

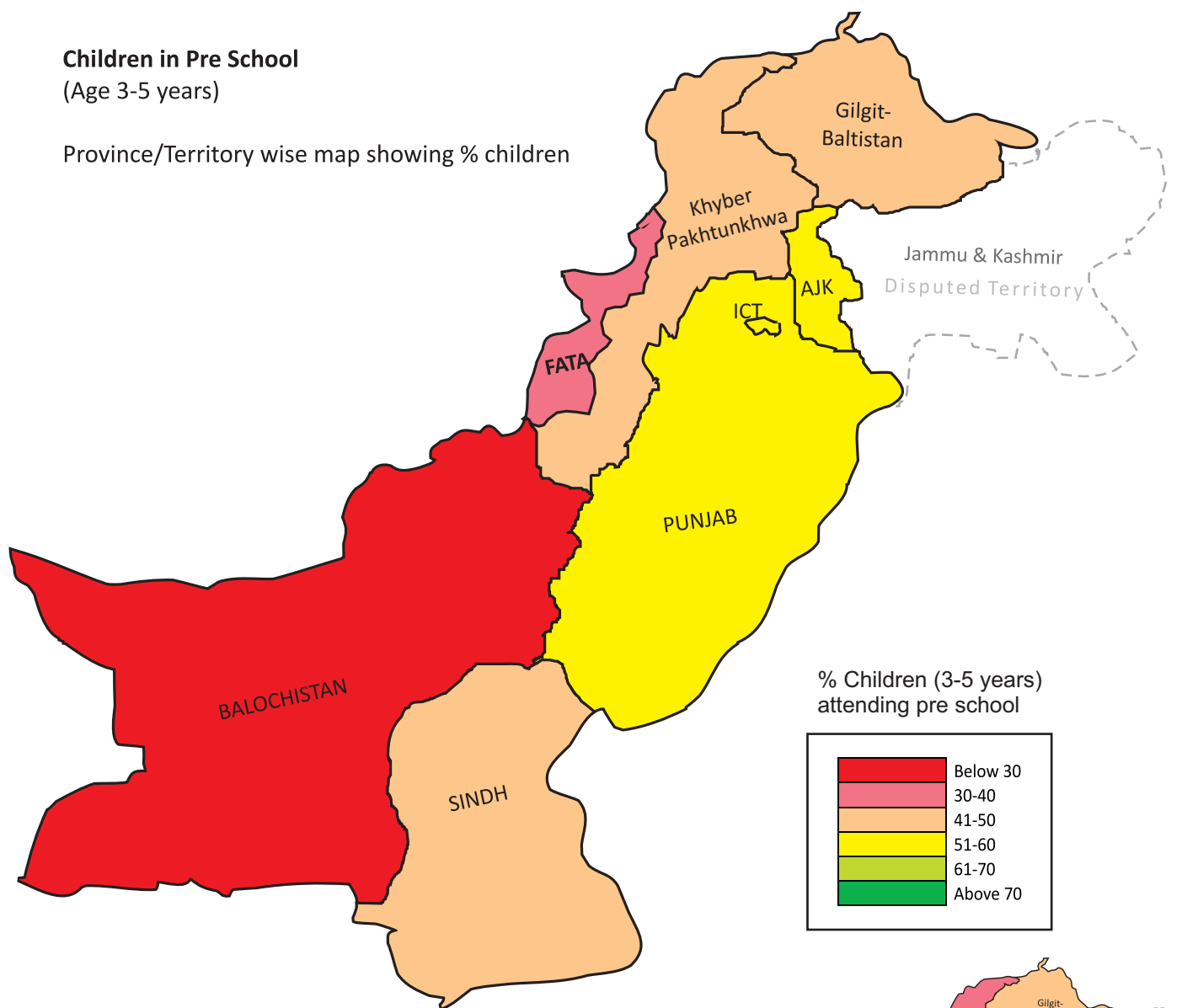


Findings National (Rural)



Children in Pre School (Age 3-5 years)

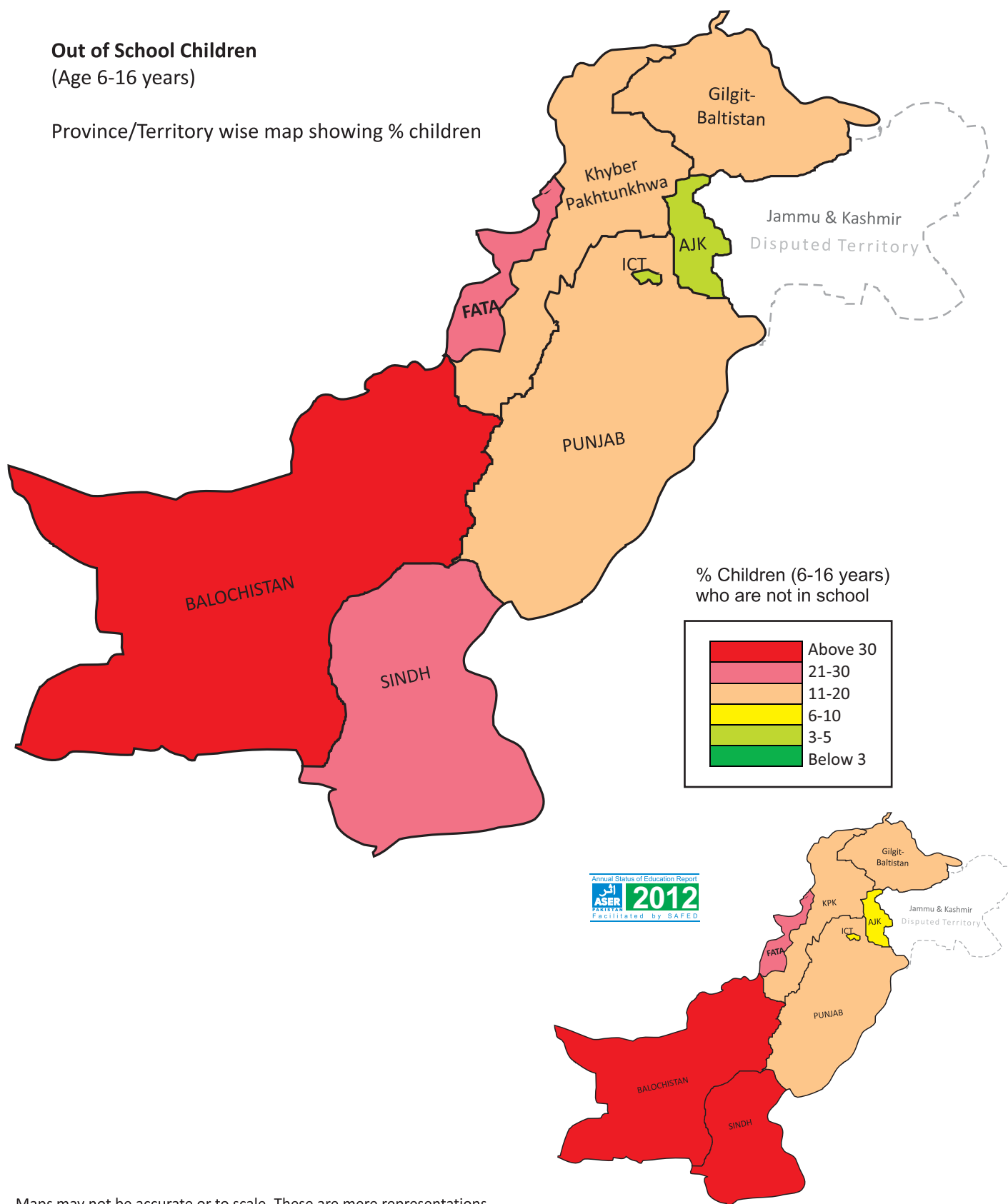
Province/Territory wise map showing % children



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

Out of School Children (Age 6-16 years)

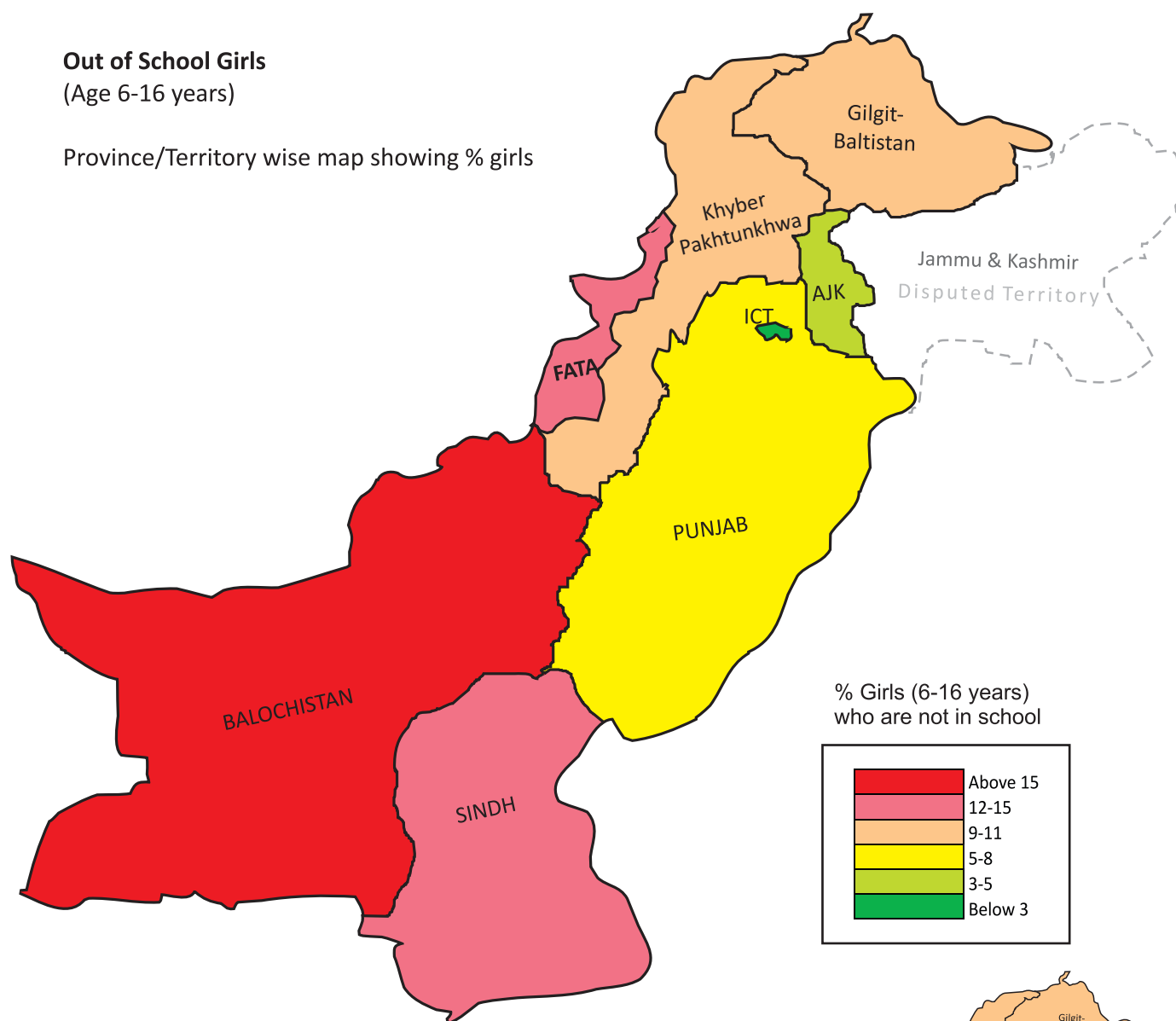
Province/Territory wise map showing % children



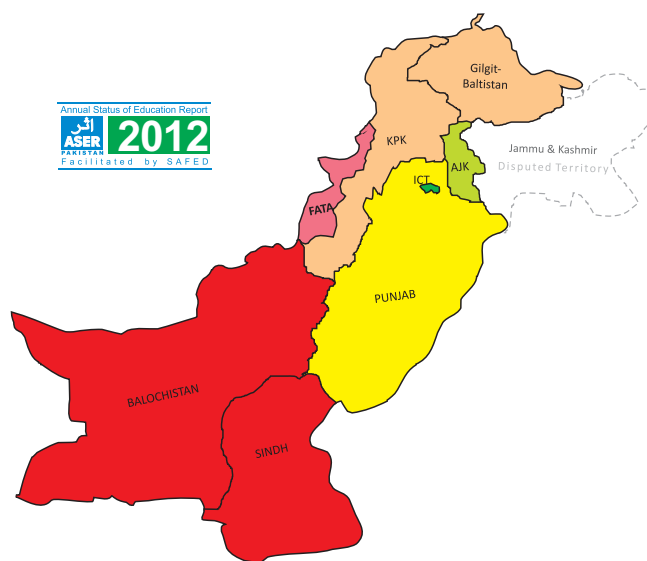
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Out of School Girls (Age 6-16 years)

Province/Territory wise map showing % girls



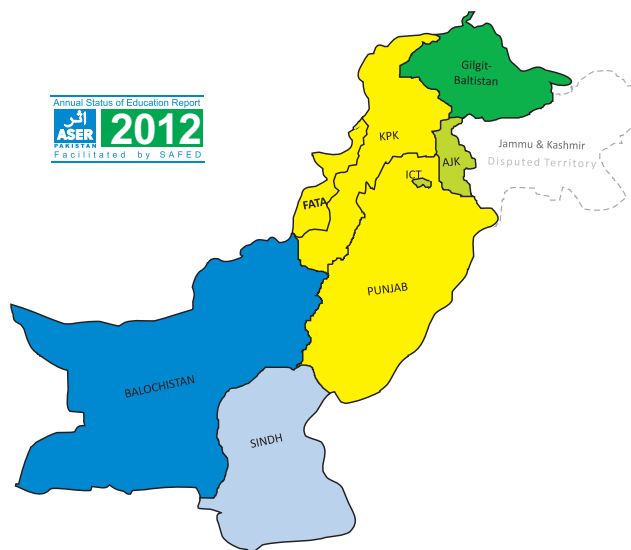
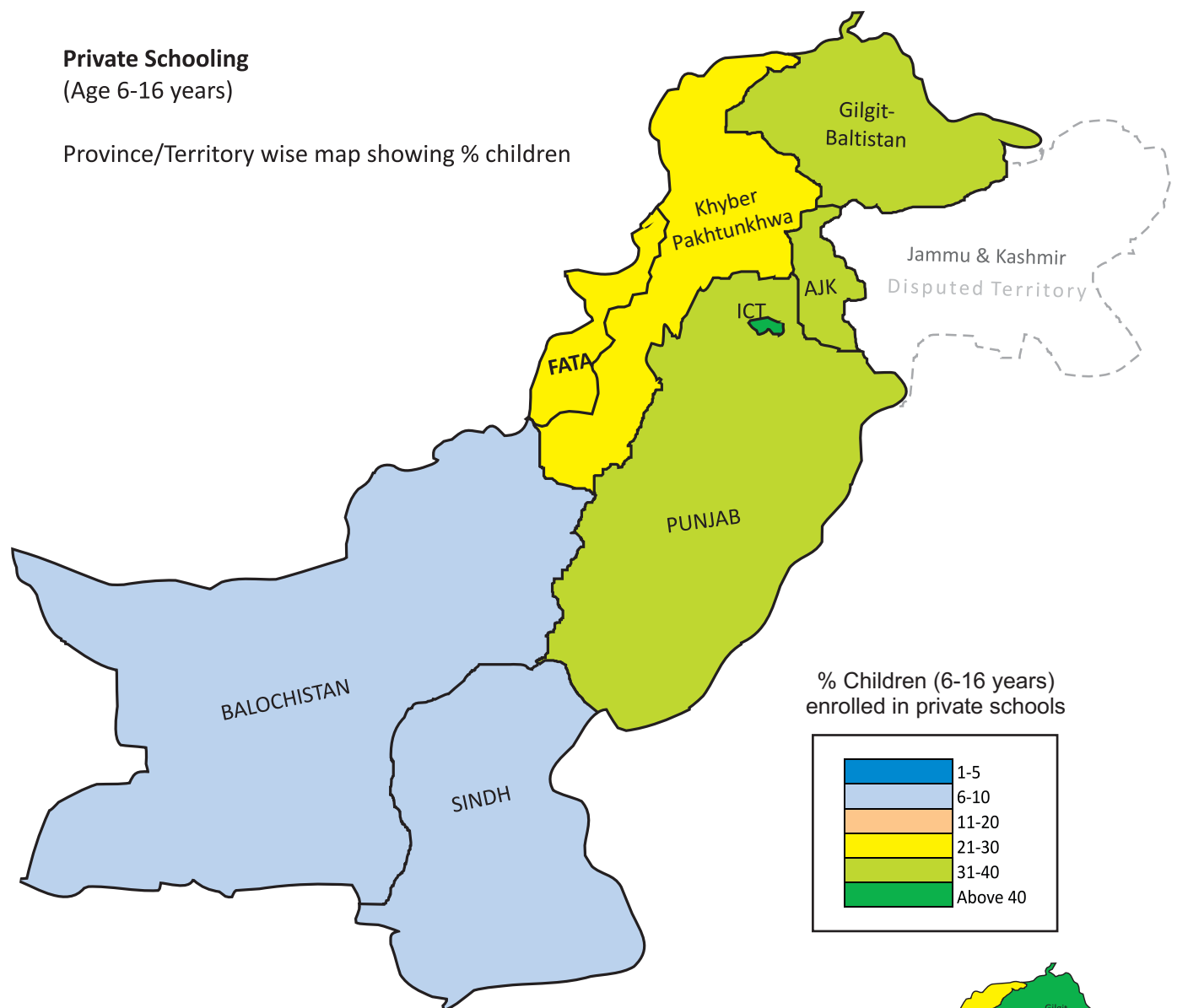
Annual Status of Education Report
ASER 2012
 Facilitated by SAFED



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Private Schooling (Age 6-16 years)

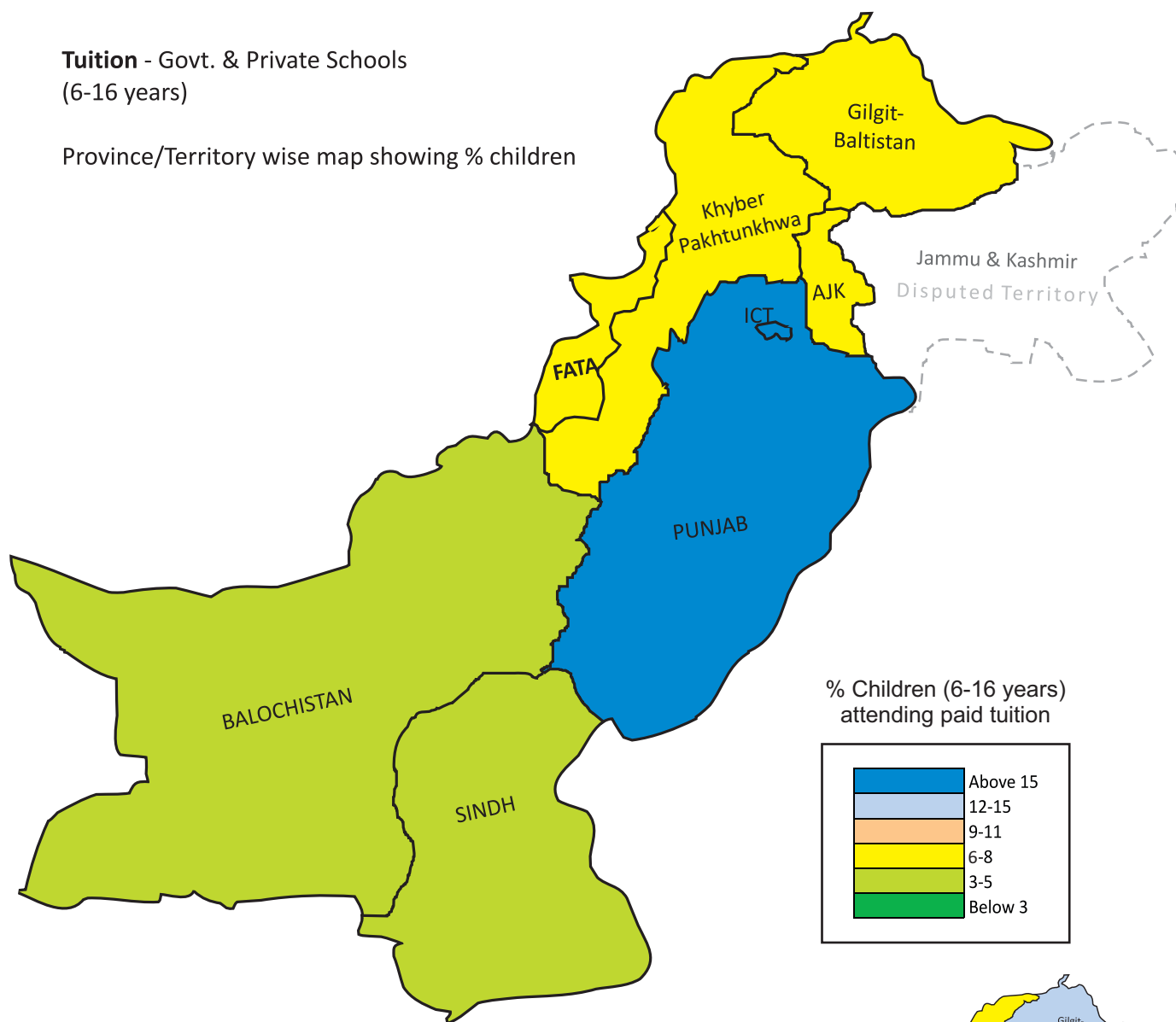
Province/Territory wise map showing % children



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Tuition - Govt. & Private Schools
 (6-16 years)

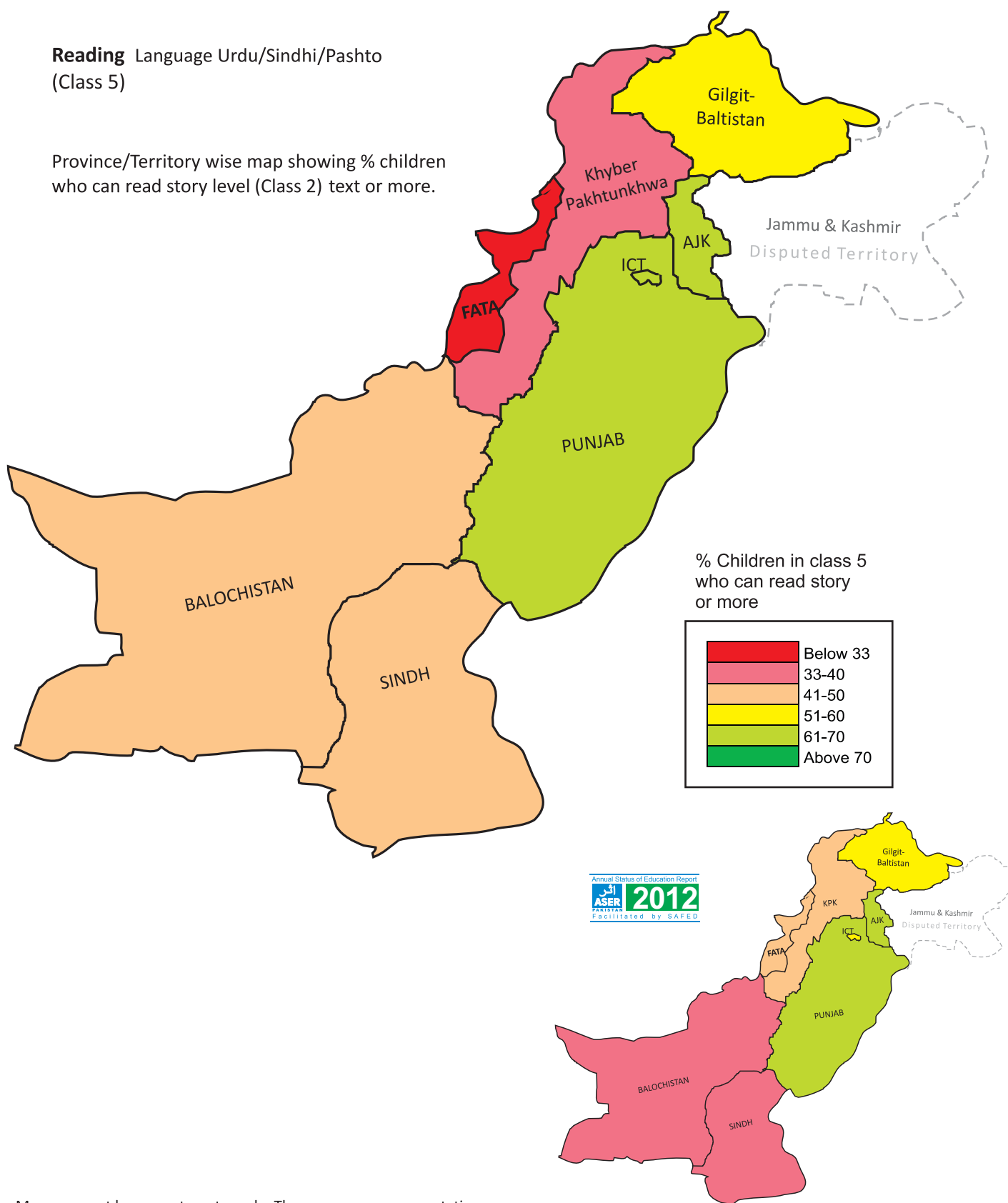
Province/Territory wise map showing % children



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Reading Language Urdu/Sindhi/Pashto
 (Class 5)

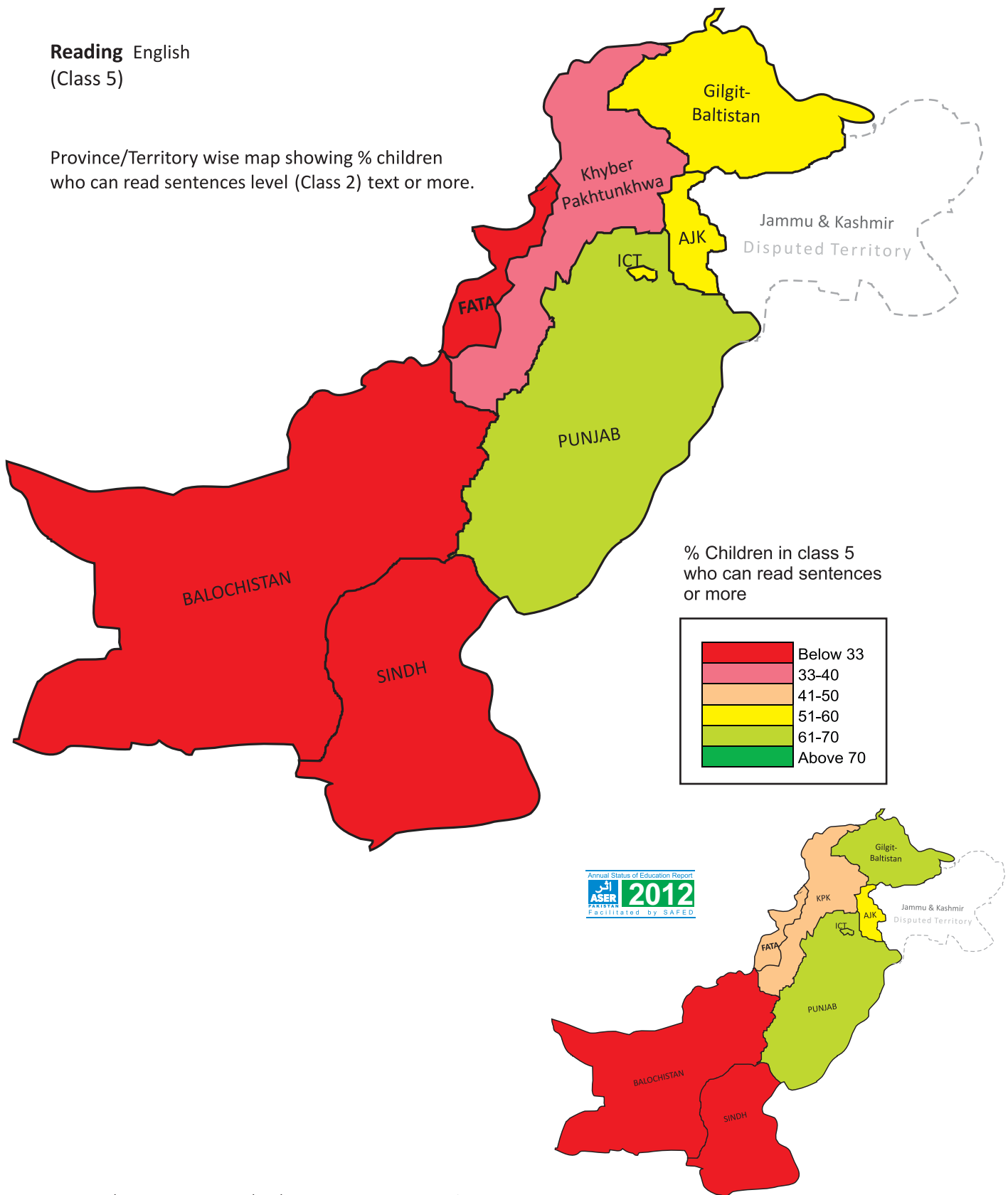
Province/Territory wise map showing % children who can read story level (Class 2) text or more.



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

Reading English
 (Class 5)

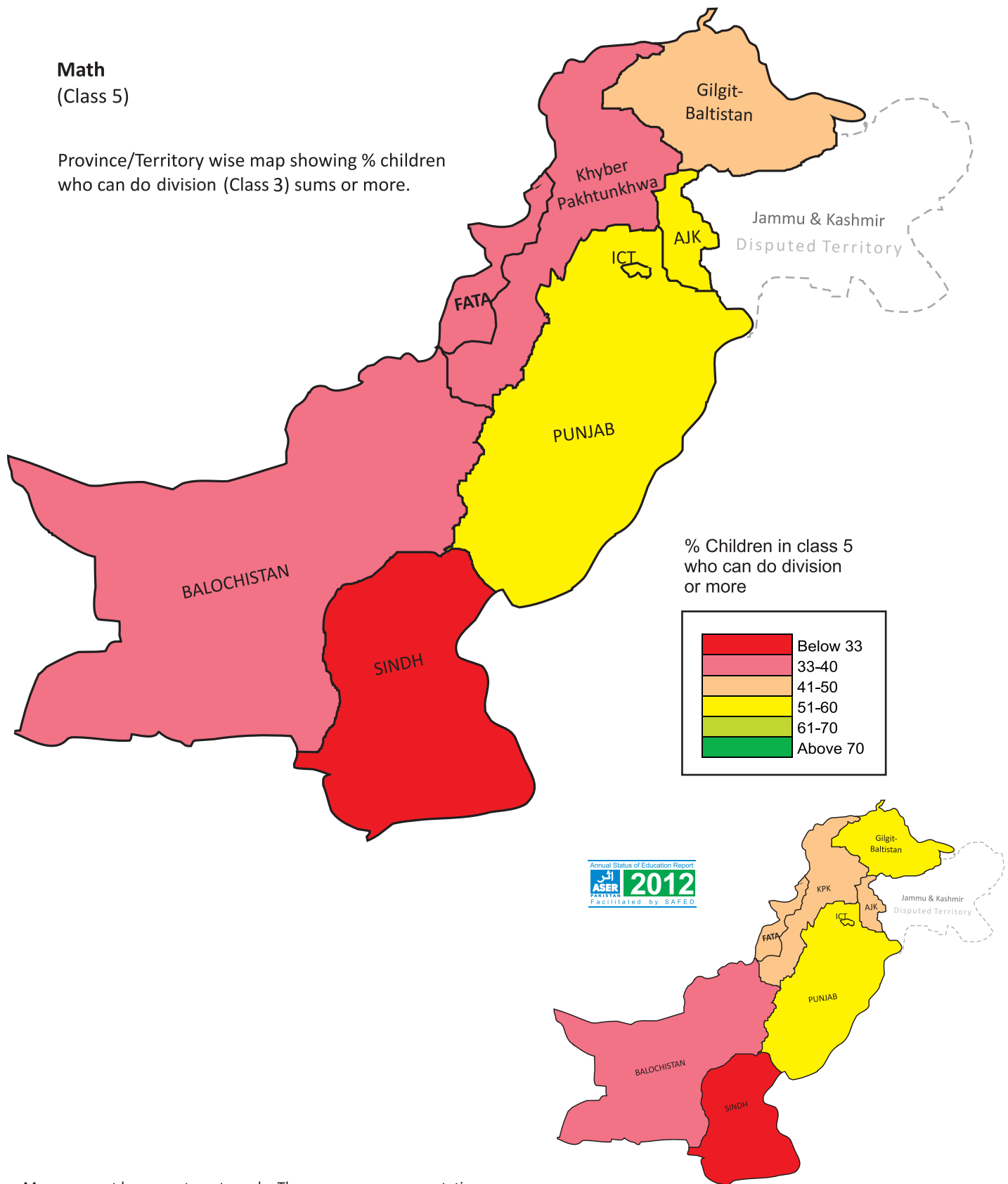
Province/Territory wise map showing % children who can read sentences level (Class 2) text or more.



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.

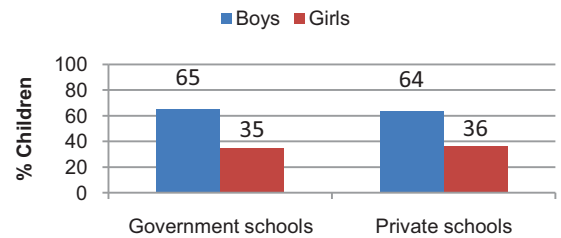


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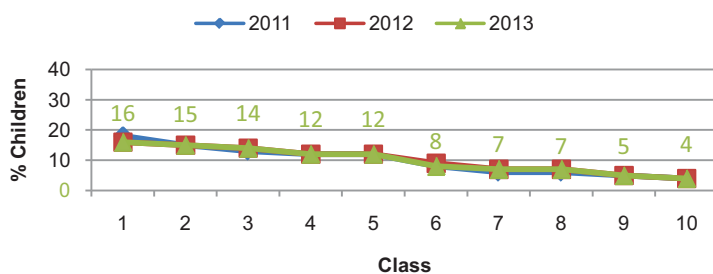
School enrollment and out-of-school children

% 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	59.0	19.7	2.1	0.7	16.2	2.4	100
11 - 13	59.8	18.0	2.1	0.6	12.2	7.2	100
14 - 16	53.3	14.8	1.8	0.2	15.2	14.6	100
6 - 16	58.1	18.3	2.0	0.6	15.0	6.0	100
Total	78.9				21.1		100
By Type	73.5	23.2	2.6	0.7			

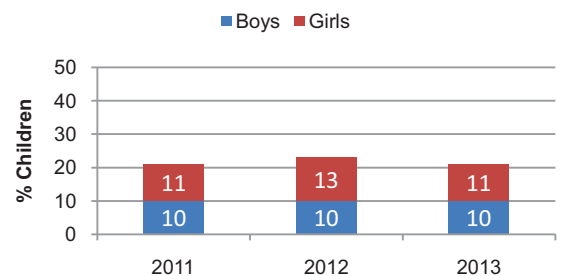
Enrollment by gender and type of school 6 to 16 years



Class-wise enrollment



Out-of-school children by gender 6 to 16 years



Age-Class Composition

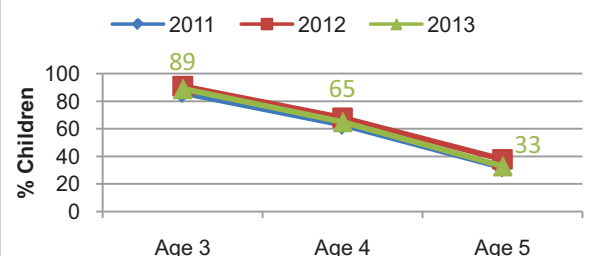
Class	Age	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
1		81.2	60.0	32.2	13.7	6.7								15.1
2		18.4	29.9	45.0	32.4	17.0	14.0	16.6						15.6
3				16.6	34.8	30.5	18.0		21.7	23.8				14.0
4					13.3	31.0	28.5	15.9			23.4			12.0
5						10.5	31.0	28.2	20.2			23.2		11.7
6							8.5	21.6	27.2	17.3			27.7	8.3
7		0.4	10.1	6.2	5.7			12.0	19.4	26.0	17.0			6.9
8						4.4			7.8	22.5	32.3	19.1		6.9
9							0.0	5.7		5.3	20.9	33.7	22.2	5.1
10									3.6	5.2	6.3	24.0	50.0	4.4
Total		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

How to read: 81.2% children of age 5 years are enrolled in class 1.

Early years schooling (Pre-schooling)

% Children who attend different types of pre-schools					
Age group	Govt.	Non-state providers			Out-of-school
		Pvt.	Madrasah	Others	
3	7.1	3.2	0.2	0.1	89.3
4	23.0	11.1	0.6	0.5	64.8
5	45.1	19.4	1.4	0.6	33.4
3 - 5	27.4	12.2	0.8	0.4	59.1
Total	40.9				59.1
By Type	67.1	29.8	2.0	1.1	

Children not attending any pre-school 3 to 5 years

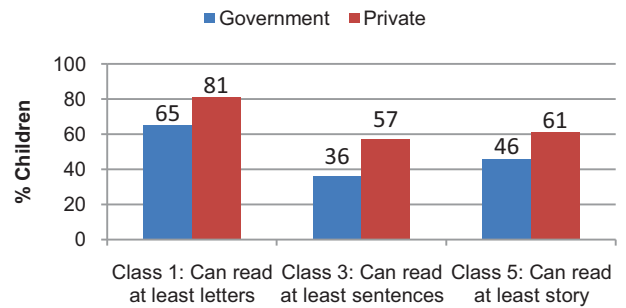


Learning levels (Urdu/Sindhi/Pashto)

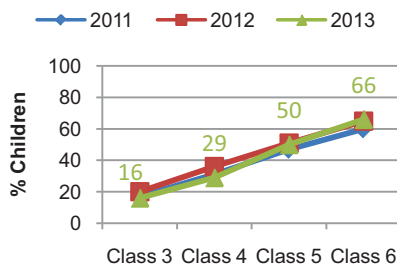
Class-wise % children who can read						
Class	Nothing	Letters	Words	Sentences	Story	Total
1	30.7	38.0	24.1	4.7	2.5	100
2	11.9	28.3	39.7	12.6	7.5	100
3	6.8	16.1	36.6	25.1	15.5	100
4	4.4	8.9	25.7	31.6	29.5	100
5	3.6	6.0	16.5	24.1	49.8	100
6	1.9	4.0	9.5	18.6	66.0	100
7	1.7	3.3	6.7	14.9	73.4	100
8	1.9	2.8	5.5	9.4	80.4	100
9	1.5	2.7	3.7	7.7	84.4	100
10	2.7	4.1	3.9	6.1	83.2	100

How to read: 7.2 % (4.7+2.5) children of class 1 can read sentences

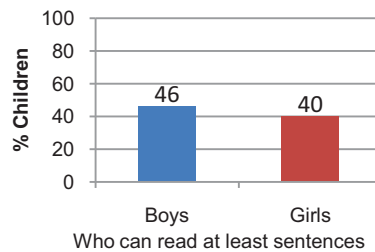
Learning levels by school type Urdu/Sindhi/Pashto



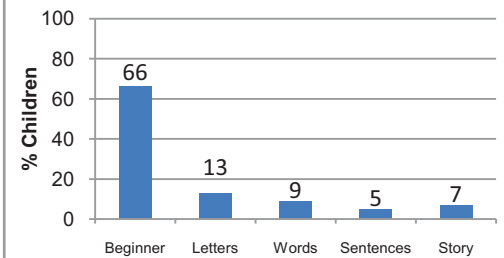
Children who can read story Urdu/Sindhi/Pashto



Learning levels by gender Urdu/Sindhi/Pashto



Learning levels: out-of-school children Urdu/Sindhi/Pashto

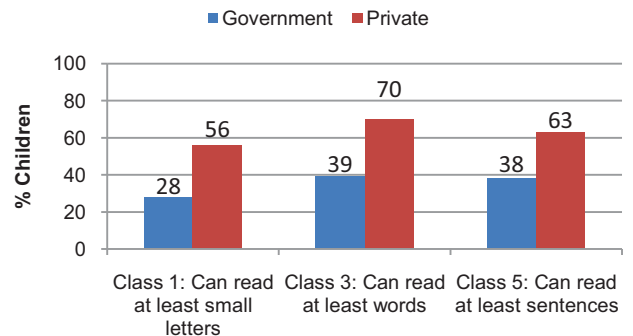


Learning levels (English)

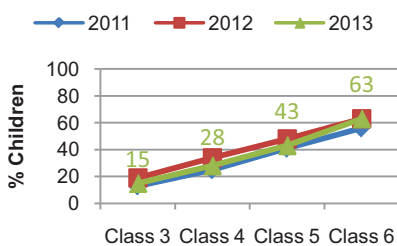
Class-wise % children who can read						
Class	Nothing	Letters		Words	Sentences	Total
		Capital	Small			
1	39.3	25.5	21.6	10.9	2.5	100
2	20.0	23.1	27.6	22.1	7.2	100
3	12.6	13.7	28.1	30.8	14.9	100
4	9.1	8.0	19.9	35.3	27.7	100
5	6.5	6.9	11.7	31.7	43.3	100
6	2.8	3.5	7.7	22.8	63.3	100
7	2.4	2.9	5.2	18.2	71.3	100
8	2.8	2.4	3.9	12.6	78.3	100
9	2.3	2.3	3.5	8.6	83.3	100
10	4.5	2.7	3.4	7.5	81.8	100

How to read: 13.4 % (10.9+2.5) children of class 1 can read words

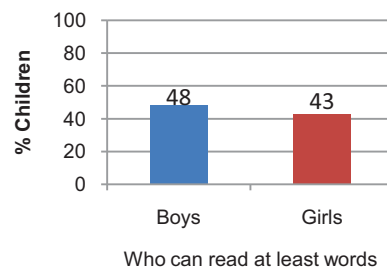
Learning levels by school type English



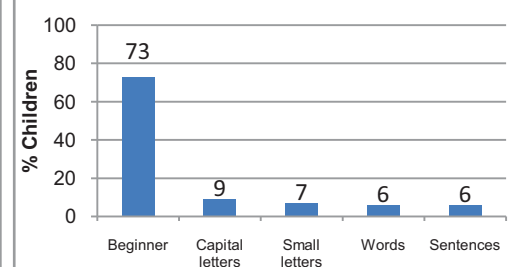
Children who can read English sentences



Learning levels by gender English



Learning levels: out-of-school children English

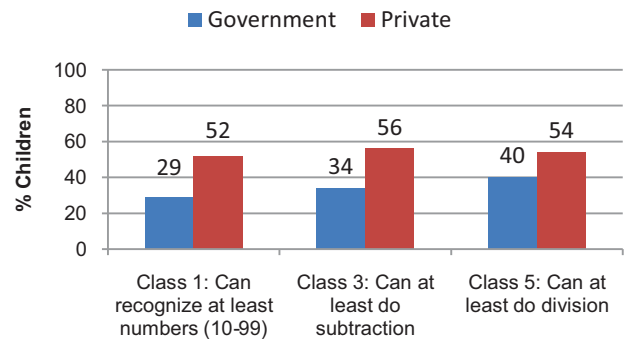


Learning levels (Arithmetic)

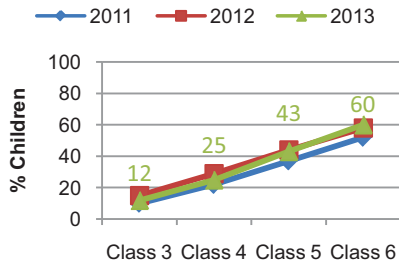
Class	Nothing	Number recognition		Subtraction (2 Digits)	Division (2 digits)	Total
		1-9	10-99			
1	29.9	35.1	28.7	4.2	2.2	100
2	11.5	24.1	45.0	13.9	5.4	100
3	6.6	13.2	41.1	27.4	11.8	100
4	4.0	7.5	28.8	35.1	24.6	100
5	3.1	5.0	18.2	30.5	43.2	100
6	2.0	2.8	11.0	24.2	60.0	100
7	1.7	2.6	8.7	19.4	67.6	100
8	1.8	1.9	6.4	13.9	76.0	100
9	1.7	1.4	4.6	11.5	80.8	100
10	2.7	3.2	4.9	9.1	80.1	100

How to read: 6.4 % (4.2+2.2) children of class 1 can do subtraction

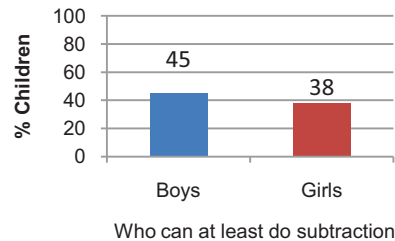
Learning levels by school type Arithmetic



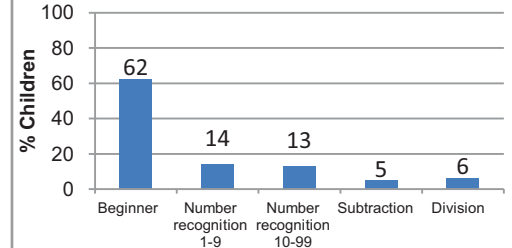
Children who can do division



Learning levels by gender Arithmetic

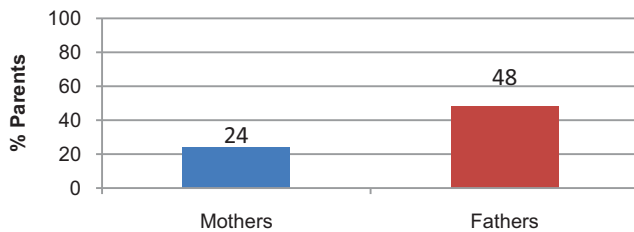


Learning levels: out-of-school children Arithmetic



Parental education

Parents having at least primary schooling

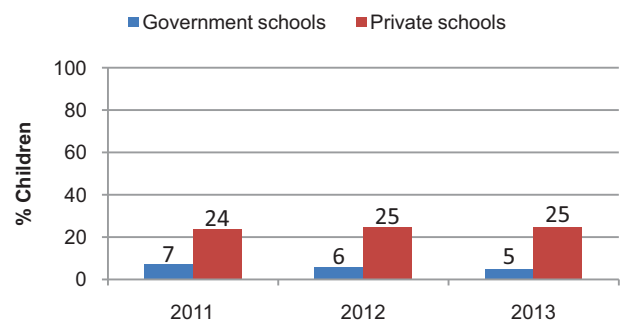


Paid Tuition

Class-wise % children attending paid tuition

Type	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
Govt.	3.1	3.7	3.9	4.7	5.0	6.6	7.7	8.3	11.4	11.2
Pvt.	23.1	24.7	25.1	25.4	26.1	24.4	26.2	27.5	29.8	27.8

Children attending paid tuition



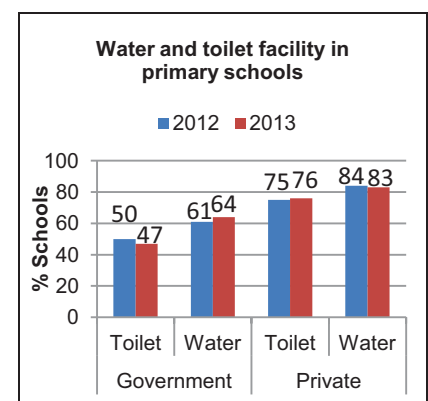
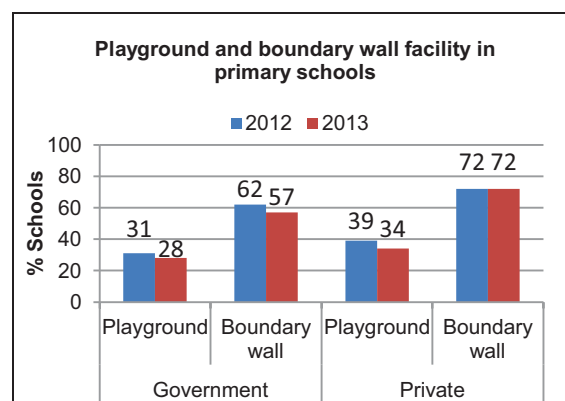
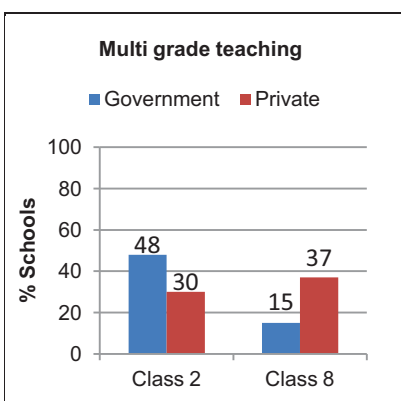
Number of surveyed schools by type								
	Government schools				Private schools			
	Boys	Girls	Boys & girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Boys & girls	Total
Primary	1104	235	886	2225	27	7	385	419
Elementary	336	152	147	635	48	18	616	682
High	506	166	98	770	65	15	392	472
Others	224	43	62	329	11	13	97	121
Total	2170	596	1193	3959	151	53	1490	1694

Attendance (%) on the day of visit										
	Government schools					Private schools				
	Primary	Elementary	High	Others	Overall	Primary	Elementary	High	Others	Overall
Children attendance	81.1	86.3	87.9	83.3	84.9	86.4	88.6	89.3	86.7	88.5
Teacher attendance	85.7	87.0	87.9	86.4	87.0	90.7	92.2	93.3	92.8	92.5

Teacher qualification - general (% of teachers)		
	Government schools	Private schools
Matriculation	11.3	9.3
FA	16.5	26.4
BA	34.0	38.7
MA or above	37.0	24.9
Others	1.2	0.8

Teacher qualification - professional (% of teachers)		
	Government schools	Private schools
PTC	24.3	21.0
CT	14.3	15.2
B-Ed	39.6	46.3
M-Ed or above	17.4	10.6
Others	4.4	7.0

School facilities (% schools)									
		Government schools				Private schools			
		Primary	Elementary	High	Others	Primary	Elementary	High	Others
Rooms used for classes (avg.)		2.5	5.9	10.0	7.6	4.0	7.1	10.9	7.6
Useable water		63.9	81.9	85.5	88.1	83.1	90.9	91.3	77.7
Useable toilet		47.2	64.3	71.7	76.9	75.7	88.1	92.8	73.6
Playground		28.4	52.4	63.9	51.1	33.9	45.5	55.9	41.3
Boundary wall		56.7	68.3	75.2	79.9	71.8	85.0	87.5	76.0
Library		8.2	32.8	58.6	60.5	19.3	26.7	62.7	37.2
Computer lab		0.0	4.3	43.1	30.1	10.0	17.4	44.3	24.8
		Grants							
2013*	# of schools reported receiving grants	783	311	423	0	38	51	27	0
	% of schools reported receiving grants	35.7	49.1	55.5	0.0	9.1	7.5	5.7	0.0
	Average amount of grant (Rs.)	22825	25878	41258	0	108224	716227	704786	0
2012	# of schools reported receiving grants	1057	340	481	0	23	31	16	0
	% of schools reported receiving grants	48.2	53.7	63.1	0.0	5.5	4.5	3.4	0.0
	Average amount of grant (Rs.)	30428	47968	86332	0	72493	682721	153484	0

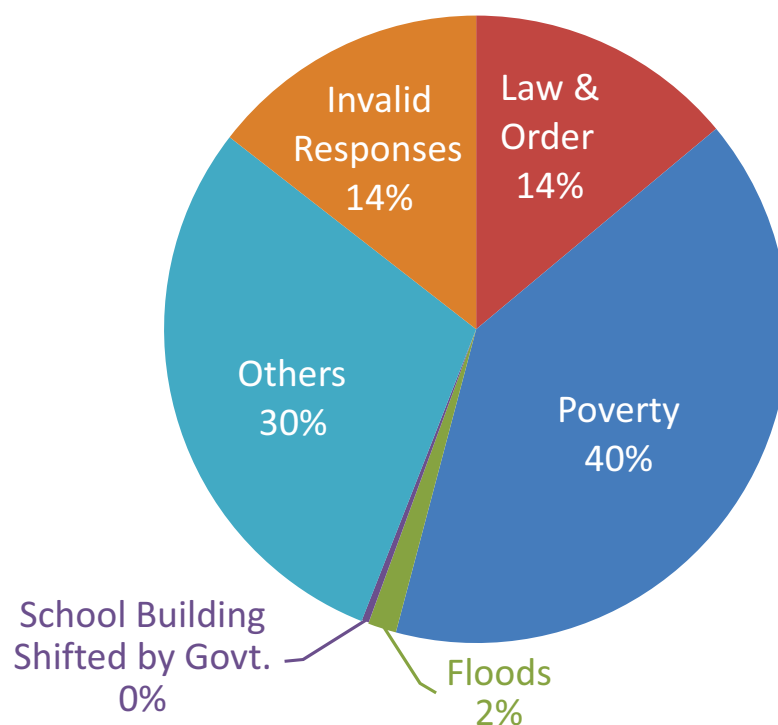


Findings (Summary)

Territory	% Children										
	Access					Quality					
	(Age 3-5)	(Age 6-16)			Attending paid tuition (Govt. & Pvt. schools)	Class 3			Class 5		
	In Pre-school	Out-of-school (All)	Out-of-school (Girls)	*Non-state providers		Who can read sentence (Urdu /Sindhi /Pashto)	Who can read word (English)	Who can do subtraction	Who can read story (Urdu /Sindhi /Pashto)	Who can read sentence (English)	Who can do division
National	40.9	21.1	11.3	26.5	10	40.6	45.7	39.1	49.8	43.3	43.2
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	57.7	5.2	2.7	38.6	7.5	60	70	57.9	61.4	57.8	50.5
Balochistan	18.8	33.8	17.3	14.7	3	30	20.5	25.8	48.8	29.1	38.6
FATA	39.3	21.4	13	26.2	6.7	36.4	52.1	45.5	30.2	27.9	37.4
Gilgit-Baltistan	41.3	15.7	9.8	42.6	7.4	46.8	65	49.2	51.1	60.4	50.1
Islamabad - ICT	50.9	4.9	2.2	43.9	27.7	64.5	65	53.2	61.5	60.4	51.8
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	44.9	14	8.5	26.7	6.8	36.6	52.4	41.4	39	39.3	37.6
Punjab	52.8	15.7	8	35.7	21.6	52.8	62.3	50.4	65.8	62.1	56.3
Sindh	40.8	29.1	15.4	9.8	4.6	33	28.4	24.2	41.2	25.2	29.4

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

Drop-out reasons



Sample Composition

- ASER 2013 survey was conducted in 138 rural districts of Pakistan. This covered 81,672 households in 4,112 villages across Pakistan.
- Detailed information was collected on 249,832 children (59% males, 41% females) aged 3-16 years. Out of these 217,862 children aged 5-16 years were tested for language and arithmetic competencies.
- School information on public and private schools was collected. A total of 3959 government schools (56% primary, 16% elementary, 19% high, 8% others¹) and 1694 private schools (25% primary, 40% elementary, 28% high, 7% others) were surveyed.
- Fifty-five percent of the government schools were boys only, 15% were girls only, and 30% were coeducation schools. In case of private schools, 9% were boys only, 3% were girls only and 88% 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-of-school which has decreased as compared to previous year (23%). Fifteen percent children have never been enrolled in a school and 6% 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, 35% were girls and 65% were boys whereas in private schools 64% enrolled children were boys and 36% were girls.
- The percentage of out of school girls has decreased as compared to 2012.

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

² 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.

³ One hundred and thirty six rural districts of Pakistan were surveyed in 2012.

THEME 2: EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Proportion of enrolled children has increased as compared to 2012.

- Forty-one percent of all school-aged children within the age bracket of 3-5 years were enrolled in schools as compared to 37% in 2012.
- Fifty-nine 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 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 competencies according to the national curriculum. The arithmetic tool covers up to Class 3 level.

Learning levels of children still remain poor: Half of the children from Class 5 still cannot read Class 2 Urdu/Sindhi/Pashto story similar to 2012.

- Fifty-nine of class 3 children could not read sentences in Urdu/Pashto/Sindhi compared to 57% in the previous year.
- Similarly, 31% of class 1 children cannot read letters in Urdu/Sindhi/Pashto as compared to 28% in 2012³.

Deterioration can be seen in English competencies over the past year: 43% of class 5 children could read sentences (class 2 level) in 2013 as compared to 48% in 2012.

- Fifteen percent class 3 children can read class 2 level sentences as compared to 19% in 2012 and 13% in 2011.
- Thirty-nine percent of children enrolled in class 1 cannot read capital letters in 2013 in comparison to 37% in 2012.

Arithmetic learning levels remain poor: 43% class 5 children can do division as compared to 44% in 2012.

- Forty-three percent children enrolled in class 5 can do two digit division in 2013 compared to 44% in 2012 and 37% in 2011.
- Thirty-two percent of class 7 children could not do the two-digit division in 2013 whereas 33% could not do so in 2012.

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

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

- Sixty-one percent children enrolled in class 5 in a private school were able to read at least story in Urdu/Pashto/Sindhi as compared to 46% class 5 children enrolled in government schools.
- English learning levels of private schools children were better than public schools. Sixty-three percent private school children can read at least sentences in class 5 whereas only 38% 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 40% class 5 children who were enrolled in government schools.

THEME 5: GENDER GAP

Boys outperform girls in literacy and numeracy skills.

- Forty-six percent of boys could read at least sentences in Urdu/Pashto/Sindhi as compared to 40% of girls.
- Forty-eight percent boys could read at least English words while 43% of girls can do the same.
- Similarly, 45% of boys were able to do at least subtraction whereas only 38% 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.

- Seven percent of out-of-school children could read story in Urdu/Pashto/Sindhi, 6% could read sentences in English, and 6% children were able to do two-digit division.

THEME 7: PARENTAL EDUCATION

Twenty-four percent of mothers and 48% of father in the sampled households had completed at least primary education.

- Out of the total mothers in the sampled households, 76% had not completed even primary education.
- Fifty-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, 3% children enrolled in class 1 take private tuition whereas 11% children in class 10 take tuitions.

THEME 9: MULTI-GRADE TEACHING

Forty-eight 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 48% of the surveyed government schools and 30% of the surveyed private schools had Class 2 sitting with other classes.
- Fifteen percent of surveyed government schools and 37% of surveyed private schools had Class 8 sitting with other classes.

THEME 10: TEACHER & STUDENT ABSENTEEISM

Fifteen 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 85% whereas it was 89% in private schools.

Thirteen percent teachers in government schools and 7% 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 93% in private school.

THEME 11: TEACHERS' QUALIFICATION

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.

THEME 12: SCHOOL FACILITIES

A larger proportion of surveyed private high schools had computer labs and library books than surveyed government high schools.

- Forty-three percent of surveyed government high schools had computer labs and 59% had library books in their premises as compared to surveyed private high schools where 44% had computer labs and 63% had library books.

Fifty-three percent surveyed government primary schools were without toilets and 36% were without drinking water.

- Fifty-three percent of the surveyed government primary schools did not have toilets in 2013 as compared to 50% in 2012, while 24% surveyed private primary schools were missing toilet facility in 2013 as compared to 25% in 2012.
- Thirty-six percent of the surveyed government primary schools did not have drinking water in 2013 when compared to 39% in 2012. Similarly, 17% of the surveyed private primary schools in 2013 did not have drinking water facility as compared to 16% in 2012.

Forty-three percent of the surveyed government primary schools were without complete boundary walls and 72% were without playgrounds.

- Among the government primary schools surveyed, only 57% had complete boundary walls and 43% were missing complete boundary walls as compared to 38% in 2012.
- Twenty-eight percent of the surveyed private primary schools did not have complete boundary walls as in 2013 and 2012.

- Twenty-eight percent of government primary schools being surveyed had playgrounds in 2013 while 34% surveyed private schools had playgrounds.

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

- On average, 10 rooms were being used for classroom activities in the surveyed government high schools, which is similar to 2012.
- In 2013, surveyed private high schools had 11 class rooms on average that were used for classroom activities which is similar to 2012.

THEME 13: SCHOOL GRANTS/FUNDS

Thirty-Six percent government primary schools and 9% private primary schools received grants.

- A higher number of surveyed government schools are receiving grants as compared to the surveyed private schools in 2013.
- Average amount of fund received is higher for surveyed private schools in comparison to the average grant amount received by surveyed government schools.
- The proportion of government primary schools receiving grants has decreased over the years. Forty percent government primary schools were receiving grants in 2011, 48% in 2012, and 36% in 2013.

