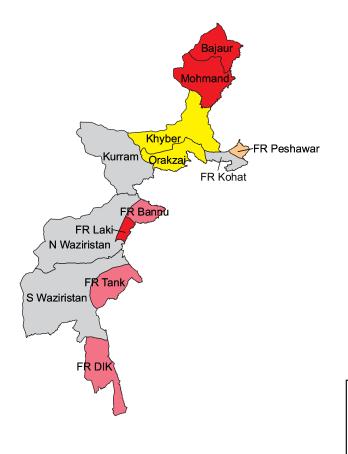




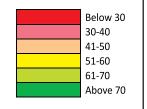
### Children in Pre School

(Age 3-5 years)

Province/Territory wise map showing % children



% Children (3-5 years) attending pre school



Not surveyed

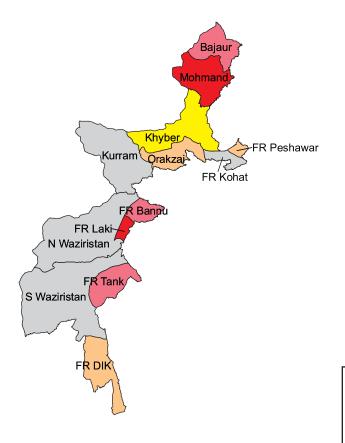
Maps may not be accurate or to scale. These are mere representations.



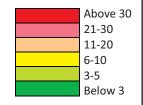
### **Out of School Children**

(Age 6-16 years)

Province/Territory wise map showing % children



% Children (6-16 years) who are not in school



Not surveyed

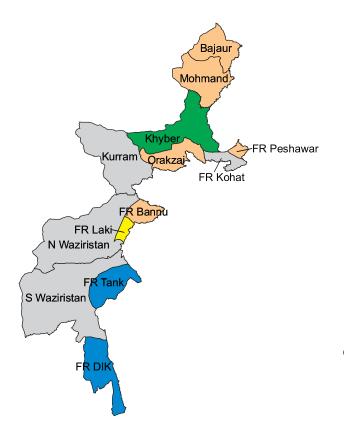
Maps may not be accurate or to scale. These are mere representations.



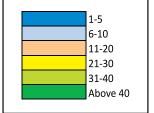
### **Private Schooling**

(Age 6-16 years)

Province/Territory wise map showing % children



% Children (6-16 years) enrolled in private schools



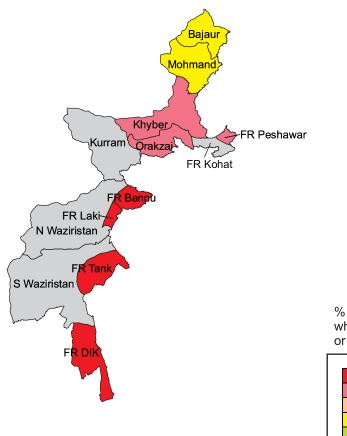
Not surveyed

Maps may not be accurate or to scale. These are mere representations.

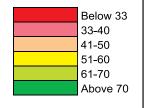


**Reading** Language Urdu/Pashto (Class 5)

Province/Territory wise map showing % children who can read story level (Class 2) text or more.



% Children in class 5 who can read story or more



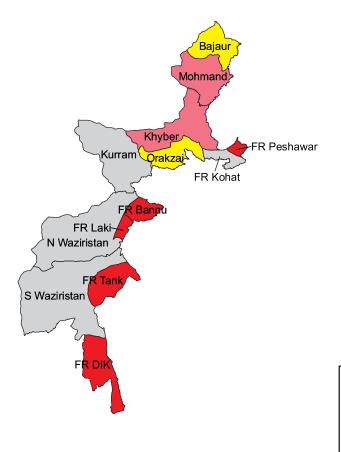
Not surveyed

Maps may not be accurate or to scale. These are mere representations.

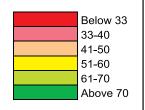


Reading English (Class 5)

Province/Territory wise map showing % children who can read sentences level (Class 2) text or more.



% Children in class 5 who can read sentences or more



Not surveyed

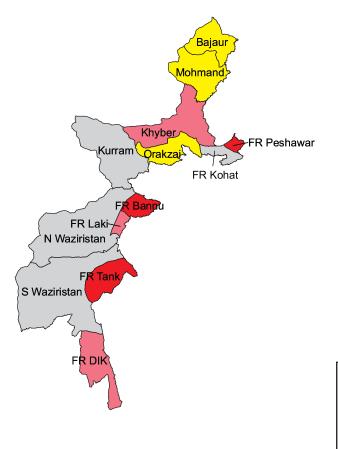
Maps may not be accurate or to scale. These are mere representations.



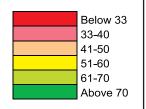
#### Math

(Class 5)

Province/Territory wise map showing % children who can do division (Class 3) sums or more.



% Children in class 5 who can do division or more



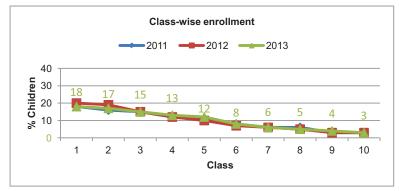
Not surveyed

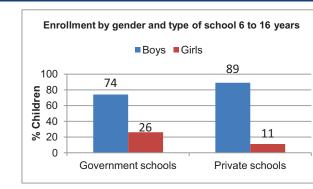
Maps may not be accurate or to scale. These are mere representations.

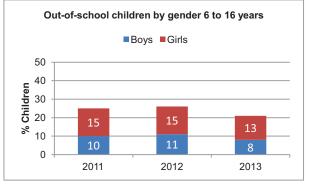
School enrollment and out-of-school children



% (	Children	in differe	ent types of s	chools	% Out-of-	school	
Age	Govt.	I	Non-state prov	viders	Never	Drop-	Total
group	roup Pvt		Madrasah	Others	enrolled	out	
6 - 10	61.9	17.1	2.2	0.6	16.6	1.6	100
11 - 13	56.7	19.1	2.5	0.3	15.2	6.2	100
14 - 16	45.2	19.2	2.3	0.0	18.2	15.0	100
6 - 16	58.0	17.9	2.3	0.5	16.6	4.8	100
Total			78.6	21.4	4	100	
Ву Туре	73.8	22.7	2.9				





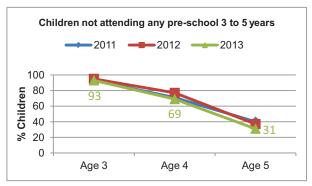


Age Class Composition																											
Age Class	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total														
1	73.1	66.3	32.2	13.0	5.4	11.5							16.8														
2	20.5	25.6	46.1	32.6	14.5	11.5	13.2	19.7					17.1														
3						16.2	38.1	28.9	14.0		13.7	20.9	22.6			14.8											
4	6.4 8.1					11.6	39.8	32.3	15.0				21.3	25.1	13.5												
5					8.0	35.6	35.1	19.6				20.1	11.7														
6		8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8 1	8 1	8 1	8 1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8 1	8.1	81				6.6	23.1	33.9	16.7			
7	0.4					5.5	4.7			9.5	18.1	30.9	18.7			5.9											
8				4.7	3.4	0.0		6.5	23.4	33.7	19.0		5.4														
9						0.0	4.1	2.2	4.1	20.4	32.8	20.2	3.6														
10								2.2	3.9	4.7	26.9	54.7	3.4														
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100														

How to read: 73.1% children of age 5 years are enrolled in class 1.

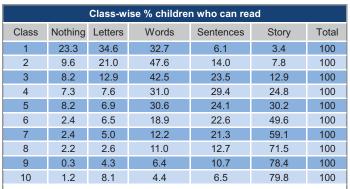
Early years schooling (Pre-schooling)

	% Children who attend different types of pre-schools											
Age	Govt.	I	Non-state prov	riders	Out-of-school	Total						
group	001.	Pvt. Madrasah		Others	001-01-3011001	Total						
3	5.0	1.9	0.3	0.0	92.8	100						
4	22.9	6.7	1.0	0.2	69.3	100						
5	49.1	15.3	3.6	1.0	31.1	100						
3 - 5	28.2	8.8	1.8	0.5	60.7	100						
Total			39.3		60.7	100						
Ву Туре	71.8	22.4	4.6									

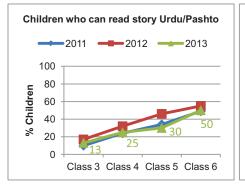


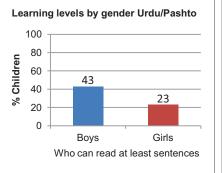


Learning level	s (Urdu/Pashto
----------------	----------------



How to read: 9.5 % (6.1+3.4) children of class 1 can read sentences

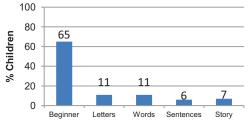




Government Private 92 100 72 80 % Children 54 60 49 31 40 24 20 0 Class 1: Can read Class 3: Can read Class 5: Can read at least letters at least sentences at least story

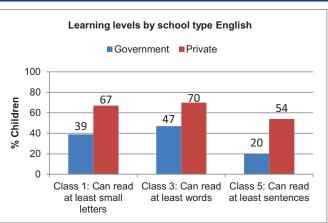
Learning levels by school type Urdu/Pashto



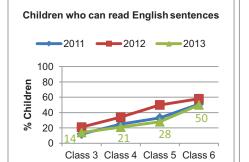


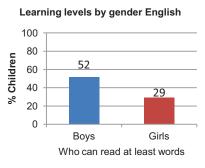
Class-wise % children who can read										
Class	Nothing	L	etters	Words	Sentences	Tota				
Clabo	rtouning	Capital	Small	Wordd	Contonioco	1010				
1	24.9	29.9	27.2	14.4	3.6	100				
2	9.6	20.0	35.8	27.5	7.2	100				
3	7.2	12.2	28.4	38.5	13.7	100				
4	6.4	5.5	22.0	44.7	21.4	100				
5	8.2	3.6	18.1	42.3	27.9	100				
6	2.8	2.5	12.9	31.8	49.9	100				
7	3.5	2.1	8.8	26.3	59.3	100				
8	2.2	2.0	9.1	17.2	69.4	100				
9	1.8	1.2	7.4	10.8	78.8	100				
10	3.1	1.9	5.0	6.0	84.0	100				

#### Learning levels (English)

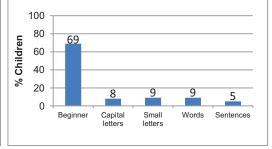










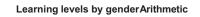


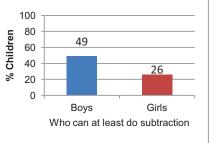
Learning levels (Arithmetic)



Class-wise % children who can do										
Class	Nothing	Numbe 1-9	r recognition 10-99	Subtraction (2 Digits)	Division (2 digits)	Total				
1	16.7	34.7	36.9	6.8	4.9	100				
2	5.4	16.5	51.8	17.1	9.2	100				
3	3.1	12.1	39.3	28.8	16.7	100				
4	1.7	4.7	28.8	34.9	29.9	100				
5	2.3	4.3	26.7	29.3	37.4	100				
6	1.4	1.7	14.4	26.9	55.6	100				
7	1.3	2.0	11.9	21.5	63.3	100				
8	1.4	1.4	5.3	17.8	74.1	100				
9	0.6	0.6	4.0	9.0	85.7	100				
10	0.0	2.5	4.7	8.9	83.9	100				

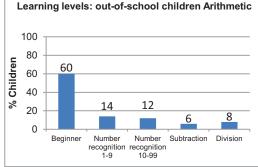
Children who can do division 2011 2012 2013 100 80 60 40 107 107 Class 3 Class 4 Class 5 Class 6



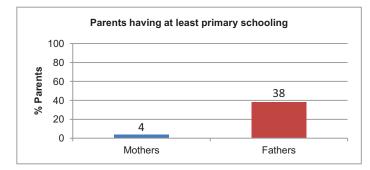


Government Private 100 80 66 % Children 61 54 60 44 41 32 40 20 0 Class 1: Can Class 3: Can at Class 5: Can at recognize at least least do subtraction least do division numbers (10-99)

Learning levels by school type Arithmetic



Parental education



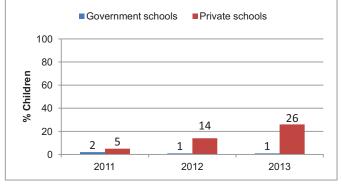


Class-wise % children attending paid tuitio

**Paid Tuition** 

		01033-		, crima	- Chi att	chang	para	landon		
Туре	I	II	Ш	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	х
Govt.	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.2	0.7	2.0	3.6	1.7
Pvt.	22.7	23.7	25.5	25.7	27.5	25.5	31.1	30.6	34.2	32.0

#### Children attending paid tuition



### Federally Administrated Tribal Areas (Rural) School Report Card

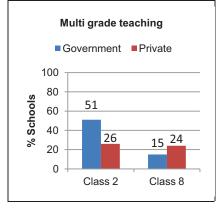


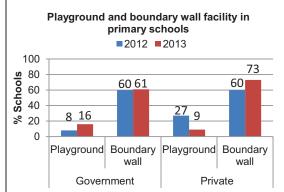
Number of surveyed schools by type										
		Government	Private schools							
	Boys	Girls	Boys & girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Boys & girls	Total		
Primary	147	19	38	3	1	7	11			
Elementary	17	4	3	24	4	0	9	13		
High	25	5	4	34	4	0	15	19		
Others	3	3	1	0	2	3				
Total	192	28	45	12	1	33	46			

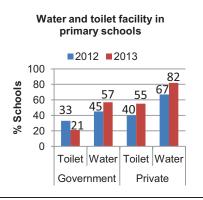
Attendance (%) on the day of visit										
		Govern	ment scho	Private schools						
	Primary	Elementary	High	Others	Overall	Primary	Elementary	High	Others	Overall
Children attendance	85.4	87.6	84.2	89.4	85.5	85.6	90.8	90.7	90.2	90.4
Teacher attendance	86.1 91.1 87.4 84.0 87.2 85.4 86.0 91.8 66.7									88.1

Teacher qua	alification - general (% o	f teachers)	Teacher qual	ification - professional (%	of teachers)
	Government schools	Private schools		Government schools	Private schools
Matriculation	16.0	6.7	PTC	39.2	31.5
FA	23.8	31.7	СТ	13.1	18.0
BA	23.6	35.6	B-Ed	24.5	38.0
MA or above	A or above 31.4		M-Ed or above	11.5	7.0
Others	5.2	1.3	Others	11.8	5.5

	School facilities (% schools)											
			Governme	ent schools			Private so	chools				
		Primary	Elementary	High	Others	Primary	Elementary	High	Others			
R	ooms used for classes (avg.)	1.7	4.0	6.7	7.3	2.4	7.4	11.8	5.0			
U	seable water	57.4	87.5	79.4	66.7	81.8	100.0	78.9	100.0			
U	seable toilet	20.6	33.3	32.4	33.3	54.5	84.6	89.5	100.0			
P	ayground	16.2	50.0	52.9	66.7	9.1	76.9	47.4	0.0			
B	oundary wall	60.8	79.2	76.5	66.7	72.7	100.0	94.7	100.0			
	brary	1.5	0.0	29.4	33.3	0.0	0.0	36.8	0.0			
C	omputer lab	0.0	0.0	26.5	33.3	0.0	0.0	15.8	0.0			
			Grants									
	# of schools reported receiving grants	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0			
2013*	% of schools reported receiving grants	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0			
	Average amount of grant (Rs.)	75600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	# of schools reported receiving grants	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0			
2012	% of schools reported receiving grants	3.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
	Average amount of grant (Rs.)	108833	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			







\*Grants received till October 31, 2013



	Findings (Summary)													
		% Children												
			Access			Quality								
	(Age 3-5)		(Age 6-16	õ)	A ( (		Class 3			Class 5				
Territory	In Pre- school	Out-of- school (All)	Out-of- school (Girls)	*Non-state providers	Attending paid tuition (Govt. & Pvt. schools)	Who can read sentence (Urdu /Pashto)	Who can read word (English)	Who can do subtraction	Who can read story (Urdu /Pashto)	Who can read sentence (English)	Who can do division			
FATA	39.3	21.4	13	26.2	6.7	36.4	52.1	45.5	30.2	27.9	37.4			
Bajaur Agency	28.6	24.9	13.6	22.4	6.6	45.6	46.5	32.7	72.6	53	58.3			
F.R Bannu	37.9	28.2	23.6	26.1	7.8	44	49	41.6	10.7	27.8	25.7			
F.R D.I. Khan	37.9	16.6	9.9	6.2	0.6	22.3	19	44.7	8.3	4.4	45.3			
F.R Lakki Marwat	19.8	32.3	18	35.8	17.6	12.2	37.5	33.3	20.9	19.3	41			
F.R Peshawar	43.9	15.2	12.4	17.9	12.2	29.7	43.8	39.6	41.7	10.2	13			
F.R Tank	36.4	23.6	9.9	2.7	4.2	3.7	79.1	23.4	0.7	3.7	0.8			
Khyber Agency	55.3	9.7	6.9	56.3	7.3	44	57	49.4	34.9	41.4	42.2			
Mohmand Agency	23.2	36.5	20	19.2	2.1	46.4	58.6	60.6	57.4	45.5	52.5			
Orakzai Agency	57.3	13.9	9.3	19.5	4.5	68.9	79.7	77.2	49.4	64.3	60.2			

\*Non state providers includes; private schools, madrasah and other type of schools/education facilities.





#### Sample Composition

- ASER 2013 survey was conducted in 9 rural districts of FATA. This covered 5,271 households in 265 villages throughout the region.
- Detailed information was collected on 18,672 children (65% males, 35% females) aged 3-16 years. Out of these 15,841 children aged 5-16 years were tested for language and arithmetic competencies.
- School information on public and private schools was collected. A total of 265 government schools (77% primary, 9% elementary, 13% high, 1% others<sup>1</sup>) and 46 private schools (24% primary, 28% elementary, 41% high, 7% others) were surveyed.
- Seventy-three percent of the government schools were boys only, 11% were girls only, and 17% were coeducation schools. In case of private schools, 26% were boys only, 2% were girls only and 72% were coeducation schools.

#### THEME 1: ACCESS

### Proportion of out-of-school children has decreased as compared to 2012.

- In 2013, 21% of children were reported to be out-ofschool which has decreased as compared to previous year (25%). Seventeen percent children have never been enrolled in a school and 5% have dropped out of school for various reasons.
- Seventy-nine percent of all school-aged children within the age bracket of 6-16 years were enrolled in schools. Amongst these, 74% of children were enrolled in government schools whereas 26% of children were going to non-state institutions (23% private schools, 3% Madrassah, 0% others).
- Amongst the enrolled students in government schools, 26% were girls and 74% were boys whereas in private schools 89% enrolled children were boys and 11% were girls.
- The percentage of out of school children (boys and girls) has decreased as compared to 2012.

#### **THEME 2: EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION**

Proportion of enrolled children has increased as compared to 2012.

- Forty prcent of all school-aged children within the age bracket of 3-5 years were enrolled in schools as compared to 34% in 2012.
- Sixty-one percent children of age 3-5 are currently not enrolled in any early childhood program/schooling.

#### THEME 3: CLASS WISE LEARNING LEVELS

Learning levels of children are assessed through specific language and arithmetic tools<sup>2</sup>. 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 competencies according to the national curriculum. The arithmetic tool covers up to Class 3 level.

# Learning levels of children still remain poor: 70% class 5 children could not read a class 2 story in Urdu/Pashto compared to 54% in 2012.

- Analysis shows that 64% of class 3 children could not read sentences in Urdu/Pashto compared to 58% in the previous year.
- Similarly, 23% of class 1 children cannot read letters in Urdu/Pashto as compared to 22% in 2012<sup>3</sup>.

# Deterioration can be seen in English competencies over the past year: 28% class 5 children could read sentences (class 2 level) in 2013 as compared to 50% in 2012.

- ASER 2013 reveals that 14% class 3 children can read class 2 level sentences as compared to 21% in 2012 and 12% in 2011.
- Twenty-five percent of children enrolled in class 1 cannot read capital letters in 2013 in comparison to 27% in 2012.

### Deterioration can be seen in Arithmetic learning levels over the past year: 37% class 5 children can do division as compared to 42% in 2012.

• Thirty-seven percent children enrolled in class 5 can do two digit division in 2013 compared to 42% in 2012 and 28% in 2011.

<sup>1</sup> Other type of schools include classes 6-8, 1-12, 3-8, 6-10, 4-8, 5-10 etc.
<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> Nine F.R. / agencies (Rural) of FATA were surveyed in 2012.

114 ASER Pakistan 2013



• Thirty-seven percent of class 7 children could not do the two-digit division in 2013 whereas 35% could not do so in 2012. There is a slight decline in the arithmetic learning of children.

### THEME 4: LEARNING LEVELS BY SCHOOL TYPE (GOVERNMENT VS PRIVATE)

### Children enrolled in private schools are performing better compared to their government counterparts.

- Forty-nine percent children enrolled in class 5 in a private school were able to read at least story in Urdu/Pashto as compared to 24% class 5 children enrolled in government schools.
- English learning levels of private schools children were better than public schools. Fifty-four percent private school children can read at least sentences in class 5
   whereas only 20% government school children can do the same.
- Similarly, in arithmetic, 54% children enrolled in private schools (class 5) were able to do division when compared to only 32% class 5 children who were enrolled in government schools.

#### **THEME 5: GENDER GAP**

### Gender gap in learning continues: boys outperform girls in literacy and numeracy skills.

- Forty-three percent of boys could read at least sentences in Urdu/Pashto as compared to 23% of girls.
- Fifty-two percent boys could read at least English words while 29% of girls can do the same.
- Similarly, 49% of boys were able to do at least subtraction whereas only 26% girls could do it.

### THEME 6: LEARNING LEVELS OF OUT-OF-SCHOOL CHILDREN

### More than 30% of the 'out-of-school' children were at more than the beginner level.

 Data reveals that the 7% of out-of-school children could read story in Urdu/Pashto, 5% could read sentences in English, and 8% children were able to do two-digit division.

#### **THEME 7: PARENTAL EDUCATION**

### Only 4% of mothers and 38% of father in the sampled households had completed at least primary education.

- Out of the total mothers in the sampled households, 96% had not completed even primary education.
- Sixty-two percent of the fathers had not even completed at least primary level education.

#### **THEME 8: PAID TUITION**

Private tuition incidence is greater in private schools students.

- The incidence of private tuition remains higher in private school students when compared to government school students.
- Children across all classes take private tuition; however, the percentage of students taking tuition increases with class-level. For example, in government schools, 1% children enrolled in class 1 take private tuition whereas 2% children in class 10 take tuitions.

#### **THEME 9: MULTI-GRADE TEACHING**

### Fifty-one percent of surveyed government schools had Class 2 students sitting 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 51% of the surveyed government schools and 26% of the surveyed private schools had Class 2 sitting with other classes.
- Fifteen percent of surveyed government schools and 24% of surveyed private schools had Class 8 sitting with other classes.

#### **THEME 10: TEACHER & STUDENT ABSENTEEISM**

### Fourteen percent children in government schools were absent

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

• Overall student attendance in government schools stood at 86% whereas it was 90% in private schools.



### 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 was 87% and 88% in private school.

#### THEME 11: TEACHERS' QUALIFICATION More qualified teachers in private schools as compared to government schools

- Twenty-four percent teachers of government schools
   have done graduation as compared to 36% teachers of private schools.
- Twenty-five percent of government school teachers had Bachelors in Education degrees as compared to 38% teachers of private school.

### **THEME 12: SCHOOL FACILITIES**

### A larger proportion of surveyed government high schools had computer labs than surveyed private high schools.

• Twenty-seven percent of surveyed government high schools had computer labs and 29% had library books in their premises as compared to surveyed private high schools where only 16% had computer labs and 37% had library books.

# Seventy-nine percent surveyed government primary schools were without toilets and 43% were without drinking water.

- Seventy-nine percent of the surveyed government primary schools did not have toilets in 2013 as compared to 67% in 2012; while 45% surveyed private
   primary schools were missing toilet facility in 2013 as compared to 60% in 2012.
- Forty-three percent of the surveyed government primary schools did not have drinking water in 2013 when compared to 55% in 2012. Similarly, 18% of the surveyed private primary schools in 2013 did not have drinking water facility as compared to 33% in 2012.

# Thirty-nine percent of the surveyed government primary schools were without complete boundary walls and 84% were without playgrounds.

- Among the government primary schools surveyed, only 61% had complete boundary walls and 39% were missing complete boundary walls as compared to 40% in 2012.
- In 2013, 27% of the surveyed private primary schools did not have complete boundary walls as compared to 40% in 2012.
- Sixteen percent of government primary schools being surveyed had playgrounds in 2013 while 9% surveyed private schools had playgrounds.

### Seven rooms on average were being utilized for classroom activities in surveyed government high schools.

- On average, 7 rooms were being used for classroom activities in the surveyed government high schools as compared to 10 in 2012.
- In 2013, surveyed private high schools had 12 classrooms on average that were used for classroom activities. A decrease of 1 average points from the previous year.

#### THEME 13: SCHOOL GRANTS/FUNDS

### Three percent government primary schools and 9% private primary schools received grants.

- A higher number of surveyed private schools are receiving grants as compared to the surveyed government schools in 2013.
- Average amount of fund received is higher for surveyed government schools in comparison to the average grant amount received by surveyed private schools.