

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Schools refer to the number of schools according to the level of education it offers. For instance, a school which offers both elementary and secondary levels is counted as one elementary and one secondary school.

Enrolment is the actual count of the total number of pupils/students who have registered as of August 31 in a given school year. For SY 1999-2000 to SY 2002-2003, the data of the laboratory schools of SCUs, CHED and TESDA supervised schools are included. SY 1999-2000 to SY 2002-2003 data are based on the DepEd Statistical Bulletins. However, data for SY 2003-2004 to SY 2005-2006 for public schools are based on Basic Education Information System (BEIS) and does not include data of the laboratory schools of SCUs, CHED and TESDA supervised schools. Data for private schools SY 2003-2004 to SY 2005-2006 are based on projections.

Teachers refer to the number of teachers holding position titles of Master Teachers I-II and Teachers I-III. SY 1999-2000 to SY 2001-2002 data is based on the Personal Services Itemization – Plantilla of Positions (PSI-POP) while SY 2002-2003 to SY 2005-2006 data are based on BEIS.

Performance Indicators refer to the several key indicators that can be computed and utilized for evaluating the educational system's performance at various levels.

Participation Rate the ratio between the enrolment in the school-age range to the total population of that age range.

Gross Enrolment Ratio refers to the total enrolment in a given level of education as a percentage of the population which according to national regulations should be enrolled at this level. It is a measure of the "capacity" of a region's elementary and secondary schools.

Cohort Survival Rate is the proportion of enrollees at the beginning grade or year who reach the final grade or year at the end of the required number of years of study.

Completion Rate is the percentage of first year entrants in a level of education who complete/finish the level in accordance with the required number of years of study.

Dropout Rate is the proportion of pupils/students who leave school during the year as well as those who complete the grade/year level but fail to enrol in the next grade/year level the following school year to the total number of pupils/students enrolled during the previous school year.

Transition Rate (from primary level to intermediate level, Grade IV to Grade V; elementary to secondary) is the percentage of pupils who graduate from one level of education and move on to the next higher level.

Achievement Rate refers to the degree of performance in different subject areas in various levels of education.

National Elementary Assessment Test (NEAT) is the national examination which aims to measure learning outcomes in the elementary level in response to the need of enhancing quality education as recommended by the Congressional Commission on Education. It is designed to assess abilities and skills of Grade VI pupils in all public and private elementary schools.

National Secondary Assessment Test (NSAT) is the national examination which aims to assess abilities and skills of Fourth (4th) year high school students in all public and private secondary schools.

Mean Percentage Score (MPS) indicates the ratio between the number of correctly answered items and the total number of test questions or the percentage of correctly answered items in a test.

Teacher-Pupil/Student Ratio is the proportion of the enrolment at a certain level of education in a given school year to the number of authorized nationally paid positions for teachers at the same level in the same school year.



DepED
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Fact Sheet

as of August 31, 2006

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