

## **Secondary Education (Public)**

### ***Institutions***

Through the merger of secondary departments of primary schools into discreet secondary schools, the number of institutions at this level decreased from 319 to 285; this is shown in Table 40. More specifically, there were 33 less secondary departments of primary schools, three less community high schools but two more general secondary schools.

### ***Enrolment***

A comparison of 2009/2010 data on enrolment in public secondary schools with similar data for 2010/2011 in Tables 41 to 42C, reveals that enrolment in public secondary schools continued to increase. There were 2,950 more students in public schools at this level than in the previous academic year. This gives an increase of nearly five thousand (4,938) students in two academic years. Eighty-nine percent of the secondary population (66,245 students) was in general secondary schools. Unlike the nursery and primary levels the number of girls in public secondary schools was slightly higher (674) than the number of boys.

### ***Attendance***

There was a general improvement in the rate of attendance in all types of secondary institutions between 2008/2009 and 2009/2010, even though these rates are still below the desired levels outlined in the Ministry's strategic plan. Table 44 shows that attendance in the secondary departments of primary schools increased from 58% to 61%; in the single remaining community high school the rate of attendance was 80% similar to the previous year when there were three schools and in general secondary schools the rate rose from 70% to 74%.

### ***Class Size***

The increase in the number of students enrolled at the secondary level resulted in more classes being larger than the stated maximum of 35 students per class. This was particularly true in general secondary schools, shown in Table 47 C, where about 15% of the classes were above the desired number.

### ***Drop-out***

Table 48 A displays a drop-out rate of 11% for both male and female students in the secondary departments of primary schools, this is approximately 4 percentage points higher than the rate in 2008/2009. The combined rate for general secondary schools on the other hand was about 1 percentage point lower than the previous year (See Table 48 B).

### ***Teachers***

Overall 64% of the persons teaching at the secondary level in public schools were trained. When the data is disaggregated however it is evident from Tables 49 A, B and C that the secondary departments of primary schools are still at a disadvantage with just about 50% of teachers in these schools being trained while 66% of teachers in general secondary schools were trained.

## **Secondary Education (Private)**

### ***Enrolment***

Tables 52 and 53 provide information on enrolment in private secondary schools. A comparison with data from the previous academic year shows that enrolment increased in private secondary schools, from 5,834 to 7,558, as it did in the public schools at the same level. Regions 4 and Georgetown, with 2,684 and 2,471 students respectively, had the highest number of private students at this level.

### ***Attendance***

As at nursery and primary levels, private students at the secondary level had a better rate of attendance than those in public schools. Table 54 shows a combined average attendance rate of 79 percent.

### ***Teachers***

The proportion of trained teachers, outlined in Tables 57 and 58, in private schools was very low (less than 25%) but 52 of these untrained teachers were university graduates.