

ALL ANALYSIS BASED ON DATA FROM HOUSEHOLDS. 1 OUT OF 1 DISTRICTS
 Data has not been presented where sample size was insufficient.

School enrollment and out of school children

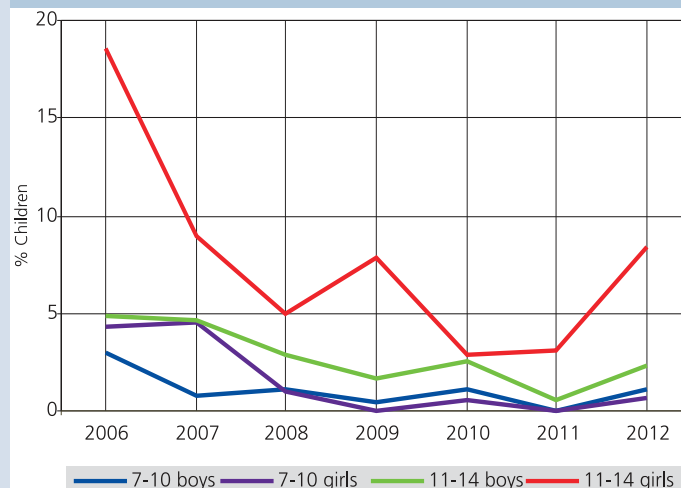
Table 1: % Children in different types of schools 2012

Age group	Govt.	Pvt.	Other	Not in school	Total
Age: 6-14 ALL	84.4	12.3	0.3	3.1	100
Age: 7-16 ALL	81.7	10.7	0.2	7.4	100
Age: 7-10 ALL	85.7	13.4	0.0	0.9	100
Age: 7-10 BOYS	80.0	18.9	0.0	1.1	100
Age: 7-10 GIRLS	91.9	7.5	0.0	0.6	100
Age: 11-14 ALL	83.7	10.3	0.5	5.4	100
Age: 11-14 BOYS	84.7	11.9	1.1	2.3	100
Age: 11-14 GIRLS	82.6	9.0	0.0	8.4	100
Age: 15-16 ALL	67.8	5.4	0.0	26.9	100
Age: 15-16 BOYS	74.0	4.1	0.0	21.9	100
Age: 15-16 GIRLS	62.7	6.7	0.0	30.7	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 2006-2012**



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 has changed from 18.6% in 2006 to 9.0% in 2007 to 5.0% in 2008, 7.9% in 2009 and to 2.8% in 2010 to 8.4% in 2012.

**Table 2: Sample description
 % Children in each class by age 2012**

Std.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
I	13.3	60.0	26.7	0.0									100
II	1.3	9.3	66.7	21.3	1.3								100
III	1.1	7.8	55.6	30.0	5.6								100
IV	1.3	13.8	45.0	31.3	8.8								100
V	2.4	7.9	58.3	22.1	7.9	1.6							100
VI	1.3	5.1	40.5	43.0	5.1	5.1	100						
VII	2.3	11.5	49.4	28.7	6.9	1.2	100						
VIII	0.0	10.6	45.2	35.6	7.7	1.0	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, 55.6% children are 8 years old but there also 7.8% who are 7, 30.0% who are 9 and 5.6% 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 2012

	In balwadi or anganwadi	In LKG/UKG	In School			Not in school or pre-school	Total
			Govt.	Pvt.	Other		
Age 3	58.9	10.7				30.4	100
Age 4	62.0	14.1				23.9	100
Age 5	51.5	24.2	4.6	9.1	0.0	10.6	100
Age 6	13.7	11.8	56.9	15.7	0.0	2.0	100



Reading

Table 4: % Children by class and READING level All schools 2012

Std.	Not even letter	Letter	Word	Level 1 (Std I Text)	Level 2 (Std II Text)	Total
I	55.2	37.9	6.9	0.0	0.0	100
II	19.6	51.0	15.7	13.7	0.0	100
III	8.3	26.7	23.3	21.7	20.0	100
IV	7.3	21.8	20.0	23.6	27.3	100
V	5.0	8.0	20.0	32.0	35.0	100
VI	7.8	7.8	15.7	25.5	43.1	100
VII	1.6	9.8	11.5	29.5	47.5	100
VIII	1.5	3.0	9.1	13.6	72.7	100
Total	9.7	18.0	16.1	22.2	34.0	100

How to read this table: Each cell shows the highest level in reading achieved by a child. For example, in Std III, 8.3% children cannot even read letters, 26.7% can read letters but not more, 23.3% can read words but not Std I text or higher, 21.7% can read Std I text but not Std II level text, and 20% can read Std II level text. For each class, the total of all these exclusive categories is 100%.

Reading in English

Table 5: % Children by class and READING level in ENGLISH All schools 2012

Std.	Not even capital letters	Capital letters	Small letters	Simple words	Easy sentences	Total
I	69.0	24.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	100
II	41.2	29.4	11.8	15.7	2.0	100
III	21.7	36.7	25.0	11.7	5.0	100
IV	20.0	30.9	36.4	7.3	5.5	100
V	13.0	24.0	41.0	16.0	6.0	100
VI	7.8	13.7	43.1	17.7	17.7	100
VII	9.8	23.0	21.3	29.5	16.4	100
VIII	4.6	10.6	21.2	40.9	22.7	100
Total	19.2	23.9	28.1	18.8	9.9	100

Arithmetic

Table 7: % Children by class and ARITHMETIC level All schools 2012

Std.	Not even 1-9	Recognize numbers		Can subtract	Can divide	Total
		1-9	10-99			
I	48.3	44.8	6.9	0.0	0.0	100
II	25.5	45.1	25.5	3.9	0.0	100
III	5.0	45.0	38.3	8.3	3.3	100
IV	5.5	25.5	54.6	12.7	1.8	100
V	2.0	30.0	49.0	15.0	4.0	100
VI	2.0	13.7	49.0	27.5	7.8	100
VII	1.6	23.0	54.1	14.8	6.6	100
VIII	3.0	9.1	45.5	27.3	15.2	100
Total	8.3	28.3	43.3	14.8	5.3	100

How to read this table: Each cell shows the highest level in arithmetic achieved by a child. For example, in Std 3, 5% children cannot even recognize numbers 1-9, 45% can recognize numbers up to 9 but not more, 38.3% can recognize numbers to 99 but cannot do subtraction, 8.3% can do subtraction but not division, and 3.3% can do division. For each class, the total of all these exclusive categories is 100%.

Reading Tool

વાર્તા

રણમાં રેતીનાં મોટા ઢગલા હોય છે. બપોરે રેતી ખૂબ તપે છે. રણમાં વરસાદ ઓછો પડે છે. વધારે તાપ લાગે. બહુ તરસ લાગે અને પાણીની ખૂબ તંગી જોવા મળે છે. વંટોળ ચડે. રેતી ઊંડે. લૂ વાય. રણમાં રાતે ઠંડી બહુ લાગે. રણમાં ખજૂરીનાં ઝાડ ઘણાં હોય છે. રણમાં ઊંટ સારું ચાલી શકે. અહીં રહેવું બહુ અઘરું હોય છે.

ફકરો

મારું નામ રાધા છે.
હું ખૂબ મહેનત કરું છું.
નિશાળમાં જઈને રોજ ભણું છું.
હું સાંજે ઘરે પણ ભણું છું.

સંખ્યા

૧	૨
૩	૪
૫	૬
૭	૮
૯	૧૦

શબ્દ

શીશી	વેલો
રૂપ	દૂધ
ક્રીડી	ગાડી
સાપ	ખૂબ
	મામા

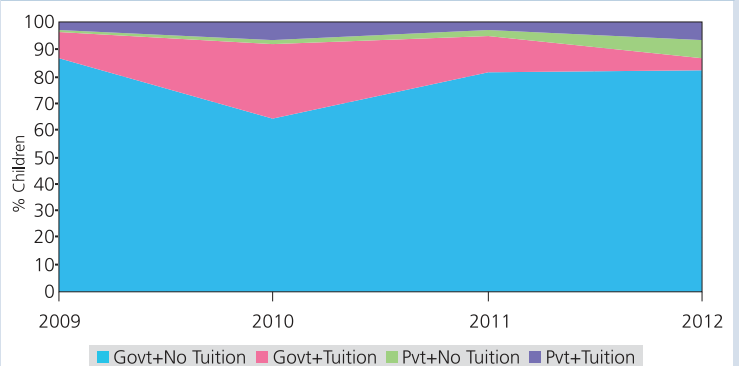
Math Tool

અંક ઓળખ ૧-૯	સંખ્યા ઓળખ ૧૧-૯૯	બાદબાકી	ભાગાકાર
૨ ૭	૭૬ ૫૮	૭૪ ૬૩ - ૫૬ - ૩૪	૮) ૯૯૩
૩ ૫	૬૯ ૯૯	૪૭ ૮૪ - ૨૯ - ૩૫	૮) ૭૫૮
૯ ૮	૪૬ ૮૪	૪૧ ૩૨ - ૧૫ - ૧૫	૮) ૮૬૫
૪ ૧	૨૫ ૬૮	૩૬ ૬૮ - ૧૮ - ૪૯	૪) ૬૫૮

પાંચ પૂછો, તેમાંથી ચાર સાચાં હોવા શ્રેષ્ઠ છે.
 પાંચ પૂછો, તેમાંથી ચાર સાચાં હોવા શ્રેષ્ઠ છે.
 કોઈપણ બે પૂછો. બંને સાચાં હોવા શ્રેષ્ઠ છે.
 કોઈપણ એક પૂછો. જે સાચો હોવો શ્રેષ્ઠ છે.

Type of school and paid tuition classes

Chart 8: Trends over time % Children in Std I-VIII by school type and tuition 2009-2012



How to read this chart: For a given year, the width of each colour band represents the % of children in the corresponding category. For each year, these four categories add upto 100%.