

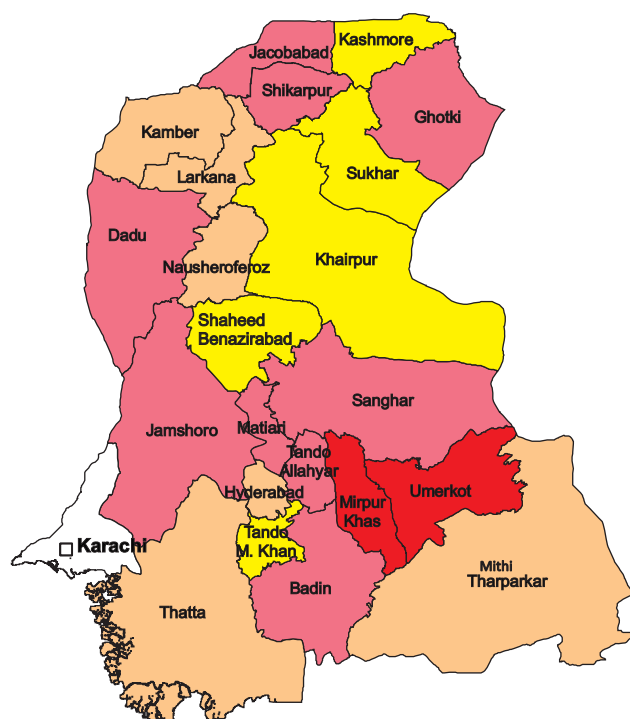


## Sindh (Rural)

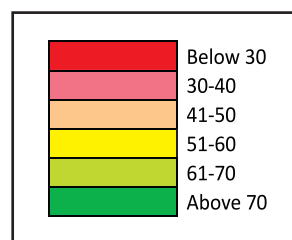


## Children in Pre School (Age 3-5 years)

Province/Territory wise map showing % children



% Children (3-5 years)  
attending pre school

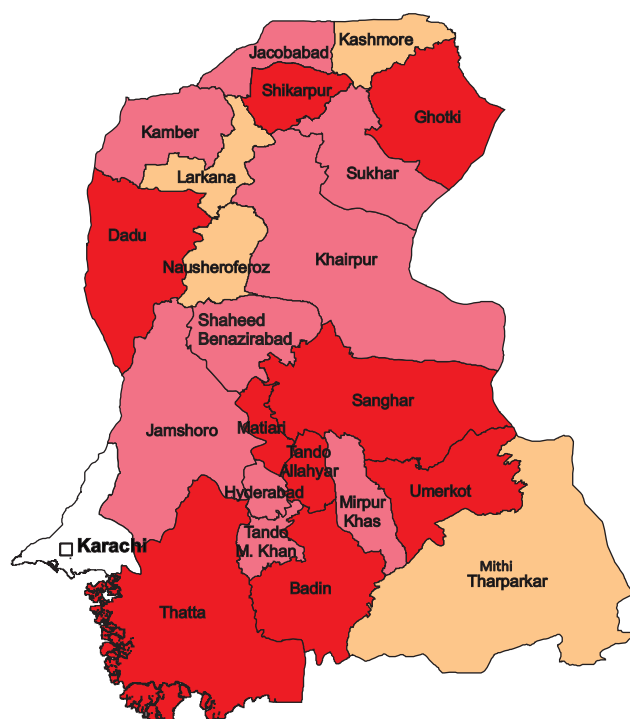


Maps may not be accurate or to scale. These are mere representations.

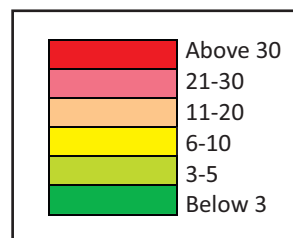
## Out of School Children

(Age 6-16 years)

Province/Territory wise map showing % children



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

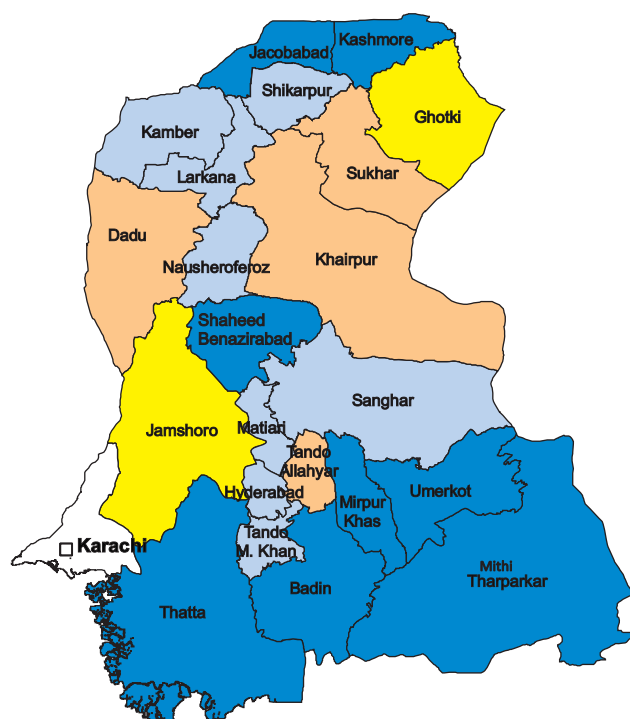


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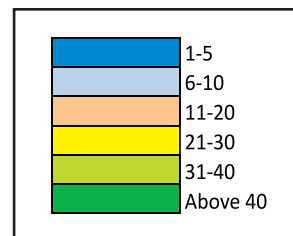
## Private Schooling

(Age 6-16 years)

Province/Territory wise map showing % children



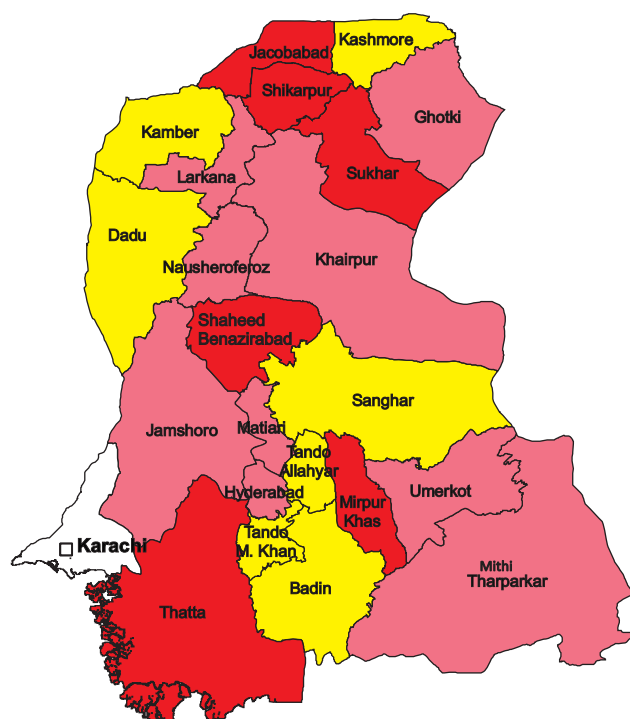
% Children (6-16 years)  
enrolled in private schools



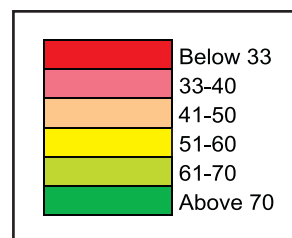
Maps may not be accurate or to scale. These are mere representations.

## Reading Language Urdu/Sindhi (Class 5)

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



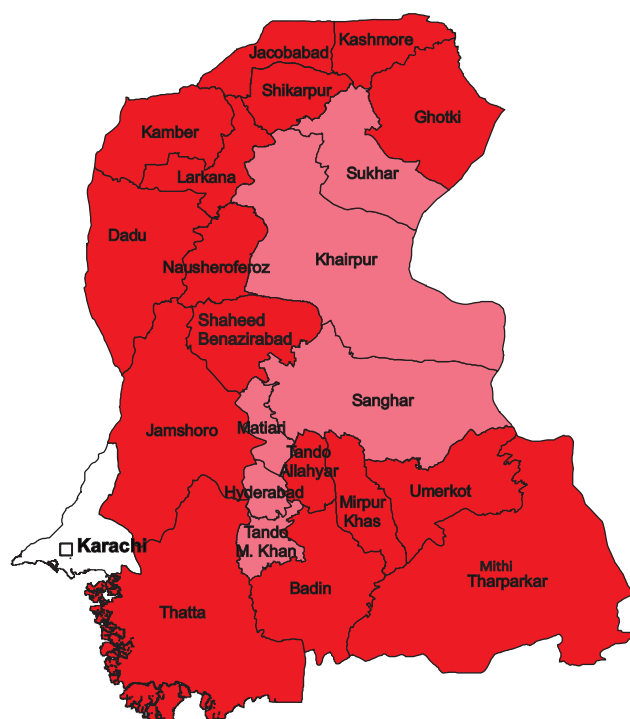
% Children in class 5 who can read story or more



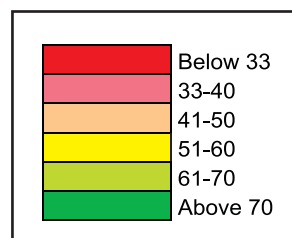
Maps may not be accurate or to scale. These are mere representations.

## Reading English (Class 5)

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



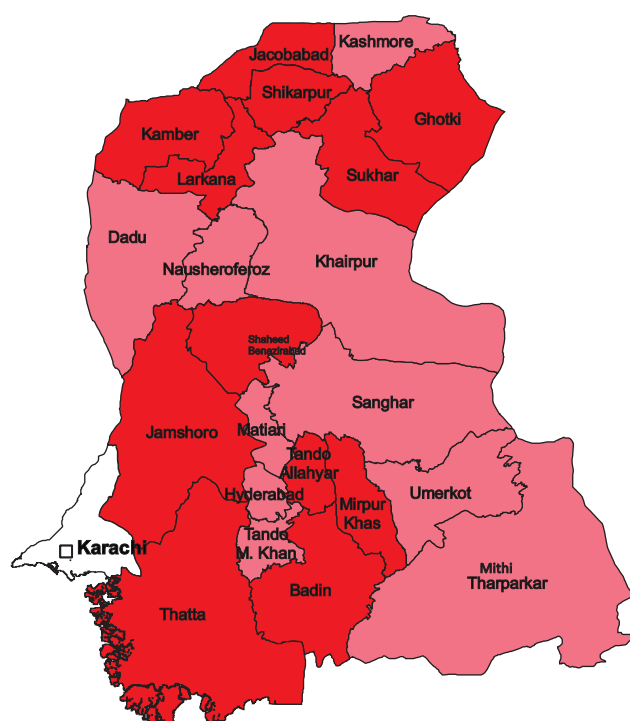
% Children in class 5 who can read sentences or more



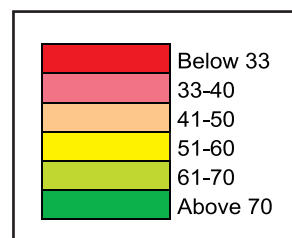
Maps may not be accurate or to scale. These are mere representations.

## 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



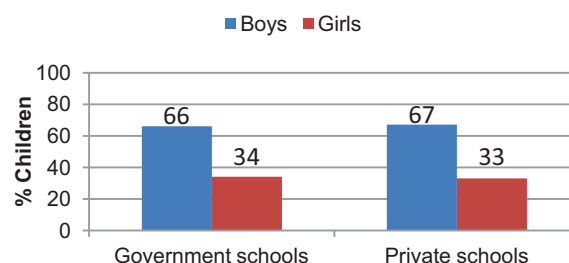
Maps may not be accurate or to scale. These are mere representations.



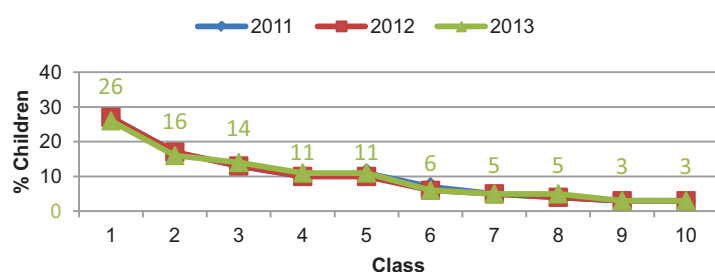
## School enrollment and out-of-school children

% 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	68.9	6.8	0.5	0.3	21.3	2.2	100
11 - 13	62.7	5.9	0.5	0.3	21.4	9.1	100
14 - 16	49.9	4.6	0.4	0.2	27.3	17.5	100
6 - 16	63.9	6.2	0.5	0.3	22.5	6.6	100
Total	70.9				29.1		100
By Type	90.2	8.7	0.7	0.4			

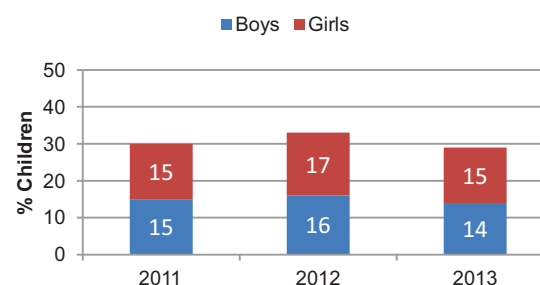
Enrollment by gender and type of school 6 to 16 years



Class-wise enrollment



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



Age Class Composition

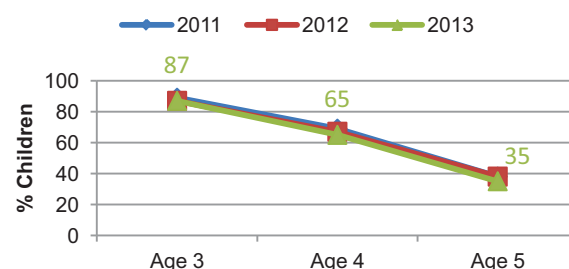
Class	Age	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
1		85.4	66.1	33.6	19.2	10.0	21.1	21.4	31.8	32.4	33.9	33.4	43.8	24.0
2		14.6	24.5	43.9	26.3	14.6								16.9
3		0.0	9.5	16.2	37.1	27.6	16.7	11.3	20.3	13.7	15.1	16.1	16.5	14.9
4				10.9	33.1	25.1	25.1							10.9
5				6.3	6.5	9.2	30.6	26.1	20.3	18.3	20.5	19.9	39.8	11.3
6						6.5	6.5	21.2	18.4					5.8
7		0.0	7.3	5.0	7.9	9.4	30.6	39.8	16.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.8
8														4.8
9														3.2
10														3.6
Total		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

How to read: 85.4% 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	Total
		Pvt.	Madrasah	Others		
3	11.2	1.2	0.2	0.2	87.1	100
4	30.4	3.2	0.7	0.2	65.4	100
5	58.9	5.1	0.8	0.2	35.0	100
3 - 5	36.6	3.4	0.6	0.2	59.2	100
Total	40.8				59.2	100
By Type	89.6	8.4	1.5	0.5		

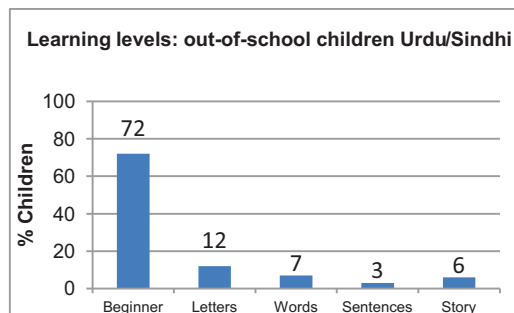
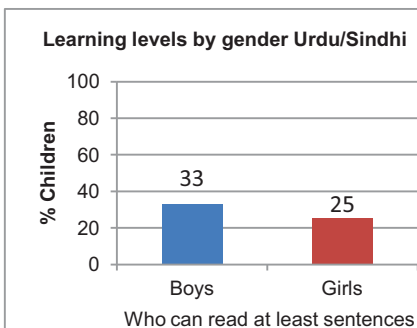
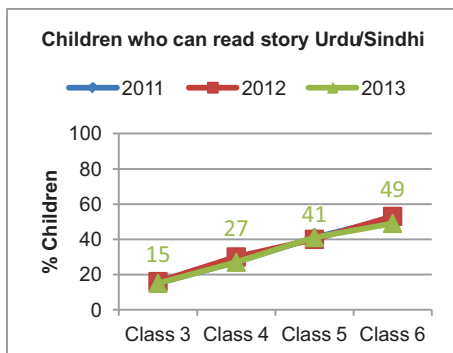
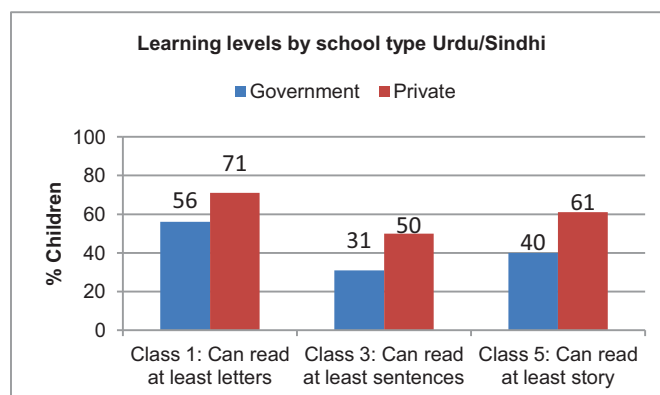
Children not attending any pre-school 3 to 5 years



## Learning levels (Urdu/Sindhi)

Class-wise % children who can read						
Class	Nothing	Letters	Words	Sentences	Story	Total
1	42.6	37.3	16.5	2.0	1.6	100
2	21.0	29.9	32.8	9.6	6.6	100
3	14.0	20.6	32.5	18.2	14.8	100
4	9.4	13.1	26.9	23.4	27.2	100
5	7.8	10.4	19.6	21.1	41.2	100
6	3.1	8.0	18.9	21.3	48.7	100
7	3.2	6.9	11.7	20.6	57.6	100
8	4.4	7.3	11.0	14.7	62.5	100
9	3.6	6.3	8.1	15.6	66.4	100
10	8.8	7.1	7.7	11.5	64.9	100

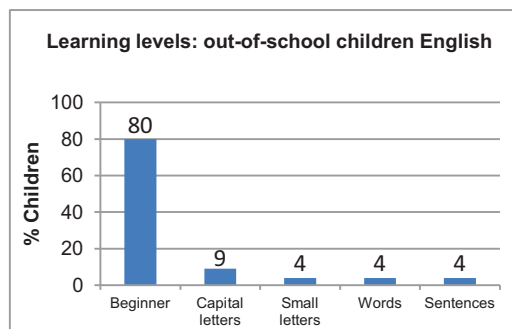
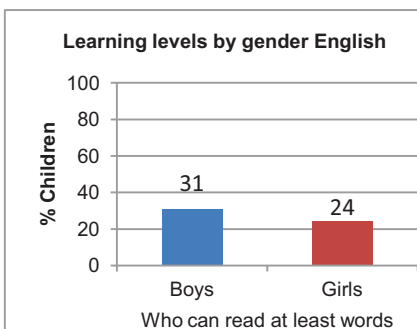
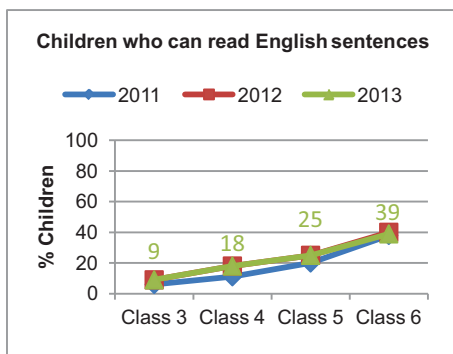
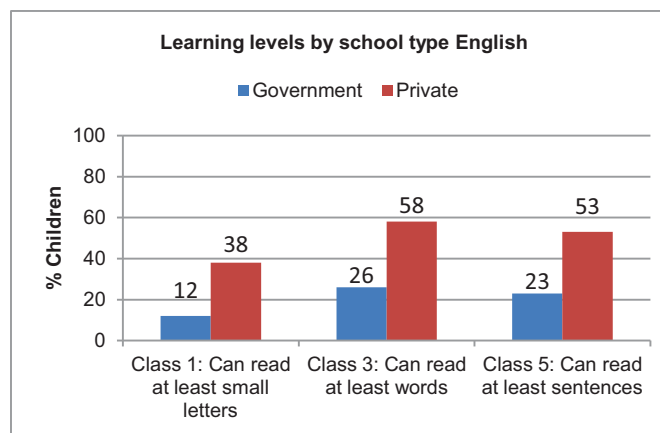
How to read: 3.6 % (2+1.6) children of class 1 can read sentences



## Learning levels (English)

Class-wise % children who can read						
Class	Nothing	Letters		Words	Sentences	Total
		Capital	Small			
1	67.0	19.2	8.3	4.4	1.1	100
2	43.2	24.3	15.0	13.4	4.0	100
3	31.4	21.6	18.7	19.6	8.8	100
4	20.4	17.0	20.0	24.8	17.8	100
5	15.6	17.1	16.9	25.2	25.2	100
6	6.1	10.7	15.2	29.3	38.7	100
7	4.4	8.2	9.9	28.7	48.8	100
8	6.7	6.7	8.0	20.1	58.4	100
9	5.8	7.0	7.7	17.4	62.0	100
10	13.0	5.2	7.0	13.9	61.0	100

How to read: 5.5 % (4.4+1.1) children of class 1 can read words

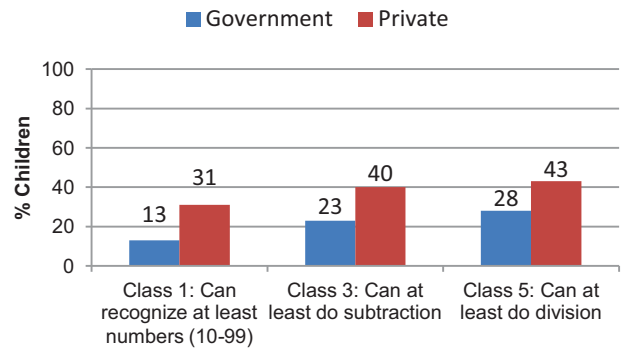


## Learning levels (Arithmetic)

Class	Nothing	Class-wise % children who can do		Subtraction (2 Digits)	Division (2 digits)	Total
		Number recognition 1-9	10-99			
1	49.4	36.1	12.6	1.3	0.6	100
2	25.8	32.0	31.0	8.8	2.4	100
3	17.6	21.1	37.0	16.7	7.5	100
4	12.3	13.7	31.7	24.5	17.8	100
5	9.0	10.2	26.5	24.9	29.4	100
6	5.0	8.3	26.4	24.6	35.8	100
7	3.8	7.8	19.8	26.4	42.2	100
8	5.5	5.3	18.1	21.1	50.0	100
9	4.1	5.8	14.4	19.5	56.2	100
10	10.1	7.0	11.9	15.9	55.1	100

How to read: 1.9 % (1.3+0.6) children of class 1 can do subtraction

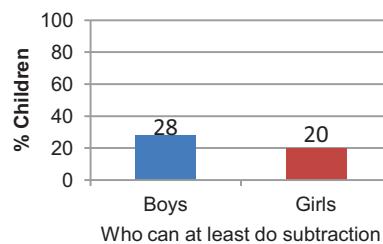
### Learning levels by school type Arithmetic



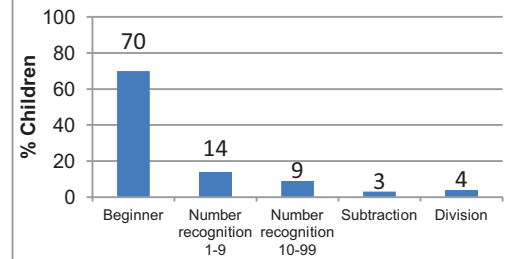
### Children who can do division



### Learning levels by gender Arithmetic

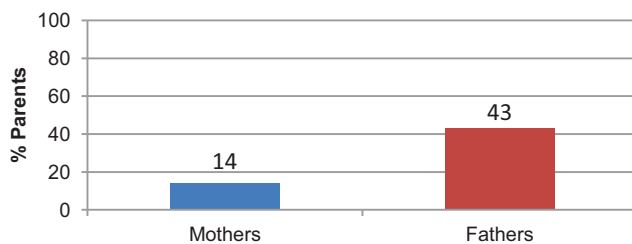


### Learning levels: out-of-school children Arithmetic



## Parental education

### Parents having at least primary schooling

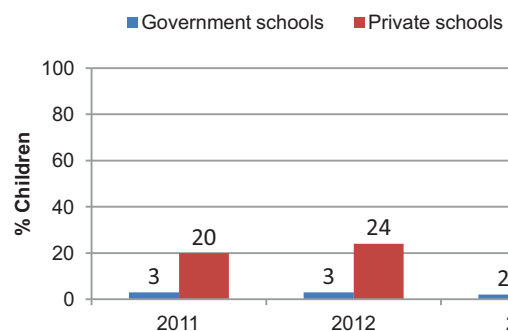


## Paid Tuition

### Class-wise % children attending paid tuition

Type	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
Govt.	1.5	2.0	1.7	2.2	1.8	4.1	3.4	4.3	4.3	4.6
Pvt.	24.1	33.6	35.1	30.9	24.4	34.4	34.9	34.1	35.2	22.4

### Children attending paid tuition



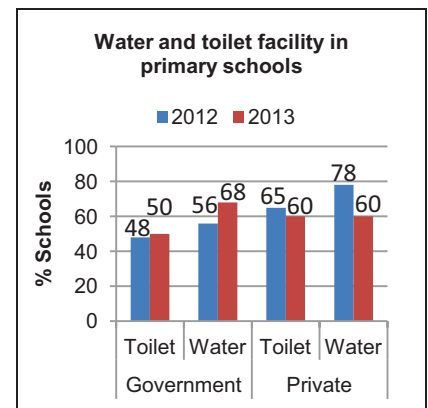
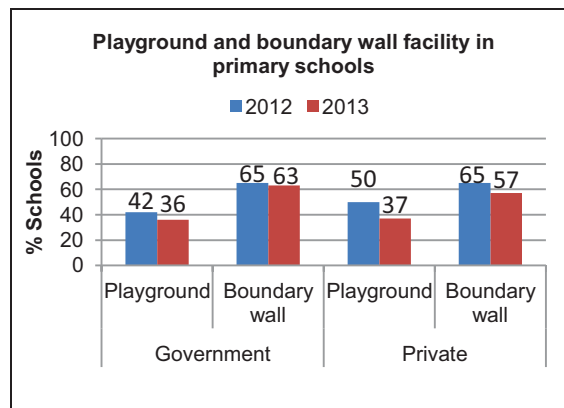
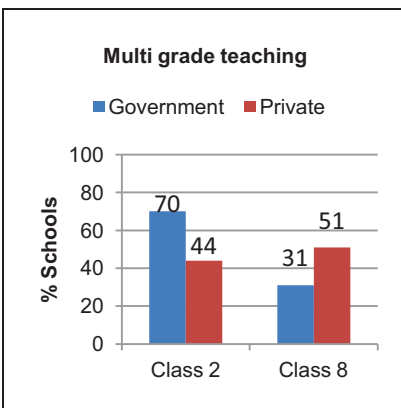
Number of surveyed schools by type								
	Government schools				Private schools			
	Boys	Girls	Boys & girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Boys & girls	Total
Primary	176	18	342	536	1	3	26	30
Elementary	1	4	23	28	1	0	25	26
High	7	0	9	16	0	0	7	7
Others	24	6	27	57	2	6	4	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>75</b>

Attendance (%) on the day of visit										
	Government schools					Private schools				
	Primary	Elementary	High	Others	Overall	Primary	Elementary	High	Others	Overall
Children attendance	67.2	58.9	63.9	62.5	65.5	65.4	82.5	70.9	60.8	74.4
Teacher attendance	84.2	81.6	80.2	77.7	82.1	91.9	94.2	89.4	87.7	91.9

Teacher qualification - general (% of teachers)			Teacher qualification - professional (% of teachers)		
	Government schools	Private schools		Government schools	Private schools
Matriculation	4.0	4.7	PTC	33.1	21.1
FA	13.5	36.1	CT	3.5	14.4
BA	44.0	35.8	B-Ed	37.8	45.6
MA or above	36.4	19.9	M-Ed or above	22.1	11.7
Others	2.2	3.6	Others	3.5	7.2

School facilities (% schools)								
	Government schools				Private schools			
	Primary	Elementary	High	Others	Primary	Elementary	High	Others
Rooms used for classes (avg.)	2.3	4.2	5.9	6.2	2.8	8.1	13.3	3.8
Useable water	67.7	67.9	75.0	84.2	60.0	88.5	100.0	91.7
Useable toilet	49.6	57.1	75.0	66.7	60.0	96.2	100.0	66.7
Playground	36.2	32.1	56.2	61.4	36.7	50.0	42.9	16.7
Boundary wall	63.2	71.4	68.8	75.4	56.7	92.3	85.7	91.7
Library	2.2	3.6	37.5	35.1	26.7	19.2	71.4	41.7
Computer lab	0.0	0.0	18.8	19.3	13.3	30.8	57.1	25.0

		Grants							
2013*	# of schools reported receiving grants	160	5	5	0	12	5	1	0
	% of schools reported receiving grants	30.0	17.9	31.2	0.0	40.0	19.2	14.3	0.0
	Average amount of grant (Rs.)	25799	37600	90000	0	17250	290000	600000	0
2012	# of schools reported receiving grants	327	15	11	0	7	1	0	0
	% of schools reported receiving grants	61.4	53.6	68.8	0.0	23.3	3.8	0.0	0.0
	Average amount of grant (Rs.)	24975	41200	152818	0	23857	50000	0	0



\*Grants received till October 31, 2013

## 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)	Who can read word (English)	Who can do subtraction	Who can read story (Urdu /Sindhi)	Who can read sentence (English)	Who can do division
Sindh	40.8	29.1	15.4	9.8	4.6	33	28.4	24.2	41.2	25.2	29.4
Badin	34.5	46.1	26.4	6	0.9	36.6	23.3	18.3	60	22.2	31.9
Dadu	38.5	31.3	17.9	14.5	10.8	53.6	45.7	49.6	55.7	27	37.2
Gotki	32.3	35.4	21.4	24.5	12.3	28.7	37.9	10.7	38.3	29.2	30.8
Hyderabad	45.5	27.1	13.6	7.9	4.2	34.8	54.3	33.7	34.2	48.7	36.8
Jacobabad	37.9	23	11.1	6.2	5.6	24.3	6.2	6.3	25.3	5.6	10
Jamshoro	39.2	29.4	14.8	25.7	9.2	34.5	25.2	29.6	45.3	29.3	20
Kashmore	56.9	20.3	10.3	4.1	0.6	24	17	16	58.4	23.9	45.7
Khairpur	50.9	21.1	10.6	12.8	4.4	50.3	54.7	53.2	42.3	42.5	45.7
Larkana	47.7	15.8	8.1	7.4	7.9	31.6	19.5	19.5	37.7	20	21.6
Matiali	35.5	35.8	18.3	10.5	4.9	20.5	21.8	24	33.3	34.8	33.7
Mirpurkhas	29.9	24.5	14	5.6	3.1	23.1	26.3	14.9	25.6	10.2	15
Mithi	48.9	17.2	7.9	0.5	2	37.1	19.8	18.8	47	22	37.3
Nowshero Feroze	49.6	18.6	10.8	11.3	5	43.9	23.4	37.7	43.5	20.9	37.4
Qambar Shahdad Kot	42.5	27.9	14.9	11.8	4.1	25.6	16.9	12.9	59.3	13.5	14.4
Sanghar	34.8	33.2	19.8	10.9	2.5	48	47	39	63.7	39.2	40.2
Shaheed Benazirabad	52.8	21.3	12.1	3.1	1.9	32.5	39.5	20.8	31.2	20.9	24.3
Shikarpur	33.7	40.7	18.9	10.1	2.6	31.9	18.7	20.7	31.3	15.8	21.9
Sukkur	39.2	22	10.7	11.9	2.9	34.2	47.2	34.7	20	33.6	23.3
Tando Allah Yar	31.1	41.4	23.3	12.1	4.9	36.1	12.3	13.4	62.7	31.4	27.5
Tando Muhammad Khan	56.2	27	15.4	13.6	5.4	42.6	39.8	38.1	58.6	35.3	44.2
Thatta	40.5	39.2	17.7	1.4	1.6	7.2	10.1	2.1	10.2	17	6.9
Umer kot	27.9	36.3	18.7	1	1.9	34.1	12.6	21.7	46.7	5.4	35.6



## Sample Composition

- ASER 2013 survey was conducted in 22 rural districts of Sindh. This covered 13,020 households in 655 villages throughout the province.
- Detailed information was collected on 41,190 children (59% males, 41% females) aged 3-16 years. Out of these 27,234 children aged 5-16 years were tested for language and arithmetic competencies.
- School information on public and private schools was collected. A total of 637 government schools (84% primary, 4% elementary, 3% high, 9% others<sup>1</sup>) and 75 private schools (40% primary, 35% elementary, 9% high, 16% others) were surveyed.
- Thirty-three percent of the government schools were boys only, 4% were girls only, and 63% were coeducation schools. In case of private schools, 5% were boys only, 12% were girls only and 83% were coeducation schools.

## THEME 1: ACCESS

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

- In 2013, 29% of children were reported to be out-of-school which has decreased as compared to previous year (32%). Twenty-two percent of the children have never been enrolled in a school and 7% have dropped out of school for various reasons.
- Seventy-one percent of all school-aged children within the age bracket of 6-16 years were enrolled in schools. Amongst these, 90% of children were enrolled in government schools whereas 10% of children were going to non-state institutions (9% private schools, 1% Madrassah, 0% others).
- Amongst the enrolled students in government schools, 34% were girls and 66% were boys whereas in private schools 67% enrolled children were boys and 33% were girls.
- The percentage of out of school children (boys and girls) has decreased as compared to 2012.

<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> Twenty two rural districts of Sindh 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 39% 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 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: 59% class 5 children could not read a class 2 story in Urdu/Sindhi compared to 60% in 2012.

- Analysis shows that 67% of class 3 children could not read sentences in Urdu/Sindhi compared to 66% in the previous year.
- Similarly, 43% of class 1 children cannot read letters in Urdu/Sindhi as compared to 35% in 2012<sup>3</sup>.

### English learning levels remain the same over the years: 25% class 5 children could read sentences (class 2 level) in 2012 and 2013.

- ASER 2013 reveals that 9% class 3 children can read class 2 level sentences as compared to 9% in 2012 and 6% in 2011.
- Sixty-seven percent of children enrolled in class 1 cannot read capital letters in 2013 in comparison to 61% in 2012.

### Arithmetic learning levels show slight improvement: 29% class 5 children can do division as compared to 27% in 2012.

- Twenty-nine percent children enrolled in class 5 can do two digit division in 2013 compared to 27% in 2012 and 24% in 2011. Slight improvements can be seen over the years.
- Fifty-eight percent of class 7 children could not do the two-digit division in 2013 whereas 55% 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/Sindhi as compared to 40% class 5 children enrolled in government schools.
- English learning levels of private schools children were better than public schools. Fifty-three percent private school children can read at least sentences in class 5 whereas only 23% government school children can do the same.
- Similarly, in arithmetic, 43% children enrolled in private schools (class 5) were able to do division when compared to only 28% class 5 children who were enrolled in government schools.

## THEME 5: GENDER GAP

**Gender gap in learning continues: boys outperform girls in English reading and numeracy skills.**

- A higher percentage of boys (33%) could read at least sentences in Urdu/Sindhi as compared to girls (25%).
- Thirty-one percent boys could read at least English words while 24% of girls can do the same.
- Similarly, 28% of boys were able to do at least subtraction whereas only 20% girls could do it.

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

**More than 20% of the 'out-of-school' children were at more than the beginner level.**

- Data reveals that the 6% of out-of-school children could read story in Urdu/Sindhi, 4% could read sentences in English, and 4% children were able to do two-digit division.

## THEME 7: PARENTAL EDUCATION

**Fourteen percent of mothers and 43% of father in the sampled households had completed at least primary education.**

- Out of the total mothers in the sampled households, 86% had not completed even primary education.

- Fifty-seven 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, 2% children enrolled in class 1 take private tuition whereas 5% children in class 10 take tuition.

## THEME 9: MULTI-GRADE TEACHING

**Seventy 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 70% of the surveyed government schools and 44% of the surveyed private schools had Class 2 sitting with other classes.
- Thirty-one percent of surveyed government schools and 51% of surveyed private schools had Class 8 sitting with other classes.

## THEME 10: TEACHER & STUDENT ABSENTEEISM

**Thirty-four percent of the children in government schools were absent**

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

- Overall student attendance in government schools stood at 66% whereas it was 74% in private schools.

**Eighteen percent teachers in government schools and 8% 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 82% and 92% in private schools.

## THEME 11: TEACHERS' QUALIFICATION

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

- Forty-four percent teachers of government schools have done graduation as compared to 36% teachers of private schools.
- Thirty-eight 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.

- Only nineteen percent of surveyed government high schools had computer labs and 38% had library books in their premises as compared to surveyed private high schools where 57% had computer labs and 71% had library books.

### Fifty percent of the surveyed government primary schools were without toilets and 32% were without drinking water.

- Fifty percent of the surveyed government primary schools did not have toilets in 2013 as compared to 52% in 2012; while 40% surveyed private primary schools were missing toilet facility in 2013 as compared to 35% in 2012.
- Thirty-two percent of the surveyed government primary schools did not have drinking water in 2013 when compared to 44% in 2012. Similarly, 40% of the surveyed private primary schools in 2013 did not have drinking water facility as compared to 22% in 2012.

### Thirty-seven percent of the surveyed government primary schools were without complete boundary walls and 64% were without playgrounds.

- Among the government primary schools surveyed, only 63% had complete boundary walls and 37% were missing complete boundary walls as compared to 35% in 2012.

- In 2013, 43% of the surveyed private primary schools did not have complete boundary walls as compared to 35% in 2012.

- Thirty-six percent of government primary schools being surveyed had playgrounds in 2013 while 37% surveyed private primary schools had playgrounds.

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

- On average, 6 rooms were being used for classroom activities in the surveyed government high schools in 2013 & 2012.
- In 2013, surveyed private high schools had 13 classrooms on average that were used for classroom activities which is similar to 2012.

## THEME 13: SCHOOL GRANTS/FUNDS

### Thirty percent of the government primary schools and 40% 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 since last year. Fifty-three percent of government primary schools were receiving grants in 2011, 61% in 2012, and 30% in 2013.

