313	5230
Shangla	1	1366	1429	1531	1543
Swabi	1	3689	4159	4107	4053
Swat	1	4672	4614	4504	4651
Tank	1	891	945	961	956

**The total number of teachers in primary male schools, by district**

District	06-07 School Year Enumeration on Oct 31, 2006	07-08 School Year Enumeration on Oct 31, 2007	08-09 School Year Enumeration on Oct 31, 2008	09-10 School Year Enumeration on Oct 31, 2009
Abbottabad	2239	2258	2193	2143
Bannu	1666	1684	1666	1682
Battagram	1019	1052	1054	1043
Buner	1413	1557	1561	1540
Charsadda	2362	2440	2439	2407
Chitral	969	1007	1005	996
D.I.Khan	2008	2715	2722	2678
Dir Lower	1549	1636	1640	1740
Dir Upper	2515	2494	2473	2524
Hangu	740	701	694	722
Haripur	1805	1760	1760	1798
Karak	1472	1467	1418	1476
Kohat	1428	1542	1445	1465
Kohistan	1389	1401	1424	1419
Lakki	1517	1564	1575	1662
Malakand	1202	1182	1222	1207
Mansehra	3575	3613	3530	3652
Mardan	3377	3577	3516	3420
Nowshera	1884	1840	1832	1783
Peshawar	3082	3274	3223	3177
Shangla	1031	1093	1198	1192
Swabi	2246	2460	2463	2395
Swat	3043	3034	2952	3085
Tank	550	593	595	589

**The total number of teachers in primary female schools, by district**

Distric	06-07 School Year Enumeration on Oct 31, 2006	07-08 School Year Enumeration on Oct 31, 2007	08-09 School Year Enumeration on Oct 31, 2008	09-10 School Year Enumeration on Oct 31, 2009
Abbottabad	1389	1415	1349	1327
Bannu	1109	1105	1161	1062
Battagram	401	513	506	502
Buner	479	481	473	559
Charsadda	1146	1270	1319	1304
Chitral	396	402	414	411
D.I.Khan	1168	1608	1696	1568
Dir Lower	557	606	624	650
Dir Upper	1387	1392	1346	1453
Hangu	326	367	317	311
Haripur	1266	1271	1263	1299
Karak	777	789	764	795
Kohat	854	944	941	926
Kohistan	239	362	433	484
Lakki	638	687	659	704
Malakand	758	757	795	799
Mansehra	1659	1693	1600	1650
Mardan	1944	2170	2188	2083
Nowshera	1093	1178	1158	1155
Peshawar	1884	2118	2090	2053
Shangla	335	336	333	351
Swabi	1443	1699	1644	1658
Swat	1629	1580	1552	1566
Tank	341	352	366	367

**Total Annual % Change, Primary Teachers**

District	06-07 Academic Year to 07 - 08 Academic Year	07 - 08 Academic Year to 08- 09 Academic Year	08- 09 Academic Year to 09- 10 Academic Year
Abbottabad	1.24%	-3.57%	-2.03%
Bannu	0.50%	1.36%	-2.94%
Battagram	10.21%	-0.32%	-0.96%
Buner	7.72%	-0.20%	3.20%
Charsadda	5.76%	1.29%	-1.25%
Chitral	3.22%	0.71%	-0.85%
D.I.Khan	36.11%	2.20%	-3.89%
Dir Lower	6.46%	0.98%	5.57%
Dir Upper	-0.41%	-1.72%	4.14%
Hangu	0.19%	-5.34%	2.18%
Haripur	-1.30%	-0.26%	2.45%
Karak	0.31%	-3.28%	4.08%
Kohat	8.94%	-4.02%	0.21%
Kohistan	8.29%	5.33%	2.48%
Lakki	4.45%	-0.76%	5.91%
Malakand	-1.07%	4.02%	-0.55%
Mansehra	1.38%	-3.32%	3.35%
Mardan	8.01%	-0.75%	-3.52%
Nowshera	1.38%	-0.93%	-1.74%
Peshawar	8.58%	-1.47%	-1.56%
Shangla	4.61%	7.14%	0.78%
Swabi	12.74%	-1.25%	-1.31%
Swat	-1.24%	-2.38%	3.26%
Tank	6.06%	1.69%	-0.52%



**Annual % Change, Primary Teachers in Boy Schools**

District	06-07 Academic Year to 07 - 08 Academic Year	07 - 08 Academic Year to 08- 09 Academic Year	08- 09 Academic Year to 09- 10 Academic Year
Abbottabad	0.85%	-2.88%	-2.28%
Bannu	1.08%	-1.07%	0.96%
Battagram	3.24%	0.19%	-1.04%
Buner	10.19%	0.26%	-1.35%
Charsadda	3.30%	-0.04%	-1.31%
Chitral	3.92%	-0.20%	-0.90%
D.I.Khan	35.21%	0.26%	-1.62%
Dir Lower	5.62%	0.24%	6.10%
Dir Upper	-0.83%	-0.84%	2.06%
Hangu	-5.27%	-1.00%	4.03%
Haripur	-2.49%	0.00%	2.16%
Karak	-0.34%	-3.34%	4.09%
Kohat	7.98%	-6.29%	1.38%
Kohistan	0.86%	1.64%	-0.35%
Lakki	3.10%	0.70%	5.52%
Malakand	-1.66%	3.38%	-1.23%
Mansehra	1.06%	-2.30%	3.46%
Mardan	5.92%	-1.71%	-2.73%
Nowshera	-2.34%	-0.43%	-2.67%
Peshawar	6.23%	-1.56%	-1.43%
Shangla	6.01%	9.61%	-0.50%
Swabi	9.53%	0.12%	-2.76%
Swat	-0.30%	-2.70%	4.51%
Tank	7.82%	0.34%	-1.01%

**Annual % Change, Primary Teachers in Girl Schools**

District	06-07 Academic Year to 07 - 08 Academic Year	07 - 08 Academic Year to 08- 09 Academic Year	08- 09 Academic Year to 09- 10 Academic Year
Abbottabad	1.87%	-4.66%	-1.63%
Bannu	-0.36%	5.07%	-8.53%
Battagram	27.93%	-1.36%	-0.79%
Buner	0.42%	-1.66%	18.18%
Charsadda	10.82%	3.86%	-1.14%
Chitral	1.52%	2.99%	-0.72%
D.I.Khan	37.67%	5.47%	-7.55%
Dir Lower	8.80%	2.97%	4.17%
Dir Upper	0.36%	-3.30%	7.95%
Hangu	12.58%	-13.62%	-1.89%
Haripur	0.39%	-0.63%	2.85%
Karak	1.54%	-3.17%	4.06%
Kohat	10.54%	-0.32%	-1.59%
Kohistan	51.46%	19.61%	11.78%
Lakki	7.68%	-4.08%	6.83%
Malakand	-0.13%	5.02%	0.50%
Mansehra	2.05%	-5.49%	3.13%
Mardan	11.63%	0.83%	-4.80%
Nowshera	7.78%	-1.70%	-0.26%
Peshawar	12.42%	-1.32%	-1.77%
Shangla	0.30%	-0.89%	5.41%
Swabi	17.74%	-3.24%	0.85%
Swat	-3.01%	-1.77%	0.90%
Tank	3.23%	3.98%	0.27%

**Number of Primary Schools**

District	05-06 Academic Year to 06-07 Academic Year	06-07 Academic Year to 07-08 Academic Year	07-08 Academic Year to 08- 09 Academic Year	08-09 Academic Year to 09- 10 Academic Year
Abbottabad	1553	1550	1528	1585
Bannu	1126	1124	1128	1099
Battagram	676	693	696	693
Buner	581	589	588	590
Charsadda	998	992	983	973
Chitral	628	634	636	636
D.I.Khan	1239	1244	1270	1255
Dir Lower	801	787	791	784
Dir Upper	1234	1236	1239	1245
Hangu	304	306	300	286
Haripur	993	984	985	1006
Karak	753	757	753	755
Kohat	623	631	627	639
Kohistan	914	1011	1009	1034
Lakki	865	859	827	889
Malakand	541	544	545	546
Mansehra	2201	2215	2214	2185
Mardan	1286	1308	1308	1306
Nowshera	724	739	736	745
Peshawar	1028	1056	1025	1022
Shangla	574	576	547	544
Swabi	1010	1016	1020	1022
Swat	1288	1270	1233	1213
Tank	341	345	347	346

**Number of Male Primary Schools**

District	05-06 Academic Year to 06-07 Academic Year	06-07 Academic Year to 07-08 Academic Year	07-08 Academic Year to 08- 09 Academic Year	08-09 Academic Year to 09- 10 Academic Year
Abbottabad	1017	1017	1010	1046
Bannu	666	679	684	676
Battagram	479	482	481	484
Buner	426	433	432	434
Charsadda	601	591	588	579
Chitral	472	475	475	476
D.I.Khan	813	817	836	823
Dir Lower	588	587	589	582
Dir Upper	829	829	831	831
Hangu	202	203	200	199
Haripur	665	663	661	673
Karak	440	440	435	435
Kohat	375	375	375	376
Kohistan	788	793	790	790
Lakki	582	582	581	597
Malakand	332	333	333	332
Mansehra	1524	1534	1532	1523
Mardan	757	766	764	769
Nowshera	420	423	425	425
Peshawar	627	641	638	637
Shangla	410	411	398	395
Swabi	591	592	593	594
Swat	837	841	839	828
Tank	213	214	214	213

**Number of Female Primary Schools**

District	05-06 Academic Year to 06-07 Academic Year	06-07 Academic Year to 07-08 Academic Year	07-08 Academic Year to 08- 09 Academic Year	08-09 Academic Year to 09- 10 Academic Year
Abbottabad	536	533	518	539
Bannu	460	445	444	423
Battagram	197	211	215	209
Buner	155	156	156	156
Charsadda	397	401	395	394
Chitral	156	159	161	160
D.I.Khan	426	427	434	432
Dir Lower	213	200	202	202
Dir Upper	405	407	408	414
Hangu	102	103	100	87
Haripur	328	321	324	333
Karak	313	317	318	320
Kohat	248	256	252	263
Kohistan	126	218	219	244
Lakki	283	277	246	292
Malakand	209	211	212	214
Mansehra	677	681	682	662
Mardan	529	542	544	537
Nowshera	304	316	311	320
Peshawar	401	415	387	385
Shangla	164	165	149	149
Swabi	419	424	427	428
Swat	451	429	394	385
Tank	128	131	133	133

**Annual % Change, Primary Schools**

District	06-07 Academic Year to 07-08 Academic Year	07-08 Academic Year to 08- 09 Academic Year	08-09 Academic Year to 09- 10 Academic Year
Abbottabad	-0.19%	-1.42%	3.73%
Bannu	-0.18%	0.36%	-2.57%
Battagram	2.51%	0.43%	-0.43%
Buner	1.38%	-0.17%	0.34%
Charsadda	-0.60%	-0.91%	-1.02%
Chitral	0.96%	0.32%	0.00%
D.I.Khan	0.40%	2.09%	-1.18%
Dir Lower	-1.75%	0.51%	-0.88%
Dir Upper	0.16%	0.24%	0.48%
Hangu	0.66%	-1.96%	-4.67%
Haripur	-0.91%	0.10%	2.13%
Karak	0.53%	-0.53%	0.27%
Kohat	1.28%	-0.63%	1.91%
Kohistan	10.61%	-0.20%	2.48%
Lakki	-0.69%	-3.73%	7.50%
Malakand	0.55%	0.18%	0.18%
Mansehra	0.64%	-0.05%	-1.31%
Mardan	1.71%	0.00%	-0.15%
Nowshera	2.07%	-0.41%	1.22%
Peshawar	2.72%	-2.94%	-0.29%
Shangla	0.35%	-5.03%	-0.55%
Swabi	0.59%	0.39%	0.20%
Swat	-1.40%	-2.91%	-1.62%
Tank	1.17%	0.58%	-0.29%



**Annual % Change, Male Primary Schools**

District	06-07 Academic Year to 07-08 Academic Year	07-08 Academic Year to 08-09 Academic Year	08-09 Academic Year to 09-10 Academic Year
Abbottabad	0.00%	-0.69%	3.56%
Bannu	1.95%	0.74%	-1.17%
Battagram	0.63%	-0.21%	0.62%
Buner	1.64%	-0.23%	0.46%
Charsadda	-1.66%	-0.51%	-1.53%
Chitral	0.64%	0.00%	0.21%
D.I.Khan	0.49%	2.33%	-1.56%
Dir Lower	-0.17%	0.34%	-1.19%
Dir Upper	0.00%	0.24%	0.00%
Hangu	0.50%	-1.48%	-0.50%
Haripur	-0.30%	-0.30%	1.82%
Karak	0.00%	-1.14%	0.00%
Kohat	0.00%	0.00%	0.27%
Kohistan	0.63%	-0.38%	0.00%
Lakki	0.00%	-0.17%	2.75%
Malakand	0.30%	0.00%	-0.30%
Mansehra	0.66%	-0.13%	-0.59%
Mardan	1.19%	-0.26%	0.65%
Nowshera	0.71%	0.47%	0.00%
Peshawar	2.23%	-0.47%	-0.16%
Shangla	0.24%	-3.16%	-0.75%
Swabi	0.17%	0.17%	0.17%
Swat	0.48%	-0.24%	-1.31%
Tank	0.47%	0.00%	-0.47%

**Annual % Change, Female Primary Schools**

District	06-07 Academic Year to 07-08 Academic Year	07-08 Academic Year to 08-09 Academic Year	08-09 Academic Year to 09-10 Academic Year
Abbottabad	-0.56%	-2.81%	4.05%
Bannu	-3.26%	-0.22%	-4.73%
Battagram	7.11%	1.90%	-2.79%
Buner	0.65%	0.00%	0.00%
Charsadda	1.01%	-1.50%	-0.25%
Chitral	1.92%	1.26%	-0.62%
D.I.Khan	0.23%	1.64%	-0.46%
Dir Lower	-6.10%	1.00%	0.00%
Dir Upper	0.49%	0.25%	1.47%
Hangu	0.98%	-2.91%	-13.00%
Haripur	-2.13%	0.93%	2.78%
Karak	1.28%	0.32%	0.63%
Kohat	3.23%	-1.56%	4.37%
Kohistan	73.02%	0.46%	11.42%
Lakki	-2.12%	-11.19%	18.70%
Malakand	0.96%	0.47%	0.94%
Mansehra	0.59%	0.15%	-2.93%
Mardan	2.46%	0.37%	-1.29%
Nowshera	3.95%	-1.58%	2.89%
Peshawar	3.49%	-6.75%	-0.52%
Shangla	0.61%	-9.70%	0.00%
Swabi	1.19%	0.71%	0.23%
Swat	-4.88%	-8.16%	-2.28%
Tank	2.34%	1.53%	0.00%

**Number of temporarily closed government primary schools in Swat, by Union Council**

District	06-07 Academic Year	07-08 Academic Year	08-09 Academic Year	09- 10 Academic Year
AKA MAROF BAMI KHEL	62	62	66	66
AMANKOT/ FAIZ ABAI	10	10	10	10
ARKOT	36	36	36	36
ASHARAY	15	15	15	15
BAHRAIN	38	38	40	40
BAIDARA	17	16	16	16
BALAKOT	24	24	23	23
BANR AHINGARODHE	4	4	4	4
BAR ABA KHEL	13	13	14	14
BARA BANDAI	14	14	13	13
BARIKOT	15	15	16	16
BARTHANA	40	40	39	39
BASHIGRAM	15	15	15	15
BEHA	34	34	33	33
CHARBAGH	26	26	23	23
CHUPRIAL	27	27	27	27
DANGRAM SANGOTA	18	18	18	18
DARMAI	19	19	19	19
DEOLAI	12	12	12	12
DURASHKHELA	14	14	14	14
FATEHPUR	27	27	28	28
GHALIGAY	20	20	19	19
GUL KADA	6	6	6	6
GULIBAGH	15	15	17	17
GWALERAI	41	41	43	43
HAZARA	12	12	12	12
ISLAMPUR	25	25	25	25
JANO CHAMTALAI	42	42	42	42
KALAKALAY	29	29	29	29
KALAM	26	26	27	27
KANJU	12	12	12	12
KHWAZAKHELA	18	18	18	18
KISHAWARA	31	31	31	31
KOKARAI	47	47	46	46
KOTA	15	15	15	15
KOTANAI	18	18	18	18
KOZ ABA KHEL	31	31	31	31
KOZA BANDAI	14	14	14	14

**Number of temporarily closed government primary schools in Swat, by Union Council -  
Continue**

District	06-07 Academic Year	07-08 Academic Year	08-09 Academic Year	09- 10 Academic Year
LANDAY KASS	62	62	66	66
MADYAN	10	10	10	10
MALOOK ABAD	36	36	36	36
MANGLOR	15	15	15	15
MANKYAL	38	38	40	40
MATTA KHARIRAI	17	16	16	16
MIANDAM	24	24	23	23
NAWAYKALAY	4	4	4	4
ODIGRAM	13	13	14	14
PIRKALAY	14	14	13	13
QALAGAY	15	15	16	16
QAMBAR	40	40	39	39
RAHIM ABAD	15	15	15	15
RANG MOHALLAH	34	34	33	33
SAIDU SHARIF	26	26	23	23
SAKHRA	27	27	27	27
SHAH DHERAI	18	18	18	18
SHAHDARA NAWAYKALAY	19	19	19	19
SHALPIN	12	12	12	12
SHAMOZI	14	14	14	14
SHAWAR	27	27	28	28
SHIN	20	20	19	19
TALIGRAM	6	6	6	6
TALL	15	15	17	17
TINDODAG	41	41	43	43
TIRAT	12	12	12	12
TOTANO BANDAI	25	25	25	25
UTROOR	42	42	42	42

**% of registered government primary schools that are temporarily closed in Swat, by Union Council**

District	06-07 Academic Year	07-08 Academic Year	08-09 Academic Year	09- 10 Academic Year
AKA MAROF BAMI KHEL	16%	19%	27%	23%
AMANKOT/ FAIZ ABAI	0%	0%	0%	0%
ARKOT	3%	3%	11%	11%
ASHARAY	0%	0%	7%	7%
BAHRAIN	8%	13%	15%	23%
BAIDARA	0%	0%	0%	6%
BALAKOT	4%	8%	13%	17%
BANR AHINGARODHE	0%	0%	0%	0%
BAR ABA KHEL	0%	0%	14%	7%
BARA BANDAI	0%	0%	0%	0%
BARIKOT	0%	0%	6%	6%
BARTHANA	3%	3%	3%	3%
BASHIGRAM	13%	7%	13%	13%
BEHA	3%	9%	12%	12%
CHARBAGH	4%	4%	4%	4%
CHUPRIAL	0%	4%	4%	7%
DANGRAM SANGOTA	0%	0%	0%	0%
DARMAI	11%	11%	16%	21%
DEOLAI	0%	0%	0%	0%
DURASHKHELA	0%	0%	0%	0%
FATEHPUR	0%	0%	0%	7%
GHALIGAY	0%	5%	5%	11%
GUL KADA	0%	0%	0%	0%
GULIBAGH	0%	0%	0%	0%
GWALERAI	7%	7%	7%	5%
HAZARA	0%	0%	0%	0%
ISLAMPUR	0%	0%	0%	0%
JANO CHAMTALAI	0%	5%	2%	12%
KALAKALAY	3%	3%	10%	10%
KALAM	4%	4%	7%	7%
KANJU	0%	0%	0%	0%
KHWAZAKHELA	0%	0%	0%	0%
KISHAWARA	3%	3%	10%	10%
KOKARAI	4%	13%	13%	20%
KOTA	0%	0%	0%	0%
KOTANAI	0%	0%	0%	0%
KOZ ABA KHEL	0%	3%	6%	10%
KOZA BANDAI	7%	14%	14%	14%
	0%	0%	0%	0%

**% of registered government primary schools that are temporarily closed in Swat, by Union Council -**

**Continue**

District	06-07 Academic Year	07-08 Academic Year	08-09 Academic Year	09- 10 Academic Year
Landay Kass	0%	0%	0%	0%
Madyan	0%	0%	4%	8%
Malook Abad	0%	0%	0%	0%
Manglor	5%	5%	18%	18%
Mankyal	4%	4%	9%	17%
Matta Kharirai	0%	0%	0%	0%
Miandam	0%	0%	0%	0%
Nawaykalay	0%	0%	0%	0%
Odigram	0%	0%	0%	0%
Pirkalay	0%	0%	0%	0%
Qalagay	6%	13%	13%	13%
Qambar	0%	0%	17%	0%
Rahim Abad	0%	0%	0%	0%
Rang Mohallah	0%	0%	0%	0%
Saidu Sharif	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sakhra	6%	9%	15%	9%
Shah Dherai	14%	0%	0%	14%
Shahdara Nawaykala	0%	0%		
Shalpin	0%	0%	3%	3%
Shamozi	8%	8%	19%	31%
Shawar	7%	7%	7%	10%
Shin	0%	0%	0%	0%
Taligram	0%	0%	0%	0%
Tall	0%	8%	8%	8%
Tindodag	0%	0%	0%	0%
Tirat	0%	4%	9%	9%
Totano Bandai	5%	5%	5%	5%
Utroor	0%	0%	12%	24%