

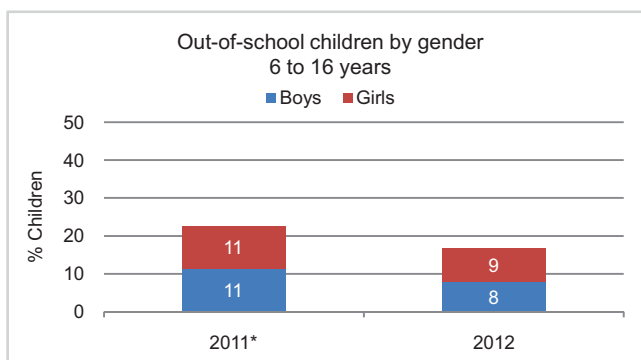
Sample Composition

- The ASER 2012 survey was conducted in all 7 districts of Gilgit-Baltistan (GB). This covered 4,118 households in 207 villages in the province.
- Detailed information was collected on 13,051 children (56% male, 44% female) aged 3-16 years. Out of these, children aged 5-16 were also tested for language and arithmetic competencies.
- School information on both public and private schools was collected. A total of 344 schools were surveyed, out of which 201 were government (33% primary, 30% elementary, 26% high, 11% others) and 143 were private schools (39% primary, 36% elementary, 23% high, 2% others).
- Forty-two percent of the government schools were boys only, 15% were girls only, and 43% were co-education schools. Ten percent of the private schools were boys only, 5% were girls only, and 85% were co-education schools.

A large number of children continue to be out of school: seventeen percent of all school-aged children in GB are out of school.

- Of all children aged 6-16 years, 83% were reported being enrolled in schools.
- Seventeen percent of all school-aged children have either dropped out of school (3%) or have never been enrolled in a school (14%).
- More girls than boys were out-of-school, unlike in 2011, where equal percentage of boys and girls were found out-of-school.
- For every fifteen children in Class 1, there are only four children in Class 10.

Age group	% Children in different types of schools				% Out-of-school		Total
	Govt.	Non-state providers			Never enrolled	Drop-out	
		Pvt.	Madrasah	Others			
6-10	43.6	35.2	2.4	2.3	15.3	1.2	100
11-13	45.5	37.3	1.9	1.6	10.9	2.8	100
14-16	46.8	30.5	1.4	1.4	13.1	6.8	100
6-16	44.8	34.6	2.0	1.9	13.7	2.9	100
Total	83.3				16.6		100
By type	53.8	41.5	2.4	2.3			

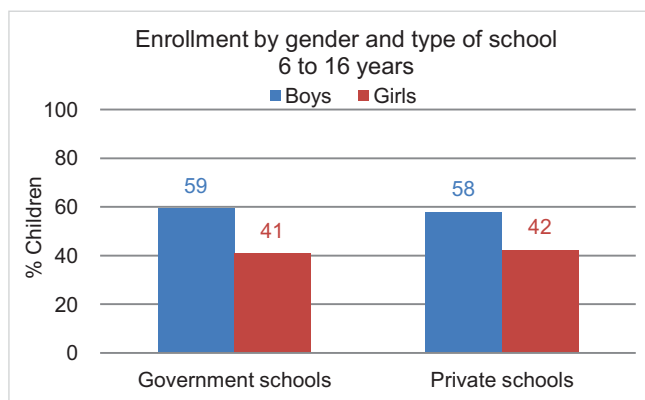


¹ Other type of schools include classes 6-8, 1-12, 3-8, 6-10, 4-12, 5-10.

* In 2011, 3 districts of Gilgit-Baltistan were surveyed.

Private schools absorb a large share of school-aged children: forty-six percent of all school-going children are enrolled in non-state schools in GB.

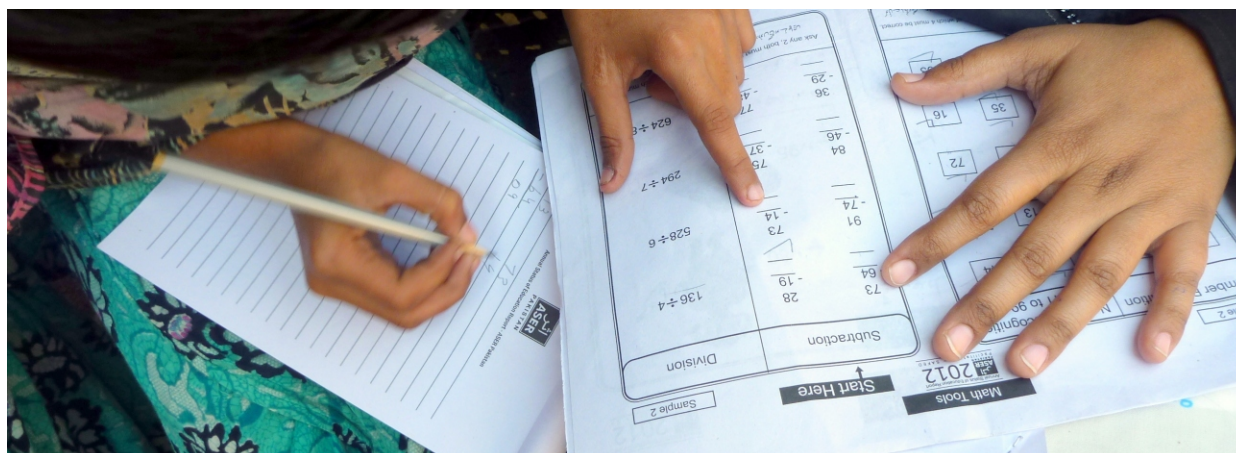
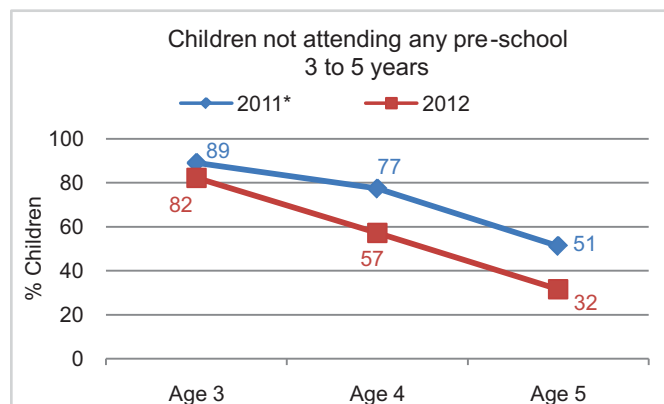
- Forty-two percent of the children enrolled in private schools are girls and 58% are boys.
- Approximately 2% of the total school-attending population attends madrasah schools and 2% attends non-formal institutes.



More than half of the pre-primary age children are not attending any form of schooling.

- A total of 2,680 children aged from three to five were reached during the ASER 2012 survey in GB.
- Consistent with last year's results, 56% of children aged 3-5 did not attend any form of pre-primary education.
- Of the children who do attend pre-primary education, 51% are enrolled in public institutions and 49% are enrolled in the private sector.

% Children who attend different types of pre-schools						
Age group	Govt.	Non-state providers			Out-of-school	Total
		Pvt.	Madrasah	Others		
3	6.9	9.2	1.1	0.6	82.2	100
4	21.3	19.2	1.2	1.1	57.2	100
5	37.6	26.7	1.4	2.7	31.6	100
3-5	22.4	18.6	1.3	1.5	56.3	100
Total	43.8				56.3	100
By type	51.2	42.5	2.9	3.4		



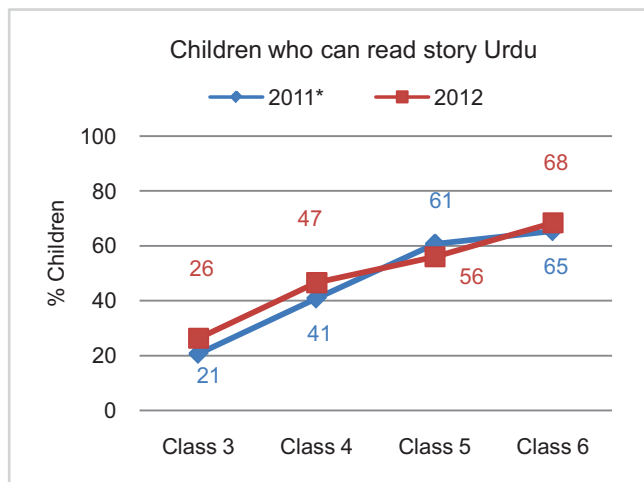
Learning levels of children are assessed through specific language and arithmetic tools². The same approach is used for all children between the ages of 5 to 16. The literacy assessments are designed to cover up to Class 2 level according to the national curriculum. The arithmetic tool covers up to Class 3 level.

Learning levels remain consistently poor: forty-four percent children from Class 5 cannot read Class 2 Urdu story.

- Analysis of reading ability shows that 55% of Class 3 students were able to read sentence and nearly 45% could not.
- In ASER 2011³, 61% of Class 5 students were reported as being able to read a story compared to 56% of Class 5 students who could in 2012.

Class-wise % children who can read						
Class	Nothing	Letters	Words	Sentences	Story	Total
1	13.3	44.6	26.1	6.8	9.2	100
2	7.0	23.1	39.8	17.0	13.1	100
3	3.9	11.7	29.1	29.0	26.3	100
4	2.7	4.9	17.3	28.6	46.6	100
5	3.4	4.0	12.2	24.4	56.0	100
6	2.6	2.7	5.9	20.4	68.4	100
7	2.7	1.4	2.7	16.1	77.0	100
8	0.0	0.0	1.2	12.8	86.1	100
9	0.0	0.0	0.6	7.9	91.5	100
10	0.0	0.0	1.3	7.1	91.6	100

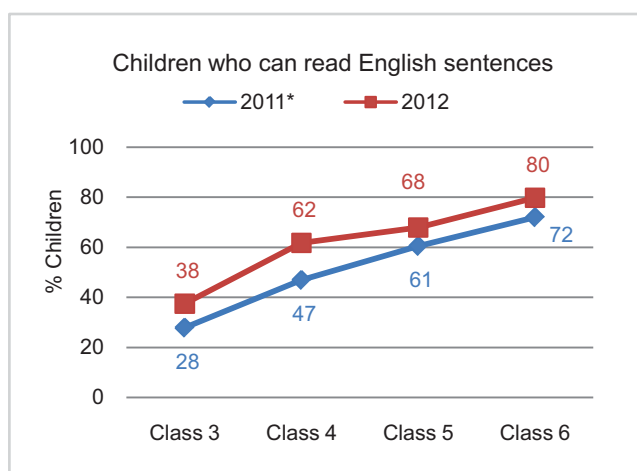
How to read: 16% (6.8+9.2) children of Class 1 can read sentence



Improvements can be seen in English competencies over the past year.

- In ASER 2011, 61% of Class 5 students were reported as being able to read Class 2 English sentences compared to 68% of Class 5 students who could do the same in 2012.
- Eighty percent of Class 6 children and 85% of Class 7 children were able to accomplish Class 2 English sentence tasks in 2012.

Class-wise % children who can read						
Class	Nothing	Letters		Words	Sentences	Total
1	15.6	25.7	27.1	19.0	12.5	100
2	8.5	13.0	27.0	32.1	19.5	100
3	4.3	7.0	15.3	35.9	37.5	100
4	3.2	2.7	8.1	24.1	61.8	100
5	3.5	2.8	4.9	20.8	67.9	100
6	3.0	2.0	1.9	13.4	79.8	100
7	3.1	0.8	2.5	8.6	85.0	100
8	0.0	0.0	0.2	7.7	92.1	100
9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	97.1	100
10	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	97.3	100
How to read: 31.5% (19.0+12.5) children of Class 1 can read words						



² ITA has developed detailed documents on the tools development process. The tools are developed after analyzing national textbooks and in consultation with expert groups at the provincial and national level. They are then piloted intensively before use to ensure comparability, consistency and reliability across provinces and over time.

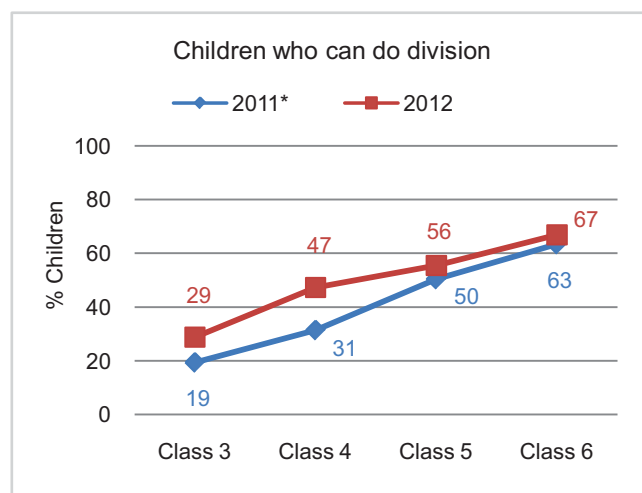
³ 3 Rural districts of GB were surveyed in 2011.

A larger proportion of children in Class 5 can solve Class 3 level arithmetic problems in 2012 as compared to 2011.

- Fifty-six percent of Class 5 students were able to do 3-digit division sums compared to 50% in 2011.
- Twenty-six percent of Class 7 children could not do these same Class 3 problems.

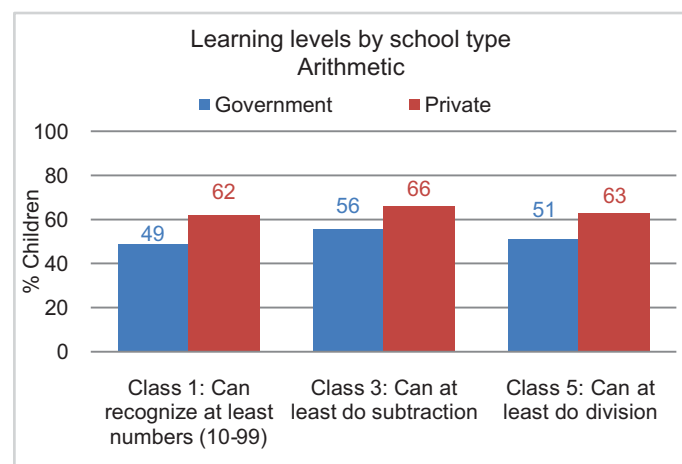
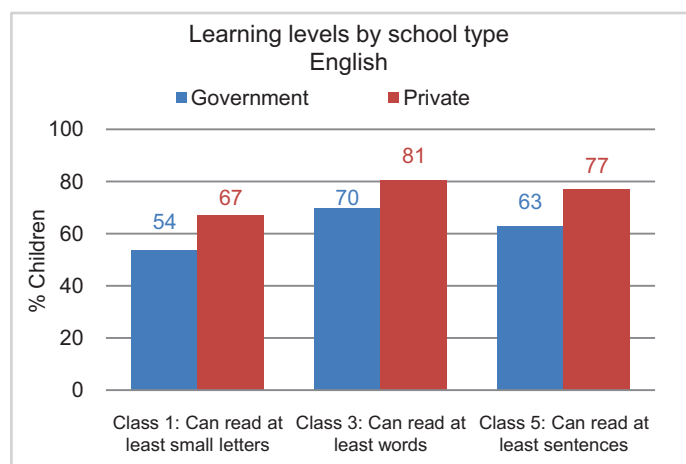
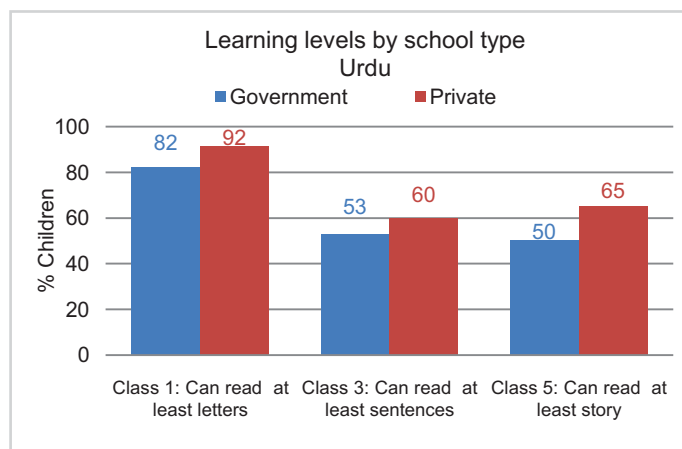
Class-wise % children who can do						
Class	Nothing	Number recognition		Subtraction (2 Digits)	Division (3 digits)	Total
		1-9	10-99			
1	14.7	31.6	35.2	8.4	10.1	100
2	7.2	16.5	42.8	19.4	14.1	100
3	3.7	8.1	29.0	30.4	28.8	100
4	2.9	3.5	18.8	27.6	47.3	100
5	3.2	2.5	12.1	26.7	55.5	100
6	3.0	2.3	5.6	22.2	66.9	100
7	3.3	1.2	5.8	16.0	73.7	100
8	0.0	0.0	1.7	9.3	89.0	100
9	0.0	0.0	0.9	4.9	94.2	100
10	0.0	0.0	0.4	7.0	92.5	100

How to read: 18.5% (8.4+10.1) children of Class 1 can do subtraction



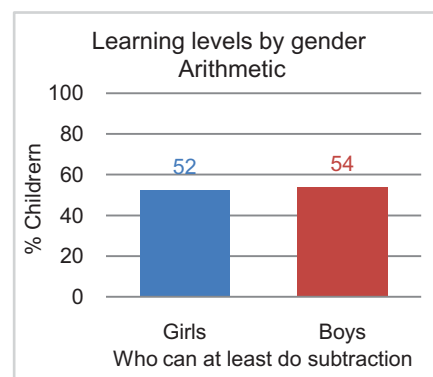
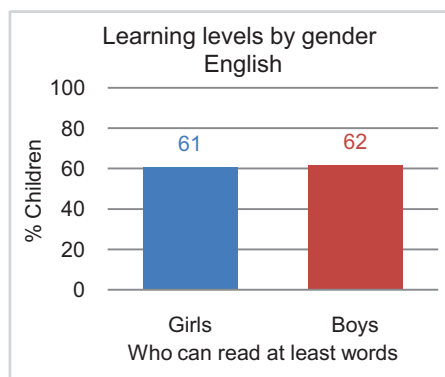
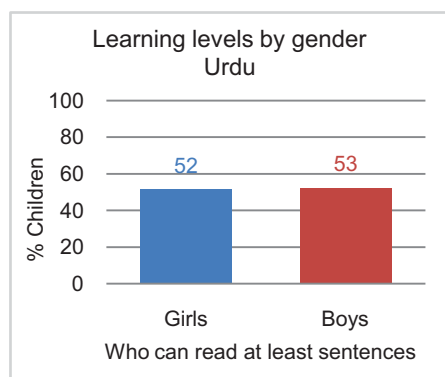
Students in private schools outperform students in government schools.

- Fifty percent of Class 5 students in government schools were able to read a story in Urdu (the highest level of competency tested) compared to 65% of Class 5 students in private schools.
- In English, 63% of Class 5 students in government schools were able to read sentences compared to 77% of Class 5 students in private schools.
- This pattern of better performance among private school students is also reflected in arithmetic. Sixty-three percent of Class 5 private school children were able to do division problems of Class 3 (the highest competency tested) as against 51% of Class 5 government school children.



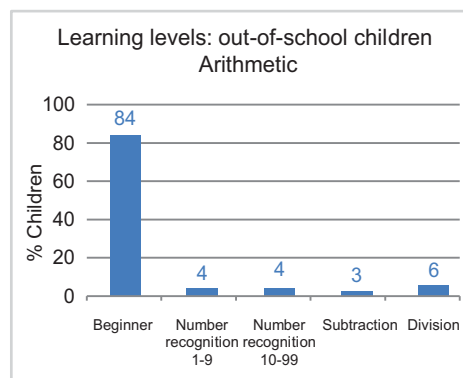
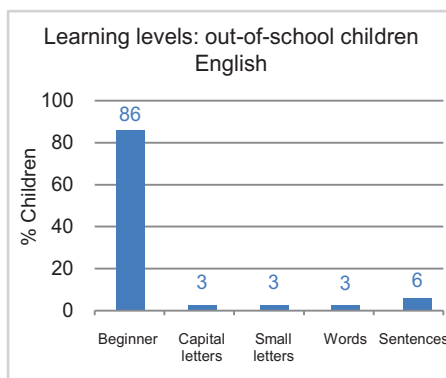
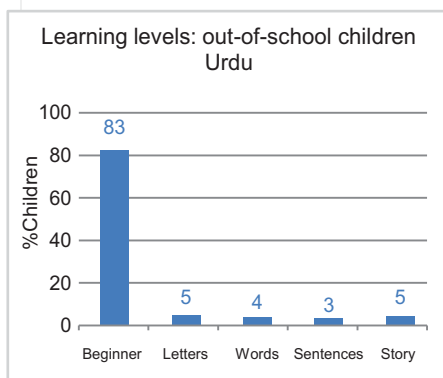
Minimal gender gaps in learning outcomes: insignificant differences between boys and girls in literacy and numeracy skills.

- Fifty-three percent of boys and 52% of girls were able to read at least Urdu sentences.
- Sixty-two percent of boys and 61% of girls were able to correctly read English language words and sentences.
- Similarly, 54% of boys and 52% of girls were able to do subtraction or division problems.



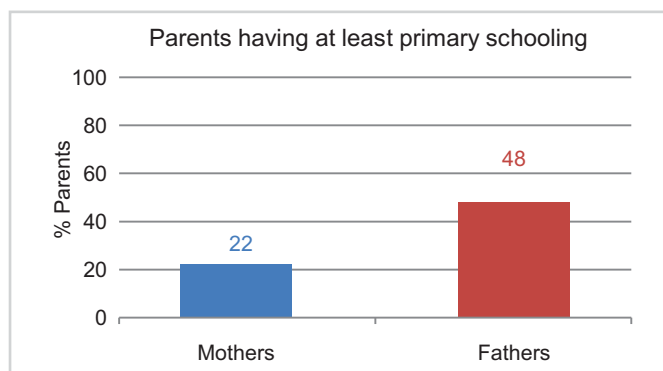
A modest proportion of 'out-of-school' children are at more than 'beginner' competency levels.

- Data on reading ability of out-of-school children shows that 5% of out-of-school children could read a story in Urdu while 83% of these children were at the beginner level.
- English reading and comprehension competencies were also found in out-of-school children. While 86% of children were at beginners' level, 9% were able to read words and sentences.
- In arithmetic almost 6% out-of-school children shows were able to do division sums while 84% were at the beginner level.



Twenty-two percent of mothers in the sampled households had completed atleast primary schooling.

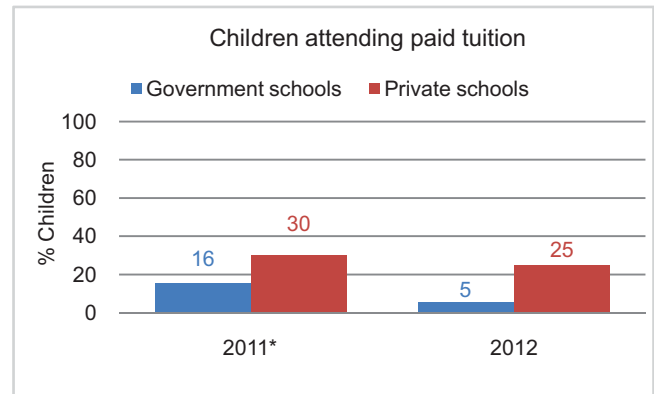
- Out of the total mothers in the sampled households, 78% of mothers had not completed primary schooling.
- The data shows that 48% fathers in the sampled households had completed primary schooling.



Private tuition incidence and uptake is more prevalent among private than government school students.

- Around 25% of all private school-going children take paid tuition while 5% of all government school children do so.
- Children across all private school classes undertake private tuition. In Class 1, 26% of private school children take paid tuition and in Class 10 of private schools this percentage is 18%.
- In government schools, the incidence of tuition-taking increases with class-level. Eight percent of children in Class 10 take paid tuition as compared to 4% in Class 1.

Class-wise % children attending paid tuition										
Type	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
Govt.	3.7	6.0	4.7	6.6	6.3	2.9	5.4	7.0	9.4	7.9
Pvt.	25.8	29.1	25.1	28.3	26.3	18.7	23.8	24.5	22.6	17.8

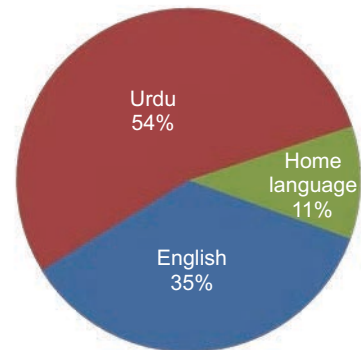


Eighteen different languages are used in the households in GB.

- ASER 2012 survey findings revealed that 18 different languages were used in the surveyed households in GB.
- Three languages used commonly were; Shina (47%), Balti (23%) and Burushaski (13%).
- Seventeen percent of the remaining households used other languages.

The most preferred language for medium of instruction was Urdu.

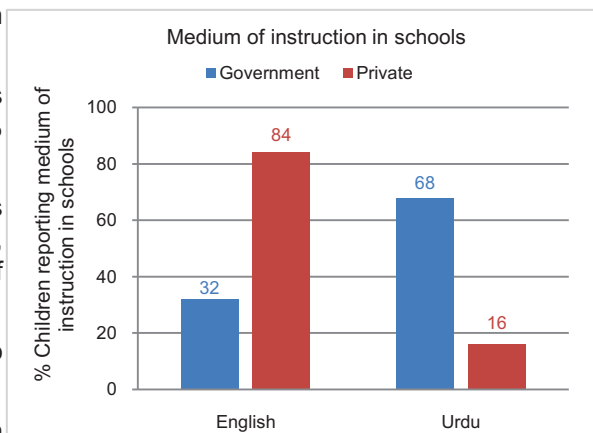
- Each household surveyed was also asked their preferred medium of instruction for their children in schools.
- Fifty-four percent of all the households surveyed preferred Urdu as the medium of instruction in schools.
- Home language was preferred by 11% of all households surveyed and 35% preferred English.



⁴ Sindhi, Punjabi, Urdu, Kutchi, Potwari, Khawar, Balochi, Brahvi, Baltistan, Gujrati, Kohistani, Wakhi, English, Pashto and Khetran

The official medium of instruction of the schools attended by surveyed children was English or Urdu.

- Each child was also asked the medium of instruction in their respective schools.
- Eighty-four percent of the children in private schools reported English as their medium of instruction and 16% had Urdu as their official medium.
- Thirty-two percent of the children in public schools reported having English as their medium of instruction, while 68% schools had Urdu as their medium of instruction.
- The medium of instruction for each school visited was also asked during the survey.
- Amongst the surveyed government schools, 31% of them were English medium, 65% of them were Urdu medium, and 4% were other mediums.
- Eighty-nine percent of the private schools surveyed had English medium of instruction, 9% were Urdu medium



Fourteen percent children were absent from the surveyed government schools.

Student attendance is recorded by taking a head count of all students present in schools on the day of visit.

- Overall student attendance in government schools stood at 86%.
- The overall attendance in private schools is 82% as per the headcount.

Attendance (%) on the day of visit										
	Government schools					Private schools				
	Primary	Elementary	High	Others	Overall	Primary	Elementary	High	Others	Overall
Children attendance	85.6	85.2	86.7	88.6	86.3	83.1	88.4	76.0	71.0	82.0
Teacher attendance	87.4	88.7	88.9	73.2	86.3	85.7	86.2	89.0	96.6	87.5

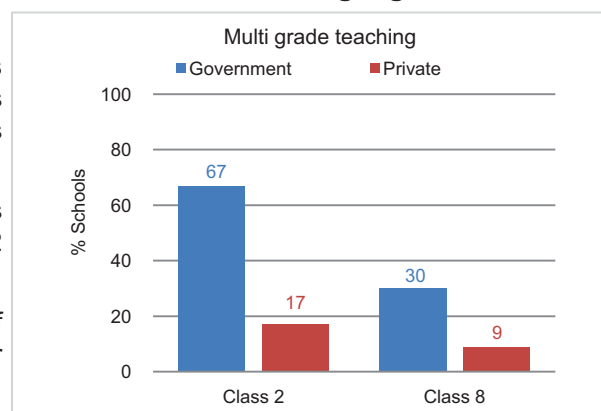
Fourteen percent teachers in surveyed government schools and 12% in surveyed private schools were absent.

Teacher attendance is recorded by referring to the appointed positions in each school and the total number of teachers actually present on the day of survey.

- Overall teacher attendance in government schools stood at 86%.
- Overall teacher attendance in private schools stood at 88%.

Sixty-seven percent of government schools surveyed had Class 2 students sitting together with other classes.

- The surveyors were asked to observe if Class 2 and Class 8 were sitting together with any other classes. This is referred to as multi-grade teaching, where one teacher has to teach more than one grade within the allotted time.
- It was found that 67% of the surveyed government schools and 17% of the surveyed private schools had Class 2 sitting with other classes.
- Similarly, 30% of surveyed government schools and 9% of surveyed private schools had Class 8 sitting with other classes.



More qualified teachers in government schools.

- Forty-five percent of the teachers in government schools had graduate degrees, while private schools had 38% teachers who did.
- Fifty-eight percent of the teachers had done Bachelors in Education in government schools, while 48% of the teachers in private schools had the same degree.

Teacher qualification - general (% of teachers)			Teacher qualification - professional (% of teachers)		
	Government schools	Private schools		Government schools	Private schools
Matriculation	10.9	10.9	PTC	10.4	12.
FA	21.3	25.3	CT	21.1	29.6
BA	44.7	37.7	B-Ed	58.3	47.5
MA or above	22.4	25.3	M-Ed or above	9.1	6.5
Others	0.7	0.9	Others	1.0	3.7

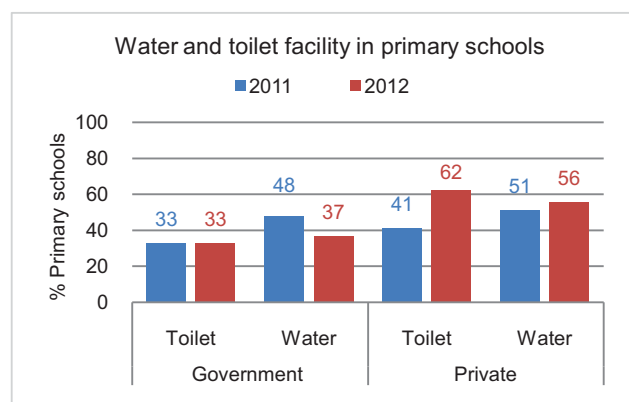
Larger proportions of surveyed private schools had computer labs and library books in their premises as compared to government schools.

- Twenty-five percent of the surveyed government elementary schools had library books available for students to use in the school premises, while 47% of the private elementary schools had the same facility.
- Nine percent of government elementary schools had computer labs as opposed to 12% private elementary schools.

School facilities (% schools)								
	Government schools				Private schools			
	Primary	Elementary	High	Others	Primary	Elementary	High	Others
Library	8.2	25.4	71.1	61.9	30.7	47.1	60.6	100.0
Computer lab	0.0	8.6	37.7	42.8	12.0	12.0	39.4	50.0

Sixty-seven percent of the surveyed government primary schools were without toilets and 63% were without drinking water.

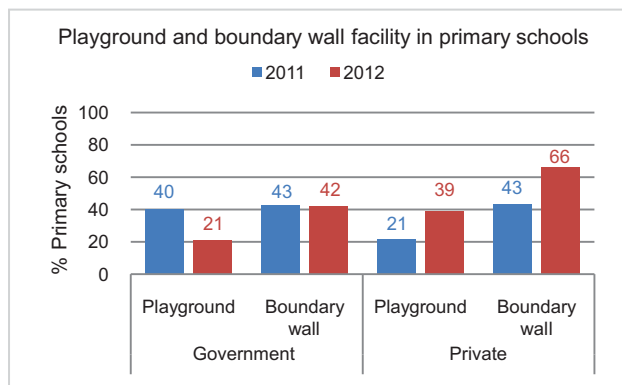
- Of the total government primary schools surveyed, 37% had useable water facility and only 33% had a functional toilet.
- In ASER 2011, it was found that 48% of the government primary schools surveyed had useable water while 33% had a functional toilet.
- The percentage of private primary schools found with useable water facility was 56% and 62% were found with a functional toilet.



School facilities (% schools)								
	Government schools				Private schools			
	Primary	Elementary	High	Others	Primary	Elementary	High	Others
Useable water	36.6	44.8	65.3	71.4	55.7	75.0	81.8	100.0
Useable toilet	32.8	55.1	58.4	57.1	62.3	62.7	90.9	100.0

Larger proportion of private primary schools had playgrounds and boundary walls as compared to government primary schools.

- Among the government primary schools surveyed only 21% had a playground within the school premises compared to 39% of private primary schools that had a playground.
- Boundary walls were found in 42% of the surveyed government and 66% of the private primary schools.
- In ASER 2011, 43% of the surveyed government and private primary schools were found with a boundary wall.



School facilities (% schools)								
	Government schools				Private schools			
	Primary	Elementary	High	Others	Primary	Elementary	High	Others
Playground	20.9	59.3	69.2	85.7	38.5	43.1	69.7	66.7
Boundary wall	42.1	51.6	71.7	90.4	66.0	54.9	69.7	100.0

Eleven rooms on average were being used for classroom activities in surveyed government and private high schools.

- Government primary schools had 3 rooms on average that were used for classes, while private primary schools had 4.
- 7 rooms on average were being used in government elementary schools as compared to 6 in private elementary schools.
- In case of high schools, both government and private schools had 11 rooms on average for classroom activities.

School facilities – Average number of rooms used for classes								
	Government schools				Private schools			
	Primary	Elementary	High	Others	Primary	Elementary	High	Others
Rooms used for classes (avg.)	2.8	6.5	10.6	7.9	4.3	6.2	11.0	6.7

Thirty-three percent of the government primary schools had received grants in the previous year.

- In 2011, among the government schools surveyed, 22 (33%) primary schools, 23 (38%) elementary and 18 (34%) high schools had received grants.
- The proportion of schools receiving grants in 2012 (10%) was much less than 2011 (27%).

School Grants									
		Government schools				Private schools			
		Primary	Elementary	High	Others	Primary	Elementary	High	Others
2012 ⁵	# of schools reported receiving grants	7	7	8	1	7	3	2	-
	% of schools reported receiving grants	10.6	11.5	15.1	4.8	12.7	5.7	6.1	0.0
	Average amount of grant (Rs.)	86053	18857	25575	80000	339943	73333	532250	-
2011	# of schools reported receiving grants	22	23	18	7	10	7	6	-
	% of schools reported receiving grants	33.3	37.7	34.0	33.3	18.1	13.4	18.2	0.0
	Average amount of grant (Rs.)	35340	24040	76376	102429	49760	34286	324500	-

⁵ Grants received till October 31, 2012