## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

| Table 1: \% Children in different types of schools 2010 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age group | Govt. | Pvt. | Other | Not in School | Total |
| Age: 6 -14 ALL | 68.0 | 31.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 100 |
| Age: 7-16 ALL | 66.5 | 32.3 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 100 |
| Age: 7-10 ALL | 73.1 | 26.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100 |
| AGE: 7-10 BOYS | 74.3 | 25.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100 |
| AGE: 7-10 GIRLS | 71.6 | 28.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100 |
| AgE: 11-14 ALL | 62.5 | 35.8 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 100 |
| Age: 11-14 BOYS | 65.4 | 33.4 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 100 |
| Age: 11-14 GIRLS | 59.4 | 38.6 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 100 |
| Age: 15-16 ALL | 60.4 | 37.0 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 100 |
| AgE: 15-16 BOYS | 61.4 | 36.0 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 100 |
| AGE: 15-16 GIRLS | 58.9 | 38.4 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 100 |

note: 'отнer' includes children going to madarssa and EGS. 'мот IN SChool' = dropped out + never enrolled.

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Chart 2: Trends over time
\% Boys and girls age 6-14 ENrolled in pVt school 2007-2010
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How to read this chart: In 2010, 29.3\% of all boys (age 6-14) were enrolled in private school and $33.3 \%$ of all girls (age 6-14) were enrolled in private school.

Chart 1: Trends over time
\% Children out of school by age group and gender 2006-2010


How to read this chart: For example, the proportion of girls (age 11-14) not in school has changed from $2.3 \%$ in 2006 to $0.6 \%$ in 2007 to $0.5 \%$ in 2008, $0.3 \%$ in 2009 and to $1.7 \%$ in 2010.

| Std. | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I | 14.3 | 48.9 | 35.3 |  |  |  |  | 1.5 |  |  |  |  | 100 |
| II | 1.8 | 7.5 | 45.5 | 42.6 |  |  |  |  | 2.5 |  |  |  | 100 |
| III |  | 2.0 | 5.3 | 52.2 | 40.0 |  |  |  | 0.6 |  |  |  | 100 |
| IV |  | 1.5 |  | 9.4 | 28.6 | 58.8 |  |  |  | . 8 |  |  | 100 |
| V |  |  | 2.5 |  |  | 53.7 | 34.3 | 5.8 |  |  | 7 |  | 100 |
| VI |  |  | 0.0 |  |  | 5.4 | 33.0 | 48.5 | 11.5 |  | 1.7 |  | 100 |
| VII |  |  |  | 6.2 |  |  |  | 46.7 | 31.3 | 10.3 | 5.5 |  | 100 |
| VIII |  |  |  | 5.3 |  |  |  | 5.2 | 36.0 | 34.1 | 16.1 | 3.4 | 100 |

How to read this table: If a child started school in Std I at age 6, she should be age 8 in Std 3. This table shows the age distribution for each class. For example, in Std VI, 33.0\% children are 11 years old but there are also $5.4 \%$ who are $10,48.5 \%$ who are $12,11.5 \%$ who are 13 years old, etc.

## Young children in Pre-school and school

| Table 3: \% Children age 3-6 who attend DIfferent types of pre-school \& school 2010 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | In School |  |  |  | 뀽 |
|  | anganwadi | UKG | Govt | Pvt | Other |  |  |
| Age 3 | 38.0 | 37.0 |  |  |  | 25.0 | 100 |
| Age 4 | 38.2 | 47.8 |  |  |  | 14.1 | 100 |
| Age 5 | 28.7 | 53.4 | 11.6 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 100 |
| Age 6 | 14.3 | 15.7 | 45.3 | 23.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 100 |



In 2010, $88.7 \%$ of sampled villages reported having an anganwadi in the village. How to read this chart: For example, in 2010, 25\% of all age 3 children were not attending any kind of preschool or school.

## Reading in own language

| Table 4: CLASS-wise \% children by ReAding level All schools 2010 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Std. | Nothing | Letter | Word | $\begin{gathered} \text { Level 1 } \\ \text { (Std } 1 \text { Text) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Level } 2 \\ \text { (Std } 2 \text { Text) } \end{gathered}$ | Total |
| 1 | 5.2 | 68.1 | 16.0 | 2.4 | 8.4 | 100 |
| II | 4.1 | 21.1 | 60.1 | 8.1 | 6.6 | 100 |
| III | 0.0 | 14.5 | 38.7 | 38.0 | 8.8 | 100 |
| IV | 2.2 | 0.0 | 22.2 | 36.4 | 39.3 | 100 |
| v | 0.0 | 1.2 | 10.7 | 15.9 | 72.1 | 100 |
| VI | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 16.5 | 82.8 | 100 |
| VII | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 13.7 | 85.3 | 100 |
| VIII | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 15.7 | 83.2 | 100 |
| Total | 1.4 | 12.4 | 18.7 | 19.1 | 48.5 | 100 |

How to read this table: Each cell shows the highest level of reading achieved by a child. For example, in Std III, 0\% children cannot even read letters, 14.5\% can read letters but not more, $38.7 \%$ can read words but not Std 1 text or higher, $38 \%$ can read Std 1 text but not Std 2 level text, and $8.8 \%$ can read Std 2 level text. For each class, the total of all these exclusive categories is $100 \%$.

Chart 4: Trends over time
\% Children in Std III who CANNOT READ Std I LEVEL TEXT
By SChool type 2007-2010


## Reading Tool

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## TUITION

Table 5: Class-wise \% children attending PAid tuition CLASSES BY SCHOOL TYPE 2007, 2009 AND 2010

| Year | School | I | II | III | IV | V | VI | VII | VIII |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | Govt | 23.3 | 40.1 | 37.1 | 44.9 | 31.8 | 37.1 | 42.1 | 54.5 |
|  | PVt | 37.6 | 42.7 | 51.1 | 44.1 | 55.3 | 51.7 | 51.6 | 66.3 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | Govt | 22.7 | 14.3 | 25.5 | 26.5 | 30.2 | 33.8 | 48.2 | 65.3 |
|  | PVt | 27.8 | 43.3 | 32.0 | 51.7 | 67.1 | 62.5 | 54.6 | 76.7 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 0} \mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ | GoVT | 23.3 | 24.3 | 27.3 | 33.4 | 48.7 | 44.7 | 43.3 | 36.9 |
|  | PVT | 43.4 | 54.9 | 46.5 | 53.8 | 57.4 | 74.4 | 55.5 | 73.9 |

note: In 2007, 2009 and 2010 the ASER survey recorded information about tuition. In all 3 years, the question asked was the following: "Does the child take any paid additional class currently?" Therefore, these numbers do not include any supplemental help in learning that children may have received from parents, siblings or from anyone else who did not require payment.


## ARITHMETIC

| Table 6: Class-wise \% children by arithmetic level ALL SCHOOLS 2010 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Std. | Nothing | Recogniz 1-9 | Numbers 11-99 | Subtract | Divide | Total |
| 1 | 5.9 | 71.0 | 17.3 | 1.6 | 4.3 | 100 |
| II | 4.0 | 23.5 | 61.5 | 7.7 | 3.3 | 100 |
| III | 0.0 | 16.9 | 46.7 | 29.8 | 6.6 | 100 |
| IV | 2.2 | 0.0 | 30.9 | 36.1 | 30.9 | 100 |
| v | 0.0 | 1.2 | 12.9 | 28.8 | 57.1 | 100 |
| VI | 0.0 | 0.7 | 4.4 | 25.6 | 69.4 | 100 |
| VII | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 18.2 | 78.7 | 100 |
| VIII | 1.1 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 17.6 | 77.9 | 100 |
| Total | 1.5 | 13.3 | 22.8 | 21.3 | 41.0 | 100 |

How to read this table: Each cell shows the highest level of arithmetic achieved by a child. For example, in Std 3,0\% children cannot even recognize numbers 1-9, 16.9\% can recognize numbers up to 10 but not more, $46.7 \%$ can recognize numbers upto 100 but cannot do subtraction, $29.8 \%$ can do subtraction but not division, and $6.6 \%$ can do division. For each class, the total of all these exclusive categories is $100 \%$.
Chart 6: Trends over time
\% Children in Std III who CANNOT RECOGNISE NUMBERS upto 100 BY SCHOOL TYPE 2007-2010


## CRITICAL THINKING AND EVERYDAY CALCULATIONS

Table 7: Classwise \% children in Std V-VIII able to answer QUESTIONS IN EVERYDAY MATH. All SCHOOLS 2010

| Std. | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{\vdots}{む} \\ & \frac{N}{ \pm} \\ & \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\text { © }}{0}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ᄃ } \\ & \text { © } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\stackrel{\text { © }}{0}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ᄃ } \\ & \text { ¢ } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\stackrel{0}{0}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ᄃ } \\ & \text { ºn } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{\vdots}{む} \\ & \frac{N}{ \pm} \\ & \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\circlearrowright}{0}$ | ¢ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Menu |  |  | Calendar |  |  | Area |  |  | Estimation |  |  |
| V | 9.0 | 20.0 | 71.0 | 15.0 | 19.5 | 65.5 | 37.3 | 18.7 | 44.0 | 34.4 | 9.4 | 56.2 |
| VI | 1.1 | 5.3 | 93.6 |  | 13.0 | 84.3 | 21.5 | 13.2 | 65.3 | 17.0 | 2.8 | 80.2 |
| VII | 3.5 | 3.9 | 92.6 |  | 11.4 | 82.6 | 19.2 | 18.4 | 62.5 | 23.9 | 6.8 | 69.3 |
| VIII | 2.3 | 9.3 | 88.4 | 4.3 | 11.3 | 84.4 | 12.5 | 14.0 | 73.5 | 17.1 | 10.5 | 72.5 |

note: Children enrolled in school in Std V and above were given 4 tasks related to everyday calculations. For each task, children were asked two questions.

CHART 7: TRENDS OVER TIME
\% Children in Std V who Cannot do division
BY SCHOOL TYPE 2007-2010



## PERFORMANCE OF DISTRICTS

| Table 8 | Anganwad <br> or balwadi | Out of school | Private school | Tuition | Std I-II : Learning levels |  | Std III-V : Learning levels |  | Std V-VIII : Everyday calculations |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| District Name |  | \% Children (Age: 6-14) out of school | \% <br> Children <br> (Age: <br> 6-14) in private school | \% <br> Children (Std IVVIII) attending paid tuition classes | \% Children (Std I-II) who CAN READ letters or more | \% <br> Children (Std I-II) who CAN RECOGNIZE NUMBERS 1 to 9 or more | \% Children (Std III-V) whoCAN READ Level 1 (Std 1 Text) or more | \% Children (Std III-V) who CAN DO SUBTRACTION or more | \% Children answering both questions correctly <br> Menu | \% Children answering both questions correctly <br> Calendar | \% Children answering both questions correctly <br> Area | \% Children answering both questions correctly <br> Estimation |
| North Goa | 81.2 | 0.4 | 37.7 | 50.4 | 94.9 | 94.9 | 70.4 | 62.4 | 86.2 | 78.6 | 59.0 | 72.4 |
| South Goa | 77.7 | 0.5 | 19.3 | 47.5 | 96.4 | 95.4 | 67.4 | 61.8 | 85.7 | 79.0 | 63.0 | 64.3 |
| Total | 79.9 | 0.4 | 31.1 | 49.4 | 95.4 | 95.1 | 69.3 | 62.2 | 86.0 | 78.8 | 60.6 | 69.2 |



