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Report on Basic Statistics and Planning Parameters for Basic Education in Ghana 2006/2007

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**ATO ESSUMAN
CHIEF DIRECTOR**

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SECTION ONE

INTRODUCTION

REPORT ON BASIC STATISTICS AND PLANNING PARAMETERS FOR BASIC EDUCATION IN GHANA - 2006/2007

1. INTRODUCTION

In an effort to make adequate and reliable data and information available for scientific policy formulation, planning and implementation of various programmes and projects in education in Ghana, the Ministry of Education, Science and Sports launched the Education Management Information System (EMIS) Project in January, 1997 with technical support during the first and second Phases from the Harvard University and funds from the World Bank and the Government of Ghana. As an integral part of the Free, Compulsory and Universal Basic Education (FCUBE) Programme, the EMIS Project was planned to build on the already existing EMIS established in 1988 in the Ministry as part of the Education Reforms. Currently, technical support is being given by UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

Through the EMIS, a strong database has been established within the Ministry of Education. Eighteen Basic (Nursery/Crèche, Kindergarten, Primary and Junior Secondary) school census have so far been conducted since 1988 and the reports on them are available in the Ministry.

This report on the nineteenth census (2006/2007) is being presented to provide and upgrade basic data and planning parameters on enrolment, teaching staff, school facilities and examination results for basic schools. This year's information

on Basic Schools as in the previous years has been produced at national, regional and district levels. The report is presented in four sections as follows.

Section One gives a brief introduction of the report highlighting briefly the EMIS Project.

Section Two gives a brief summary of the analysis of the data for preschools, primary schools and junior secondary schools. An attempt has been made in the analysis to compare the previous census (2005/2006) results with those of the current census. An effort has also been made to analyse the data for the three levels of basic education by type of education, region and gender. It should be noted that the definitions of indicators and their limitations are covered on page xv.

Section Three gives a summary of tables, charts and maps for preschools, primary schools and junior secondary schools. The arrangement of tables followed immediately by maps and charts has been used to facilitate visualisation of the concepts being presented.

Section Four provides detailed statistics at the national, regional and district levels by type of education.

An analysis of BECE results for the year 2006 has been provided in Section Four.

SECTION TWO

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

2. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

2.1 PRESCHOOLS

2.1.1 Number of Crèches and Nurseries

The number of public crèches and nurseries is **975**, representing a decrease of 9.3% when compared to the 2005/2006 figure of 1,075 as indicated in Table 2.1.1 below. The number of private crèches and nurseries is **2,661**, showing an increase of 21.7% over the 2005/2006 figure of 2,186. Thus, the total number of both public and private crèches and nurseries is **3,636**, representing an increase of 11.5% when compared to the 2005/2006 figure of 3,261.

Table 2.1.1 Number of crèches and nurseries by type of education, 2005/2006 - 2006/2007

TYPE OF EDUCATION	NUMBER OF CRECHES/NURSERIES		
	2005/2006	2006/2007	% Change
Public	1,075	975	-9.3
Private	2,186	2,661	21.7
Total	3,261	3,636	11.5

Regional distribution of crèches and nurseries in Table 3.1.1, Map 3.1.1 and Chart 3.1.1 (pages 23 and 24) shows that the Ashanti Region exhibits the highest number of crèches and nurseries (806) while the Upper West Region has the lowest number (42). For almost all regions there are more private crèches and nurseries than public ones with the exception of the Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions where

there are more public crèches and nurseries than private ones.

2.1.2 Number of Kindergartens

The number of public kindergartens is **10,008**, representing an increase of 15.6% when compared to the 2005/2006 figure of 8,659 as indicated in Table 2.1.2 below. The number of private kindergartens is **3,742**, showing an increase of 14.4% over the 2005/2006 figure of 3,272. Thus, the total number of both public and private kindergartens is **13,750**, representing an increase of 15.3% when compared to the 2005/2006 figure of 11,931.

Table 2.1.2 Number of kindergartens by type of education, 2005/2006 - 2006/2007

TYPE OF EDUCATION	NUMBER OF KINDERGARTENS		
	2005/2006	2006/2007	% Change
Public	8,659	10,008	15.6
Private	3,272	3,742	14.4
Total	11,931	13,750	15.3

Regional distribution of kindergartens in Table 3.1.2, Map 3.1.2 and Chart 3.1.2 (pages 25 and 26) shows that the Ashanti Region exhibits the highest number of kindergartens (2,696) while the Upper West Region has the lowest number (310). For almost all regions there are more public kindergartens than private ones with the exception of the Greater Accra Region where there are more private kindergartens (776) than public ones (346).

2.1.3 Enrolment in Crèches and Nurseries

As indicated in Table 2.1.3 below, enrolment in public crèches and nurseries is **51,112**, showing a decrease of 22.8% over the 2005/2006 enrolment of 66,178. Enrolment in private crèches and nurseries is **133,462**, representing an increase of 14.4% when compared with the 2005/2006 figure of 116,623. Thus, the total enrolment in both the public and private crèches and nurseries is **184,574**, showing an increase of 1.0% when compared to the 2005/2006 enrolment of 182,801.

Table 2.1.3 Enrolment in crèches and nurseries by type of education, 2005/2006 – 2006/2007

TYPE OF EDUCATION	ENROLMENT IN CRECHES AND NURSERIES		
	2005/2006	2006/2007	% Change
Public	66,178	51,112	-22.8
Private	116,623	133,462	14.4
Total	182,801	184,574	1.0

Regional distribution of enrolment in crèches and nurseries in Table 3.1.3, Map 3.1.3 and Chart 3.1.3 (pages 27 and 28) shows that the Ashanti Region exhibits the highest enrolment in crèches and nurseries (40,807) while the Upper West Region has the lowest enrolment (2,958).

2.1.4 Enrolment in Kindergarten

As indicated in Table 2.1.4 below, enrolment in public kindergartens is **896,522**, showing an increase of 11.0% over the 2005/2006 figure of 807,369. Enrolment in private kindergartens is **208,257**, representing an increase of 8.8% when compared with the 2005/2006 figure of 191,450. Thus, the total enrolment in both the public and private kindergartens is **1,104,779**, showing an increase of 10.6% when related to the 2005/2006 enrolment of 998,819.

Table 2.1.4 Enrolment in kindergarten by type of education, 2005/2006 - 2006/2007

TYPE OF EDUCATION	ENROLMENT IN KINDERGARTENS		
	2005/2006	2006/2007	% Change
Public	807,369	896,522	11.0
Private	191,450	208,257	8.8
Total	998,819	1,104,779	10.6

Regional distribution of enrolment in kindergartens in Table 3.1.4, Map 3.1.4 and Chart 3.1.4 (pages 29 and 30) shows that the Ashanti Region exhibits the highest enrolment in kindergartens (220,200) while the Upper West Region has the lowest enrolment (30,347).

2.1.5 Gross Enrolment Ratio in Crèches and Nurseries

As already stated above and as indicated in Table 2.1.5 below, the total enrolment in both the public and private crèches and nurseries increased from 182,801 in 2005/2006 to 184,574 in 2006/2007, at a growth rate of 1.0%. The gross enrolment ratio (the percentage of children in crèches as proportion of crèche aged children in the population) at crèche and nursery level for children in age group 0-3 years also increased at a rate of 0.20% from 7.0% in 2005/2006 to **7.2%** in 2006/2007.

Table 2.1.5 Gross Enrolment Ratio in crèches and nurseries 2005/2006 - 2006/2007

TYPE OF STATISTICS	GER STATISTICS IN CRECHES/NURSERIES		
	2005/2006	2006/2007	% Change
Pop. 0-3yrs	2,498,077	2,565,486	2.7
Crèche & Nur. Enr.	182,801	184,574	1.0
GER	7.0%	7.2%	0.2

In Table 3.1.5, Map 3.1.5 and Chart 3.1.5 (pages 31 and 32), regional distribution of GER in crèches and nurseries is presented. It is observed that the Greater Accra Region has the highest GER (12.2%) while the Upper West Region has the lowest GER (3.9%).

2.1.6 Gross Enrolment Ratio in Kindergarten

As already stated above and as indicated in Table 2.1.6 below, the total enrolment in both the public and private kindergarten increased from 998,819 in 2005/2006 to 1,104,779 in 2006/2007 at a growth rate of 10.6%. The gross enrolment ratio at kindergarten level for children in age group 4-5 years also increased at a rate of 6.0% from 75.0% in 2005/2006 to **81.0%** in 2006/2007.

Table 2.1.6 Gross Enrolment Ratio in kindergarten 2005/2006 - 2006/2007

TYPE OF STATISTICS	GER STATISTICS IN KINDERGARTEN		
	2005/2006	2006/2007	% Change
Pop. 4-5yrs	1,328,729	1,366,657	2.9
Kindergarten Enr.	998,819	1,104,779	10.6
GER	75.0	81.0	6.0

In Table 3.1.6, Map 3.1.6 and Chart 3.1.6 (pages 33 and 34), regional distribution of GER in kindergarten is presented. It is observed that the Brong Ahafo Region has the highest GER (112.2%) while the Greater Accra Region has the lowest GER (45.5%).

2.1.7 Share of Girls' Enrolment in Crèches and Nurseries

The percentage share of girls' enrolment in public crèches and nurseries increased from 50.3% in 2005/2006 to **50.5%** in 2006/2007 representing a change of 0.2%. The percentage change of private girls enrolment remained unchanged at **49.5%** for both 2005/2006 and 2006/2007. The share of girls' enrolment in both public and private crèches and nurseries is **49.8%** showing an increase of 0.2% when compared with the 2005/2006 figure of 49.6%.

Table 2.1.7 Percentage Share of Girls Enrolment in crèches and nurseries, 2005/2006 - 2006/2007

TYPE OF EDUCATION	% OF GIRLS ENROLMENT		
	2005/2006	2006/2007	% Change
Public	50.3	50.5	0.2
Private	49.5	49.5	0.0
Total	49.6	49.8	0.2

Regional distribution of percentage of girls enrolment in crèches and nurseries presented in Table 3.1.7, Map 3.1.7 and Chart 3.1.7 (pages 35 and 36) shows that the Upper West Region has the largest percentage of girls' enrolment (51.1%) while the Eastern and Northern Regions have the lowest percentage of girls' enrolment (48.8%).

2.1.8 Share of Girls' Enrolment in Kindergarten

There was an increase in enrolment of girls in public kindergarten from 407,681 in 2005/2006 to 448,547 in 2006/2007, reflecting an increase of 1.3 percent share of girls' enrolment from 48.7% in 2005/2006 to **50.0%** in 2006/2007 as shown in Table 2.1.8 below. In private kindergarten, although, girls' enrolment increased from 96,556 in 2005/2006 to 103,237 in 2006/2007 the share of girls' enrolment remained unchanged at **49.6%** during the period between 2005/2006 and 2006/2007. The share of girls' enrolment in both public and private kindergarten increased from 48.8% in 2005/2006 to **49.9%** in 2006/2007.

Table 2.1.8 Percentage Share of Girls Enrolment in kindergarten 2005/2006 - 2006/2007

TYPE OF EDUCATION	% OF GIRLS ENROLMENT		
	2005/2006	2006/2007	% Change
Public	48.7	50.0	1.3
Private	49.6	49.6	0.0
Total	48.8	49.9	1.1

Regional distribution of percentage of girls enrolment in kindergarten presented in Table 3.1.8, Map 3.1.8 and Chart 3.1.8 (pages 37 and 38) shows that the Upper West Region has the largest percentage of girls' enrolment (51.2%) while the Northern Region has the lowest percentage of girls' enrolment (48.9%).

2.1.9 Number of Teachers in Crèches and Nurseries

As shown in Table 2.1.9 below, the total number of teachers in public crèches and nurseries is **1,507**, representing a decrease of 16.9% when compared with the 2005/2006 figure of 1,812. The total number of teachers in private crèches and nurseries is **5,149**, representing an increase of 31.3% over the 2005/2006 figure of 3,923. The total number of teachers in both public and private crèches and nurseries is **6,656**, representing an increase of 16.1% when compared with the 2005/2006 figure of 5,735.

Table 2.1.9 Number of teachers in crèches and nurseries by type of education, 2005/2006 - 2006/2007

TYPE OF EDUCATION	NUMBER OF TEACHERS		
	2005/2006	2006/2007	% Change
Public	1,812	1,507	-16.9
Private	3,923	5,149	31.3
Total	5,735	6,656	16.1

A regional distribution of teachers in crèches and nurseries is given in Table 3.1.9, Map 3.1.9 and Chart 3.1.9 (pages 39 and 40). The presentation shows that the Greater Accra Region has the largest number of teachers (1,720) while the Upper West Region has the lowest number of teachers (89).

2.1.10 Number of Teachers in Kindergarten

As shown in Table 3.1.10 below, the total number of teachers in public kindergarten is **27,059**, representing an increase 32.4% over the 2005/2006 figure of 20,440. The total number of teachers in private kindergarten is **7,081**, representing an increase of 15.3% when compared with the 2005/2006 figure of 6,140. The total number of teachers in both public and private kindergarten is **34,140**, representing an increase of 28.4% when compared with the 2005/2006 figure of 26,580.

Table 2.1.10 Number of teachers in kindergarten by type of education, 2005/2006 - 2006/2007

TYPE OF EDUCATION	NUMBER OF TEACHERS		
	2005/2006	2006/2007	% Change
Public	20,440	27,059	32.4
Private	6,140	7,081	15.3
Total	26,580	34,140	28.4

A regional distribution of teachers in kindergarten is given in Table 3.1.10, Map 3.1.10 and Chart 3.1.10 (pages 41 and 42). The presentation shows that the Ashanti Region has the largest number of teachers (7,172) while the Upper West Region has the lowest number of teachers (787).

2.1.11 Percentage of Trained Teachers in Crèches and Nurseries

The percentage of trained teachers in public crèches and nurseries is **29.2%**, showing an increase of 0.8% over the 2005/2006 figure of 28.0% as shown in Table 2.1.11 below. In private crèches and nurseries however, the percentage of trained teachers is only **11.0%**, showing an increase of 5.1% when compared to the 2005/2006 figure of 5.9%. In both public and private crèches and nurseries, the percentage of trained teachers is **15.1%**, representing an increase of 2.0% over the 2005/2006 figure of 13.1%.

Table 2.1.11 Percentage of trained teachers in crèches and nurseries, 2005/2006 - 2006/2007

TYPE OF EDUCATION	% OF TRAINED TEACHERS		
	2005/2006	2006/2007	% Change
Public	28.0	29.2	0.8
Private	5.9	11.0	5.1
Total	13.1	15.1	2.0

A regional distribution of percentage of trained teachers in crèches and nurseries in Table 3.1.11, Map 3.1.11 and Chart 3.1.11 (pages 43 and 44) shows that the Upper East Region has the highest percentage of trained teachers (26.6%) while the Central Region has the lowest figure (10.7%).

2.1.12 Percentage of Trained Teachers in Kindergarten

The percentage of trained teachers in public kindergarten is **35.7%**, showing an increase of 2.6% over the 2005/2006 figure of 33.1% as shown in Table 2.1.12 below. In private kindergarten, the percentage of trained teachers is only **12.2%**, showing an increase of 3.8% when compared to the 2005/2006 figure of 8.4%. In both public and private kindergarten, the percentage of trained teachers is **30.8%**, representing an increase of 3.4% over the 2005/2006 figure of 27.4%.

Table 2.1.12 Percentage of trained teachers in kindergarten, 2005/2006 - 2006/2007

TYPE OF EDUCATION	% OF TRAINED TEACHERS		
	2005/2006	2006/2007	% Change
Public	33.1	35.7	2.6
Private	8.4	12.2	3.8
Total	27.4	30.8	3.4

A regional distribution of percentage of trained teachers in kindergarten in Table 3.1.12, Map 3.1.12 and Chart 3.1.12 (pages 45 and 46) shows that the Eastern Region has the highest percentage of trained teachers (39.7%) while the Western Region has the lowest figure (18.7%).

2.1.13 Pupil/Teacher Ratio in Crèches and Nurseries

As shown in Table 2.1.13 below, pupil/teacher ratio (i.e. the number of pupils per teacher) in public crèches and nurseries decreased from 37:1 in 2005/2006 to **34:1** in 2006/2007. In the private crèches and nurseries, pupil/teacher ratios decreased from 30:1 in 2005/2006 to **26:1** in 2006/2007. In both public and private crèches, the pupil/teacher ratio decreased from 31:1 in 2005/2006 to **28:1** in 2006/2007.

Table 2.1.13 Pupil-Teacher Ratio in preschools by type of education, 2005/2006 - 2006/2007

TYPE OF EDUCATION	PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO		
	2005/2006	2006/2007	% Change
Public	37:1	34:1	-3.4
Private	30:1	26:1	-4.1
Total	31:1	28:1	-3.4

A regional distribution of pupil/teacher ratio in crèches and nurseries in Table 3.1.13, Map 3.1.13 and Chart 3.1.13 (pages 47 and 48) shows that the Upper East Region has the highest pupil/teacher ratio (46:1) while the Greater Accra Region has the lowest figure (21:1).

2.1.14 Pupil/Teacher Ratio in Kindergarten

As shown in Table 2.1.14 below, pupil/teacher ratio (i.e. the number of pupils per teacher) in public kindergartens decreased from 41:1 in 2005/2006 to **33:1** in 2006/2007, and in the private kindergartens also, pupil/teacher ratio decreased from 31:1 in 2005/2006 to **29:1** in 2006/2007. In both public and private kindergartens, the pupil/teacher ratio decreased from 39:1 in 2005/2006 to **32:1** in 2006/2007.

Table 2.1.14 Pupil-Teacher Ratio in kindergarten by type of education, 2005/2006 - 2006/2007

TYPE OF EDUCATION	PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO		
	2005/2006	2006/2007	% Change
Public	41:1	33:1	-8.0
Private	31:1	29:1	-2.0
Total	39:1	32:1	-7.0

A regional distribution of pupil/teacher ratio in kindergartens in Table 3.1.14, Map 3.1.14 and Chart 3.1.14 (pages 49 and 50) shows that the Upper East Region has the highest pupil/teacher ratio (54:1) while the Greater Accra Region has the lowest figure (28:1).

2.2 PRIMARY SCHOOLS

2.2.1 Number of Primary Schools

The number of public primary schools is **12,880**, representing a decrease of 5.3% when related to the 2005/2006 figure of 12,227 as indicated in Table 2.2.1 below. The number of private primary schools is **3,530**, showing an increase of 14.6% when compared to the 2005/2006 figure of 3,080. Thus, the total number of both public and private primary schools is **16,410**, representing an increase of 7.2% over the 2005/2006 figure of 15,307.

Table 2.2.1 Number of primary schools by type of education, 2005/2006 – 2006/2007

TYPE OF EDUCATION	NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS		
	2005/2006	2006/2007	% Change
Public	12,227	12,880	5.3
Private	3,080	3,530	14.6
Total	15,307	16,410	7.2

Regional distribution of primary schools in Table 3.2.1, Map 3.2.1 and Chart 3.2.1 (pages 51 and 52) shows that the Ashanti Region exhibits the highest number of primary schools (2,940) while the Upper West Region has the lowest number (468). For all regions there are more public primary schools than private ones.

2.2.2 Enrolment in Primary Schools

As shown in Table 2.2.2 below, enrolment in public primary schools is **2,824,407**, showing an increase of 6.7% over the 2005/2006 enrolment of 2,647,616. Enrolment in private primary schools is **541,355**, representing an increase of **13.9%** when compared with the 2005/2006 figure of 475,287. Thus, the total enrolment in both the public and private primary schools is **3,365,762**, showing an increase of 7.8% when related to the 2005/2006 enrolment of 3,122,903.

Table 2.2.2 Enrolment in primary schools by type of education, 2005/2006 - 2006/2007

TYPE OF EDUCATION	ENROLMENT IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS		
	2005/2006	2006/2007	% Change
Public	2,647,616	2,824,407	6.7
Private	475,287	541,355	13.9
Total	3,122,903	3,365,762	7.8

Regional distribution of enrolment in primary schools in Table 3.2.2, Map 3.2.2 and Chart 3.2.2 (pages 53 and 54) shows that the Ashanti Region exhibits the highest enrolment in primary schools (630,254) while the Upper West Region has the lowest enrolment (112,944). For all regions, boys' enrolment exceeds girls' enrolment except in the Greater Accra Region.

2.2.3 Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools

As already stated above and as indicated in Table 2.2.3 below, the total enrolment in both the public and private primary schools increased from 3,122,903 in 2005/2006 to 3,365,762 in 2006/2007 at a growth rate of 7.8%. Also, the gross enrolment ratio at primary school level for children in age group 6-11 years increased from 86.0% in 2005/2006 to **90.7%** in 2006/2007 at a rate of 4.7%.

Table 2.2.3 Gross Enrolment Ratio in primary schools, 2005/2006 - 2006/2007

TYPE OF STATISTICS	GER STATISTICS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS		
	2005/2006	2006/2007	% Change
Pop. 6-11yrs	3,613,354	3,707,447	2.6
P1-6 Enrol.	3,122,903	3,365,762	7.8
GER	86.0	90.7	4.7

Regional distribution of gross enrolment ratio in primary schools in Table 3.2.3, Chart 3.2.3 and Map 3.2.3 (pages 55 and 56) shows that the Central Region exhibits the highest gross enrolment ratio in primary schools (106.8%) while the Greater Accra Region has the lowest figure (81.0%). It is noted in the table that, for almost all regions, gross enrolment ratio for boys is higher than that of girls.

2.2.4 Net Enrolment Rate in Primary Schools

As indicated in Table 2.2.4 below, the total enrolment of 6-11yrs pupils in both the public and private primary schools increased from 2,486,968 in 2005/2006 to 2,912,227 in 2006/2007 at a growth rate of 17.1%. Also, the net enrolment rate at primary school level for children in age group 6-11 years increased from 69% in 2005/2006 to **78.6%** in 2006/2007 at a rate of 9.8%.

Table 2.2.4 Net Enrolment Rate in primary schools, 2005/2006 - 2006/2007

TYPE OF STATISTICS	NER STATISTICS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS		
	2005/2006	2006/2007	% Change
Pop. 6-11yrs	3,613,354	3,707,447	2.6
P1-6 Enrol. (6-11yrs)	2,486,968	2,912,227	17.1
NER	69.0	78.6	9.8

Regional distribution of net enrolment ratio in primary schools in Table 3.2.3, Chart 3.2.3 and Map 3.2.3 (pages 57 and 58) shows that the Central Region exhibits the highest net enrolment ratio in primary schools (96.9%) while the Upper West Region has the lowest figure (70.1%).

2.2.5 Enrolment in Primary One

As shown in Table 2.2.5 below, Primary One enrolment in public primary schools is **604,205**, showing an increase of 0.5% when compared to the 2005/2006 figure of 601,346. Primary One enrolment in private primary schools is **108,413**, representing an increase of 17.4% over the 2005/2006 figure of 92,379. Thus, the total enrolment in both the public and private primary schools is **712,618**, showing an increase of 2.7% when related to the 2005/2006 enrolment of 693,725.

Table 2.2.5 Enrolment in Primary One by type of education, 2005/2006 - 2006/2007

TYPE OF EDUCATION	ENROLMENT IN PRIMARY ONE		
	2005/2006	2006/2007	% Change
Public	601,346	604,205	0.5
Private	92,379	108,413	17.4
Total	693,725	712,618	2.7

Regional distribution of Primary One enrolment in Table 3.2.5, Map 3.2.5 and Chart 3.2.5 (pages 59 and 60) shows that the Ashanti Region exhibits the highest enrolment in Primary One (126,278) while the Upper West Region has the lowest figure (27,846). It is also observed in the table that boys' enrolment in Primary One is higher than that of girls for almost all regions with the exception of the Greater Accra Region.

2.2.6 Gross Admission Ratio in Primary Schools

As already stated above and as indicated in Table 2.2.6 below, the Primary One enrolment in both the public and private primary schools increased from 693,725 in 2005/2006 to 712,618 in 2006/2007 at a growth rate of 2.7%. The gross admission ratio at primary school level for children at age 6 years remained unchanged at 106.0% as that of 2005/2006

Table 2.2.6 Gross Admission Ratio in primary schools 2005/2006 - 2006/2007

TYPE OF STATISTICS	GAR STATISTICS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS		
	2005/2006	2006/2007	% Change
Pop. 6yrs	654,072	671,742	2.8
P1 Enrol.	693,725	712,618	2.7
GAR	106.0	106.0	0.0

Regional distribution of gross admission ratio in primary schools in Table 3.2.6, Map 3.2.6 and Chart 3.2.6 (pages 61 and 62) shows that the Upper East Region exhibits the highest gross admission ratio in primary schools (119.1%) while the Greater Accra Region has the lowest figure (83.5%). For most regions gross admission ratio for boys is higher than that of girls with the exception of the Greater Accra, West Regions where the gross admission ratio for girls is higher than that of boys.

2.2.7 Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools

As indicated in Table 2.2.7 below, the Primary One enrolment of pupils aged 6 years in both the public and private primary schools increased from 406,101 in 2005/2006 to 466,172 in 2006/2007 at a growth rate of 14.8%. Also, the net admission rate at primary school level for children at age 6 years increased from 62.0% in 2005/2006 to **69.3%** in 2006/2007 at a rate of 8.3%.

Table 2.2.7 Net Admission Rate in primary schools 2005/2006 - 2006/2007

TYPE OF STATISTICS	NAR STATISTICS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS		
	2005/2006	2006/2007	% Change
Pop. 6yrs	654,072	672,503	2.8
P1 Enrol. (6yr old)	406,101	466,172	14.8
GAR	62.0	69.3	8.3

Regional distribution of net admission rate in primary schools in Table 3.2.7, Map 3.2.7 and Chart 3.2.7 (pages 63 and 64) shows that the Central Region exhibits the highest net admission rate in primary schools (85.6%) while the Greater Accra Region has the lowest figure (54.7%).

2.2.8 Share of Girls Enrolment in Primary Schools

Girls' enrolment in public primary schools increased from 1,281,780 in 2005/2006 to **1,366,476** in 2006/2007 representing a corresponding increase of 0.7% in percentage share of girls' enrolment from 47.7 % in 2005/2006 to **48.4%** in 2006/2007 as shown in Table 2.2.8 below. In private primary schools, also, girls' enrolment increased from 234,945 in 2005/2006 to **267,124** in 2006/2007 representing an increase of 0.2% in percentage share of girls' enrolment from 49.1% in 2005/2006 to **49.3%** in 2006/2007. The share of girls' enrolment in both public and private primary schools increased by 0.5% from 48.0% in 2005/2006 to **48.5%** in 2006/2007.

Table 2.2.8 Percentage Share of Girls Enrolment in primary schools 2005/2006 - 2006/2007

TYPE OF EDUCATION	% OF GIRLS ENROLMENT		
	2005/2006	2006/2007	% Change
Public	47.7	48.4	0.7
Private	49.1	49.3	0.2
Total	48.0	48.5	0.5

Regional distribution of percentage of girls' enrolment in primary schools in Table 3.2.8, Map 3.2.8 and Chart 3.2.8 (pages 65 and 66) shows that the Greater Accra Region exhibits the highest percentage of girls' enrolment (50.8%) while the Volta Region has the lowest figure (47.7%).

2.2.9 Number of Teachers in Primary Schools

As shown in Table 2.2.9 below, the total number of teachers in public primary schools is **84,324**, representing an increase of 19.9% when compared with the 2005/2006 figure of 70,334. The total number of teachers in private primary schools is **20,933**, representing an increase of 15.5% over the 2005/2006 figure of 18,127. The total number of teachers in both public and private primary schools is **105,257**, representing an increase of 19.0% when compared with the 2005/2006 figure of 88,461.

Table 2.2.9 Number of teachers in primary schools by type of education, 2005/2006 - 2006/2007

TYPE OF EDUCATION	NUMBER OF TEACHERS		
	2005/2006	2006/2007	% Change
Public	70,334	84,324	19.9
Private	18,127	20,933	15.5
Total	88,461	105,257	19.0

Regional distribution of number of teachers in primary schools in Table 3.2.9, Map 3.2.9 and Chart 3.2.9 (pages 67 and 68) shows that the Ashanti Region exhibits the largest number of teachers (20,332) while the Upper West Region has the smallest figure (3,304).

2.2.10 Percentage of Trained Teachers in Primary Schools

As presented in Table 2.2.10 below, the percentage of trained teachers in public primary schools is **62.1%**, showing a decrease of 5.0% when compared with the 2005/2006 figure of 67.1%. In private primary schools also, percentage of trained teachers increased from 15.0% in 2005/2006 to **16.4%** in 2006/2007 at a rate of 1.9%. In both public and private primary schools, percentage of trained teachers is **53.0%**, representing a decrease of 3.3% when compared with the 2005/2006 figure of 56.3%.

Table 2.2.10 Percentage of trained teachers in primary schools, 2005/2006 - 2006/2007

TYPE OF EDUCATION	% OF TRAINED TEACHERS		
	2005/2006	2006/2007	% Change
Public	67.1	62.1	-5.0
Private	14.5	16.4	1.9
Total	56.3	53.0	-3.3

Regional distribution of percentage of trained teachers in primary schools in Table 3.2.10, Map 3.2.10 and Chart 3.2.10 (pages 69 and 70) shows that the Volta Region exhibits the highest percentage of trained teachers (68.6%) while the Western Region has the lowest figure (41.0%).

2.2.11 Pupil/Teacher Ratio in Primary Schools

As shown in Table 2.2.11 below, the pupil/teacher ratio (i.e. the number of pupils per teacher) in public primary schools decreased from 38:1 in 2005/2006 to **34:1** in 2006/2007. In the private schools, however, the pupil/teacher ratio remained the same at **26:1** over the period between 2005/2006 and 2006/2007. In both public and private schools, the pupil/teacher ratio decreased from 35:1 in 2005/2006 to **32:1** in 2006/2007.

Table 2.2.11 Pupil-Teacher Ratios in primary schools by type of education, 2005/2006 - 2006/2007

TYPE OF EDUCATION	PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO		
	2005/2006	2006/2007	% Change
Public	38:1	34:1	-4.3
Private	26:1	26:1	-0.3
Total	35:1	32:1	-3.4

Regional distribution of pupil/teacher ratio in primary schools in Table 3.2.11, Map 3.2.11 and Chart 3.2.11 (pages 71 and 72) shows that the Upper East Region exhibits the highest pupil/teacher ratio (42:1) while the Eastern Region has the lowest figure (29:1).

2.2.12 Completion Rate in Primary Schools

As shown in Table 2.2.12 below, the completion rates (i.e. the ratio of P6 enrolment as a proportion of the 11 year old population) for boys in primary schools decreased from 78.0% in 2005/2006 to **76.0%** in 2006/2007. The completion rate for girls in primary schools, however, increased from 72.0% in 2005/2006 to **76.9%** in 2006/2007. The completion rate for both sexes increased from 75.0% in 2005/2006 to **80.4%** in 2006/2007.

Table 2.2.12 Completion Rate in primary schools by sex, 2006/2007

SEX	COMPLETION RATE		
	2005/2006	2006/2007	% Change
Boys	78.0	76.0	-2.0
Girls	72.0	76.9	4.9
Total	75.0	80.4	5.4

Regional distribution of completion rate in primary schools in Table 3.2.12, Map 3.2.12 and Chart 3.2.12 (pages 73 and 74) shows that the Central Region exhibits the highest completion rate ratio (97.0%) while the Upper West Region has the lowest figure (70.6%).

2.2.13 Gender Parity in Primary Schools

As shown in Table 2.2.13 below, the gender parity (i.e. the ratio of girls gross enrolment ratio as a proportion of boys gross enrolment ratio) remained unchanged at 0.96% as the gender parity in 2005/2006

Table 2.2.13 Gender Parity in primary schools, 2005/2006 - 2006/2007

SEX	GENDER PARITY		
	2005/2006	2006/2007	% Change
Boys GER	88.0	92.8	4.8
Girls GER	84.0	88.7	4.7
Parity	0.96	0.96	0.0

Regional distribution of the gender parity in Primary schools in Table 3.3.13, Map 3.3.1 and Chart 3.3.1 (pages 75 and 76) shows that the Upper West Region exhibits the highest parity (1.06) while the Northern Region has the lowest (0.89).

2.3 JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS

2.3.1 Number of Junior Secondary Schools

The number of public junior secondary schools is **7,122**, representing a decrease of 0.1% when compared to the 2005/2006 figure of 7,130 as indicated in Table 2.3.1 below. The number of private junior secondary schools is **1,932**, showing an increase of 19.3% when related to the 2005/2006 figure of 1,619. Thus, the total number of both public and private junior secondary schools is **9,054**, representing an increase of 3.5% over the 2005/2006 figure of 8,749.

Table 2.3.1 Number of junior secondary schools by type of education, 2005/2006 - 2006/2007

TYPE OF EDUCATION	NUMBER OF JSS		
	2005/2006	2006/2007	% Change
Public	7,130	7,122	-0.1
Private	1,619	1,932	19.3
Total	8,749	9,054	3.5

Regional distribution of junior secondary schools in Table 3.3.1, Map 3.3.1 and Chart 3.3.1 (pages 77 and 78) shows that the Ashanti Region exhibits the highest number of junior secondary schools (1,704) while the Upper East Region has the lowest number (238). For all regions, there are more public junior secondary schools than private ones.

2.3.2 Enrolment in Junior Secondary Schools

As indicated in Table 2.3.2 below, enrolment in public junior secondary schools is **952,151**, showing an increase of 7.8% when related to the 2005/2006 enrolment of 883,060. Enrolment in private junior secondary schools is **180,167**, representing an increase of 14.1% over the 2005/2006 figure of 157,942. Thus, the total enrolment in both the public and private junior secondary schools is **1,132,318**, showing an increase of 8.8% when related to the 2005/2006 enrolment of 1,041,002.

Table 2.3.2 Enrolment in junior secondary schools by type of education, 2005/2006 - 2006/2007

TYPE OF EDUCATION	ENROLMENT IN JSS		
	2005/2006	2006/2007	% Change
Public	883,060	952,151	7.8
Private	157,942	180,167	14.1
Total	1,041,002	1,132,318	8.8

Regional distribution of enrolment in junior secondary schools in Table 3.3.2, Map 3.3.2 and Chart 3.3.2 (pages 79 and 80) shows that the Ashanti Region exhibits the highest enrolment in junior secondary schools (234,346) while the Upper West Region has the lowest number (29,028). For all regions enrolment in public junior secondary schools is higher than that of private ones.

2.3.3 Gross Enrolment Ratio in Junior Secondary Schools

As already stated above and as presented in Table 2.3.3 below, the total enrolment in both the public and private junior secondary schools increased from 1,041,002 in 2005/2006 to 1,132,318 in 2006/2007 at a growth rate of 8.8%. The gross enrolment ratio (the proportion of children in school as a percentage of the population of the appropriate age) at junior secondary school increased for children in age group 12-14 years from 70.3% in 2005/2006 to **74.8%** in 2006/2007 at a rate 4.5%.

Table 2.3.3 Gross Enrolment Ratio in junior secondary schools, 2005/2006 - 2006/2007

TYPE OF STATISTICS	GER STATISTICS IN JSS		
	2005/2006	2006/2007	% Change
Pop. 12-14yrs	1,478,603	1,512,822	2.3
JS1-3 Enrol.	1,041,002	1,132,318	8.8
GER	70.3	74.8	4.5

Regional distribution of gross enrolment ratio in junior secondary schools in Table 3.3.3, Map 3.3.3 and Chart 3.3.3 (pages 81 and 82) shows that the Central Region exhibits the highest gross enrolment ratio in junior secondary schools (91.9%) while the Upper East Region has the lowest ratio (57.7%). It is also observed in the table that gross enrolment ratio for boys is higher than that of girls for almost all regions with the exception of the Upper East Region and Upper West Region where the figure for girls is higher than that of boys.

2.3.4 Net Enrolment Rate in Junior Secondary Schools

As presented in Table 2.3.4 below, the total enrolment for 12-14 year olds in both the public and private junior secondary schools increased from 615,079 in 2005/2006 to 767,483 in 2006/2007 at a growth rate of **24.8%**. The net enrolment ratio (proportion of appropriately aged children in school as a percentage of the population) increased. It increased at junior secondary school level for children in age group 12-14 years from 41.6% in 2005/2006 to **50.7%** in 2006/2007 at a rate of 9.1%.

Table 2.3.4 Net Enrolment Ratios in junior secondary schools, 2005/2006 - 2006/2007

TYPE OF STATISTICS	NER STATISTICS IN JSS		
	2005/2006	2006/2007	% Change
Pop. 12-14yrs	1,478,603	1,512,822	2.3
JS1-3 Enr.(12-14yrs old)	615,079	767,483	24.8
NER	41.6	50.7	9.1

Regional distribution of net enrolment ratio in junior secondary schools in Table 3.3.4, Map 3.3.4 and Chart 3.3.4 (pages 83 and 84) shows that the Central Region exhibits the highest net enrolment ratio in junior secondary schools (67.0%) while the Northern Regions have the lowest ratio (35.1%).

2.3.5 JS1 Enrolment in Junior Secondary Schools

As shown in Table 2.3.5 below, enrolment in JS1 in public junior secondary schools is **359,209**, showing an increase of 7.9% when compared to the 2005/2006 enrolment of 333,027. JS1 enrolment in private junior secondary schools is **66,570**, representing an increase of 12.9% when related to the 2005/2006 enrolment of 58,947. Thus, JS1 enrolment in both the public and private junior secondary schools is **425,779**, showing an increase of 8.6% over the 2005/2006 enrolment of 391,974.

Table 2.3.5 Enrolment in JS1 by type of education, 2005/2006 - 2006/2007

TYPE OF EDUCATION	ENROLMENT IN JS1		
	2005/2006	2006/2007	% Change
Public	333,027	359,209	7.9
Private	58,947	66,570	12.9
Total	391,974	425,779	8.6

Regional distribution of JS1 enrolment in junior secondary schools in Table 3.3.5, Map 3.3.5 and Chart 3.3.5 (pages 85 and 86) shows that the Ashanti Region exhibits the largest JS1 enrolment in junior secondary schools (86,700) while the Upper West Region has the smallest figure (11,312). It is also noted that boys' enrolment in JS1 is larger than that of girls for all regions.

2.3.6 Gross Admission Ratio in Junior Secondary Schools

As already stated above and as presented in Table 2.3.6 below, the JS1 enrolment in both the public and private junior secondary schools increased from 391,974 in 2005/2006 to 425,779 in 2006/2007 at a growth rate of 8.6%. The gross admission ratio at junior secondary school level for children at age 12 years also increased from 76.8% in 2005/2006 to **81.5%** in 2006/2007 at a rate of 4.7%.

Table 2.3.6 Gross Admission Ratios in junior secondary schools, 2005/2006 - 2006/2007

TYPE OF STATISTICS	GAR STATISTICS IN JSS		
	2005/2006	2006/2007	% Change
Pop. 12yrs	510,613	522,133	2.3
JS1 Enrol.	391,974	425,779	8.6
GAR	76.8	81.5	4.7

Regional distribution of gross admission ratio in junior secondary schools in Table 3.3.6, Map 3.3.6 and Chart 3.3.6 (pages 87 and 88) shows that the Central Region exhibits the highest gross admission ratio in junior secondary schools (99.3%) while the Upper East Region has the lowest ratio (65.1%). It is noted that gross admission ratio for boys is higher than that of girls for all regions except the Upper East and Upper West Regions where the contrary situation persists.

2.3.7 Net Admission Rate in Junior Secondary Schools

As presented in Table 2.3.7 below, the JS1 pupils aged 12 years in both the public and private junior secondary schools decreased from 348,125 in 2005/2006 to 232,082 in 2006/2007 at a growth rate of 33.3%. The net admission rate at junior secondary school level for children of age 12 years also decreased from 68.2% in 2005/2006 to **44.4%** in 2006/2007 at a rate of 23.8%.

Table 2.3.7 Net Admission Rates in junior secondary schools, 2005/2006 - 2006/2007

TYPE OF STATISTICS	NAR STATISTICS IN JSS		
	2005/2006	2006/2007	% Change
Pop. 12yrs	510,613	522,133	2.3
JS1 Enrol.	348,125	232,082	-33.3
NAR	68.2	44.4	-23.8

Regional distribution of net admission rate in junior secondary schools in Table 3.3.7, Map 3.3.7 and Chart 3.3.7 (pages 89 and 90) shows that the Central Region exhibits the highest net admission rate in junior secondary schools (63.0%) while the Northern Region has the lowest rate (30.1%).

2.3.8 Share of Girls Enrolment in Junior Secondary Schools

As shown in Table 2.3.8 below, girls' enrolment in public junior secondary schools increase 406,989 in 2005/2006 to **438,517** in 2006/2007, at rate of 0.1%. The share girls' enrolment in private junior secondary schools increased from 76,752 in 2005/2006 to **88,715** at 0.6% in 2006/2007. This year the share of girls' enrolment in both public and private junior secondary schools increased from 46.0% in 2005/2006 to **46.6%** at 0.6% in 2006/2007.

Table 2.3.8 Percentage Share of Girls Enrolment in junior secondary schools, 2005/2006 - 2006/2007

TYPE OF EDUCATION	% OF GIRLS ENROLMENT		
	2005/2006	2006/2007	% Change
Public	46.0	46.1	0.1
Private	49.0	49.2	0.2
Total	46.0	46.6	0.6

Regional distribution of percentage share of girls' enrolment in junior secondary schools in Table 3.3.8, Map 3.3.8 and Chart 3.3.8 (pages 91 and 92) shows that the Greater Accra Region exhibits the highest percentage of girls' enrolment in junior secondary schools (50.5%) while the Northern Region has the lowest figure (40.2%).

2.3.9 Number of Teachers in Junior Secondary Schools

As shown in Table 2.3.9 below, the total number of teachers in public junior secondary schools is **54,210**, representing an increase of 18.3% over the 2005/2006 figure of 45,824. The total number of teachers in private junior secondary schools is **12,795**, representing an increase of 20.0% when related to the 2005/2006 figure of 10,661. The total number of teachers in both public and private junior secondary schools is **67,005**, representing an increase of 18.6% when compared with the 2005/2006 figure of 56,485.

Table 2.3.9 Number of teachers in junior secondary schools by type of education, 2005/2006 - 2006/2007

TYPE OF EDUCATION	NUMBER OF TEACHERS		
	2005/2006	2006/2007	% Change
Public	45,824	54,210	18.3
Private	10,661	12,795	20.0
Total	56,485	67,005	18.6

Regional distribution of number of teachers in junior secondary schools in Table 3.3.9, Map 3.3.9 and Chart 3.3.9 (pages 93 and 94) shows that the Ashanti Region exhibits the largest number of teachers in junior secondary schools (14,110) while the Upper West Region has the smallest number (1,831).

2.3.10 Percentage of Trained Teachers in Junior Secondary Schools

As presented in Table 2.3.10 below, the percentage of trained teachers in public junior secondary schools is **77.2%**, showing a decrease of 3.9% when compared with the 2005/2006 figure of 81.1%. In private junior secondary schools, however, percentage of trained teachers is only **26.9%**, showing an increase of 0.9% when related to the 2005/2006 figure of 26.0%. In both public and private junior secondary schools, the percentage of trained teachers is **67.6%**, showing a decrease of 2.5% when compared with the 2005/2006 figure of 70.1%.

Table 2.3.10 Percentage of trained teachers in junior secondary schools, 2005/2006 - 2006/2007

TYPE OF EDUCATION	% OF TRAINED TEACHERS		
	2005/2006	2006/2007	% Change
Public	81.1	77.2	-3.9
Private	26.0	26.9	0.9
Total	70.1	67.6	-2.5

Regional distribution of percentage of trained teachers in junior secondary schools in Table 3.3.10, Map 3.3.10 and Chart 3.3.10 (pages 95 and 96) shows that the Volta Region exhibits the highest percentage of trained teachers in junior secondary schools (75.4%) while the Western Region has the lowest figure (55.9%).

2.3.11 Pupil/Teacher Ratio

As shown in Table 2.3.11 below, the pupil/teacher ratio (i.e. the number of pupils per teacher) in public junior secondary schools decreased from 20:1 in 2005/2006 to **18:1** in 2006/2007, and in the private schools, the pupil/teacher ratio remained unchanged at **14:1** same as that of 2005/2006. In both public and private schools, the pupil/teacher ratio decreased from 19:1 in 2005/2006 to **17:1** in 2006/2007.

Table 2.3.11 Pupil-Teacher Ratios in junior secondary schools by type of education, 2005/2006 - 2006/2007

TYPE OF EDUCATION	PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO		
	2005/2006	2006/2007	% Change
Public	20:1	18:1	-2.0
Private	14:1	14:1	0.0
Total	19:1	17:1	-2.0

Regional distribution of pupil/teacher ratio in junior secondary schools in Table 3.3.11, Map 3.3.11 and Chart 3.3.11 (pages 97 and 98) shows that the Upper East Region exhibit the highest pupil/teacher ratio in junior secondary schools (21:1) while the Central, Eastern and Volta Regions have the lowest figure (16:1).

2.3.12 Completion Rate in Junior Secondary Schools

As shown in Table 2.3.12 below, the completion rates (i.e. the ratio of JS3 enrolment to the 14 year old population) for boys in junior secondary schools decreased from 72.4% in 2005/2006 to **67.4%** in 2006/2007. The completion rate for girls in junior secondary schools, however, increased from 53.9% in 2005/2006 to **57.9%** in 2006/2007. The completion rate for both boys and girls decreased from 63.4% in 2005/2006 to **62.8%** in 2006/2007.

Table 2.3.12 Completion Rate in junior secondary schools by type of education, 2006/2007

SEX	COMPLETION RATE		
	2005/2006	2006/2007	% Change
Boys	72.4	67.4	-5.0
Girls	53.9	57.9	4.0
Total	63.4	62.8	-0.6

Regional distribution of completion rate in junior secondary schools in Table 3.3.12, Map 3.3.12 and Chart 3.3.12 (pages 99 and 100) shows that the Central Region exhibits the highest completion rate (78.2) while the Upper East Region has the lowest figure (45.3).

2.3.13 Gender Parity in Junior Secondary Schools

As shown in Table 2.3.13 below, the gender parity (i.e. the ratio of girls gross enrolment ratio as a proportion of boys gross enrolment ratio) overall increased. The gender parity increased from 0.7 in 2005/2006 to **0.9** in 2006/2007.

Table 2.3.12 Gender Parity in junior secondary schools 2006/2007

SEX	GENDER PARITY		
	2005/2006	2006/2007	% Change
Boys GER	74.0	78.0	4.0
Girls GER	67.0	70.9	3.9
Parity	0.7	0.9	0.2

Regional distribution of the gender parity in junior secondary schools in Table 3.3.12, Map 3.3.12 and Chart 3.3.12 (pages 101 and 102) shows that the Upper East Region exhibits the highest parity (1.06) while the Northern Region has the lowest figure (0.80).