ENROLLMENT AND LEARNING REPORT CARD

From the ANNUAL STATUS OF EDUCATION REPORT 2013

Annual Status of Education Report
असर ASER 2013 RURAL
Facilitated by PRATHAM

INDIA RURAL

ANALYSIS BASED ON DATA FROM 327,397 HOUSEHOLDS. 550 OUT OF 585 DISTRICTS.

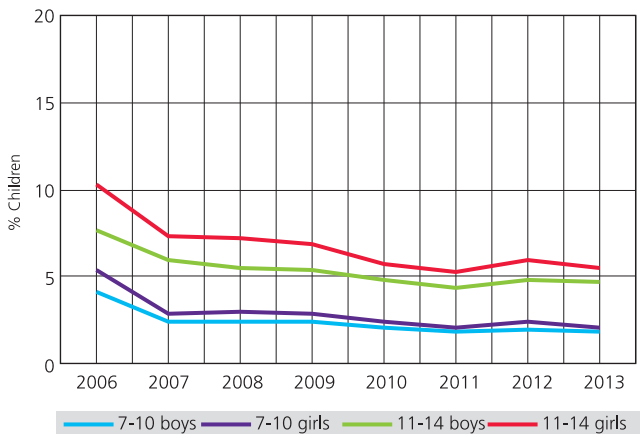
School enrollment and out of school children

Table 1: % Children in different types of schools 2013

Age group	Govt.	Pvt.	Other	Not in school	Total
Age: 6-14 ALL	66.8	29.0	1.0	3.3	100
Age: 7-16 ALL	64.5	28.9	0.9	5.7	100
Age: 7-10 ALL	67.9	29.0	1.1	2.0	100
Age: 7-10 BOYS	64.8	32.3	1.0	1.9	100
Age: 7-10 GIRLS	71.3	25.4	1.2	2.1	100
Age: 11-14 ALL	65.3	28.8	0.8	5.1	100
Age: 11-14 BOYS	62.5	32.1	0.8	4.7	100
Age: 11-14 GIRLS	68.4	25.3	0.8	5.5	100
Age: 15-16 ALL	53.6	29.0	0.6	16.8	100
Age: 15-16 BOYS	52.4	30.8	0.5	16.4	100
Age: 15-16 GIRLS	54.8	27.3	0.8	17.2	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 2006-2013



How to read this chart: 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, 5.7% in 2010, 6% in 2012 and is 5.8% in 2013.

Chart 2: Trends over time
% Children enrolled in private schools in Std I-V and Std VI-VIII 2009, 2011 and 2013

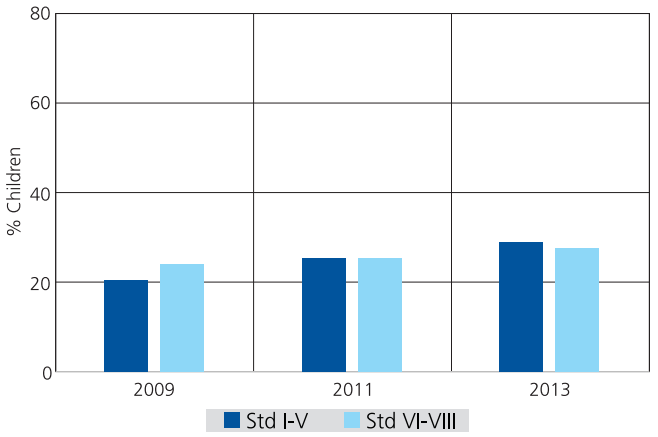


Table 2: Sample description
% Children in each class by age 2013

Std	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
I	24.5	41.7	20.5	8.0	5.3								100
II	3.9	14.1	39.1	28.2	6.8	5.1	2.9						100
III	4.0		13.3	40.8	23.5	11.5	6.9						100
IV	5.1			14.9	33.4	31.9	6.5	5.5	2.8				100
V	5.7				9.2	42.8	24.2	11.6	6.6				100
VI	4.1					14.0	33.2	33.4	9.4	5.9			100
VII	5.6						9.8	41.1	29.5	9.3	4.8		100
VIII	4.4							15.1	41.9	27.0	8.3	3.3	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 13.3% who are 7, 23.5% who are 9, 11.5% who are 10 and 6.9% 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 2013

	In balwadi or anganwadi	In LKG/ UKG	In school			Not in school or pre-school	Total
			Govt.	Pvt.	Other		
Age 3	56.8	7.7				35.5	100
Age 4	54.8	21.9				23.3	100
Age 5	21.5	12.9	35.4	19.6	1.0	9.7	100
Age 6	6.0	7.1	56.4	24.4	1.0	5.1	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 each 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 2013 reached 550 districts, 15,941 villages, 327,397 households and 569,664 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 2013

Std	Not even letter	Letter	Word	Level 1 (Std I Text)	Level 2 (Std II Text)	Total
I	47.3	32.3	12.6	4.4	3.6	100
II	23.1	33.4	20.8	11.8	11.0	100
III	12.7	25.0	22.2	18.5	21.6	100
IV	8.0	17.6	17.9	21.5	35.1	100
V	5.0	12.6	14.2	21.2	47.0	100
VI	3.0	9.0	10.8	20.1	57.1	100
VII	2.0	6.3	8.2	17.0	66.6	100
VIII	1.4	4.5	5.5	14.3	74.2	100
Total	14.1	18.5	14.4	15.8	37.2	100

How to read this table: Each cell shows the highest level in reading achieved by a child. For example, in Std III, 12.7% children cannot even read letters, 25% can read letters but not more, 22.2% can read words but not Std I level text or higher, 18.5% can read Std I level text but not Std II level text, and 21.6% can read Std II level text. For each class, the total of all these exclusive categories is 100%.

Reading Tool

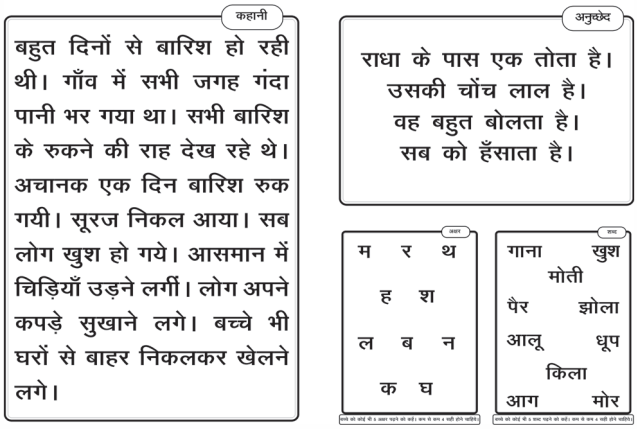
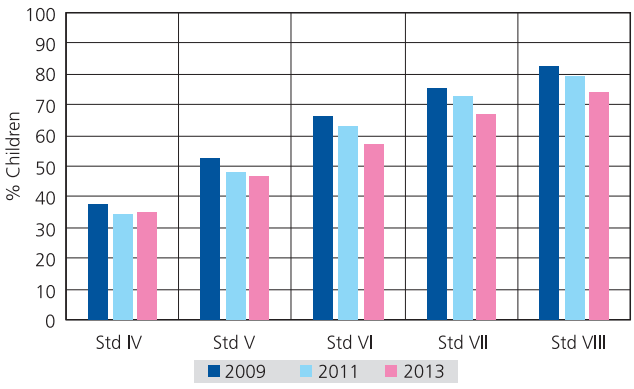


Table 5: Trends over time
% Children in Std III and V at different READING levels by school type 2009-2013

Year	% Children in Std III who can read at least Std I level text			% Children in Std V who can read Std II level text		
	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt. & Pvt.*	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt. & Pvt.*
2009	43.8	58.2	46.6	50.3	63.1	52.9
2010	42.5	57.6	45.7	50.7	64.2	53.7
2011	35.2	56.3	40.4	43.8	62.7	48.3
2012	32.4	55.3	38.8	41.7	61.2	46.9
2013	32.6	59.6	40.2	41.1	63.3	47.0

* This is the weighted average of govt. and pvt. schools only.

Chart 3: Trends over time
% Children who can READ Std II level text by class
All schools 2009, 2011 and 2013



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

The highest level in the ASER reading tool is the ability to read a Std II level text. ASER is a "floor" level test. All children (age 5 to 16) are assessed using the same tool; grade-level tools are not used in ASER.

We can see that the proportion of children who can read at least Std II level text increases in successive standards. This is true for every year for which data is shown.

By Std VIII, when children have completed eight years of schooling, a high proportion of children are able to read the Std II level text. It is possible that many children in Std VIII are reading at higher levels, but ASER reading tests do not assess higher than Std II level.

This chart allows us to compare proportions of children reading at least Std II level texts in different standards across years. For example, see Std V in 2009, 2011 and 2013.

Arithmetic

Table 6: % Children by class and ARITHMETIC level
All schools 2013

Std	Not even 1-9	Recognize numbers		Can subtract	Can divide	Total
		1-9	10-99			
I	41.6	36.6	17.5	3.2	1.2	100
II	17.7	37.8	31.2	10.3	3.0	100
III	8.6	30.1	35.3	18.7	7.4	100
IV	5.2	21.0	32.8	25.3	15.8	100
V	3.3	15.0	29.5	26.7	25.6	100
VI	2.0	10.7	28.2	26.5	32.6	100
VII	1.4	7.5	26.4	26.0	38.8	100
VIII	1.0	5.5	23.2	24.3	46.0	100
Total	11.2	21.6	27.9	19.5	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, 8.6% children cannot even recognize numbers 1-9, 30.1% can recognize numbers up to 9 but not more, 35.3% can recognize numbers up to 99 but cannot do subtraction, 18.7% 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

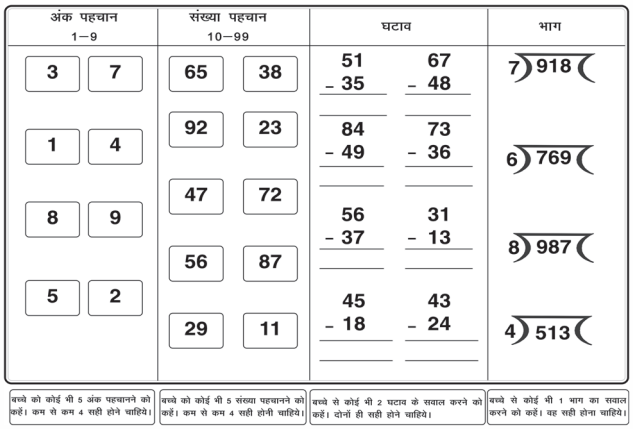
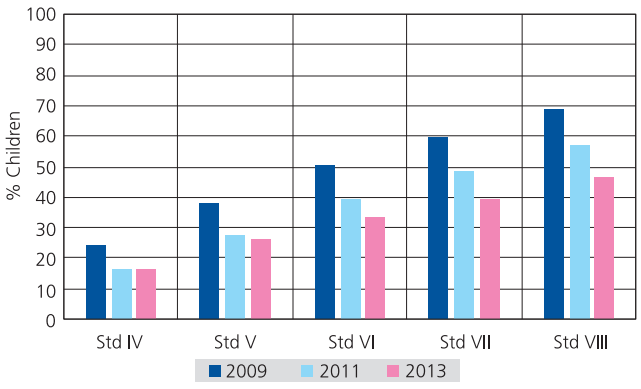


Table 7: Trends over time
% Children in Std III and V who can do at least SUBTRACTION and DIVISION respectively by school type 2009-2013

Year	% Children in Std III who can do at least subtraction			% Children in Std V who can do division		
	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt. & Pvt.*	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt. & Pvt.*
2009	36.5	49.7	39.1	36.1	46.2	38.1
2010	33.2	47.8	36.3	33.9	44.2	36.2
2011	25.2	44.6	30.0	24.5	37.7	27.6
2012	19.8	43.4	26.4	20.3	37.8	24.9
2013	18.9	44.6	26.1	20.8	38.9	25.6

* This is the weighted average of govt. and pvt. schools only.

Chart 4: Trends over time
% Children who can do DIVISION by class
All schools 2009, 2011 and 2013



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

The highest level in the ASER arithmetic 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 does not assess children using grade-level tools.

We can see that the proportion of children who can do this level of division increases in successive standards. This is true for every year for which data is shown.

By Std VIII, when children have completed eight years of schooling, a substantial proportion of children are able to do division problems at this level. 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.

This chart allows us to compare proportions of children who can do division in different standards across years. For example, see Std V in 2009, 2011 and 2013.

Performance of states

Table 8: School enrollment, tuition and learning levels 2013

State	Out of school	Private school	Tuition		Std III-V: Learning levels		Std VI-VIII: Learning levels	
	% Children (Age 6-14) out of school	% Children (Age 6-14) in private schools	% Children (Age 6-14) who attend paid additional tuition classes	Average tuition expenditure Rs/month (Age 6-14)	% Children (Std III-V) who CAN READ Std I level text or more	% Children (Std III-V) who CAN DO SUBTRACTION or more	% Children (Std VI-VIII) who CAN READ Std II level text	% Children (Std VI-VIII) who CAN DO DIVISION
Andhra Pradesh	2.8	34.0	12.8	105	68.3	57.6	72.3	51.9
Assam	3.8	17.1	17.7	315	46.4	30.1	52.6	19.0
Bihar	3.5	8.4	52.2	140	47.9	41.1	66.1	54.5
Chhattisgarh	2.3	15.9	2.8	185	53.8	27.7	72.3	26.9
Gujarat	3.0	15.1	14.8	184	59.2	32.3	67.8	26.8
Haryana	1.3	51.4	14.5	276	72.5	62.7	78.9	58.4
Himachal Pradesh	0.8	33.9	7.7	262	78.5	65.3	86.4	59.1
Jammu & Kashmir	1.8	45.5	16.3	367	63.6	53.6	60.9	35.8
Jharkhand	3.8	15.7	29.7	131	45.4	34.9	61.0	42.8
Karnataka	1.8	22.5	8.9	121	56.6	45.0	63.1	37.4
Kerala	0.1	68.6	26.2	231	77.8	60.6	87.9	56.0
Madhya Pradesh	3.5	20.3	8.1	161	38.1	22.3	51.2	25.2
Maharashtra	1.6	37.5	10.2	213	70.3	31.7	72.5	28.9
Manipur	1.5	70.5	38.9	345	78.7	67.2	83.1	62.6
Meghalaya	4.1	45.3	13.3	240	80.0	46.9	78.0	29.5
Mizoram	0.4	32.4	3.7	305	80.2	77.8	82.5	72.3
Nagaland	1.2	39.4	16.7	276	75.8	57.0	72.6	43.7
Odisha	3.3	7.3	51.2	157	55.6	38.3	63.3	34.9
Puducherry	0.6	54.3	37.6	137	51.9	41.2	49.8	35.0
Punjab	1.4	46.7	23.0	260	72.3	66.6	82.0	61.7
Rajasthan	5.8	39.5	5.6	258	52.8	37.4	70.1	42.6
Sikkim	1.3	23.1	30.6	360	75.2	72.3	77.4	63.3
Tamil Nadu	0.6	26.8	14.5	82	50.2	39.2	56.9	30.9
Tripura	1.1	6.7	65.8	309	53.6	41.6	55.3	28.2
Uttar Pradesh	5.1	49.0	14.5	174	47.8	36.0	62.8	37.6
Uttarakhand	1.9	39.4	18.5	210	64.2	45.1	76.2	47.8
West Bengal	3.1	7.0	73.9	178	59.1	43.6	66.1	33.7
All India	**3.3**	**29.0**	**24.1**	**169**	**54.8**	**39.7**	**65.7**	**38.9**