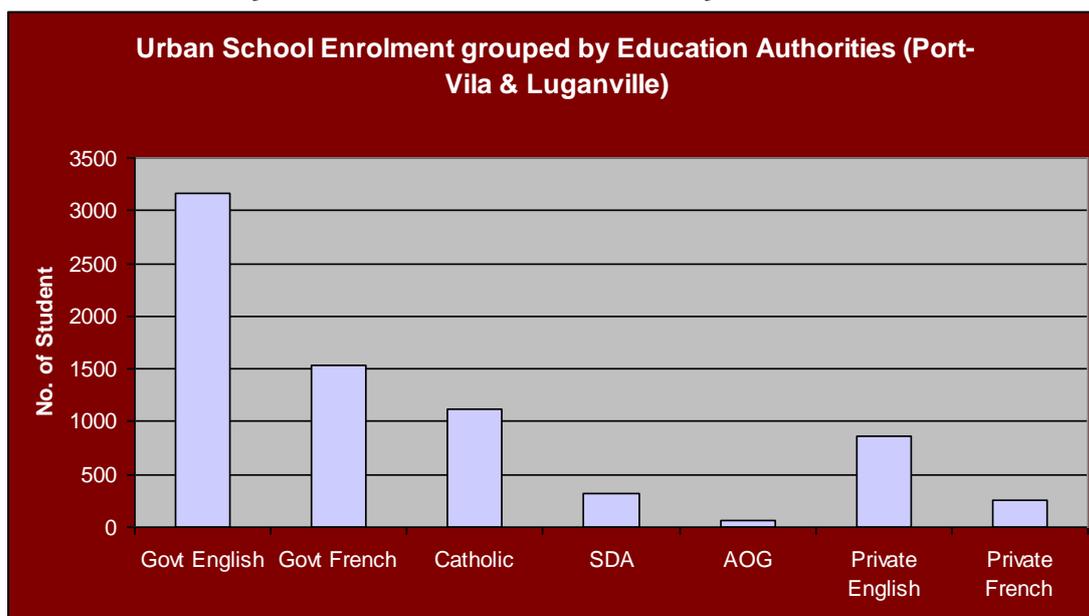




# 2003 Annual Statistics Report

## *Primary and Secondary Education*



**Division of Policy and Planning Services**

Department of Education

November 2003

## **Acknowledgement**

It is indeed my great pleasure to submit the First Quarter Report of Secondary School Statistics for 2003. This report is published in collaboration with the school principals and the Senior Distance Secondary Education officer, Mr. Thomas Simon.

The Division of Policy and Planning Services wishes to thank the other divisions within the department of Education for assisting during the process of data collection. The secondary school data collection in this regard is crucial because it is used to determine the financial grant from the government to the schools. Consequently it is paramount for the teachers to prioritise data collection because it will in turn also assist in the annual budgeting of the Ministry of Education.

The data compiled is intended to provide all users and public at large information on statistics of each secondary school. The data is compiled using tables and graphical illustrations and a brief analysis of the data.

Intentionally, this report is produced to meet short and long term demands of all particularly government planners, non-government organizations, and specifically the Ministry of Education and students to name a few.

Thank you all again who have contributed in one way or another and I look forward for your cooperation in the future.

Yours Sincerely

Jesse Dick  
Director  
Division of Policy and Planning Services

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## INTRODUCTION

This report is based on the first quarter of secondary school data. Each year, the Division of Policy and Planning Services is responsible to carry out quarterly reports. This report will outline four sections that include "School Information, School Enrolment, Teacher's Information and the Financing of Secondary Education. The process of school data collection was completed through means of questionnaires and of special investigations, and also through the official publications and reports.

An explanatory note to inform the school principals on the objectives of the survey was attached to the questionnaire.

The main objective of this survey is to identify the potential needs which arise in Secondary schools. And that we are responsible to collect, analyse, focus and update information on our education system that the government and NGO's need to know.

## **Data Collection**

The statistical data of each school are collected through a survey. The school questionnaires, which are sent to each school sought to uncover the following information:

- Detail of a school
- Numbers of student by age and sex
- Number of repeaters and dropouts
- Number of teachers

The analysis of this report is based entirely on the data provided by each secondary school. There are 61 secondary schools altogether of which 47 are Anglophone and 20 Francophone schools. This includes government, churches or other private owned secondary schools in the country.

The procedure of data collection of school statistics has not changed over the past 4 years. Most of the school principals knew about the content of the statistical questionnaire sent to schools.

The second quarter report will indicate any changes on the data of each school. It will be available once the school principals within the government secondary schools returned their second quarter statistics questionnaires.

## **Data processing**

The procedure of the school data processing has not changed over the past 4 years. The Division of Policy and Planning Services send the questionnaires directly to the schools at the beginning of February 2003. Therefore, the schools have 3 months to fill in their questionnaires and return the questionnaires to the provincial offices. At the provincial office, the returns are checked to ensure they are justified. The Provincial Education Officer then confirms the school information that he or she receives before returning the questionnaires to the department in Vila for official entry in the data base system before analysing.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

The first part of this report illustrates the Schools, Students and Teachers information.

Table 1: Total Number of Schools, Students and Teachers in the secondary education

Province	Total Schools	Total Student	Total Teachers	Student/teacher Ratio
Torba	1	132	6	22
Sanma	10	2146	147	15
Malampa	12	1504	83	18
Penama	11	1564	104	15
Shefa	20	3892	264	15
Tafea	11	1124	71	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>10362</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>15</b>

The above table indicates the total number of students, schools and teachers by province in secondary schools. This year's average student/teacher ratio is 15. However the class size of each secondary school is 35. The teachers are posted to schools base on the number of subjects thought in school other than the number of pupils.

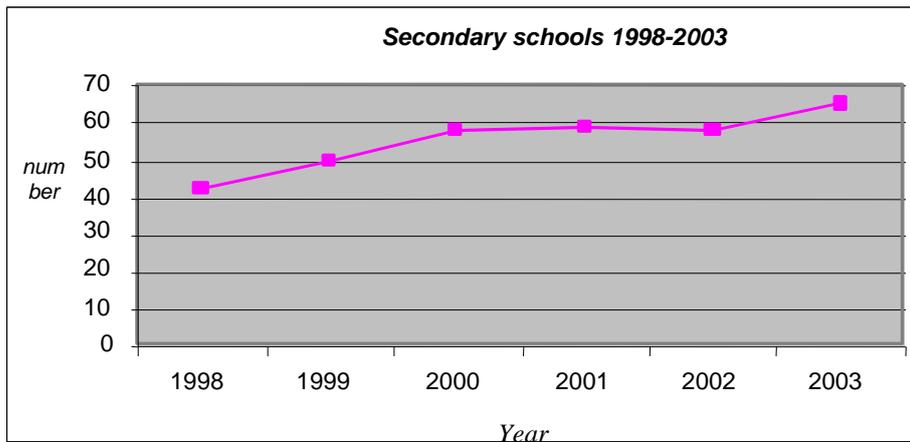
The school data collection indicates that among the 675 teachers, only 63% of them have attended teacher training at Vanuatu Teacher's College (VTC) or abroad. They are appointed by the Teaching Service Commission and remunerated by the government. On the other hand, 37% of the teachers are remunerated either directly by the school councils or other authority.

This year, the number of secondary schools increases from 58 to 65. There are 7 new schools this year of which 4 are financed by EUVED project. These schools are located in the following four provinces: Malampa (2), Panama (1), Tafea (1) and Shefa (3).

Table 2: Trend on Secondary School, 1998-2003.

Province	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Torba	1	1	2	1	1	1
Sanma	7	9	13	13	12	10
Malampa	10	9	9	10	10	12
Penama	9	13	9	9	9	11
Shefa	9	11	16	17	17	20
Tafea	6	7	9	9	9	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>65</b>

The total number of schools has increased by 55% in 6 years in spite closing of Natanara and Turtle Bay private junior schools in year 2000.

**Graph 1:** Secondary schools evolution in a period of 6 years, 1998-2003.

The above graph shows the development of secondary schools since 1998 to 2003. The European Union Project (EUVED) has been the key player in these developments, which increases enrolment to 55% within the six-year period showing an increase of 9% compared to last year.

Table 3: Transition from Grade 6 to Year 7 within five years.

Year	Gr.6 student	Yr. 7 student	Transition Rate
1998	4952		
1999	4872	2096	42.3
2000	4824	2223	45.6
2001	5298	2211	45.8
2002	4995	2396	45.2
2003		2645	53.0

The transition rate from Year 6 to 7 is the number of pupils in Year 7 as a percentage of those who completed Year 6 in the previous year. The average transition rate from year 6 to 7 for the past five years is 46 %. The above table also indicates that the transition rate varies annually noting a very high rate in 2003. Reasons for low results in the previous years are;

- Poor academic performance and;
- Lack of secondary school space.

The Ministry of Education must also work in collaboration with the Ministry of Youth Development and Training to set up more technical and vocational centres. Last year there were 55 Community secondary schools with year 7 and 8. These schools enrolled 1,191 students who could not continue after year 6 exams in 2002. This represents 41% of the total number of class 6 dropouts in 2002.

Table 4: Transition from Year 10 to 11 within 5 Years period

Year	Year 10	Year 11	Transition Rate
1998	1025		
1999	1207	420	41
2000	1430	589	48.8
2001	1473	601	42
2002	1702	739	50.2
2003		744	43.7

The average transition rate from year 10 to year 11 in the past five years is 45.1%, which is lower than 50%. The transition rate from year 10 to year 11 in 2001 has dropped to 42% due to the large number of students who have participated in the year 10 examinations in 2000. This has happened once more this year, which saw a drop in transition to 43.7%. In the past 5 years, transition rate has not been stale.

Description of School projects by Program, 2003.

NZAID/ Vanuatu Education Assistance Programme  
(Funding NZAID)

This project commenced in 2001 and terminates in 2005. It intends to improve the quality of basic education. The proposed NZAID/ Vanuatu Education Assistance Programme goal is to assist the Vanuatu Government to sustainably improve the quality of basic education and pupil learning, through focused support and development of key education personnel, curriculum, teaching resources and administrative systems.

There are three key objectives of the project.

The first objective is to improve the skills and performance of key educational personnel through training, and by supporting the development and implementation of effective systems and processes, will involve working with Vanuatu educators to train key principals and principals, associate teachers, primary inspectors, selected curriculum development unit staff and identified exceptional teachers.

The second objective is to assist Vanuatu educators to increase their capacity to develop, review and produce selected curricula, related educational materials, and examinations,

The third objective is to produce and supply educational materials for English language teaching, and train teachers and trainee teachers in their use, builds on activities of previous Education Assistance Programme by completing production of Vanua Readers and enlarged books, and Teacher's Guides on how to use the English language materials in primary schools and how to develop and teach English language programmes. This objective includes some activities related to assessment and examination revision, but its principal focus is on training primary teachers and trainee primary teachers in the teaching of English language.

Education and Training (EDF 9)  
(Funding European Union)

The goal of the proposed project is to contribute towards the development of Vanuatu's human resources through helping to facilitate the Government of Vanuatu's targets to expand access to basic education and improve quality, equity and management.

The objectives of the project are;

- a) To strengthen the human resource management and develop the abilities and skills of staffs,
- b) To develop, increase and maintain secondary school facilities, and,
- c) To provide and develop secondary curricula and
- d) To ensure relevance to Vanuatu students needs.

Support Project to the Vanuatu Education System  
(Funding France)

This project commenced in 2003 and terminates in 2005. The goal of the project is to provide support in terms of funding subsidy to the education system in Vanuatu.

The main objectives of the project are as follows:

- a) To train Ni Vanuatu lecturers for secondary teacher trainees in the francophone cycle at the Vanuatu Institute of Teacher Education (VITE) to replace the French counterparts by 2005.
- b) To reinforcement the Education system by supporting the Provincial Officers in their relationships to the secondary schools on one hand and the Ministry of Education on other hand.

**Secondary School Extension Project (SSEP)**  
(Funding AusAID)

The Secondary School Extension Project will commence in 2004. It is intended to increase access to and improve quality at senior secondary cycle of education and involves the upgrading of five secondary schools to senior secondary status. The schools are TAFEA JSS, Epi High School, Ranwadi High School, Rensarie JSS and Aore Adventist Academy.

Primary Top-up Schools

The Division of Primary Education will introduce 4 primary top-up schools in 2004 in addition to the 48 schools, which are already operating in this year. Also, the Year 8 top-up examination will take place for the first time this year.

At the moment the Secondary Education may not need to increase the number of year 9 in the current secondary schools. There is an assumption that it will be difficult for the top up students to perform to standard and also that there are spaces available in some schools for year 9 intake in 2004. The decision on how classrooms will be utilised when year 7 and 8 are brought down to top up schools is a matter for top management decision.

## SECTION I: SCHOOL INFORMATION

In this section, data is illustrated in the form of tables and graphs:

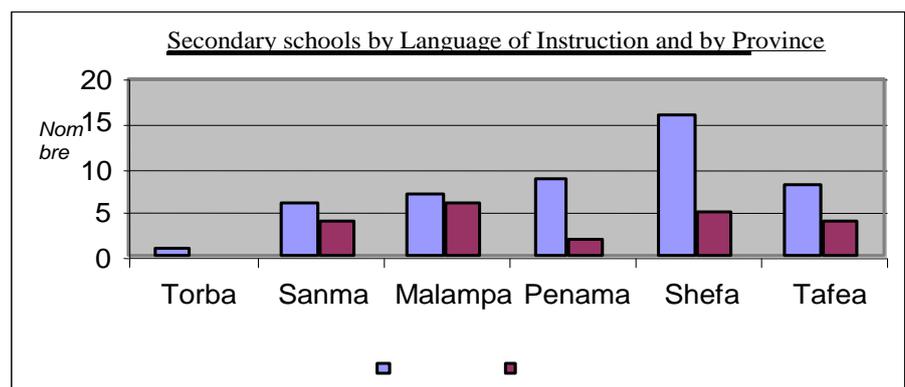
Table 1: Total Number of Secondary Schools by province and Language of Instruction

Province	Anglophone school	Francophone School	Total
Torba	1		1
Sanma	6	4	10
Malampa	7	6	13
Penama	9	2	11
Shefa	16	5	21
Tafea	8	4	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>68</b>

In theory there are 65 secondary schools altogether however, the above table indicates a total number of 68 secondary schools by language of instruction. Tafea JSS on Tanna, Rensarie JSS on Malekula and NTM private school in Port-Vila are recognised as amalgamated schools because they operate both mediums of instruction.

Shefa province occupies a first place with 33% of Anglophone schools and 24% of francophone schools. One reason for high number of schools in Shefa province is the high population in Port Vila. According to the 1999 Population National Census, 16% of the population of Vanuatu live in Port-Vila of which 10% are students who are enrolled in secondary schools. In general, the distribution of schools by language of instruction is the same. In fact, we have more people who speak in English language than French out in the islands.

Graph 1: Total number of schools by Language of Instruction



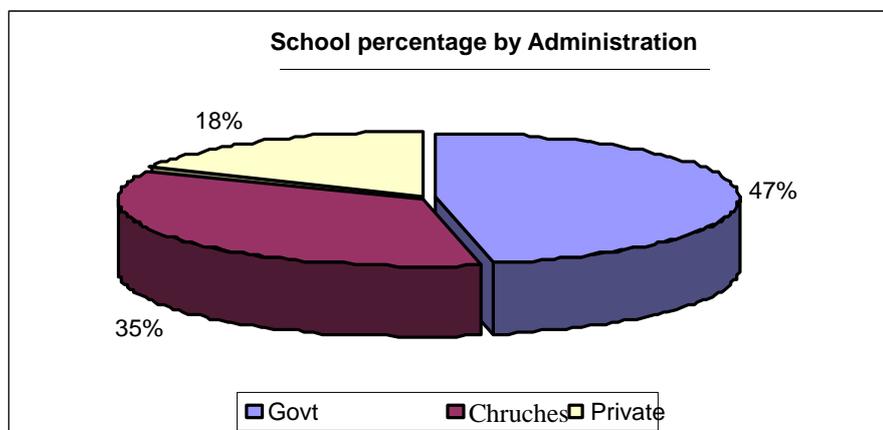
There is no French secondary school established in Torba province as yet. At the moment, the passing rate of class 6 pupils in the French primary schools is very low therefore the pupils who succeeded their examinations are either sent to Nandutu JSS on Malo island or to the College de Luganville on Santo. However the government plans to establish a new French Medium School next year in Torba province.

Table 2: Total number of secondary schools classified by school authority

Ecoles	Province						Anglophone	Francophone	Total (A +F)
	Torba	Sanma	Malampa	Penama	Shefa	Tafea			
Gouv. (A)	1	3	6	5	5	4	24		24
Gouv. (F)		2	2		2	2		8	8
Catholique		1	3	2	1	2		9	9
Protestant		1	1					2	2
SDA		1			1	1	3		3
Presbyterian					1		1		1
Anglican				1			1		1
C.O.C				1			1		1
A.O.G			1		1	3	5		5
Holliness (A)					1		1		1
Holliness (F)					1			1	1
Privée (A)		2		2	7		11		11
Privée (F)					1			1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>68</b>

There are 65 secondary schools altogether of which 3 are amalgamated schools. The government administered 52% of the schools, 33% are administered by the churches and assisted by the government and 15% of the schools operate privately.

Graph 2: Percentage of schools distributed by school authority



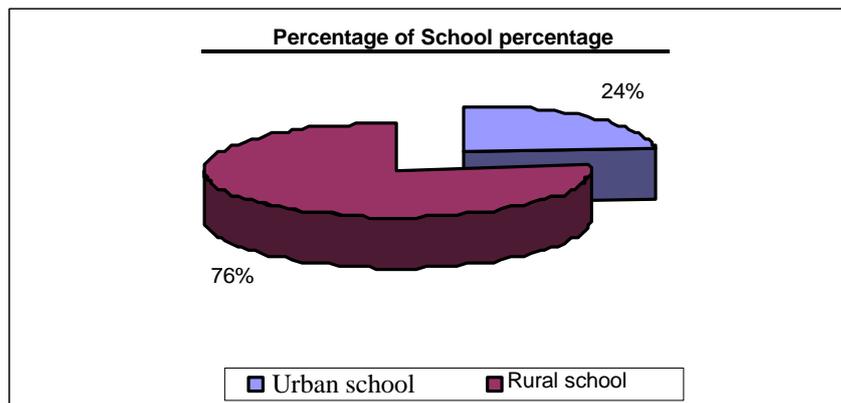
The Education Act has given powers for the education authorities to establish and operate schools as a result has seen a 12% in the number of government-assisted schools.

Table 3: Total number of urban Schools.

Municipality	Gouvernement		Catholic	Privat	AOG	Holiness	Total
	Anglophone	Francophone					
Luganville	1	1	1	1			4
Port-Vila	2	1	1	8	1	1	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>

The number of the urban schools increased by one last year with the establishment of Jehovah Jireh private school. It is an Anglophone school, which, was operating since 2001, and this is for the first time that the statistics office has received its statistical information. This year 24% of the schools are urban with 4 schools located in Luganville and 14 in Port-Vila. The majority of the students who enrolled in the 4 secondary schools in Luganville are from Torba, Malampa, Penama and Sanma provinces. Santo Island is seen as the potential for future investment and it is likely that more schools would be developed there in the near future.

Graph 3: Percentage of Rural and Urban Schools



The highest portion of the population lives in the rural areas resulting in establishment of 76% of the schools.

Table 4: Number of schools by island

Province	Island	School
Torba	Vanualava	1
Sanma	Aore	1
	Santo	4
	Luganville	4
	Malo	1
Malampa	Ambrym	3
	Malekula	8
	Paama	1
Penama	Ambae	6
	Pentecost	4
	Maewo	1
Shefa	Epi	3
	Efate	2
	Port-Vila	16
Tafea	Tongoa	1
	Aneityum	1
	Tanna	8
Total		65

Vanuatu consisted of 73 main islands of which 14 islands have established secondary schools. But the Ministry of Education continue to establish new schools in the province according to the community requests. It is important that the Ministry of Education must take into account the population and academic performance of primary schools in each island before any decision on schools establishment.

## SECTION II: SCHOOL ENROLMENT

The data in this section will be illustrated in table and graph forms:

Table 1: Total Number of Secondary School Students by Sex and by Province

Province	Enrolment			Student 2002	Percentage (%)
	Male	Female	Total		
Torba	75	57	132	123	7
Sanma	1127	1019	2146	2152	0
Malampa	759	745	1504	1367	10
Penama	792	772	1564	1455	7
Shefa	1926	1966	3892	3477	12
Tafea	554	570	1124	1036	8
Total	5233	5129	10362	9610	8

The total number of Secondary school students has increased by 8% this year, meaning that has been expansion and new school establishment in 2001 and 2002.

As indicated in the 1999 National Population Census report, there are more male than female in the country. The school data also shows that there is difference on the total number of school enrolment by sex, 51% males and 49% of females.

Table 2: Percentage of students by Province in 2003.

Province	1999 (Population Census Report)	Total number Student	in percentage (%)
Torba	7757	132	1.7
Sanma	36084	2146	5.9
Malampa	32705	1504	4.6
Penama	26646	1564	5.9
Shefa	54439	3892	7.1
Tafea	29047	1124	3.9
Total	186678	10362	5.6

The above table shows that only 5.6% of the population age 10 to 19 years old is enrolled in the secondary schools. Student percentage in Shefa province is higher compare to other provinces. This is due to the large number of people who resides in Port Vila.

Table 3: Actual Enrolment Ratio (AER), 10 to 20 years old.

Province	Population 10-20yrs old	Nbre of student 10-20 yrs old in the secondary schools	Net Enrolment Rate
Torba	1957	132	6.7
Sanma	8727	2146	24.6
Malampa	8224	1504	18.3
Penama	6582	1564	23.8
Shefa	12420	3892	31.3
Tafea	6739	1124	16.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>44649</b>	<b>10362</b>	<b>23.2</b>

The Net Enrolment ratio is the most reliable indicator to evaluate the progress towards Universal Secondary Education. The actual NER is 23.2%, which represents the total number of the official school age who are in school (10 to 20 years old) compared to the total population who are not enrolled. This indicator will allow evaluating the transition of student from a year level to another. It will also make possible to evaluate the effectiveness of the current educational system.

Table 4: Total Number of Student by Languge of Instruction

Province	Student				Total Enrolment		
	Anglophone		Francophone		Male	Female	Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female			
Torba	75	57	0	0	75	57	<b>132</b>
Sanma	663	579	464	440	1127	1019	<b>2146</b>
Malampa	375	400	384	345	759	745	<b>1504</b>
Penama	663	649	129	123	792	772	<b>1564</b>
Shefa	1199	1165	727	801	1926	1966	<b>3892</b>
Tafea	320	300	234	270	554	570	<b>1124</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3295</b>	<b>3150</b>	<b>1938</b>	<b>1979</b>	<b>5233</b>	<b>5129</b>	<b>10362</b>

The total number of the student by language of instruction in the secondary schools is a major concern in Vanuatu. The school data continues to indicate that there are more Anglophone students than Francophone students in the country though there is proven available space for more enrolment in existing French Junior Secondary Schools. This was also indicated in the 1999 National Population Census Report. The school data show that 62% of the total numbers of the student who are enrolled in the secondary schools are Anglophones and 38% are Francophones.

Table 5: Number of selected student to year 10, 12 and 13 in 2003.

## Examination Results, 2002

Province	Total Year 10 student 02		Total Year 10 student selected 03		Total Year 12 student 02		Total Year 12 student sel.03		Total Year 13 student 02		Total Year 13 student sel. 03	
	Ang	Fran	Ang	Fran	Ang	Fran	Ang	Fran	Ang	Fran	Ang	Fran
Torba	22		10									
Sanma	180	151	67	89	97	26	20	17	25	16	0	0
Malampa	115	88	53	63		27		3				
Penama	231	34	108	24	62		5		0		0	
Shefa	349	173	185	144	148	126	30	74	35	109	19	73
Tafea	96	81	27	31								
<b>Total</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>73</b>
		<b>1520</b>		<b>801</b>		<b>486</b>		<b>149</b>		<b>185</b>		<b>92</b>

Last year according to the official records, **1520** students sat the year 10 examinations of which 65% of them are Anglophone and 35% are Francophone students. This figure is lower than the total number of year 10 enrolments. The school data, which is collected by the statistics office, indicated a total of 1702 student in year 10 in 2003. Here are some reasons explaining such an influx:

- ❑ Students who drop out from the school due to school fees problems.
- ❑ Students who were under a disciplinary action during the examinations
- ❑ Students who might withdraw from school before the final examinations
- ❑ Some schools do not manage to pay in the examination registration fees of 500 VT per student in order to participate in the year 10 examinations.

### **Anglophone students who are Selected by the exam office in 2002:**

Formula:  $\frac{\text{(No. Of the student who are officially selected, by year level)} \times 100}{\text{Total. No. Of school Candidates by year level}}$

- ❑ 30% of the English-speaking students have succeeded their year 10 exams in 2002.
- ❑ 11% of the students have passed their PSSC exam (year 12) in 2002.
- ❑ 10% of the students have passed their Year 13 exam in 2002 (NZ Bursary).

Overall, there are 1360 Anglophone students who officially register in the year 10, 12 and 13 exams. Among these students, the examination office only selects 38.5%. In spite of the number of the student who is selected last year, 61.5% of the students did not get through with their exams. They are regarded as dropouts or the “push out” of the education system. These students have the choice to continue in vocational, technical or further their studies through the USP extension services.

### **Selected francophone student in 2002:**

- ❑ 23% of the French-speaking students have passed their year 10 exams, in 2002.
- ❑ 19% of the Students have passed the year 12 exams, in 2002.
- ❑ 39% of the students have succeeded their year 13 exams, in 2002.

Last year, 831 French-speaking students did the year 10, 12 and 13 examinations. According to the National Examinations office, 62% of the students have succeeded their examinations while 38% did not manage to get through to year 11. Some students continue to further their studies at the French University (AUF) or else where.

Table 6: Students Cohort by Year and by Level of study in the six provinces as from Year 7 in year 2000.

English medium

#### **English**

Year	Torba	Sanma	Malampa	Penama	Shefa	Tafea	Total
Year 7 2000	49	313	167	291	422	156	1398
Year 8 2001	54	270	133	268	397	133	1255
Year 9 2002	27	222	65	293	222	125	954
Year 10 2003	26	217	120	246	430	96	1135

The above table indicates the cohort of students who entered year 7 in 2000 and completed the secondary cycle in 2003. This is a way of identifying the number of the pupils who remain or drop out of the system in one cycle. In other words, not all 100% of the students who have started year 7 in 2000 reached year 10 in 2003.

Formula:

$$\text{Retention rate: } \frac{\text{Total number of Year 10 Student, 2003}}{\text{Tot. Number of year 7 student, 2000}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Attrition rate: } 100\% - \text{Retention rate}$$

#### RETENTION AND ATTRITION RATES (JSS)

(%)	Torba	Sanma	Malampa	Penama	Shefa	Tafea	Total
Retention Rate	53.1%	69.3%	71.9%	84.5%	101.9%	61.5%	81.2%
Attrition Rate	46.9%	30.7%	28.1%	15.5%	-1.9%	38.5%	18.8%

The total Student Retention rate is 81.2% starting from year 2000. It indicates a high numbers of students who have started year 7 in 2000 and who have managed to reach year 10 in 2003. We can then analyse the student retention rate by province, which gives:

- Shefa province: **Retention rate** 101.9%  
**Attrition rate:** -1.9%

The retention rate has risen because more students have been transferred to Shefa schools than they have dropped out as indicated by the negative attrition rate (-1.9%).

That also indicates a better student and teachers performances in all secondary schools in Shefa province. The Ministry of Education must extent this example to the other five provinces. There is a need to improve student retention in the other 5 provinces and also to reduce the student attrition rate in Torba and Tafea province. Here are some examples:

- To increase the number of available spaces in year 8, 9 and 10
- To make sure that there are sufficient teachers
- To make sure that there is sufficient school materials
- To make sure that we have enough qualified teachers

Graph 1: Student Retention and Attrition rate as from year 7 in 2000

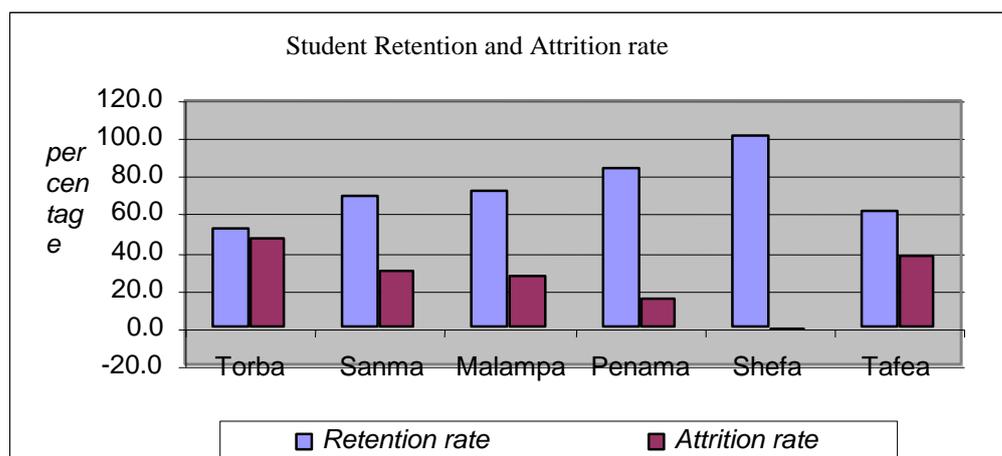


Table 7: Student Cohort by Year and by Level as from year 7 in 2000

French medium

**French**

Year	Torba	Sanma	Malampa	Penama	Shefa	Tafea	Total
Year 7 2000		176	192	76	272	133	849
Year 8 2001		156	161	48	264	133	762
Year 9 2002		202	135	49	254	119	759
Year 10 2003		173	114	45	258	108	698

The total student retention rate in the French Junior Secondary School is 82.2 % from year 2000 to 2003. This is better compared to the English medium. In general the French-speaking system is progressing well because the attrition rate is as low as 17.8%. Here are some reasons for high attrition rates:

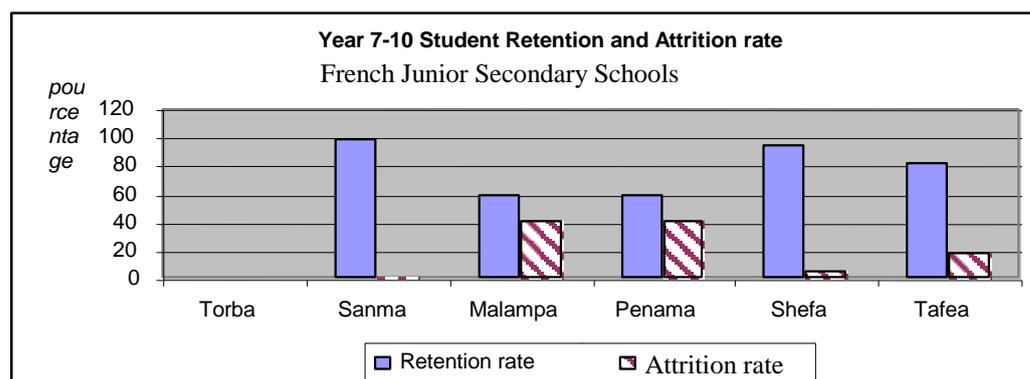
- Unpaid school fees (by the parents)
- School discipline
- Poor academic performance

**RETENTION RATE (Francophone schools)**

(%)	Torba	Sanma	Malampa	Penama	Shefa	Tafea	Total
Retention Rate		98.3%	59.4%	59.2%	94.9%	81.2%	82.2%
Attrition Rate		1.7%	40.6%	40.8%	5.1%	18.8%	17.8%

As indicated in the above table, there is no Francophone secondary school in Torba province. The student retention rate is very high in Sanma, Shefa and Tafea province. Malampa and Penama provinces have a very high attrition rate that is worth investigating by the Ministry of Education.

Graph 2: Student Retention and Attrition rate in the French-speaking Junior Secondary Schools.



The Francophone schools that are located in Malampa, Penama and Tafea provinces must focus closely on the number of dropouts after each year level. The high transition rate may be a result of poor teaching quality.

Table 8: Total Secondary Schools with available space in year 9, in 2004.

**English Top Up Community Schools**

Province	Name of Top Up Schools	Island of Location	Proposed name of Junior Secondary School - Available Year 9 Space (Nearest JSS)	Island of Location	2003 Year 8 Suttend	Number of available year 9 in 2003
TORBA						
	Pasalele	Mota	Arep	Vanua Lava	35	1
	Sanlang	Vanua lava	Arep	Vanua Lava	35	1
	Losalava	Gaua	Arep	Vanua Lava	35	1
SANMA						
	Tata	Santo	Molivalivu/Santo East/Aore	Santo/Aore	35/38/39	1,1,2
	Merei	Santo	Molivalivu	Santo	35	1
	Pialulup	Santo	Hog Harbour	Santo	69	1
	Avunatari	Malo	Aore	Aore	39	2
MALAMPA						
	Tautu	Malekula	Rensarie/Lakatoro	Malekula	37/39	1
	Lingarack	Malekula	Rensarie	Malekula	37	1
	Lambubu	Malekula	Rensarie	Malekula	37	1
	Sangalai	Maskelyn	Rensarie/South West Bay	Malekula	37/36	1,1
	Magam	Ambrym	Ranon	Ambrym	24	2
PENAMA						
	Nduindui	Ambae	Navuturiki/Vatumaui/Londua	Ambae	36	1
	Quatui	Ambae	Ambaebulu	Ambae	43	1
	Simon	Ambae	St.Patrick's/Ambaebulu	Ambae	81	2
	Sulua	Maewo	Gambule	Maewo	34	1
	Atavtabanga	Pentecost	Lini Memorial College	Pentecost	32	1
	Bwatnapni	Pentecost	Ranwadi	Pentecost	48	1
SHEFA						
	Manua	Efate	Onesua/Ulei	Efate	74/68	3,2
	Ifira	Ifira	Onesua	Efate	74	3
	Melemaat	Efate	Ulei	Efate	68	2
	Lausake	Emao	Onesua/Ulei	Efate	74/68	3,2
	Nawaraone	Tongoa	Napangasale	Tongoa	38	1
	Lamenu	Epi	Epi High School	Epi	46	1
TAFEA						
	Isangel	Tanna	Isangel	Tanna	32	1
	Dillons Bay	Erromango	Tafea JSS	Tanna	39	1
	Tuhu	Tanna	Tafea JSS/Lenakel	Tanna	39/47	1,2
	Lamkail	Tanna	Tafea JSS	Tanna	39	1
	Devine Point	Tanna	Ienaula	Tanna	32	1
	Kwamera	Tanna	Lenakel	Tanna	47	2

**French Top Up Community Schools**

Province	Name of Top Up Schools	Island of Location	Proposed name of Junior Secondary School - Available Year 9 Space (Nearest JSS)	Island of Location	2003 Year 8 Suttend	Number of available year 9 in 2003
TORBA						
	Wongeskei	Mota Lava	Molivalivu	Santo	35	1
	Santa Maria	Gaua	Molivalivu/Nandiutu	Santo	35/25	1,1
SANMA						
	Ste. Anne	Santo	College de Luganville	Santo	75	3
	Ste. Therese	Santo	College de Luganville/College Technique de Ste. Michel	Santo	75/62	3,2
	Kamewa French	Santo	College de Luganville/College Technique de Ste. Michel	Santo	75/62	3,2
MALAMPA						
	Walarano	Malekula	Orap	Malekula	52	2
	Lamap	Malekula	Rensarie/Sessivi	Malekula/Ambrym	26/18	1,1
	Chenard	Malekula	Vao	Malekula	22	1
PENAMA						
	Nasawa	Ambae	Tagaga	Ambae	34	1
SHEFA						
	Centre Ville	Efate	Lycee/Montmart	Efate	113/65	4,2
	Ifira	Ifira	Lycee/Montmart	Efate	113/65	4,2
	Katundaula	Tongoa	Burumba	Epi	27	1
TAFEA						
	Lowiepeng	Tanna	Imaki	Tanna	28	1
	Lamapruan	Tanna	Tafea College	Tanna	23	1
	Isangel	Tanna	Isangel	Tanna	32	1

This year, there are 48 top-up community schools of which 14 are francophone and 34 Anglophones schools. The Primary education has included in its posting another 4 new primary top-up schools, which will operate in 2004.

The above table indicates the number of the Student in Year 8 top-up schools who will attend the year 8 primary exams at the end of this year. Those who succeeded will continue in year 9 in secondary. There are two important points to consider:

1. The Secondary education needs to increase the number of year 9 classes according to the number of year 8 students this year.
2. The number of secondary schools that have spaces available in year 9 in 2004.

Also, the Secondary education did not increase the number of year 9 classes in this year. It will continue to use the available space in the current Year 9 to cater for year 8 students who will succeed with their exam at the end of this year. Generally, there are spaces available in some secondary schools, which have double classrooms of year 9. These schools are as follows:

Anglophone secondary schools:

- Aore
- Ranon
- St. Patrick College
- Lenakel

Francophone secondary schools:

- Orap
- Rensarie
- Collège de Luganville
- Sessivi
- Lycée
- Vao
- Burumba
- Imaki
- Collège de Tafea

If we base on the official class size of 35 students, there will be spaces available for approximately 250 to 300 students in 13 secondary schools. Once again, that will depend on the number of the student who will succeed to the year 8 top-up primary exams.

Table 10: Secondary schools with available spaces in year 9, 2004

Secondary schools	Space available in year 9
Aore	31
Ranon	46
St Patrick College	24
Lenakel	21
Collège de Luganville	30
Orap	18
Rensarie	9
Sessivi	17
Lycée	28
Vao	13
Burumba	8
Imaki	7
Collège de Tafea	12
<b>Total student</b>	<b>264</b>

Table 11: Total Number of the Student classified by School Authorities

School Authorities	Year 7		Year 8		Year 9		Year 10	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Government	748	727	682	582	549	613	524	519
Catholic	232	184	125	160	111	130	131	119
AOG	22	24	19	37	16	26	8	12
SDA	60	60	47	42	40	24	26	15
Private	118	114	128	89	111	112	98	95
Protestant	55	37	52	35	41	25	29	24
Holliness	29	21	21	23	12	15	17	14
Presbyterian	32	37	31	43	40	46	34	39
COC	38	31	26	22	17	22	30	39
Anglican	34	42	40	41	35	32	38	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>1368</b>	<b>1277</b>	<b>1171</b>	<b>1074</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>1045</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>898</b>

School Authorities	Year 11		Year 12		Year 13		Year 14		Total enrolment		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Male	Female	Total
Government	178	201	146	207	74	86	20	13	2921	2948	5869
Catholic	29	29	21	11	10	15	0	0	659	648	1307
AOG	14	10	5	6	1	0	0	0	85	115	200
SDA	10	31	24	17	4	0	8	0	219	189	408
Private	28	16	11	6	2	0	0	0	496	432	928
Protestant	12	15	15	21	0	0	0	0	204	157	361
Holliness	13	13	3	2	0	0	0	0	95	88	183
Presbyterian	38	22	24	31	0	0	0	0	199	218	417
COC	18	21	16	19	0	0	0	0	145	154	299
Anglican	29	17	22	19	12	7	0	0	210	180	390
<b>Total</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5233</b>	<b>5129</b>	<b>10362</b>

This year the government schools enrolled 56.6% students, catholic schools 12.6% and 30.7% of the students are enrolled in other schools that are administered by the churches such as: Anglican, protestant, COC, SDA, Presbyterian, NTM, AOG and few other private schools.

Table 12: Student/teacher Ratio by School Authorities

School Authorities	Total enrolment			Total Teachers			Student/Tea. Ratio		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Government	2921	2948	5869	204	129	333	14	23	18
Catholic	659	648	1307	58	21	79	11	31	17
AOG	85	115	200	13	12	25	7	10	8
SDA	219	189	408	21	10	31	10	19	13
Private	496	432	928	53	31	84	9	14	11
Protestant	204	157	361	18	5	23	11	31	16
Holliness	95	88	183	10	10	20	10	9	9
Presbyterian	199	218	417	16	12	28	12	18	15
COC	145	154	299	12	5	17	12	31	18
Anglican	210	180	390	17	19	36	12	9	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>5233</b>	<b>5129</b>	<b>10362</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>

It is not possible to indicate the student/teacher ratio for the first and the second cycle separately because the teacher's information was not disaggregated by year level. The average student/teacher ratio for this year is 15: 1. That ratio covers the overall total number

of the teachers in year 7 to 14 who teach under different school authorities. The class size is 30-35 students for one teacher. The Secondary teachers posting is done based on the number of subjects taught in each school. Therefore the student/teacher ratio in the government secondary school is 18: 1; which is lower than the official ratio that was indicated in the secondary education policy.

Official Student/teacher Ratio (first cycle): 30-35: 1 = Year 7-10  
“ “ “ (Second cycle): 25-30 = Year 11-13

The Ministry of Education must take necessary steps to improve Secondary school teacher's deployment in the country. One approach is to assess the number of teaching hours per teacher per week. The minimum hour per week is 18.

Table 13: Student/ teacher ratio by school

School	Med. of Inst.	Adm	Aff	Year 7		Year 8		Year 9		Year 10		Year 11		Year 12		Year 13		Year 14		Total Enrolment	Total Teachers	Stu/tea. ratio
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Ranon	English	Govt		19	9	11	13	30	34	10	7	0	0							133	6	22
Lakatoro	English	Govt		23	17	24	15	16	21											116	4	29
Rensarie JSS	English	Govt		18	18	23	14	12	23	19	14	13	9	8	16	7	18			212	10	21
Lonvat	English	Govt		13	12															25	2	13
South West Bay	English	Govt		14	24	15	21	15	20	17	19									145	7	21
Liro/ Vaum	English	Govt		21	17	19	21	3	7	15	19									122	6	20
				111	102	99	91	76	105	61	59	13	9	8	16	7	18	0	0	775		
Sessivi	French		Cath	20	12	5	13	7	3	10	12									82	5	16
Olal	French		Cath	22	13															35	2	18
College de Rensarie	French	Govt		15	19	14	12	14	17	8	8	7	9	7	10					140	10	14
Norsup	French	Govt		26	22	21	10	17	9	11	9									125	7	18
Orap	French		Prot	37	21	30	22	26	20	16	20	12	15	15	21					255	16	16
Vao	French		Cath	19	13	10	12	6	12	9	11									92	6	15
				139	100	80	69	70	61	54	60	19	24	22	31	0	0	0	0	729		
Ambaebulu	English	Govt		26	11	20	23	17	17	11	21									146	8	18
Bwatnapni	English	Govt		13	23															36	1	36
Navutiriki	English	Govt		20	20	18	18	20	16	17	15									144	6	24
Vureas/St.Patrick Co	English		Ang	34	42	40	41	35	32	38	22	29	17	22	19	12	7			390	36	11
Gambule	English	Govt		17	21	23	11	13	10	5	13									113	4	28
Lini Memorial College	English	Govt		18	18	14	18	10	25	15	20	0	0							138	8	17
Ranwadi High School	English		C.O.C	38	31	26	22	17	22	30	39	18	21	16	19					299	17	18
				173	176	165	138	112	122	116	130	47	38	38	38	12	7	0	0	1312		
Tagaga	French		Cath	19	15	14	20	13	11	17	8									117	6	20
Melsisi	French		Cath	35	26	10	19	11	14	10	10									135	8	17
				54	41	24	39	24	25	27	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	252		
Aore	English		SDA	25	36	24	15	26	16	26	15	10	31	24	17	4	0	8	0	277	21	13
Santo East	English	Govt		18	20	18	20	23	21	27	12									159	6	27
Hog Harbour	English	Govt		38	34	36	33	16	22	20	15									214	8	27
Matevulu College	English	Govt		25	44	37	34	26	34	37	25	32	29	34	29	23	7			416	34	12
				140	154	147	115	110	111	131	86	42	60	58	46	27	7	8	0	1242		
College de Luganvill	French	Govt		37	34	38	37	49	37	35	36	19	38	18	28	11	10			427	33	13
Saint Michel	French		Cath	45	37	33	29	28	34	32	25									263	18	15
Nandiutu	French	Govt		10	15	11	14	13	17	17	11									108	7	15
Molivalivu (*)	French		Prot	18	16	22	13	15	5	13	4									106	7	15
				110	102	104	93	105	93	97	76	19	38	18	28	11	10	0	0	904		
Onesua	English		Pres	32	37	31	43	40	46	34	39	38	22	24	31					417	28	15
Ulei	English	Govt		36	33	33	35	18	25	21	21									222	8	28
Epi High School	English	Govt		18	20	22	24	14	18	25	10									151	6	25
Central Junior	English	Govt		23	12	23	12	13	22	16	19									140	5	28
Malapoa College	English	Govt		50	42	41	32	32	37	36	39	31	32	30	36	15	13			466	30	16
Napangasale	English	Govt		26	21	22	16	24	10	7	7									133	7	19
				299	267	257	271	234	253	222	208	107	78	64	75	16	13	0	0	2364		
Burumba	French	Govt		18	23	17	10	9	11	13	10									111	5	22
Lycée	French	Govt		72	65	62	51	55	60	49	76	59	65	41	61	18	38	20	13	805	55	15
Montmartre	French		Cath	36	39	29	36	23	34	32	33	18	18	21	11	10	15			355	22	16
				155	159	136	120	112	140	113	145	90	93	71	78	30	53	20	13	1528		
Teruja/ Analgauhat	English	Govt		10	10															20	3	7
Ienaula	English	Govt		23	17	20	12	11	11	15	9									118	5	24
Lenakel	English	Govt		40	28	30	17	19	29	20	11									194	7	28
Tafea JSS	English	Govt		14	20	20	19	17	17	14	24	10	10	5	12					182	10	18
				104	89	85	67	63	70	49	47	14	15	5	12	0	0	0	0	620		
College de Tafea	French	Govt		6	12	12	11	12	14	10	17	7	9	3	15					128	10	13
Imaki	French		Cath	20	19	13	15	12	13	12	12	11	11							138	3	46
Isangel	French	Govt		18	29	18	14	12	17	21	19									148	8	19
Lowanatom	French		Cath	16	10	11	16	11	9	9	8									90	9	10
				60	70	54	56	47	53	52	56	18	20	3	15	0	0	0	0	504		
Arep	English	Govt		23	17	20	15	19	12	13	13	0	0							132	6	22

The above table indicates only the government and churches secondary schools. It is much simpler to identify and compare the number of teachers and the number of the student in each school. According to the secondary education policy a junior secondary school that consisted of year 7 to year 10 can enrol up to 140 students with a maximum of 35 students per class. Unfortunately the table 13 indicated that most of the government secondary schools have enrolled less than 120 students.

Table 14: Total number of Teachers in Junior Secondary schools

School	Year level	Total Number of student	Total number of Teachers	Total number of teachers paid by government
<b>MALAMPA PROVINCE</b>				
South West Bay	7-10	145	7	6
Sessivi	7-10	82	5	4
Norsup	7-10	125	7	7
Lonvat	7	25	2	2
<b>PENAMA PROVINCE</b>				
Ambaebulu	7-10	146	8	7
Bwatnapni	7	36	2	1
Navutiriki	7-10	144	6	6
Gambule	7-10	113	4	3
Lini/Memorial College	7-10	138	8	7
Melsisi	7-10	135	8	8
<b>SANMA PROVINCE</b>				
Santo East	7-10	159	6	5
Saint Michel	7-10	263	18	14
Nandiutu	7-10	108	7	7
Molivalivu	7-10	106	7	6
<b>SHEFA PROVINCE</b>				
Epi	7-10	151	6	6
Central Junior	7-10	140	5	5
Napangasale	7-10	133	7	6
Burumba	7-10	111	5	5
<b>TAFEA PROVINCE</b>				
Teruja/ Analgauhat	7	20	3	2
Ienaula	7-10	118	5	4
Lenakel	7-10	194	7	7
Imaki	7-11	138	3	3
Isangel	7-10	148	8	8
Lowanatom	7-10	90	9	5

The above table shows the list of the junior secondary schools that the Ministry needs to re-assess teachers deployment. The table also indicates the number of teachers paid by the government compared to the total number of the teachers who are paid by other authorities. The secondary education needs to take necessary measures to balance the number of teachers who are posted to all the government and churches schools. For example, there are some schools, which have more teachers than other schools for instance.

The second quarter report will outlined the specific information on secondary school teachers per subject. This type of information will help the secondary education:

- To evaluate the distribution of teachers by schools and by subject taught.
- To find out the number of teachers needed per subject
- To identify the number of teachers that need to be send for in-service training.
- To strengthen teachers salaries according to their qualification

Table 15: Total number of Teachers in the urban secondary schools

Schools	Port-Vila			Luganville			Grand total		
	Garçon	Fille	Total	Garçon	Fille	Total	Male	Female	Total
Home Community				61	43	104	61	43	104
Santo East				86	73	159	86	73	159
Collège de Luganville				207	220	427	207	220	427
Saint Michel				138	125	263	138	125	263
Bible church of tomorrow	28	12	40				28	12	40
Central Junior	75	65	140				75	65	140
Jehovah Jirah	61	72	133				61	72	133
Lalinbeth	10	12	22				10	12	22
Malapoa College	235	231	466				235	231	466
NTM (E)	58	56	114				58	56	114
Port Vila International	12	11	23				12	11	23
Sorovanga	62	57	119				62	57	119
Somang	8	10	18				8	10	18
Vila Christian College	25	27	52				25	27	52
Vila City College	126	118	244				126	118	244
Ecole Française	88	100	188				88	100	188
LAB	376	429	805				376	429	805
Montmartre	169	186	355				169	186	355
NTM (F)	37	32	69				37	32	69
<b>Total</b>	<b>1370</b>	<b>1418</b>	<b>2788</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>1862</b>	<b>1879</b>	<b>3741</b>

There are 36% of students who are enrolled in the urban secondary schools in Vanuatu. This is a huge increase compare to last year enrolment due to the establishment and registration of 4 new schools in Port Vila this year. Out of the overall total enrolment, there are 25% of students who enrolled in Luganville and 75% in Port-Vila. These are the reasons, which indicates the high number of student enrolled in urban schools:

- The number of private schools does not cease increasing in Port-Vila and Luganville.
- Some parents in the islands tend to send their children to attend primary schools in either Port-Vila or Luganville so that they can further their studies in any secondary schools.
- Most students enrolled in Lycée Louis Antoine de Bougainville and Malapoa College with an estimate figure of 1400 students. They are considered as the two biggest government secondary schools in Port-Vila.

Table 16: Total number of Student by Age and by year level, 2003.

Age	Year 7		Year 8		Year 9		Year 10		Year 11		Year 12		Year 13		Year 14		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Male	Female	Total
10	7	11	1	0	15	15											23	26	49
11	102	106	8	13													110	119	229
12	422	425	89	103	4	11											515	539	1054
13	586	544	374	341	74	89	0	6									1034	980	2014
14	217	169	441	428	284	333	53	65	4	3	2	2					1001	1000	2001
15	27	15	212	162	402	418	289	286	28	39	4	5					962	925	1887
16	4	5	41	25	171	164	402	394	111	94	23	37	2	2			754	721	1475
17	0	0	3	1	18	14	157	132	164	191	101	106	16	16	1		460	460	920
18	0	0	2	0	3	1	24	12	48	34	106	141	36	54	3	5	222	247	469
19	1	2	0	1	1	0	3	2	11	10	42	36	35	29	11	4	104	84	188
20	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	3	4	9	12	14	7	13	4	48	28	76
<b>Total</b>	1368	1277	1171	1074	972	1045	935	898	369	375	287	339	103	108	28	13	5233	5129	10362

Total number of student	2645		2245		2017		1833		744		626		211		41		10362		
Total official age	847		715		617		575		205		207		90		15		3271		
<official age	109	117	98	116	93	115	53	71	32	42	29	44	18	18	4	5	964		
>official age	837	735	699	617	595	597	593	541	226	239	157	189	49	36	13	4	6127		

The net enrolment ratio for this year is 32%. This indicates the total number of the students who have 12-19 years old to enter into the secondary cycle as compared to the overall total number of secondary school enrolment. The actual enrolment rate refers to students who are in the official age category of 12 to 19 years old. However, the statistical data does not take into account the official age criteria. There is a large number of the students who are enrolled outside the official age (refer to the above table).

The Ministry of Education needs to carry out a research in order to identify other means of learning for students who do not have the chance to continue to year 11 or they are too old to further their studies. For example, the National Examination office has only selected 1,042 students in year 10, 12 and 13 this year out of the 100% of students who have started year 7 in 2000.

The total number of year 10 students this year is 1,833 altogether of which 575 of these students are in the official age category. The Examination office has selected 801 year 10 students in 2002 according to the number of available spaces in year 11 this year. It is likely that the Examination office has also selected student who are not within the official age category.

Table 17: Total numbers of repeaters by province and by year level

Province	year 7	year 8	year 9	year 10	year 11	year 12	year 13	year 14	Male	Female	Total
Torba	1	2	1						2	2	4
Sanma	12	17	6	18	7		1		31	30	61
Malampa	18	19	17	17	3	5			42	37	79
Penama	1	2	1	4					5	3	8
Shefa	21	12	0	8	5	15	1		30	32	62
Tafea	3	1	0	1					2	3	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>219</b>

The repetition rate in the secondary schools is 2% this year as compared to last year. The data did not justify the reasons why we still have repeaters in our schools but it is likely that

student repeat because of their age or low academic performances. The above table shows that there are more repeaters in year 7 and 8 this year due to the age factors.

There are 36% of repeaters from Malampa province followed by 28% in Sanma and Shefa province. Both Penama and Tafea province have 2% each of repeaters where as Torba province has 4%. MALAMPA, SANMA and SHEFA province has the highest number of repeaters due to the high number of students who enrolled in the government and churches schools.

Table 18: Total number of Dropout student by province and by year level

Province	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13	Year 14	Grand total		
									Male	Female	Total
Torba	0	4							2	2	4
Sanma	23	19	23	41	2	37	2		91	56	147
Malampa	19	34	14	17	2				49	37	86
Penama	6	15	20	14	2	3	3		31	32	63
Shefa	20	11	13	18	6	4			30	42	72
Tafea	15	25	18	11					27	42	69
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>441</b>

It is not possible to confirm the number of dropouts in most secondary schools this year. However, the dropout rate for the year 2002 was 4%. Perhaps the main reason that drives most students out of school each year is 'the school fee'. However, the table does not include the number of year 10 dropouts.

Table 19: Total number of Transfers in and out of the School by province and by year level.

#### Transfers in

Province	year 7	year 8	year 9	year 10	year 11	year 12	year 13	year 14	Total		
									Male	Female	Total
Torba	0	0	1						0	1	1
Sanma	153	70	55	52	28	6	6		193	177	370
Malampa	94	46	28	10	44				124	98	222
Penama	55	17	19	13	0	2			48	58	106
Shefa	87	23	26	6	21	9			76	96	172
Tafea	20	10	9	7					16	30	46
<b>Total</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>917</b>

#### Transfers out

Province	year 7	year 8	year 9	year 10	year 11	year 12	year 13	year 14	Total		
									Male	Female	Total
Torba	0	0	1						0	1	1
Sanma	17	14	9	30	8	8	13		46	53	99
Malampa	35	23	9	14	16	20			76	41	117
Penama	8	6	5						8	11	19
Shefa	14	35	19	19	7	7			49	52	101
Tafea	11	3	3						6	11	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>354</b>

The practice of student transfers does not decrease or increase the total number of the student each year except if we have in and out migration between islands. The reasons for these transfers were not specified in the questionnaires. But generally, transfers take place when there is changes of choice and movement of parents. Apart from the total number of students who are enrolled in the secondary school, there are 12% of transfers in and out within the system.

Table 20: Total numbers of secondary school boarders by province and year level

Province	year 7	year 8	year 9	year 10	year 11	year 12	year 13	year 14	Total		
									Male	Female	Total
Torba	37	33	21	21					57	55	112
Sanma	353	3325	287	234	147	107	42		794	701	1495
Malampa	333	321	227	195	107	21	0		614	590	1204
Penama	345	295	304	257	78	63	19		683	678	1361
Shefa	334	265	238	277	131	119	41		698	707	1405
Tafea	264	231	231	204	60	3	0		476	517	993
<b>Total</b>	<b>1666</b>	<b>4470</b>	<b>1308</b>	<b>1188</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3322</b>	<b>3248</b>	<b>6570</b>

This year, the school data indicated that 63% of students are boarders in 44 boarding secondary schools. A large number of these students are enrolled in the government and churches schools. Boarders are students who are accommodated within the school compound.

### SECTION III: TEACHER INFORMATION

The third part of this report will illustrate more detail information on teachers in table and graph forms.

Table 1: Total Number of Secondary School Teacher by Province and by Sex.

Province	Total number of Teachers		
	Male	Female	Total
Torba	4	2	6
Sanma	99	48	147
Malampa	58	25	83
Penama	64	40	104
Shefa	153	111	264
Tafea	43	28	71
<b>Total</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>675</b>

The total number of teachers in secondary education this year is 675. This figure included teachers in the government schools, government assisted and private schools. The total number of teachers has increased by 14% as compared to last year. By looking closely on the number of teachers in government and assisted secondary schools, there is an increase of 29% as compare to last year. The distribution of teachers by sex indicates that there are 62% of male and 38% of female. The Secondary Education as well as the Teacher's College must encourage more girls to enter the teaching service. At the moment, there is no balance in the recruitment of teachers by gender currently within the teaching services.

Table 2: Student/ teacher ratio by language of Instruction and by province

Province	Anglophone Teachers	Anglophone Student	Student/teacher
	Total	Total	Ratio
Torba	6	132	22
Sanma	82	1242	15
Malampa	37	775	21
Penama	90	1312	15
Shefa	157	2364	15
Tafea	41	620	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>6445</b>	<b>16</b>

Vanuatu is the unique country in the world that introduces both French and English language as the medium of instruction in its secondary schools. There is 62% Anglophone and 38% Francophone students within the country. The distribution of secondary school teachers by language of instruction is in relation with the number of students who are enrolled in the English and French medium schools.

Teacher's salaries consume the largest share of the Education budget. The **2003 Program Budget Estimates** has indicated a total amount of 439,096,176 Vatu for teacher's salaries. Next year, there will be an approximate reduction of 5,000,000 Vatu on teacher recurrent budget. The reduction will affect new initiatives such as the student teachers who will be graduating at the end of this year 2003 and the teachers who are posted on a temporary basis.

Province	Francophone Teachers	Francophone Students	Student/teacher Ratio
Torba	0	0	
Sanma	65	904	14
Malampa	46	729	16
Penama	14	252	18
Shefa	107	1528	14
Tafea	30	504	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>3917</b>	<b>15</b>

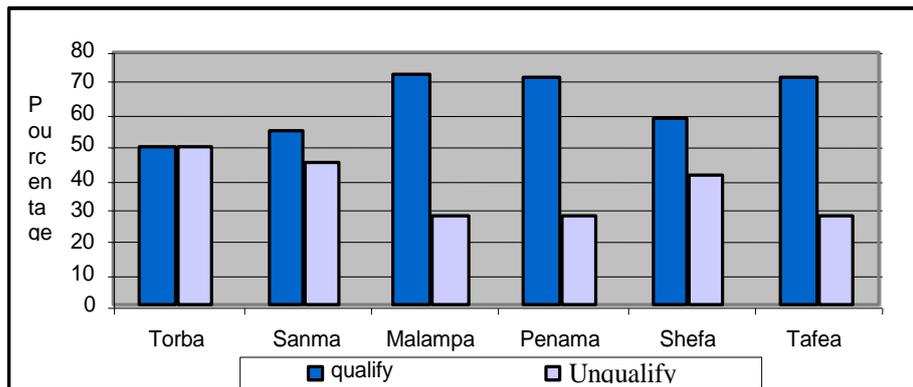
Table 3: Total Number of Qualify Teachers

Province	Qualify teachers		Total Qualify	Total number of teachers	% qualify	% Unqualify	Total Unqualify
	Male	Female					
Torba	2	1	3	6	50	50	3
Sanma	53	28	81	147	55.	44.	66
Malampa	42	18	60	83	72.	27.	23
Penama	49	26	75	104	72.	27.	29
Shefa	90	66	156	264	59.	40.	108
Tafea	34	17	51	71	71.	28.	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>63.</b>	<b>36.</b>	<b>249</b>

Out of the total number of secondary schoolteachers, 63% are qualified to teach while 37% are not qualified. The percentage has indicated that there are more qualify teachers in Malampa, Penama and Tafea province as compared to other provinces. The qualified secondary school teachers are categorized as teachers who have been trained at the Teacher's College or abroad. The above table indicated that within Shefa province there is a large number of untrained teachers.

The Teaching Service Commission needs to review the teacher's salary of those who are paid by the government. However, the approval of the salary scales is not in line with the teacher's qualifications.

Graph 1: Total number of Trained and Untrained Teachers.



The above graph indicates that there are more trained teachers in Sanma, Malampa, Penama, Shefa and Tafea provinces. However, Arep Junior Secondary School in Torba province has 6 teaching staff altogether of whom, 3 are trained teachers.

There are 37% of untrained teachers in the secondary schools. The reasons that drive the schools to recruit untrained teachers are as follows:

➤ **Not enough teachers in secondary schools.**

There are 33 secondary school teachers who are posted on a voluntary basis. This includes:

1. 20 government secondary schools with 25 teachers
2. 3 catholic schools with 9 teachers
3. 4 protestant school with 1 teacher
4. 1 COC with 2 teachers and
5. 8 private schools with 24 voluntary teachers.

➤ **The distribution of teachers by qualification is not balance in the government and churches schools.**

It is not sure whether the teachers who are paid by the churches, the school council or other school authorities are trained or not. Therefore, the churches pay 86 teachers, the school council pays 43 and 84 teachers are paid by other school authorities.

➤ **The Use of other curriculum materials**

Most of the private schools choose to use other curriculum materials, which are prepared by other country such as Australia, France, New Zealand and so fort. So far, most of the private schools recruited teachers according to their academic qualifications. The Ministry of Education needs to set up some policy directives in order to employ teachers who are specifically trained to teach in a secondary school rather than recruiting untrained teachers.

Table 4: Total number of Teachers by Province and by Teaching Status.

Province	Teachers Status		
	Permanent	Probation	Voluntary
Torba	2	3	1
Sanma	99	42	6
Malampa	30	37	16
Penama	56	30	18
Shefa	202	32	30
Tafea	30	33	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>79</b>

The above table indicates the number of teachers by teaching status. Out of the overall total, 62% are permanent teachers, 26% are on probation and 2% are on voluntary basis. According to the personnel section within the Department of Education, the promotion of a probation teacher depends on the decision of the Teaching Service Commission Board.

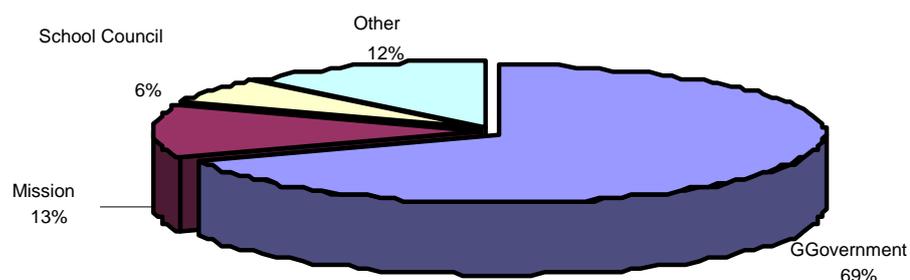
Table 5: Total number of teachers paid under different school authorities

Province	Government	Mission	School Council	Others	Total
Torba	5	0	0	1	6
Sanma	105	21	7	14	147
Malampa	67	7	3	6	83
Penama	72	6	11	15	104
Shefa	166	37	20	41	264
Tafea	48	15	2	6	71
<b>Total</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>675</b>

As stated in the previous tables, the government plays a major role in our education system. The government provides salaries for a total of 463 teachers of which there are 426 trained teachers plus 37 untrained teachers.

Graph 2: Percentage of Secondary school teachers paid under different school Authorities.

Percentage of Teachers who are paid under different school authorities



The above graph shows the number of teachers who are paid under different school authorities. It is very important to note that the government is also providing salaries to the teachers who are teaching in the Catholic, Protestant, Presbyterian, C.O.C, Anglican and SDA schools. The government also provides school materials to these schools.

## SECTION IV: Financing of Secondary Education in Vanuatu.

This section aims to update the chapter on the "financing of secondary education in Vanuatu" based particularly on **Program budget Estimates** for year 2000 to 2003. The tables, which are provided, are slightly the same tables from the previous pages but they included the detail information based on 2000-2003 budget figures on expenditure regarding the wages of teachers, the school grants and school fees subsidies.

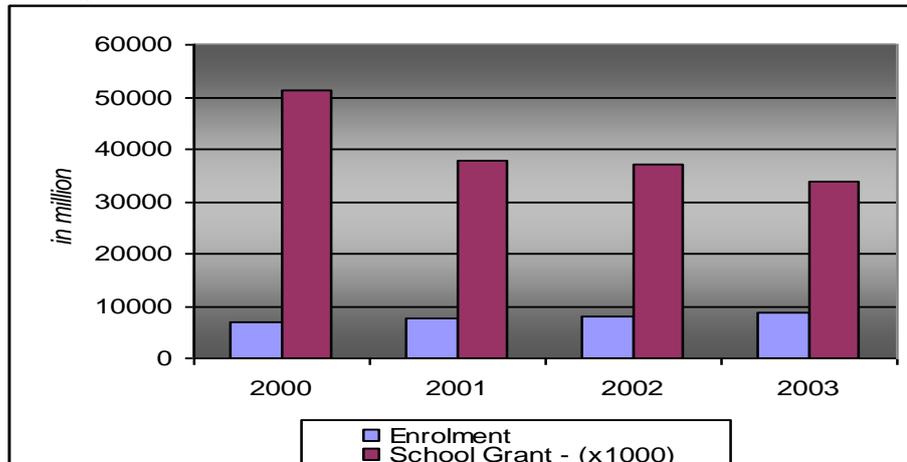
In actual fact it is difficult to establish the education budget over a certain period of time because the budgetary committee within the Department of Finance makes final approval to the Ministry of Education budget. For example, the school grants budget for the government and government-assisted secondary schools, which is included in the recurrent annual budget of education since 2000 was given a reduction of 52%. Despite the continuous decreasing of budget, the number of students enrolled in secondary schools has increased by 4.6% in three years. Although the number of students keeps on increasing each year, the school grant per student continues to decrease. However, the Ministry of Education continues to provide the operational school grants to the schools by taking into account the official number of 35 students per class. In addition to the annual budgets, there are project funds that are provided towards the school developments.

Table 1: Budget allocation for School Grants – JSS/SSS

Year	Government and assisted Secondary school Enrolment	in million (vatu)	Unit Cost per Student
		School Grant - (x1000)	
2000	6811	51305.7	7533
2001	7725	37750	4887
2002	8151	37250	4570
2003	8643	33750	3905

The decision makers within the Ministry of Education must be able to defend the recurrent budget bearing in mind that the school grant budget keep on decreasing annually. If that continues, the student unit cost will also continue to decrease each year.

Graph 1: Secondary School Grant to compare with the official number of the Student.



In addition to the recurrent budget and the development budget, this section will outline two other principal sectors of expenditure; the wages of teachers and the School Fee Subsidies.

Table 2: Budget allocation for Teacher's Salary

Year	Number of Teachers	Budget Salary Teachers - JSS/SSS (x1000000)	Unit cost/ per teachers salary and per annum
2000	285	387.820969	1360775
2001	370	424.012500	1145980
2002	409	477.755572	1168107
2003	463	499.039176	1077838

As noted earlier, the greatest expenditure in the education budget is the cost of teacher salaries. The budget allocated for teachers' salaries has increased by 4% as compare to last year. The allocation of teacher's salaries increases according to the number of recruitment of teachers in schools. The number of secondary school teachers has increased by 13 % as compared to last year.

Graph 2: Budget on Teacher wages compared to the number of the teachers, 2000-2003.

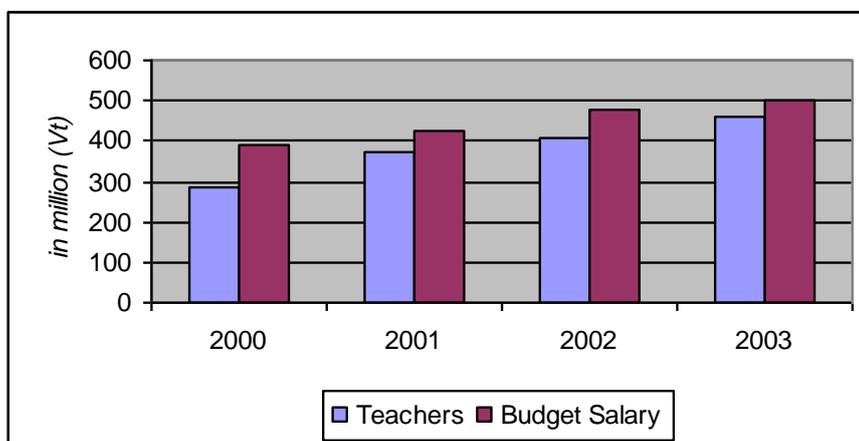
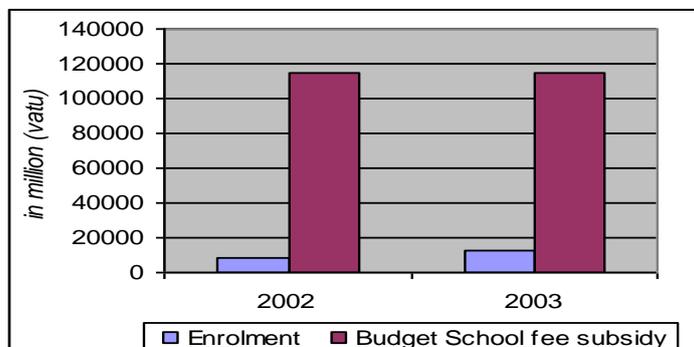


Table 3: 2002-2003 School Fee Subsidies allocations

Year	Government and assisted Sec school enrolment	Budget School Fee Subsidies - JSS/SSS in million (vatu)	Unit Cost per Student
2002	8151	115,000,000	14109
2003	8643	115,000,000	13306

The annual budget for the school fee subsidies for this year have remained the same as compare to last year. While the total number of secondary school student keeps on increasing this year, the budget allocated for the school fee subsidy has not changed and therefore the unit cost per student continues to decline.

Graph 3: School Fee Subsidies allocations



The Administration and Financial Services within the Ministry of Education provides the school fee subsidies on a three-term basis within a year. The total amount of school fee subsidy paid in the first term this year amounted to 38,400,000 Vatu. Once again, grants and subsidies are paid according to confirmed number of student in each school per term while respecting the official number of student by class, which is 35.

## Conclusion

Below are the key points of which the Ministry of Education, aid-donors, planners, government departments, NGO's and public in general might consider when it comes to developing educational policies and to prepare future development planning for the Secondary Education.

- The Secondary school enrolment as well as the number of the teachers has increased this year.
- The secondary enrolment rate for this year is 33.4%. About 66.6% of the population who were in the ages of 12 to 19 years old do not have the chance to further their studies in any secondary school.
- The total number of class 6 dropouts continues to increase each year.
- The total number of student and teachers by language of instruction are not balance.
- Not enough year 7 classes to cater for the entire student who succeed with the class 6 exam.
- Not enough year 11 classes to cater for year 10 student.
- The distribution of the schools in the provinces does not respect the number of the population in each province.
- The actual urban schools do not match the fast growth of the urban population.
- The year 10, 12, 13 and 14 dropouts keep on increasing.
- Our education system is looking good though as the overall student Retention rate is 81.2% and the attrition rate is 18.8%.
- The number of student outside the official age is very high.
- The secondary schools continue to enrol student repeaters.
- The secondary school project development does not fall in line with the rapid growth rate of student enrolment each year.
- The overall budget allocated for Secondary Education does not fall in line according to the increasing total number of secondary school student and teachers each year.
- Not all teachers who are currently teaching in the secondary schools are trained.

## Recommendation:

- To ensure that there is a balance grouping of students by schools, by islands and by provinces.
- To reduce disparity between the number of Anglophone and francophone students proportionally.
- The government should upgrade senior cycle by introducing year 11.
- The government, communities and individuals have to be encouraged to follow the official criteria of establishing a new school. It should focus on facts, figures and geographical location before taking new initiatives to establish a new junior secondary school.
- The Ministry needs to increase the number of year 9 classes.
- To ensure that there is enough schools in town to match the fast urban population growth.
- The Ministry should put in place some other means of training as establishing more technical, vocational and rural training centers to cater for Year 10, 11, 12 and 13 dropouts of the system each year. There could be serious education related problems in future if the situation is not carefully addressed.
- The government should establish a study to find out the reasons of student drop out during a cycle of education.
- The Ministry of Education should include in its policy some directives to reduce or prevent the increasing number of student who are outside the official age each year.

The actual enrolment rate is the most reliable indicator for monitoring the progress towards Universal Primary Education.

- To monitor the teacher training for permanent, probation and voluntary teachers in order to provide quality teaching in each school.
- To respect the official number of student per class which is 30-35 students to one teacher. Therefore the Ministry must:
  - Be able to analyse the effectiveness of its teaching staff across the system
  - Ensure that teachers provide quality teaching and
  - Review teachers' salary according to their qualification

## **Annex:**

School Questionnaire

### **STATISTICAL QUESTIONNAIRE**

### **SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**YEAR 2003**

#### **I. IMPORTANT NOTE:**

Policy and Planning Services is sending you two copies of *2003 Statistical questionnaires* which **1 copy** must be completed and returned to the PEO in your province before 3<sup>rd</sup> March, **2003** and the other must be kept by the school. To avoid inaccurate data or not adhering to time set which may lead to disciplinary action, Principals filling the forms are advised to ensure data is accurate and handed in on time.

It is very important for you to understand that each section of the questionnaire is very important and are analysed and use as indicators for education development in the country.

#### General Information:

This section requires that you provide general administration of the school and it is important that new schools are given their year of establishment.

#### Enrolment: (tables)

We are collecting data for each school by Year, Sex and Age, which will help us determine;

1. Enrolment rates and ratios
2. Intake rates and ratios of pupils
3. Repetition and survival rates
4. Transfer of students from one school to another
5. The number of boarding students in each school

#### Teachers:

This information on teachers will help us find out;

1. The number of students per teacher
2. The number of trained and untrained teachers in the field
3. The number of teachers entering and leaving the field.

#### Financial Statement:

It is important to know the financial statement for each school

1. To provide information to the School Audit Officer in the Department of Education
2. To identify contribution of other agencies or partners and how funds are used
3. To assist projects, planning and finance in the Department of Education

#### General Comment:

We are interested to have your comment on the administration of school or on how you think this questionnaire may be improved.

**II. GENERAL INFORMATION:**

**1. Name of School:** \_\_\_\_\_

Island: \_\_\_\_\_

Province: \_\_\_\_\_

Establishment Year: \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Medium of Instruction:**

English:       French:       Amalgamation       *tick ✓ in the appropriate box*

**3. Affiliation/ Administration**

Government       Catholic       Protestant       SDA

Presbyterian       Other specify:.....      Private

**4. School Council:**                      Yes      No      *(please circle where appropriate)*

**III. ENROLMENT :**

Age	Year 7		Year 8		Year 9		Year 10		Year 11		Year 12		Year 13		Year 14		Total			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T	
10																				
11																				
12																				
13																				
14																				
15																				
16																				
17																				
18																				
19																				
20																				
<b>Total</b>																				

**Attrition:**

	Year 7		Year 8		Year 9		Year 10		Year 11		Year 12		Year 13		Year 14		Total			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T	
Repeaters 2002																				
Dropouts 2001																				
Transfers in 2002																				
Transfers out 2002																				
Boarders																				
Day Boarders																				

**IV. STAFFING**

Name of Principal: \_\_\_\_\_

Non teaching: Yes No *“please circle the appropriate answer”*

Give the number of Teachers in your school: Male: \_\_\_\_\_ Female: \_\_\_\_\_

How many teachers are qualify to teach (e.g., VTC Diploma): Male: \_\_\_ Female: \_\_\_\_\_

How many of them are: Permanent: \_\_\_\_\_ Probation: \_\_\_\_\_ Voluntary: \_\_\_\_\_

How many of them are paid by: Government: \_\_\_\_\_ Mission: \_\_\_\_\_ School Council: \_\_\_\_\_

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**Applicable to new teachers only (Probation teachers)**

**Teachers Qualifications:**

Surname	Other Names	Sex		DoB	Citizenship	Marital Status Eg. Married	Employment Status			Employer Eg. Govt
		M	F				Perm	Prob	Voluntary	

**Teachers Qualifications:**

Highest Accademic Qualification	Teaching Qualification Eg. Diploma in Education	Initial date of employment	Subject taught 2003



## School Enrolment

**Secondary schools enrolment**

School	Administration	Affiliation	Year 7		Year 8		Year 9		Year 10	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Ranon	Government		19	9	11	13	30	34	10	7
Lakatoro	Government		23	17	24	15	16	21		
Jehovah Nissi		AOG	3	5	7	7				
Rensarie JSS	Government		18	18	23	14	12	23	19	14
Lonvat	Government		13	12						
South West Bay	Government		14	24	15	21	15	20	17	19
Liro/ Vaum	Government		21	17	19	21	3	7	15	19
			111	102	99	91	76	105	61	59
Sessivi		Catholic	20	12	5	13	7	3	10	12
Olal		Catholic	22	13						
College de Rensarie	Government		15	19	14	12	14	17	8	8
Norsup	Government		26	22	21	10	17	9	11	9
Orap		Protestant	37	21	30	22	26	20	16	20
Vao		Catholic	19	13	10	12	6	12	9	11
			139	100	80	69	70	61	54	60
Ambaebulu	Government		26	11	20	23	17	17	11	21
Bwatnapni	Government		13	23						
Navutiriki	Government		20	20	18	18	20	16	17	15
<b>Vatumaui</b>		Private	4	5	6					
Vureas/St. Patrick College		Anglican	34	42	40	41	35	32	38	22
Gambule	Government		17	21	23	11	13	10	5	13
Lini Memorial College	Government		18	18	14	18	10	25	15	20
Vulumanu		Private	3	5	18	5				
Ranwadi High School		C.O.C	38	31	26	22	17	22	30	39
			173	176	165	138	112	122	116	130
Tagaga		Catholic	19	15	14	20	13	11	17	8
Melsisi		Catholic	35	26	10	19	11	14	10	10
			54	41	24	39	24	25	27	18
Aore		SDA	25	36	24	15	26	16	26	15
Home Community		Private	21	15	19	8	10	6	11	14
Santo East	Government		18	20	18	20	23	21	27	12
Hog Harbour	Government		38	34	36	33	16	22	20	15
Luganville Covenant Community College		AOG								
Matevulu College	Government		25	44	37	34	26	34	37	25
Vila City College - Santo		Private								
<b>Tamolvanua</b>		Private	13	5	13	5	9	12	10	5
			140	154	147	115	110	111	131	86
College de Luganville	Government		37	34	38	37	49	37	35	36
Saint Michel		Catholic	45	37	33	29	28	34	32	25
Nandiutu	Government		10	15	11	14	13	17	17	11
Molivalivu (*)		Protestant	18	16	22	13	15	5	13	4
			110	102	104	93	105	93	97	76

Onesua		Presbyterian	32	37	31	43	40	46	34	39
Bible Church of Tomorrow		Private	6	2	5	1	4	2	4	2
Ulei	Government		36	33	33	35	18	25	21	21
Epi High School	Government		18	20	22	24	14	18	25	10
Port-Quimie		SDA	23	17	11	19	0	0		
Central Junior	Government		23	12	23	12	13	22	16	19
Jehovah Jireh		AOG	14	12	9	19	14	21	8	9
Lalinbeth		Private	2	5	1	1	4	2	3	4
Malapoa College	Government		50	42	41	32	32	37	36	39
NTM (E)		Holiness	19	11	9	16	9	7	7	8
Port-Vila International		Private	0	0	4	5	3	2	2	3
<b>Sorovanga</b>		Private	13	12	19	15	14	15	16	15
<b>Somang</b>		Private	6	4	2	6				
<b>Vila Christian College</b>		Private	0	0	0	1	17	14	1	11
<b>Vila City College</b>		Private	31	39	25	26	28	32	42	21
Napangasale	Government		26	21	22	16	24	10	7	7
			<b>299</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>208</b>
Burumba	Government		18	23	17	10	9	11	13	10
Ecole Française		Private	19	22	16	16	22	27	9	20
Lycée	Government		72	65	62	51	55	60	49	76
Montmartre		Catholic	36	39	29	36	23	34	32	33
<b>NTM (F)</b>		Holiness	10	10	12	7	3	8	10	6
			<b>155</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>145</b>
<b>Teruja/ Analgauhat</b>	Government		10	10						
<b>Kwataparen</b>		SDA	12	7	12	8	14	8		
lenaula	Government		23	17	20	12	11	11	15	9
Lenakel	Government		40	28	30	17	19	29	20	11
<b>North Tanna Christ Comm.</b>		AOG	2	5	2	5	1	4		
<b>North Gate Tanna Com. School</b>		AOG	3	2						
<b>Tafea Christian School</b>		AOG			1	6	1	1		3
Tafea JSS	Government		14	20	20	19	17	17	14	24
			<b>104</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>47</b>
College de Tafea	Government		6	12	12	11	12	14	10	17
Imaki		Catholic	20	19	13	15	12	13	12	12
Isangel	Government		18	29	18	14	12	17	21	19
Lowanatom		Catholic	16	10	11	16	11	9	9	8
			<b>60</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>Arep</b>	Government		23	17	20	15	19	12	13	13
		Total	<b>1368</b>	<b>1277</b>	<b>1171</b>	<b>1074</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>1045</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>898</b>

## Secondary schools enrolment

School	Administration	Affiliation	Year 11		Year 12		Year 13		Year 14		Total		
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Male	Female	Total
Ranon	Government		0	0							70	63	133
Lakatoro	Government										63	53	116
Jehovah Nissi		AOG									10	12	22
Rensarie JSS	Government		13	9	8	16	7	18			100	112	212
Lonvat	Government										13	12	25
South West Bay	Government										61	84	145
Liro/ Vaum	Government										58	64	122
			13	9	8	16	7	18	0	0	375	400	775
Sessivi		Catholic									42	40	82
Olal		Catholic									22	13	35
College de Rensarie	Government		7	9	7	10					65	75	140
Norsup	Government										75	50	125
Orap		Protestant	12	15	15	21					136	119	255
Vao		Catholic									44	48	92
			19	24	22	31	0	0	0	0	384	345	729
Ambaebulu	Government										74	72	146
Bwatnapni	Government										13	23	36
Navutiriki	Government										75	69	144
<b>Vatumaui</b>		Private									10	5	15
Vureas/St.Patrick College		Anglican	29	17	22	19	12	7			210	180	390
Gambule	Government										58	55	113
Lini Memorial College	Government		0	0							57	81	138
Vulumanu		Private									21	10	31
Ranwadi High School		C.O.C	18	21	16	19					145	154	299
			47	38	38	38	12	7	0	0	663	649	1312
Tagaga		Catholic									63	54	117
Melsisi		Catholic									66	69	135
			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	129	123	252
Aore		SDA	10	31	24	17	4	0	8	0	147	130	277
Home Community		Private	0	0							61	43	104
Santo East	Government										86	73	159
Hog Harbour	Government										110	104	214
Luganville Covenant Community College		AOG									0	0	0
Matevulu College	Government		32	29	34	29	23	7			214	202	416
Vila City College - Santo		Private									0	0	0
<b>Tamolvanua</b>		Private									45	27	72
			42	60	58	46	27	7	8	0	663	579	1242
College de Luganville	Government		19	38	18	28	11	10			207	220	427
Saint Michel		Catholic									138	125	263
Nandiutu	Government										51	57	108
Molivalivu (*)		Protestant									68	38	106
			19	38	18	28	11	10	0	0	464	440	904

Onesua		Presbyterian	38	22	24	31				199	218	417	
Bible Church of Tomorrow		Private	9	5						28	12	40	
Ulei	Government									108	114	222	
Epi High School	Government									79	72	151	
Port-Quimie		SDA								34	36	70	
Central Junior	Government									75	65	140	
Jehovah Jireh		AOG	10	5	5	6	1			61	72	133	
Lalinbeth		Private								10	12	22	
Malapoa College	Government		31	32	30	36	15	13		235	231	466	
NTM (E)		Holiness	11	12	3	2				58	56	114	
Port-Vila International		Private	1	1	2					12	11	23	
<b>Sorovanga</b>		Private								62	57	119	
<b>Somang</b>		Private								8	10	18	
<b>Vila Christian College</b>		Private	7	1						25	27	52	
<b>Vila City College</b>		Private								126	118	244	
Napangasale	Government									79	54	133	
			107	78	64	75	16	13	0	0	1199	1165	2364
Burumba	Government									57	54	111	
Ecole Française		Private	11	9	9	6	2			88	100	188	
Lycée	Government		59	65	41	61	18	38	20	13	376	429	805
Montmartre		Catholic	18	18	21	11	10	15			169	186	355
<b>NTM (F)</b>		Holiness	2	1						37	32	69	
			90	93	71	78	30	53	20	13	727	801	1528
<b>Teruja/ Analgauhat</b>	Government									10	10	20	
<b>Kwataparen</b>		SDA								38	23	61	
lenaula	Government									69	49	118	
Lenakel	Government									109	85	194	
<b>North Tanna Christ Comm.</b>		AOG								5	14	19	
<b>North Gate Tanna Com. School</b>		AOG								3	2	5	
<b>Tafea Christian School</b>		AOG	4	5						6	15	21	
Tafea JSS	Government		10	10	5	12				80	102	182	
			14	15	5	12	0	0	0	0	320	300	620
College de Tafea	Government		7	9	3	15				50	78	128	
Imaki		Catholic	11	11						68	70	138	
Isangel	Government									69	79	148	
Lowanatom		Catholic								47	43	90	
			18	20	3	15	0	0	0	0	234	270	504
<b>Arep</b>	Government		0	0						75	57	132	
		Total	<b>369</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5233</b>	<b>5129</b>	<b>10362</b>

## Teacher's Information

**Secondary Schools Teachers**

<b>School</b>	<b>Province</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
College de Rensarie	Malampa	5	5	<b>10</b>
Lakatoro	Malampa	2	2	<b>4</b>
Jehovah Nissi	Malampa	1	1	<b>2</b>
Liro/ Vaum	Malampa	5	1	<b>6</b>
Norsup	Malampa	6	1	<b>7</b>
Orap	Malampa	13	3	<b>16</b>
Ranon	Malampa	4	2	<b>6</b>
Rensarie JSS	Malampa	5	5	<b>10</b>
Sessivi	Malampa	5		<b>5</b>
Olal	Malampa	2		<b>2</b>
Lonvat	Malampa	2	0	<b>2</b>
South West Bay	Malampa	3	4	<b>7</b>
Vao	Malampa	5	1	<b>6</b>
		<b>58</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>83</b>
Ambaebulu	Penama	5	3	<b>8</b>
Bwatnapni	Penama	1	1	<b>1</b>
Gambule	Penama	3	1	<b>4</b>
Lini Memorial College	Penama	4	4	<b>8</b>
Melsisi	Penama	7	1	<b>8</b>
Navutiriki	Penama	4	2	<b>6</b>
Ranwadi High School	Penama	12	5	<b>17</b>
Tagaga	Penama	5	1	<b>6</b>
<b>Vatumauro</b>	Penama	3		<b>3</b>
<b>Vulumanu</b>	Penama	4	3	<b>7</b>
Vureas/St.Patrick Colle	Penama	17	19	<b>36</b>
		<b>65</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>104</b>
Aore	Sanma	13	8	<b>21</b>
College de Luganville	Sanma	23	10	<b>33</b>
Hog Harbour	Sanma	7	1	<b>8</b>
Home Community	Sanma	5	2	<b>7</b>
Matevulu College	Sanma	23	11	<b>34</b>
Molivalivu (*)	Sanma	5	2	<b>7</b>
Nandiutu	Sanma	4	3	<b>7</b>
Saint Michel	Sanma	12	6	<b>18</b>
Santo East	Sanma	3	3	<b>6</b>
<b>Tamolvanua</b>	Sanma	4	2	<b>6</b>
		<b>99</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>147</b>

Burumba	Shefa	5		<b>5</b>
Central Junior	Shefa	2	3	<b>5</b>
Jehovah Jireh	Shefa	6	6	<b>12</b>
Lalinbeth	Shefa	3	2	<b>5</b>
Ecole Française	Shefa	9	10	<b>19</b>
Epi High School	Shefa	4	2	<b>6</b>
Lycée	Shefa	32	23	<b>55</b>
Malapoa College	Shefa	14	16	<b>30</b>
Montmartre	Shefa	14	8	<b>22</b>
Napangasale	Shefa	4	3	<b>7</b>
NTM (E)	Shefa	5	9	<b>14</b>
<b>NTM (F)</b>	Shefa	5	1	<b>6</b>
Onesua	Shefa	16	12	<b>28</b>
Port-Quimie	Shefa	5		<b>5</b>
Bible Church of Tomorrow	Shefa	3	2	<b>5</b>
Port-Vila International	Shefa		2	<b>2</b>
<b>Sorovanga</b>	Shefa	2	2	<b>4</b>
<b>Somang</b>	Shefa	5	3	<b>8</b>
Ulei	Shefa	4	4	<b>8</b>
<b>Vila Christian College</b>	Shefa	3	1	<b>4</b>
<b>Vila City College</b>	Shefa	12	2	<b>14</b>
		<b>153</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>264</b>
<b>Teruja/ Analgauhat</b>	Tafea	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
College de Tafea	Tafea	6	4	<b>10</b>
Kwataparen	Tafea	3	2	<b>5</b>
Ienaula	Tafea	1	4	<b>5</b>
Imaki	Tafea	3		<b>3</b>
Isangel	Tafea	6	2	<b>8</b>
Lenakel	Tafea	3	4	<b>7</b>
Lowanatom	Tafea	5	4	<b>9</b>
<b>North Tanna Christ C</b>	Tafea	3	3	<b>6</b>
<b>North Gate Tanna Co</b>	Tafea	1		<b>1</b>
<b>Tafea Christian Scho</b>	Tafea	2	2	<b>4</b>
Tafea JSS	Tafea	8	2	<b>10</b>
		<b>43</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Arep</b>	Torba	4	2	<b>6</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>422</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>675</b>