1. DEFINITION OF PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

1.1. **Gross Enrolment Ratio in Early Childhood Development Programs**

This indicator measures the general level of participation of young children in early childhood development programs. It indicates the capacity of the education system to prepare young children for elementary education. The system generates this indicator only up to the level of the legislative districts and above.

\[
\text{Enrolment}_{\text{Pre-school, SY N}} \times 100
\]
\[
\text{Population}_{\text{Age 4-5, SY N}}
\]

*Where:*
- Enrolment
  - Total Pre-school Enrolment (Table A - GESP; Table A1 - PSP)
- Population
  - Projected 2002 population from NSO

1.2. **Percentage of Grade 1 Pupils with Early Childhood Development Programs**

This indicator measures the level of participation of grade 1 pupils in ECD programs.

\[
\frac{\text{Enrolment with ECD Gr 1, SY N}}{\text{Enrolment Gr 1, SY N}} \times 100
\]

*Where:*
- Enrolment with ECD
  - Total Grade 1 Enrolment with ECD (Table B - GESP; Table A2 - PSP)
- Enrolment
  - Total Grade 1 Enrolment (Table B - GESP; Table A2 - PSP)

1.3. **Apparent/Gross Intake Rate**

The Apparent Intake Rate reflects the general level of access to primary education. It also indicates the capacity of the education system to provide access to grade 1 for the official school-entrance age population. It is used as a substitute for Net Intake Rate in the absence of data on new entrants by single years of age. The system generates this indicator up to the level of the legislative districts and above.

\[
\frac{\text{Enrolment Gr 1, SY N}}{\text{Population}_{\text{Age 6, SY N}}} \times 100
\]

*Where:*
- Enrolment
  - Total Grade 1 Enrolment (Table B - GESP; Table A2 - PSP)
- Population
  - Projected 2002 population from NSO
1.4. **Net Intake Rate**

This indicator gives a more precise measurement of access to primary education of the eligible, primary school-entrance age population than the Apparent Intake Rate.

\[
\text{Net Intake Rate} = \frac{\text{Total Age 6 Grade 1 Enrolment (Table B - GESP; Table A2 - PSP)}}{\text{Projected 2002 population from NSO}} 
\times 100
\]

**Where:**
- Total Age 6 Grade 1 Enrolment (Table B - GESP; Table A2 - PSP)
- Projected 2002 population from NSO

1.5. **Gross Enrolment Ratio**

The indicator is used to show the general level of participation in primary education. It is used in place of the Net Enrolment Ratio when data on enrolment by single years of age is not available. It can also be used together with the Net Enrolment Ratio to measure the extent of over-aged and under-aged enrolment. The system generates this indicator up to the level of the legislative districts and above.

\[
\text{Gross Enrolment Ratio} = \frac{\text{Total Enrolment All Ages, SY N}}{\text{Projected 2002 population from NSO}} 
\times 100
\]

**Where:**
- Total Enrolment All Ages, SY N - Total Enrolment (Table B - GESP; Table A2 - PSP)
- Projected 2002 population from NSO

1.6. **Net Enrolment Ratio**

The indicator provides a more precise measurement of the extent of participation in primary education of children belonging to the official primary school age.

\[
\text{Net Enrolment Ratio} = \frac{\text{Total Enrolment Ages 6-11, SY N}}{\text{Projected 2002 population from NSO}} 
\times 100
\]

**Where:**
- Total Enrolment Ages 6-11, SY N - Total Enrolment (Table B - GESP; Table A2 - PSP)
- Projected 2002 population from NSO

1.7. **Survival Rate to Grade VI/Year IV**

The Cohort Survival Rate computes the percentage of a cohort of pupils/students who are able to reach grade VI/Year IV. It is used to assess the internal efficiency and “wastage” in education. This indicator is vulnerable to migration and caution should be used in computing at the school level.

The system adopted the reconstructed cohort method, shown below, in calculating the Cohort Survival rate:
Step 1. Compute the Promotion and Repetition Rates for a particular area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Gr 1</th>
<th>Gr 2</th>
<th>Gr 3</th>
<th>Gr 4</th>
<th>Gr 5</th>
<th>Gr 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Promotion Rate</td>
<td>82.47%</td>
<td>90.18%</td>
<td>93.11%</td>
<td>93.22%</td>
<td>92.79%</td>
<td>96.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repetition Rate</td>
<td>5.39%</td>
<td>3.29%</td>
<td>2.27%</td>
<td>1.60%</td>
<td>1.41%</td>
<td>0.37%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Step 2 & 3. Compute the number of promotees up to grade 6 using the promotion rates for the respective grade/year levels. Compute the number of pupils/students in grade/year 1 who repeat once, twice, up to 6 times.

Step 4. Add the repeaters in the previous grade level who were promoted with the pupils in the current grade level who repeated.

Step 5-7. Calculate the total for each grade level to obtain the pupil-years. Multiply the pupil-years with the respective promotion rate to get the total promotees (including repeaters). Calculate the reconstructed cohort survival rate for each grade level by dividing the Total Promotees $Gr_{X-1}$ (including repeaters) with the original cohort of 1000.

1.8. Coefficient of Efficiency

This indicator measures the internal efficiency of the education system. It evaluates the impact of repetition and dropout on the efficiency of the educational process in producing graduates. It is calculated using the Pupil-Years and the Total Promotees (including repeaters) used in calculating the Reconstructed Cohort Survival Rate.

**Elementary:**

\[
\text{Total Promotees}_{Gr\ 6} \ (\text{including repeaters}) \times 6
\]

\[
\frac{\text{Pupil-Years}_{Gr\ 6}}{\text{Total Promotees}_{Gr\ 6} \ (\text{including repeaters}) \times 6}
\]

**Secondary:**

\[
\text{Total Promotees}_{yr\ 4} \ (\text{including repeaters}) \times 4
\]

\[
\frac{\text{Pupil-Years}_{yr\ 4}}{\text{Total Promotees}_{yr\ 4} \ (\text{including repeaters}) \times 4}
\]
1.9. **Years input per graduate**

The indicator assesses the number of years it takes for an average pupil/student to graduate from the elementary/secondary level. It is calculated using the Pupil-Years and the Total Promotees/Graduates (including repeaters) used in calculating the Reconstructed Cohort Survival Rate.

**Elementary:**

\[
\text{Pupil-Years} \div 6 \quad \frac{\text{Total Promotees} \div 6 \text{ (including repeaters)}}{\text{Total Promotees} \div 6 \text{ (including repeaters)}}
\]

**Secondary:**

\[
\text{Pupil-Years} \div 4 \quad \frac{\text{Total Promotees} \div 4 \text{ (including repeaters)}}{\text{Total Promotees} \div 4 \text{ (including repeaters)}}
\]

1.10. **Promotion Rate**

The Promotion Rate assesses the extent of pupils/students who are promoted to the next grade/year level. The grade 6/year 4 promotion rate is the graduation rate for the elementary/secondary level. The computation used in the BEIS is slightly different from the official EFA formula since it utilizes the reported number of promotees rather than computing for the promotees using the present enrolment and the previous school year enrolment.

**Elementary:**

\[
\text{Promotees} \div \text{Enrolment} \times 100
\]

**Secondary:**

\[
\text{Promotees} \div \text{Enrolment} \times 100
\]

**Where:**

- Previous SY Promotees (Table D - GESP & GSSP; Table A4 - PSP)
- Previous SY March 31 Enrolment + Dropouts (Table D - GESP & GSSP; Table A4 - PSP)

1.11. **Repetition Rate**

This is an EFA indicator which determines the magnitude of pupils/students who repeat a grade/year level.

**Elementary:**

\[
\text{Repeaters} \div \text{Enrolment} \times 100
\]

**Secondary:**

\[
\text{Repeaters} \div \text{Enrolment} \times 100
\]

**Where:**

- Repeaters (Table A - GESP & GSSP; Table A1 & B1 - PSP)
- Previous SY March 31 Enrolment + Dropouts (Table D - GESP & GSSP; Table A4 - PSP)

1.12. **School Leaver Rate**

School Leaver Rate is the EFA measure for dropout rate. It covers both pupils/students who do not finish a particular grade/year level as well as those who finish but fail to enroll in the next grade/year level the following school year. It is theoretically more comprehensive than Simple Dropout Rate but becomes unreliable in areas with substantial migration. Care should be exercised in using this indicator at the level of the Divi-
sion, Municipal and Legislative Districts. The system does not allow use of School Leaver Rate at the school level where it is very likely to result in a misleading measure of dropout rate.

**School Leaver Rate = 1 - Promotion Rate - Repetition Rate**

Or

**Elementary:**

\[
\text{School Leaver Rate} = \frac{(\text{Enrolment}_{X,SY} - \text{Repeaters}_{X,SY}) - (\text{Enrolment}_{X+1,SY} - \text{Repetees}_{X+1,SY})}{\text{Enrolment}_{X,SY}} \times 100
\]

**Secondary:**

\[
\text{School Leaver Rate} = \frac{(\text{Enrolment}_{Y,SY} - \text{Repeaters}_{Y,SY}) - (\text{Enrolment}_{Y+1,SY} - \text{Repetees}_{Y+1,SY})}{\text{Enrolment}_{Y,SY}} \times 100
\]

**Where:**

- **Enrolment**
  - Enrolment (Table A - GESP & GSSP; Table A1 & B1 - PSP)
- **Repeaters**
  - Repeaters (Table A - GESP & GSSP; Table A1 & B1 - PSP)
- **Repetees**
  - Repeaters (Table A - GESP & GSSP; Table A1 & B1 - PSP)
- **Enrolment**
  - Previous SY March 31 Enrolment + Dropouts (Table D – GESP & GSSP; Table A4 - PSP)

**1.13. Simple Dropout Rate**

The Simple Dropout Rate calculates the percentage of pupils/students who do not finish a particular grade/year level. It does not capture pupils/students who finish a grade/year level but do not enroll in the next grade/year level the following school year.

**Elementary:**

\[
\frac{\text{Dropouts}_{X,SY}}{\text{Enrolment}_{X,SY}} \times 100
\]

**Secondary:**

\[
\frac{\text{Dropouts}_{Y,SY}}{\text{Enrolment}_{Y,SY}} \times 100
\]

**Where:**

- **Dropouts**
  - Previous SY Dropouts (Table D – GESP & GSSP; Table A4 - PSP)
- **Enrolment**
  - Previous SY March 31 Enrolment + Dropouts (Table D – GESP & GSSP; Table A4 - PSP)

**1.14. Transition Rate**

The indicator assesses the extent by which pupils are able to move to the next higher level of education (i.e. primary to intermediate and elementary to secondary). Care should be exercised in using this indicator at the level of the Division, Municipal and Legislative Districts where migration can increase or reduce the results of the indicator. It is not calculated at the school level for this reason.
Primary to Intermediate:

\[
\text{Enrolment}_{\text{Gr} \ 5, \ \text{SY} \ N} \cdot x \ 100
\]

Elementary to Secondary:

\[
\text{Enrolment}_{\text{Yr} \ 1, \ \text{SY} \ N} \cdot \text{Graduates}_{\text{Gr} \ 6, \ \text{SY} \ N.1} \cdot x \ 100
\]

Where:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Enrolment}_{\text{Gr} \ 5, \ \text{SY} \ N} & \quad \text{- Aug. 31 Enrolment} \\
\text{Enrolment}_{\text{Yr} \ 1, \ \text{SY} \ N} & \quad \text{(Table A - GESP & GSSP; Table A1 & B1 - PSP)} \\
\text{Enrolment}_{\text{Gr} \ 4, \ \text{SY} \ N.1} & \quad \text{- Previous SY March 31 Enrolment + Dropouts} \\
& \quad \text{(Table D - GESP & GSSP; Table A4 - PSP)} \\
\text{Graduates}_{\text{Gr} \ 6, \ \text{SY} \ N.1} & \quad \text{- Previous SY Promotees/Graduates} \\
& \quad \text{(Table D - GESP & GSSP; Table A4 - PSP)}
\end{align*}
\]

1.15. Completion Rate

The Completion Rate measures the percentage of grade/year 1 entrants who graduate in elementary/secondary education. It is available only up to the division level and above. Data for grade/year 1 are based on the predecessor of BEIS, the Unified Data Gathering System (UDGS), which did not have any validation procedures and did not monitor the completeness of the data submitted.

Elementary:

\[
\text{Graduates}_{\text{Gr} \ 6, \ \text{SY} \ N} \cdot x \ 100
\]

Secondary:

\[
\text{Graduates}_{\text{Yr} \ 4, \ \text{SY} \ N} \cdot x \ 100
\]

Where:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Graduates}_{\text{Gr} \ 6, \ \text{SY} \ N} & \quad \text{- Previous SY Promotees/Graduates} \\
\text{Graduates}_{\text{Yr} \ 4, \ \text{SY} \ N} & \quad \text{(Table D - GESP & GSSP; Table A4 - PSP)} \\
\text{Enrolment}_{\text{Gr} \ 1, \ \text{SY} \ N.5} & \quad \text{- Previous SY March 31 Enrolment} \\
\text{Enrolment}_{\text{Yr} \ 1, \ \text{SY} \ N.3} & \quad \text{- based on UDGS division level data}
\end{align*}
\]

1.16. Failure Rate

This indicator evaluates the extent of pupils/students who failed a given grade/year level.

Elementary:

\[
\text{Failures}_{\text{Gr} \ X, \ \text{SY} \ N} \cdot x \ 100
\]

Secondary:

\[
\text{Failures}_{\text{Yr} \ X, \ \text{SY} \ N} \cdot x \ 100
\]

Where:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Failures}_{\text{Gr} \ X, \ \text{SY} \ N} & \quad \text{- Previous SY March 31 Enrolment - Promotees} \\
\text{Failures}_{\text{Yr} \ X, \ \text{SY} \ N} & \quad \text{(Table D - GESP & GSSP; Table A4 - PSP)} \\
\text{Enrolment}_{\text{Gr} \ X, \ \text{SY} \ N} & \quad \text{- Previous SY March 31 Enrolment + Dropouts} \\
\text{Enrolment}_{\text{Yr} \ X, \ \text{SY} \ N} & \quad \text{(Table D - GESP & GSSP; Table A4 - PSP)}
\end{align*}
\]

\[1\text{Failures} = \text{Enrolment} - \text{Promotees}\]
1.17. **Retention Rate**

The Retention Rate determines the degree of pupils/students in a particular school year who continue to be in school in the succeeding year. This indicator is also vulnerable to migration and is not advisable to compute at the school level.

**Elementary:**

\[ \frac{\text{Enrolment Gr 2, SY N}}{\text{Enrolment Gr 1, SY N-1}} \times 100 \]

**Secondary:**

\[ \frac{\text{Enrolment Yr 2, SY N}}{\text{Enrolment Yr 1, SY N-1}} \times 100 \]

**Where:**

- \( \text{Enrolment Gr 2, SY N} \) - Aug. 31 Enrolment (Table A - GESP & GSSP; Table A1 & B1 - PSP)
- \( \text{Enrolment Gr 1, SY N-1} \) - Previous SY March 31 Enrolment + Dropouts (Table D - GESP & GSSP; Table A4 - PSP)