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Gallup Pakistan Education Cyberletter

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FROM THE EDITOR

Dear Reader,

Gilani Pakistan would like to present findings of a nation-wide study on Perceived Benefits of Education. We hope it will be of interest to you and your readers. We would be releasing more cyberletters on "Public perceptions on key education issues in the country" in the coming months.

If you have any further questions in this regard, please feel free to contact us.

Dr. Sara Gilani
Gallup Islamabad

Ms. Fatima Idrees
Group Manager

E-mail: fatima.idrees@gilanifoundation.com

Please send all correspondence to:

sara.salam@gilanifoundation.com

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OPINION POLLS - PERCEIVED BENEFITS OF EDUCATION

98% is **Punjab**'s current gross enrollment rate at the primary level* for the year 2010-2011.**

89% is **KPK**'s current gross enrollment rate at the primary level for the year 2010-2011.

84% is **Sindh**'s current gross enrollment rate at the primary level for the year 2010-2011.

74% is **Balochistan**'s current gross enrollment rate at the primary level for the year 2010-2011.

Pakistan ranks low on literacy among the nations of the world. But continuous progress is being made (UNESCO). According to Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement survey (2010-11), 71% men and 47% women in Pakistan have ever attended school and 59% men and 39% women have completed primary level or higher education. There is disparity in proportion of population educated till primary or higher level among the provinces. This difference is most marked for females living in Balochistan and KPK who are much less educated than their counterparts in Punjab and Sindh. These results are shown in the graph A on right:

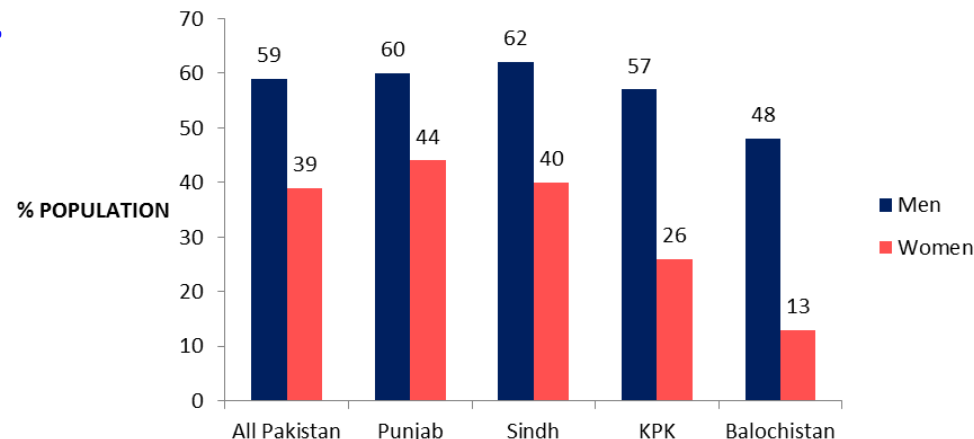
Similar disparity among genders as well as provinces is evident in the literacy rate for individuals 10 years and above of age. Overall literacy rate is 69% for males and 46% for females. But female literacy is very low in Balochistan and KPK compared to the rest of the country. The results are detailed in the graph B on the right:

***Gross Enrollment rate at the Primary Level:** "Number of children attending Primary level (class 1-5) divided by number of children aged 5-9 multiplied by 100"

****Source:** <http://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/pakistan-social-and-living-standards-measurement-survey-pslm-2010-11-provincial-district-0>

Percentage Population that has completed Primary or higher level of education

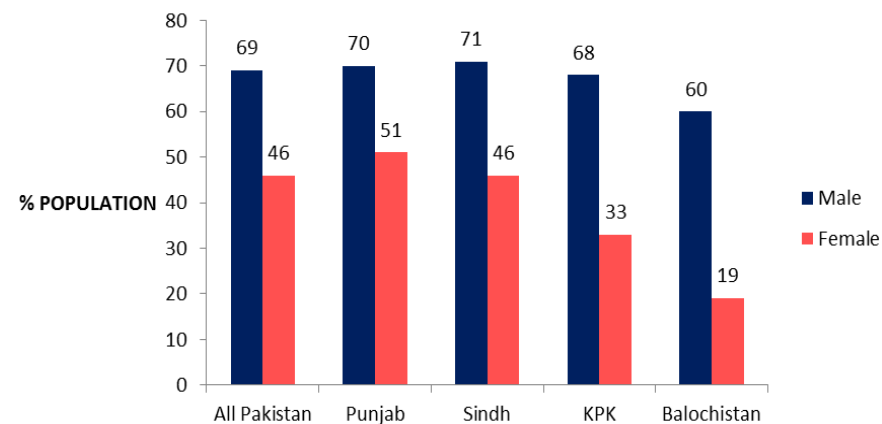
A.



Source: Gallup and Gilani National Poll (February, 2013)

Proportion of literate Population (Age 10 years and older)

B.



Source: Gallup and Gilani National Poll (February, 2013)

Despite these dismal rates for the overall population, continued effort is being made to improve these statistics for the present generation compared to the past generation. According to the PSLM Survey 2010-2011, in 2012, 90% of all children, male and female, from rural and urban areas enrolled in a school. A majority of them will, as recent data shows, complete 5 years of primary schooling and many will move ahead to secondary school and beyond. The gross enrollment rate for primary schools in Pakistan was at 92%, which was a 1% increase from 2008-2009. During the last one year, enrollment in Degree Colleges rose by ~35% from ~.76 million to ~1.02 million. And for Universities, enrollment rose by 27% from 1.1 million to 1.41 million. In the year 2012, on any school day 40 million Pakistanis attended any educational institution (Economic Survey 2012). These statistics provide some hope for the future.

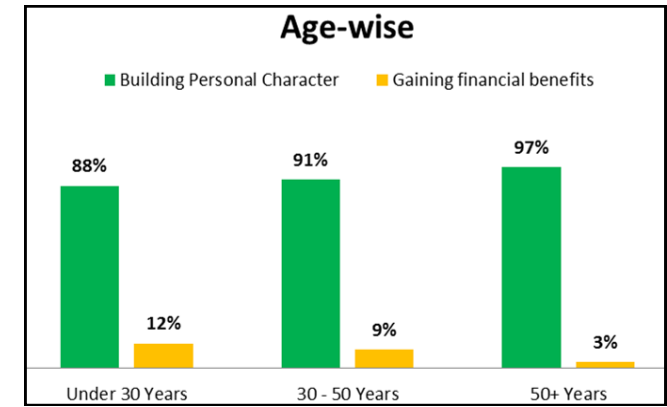
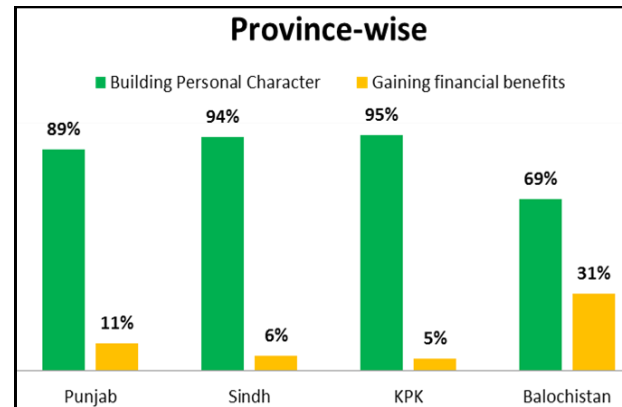
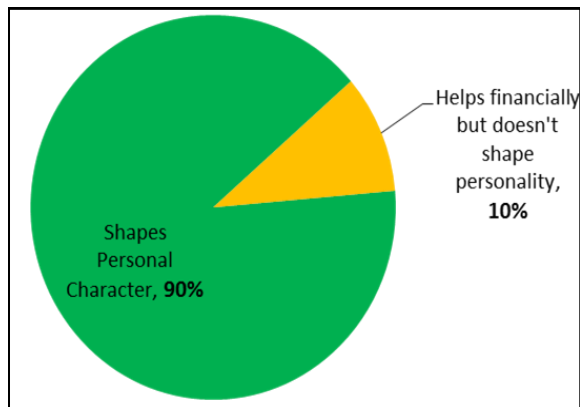
But we still lag behind in terms of achieving universal primary education for all boys and girls by 2015 as agreed in the Millennium Development Goals. The Government and other organizations continue to advocate the importance of education among the general public so that they are eager to engage in attaining education at all levels from primary school to higher education. We conducted a national survey to see the perceptions of an adult Pakistani on the benefits of education. Do they think education can make a difference in their lives in terms of personality building, improving their status in society, making them tolerant and responsible citizens and promoting political awareness? Let's see what a common Pakistani says on these issues in the coming pages.

“90% of Pakistanis believe that Education shapes personal character whereas 10% believe that it is just a means to financial benefits.”

We asked adult men and women in Pakistan **“Wasim believes that education makes a person good, but Akhter believes that education may provide better ways of earning but not necessarily improve the person. Do you agree with Wasim or Akhter?”** Responding to this, 90% believe that Education shapes personal character whereas only 10% believe that Education is just a means to financial benefits.

It is interesting to note that there's much difference in the proportion of people (69%) in Balochistan who believe that Education shapes Personal Character as compared to Punjab (89%), Sindh (94%) and KPK (95%).

If we analyze the data age-wise, it appears that the realization that Education helps in character building increases with age. 97% of the respondents, above 50+ years of age, believe that Education is vital for character building and is not just a means to financial benefits.

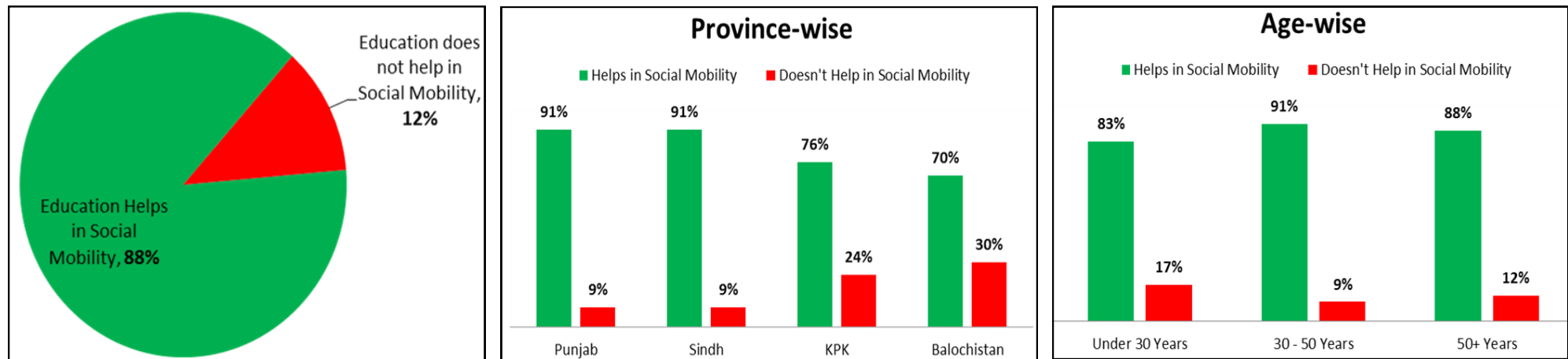


Source: Gallup and Gilani National Poll (February, 2013)

“88% of Pakistanis believe that Education helps in Social Mobility while 12% disagree.”

A nationally representative sample of men and women from across the four provinces was asked **“Wasim believes that through education one can progress in life, whereas Akhter believes it is not so. Do you agree with Wasim or Akhter?”** Responding to this, 88% of Pakistanis believe that Education helps in Social Mobility while 12% disagree.

It is interesting to note that in respondents of KPK and Balochistan are relatively less hopeful that Education helps in Social Mobility as compared to respondents of Punjab and Sindh.

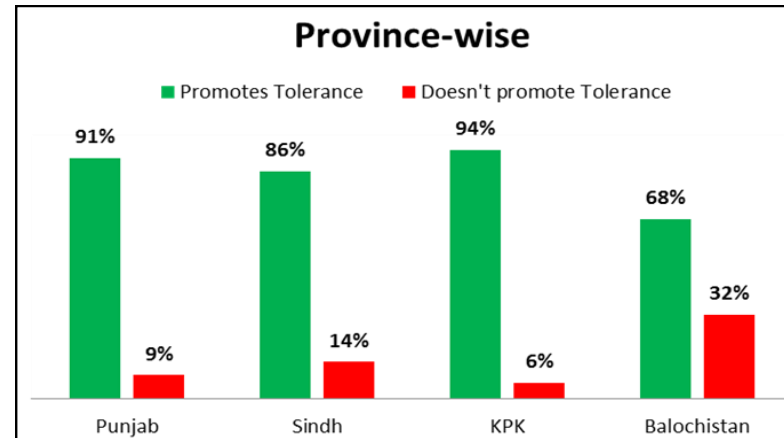
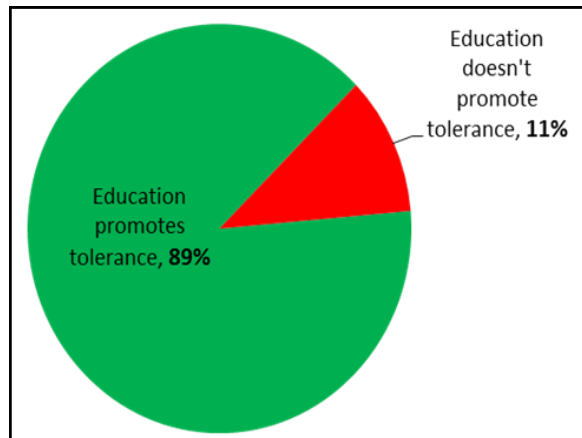


Source: Gallup and Gilani National Poll (February, 2013)

“Majority (89%) of Pakistanis believe that Education promotes tolerance whereas 11% disagree.”

A nationally representative sample of men and women from across the four provinces was asked **“Wasim believes education stops a person from religious extremism, whereas Akhter believes education can't do anything in this connection. You agree with Wasim or Akhter?”** Responding to this, majority (89%) of Pakistanis believe that Education promotes tolerance whereas 11% disagree.

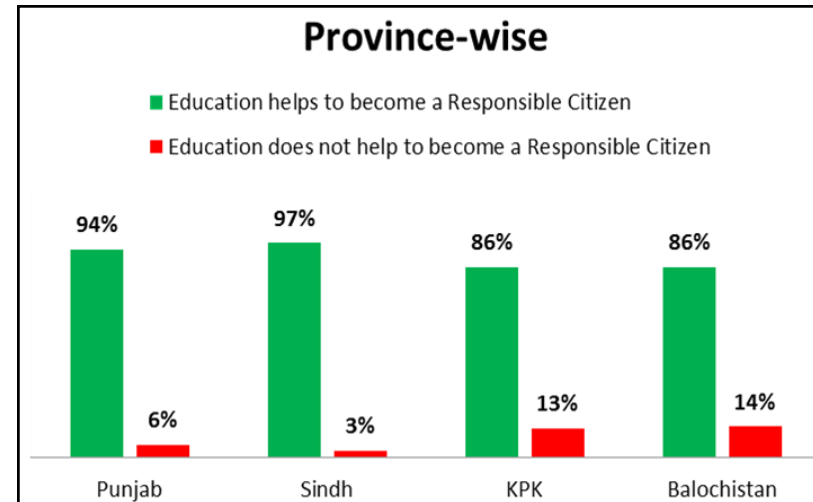
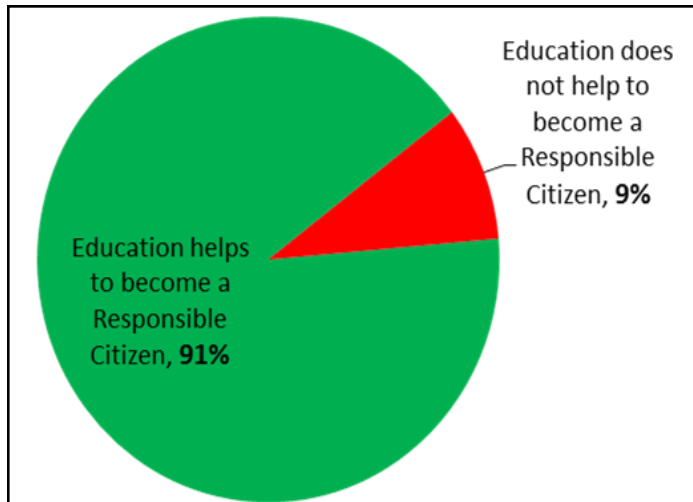
If we analyze the data on provincial basis, Balochistan scores lowest with only 68% of people thinking that education can lead to tolerance.



Source: Gallup and Gilani National Poll (February, 2013)

“91% of Pakistanis believe that Education helps people in becoming responsible citizens while 9% disagree.”

A nationally representative sample of men and women from across the four provinces was asked **“Wasim believes through education a person becomes a responsible citizen, whereas Akhter believes its not so. You agree with Wasim or Akhter?”** Responding to this, 91% think that Education helps people in becoming responsible citizens while 9% disagree.

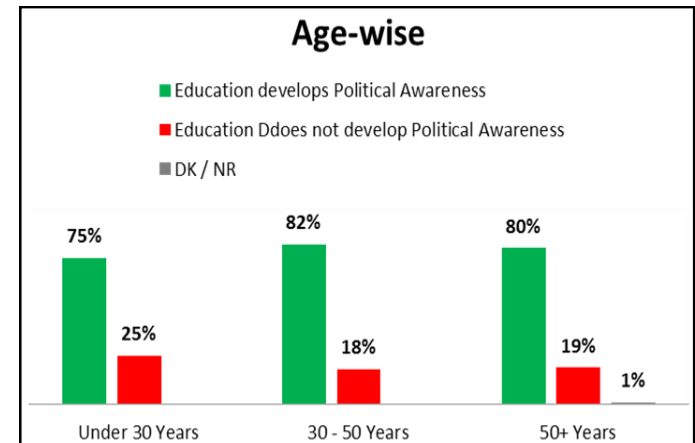
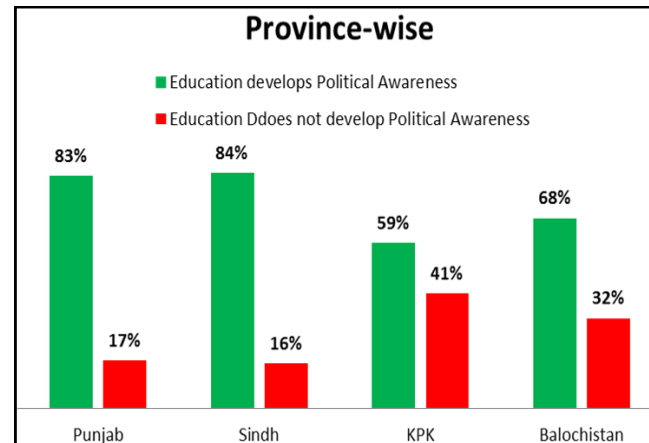
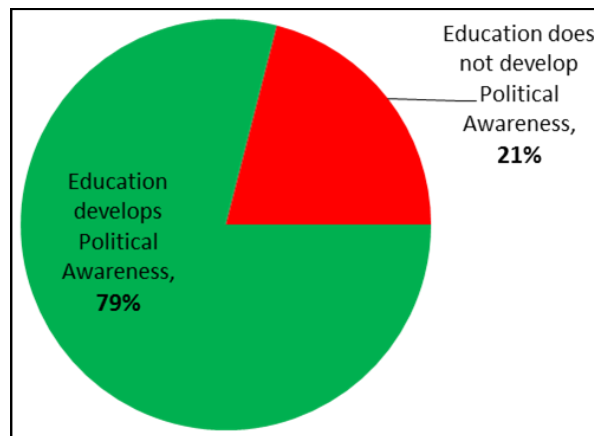


Source: Gallup and Gilani National Poll (February, 2013)

79% of Pakistanis believe that education develops Political Awareness while 21% disagree.

A nationally representative sample of men and women from across the four provinces was asked “**Wasim believes education develops political awareness in a person through which one can choose a better leadership for the country, whereas Akhter believes its not so. You agree with Wasim or Akhter?**” Responding to this, 79% of Pakistanis believe that education develops political awareness while 21% disagree.

Respondents from Sindh and Punjab rank higher on perceiving Education as means of political awareness. Interestingly, respondents above 30 years of age are more hopeful that education creates political awareness as compared to those under 30 years of age.



Source: Gallup and Gilani National Poll (February, 2013)

METHODOLOGY:

All findings in this Cyberletter are from Survey released by Gilani Foundation and carried out by Gallup Pakistan, the Pakistani affiliate of Gallup International. This survey was carried out among a sample of 2640 adult men and women in rural and urban areas of all four provinces of the country, during January 29th, 2013 – February 04th, 2013. Multi stage random area probability sampling was adopted. In-house face to face Interviews were conducted using a Structured Questionnaire.

The findings are weighted according to rural and urban population share of the four provinces according to Population Census, 1998. All figures are National average unless otherwise specified. Error margin is estimated to be approximately $\pm 2-3$ per cent at 95% confidence level.

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Please send all correspondence to:

Email: fatima.idress@gilanifoundation.com
sara.salam@gilanifoundation.com

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