

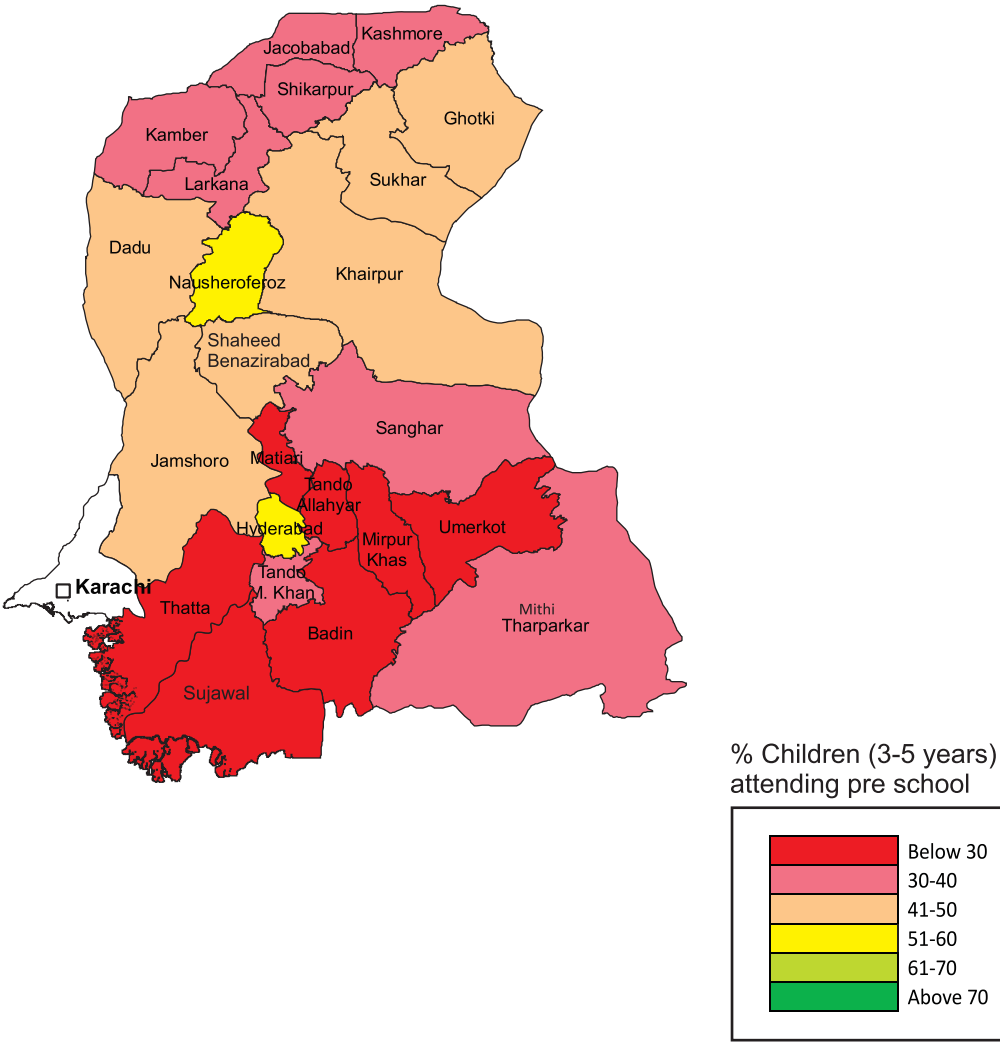


Sindh (Rural)



Children in Pre School (Age 3-5 years)

Province/Territory wise map showing % children

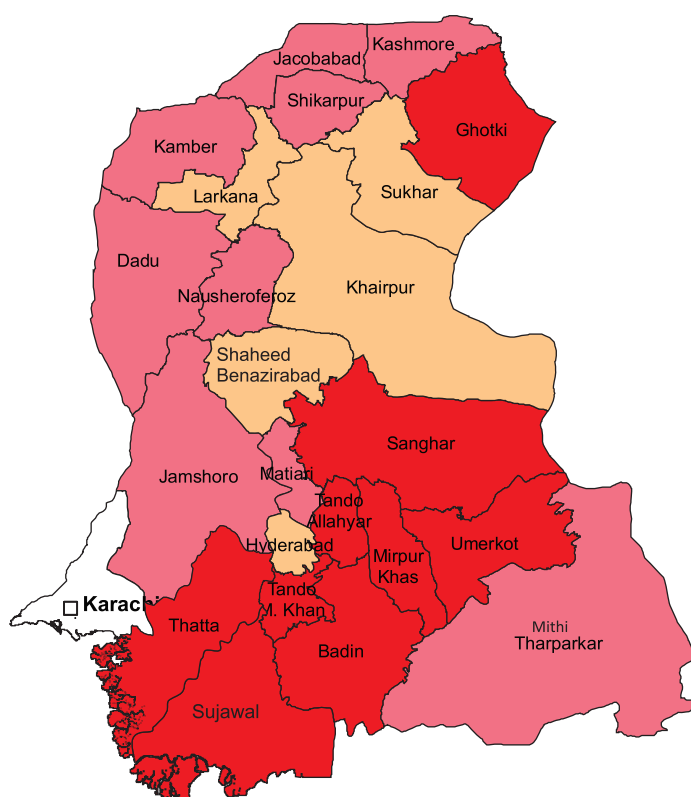


Maps may not be accurate or to scale. These are mere representations.

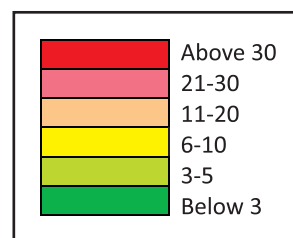
Out of School Children

(Age 6-16 years)

Province/Territory wise map showing % children



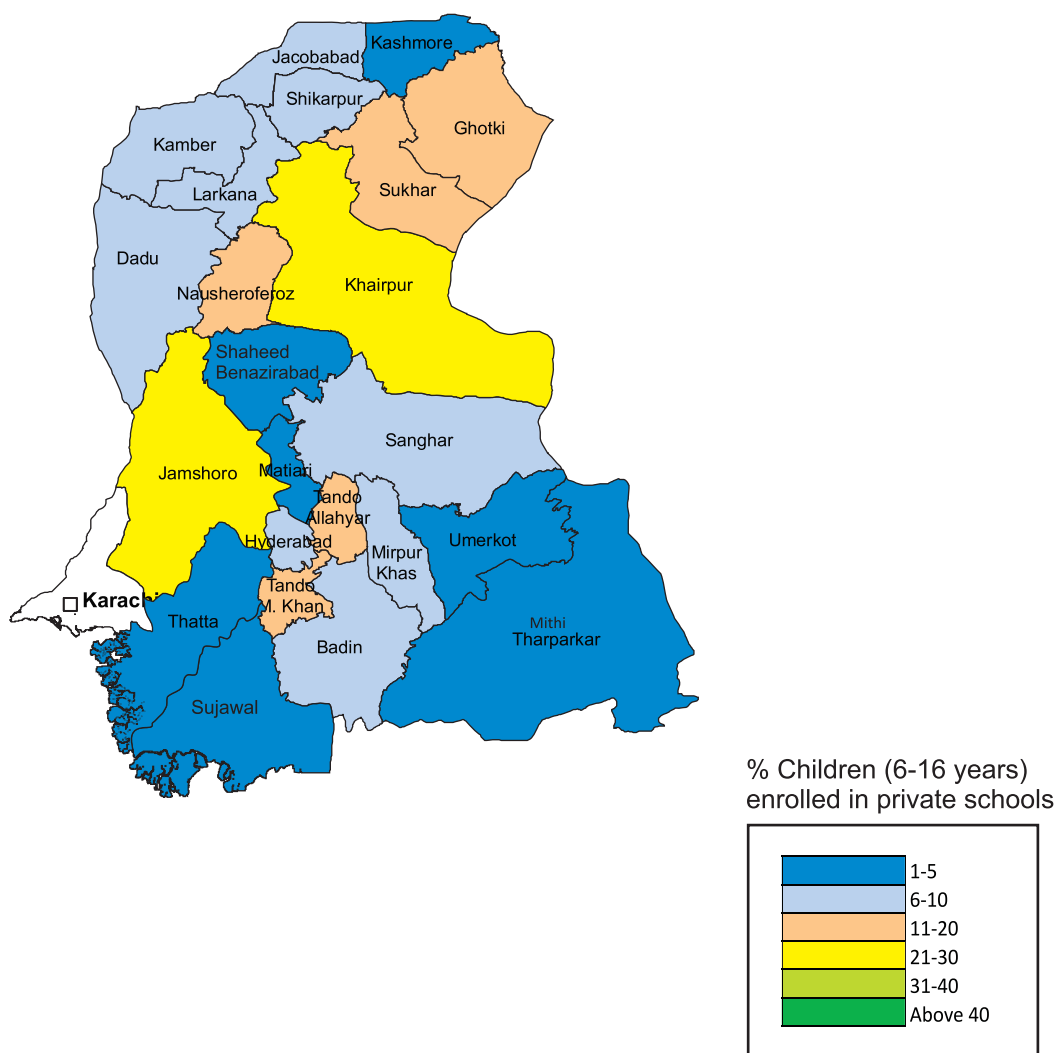
% Children (6-16 years)
who are not in schools



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

Private Schooling (Age 6-16 years)

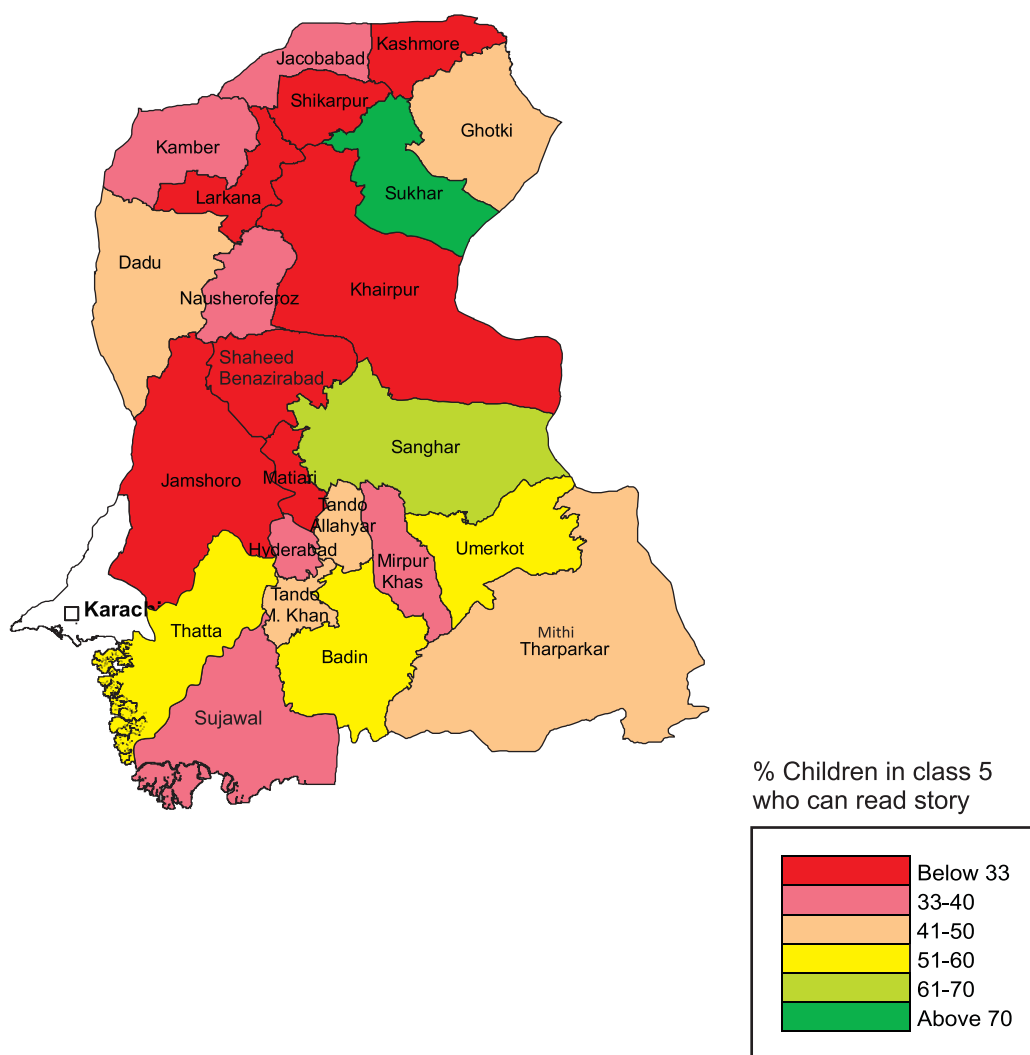
Province/Territory wise map showing % children



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

Reading Language Urdu/Sindhi
 (Class 5)

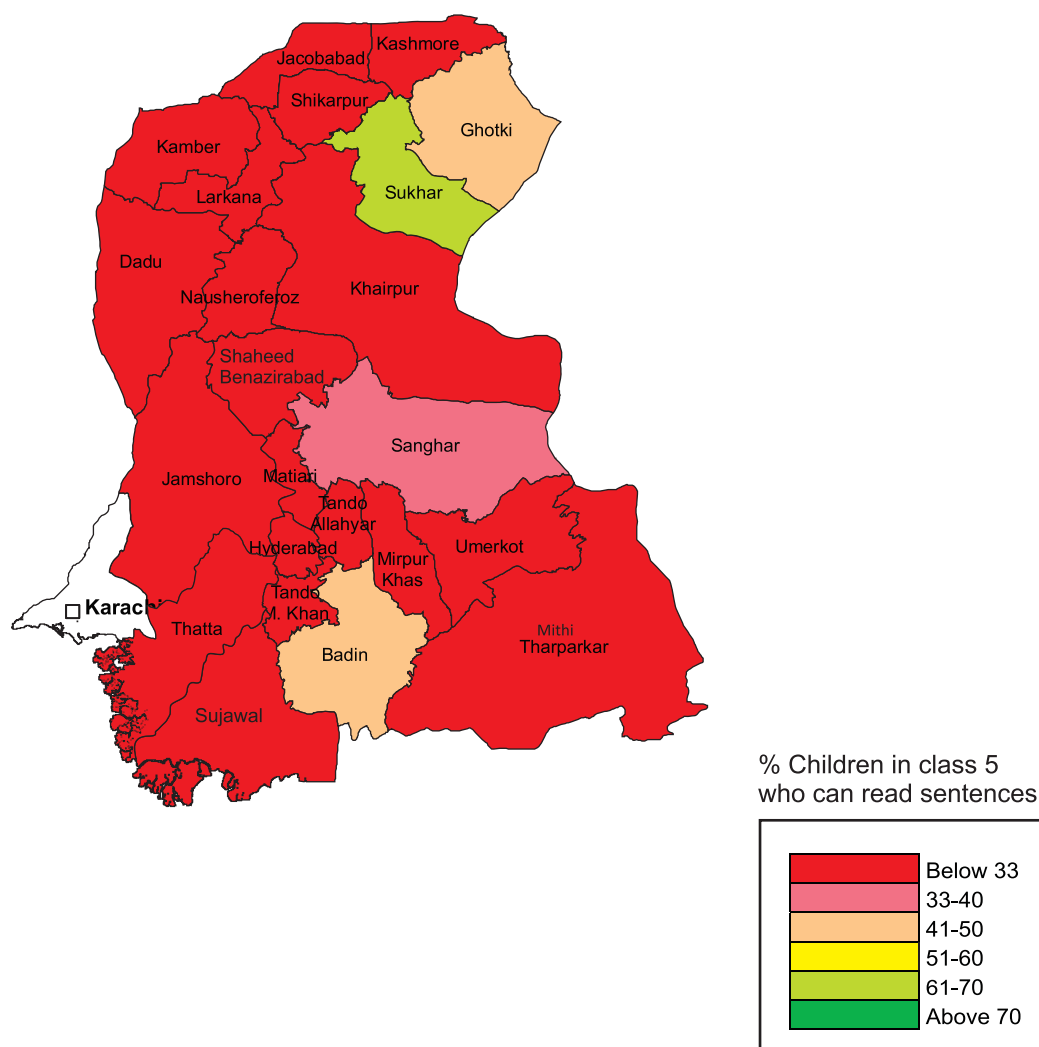
Province/Territory wise map showing % children
 who can read story level 2 (Class 2) Text



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

Reading English
 (Class 5)

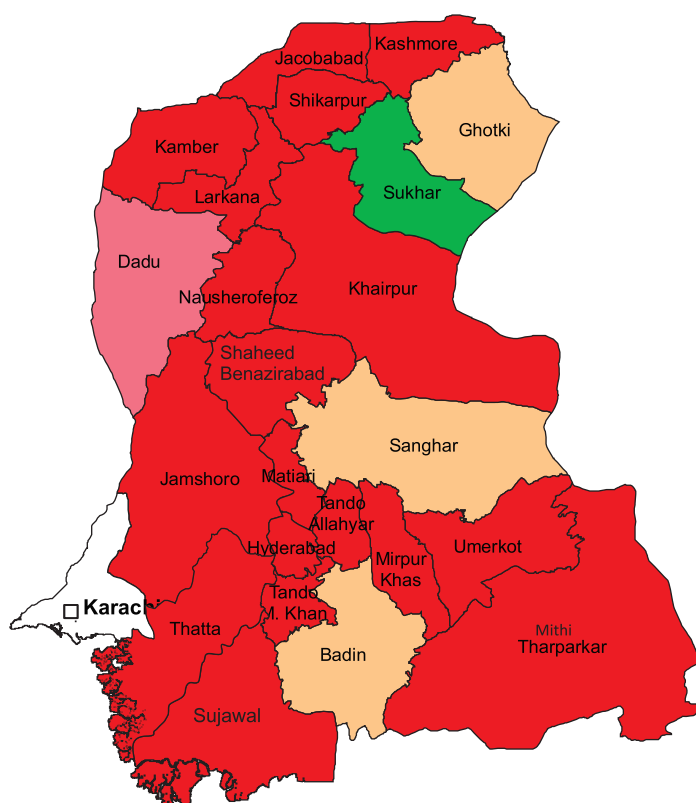
Province/Territory wise map showing % children
 who can read sentences level 2 (Class 2) Text



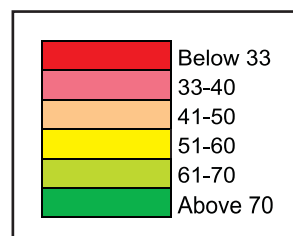
Maps may not be accurate or to scale. These are mere representations.

Arithmetic (Class 5)

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



% Children in class 5 who can do division

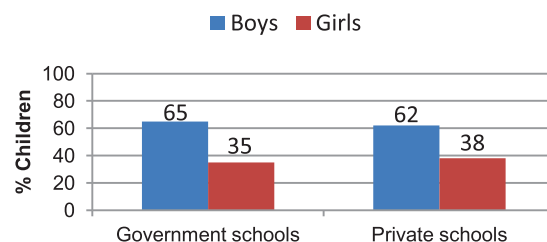


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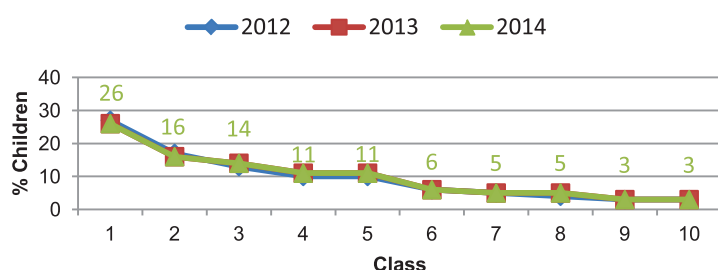
School enrollment and out-of-school children

% 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	64.2	11.8	0.6	0.9	20.4	2.2	100
11 - 13	59.1	10.6	0.8	0.7	18.6	10.2	100
14 - 16	49.3	8.8	0.7	0.2	25.2	15.8	100
6 - 16	60.4	11.0	0.6	0.8	20.9	6.3	100
Total	72.8				27.2		100
By Type	83.0	15.1	0.9	1.0			
How to read: 77.5% (64.2+11.8+0.6+0.9) children of age group 6-10 are enrolled							

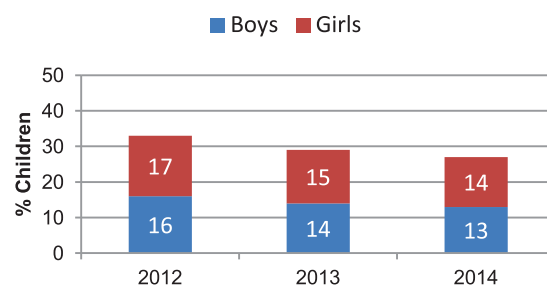
Enrollment by gender and type of school 6 to 16 years



Class-wise enrollment



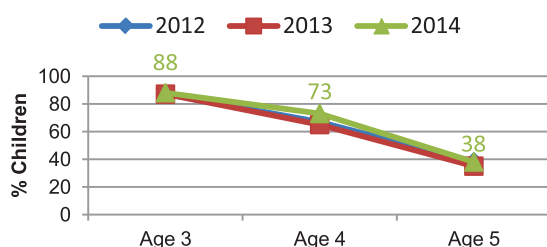
Out-of-school children by gender 6 to 16 years



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	6.9	5.1	0.1	0.1	87.8	100
4	16.9	9.9	0.4	0.2	72.6	100
5	47.1	14.1	0.5	0.6	37.8	100
3 - 5	25.9	10.1	0.3	0.3	63.3	100
Total	36.7				63.3	100
By Type	70.7	27.5	0.9	0.9		
How to read: 12.2 % (6.9+5.1+0.1+0.1) children of age 3 are enrolled						

Children not attending any pre-school 3 to 5 years



Age Class Composition

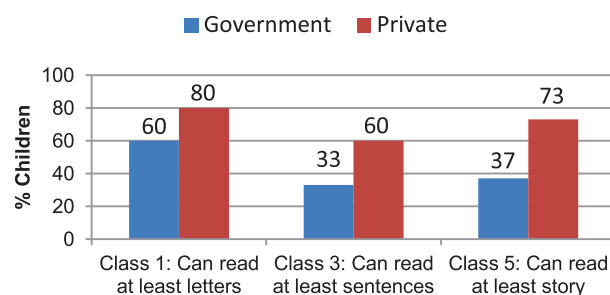
Age	Class	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
1		89.4	70.1	35.5	19.2	10.7	17.4	21.1	29.1	31.7	29.1	34.7	40.3	24.5
2		10.6	21.6	43.7	30.9	13.9	17.4	21.1	29.1	31.7	29.1	34.7	40.3	16.7
3				14.5	39.2	23.5	16.9	21.1	29.1	31.7	29.1	34.7	40.3	14.3
4					10.8	30.0	22.8	14.0	29.1	31.7	29.1	34.7	40.3	10.8
5						19.2	32.8	29.7	20.9	31.7	29.1	34.7	40.3	11.6
6							6.9	24.3	20.4	14.4	29.1	34.7	40.3	5.9
7								7.4	19.0	22.0	11.6	34.7	40.3	4.9
8									10.5	26.0	21.0	14.5	40.3	4.8
9										5.8	26.3	23.0	17.1	3.3
10											12.0	27.8	42.6	3.0
Total		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Learning levels (Urdu/Sindhi)

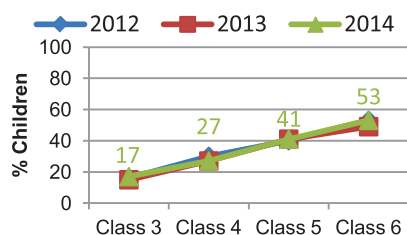
Class-wise % children who can read						
Class	Nothing	Letters	Words	Sentences	Story	Total
1	37.4	41.4	16.0	3.7	1.5	100
2	15.4	32.0	34.5	10.6	7.5	100
3	10.0	20.1	33.1	19.4	17.4	100
4	7.0	15.7	25.9	24.1	27.3	100
5	5.4	9.0	18.0	26.5	41.0	100
6	3.7	7.2	13.9	21.8	53.4	100
7	3.4	4.7	9.4	19.4	63.1	100
8	3.8	5.7	6.4	17.0	67.1	100
9	1.1	3.8	6.3	12.4	76.5	100
10	3.3	4.0	3.4	8.6	80.7	100

How to read: 5.2 % (3.7+1.5) children of class 1 can read sentences

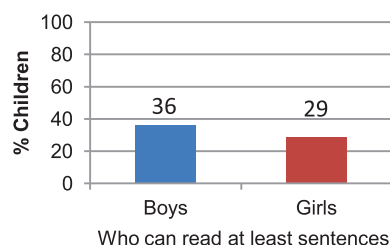
Learning levels by school type Urdu/Sindhi



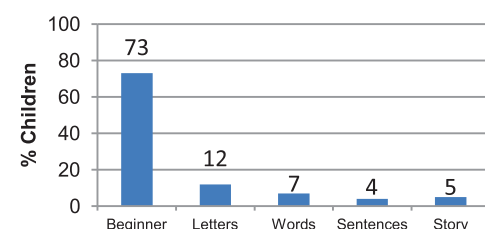
Children who can read story Urdu/Sindhi



Learning levels by gender Urdu/Sindhi



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

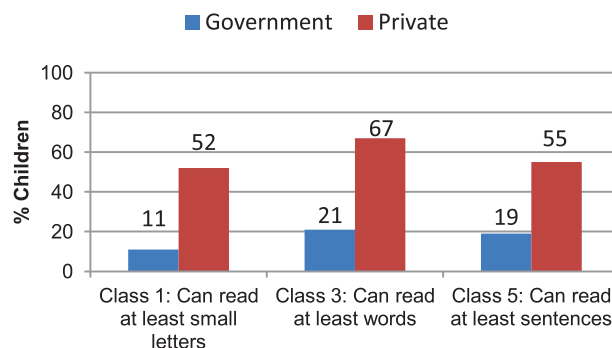


Learning levels (English)

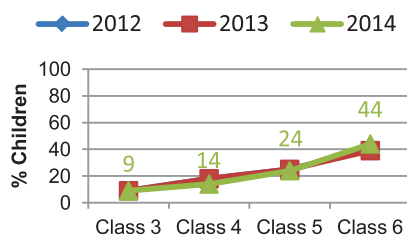
Class-wise % children who can read						
Class	Nothing	Letters		Words	Sentences	Total
		Capital	Small			
1	61.0	22.9	10.7	4.5	0.9	100
2	37.7	26.5	19.4	12.1	4.2	100
3	25.8	24.9	21.4	19.0	8.9	100
4	19.0	21.2	21.4	24.6	13.9	100
5	13.0	16.4	18.8	28.2	23.6	100
6	5.3	9.6	14.5	26.8	43.7	100
7	4.5	6.0	8.7	24.9	55.9	100
8	4.0	6.7	5.9	20.4	63.0	100
9	2.6	4.0	6.1	14.3	73.1	100
10	2.7	3.9	5.1	11.5	76.8	100

How to read: 5.4 % (4.5+0.9) children of class 1 can read words

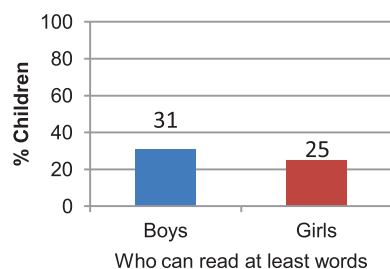
Learning levels by school type English



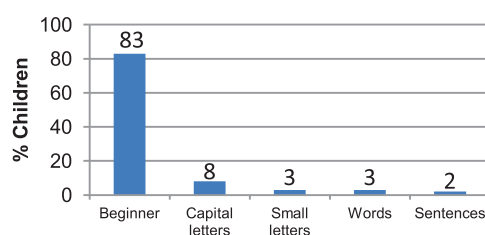
Children who can read English sentences



Learning levels by gender English



Learning levels: out-of-school children English

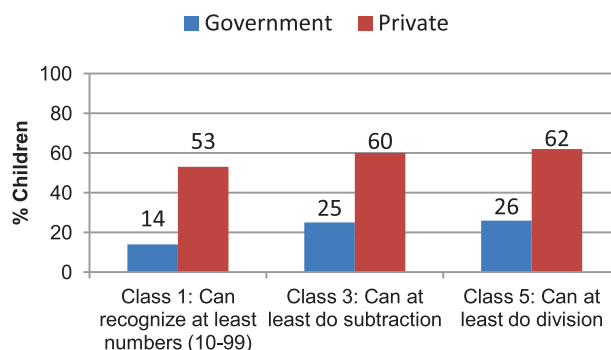


Learning levels (Arithmetic)

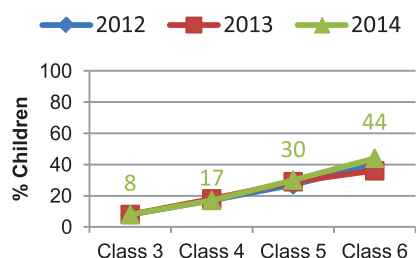
Class	Nothing	Number recognition		Subtraction (2 Digits)	Division (2 digits)	Total
		1-9	10-99			
1	43.7	37.8	14.3	3.2	1.0	100
2	19.7	32.0	33.7	11.6	3.0	100
3	13.0	18.6	38.9	21.3	8.3	100
4	9.8	12.3	33.9	26.6	17.4	100
5	7.0	8.5	25.1	28.9	30.5	100
6	4.3	7.2	18.4	26.2	43.9	100
7	3.0	5.0	15.1	23.8	53.2	100
8	3.5	5.2	13.0	20.6	57.6	100
9	1.8	3.6	11.0	16.2	67.3	100
10	2.7	4.6	6.7	15.0	71.0	100

How to read: 4.2 % (3.2+1) children of class 1 can do subtraction

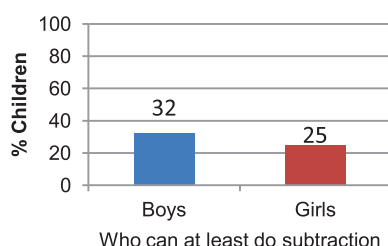
Learning levels by school type Arithmetic



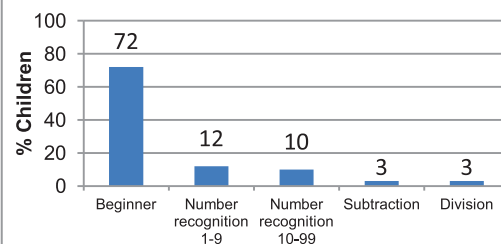
Children who can do division



Learning levels by gender Arithmetic

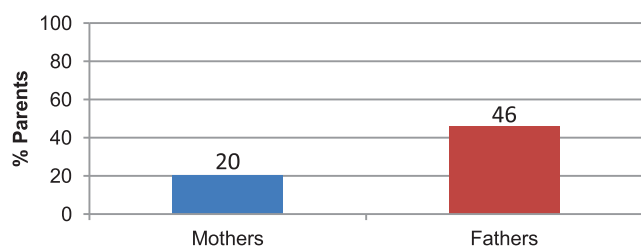


Learning levels: out-of-school children Arithmetic



Parental education

Parents having at least primary schooling

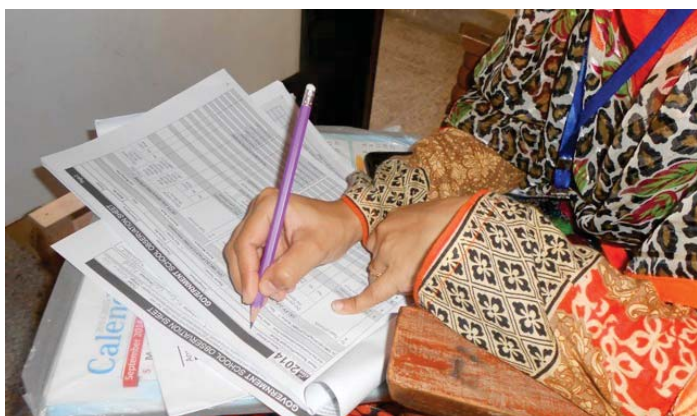
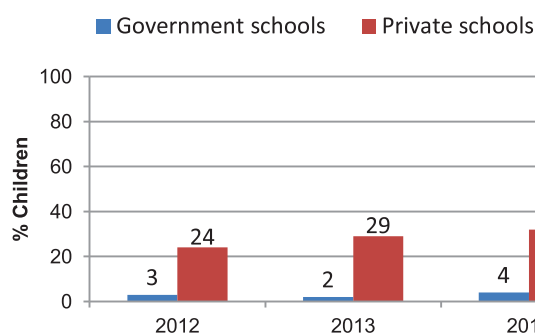


Paid Tuition

Class-wise % children attending paid tuition

Type	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
Govt.	2.6	3.2	3.4	3.5	4.2	5.5	5.4	5.3	8.1	7.6
Pvt.	30.4	39.0	44.3	36.1	44.9	42.0	42.8	49.1	39.7	45.7

Children attending paid tuition



Sindh - Rural School Report Card

Number of surveyed schools by type								
	Government schools				Private schools			
	Boys	Girls	Boys & girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Boys & girls	Total
Primary	174	47	281	502	2	2	32	36
Elementary	3	3	17	23	0	0	35	35
High	9	1	13	23	0	1	18	19
Others	29	13	47	89	0	0	0	0
Total	215	64	358	637	2	3	85	90

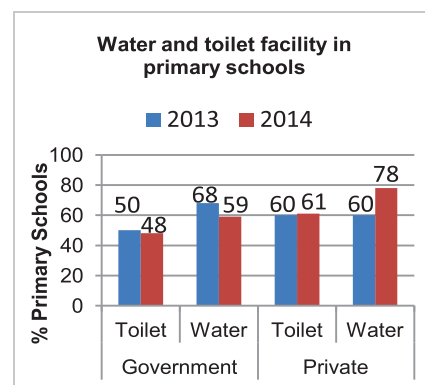
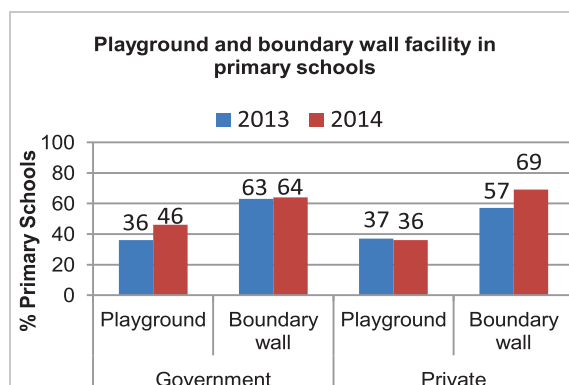
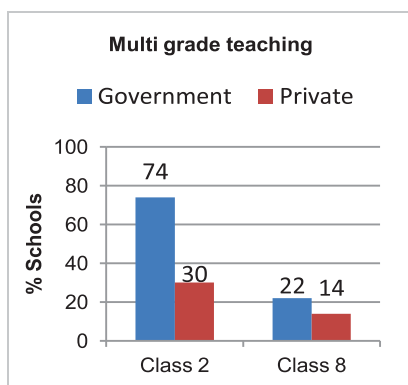
Attendance (%) on the day of visit										
	Government schools					Private schools				
	Primary	Elementary	High	Others	Overall	Primary	Elementary	High	Others	Overall
Children attendance	67.6	66.5	72.3	64.2	67.0	77.2	84.7	78.3	-	80.9
Teacher attendance	88.5	83.2	90.1	82.4	86.6	87.2	91.0	88.1	-	89.3

Teacher qualification - general (% of teachers)		
	Government schools	Private schools
Below Matriculation	0.2	0.7
Matriculation	4.7	8.1
FA	14.3	30.8
BA	41.2	42.4
MA or above	36.7	16.6
Others	2.9	1.4

Teacher qualification - professional (% of teachers)		
	Government schools	Private schools
None	6.2	52.6
PTC	8.7	10.9
CT	24	10.6
B-Ed	31.1	16.9
M-Ed or above	25.6	4.3
Others	4.4	4.6

School facilities (% schools)								
	Government schools				Private schools			
	Primary	Elementary	High	Others	Primary	Elementary	High	Others
Rooms used for classes (avg.)	2.1	4.1	7.4	5.1	2.7	6.7	11.2	-
Useable water	58.8	69.6	73.9	75.3	77.8	97.1	100.0	-
Useable toilet	48.4	69.6	69.6	66.3	61.1	97.1	94.7	-
Playground	46.0	52.2	30.4	51.7	36.1	60.0	68.4	-
Boundary wall	63.7	73.9	78.3	73.0	69.4	94.3	73.7	-
Library	2.4	8.7	13.0	31.5	5.6	17.1	36.8	-
Computer lab	0.0	0.0	8.7	12.4	2.8	17.1	36.8	-
Electricity Connection	55.0	65.2	87.0	76.4	75.0	97.1	89.5	-

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
		Grants							
2013	# of schools reported receiving grants	312	17	16	0	7	3	0	0
	% of schools reported receiving grants	62.2	73.9	69.6	-	19.4	8.6	0.0	-
	Average amount of grant (Rs.)	24154.9	62676.5	61843.7	-	35428.6	33333.3	-	-
2014*	# of schools reported receiving grants	131.0	4.0	8.0	0.0	3.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
	% of schools reported receiving grants	26.1	17.4	34.8	-	8.3	2.9	0	-
	Average amount of grant (Rs.)	24779.8	42250	95000	-	109666.7	0	-	-



*Grants received till October 31, 2014

** "0" and "-" represents insufficient data

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)	In private school		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
Badin	27.9	33.7	19.2	6.7	3.8	54.8	40.3	50.8	57.0	42.0	50.0
Dadu	40.4	24.5	14.6	8.4	7.4	45.9	28.9	44.0	43.5	19.5	36.5
Gotki	47.0	26.6	13.3	11.8	8.0	36.0	38.5	40.6	45.0	41.3	46.8
Hyderabad	50.8	19.9	9.3	10.9	4.8	31.8	18.8	21.2	34.5	20.7	22.4
Jacobabad	33.3	20.8	10.1	8.3	10.8	28.7	23.6	21.1	39.2	7.2	13.3
Jamshoro	42.7	29.4	12.9	21.6	4.5	23.4	11.7	9.4	12.8	6.4	5.1
Karachi-Malir-Rural	91.7	3.0	2.4	90.1	44.1	95.1	93.8	96.5	96.2	50.5	96.2
Karachi-West-Rural	44.5	24.6	14.1	66.6	33.8	55.3	55.8	38.6	66.7	64.4	27.0
Kashmore	37.7	23.8	12.2	3.9	6.4	12.4	11.1	10.6	14.8	12.4	25.0
Khairpur	42.8	17.0	7.8	24.7	4.0	26.5	20.0	22.5	31.6	14.8	21.7
Larkana	37.8	16.9	6.9	10.3	10.5	30.3	18.5	25.9	21.4	7.1	12.4
Matiari	22.3	23.6	9.2	3.3	3.2	45.0	59.5	49.4	20.8	23.1	30.2
Mirpurkhas	23.7	37.0	20.7	9.9	6.2	30.8	20.8	16.0	36.2	23.5	22.2
Mithi	33.3	26.1	13.4	3.9	7.0	40.6	5.3	22.9	42.7	6.8	31.0
Nowshero Feroze	51.9	20.5	11.4	12.4	9.0	34.4	21.5	26.2	36.5	15.3	24.7
Qambar Shahdadkot	36.3	30.1	15.7	8.0	7.2	18.9	10.2	11.1	36.8	13.6	15.3
Sajawal	26.2	44.8	22.7	0.9	1.8	58.6	4.3	34.3	40.0	5.0	10.0
Sanghar	30.6	39.7	21.4	9.0	3.4	49.5	31.0	40.6	65.3	34.7	42.0
Shaheed Benazirabad	47.5	12.5	4.7	4.9	1.0	25.8	21.2	17.2	15.5	10.8	9.8
Shikarpur	38.0	21.8	10.7	6.0	8.6	20.1	11.6	10.4	30.2	7.5	19.8
Sukkur	41.9	10.9	6.3	11.2	9.3	40.2	58.0	52.9	71.3	63.6	72.4
Tando Allah Yar	22.5	36.7	20.2	16.3	5.4	38.0	24.0	20.8	45.0	21.7	25.0
Tando Muhammad Khan	36.7	33.7	17.5	15.9	8.7	29.0	36.4	21.0	40.8	25.4	14.1
Thatta	23.7	56.9	27.1	3.3	0.6	35.9	16.7	20.5	51.2	23.3	27.9
Umer kot	13.9	39.1	20.0	4.3	4.2	37.8	24.0	26.0	50.7	22.2	27.6
Sindh	36.7	27.2	13.9	15.1	8.8	36.8	27.9	29.6	41.0	23.6	30.5

Sample Composition

- ASER 2014 survey was conducted in 25 rural districts. This covered 13,984 households in 703 villages across Sindh.
- Detailed information was collected on 42,297 children (59% males, 41% females) aged 3-16 years. Out of these 27,552 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 (78% primary, 4% elementary, 4% high, 14% others¹) and 90 private schools (40% primary, 39% elementary, 21% high, 0% others) were surveyed.
- 34% of the government schools were boys only, 10% were girls only, and 56% were coeducation schools. In case of private schools, 2% were boys only, 3% were girls only and 95% were coeducation schools.

THEME 1: ACCESS

Proportion of out-of-school children (age 6-16) has decreased as compared to that of 2013.

- In 2014, 27% of children (age 6-16) were reported to be out-of-school which has decreased as compared to previous year (29%). 21% children have never been enrolled in a school and 6% have dropped out of school for various reasons.
- 73% of all school-aged children within the age bracket of 6-16 years were enrolled in schools. Amongst these, 83% of children were enrolled in government schools whereas 17% of children were going to non-state institutions (15% private schools, 1% Madrassah, 1% others).
- 78% of all school-aged children within the age bracket of 6-10 years were enrolled in schools. Amongst these, 64% of children were enrolled in government schools whereas 14% of children were going to non-state institutions (12% private schools, 1% Madrassah, 1% others).

- Amongst the enrolled students (6-16) in government schools, 35% were girls and 65% were boys whereas in private schools 62% enrolled children were boys and 38% were girls.
- The percentage of out of school children (boys and girls) has decreased as compared to that of 2013.

THEME 2: EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Proportion of enrolled children has decreased as compared to 2013.

- 37% of all school-aged children within the age bracket of 3-5 years were enrolled in schools as compared to 41% in 2013.
- 63% 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: 59% class 5 children could not read a class 2 story in Urdu/Sindhi in 2013 and 2014.

- Analysis shows that 83% of class 3 children could not read story in Urdu/Sindhi in 2014 as compared to 85% in 2013.
- Similarly, 37% of class 1 children cannot read letters in Urdu/Sindhi as compared to 43% in 2013.

Deterioration can be seen in English competencies over the past year: 76% class 5 children could not read sentences (class 2 level) compared to 75% in 2013.

- ASER 2014 reveals that 91% class 3 children could not read class 2 level sentences similar to 91% in the previous year.
- 61% children enrolled in class 1 cannot read capital letters as compared to 67% in 2013.

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.

Sample Composition

- ASER 2014 survey was conducted in 25 rural districts. This covered 13,984 households in 703 villages across Sindh.
- Detailed information was collected on 42,297 children (59% males, 41% females) aged 3-16 years. Out of these 27,552 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 (78% primary, 4% elementary, 4% high, 14% others¹) and 90 private schools (40% primary, 39% elementary, 21% high, 0% others) were surveyed.
- 34% of the government schools were boys only, 10% were girls only, and 56% were coeducation schools. In case of private schools, 2% were boys only, 3% were girls only and 95% were coeducation schools.

THEME 1: ACCESS

Proportion of out-of-school children (age 6-16) has decreased as compared to that of 2013.

- In 2014, 27% of children (age 6-16) were reported to be out-of-school which has decreased as compared to previous year (29%). 21% children have never been enrolled in a school and 6% have dropped out of school for various reasons.
- 73% of all school-aged children within the age bracket of 6-16 years were enrolled in schools. Amongst these, 83% of children were enrolled in government schools whereas 17% of children were going to non-state institutions (15% private schools, 1% Madrassah, 1% others).
- 78% of all school-aged children within the age bracket of 6-10 years were enrolled in schools. Amongst these, 64% of children were enrolled in government schools whereas 14% of children were going to non-state institutions (12% private schools, 1% Madrassah, 1% others).
- Amongst the enrolled students (6-16) in government schools, 35% were girls and 65% were boys whereas in private schools 62% enrolled children were boys and 38% were girls.

- The percentage of out of school children (boys and girls) has decreased as compared to that of 2013.

THEME 2: EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Proportion of enrolled children has decreased as compared to 2013.

- 37% of all school-aged children within the age bracket of 3-5 years were enrolled in schools as compared to 41% in 2013.
- 63% 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: 59% class 5 children could not read a class 2 story in Urdu/Sindhi in 2013 and 2014.

- Analysis shows that 83% of class 3 children could not read story in Urdu/Sindhi in 2014 as compared to 85% in 2013.
- Similarly, 37% of class 1 children cannot read letters in Urdu/Sindhi as compared to 43% in 2013.

Deterioration can be seen in English competencies over the past year: 76% class 5 children could not read sentences (class 2 level) compared to 75% in 2013.

- ASER 2014 reveals that 91% class 3 children could not read class 2 level sentences similar to 91% in the previous year.
- 61% children enrolled in class 1 cannot read capital letters as compared to 67% in 2013.

Arithmetic learning levels have improved: 70% class 5 children could not do two digit division as compared to 71% in 2013.

- 92% children enrolled in class 3 could not do two digit division in 2014 as compared to 93% in 2013.
- 44% of class 1 children could not do number recognition (1-9) in 2014 as compared to 49% in 2013.

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

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

- 73% children enrolled in class 5 in a private school were able to read at least story in Urdu/Sindhi as compared to 37% of class 5 children enrolled in government schools.
- English learning levels of private schools children were better than public schools. 55% private school children can read at least sentences in class 5 whereas only 19% government school children can do the same.
- Similarly, in arithmetic, 62% children enrolled in private schools (class 5) were able to do division when compared to only 26% 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.

- 36% of boys could read at least sentences in Urdu/Sindhi as compared to 29% of girls.
- 31% boys could read at least English words while 25% of girls can do the same.
- Similarly, 32% of boys were able to do at least subtraction whereas only 25% 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 5% of out-of-school children could read story in Urdu/Sindhi, 2% could read sentences in English and 3% children were able to do two-digit division.

THEME 7: PARENTAL EDUCATION

20% of mothers and 46% of fathers in the sampled households had completed at least primary education.

- Out of the total mothers in the sampled households, 80% had not completed even primary education.
- 54% of the fathers had not even completed at least primary level education.

THEME 8: PAID TUITIONS

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 8% children in class 10 take tuition.

THEME 9: MULTI-GRADE TEACHING

74% of surveyed government schools and 30% of surveyed private 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 74% of the surveyed government schools and 30% of the surveyed private schools had Class 2 sitting with other classes.
- 22% of surveyed government schools and 14% of surveyed private schools had Class 8 sitting with other classes.

THEME 10: TEACHER & STUDENT ABSEENTISM

33% children in surveyed government schools and 19% in surveyed private 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 surveyed government schools stood at 67% whereas it was 81% in surveyed private schools.

13% teachers in surveyed government schools and 11% teachers in surveyed private schools were absent.

Teacher attendance is recorded by referring to the appointed positions in each school and the total number of teachers