

## Sample Composition

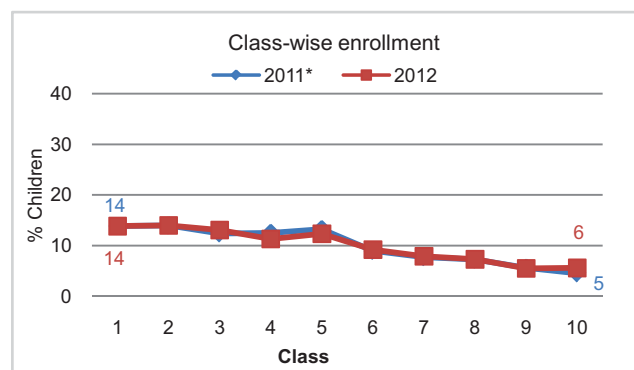
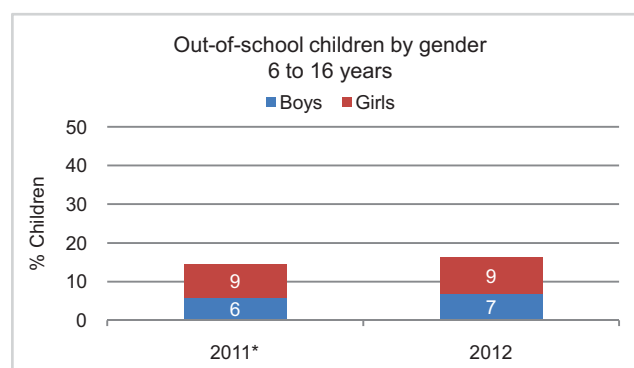
- The ASER 2012 survey was conducted in 23 out of 25 districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). This covered 13,702 households in 688 villages in the province.
- Detailed information was collected on 40,606 children (62% male, 38% female) aged 3-16 years. Out of these, children aged 5-16 were also tested for language and arithmetic competencies.
- School information on both public and private schools was collected. A total of 1,024 schools were surveyed, out of which 666 were government (64% primary, 5% elementary, 12% high, 19% others<sup>1</sup>) and 358 were private schools (24% primary, 35% elementary, 38% high, 3% others).
- Thirty percent of the government schools were boys only, 61% were girls only, and 9% were co-education schools. Seventeen percent of the private schools were boys only, 2% were girls only, and 81% were co-education schools.

## A large number of children continue to be out of school: sixteen percent of all school-aged children in KP are out of school.

- Of all children aged 6-16 years, 84% are reported to be enrolled in schools.
- Sixteen percent of all school-aged children have either dropped out of school (4%) or have never been enrolled in a school (12%). ASER 2011 showed that 15% of children were out-of-school in KP which reflects persistent access issues for some children in rural KP.
- In line with the findings from ASER 2011, more girls than boys continue to be out-of-school.
- For every fourteen children enrolled in Class 1, only six children are enrolled in Class 10.



% Children in different types of schools					% Out-of-school		Total
Age group	Govt.	Non-state providers			Never enrolled	Drop-out	
		Pvt.	Madrasah	Others			
6-10	58.4	25.8	1.4	0.2	12.7	1.5	100
11-13	60.0	24.3	1.4	0.1	9.2	5.0	100
14-16	53.5	22.1	1.0	0.1	12.3	11.0	100
6-16	57.7	24.6	1.3	0.2	11.8	4.4	100
Total	83.8				16.2		100
By type	68.8	29.4	1.6	0.2			100

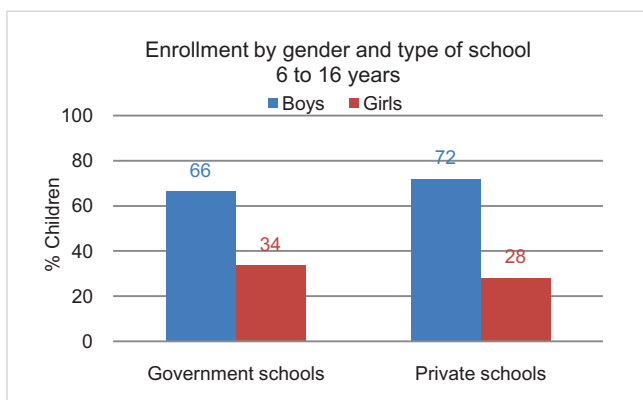


<sup>1</sup> Other type of schools include classes 6-8, 1-12, 3-8, 6-10, 4-12, 5-10.

\* In 2011, 14 districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa were surveyed.

## Private schools absorb a large share of school-aged children: thirty-one percent of all school-going children are enrolled in non-state schools in KP.

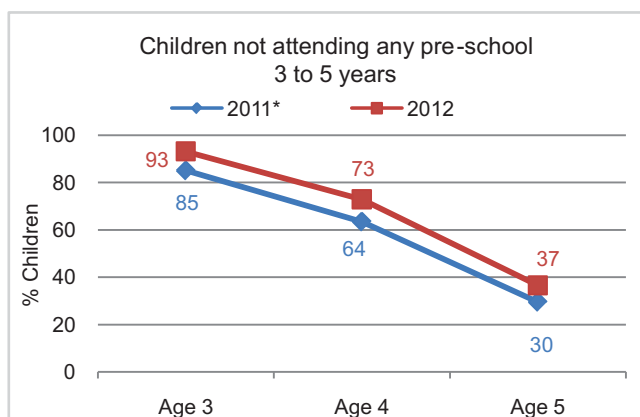
- Twenty-eight percent of the children enrolled in private schools are girls and 72% are boys.
- Approximately 1% of the total school-attending population attends madrasah schools and less than 1% attends other non-formal institutes.



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

- A total of 8,752 children aged from three to five were reached during the ASER 2012 survey in KP.
- Of the children who do attend pre-primary education, 63% are enrolled in public institutions and 37% in private sector.

% Children who attend different types of pre-schools						
Age group	Govt.	Non-state providers			Out-of-school	Total
		Pvt.	Madrasah	Others		
3	4.1	2.7	0.1	0.0	93.1	100
4	14.9	11.2	0.8	0.1	72.9	100
5	41.5	21.0	0.7	0.2	36.6	100
3-5	22.0	12.4	0.5	0.1	64.9	100
Total	35.0				64.9	100
By type	62.8	35.3	1.5	0.3		100



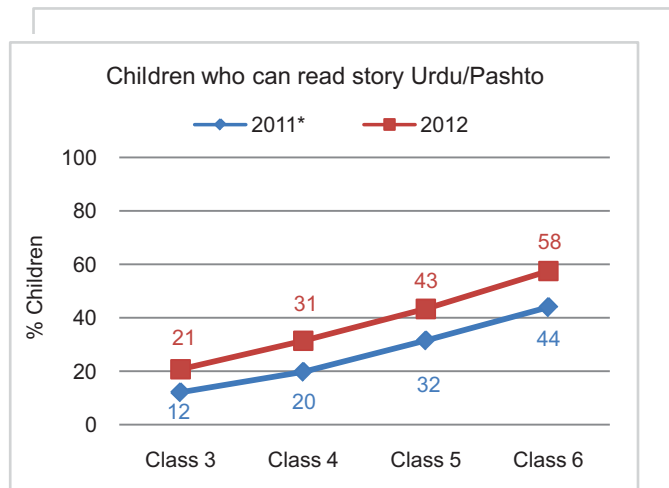
Learning levels of children are assessed through specific language and arithmetic tools<sup>2</sup>. The same assessment is given to children between the ages of 5 to 16. The literacy assessments are designed in a way that it covers up to Class 2 level text according to the national curriculum. The arithmetic tool covers up to Class 3 level text.

## Learning levels have improved since last year but still remain poor: fifty-seven percent children from Class 5 still cannot read Class 2 Urdu/Pashto story.

- Analysis of reading ability shows that 45% of Class 3 students were able to read sentence and nearly 55% could not.
- In ASER 2011<sup>3</sup>, 32% of Class 5 students were reported as being able to read story compared to 43% of Class 5 students who could read story in 2012.

Urdu: Class-wise % children who can read						
Class	Nothing	Letters	Words	Sentences	Story	Total
1	22.3	35.0	33.6	4.8	4.3	100
2	11.3	20.5	45.7	13.6	8.8	100
3	6.5	10.7	38.2	23.9	20.7	100
4	4.6	6.2	30.0	27.8	31.4	100
5	4.9	4.4	22.2	25.2	43.3	100
6	4.2	3.0	13.5	21.8	57.5	100
7	5.7	1.8	7.8	18.3	66.4	100
8	0.0	0.0	2.2	13.3	84.5	100
9	0.0	0.0	0.9	8.4	90.7	100
10	0.0	0.0	1.4	7.6	91.0	100

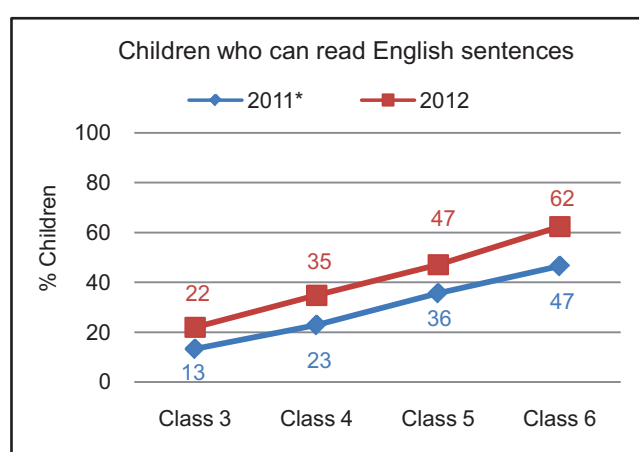
How to read: 9.1% (4.3+4.8) children of Class 1 can read sentences



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

- In ASER 2011, 36% of Class 5 students were reported as being able to read sentences compared to 47% of Class 5 students who can read sentences in 2012.
- Forty-seven percent of Class 5 children and 62% of Class 6 children were able to accomplish Class 2 English sentence tasks.

Class-wise % children who can read						
Class	Nothing	Letters		Words	Sentences	Total
1	24.5	24.7	33.0	13.9	3.9	100
2	13.1	15.0	34.1	29.2	8.7	100
3	7.1	8.6	24.8	37.7	21.9	100
4	6.3	5.5	18.1	35.4	34.8	100
5	6.1	3.3	14.2	29.4	47.1	100
6	4.6	1.6	9.1	22.4	62.4	100
7	5.8	1.3	6.2	14.9	71.8	100
8	0.0	0.0	0.4	11.8	87.8	100
9	0.0	0.0	0.3	8.2	91.5	100
10	0.1	0.0	0.3	5.8	93.8	100
How to read: 17.8% (13.9+3.9) children of Class 1 can read words						



<sup>2</sup> ITA has detailed documents on the tools development process. 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.

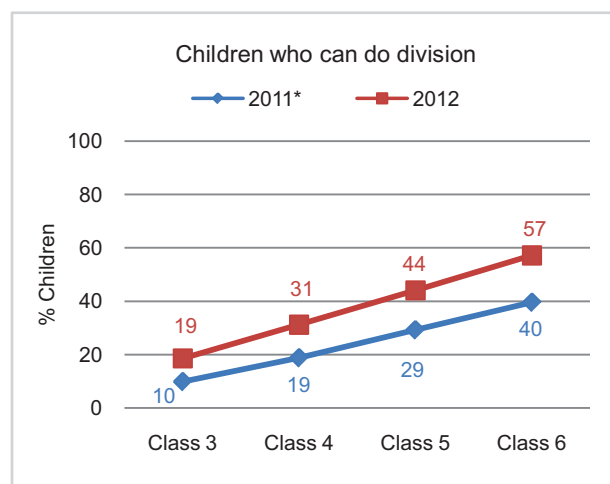
<sup>3</sup> Four rural districts of KP were surveyed in 2010 as compared to 14 rural districts in 2011.

## Learning levels remain poor in 2012: thirty-four percent of children in Class 5 can solve Class 3 arithmetic problems in 2012 as compared to 38% in 2011.

- Thirty-four percent of Class 5 students were able to do 3-digit division sums compared to 38% in 2011.
- Forty percent of Class 7 children could not do these same Class 3 problems.

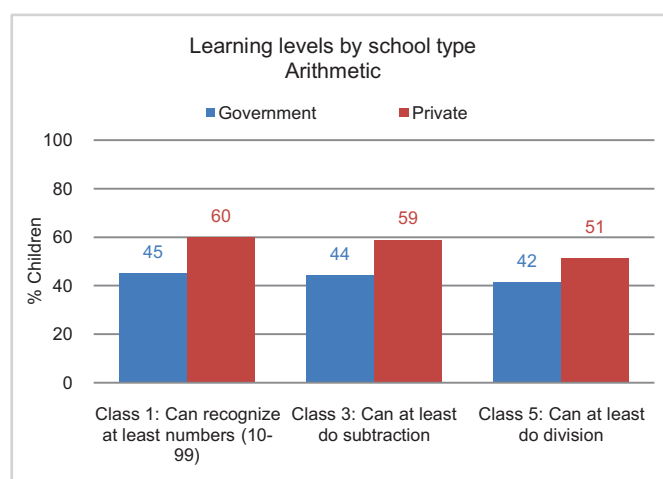
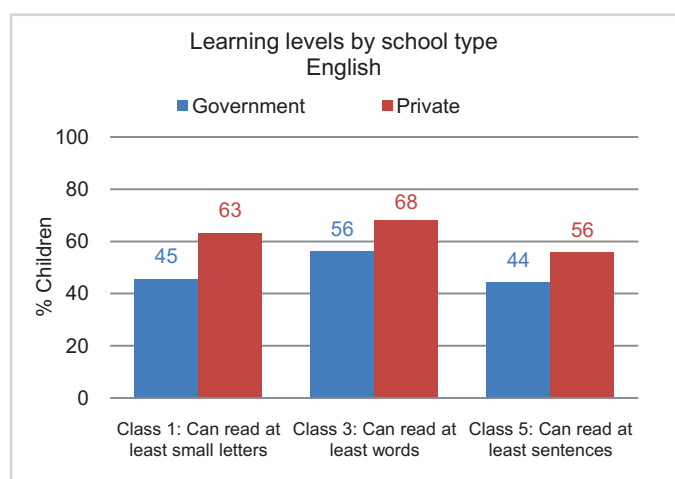
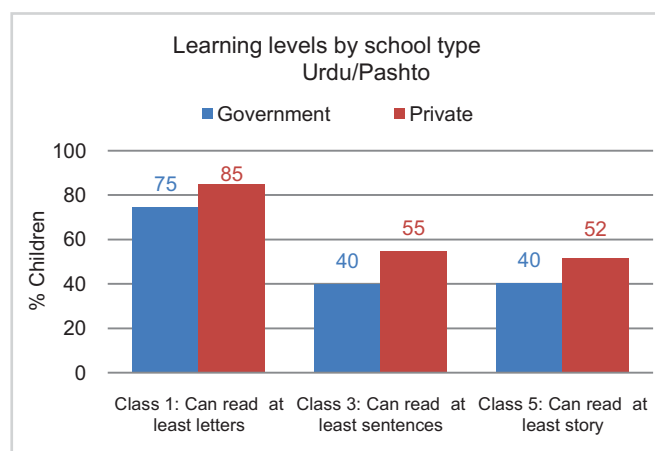
Class	Nothing	Class-wise % children who can do		Subtraction (2 Digits)	Division (3 digits)	Total
		Number recognition 1-9	10-99			
1	20.4	30.1	39.9	5.3	4.2	100
2	11.3	14.2	51.2	15.6	7.7	100
3	6.0	8.2	37.1	30.1	18.6	100
4	4.9	5.9	25.9	32.2	31.2	100
5	4.6	3.3	19.1	29.0	44.1	100
6	4.2	1.9	12.5	24.2	57.2	100
7	5.5	1.5	8.9	15.4	68.7	100
8	0.0	0.0	1.5	12.6	85.9	100
9	0.0	0.0	1.2	11.4	87.4	100
10	0.0	0.0	0.9	8.9	90.2	100

How to read: 9.5% (5.3+4.2) children of Class 1 can do subtraction



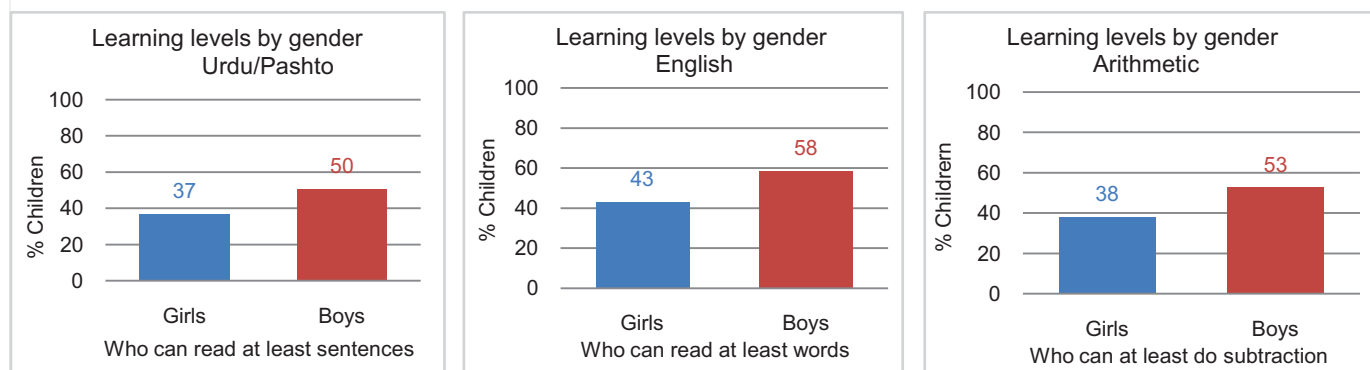
## Students in private schools outperform students in government schools.

- Forty percent of Class 5 students in government schools were able to read a story in Urdu (the highest level of competency tested) compared to 52% of Class 5 students in private schools.
- In English, 44% of Class 5 students in government schools were able to read sentences compared to 56% of Class 5 students in private schools.
- This pattern of better performance among private school students is also reflected in arithmetic. Fifty-one percent of Class 5 private school children were able to do division problems of Class 3 (the highest competency tested) as against 42% of Class 5 government school children.



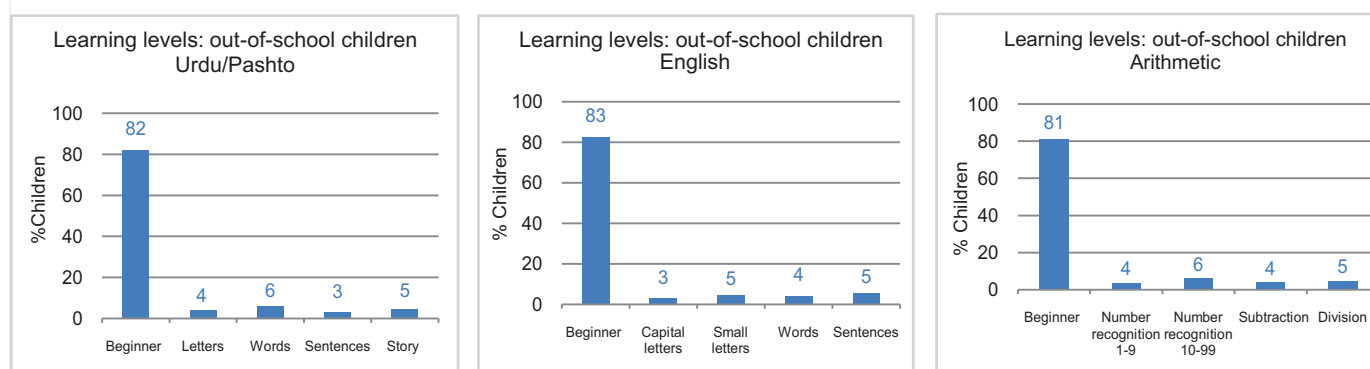
## Gender gaps in learning outcomes: striking differences between boys and girls in literacy and numeracy skills.

- Fifty percent of boys and 37% of girls were able to read at least Urdu sentences.
- Fifty-eight percent of boys and 43% of girls were able to correctly read English language words and sentences.
- Similarly, 53% of boys and 38% of girls were able to do subtraction or division problems.



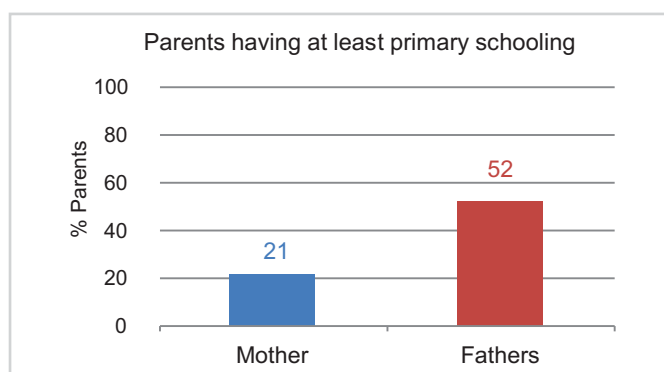
## A small proportion of 'out-of-school' children are at more than 'beginner' competency levels.

- Data on reading ability of out-of-school children shows that 5% of out-of-school children could read a story in Urdu while 82% of these children were found to be at the beginner level.
- English reading and comprehension competencies were also found in some out-of-school children. Although 83% of these children were at beginners' level, some 9% were able to read words and sentences.
- In arithmetic almost 5% out-of-school children were able to do division sums while 81% were at the beginner level.



## Only 21% of mothers in the sampled households had completed primary schooling.

- Out of the total mothers in the sampled households, 79% had not completed primary schooling.
- Fathers who had completed primary schooling greatly outnumbered mothers at 52%.

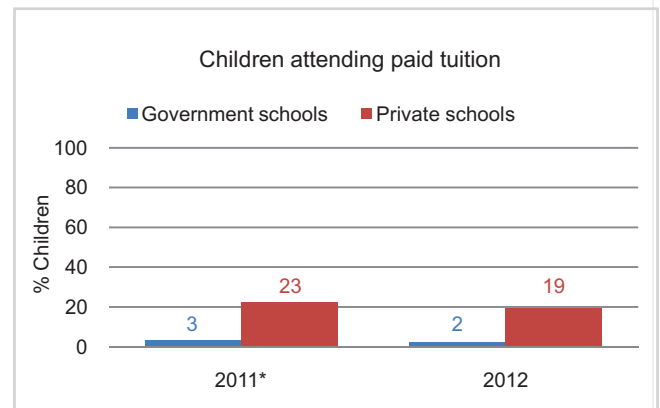




## Private tuition incidence and uptake is more prevalent among private school students than with their government school counterparts.

- Around 19% of all private school going children take paid tuition but only 2% of all government school children do so.
- Children in all classes of private schools undertake private tuition. In Class 1, 16% of private school children take paid tuition and in Class 10 of private schools this percentage has risen to 22%.
- In government schools, the incidence of tuition-taking increases with class-level. Four percent of children in Class 10 take paid tuition as compared to 2% in Class 1.

Class-wise % children attending paid tuition										
Type	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
Govt.	1.9	1.5	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.7	3.0	2.9	4.2	3.9
Pvt.	15.8	20.3	18.1	18.5	20.6	19.5	20.4	17.5	24.9	21.9

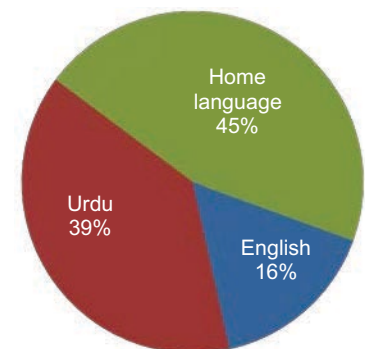


## Twenty different languages are used in the households in KP.

- ASER 2012 survey reveals that 20 different languages were used in the households in KP.
- Two languages used commonly were; Pashto (77%) and Hindko (11%).
- Eleven percent of the remaining households used other languages<sup>4</sup>.

## The most preferred language for medium of instruction was Pashto.

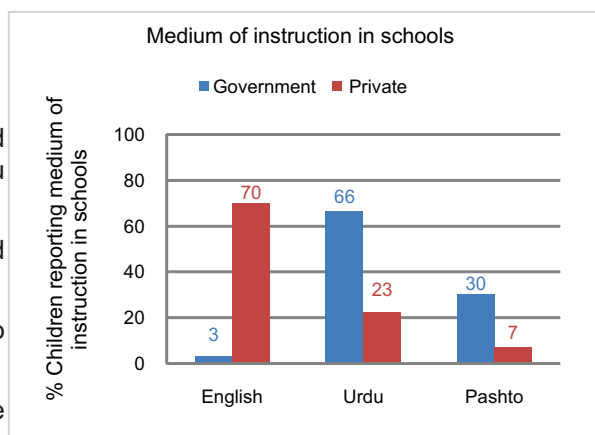
- Each household surveyed was asked about their preferred medium of instruction for their children in schools.
- Forty-five percent of all the households surveyed preferred Pashto as the medium of instruction in schools.
- Urdu was preferred by on 39% of the surveyed households and 16% preferred English.



<sup>4</sup> Siraiki, Chitrali, Urdu, Pahari, Gujrati, Khowar, Sindhi, Torwali, Yatgha, Punjabi, Persian, Kohistani, English, Potwari, Khetrani, Kutchi, Koli

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

- Each child was also asked the medium of instruction in their respective schools.
- Seventy percent of the children in private schools reported English as their medium of instruction while 23% had Urdu and 7% had Pashto.
- Three percent of the children in public schools reported having English, 66% had Urdu and 30% had Pashto.
- The medium of instruction for each school visited was also asked during the survey.
- Amongst the surveyed government schools, 81% were Urdu medium and 19% were Pashto medium schools.
- Ninety percent of the private schools surveyed had English medium of instruction, 7% were Urdu medium, and 3% were Pashto medium schools.



**Fifteen percent children in government schools were absent.**

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 85%.
- The overall attendance in private schools is 87% 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	85.3	74.8	86.2	86.1	85.2	86.0	87.3	87.5	83.0	87.1
Teacher attendance	87.7	85.8	89.1	83.4	86.5	84.7	90.5	88.4	77.3	88.1

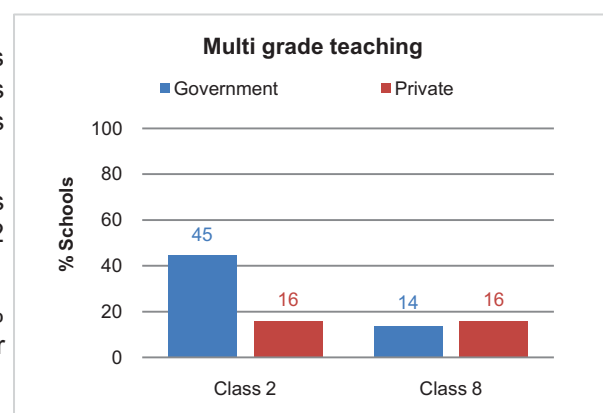
**Thirteen percent teachers in government schools and 12% teachers in private schools were absent.**

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 87% and 88% in private schools.

**Forty-five 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 45% of the surveyed government schools and 16% of the surveyed private schools had Class 2 sitting with other classes.
- Similarly, 14% of surveyed government schools and 16% of surveyed private schools had Class 8 sitting with other classes.



## More qualified teachers in government schools.

- Forty-four percent of the teachers in government schools had post-graduate degrees, while private schools had only 28% teachers who did.
- Fourteen percent of the teachers had Masters in Education in government schools, while only 8% 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	9.0	5.9	PTC	30.5	37.1
FA	16.7	24.9	CT	24.1	21.0
BA	29.2	40.0	B-Ed	27.1	28.6
MA or above	43.7	28.3	M-Ed or above	13.7	8.2
Others	1.4	0.7	Others	4.6	5.1

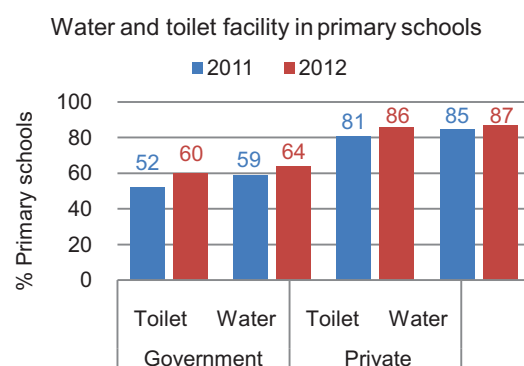
## Larger proportions of surveyed private schools had computer labs in their premises as compared to government schools.

- Seventeen percent of government high schools had computer labs as opposed to 36% private high schools.
- Sixty percent of the surveyed government schools and 59% of the private high schools had library books available for students to use in the school premises.

School facilities (% schools)								
	Government schools				Private schools			
	Primary	Elementary	High	Others	Primary	Elementary	High	Others
Library	30.7	27.5	60.2	54.6	18.7	32.2	59.2	40.0
Computer lab	0.0	0.0	17.3	12.6	11.2	19.3	35.7	18.2

## Forty percent of the government primary schools were without toilets and 36% were without drinking water.

- Of the total government primary schools surveyed, 64% had useable water facility and 60% had a functional toilet.
- In ASER 2011, it was found that 59% of the government primary schools surveyed had useable water while 52% had a functional toilet.
- The percentage of private primary schools found with useable water facility was 87% and 86% were found with a functional toilet.



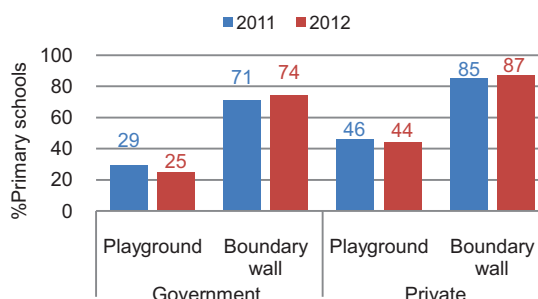
School facilities (% schools)								
	Government schools				Private schools			
	Primary	Elementary	High	Others	Primary	Elementary	High	Others
Useable water	63.6	64.2	81.8	70.0	86.9	91.8	89.9	100.0
Useable toilet	59.7	56.6	68.9	62.7	85.5	91.1	93.0	81.8



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

- Among the government primary schools surveyed 25% had a playground within the school premises compared to 44% of private primary schools that had a playground.
- Boundary walls were found in 74% of the surveyed government schools and 87% in private primary schools.
- In ASER 2011, 71% of the surveyed government primary schools and 85% of the surveyed private schools were found with a boundary wall.

Playground and boundary wall facility in primary schools



School facilities (% schools)								
	Government schools				Private schools			
	Primary	Elementary	High	Others	Primary	Elementary	High	Others
Playground	25.1	28.5	45.9	41.7	44.4	51.6	61.7	63.6
Boundary wall	74.2	68.9	82.8	70.5	86.7	91.1	93.2	90.9

## Ten rooms on average were being used for classroom activities in surveyed government high schools.

- Government primary schools had 2 rooms on average that were used for classes, while private primary schools had 4.
- Six rooms on average were being used in government elementary schools as compared to 7 in private elementary schools.
- In case of high schools, government schools had 10 rooms on average while private schools had 11.

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.)	2.3	5.9	9.9	6.7	4.1	7.0	11.1	7.6

## Fifty-six percent of the government primary schools had received grants in the previous year.

- In 2011, among the government schools surveyed, 241 (56%) primary schools, 17 (57%) elementary and 37 (48%) high schools had received grants.
- The proportion of schools receiving grants (27%) in 2012 (first 4 months of the fiscal year) was less than 2011 (37%).

School Grants									
		Government schools				Private schools			
		Primary	Elementary	High	Others	Primary	Elementary	High	Others
2012 <sup>5</sup>	# of schools reported receiving grants	203	7	21	45	0	1	2	0
	% of schools reported receiving grants	47.4	23.3	27.3	34.4	0.0	0.8	1.5	0.0
	Average amount of grant (Rs.)	30018	46594	137408	90077	-	40000	206838	-
2011	# of schools reported receiving grants	241	17	37	80	1	1	3	0
	% of schools reported receiving grants	56.3	56.7	48.1	61.1	1.1	0.8	2.2	0.0
	Average amount of grant (Rs.)	33875	36027	115951	84238	14000	30000	2630667	-

<sup>5</sup> Grants received till October 31, 2012