

ANALYSIS BASED ON DATA FROM HOUSEHOLDS. 50 OUT OF 50 DISTRICTS

Data is not presented where sample size is insufficient.

## Children's school enrollment

The ASER 2020 Wave 1 phone survey was conducted during late September 2020. This section explores patterns of enrollment among 6-16 year olds in rural India.

### Have enrollment patterns changed as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic?

Beyond the health consequences of COVID-19, the pandemic has caused school closures as well as economic hardships due to migration and loss of livelihoods, among other reasons. ASER 2020 explored whether this unprecedented situation is associated with shifts in children's enrollment patterns in rural India.

**Table 1: % Children enrolled in school. By age group, sex and school type. 2020**

Age group and sex	Govt	Pvt	Other	Not enrolled	Total
Age 6-14: All	65.2	30.2	0.9	3.7	100
Age 7-16: All	66.2	28.1	0.8	4.9	100
Age 7-10: All	61.4	34.7	1.1	2.8	100
Age 7-10: Boys	54.7	41.3	1.3	2.7	100
Age 7-10: Girls	67.9	28.3	0.8	2.9	100
Age 11-14: All	69.1	26.1	0.7	4.1	100
Age 11-14: Boys	65.5	28.4	1.0	5.2	100
Age 11-14: Girls	73.2	23.5	0.5	2.9	100
Age 15-16: All	69.4	19.6	0.4	10.7	100
Age 15-16: Boys	68.6	21.7	0.8	9.0	100
Age 15-16: Girls	70.6	17.2	0.0	12.2	100

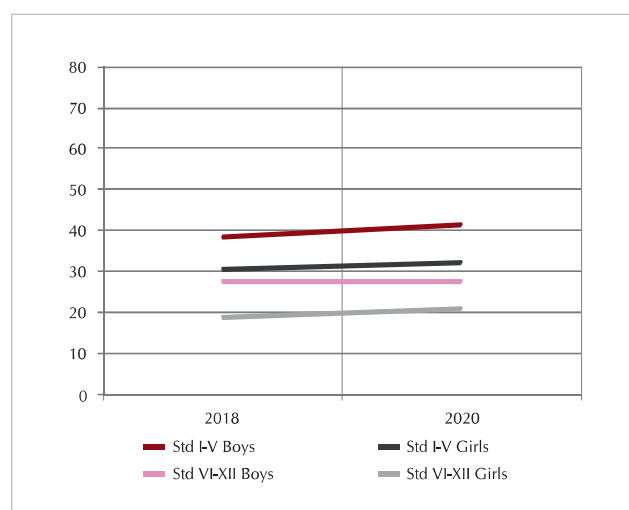
'Other' includes children going to Madarsa and EGS.

'Not enrolled' includes children who never enrolled or are not currently enrolled.

Table 1 summarizes enrollment data for different age groups in the ASER 2020 sample. For children in the 6-14 age group, this data shows that overall, more than 65% of all children are enrolled in government schools and over 30% are enrolled in private schools.

This does not show much change from two years ago, when the last comparable ASER survey was conducted (Chart 1). The proportion of boys enrolled in Std I-V and girls enrolled in Std VI-XII in private schools increased slightly.

**Chart 1: % Children enrolled in private schools. By grade and sex. 2018 and 2020\***



**Table 2: % Children currently not enrolled in school. By age. 2018 and 2020\***

Age	2018	2020
Age 6-10	1.9	3.4
Age 11-14	5.8	4.1
Age 15-16	21.6	10.6
All	6.8	5.0



A higher proportion of children in the age group 6-10 are not enrolled in school in 2020 as compared to 2018 (Table 2). But given the disruptions caused by the COVID-19 crisis, at least for young children, the main cause of not being enrolled in school may be that families are waiting for schools to open to seek admission. The proportion of children currently not enrolled in school has decreased over 2018 levels among the 11-16 year old age group.

\*All estimates from ASER 2018 reported here were generated after excluding households without a mobile phone, in order to make these comparable with the ASER 2020 estimates.

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## Household resources

A family's resources influence the type and amount of support they can provide for children's learning, not only in terms of choosing a school for their child, but in many other ways as well. ASER 2020 asked questions about selected household resources, such as parents' own education levels; access to technology such as TV and smartphones; and availability of textbooks for the current grade. Other than the availability of textbooks, ASER 2020 Wave 1 did not explore if the household had other learning materials like other books, instructional games, etc.

### How much schooling do parents of children in the ASER 2020 sample have?

**Table 3: Distribution of enrolled children. By school type, mother's and father's education level. 2020**

Parents' education level	Mother			Father		
	% Children in			% Children in		
	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt
No schooling	40.4	25.5	35.9	17.9	8.4	15.0
Std I-V	26.6	15.5	23.3	18.2	10.1	15.7
Std VI-VIII	18.7	27.1	21.2	28.5	21.4	26.3
Std IX-X	10.4	18.5	12.9	20.5	28.7	23.0
Std XI & above	3.9	13.4	6.7	14.9	31.5	20.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100



Increasingly, parents of children currently in school have been to school themselves. In ASER 2020, close to half of all children's mothers (40.8%) and an even higher proportion of children's fathers (69.3%) have completed more than 5 years of school (Table 3).

### Do children have textbooks at home?

**Table 4: % Enrolled children who have textbooks for their current grade. By grade and school type. 2020**

Std	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt
Std I-II	84.6	53.6	72.6
Std III-V	89.2	52.0	75.9
Std VI-VIII	93.2	60.8	84.0
Std IX & above	87.9	66.5	83.6
All	89.3	57.2	79.6

Table 4 indicates that in all grades, a very high proportion of children have textbooks for their current grade. For every grade, the percentage of children in government schools who have textbooks is much higher than among children in private schools.

The comparison between ASER 2018 and 2020 shows that a much higher proportion of children now come from households with a smartphone as compared to two years ago (Table 5). Although the proportion of children from households with assets like TV and motorized vehicles shows some change over the last two years, the proportion owning a smartphone increased enormously - from 23.3% to 62.7%.

### Do children have a smartphone at home?

**Table 5: % Enrolled children with selected assets available at home. By school type and asset type. 2018 and 2020\***

Household resource	% Children					
	ASER 2018			ASER 2020		
	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt
Smartphone	17.1	38.3	23.3	58.2	73.2	62.7
TV	50.2	73.6	57.0	57.6	74.8	62.7
Motorized vehicle	38.3	65.9	46.3	45.1	61.9	50.1

\*All estimates from ASER 2018 reported here were generated after excluding households without a mobile phone, in order to make these comparable with the ASER 2020 estimates.

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## Access to and availability of learning materials and activities

This section examines learning support available to children, as well as access to and availability of learning materials/activities during the period of school closures. The ASER 2020 survey asked households whether schools had sent learning materials or activities for children during the week prior to the survey (the reference week), which was carried out in September 2020. Learning materials included traditional materials like textbooks and worksheets in print or virtual form; online or recorded classes; and videos or other activities sent via phone or received in person.

### Do families help children while studying at home?

**Table 6: % Enrolled children who receive help from family members while studying at home. By grade and school type. 2020**

Std	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt
Std I-II	84.3	91.6	87.1
Std III-V	82.0	85.1	83.1
Std VI-VIII	80.4	81.0	80.6
Std IX & above	75.3	72.9	74.8
All	79.9	83.4	81.0

Table 6 shows the proportion of children who receive help at home for learning activities.

- Taking all children across different grades together, more than three quarters of all children receive help from family members (81%).
- For both types of schools, more younger children receive help from families than older children. Overall, 87.1% children in Std I-II receive help from family members as compared to 74.8% children in Std IX and above.
- For most grade levels, private school children get slightly more help than government school children. For example, for children in Std III-V, 82% government school children receive help as compared to 85.1% of children enrolled in private schools.

### Did children receive any learning materials or activities during the reference week and if they did, through what medium?\*

**Table 7: % Enrolled children who received learning materials/activities in the reference week. By grade and school type. 2020**

Std	Govt	Pvt	Govt & Pvt
Std I-II	44.1	34.3	40.3
Std III-V	46.6	35.1	42.5
Std VI-VIII	55.3	39.1	50.8
Std IX & above	51.2	49.7	50.9
All	50.1	38.5	46.6

Overall, close to half of all enrolled children (46.6%) received some kind of learning materials/activities from their teachers during the reference week (Table 7). A higher percentage of government school children received learning materials/activities as compared to private school children in the same grades.

Regardless of school type, WhatsApp was the most common medium used for sharing learning materials/activities. A higher proportion of children enrolled in private schools received materials through WhatsApp, and accessing materials via visits was more common among government school children.

**Table 8: Of enrolled children who received learning materials/activities, % children who received these through different mediums. By school type and medium. 2020**

School type	WhatsApp	Phone call	Personal visit	Other
Govt	72.9	5.6	30.8	4.3
Pvt	88.0	3.4	13.6	3.3
Govt & Pvt	76.7	5.1	26.5	4.0

### Why didn't households access learning material and activities during the reference week?

**Table 9: Of enrolled children who did not receive learning materials/activities during the reference week reasons given by parents. By school type and reason. 2020**

School type	School not sending	No internet	No smartphone	Connectivity issues	Other
Govt	61.4	7.3	47.1	1.6	2.7
Pvt	75.0	7.3	24.8	2.3	3.7
Govt & Pvt	66.2	7.3	39.3	1.9	3.1

Respondents could specify more than one reason.

Among enrolled children who did not access learning materials or activities during the reference week, the most common reason cited by parents was that the school had not sent materials (66.2%). Overall, almost 40% of parents mentioned not having a smartphone as a reason, with more parents of children enrolled in government school highlighting this reason (47.1%) than those enrolled in private school (24.8%).

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## Children's engagement with learning materials and activities

While the previous section looked at whether households received learning materials and activities from schools in the week prior to the survey in September 2020, this section analyses whether children actually engaged with different kinds of materials and activities during that week. Households were asked about a variety of materials and activities received from any source, including traditional materials like textbooks and worksheets (in print or virtual format), lessons that were broadcast on television or radio, and online activities such as pre-recorded videos or live classes.

### Did children do learning activities during the reference week?

**Table 10: % Enrolled children who did learning activities during the reference week. By school type and type of material. 2020**

School type	Traditional		Broadcast		Online	
	Text-book	Work-sheet	TV	Radio	Videos/re-corded classes	Live online classes
Govt	70.6	50.3	25.0	12.4	30.9	6.8
Pvt	57.0	34.7	21.7	4.0	27.4	8.4
Govt & Pvt	66.5	45.6	24.0	9.9	29.8	7.3

Even though only half of all children received materials from their schools during the reference week, households reported that most children did do some learning activity during that week. These activities were shared by diverse sources such as schools, families, and private tutors, among others.

For both types of schools, the proportion of children doing activities using traditional material is higher as compared to online resources. Further, the proportion of government school children doing different types of activities is higher as compared to private schools. Children enrolled in government schools were just as likely to be connected to online classes and recorded video lessons as those in private schools.

For example,

- 70.6% of government school children reported using textbooks during the reference week as compared to 57% private school children.
- 27.4% of private school children reported using recorded video lessons as opposed to 30.9% of government school children.
- 8.4% children in private schools accessed live online classes during the reference week as compared to 6.8% of government school children (Table 10).

Based on responses from households, 18.7% children in government schools and 30.1% children in private schools did not do any of these activities during the reference week.

About a third of all children did three activities or more. In this category, there is higher proportion of government school children (34.4%) as compared to private school children (22.9%).

### How much did children do during the reference week?

**Table 11: % Enrolled children by the number of learning activities done during the reference week. By school type and number of activities. 2020**

School type	No activity	1 activity	2	3 or more	Total
Govt	18.7	20.2	26.8	34.4	100
Pvt	30.1	22.1	24.9	22.9	100
Govt & Pvt	22.1	20.8	26.2	30.9	100

### How much contact was there between school and home during the reference week? And since schools closed?

**Table 12: % Enrolled children in contact with schools. By school type and type of contact. 2020**

School type	Contact to discuss learning materials/activities or child's progress/wellbeing			Contact for administrative purposes
	Teacher visited or called parent/child in the reference week	Parent/child visited or called teacher in the reference week	Of those who had no contact in the reference week, teacher or parent/child called or visited each other at least once since the lockdown	Teacher or parent/child contacted each other at least once since the lockdown
Govt	50.8	44.2	32.3	50.9
Pvt	37.5	32.3	33.6	36.4
Govt & Pvt	46.8	40.6	32.8	46.6

Even when schools are closed, contact between the home and school is important. ASER 2020 explored this issue in two ways: whether parents and teachers had been in touch (phone or visit) during the reference week; and if not, whether there had been contact since the lockdown began in March 2020. The data indicates that overall, close to a half of all children's teachers contacted parents/families during the reference week. This proportion is higher among families of children in government than in private schools (Table 12).

'Contact for administrative purposes' includes contact by phone calls, personal visits or SMS/WhatsApp.