



**Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture**

**EDUCATION  
STATISTICAL DIGEST**

**2013**

**SAMOA**

## **Introduction**

The Statistical Digest provides a range of statistics and performance measures related to education in Samoa.

The information included in the digest is the latest information available as of June 2013. Historical data has also been included to reflect changes over time.

The Digest is divided into two parts:

- Part 1 – Data from School Census Information System and Early Childhood Education (ECE) Monitoring Visits
- Part 2 – Data from sources other than the School Census Information System

## **Part 1**

### **Data from School Census Information System**

The Annual School Census data collection, held on the first week of March, is a major source of statistical information. The census data is stored in the Ministry's school census information system called Manumea. The school census information system includes a series of reports, which can be automatically produced. These reports are contained in Part 1 of the Statistical Digest.

Data for Early Childhood Education (ECE) is collected from monitoring visits conducted by the Ministry. This information is stored separately.

## **Part 2**

### **Data from sources other than the School Census Information System**

The Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture's performance measure framework includes a range of indicators that are not automatically produced from the School Census Information System. Data has been collected from a range of sources such as examination results and personnel information. This information is contained in Part 2 of the Statistical Digest.

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## **BRIEF OVERVIEW OF SAMOA'S EDUCATION SYSTEM**

Primary and Secondary education in Samoa is provided through three stakeholders, namely the Government in partnership with village based school committees, mission schools and private schools. The islands of Upolu and Savaii are divided into three regions and 22 educational districts. The three regions are Apia Urban, Rest of Upolu and Savaii.

Primary education covers an eight-year cycle from Years 1 – 8 and is compulsory for children between the ages of five to 14 years old.

Primary students sit a national examination called Samoa Primary Education Certification Assessment (SPECA) at the end of Year 8 to determine students' ability and competency before entry into secondary schools. Year 4 and Year 6 students sit the Samoa Primary Education Literacy Level (SPELL) tests 1 and 2 respectively as a measurement and diagnostic tool to allow literacy standards to be monitored and identify students who are at risk of achieving educational outcomes.

Secondary education covers five years from Years 9 -13, with senior secondary colleges both in the private, mission and public sectors offering full programmes up to Year 13. Secondary education begins at age 13 or 14 and lasts for five years.

Secondary school students receive the Samoa School Certificate after completing the National Examination for Year 12. A national examination, the Samoa Secondary Leaving Certificate (SSLC) replacing the regional examination called the Pacific Senior School Certificate (PSSC) is taken upon completion of Year 13 and is required for enrolment in tertiary institutions both locally and overseas.

Early childhood education (ECE) in Samoa was previously the main responsibility of NGOs. *The Education Policies and Strategies of 1995 – 2005* made a commitment for the first time by the Government in this area – teacher education courses are coordinated and administered by the National Council for Early Childhood Education in Samoa (NCECES). With this, an annual per capita grant from the Government is being committed to assist with the registration of ECE Centers throughout the country. Some of the ECE Centers are owned and run by pastor's wives while some are run by school boards of the local community, affiliated to NGOs.

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## Definitions

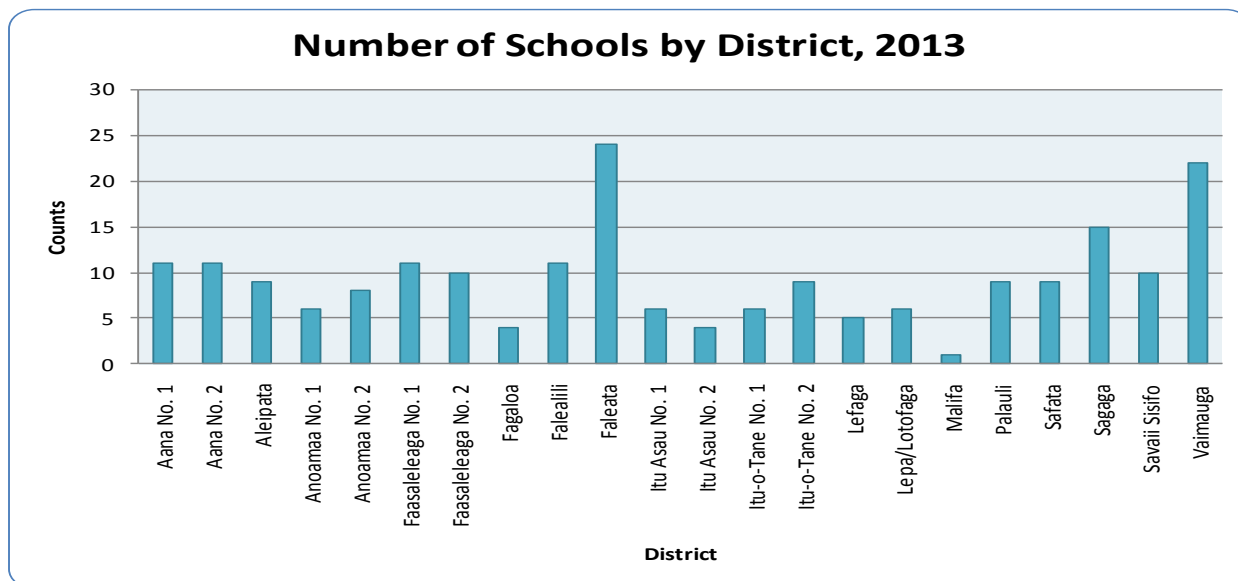
<i>Apparent Retention Rate</i>	compares the number of students in a given year with the size of the cohort. For example, the apparent retention rate of Years 9-12 for 2013 is calculated as the number of students in Year 12 in 2013 divided by the number of students in Year 9 in 2010.
<i>Completion Rates</i>	the percentage of students sitting the national exams is a measure of completion rates, e.g. percentage of students sitting the Year 8 exam is a measure of how many students starting Year 8 actually complete Year 8.
<i>Drop-out Rate</i>	the percentage of students who neither progress from one level to the next nor repeat the same level.
<i>Pri-Sec (Primary-Secondary)</i>	a school that provides both primary and secondary levels, e.g. Paul V1 College has Year 7 & 8 levels. It should be noted that Robert Louis Stevenson School is counted as two schools because of their physical locations.
<i>SPELL Test</i>	a test taken by all year 4 and year 6 students in Government schools. Most Non-Government schools also participate, but it is not compulsory. It provides an indication of the students whose learning outcomes are identified as being at risk so that they receive attention from teachers in their reading and numeracy programmes.
<i>Student Teacher Ratio</i>	is calculated as the number of students at a school divided by the total number of teachers (including Principals) at the school. Data is from Annual School Census.
<i>Transition Rate</i>	is the percentage of students who complete one level and move on to the immediate/next level. For example, the transitional rate into Post-Secondary studies is the number of students who commenced post-secondary education in 2013 (Institute of Higher Education, Institute of Technology) as a percentage of the students who were in Year 13 in 2012.
<i>Promotion Rate</i>	is the proportion of students who have successfully completed a Year Level and proceeded to the next Year Level the following year.
<i>Net Enrolment Rate</i>	is the enrolment in a particular education level of the official school age-group expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population. This rate can be calculated by education level, e.g. primary or secondary.
<i>Gross Enrolment Rate</i>	is the total enrolment for a particular education level (primary or secondary), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population of that particular educational level in a given school year.
<i>SPECA</i>	focuses on measuring competencies and readiness of students in future performance.

*Part 1 – Data from School Census*

*Produced using Manumea, the School Census  
Information System and the Early Childhood  
Education Database*

**Table 1: Number of Schools by School Status, School Level and District, 2013**

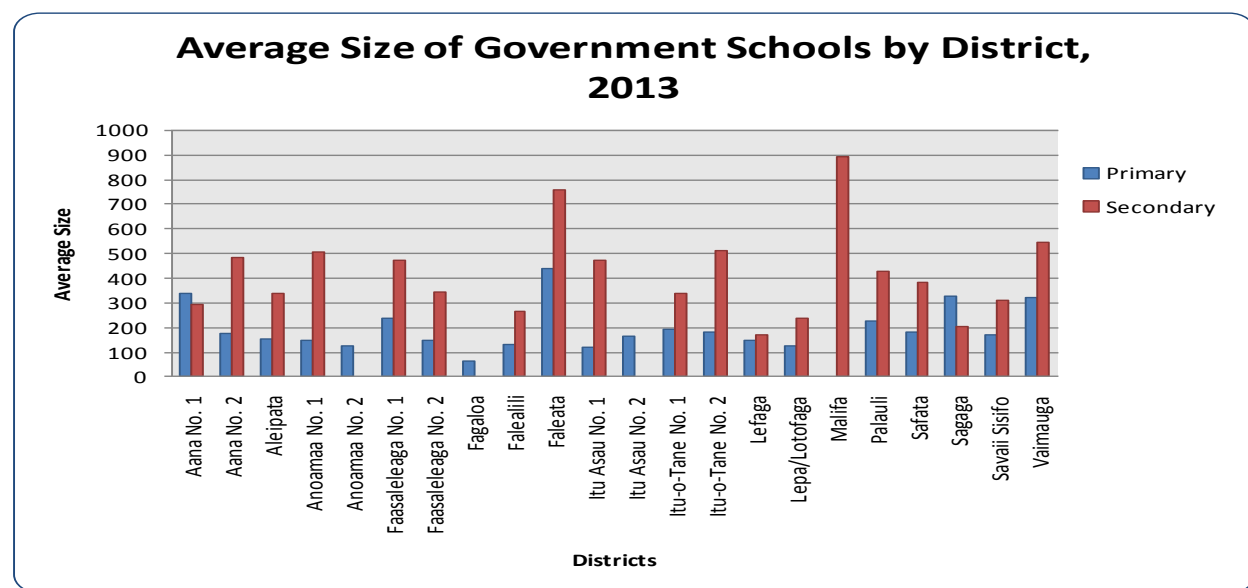
Region/District	Government				Mission				Private				Grand Total
	Primary	Pri-Sec	Secondary	Total	Primary	Pri-Sec	Secondary	Total	Primary	Pri-Sec	Secondary	Total	
<b>Apia Urban</b>													
Faleata	10		1	11	1	1	4	6	4	2	1	7	24
Malifa			1	1									1
Vaimauga	11		3	14	3	1	2	6	2			2	22
<b>Apia Urban Total</b>	<b>21</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>Rest of Upolu</b>													
Aana No. 1	7		1	8	1	1	1	3					11
Aana No. 2	10		1	11									11
Aleipata	8		1	9									9
Anoamaa No. 1	4		1	5	1			1					6
Anoamaa No. 2	6			6	2			2					8
Fagaloa	4			4									4
Falealili	9		2	11									11
Lefaga	4		1	5									5
Lepa/Lotofaga	5		1	6									6
Safata	8		1	9									9
Sagaga	8		1	9	4		2	6					15
<b>Rest of Upolu Total</b>	<b>73</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>					<b>95</b>
<b>Savaii</b>													
Faasaleleaga No. 1	6		1	7	2		2	4					11
Faasaleleaga No. 2	6		1	7	2	1		3					10
Itu Asau No. 1	5		1	6									6
Itu Asau No. 2	4			4									4
Itu-o-Tane No. 1	5		1	6									6
Itu-o-Tane] No. 2	7		1	8	1			1					9
Palauli	7		1	8			1	1					9
Savaii Sisifo	8		2	10									10
<b>Savaii Total</b>	<b>48</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>					<b>65</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>142</b>		<b>23</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>207</b>



The total number of registered schools in Samoa in 2013 is 207, one less than the 2012 figure of 208. The drop in the number of registered schools is due to the closure of two secondary schools at the end of 2012 –one mission and one government school namely Congregational Christian School at Vaisigano and Vaipouli College in Savaii. One additional mission school opened this year as a primary-secondary in the district of Faleata. The school has been renamed as LDS Church Middle School Pesega. Of the 207 schools, 165 (80%) are government schools, 33 (16%) are mission schools, and 9 (4%) are private schools.

**Table 2: Size of Government Schools by School Level and District, 2013**

Region/District	Primary Schools				Secondary Schools			
	Number	Average Size	Minimum Size	Maximum Size	Number	Average Size	Minimum Size	Maximum Size
<b>Apia Urban</b>								
Faleata	10	437	175	934	1	758	758	758
Malifa					1	892	892	892
Vaimauga	11	321	239	1340	3	548	425	768
Apia Urban Total	21	375	175	1340	5	758	425	892
<b>Rest of Upolu</b>								
Aana No. 1	7	336	136	653	1	296	296	296
Aana No. 2	10	179	92	280	1	482	482	482
Aleipata	8	155	57	224	1	341	341	341
Anoamaa No. 1	4	148	128	255	1	504	504	504
Anoamaa No. 2	6	126	49	256				
Fagaloa	4	64	31	80				
Falealili	9	134	65	422	2	264	236	291
Lefaga	4	147	73	269	1	172	172	172
Lepa/Lotofaga	5	127	103	210	1	236	236	236
Safata	8	180	60	306	1	386	386	386
Sagaga	8	329	218	424	1	204	204	204
Rest of Upolu Total	73	162	31	653	10	294	172	504
<b>Savaii</b>								
Faasaleleaga No. 1	6	237	150	472	1	471	471	471
Faasaleleaga No. 2	6	148	77	247	1	342	342	342
Itu Asau No. 1	5	123	88	228	1	475	475	475
Itu Asau No. 2	4	167	85	259				
Itu-o-Tane No. 1	5	191	137	222	1	341	341	341
Itu-o-Tane No. 2	7	181	78	231	1	513	513	513
Palauli	7	228	116	490	1	427	427	427
Savaii Sisifo	8	173	144	314	2	310	284	335
Savaii Total	48	178	77	490	8	385	284	513
Grand Total	142	190	31	1340	23	386	172	892

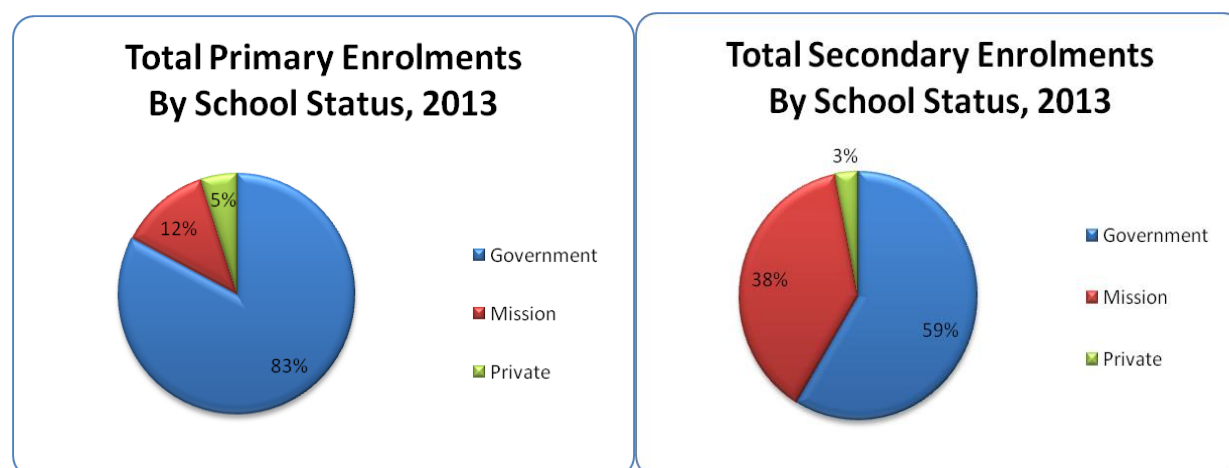


On average Faleata district has the biggest primary school followed by the Aana No.1, Sagaga and Vaimauga districts. All these four districts have an average school size above 300. Other districts have an average school size below 200 with the exception of Faasaleleaga No.1 and Palauli with 237 and 228 students respectively. The Rest of Upolu region has the highest primary enrolment of 13,988 students in 2013 when compared to the Apia urban (10,284) and Savaii (9,253) regions. For secondary schools, Malifa and Faleata districts both have more than 750 students (on average) with Malifa being the highest with 892 students. The rest of the districts all have less than 550 students. The Apia Urban region has the highest secondary enrolment of 3,391 students in 2013 when compared to the Rest of Upolu (3,148) and Savaii (3,188) regions.



**Table 3: School Enrolments by Level, Gender and Status, 2013**

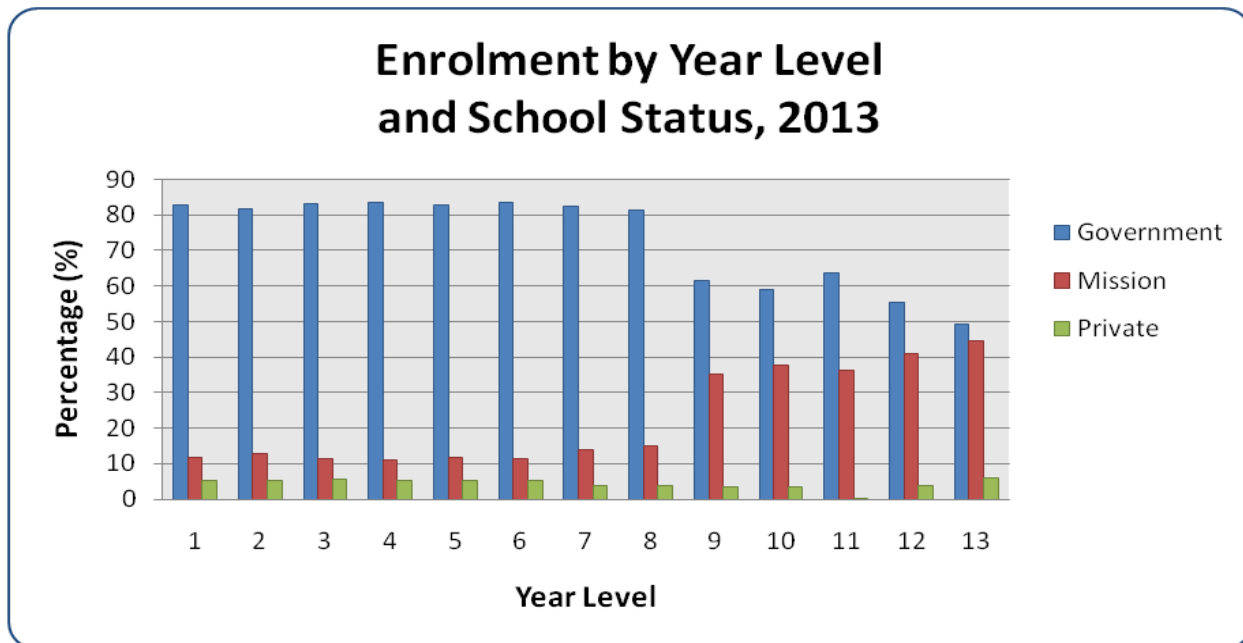
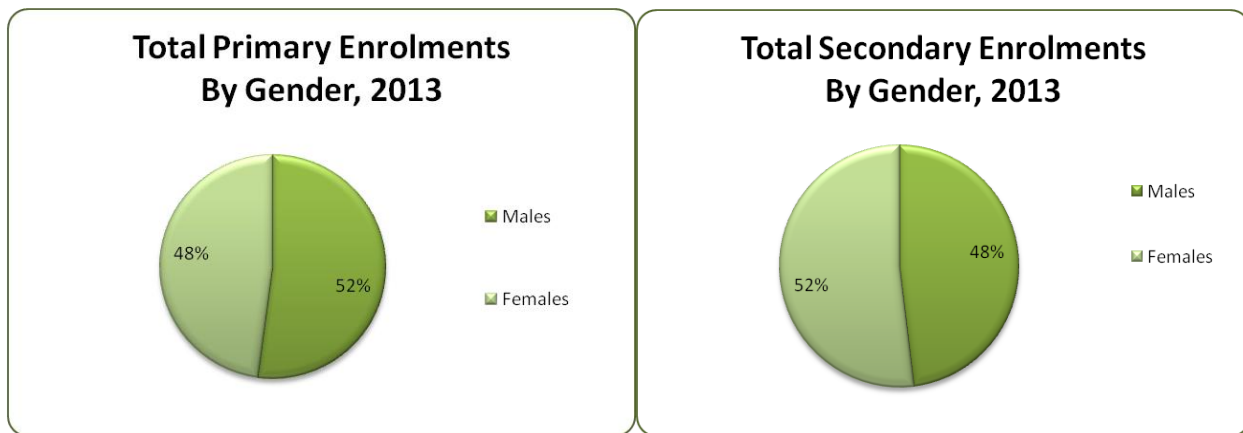
Level	Government			Mission			Private			All Schools		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1	2,656	2,300	4,956	343	354	697	167	155	322	3,166	2,809	5,975
2	2,216	2,090	4,306	314	360	674	132	151	283	2,662	2,601	5,263
3	2,234	2,044	4,278	287	295	582	171	114	285	2,692	2,453	5,145
4	2,250	2,097	4,347	286	296	582	127	143	270	2,663	2,536	5,199
5	2,143	1,844	3,987	264	307	571	133	127	260	2,540	2,278	4,818
6	2,115	1,881	3,996	260	282	542	137	107	244	2,512	2,270	4,782
7	2,071	1,753	3,824	320	321	641	95	85	180	2,486	2,159	4,645
8	1,962	1,869	3,831	349	352	701	92	87	179	2,403	2,308	4,711
<b>Primary Total</b>	<b>17,647</b>	<b>15,878</b>	<b>33,525</b>	<b>2,423</b>	<b>2,567</b>	<b>4,990</b>	<b>1,054</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>2,023</b>	<b>21,124</b>	<b>19,414</b>	<b>40,538</b>
9	1,351	1,203	2,554	720	731	1,451	67	70	137	2,138	2,004	4,142
10	1,183	1,107	2,290	706	762	1,468	63	70	133	1,952	1,939	3,891
11	1,023	1,117	2,140	579	638	1,217	1	2	3	1,603	1,757	3,360
12	760	980	1,740	579	712	1,291	60	58	118	1,399	1,750	3,149
13	397	606	1,003	432	474	906	49	74	123	878	1,154	2,032
<b>Secondary Total</b>	<b>4,714</b>	<b>5,013</b>	<b>9,727</b>	<b>3,016</b>	<b>3,317</b>	<b>6,333</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>7,970</b>	<b>8,604</b>	<b>16,574</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>22,361</b>	<b>20,891</b>	<b>43,252</b>	<b>5,439</b>	<b>5,884</b>	<b>11,323</b>	<b>1,294</b>	<b>1,243</b>	<b>2,537</b>	<b>29,094</b>	<b>28,018</b>	<b>57,112</b>



The total enrolment for all schools in Samoa in 2013 is 57,112 students which is a 3% increase from 55,433 students in 2012. There are 40,538 students (71%) enrolled in primary schools, and 16,574 students (29%) enrolled in secondary schools. Primary schools saw a 4% increase from 39,073 students in 2012 while secondary experienced a 1% increase from 16,360 students in 2012.

For primary level, there are 33,525 students (83%) enrolled in government schools, 4,990 students (12%) enrolled in mission schools, and 2,023 students (5%) enrolled in private schools.

For secondary level, 9,727 students (59%) are enrolled in government schools, 6,333 students (38%) in mission schools and only 514 students (3%) in private schools.

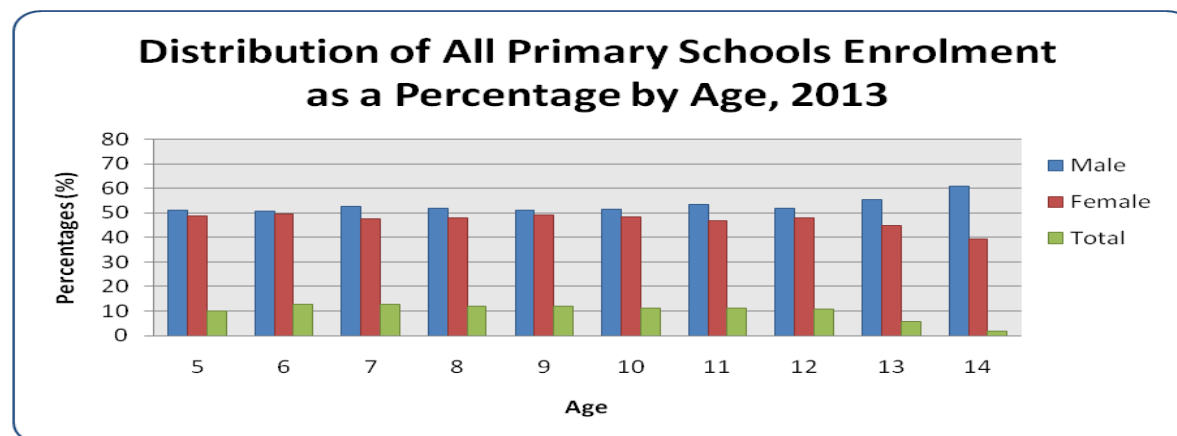


The total enrolment by gender for both primary and secondary schools shows that 51% are males and 49% are females. About 52% (21,124) of the primary enrolment are males, and 48% (19,414) are females. For secondary enrolment, 48% (7,970) of its population are males and 52% (8,604) are females. Statistically, the difference between the average male enrolment and the average female enrolment for both primary and secondary schools is significant.

The majority of students in the education system attend Government schools with a total school enrolment for Yr 1 to Yr 8 ranging between 80% and 90%, while Mission school enrolments fluctuate between 10% and 20%. Private schools fall below 10%. For Secondary Year Levels Yr 9 – Yr 13, Government schools record more than 58% from Yr 9 to Yr 11, about 55% for Yr 12 and 49% for Yr 13. Enrolment for Mission schools gradually increases from 35% in Yr 9 to 45% in Yr 13, while Private schools fluctuate between 3% and 6% from Yr 9 to Yr 13.

**Table 4: Primary Schools Enrolment by Age, Gender and Year Level, 2013**

Age	Gender	Year Level								2013 Total
		Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	Yr 7	Yr 8	
5	Male	1878	185	0	0	0	0	0	0	2063
	Female	1749	223	0	0	0	0	0	0	1972
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3627</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4035</b>
6	Male	1040	1339	226	6	0	0	0	0	2611
	Female	882	1379	275	7	0	0	0	0	2543
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1922</b>	<b>2718</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5154</b>
7	Male	227	917	1354	233	4	0	0	0	2735
	Female	169	802	1250	254	6	0	0	0	2481
	<b>Total</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>1719</b>	<b>2604</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5216</b>
8	Male	17	197	863	1220	213	10	0	0	2520
	Female	8	183	707	1204	218	8	0	0	2328
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>1570</b>	<b>2424</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4848</b>
9	Male	2	22	203	903	1123	172	7	0	2432
	Female	1	14	189	816	1114	202	9	1	2346
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>1719</b>	<b>2237</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4778</b>
10	Male	1	2	39	267	890	976	195	3	2373
	Female	0	0	27	227	770	1023	175	5	2227
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>1660</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4600</b>
11	Male	1	0	7	28	263	967	1008	136	2410
	Female	0	0	3	23	146	825	952	159	2108
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>1792</b>	<b>1960</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>4518</b>
12	Male	0	0	0	4	38	320	922	957	2241
	Female	0	0	2	5	20	185	790	1073	2075
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>1712</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>4316</b>
13	Male	0	0	0	2	8	60	307	919	1296
	Female	0	0	0	0	4	23	200	821	1048
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>1740</b>	<b>2344</b>
14	Male	0	0	0	0	1	7	47	388	443
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	4	33	249	286
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>729</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>5975</b>	<b>5263</b>	<b>5145</b>	<b>5199</b>	<b>4818</b>	<b>4782</b>	<b>4645</b>	<b>4711</b>	<b>40538</b>

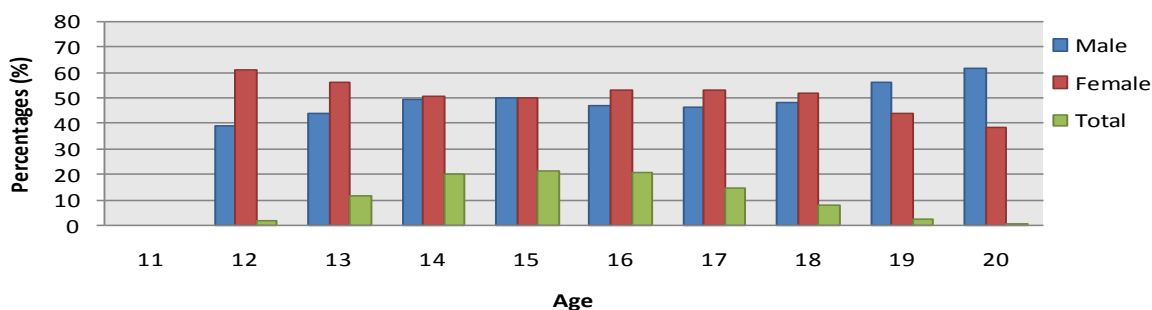


Primary school enrolment for 2013 is being disaggregated by age, gender and year level. The percentage of male students for ages five to 12 fluctuates between 51% and 53% and gradually increases to 55% and 61% for ages 13 and 14 respectively. The percentage for female students ranges from 47% to 49% for ages five to 12, and suddenly drops to 45% and 39% for ages 13 and 14 respectively. Furthermore, for each age there are more males than females at primary education. About 10% (4,035) of the total primary enrolment are five year old students, 13% (5,154 – age 6, 5,216 – age 7) in ages six and seven, 12% (4,848 – age 8, 4,778 – age 9) eight and nine year old students, 11% (4,600 – age 10, 4,518 – age 11, 4,316 – age 12) in the ages 10, 11 and 12, while 6% (2,344) are in age 13. Only 2% (729) are 14 year old students.

**Table 5: Secondary Schools Enrolment by Age, Gender and Year Level, 2013**

Age	Gender	Year Level					2013 Total
		Yr 9	Yr 10	Yr 11	Yr 12	Yr 13	
11	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
12	Male	105	0	0	0	0	105
	Female	160	3	0	0	0	163
	<b>Total</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>268</b>
13	Male	728	98	0	0	0	826
	Female	877	166	3	0	0	1046
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1605</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1872</b>
14	Male	915	643	106	14	0	1678
	Female	738	785	159	22	0	1704
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1653</b>	<b>1428</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3382</b>
15	Male	309	825	519	114	9	1776
	Female	186	723	619	203	25	1756
	<b>Total</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>1548</b>	<b>1138</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>3532</b>
16	Male	73	335	646	467	88	1609
	Female	42	233	690	659	182	1806
	<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>1336</b>	<b>1126</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>3415</b>
17	Male	7	39	276	503	300	1125
	Female	1	26	229	580	451	1287
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>1083</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>2412</b>
18	Male	1	11	53	245	323	633
	Female	0	3	53	235	384	675
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>1308</b>
19	Male	0	1	3	48	142	194
	Female	0	0	4	49	99	152
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>346</b>
20	Male	0	0	0	8	16	24
	Female	0	0	0	2	13	15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>4142</b>	<b>3891</b>	<b>3360</b>	<b>3149</b>	<b>2032</b>	<b>16574</b>

**Distribution of All Secondary Schools Enrolment as a Percentage by Age, 2013**



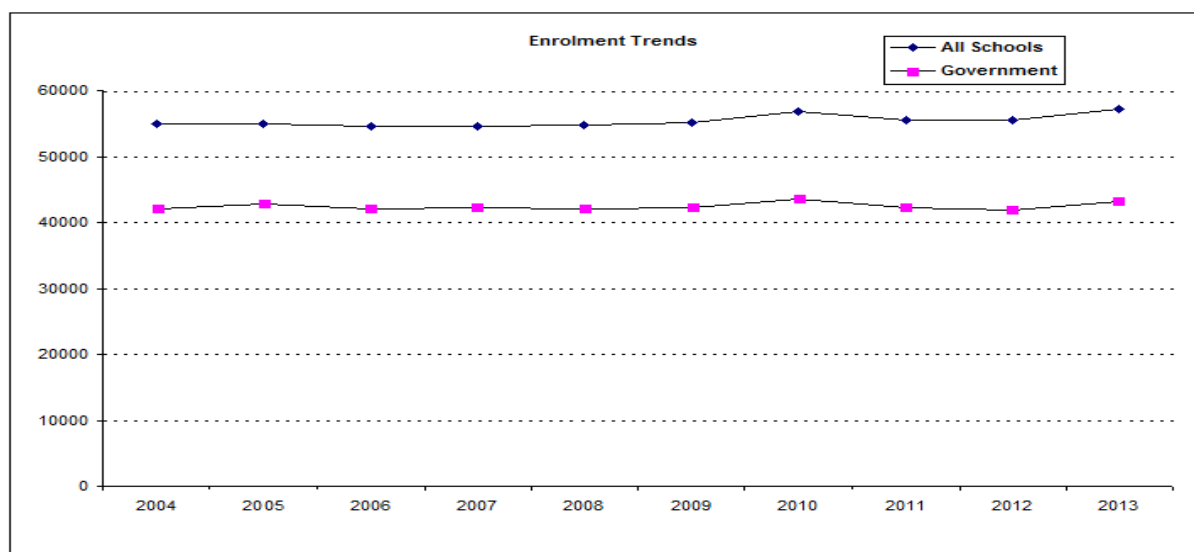
Secondary school enrolment for 2013 is also being disaggregated by age, gender and year level. The graph above shows that there are more females than males for ages 12 to 18, and vice versa for ages 19 and 20 at secondary education. Of the total secondary enrolment of 16,574 in 2013, 11% (1,872) are 13 year olds, 20% (3,382) are 14 year olds and 21% (3,532 – age 15, 3,415 – age 16) are 15 and 16 year olds. About 15% (2,412) are 17 year olds, 8% (1,308) are 18 year olds and 2% is equally shared by 12 year olds (268) and 19 year olds (346).

**Table 6: School Enrolments for all schools, 2004 - 2013**

Year	Primary									Secondary						TOTAL	% Increase
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total	9	10	11	12	13	Total		
2004	5,704	5,257	5,383	5,134	5,045	4,652	4,620	4,378	40,173	3,673	3,357	3,152	2,822	1,752	14,756	54,929	
2005	5,471	5,130	5,153	5,248	5,041	4,921	4,591	4,519	40,074	3,876	3,355	2,973	3,101	1,584	14,889	54,963	0
2006	5,407	4,867	4,895	5,099	5,146	4,835	4,810	4,461	39,520	4,020	3,531	2,892	2,916	1,756	15,115	54,635	-1
2007	5,273	4,930	4,855	4,922	5,066	5,032	4,789	4,601	39,468	4,028	3,649	2,964	2,909	1,652	15,202	54,670	0
2008	5,239	4,919	4,895	4,955	4,789	4,969	4,906	4,704	39,376	4,100	3,684	3,019	2,863	1,657	15,323	54,699	0
2009	5,263	4,830	4,983	4,925	4,899	4,763	4,896	4,820	39,379	4,274	3,736	3,108	2,926	1,669	15,713	55,092	1
2010	6,086	5,106	4,970	4,953	4,914	4,842	4,842	4,887	40,600	4,401	3,844	3,241	2,930	1,853	16,269	56,869	3
2011	5,470	5,169	4,849	4,908	4,735	4,729	4,571	4,683	39,114	4,284	3,885	3,298	2,770	2,149	16,386	55,500	-2
2012	5,449	5,059	5,130	4,843	4,748	4,640	4,626	4,578	39,073	4,123	3,828	3,330	3,064	2,015	16,360	55,433	0
2013	5,975	5,263	5,145	5,199	4,818	4,782	4,645	4,711	40,538	4,142	3,891	3,360	3,149	2,032	16,574	57,112	3

**Table 7: School Enrolments for Government Schools, 2004 – 2013**

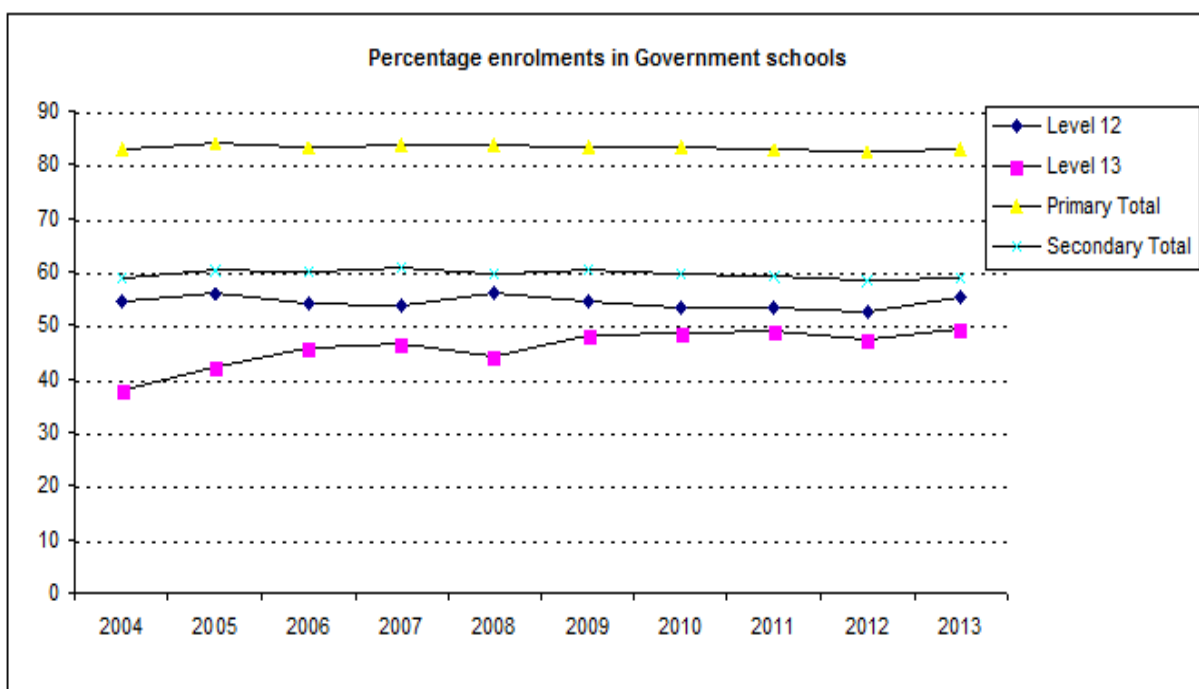
Year	Primary									Secondary						TOTAL	% Increase
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total	9	10	11	12	13	Total		
2004	4,718	4,384	4,461	4,258	4,188	3,875	3,802	3,620	33,306	2,334	2,141	2,022	1,533	663	8,693	41,999	
2005	4,561	4,283	4,356	4,437	4,292	4,160	3,849	3,781	33,719	2,519	2,152	1,930	1,738	671	9,010	42,729	2
2006	4,481	3,974	4,081	4,305	4,338	4,105	3,984	3,702	32,970	2,487	2,235	1,962	1,577	806	9,067	42,037	-2
2007	4,372	4,085	4,026	4,135	4,299	4,299	3,994	3,811	33,021	2,533	2,304	2,064	1,556	771	9,228	42,249	1
2008	4,364	4,077	4,071	4,106	3,996	4,217	4,129	3,955	32,915	2,534	2,273	2,000	1,607	731	9,145	42,060	0
2009	4,325	4,009	4,146	4,102	4,036	4,008	4,106	4,052	32,784	2,765	2,292	2,052	1,593	802	9,504	42,288	1
2010	5,012	4,214	4,155	4,149	4,091	4,044	4,042	4,096	33,803	2,714	2,482	2,036	1,561	897	9,690	43,493	3
2011	4,487	4,299	4,018	4,143	3,960	3,955	3,736	3,895	32,493	2,688	2,307	2,153	1,478	1,049	9,675	42,168	-3
2012	4,412	4,170	4,266	4,011	3,968	3,855	3,842	3,701	32,225	2,542	2,379	2,090	1,612	957	9,580	41,805	-1
2013	4,956	4,306	4,278	4,347	3,987	3,996	3,824	3,831	33,525	2,554	2,290	2,140	1,740	1,003	9,727	43,252	3



The total enrolment for all schools has increased to 3% from 55,433 students in 2012 to 57,112 students in 2013. Since 2004 a 4% increase is observed from 54,929 students to 57,112 students in 2013. Over the last 10 years, there has been a steady movement of students despite fluctuations occurring from year to year. The same trend is said for enrolment in government schools.

**Table 8: Percentage Enrolment in Government schools, 2004 - 2013**

Year	Primary									Secondary						TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total	9	10	11	12	13	Total	
2004	82.7	83.4	82.9	82.9	83.0	83.3	82.3	82.7	82.9	63.5	63.8	64.1	54.3	37.8	58.9	76.5
2005	83.4	83.5	84.5	84.5	85.1	84.5	83.8	83.7	84.1	65.0	64.1	64.9	56.0	42.4	60.5	77.7
2006	82.9	81.7	83.4	84.4	84.3	84.9	82.8	83.0	83.4	61.9	63.3	67.8	54.1	45.9	60.0	76.9
2007	82.9	82.9	82.9	84.0	84.9	85.4	83.4	82.8	83.7	62.9	63.1	69.6	53.5	46.7	60.7	77.3
2008	83.3	82.9	83.2	82.9	83.4	84.9	84.2	84.1	83.6	61.8	61.7	66.2	56.1	44.1	59.7	76.9
2009	82.2	83.0	83.2	83.3	82.4	84.1	83.9	84.1	83.3	64.7	61.3	66.0	54.4	48.1	60.5	76.8
2010	82.4	82.5	83.6	83.8	83.3	83.5	83.5	83.8	83.3	61.7	64.6	62.8	53.3	48.4	59.6	76.5
2011	82.0	83.2	82.9	84.4	83.6	83.6	81.7	83.2	83.1	62.7	59.4	65.3	53.4	48.8	59.0	76.0
2012	81.0	82.4	83.2	82.8	83.6	83.1	83.1	80.8	82.5	61.7	62.1	62.8	52.6	47.5	58.6	75.4
2013	82.9	81.8	83.1	83.6	82.8	83.6	82.3	81.3	82.7	61.7	58.9	63.7	55.3	49.4	58.7	75.7



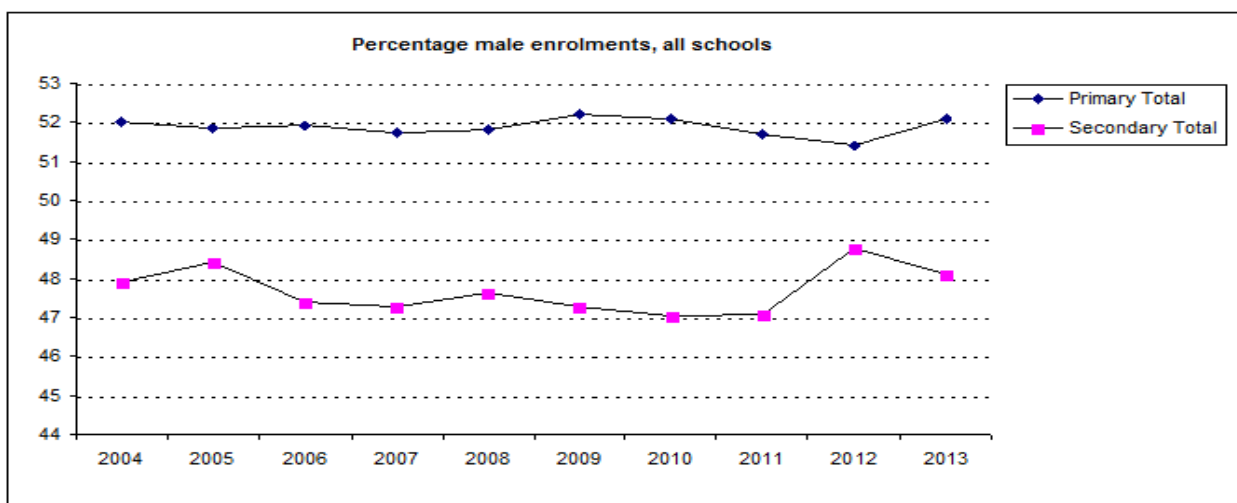
Over the last 10 years, the total enrolments for all government schools (primary and secondary) remained stable. Primary education remained at 83% and about 60% for secondary. During the transition period from Year 8 to Year 9, government schools’ enrolments have declined dramatically to an average of 63% over the years. It further reduced to about 54% and 48% at the Year 12 and Year 13 levels respectively. Of the 84% who enrolled in Year 8 in 2008 only 49% survived to Year 13 in 2013. However, the total primary enrolment for 2013 is estimated at 83% as compared to 76% of the secondary enrolment.

**Table 9: Male school enrolments for all schools, 2004 - 2013**

Year	Primary									Secondary						TOTAL	% Increase
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total	9	10	11	12	13	Total		
2004	2,974	2,776	2,832	2,629	2,638	2,373	2,436	2,237	20,895	1,840	1,598	1,548	1,319	766	7,071	27,966	
2005	2,883	2,696	2,708	2,735	2,556	2,559	2,323	2,322	20,782	1,989	1,660	1,401	1,435	727	7,212	27,994	0
2006	2,821	2,533	2,596	2,690	2,701	2,438	2,460	2,283	20,522	2,002	1,731	1,341	1,349	739	7,162	27,684	-1
2007	2,779	2,512	2,510	2,614	2,617	2,622	2,424	2,337	20,415	1,987	1,792	1,367	1,364	676	7,186	27,601	0
2008	2,748	2,556	2,513	2,571	2,506	2,596	2,531	2,375	20,396	2,024	1,797	1,373	1,387	719	7,300	27,696	0
2009	2,757	2,566	2,640	2,508	2,536	2,562	2,505	2,484	20,558	2,134	1,779	1,469	1,305	739	7,426	27,984	1
2010	3,120	2,671	2,594	2,610	2,500	2,522	2,597	2,529	21,143	2,234	1,817	1,552	1,300	750	7,653	28,796	3
2011	2,775	2,606	2,539	2,560	2,492	2,381	2,400	2,468	20,221	2,160	1,847	1,485	1,294	930	7,716	27,937	-3
2012	2,762	2,599	2,605	2,537	2,434	2,444	2,356	2,360	20,097	2,137	1,890	1,642	1,381	932	7,982	28,079	1
2013	3,166	2,662	2,692	2,663	2,540	2,512	2,486	2,403	21,124	2,138	1,952	1,603	1,399	878	7,970	29,094	4

**Table 10: Percentage male enrolments for all schools, 2004 - 2013**

Year	Primary									Secondary						TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total	9	10	11	12	13	Total	
2004	52.1	52.8	52.6	51.2	52.3	51.0	52.7	51.1	52.0	50.1	47.6	49.1	46.7	43.7	47.9	50.9
2005	52.7	52.6	52.6	52.1	50.7	52.0	50.6	51.4	51.9	51.3	49.5	47.1	46.3	45.9	48.4	50.9
2006	52.2	52.0	53.0	52.8	52.5	50.4	51.1	51.2	51.9	49.8	49.0	46.4	46.3	42.1	47.4	50.7
2007	52.7	51.0	51.7	53.1	51.7	52.1	50.6	50.8	51.7	49.3	49.1	46.1	46.9	40.9	47.3	50.5
2008	52.5	52.0	51.3	51.9	52.3	52.2	51.6	50.5	51.8	49.4	48.8	45.5	48.4	43.4	47.6	50.6
2009	52.4	53.1	53.0	50.9	51.8	53.8	51.2	51.5	52.2	49.9	47.6	47.3	44.6	44.3	47.3	50.8
2010	51.3	52.3	52.2	52.7	50.9	52.1	53.6	51.7	52.1	50.8	47.3	47.9	44.4	40.5	47.0	50.6
2011	50.7	50.4	52.4	52.2	52.6	50.3	52.5	52.7	51.7	50.4	47.5	45.0	46.7	43.3	47.1	50.3
2012	50.7	51.4	50.8	52.4	51.3	52.7	50.9	51.6	51.4	51.8	49.4	49.3	45.1	46.3	48.8	50.7
2013	53.0	50.6	52.3	51.2	52.7	52.5	53.5	51.0	52.1	51.6	50.2	47.7	44.4	43.2	48.1	50.9



The total male enrolment for all primary schools for all year levels has remained stable over the years, at about 52%. However, the total male enrolment for secondary schools gradually increased from 47.9% (7,071) in 2004 to 48.4% (7,212) in 2005, and started declining in 2006 from 47.4% (7,162) to 47.1% (7,716) in 2011. It has increased to about 49% (7,982) in 2012 and dropped again by 1% to 48% in 2013.

**Table 11: Schools enrolments by district and maximum level provided, 2013**

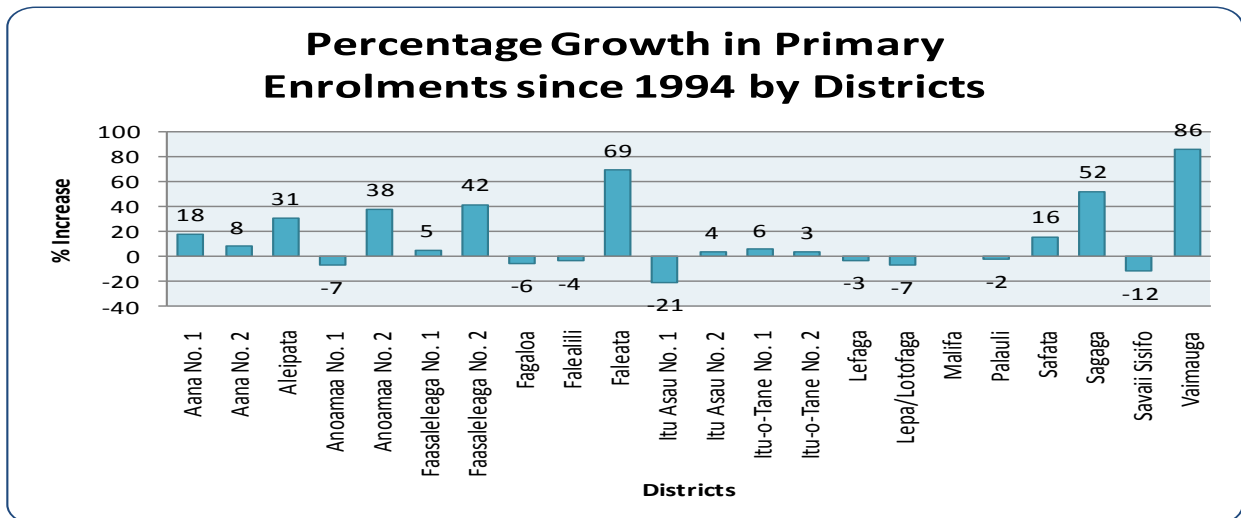
Region/District	Primary Enrolments			Secondary Enrolments			Max Yr Level in 1994		Max Yr Level in 2013	
	1994	2013	%Increase	1994	2013	%Increase	Govt	Non-Govt	Govt	Non-Govt
Faleata	4202	7119	69	2409	3286	36	11	13	13	13
Malifa	4223			1471	892	-39	12		13	
Vaimauga	4142	7712	86	1990	3053	53	13	13	13	13
<b>Apia Urban Total</b>	<b>12567</b>	<b>14831</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5870</b>	<b>7231</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>
Aana No. 1	2303	2711	18	760	810	7	11	12	13	13
Aana No. 2	1600	1728	8	227	482	112	11		13	
Aleipata	915	1199	31	246	341	39	11		12	
Anoamaa No. 1	767	711	-7	156	504	223	11		13	5
Anoamaa No. 2	936	1292	38				8	8	8	8
Fagaloa	252	238	-6				8		8	
Falealili	1472	1417	-4	342	527	54	11		13	
Lefaga	656	635	-3	113	172	52	11		12	
Lepa/Lotofaga	795	742	-7	213	236	11	11		13	
Safata	1235	1434	16	171	386	126	11		12	
Sagaga	2433	3699	52	1315	1711	30	11	13	12	13
<b>Rest of Upolu Total</b>	<b>13364</b>	<b>15806</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3543</b>	<b>5169</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>
Faasaleleaga No. 1	1795	1890	5	765	898	17	11	13	13	13
Faasaleleaga No. 2	846	1199	42	447	636	42	11	13	13	13
Itu Asau No. 1	983	778	-21	217	475	119	11		13	
Itu Asau No. 2	652	678	4				8		8	
Itu-o-Tane No. 1	839	886	6	505	341	-32	13		13	
Itu-o-Tane No. 2	1101	1139	3	217	513	136	11		13	8
Palauli	1818	1776	-2	771	692	-10	11	13	13	13
Savaii Sisifo	1764	1555	-12	326	619	90	11		13	
<b>Savaii Total</b>	<b>9798</b>	<b>9901</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3248</b>	<b>4174</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>35729</b>	<b>40538</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12661</b>	<b>16574</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>

*Note: Missing information means there are no primary schools or secondary schools in those districts.*

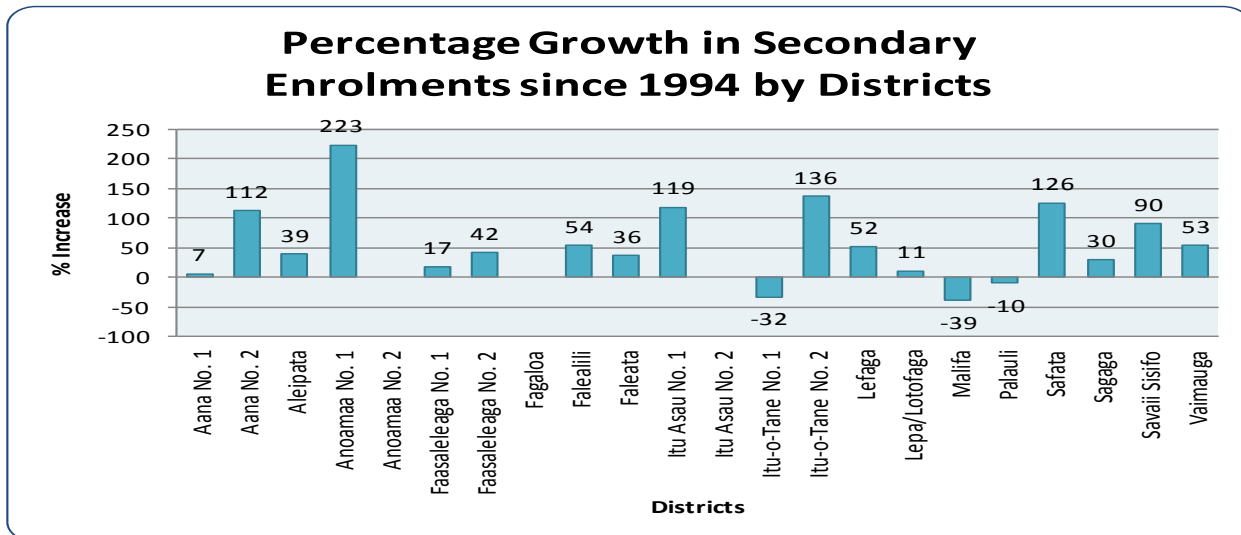
Enrolment growth as a percentage for all Primary schools in the Apia Urban region since 1994 has increased to 18% which is the same increase for the Rest of Upolu region. For the Savaii region, enrolment growth has increased to 1%. For Secondary schools, the Apia Urban region recorded a 23% increase while the Rest of Upolu and Savaii regions have 46% and 29% increases respectively. The increases are presumably the results of the reinforcement of the compulsory education policy and the increase in population within the respective regions as recorded by the Samoa Bureau of Statistics, 2012.



## Percentage Growth of Enrolments



Note: The absence of a percentage growth figure for Malifa educational district is because Apia Primary School is a registered school for the Vaimauga educational district.



Note: The absence of a percentage growth for Anoamaa No. 2, Fagaloa and Itu Asau No. 2 educational districts indicates that there are no Secondary schools in those districts.

Of the 22 educational districts, eight districts have primary enrolment growth below zero. Five of these eight districts are from the Rest of Upolu region and three from Savaii. The largest increases are seen in Vaimauga (86%), Faleata (69%), Sagaga (52%), Faasaleleaga No.2 (42%), Anoamaa No.2 (38%), Aleipata (31%) and Aana No.1 (18%) districts.

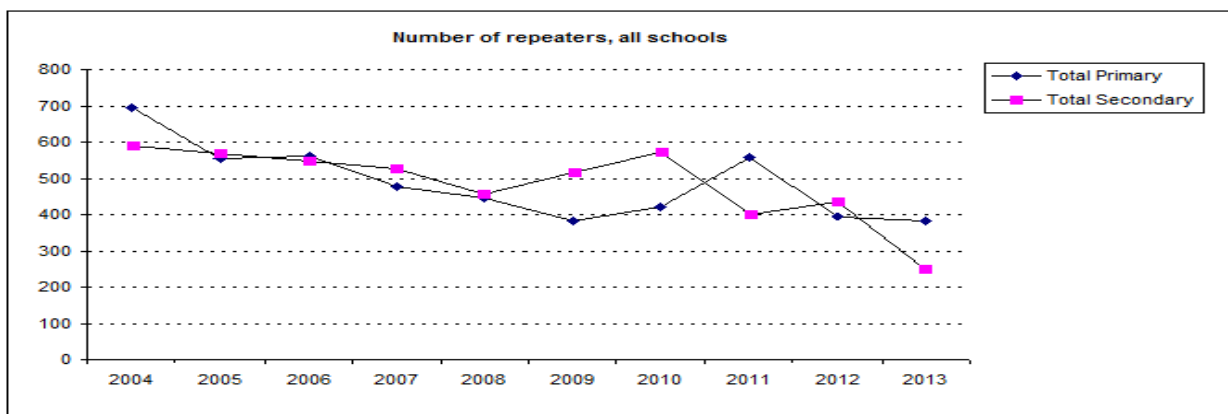
Huge increases for secondary enrolment growth are found in the districts of Anoamaa No.1 (223%), Itu o Tane No.2 (136%), Safata (126%), Itu Asau No.1 (119%), Aana No.2 (112%) and Savaii Sisifo (90%). Three districts experienced a drop in enrolments since 1994 including Itu-o-Tane No.1 (-32%), Palauli (-10%), and Malifa (-39%). The huge drop for Itu-o-Tane No.1 district is due to the closure of Vaipouli College at the end of 2012 which in turn increased the enrolments for other districts in Savaii this year, including Itu-o-Tane No.2 (136%), Itu Asau No.1 (119%) and Savaii Sisifo (90%).

**Table 12: Number of Repeaters by Year Level, 2013**

Level	Number of Repeaters				Percentage of Enrolment			
	Government	Mission	Private	Total	Government	Mission	Private	Total
1	186	17	14	217	3.8	2.4	4.3	3.6
2	30	5	1	36	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.7
3	22	2	0	24	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.5
4	11	4	1	16	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3
5	4	5	0	9	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.2
6	14	6	1	21	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.4
7	9	6	0	15	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.3
8	23	22	0	45	0.6	3.1	0.0	1.0
Total Primary	299	67	17	383	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.9
9	46	3	0	49	1.8	0.2	0.0	1.2
10	21	1	0	22	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.6
11	55	4	0	59	2.6	0.3	0.0	1.8
12	86	13	0	99	4.9	1.0	0.0	3.1
13	9	9	2	20	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.0
Total Secondary	217	30	2	249	2.2	0.5	0.4	1.5
Total	516	97	19	632	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.1

**Table 13: Repeaters in all schools by Year Level, 2004 - 2013**

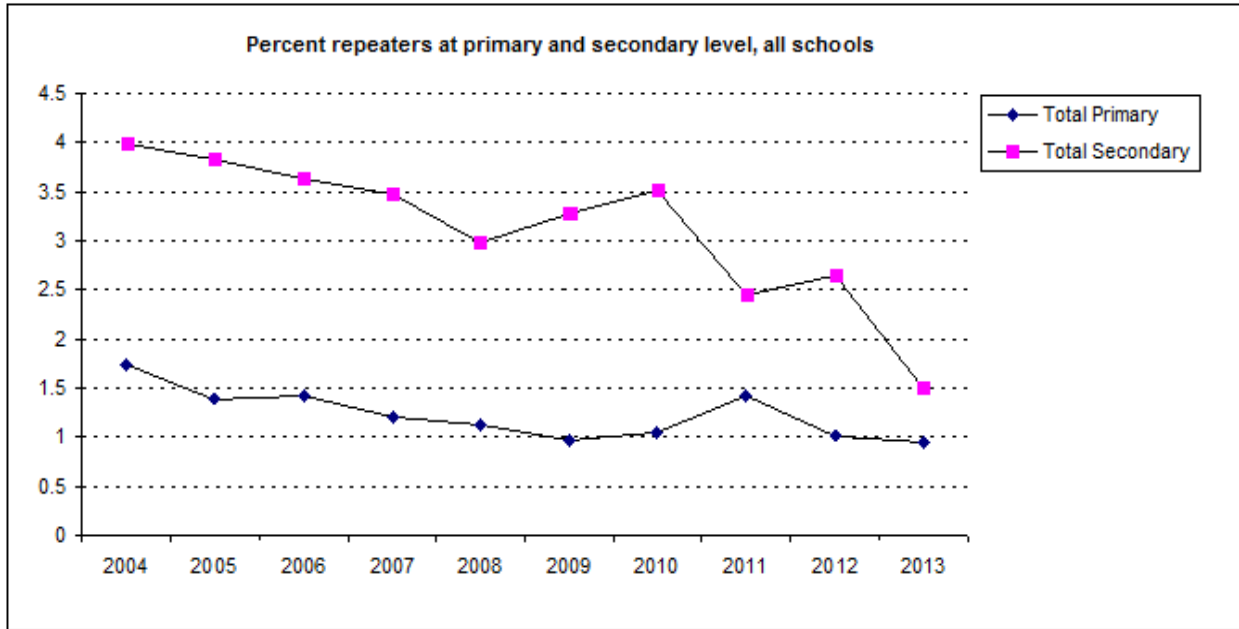
Year	Primary									Secondary						TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total	9	10	11	12	13	Total	
2004	234	69	51	55	63	43	33	148	696	9	32	112	339	96	588	1,284
2005	223	51	34	41	36	24	41	105	555	32	28	88	274	148	570	1,125
2006	206	51	46	44	31	25	28	130	561	24	25	176	204	120	549	1,110
2007	205	39	22	55	17	28	42	70	478	46	12	108	245	116	527	1,005
2008	126	43	39	62	26	50	38	61	445	23	27	113	185	109	457	902
2009	125	48	41	40	22	33	12	60	381	62	56	150	163	85	516	897
2010	139	31	37	24	28	32	43	87	421	100	66	144	160	103	573	994
2011	302	40	27	33	36	31	27	61	557	61	47	150	65	78	401	958
2012	205	42	30	19	15	12	20	50	393	73	67	173	88	33	434	827
2013	217	36	24	16	9	21	15	45	383	49	22	59	99	20	249	632



Year 1 has the largest number of repeaters at 217, which contributes to a total of 383 repeaters for Primary schools in 2013. There has been a 43% improvement in the total number of repeaters for secondary schools from 434 in 2012 to 249 in 2013 with Year 12 recording the highest number of repeaters at 99. The total number of repeaters is quite high in Government schools at 516 when compared to 97 for Mission and 19 for Private schools. Altogether, there are 632 students, which is a 24% improvement from 827 in 2012, who are currently repeating certain Year levels in 2013.

**Table 14: Percentage of repeaters in all schools by Year Level, 2004 - 2013**

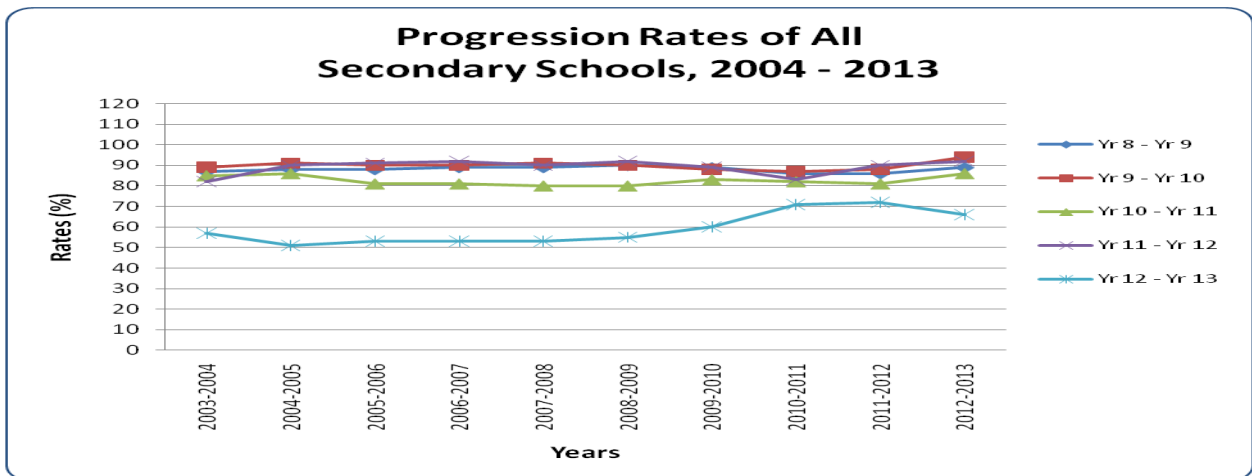
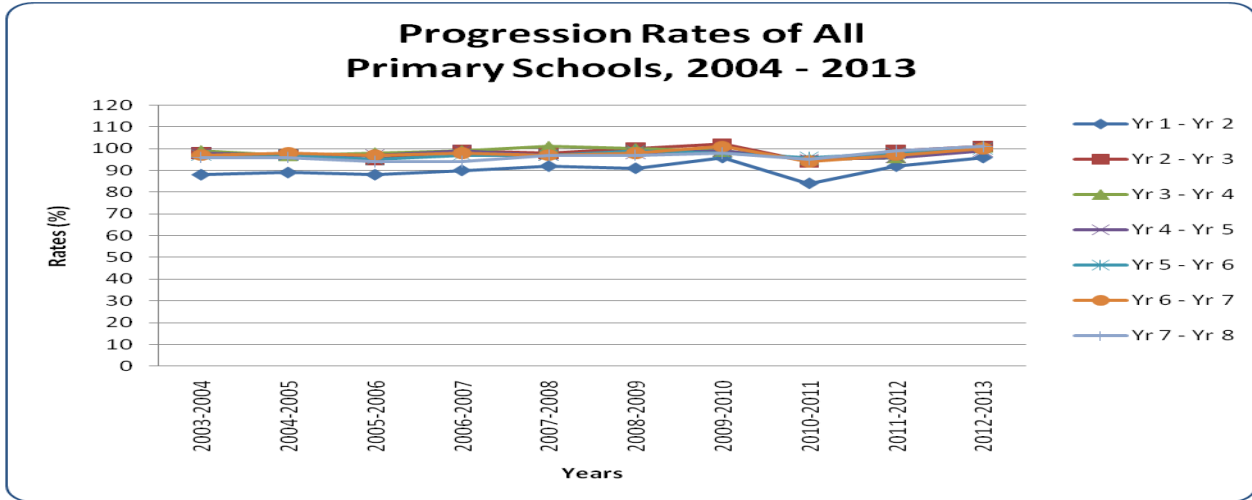
Year	Primary									Secondary						TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total	9	10	11	12	13	Total	
2004	4.1	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.7	3.4	1.7	0.2	1.0	3.6	12.0	5.5	4.0	2.3
2005	4.1	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.9	2.3	1.4	0.8	0.8	3.0	8.8	9.3	3.8	2.0
2006	3.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	2.9	1.4	0.6	0.7	6.1	7.0	6.8	3.6	2.0
2007	3.9	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.3	3.6	8.4	7.0	3.5	1.8
2008	2.4	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.7	3.7	6.5	6.6	3.0	1.6
2009	2.4	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.2	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.5	4.8	5.6	5.1	3.3	1.6
2010	2.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.8	1.0	2.3	1.7	4.4	5.5	5.6	3.5	1.7
2011	5.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	4.5	2.3	3.6	2.4	1.7
2012	3.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.8	5.2	2.9	1.6	2.7	1.5
2013	3.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.6	1.8	3.1	1.0	1.5	1.1



The percentage of repeaters in all schools in 2013 is relatively low compared to the previous ten years for both primary and secondary. Across all the year levels, Year 1 and Year 12 have very high percentages of repeaters at about 4% and 3% respectively. Over the years, the number and the percentage of repeaters in both Primary and Secondary schools have gradually decreased.

**Table 15: Progression (Promotion) Rates by Year Level, 2004 - 2013**

Year	Year Levels											
	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13
2003-2004	88	98	99	98	97	97	96	87	89	85	82	57
2004-2005	89	97	97	97	97	98	96	88	91	86	90	51
2005-2006	88	95	98	97	95	97	94	88	90	81	91	53
2006-2007	90	99	99	99	97	98	94	89	90	81	92	53
2007-2008	92	98	101	97	97	97	97	89	91	80	90	53
2008-2009	91	100	100	98	99	98	97	90	90	80	92	55
2009-2010	96	102	99	99	98	101	98	89	88	83	89	60
2010-2011	84	94	98	95	96	94	95	86	87	82	83	71
2011-2012	92	99	99	96	98	97	99	86	88	81	90	72
2012-2013	96	101	101	99	100	100	101	89	94	86	92	66



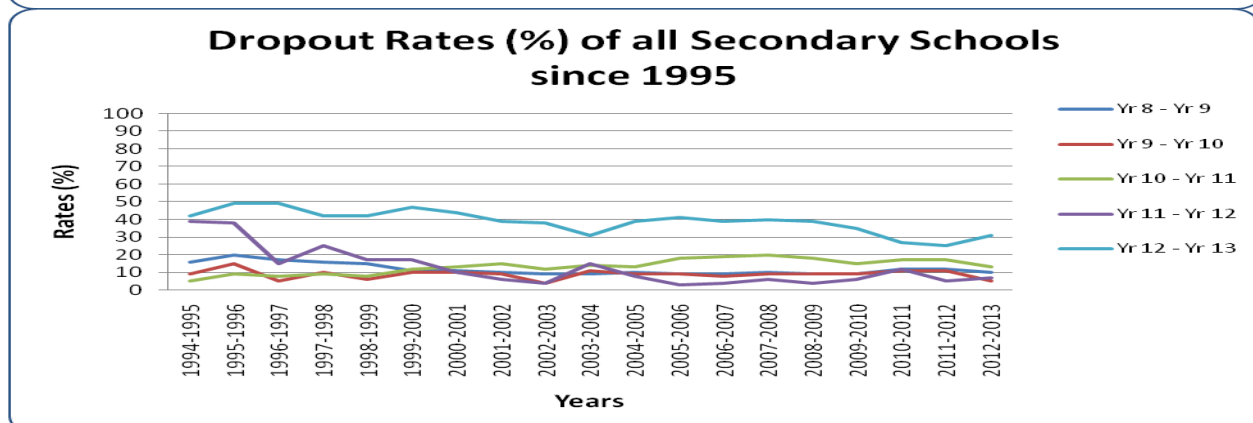
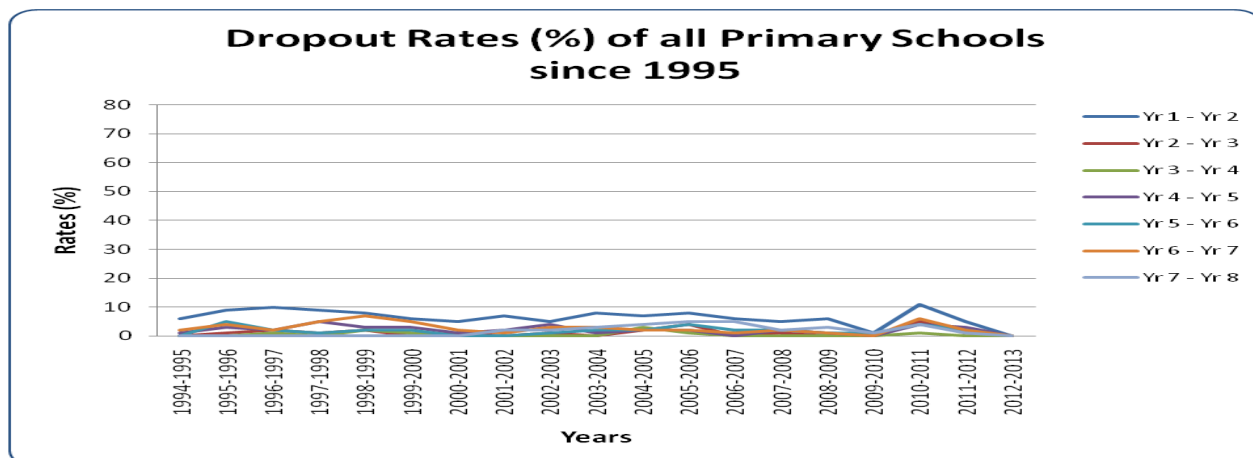
On average, the progression or promotion rates by year level for all primary schools are all above 90 percent. This is also demonstrated by the trend over the last 10 years. The progression rates for Year 1 to Year 2 over the years have been very low compared to other year levels. This reflects high dropout rates for Year 1 over the years (see Table 16). The transition rates for Year 8 to Year 9 have been very low over the years.

For Secondary schools, the promotion rates for Year 9 up to Year 12 are constantly fluctuating around 90 percent except for Year 13 which has the lowest promotion rates. This reflects the high number of dropouts after Year 12 each year.

**Table 16: Dropout Rates (percentage) by Year Level, 1995 - 2013**

Year	Year Levels											
	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13
1994-1995	6	0	0*	1	0*	2	0*	16	9	5	39	42
1995-1996	9	1	0	3	5	4	0*	20	15	9	38	49
1996-1997	10	2	1	2	2	2	0*	17	5	8	15	49
1997-1998	9	1	0	5	1	5	0*	16	10	9	25	42
1998-1999	8	2	2	3	2	7	0*	15	6	8	17	42
1999-2000	6	0*	1	3	2	5	0*	11	10	12	17	47
2000-2001	5	1	0	1	0*	2	0*	11	10	13	10	44
2001-2002	7	0*	0*	2	0*	1	2	10	9	15	6	39
2002-2003	5	1	0	4	1	3	2	9	4	12	4	38
2003-2004	8	0	0	1	2	3	3	9	11	14	15	31
2004-2005	7	2	3	2	2	2	4	10	9	13	8	39
2005-2006	8	4	1	2	4	2	5	9	9	18	3	41
2006-2007	6	0	0	0	2	1	5	9	8	19	4	39
2007-2008	5	1	0*	2	2	2	2	10	9	20	6	40
2008-2009	6	0*	0*	1	1	1	3	9	9	18	4	39
2009-2010	1	0*	0	0	1	0*	1	9	9	15	6	35
2010-2011	11	5	1	4	4	6	4	12	11	17	12	27
2011-2012	5	1	0	3	2	2	1	12	11	17	5	25
2012-2013	0	0*	0*	0	0	0	0*	10	5	13	7	31

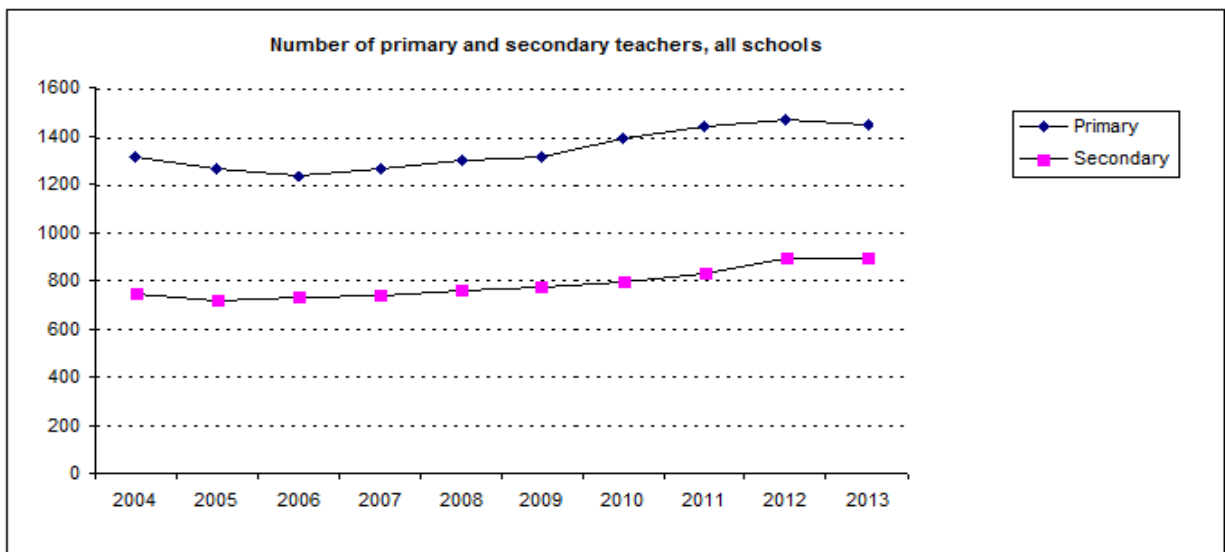
Note: Dropout Rates marked with \* indicate that these were negative rates and are being converted to zero (0s). Negative rates indicate more students enrolled in a given Year Level than those promoted to the given Year Level due to either having a number of transfers, new or repeating students in the given Year Level.



Dropout rates for all primary schools regardless of what year level it is have improved since 1995 with Year 1 to Year 2 having the highest. However, this year (2013) has been fantastic as none of the students has dropped out of school. Dropout rates for all secondary schools are high with Year 12 to Year 13 having the highest rates. Despite the high dropout rates for secondary, most of the Year Levels have seen a decrease in dropouts over the years since 1995.

**Table 17: Number of Teachers by school type and district, 2013**

Region/District	Government				Mission				Private				TOTAL
	Primary	Pri-Sec	Second.	Total	Primary	Pri-Sec	Second.	Total	Primary	Pri-Sec	Second.	Total	
<b>Apia Urban</b>													
Faleata	152		40	192	10	17	97	124	65	31	10	106	422
Malifa			57	57									57
Vaimauga	156		128	284	58	24	54	136	36			36	456
Apia Urban Total	308		225	533	68	41	151	260	101	31	10	142	935
<b>Rest of Upolu</b>													
Aana No. 1	66		22	88	8	13	22	43					131
Aana No. 2	58		24	82									82
Aleipata	40		12	52									52
Anoamaa No. 1	29		27	56	4			4					60
Anoamaa No. 2	40			40	15			15					55
Fagaloa	12			12									12
Falealili	53		30	83									83
Lefaga	24		18	42									42
Lepa/Lotofaga	32		15	47									47
Safata	51		15	66									66
Sagaga	80		30	110	38		67	105					215
Rest of Upolu Total	485		193	678	65	13	89	167					845
<b>Savaii</b>													
Faasaleleaga No. 1	63		23	86	12		50	62					148
Faasaleleaga No. 2	45		19	64	14	24		38					102
Itu Asau No. 1	41		22	63									63
Itu Asau No. 2	26			26									26
Itu-o-Tane No. 1	34		22	56									56
Itu-o-Tane] No. 2	46		19	65	10			10					75
Palauli	74		23	97			18	18					115
Savaii Sisifo	56		29	85									85
Savaii Total	385		157	542	36	24	68	128					670
Grand Total	1178		575	1753	169	78	308	555	101	31	10	142	2450



In 2013, there are 2,450 school teachers who are currently teaching in Government, Mission and Private schools. Of this number, 1,753 (71%) are employed by the Government, 555 (23%) are employed by Mission schools and 142 (6%) are employed by Private schools. Further, 1,448 (59.1%) teachers are teaching in primary schools, 109 (4.45%) are working in primary-secondary schools, and 893 (36.45%) are teaching in secondary schools. The overall number of teachers in both primary and secondary has gradually increased over the last ten years.

**Table 18: Student-Teacher ratio by school type and district, 2013**

Region/District	Government				Mission				Private				Total
	Primary	Pri-Sec	Secondary	Total	Primary	Pri-Sec	Secondary	Total	Primary	Pri-Sec	Secondary	Total	
<b>Apia Urban</b>													
Faleata	34		19	31	25	28	19	21	20	11	27	18	25
Malifa			16	16									16
Vaimauga	33		14	24	29	19	21	24	17			17	24
Apia Urban Total	33		15	26	29	23	20	23	19	11	27	18	24
<b>Rest of Upolu</b>													
Aana No. 1	38		13	32	21	12	18	17					27
Aana No. 2	30		20	27									27
Aleipata	30		28	30									30
Anoamaa No. 1	23		19	21	8			8					20
Anoamaa No. 2	20			20	33			33					23
Fagaloa	20			20									20
Falealili	27		18	23									23
Lefaga	26		10	19									19
Lepa/Lotofaga	23		16	21									21
Safata	28		26	28									28
Sagaga	33		7	26	29		22	25					25
Rest of Upolu Total	29		16	25	27	12	21	23					25
<b>Savaii</b>													
Faasaleleaga No. 1	26		20	25	20		9	11					19
Faasaleleaga No. 2	20		18	19	18	14		16					18
Itu Asau No. 1	19		22	20									20
Itu Asau No. 2	26			26									26
Itu-o-Tane No. 1	26		16	22									22
Itu-o-Tane] No. 2	22		27	24	11			11					22
Palauli	24		19	23			15	15					21
Savaii Sisifo	28		21	26									26
Savaii Total	24		20	23	17	14	10	13					21
Grand Total	28		17	25	26	18	18	20	19	11	27	18	23

Note: (i) At National standards, student-teacher ratio for primary school is set at 30:1(30 students per teacher) and 20:1(20 students per teacher) for secondary schools.

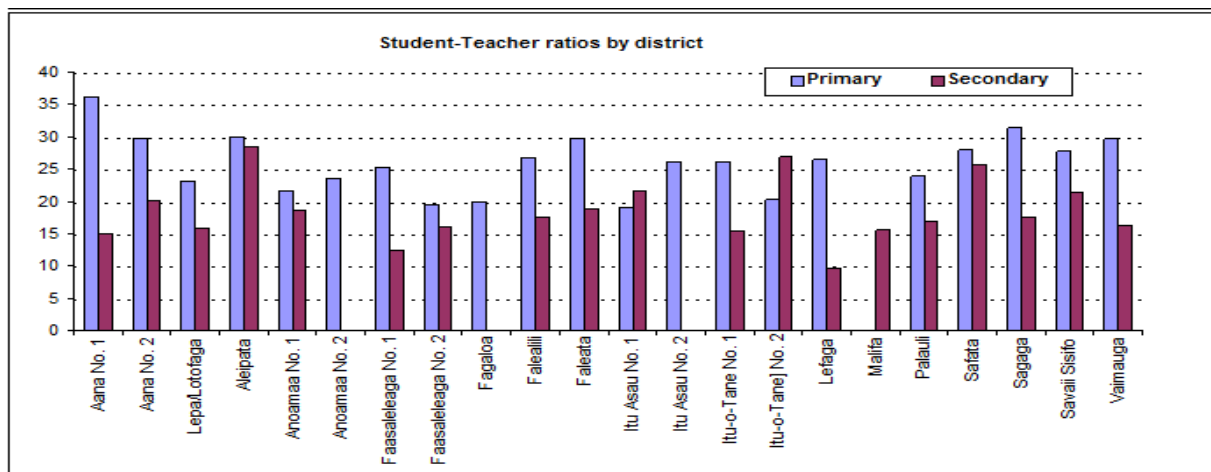
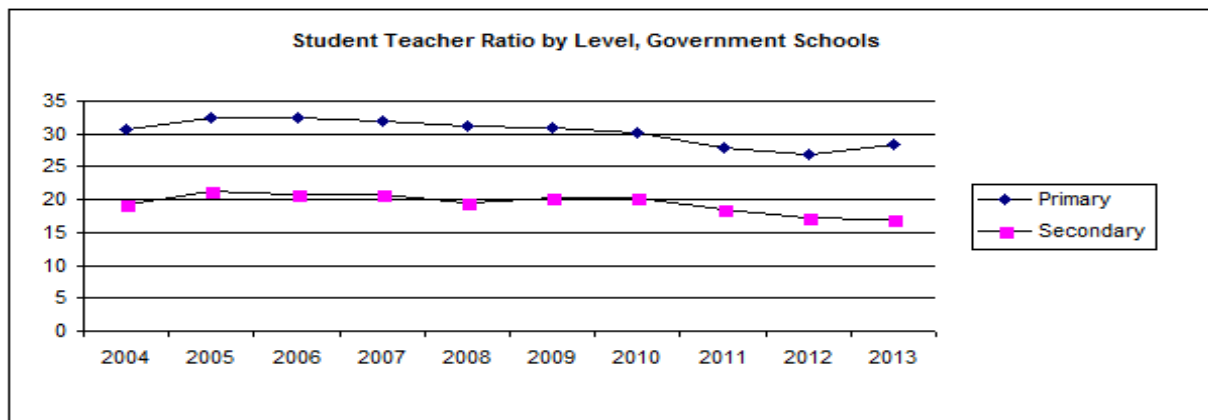
For Government primary schools at the district level, most of the districts have student-teacher ratios below the national standard of 30:1, except for the districts of Faleata (34:1), Vaimauga (33:1), Aana No.1 (38:1) and Sagaga (33:1) which all are above the national standard. For Mission primary schools only Anoamaa No.2 district has not met the national standard. For Private primary schools, both districts (Faleata and Vaimauga) have met the national standard ratio.

For Government secondary schools at the district level, only five districts have not met the national standard of 20:1 in 2013. They are Aleipata (28:1), Safata (26:1), Itu Asau No.1 (22:1), Itu-o-Tane No.2 (27:1) and Savaii Sisifo (21:1). But for Mission secondary schools, the only two districts that have not met this ratio are Vaimauga (21:1) and Sagaga (22:1). The student-teacher ratio for Private secondary schools at the Faleata district in 2013 is 27:1 which is below the national standard.

**Table 19: Student Teacher Ratio by Level, Government Schools, 2004 - 2013**

Level	Primary Student Teacher Ratio	Secondary Student Teacher Ratio
2004	30.8	19.3
2005	32.5	21.3
2006	32.5	20.7
2007	32.1	20.9
2008	31.3	19.6
2009	30.9	20.3
2010	30.2	20.3
2011	28.0	18.6
2012	26.8	17.3
2013	28.5	16.9

*Note: These student-teacher ratios are based on the total enrolment and the total number of teachers in Government schools.*



Over the years Government secondary schools have had student teacher ratios below 20:1 while primary schools have more than 30 students per teacher for most of the years. It remained steady from 2003 until 2010, and started to decline in 2011 until 2013.

The districts of Aana No.1 and Sagaga have student-teacher ratios above the national standard for all primary schools in 2013. With regards to all secondary schools, the districts of Aleipata, Itu o Tane No. 2, Safata, Itu Asau No. 1, Savaii Sisifo and Aana No. 2 have student-teacher ratios above the national standard.



**Table 20: Number of Government Secondary Schools Teaching Curriculum Subjects by Year Level, 2013**

Subject	Year Levels				
	Yr 9	Yr 10	Yr 11	Yr 12	Yr 13
Accounting	NA	1	6	23	18
Agricultural Science	11	11	11	5	3
Biology	NA	NA	3	22	18
Business Studies	23	22	17	NA	NA
Chemistry	NA	NA	1	13	10
Computer Studies	6	8	11	14	10
Design and Technology (Ind. Arts)	18	18	16	15	11
Economics	NA	1	6	22	17
English	23	23	23	23	19
Fine Arts	6	6	6	6	4
Food and Textile Technology (Home Econ)	19	20	20	17	15
Geography	NA	NA	3	23	19
History	NA	NA	3	21	16
Mathematics	23	23	23	23	19
Music	7	7	7	3	3
Physical Education	10	9	7	9	6
Physics	NA	NA	2	10	6
Reading	1	1	NA	NA	NA
Religious Studies/Christianity	15	13	11	10	6
Samoan	23	23	23	23	19
Science	23	23	20	NA	NA
Social Studies	23	23	20	NA	NA
Visual Arts	9	9	8	8	5

*Note: NA means Not Applicable as that subject is not taught at that year level.*

Table 20 presents the number of subjects taught in all 23 Government secondary schools in 2013. There are compulsory subjects and optional subjects taught at all levels but not at all schools. Subjects offered in secondary are English, Mathematics, Agricultural Science, Computer Studies, Design and Technology, Fine Arts, Visual Arts, Food and Textile Technology, Music, Physical Education, Religious Studies/Christianity and Samoan. Other subjects are only available for junior year levels (Yr 9 – Yr 11) while others are for senior year levels only (Yr 12 & Yr 13) such as Accounting, Biology, Chemistry, Economics, Geography, History and Physics.

**Table 21: Primary School Facilities by Controlling Authority, 2013**

Controlling Authority	Facilities							
	Enrolment	Classrooms	Student Desks	Student Chairs	Computers	TVs	Telephones	Photocopiers
Baptist	545	25	774	774	8	1	5	4
Catholic	2,829	92	3,654	3,655	116	8	8	10
Government	33,525	1,324	24,907	23,748	327	40	33	156
L.D.S	616	13	286	286	36	4	4	2
Methodist	483	14	370	370	2	0	3	1
Peace Chapel	240	10	244	269	7	1	2	1
S.D.A	517	10	213	230	18	1	2	1
School Board/Com	1,783	64	1,742	1,713	93	4	13	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,538</b>	<b>1,552</b>	<b>32,190</b>	<b>31,045</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>184</b>

**Table 22: Secondary School Facilities by Controlling Authority, 2013**

Controlling Authority	Facilities							
	Enrolment	Classrooms	Student Desks	Student Chairs	Computers	TVs	Telephones	Photocopiers
C.C.C.S.	2,644	70	2,590	2,882	69	0	6	5
Catholic	1,441	61	2,221	2,241	189	3	11	9
Government	9,727	301	7,369	7,135	193	17	20	23
L.D.S	1,160	70	1,601	2,461	508	43	38	12
Methodist	922	33	1,124	1,128	94	2	5	2
S.D.A	166	18	550	560	48	4	4	2
School Board/Com	514	27	820	815	52	3	7	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,574</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>16,275</b>	<b>17,222</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>57</b>

The total number of classrooms in primary schools to accommodate for 40,538 students in 2013 is 1,552. This is a drop of 15 classrooms from 1,567 in 2012. Table 21 shows that there are 32,190 desks and 31,045 chairs for students enrolled in all primary schools in 2013. This highlights a shortage in classroom furniture.

The total number of classrooms in secondary schools to accommodate for 16,574 students in 2013 is 580. This is a drop of three classrooms from 583 in 2012. Table 22 shows that there are 16,275 desks and 17,222 chairs for students enrolled in all secondary schools in 2013. This also highlights a shortage in classroom furniture especially chairs.

There has been an increase in the number of computers, televisions (TVs), telephones and photocopiers in both primary and secondary schools in 2013 compared to 2012.

**Table 23: Number of Early Childhood Education (ECE) Centers, 2013**

Year	Number of ECE schools by Controlling Authority, 2013					Total
	Methodist Pre-Schools	Catholic Schools	Komiti Tumama	Faaea Schools	Manulauti/Private Schools	
2013	32	10	3	17	35	97

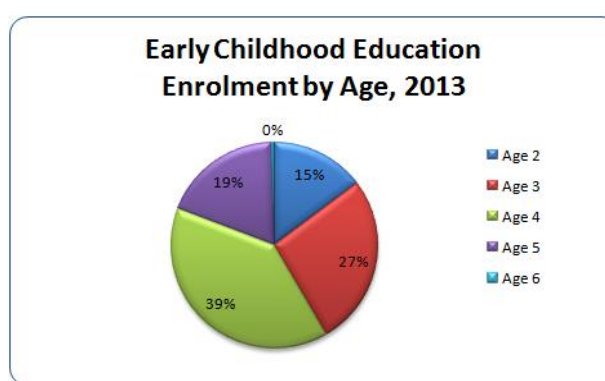
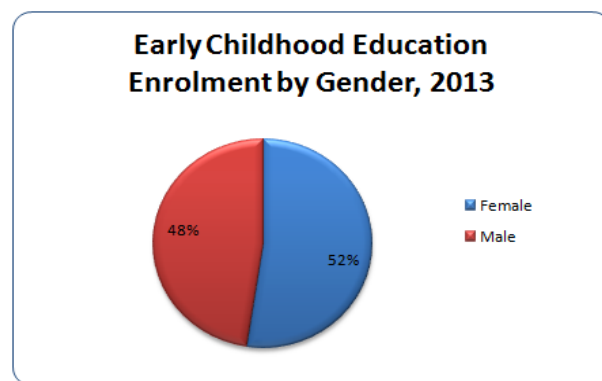
The total number of Early Childhood Education Centers in 2013 is 97. Of this number, 32 (33%) are Methodist centers, 10 (10%) are Catholics, 3 (3%) are Komiti Tumama, 17 (18%) are Faaea centers and 35 (36%) are Manulauti or Private centers.

**Table 24: Early Childhood Education (ECE) Enrolment by Age and Gender, 2013**

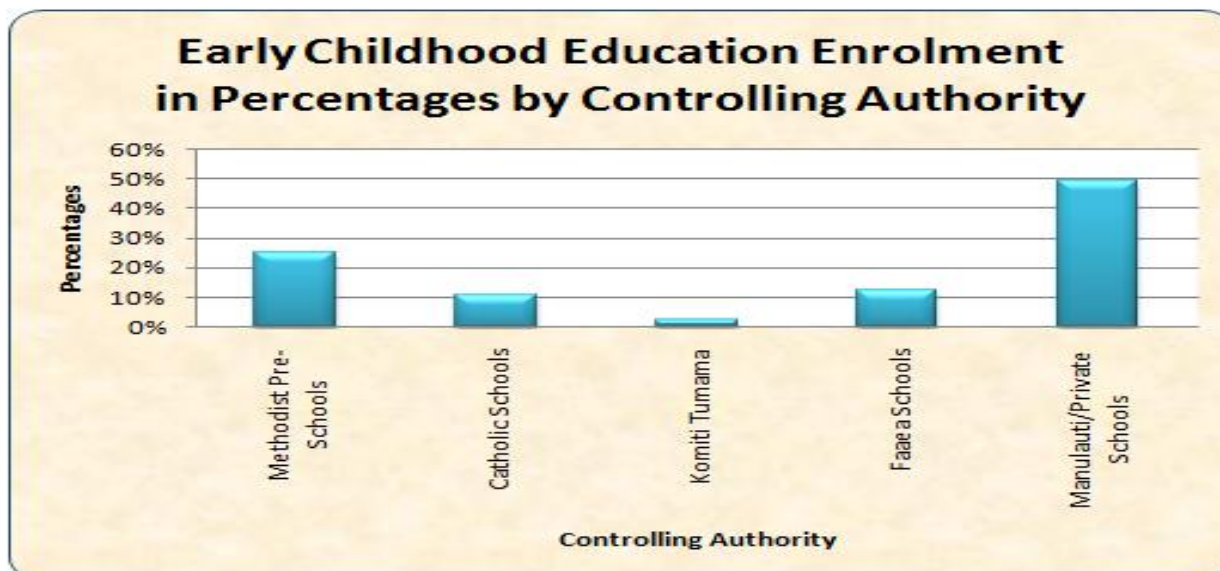
Age	Gender	Early Childhood by Controlling Authority					2013 Total
		Methodist Pre-Schools	Catholic Schools	Komiti Tumama	Faaea Schools	Manulauti/Private Schools	
2	Female	92	11	18	56	107	284
	Male	66	11	5	55	116	253
	<b>Total</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>537</b>
3	Female	121	93	12	66	220	512
	Male	114	42	14	78	217	465
	<b>Total</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>977</b>
4	Female	215	92	16	89	358	770
	Male	143	68	16	76	356	659
	<b>Total</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>1429</b>
5	Female	86	38	4	12	191	331
	Male	73	36	4	15	218	346
	<b>Total</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>677</b>
6	Female	3	5	1	0	3	12
	Male	2	3	0	0	2	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>915</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>1788</b>	<b>3639</b>

Note: (i) Age 2 includes age 2.5, which is the legal age for a child to be enrolled into ECE.

(ii) Komiti Tumama ECEs are run by village women committees, while the Faaea ECEs are run by Congregational Christian Church of Samoa (CCCS)



There are 3,639 children enrolled in Early Childhood Education in 2013, a 4% increase from 3,498 in 2012. Of this number, 537 children (15%) are aged 2 years old, 977 (27%) are aged 3, 1,429 (39%) are 4 year olds, 677 (19%) are those aged 5 and 19 (0%) are 6 year olds. With gender disaggregation 52% of the total enrolment are females and 48% are males.



Of the total ECE enrolment for 2013, 915 (25%) are enrolled in Methodist ECE Centers, 399 (11%) enrolled in Catholic ECE Centers, 90 (3%) registered with Komiti Tumama, 447 (12%) are enrolled in Faaea ECE Centers and 1,788 (49%) are educated in Manulauti/Private ECE Centers.

**Table 25: Early Childhood Education (ECE) Teachers, 2013**

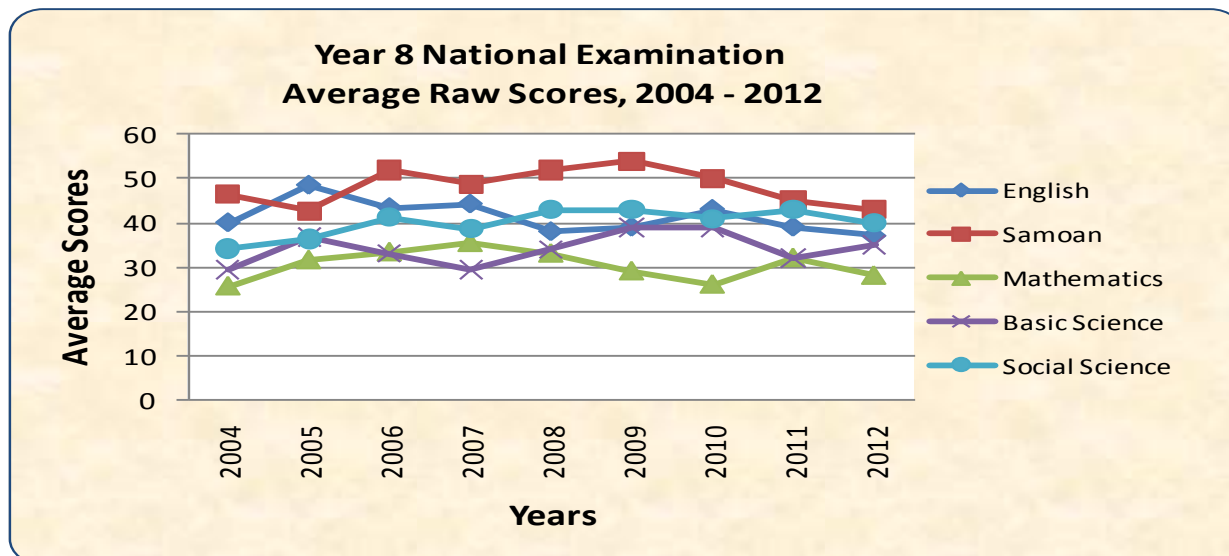
Year	Gender	Number of ECE Teachers by Gender and Controlling Authority					2013 Total
		Methodist Pre-Schools	Catholic Schools	Komiti Tumama	Faaea Schools	Manulauti/Private Schools	
2013	Female	81	32	9	50	131	303
	Male	2	0	1	3	5	11
	<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>314</b>

The number of ECE teachers in 2013 has declined to 314 from 343 in 2012. Of the 314 ECE teachers, 83 (26.4%) are employed by Methodist ECE Centers, 32 (10.2%) are teaching in Catholic ECE Centers, 10 (3.2%) are teaching in Komiti Tumama ECE Centers, 53 (16.9%) are employed by Faaea ECE Centers and 136 (43.3%) are working in Manulauti/Private ECE Centers. The disaggregation of ECE teachers by gender shows that 303 (96%) are females and 11 (4%) are males.

*Part 2 – Data from Sources other than School  
Census Information System*

**Table 26: Average Raw Score at National Year 8 Examinations  
All (Government and Non Government) for Core Subjects**

Subject	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
English	40	48	43	44	38	39	43	39	37
Samoan	46	43	52	49	52	54	50	45	43
Mathematics	26	32	33	35	33	29	26	32	28
Basic Science	29	37	33	29	34	39	39	32	35
Social Science	34	36	41	39	43	43	41	43	40



The Year 8 National Exam average raw scores for each of the 5 core subjects varied over the years. There was a slight improvement for Basic Science and Social Science. The average raw score for Samoan continues to decline since 2009. The average raw scores for English and Mathematics fluctuated around the 40 and 30 marks respectively.

**Table 27: Number of Students sitting Year 8 National Examinations**

Subject	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
English	3961	4122	4171	4256	4396	4756	4561	4335	4236
Samoan	3929	4110	4123	4224	4396	4756	4562	4314	4209
Mathematics	3964	4122	4171	4256	4396	4756	4522	4330	4230
Basic Science	3965	4121	4171	4256	4396	4756	4556	4336	4238
Social Science	3966	4121	4171	4256	4396	4756	4556	4331	4234

The number of Year 8 students who sat the Year 8 National Exams from 2003 to 2009 increased, and started declining again in 2010 to 2012. The year 2009 shows the highest number of students that sat the Yr 8 national examinations, while 2004 is the lowest with only 3,966 students.

**Table 28: Percentage of Year 8 Students sat Year 8 National Examinations**

Subject	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
English	90	91	93	93	93	94	93	93	93
Samoan	90	91	92	92	93	94	93	92	92
Mathematics	91	91	93	93	93	94	93	92	92
Basic Science	91	91	93	93	93	94	93	93	93
Social Science	91	91	93	93	93	94	93	92	92

The percentage of Year 8 students who sat the Year 8 National exam for all the 5 subjects has increased over the years since 2004. From 2004 until 2012, the percentage of Year 8 students who sat the Year 8 Exams ranged between 90% and 94% for the 5 subjects. 2009 recorded the highest at 94%.

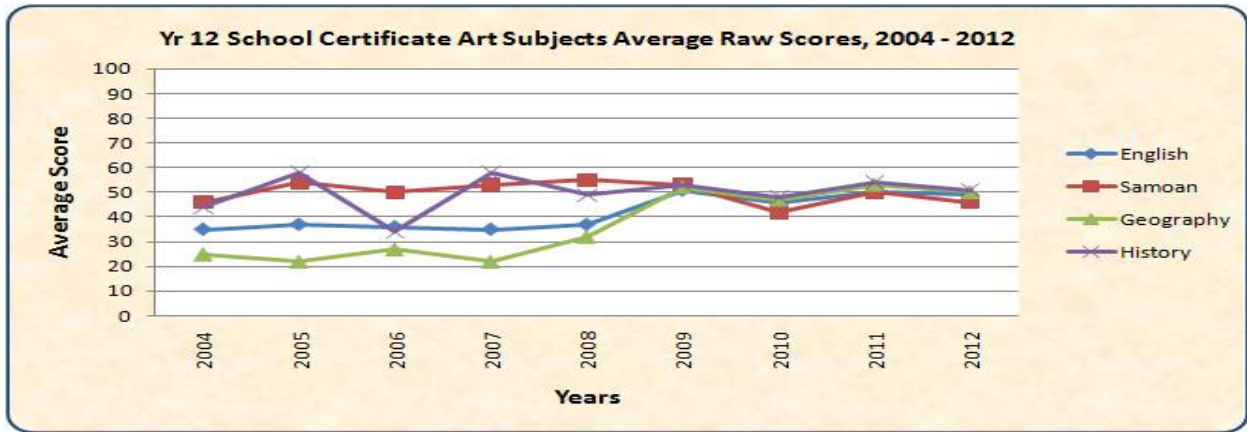
**Table 29: Average Raw Score at National Year 12 Examinations (All Government and Non Government) for Core Subjects**

Subjects	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Students sat exam in 2012
English	35	37	36	35	37	51	46	50	49	2606
Samoan	46	54	50	53	55	53	42	50	46	2079
Mathematics	23	31	34	37	36	51	46	53	49	2199
Geography	25	22	27	22	32	52	47	53	50	878
History	44	58	34	58	49	53	48	54	51	698
Biology	25	64	35	59	61	57	53	57	54	557
Chemistry	32	69	45	77	68	59	60	58	57	411
Physics	43	84	47	74	87	61	60	59	59	269
Science	32	53	33	60	40					
Agricultural Science	27	53	34	41	39	44	35	45	41	76
Accounting	33	53	31	68	69	40	54	54	52	525
Economics	43	74	33	66	77	57	54	54	53	573
Typing	38	41								
Computer Studies			39	39	48	56	54	59	59	1059
Food & Textile Technology	53	35	29	36	38	43	40	46	41	253
Design Technology	27	26	24	32	24	39	35	41	52	219
Visual Arts			27	44	35	37	34	41	37	177
Music					47		42	68	67	36
Health & P.E.					38	40	31	46	60	260

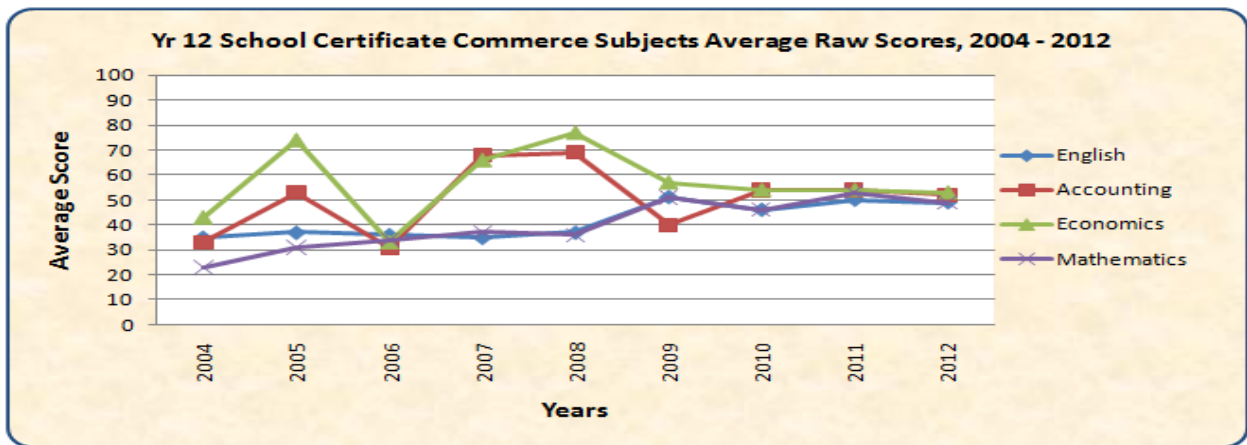
**Note:** (i) The two subjects (Science and Typing) do not have average raw scores in some years; therefore there were no students taking these exams for those particular subjects in 2012.

(ii) Missing data for Science and Typing indicates the years these subjects ceased to be examined. Typing was replaced by Computer Studies and General Science was no longer valid as the subject was divided into the 3 Sciences (Biology, Chemistry and Physics) as specific pathways for students.

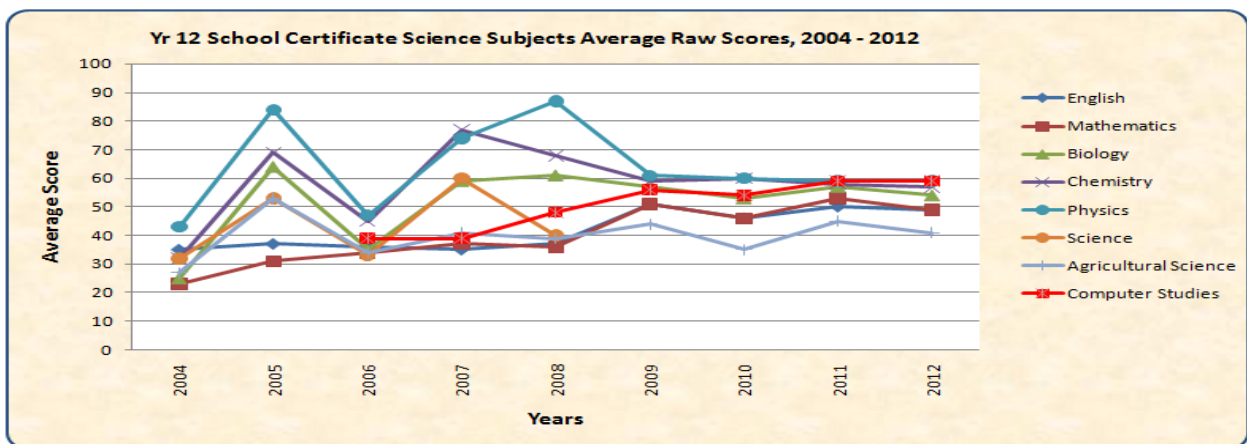
(iii) Missing data for Visual Arts, Music and Health & P.E. means these subjects were not examined.



The Year 12 School Certificate average raw scores for all subjects varied from year to year. In comparison, the Art Subjects of English and Geography have had lower averages than Samoan and History. Overall, the average raw scores for the four subjects have improved over the years.

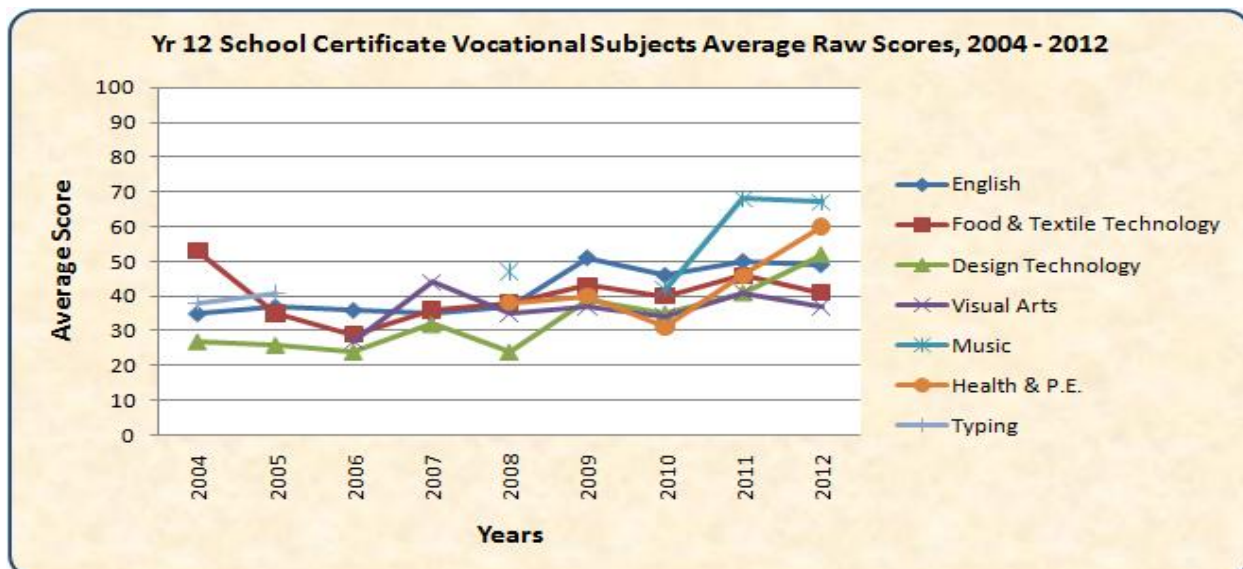


The average raw scores for Accounting and Economics are higher than English and Mathematics. However, the average raw scores for English and Mathematics have improved over the years.



Given the variations in average raw scores within and between Science subjects, all Science subjects have improved over the years. They follow a trend over the years, that is, as one subject improves or declines other subjects follow suit. The average raw scores for Science subjects are higher than English and Mathematics.





The average raw scores for Vocational subjects have also improved over the years and followed the Science subject trend.

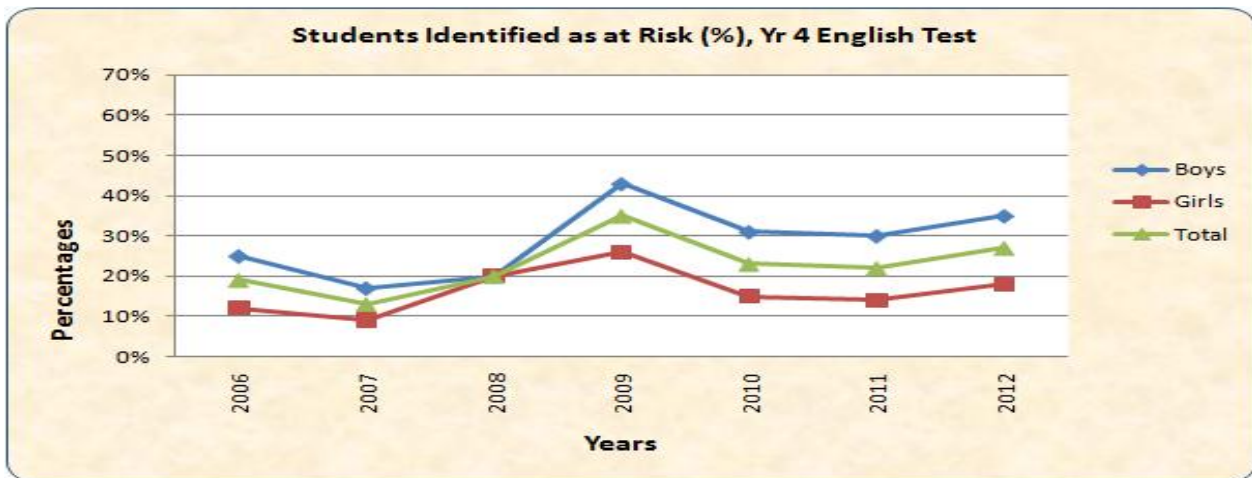
**Table 30: Number of Students who sat Year 12 National Examinations**

Number of students	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sat National Year 12 Exam	2343	2228	2317	2330	2886	2257	2606
Enrolment in Year 12 (School Census)	2916	2909	2863	2926	2930	2770	3064
Percentage of Year 12 Students sat the Year 12 Exam	80%	77%	81%	80%	98%	81%	85%

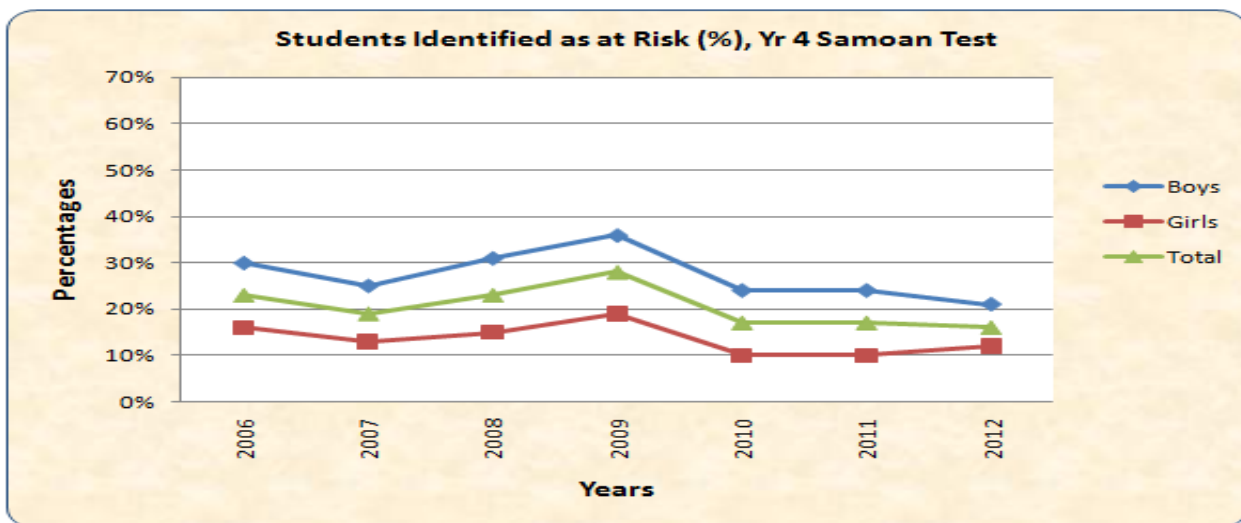
The number of students who sat the Year 12 exams varied throughout the years, with the highest number recorded in 2010 at 2,886 students (98%). The latter then dropped to 2,257 students (81%) in 2011, and increased again to 2,606 students (85%) in 2012. The Year 12 enrolment also shows that many students enrolled in schools at the beginning of the year, but failed to sit the exams as reflected by the large differences in the number of enrolments and those who sat the Yr 12 exams.

**Table 31: Primary Students Identified as at Risk, Year 4, (Government and Non-Government) Results from SPELL One test**

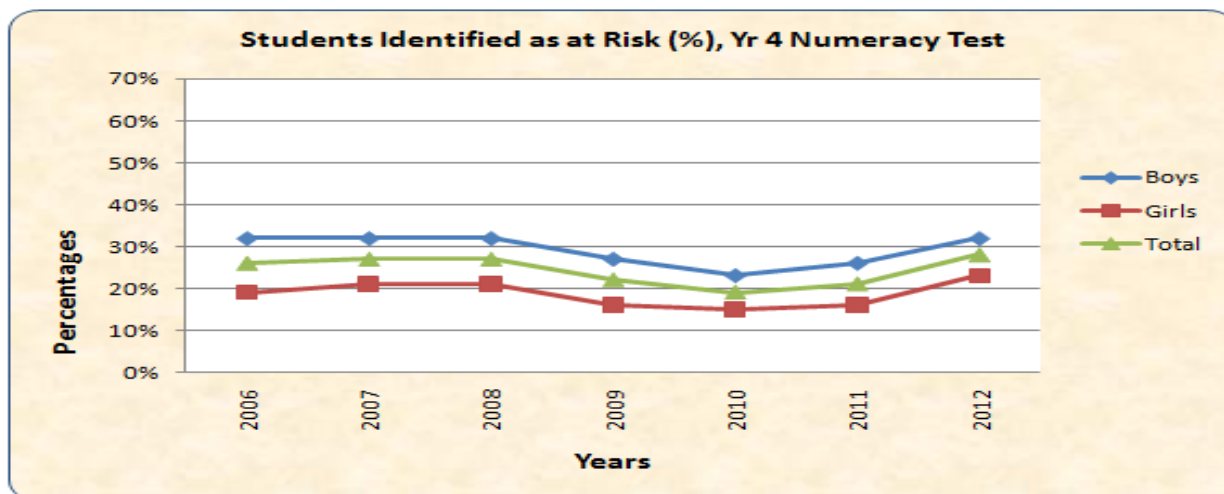
Subjects	Gender	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
English	Boys	25%	17%	20%	43%	31%	30%	35%
English	Girls	12%	9%	20%	26%	15%	14%	18%
English	Total	19%	13%	20%	35%	23%	22%	27%
Samoan	Boys	30%	25%	31%	36%	24%	24%	21%
Samoan	Girls	16%	13%	15%	19%	10%	10%	12%
Samoan	Total	23%	19%	23%	28%	17%	17%	16%
Numeracy	Boys	32%	32%	32%	27%	23%	26%	32%
Numeracy	Girls	19%	21%	21%	16%	15%	16%	23%
Numeracy	Total	26%	27%	27%	22%	19%	21%	28%



The percentage of at risk students in the SPELL One English test has improved since reaching its highest of 35% in 2009. However, the English test result has gone up again considerably in 2012 for both genders. Overall boys are more at risk than girls.



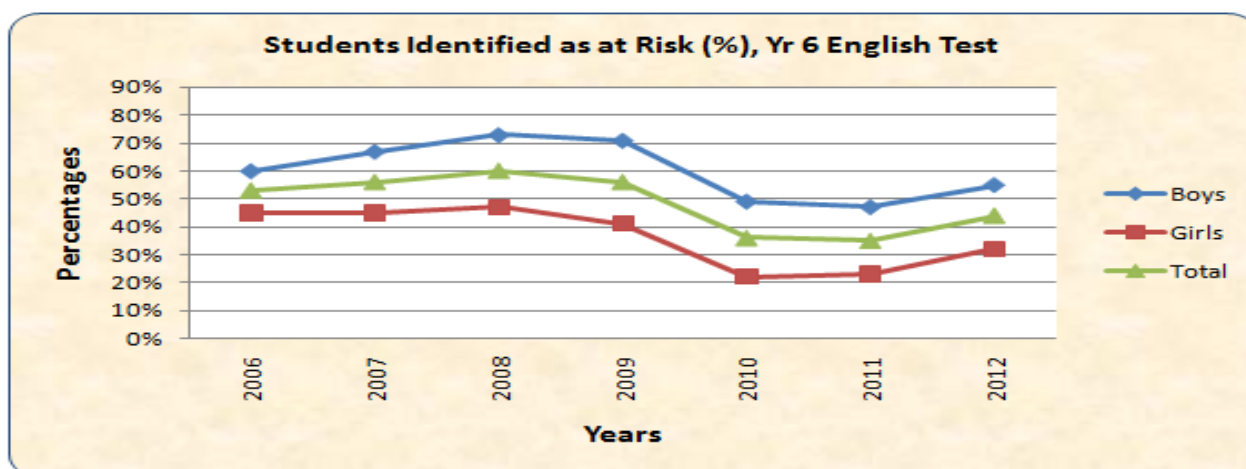
Over the years, the percentage of at risk students in the SPELL One Samoan test has improved since reaching its highest of 28% in 2009. Overall boys are more at risk than girls.



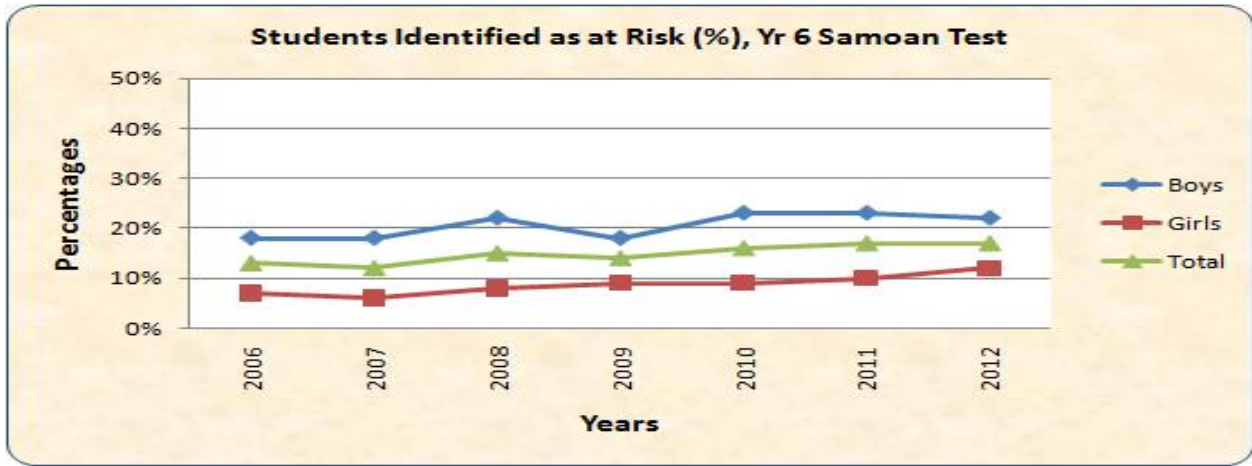
The percentage of at risk students in the SPELL One Numeracy test has improved since 2007. It dropped from 27% in 2007 to 21% in 2011 and gradually increased to 28% in 2012. Overall boys are more at risk than girls.

**Table 32: Primary Students identified as at Risk, Yr 6, (Government Schools)  
Results from SPELL Two Test**

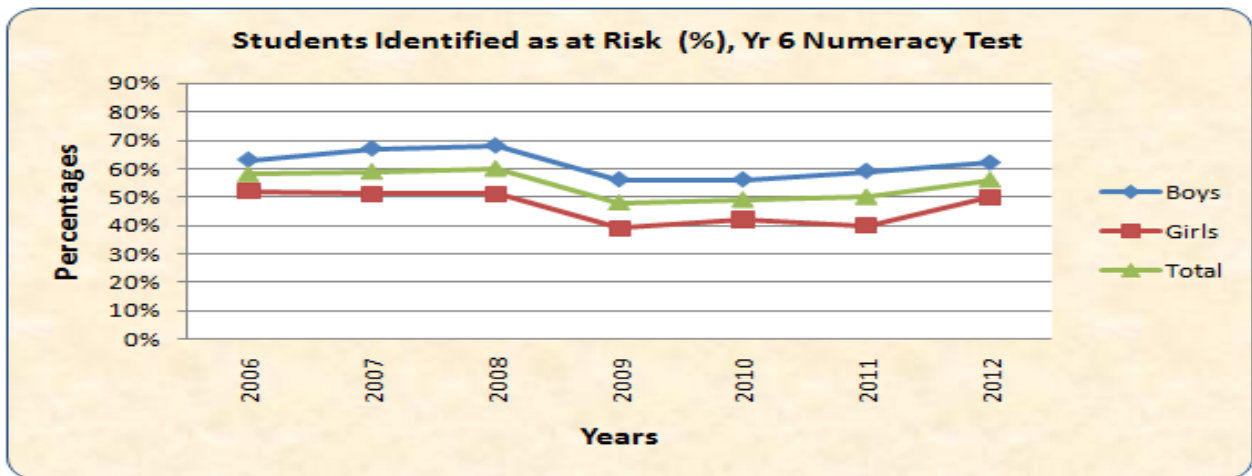
Subjects	Gender	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
English	Boys	60%	67%	73%	71%	49%	47%	55%
English	Girls	45%	45%	47%	41%	22%	23%	32%
English	<b>Total</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>44%</b>
Samoan	Boys	18%	18%	22%	18%	23%	23%	22%
Samoan	Girls	7%	6%	8%	9%	9%	10%	12%
Samoan	<b>Total</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>17%</b>
Numeracy	Boys	63%	67%	68%	56%	56%	59%	62%
Numeracy	Girls	52%	51%	51%	39%	42%	40%	50%
Numeracy	<b>Total</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>56%</b>



The percentage of at risk students in the SPELL Two English test has improved since 2008. However, the percentage of at risk students has increased again in 2012 for both genders. Overall boys are more at risk than girls.



The percentage of at risk students in the SPELL Two Samoan test has gradually increased from 13% in 2006 to 17% in 2012. Again, boys are more at risk than girls.

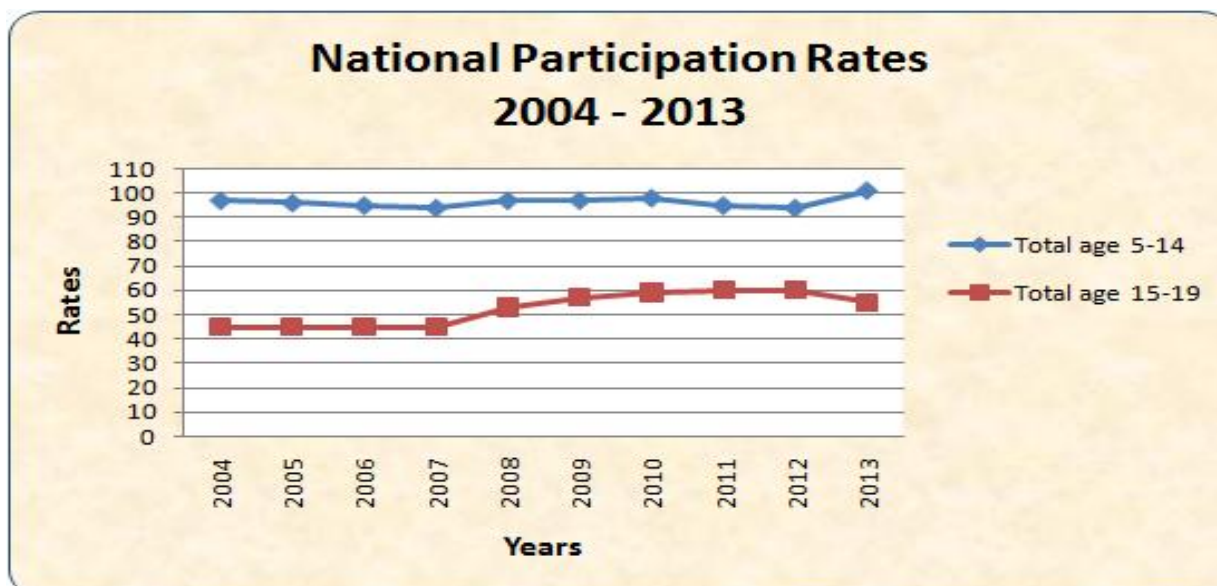


The percentage of at risk students in the SPELL Two Numeracy test has improved from 60% in 2008 to 50% in 2011, and increased again to 56% in 2012. Overall boys are more at risk than girls.

**Table 33: National Participation Rates**

Gender/Age Group	Years									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Male age 5-14	97	96	95	94	94	98	97	93	91	100
Female age 5-14	96	95	95	95	99	96	95	98	96	101
Total age 5-14	97	96	95	94	97	97	98	95	94	101

Gender/Age Group	Years									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Male age 15-19	42	42	41	42	49	53	52	53	56	51
Female age 15-19	49	49	48	49	57	61	66	67	64	59
Total age 15-19	45	45	45	45	53	57	59	60	60	55



*Source: Population estimates were provided by the Samoa Bureau of Statistics*

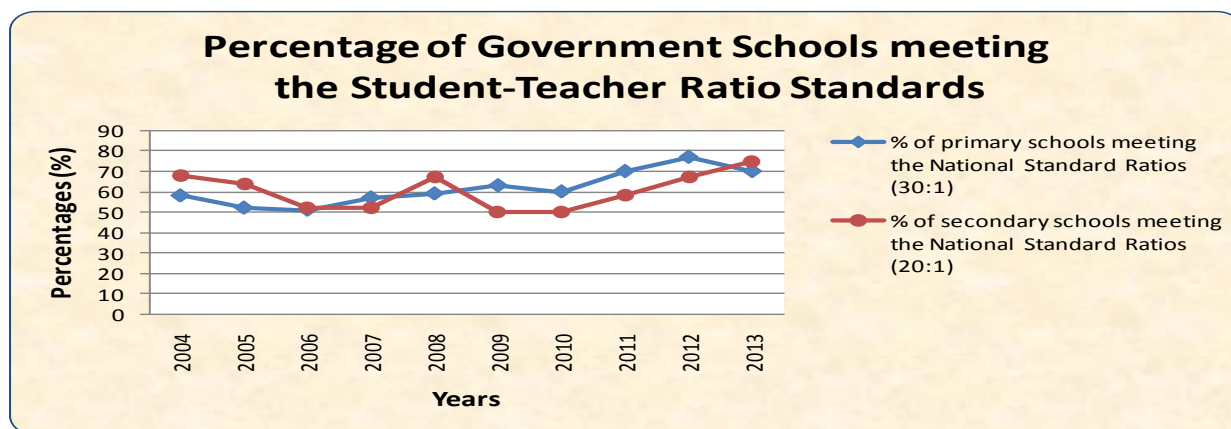
The national participation rates of students in the age group 5–14 have been stable and remained above 90% from 2004–2012. The highest participation rate was recorded in 2013 at 101%, which indicates that all students in that particular age group are most likely in the education system. This underpins the improvement in the dropout rate shown in Table 16 especially at the primary level, where nobody dropped out of school. For the 15-19 age group, the national participation rates are below 60% but have improved over the years. It remained steady from 2004 until 2007, and increased from 2008 to 2012 then slightly dropped to 55% in 2013. This coincides with higher dropout rates at the secondary level in 2013 especially at Year 12 to Year 13.

**Table 34: Number of Government Primary Schools that are meeting the National Standard for Primary Student-Teacher Ratio of 1 Teacher for 30 Students (1:30)**

Year	No. of primary schools meeting the National Standard Ratios (30:1)	No. of primary schools above the National Standard Ratios (30:1)	% of primary schools meeting the National Standard Ratios (30:1)
2004	82	59	58
2005	73	68	52
2006	72	69	51
2007	80	61	57
2008	83	57	59
2009	88	52	63
2010	85	57	60
2011	109	33	70
2012	110	32	77
2013	99	43	70

**Table 35: Number of Government Secondary Schools that are meeting the National Standard for Secondary Student-Teacher Ratio of 1 Teacher for 20 Students (1:20)**

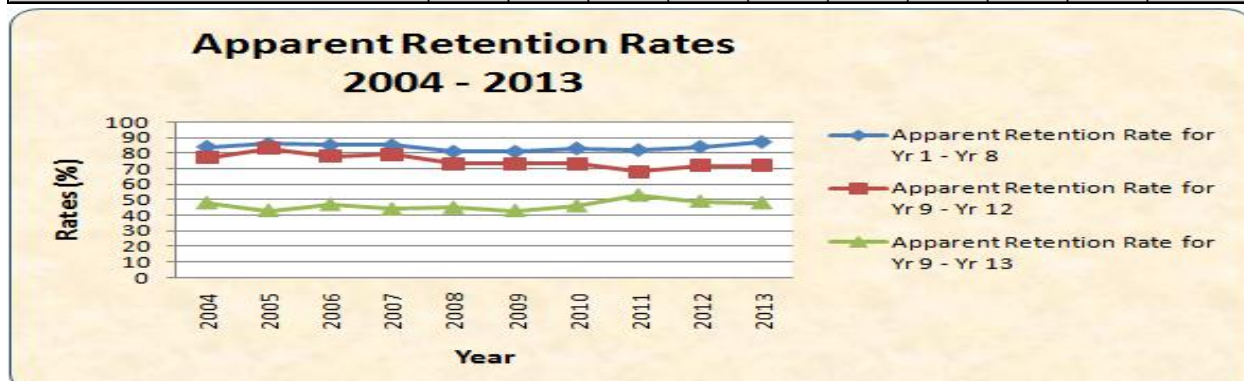
Year	No. of secondary schools meeting the National Standard Ratios (20:1)	No. of secondary schools above the National Standard Ratios (20:1)	% of secondary schools meeting the National Standard Ratios (20:1)
2004	17	8	68
2005	16	9	64
2006	13	12	52
2007	13	12	52
2008	16	8	67
2009	12	12	50
2010	12	12	50
2011	14	10	58
2012	16	8	67
2013	18	5	75



The percentage of Government primary schools meeting the national standard for the student-teacher ratio of 30:1 have improved over the years. It has dropped to 70% in 2013 from 77% in 2012. For Government secondary schools, the percentage of schools meeting the national standard for the student-teacher ratio of 20:1 have also improved over the years since 2009. In compliance to the national standard about 75% of all the secondary schools in 2013 have met this ratio.

**Table 36: Apparent Retention Rates for All Schools**

Year Level	Years									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Apparent Retention Rate for Yr 1 - Yr 8	84	86	85	85	81	81	83	82	84	87
Apparent Retention Rate for Yr 9 - Yr 12	77	83	78	79	73	73	73	68	72	72
Apparent Retention Rate for Yr 9 - Yr 13	48	43	47	44	45	43	46	53	49	48

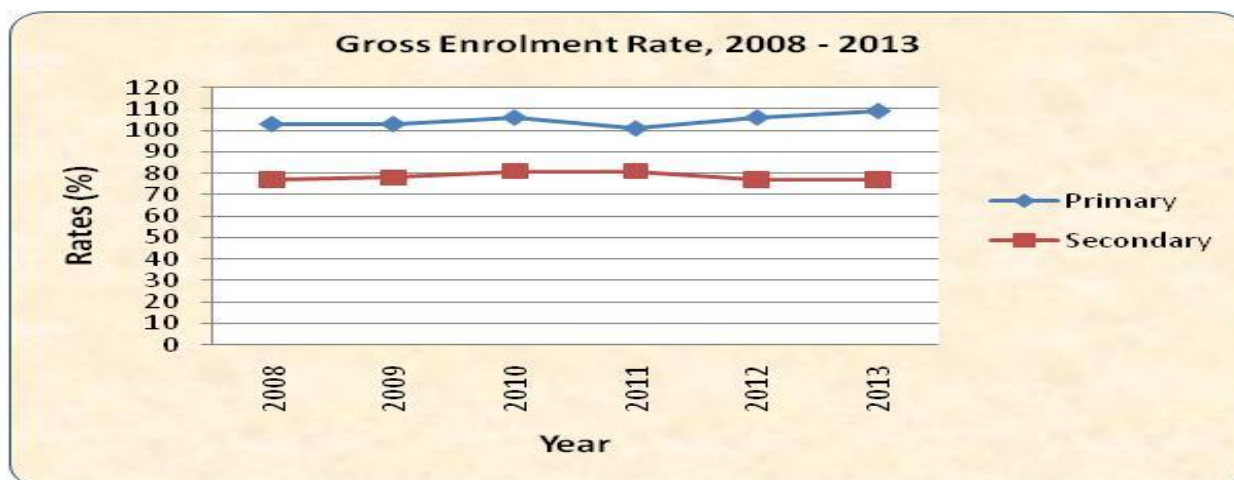


The apparent retention rate for students enrolled in Year 1 in 2006 and successfully progressed to Year 8 in 2013 is 87%. This indicates that many students from this cohort have either dropped out of school or migrated overseas before they reached Year 8. The apparent retention rate for students enrolled in Year 9 in 2010 and successfully progressed to Year 12 in 2013 is 72%. It is lower than what is expected but many students from this cohort have reached Year 12 a year earlier due to skipping a year level, as some schools do not have Year 11. The situation is worst for students who were enrolled in Year 9 in 2009 as only 48% of this cohort have successfully progressed to Year 13 in 2013. It reflects that many students from this cohort have either withdrawn from school early especially after Year 12, or migrated overseas for whatever reason(s).

**Table 37: Gross Enrolment Rates (GER) for Primary and Secondary Schools**

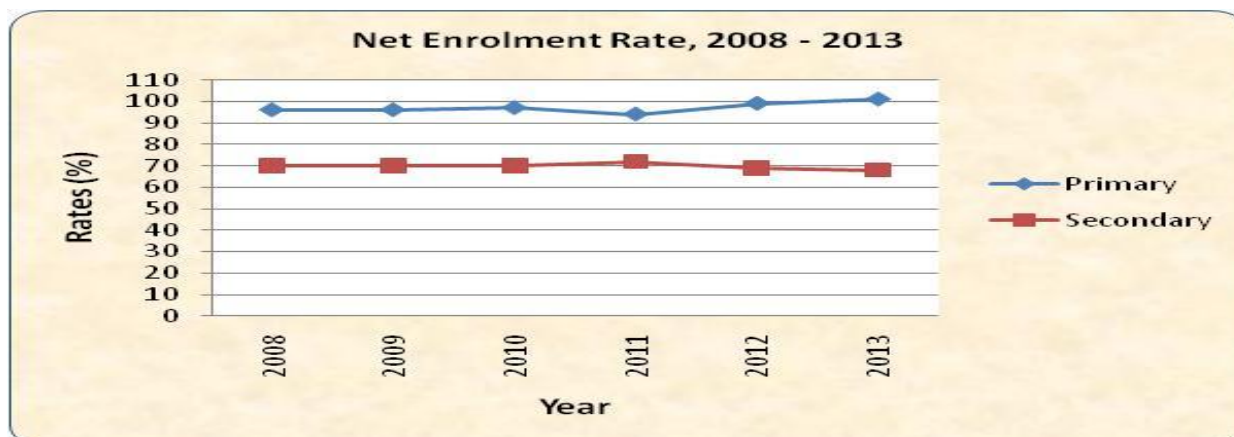
School Level	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary	103	103	106	101	106	109
Secondary	77	78	81	81	77	77

*Note: GER & NER figures have been adjusted or modified due to the delay in the availability of the Samoa 2011 Population and Housing Census final or official report.*



**Table 38: Net Enrolment Rates (NER) for Primary and Secondary Schools**

School Level	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary	96	96	97	94	99	101
Secondary	70	70	70	72	69	68



The net enrolment rate for primary level remains high over the years, with a 5% increase recorded from 99% in 2012 to 101% in 2013. Secondary level also remains stable and fluctuates around 70% over the years. However, net enrolment rate for primary level is always higher than the secondary level.

**Table 39: Students commencing First Year of Tertiary Studies**

Year	Institute of Higher Education (IHE)	Institute of Technology (IOT)	University of the South Pacific (USP)	Total
2004	411	382	Not Available	793
2005	444	381	Not Available	825
2006	557	353	Not Available	910
2007	529	384	Not Available	913
2008	456	438	Not Available	894
2009	442	308	Not Available	750
2010	701	476	Not Available	1177
	NUS Mountain Side	NUS Ocean Side		
2011	818	388	Not Available	1206
2012	849	393	Not Available	1242
2013	803	501	Not Available	1304

**Table 40: Transition Rate from Year 13 to identified Tertiary Education**

Year	Enrolment in Year 13	Total Tertiary Enrolment	Transition Rate (%) from Year 13 to Tertiary
2004	1752	793	49
2005	1584	825	47
2006	1756	910	57
2007	1652	913	52
2008	1657	894	54
2009	1669	750	45
2010	1853	1177	71
2011	2149	1206	65
2012	2015	1242	58
2013	2032	1304	65

There is an increase in the number of students commencing their first year of studies over the last 10 years. More students were enrolled at the NUS Mountain Side formerly known as the Institute of Higher Education (IHE) than the NUS Ocean Side formerly known as the Institute of Technology (IOT).

The transition rate of Year 13 students to tertiary education remains above 50% over the years except in 2009, where only 45% moved to tertiary education. The highest transition rate of 71% was recorded in 2010.