### At a glance

**Grades**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grades</th>
<th>1-9</th>
<th>10-12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female Pupils</td>
<td>16,567</td>
<td>777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male Pupils</td>
<td>21,369</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers</td>
<td>771</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classrooms</td>
<td>632</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textbooks</td>
<td>64,056</td>
<td>764</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Basic School

**Goal** | **Actual Value**
--- | ---
NIR       | 48%
NER       | 98%
Survival to G9 | 14%
Pupil-Teacher Ratio | 51
Teacher Attrition Rate | 28%
% Teachers Qualified | 90%
Pupil-Book Ratio | 2.6

### ANALYSIS

**Grades**

- **Female Pupils:** 16,567 (1-9), 777 (10-12)
- **Male Pupils:** 21,369 (1-9), 283 (10-12)
- **Teachers:** 771 (1-9), 83 (10-12)
- **Schools:** 160 (1-9), 4 (10-12)
- **Classrooms:** 632 (1-9), 53 (10-12)
- **Textbooks:** 64,056 (1-9), 764 (10-12)
Issue #1: Progress in primary school enrolment in Chinsali

The Net Intake Rate is the percentage of seven-year-olds who enter school for the first time. It gives us an idea of how many 7-year-olds are entering school and how many are not. A higher NIR means more seven year olds are entering school on time.

The Net Intake Rate in Chinsali:
- Has remained constant since 2005.
- Is similar to the national value.
- Is 32 percentage points below the goal of 80%.

What is observed and why is it happening?

What action is required?

Since 2005 in Chinsali:
- Overage entrants have decreased by 6 percentage points.
- Properly aged entrants have increased by 5 percentage points.
- Underage entrants have increased by 1 percentage point.

What is observed and why is it happening?

What action is required?

This graph shows the percentage of new school entrants who are on-time (age 7), overage (older than 7) and underage (younger than 7). A high percentage of overage entrants means a lower NIR, but is acceptable because it means that older children are receiving an education. Once all the older children have been cycled through school, the percentage of overage entrants should decrease and the percentage of on time entrants should increase. If underage pupils are entering in large percentages, they are taking spaces from older pupils.
What is observed and why is it happening?

What action is required?

The Basic Net Enrollment Rate is the percentage of basic-aged (ages 7-15) children who are enrolled in basic school (grades 1-9). A higher Basic NER means more children are attending school at the correct age.

The Net Enrollment Rate in Chinsali:

Has decreased by 4 percentage points since 2005. Is 5 percentage points below the national average. Is 18 percentage points above the goal of 80%.

Are all basic school age children enrolled in basic school?

The Gender Parity Index is the ratio of female to male pupils. A GPI larger than one mean there are more females than males in school. A GPI smaller than one means there are less females per male in school. A GPI of 1 is desirable because it means there is an equal number of males and females in school.

The Gender Parity Index in Chinsali:

Is within 0.11 of the national goal of 1 for grades 1-9. Is highest in grades 1-4, with 0.97 girls per boy. Is lowest in grades 8-9, with 0.69 girls per boy.

What is observed and why is it happening?

What action is required?
The Grade 1-9 Multi Grade Survival Rate is the percentage of pupils enrolled in grade 1 during the current school year who are expected to reach grade 9, no matter how many years. It is estimated using data from a single year. A higher survival rate means more pupils are expected to reach grade 9 and less drop out.

The Grade 1-9 Multi Grade Survival Rate in Chinsali:
- Has increased by 3 percentage points since 2005
- Is 20 percentage points below the national average.
- Is 66 percentage points below the goal of 80%.

What is observed and why is it happening?

What action is required?
Are some Grade 1 students less likely than others to reach higher grades of Basic School?

In Chinsali, students are less likely to stay in school through grade 9 if they are female or if they attend a urban or community school.

15% of rural school entrants will reach grade 9 as compared with 0% of urban entrants. 12% of female school entrants will reach grade 9 as compared with 16% of male entrants. 0% of community school entrants will reach grade 9 as compared with 15% of government school entrants.

What is observed and why is it happening?

What action is required?
ISSUE #3: Are children learning?

How do children perform on the Grade 7 exam?

The Grade 7 Exam is designed to measure individual students' learning levels at the end of grade 7. Exams are a common measure of learning, though critics argue that students with a high knowledge level could perform poorly if they are not good at taking tests.

Exam scores are tabulated according to where the test is taken rather than where a pupil attends school. For example, if a community school pupil travels to a government school to take the exam, then their score is recorded as a government school score. Because of this, the Urb./Rur and Comm./Govt. scores in the graph may not reflect learning levels properly.

Not all grade 7 pupils sit for the exam, which means that exam scores may not be representative of the learning level of all grade 7 pupils. If high achieving pupils take the exam and low achieving pupils avoid it, then the average scores represent the learning level of high achievers more than that of low achievers.

What is observed and why is it happening?

The average Grade 7 exam score in Chinsali:

- Is 2 points higher than the national average.
- Is 3 points lower in rural schools than in urban schools.
- Is 590 points shorter in community schools than in government schools.

What action is required?
Issue #4: How are school resources distributed in Chinsali?

Are there enough basic school teachers for all pupils?

The Basic Pupil-Teacher Ratio is the average number of basic pupils to each basic teacher. A higher PTR means that each teacher is responsible for more pupils.

The Pupil-Teacher Ratio in Chinsali:
- Has decreased by 22 pupils since 2005.
- Is 1 pupil higher than the national average.
- Is 31 pupils higher than the national goal.

What is observed and why is it happening?

What action is required?

How are basic school teachers distributed by school type?

Basic Pupil-Teacher Ratio by School Type:
- PTR in rural schools is 26 pupils higher than PTR in urban schools.
- PTR in community schools is 13 pupils higher than PTR in government schools.

What is observed and why is it happening?

What action is required?
In which basic schools are pupil-teacher ratios the largest?

This page lists the 50 basic schools with the highest G1-G9 pupil-teacher ratios. The schools with the highest ratios are listed first and have the greatest need for assistance. In a school with a PTR of 60 or less, learning is possible. In a school with a PTR of more than 60, learning is difficult. In a school with a PTR of 120 or more, learning is nearly impossible. Schools with high PTR's may be in need of additional classrooms and other resources as well as teachers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schools with the highest Grade 1-9 PTR's</th>
<th>What is observed and why is it happening?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># Schools</td>
<td>&lt;= 39</td>
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<tr>
<td>---</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chunga Community</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chumbwese</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kansambya Mid Basic</td>
<td>150</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mansha Community</td>
<td>150</td>
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<tr>
<td>Muchela/Saimon Community</td>
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<td>Chipunga Primary</td>
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<td>Zanimuone Community</td>
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<td>Chisaka Community School</td>
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<td>Munshinkwe Community</td>
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<td>Mulenga Adam Community</td>
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<td>Chimbwi Community</td>
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<td>Kantimba Primary</td>
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<td>Muzamansi Primary</td>
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<td>Mwalala Missile Basic</td>
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<td>Chumbu School</td>
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<td>Mupeka Primary</td>
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<td>Chipe Community</td>
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<td>Mufushi Basic School</td>
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<td>Masongo Primary</td>
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<td>Nkweto Middle Basic</td>
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<td>Mulaba</td>
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<td>Chibamba Community</td>
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<td>Esao Community</td>
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<td>Musanya Middle Basic</td>
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<td>Kaposa Community</td>
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<td>Chilunda Primary</td>
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<td>Bwinambo Primary</td>
<td>73</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maseese Community</td>
<td>73</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

What action is required?
Teacher Attrition Rate

How many basic school teachers leave their posts every year?

The Teacher Attrition Rate is the percentage of teachers reported to have left their position in the past year. Teachers may have left for another teaching post, or left teaching altogether.

A lower Teacher Attrition Rate means that less teachers have left their positions each year.

What is observed and why is it happening?

What action is required?

Teacher Qualification Rate

Are basic school teachers qualified to teach?

The Teacher Qualification Rate in Chinsali:

Has increased by 19 percentage points since 2005. Is similar to the national average. Is 10 percentage points above the goal of 80%.

Is similar for urban and for rural teachers. Is 67 percentage points lower for community school teachers. Is 9 percentage points higher for female teachers.

What is observed and why is it happening?

What action is required?
Indic. 14
Are basic school pupils' shifts long enough?

The average shift duration in Chinsali:
- Is 0.24 hours shorter than the national average.
- Is 0.38 hours longer than the goal of 4 hours.
- Is 0.44 hours shorter in rural schools than in urban schools.
- Is 0.48 hours shorter in community schools than in government schools.
- Is 0.73 hours shorter than the goal of 4 hours in grades 1-4.

Shift duration is the average number of hours out of a school day that a pupil attends school. Higher values mean pupils spend more time learning. 4-6 hours per day is recommended by the Ministry of Education. Shift duration is lower when schools use multiple shifting.

What is observed and why is it happening?

What action is required?

Indic. 15
Are there enough math books for basic school pupils?

The Basic Pupil-Book Ratio is the number of primary pupils for each book. A higher Basic PBR means more pupils share each book. This graph uses the PBR for Math books as an indication of the PBR across all subjects. Other subjects are equally important and BPR's for these subjects are available in Ed*Assist.

What is observed and why is it happening?

What action is required?

The pupil book ratio in Chinsali:
- Is similar to the national average.
- Is 1.6 pupils higher than the goal of 1.
- Is 0.5 pupils higher in rural schools.
- is 3 pupils higher in community schools.
Are there enough classrooms for basic school pupils?

**Pupil Classroom Ratio**

The Basic Pupil Classroom Ratio is the average number of basic pupils for each classroom. A higher Pupil Classroom Ratio means a larger number of pupils in each classroom. In schools that practice multiple shifting, the pupil-classroom ratio is not the same as the pupil class ratio.

What is observed and why is it happening?

What action is required?

The number of pupils sharing each classroom in Chinsali:
- Is 5 pupils below the national average.
- Is 21 pupils above the goal of 20.
- 7 pupils better in rural schools than in urban schools.
- 17 pupils better in community schools than in government schools.

Are basic school classrooms in permanent condition?

**Percentage of Classrooms in Permanent Condition**

The Percentage of Classrooms in Permanent Condition is the percentage of classrooms that are reported to be permanent rather than temporary or incomplete.

What is observed and why is it happening?

What action is required?

The Percentage of classrooms in permanent condition in Chinsali:
- Is 18 percentage points below the national average
- Is 48 percentage points below the goal of 100%
- 50 percentage points lower for rural schools
- 30 percentage points lower for community schools
Issue #5: Overview of secondary schools in Chinsali

**Indic. 18**  
Are students reaching secondary school?

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<td>District</td>
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<td>49%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>38%</td>
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What is observed and why is it happening?

What action is required?

**Indic. 19**  
Are all secondary aged children enrolled in secondary school?

<table>
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<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
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</table>

What is observed and why is it happening?

What action is required?
Are there enough secondary school teachers?

The Secondary Pupil Teacher Ratio is the average number of secondary pupils for each secondary teacher. A higher Secondary PTR means that each teacher is responsible for more pupils.

What is observed and why is it happening?

What action is required?

Are there enough secondary school classrooms?

The Secondary Pupil Classroom Ratio is the average number of secondary pupils for each classroom. A higher Pupil Classroom Ratio means a larger number of pupils in each classroom.

What is observed and why is it happening?

What action is required?

Are there enough secondary school math books?

The Secondary Pupil-Book Ratio is the number of primary pupils for each book. A higher Secondary BPR means more pupils share each book. This graph gives the BPR for Math books, but ratios for the other subjects are equally important.

What is observed and why is it happening?

What action is required?