

Pakistan Economic Survey

2010-11

Pakistan Economic Survey 2010-11

Education Survey

Box: Main findings of ASER 2010 (Rural)

80 percent of children in the age group 6 to 16 years in rural Pakistan were enrolled in schools in 2010. Of the children in the primary age group 6 to 10 years 84 percent were enrolled.

Pre-school enrollment in 2010 was 45 percent, which is quite close to the overall EFA/National Plan of Action (NPA) target of 50 percent enrolment in pre-school by 2015.

There was decreasing trend for enrollment from class 1 to class 10. The class wise enrollment for class 3 was 14 percent, 9 percent for class 6 and 3 percent for class 10.

Mother's literacy stood at 32 percent. Lowest being 17 percent in Balochistan and highest being 55 percent in Gilgit-Baltistan.

The overall percentage of rural children in class 5 reading a class 2 text in Urdu/Sindhi was 52 percent while for the English text it was 42 percent. This meant that more than half of all rural children in class 5 in Pakistan were at least three grade levels behind.

For arithmetic level up to class 3, only 34 percent children in class 5, were able to do division problems. Thus more than 65 percent of the children in class 5 were at least two grades levels behind.

Out of every 4 children in the private schools, at least 1 child took paid tuition, whereas out of every 10 children in the Government school, at least 1 child took paid tuition

43 percent of the Government primary schools did not have safe drinking water and 55 percent did not have proper washroom facilities.

Overall children's attendance on the day of visit as per headcount in government schools stood at 82 percent and 89 percent for private schools. Sindh had 65 percent attendance whilst Khyber Pakhtunkwa had 88 percent children's attendance.

Teachers' attendance on the day of the visit at the national level was 87 percent in Govt. Schools and 90 percent in private schools.

Source: ASER-Pakistan 2010 <http://safedafed.Org/asere/document/asere/2011/>

Pakistan Economic Survey

2011-12

Pakistan Economic Survey 2011-12

Education Survey

Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) is a citizen led household based learning survey mostly in rural and selected urban areas. It measures learning levels of children 5-16 years the same age group as identified for compulsory education in Article 25 A of the Constitution of Pakistan. ASER is conducted each year across Pakistan and will continue up to 2015. It is led by

the Idara-e- Taleem-o-Aagahi (ITA) in collaboration with the National Commission for Human Development (NCHD), Sindh Education Foundation and many other Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). In 2011, 84 rural and 3 urban city districts, 2,502 villages, 97 urban blocks and 3,642 government/private schools were surveyed. The survey included 49,793 households and 146,874 children. The ASER 2011 Survey was conducted in 84 rural and 3 Urban districts (Lahore, Peshawar and Karachi) of Pakistan by 5000 active citizen volunteers throughout Pakistan.

Box 1

ASER 2011 National Summary (RURAL)

Enrolment Characteristics

- In 2011, 79.9 percent of 6-16 year olds in rural Pakistan were enrolled in schools while 20.1 percent were out of school. This number has held steady since 2010. Nationally there is a persistent gender gap in out of school children with more girls than boys being out of school except for the 14-16 age group where slightly more boys are out of school than girls (boys 3.1 percent, girls 2.9 percent)
- Pre-school enrollment (3-5 years) was 42.8 percent, which is quite close to the overall EFA/National Plan of Action (NPA) target of 50 percent enrolment in pre-school by 2015. The highest enrolment in this age group was 51.3 percent in Punjab and lowest in Gilgit-Baltistan (29.4 percent) with majority enrolled in government schools. For urban areas this trend is highest in Karachi (68.9 percent) with majority of children in private schools

Private school enrolment is on the rise:

- Nationally, non-state private school enrolment stood at 25.5 percent. Highest private school enrolment was seen in Gilgit-Baltistan (43.6 percent) with FATA (40.5 percent) and Punjab (33.2 percent) close behind
- Madrasah enrolment increased from 0.9 percent in 2010 to 2.1 percent in 2011
- According to provincial data, highest Madrasah enrolment was found in Balochistan at 6.5 percent while district wise data show that Bahawalpur had the highest Madrasah enrolment (6.4 percent)

No major changes in Drinking Water and Toilet Facilities

- National figures for 2011 do not show any significant improvement in the proportion of schools with useable water and toilet facilities. Of the total government primary schools surveyed, 55.4 percent had useable water facility and 43 percent had a functional toilet
- In ASER 2010, it was found that 57.5 percent of the government primary schools surveyed had useable water while 45.3 percent had a functional toilet
- Facilities in government schools have improved most in Punjab followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK). In Punjab 80 percent government schools have a useable water facility and 70 percent have a functional toilet whereas in KPK 59 percent government schools were found with a useable water facility and 52 percent with a functional toilet

Arithmetic Ccompetencies Improved but Basic Reading Levels show a Decline

- Like 2010 the ASER2011 evidence is most worrying on learning levels across school systems
- Arithmetic levels have improved: Basic arithmetic levels estimated in ASER 2011 show a slight improvement. For example, nationally, the proportion of class 5 children able to solve a 3 digit division problem has increased from 34.3 per cent in 2010 to 37.3 per cent in 2011. The improvement is most visible in the provinces of Punjab, Gilgit-Baltistan and Balochistan.
- Urdu reading levels are estimated to have declined slightly: The proportion of children in class 5 able to read a class 2 level Urdu story text has dropped from 51.6 per cent in 2010 to 47.4 per cent in 2011. Balochistan, however, has shown a visible improvement. The proportion of children in class 5 able to read a class 2 level Urdu story text has increased from 26.1 percent to 41.7 percent.

- English Reading Levels: In ASER 2010, 42.3 percent of class 5 students were reported as being able to read sentences compared to 40.6 percent of class 5 students who could read sentences in the previous year.

Children's Attendance has Declined

- Overall student attendance in government schools (rural) was recorded at 79.7 percent. This is a drop from the 2010 attendance level of 81.5 percent. The highest attendance level was found in Azad Jammu Kashmir (88.5 percent) while the lowest was in Sindh (61.6 percent).

Class 2 sitting together with other Classes:

- Nationally, for rural government schools, about half of all classes visited are multigrade. For example, at the national level class 2 children were sitting with one or more other classes in 44 percent of the surveyed schools. This figure was 11.3 percent for class 8.

Private Tuition Trends:

- Of the enrolled children in the rural sample, 11 percent reported paying for private tutors.
- The incidence of attending private tutors was lower among children in public sector schools (7.1 percent) as compared to children in private sector schools (24 percent).
- Children in Punjab (20.2 percent) are by far the most intensive users of private tutors in the country.

Mothers' Literacy:

- Mother's literacy stood at 34.5 percent. Lowest being 12.8 percent in FATA and highest being in Punjab (41.6 percent)

Source: ASER-Pakistan 2011

Pakistan Economic Survey

2012-13

Pakistan Economic Survey 2012-13

This chapter presents an overview of the Millennium Development Goals (Education), Vision 2030; National Education Policy (2009) followed by a discussion of literacy and enrolment statistics. Educational budget and programmes and issues related to technical and vocational training are discussed next, followed by a description of the activities and achievements of the Higher Education Commission. The last section presents a brief summary of the Annual Status of Education Report Survey (ASER).

Education Survey:

Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), 2012 is a citizen led household based learning survey mostly in rural and selected urban areas. It measures learning levels of children 5-16 years the same age group as identified for compulsory education in Article 25 A of the Constitution of Pakistan. ASER is conducted each year across Pakistan and will continue up to 2015. It is led by the Idara-e-Taleem- o-Aagahi (ITA) in collaboration with the National Commission for Human Development (NCHD),

Sindh Education Foundation and many other Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). In 2012, ASER's specifically trained 9,000 member volunteer team who surveyed 82,521 households in 4033 villages and 4,226 blocks across 136 rural and 6 urban districts of Pakistan. Detailed information of 251,444 children aged 3-16 has been collected (59% male and 41% female), amongst which 216,125 children aged 5-16 years were tested for language and arithmetic competencies.

Box-II

ASER 2012 National Summary (RURAL) Enrolment:

- In 2012, 75.5% of 5-16 year old children in rural Pakistan were enrolled in schools whereas 24.5% children were out-of-school. Compared to 2011, enrollment levels of rural Pakistan have fallen whereas percentage of out-of- school children is on the rise.
- Nationally, there is an increasing gender gap in out-of-school children with more girls than boys not being enrolled or have dropped out of school. In ASER 2011, amongst the 20% out-of- school children, 10% were males and 11% were females whereas as per ASER 2012, 10% boys continue to remain out-of-school and 13% females were out- of-school.
- Pre-school enrollment (3-5 years) was 37.1%, gradually approaching the National Action Plan's (NAP) target of 50% enrollment in pre-school by 2015. Highest enrollment in this age group was 56.1% in ICT and the lowest in Balochistan with 22.3%.

Quality of Learning:

- Learning levels in all three competencies i.e. Language (Urdu/Sindhi/Pashto), English and Arithmetic have been improved since last year but still remain poor. Half of the children from Class 5 still cannot read Class 2 Urdu/Sindhi/Pashto story.

- In ASER 2011, 47% of Class 5 students were reported as being able to read a story compared to 51% of Class 5 students who could do so in 2012. For English this year, 48% of class 5 students were reported to read Class 2 level English sentences as compared to 41% of Class 5 students who could do so in 2011. Similarly, forty-four percent of Class 5 students were able to do 3-digit division sums compared to 37% of children in 2011.
- Punjab was found to be the best and FATA the worst in terms of average assessment results for the three (English, Arithmetic and Language) assessments. When assessment results for class 5 children in all the regions of the country were assessed, FATA was identified as the least satisfactory. Only 17% of the Class 5 children in the region of FATA were able to accomplish Class 3 level tasks in Arithmetic and Class 2 level tasks for English and reading language. GB was found to be the best performing region in English. Punjab was the best performing province in the reading language and Arithmetic tasks.

Similar Pattern of improvement for basic reading levels can be seen for children in class 3

- Twenty percent of the children of class 3 could read a story in Urdu/Pashto/Sindhi which is the highest competency level. The proportion of children achieving this competency level has risen by 3% when compared to the previous year.
- Nineteen percent of the children of class 3 could read sentences in English whereas 81% could not do so. In 2011, only 13% could read sentences in English. Therefore, some level of improvement in the quality of learning can be seen.
- Fifteen percent of children of class 3 could do 3-digit division whereas 85% were not able to do so. In the previous year, only 10% of the children could read the highest competency level in Arithmetic.

Private Tuition Trends:

- Private tuition incidence and uptake is more prevalent among private than government school students. Around 25% of all private school-going children were found taking paid tuition compared to only 6% of all government school children.

Multi Grade in 2 and 8:

- Half of all government schools surveyed nationally had Class 2 students sitting with other classes. It was found that 50% of the surveyed government schools and 28% of the surveyed private schools had Class 2 sitting with other classes. Also, seventeen percent of surveyed government schools and 22% of surveyed private schools had Class 8 sitting with other classes.

Mother Tongue Findings and Preferred Language for Medium of Instruction:

- ASER 2012 survey findings reveal that 41 different languages were used in the surveyed households throughout Pakistan. The 5 languages used commonly were: Pashto (27%), Punjabi (19%), Sindhi (16%), Balochi (10%) and Siraiki (7%).
- Each surveyed household was also asked their preferred medium of instruction for their children in schools. 46% of all the households surveyed preferred Urdu as the medium of instruction in schools. Home language was preferred by a major proportion of 37% of all households and 17% surveyed households preferred English.
- It was also found that only 22% of mothers in the sampled households had completed at least primary schooling against 47% of fathers.

School Facilities (RURAL):

- ASER 2012 surveyed 3,934 government and 1,660 Private schools in Pakistan. The figures for 2012 show a slight improvement in attendance of teachers and students and provision of school facilities in schools.

Useable Facilities:

- National figures for 2012 show a slight improvement in the proportion of schools with useable water and toilet facilities. Of the total government primary schools surveyed, 66% had useable water facility and 50% had a functional toilet.
- Although there is an improvement but still the figures are not promising enough as private sectors stays dominant in the provision of basic facilities. Of the total private primary schools surveyed, 84% had useable water facility and 75% had a functional toilet.
- In ASER 2012, boundary walls were found in 62% of the surveyed government and 72% of the surveyed private primary schools as compared to 65% of the surveyed government primary schools and 77% of the surveyed private schools last year.
- Larger proportions of surveyed government high schools had computer labs and library books in their premises as compared to private schools. 57% of the surveyed government high schools had library books available for students to use in the school premises, while 53% of the private schools had the same facility. Similarly 46% of government high schools had computer labs as opposed to 38% private high schools.
- ASER 2012 further identified that government schools have more qualified teachers than private schools. Thirty- four percent of the teachers in government schools had post-graduate degrees, while private schools had only 21% teachers. Sixteen percent of the teachers had Masters in Education in government schools, while only 10% of the teachers in private schools had the same degree.
- Overall teacher attendance in government schools was 87% while the overall attendance in private schools was 88% as per the register.
- Overall, Punjab was the region with the highest percentage of primary schools with useable facilities. It had useable facilities in 77% of all ASER-surveyed primary schools. GB was ranked a close second with 69% of ASER- surveyed primary schools having useable facilities. KP was ranked last with only 32% of all ASER-surveyed primary schools having useable facilities.

URBAN Trends:

- In 2012, overall 92.8% children aged 5-16 years were found to be enrolled in 6 urban districts surveyed whereas 7.2% (3% of girls and 4% of boys) children were found to be out-of-school.
- Private schools absorb a large share of school aged children. 59% of all school going children are enrolled in non- state schools in urban areas.
- 41% of the children enrolled in private schools are girls and 59% are boys.
- The proportion of children in class 5 who were able to read a class 2 level Urdu story text were reported to be 60% as compared to 59% in ASER 2011. For English, this year 60% of Class 5 students were reported as being able to read Class 2 English sentences compared to 67% of Class 5 students who could do so in 2011. Similarly, fifty-three percent of Class 5 students were able to do 3-digit division sums in 2012 as compared to 50% in 2011.
- It was also found that private tuition incidence was more prevalent among private than government school students. Around 39% of all private school-going children take paid tuition as compared to 27% of all government school children.
- Percentage of primary schools having facilities in urban areas is twice more than rural areas of the total government primary schools surveyed, only 17% did not have useable water facility and 12% did not have functional toilets.
- The percentage of private primary schools found with useable water facility was 97% and 88% had functional toilets in 2012.

Source: ASER, 2012AnnualReport

Pakistan Economic Survey

2013-14

Pakistan Economic Survey 2013-14

Education Survey

Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), 2013 is a citizen led household based learning survey mostly in rural and selected urban areas. It measures learning levels of children 5-16 years the same age group as identified for compulsory education in Article 25 A of the Constitution of Pakistan. ASER is conducted each year across Pakistan and will continue up to 2015. It is led by the Idara-e-Taleem- o-Aagahi (ITA) in collaboration with the National Commission for Human Development (NCHD), Sindh Education Foundation and many other Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). In 2013, the ASER's specifically trained 10,000 member volunteer team has surveyed 87,044 households in 4,382 villages and blocks across 138 rural and 13 urban districts of Pakistan. Detailed information of 263,9904 children aged 3-16 has been collected (59% male and 41% female), amongst which 230,370 children aged 5-16 years were tested for language and arithmetic competencies (out of which 14,158 were from urban districts).

Box-4: ASER 2013 National Summary

Rural Trends: Enrollment (5-16 Years):

- In 2013, 78% of 5-16 year old children in rural Pakistan were enrolled in schools whereas 22% children were out-of-school. Compared to last year, percentage of out of school children in rural Pakistan has fallen (24% in 2012) whereas enrollment level is on the rise (76% in 2012).
- Nationally, there is a decreasing gender gap in out-of-school children but still with more girls than boys not being enrolled or have dropped out of school. In ASER 2012, amongst the 24% out-of-school children, 10% were males and 14% were females whereas as per ASER 2013, 10% boys continue to remain out-of-school as compared to 12% females.
- Pre-school enrollment (3-5 years) was 41% as compared to 37% in 2012, gradually approaching the National Action Plan's (NAP) target of 50% enrollment in pre-school by 2015. Highest enrollment in this age group was 58% in AJK and the lowest in Balochistan with 19%. In urban areas, it was 58%.

Quality of learning (5-16 Years):

- Learning levels in all three competencies i.e. Language (Urdu/Sindhi/Pashto), English and Arithmetic have fallen since last year and still remain poor. Half of the children from Class 5 still cannot read Class 2 Urdu/Sindhi/Pashto story.
- In ASER 2012, 51% of Class 5 students were reported as being able to read a story compared to 50% of Class 5 students who could do so in 2013. For English this year, 43% of class 5 students were reported to read Class 2 level English sentences as compared to 48% of Class 5 students who could do so in 2012. Similarly, 43% of Class 5 students were able to do 3-digit division sums compared to 44% of children in 2012.
- Punjab was found to be the best in terms of assessment results for the three (English, Arithmetic and Language) assessments. 61% of children were able to read a story in Urdu while 58% were able to read sentences in English and 50% could solve sums of 2-digit division.
- FATA and Sindh were identified as the least satisfactory regions amongst all when compared for the assessment results for class 5 children. Only 29% of the Class 5 children in Sindh were able to accomplish Class 3 level tasks (2-digit division) in Arithmetic and 25% of Class 2 level tasks for English (reading sentences).

Similar pattern for basic reading levels can be seen for children in class 3:

- Only 16% of the children of class 3 could read a story in Urdu/Pashto/Sindhi which is the highest competency level.
- The proportion of children achieving this competency level has fallen by 4% when compared to the previous year.
- Similarly, 15% of the children of class 3 could read sentences in English this year whereas 85% could not do so. In 2012, the percentage of children in class 3 who were able to read sentences was 19%.
- Twelve percent of children of class 3 could do 2-digit division as compared to 15% in 2012.

Private tuition trends:

- Private tuition incidence and uptake is more prevalent among private than government school students like that seen in previous years. Around 25% of all private school-going children were found taking paid tuition compared to only 5% of all government school children.

Multi grade in 2 and 8:

- Almost half of all government schools surveyed nationally had Class 2 students sitting with other classes. It was found that 48% of the surveyed government schools and 30% of the surveyed private schools had Class 2 sitting with other classes. Also, 15% of surveyed government schools and 37% of surveyed private schools had Class 8 sitting with other classes.
- It was also found that only 24% of mothers in the sampled households had completed at least primary schooling against 48% of fathers.

School facilities (Rural):

- ASER 2013 surveyed 3,959 government and 1,694 private schools in 138 rural districts of Pakistan.
- Overall teacher attendance in government schools was 87% and 93% in private school.
- Overall student attendance in government schools stood at 85% whereas it was 89% in private schools.

More qualified teachers in private schools as compared to government schools:

- Thirty-four percent teachers of government schools have done graduation as compared to 39% teachers of private schools.
- Forty percent of government school teachers had Bachelors in Education degrees, as compared to 46% teachers of private school.
- But more government teachers hold M.Ed degree compared to private teachers. Seventeen percent teachers of government schools hold M.Ed as compared to 11% teachers of private school.
- Overall, Punjab and ICT were found with the highest percentage of primary schools with useable water and toilet facilities. Hundred percent of all surveyed primary schools in ICT while 95% of all surveyed primary schools in Punjab have useable water facility. Balochistan was ranked last with only 29% of surveyed primary school having useable water facility.

A. Urban Trends:

- In 2013, overall 92% children aged 5-16 years were found to be enrolled in 13 urban districts surveyed whereas 8% (4% of girls and 4% of boys) children were found to be out-of-school.
- Private schools absorb a large share of school aged children. Sixty percent of all school going children are enrolled in non-state schools in urban areas.
- Forty one percent of the children enrolled in private schools are girls and 59% are boys.
- This year, the proportion of children in class 5 who were able to read a class 2 level Urdu story text were reported to be 55% as compared to 60% in 2012. For English, 59% of Class 5 students were reported as being able to read Class 2 English sentences compared to 60% of Class 5 students in 2012. Similarly, 51% of Class 5 students were able to do 2-digit division sums in 2013 as compared to 53% in 2012.
- It was also found that private tuition incidence was more prevalent among private than government school students. Around 47% of all private school-going children take paid tuition as compared to 24% of all

- Percentage of primary schools having useable water and toilet facilities in urban areas is twice more than rural areas. Only 31% of the surveyed government primary schools in urban districts did not have functional toilets as compared to 53% of the surveyed government primary schools in rural districts. Also, 24% of the surveyed government primary schools in urban districts did not have useable water facility as compared to 36% of the surveyed government primary school in rural districts.
- The percentage of private primary schools found with useable water facility was 97% and 100% had functional toilets in 2013.

Source: ASER 2013 Annual Report

Pakistan Economic Survey

2014-15

Pakistan Economic Survey 2014-15

Education Survey:

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The ASER's specifically trained 10,000 member volunteer team has surveyed 93,096 households in 4,698 villages and blocks across 144 rural and 21 urban districts of Pakistan in 2014. Detailed information of 279,427 children aged 3-16 has been collected (59 percent male and 41 percent female), amongst which 195,723 children aged 5-16 years were tested for language and

Arithmetic competencies (out of which 20,947 were from urban districts). 21 urban districts surveyed includes Bahawalpur, Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Hyderabad, Islamabad, Karachi Central, Karachi East, Karachi Malir, Karachi South, Karachi West, Khuzdar, Lahore, Larkana, Mardan, Multan, Peshawar, Quetta, Rawalpindi, Rahim Yar Khan, Sukkur, Swat.

Box-3: ASER 2014 National Summary

A. Rural Trends: Enrollment:

- In 2014, 78 percent of 5-16 year old children in rural Pakistan were enrolled in schools whereas 22 percent children were out-of-school. Compared to last year, percentage of out of school children in rural Pakistan has remained the same.
- Nationally, there is a constant gender gap in out-of-school children but still with more girls than boys not being enrolled or have dropped out of school. In ASER 2014 and 2013, amongst the 22 percent out-of- school children (age 5-16 years), 10 percent were males and 12 percent were females.
- In 2014, 21 percent of children (age 6-16) were reported to be out-of-school. 15 percent children have never been enrolled in a school and 6 percent have dropped out of school for various reasons.
- 79 percent of all school-aged children within the age bracket of 6-16 years were enrolled in schools. Amongst these, 70 percent of children were enrolled in government schools whereas 30 percent of children were going to non-state institutions (27 percent private schools, 2 percent Madrassah, 1 percent others).
- Significant shift has been witnessed in terms of enrollment from government to private school. In 2013, 74 percent of the enrolled children (age 6-16) were going to government school and 26 percent of the enrolled children (age 6-16) were going to private school. This year, 70 percent of the enrolled children are seen to be going to government schools while 30 percent are going to private schools. Similar trend is witnessed in rest of the provinces where private sector is observed to be growing.
- Pre-school enrollment (3-5 years) in 2014 stands at 39 percent as compared to 41 percent in 2013. 61 percent children of age 3-5 are currently not enrolled in any early childhood program/schooling. Highest enrollment in this age group was 76 percent in Islamabad-ICT and the lowest in Balochistan with 28 percent. In urban areas, it was 58 percent.

Quality of Learning:

- Learning levels in all three competencies i.e. Language (Urdu/Sindhi/Pashto), English and Arithmetic have fallen since last year and still remain poor. Half of the children from Class 5 still cannot read Class 2 Urdu/Sindhi/Pashto story.
- In ASER 2014, 46 percent of Class 5 students were reported as being able to read a story (Urdu/Sindhi/Pashto) compared to 50 percent of Class 5 students who could do so in 2013. For English this year, 42 percent of class 5 students were reported to read Class 2 level English sentences as compared to 43 percent of Class 5 students who could do so in 2013. Similarly, 40 percent of Class 5 students were able to do 2-digit division sums compared to 43 percent of children in 2013.
- Punjab for Language (Urdu) and Gilgit Baltistan for English and Arithmetic were found to be the best in terms of assessment results. 63 percent of children were able to read a story in Urdu while 62 percent were able to read sentences in English and 57 percent could solve sums of 2-digit division.
- Balochistan and Sindh were identified as the least satisfactory regions amongst all when compared for the assessment results for class 5 children. Only 24 percent of the Class 5 children in Balochistan were able to accomplish Class 3 level tasks (2-digit division) in Arithmetic and 33 percent of Class 2 level tasks for Language (Urdu, reading story). While in Sindh, only 24 percent of Class 5 children were able to read sentences in English.

Similar Pattern for Basic Reading Levels Can Be Seen For Children in Class 3

- Only 16 percent of the children of class 3 could read a story in Urdu/Pashto/Sindhi which is the highest competency level. The proportion of children achieving this competency level has fallen by 1 percent when compared to the previous year.
- Similarly, 14 percent of the children of class 3 could read sentences in English this year whereas 86 percent could not do so. In 2013, the percentage of children in class 3 who were able to read sentences was 15 percent.
- Eleven percent of children of class 3 could do 2-digit division as compared to 12 percent in 2013.

Private Tuition Trends:

- Private tuition incidence and uptake is more prevalent among private than government school students like that seen in previous years. Around 25 percent of all private school-going children were found taking paid tuition compared to only 6 percent of all government schoolchildren.

Multi Grade in 2 and 8:

- Almost half of all government schools surveyed nationally had Class 2 students sitting with other classes. It was found that 43 percent of the surveyed government schools and 25 percent of the surveyed private schools had Class 2 sitting with other classes. Also, 10 percent of surveyed government schools and 17 percent of surveyed private schools had Class 8 sitting with other classes.

Parental Education

- It was also found that only 24 percent of mothers in the sampled households had completed at least primary schooling against 48 percent of fathers.

School Facilities (Rural):

- ASER 2014 surveyed 3,968 government and 1,532 private schools in 144 rural districts of Pakistan.
- Overall teacher attendance in government schools was 88 percent and 93 percent in private school.
- Overall student attendance in government schools stood at 85 percent whereas it was 90 percent in private schools.

More Qualified Teachers in Private Schools as Compared to Government Schools:

- Thirty-three percent teachers of government schools have done graduation as compared to 39 percent teachers of private schools.
- In terms of professional qualification, 36 percent of surveyed government and private school teachers had Bachelors in Education degrees.

Overall, Punjab and ICT were found with the highest percentage of primary schools with useable water and toilet facilities. Eighty- nine percent of all surveyed government primary schools in ICT while 88% of all surveyed government primary schools in Punjab had useable water facility.

B. Urban Trends:

- In 2014, overall 94 percent children aged 6-16 years were found to be enrolled in 21 urban districts surveyed whereas 6 percent (3 percent of girls and 3 percent of boys) children were found to be out-of- school.
- Private schools absorb a large share of school aged children. Sixty-three percent of all school going children are enrolled in non-state schools in urban areas.
- Forty-four percent of the children enrolled in private schools are girls and 56 percent are boys.
- This year, the proportion of children in class 5 who were able to read a class 2 level Urdu/Sindhi/Pashto story text were reported to be 60 percent as compared to 55 percent in 2013. For English, 56 percent of Class 5 students were reported as being able to read Class 2 English sentences compared to 59 percent of Class 5 students in 2013. Similarly, 53 percent of Class 5 students were able to do 2-digit division sums in 2014 as compared to 51 percent in 2013.
- It was also found that private tuition incidence was more prevalent among private than government school students. Around 42 percent of all private school-going children take paid tuition as compared to 21 percent of all government school children.
- 334 government and 401 private schools were surveyed in 21 urban districts.
- Percentage of primary schools having useable water and toilet facilities in urban areas is twice more than rural areas. Only 16 percent of the surveyed government primary schools in urban districts did not have functional toilets as compared to 49 percent of the surveyed government primary schools in rural districts. Also, 19 percent of the surveyed government primary schools in urban districts did not have useable water facility as compared to 43 percent of the surveyed government primary school in rural districts.
- The percentage of private primary schools found with useable water facility was 98 percent and 99 percent had functional toilets in 2014.

Source: ASER, 2014 Annual Report

Pakistan Economic Survey

2015-16

Pakistan Economic Survey 2015-16

Education Survey:

Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), 2015 is the largest citizen led household based learning survey mostly in all rural and selected urban areas. The ASER's specifically trained 10,000 member volunteer team has surveyed 94,550 households in 4,760 villages and blocks across 146 rural and 21 urban districts of Pakistan. Detailed information of 286,570 children aged 3-16 has been collected (59% male and 41% female), amongst which 200,744 children aged 5-16 years were tested for language and arithmetic competencies (out of which 16,020 were from urban districts). 21 urban districts surveyed includes Bahawalpur, Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Hyderabad, Islamabad, Karachi Central, Karachi East, Karachi Malir, Karachi South, Karachi West, Khuzdar, Lahore, Larkana, Mardan, Multan, Peshawar, Quetta, Rawalpindi, Rahim Yar Khan, Sukkur and Swat.

Box-IV: ASER 2015 National Summary

A. Rural Trends:

Enrollment:

- In 2015, 79% of 5-16 year old children in rural Pakistan were enrolled in schools whereas 21% children were out-of-school. Compared to last year, percentage of out of school children in rural Pakistan has decreased (22% in 2014).
- Nationally, there is a constant gender gap in out-of-school children but still with more girls than boys not being enrolled or have dropped out of school. In ASER 2015 amongst the 21% out-of-school children (age 5-16 years), 8% were males and 13% were females.
- In 2015, 19% of children (age 6-16) were reported to be out-of-school. 13% children have never been enrolled in a school and 6% have dropped out of school for various reasons.
- 81% of all school-aged children within the age bracket of 6-16 years were enrolled in schools. Amongst these, 76% of children were enrolled in government schools whereas 24% of children were going to non-state institutions (21% private schools, 2% Madrassas, 1% others).
- Significant shift has been witnessed in terms of enrollment from private to government school. In 2014, 70% of the enrolled children (age 6-16) were going to government school and 30% of the enrolled children (age 6-16) were going to non-state institutes. This year, 76% of the enrolled children are seen to be going to government schools while 24% are going to non-state institutes. Similar trend is witnessed in the provinces where private sector is observed to be growing.
- Pre-school enrollment (3-5 years) in 2015 stands at 37% as compared to 39% in 2014. 63% children of age 3-5 are currently not enrolled in any early childhood program/schooling. Highest enrollment in this age group was 53% in Punjab and the lowest in Balochistan with 22%. In urban areas, it was 50%.

Quality of Learning:

- Learning levels in all three competencies i.e. Language (Urdu/Sindhi/Pashto), English and Arithmetic have improved since last year but still remain poor. Almost half of the children from Class 5 still cannot read Class 2 Urdu/Sindhi/Pashto story.
- In ASER 2015, 55% of Class 5 students were reported as being able to read a story compared to 46% of Class 5 students who could do so in 2014. For English this year, 49% of class 5 students were reported to read Class 2 level English sentences as compared to 42% of Class 5 students who could do so in 2014. Similarly, 50% of Class 5 students were able to do 2-digit division sums compared to 40% of children in 2014.
- ICT-Islamabad along with Punjab for Language (Urdu) and ICT-Islamabad, AJK and GB for English and Arithmetic were found to be the best in terms of assessment results.
- Balochistan and Sindh were identified as the least satisfactory regions amongst all when compared for the assessment results for Class 5 children. 45% of Class 5 children in Sindh can read Class 2 level story in Urdu/Sindhi while only 24% could read Class 2 level sentences in English. In Balochistan, only 44% of Class 5 children can read Class 2 level Urdu story and 39% of Class 5 children were able to read sentences in English.

Similar Pattern For Basic Reading Levels can be seen for Children in Class 3

- Only 16% of the children of class 3 could read a story in Urdu/Pashto/Sindhi which is the highest competency level. The proportion of children achieving this competency level has remained same as 16% when compared to the previous year.
- Similarly, 13% of the children of class 3 could read sentences in English this year whereas 87% could not do so. In 2014, the percentage of children in class 3 who were able to read sentences was 14%.
- 13% of children of class 3 could do 2-digit division as compared to 11% in 2014.

Private Tuition Trends:

- Private tuition incidence and uptake is more prevalent among private than government school students like that observed in previous years. Around 31% of all private school-going children were found taking paid tuition compared to only 6% of all government school children.

Multi Grade in 2 and 8:

- Almost half of all government schools surveyed nationally had Class 2 students sitting with other classes. It was found that 44% of the surveyed government schools and 28% of the surveyed private schools had Class 2 sitting with other classes. Also, 12% of surveyed government schools and 18% of surveyed private schools had Class 8 sitting with other classes.

Parental Education

- It was also found that only 26% of mothers in the sampled households had completed at least primary schooling against 49% of fathers.

School Facilities (Rural):

- ASER 2015 surveyed 4,269 government and 1,513 private schools in 146 rural districts of Pakistan.
- Overall teacher attendance in government schools stood at 90% whereas it was 93% in private school.
- Overall student attendance in government schools stood at 87% whereas it was 91% in private schools.
- 35% teachers of government schools have done bachelors as compared to 39% teachers of private schools.
- In terms of professional qualification 39% of surveyed government and 33% private school teachers had Bachelors in Education degrees.

- Overall, Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa were found with the highest percentage of primary schools with useable water. 93% of all surveyed government primary schools in Punjab while 72% of all surveyed government primary schools in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa had useable water facility. For toilet facility ICT-Islamabad and Punjab have found to be at the highest rank with the percentage of 100% and 93%, respectively. Balochistan was ranked last with only 23% of surveyed government primary school having useable water facility and 16% with toilet facility.

B. Urban Trends:

- In 2015, overall 94% children aged 6-16 years were found to be enrolled in 21 urban districts surveyed whereas 6% (3% of girls and 3% of boys) children were found to be out-of-school.
- Private schools absorb a large share of school aged children. 63% of all school going children are enrolled in non-state schools in urban areas.
- 42% of the children enrolled in private schools are girls and 58% are boys.
- This year, the proportion of children in class 5 who were able to read a class 2 level Urdu story text were reported to be 58% as compared to 60% in 2014. For English, 60% of Class 5 students were reported as being able to read Class 2 English sentences compared to 56% of Class 5 students in 2014. Similarly, 52% of Class 5 students were able to do 2-digit division sums in 2015 as compared to 53 in 2014.
- It was also found that private tuition incidence was more prevalent among private than government school students. Around 44% of all private school-going children gain paid tuition as compared to 19% of all government school children.
- 351 government and 298 private schools were surveyed in 21 urban districts.
- Percentage of primary schools having useable water and toilet facilities in urban areas is twice more than rural areas. 26% of the surveyed government primary schools in urban districts did not have useable water facility as compared to 40% of the surveyed government primary schools in rural districts. Also, 16% of the surveyed government primary schools in urban districts did not have useable toilet facility as compared to 49% of the surveyed government primary schools in rural districts.

Source: ASER, 2015 Annual Report.