ENROLLMENT AND LEARNING REPORT CARD

From the ANNUAL STATUS OF EDUCATION REPORT 2014

Annual Status of Education Report
असर ASER 2014 RURAL
Facilitated by PRATHAM

INDIA RURAL

ANALYSIS BASED ON DATA FROM HOUSEHOLDS. 577 OUT OF 585 DISTRICTS

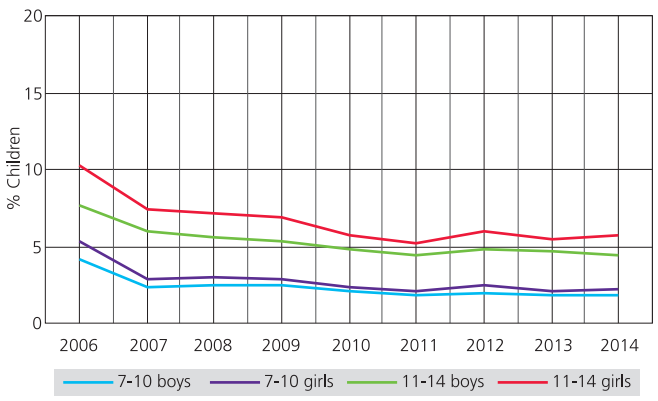
School enrollment and out of school children

Table 1: % Children in different types of schools 2014

Age group	Govt.	Pvt.	Other	Not in school	Total
Age: 6-14 ALL	64.9	30.8	1.0	3.3	100
Age: 7-16 ALL	63.0	30.5	1.0	5.6	100
Age: 7-10 ALL	65.1	31.8	1.1	2.0	100
Age: 7-10 BOYS	61.5	35.6	1.1	1.8	100
Age: 7-10 GIRLS	68.9	27.7	1.2	2.2	100
Age: 11-14 ALL	64.4	29.8	0.9	5.0	100
Age: 11-14 BOYS	61.3	33.5	0.8	4.4	100
Age: 11-14 GIRLS	67.5	25.9	1.0	5.7	100
Age: 15-16 ALL	53.8	28.9	0.7	16.6	100
Age: 15-16 BOYS	52.9	30.7	0.5	15.9	100
Age: 15-16 GIRLS	54.6	27.2	0.9	17.3	100

Note: 'Other' includes children going to madarsa and EGS.
'Not in school' = dropped out + never enrolled

Chart 1: Trends over time
% Children out of school by age group and gender 2006-2014



Each line shows trends in the proportion of children out of school for a particular subset of children. For example, the proportion of girls (age 11-14) not in school was 10.3% in 2006, 6.8% in 2009, 5.2% in 2011 and is 5.7% in 2014.

Chart 2: Trends over time
% Children enrolled in private schools in Std I-V and Std VI-VIII 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2014

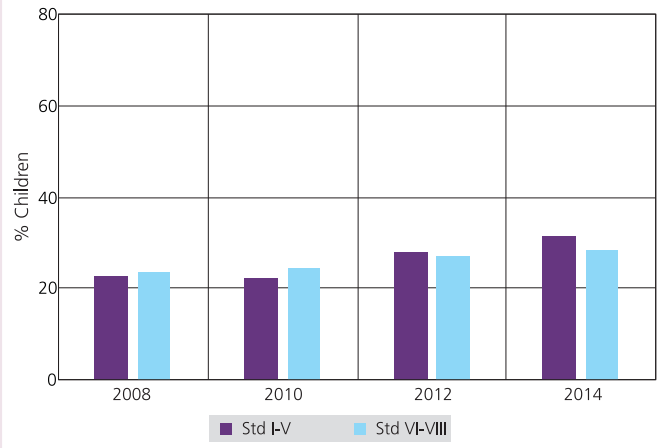


Table 2: Sample description
% Children in each class by age 2014

Std	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
I	23.2	41.8	21.5	8.1	5.4								100
II	3.8	14.4	39.6	27.7	6.6	5.0	2.9						100
III	3.8		14.0	40.8	23.9	11.0	6.6						100
IV	4.7			15.2	34.2	31.4	7.0	7.5					100
V	5.8				10.0	42.6	24.0	11.6	6.0				100
VI	4.2					14.2	34.4	33.1	8.5	5.7			100
VII	5.5						10.3	41.9	27.2	10.5	4.6		100
VIII	4.4							15.1	39.3	30.5	7.9	2.9	100

How to read this table: If a child started school in Std I at age 6, she should be of age 8 in Std III. This table shows the age distribution for each class. For example, in Std III, 40.8% children are 8 years old but there are also 14% who are 7, 23.9% who are 9, 11% who are 10 and 6.6% who are older.

Young children in pre-school and school

Table 3: % Children age 3-6 who are enrolled in different types of pre-school and school 2014

	In balwadi or anganwadi	In LKG/ UKG	In school			Not in school or pre-school	Total
			Govt.	Pvt.	Other		
Age 3	54.0	9.0				37.1	100
Age 4	52.8	23.8				23.4	100
Age 5	21.6	17.1	31.9	18.6	1.0	9.7	100
Age 6	5.6	9.3	54.3	25.0	1.1	4.7	100

Note: For 3 and 4 year old children, only pre-school status is recorded.

About ASER

Every year since 2005, Pratham has facilitated an innovative exercise in India: that of implementing the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER). This enormous annual household survey is done by citizens and reaches a representative sample of children in almost every rural district in the country. Using simple tools, children are asked to do basic reading and arithmetic tasks. They are also asked if they are enrolled in school. ASER is carried out by a local organization or institution in each district.

ASER 2014 reached 577 districts, 16,497 villages, 341,070 households and 569,229 children. More than 500 local organizations and 25,000 volunteers participated in this effort.

Reading

Table 4: % Children by class and READING level All schools 2014

Std	Not even letter	Letter	Word	Level 1 (Std I Text)	Level 2 (Std II Text)	Total
I	48.6	30.2	12.1	4.5	4.5	100
II	25.7	31.6	19.6	11.0	12.2	100
III	14.9	25.0	20.0	16.6	23.6	100
IV	8.4	17.5	17.9	18.9	37.4	100
V	5.7	12.8	14.3	19.1	48.1	100
VI	3.5	9.0	10.9	17.8	58.8	100
VII	2.6	6.2	8.1	15.4	67.7	100
VIII	1.8	4.5	6.2	12.8	74.6	100
Total	15.1	17.9	13.9	14.3	38.9	100

How to read this table: Each cell shows the highest level in reading achieved by a child. For example, in Std III, 14.9% children cannot even read letters, 25% can read letters but not more, 20% can read words but not Std I level text or higher, 16.6% can read Std I level text but not Std II level text, and 23.6% can read Std II level text. For each class, the total of all these exclusive categories is 100%.

Reading Tool

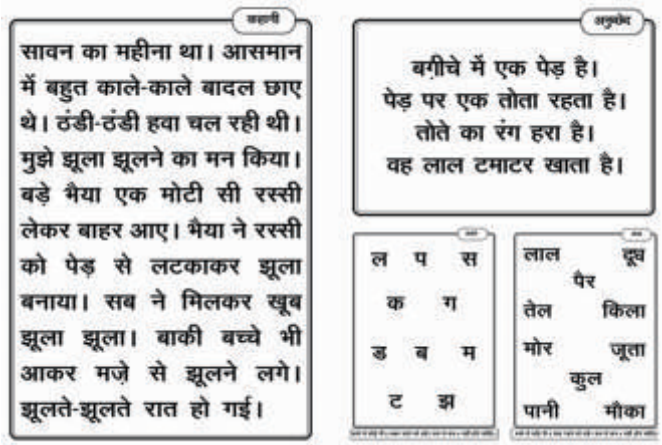
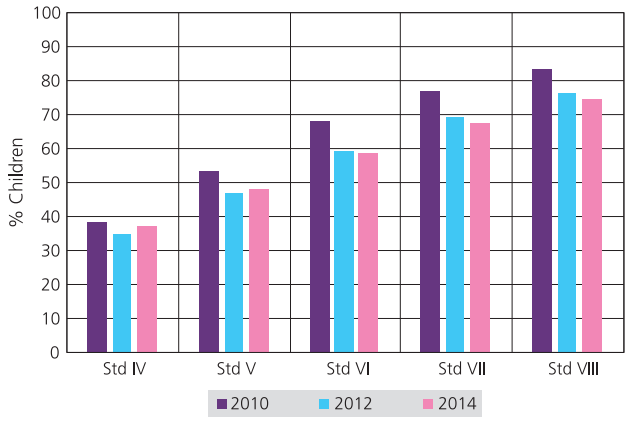


Chart 3: Trends over time
% Children who can READ Std II level text by class
All schools 2010, 2012 and 2014



To interpret the chart at left (Chart 3), several things need to be kept in mind:

First, in ASER, all children are assessed using the same tool. The highest level on this tool is the ability to read a Std II level text. ASER is a "floor" level test. It does not assess children using grade level tools. At the highest level, what ASER can tell us is whether a child can read at least Std II level texts or not.

Based on this tool, we can see that proportion of children who can read Std II level text increases as they go to higher classes. By Std VIII children have completed eight years of schooling and by this stage a very high proportion of children are able to read text at least at Std II level. This is true for every year for which data is shown. It is possible that some children are reading at higher levels too but ASER reading tests do not assess higher than Std II level.

However, what is also worth noting is how children at a given grade are doing in successive years. For example, this chart allows us to compare the proportion of children able to read Std II level texts in Std V for cohorts that were in Std V in 2010, 2012 and 2014.

Reading and comprehension in English

Table 5: % Children by class and READING level in ENGLISH All schools 2014

Std	Not even capital letters	Capital letters	Small letters	Simple words	Easy sentences	Total
I	56.5	15.5	14.8	10.2	3.0	100
II	38.3	19.4	20.8	13.8	7.7	100
III	26.9	19.1	24.6	17.9	11.5	100
IV	18.1	16.4	25.5	22.4	17.6	100
V	13.3	13.7	23.9	25.2	24.0	100
VI	8.7	10.4	23.3	26.3	31.4	100
VII	6.5	8.4	20.2	26.2	38.8	100
VIII	4.7	6.5	17.7	24.4	46.8	100
Total	23.0	13.9	21.3	20.4	21.4	100

How to read this table: Each cell shows the highest level in reading English achieved by a child. For example, in Std III, 26.9% children cannot even read capital letters, 19.1% can read capital letters but not more, 24.6% can read small letters but not words or higher, 17.9% can read words but not sentences, and 11.5% can read sentences. For each class, the total of all these exclusive categories is 100%.

Table 6: % Children by class who CAN COMPREHEND ENGLISH All schools 2014

Std	Of those who can read words, % children who can tell meaning of the words	Of those who can read sentences, % children who can tell meaning of the sentences
I	62.1	43.1
II	59.4	46.9
III	60.1	57.3
IV	60.9	59.5
V	60.9	62.2
VI	60.5	64.8
VII	60.7	66.3
VIII	59.4	68.2
Total	60.5	63.2

English Tool

Arithmetic

Table 7: % Children by class and ARITHMETIC level All schools 2014

Std	Not even 1-9	Recognize numbers		Can subtract	Can divide	Total
		1-9	10-99			
I	42.4	33.9	19.3	3.4	1.1	100
II	19.5	36.5	31.2	9.9	2.8	100
III	10.0	29.4	35.3	18.0	7.4	100
IV	5.3	21.2	33.3	24.1	16.1	100
V	3.9	15.4	30.1	24.5	26.1	100
VI	2.3	10.5	29.2	25.8	32.2	100
VII	1.7	7.5	28.5	24.4	37.8	100
VIII	1.3	5.4	26.1	23.2	44.1	100
Total	11.8	20.8	29.0	18.6	19.8	100

How to read this table: Each cell shows the highest level in arithmetic achieved by a child. For example, in Std III, 10% children cannot even recognize numbers 1-9, 29.4% can recognize numbers up to 9 but not more, 35.3% can recognize numbers up to 99 but cannot do subtraction, 18% can do subtraction but cannot do division, and 7.4% can do division. For each class, the total of all these exclusive categories is 100%.

Math Tool

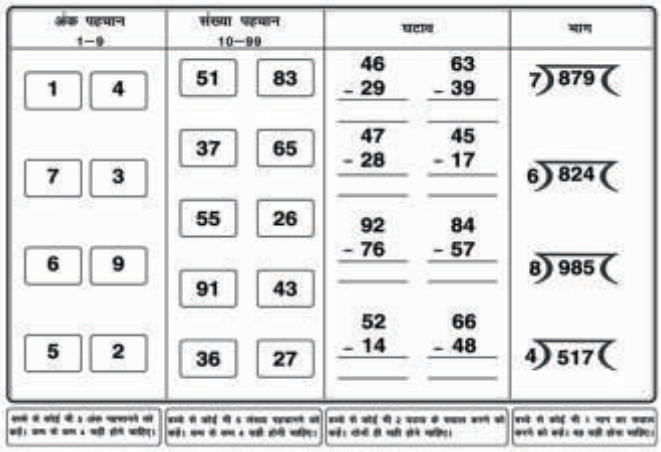
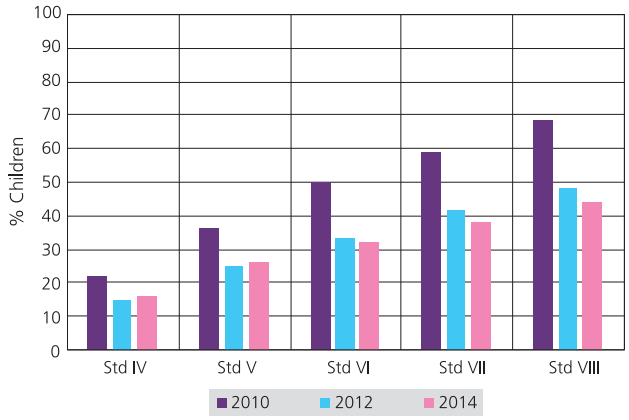


Chart 4: Trends over time
% Children who can do DIVISION by class
All schools 2010, 2012 and 2014



To interpret the chart at left (Chart 4), several things need to be kept in mind:

First, in ASER, all children are assessed using the same tool. The highest level on this tool is the ability to do a numerical division problem (dividing a three digit number by a one digit number). In most states in India, children are expected to do such computations by Std III or Std IV. ASER is a "floor" level test. It does not assess children using grade level tools. At the highest level, what ASER can tell us is whether a child can do at least this kind of division problem.

Based on this tool, we can see that proportion of children who can do this level of division increases as they go to higher classes. By Std VIII children have completed eight years of schooling and by this stage a substantial proportion of children are able to do division problems at this level. This is true for every year for which data is shown. It is possible that some children are able to do operations at higher levels too but ASER arithmetic tests do not assess higher than this level.

However, what is also worth noting is how children at a given grade are doing in successive years. For example, this chart allows us to compare the proportion of children able to do division at this level in Std V for cohorts that were in Std V in 2010, 2012 and 2014.

Type of school and paid additional tuition classes (tutoring)

The ASER survey recorded information about paid additional private tutoring by asking the following question: "Does the child take any paid tuition class currently?" Therefore the numbers given below do not include any unpaid supplemental help in learning that the child may have received.

Table 8: Trends over time
% Children in Std I-V and Std VI-VIII by school type and TUITION 2011-2014

Std	Category	2011	2012	2013	2014
Std I-V	Govt. no tuition	58.0	55.8	54.9	52.2
	Govt. + Tuition	15.6	15.3	15.7	15.7
	Pvt. no tuition	20.6	22.4	22.5	24.0
	Pvt. + Tuition	5.7	6.5	6.9	8.1
	Total	100	100	100	100
Std VI-VIII	Govt. no tuition	53.8	53.1	52.1	50.7
	Govt. + Tuition	20.1	19.3	20.1	20.2
	Pvt. no tuition	20.3	21.6	21.8	22.6
	Pvt. + Tuition	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.4
	Total	100	100	100	100

Table 9: TUITION EXPENDITURES by school type in rupees per month 2014

Std	Type of school	% Children in different tuition expenditure categories				
		Rs. 100 or less	Rs.101-200	Rs. 201-300	Rs. 301 or more	Total
Std I-V	Govt.	61.9	28.5	5.9	3.7	100
Std I-V	Pvt.	33.6	35.5	15.5	15.4	100
Std VI-VIII	Govt.	37.4	42.6	11.1	9.0	100
Std VI-VIII	Pvt.	21.8	36.1	19.8	22.3	100

Performance of states

Table 10: School enrollment and learning levels 2014

State	Private school	Std V Learning levels: All children				Std VII Learning levels: All children		
	% Children (Age 6-14) enrolled in private schools	% Children who CAN READ a Std II level text	% Children who CAN DO at least SUBTRACTION	% Children who CAN READ ENGLISH SENTENCES	Of those who can read English sentences, % children who CAN TELL MEANING of the sentences	% Children who CAN DO DIVISION	% Children who CAN READ ENGLISH SENTENCES	Of those who can read English sentences, % children who CAN TELL MEANING of the sentences
AP + Telangana	36.7	56.3	71.5	45.2	67.6	48.4	63.9	75.8
Arunachal Pradesh	24.5	44.4	74.8	52.3	76.7	39.1	67.9	74.6
Assam	17.3	33.5	38.9	17.8	53.4	20.6	34.7	61.8
Bihar	12.0	48.1	53.2	18.7	54.5	52.7	33.9	53.2
Chhattisgarh	17.8	52.4	39.3	10.7	58.6	22.6	21.5	60.1
Gujarat	13.3	46.6	41.7	9.8	54.8	27.9	26.7	69.8
Haryana	54.2	68.1	74.8	50.4	67.5	60.6	63.1	74.6
Himachal Pradesh	35.2	75.2	76.1	53.4	55.9	55.5	68.6	70.4
Jammu and Kashmir	48.1	38.7	62.9	52.2	61.6	32.3	71.0	65.6
Jharkhand	18.0	34.4	44.0	14.6	60.1	39.1	30.9	54.8
Karnataka	25.5	47.2	53.7	21.2	78.7	29.0	39.3	73.5
Kerala	62.2	66.8	71.3	68.5	81.1	52.7	80.0	87.1
Madhya Pradesh	21.4	34.1	31.0	9.6	54.5	24.1	18.3	43.9
Maharashtra	36.9	53.5	41.0	21.5	54.8	28.3	38.9	63.3
Manipur	73.3	66.6	85.3	79.4	74.1	67.0	92.8	80.1
Meghalaya	51.7	58.3	60.9	59.6	64.7	29.2	78.5	78.2
Mizoram	40.0	52.1	87.4	52.5	59.9	77.7	79.9	76.1
Nagaland	38.9	41.6	80.4	62.6	74.6	50.6	85.7	86.8
Odisha	8.5	51.9	47.3	22.9	55.3	36.2	39.7	61.7
Punjab	49.5	66.5	69.1	50.8	65.9	54.5	66.7	77.4
Rajasthan	42.1	46.7	45.9	15.2	50.7	42.3	32.6	56.1
Sikkim	31.3	43.4	78.2	64.4	81.8	55.2	87.3	92.9
Tamil Nadu	31.9	46.9	63.2	33.1	72.3	38.0	48.7	77.5
Tripura	9.1	45.5	58.2	26.6	77.7	38.4	58.7	67.0
Uttarakhand	37.5	60.6	54.4	32.0	69.3	40.3	44.1	71.7
Uttar Pradesh	51.7	44.7	46.7	21.1	53.5	37.0	34.1	59.7
West Bengal	8.8	53.2	56.1	24.2	68.6	33.6	32.2	71.9
All India	**30.8**	**48.1**	**50.5**	**24.0**	**62.2**	**37.8**	**38.8**	**66.3**