



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, YOUTH & SPORTS

EDUCATION STATISTICAL REPORT

2012



TUVALU

SCHOOL INDICATORS FOR 2012

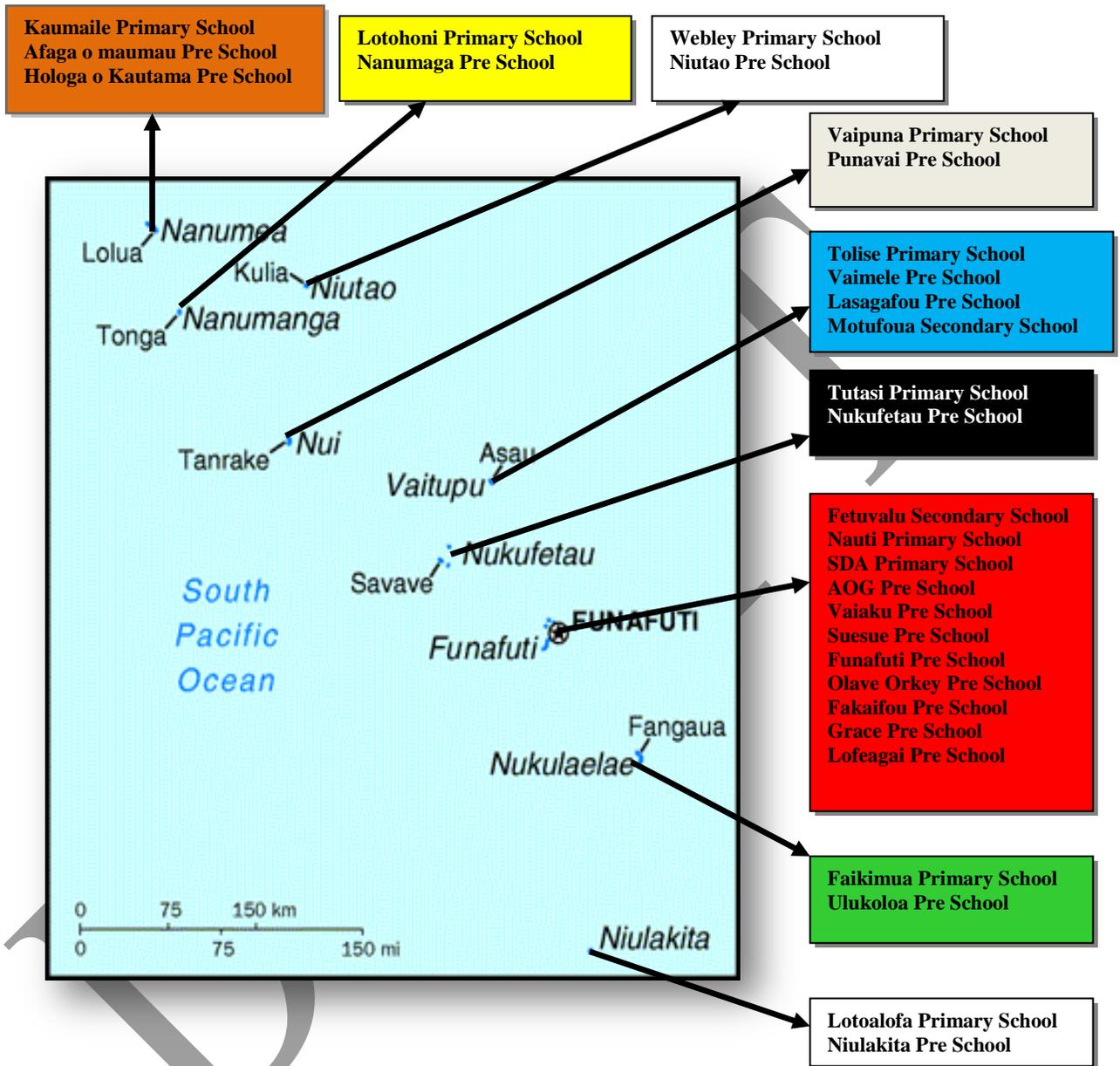
**This Document has been prepared by the Department Using Data provided by the Tuvalu
Education Management Information System.**

TABLE OF CONTENT

1. Geographical Spread of Schools in Tuvalu.....	4
2. Definitions.....	5
3. List of Tables.....	7
4. Forewords.....	9
5. Introduction.....	10
6. Students Enrollment.....	11
7. Teacher Enrollment.....	23
8. Teacher Qualification.....	26
9. School Indicators.....	28
10. Classrooms.....	33
11. Examinations.....	35
12. Indicators By Availability.....	41
13. Indicators By Sources.....	42
14. Indicators By Rationale.....	43

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1. GEOGRAPHICAL SPREAD OF SCHOOLS IN TUVALU



2. DEFINITIONS

1. *Apparent Intake Rate* - Total number of new entrants in the first grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the official primary school-entrance age.
2. *Net Intake Rate* - Total is the number of new entrants in the first class of elementary education who are of the official primary school-entrance age, expressed as a percentage of the population of the same age.
3. *Gross Enrollment Rate* - Total enrollment in a specific stage of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in giving school-year.
4. *Net Enrollment Rate* - Enrolment of the official age-group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population.
5. *Teacher Pupil Rate* - Pupil-teacher ratio. Primary is the number of pupils enrolled in primary school divided by the number of primary school teachers.

6. *Completion rate-* Primary completion rate. Total is the total number of new entrants in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as percentage of the total population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of primary. This indicator is also known as "gross intake rate to the last grade of primary." The ratio can exceed 100% due to over-aged and under-aged children who enter primary school late/early and/or repeat grades.
7. *Schools Indicators-* Ratios which are calculated using educational statistics and where necessary demographics, economics and other type of data.
8. *CPR-* Classroom Pupil Ratio
9. *NYEE -* National Year Eight Examination
10. *TUSTA -* Tuvalu Standardised Test Achievement
11. *TJC -* Tuvalu Junior Certificate
12. *SPFSC -* South Pacific Form Seven School Certificate
13. *CTC-* Community Training Centres
14. *TVET-* Technical Vocational Education & Training.
15. *Lc-* Critical Underachievement
16. *L3⁺-* Satisfactory Achievement

3. LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: National - Enrollment Summary, 2012

Table 2: National Classwise Enrollment, 2012

Table 3: National School wise Enrollment, 2012

Table 4: ECCE Schools Enrolment by Age, Gender and Year Level, 2012

Table 5: Primary Schools Enrolment by Age, Gender and Year Level, 2012

Table 6: Secondary Schools Enrolment by Age, Gender and Year Level, 2012

Table 7: School Enrollment for all schools in Tuvalu, 2003 - 2012

Table 8: Percentage increase in ECCE enrollment, 2003 - 2012

Table 9: Percentage increase in Primary enrolment, 2003 - 2012

Table 10: Percentage increase in Secondary enrolment, 2003 - 2012

Table 11: National Teachers Enrollment, 2012

Table 12: National Teachers Class wise Enrollment, 2012

Table 13: Disagregation of Teachers by Qualification, 2012

Table 14: Government & Local Government Sponsered

Table 15: Teacher Qualification Summary

Table 16: Pre Schools Teacher Pupil Ratio

Table 17: Primary Schools Teacher Pupil Ratio

Table 18: Secondary Schools Teacher Pupil Ratio

Table 19: Net & Gross Enrollment Rate

Table 20: Net & Gross Intake Rate

Table 21: Completion Rate

Table 22: Classroom Pupil Ratio

Table 23: National Year Eight Examination

Table 24: Tuvalu Junior Certificate

Table 25: Gender Analysis of Tuvalu Junior Certificate

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4. FOREWORD

The Education Department of Tuvalu has decided to publish education statistic book to the public on annual basis starting from this publication, 2012. This publication is the first attempt to share with the general public in a summary form how the education system is performing within the spectrum of ECCE, Primary and Secondary education. The indicators provide some useful information on the existing education system about "how we are doing". They may be seen as instrument with which we monitor progress, coverage, efficiency, effectiveness and problems of the system.

Any comments or observations on this first publication will be most welcome. I would like to express my sincere thanks to AusAid and UNICEF for working with us to make our system a very helpful tool to us in producing such publication a reality that is indeed very useful to plan our intervention to meet the aims of education in Tuvalu.

Katalina Pasiale Taloka
Director of Education
Ministry of Education, Youth & Sport.

5. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this document is to make available to all of those involved in the Tuvalu Education System a simple and easy to use source of essential data for keeping track of the development of the system. This information should also make it possible to check whether the evolution of the various indicators is compatible with the objectives set by the plan. In an initial stage a list of indicators was collected and approved by the Director of Education authorities.

In a second stage, the value of the indicators was calculated. Of the 20 indicators adopted, 9 were calculated for the publication. For the remainder, information is currently being collected through the annual survey among schools, so that they may be presented in the next publication.

If a document of this kind is to serve a useful role in monitoring the objectives of our strategic plan, it is important that it is published annually and that it provides the most recent available data. Accordingly, commitments have been entered into and the necessary organizational structures have been put together to facilitate the regular publication of the papers in the future.

In the formulation of the present document, there is only one source has been used:

Every information provided by this publication are all taken from the Tuvalu Education Management Information System (TEMIS). Information provided for teachers and students were collected and clean before entering into Tuvalu Education Management Information System (TEMIS). This procedure has the advantages of giving a more precise picture of the school enrollment figure; of the 2011 survey that have been conducted in the year before 2011.

For purposes of clarification, a breakdown of indicators by source of information is given in the Indicator by Availability table.

Finally, a detailed summary of the Indicator by Rationale, Availability and by Source are also given.

6. SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Table 1: National - Enrollment Summary, 2012

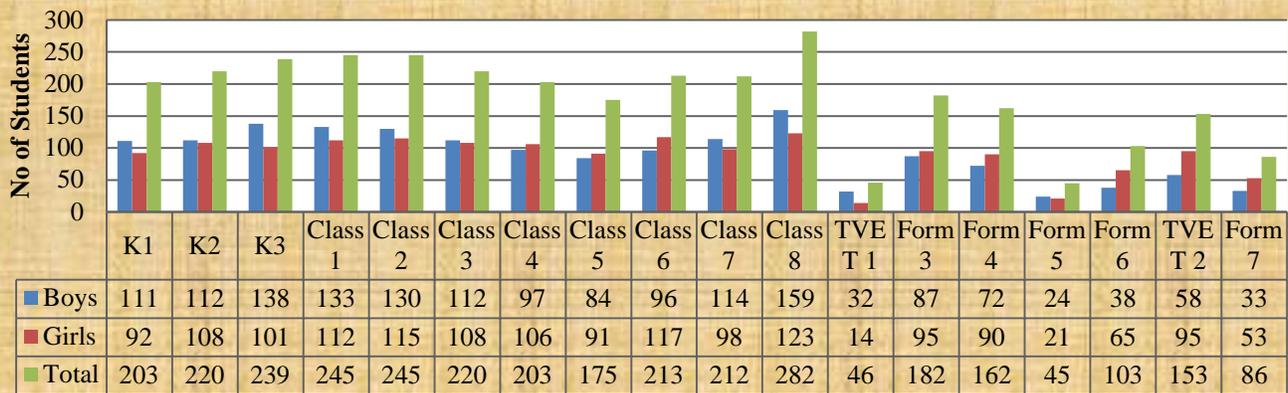
ECCE		Primary		CTC		Secondary		VOC		Form7	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
361	301	925	870	32	14	255	345	24	21	33	53
662		1795		46		600		45		86	
3234											

Table 2: National Classwise Enrollment, 2012

Class	Boys	Girls	Total
K1	111	92	203
K2	112	108	220
K3	138	101	239
Yr 1	133	112	245
Yr 2	130	115	245
Yr 3	112	108	220
Yr 4	97	106	203
Yr 5	84	91	175
Yr 6	96	117	213
Yr 7	114	98	212
Yr 8	159	123	282
VOC 1	32	14	46
Form3	87	95	182
Form4	72	90	162
VOC2	24	21	45
Form5	38	65	103
Form6	58	95	153
Form7	33	53	86
Total:	1630	1604	3234

Note: K1, K2 and K3 are the different classes in ECCE level where a student with K1 are those with the age of three years old, K2 with 4 years old and K3 with five years old.

Number of Students by Class, 2012

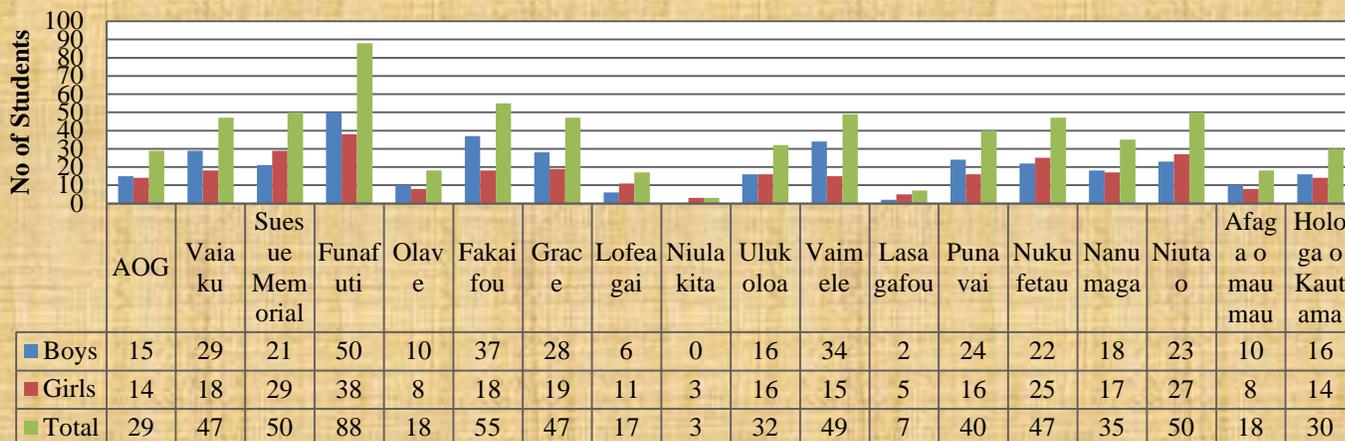


The absolute enumerate of pupils in different classes are not all the same as measured by the above bar map. All these numbers will definitely reflect the numerousness of students register for this year 2013. In the Pre- School Level, we can comprehend that there are many boys than the girls and similarly in Primary. But in the Secondary just, a pregnant deviate to the number of boys and girls it seems that from Form 3 to Form 7 girls are more than boys. This try that during exams, girls always performed better than boys.

Table 3: National School wise Enrollment, 2012

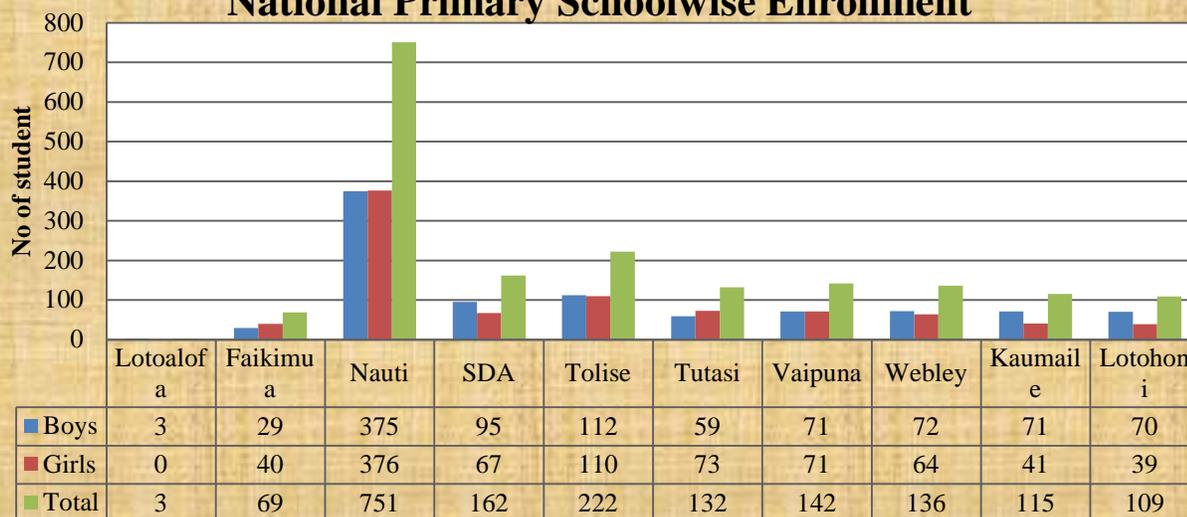
School	Boys	Girls	Total	School	Boys	Girls	Total
AOG Pre School	15	14	29	Niutao Pre School	23	27	50
Vaiaku Pre School	29	18	47	Afaga o Maumau Pre School	10	8	18
Suesue Memorial Pre School	21	29	50	Hologa o Kautama Pre School	16	14	30
Funafuti Pre School	50	38	88	Lotoalofa Primary School	3	0	3
Olave Orkey Pre School	10	8	18	Faikimua Primary School	29	40	69
Fakaifou Pre School	37	18	55	Nauti Primary School	375	376	751
Grace Pre School	28	19	47	SDA Primary School	95	67	162
Lofeagai Pre School	6	11	17	Tolise Primary School	112	110	222
Niulakita Pre School	0	3	3	Tutasi Primary School	59	73	132
Ulukoloa Pre School	16	16	32	Vaipuna Primary School	71	71	142
Vaimele Pre School	34	15	49	Webley Primary School	72	64	136
Lasagafou Pre School	2	5	7	Kaumaile Primary School	71	41	115
Punavai Pre School	24	16	40	Lotohoni Primary School	70	39	109
Nukufetau Pre School	22	25	47	Motufoua Secondary School	213	357	570
Nanumaga Pre School	18	17	35	Fetuvalu Secondary School	99	62	161

National Pre School Schoolwise Enrollment

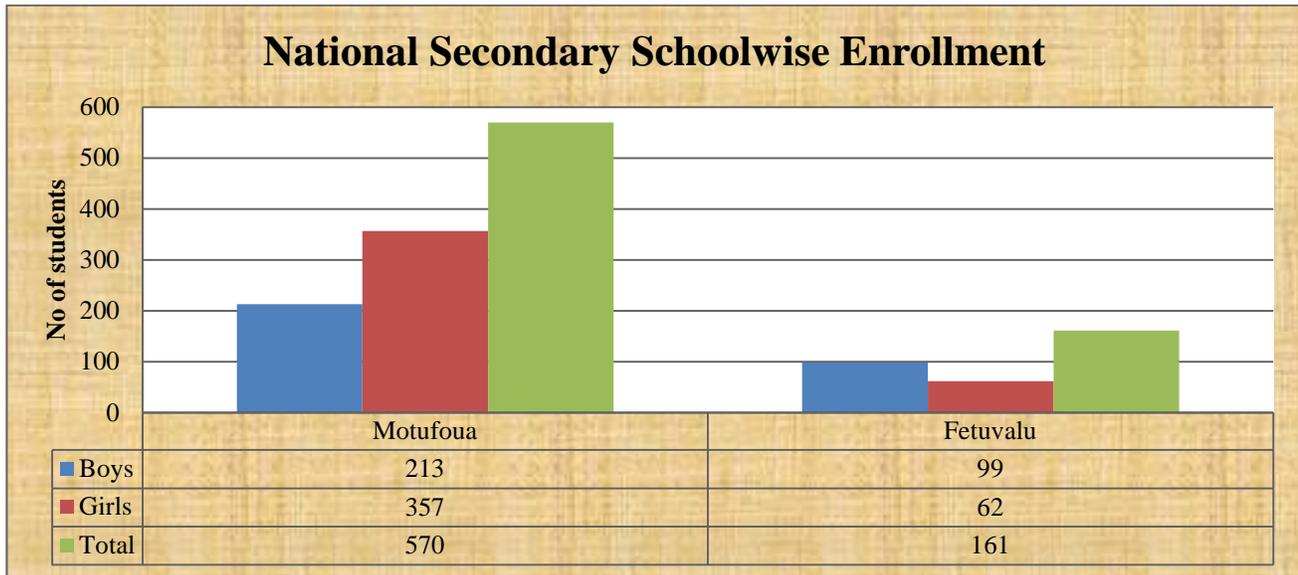


Funafuti Pre School got the largest number of pupils was enrolled in 2012 which is 88 whereas Niulakita Pre School got the smallest of only 3 pupils. Funafuti Pre School is located in the capital of Tuvalu and that is why it very differ from the other schools. Niulakita Pre School is the very small school on the far south island of Tuvalu called Niulakita Island. There are few people staying there and they are from the island of Niutao. Vaitupu and Nanumea island are the islands beside Funafuti were running two preschools and they are Vaimele with 49 students & Lasagafou with 7students on Vaitupu and Afaga o Maumau with 18 students & Hologo o Kautama with 30 students on the island of Nanumea.

National Primary Schoolwise Enrollment



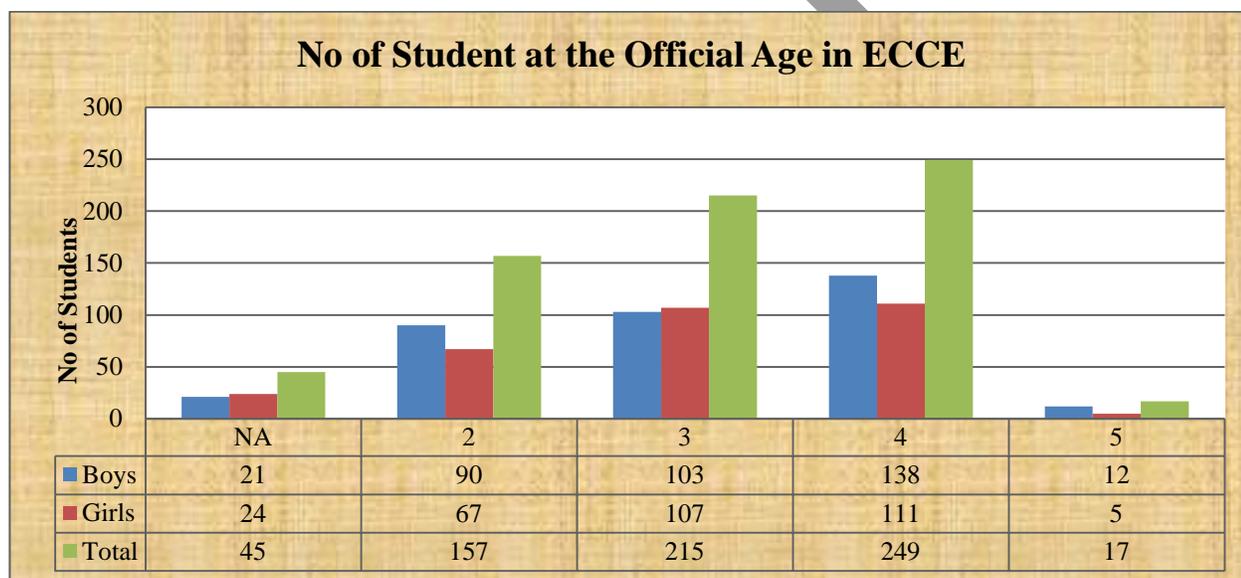
There are ten Primary altogether, nine of them are under the government control and one of them is a church school. From all the ten schools, Nauti Primary got the largest number of students in 2012 and Lotoalofa got few where only males and no female students in 2012 as indicated by the graph above.



Motufoua Secondary School is the only Secondary School in Tuvalu under the government and the Fetuvalu Secondary School is under the Ekalesia Kelisiano Tuvalu. From these two schools, we can readily see that there are many students in Motufoua than Fetuvalu. Motufoua Secondary School is located on the holm of Vaitupu whereas Fetuvalu is located in the main land of Tuvalu. They're 570 students enlist to Motufoua and 161 students inwrap for the Fetuvalu Secondary School.

Table 4: ECCE Centre Enrolment by Age, Gender and Year Level, 2012

AGE	Gender	Class Level			Total
		K1	K2	K3	
N/A	Boys	13	4	4	21
	Girls	16	3	5	24
	Total	29	7	9	45
2	Boys	89	1	0	90
	Girls	67	0	0	67
	Total	156	1	0	157
3	Boys	9	95	4	103
	Girls	11	96	0	107
	Total	20	191	4	215
4	Boys	0	10	128	138
	Girls	0	10	101	111
	Total	0	20	229	249
5	Boys	0	0	12	12
	Girls	0	0	5	5
	Total	0	0	17	17

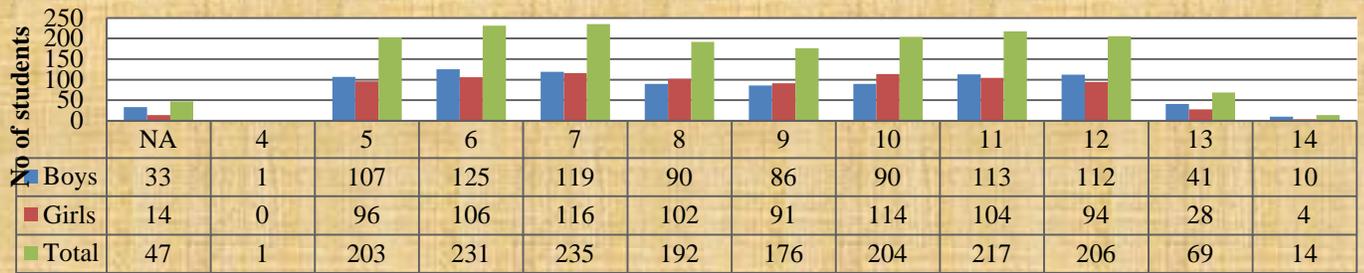


ECCE enrollment is disaggregated by age, gender [boys & girls] and the total. This gives a true picture of the enrollment data in ECCE of those who suppose to be there in ECCE and those who do not. The number of males and females is gradually increase from age NA to age 4 and steadily decrease from age 4 to age 5.

Table 5: Primary Schools Enrolment by Age, Gender and Year Level, 2012

AGE	Gender	Class Level								Total
		Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	Yr 7	Yr 8	
N/A	Boys	10	5	2	4	3	4	3	2	33
	Girls	4	0	5	1	0	2	0	2	14
	Total	14	5	7	5	3	6	3	4	47
4	Boys	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Girls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
5	Boys	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107
	Girls	95	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	96
	Total	202	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	203
6	Boys	15	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	125
	Girls	11	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	106
	Total	26	205	0	0	0	0	0	0	231
7	Boys	0	15	104	0	0	0	0	0	119
	Girls	1	19	96	0	0	0	0	0	116
	Total	1	34	200	0	0	0	0	0	235
8	Boys	0	0	6	84	0	0	0	0	90
	Girls	0	0	7	95	0	0	0	0	102
	Total	0	0	13	179	0	0	0	0	192
9	Boys	0	0	0	9	76	0	0	0	86
	Girls	0	0	0	8	83	0	0	0	91
	Total	0	0	0	17	159	0	0	0	176
10	Boys	0	0	0	0	5	85	0	0	90
	Girls	0	0	0	2	8	104	0	0	114
	Total	0	0	0	2	13	189	0	0	204
11	Boys	0	0	0	0	0	7	106	0	113
	Girls	0	0	0	0	0	11	93	0	104
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	18	199	0	217
12	Boys	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	106	112
	Girls	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	89	94
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	195	206
13	Boys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	41
	Girls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	28
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	69
14	Boys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
	Girls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14

Number of student in the official age

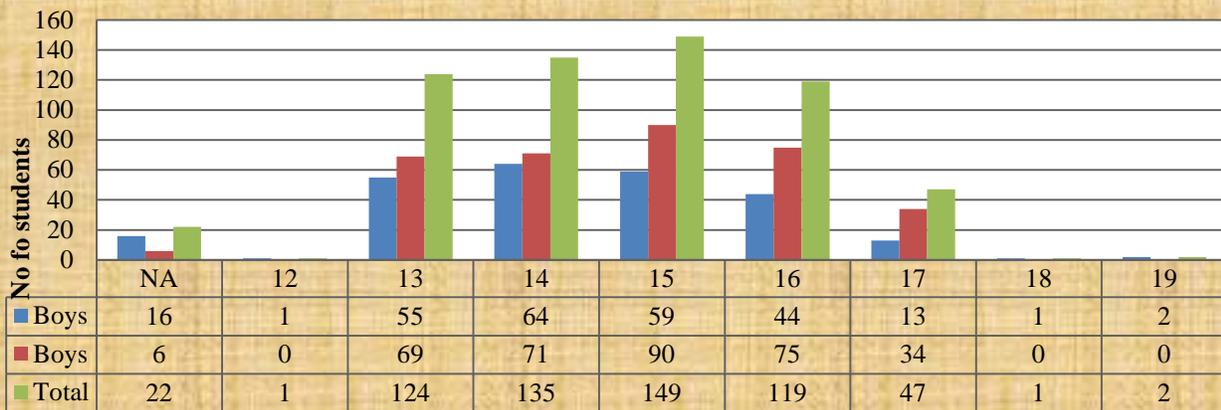


In primary enrollment, after disaggregating by age, male, female and the total. It reflect a true image of the enrollment data of Primary of those who suppose to be there in Primary and those who do not. The enrollment number of male and female is gradually increase by age from age 5 to age 7 and it decreases from age 7 to age 9. From there it increases again and decrease from at age 13 to age 14. The overall pattern of the number of students at the official age in Primary is fluctuating.

Table 6: Secondary Schools Enrolment by Age, Gender and Year Level, 2012

AGE	Gender	Class Level				Total
		Yr 9	Yr 10	Yr 11	Yr 12	
N/A	Boys	0	5	5	6	16
	Girls	4	0	0	2	6
	Total	4	5	5	8	22
12	Boys	0	1	0	0	1
	Girls	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	1	0	0	1
13	Boys	55	0	0	0	55
	Girls	69	0	0	0	69
	Total	124	0	0	0	124
14	Boys	26	38	0	0	64
	Girls	15	55	0	1	71
	Total	41	93	0	1	135
15	Boys	6	24	14	15	59
	Girls	7	31	44	8	90
	Total	13	55	58	23	149
16	Boys	0	3	18	23	44
	Girls	0	4	13	58	75
	Total	0	7	31	81	119
17	Boys	0	1	1	11	13
	Girls	0	0	8	26	34
	Total	0	1	9	37	47
18	Boys	0	0	0	1	1
	Girls	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	1	1
19	Male	0	0	0	2	2
	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	2	2

No of Student at the Official Ages in Secondary

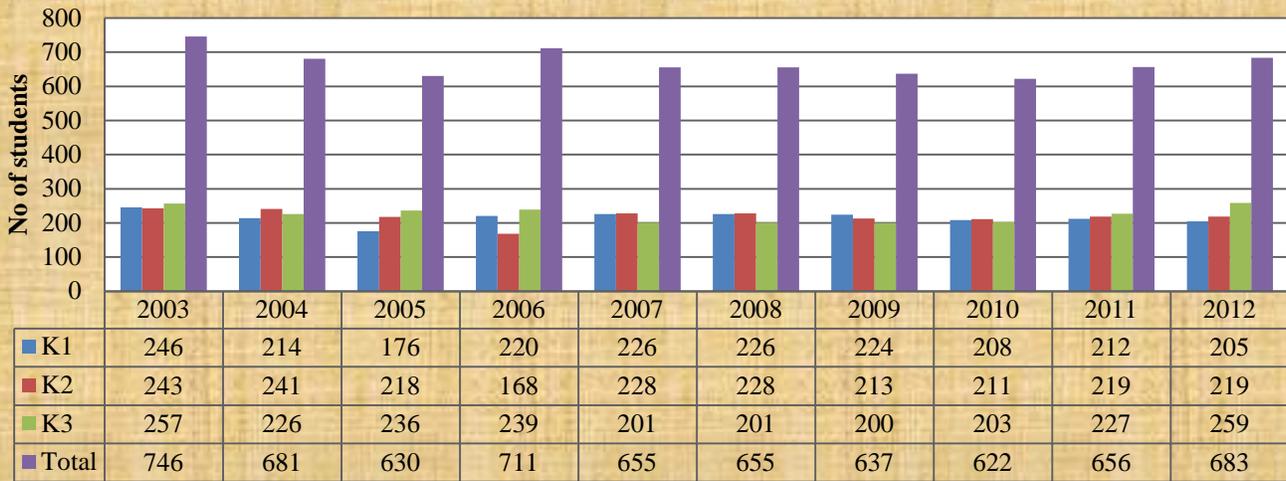


Secondary enrollment was disaggregated by age, gender [boys and Girls] and the total of boys and girls. About **96%** of student in Secondary Schools are from the age of 13 to 17. From this 96%, about 25% of them are from year 15. This shows that many of the students in secondary are from the age of 15. There are **4%** of the student are underage but they are already there in secondary.

Table 7: School Enrollment for all schools in Tuvalu, 2003 - 2012

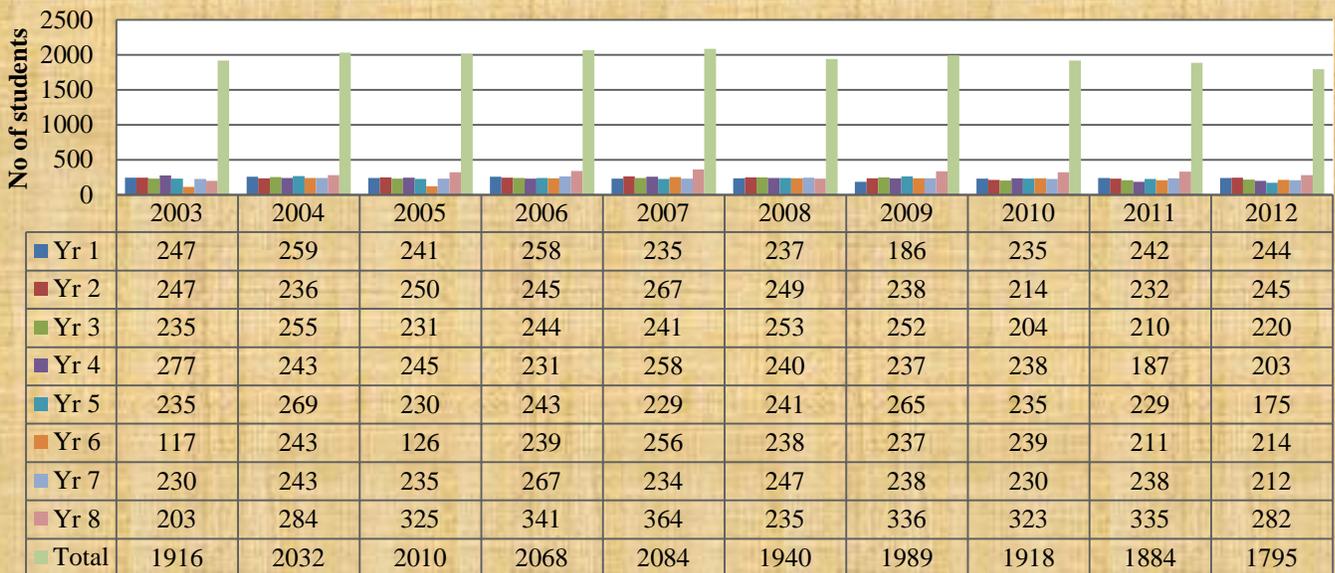
Year	ECCE				Primary								Secondary						
	K1	K2	K3	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total	F3	F4	F5	F6	VOC	Total
2003	246	243	257	746	247	247	235	277	235	117	230	203	1916	144	150	167	118	0	579
2004	214	241	226	681	259	236	255	243	269	243	243	284	2032	195	180	175	79	0	629
2005	176	218	236	630	241	250	231	245	230	126	235	325	2010	154	114	104	84	0	456
2006	220	168	239	711	258	245	244	231	243	239	267	341	2068	155	115	105	85	0	460
2007	226	228	225	679	235	267	241	258	229	256	234	364	2084	157	110	97	89	0	453
2008	226	228	201	655	237	249	253	240	241	238	247	235	1940	140	112	106	95	0	535
2009	224	213	200	637	186	238	252	237	265	237	238	336	1989	135	133	162	118	0	548
2010	208	211	203	622	235	214	204	238	235	239	230	323	1918	118	122	134	117	0	491
2011	212	219	227	656	242	232	210	187	229	211	238	335	1884	112	116	105	115	0	448
2012	205	219	259	683	244	245	220	203	175	214	212	282	1795	117	124	81	117	45	484

School Enrolments for all PreSchools, 2003 - 2012

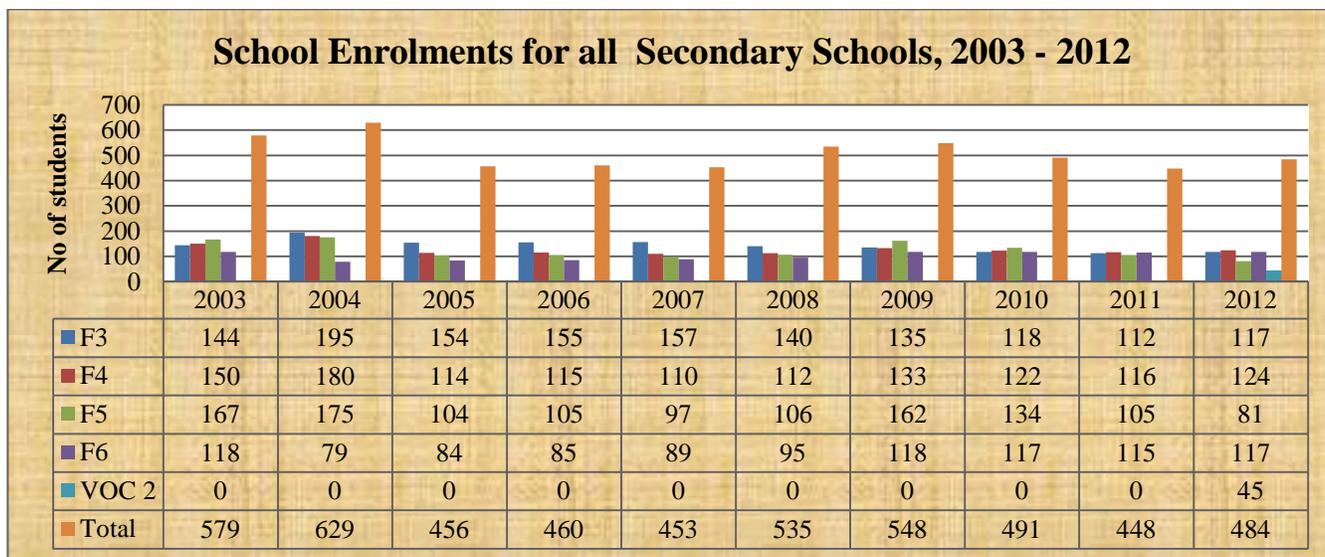


There was a consistent enrollment of students in the last nine years. Between grade levels of students in ECCE, it also tell us that there was consistent movement of students between schools. This is because those in K1 for that particular year gives us a close picture of that particular cohort in the following year as shown above.

School Enrolments for all Primary Schools, 2003 - 2012



Based from the above graph, the last nine years there is a balanced movement of students in spite of the fluctuation occurring from year to year. Only Year 8 is seems to be more fluctuate from year to year and this is because of the repeaters contribution to the enrollment in Primaries.

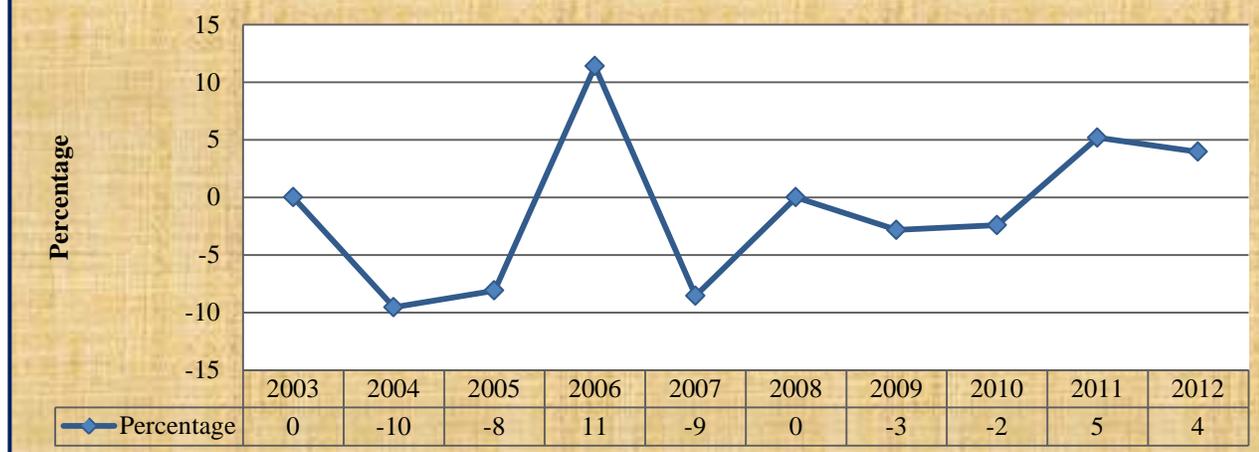


In the secondary enrollment, it seems that all the forms was consistent from 2003 to 2012. The Vocational enrollment from 2003 to 2011 was zero because in those time there was no Vocational programs were running in the secondary schools. In 2012, the Vocational School was started and a few of them were enrolled in to Vocational programs.

Table 8: Percentage increase in ECCE enrollment, 2003 - 2012

Year	ECCE				Percentage Increase (%)
	K1	K2	K3	Total	
2003	246	243	257	746	0
2004	214	241	226	681	-10
2005	176	218	236	630	-8
2006	220	168	239	711	11
2007	226	228	201	655	-9
2008	226	228	201	655	0
2009	224	213	200	637	-3
2010	208	211	203	622	-2
2011	212	219	227	656	5
2012	205	219	259	683	4

Trend of the Increase (%) of School Enrollment ECCE, 2003 - 2012

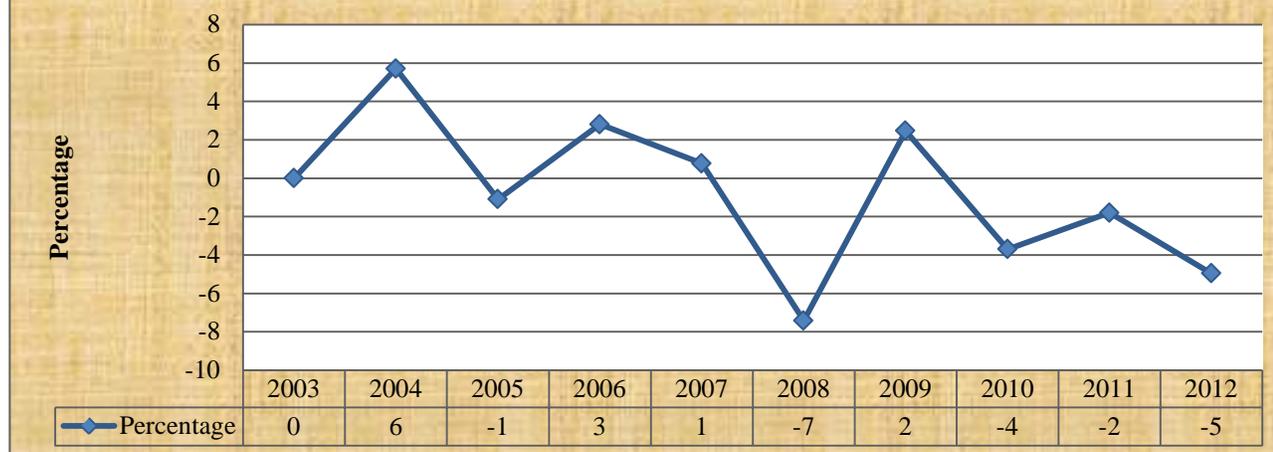


In more details, the increase and decrease percentage of ECCE school enrollment. There is no relationship between from year to year and the increase percentage of students. The above line graph is clearly demonstrating a fluctuation in the number of student enrollment from year to year. This shows that a very small number of students in our country move out of the country or else.

Table 9: Percentage increase in Primary enrolment, 2003 - 2012

Year	Primary								Total	Percentage Increase (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
2003	247	247	235	277	235	117	230	203	1916	0
2004	259	236	255	243	269	243	243	284	2032	6
2005	241	250	231	245	230	126	235	325	2010	-1
2006	258	245	244	231	243	239	267	341	2068	3
2007	235	267	241	258	229	256	234	364	2084	1
2008	237	249	253	240	241	238	247	235	1940	-7
2009	186	238	252	237	265	237	238	336	1989	2
2010	235	214	204	238	235	239	230	323	1918	-4
2011	242	232	210	187	229	211	238	335	1884	-2
2012	244	245	220	203	175	214	212	282	1795	-5

Trend of the Increase (%) of School Enrollment Primary, 2003 - 2012

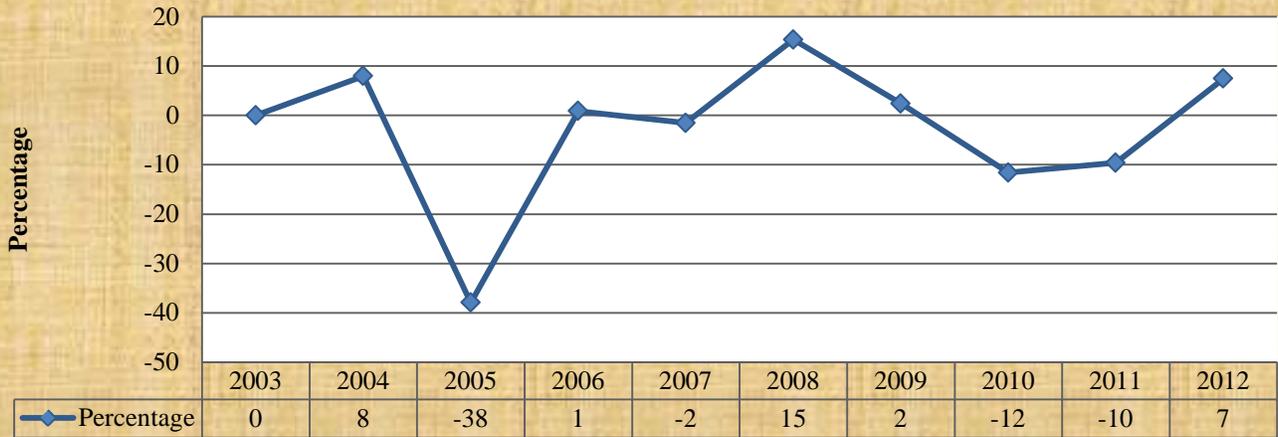


From year to year there is no steady movement in primaries as shown from the above graph. From 2003 to 2004 there is an increase in the percentage of student enrolled in to Primaries. As it getting towards 2012 there was no positive percentage in the number of students enrollment in Primaries. The negative percentage mean, that the number of students in the previous year is bigger than the following year. The greater the negative percentage the greater the different in the enrollment number of students from year to year.

Table 10: Percentage increase in Secondary enrolment, 2003 - 2012

Year	Secondary						Total	Percentage Increase (%)
	F3	F4	F5	F6	VOC			
2003	144	150	167	118	0	579	0	
2004	195	180	175	79	0	629	8	
2005	154	114	104	84	0	456	-38	
2006	155	115	105	85	0	460	1	
2007	157	110	97	89	0	453	-2	
2008	140	112	106	95	0	535	15	
2009	135	133	162	118	0	548	2	
2010	118	122	134	117	0	491	-12	
2011	112	116	105	115	0	448	-10	
2012	117	124	81	117	45	484	7	

Trend of the Increase (%) of School Enrollment Secondary, 2003 - 2012

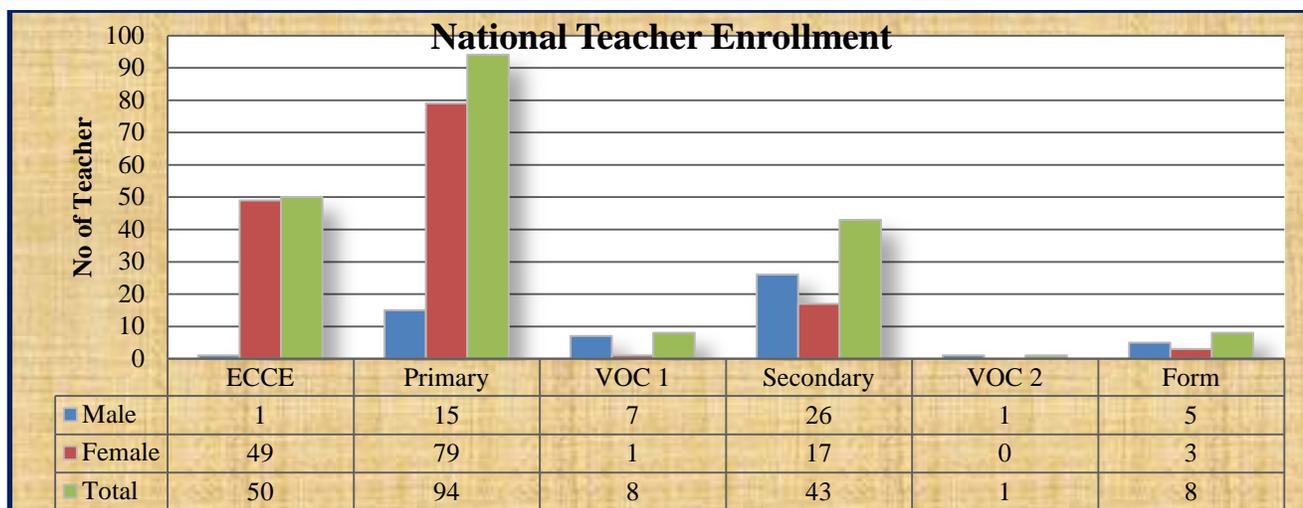


A steady movement as shown above in the last eight years. From 2010 to 2012 there is a big different in the increase percentage of students enrolled for secondary. This clearly shown that from year to year there always a different in the enrollment number of students and it can more than, it can be less than and this really affect our system in terms of the resources provided yearly.

7. TECAHERS ENROLLMENT

Table 11: National Teachers Enrollment, 2012

ECCE		Primary		CTC		Secondary		VOC		Form 7	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	49	15	79	7	1	26	17	1	0	5	3
50		94		8		43		1		8	



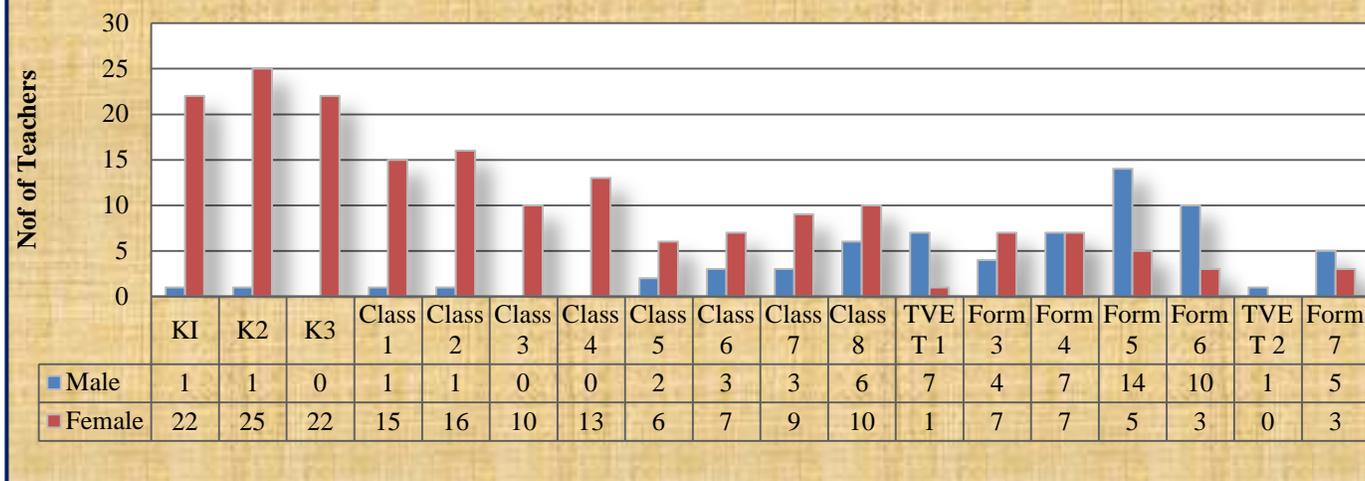
Note: Teacher for Voc 2 seems to be only one, and this is because some of the teachers from the establishment take up some of the Vocational subjects in Form 4, Form 5 & Form 6.

Most of the teachers in the establishment are Primary teachers. From the graph above, it really indicate that most of the teachers in different level of education are female teachers. Only a few were male, as shown above. In ECCE and Primary, it seems that female are more than the male teachers. But in Secondary, most of them are males teachers. There are only two teachers in VOC 2 and it does not mean that there was a shortage of teachers in VOC 2, some of the teachers in Secondary are also teach some of the subjects in VOC 2 and likewise in Primaries.

Table 12: National Teachers Class wise Enrollment, 2012

Class	Male	Female	Total
K1	1	22	23
K2	1	25	26
K3	0	22	22
Yr 1	1	15	16
Yr 2	1	16	17
Yr 3	0	10	10
Yr 4	0	13	13
Yr 5	2	6	8
Yr 6	3	7	10
Yr 7	3	9	12
Yr 8	6	10	16
VOC 1	7	1	8
Form 3	4	7	11
Form 4	7	7	14
VOC 2	1	0	1
Form 5	14	5	19
Form 6	10	3	13
Form 7	5	3	8

Teacher Class wise Enrollment



Note: Please note that the above number of teachers is 261 but the number of all the teachers from ECCE to secondary schools are 204. The 261 shows the number of teachers that teach each classes in different level of education. Some of the teachers can teach more than 1 classes and that's causes the number of teachers to increase from 204 to 261.

From the above graph, we can see that some of the classes were no violet bar and it really indicates that there were no males teachers taking those classes in our primaries. Most of the teachers teaching in ECCE and primary were females and in Secondary most of the teachers were males.

8. TEACHERS QUALIFICATION

Table 13: Disaggregation of Teachers by Qualification, 2012

PhD						Master						Bachelor						Diploma						Certificate						Unknown Qualification					
ECCE	Primary	CTC	Secondary	VOC	Form 7	ECCE	Primary	CTC	Secondary	VOC	Form 7	ECCE	Primary	CTC	Secondary	VOC	Form 7	ECCE	Primary	CTC	Secondary	VOC	Form 7	ECCE	Primary	CTC	Secondary	VOC	Form 7	ECCE	Primary	CTC	Secondary	VOC	Form 7
M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	6	0	4	0	11	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	0
0						1						11						17						1						7					
Total Male: 37																																			
F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	15	0	10	0	2	6	29	0	12	0	0	0	18	23	0	0	0	0	28	18	0	4	0	0
0						2						27						47						41						50					
Total Female: 167																																			
Grand Total: 204																																			

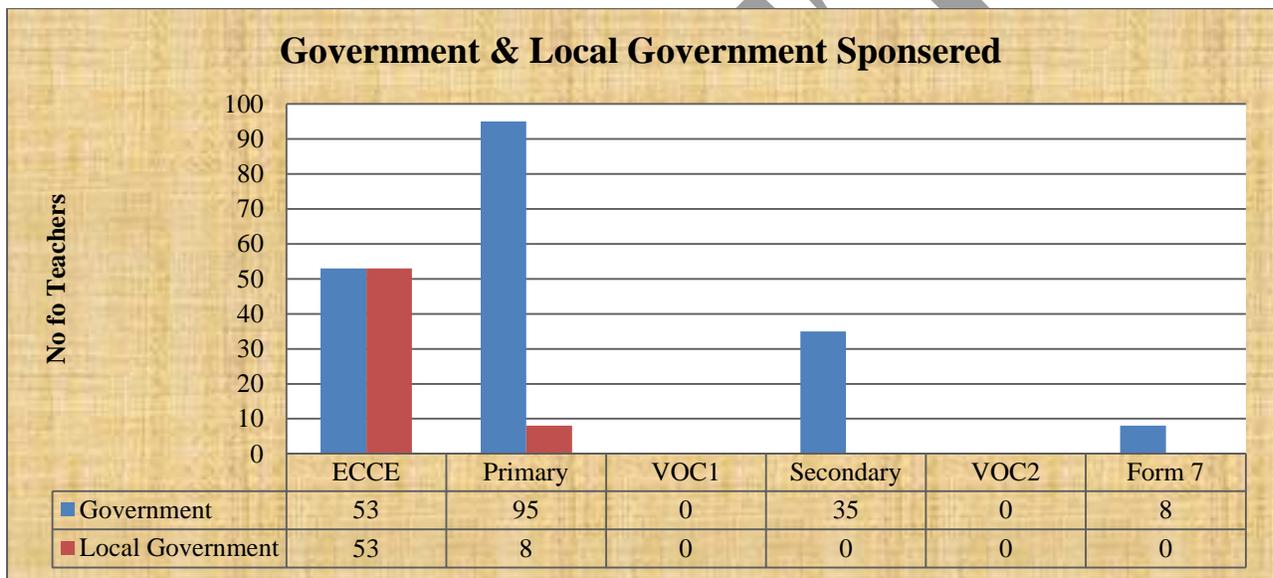
Key:

M - Male

F - Female

Table 14: Government & Local Government Sponsered

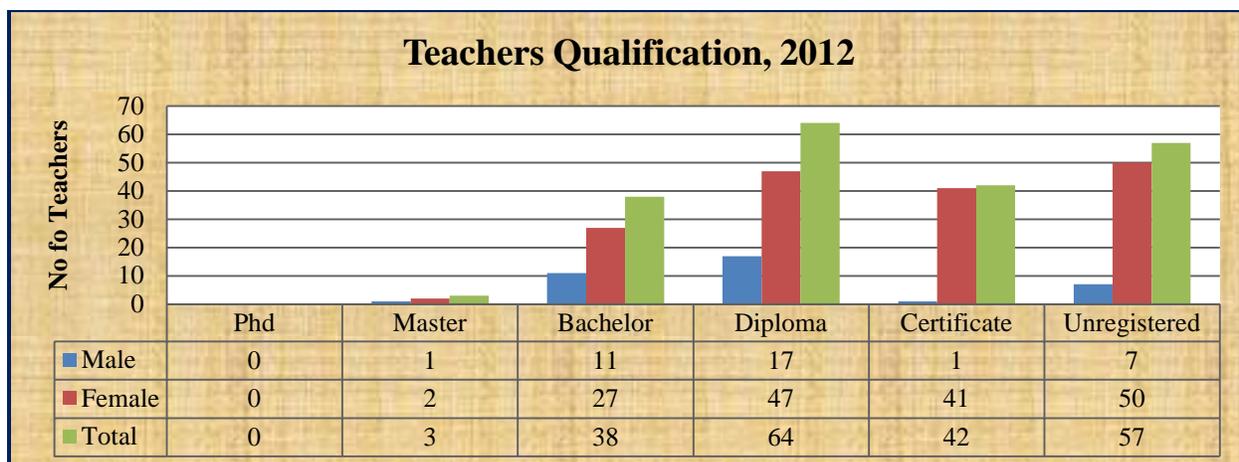
Government						Local Government																	
ECCE		Primary		VOC1		Secondary		VOC 2		Form 7		ECCE		Primary		VOC1		Secondary		VOC 2		Form 7	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		77	17	0	0	16	17	0	0	5	3			4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55		94				35				8		55		8				0				0	



Note: Total of 55 teacher in ECCE shows that all of them they partially sponsored by government and also local government. For VOC 2 shows no teacher and it becuase those teachers teaching VOC 2 are from the establishment of the Secondary School.

Table 15: Teacher Qualification Summary

PhD	Master	Bachelor	Diploma	Certificate	Unknown Qualification
0	3	38	64	42	57
204					



Note: Unknown Qualification teachers means, they did not give their qualification details during the survey and they are classified as unknown qualification teachers. The Department will update TEMIS after collecting 2013 data about teachers.

Many of teachers in the Education System of Tuvalu from ECCE up to Secondary Level were holding Diploma qualification. Some are holding Certificate and some with bachelor certificate. A few of them are master holders but the rest are unregistered teachers.

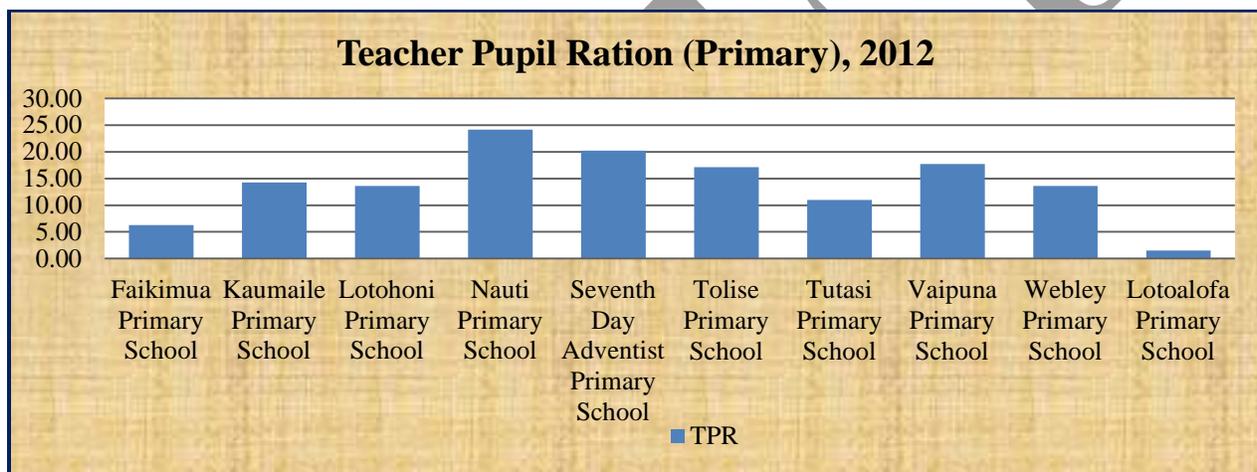
9. SCHOOLS INDICATORS

Table 16: Pre Schools Teacher Pupil Ratio

Pre Schools			
School Name	Students	Teachers	TPR
AOG Pre School	107	6	17.83
Vaiaku Pre School	52	10	5.20
Suesue Memorial Pre School	55	3	18.33
Funafuti Pre School	17	1	17.00
Olave Orkey Pre School	29	3	9.67
Fakaifou Pre School	48	3	16.00
Grace Pre School	19	3	6.33
Lofeagai Pre School	31	5	6.20
Niulakita Pre School	18	2	9.00
Ulukoloa Pre School	35	4	8.75
Vaimele Pre School	51	6	8.50
Lasagafou Pre School	9	4	2.25
Punavai Pre School	32	4	8.00
Nukufetau Pre School	3	2	1.50
Nanumaga Pre School	49	4	12.25
Niutao Pre School	40	12	3.33
Afaga o Maumau Pre School	47	5	9.40
Hologa o Kautama Pre School	49	4	12.25

Table 17: Primary Schools Teacher Pupil Ratio

Primary Schools			
School Name	Students	Teachers	TPR
Faikimua Primary School	69	11	6.27
Kaumaile Primary School	114	8	14.25
Lotohoni Primary School	109	8	13.63
Nauti Primary School	750	31	24.19
Seventh Day Adventist Primary School	162	8	20.25
Tolise Primary School	223	13	17.15
Tutasi Primary School	132	12	11.00
Vaipuna Primary School	142	8	17.75
Webley Primary School	136	9	13.60
Lotoalofa Primary School	3	2	1.50



The percentage of Government primary schools meeting and beyond the national students teacher ratio of 25:1 was 100%. One of the school from the above list was given a TPR that is above the National standard for Teacher Pupil Ratio.

Table 18: Secondary Schools Teacher Pupil Ratio

Secondary Schools			
School Name	Students	Teachers	TPR
Motufoua Secondary School	570	55	10.36
Fetuvalu Secondary School	164	12	13.67

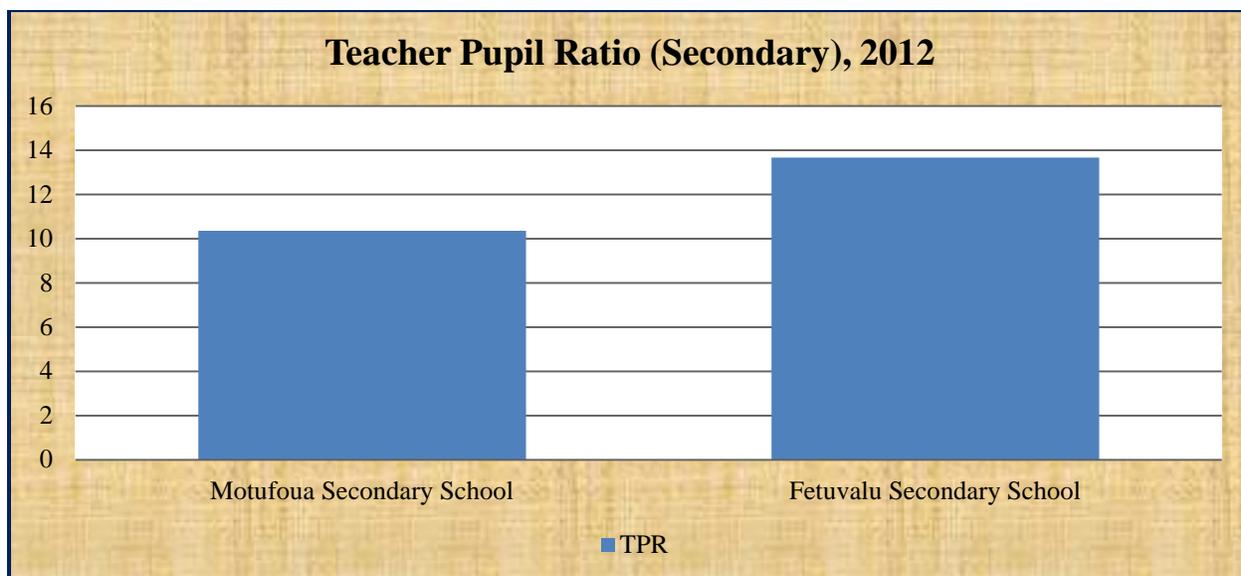
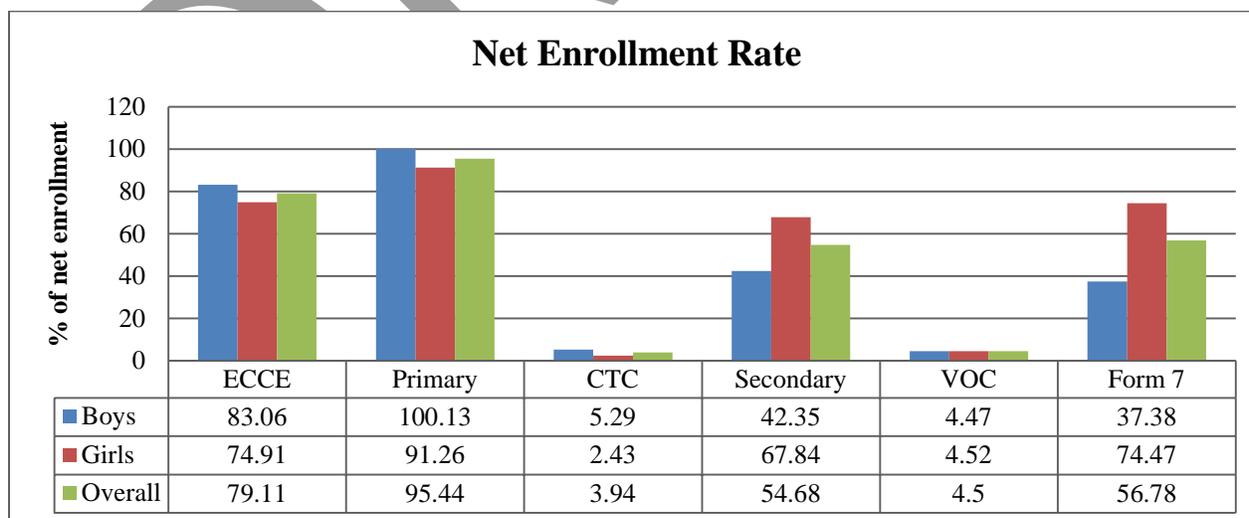
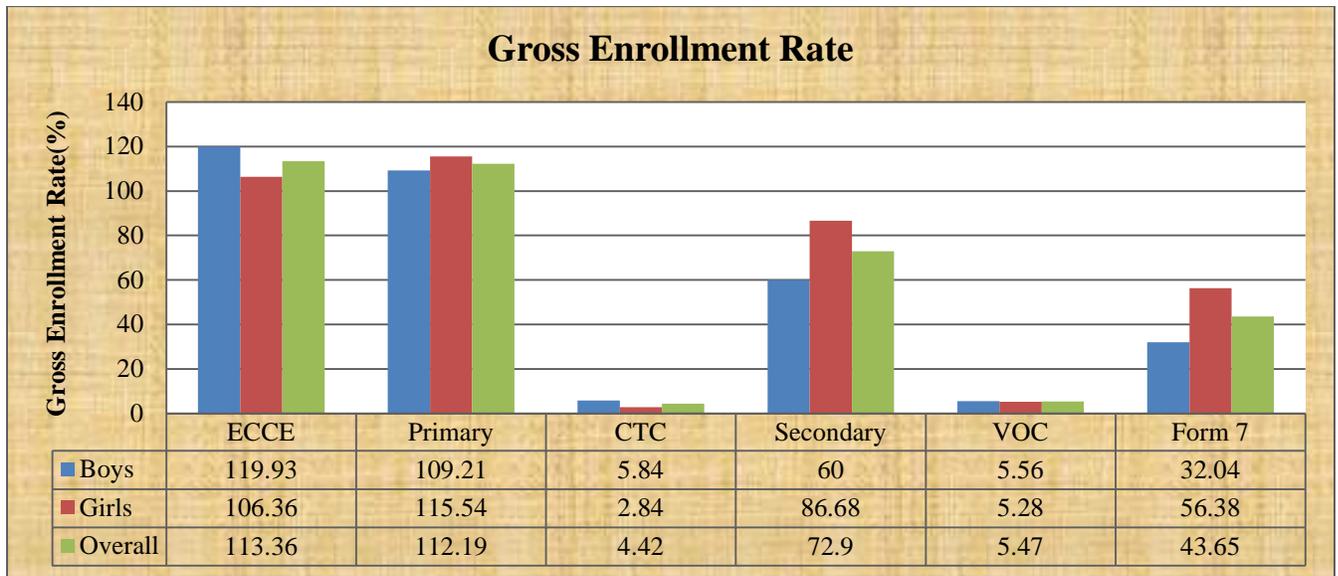


Table 19: Net & Gross Enrollment Rate

Net Enrollment Rate (%):						
	ECCE	Primary	CTC	Secondary	VOC	Form 7
Boys	83.06	100.13	5.29	42.35	4.47	37.38
Girls	74.91	91.26	2.43	67.84	4.52	74.47
Overall	79.11	95.44	3.94	54.68	4.50	56.78
Gross Enrollment Rate (%):						
Boys	119.93	109.21	5.84	60.00	5.56	32.04
Girls	106.36	115.54	2.84	86.68	5.28	56.38
Overall	113.36	112.19	4.42	72.90	5.47	43.65

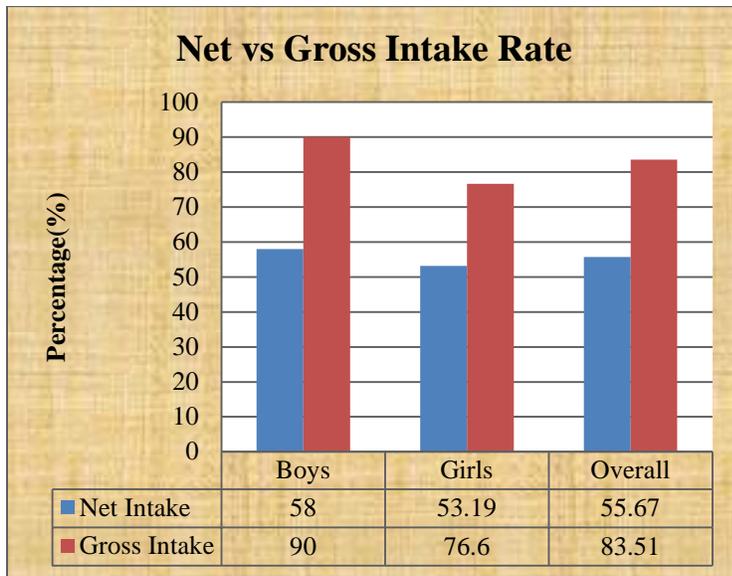




The Net & Gross Enrollment Rate shows that the participation rate of students in the system is quite good. Indication shows by Gross Enrollment and Net Enrollment from all the levels that some of the students are participating in each level are not at the right age of those particular level to be participate. This gives a good participation rate in the system is very high.

Table 20: Net & Gross Intake Rate

Net Intake Rate(%):	
	Primary
Boys	58.00
Girls	53.19
Overall	55.67
Gross Intake Rate(%):	
Boys	90.00
Girls	76.60
Overall	83.51

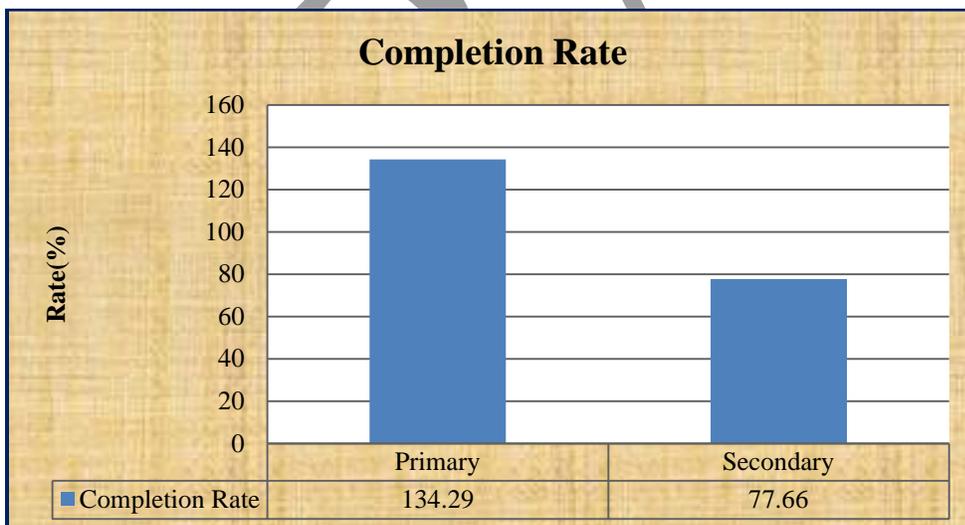


These Indicators only tells us that the participation rate and access of student with ECCE experiences to Class 1 in primary is very high given the Net Intake Rate 55.67 and Gross Intake Rate 83.51

Note: Net & Gross Intake Rate only corresponds to the Primary Level i.e Class 1 new entrants only!

Table 21: Completion Rate

Education Level	Students Enrolled in Last Grade	Graduation Age Population	Completion Rate
Primary	282	210	134.29%
Secondary	153	197	77.66%

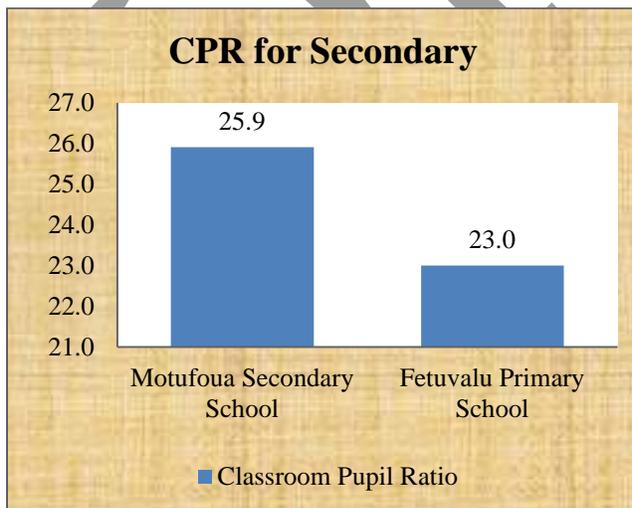
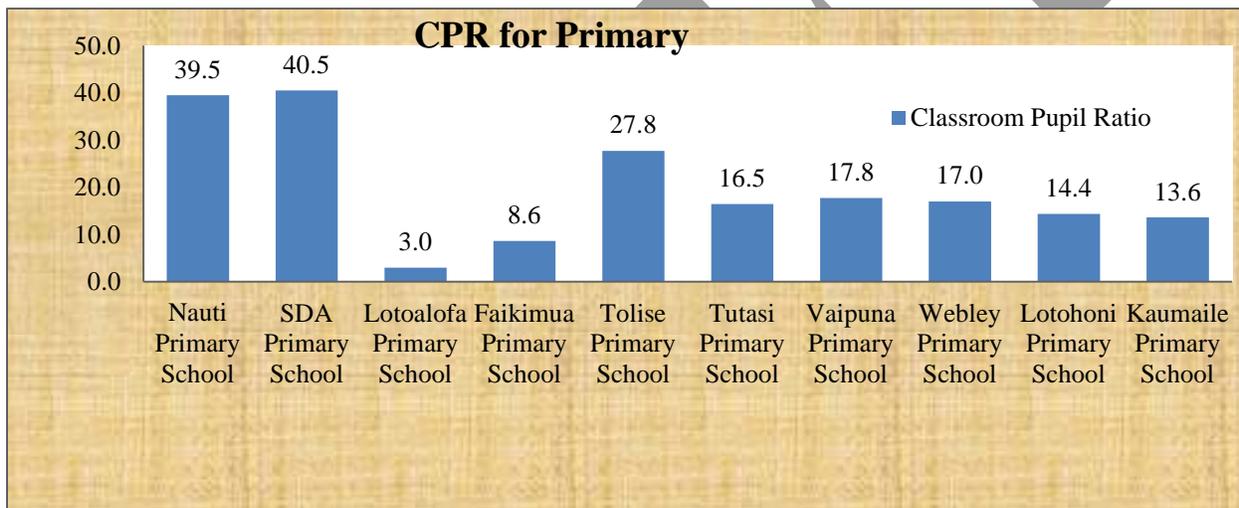
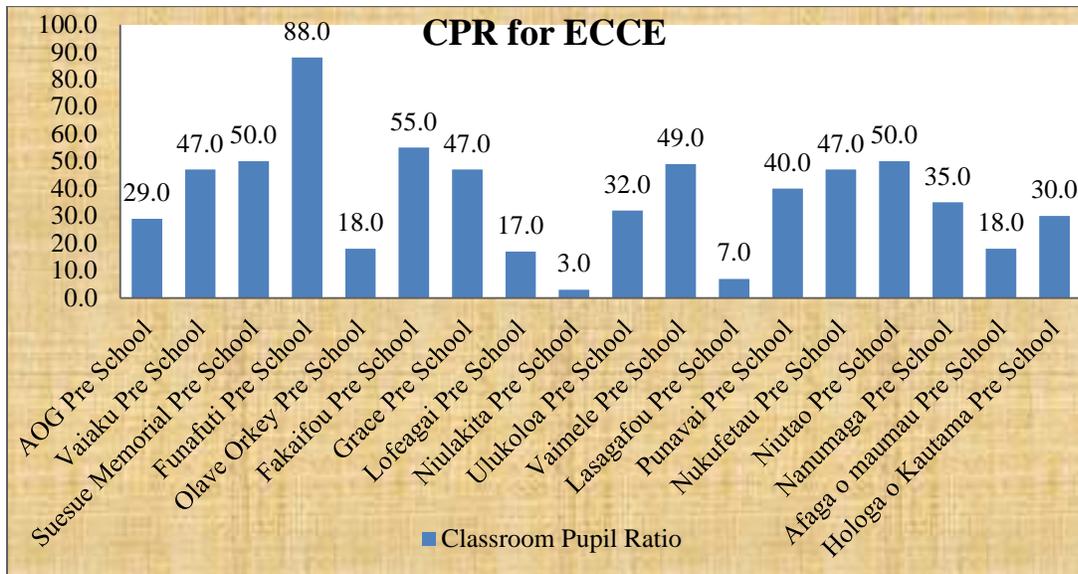


The completion rate in Primary is very high compare to the completion rate in secondary. One of the reasons is that, in primary the students enter primary in year 6 and leave primary at year 13. In Secondary, a student may drop out due to their achievement in different exams they sit for and also the punishments (*Expulsion*) given by the principal of the school.

10.CLASSROOMS

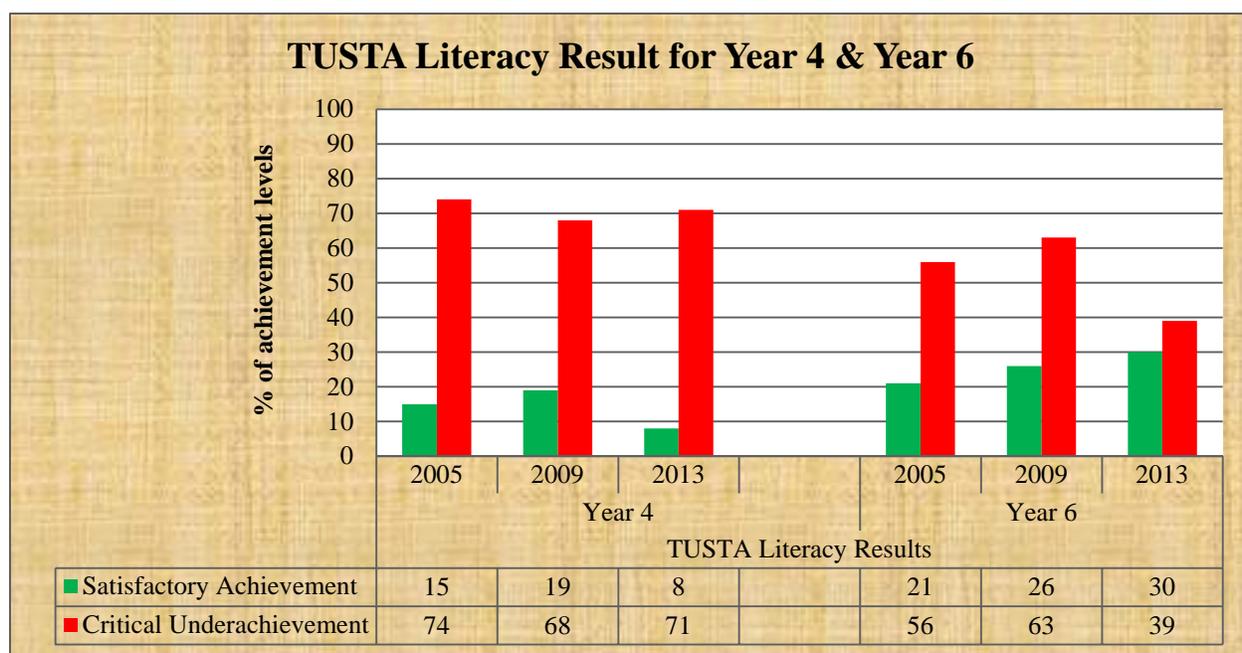
Table 22: Classroom Pupil Ratio

School	No of Classroom	Roll	CPR
AOG Pre School	1	29	29
Vaiaku Pre School	1	47	47
Suesue Memorial Pre School	1	50	50
Funafuti Pre School	1	88	88
Olave Orkey Pre School	1	18	18
Fakaifou Pre School	1	55	55
Grace Pre School	1	47	47
Lofeagai Pre School	1	17	17
Niulakita Pre School	1	3	3
Ulukoloa Pre School	1	32	32
Vaimele Pre School	1	49	49
Lasagafou Pre School	1	7	7
Punavai Pre School	1	40	40
Nukufetau Pre School	1	47	47
Niutao Pre School	1	50	50
Nanumaga Pre School	1	35	35
Afaga o maumau Pre School	1	18	18
Hologa o Kautama Pre School	1	30	30
Nauti Primary School	19	751	39.5
SDA Primary School	4	162	40.5
Lotoalofa Primary School	1	3	3
Faikimua Primary School	8	69	8.6
Tolise Primary School	8	222	27.8
Tutasi Primary School	8	132	16.5
Vaipuna Primary School	8	142	17.8
Webley Primary School	8	136	17
Lotohoni Primary School	8	115	14.4
Kaumaile Primary School	8	109	13.6
Motufoua Secondary School	22	570	25.9
Fetuvalu Primary School	7	161	23

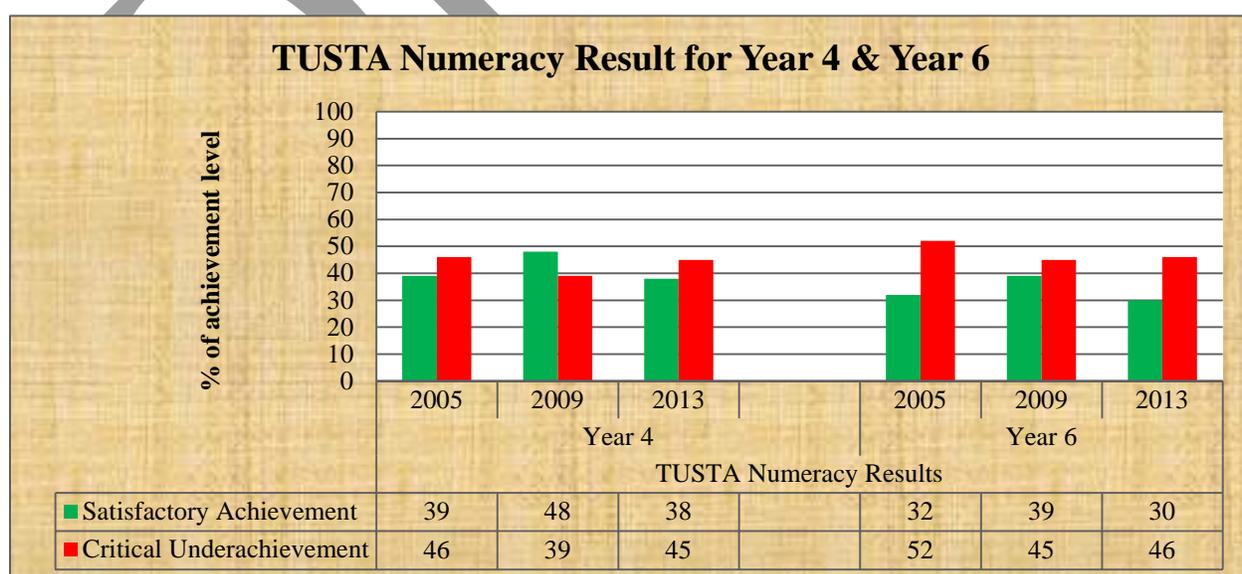


The Classroom Pupil Ratio shows that some of the schools in Primary need more classrooms in order to accommodate the number of pupils. Based from the analysis, there are two schools in the primary level accommodate 40 pupils in a classroom. One from these two schools is a non-government school which is SDA. The other school is Nauti Primary which is on the main land.

11. EXAMINATIONS



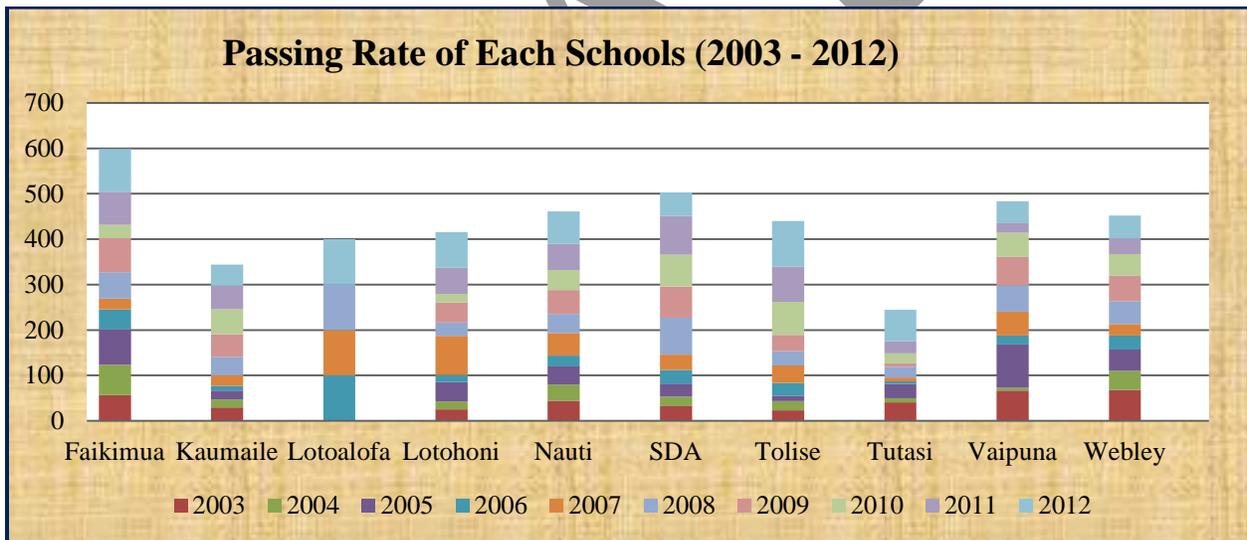
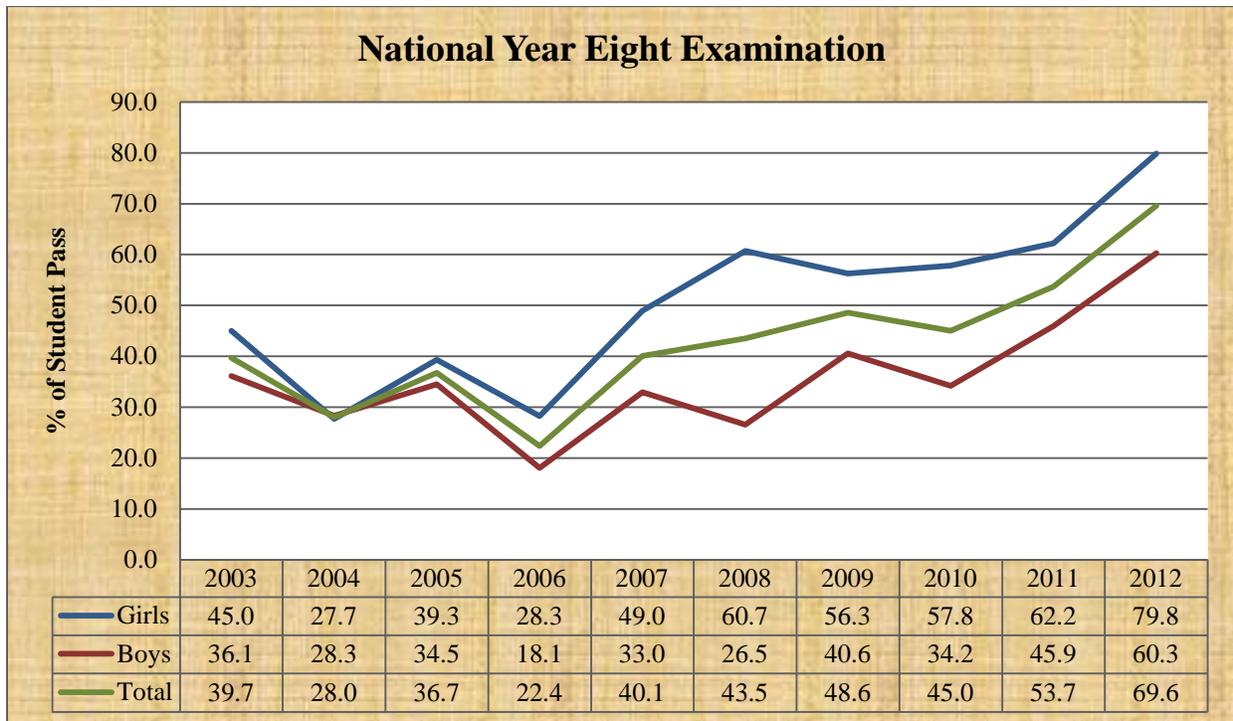
TUSTA was administered in 2005, 2006 and 2013 and it seems student achievement in Literacy in both Year 4 & Year 6 to be very low. For Year 4, there is a slight decrease in the performance of the 2009 Year 4 cohort with the 2013 Year 4 cohort. But for Year 6, a small improvement in 2013 year 4 cohort. Comparing all these years, teachers need to put some more efforts, new teaching strategies in order to improve the Literacy Satisfactory Achievement rate.



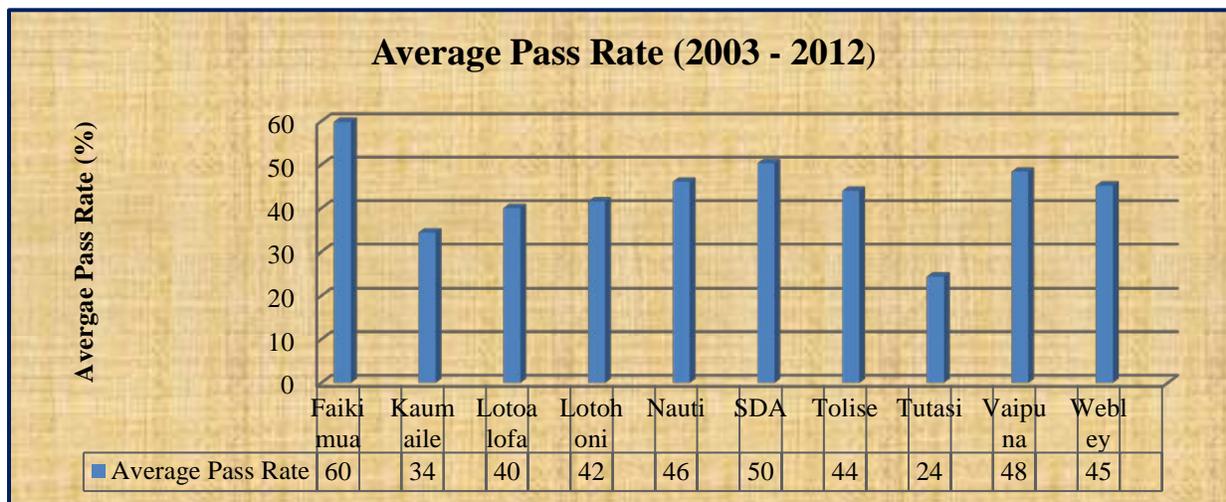
In 2005 at Year 4, there is a balanced comparison between those who achieved and those who did not achieved. But for Year 6, there is a need to improve as there are many students is still under the Critical Underachievement Level. In 2009 and 2013, a satisfactory achievement achieved by these two cohort especially Year 4 cohort of 2009. Year 6 of 2013 cohort has a slide decrease in their performance as compared to Year 6 of 2009 cohort. From all these results, pupils's learning need to improve through Teachers' Teaching, School Leadership and support provided from parents.

Table 23: National Year Eight Examination

National Year Eight Examination											
School	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Average
	% School Pass Rate										
Faikimua	57	66	79	43	24	58	75	29	73	93.8	60
Kaumaile	30	18	20	11	23	41	49	56	52	46.7	34
Lotoalofa	0	0	0	100	100	100	0	0	0	100.0	40
Lotohoni	25	18	42	16	86	30	44	19	58	77.8	42
Nauti	44	36	40	23	50	43	52	44	57	71.5	46
SDA	32	21	29	30	33	81	69	70	86	51.9	50
Tolise	23	20	12	28	39	32	36	73	78	100.0	44
Tutasi	41	9	31	6	8	24	9	21	27	69.4	24
Vaipuna	67	6	95	19	53	58	62	53	21	48.7	48
Webley	68	42	47	30	25	51	57	47	35	50.0	45



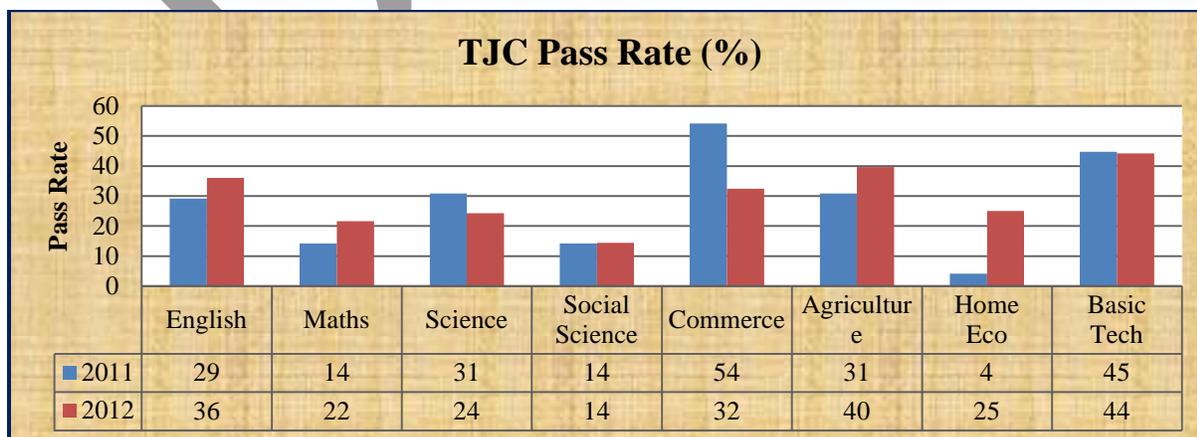
From 2003 to 2012, Lotoalofa did not participate in the National Year Eight Examination in some of the years within these ten years. But during the year they did sat for NYEE, Lotoalofa the smallest primary in Tuvalu managed to get all their students passed in those years. In 2012, Tolise pass all their students sat for NYEE and all the other schools also got their passing rate.



The average pass rate of all the schools from 2003 to 2012 are range from 20⁺ to 60. From this graph, Faikimua seems to be well performed over the years as indication stated that their passing rate from 2003 to 2012 was between 60 and upward. Tutasi and Kaumaile seems to be very low in their performance from 2003 to 2012.

Table 24: Tuvalu Junior Certificate

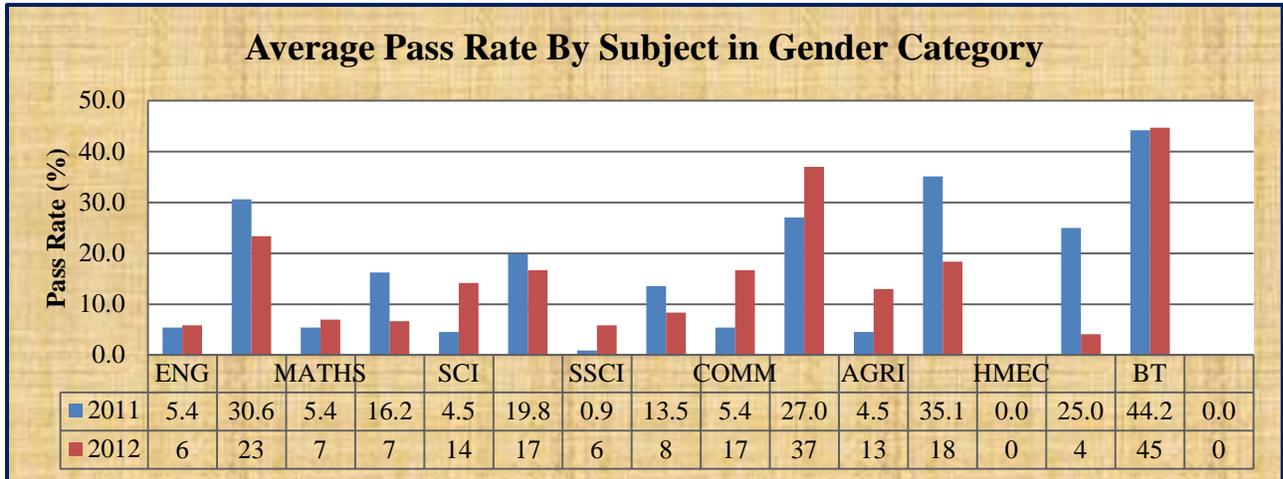
Tuvalu Junior Certificate [year 10]									
YEAR	English Pass Rate (%)	Maths Pass Rate (%)	Science Pass Rate (%)	S/Science Pass Rate (%)	Commerce Pass Rate (%)	Agriculture Pass Rate (%)	H/ Economic Pass Rate (%)	B/ Technology Pass Rate (%)	Overall Pass Rate (%)
2011	29	14	31	14	54	31	4	45	31
2012	36	22	24	14	32	40	25	44	31



The overall pass rate of the students in the Tuvalu Junior Certificate Examination in 2011 was 31%. In 2012, they also got 31 % of the students passed and this shows that there was no improvement over the two years. Within subjects achievement, Commercial Study got 54% of the students passed. In English and Maths, the student did not performed well where English got 29 and Maths got 14% in 2011. There was an improvement in Maths and English in 2012 and also the other subjects compared to Science, Commerce and Basic Technology.

Table 25: Gender Analysis of Tuvalu Junior Certificate

Subject	Gender	2011	2012
ENG	Boys	5.4	6
	Girls	30.6	23
MATHS	Boys	5.4	7
	Girls	16.2	7
SCI	Boys	4.5	14
	Girls	19.8	17
SSCI	Boys	0.9	6
	Girls	13.5	8
COMM	Boys	5.4	17
	Girls	27.0	37
AGRI	Boys	4.5	13
	Girls	35.1	18
HMEC	Boys	0.0	0
	Girls	25.0	4
BT	Boys	44.2	45
	Girls	0.0	0
Overall	Male	4.5	12
	Female	26.1	19



In contribution to the above result, boys are the ones who causes the result very unsatisfactory.

From the above graph, there are many messages it can tells us as we try to interpret it. Basic Technology got the highest number of students who performed well in 2011 and 2012. Social Science seems to be develop some new initiatives in order to increase student pass rate.

12. INDICATORS BY AVAILABILITY

Indicator No.	Name of Indicator	Availability			
		2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Classroom Pupil Ratio	√	√	√	√
2	Percentage of Underage pupils		√	√	√
3	Net Intake Rate	√	√	√	√
4	Net Enrollment Rate	√	√	√	√
5	Apparent Intake Rate	√	√	√	√
6	Gross Enrollment Rate	√	√	√	√
7	Teacher Pupil Ratio	√	√	√	√
8	Repetition Rate		√	√	√
9	Qualification of Teachers	√	√	√	√
10	Attrition Rate		√	√	√
11	Total Expenditure as percentage of GDP		√	√	√
12	Total expenditure for education by school Level		√	√	√
13	Adjusted Net Enrollment Rate		√	√	√
14	Dropout Rate		√	√	√
15	Survival Rate to Year 5		√	√	√
16	Transition Rate from primary to secondary education		√	√	√
17	Gender Parity Index			√	√
18	Percentage of Working mothers		√	√	√
19	Percentage of student pass NYEE	√	√	√	√
20	Percentage of student pass TJC	√	√	√	√

13. INDICATORS BY SOURCES

Indicator No.	Name of Indicator	Source		
		Annual Survey	Statistic Office	Special Survey
1	Classroom Pupil Ratio	√		
2	Percentage of Underage pupils	√		
3	Net Intake Rate	√	√	
4	Net Enrollment Rate	√	√	
5	Apparent Intake Rate	√	√	
6	Gross Enrollment Rate	√	√	
7	Teacher Pupil Ratio	√	√	
8	Repetition Rate	√		
9	Qualification of Teachers	√		
10	Attrition Rate	√		
11	Total Expenditure as percentage of GDP		√	√
12	Total expenditure for education by school Level		√	√
13	Adjusted Net Enrollment RATE	√	√	
14	Dropout Rate	√		
15	Survival Rate to Year 5	√		
16	Transistion Rate fro primary to secondary education	√	√	
17	Gender Parity Index	√	√	
18	Percentage of Working mothers	√	√	
19	Percentage of student pass NYEE			
20	Percentage of student pass TJC			

17. INDICATORS BY RATIONALE

Indicator No.	Name of Indicator	Rationale				Participation
		Quality	Access	Equity	Management	
1	Classroom Pupil Ratio	√		√	√	
2	Percentage of Underage pupils		√	√	√	
3	Net Intake Rate		√			√
4	Net Enrollment Rate		√			√
5	Apparent Intake Rate		√			√
6	Gross Enrollment Rate		√			√
7	Teacher Pupil Ratio	√	√			√
8	Repetition Rate	√	√			√
9	Qualification of Teachers	√	√			√
10	Attrition Rate		√			√
11	Total Expenditure as percentage of GDP		√	√	√	√
12	Total expenditure for education by school Level		√	√	√	√
13	Adjusted Net Enrollment Rate		√			√
14	Dropout Rate		√			√
15	Survival Rate to Year 5		√			√
16	Transition Rate from primary to secondary education		√			√
17	Gender Parity Index		√	√		√
18	Percentage of Working mothers	√	√	√		√
19	Percentage of student pass NYEE	√	√	√		√
20	Percentage of student pass TJC	√	√	√		√