

Technical Notes on Concepts and Methods

1. Age Specific Enrolment Ratio (ASER)

- The ASER gives information on the extent of participation of specific population ages in a specific level of education.
- ASER at secondary level has been calculated by relating the population, ages 10 to 19, to the enrolment of these ages in secondary schools.

2. Dropout Rate

- The Dropout Rate is calculated by relating the number of students who dropped out during a given year to the enrolment in the beginning of the year.

3. Expenditure per Pupil/Student

- Expenditure per pupil/student is calculated by dividing total expenditure allocations to a given level of education by the enrolment at that level.

4. Female Participation Rate

The percentage share of females in the total enrolment is computed to determine gender participation at a given level of education.

5. Flow Rate

- Flow Rate is calculated by following a cohort of students who join a given class in a given year and move to the next class in the subsequent year.
- When using flow model technique for projection of enrolment, flow rates are used for carrying forward students from one class in a given year to the next class in the subsequent year.

6. Graduate Teachers

- A graduate teacher is a teacher with at least a recognised bachelor's degree.

7. Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)

- The GER gives information on the extent of participation of a specific school-going age group population in a specific level of education.
- GER at primary level is calculated by relating population in age group 5 – 11 to the enrolment in primary schools.
- GER at secondary level is calculated by relating population in age group 12 – 16 to the enrolment in secondary schools.

8. Infant, Junior Primary, Senior Primary

- Please refer to the flow diagram of the Structure of the Education System on the next page.

9. Infant, Primary and Combined Schools

School	Grades	Ages
Infant	K - 2	5 - 7
Primary	3 - 9	8 - 15
Combined	K - 9	5 - 15

10. Net Enrolment Rate (NER)

- The NER gives information on the extent of participation in a given level of education of children belonging to the official age-group corresponding to the given level of education.
- NER at primary level has been calculated by grade (from K to grade 9), by relating the population in ages 5 to 14 to the enrolment in those grades.
- NER at secondary level has been calculated by form (1 to 5), by relating the population in ages 12 to 16 to the enrolment in those forms.

11. Percentage of Repeaters

- Percentage of Repeaters is calculated by dividing the number of students repeating in a current year by the total enrolment of that year, expressed as a percentage.

12. Reference Point/Period

- Population : Population data are given for the middle of the calendar year.
- Enrolment : Student data are given for the last school day of October of a given academic year.
- Teachers : Teacher data are given for the last school day of October of a given academic year.
- Expenditure: Financial data are given for the financial year from April to March of the following year.
- Gross Domestic Product (GDP): GDP data are given for the calendar year.

13. Repetition Rate

- Repetition Rate is the number of students repeating from a particular year divided by the total enrolment in that year.

14. School Capacity

- Physical capacity of a school is estimated at 35 pupil/students per classroom and 15 square feet per child in case of hall spaces.
- In case of double shift schools, capacity is measured in terms of 70 pupils/students per classroom.
- If enrolment of a school is more than its capacity then it is a case of over utilization of physical capacity.
- If enrolment of a school is less than its capacity then it is a case of under-utilization of physical capacity.

15. School Size

- The size of a school is measured in terms of number of pupils/students enrolled on the last school day of October of a given year.
- Average size of a school is computed by dividing total enrolment by number of schools in a given area.

16. Teacher Utilization

- Child/Teacher ratio is the number of children per teacher in a Pre-school centre.
- Pupil/Teacher ratio is the number of pupils per teacher in a Primary school.
- Student/Teacher ratio is the number of students per teacher in a Secondary school.
- The above ratios are calculated by dividing total enrolment by the total number of teachers in the school/centre.
- The Principal of a school is not included in the number of its teaching staff.

17. Trained Teachers

- A trained teacher is one who has successfully completed a recognized programme in teacher education methods and teaching techniques.

18. Transition Rate

- Transition Rate is calculated by relating the number of graduates who join the next level of education in a given year to those who graduated from the lower level in the previous year.
- Transition from primary to secondary level is calculated by relating the number of students who sat the CEE in a given academic year to the intake in Form 1 in the secondary schools during the next academic year.