## Daman and Diu rural

## ALL ANALYSIS BASED ON DATA FROM HOUSEHOLDS. 2 OUT OF 2 DISTRICTS

## School enrollment and out of school children

Table 1: \% Children in different types of schools 2011

| Age group | Govt. | Pvt. | Other | Not in <br> School | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age: 6-14 ALL | 77.2 | 22.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100 |
| Age: 7-16 ALL | 79.4 | 19.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 100 |
| Age: 7-10 ALL | 77.2 | 22.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100 |
| Age: 7-10 BOYS | 73.4 | 26.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100 |
| Age: 7-10 GIRLS | 81.9 | 18.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100 |
| Age: 11-14 ALL | 78.9 | 20.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100 |
| Age: 11-14 BOYS | 74.8 | 23.8 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 100 |
| Age: 11-14 GIRLS | 83.4 | 16.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100 |
| Age: 15-16 ALL | 85.3 | 11.9 | 0.5 | 2.3 | 100 |
| Age: 15-16 BOYS | 86.4 | 11.9 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 100 |
| Age: 15-16 GIRLS | 84.2 | 11.8 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 100 |

Note: 'отнеR' includes children going to madarssa and EGS. 'мот IN SCHool' = dropped out + never enrolled.

## Chart 2: Trends over time

\% Children enrolled in private school by class 2007, 2009 \& 2011


Chart 1: Trends over time
\% Children out of school by age group and gender 2006-2011


How to read this chart: For example, the proportion of girls (age 11-14) not in school has changed from $1.7 \%$ in 2006 to $1.6 \%$ in 2007 to $0.9 \%$ in 2008 to $1 \%$ in 2009 to $0.4 \%$ in 2010 to $0.0 \%$ in 2011

Table 2: Sample description
\% Children in each class by age 2011

| Std. | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I | 32.6 | 53.8 | 13.5 | 0.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100 |
| II | 1.3 | 8.1 | 72.7 | 11.1 | 6.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100 |
| III |  | . 2 | 11.9 | 58.9 | 22.7 | 6.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100 |
| IV | 2.7 |  |  | 11.0 | 46.4 | 32.0 | 6.9 | 1.1 |  |  |  |  | 100 |
| V | 4.5 |  |  |  | 5.8 | 51.6 | 28.7 | 7.7 | 1.6 |  |  |  | 100 |
| VI | 1.2 |  |  |  |  | 7.3 | 55.9 | 28.1 | 7.7 |  |  |  | 100 |
| VII | 2.1 |  |  |  |  |  | 8.3 | 52.3 | 26.4 | 7.8 | 3.2 |  | 100 |
| VIII | 4.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13.8 | 53.9 | 22.4 | 5.6 |  | 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 III, $58.9 \%$ children are 8 years old but there are also $11.9 \%$ who are $7,22.7 \%$ who are 9 years old, etc.

## Young children in pre-school and school

Table 3: \% Children age 5-6 who are enrolled in different types of pre-school \& school 2011

|  | In balwadi or anganwadi | $\begin{gathered} \text { In LKG/ } \\ \text { UKG } \end{gathered}$ | In School |  |  |  | ¢00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Govt | Pvt | Other |  |  |
| Age 5 | 16.3 | 18.0 | 47.5 | 18.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100 |
| Age 6 | 0.3 | 10.0 | 60.7 | 29.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100 |

Chart 3: Trends over time
Five year olds in pre-school \& school 2007, 2009 \& 2011


# Daman and Diu rubal 

## Reading

Table 4: \% Children by class and READING level All schools 2011

| Std. | Nothing | Letter | Word | Level 1 <br> (Std 1 Text) | Level 2 <br> (Std 2 Text) | Total |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I | 15.6 | 54.6 | 20.6 | 6.1 | 3.1 | 100 |
| II | 6.8 | 36.3 | 41.4 | 8.9 | 6.6 | 100 |
| III | 1.5 | 18.0 | 41.1 | 34.7 | 4.8 | 100 |
| IV | 1.1 | 4.6 | 30.0 | 39.3 | 25.1 | 100 |
| V | 0.2 | 7.1 | 20.7 | 26.9 | 45.1 | 100 |
| VI | 0.3 | 3.8 | 10.6 | 36.2 | 49.0 | 100 |
| VII | 0.3 | 2.6 | 8.7 | 32.6 | 55.8 | 100 |
| VIII | 0.0 | 1.8 | 4.5 | 20.7 | 73.0 | 100 |
| Total | 2.9 | 14.8 | 21.8 | 26.4 | 34.1 | 100 |

How to read this table: Each cell shows the highest level of reading achieved by a child. For example, in Std III, $1.5 \%$ children cannot even read letters, $18 \%$ can read letters but not more, $41.1 \%$ can read words but not Std 1 text or higher, $34.7 \%$ can read Std 1 text but not Std 2 level text, and $4.8 \%$ can read Std 2 level text. In sum, for each class, the total of all these exclusive categories is $100 \%$.

## Chart 4: Trends over time <br> \% Children in Std III who CANNOT READ Std I LEVEL TEXT By school type 2008-2011



Reading Tool
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Chart 5: Trends over time
\% Children in Std V who CANNOT READ Std II LEVEL TEXT By school type 2008-2011


Home language and school language

Table 5: School language and home language

| $\%$ Children whose : | $\%$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Home language is the same as school language | 100.0 |
| Home language is different from school language | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 |

Note : In ASER 2011 for every state, reading tools were provided in the main medium of instruction in government schools. Children and their families were also asked about the language they speak at home. For home languages, a list of 122 languages was provided to all survey teams. This list includes 22 Scheduled languages and 100 Non-Scheduled languages. The data in this table is for children for whom we have information for both school language and home language.


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## Arithmetic

Table 6: \% Children by class and ARITHMETIC level All schools 2011

| Std. | Nothing | Recognize Numbers |  | Subtract | Divide | Total |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | $11-9$ | $11-99$ |  |  |  |
| I | 16.9 | 56.9 | 20.5 | 4.1 | 1.7 | 100 |
| II | 10.1 | 30.1 | 41.7 | 15.9 | 2.3 | 100 |
| III | 4.0 | 28.0 | 43.2 | 22.3 | 2.6 | 100 |
| IV | 2.5 | 22.9 | 39.1 | 31.5 | 4.0 | 100 |
| V | 1.2 | 15.2 | 21.6 | 40.9 | 21.1 | 100 |
| VII | 1.6 | 10.5 | 21.2 | 44.9 | 21.8 | 100 |
| VII | 1.9 | 7.5 | 20.1 | 34.8 | 35.8 | 100 |
| VIII | 0.0 | 4.8 | 8.3 | 34.6 | 52.3 | 100 |
| Total | 4.3 | 20.9 | 26.4 | 29.6 | 18.8 | 100 |

How to read this table: Each cell shows the highest level of arithmetic achieved by a child. For example, in Std III, 4.0\% children cannot even recognize numbers 1-9, 28.0\% children can recognize numbers up to 9 but not more, $43.2 \%$ can recognize numbers to 99 but cannot do subtraction, $22.3 \%$ can do subtraction but not division, and $2.6 \%$ can do division. In sum, for each class, the total of all these exclusive categories is $100 \%$.

## Chart 6: Trends over time <br> \% Children in Std III who CANNOT RECOGNISE NUMBERS upto <br> 100. By school type 2008-2011



Math Tool


Chart 7: Trends over time
\% Children in Std V who CANNOT DO DIVISION
By school type 2008-2011


## Tuition

Table 7: Class-w ise \% children attending PAID TUITION CLASSES By school type 2007, 2009, 2010 and 2011

| Year | School | I | II | III | IV | V | VI | VII | VIII | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | Govt | 25.2 | 20.8 | 35.8 | 28.1 | 34.7 | 38.4 | 25.6 | 35.7 | 30.8 |
|  | Pvt | 75.9 | 82.0 | 79.0 | 77.2 | 87.2 | 81.6 | 59.7 | 80.6 | 79.3 |
| 2009 | Govt | 12.9 | 21.2 | 30.7 | 21.4 | 36.8 | 28.7 | 27.6 | 27.2 | 26.6 |
|  | Pvt | 61.0 | 76.9 | 71.5 | 70.6 | 65.3 | 79.7 | 61.4 | 57.7 | 68.7 |
| 2010 | Govt | 35.4 | 32.8 | 26.9 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 37.5 | 29.1 | 41.4 | 35.9 |
|  | Pvt | 71.7 | 62.5 | 80.2 | 81.4 | 86.2 | 85.3 | 84.6 | 86.9 | 79.7 |
| 2011 | Govt | 28.0 | 26.4 | 35.6 | 33.4 | 30.0 | 34.1 | 28.8 | 24.6 | 30.4 |
|  | Pvt | 78.8 | 90.8 | 87.3 | 85.3 | 89.6 | 78.0 | 75.0 | 75.0 | 82.8 |

Note: In 2007, 2009, 2010 and 2011 the ASER survey recorded information about tuition. In all 4 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.


