

SCHOOL CENSUS

ANNUAL
REPORT
2019-20



Programme Monitoring & Implementation Unit
Punjab Education Sector Reform Programme
Government of the Punjab



Updated information is an essential tool in decision making and policy formulation. The Annual School Census conducted in the month of October every year has become a major source of information on Education Statistics in Punjab. It has helped Government Departments, education practitioners, consultants, CSO's and donors to diagnose past trends, strengths, weaknesses and to serve as evidence contribute towards the development of the existing education system.

In the Annual School Census of 2018 - 2019, we made an effort to also document data on types of disabilities and their levels to assess the scale of special needs students and develop a wholistic Inclusive Strategy for their facilitation.

The census has been successfully carried out with the active corporation and contribution of various officers at all levels of the School Education Department. My appreciation goes out to the officers of the School Education Department (SED), Punjab Monitoring Implementation Unit (PMIU), Districts Education Authorities (DEAs), Punjab Information Technology Board (PITB), Chief Executive Officers (Education), DEOs, District Monitoring Officers (DMOs), Monitoring & Evaluation Assistants (MEAs), Principals and Teachers of all the schools for their corporation in making this process successful.

This publication has been organized and prepared by the Punjab Monitoring and Implementation Unit (PMIU). I wish to thank them for their hard work in bringing out this publication.

I hope the information given in this publication would be of immense use to policy makers, planners in education and the researchers in educational pursuits.

Dr. Murad Raas
Minister for School Education, Punjab



Minister
School Education
Department, Punjab

The Government of Punjab is committed to the provision of free, compulsory, and quality education to every child in the province under the Article 25-A of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan. We, at School Education Department, are focused on providing a holistic educational experience to both our students and teachers in a conducive environment attuned to the needs of modern times. Need for automation is the need of the hour and School Education Department, being the largest department in the province, seeks to play a pioneering role by incorporating latest ICT tools in public sector for improved service delivery.

With the launch of 'The New Deal 2018-23' we have had a strategic shift towards 'Evidence-based Decision Making' and digitized Annual School Census 2019-20 is one step forward towards the fulfilment of the objective of having paperless environment in the department. For second year running, the census was carried out online through a specially designed App School Information System (SIS) using android tablets available with every school head. Data collection was digitally monitored over a customized dashboard updated in real time. The census has not only helped the Government in collecting accurate enrolment and infrastructure data for all 52,484 schools, but has also enabled mapping of all schools in the province. The collected data will be used in planning for construction of new schools, needs-based assessment of schools, teachers' deployment, and distribution of free textbooks to the students across the province.

Annual School Census 2019-20 is not only a testament to School Education Department's successful transition to a digital census, but also has broader implications for other provinces and public entities to adopt digital tools to collect data and monitor education landscape.

Muhammad Sheheryar Sultan
Secretary School Education



Secretary
School Education
Department, Punjab

E ducation is a fundamental right of every child and plays a key role in social and economic development of every country. No nation can prosper unless it harnesses the potential of its youth, and education is the most effective way of developing capacity of individuals. Knowing the importance of education, and the promise of free education for children of ages 5-16; Article 25A of the Constitution of Pakistan, Punjab has made significant strides in reforming its education sector to ensure the delivery of quality education to a population of approximately 12 million plus children enrolled in its public schools across the province. The aim is not just to make quality education accessible, but also to ensure that our schools more inclusive for all segments of the society.

Education is one of the key priorities of Government of the Punjab, and is at the heart of the vision set by the Honorable Chief Minister and Minister of Education. Being aligned with this vision, we at PMIU are working tirelessly under the guidance of School Education Department in introducing and implementing some of the key reforms that are aimed at improving quality of education, access and governance of the education system of the province.

PMIU conducts a public-school census every year with the aim of providing a detailed picture of the education sector of the province to all the relevant stakeholders; the policy makers, researchers and implementors. Keeping in line with the vision of the government to bring digital transformation, this year's census has been conducted digitally through School Information System (SIS). Our goal is to ensure provision of quality data to the department to enable evidence based decision-making at all levels of education delivery in Punjab.

Muhammad Ahmad Rajwana
Programme Director
PMIU-PESRP



Programme Director
PMIU-PESRP



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Table of Contents

01	STUDENTS	
	• District-wise Enrolment (2019)	9
	• Specialization-wise Enrolment in Higher Secondary	10
	• Specialization-wise Enrolment in Secondary (9 th and 10 th)	10
	• Enrolment (K-12) Trend from 2015 to 2019	11
	• Level-wise Enrolment 2015 to 2019	11
	• Number of Students (2015 to 2019)	13
	• Grade-wise Number of Students (2019)	13
02	SCHOOLS	
	• Trend of Public Schools from 2015 to 2019	14
	• District-wise Number of Schools by Level (2019)	15
	• District-wise Number of Schools (2019)	16
	• Building Construction Type	17
	• School Ownership	17
	• Building Condition	18
	• Schools by Area	18
	• School Medium	19
	• School Shift	19
03	TEACHERS	
	• District-wise Number of Teachers	21
	• Number of Teachers	22
	• Teaching & Non-Teaching Posts	23
	• Teachers by Post	23
	• Trend of Teachers	24
	• Level-wise Teachers	24
04	CLASS ROOMS	
	• No. of Classrooms	26
	• Number of Science Labs	27
	• ECE Classrooms	27
05	AVAILABLE FACILITIES	
	• Availability of All Facilities	29
	• Others Facilities in High and Higher Secondary Schools	29
	• Basic Facilities in Schools	30
	• Basic Missing Facilities (2015 to 2019)	31
	• Sports Facilities in Schools	31
	• Library Books	31
06	PSSP SCHOOLS	
	• Enrolment in PSSP Schools	33
	• Total Enrolment in PSSP Schools	33
	• Classwise Enrolment in PSSP Schools	34
	• School by Level	34
	• Basic Facilities in PSSP Schools	35
	• School Medium	35

ENROLLMENT 12,357,340

Male 6,282,997 (51%),
Female 6,074,343 (49%)

01

SCHOOLS 52,484

Male School 24,908 (47%),
Female School 27,576 (53%)

02

TEACHERS 377,895

Male 168,457 (45%),
Female 209,438 (55%)

03

DRINKING WATER

More than 99% schools have
functional drinking water facility

04

TOILETS

More than 99% schools
have functional toilets

05

ELECTRICITY

More than 98% schools
have functional Electricity

06

BOUNDARY WALL

More than 97% schools
have boundary wall

07

KEY STATISTICS

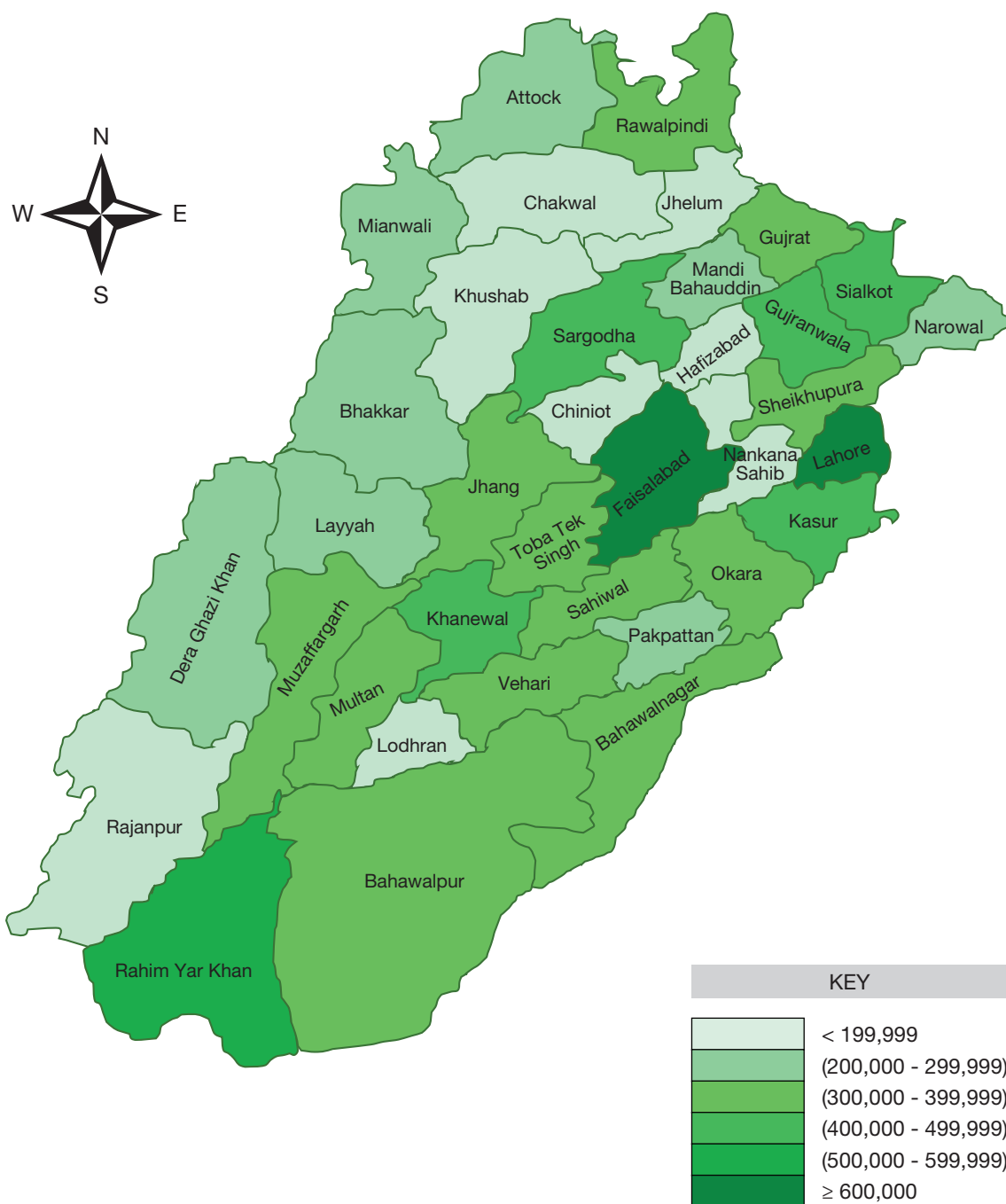


01

STUDENTS

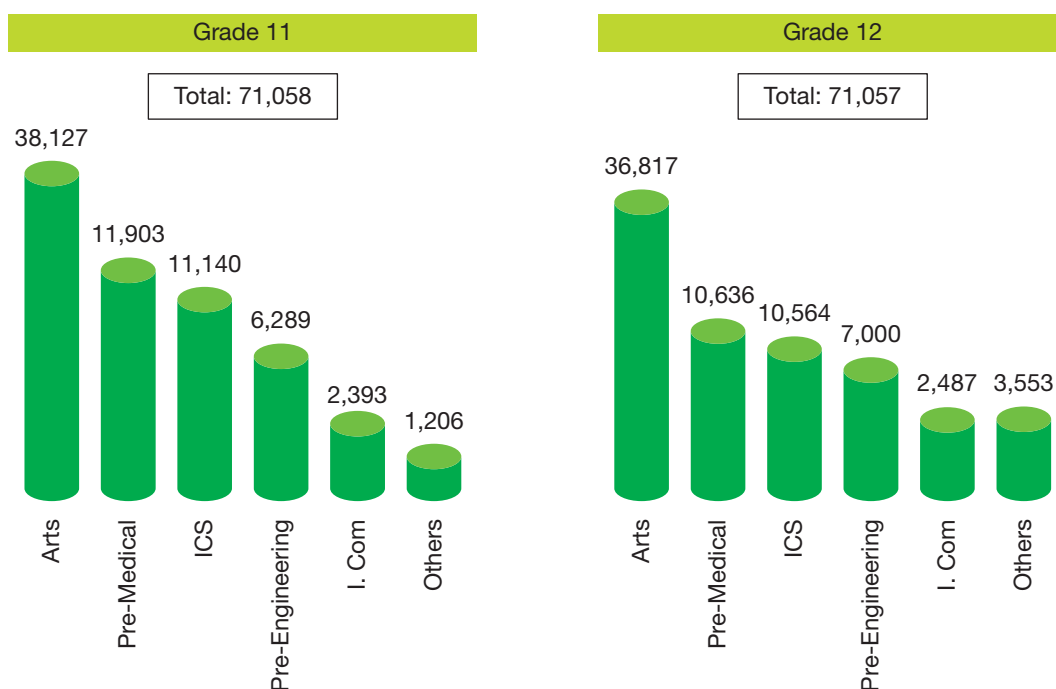
District-wise Enrolment (2019)

Total: 12,357,340



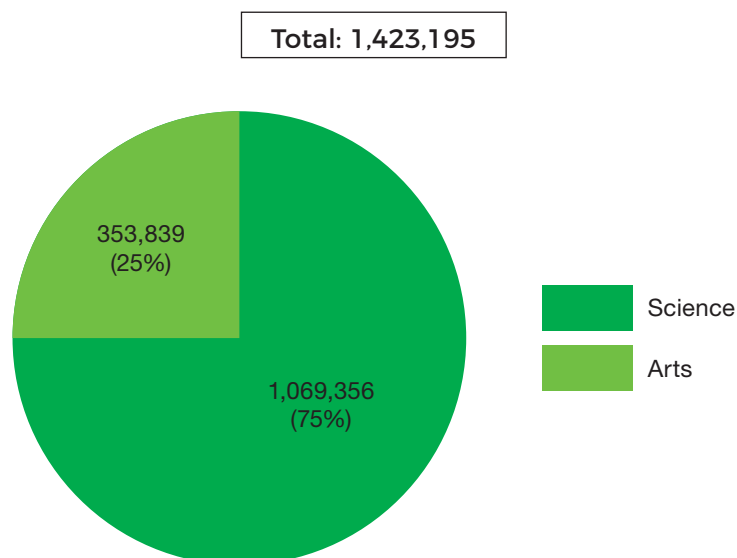
Muzaffargarh has shown the highest increase in enrolment, 4.32%, over last year. In absolute terms, Faisalabad has shown highest increase in enrolment, 887,513 over last year.

Specialization-wise Enrolment in Higher Secondary



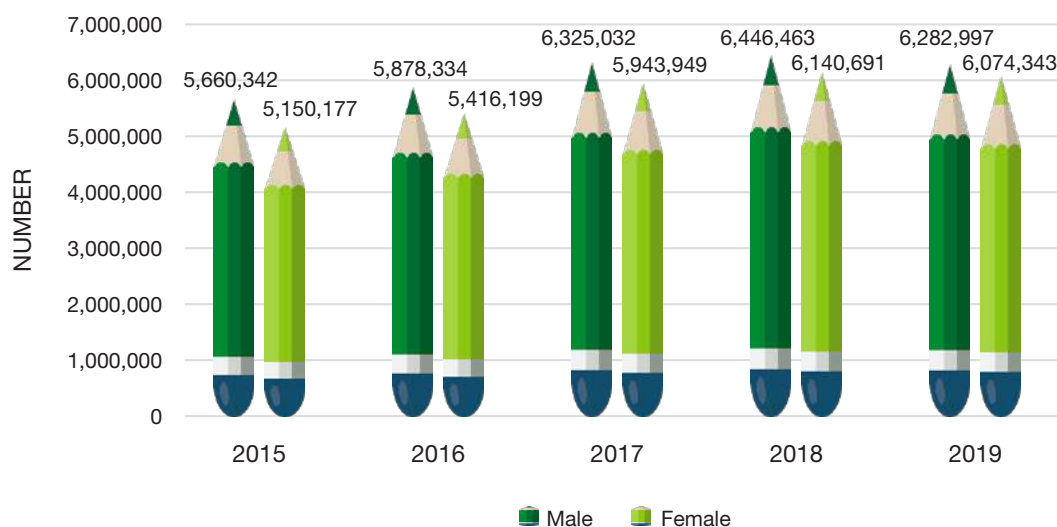
More than half of the Higher Secondary students specialize in Arts, and majority of them are female. Pre-Medical and Pre-Engineering each comprise 15% of Higher Secondary students.

Specialization wise Enrolment in Secondary (9th and 10th)



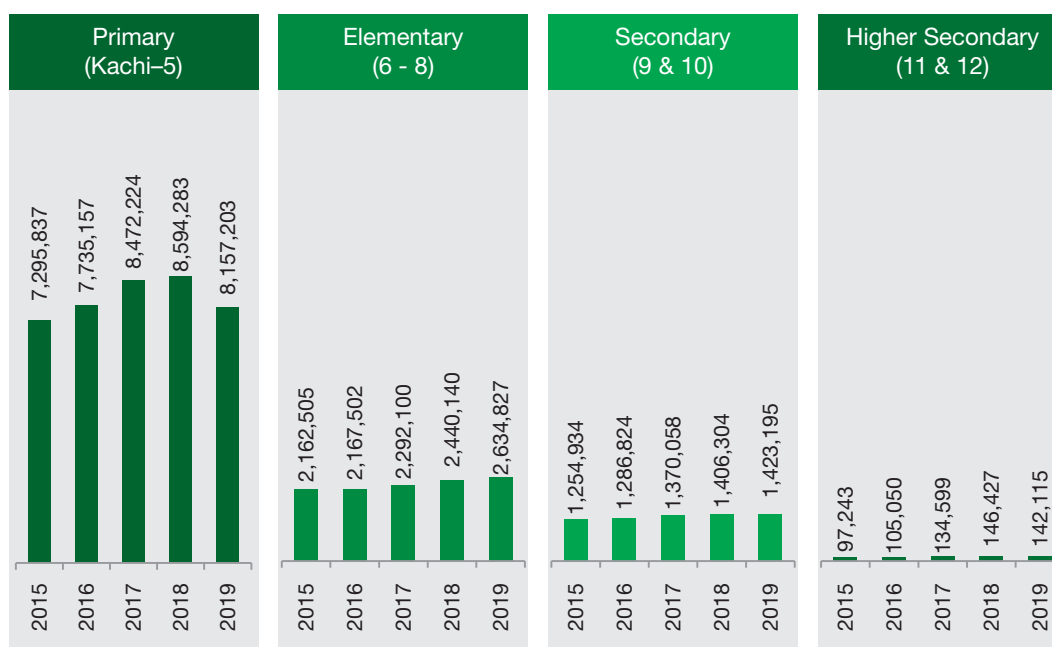
Close to 75% of the Secondary students specialize in Science. More than 60% of the Science students are male, whereas more than two-third of the Arts students are female. The number of students studying Computer Science and Biology are 427,926 and 683,126 respectively.

Enrolment (K-12) Trend from 2015 to 2019



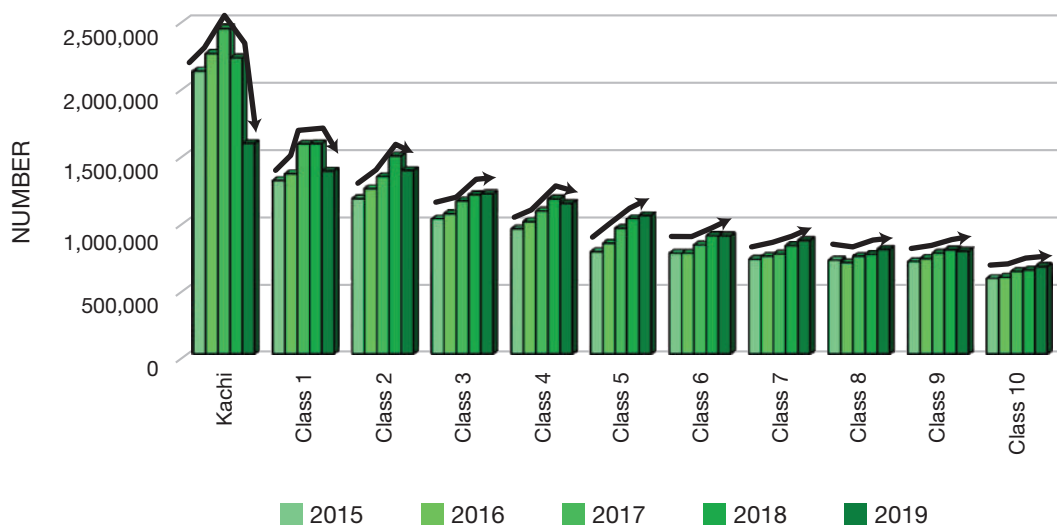
Enrolment from Kachi to Grade 12 students in all the public schools of Punjab is 12,357,340 in 2019 – showing a 2% decrease over last year and a 12% increase over the last 5 years. The ratio of male to female students has stayed around 52:48 over this period.

Level-wise Enrolment 2015 to 2019



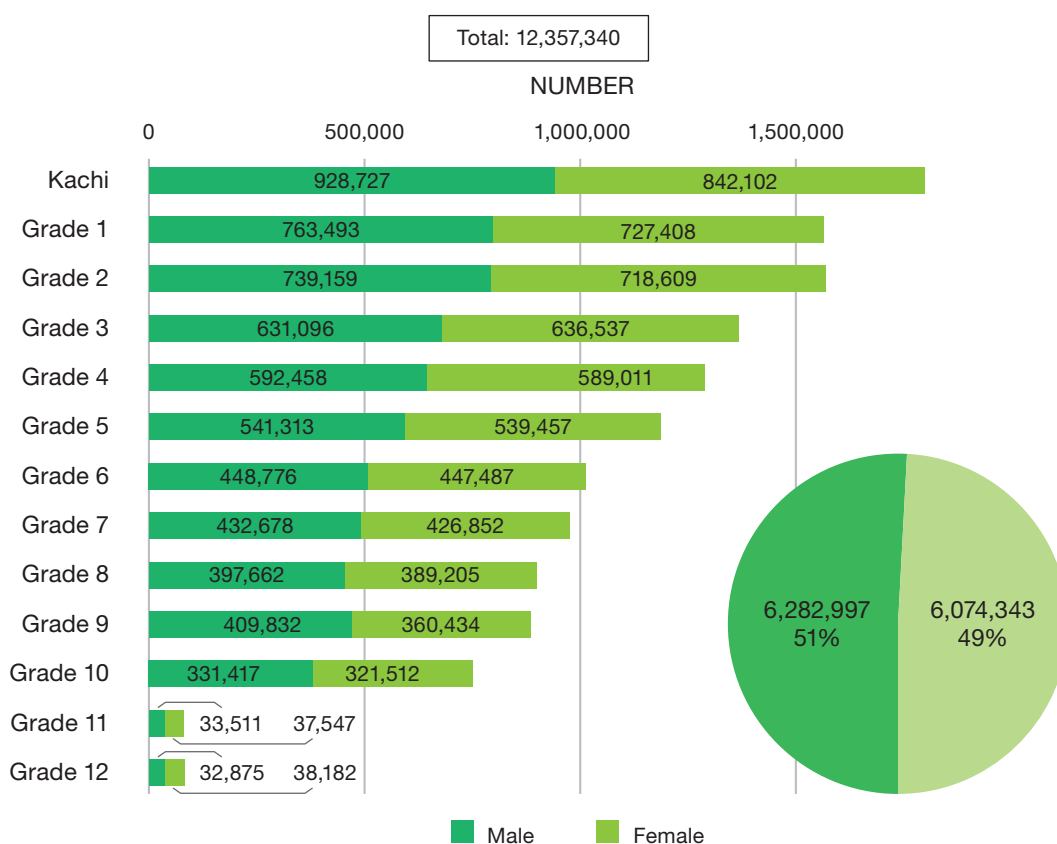
Primary has the highest proportion of students; more than 8.16 million. However, enrolment significantly drops with an increase in level of education. Primary and Elementary have shown a significant increase in enrolment over the last year. Over the last 5 years, the enrolment for Primary, Elementary, Secondary and Higher Secondary has increased by approximately 10.4%, 17%, 13% and 36% respectively.

Number of Students (2015 to 2019)



Number of students in every class has shown an increasing trend in the past five years. However, Kachi Class is showing a decreasing trend since last year.

Grade-wise Number of Students (2019)



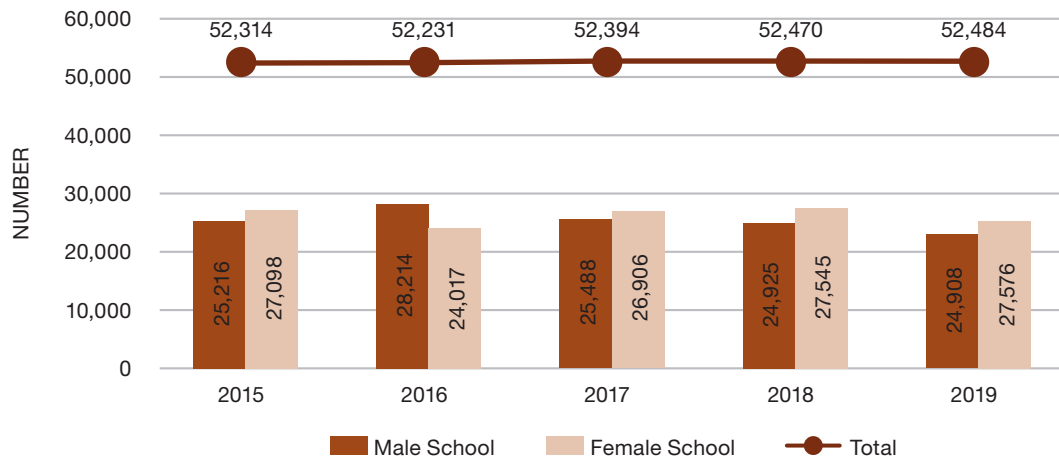
Total enrolment of male students is 6,282,997 and the total enrolment of female students is 6,074,343. Male enrolment is greater than female enrolment in almost all grades except grade 3, 11 and 12 in Punjab.

02



SCHOOLS

Trend of Public Schools from 2015 to 2019



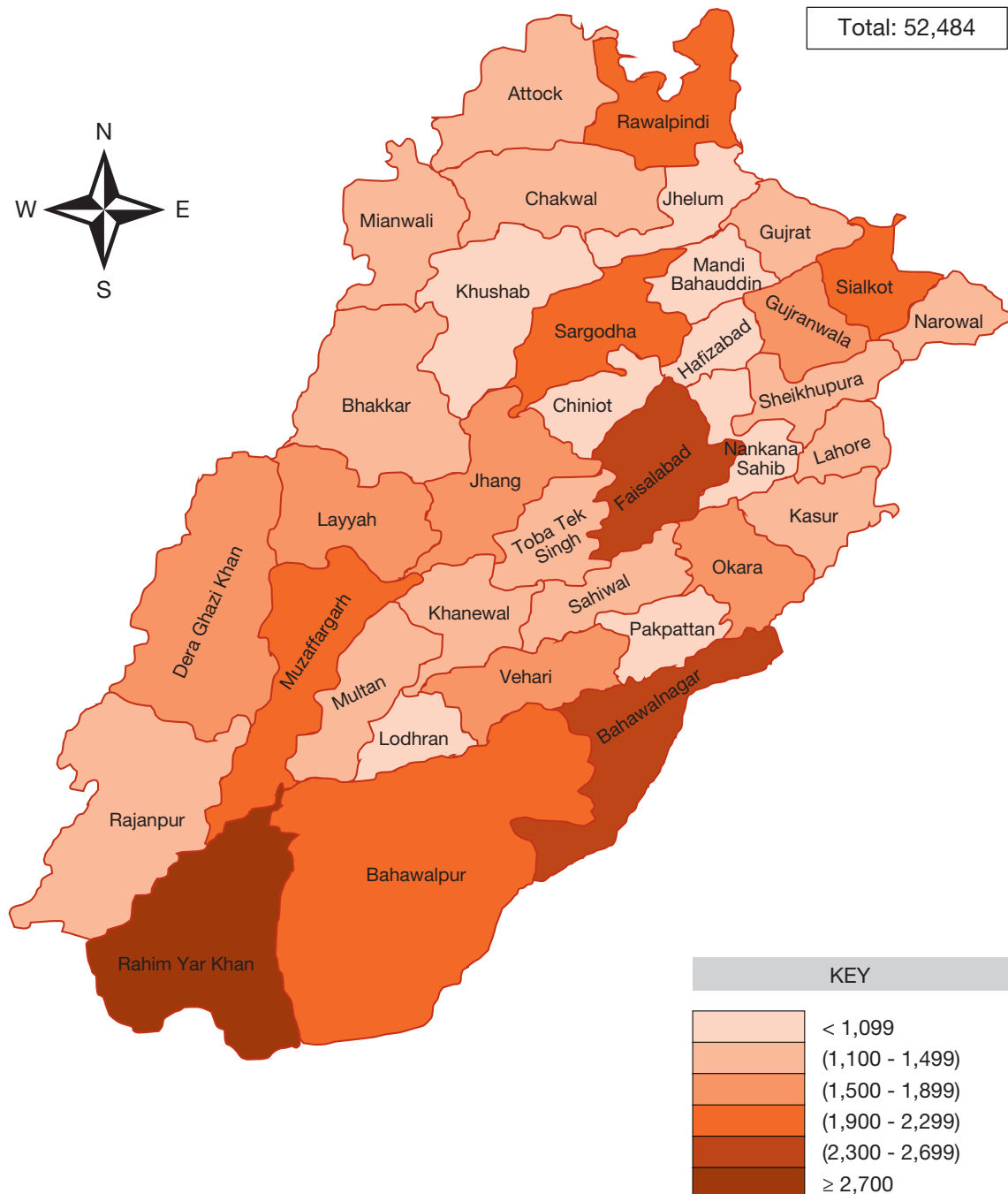
There is a total of 52,484 public schools in Punjab in 2019. The number of schools has slightly increased compared to the number of schools in 2017-18. More than half of the total schools are girls' schools.

District-wise Number of Schools by Level (2019)

LEVEL					
District	Primary	Elementary	Secondary	H. Secondary	Masjid Maktab
ATTOCK	834	207	226	22	
BAHAWALNAGAR	1,638	387	195	18	89
BAHAWALPUR	1,441	327	162	27	
BHAKKAR	992	218	118	12	
CHAKWAL	721	192	259	24	
CHINIOT	554	106	73	7	
D.G. KHAN	1,367	195	124	17	
FAISALABAD	1,286	498	472	63	
GUJRANWALA	1,064	329	267	20	
GUJRAT	948	219	283	27	1
HAFIZABAD	606	114	68	14	
JHANG	1,254	199	169	16	
JHELUM	541	139	151	11	
KASUR	1,025	276	179	15	
KHANEWAL	726	365	187	30	
KHUSHAB	725	130	131	13	
LAHORE	557	284	333	29	
LAYYAH	1,127	302	156	9	24
LODHRAN	564	161	97	14	
MANDI BHAUDIN	542	129	160	16	
MIANWALI	979	171	134	15	
MULTAN	990	242	177	29	
MUZAFFARGARH	1,660	280	136	16	
NANKANA SAHIB	598	143	88	8	
NAROWAL	921	184	158	20	
OKARA	1,041	302	188	13	33
PAKPATTAN	639	174	88	10	
RAHIM YAR KHAN	2,328	384	244	24	50
RAJAN PUR	982	95	69	12	
RAWALPINDI	1,176	317	396	41	
SAHIWAL	686	293	192	33	
SARGODHA	1,270	379	309	43	7
SHEIKHUPURA	936	292	155	18	20
SIALKOT	1,352	321	254	34	
T.T.SINGH	707	287	198	16	
VEHARI	1,029	295	161	24	1
GRAND TOTAL	35,806	8,936	6,757	760	225



District-wise Number of Schools (2019)



The spread of public schools in Punjab is the largest as compared to the other provinces of Pakistan. Rahim Yar Khan has the highest number of schools (3,030) while Chiniot has the lowest number of schools (740). Chiniot, however, has shown the highest increase in the number of schools over the last year.

Correlation of number of schools with population

The spread of schools in the districts is proportional to their population spread. Rahim Yar Khan has a population of around 4.81 million which explains the high number of schools, whereas Chiniot has a population of around 1.37 million, explaining why the number of schools is few.

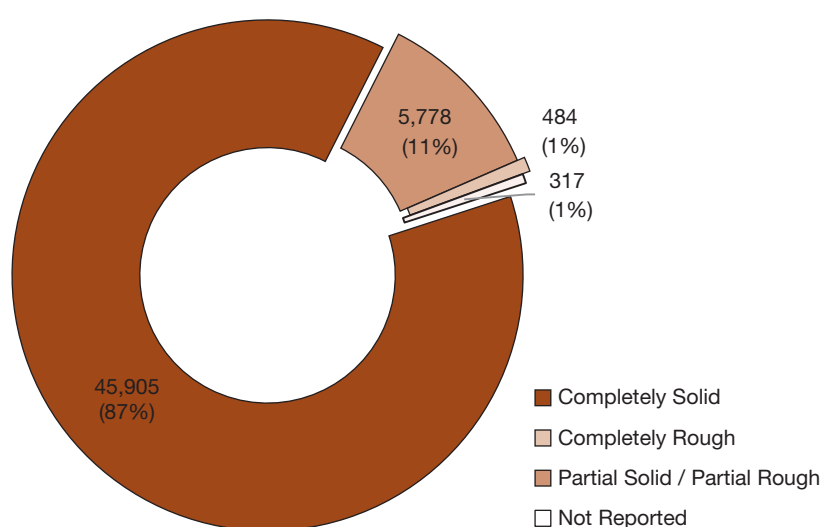
Urban/ Rural divide

In Rahim Yar Khan only around 19% of the population resides in the urban areas (which has private schools). Since the majority of the population resides in the rural areas, and also highlights why the spread of schools is high in Rahim Yar Khan, since rural areas are dominated by public schools.

Good management, infrastructure, discipline and attendance indicators

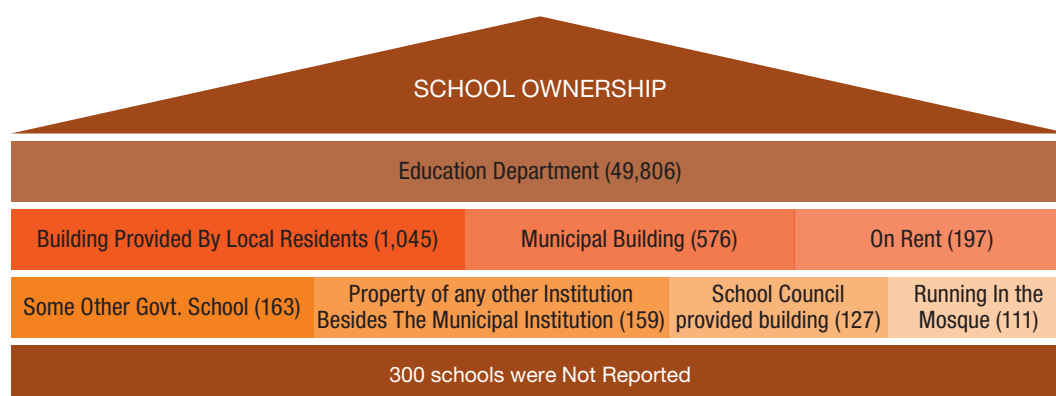
Chiniot has a good record of both teacher attendance (97%) and student attendance (92.3%) against a target of 90%. Further, with the functional facilities indicator ranking at 99.7% - the good facilities and infrastructure has led to a greater number of functional schools in Chiniot.

Building Construction Type



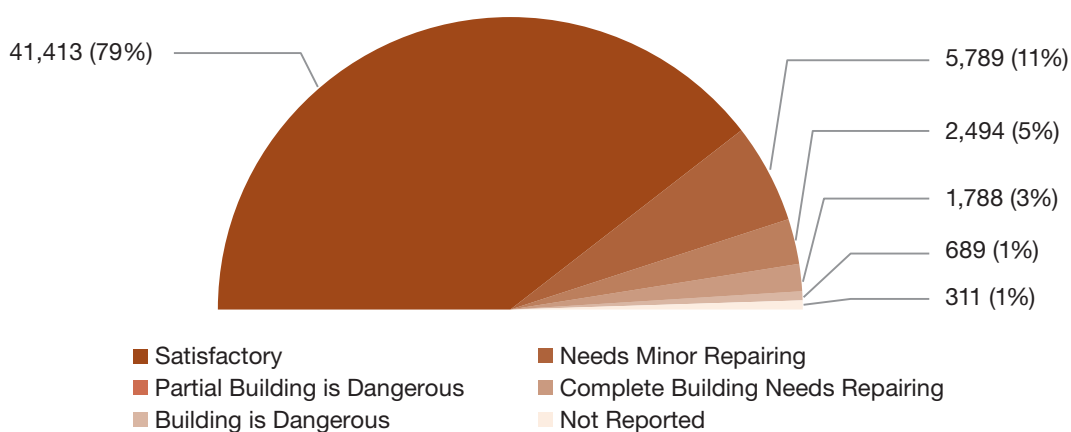
87% schools in Punjab have completely solid buildings, while only 1% are completely rough. Partial solid percentage has shown an increasing trend over the last few years.

School Ownership



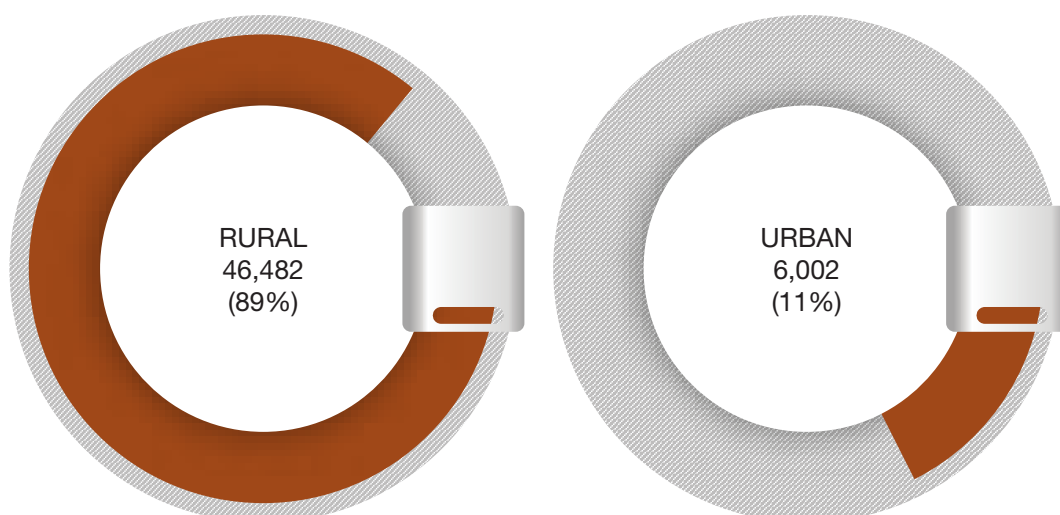
School Education Department owns more than 96% of the total schools in Punjab, followed by local bodies and the community also owning a significant number of schools.

Building Condition



More than 79% of the total school buildings in Punjab are in a satisfactory condition. 11% need some repair, 3% are partially or completely dangerous, whereas only 1% of the buildings are in a dangerous condition.

Schools by Area



89% of the total public schools are located in the rural areas of Punjab and 11% are located in the urban areas.

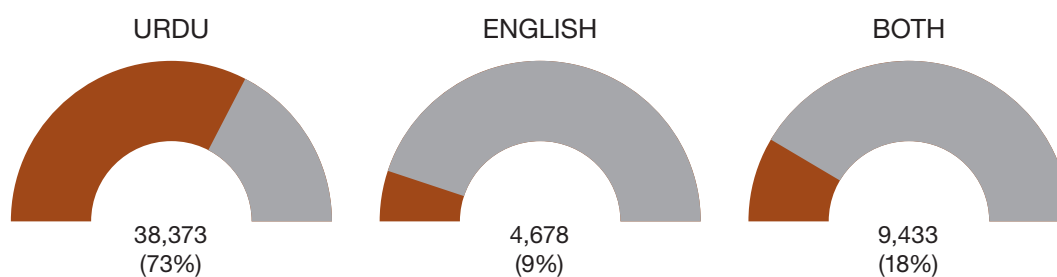
Private schools reach

Private schools mostly cater and concentrate their activities to the urban areas of Punjab; hence there are more public schools in the rural areas. This arrangement allows for all children, whether in rural or urban areas, to access education.

Population Urban/Rural

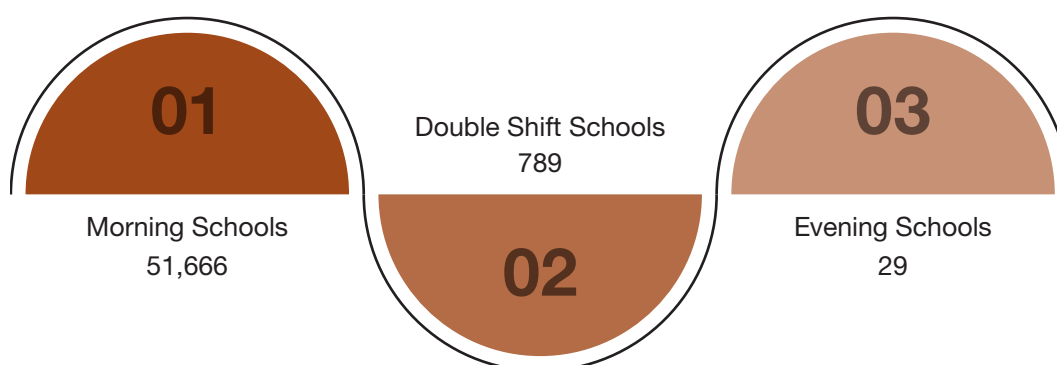
The urban areas of Punjab have a population of around 40,387,298, whereas the rural areas comprise of around 69,625,144, which explains the spread of schools. The Public schools spread is proportional to the population spread.

School Medium



73% of the total schools have Urdu as the only medium of instruction. 9% have only English as a medium of instruction whereas 18% schools have a hybrid system i.e. both English and Urdu as mediums of instruction.

School Shift



Most of the schools in Punjab run in morning shift, 29 in evening shift, and 789 schools run in both the morning and evening shifts.

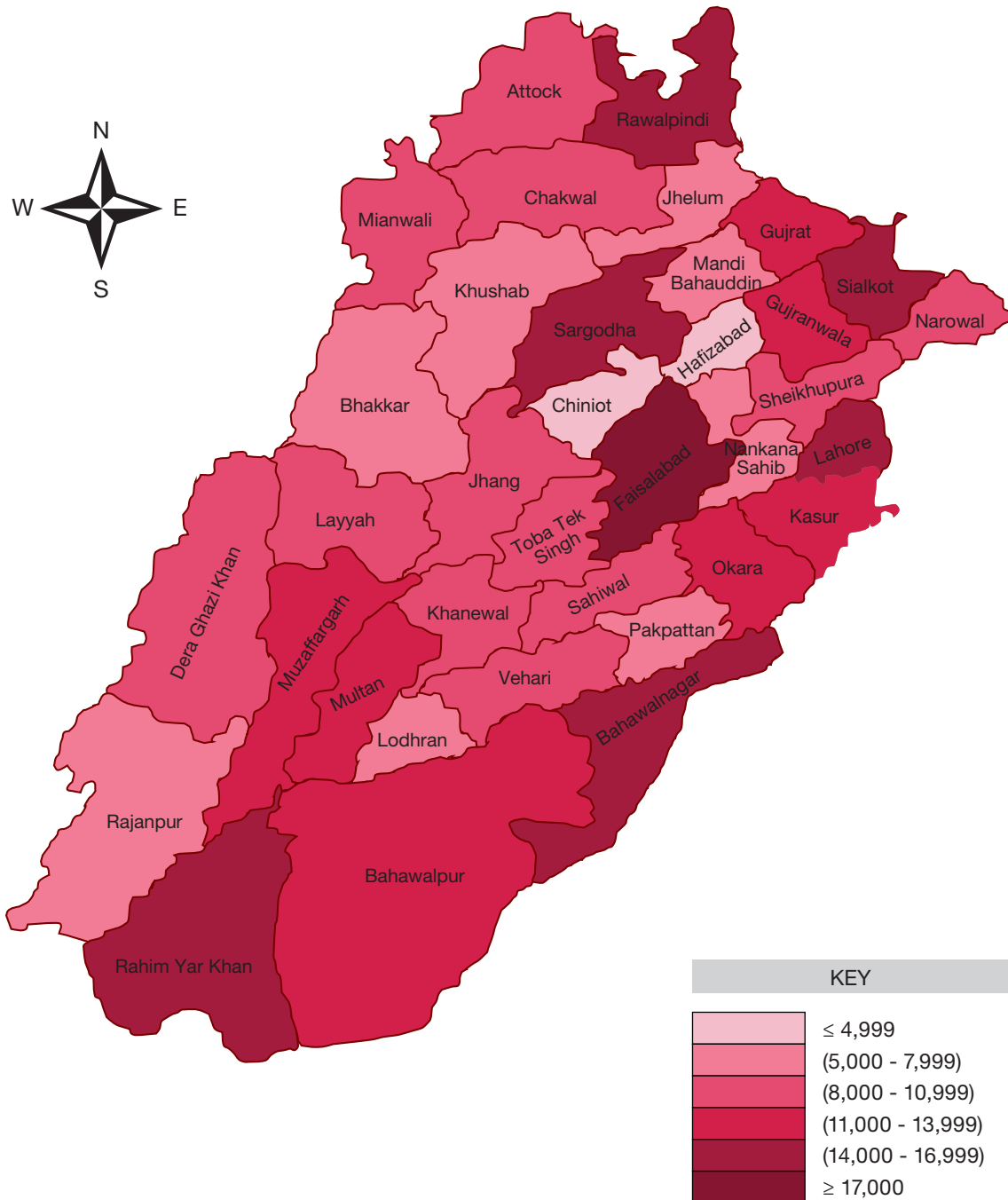
03



TEACHERS

District-wise Number of Teachers

Total: 377,895



Punjab has the largest spread of public schools as compared to other provinces of Pakistan. This may be co-related with the densely populated coverage of teachers in the province. While Faisalabad has the highest number of teachers, accumulating to 22,517, Chiniot ranks last, with only 4,601 teachers.

Public Schools

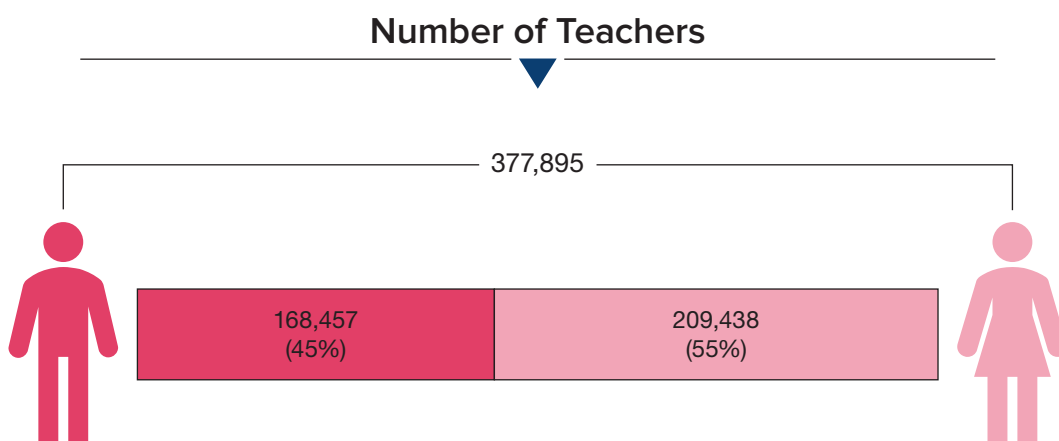
The spread of schools in the districts is proportional to the population of teachers in the area. According to the survey results, district Chiniot has only 740 schools resulting in a low teacher spread. Whereas Faisalabad falls under the category of districts having higher number of public schools, 2319, hence a larger population of teachers.

Enrolment

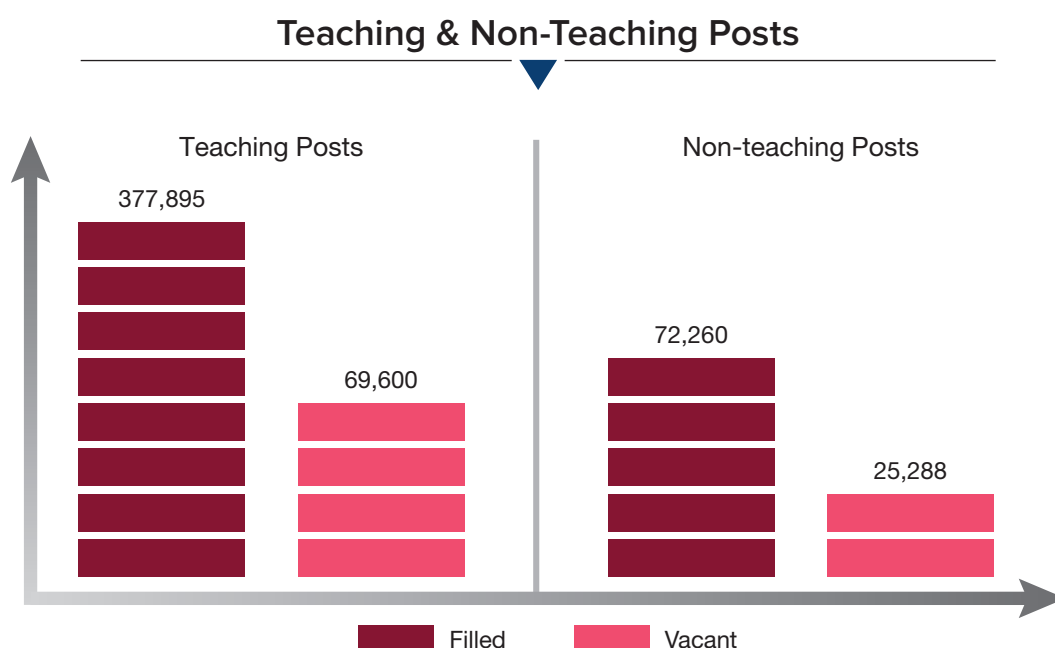
Out of a total population of 1,867,466 children of 5-16 years of age in district Faisalabad, 864,483 are enrolled in public schools, explaining the reason behind the highest number of teachers in the district. Chiniot, on the other hand, has one of the lowest enrolments of students, 191,790 children, explaining the reason behind the lowest number of teachers in the district. In Faisalabad alone, more than 70% of the children are enrolled in public schools as compared to Chiniot.

Recruitment

The spread of teachers across a province is also dependent on the sanctioned posts in each district. Faisalabad has a total of 25,914 sanctioned posts as compared to only 5,503 posts in Chiniot.

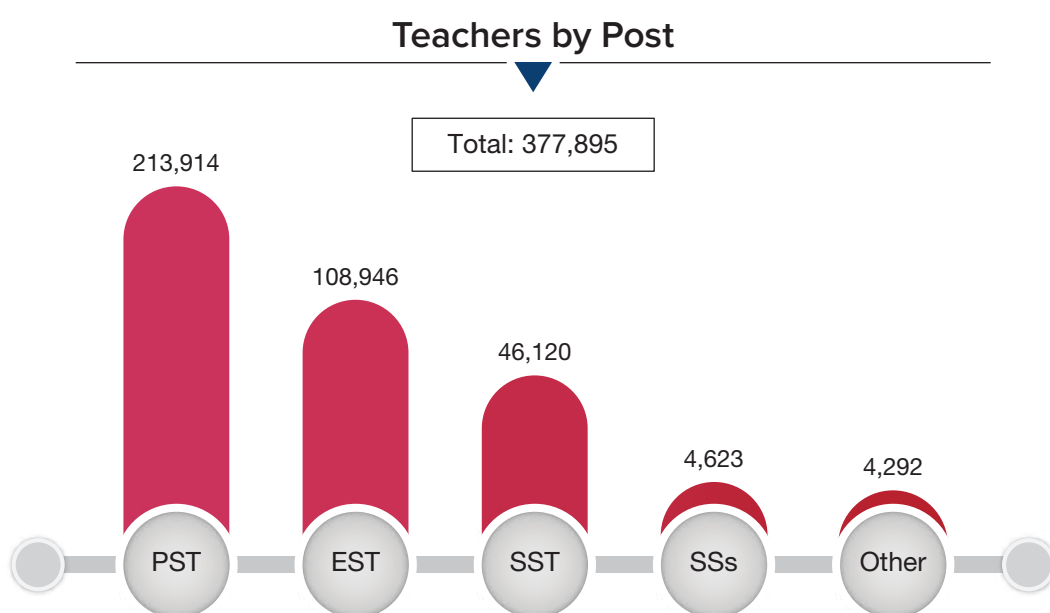


There are 168,457 male and 209,438 female teachers in Punjab. 13 transgenders have also been reported this year which is yet to be verified. The number of female teachers at Primary school level is higher as compared to number of male teachers.



Close to 84% of the teaching posts, and more than 74% of the non-teaching posts across Punjab are filled. Non-teaching posts include posts such as Clerk, Librarian, Laboratory Assistant, Naib Qasid etc.

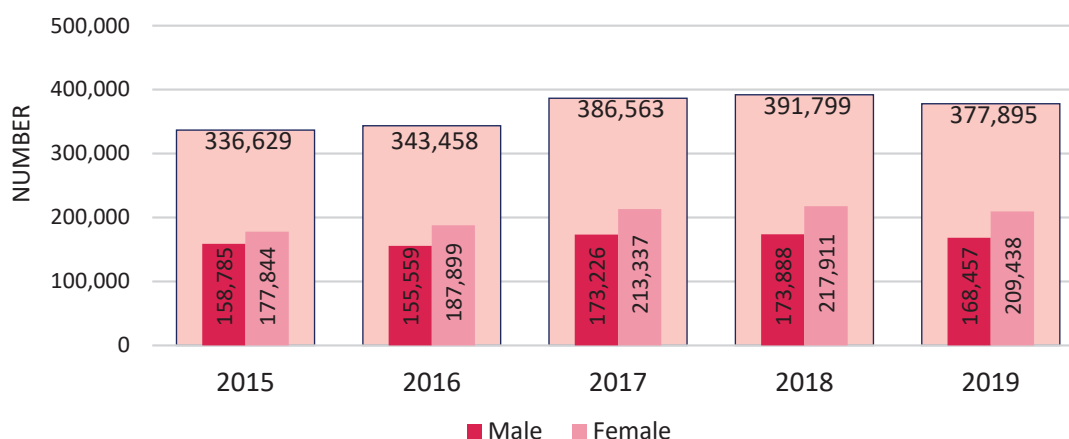
The government of Punjab announced its E-transfer policy in May 2019, with the aim of facilitating the teachers through an Online transfer system. To facilitate maximum number of teachers, the Government of Punjab, through this initiative, revised the minimum tenure requirement for transfer eligibility, from three years to one year. Furthermore, the policy, through an automated system, also aims to make the transfer process, fair, merit based and transparent. Currently the Government of Punjab is also working on teacher rationalization so that teachers may be evenly distributed across the province. The policy is designed to give a reasonable workload to every teacher and to ensure a feasible enrolment for each school. Hence, under this initiative the aim is to shift the surplus staff to the schools with a staff shortage, and vice versa. Following the timely implementation of this policy, a further drop in the vacant posts is expected.



Punjab has the highest number of primary school teachers. More than half of the teachers (55%) are Primary School Teachers (PSTs). While there may be many

reasons for this, the most apparent one seems to be the spread of primary schools across the province. According to the survey results, Punjab has 32,138 primary schools (more than 70% of total) as compared to only 8,327 elementary schools. Punjab also has the highest proportion of students enrolled in primary schools; more than 7.5 million. A drop in the number of elementary school teachers may also be co related with a drop in enrolment from primary to elementary grades.

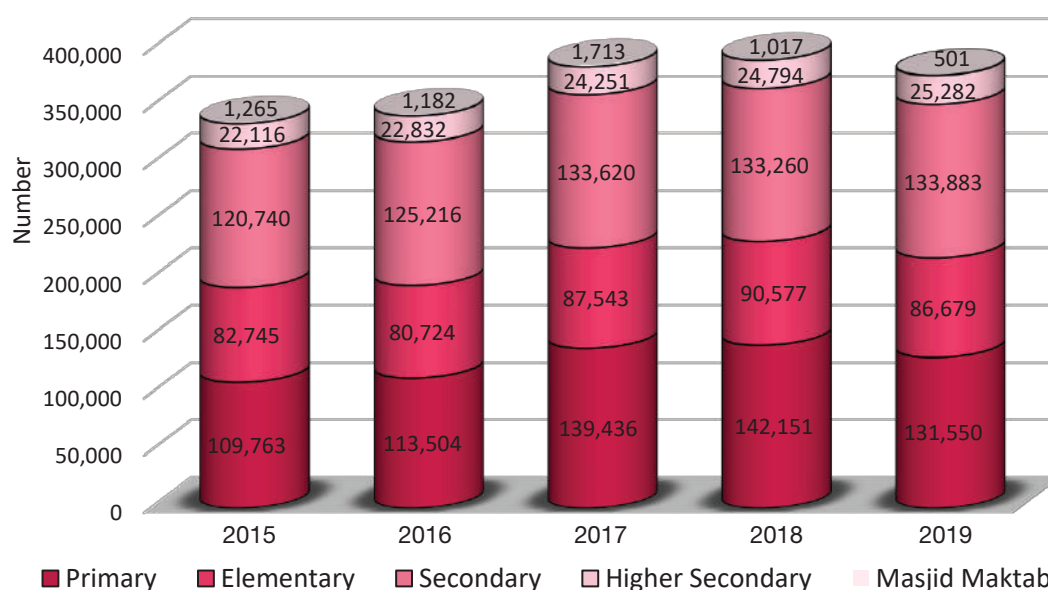
Trend of Teachers



As per the survey results, there are currently 377,895 teachers in public schools across Punjab. There has been a drop of 3.7% of teachers over the past one year. However, over the past 5 years, there has been an increase of 11% teachers.

The figure above shows a progressive growth in the number of teachers over the years except for the year 2019. In 2018, the Government of Punjab imposed a hiring ban on teachers. While a few teachers dropped due to factors like retirement, a ban on new hires resulted in a gap.

Level-wise Teachers



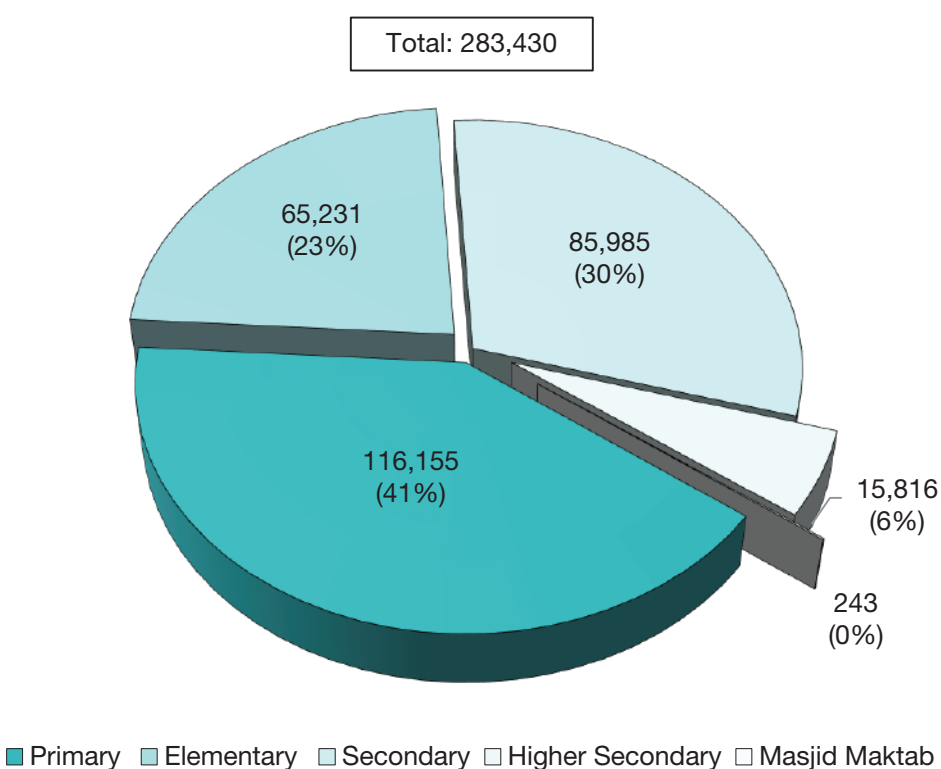
Primary and Secondary levels have more than 70% of the teachers. Elementary level also has a significant number of teachers, 89,133. Over the last year, Primary and Masjid Maktab schools have experienced a significant increase in the number of teachers by 37.0% and 40.4% respectively.

04

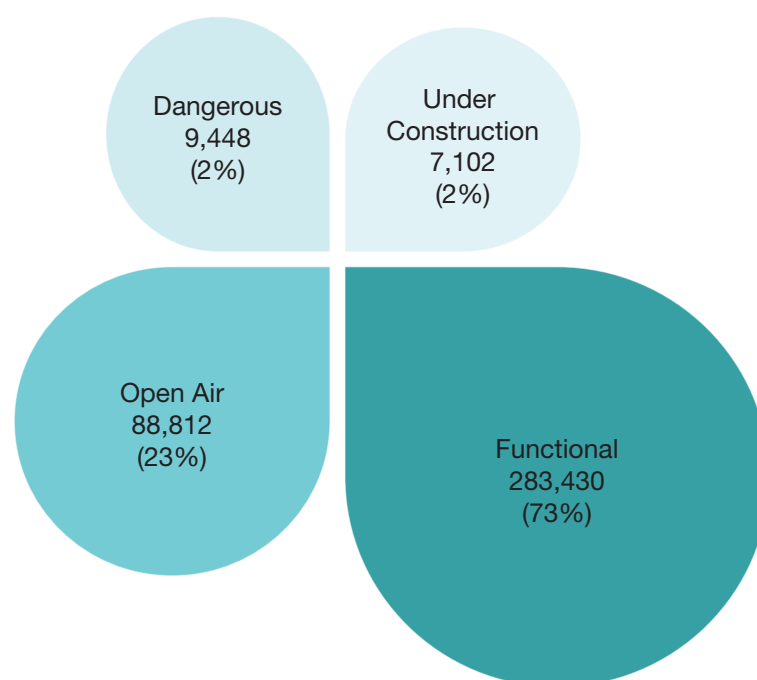


CLASSROOMS

No. of Classrooms

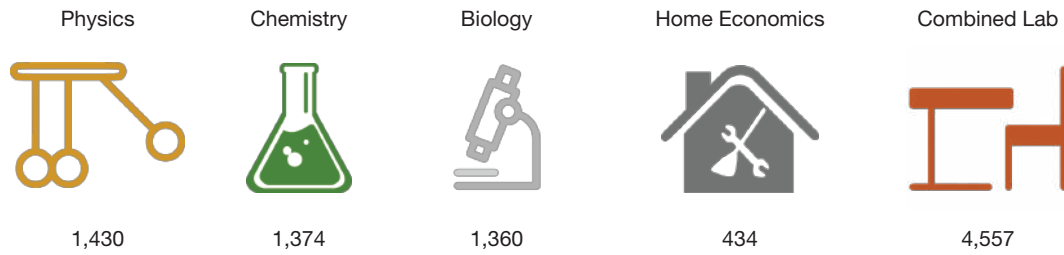


There are 116,155 rooms being used as classrooms in Primary schools, 85,985 rooms in secondary schools, while 65,231 and 15,816 rooms are being used as classrooms in elementary and higher secondary schools respectively.



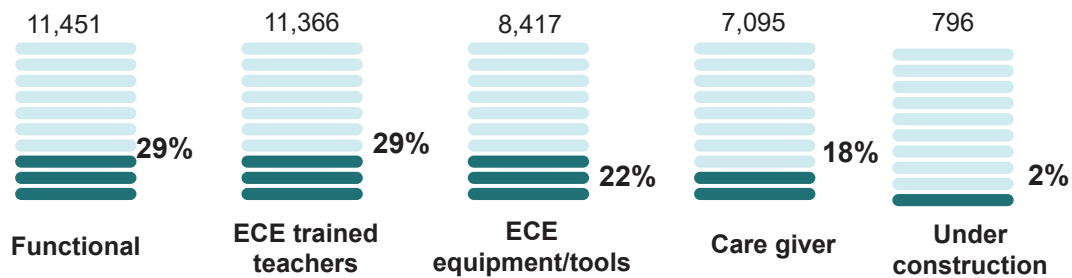
Currently, 283,430 classrooms are being used for teaching while close to 88,812 classes are being taught in open air. Around 9,448 classrooms have been declared dangerous.

Number of Science Labs



There are 1,430 physics labs, 1,360 biology labs, 1,374 chemistry labs, 434 home Economics labs and 4,557 combined labs all over Punjab.

ECE Classrooms



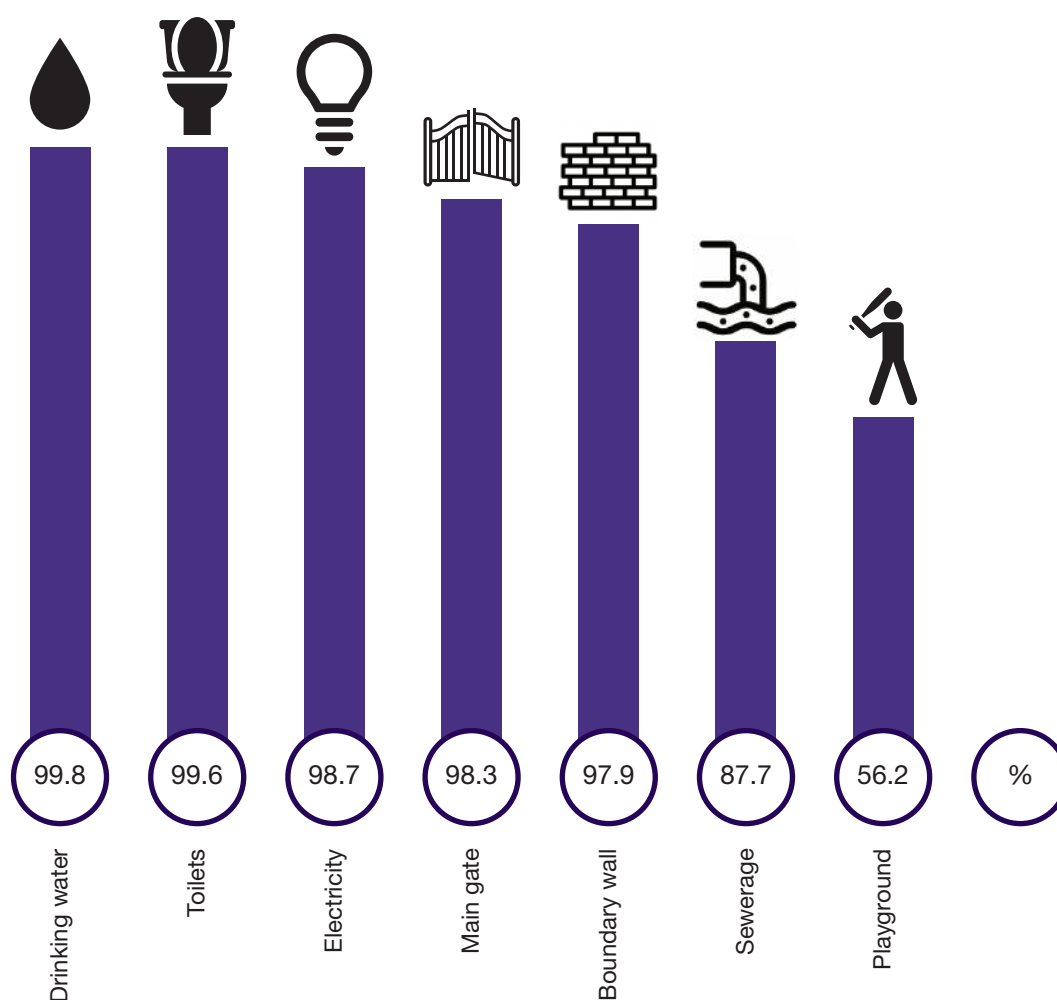
There are 11,451 ECE classrooms in schools across Punjab. Close to 90% of the classrooms have ECE equipment/tools, and more than 75% of the classrooms have ECE trained teachers.

The background of the page features a grayscale photograph of a person in a white lab coat, focused on a laptop. This image is partially obscured by large, diagonal, semi-transparent geometric shapes in blue and lime green. In the lower-left foreground, there is a close-up, slightly out-of-focus image of a computer monitor and its base, with various cables connected to the back. The overall design is modern and professional, suggesting a focus on technology and research.

05

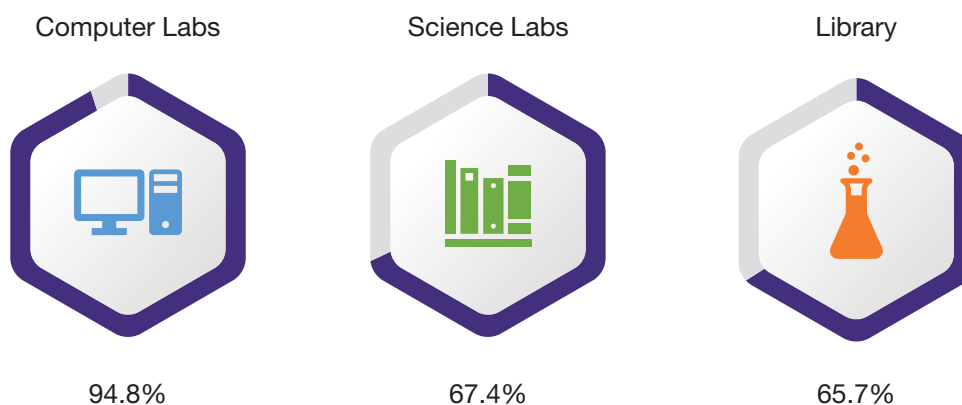
AVAILABLE FACILITIES

Availability of All Facilities



More than 98% of the schools have basic facilities i.e. drinking water, toilets, electricity, and a boundary wall. More than 98% of the schools have a main gate, while more than 87% of the schools have sewerage facility.

Others Facilities in High and Higher Secondary Schools

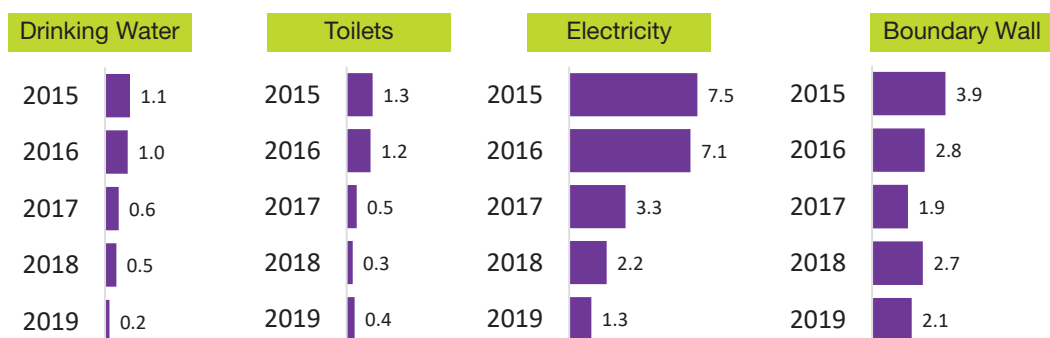


Basic Facilities in Schools

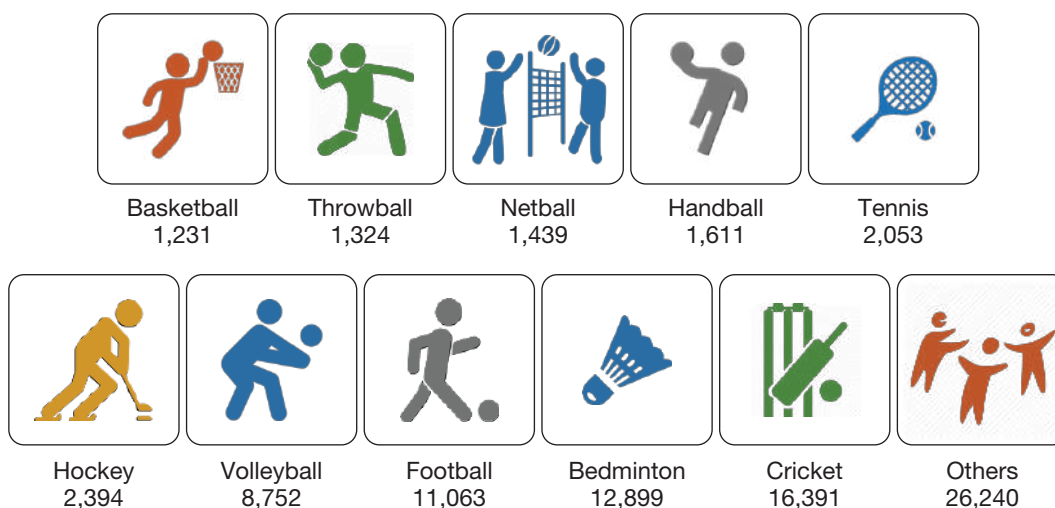
District	Drinking Water		Toilets		Electricity		Boundary Wall	
Attock	1,283	100%	1,285	100%	1,279	99%	1,279	99%
Bahawalnagar	2,317	100%	2,293	99%	2,261	97%	2,175	93%
Bahawalpur	1,953	100%	1,944	99%	1,904	97%	1,864	95%
Bhakkar	1,340	100%	1,339	100%	1,334	100%	1,338	100%
Chakwal	1,195	100%	1,193	100%	1,186	99%	1,194	100%
Chiniot	738	100%	738	100%	739	100%	734	99%
D.G. Khan	1,651	97%	1,683	99%	1,654	97%	1,665	98%
Faisalabad	2,317	100%	2,317	100%	2,317	100%	2,285	99%
Gujranwala	1,678	100%	1,680	100%	1,678	100%	1,669	99%
Gujrat	1,473	100%	1,474	100%	1,477	100%	1,467	99%
Hafizabad	801	100%	800	100%	798	100%	789	98%
Jhang	1,638	100%	1,636	100%	1,629	99%	1,526	93%
Jhelum	842	100%	842	100%	842	100%	839	100%
Kasur	1,492	100%	1,494	100%	1,490	100%	1,490	100%
Khanewal	1,308	100%	1,307	100%	1,303	100%	1,293	99%
Khushab	999	100%	997	100%	992	99%	992	99%
Lahore	1,201	100%	1,192	99%	1,202	100%	1,196	99%
Layyah	1,618	100%	1,614	100%	1,569	97%	1,602	99%
Lodhran	835	100%	834	100%	833	100%	835	100%
M.B. Din	845	100%	847	100%	846	100%	843	100%
Mianwali	1,292	99%	1,296	100%	1,270	98%	1,290	99%
Multan	1,435	100%	1,431	100%	1,430	99%	1,432	100%
Muzzafargarh	2,091	100%	2,087	100%	2,035	97%	2,081	99%
Nankana Saheb	837	100%	834	100%	833	100%	830	99%
Narowal	1,282	100%	1,280	100%	1,246	97%	1,255	98%
Okara	1,576	100%	1,564	99%	1,571	100%	1,518	96%
Pakpattan	910	100%	909	100%	909	100%	899	99%
R.Y. Khan	3,026	100%	3,015	100%	2,937	97%	2,997	99%
Rajanpur	1,147	99%	1,125	97%	1,075	93%	1,139	98%
Rawalpindi	1,925	100%	1,925	100%	1,909	99%	1,794	93%
Sahiwal	1,204	100%	1,201	100%	1,198	100%	1,104	92%
Sargodha	2,007	100%	2,003	100%	2,001	100%	1,991	99%
Sheikhupura	1,420	100%	1,418	100%	1,392	98%	1,411	99%
Sialkot	1,960	100%	1,958	100%	1,959	100%	1,941	99%
T.T. Singh	1,208	100%	1,208	100%	1,207	100%	1,101	91%
Vehari	1,510	100%	1,507	100%	1,509	100%	1,506	100%

Basic Missing Facilities (2015 to 2019)

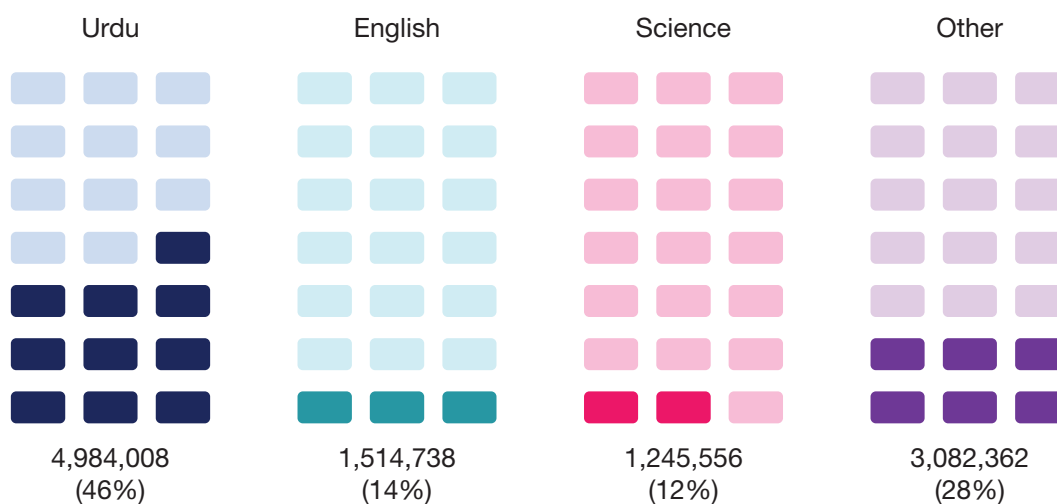
(%)



Sports Facilities in Schools



Library Books

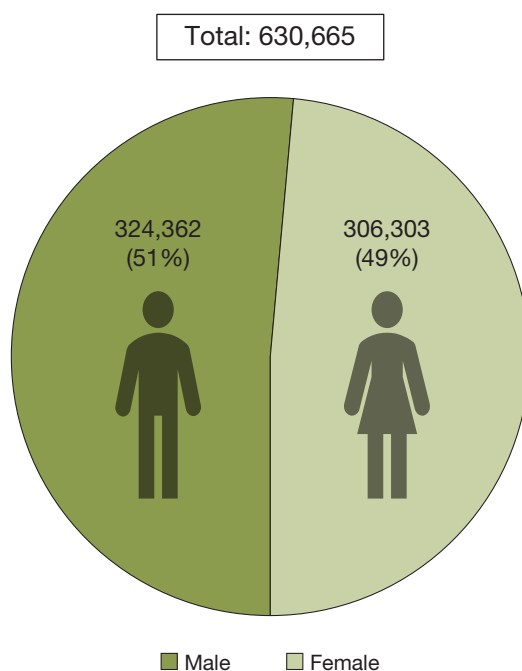




06

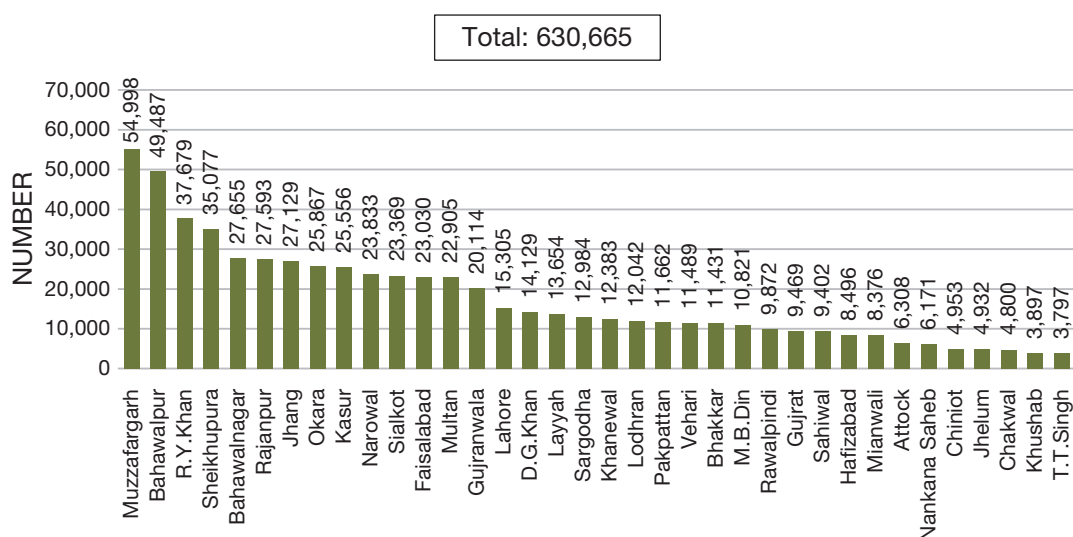
PSSP SCHOOLS

Enrolment in PSSP Schools



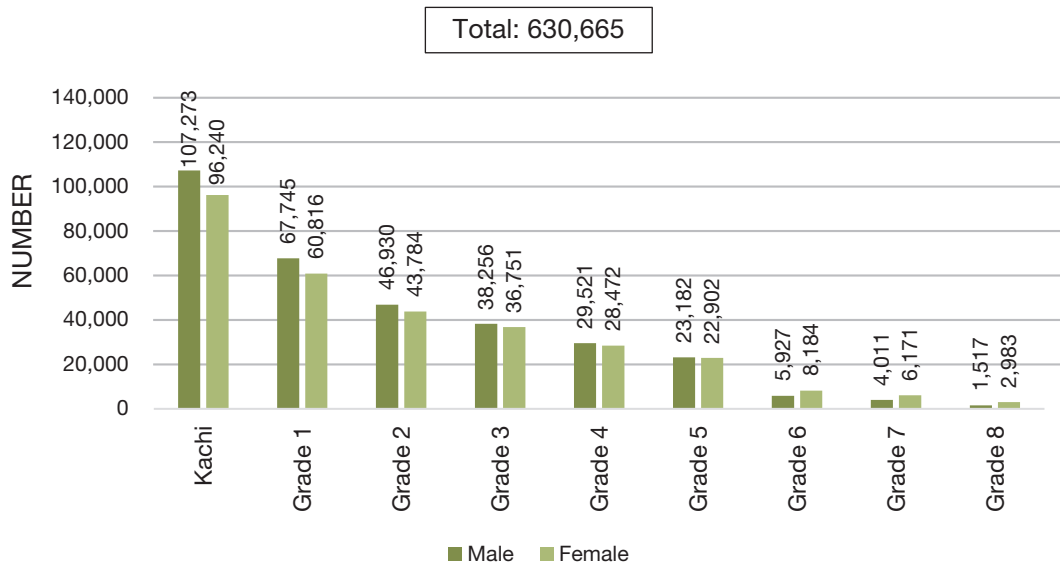
Total enrolment of male students is 306,303 and the total enrolment of female students is 324,362. Female enrolment in PSSP schools is greater than male enrolment.

Total Enrolment in PSSP Schools



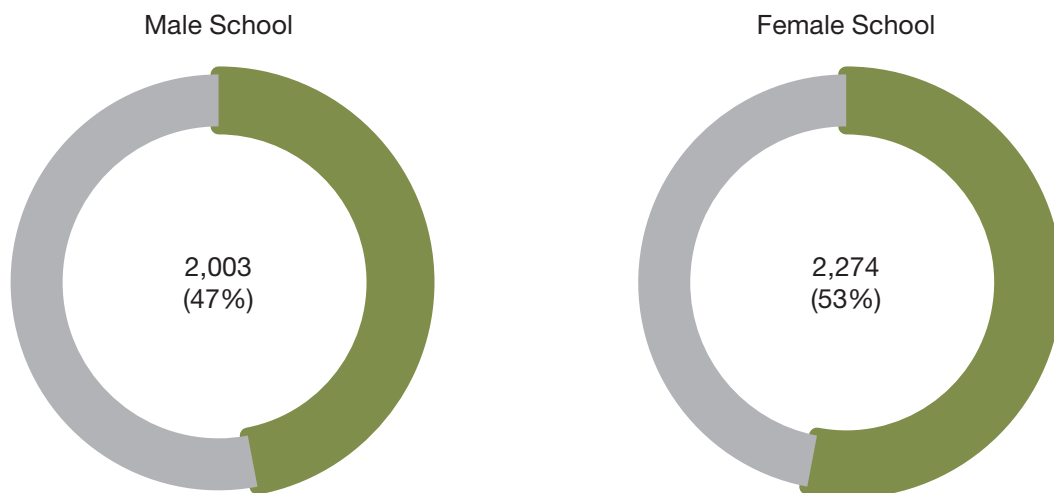
Muzaffargarh has the highest enrolment in PSSP schools whereas Toba Tek Singh has the lowest enrolment.

Classwise Enrolment in PSSP Schools



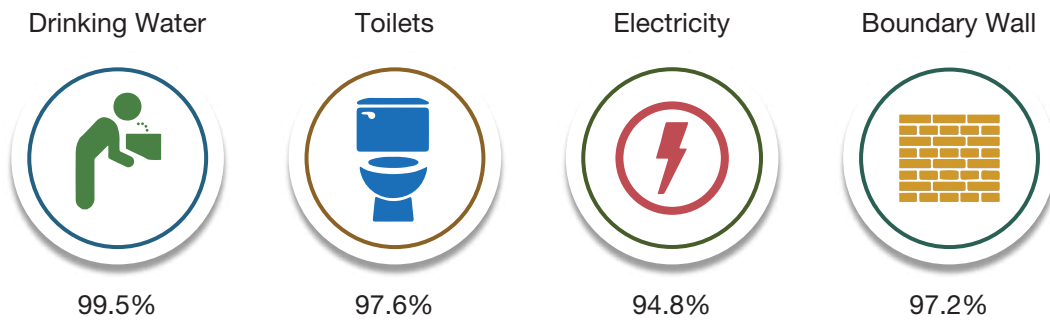
Total enrolment of PSSP schools is 630,665. The highest enrolment has been reported in Kachi which decreases with the increase in class level.

School by Level



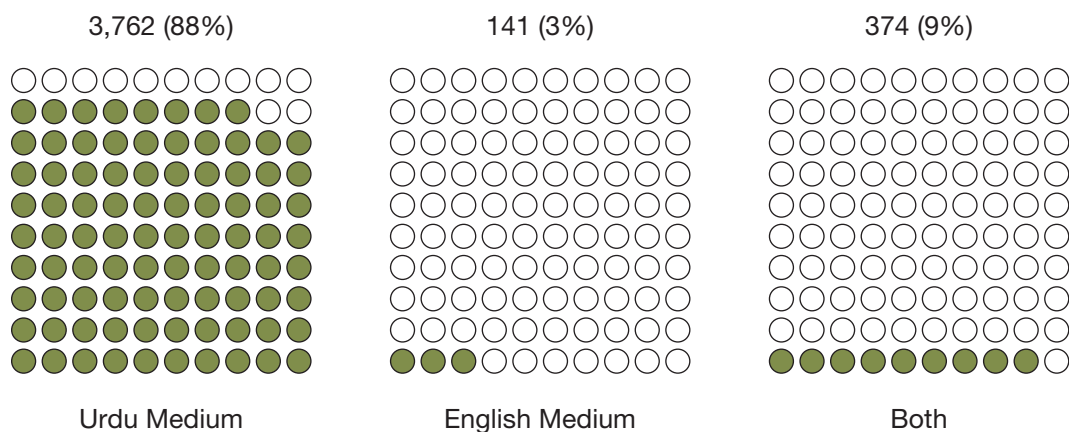
There are 2,003 male schools whereas 2,274 female schools. Female schools are 13.5% more than the male schools.

Basic Facilities in PSSP Schools



Almost all PSSP schools are equipped with the basic facilities like drinking water, toilets, electricity and boundary wall.

School Medium



88% PSSP schools are Urdu medium, 3% are English Medium and 9% have opted for the both mediums.

SCHOOL CENSUS

ANNUAL REPORT 2019-20



Programme Monitoring & Implementation Unit
Punjab Education Sector Reform Programme
Government of the Punjab