

INDICATORS FOR BEMIS DASHBOARD

1.0 Pre-Primary Level Indicators

A. Access and Equity

1. Number of pre-primary schools

- **Definition:** Total number of primary schools with pre-primary streams plus independent registered pre-primary schools in Tanzania Mainland
- **Purpose:** It is used as an indication of pre-primary education expansion across the country.
- **Method of Computation:** Summation of all primary schools with pre-primary streams plus independent registered pre-primary schools
- **Desegregations:** location (rural, urban administrative areas) and ownership

2. Number of pupils in pre-primary schools

- **Definition:** Total number of pupils registered in pre-primary education
- **Purpose:** It indicates the enrolment of pupils across the country in pre-primary education
- **Method of Computation:** Summation of all registered pupils in all registered pre-primary schools.
- **Desegregations:** by age, sex, location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership

3. Number of pupils with disabilities in pre-primary schools

- **Definition:** Total number of pupils with disabilities registered in pre-primary education
- **Purpose:** It indicates the enrolment of pupils with disabilities across the country in pre-primary education
- **Method of Computation:** Summation of all registered pupils with disabilities in all registered pre-primary schools.
- **Desegregations:** by sex, disability types, location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership

4. Number of pupils by distance to school

- **Definition:** Total number of pupils staying within or beyond 3km from their schools
- **Purpose:** It indicates the accessibility of education opportunities for the official schooling age
- **Method of Computation:** Summation of pupils staying within or beyond 3km
- **Desegregations:** sex location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership

5. Number of orphans in pre-primary schools

- **Definition:** Total number of pupils with a single or no parents in pre-primary schools
- **Purpose:** It indicates the number of orphan pupils registered in pre-primary
- **Method of Computation:** Summation of pupils with single or no parent
- **Desegregations:** location (rural, urban), orphan types, administrative areas and ownership

6. Number of pupils living in vulnerable environment

- **Definition:** Total number of pupils living in vulnerable environment
- **Purpose:** It indicate the accessibility of education opportunities for the pupils living in unfavourable conditions (E.g., long distance, poor household, wild animals, islands)
- **Method of Computation:** Summation of pupils living in vulnerable environment
- **Desegregations:** sex, vulnerable types, location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership

B. Education Quality

7. Number of pre-primary schools teachers

- **Definition:** Total number of teachers teaching pre-primary classes only
- **Purpose:** It indicates the availability of teachers in pre-primary education
- **Method of Computation:** Summation of teachers teaching pre-primary classes only
- **Desegregations:** by level of education, sex, location (rural and urban), administrative areas, qualification and ownership

8. Number of teachers specialised in pre-primary education

- **Definition:** Total number of teachers qualified to teach pre-primary education
- **Purpose:** It indicates the availability of quality teachers for pre-primary education
- **Method of Computation:** Summation of qualified teachers teaching pre-primary classes only
- **Desegregations:** by level of education, sex, location, (rural and urban), administrative areas, qualification and ownership

9. Number of pre-primary schools providing meals

- **Definition:** Total number of pre-primary schools providing meals to the pre-primary pupils
- **Purpose:** It indicates the implementation of school feeding programs in pre-primary schools
- **Method of Computation:** Summation of schools providing meals

- **Desegregations:** location, (rural and urban), administrative areas, and ownership

10. Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) in Pre Primary Schools

- **Definition:** Average number of pupils (students) per teacher in pre-primary schools
- **Purpose:** It is used for planning, projection and reflection of education quality
- **Method of Computation:**

$$PTR = \frac{E^t}{T^t}$$

Where:

PTR = Pupil-teacher ratio at level of education h in school year

E^t = Total number of pupils or (students) at level of education h in school year t

T^t = Total number of teachers at level of education h in school year t

- **Desegregations:** by location (rural, urban and administrative areas) and ownership (Map is important)

11. Types of services/supports rendered

- **Definition:** Total units of different services/supports received by pre-primary schools
- **Purpose:** It is used as an indication of stakeholders involvement in supporting the education sector
- **Desegregations:** Service types, location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership

12. Number of schools received services/support

- **Definition:** Total number of primary schools with pre-primary streams plus independent registered pre-primary schools which received support
- **Purpose:** It is used as an indication of stakeholders involvement in supporting the education sector
- **Desegregations:** Service types, location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership

Primary Level Indicators

A. Access and Equity

1. Number of registered primary schools
 - **Definition:** Total number of registered primary schools in Tanzania Mainland
 - **Purpose:** It is used as an indication of primary education expansion across the country.
 - **Method of Computation:** Summation of all registered primary schools
 - **Desegregations:** location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership
2. Number of Primary Schools with Pre Primary Classes
 - **Definition:** Total number of registered primary schools with pre-primary pupils in Tanzania Mainland
 - **Purpose:** It is used as an indication of pre-primary education expansion across the country.
 - **Desegregations:** location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership
3. Number of Primary schools that oversee Satellite centres
 - **Definition:** Total number of registered primary schools with satellite centres
 - **Purpose:** It is used as an indication of school access barriers
 - **Desegregations:** location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership
4. Number of Pupils in primary schools
 - **Definition:** Total number of pupils registered in primary schools
 - **Purpose:** It indicates the enrolment of pupils across the country in primary education
 - **Method of Computation:** Summation of all registered pupils in all registered primary schools.
 - **Desegregations:** by age, sex, location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership
5. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for primary schools
 - **Definition:** Total number of pupils enrolled in primary education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding school official age, i.e. children with 7-13 years old
 - **Purpose:** GER shows the general level of participation in primary education. It indicates the capacity of the education system to enrol pupils of school official age in primary. It can also be a complementary indicator to Net Enrolment Rate (NER) by indicating the extent of over-aged and under-aged enrolment
 - **Method of Computation:** Divide the number of pupils enrolled in primary education regardless of age by the population of the age group which officially corresponds to primary, i.e. children with 7-13 years old, and multiply the result by 100

$$GER = \frac{\text{Total Pupils in primary education}}{\text{Population of 7 – 13 Years Old}} \times 100$$

- **Desegregations:** by sex

6. Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) for primary schools

- **Definition:** Enrolment of the official age group (7-13 years old) in primary education expressed as a percentage of the Corresponding population, i.e. 7-13 years old.
- **Purpose:** To show the extent of coverage in primary education of children belonging to the official age group corresponding to the given level of education.
- **Computation:** Divide the number of official age pupils enrolled in primary education by the population of the age group which officially corresponds to primary i.e. children with 7-13 years old, and multiply the result by 100

$$\text{NER} = \frac{\text{Total Pupils in primary education with official age}}{\text{Population of 7 – 13 Years Old}} \times 100$$

- **Disaggregation:** Sex

7. Number of pupils with disabilities in primary schools

- **Definition:** Total number of pupils with disabilities in primary schools
- **Purpose:** It indicates the number of pupils with disabilities registered in primary schools for consideration in planning and implementation of different programmes and projects
- **Method of Computation:** Summation of pupils with disabilities
- **Desegregations:** disability types

8. New Entrants pupils to Standard 1

- **Definition:** Total number of newly registered pupils in primary schools
- **Purpose:** Used for planning, projection and computation of other indicators
- **Disaggregation:** by sex, age, location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership

9. Number of pupils by distance to school

- **Definition:** Total number of pupils in primary schools who their home range within 3 km and above 3 km
- **Purpose of method:** It indicates for how much schools are accessible by all pupils
- **Method of Computation:** Summation of all pupils who their homes are within 3km and summation of pupils who their home is above 3km from school.
- **Desegregations:** by age, sex, location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership

10. Number of pupils living in vulnerable environment

- **Definition:** Total number of pupils living in vulnerable environment
- **Purpose:** It indicates the accessibility of education opportunities for the pupils living in unfavourable conditions (E.g., long distance, poor household, wild animals, islands)

- **Method of Computation:** Summation of pupils living in vulnerable environment
- **Desegregations:** sex, vulnerable types, location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership

11. Number of orphan pupils in primary schools

- **Definition:** Total number of pupils with a single or no parents in primary schools
- **Purpose:** It indicates the number of orphans registered in primary schools.
- **Method of Computation:** Summation of pupils with single or no parent
- **Desegregations:** location (rural and urban), orphan types, administrative areas and ownership

12. Gross Intake rate (GIR) in primary schools

- **Definition:** Total number of new entrants in the first grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the official primary school-entrance age.
- **Purpose:** To indicate 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.
- **Calculation method:** Divide the number of new entrants in grade 1, irrespective of age, by the population of official school-entrance age, and multiply the result by 100.

Formula:

$$GIR = \frac{N}{P} \times 100\%$$

Where:

GIR = Gross Intake Ratio in school year t
N= Number of new entrants in the first grade of primary education, in school year t
p= Population of official primary school entrance-age a, in school year t

- **Desegregation:** sex, location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership

13. Net Intake rate (NIR) in primary schools

- **Definition:** New entrants in the first grade of primary education that are of the official primary school-entrance age, expressed as a percentage of the population of the same age.
- **Purpose:** To precisely measure access to primary education by the eligible population of primary school-entrance age.
- **Calculation method:** Divide the number of children of official primary school-entrance age who enter the first grade of primary education for the first time by the population of the same age, and multiply the result by 100.

Formula:

$$NIR = \frac{N}{P} \times 100\%$$

Where:

NIR = Gross Intake Ratio in school year t

N = Number of children of official primary school-entrance age a who enter the first grade of primary education for the first time, in school year

B. Internal Efficiency

14. Number of dropouts in primary schools

- **Definition:** Number of pupils enrolled in primary in a given school year who are no longer enrolled in the following school year
- **Purpose:** To measure the phenomenon of pupils from a cohort leaving school without completion, and its effect on the internal efficiency of educational systems
- **Method of Computation:** Summation of pupils enrolled in primary education in given school year who are no longer enrolled in the following school year
- **Desegregation:** by reason, sex, location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership

15. Number of repeaters in primary schools

- **Definition:** Number of pupils from a cohort enrolled in a given grade at a given primary school year who studies in the same grade in the following school year
- **Purpose:** To measure the retention capacity and internal efficiency of an education system. It illustrates the situation regarding retention of pupils (or students) from grade to grade in schools, and conversely the magnitude of dropout
- **Method of Computation:** Summation of all pupils who studies in the same grade in the following school year
- **Desegregation:** by grade, sex, location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership

16. Dropout rate in primary schools

- **Definition:** Proportion of pupils enrolled in primary in given school year who are no longer enrolled in the following school year
- the internal efficiency of educational systems
- **Purpose:** To measure the phenomenon of pupils from a cohort leaving school without completion, and its effect on internal efficiency.
- **Method of Computation:** Dropout rate is calculated by subtracting the sum of promotion rate and repetition rate from 100 in the given school year.

$$DR=100-PR-RR$$

Where: DR= Dropout rate

PR= Promotion Rate

RR=Repetition Rate

- **Desegregation:** by grade, sex, location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership

C. Quality of Education

17. Number of teachers in primary schools

- **Definition:** Total number of teachers in primary schools

- **Purpose:** It is used for planning, projection and reflection of education quality
- **Method of Computation:** Summation of all teachers
- **Desegregations:** by location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership (Map is important)

18. Number of primary schools with a functional water point

- **Definition:** Total number of primary schools with functional water points
- **Purpose:** It is reflect the status of water availability in schools
- **Method of Computation:** Summation of all registered primary schools with functional water points
- **Desegregations:** location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership

19. Number of primary schools with access to electricity

- **Definition:** Total number of primary schools with access to electricity
- **Purpose:** It is reflect the status of energy availability in schools
- **Method of Computation:** Summation of all registered primary schools with electricity
- **Desegregations:** location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership

20. Number of Primary Schools providing meals

- **Definition:** Total number of primary schools providing meals
- **Purpose:** It reflects the implementation of feeding program in primary schools
- **Method of Computation:** Summation of all registered primary schools which are providing meals to the pupils.
- **Desegregations:** location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership

21. Number of classrooms in primary schools

- **Definition:** Total number of permanent classrooms in primary schools
- **Purpose:** It is used for planning, projection and reflection of school capacity
- **Method of Computation:** Summation of permanent classrooms in primary schools
- **Desegregations:** location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership

22. Number of teachers' houses

- **Definition:** Total number of permanent teachers' houses in primary schools
- **Purpose:** It is used for planning, projection and reflection of school capacity to accommodate teachers
- **Method of Computation:** Summation of permanent teachers houses in primary schools
- **Desegregations:** location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership

23. Number of desks in primary schools

- **Definition:** Total number of desks in primary schools
- **Purpose:** It is used for planning, projection and reflection of school capacity
- **Method of Computation:** Summation of desks in primary schools
- **Desegregations:** Desk types, location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership

24. Pupils' pit latrines ratio in primary schools

- **Definition:** Total number of latrines in primary schools
- **Purpose:** It is used for planning, projection and reflection of school capacity
- **Method of Computation:** Summation of latrines in primary schools
- **Desegregations:** sex, location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership

25. Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) in primary schools

- **Definition:** Average number of pupils (students) per teacher in primary schools
- **Purpose:** It is used for planning, projection and reflection of education quality
- **Method of Computation:** Summation of all teachers
- **Formula:**

$$PTR = \frac{E^t}{T^t}$$

Where:

PTR = Pupil-teacher ratio at level of education h in school year

E^t = Total number of pupils or (students) at level of education h in school year t

T^t = Total number of teachers at level of education h in school year t

- **Desegregations:** by location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership (Map is important)

26. Pupil Book Ratio (PBR) at primary schools

- **Definition:** Average number of pupils (students) per book in primary schools
- **Purpose:** It is used for planning, projection and reflection of education quality
- **Method of Computation:** Total numbers of books divide by number of students.
- **Formula:**

$$PBR = \frac{B}{P}$$

Where:

PBR = Pupil-book ratio at level of education h in the school

B = Total number of books in the school

P = Total number of pupils in the school.

- **Desegregations:** by location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership (Map is important)

27. Number of schools received services/support

- **Definition:** Total units of services/support received by primary schools
- **Purpose:** It is used as an indication of stakeholders involvement in supporting the education sector
- **Desegregations:** Service types, location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership

28. Types of services/supports rendered

- **Definition:** Total number of primary schools received services/support.
- **Purpose:** It is used as an indication of stakeholders involvement in supporting the education sector
- **Desegregations:** Service/support types, location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership

D. Performance

29. Pass rates in primary schools

- **Definition:** Number of pupils/students who passed an examination expressed as percentage of total candidates who sat for the examination
- **Purpose:** To assess the performance of education system
- **Computation:** Divide number the number of examination candidates who passed examination by total number of candidates then multiply by 100
- **Desegregation:** By sex, region

30. Primary to Secondary Education transition rate

- **Definition:** The number of pupils (or students) admitted in form 1, expressed as a percentage of the number of pupils (or students) enrolled in standard 7 of primary education of the same cohort
- **Purpose:** To convey information on the degree of access or transition from one cycle or level of education to a higher one.
- **Calculation method:** Divide the number of new entrants in form 1 of secondary education by the number of pupils who were enrolled in standard 7 of primary education in the previous school year, and multiply by 100.
- **Disaggregation:** sex

2 Secondary School Indicators

A. Access and Equity

1. Number of registered Secondary schools

- **Definition:** Total number of registered secondary schools in Tanzania Mainland
- **Purpose:** It is used as an indication of secondary education expansion across the country.
- **Method of Computation:** Summation of all registered secondary schools
- **Desegregations:** location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership

2. Number of Pupils in secondary schools

- **Definition:** Total number of students registered in secondary schools

- **Purpose:** It indicates the enrolment of students across the country in secondary education
 - **Method of Computation:** Summation of all registered pupils in all registered secondary schools.
 - **Desegregations:** by age, sex, location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership
3. Number of pupils with disabilities in secondary schools
- **Definition:** Total number of pupils with disabilities in secondary schools
 - **Purpose:** It indicates the number of pupils with disabilities registered in secondary schools for consideration in planning and implementation of different programmes and projects
 - **Method of Computation:** Summation of pupils with disabilities
 - **Desegregations:** disability types
4. Number of pupils in secondary school by distance to school
- **Definition:** Total number of students in secondary schools homes are within 3 km or beyond 3 km from the school.
 - **Purpose of method:** It indicates for how much schools are accessible by all pupils
 - **Method of Computation:** Summation of all pupils whose homes are within 3km and summation of pupils whose homes are beyond 3km from school.
 - **Desegregations:** by age, sex, location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership
5. Number of orphans in secondary schools
- **Definition:** Total number of students with a single or no parents in secondary schools
 - **Purpose:** It indicates the number of orphans registered in secondary schools
 - **Method of Computation:** Summation of pupils with single or no parent
 - **Desegregations:** location (rural and urban), orphan types, administrative areas and ownership
6. Number of boarding secondary schools
- **Definition:** Total number of secondary schools with accommodation services for students
 - **Purpose:** It is used as an indication of availability of accommodation services for students
 - **Desegregations:** location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership
7. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for secondary schools
- **Definition:** Total number of pupils enrolled in secondary education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding school official age i.e. children with 14-19 years old
 - **Rationale:** GER shows the general level of participation in secondary education. It indicates the capacity of the education system to enrol pupils of school age in

secondary. It can also be a complementary indicator to Net Enrolment Rate (NER) by indicating the extent of over-aged and under-aged enrolment

- **Computation:** Divide the number of pupils enrolled in secondary education regardless of age by the population of the age group which officially corresponds to secondary i.e children with 7-13 years old, and multiply the result by 100

$$\text{GER} = \frac{\text{Total Pupils in secondary education}}{\text{Population of 14 – 19 Years Old}} \times 100$$

- **Desegregations:** by sex

8. Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) for secondary schools

- **Definition:** Enrolment of the official age group (14-19 years old) in secondary education expressed as a percentage of the Corresponding population i.e. 14-19 years old.
- **Rationale:** To show the extent of coverage in secondary education of children belonging to the official age group corresponding to the given level of education.
- **Computation:** Divide the number of official age pupils enrolled in secondary education by the population of the age group which officially corresponds to secondary, i.e. children with 14-19 years old, and multiply the result by 100.

$$\text{NER} = \frac{\text{Total Pupils in secondary education with official age}}{\text{Population of 14 – 19 Years Old}} \times 100$$

- **Disaggregation:** Sex

B. Internal Efficiency

9. Pupils dropout in secondary schools

- **Definition:** Number pupils enrolled in secondary in given school year who are no longer enrolled in the following school year
- **Purpose:** To measure the phenomenon of pupils from a cohort leaving school without completion, and its effect on the internal efficiency of educational systems
- **Computation:** Summation of pupils enrolled in secondary education in given school year who are no longer enrolled in the following school year
- **Desegregation:** by reason, sex, location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership

10. Number of repeaters in secondary schools

- **Definition:** Number of pupils from a cohort enrolled in a given grade at a given secondary school year who studies in the same grade in the following school year
- **Rationale:** To measure the retention capacity and internal efficiency of an education system. It illustrates the situation regarding retention of pupils (or students) from grade to grade in schools, and conversely the magnitude of dropout
- **Computation:** Summation of all pupils who studies in the same grade in the following school year

- **Desegregation:** by grade, sex, location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership

11. Promotion Rate in secondary schools

- **Definition:** Proportion of pupils from a cohort enrolled in secondary education at a given school year who studies in the next grade in the following school year.
- **Purpose:** To measure the performance of the education system in promoting pupils from a cohort from grade to grade, and its effect on the internal efficiency of educational systems.
- **Calculation method:** Divide the number of new enrolments in secondary education in school year t+1 by the number of pupils from the same cohort enrolled in the preceding grade in the previous school year t.
- **Desegregation:** by sex, location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership

12. Repetition Rate in secondary schools

- **Definition:** Number of pupils from a cohort enrolled in a given grade at a given secondary school year who studies in the same grade in the following school year
- **Rationale:** To measure the retention capacity and internal efficiency of an education system. It illustrates the situation regarding retention of pupils (or students) from grade to grade in schools, and conversely the magnitude of dropout
- **Computation:** Summation of all pupils who studies in the same grade in the following school year
- **Desegregation:** by grade, sex, location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership

13. Dropout rate

- **Definition:** Proportion of pupils enrolled in primary in given school year who are no longer enrolled in the following school year
- **Purpose:** To measure the phenomenon of pupils from a cohort leaving school without completion, and its effect on the internal efficiency of educational systems
- **Computation:** Dropout rate is calculated by subtracting the sum of promotion rate and repetition rate from 100 in the given school year.

$$DR=100-PR-RR$$

Where: DR= Dropout rate

PR= Promotion Rate

RR=Repetition Rate

- **Desegregation:** by grade, sex, location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership

14. Survival rates in Ordinary Secondary Education

- **Definition:** Percentage of a cohort of pupils (or students) enrolled in the first grade of a given level or cycle of education in a given school year who are expected to reach successive grades.
- **Purpose:** To measure the retention capacity and internal efficiency of an education system.
- **Computation:** Divide the total number of pupils belonging to a school-cohort who reached each successive grade of the specified level of education by the

number of pupils in the school-cohort, i.e. those originally enrolled in the first grade of secondary education, and multiply the result by 100.

- **Disaggregation:** by grade and sex

C. Quality of Education

15. Number of infrastructures in secondary schools

- **Definition:** Total number of permanent secondary school infrastructure
- **Purpose:** It is used for planning, projection and reflection of school capacity
- **Method of Computation:** Summation of permanent secondary school infrastructure
- **Desegregations:** location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership

16. Number of secondary schools with access to electricity

- **Definition:** Total number of secondary schools with access to electricity
- **Purpose:** It is reflect the status of energy availability in schools
- **Method of Computation:** Summation of all registered secondary schools with electricity
- **Desegregations:** location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership

17. Number of secondary schools with a functional water point

- **Definition:** Total number of secondary schools with functional water points
- **Purpose:** It is reflect the status of water availability in schools
- **Computation:** Summation of all registered primary schools with functional water points
- **Desegregations:** location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership

18. Number of desks in secondary schools

- **Definition:** Total number of desks in secondary schools
- **Purpose:** It is used for planning, projection and reflection of school capacity in terms of availability of students' seats.
- **Method of Computation:** Summation of desks in secondary schools
- **Desegregations:** location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership

19. Number of teachers in secondary schools

- **Definition:** Number of teaching staff in secondary schools
- **Purpose:** It is used for planning, projection and reflection of school capacity in terms available teaching workforce.
- **Computation:** Summation of teachers in secondary schools
- **Disaggregation:** by level of education, qualification, sex, term of service, location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership

20. Number of ICT equipment in Secondary Schools

- **Definition:** Total number of ICT instruments in secondary schools

- **Purpose:** It is used for reflecting application of ICT in secondary education.
- **Method of Computation:** Summation of each ICT instrument in secondary schools
- **Disaggregation:** by location (rural and urban), administrative areas, type and ownership

21. Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) in secondary schools

- **Definition:** Average number of pupils (students) per teacher in secondary schools
- **Formula:**

$$PTR = \frac{E^t}{T^t}$$

Where:

PTR = Pupil-teacher ratio at level of education h in school year

E^t = Total number of pupils or (students) at level of education h in school year t

T^t = Total number of teachers at level of education h in school year t

- **Purpose:** It is used for planning, projection and reflection of education quality
- **Method of Computation:** Summation of all teachers
- **Desegregations:** by location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership (Map is important)

22. Number of schools received services/support

- **Definition:** Total units of services/support received by secondary schools
- **Purpose:** It is used as an indication of stakeholders involvement in supporting the education sector
- **Desegregations:** Service types, location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership

23. Types of services/supports rendered

- **Definition:** Total number of secondary schools received services/support.
- **Purpose:** It is used as an indication of stakeholders involvement in supporting the education sector
- **Desegregations:** Service types, location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership

D. Performance

24. Transition rate from Form IV to Form V

- **Definition:** The number of pupils (or students) admitted in form 5, expressed as a percentage of the number of pupils (or students) enrolled in form 4 of ordinary secondary education of the same cohort
- **Purpose:** To convey information on the degree of access or transition from one cycle or level of education to a higher one.

- **Calculation method:** Divide the number of new entrants in the form 5 of secondary education by the number of pupils who were enrolled in form 4 of ordinary secondary education in the previous school year, and multiply by 100.
- **Disaggregation:** SEX

25. Pass rates in secondary schools

- **Definition:** Number of pupils/students who passed an examination expressed as percentage of total candidates who sat for the examination
- **Purpose:** To assess the performance of education system
- **Computation:** Divide number the number of examination candidates who passed examination by total number of candidates then multiply by 100
- **Desegregation:** By sex, region

Adult and Non-Formal Education Level Indicators

A. Access and Equity

1. Number of COBET Learners

- **Definition:** Number of children enrolled in complementary basic education centres
- **Purpose:** Reflect the effectiveness of non formal strategies for out of school children
- **Computation:** Summation of all children in complementary basic education centres
- **Disaggregation:** by cohort, age, Sex and location (rural and urban), administrative areas

2. Number of orphan COBET Learners

- **Definition:** Number of orphan children enrolled in complementary basic education centres
- **Purpose:** Reflect the effectiveness of non formal strategies for out of school children
- **Computation:** Summation of all orphan children in complementary basic education centres
- **Disaggregation:** by cohort, age, Sex and location (rural and urban), administrative areas

3. Number of ICBAE learners

- **Definition:** Number of learners enrolled in integrated community based adult education centres
 - **Purpose:** Reflect the effectiveness of community based education
 - **Computation:** Summation of all learners enrolled in integrated community based adult education centres
 - **Disaggregation:** by cohort, age, Sex and location (rural and urban), administrative areas
4. Number of ICBAE Centres
- **Definition:** Total number of integrated community based adult education centres in Tanzania Mainland
 - **Purpose:** It is used as an indication of community based education opportunity
 - **Method of Computation:** Summation of all ICBAE centres
 - **Desegregations:** location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership
5. Number of Integrated Post Primary (IPPE) Centres
- **Definition:** Total number of Integrated Post Primary (IPPE) Centres in Tanzania Mainland
 - **Purpose:** It is used as an indication of IPPE opportunities
 - **Method of Computation:** Summation of all IPPE centres
 - **Desegregations:** location (rural and urban), administrative areas and ownership
6. Number of IPPE learners
- **Definition:** Number of learners enrolled in IPPE centres
 - **Purpose:** Reflect the effectiveness of IPPE centres
 - **Computation:** Summation of all learners enrolled in IPPE centres
 - **Disaggregation:** by cohort, age, Sex and location (rural and urban), administrative areas

B. Quality of Education

7. Number of COBET facilitators
- **Definition:** Number of facilitators in COBET centres
 - **Purpose:** Reflect the quality of COBET education
 - **Computation:** Summation of all facilitators in COBET centres
 - **Disaggregation:** Qualifications and administrative areas
8. COBET Learners - facilitators ratio
- **Definition:** Average number of COBET learners per COBET facilitators schools

- **Formula:**

$$PTR = \frac{E^t}{T^T}$$

Where:

PTR = Learner Facilitator Ratio

E^t = Number of COBET Learners

T^T = Number of facilitators

- **Purpose:** Its used for reflecting the quality of COBET education
- **Method of Computation:** Summation of all facilitators
- **Desegregations:** Administrative areas

9. Number of ICBAE facilitators

- **Definition:** Average number of ICBAE learners per ICBAE facilitators schools
- **Formula:**

$$PTR = \frac{E^t}{T^T}$$

Where:

PTR = Learner Facilitator Ratio

E^t = Number of ICBAE Learners

T^T = Number of facilitators

- **Purpose:** Its used for reflecting the quality of ICBAE education
- **Method of Computation:** Summation of all facilitators
- **Desegregations:** Administrative areas

C. Performance

10. Number of COBET Learners mainstreamed in standard IV and V

- **Definition:** Number of COBET learners sat for standard IV examination passed to join formal standard V plus those fail and joined formal education standard IV per total COBET examination candidates
- **Purpose:** To reflect the performance of COBET education
- By administrative areas and sex

11. COBET Learners selected to Form I and vocational training

- **Definition:** Number of COBET learners sat for standard VII examination and passed to join form 1 of formal system per total COBET examination candidates
- **Purpose:** To reflect the performance of COBET education
- By administrative areas and sex

