



**REPUBLIC OF SIERRA LEONE**  
**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**2015 ANNUAL SCHOOL CENSUS**

**REPORT**

**August 2016**

## **Acknowledgement**

Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MEST) carried out 2015 Annual School Census with funds from the Government of Sierra Leone and World Bank, which demonstrated government commitment to providing reliable education statistics for the purpose of informed decision-making processes. Technical Assistance was however provided by FHI360 a consulting firm through UNICEF. We are therefore very grateful to the Government of Sierra Leone and our Education Development Partners (EDPs) for providing the financial resources and Converge-SL through FHI360 and UNICEF for providing technical assistance for the 2015 ASC.

Our gratitude goes specifically to Adama J. Momoh, director, Planning and Policy for spear heading all activities during the 2015 ASC, Mohamed S. Sesay, director of Inspectorate for providing staff of the Inspectorate who served as enumerators and supervisors, Dr. Albert. C. T Dupigny for his technical guidance and valuable comments, All Deputy directors of education for coordinating data collection activities within their various districts, these MEST staff played a key role from the data collection, processing, data analysis and report writing of the 2015 ASC.

Thanks and appreciation to all other MEST staff in the Planning and Policy Directorate, especially the Deputy Director, EMIS and all staff of the M & E Unit, Analysts, Supervisors, Enumerators, Data Processing Staff, and Administrative and support Staff who immensely contributed to the successful conduct of the 2015 ASC.

We are grateful to all respondents for their time and patience shown in providing relevant information to the enumerators.

We thank God, Almighty for everything we are able to accomplish in this report.

**Dr. Alhaji Kamara**  
**Chief Education Officer**

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## **Abbreviations**

|         |  |
|---------|--|
| B.ED    | Bachelor of Education  |
| BA      | Bachelor of Arts   |
| BECE    | Basic Education Certificate Examination                      |
| BSc     | Bachelor of Science  |
| CECs    | Community Education Centres                                  |
| CSR     | Country Status Report  |
| Dip ED  | Diploma in Education   |
| ECE     | Early Childhood Education                                    |
| EFA     | Education for All  |
| EMIS    | Education Management Information System                      |
| G/B     | Girls to Boys Ratio  |
| GCR     | Gross Completion Rate  |
| GER     | Gross Enrolment Rate   |
| GIR     | Gross Intake Rate  |
| GoSL    | Government of Sierra Leone                                   |
| GPI     | Gender Parity Index  |
| HND     | Higher National Diploma                                      |
| HTC(P)  | Higher Teacher Certificate (Primary)                         |
| HTC(S)  | Higher Teacher Certificate (Secondary)                       |
| JSS     | Junior Secondary School                                      |
| M. Phil | Masters of Philosophy  |
| M.ED    | Masters of Education   |
| MA      | Masters of Arts  |
| MBA     | Masters of Business Administration                           |
| MDGs    | Millennium Development Goals on education                    |
| MEST    | Ministry of Education, Science and Technology                |
| MSc     | Masters of Science   |
| NCTVE   | National Commission for Technical and Vocational Examination |
| NPSE    | National Primary School Examination                          |
| NVQE    | National Vocational Qualifications Examination               |
| OND     | Ordinary National Diploma                                    |
| PCR     | Proxy Completion Rate  |
| PhD     | Doctor of Philosophy   |
| PIN     | Personal Identification Numbers                              |
| PQTR    | Pupil-Qualified Teachers Ratio                               |
| PTR     | Pupil-Teachers Ratio   |

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| SSL    | Statistics Sierra Leone  |
| SSS    | Senior Secondary School  |
| SSTV   | Senior Secondary Technical Vocational  |
| TC     | Teacher Certificate<br>Tertiary Education Commission/Elementary Teacher<br>Certificate |
| TEC    | Teachers Service Commission  |
| TSC    | Technical Vocational Education and Training  |
| TVET   | Universal Basic Education  |
| UBE    | West African Examination Council   |
| WAEC   | West African Senior Secondary Certificate Examinations                                 |
| WASSCE | World Bank   |
| WB     |  |

## Highlights

### **Schools**

#### ***School have increased in number at almost all levels, regions and in all Local Councils since the 2012/13 School year***

In the 2015 school census, there were a total number of 8,784 schools in Sierra Leone, of which 10.7 % were Pre-Primary, 72.5%-Primary, 12.7% -Junior Secondary and 4.1% -Senior Secondary.

Nationally, the total number of schools increased by 9.4%

Northern region has the greatest total number of schools (3,157) and the highest number of Primary school 2,431 and Junior Secondary schools, 434 but Western region have the highest number of Pre-Primary school, 409 and Senior Secondary schools 152.

In percentage terms, The Northern region had 35.9% of all schools, Eastern region 21.5%, Southern region 23.3% and Western region 19.3%.

At local council level, Freetown City Council was found to have the highest number of schools 1,058 (12.0%) of all schools, followed by Portloko district council 783 schools and Tonkolili district council 674 schools, while Bonthe Municipal Council had the lowest number of schools (21).

There are more primary schools in Port Loko District Council (573) than any other council, while Freetown City Council has more pre-schools, junior and senior secondary schools than any other local council.

#### ***Many schools are operating a single shift system***

88.0 % of the schools are operating a single shift system of education, indicating that a good number of schools are still operating a double-shift system which contravenes the Government White Paper on Education (2010).

#### ***Many schools are co-educational/mixed***

Majority of the schools in Sierra Leone 8,718 (98 %) were co-educational or mixed with both boys and girls in attendance.

#### ***Many schools in Sierra Leone are Government assisted Mission schools owned by Religious missions***

Greater number of schools 3,630 (41.3%) is owned by religious missions, Government accounted for 1,375 and private accounted for 1,006. Community schools accounted for 2,712 and other agencies accounted for 61.

Western region has the highest number of private schools 67.1% out of the 1,022 private schools in Sierra Leone. Northern region has the highest number of Government and Community schools, while Southern region has the highest number of mission schools in Sierra Leone.

About 88.5 % of the schools are public and 11.4% are private. There are more public than private schools.

Pre-school accounted for 35.1% of private schools, Primary accounted for 6.3%, JSS accounted for 16.0% and SSS accounted for 26.1%.

#### ***Many schools have functioning SMC and CTA for their school development***

84.4% of schools have functioning SMCs and 88.9% have functioning CTA that meet regularly.

Only 33.5% of SMCs have been trained in school management and 61.8% of schools have school development plan.

***Some schools are in need of permanent classroom***

Nationally, 11.5 % of total classrooms are makeshift and there are more makeshift classrooms in Primary schools than the other school levels. About 40 % of the permanent classrooms are in need of repairs.

***Many schools have furniture that are not in good condition and need repairs***

16 % of pupils furniture are in bad condition that need repair and 10 % of pupils furniture are completely broken, which makes chairs and benches for pupils not to be adequate.

***Many Schools lack safe drinking water and toilet***

Only 71.1% of schools in Sierra Leone have water facility available in school and Hand-dug well accounted for 36.1 %, Borehole 16%, Pipe borne 15.1%. There are schools (9.0 %) that still use stream/river as a source of water.

70.8% of the schools have functioning toilets, of which 35.9% are in need of repairs. 55.9 % of the schools do not have a separate latrine for pupils with disability.

***Students***

***Increase in Enrolment at school level and region***

In 2015 school year, there were a total of 1,841,252 students enrolled nation-wide. Of these students, 927,013 (50.3%) were males and 914,239 (49.7%) were females. Northern region has the highest percentage of school enrolment 36.6%, East 20.8%, South 21.7%, and West 20.9%.

Among the local councils, Freetown city council has greater percentage of enrolment 14.4%, followed by Portloko district council-9.3% and Tonkolili district council-7.3%. Bonthe city council has the least enrolment- 0.1%.

There were more females than males enrolled in all the regions, except for north that had more males than females enrolled.

***Enrolment is highest at the primary level***

Enrolment at the primary level-1,338,210 is greater than enrolment at the different school levels were: pre-primary- 65,065, junior secondary -286,457, senior secondary 156,520.

Nearly half of pre-primary enrolment was found in Western region with the least enrolment recorded in Eastern region. For the primary level, Northern region had larger proportion of enrolment (36.6%) and the least is Eastern region (20.8%).

***Mission Schools have the highest enrolment than any other provider***

Government assisted mission and community schools accounted for greater percentage of enrolments at 45% and 29% of total enrolment respectively. GOSL schools accounted for 19 %, Private schools accounted for 6 percent and other agencies accounted for 1% of total enrolment.

Private schools have the highest enrolment of pre-primary students, whereas mission and community schools have the highest enrolment of primary, JSS and SSS students.

***Primary schools have more enrolled students with disability than the other levels***

80.3% of students with disability are enrolled in primary school, 12.5% are enrolled in JSS, 4.4% are enrolled in preschool and 2.8% are enrolled in SSS.

31.2% of disabled students suffer from learning disability, 18.4% suffers from physical disability, 17.6% suffer from hearing disability and 15.6% suffers from speech disability.

***The Gross Intake Rate (GIR) for primary level is very high***

The GIR for primary level is very high at 151.6% indicating that there are so many children either above or below the official age of entering class 1.

The GIR decreases as school level is ascended.

***The Gross Enrolment Rate is high for primary and low for secondary levels***

The GER value for primary level is at 125.5%, while for Junior secondary is 60.8% and senior secondary is 27.6%. GER decreases as school level is ascended. At primary level, Females GER is greater than Males whereas at secondary level male GER is greater than females

***The Gross Completion Rate (GCR) decreases continuously as school level is ascended.***

GCR for primary is 75.3%, while for JSS is 40.6% and for SSS is 22.2%. GCR decreases as school level is ascended. At primary level, Females GCR is greater than Males whereas at secondary level male GER is greater than females

**Teachers**

***Teachers in the completed 2015 School Census questionnaires returned to MEST were reported to be 62,407***

Teaching in Sierra Leone is been dominated by men – only 25% of teachers were recounted to be female

The percentage of female teachers decreases seriously as school level moves up i.e. from 82% in preschool to 9% in senior secondary level

60.5% of all teachers are found to be at the primary level

***Teaching in Sierra Leone is mainly a profession for young and middle-aged***

Approximately, 60% of teachers in Sierra Leone were 46 years old and below with teachers 30 years and below accounting for 30%

***Many teachers in the country have no formal training as educators***

Almost one-third of the teachers reported no teaching qualification for which level they are teaching

About half and over half of the teachers in public and private senior secondary level respectively either do not have qualification or have qualification below the level

***The pupil to teacher Rratio (PTR) at all schooling level seems rational enough***

The Pupil to Qualified Teacher Ratio (PQTR) is higher than the standard set by MEST, especially the primary and SSS level of schooling



# **Chapter 1**

## **Introduction**

### **1.1 Overview**

The Education Act 2004 gives the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MEST) the authority to manage the provision of education at all levels (pre-primary, secondary, technical vocational and tertiary) and to improve literacy among citizens through adult and non-formal education in Sierra Leone. The Ministry is organized into six directorates, which include Educational Programmes and Services; Higher Education, Science and Technology; Non-formal and Adult Education; Inspectorate Division; Research and Curriculum Development; and Planning and Policy. Operated under MEST are several semi-autonomous government agencies; key among these are Basic Education Commission (BEC), Tertiary Education Commission (TEC), West African Examination Council (WAEC), National Commission for Technical and Vocational Examination (NCTVE) and Teachers Service Commission (TSC) all working towards improving quality of education.

In the absence of a Monitoring and Evaluation Unit, the Planning and Policy Directorate of MEST is responsible for educational data collection, publication and management. The directorate collects basic information on schools, such as enrolment and teacher numbers, at district level in collaboration with the Inspectorate Division which comprises school inspectors and supervisors in the frontline. The Education Management Information System (EMIS) is an investment plan in the Sierra Leone Education Sector Plan (2007-2015), a sector wide approach to planning, with the objective of harmonizing data collection, processing, analysis and dissemination. The Plan provides comprehensive framework for improving education in the country. The Plan identifies eight strategic focus areas which include:

- i. achieving universal completion of quality primary education;
- ii. expanding post-primary schooling;
- iii. expanding and improving literacy and skills training;
- iv. meeting demand for teachers as the schooling system expands;
- v. focusing on the higher education system to develop the human resources needed;
- vi. increasing access to pre-primary school;
- vii. monitoring learning quality as well as improving accountability in the education system; and
- viii. improving financing and fiscal sustainability of sector proposals.

### **1.2 The Annual School Census**

Good education data is critical to the delivery of education services. Planning, monitoring, evaluation, effective management and decision making all call for timely, accurate and reliable data on the education sector. In addition, data plays a useful role in formulating and reviewing policy. The MEST therefore places great significance on collection, collation and production of quality data in recent years. The primary source of data for the MEST is the Inspectorate Division; but the process of collecting data by the Division is unsystematic and coverage of data collected is not comprehensive in that it does not cover private schools, community schools, non-formal education and technical vocational education and training (TVET) institutions. Essentially, EMIS was established to improve data collection and to contribute to effective management of the education system. One major component of the EMIS is to conduct a high quality school census annually to capture the required education data for planning and policy-relevant analysis.

### **1.3 Education Statistics and Indicators**

The school census results illustrate basic statistics and indicators of education sector performance. The data collected provide key measurements which are useful in monitoring the achievement of the

Millennium Development Goals (MGDs) on education and Education for All (EFA) goal of Universal Basic Education (UBE). The following education statistics and indicators are computed:

- Number of schools
- Number of classrooms
- School facilities and amenities
- Number of teachers
- Enrolment
- Gross Enrolment Rate
- Repetition Rate
- Completion Rate
- Retention Rate
- Girls/Boys Ratio (Gender Parity Index)
- Pupil-Classroom Ratio
- Pupil-Teacher Ratio

In essence, data presents indicator measurements on school access, participation, efficiency, facility and human resource input.

#### **1.4 Organisation of Report**

The report is organized into 8 Chapters. Following the introduction in Chapter 1, information on schools is presented in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 gives findings on students relating to enrolment whilst enrolment rates are provided in Chapter 4. Efficiency of the education system in terms of repetition, school completion, school level transition and retention is covered in Chapter 5. School facilities are displayed in Chapter 6. Finally, Chapter 8 provides information on teachers and pupil-teacher ratio.

Additionally, annexes attached to the report contains definition of education indicators measured from data collected and school numbers at the lowest administrative level (chiefdoms) as the main report restricts to national, regional and local council level statistics and indicators.



## CHAPTER 2

### Methodology

#### 2.1 Scope and Coverage of the 2015 School Census

Every child deserves an education, but this can only occur when nations make resources available equitably, fairly and promptly. The goal of the Annual School Census Questionnaire is to collect education data every year at the school level. The data collected through this questionnaire provides a snapshot of the Sierra Leonean education system and assists planners at all levels to target interventions.

Conducting the census is an involved process and requires full participation and involvement at all levels of the Sierra Leonean education system. The primary source of data for the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MEST) is the Planning and Policy Directorate (PPD) and the establishment of the Education Management Information System (EMIS) has significantly improved data collection and contributed to effective management of the education system.

One major component of the EMIS is to conduct quality school census annually to capture the required education data for planning and policy-relevant analysis. The 2015 Annual School Census is part of the series of school census conducted by the MEST with support through the Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF). The school census provides education data for the year under review and the report offers information on preschool, primary, junior secondary and senior secondary schools and technical vocational educational training in Sierra Leone.

The process of collecting data by the PPD is systematic and coverage of data collected by the annual school census is comprehensive and it covered government schools, private schools, mission/religious schools, community schools and other schools not found within the other categories. The collection of data was done in all districts across the country as it is a census.

Data collection for the 2015 ASC was done in September-October 2015 in all 14 administrative districts of the country simultaneously. November-December 2015 was the period data entry was done and January to May was dedicated to data cleaning. June and July was the period for data analysis and report writing.

Target

Each Head Teacher was responsible for the correct and accurate completion of his or her school's Annual School Census (ASC) Questionnaire. All schools, regardless of type, completed the Questionnaire. An enumerator (school supervisors and inspectors) visited the schools and gave brief instructions on how to complete the Questionnaire, and leave the Questionnaire Guide and the Questionnaire for school administrator to complete.

#### 2.2 Data Collection Tools

The 2015 school census data was collected from public and private schools; and from all levels of schools. Separate questionnaires for the various school levels were designed and used to collect data. At each level, the data collected included information on:

- a. **School Profile** (EMIS number, school name, location of school and school contact)
- b. **School Particulars** (ownership, shift, type, year of establishment and other schools in the school compound)
- c. **School Infrastructure** (facilities, drinking water, latrines, classrooms and classroom furniture)
- d. **School Instructions** (Textbooks)
- e. **School Operations and Students** (school hours, streams, new entrants, pupil enrolment, repeaters and pupils with disability)

- f. **School Management** (CTA, SMC and school bank accounts )
- g. **Staff** (teaching and non-teaching)

### **2.3 Data Collection Procedures**

Staffs of the district education offices served as enumerators collecting the schools census data and were trained at regional level by staff from MEST headquarters in the PDD. School Inspectors and Supervisors from Bombali, Kambia, Kionadugu, Port Loko and Tonkolili were trained in Makeni City. Those from Bo, Bonthe, Moyamba and Pujehun were trained in Bo City. Kenema, Kailahun and Kono enumerators were trained in Kenema City. And those enumerators in the Western Area were trained in Freetown.

All schools, regardless of type, completed the Questionnaire. An enumerator (school supervisors and inspectors) visited the schools and gave brief instructions to the school administrators on how to complete the Questionnaire, and leave the Questionnaire Guide and the Questionnaire for them to complete. The enumerator returned at an agreed upon date to collect the completed questionnaire, verified it, and return it to the District Deputy Director - Education. The Questionnaire was verified by the District Deputy Director and submitted to the PPD. Deliberate reporting of inaccurate or incomplete information led to disciplinary action against the individual.

### **2.4 Data Management and Analysis**

The 2015 school census data collected was processed using the Ed Assist software designed by FHi360 on Microsoft Access platform. FHi360 is an international consultancy firm based in Washington contracted by UNICEF. FHi360 was represented here in Freetown by Converge SL. The software designed was in three segments – Integrated Data Entry Assistance (IDEA), Questionnaire Tracking System (QTS) and the Error Check. The IDEA was used for data entry and data editing, the QTS was used for data verification and validation and the error check was used for data cleaning. Fifteen personnel were recruited from the public for data entry and training of these personnel was done by Converge SL a local ICT consultancy group. The consultancy group supported the data entry process throughout.

The data cleaning process took longer than expected as it was due to some of the following problems: 1) the software was not tested before implementation and had to allowed a lot of errors, 2) schools were place in the wrong level code – e.g. primary schools been placed in JSS, and 3) enrolment numbers of pupils were placed in the wrong age fields. Both physical and electronics methods were employed to clean the data. Questionnaires with errors were found and checked for consistency and those with errors were sent to the field to be corrected.

Microsoft Excel and SPSS software were used to analyse the school census data. Data was analysed at national, regional and local council levels; where possible data was also disaggregated by sex, school level and ownership. The United Nation 2015 projected population figures derived from 2004 National Population and Housing Census conducted by Statistics Sierra Leone were utilized for calculating enrolment and other rates. Subsequently, a couple of trend analyses were carried out in comparison of data with results of preceding school censuses and earlier.

## Chapter 3 The Schools

### 3.1 National and Regional Distribution of Schools

#### 3.1.1 Number of Schools

The 2015 school census reported that there were a total number of 8,784 schools in Sierra Leone compared with 8,031 schools in 2013, indicating an increase of 9.4 percent in the number of schools in 2015 as shown in Table 3.1.1.1 below.

**Table 3.1.1.1: Number of school by region and school level, 2015**

| Region                  | Pre-school   | Primary      | JSS          | SSS         | All   | % of All |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------|----------|
| East                    | 176          | 1,451        | 203          | 57          | 1,887 | 21.5%    |
| North                   | 206          | 2,431        | 434          | 86          | 3,157 | 35.9%    |
| South                   | 149          | 1,621        | 208          | 65          | 2,043 | 23.3%    |
| West                    | 409          | 863          | 273          | 152         | 1,697 | 19.3%    |
| National                | 940          | 6,366        | 1,118        | 360         | 8,784 | 100%     |
| <b>% of All Schools</b> | <b>10.7%</b> | <b>72.5%</b> | <b>12.7%</b> | <b>4.1%</b> |       |          |

**Source: ASC, 2015**

More than half of the schools (6,366) in Sierra Leone, accounting for about 72.5 percent are primary schools, followed by Junior Secondary School 1,118 (12.7 percent), Pre-Primary School 940 (10.7 percent) and Senior Secondary School 360 (4.1 percent) as indicated in table 3.1 above.

Further analysis of schools in terms of regional distribution shows that majority of the schools (3,157), representing 35.9 percent are in the Northern region, followed by the South and East with 23.3 percent and 21.5 percent of the school respectively. Western region has the lowest number of schools (1,697), accounting for 19.3 percent. In all the regions, there are more primary schools than the other school levels which follow the national trend. Northern region has the highest number of primary schools (2,431) and Junior Secondary school (434), accounting for about 38.2 percent and 38.8 percent respectively for each of the school levels in the country. On the other hand, Western region have the highest number of Senior Secondary School (152) and Pre-school (409), indicating 42.2 percent and 43.5 percent of the total number of schools for each of the levels nationwide.

#### 3.1.2: Schools by Shift

In the 2015, information on the shift status of schools were asked in order to ascertain the number of schools running a double shift system as Government plans to bring back a single shift system in the running of schools for effective and quality learning. The school census results in Table 3.1.2.1 below reveals that majority of schools in Sierra Leone (7,733) in 2015, which accounted for about 88.0 percent have a single shift status. However, there are still a good number of schools operating a double shift system (morning/afternoon), which represents about 5.2 percent while a significant percentage (6.8 percent) of schools have unknown shift status. The existence of double shift contravenes the Government White Paper on Education (2010) that calls for abolition of it. Double-shift system has implication on the effectiveness of schooling, reduced teaching/learning time and thus requires urgent attention. This means that Government need to make more effort in order to achieve its aim of a single shift system in all schools.

| <b>Table 3.1.2.1 Number of Schools by school Shift Status,2015</b> |                     |                     |                    |              |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| <b>Region</b>  | <b>Single shift</b> | <b>Double shift</b> | <b>No Response</b> | <b>All</b>   |
| East   | 1,793               | 50                  | 44                 | 1,887        |
| North  | 2,912               | 39                  | 206                | 3,157        |
| South  | 1,865               | 36                  | 142                | 2,043        |
| West   | 1,163               | 327                 | 207                | 1,697        |
| <b>National</b>  | <b>7,733</b>        | <b>452</b>          | <b>599</b>         | <b>8,784</b> |
| <b>% of All Schools</b>  | <b>88.0%</b>        | <b>5.2%</b>         | <b>6.8%</b>        |              |

Source: ASC 2015

### 3.1.3 School Type

Three (3) main categories of school type for each level of school in the education system were identified during the 2015 school census. These are schools attended by 'boys only', 'girls only' and mixed/co-educational (both boys and girls). Table 3.1.3.1 below shows percentage distribution of schools by the 3 main categories in each region. Out of the 8,784 schools in Sierra Leone, 98 percent are mixed/co-educational schools. The other categories represent 1.2 percent for girls' and 0.8 percent for boys schools only. In all the regions, there are mostly mixed/co-educational schools.

| <b>Table 3.1.3.1: Percentage distribution of schools by region and sex type, 2015</b> |                  |                   |              |
|---|------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| <b>Region</b>   | <b>Boys only</b> | <b>Girls only</b> | <b>Mixed</b> |
| East  | 1.5%             | 1.1%              | 97.5%        |
| North   | 0.5%             | 0.6%              | 98.9%        |
| South   | 0.8%             | 1.8%              | 97.4%        |
| West  | 0.8%             | 1.6%              | 97.6%        |
| <b>National</b>   | <b>0.8%</b>      | <b>1.2%</b>       | <b>98.0%</b> |

Source: ASC2015

### 3.1.4 Schools Ownership/Proprietorship

In Sierra Leone, schools are either owned by the Government (either central or local) and other non-state actor entities as indicated in Table 3.1.4.1 below. Out of a total of 8,784 schools in Sierra Leone, Government accounted for about 15.6 percent (1,375), far less than that of mission schools which accounted for 41.3 percent (3,630) and private schools accounted for 11.4 percent (1,006). About 30.9 percent of the schools (2,712) are owned by community and other agencies accounted for 0.6 percent (61). It is likely that most of the schools owned by other agencies are community schools. Regionally, there are more government and community schools in the North compared to the other regions, while the South has majority of the mission schools followed by the North and East, respectively. It obvious that Western region has the highest number of private schools, accounting for more than half of private schools (67.1 percent) in the country.

**Table 3.1.4.1: Distribution of School Ownership by School level and region**

| Region          | Level        | Community    | Government   | Mission      | Other agencies | Private      | All          |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| East            | Preschool    | 61           | 12           | 74           | 2              | 27           | 176          |
|                 | Primary      | 491          | 200          | 725          | 4              | 31           | 1,451        |
|                 | JSS          | 57           | 16           | 102          | 0              | 28           | 203          |
|                 | SSS          | 12           | 2            | 35           | 0              | 8            | 57           |
|                 | <b>Total</b> | <b>621</b>   | <b>230</b>   | <b>936</b>   | <b>6</b>       | <b>94</b>    | <b>1887</b>  |
| North           | Preschool    | 61           | 27           | 85           | 0              | 33           | 206          |
|                 | Primary      | 1,128        | 495          | 760          | 4              | 44           | 2,431        |
|                 | JSS          | 200          | 41           | 161          | 3              | 29           | 434          |
|                 | SSS          | 32           | 10           | 36           | 1              | 7            | 86           |
|                 | <b>Total</b> | <b>1,421</b> | <b>573</b>   | <b>1,042</b> | <b>8</b>       | <b>113</b>   | <b>3,157</b> |
| South           | Preschool    | 21           | 26           | 63           | 1              | 38           | 149          |
|                 | Primary      | 266          | 309          | 973          | 17             | 56           | 1,621        |
|                 | JSS          | 38           | 17           | 129          | 3              | 21           | 208          |
|                 | SSS          | 11           | 8            | 36           | 1              | 9            | 65           |
|                 | <b>Total</b> | <b>336</b>   | <b>360</b>   | <b>1201</b>  | <b>22</b>      | <b>124</b>   | <b>2043</b>  |
| West            | Preschool    | 69           | 16           | 86           | 6              | 232          | 409          |
|                 | Primary      | 185          | 157          | 236          | 13             | 272          | 863          |
|                 | JSS          | 36           | 29           | 102          | 5              | 101          | 273          |
|                 | SSS          | 44           | 10           | 27           | 1              | 70           | 152          |
|                 | <b>Total</b> | <b>334</b>   | <b>212</b>   | <b>451</b>   | <b>25</b>      | <b>675</b>   | <b>1697</b>  |
| <b>National</b> |              | <b>2,712</b> | <b>1,375</b> | <b>3,630</b> | <b>61</b>      | <b>1,006</b> | <b>8,784</b> |

Source: ASC, 2015

### 3.1.5 Public and Private Schools

Public schools are presumably categorized as all schools which were indicated by the school census questionnaire responses that they were not private schools. Table 3.1.5.1 below shows the distribution of public and private schools by levels. Data reveals out of the total of 8,784 schools, there are 7,778 public schools, representing 88.5 percent of schools. At all the different school levels, public schools are far more than the private schools.

**Table 3.1.5.1: Distribution of public and private schools by school level, 2015**

| Level      | Public       | Private      | % Private  |
|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| Preschool  | 610          | 330          | 35.1%      |
| Primary    | 5,963        | 403          | 6.3%       |
| JSS        | 939          | 179          | 16.0%      |
| SSS        | 266          | 94           | 26.1%      |
| <b>All</b> | <b>7,778</b> | <b>1,006</b> | <b>11%</b> |

Table 3.5 above shows the percentage of private schools at every school level. Nationally, private school accounts for 11 percent of schools in Sierra Leone. At school level, pre-school accounts for higher proportion of private school (35.1 percent), followed by Senior Secondary School (26.1 percent) and Junior secondary schools (16.0 percent). Private schools at Primary level accounted for 6.3 percent . In order to improve on the early childhood education, the Government should increase the number of pre-schools across the country as priority.

## 3.2 Local Council Distribution of Schools

### 3.2.1 Number of schools

Table 3.2.1.1 below shows the number of schools and percentage share of total schools by local council. It is obvious that Freetown City Council, where the capital city is located, has the highest number of schools (1,058) with a percentage share of 12.0 percent than any other local council. It is followed by Port Loko and Tonkolili District Councils holding 783 and 674 schools with percentage shares of 8.9 percent and 7.6 percent respectively, far more than the number of schools and percentage in any of the city councils except for Freetown.

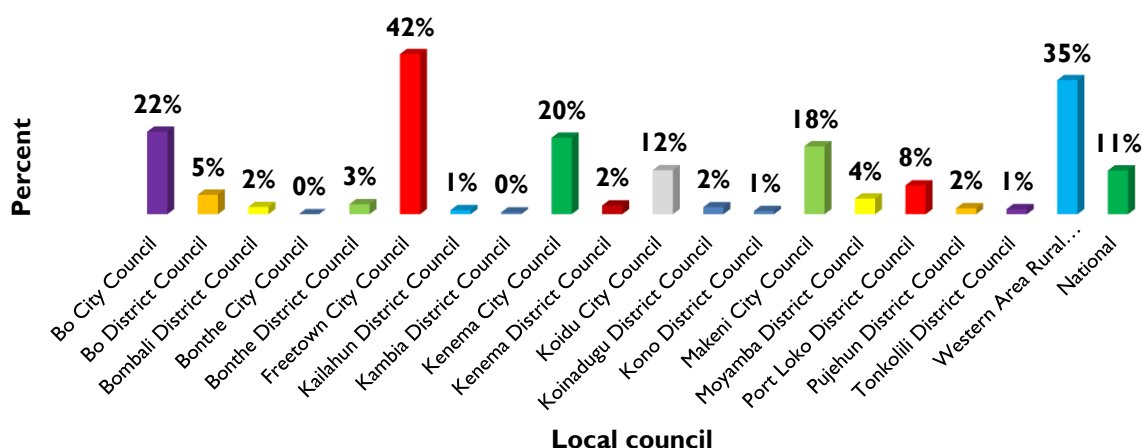
Again, there are more primary schools in Port Loko District Council (573) than any other council, while Freetown City Council has more pre-schools, junior and senior secondary schools than any other local council. It is however not surprising to note that Bonthe Municipal Council has the lowest number of schools than any other council due to the low population concentration and inaccessibility of the island of Bonthe City.

**Table 3.2.1.1: Number and percentage share of total schools by local council**

| Council                             | Pre-school | Primary      | JSS          | SSS        | All         | Percent of National Total |
|-------------------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| Kailahun District Council           | 32         | 376          | 41           | 12         | 461         | 5.3%                      |
| Kenema City Council                 | 43         | 157          | 49           | 15         | 264         | 3.0%                      |
| Kenema District Council             | 21         | 458          | 38           | 4          | 521         | 5.9%                      |
| Koidu City Council                  | 36         | 85           | 32           | 14         | 167         | 1.9%                      |
| Kono District Council               | 44         | 375          | 43           | 12         | 474         | 5.4%                      |
| Makeni City Council                 | 40         | 66           | 32           | 15         | 153         | 1.7%                      |
| Bombali District Council            | 25         | 499          | 90           | 12         | 626         | 7.1%                      |
| Kambia District Council             | 22         | 342          | 63           | 9          | 436         | 5.0%                      |
| Koinadugu District Council          | 23         | 409          | 42           | 11         | 485         | 5.5%                      |
| Port Loko District Council          | 52         | 573          | 133          | 25         | 783         | 8.9%                      |
| Tonkolili District Council          | 44         | 542          | 74           | 14         | 674         | 7.7%                      |
| Bo City Council                     | 61         | 138          | 41           | 19         | 259         | 3.0%                      |
| Bo District Council                 | 33         | 482          | 64           | 21         | 600         | 6.8%                      |
| Bonthe Municipal Council            | 4          | 9            | 5            | 3          | 21          | 0.2%                      |
| Bonthe District Council             | 25         | 213          | 21           | 6          | 265         | 3.0%                      |
| Moyamba District Council            | 18         | 497          | 56           | 11         | 582         | 6.6%                      |
| Pujehun District Council            | 8          | 282          | 21           | 5          | 316         | 3.6%                      |
| Western Area Rural District Council | 147        | 321          | 121          | 50         | 639         | 7.3%                      |
| Freetown City Council               | 262        | 542          | 152          | 102        | 1058        | 12.0%                     |
| <b>National</b>                     | <b>940</b> | <b>6,366</b> | <b>1,118</b> | <b>360</b> | <b>8784</b> | <b>100%</b>               |

Percentage distribution of privately owned schools by local council is presented in Figure 3.2.1.1 below. All four city councils have more privately owned schools than the district councils, except for Western Rural District Council, certainly because of their urban settlement. Freetown City Council has the highest proportion of private schools (42 percent), followed by Western Area Rural District Council (35 percent), Bo city council (22 percent), Kenema city council (20 percent) and then Makeni City Council (18 percent).

**Figure 3.2.1.1: Percentage distribution of privately owned schools by local council, 2015**



### 3.3 School Management

Table 3.3.1 below shows the number of schools that have functioning Community Teachers Association (CTA) and not functioning. Nationwide, 7,812 schools representing 88.9 percent of schools reported having a functioning CTA that meets regularly and keeps minutes of their meetings. About 7.2 percent of schools (629) either do not have CTA in place or CTA is in place but not functioning. It is important to have these structures in place for the effective monitoring of schools in communities. The number of schools that have a functioning CTA far exceed those that do not have for all the school levels.

**Table 3.3.1: Number and percentage of Community Teachers Association (CTA) by school level, 2015**

| School Level            | Functioning CTA | Non-Functioning CTA | No Response | All          | % Schools with Functioning CTA |
|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| Preschool               | 858             | 65                  | 17          | 940          | 91.3%                          |
| Primary                 | 5,632           | 491                 | 243         | 6,366        | 88.5%                          |
| JSS                     | 993             | 59                  | 66          | 1,118        | 88.8%                          |
| SSS                     | 329             | 14                  | 17          | 360          | 91.4%                          |
| <b>All Schools</b>      | <b>7,812</b>    | <b>629</b>          | <b>343</b>  | <b>8,784</b> | <b>88.9%</b>                   |
| <b>% of All Schools</b> | <b>88.9%</b>    | <b>7.2%</b>         | <b>3.9%</b> |              |                                |

Source: ASC 2015

Across the country, nearly 90 percent of schools for all levels put together have got a functioning CTA. Analysis at school level shows higher values reflecting the national value, except for primary that have the lowest (88.5 percent) accounting for a functioning CTA.

Table 3.3.2 below reveals the number of times within a year that Community Teacher Association (CTA) meets on school development issues. It is good to know that out of the 7,812 schools with functioning CTA, about 72 percent (5,630) do meet at least three times within a year. Only few schools (2,019) having a functioning CTA, representing 25.8 percent, reported meeting once or twice in a year.

**Table 3.3.2: Frequency of CTA holding meeting by school level**

| School Level       | Frequency of Meeting |             |             |                    |             |             |
|--------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                    | Once or less         | Two times   | Three time  | Four or more times | No response | All         |
| Preschool          | 29                   | 182         | 489         | 137                | 21          | 858         |
| Primary            | 155                  | 1,288       | 3,154       | 930                | 105         | 5,632       |
| JSS                | 32                   | 237         | 555         | 141                | 28          | 993         |
| SSS                | 11                   | 85          | 191         | 33                 | 9           | 329         |
| <b>All Schools</b> | <b>227</b>           | <b>1792</b> | <b>4389</b> | <b>1241</b>        | <b>163</b>  | <b>7812</b> |

Source: ASC 2015

Table 3.3.3 below shows the number of schools with functioning CTA by local council. Freetown City Council registered the highest number of schools with functioning CTA and Bonthe Municipal Council accounted for the least number. In terms of percentage, Freetown City and Bo District Councils have the largest percentage of their schools having functioning CTA; which accounted for 95.1 and 94.8 percent respectively. Bonthe Municipal Council holds the least percentage of its schools (76.2 percent) with functioning CTA. It is interesting to note that about 88.9 percent of schools in the 15 local councils have functioning CTA. Only in 4 local councils have just above 70 percent of schools having functioning CTA.

**Table 3.3.3: Number and percentage of schools with functioning CTA by local council**

| Council                             | Functioning CTA | Non-Functioning CTA | No Response | All         | % Schools with Functioning CTA |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| Bo City Council                     | 234             | 8                   | 17          | 259         | <b>90.3%</b>                   |
| Bo District Council                 | 569             | 12                  | 19          | 600         | <b>94.8%</b>                   |
| Bombali District Council            | 542             | 53                  | 31          | 626         | <b>86.6%</b>                   |
| Bonthe City Council                 | 16              | 5                   |             | 21          | <b>76.2%</b>                   |
| Bonthe District Council             | 235             | 23                  | 7           | 265         | <b>88.7%</b>                   |
| Freetown City Council               | 1009            | 23                  | 26          | 1058        | <b>95.4%</b>                   |
| Kailahun District Council           | 421             | 33                  | 7           | 461         | <b>91.3%</b>                   |
| Kambia District Council             | 390             | 35                  | 11          | 436         | <b>89.4%</b>                   |
| Kenema City Council                 | 211             | 35                  | 18          | 264         | <b>79.9%</b>                   |
| Kenema District Council             | 450             | 64                  | 7           | 521         | <b>86.4%</b>                   |
| Koidu-New Sembehun City             | 157             | 4                   | 6           | 167         | <b>94.0%</b>                   |
| Koinadugu District Council          | 373             | 75                  | 37          | 485         | <b>76.9%</b>                   |
| Kono District Council               | 448             | 17                  | 9           | 474         | <b>94.5%</b>                   |
| Makeni City Council                 | 143             |                     | 10          | 153         | <b>93.5%</b>                   |
| Moyamba District Council            | 529             | 37                  | 16          | 582         | <b>90.9%</b>                   |
| Port Loko District Council          | 714             | 34                  | 35          | 783         | <b>91.2%</b>                   |
| Pujehun District Council            | 285             | 20                  | 11          | 316         | <b>90.2%</b>                   |
| Tonkolili District Council          | 517             | 107                 | 50          | 674         | <b>76.7%</b>                   |
| Western Area Rural District Council | 569             | 44                  | 26          | 639         | <b>89.0%</b>                   |
| <b>National</b>                     | <b>7812</b>     | <b>629</b>          | <b>343</b>  | <b>8784</b> | <b>88.9%</b>                   |



Table 3.3.4 below shows the number of schools that have functioning School Management Committee (SMC). Up to 7,416 schools, accounting for 84.4 percent, reported having functional SMCs that play significant role in managing schools in their localities. It is surprising to note that quite a good number of schools (899), accounting for 10.2 percent, are not having a functioning SMC and there was no response for 469 schools (5.3 percent). It is against the mandate of MEST/GoSL that schools are not having an SMC to be actively involved in the management of schools within their communities.

**Table 3.3.4: Number of school with functioning SMC by level**

| School Level       | Functioning SMC | Non-Functioning SMC | No Response | All          |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Preschool          | 693             | 178                 | 69          | 940          |
| Primary            | 5,650           | 429                 | 287         | 6,366        |
| JSS                | 773             | 253                 | 92          | 1,118        |
| SSS                | 300             | 39                  | 21          | 360          |
| <b>All Schools</b> | <b>7,416</b>    | <b>899</b>          | <b>469</b>  | <b>8,784</b> |

Source: ASC 2015

As shown in Figure 3.3.1 below, by far more schools were found to have functioning SMCs at all levels. Analysis by school level evidence primary schools registered the highest number and percentage having functioning SMCs (89 percent), while Junior Secondary School recorded the lowest percentage of functioning SMC (69 percent) though numbers are considerably higher than those for Senior Secondary School.

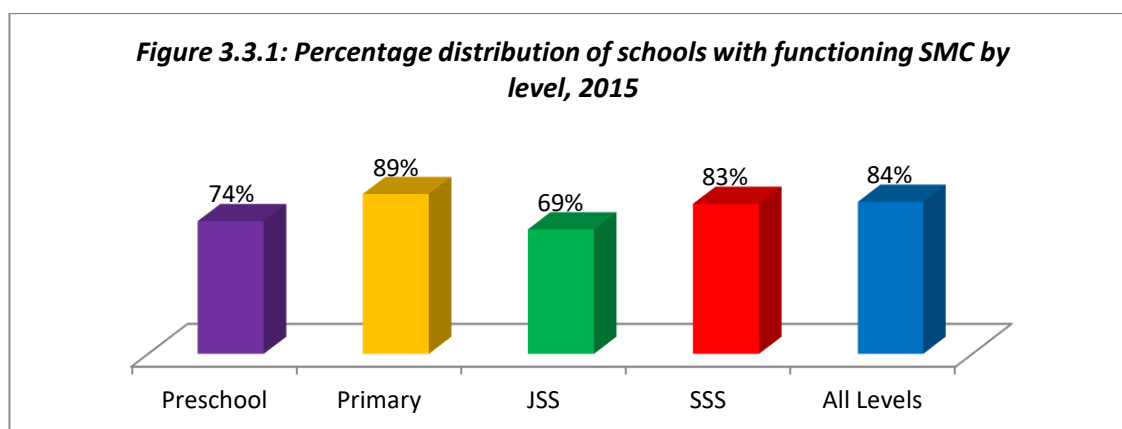


Table 3.3.5 below reveals the number of times within a year that School Management Committee (SMC) meets on school development issues. Evidently, out of the 7,416 schools with functioning SMC, about 66.8 percent (4,961) do meet at least three times within a year. Only few schools (434), representing 5.9 percent, with functioning SMCs reported meeting once in a year.

**Table 3.3.5: Frequency of SMCs holding meeting by school level**

| School Level       | Once or less | Two times   | Three time  | Four or more times | No response | All         |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Preschool          | 41           | 183         | 323         | 112                | 34          | 693         |
| Primary            | 246          | 1,295       | 2,968       | 1,010              | 131         | 5,650       |
| JSS                | 115          | 254         | 330         | 55                 | 19          | 773         |
| SSS                | 32           | 101         | 139         | 24                 | 4           | 300         |
| <b>All Schools</b> | <b>434</b>   | <b>1833</b> | <b>3760</b> | <b>1201</b>        | <b>188</b>  | <b>7416</b> |

Source: 2015

Table 3.3.6 below shows the number of schools that have School Management Committee (SMC) received training in last two years. Out of 7,416 schools with SMCs, one-third of schools (2,486), reported SMCs received training in the last two years on school management. For majority of the schools (64.4 percent), SMCs had not received such training in the period under review. This could be attributed to the outbreak of the EVD in the country which led to the closure of all learning institutions. It is important for SMC's to be trained on school management.

**Table 3.3.6: Number and percentage of schools with SMC trained by level, 2015**

| School Level       | SMC trained  | SMC not trained | No Response | All            | % Schools with SMC trained |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| Preschool          | 209          | 454             | 15          | 678            | 30.8%                      |
| Primary            | 2,032        | 3,516           | 129         | 5,677          | 35.8%                      |
| JSS                | 183          | 569             | 18          | 770            | 23.8%                      |
| SSS                | 62           | 222             | 7           | 291            | 21.3%                      |
| <b>All Schools</b> | <b>2,486</b> | <b>4,761</b>    | <b>169</b>  | <b>7,416</b>   | <b>33.5%</b>               |
| <b>%</b>           | <b>33.5%</b> | <b>64.2%</b>    | <b>2.3%</b> | <b>100.00%</b> |                            |

**Source: ASC, 2015**

Table 3.3.7 below presents number of schools with functioning SMC by local council. Freetown City Council consistently holds the highest number of schools with functioning SMC (878) and Bonthe Municipal Council has got the lowest number (16). However, in terms of percentage, Koidu City Council accounted for the highest percentage of its schools (95.2 percent) having functioning SMC whilst Kenema City Council has got the least percentage (57.2 percent).

**Table 3.3.7: Number and percentage of schools with functioning SMC by local council**

| Council                             | Functioning SMC | Non-Functioning SMC | No Response | All         | % Schools with Functioning SMC |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| Bo City Council                     | 200             | 39                  | 20          | 259         | 77.2%                          |
| Bo District Council                 | 537             | 30                  | 33          | 600         | 89.5%                          |
| Bombali District Council            | 514             | 86                  | 26          | 626         | 82.1%                          |
| Bonthe City Council                 | 16              | 5                   |             | 21          | 76.2%                          |
| Bonthe District Council             | 235             | 16                  | 14          | 265         | 88.7%                          |
| Freetown City Council               | 878             | 104                 | 76          | 1058        | 83.0%                          |
| Kailahun District Council           | 406             | 40                  | 15          | 461         | 88.1%                          |
| Kambia District Council             | 385             | 42                  | 9           | 436         | 88.3%                          |
| Kenema City Council                 | 151             | 99                  | 14          | 264         | 57.2%                          |
| Kenema District Council             | 428             | 73                  | 20          | 521         | 82.1%                          |
| Koidu-New Sembehun City             | 159             | 4                   | 4           | 167         | 95.2%                          |
| Koinadugu District Council          | 435             | 27                  | 23          | 485         | 89.7%                          |
| Kono District Council               | 437             | 20                  | 17          | 474         | 92.2%                          |
| Makeni City Council                 | 129             | 10                  | 14          | 153         | 84.3%                          |
| Moyamba District Council            | 531             | 36                  | 15          | 582         | 91.2%                          |
| Port Loko District Council          | 672             | 55                  | 56          | 783         | 85.8%                          |
| Pujehun District Council            | 273             | 27                  | 16          | 316         | 86.4%                          |
| Tonkolili District Council          | 548             | 93                  | 33          | 674         | 81.3%                          |
| Western Area Rural District Council | 482             | 93                  | 64          | 639         | 75.4%                          |
| <b>National</b>                     | <b>7416</b>     | <b>899</b>          | <b>469</b>  | <b>8784</b> | <b>84.4%</b>                   |

Table 3.3.8 below gives number of schools that have a development plan available. Out of the 8,784 schools across the country, only 5,426 schools, which accounted for 61.8 percent, reported having a school development plan, whilst slightly over one-third of schools (2,902), representing 33.0 percent, do not have a school development plan. Although greater number of schools at primary level (3,710) have development plan, yet the level has the least percentage of schools (58.3 percent) to have development plan compared to the other school levels. Greater percentage of Senior Secondary Schools (78.1 percent) reported having a development plan, followed by Junior Secondary Schools (73.2 percent).

**Table 3.3.8: Number of schools with School Development Plan by level, 2015**

| School Level         | School Development Plan available | No School Development Plan available | No Response | All          | % Schools with Development Plan |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------------------|
| Preschool            | 617                               | 255                                  | 68          | 940          | 65.6%                           |
| Primary              | 3,710                             | 2,352                                | 304         | 6,366        | 58.3%                           |
| JSS                  | 818                               | 239                                  | 61          | 1,118        | 73.2%                           |
| SSS                  | 281                               | 56                                   | 23          | 360          | 78.1%                           |
| <b>All Schools</b>   | <b>5,426</b>                      | <b>2,902</b>                         | <b>456</b>  | <b>8,784</b> | <b>61.9%</b>                    |
| <b>% All Schools</b> | <b>61.8%</b>                      | <b>33.0%</b>                         | <b>5.2%</b> |              |                                 |

*Source: ASC, 2015*

Table 3.3.9 below highlights the number of the schools in each local council that have school development plan (SDP). Again, Freetown City Council recorded the highest number of schools with school development plan (828) compared to the other local councils. Kenema City Council has got, proportionately, the least number of schools having got a development plan. Percentagewise, Koidu City Council recorded the largest percentage of schools (85.0 percent) with school development plan; followed by Bo City Council (82.2 percent), Bo District Council (80 percent), Freetown City Council (78.4 percent) and then Kenema City Council. Development plan is vital for school management and development; therefore, district and city council authorities should ensure that all schools produce a development plan.

**Table 3.3.9 Number of schools that have Development Plan by local council, 2015**

| Council                             | School Development Plan | No School Development Plan | No Response | All         | % School Development Plan |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| Bo City Council                     | 213                     | 30                         | 16          | 259         | 82.2%                     |
| Bo District Council                 | 480                     | 94                         | 26          | 600         | 80.0%                     |
| Bombali District Council            | 277                     | 319                        | 30          | 626         | 44.2%                     |
| Bonthe City Council                 | 14                      | 6                          | 1           | 21          | 66.7%                     |
| Bonthe District Council             | 152                     | 104                        | 9           | 265         | 57.4%                     |
| Freetown City Council               | 828                     | 152                        | 78          | 1058        | 78.3%                     |
| Kailahun District Council           | 243                     | 201                        | 17          | 461         | 52.7%                     |
| Kambia District Council             | 270                     | 154                        | 12          | 436         | 61.9%                     |
| Kenema City Council                 | 65                      | 168                        | 31          | 264         | 24.6%                     |
| Kenema District Council             | 201                     | 303                        | 17          | 521         | 38.6%                     |
| Koidu-New Sembehun City             | 142                     | 21                         | 4           | 167         | 85.0%                     |
| Koinadugu District Council          | 227                     | 220                        | 38          | 485         | 46.8%                     |
| Kono District Council               | 210                     | 251                        | 13          | 474         | 44.3%                     |
| Makeni City Council                 | 114                     | 26                         | 13          | 153         | 74.5%                     |
| Moyamba District Council            | 406                     | 162                        | 14          | 582         | 69.8%                     |
| Port Loko District Council          | 566                     | 172                        | 45          | 783         | 72.3%                     |
| Pujehun District Council            | 176                     | 130                        | 10          | 316         | 55.7%                     |
| Tonkolili District Council          | 385                     | 264                        | 25          | 674         | 57.1%                     |
| Western Area Rural District Council | 457                     | 125                        | 57          | 639         | 71.5%                     |
| <b>National</b>                     | <b>5426</b>             | <b>2902</b>                | <b>456</b>  | <b>8784</b> | <b>61.8%</b>              |

## Chapter 4

### Facilities in Schools

#### 4.1 Introduction

Availability of basic facilities in schools is fundamental to improved learning environment that could enhance teaching as well as learning outcomes of pupils. Like previous school censuses, the 2015 census seeks to investigate the number of classrooms and classes/streams and furniture in schools; and, at the same time, whether the following facilities are available: school feeding programme, laboratory, library, electricity, computer and WASH. This section provides analysis of data disaggregated by region, local council and school level.

#### 4.2 School Feeding Programme

The 2015 school census explores information on the number of schools benefitting from a school feeding programme from either WFP or CRS. Table 4.2.1 below shows the number and percentage distribution of schools benefitting from school feeding by school level. Data indicates that very few schools (1,793), accounting for 20.4 percent are benefitting from school feeding programme. Primary level has greater proportion of schools (27.1 percent) benefitting from school feeding programme compared to other levels of schools. There is every need for the Government to implement the proposed national school feeding programme in order to cover the larger majority of schools (especially government-assisted schools) that are currently not benefitting from school feeding programme in all fourteen (14) districts in the country.

**Table 4.2.1: Percentage Distribution of Schools with School Feeding Programme by School Level, 2015**

| School level         | School feeding available | School feeding not available | No response | ALL          | % schools with school feeding |
|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| Preschool            | 46                       | 882                          | 12          | 940          | <b>4.89%</b>                  |
| Primary              | 1,727                    | 4,541                        | 98          | 6366         | <b>27.13%</b>                 |
| JSS                  | 13                       | 1092                         | 13          | 1118         | <b>1.16%</b>                  |
| SSS                  | 7                        | 349                          | 4           | 360          | <b>1.94%</b>                  |
| <b>All Schools</b>   | <b>1,793</b>             | <b>6,864</b>                 | <b>127</b>  | <b>8,784</b> | <b>20.41%</b>                 |
| <b>% All Schools</b> | <b>20.4%</b>             | <b>78.1%</b>                 | <b>1.4%</b> |              |                               |

#### 4.3 Classrooms and Classes/Streams – Numbers & Status

The number of classroom that is used for instruction is crucial in the learning process; this has implication for the pupil-classroom ratio in order to know whether our classes are overcrowded or not. The pupil-classroom ratio gives an indication of classroom size and overcrowding can have negative impact on the learning outcomes. Table 4.3.1 below shows the number and status of classrooms by region and school level. Status is determined by the extent of permanency; either permanent or makeshift.

Data evidence that although schools are having greater numbers of permanent classrooms yet there are a good number of classrooms that are temporary which we refer to as “make-shift”. Nationally, there are 4,909 “make-shift” classrooms at all school levels; representing 11.5 percent of total classrooms. The number of “make-shift” classrooms in primary schools (3,808) are by far greater than those at any other school level with the trend reflecting across the four regions. Northern region (1,179) recorded the largest number of “make-shift” classrooms in primary schools, accounting for about 30.9 percent of all “make-shift” classrooms at the level. This is followed by the Southern region (1,056) with 27.7 percent, Western Area (797) with 20.9 percent and then Eastern region the lowest number (776) with 20.3 percent.

**Table 4.3.1: Number and status of classroom by region and school level, 2015**

| Region          | Preschool    |            | Primary       |              | JSS          |            | SSS          |            |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|
|                 | Permanent    | Makeshift  | Permanent     | Makeshift    | Permanent    | Makeshift  | Permanent    | Makeshift  |
| East            | 350          | 55         | 5,572         | 776          | 1,231        | 64         | 566          | 32         |
| North           | 386          | 54         | 9,143         | 1,179        | 2,287        | 140        | 806          | 45         |
| South           | 354          | 49         | 5,557         | 1,056        | 1,249        | 88         | 568          | 45         |
| West            | 1,168        | 213        | 4,999         | 797          | 2,114        | 178        | 1,544        | 138        |
| <b>National</b> | <b>2,258</b> | <b>371</b> | <b>25,271</b> | <b>3,808</b> | <b>6,881</b> | <b>470</b> | <b>3,484</b> | <b>260</b> |

Source: ASC 2015

Data indicates that there are large numbers of makeshift classrooms in all local councils, especially in primary schools. Surprisingly, the Freetown City Council registers larger number of makeshift classrooms at 525 in primary than any other local council. Table 4.3.2 below shows number and status of classroom by local council and school level.

**Table 4.3.2: Number and Status of classroom by local council and school level, 2015**

| Local Council                       | Preschool    |            | Primary       |              | JSS          |            | SSS          |            |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|
|                                     | Permanent    | Makeshift  | Permanent     | Makeshift    | Permanent    | Makeshift  | Permanent    | Makeshift  |
| Bo City Council                     | 154          | 19         | 803           | 40           | 387          | 7          | 208          | 7          |
| Bo District Council                 | 90           | 8          | 1,783         | 231          | 334          | 27         | 170          | 20         |
| Bombali District Council            | 40           | 4          | 1,874         | 149          | 452          | 18         | 103          | 2          |
| Bonthe City Council                 | 7            | -          | 54            | 6            | 16           | 1          | 23           | 4          |
| Bonthe District Council             | 42           | 15         | 632           | 194          | 135          | 8          | 60           | 6          |
| Freetown City Council               | 748          | 123        | 3,378         | 525          | 1,404        | 95         | 1,164        | 98         |
| Kailahun District Council           | 39           | 13         | 1,441         | 177          | 260          | 14         | 111          | 7          |
| Kambia District Council             | 41           | 1          | 1,361         | 158          | 312          | 21         | 76           | 4          |
| Kenema City Council                 | 108          | 10         | 804           | 123          | 345          | 18         | 221          | 8          |
| Kenema District Council             | 38           | 6          | 1,472         | 210          | 184          | 6          | 34           | -          |
| Koidu City Council                  | 77           | 11         | 534           | 41           | 217          | 17         | 120          | 10         |
| Koinadugu District Council          | 40           | 17         | 1,176         | 212          | 185          | 12         | 88           | 4          |
| Kono District Council               | 88           | 15         | 1,321         | 225          | 225          | 9          | 80           | 7          |
| Makeni City Council                 | 93           | 8          | 453           | 55           | 261          | 6          | 192          | 5          |
| Moyamba District Council            | 48           | 6          | 1,467         | 358          | 270          | 27         | 86           | 6          |
| Port Loko District Council          | 119          | 15         | 2,378         | 213          | 666          | 50         | 223          | 19         |
| Pujehun District Council            | 13           | 1          | 818           | 227          | 107          | 18         | 21           | 2          |
| Tonkolili District Council          | 53           | 9          | 1,901         | 392          | 411          | 33         | 124          | 11         |
| Western Area Rural District Council | 420          | 90         | 1,621         | 272          | 710          | 83         | 380          | 40         |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                  | <b>2,258</b> | <b>371</b> | <b>25,271</b> | <b>3,808</b> | <b>6,881</b> | <b>470</b> | <b>3,484</b> | <b>260</b> |

Table 4.3.3 below gives the condition of permanent classrooms (in terms of those needing repairs) by school level in the four regions. There are 37,894 permanent classrooms for all school levels across the country; out of which 11,312 (accounting for 29.8 per cent) reportedly need repairs although nature of repairs was not stated during the school census. At school level, more primary schools hold greater number (15,009) and percentage of (59 percent) of permanent classrooms needing repairs compared to the other school levels. There are 3,285 permanent classrooms (48 percent) at junior secondary level, 1,394 (40 percent) at senior secondary and 849 (38 percent) at preschool that need repairs.

In terms of numbers, Northern region has got by far more permanent classrooms at primary level compared to other school levels needing repairs than the other regions. However, in percentage terms, Southern region has the highest percentage of classrooms in need of repairs than the other regions at all school levels. About 70 percent of these classrooms in primary schools, 62 percent in preschool, 57

percent in JSS and 51 percent in SSS need repairs in the Southern region. Western region recorded the lowest percentages of the classrooms that need repairs than the other regions at all school levels.

**Table 4.3.3: Number and Percentage of permanent classroom in need of repairs by region and school level, 2015**

| Region          | Preschool        |                | Primary          |                | JSS              |                | SSS              |                |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
|                 | Number Permanent | % need repairs | Number Permanent | % need repairs | Number Permanent | % need repairs | Number Permanent | % need repairs |
| East            | 143              | 41%            | 2,959            | 53%            | 569              | 46%            | 212              | 37%            |
| North           | 174              | 45%            | 6,118            | 67%            | 1,229            | 54%            | 404              | 50%            |
| South           | 218              | 62%            | 3,889            | 70%            | 715              | 57%            | 289              | 51%            |
| West            | 314              | 27%            | 2,043            | 41%            | 772              | 37%            | 489              | 32%            |
| <b>National</b> | <b>849</b>       | <b>38%</b>     | <b>15,009</b>    | <b>59%</b>     | <b>3,285</b>     | <b>48%</b>     | <b>1,394</b>     | <b>40%</b>     |

Source: 2015 ASC

It is apparent that most local councils are generally showing significantly high number and percentages of classrooms in schools needing repairs. Obviously, primary schools have greater numbers and percentages of their classrooms to be repaired in almost all local councils than the other school levels as table 4.3.4 below shows.

**Table 4.3.4: Number and Percentage of classroom that need repairs by local council and school level, 2015**

| Local Council                       | Preschool  |                | Primary       |                | JSS          |                | SSS          |                |
|-------------------------------------|------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
|                                     | Count      | % need repairs | Count         | % need repairs | Count        | % need repairs | Count        | % need repairs |
| Bo City Council                     | 92         | 60%            | 445           | 55%            | 151          | 39%            | 48           | 23%            |
| Bo District Council                 | 50         | 56%            | 1,205         | 68%            | 209          | 63%            | 100          | 59%            |
| Bombali District Council            | 15         | 38%            | 1,213         | 65%            | 205          | 45%            | 47           | 46%            |
| Bonthe City Council                 | 7          | 100%           | 32            | 59%            | 8            | 50%            | 15           | 65%            |
| Bonthe District Council             | 23         | 55%            | 428           | 68%            | 82           | 61%            | 45           | 75%            |
| Freetown City Council               | 164        | 22%            | 1,340         | 40%            | 461          | 33%            | 342          | 29%            |
| Kailahun District Council           | 19         | 49%            | 804           | 56%            | 117          | 45%            | 38           | 34%            |
| Kambia District Council             | 23         | 56%            | 1,014         | 75%            | 194          | 62%            | 45           | 59%            |
| Kenema City Council                 | 20         | 19%            | 264           | 33%            | 87           | 25%            | 49           | 22%            |
| Kenema District Council             | 7          | 18%            | 675           | 46%            | 71           | 39%            | 14           | 41%            |
| Koidu City Council                  | 38         | 49%            | 295           | 55%            | 170          | 78%            | 68           | 57%            |
| Koinadugu District Council          | 16         | 40%            | 766           | 65%            | 100          | 54%            | 40           | 45%            |
| Kono District Council               | 59         | 67%            | 921           | 70%            | 124          | 55%            | 43           | 54%            |
| Makeni City Council                 | 37         | 40%            | 242           | 53%            | 152          | 58%            | 102          | 53%            |
| Moyamba District Council            | 37         | 77%            | 1,174         | 80%            | 189          | 70%            | 63           | 73%            |
| Port Loko District Council          | 46         | 39%            | 1,514         | 64%            | 369          | 55%            | 96           | 43%            |
| Pujehun District Council            | 9          | 69%            | 605           | 74%            | 76           | 71%            | 18           | 86%            |
| Tonkolili District Council          | 37         | 70%            | 1,369         | 72%            | 209          | 51%            | 74           | 60%            |
| Western Area Rural District Council | 150        | 36%            | 703           | 43%            | 311          | 44%            | 147          | 39%            |
| <b>National</b>                     | <b>849</b> | <b>38%</b>     | <b>15,009</b> | <b>59%</b>     | <b>3,285</b> | <b>48%</b>     | <b>1,394</b> | <b>40%</b>     |

Table 4.3.5 below shows the number of classes/streams by local council and school level. It is understandable that primary school have more classes/streams (38,343) just as there is more primary school in the country than other school levels. It is not surprising to know that FCC has the highest number of classes/streams for each school level, while Bonthe City Council has the lowest.

| Local Council                       | Preschool    | Primary       | JSS          | SSS          |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Bo City Council                     | 342          | 958           | 328          | 238          |
| Bo District Council                 | 117          | 3,685         | 276          | 161          |
| Bombali District Council            | 43           | 3,055         | 1,072        | 92           |
| Bonthe Municipal Council            | 12           | 55            | 17           | 24           |
| Bonthe District Council             | 116          | 1,140         | 132          | 59           |
| Freetown City Council               | 1,147        | 4,307         | 1,868        | 1,269        |
| Kailahun District Council           | 84           | 1,876         | 213          | 103          |
| Kambia District Council             | 38           | 1,893         | 254          | 94           |
| Kenema City Council                 | 126          | 1,001         | 294          | 214          |
| Kenema District Council             | 54           | 2,151         | 157          | 35           |
| Koidu City Council                  | 283          | 606           | 181          | 138          |
| Koinadugu District Council          | 59           | 1,776         | 165          | 83           |
| Kono District Council               | 115          | 1,468         | 161          | 68           |
| Makeni City Council                 | 462          | 545           | 238          | 199          |
| Moyamba District Council            | 39           | 2,665         | 245          | 101          |
| Port Loko District Council          | 208          | 4,286         | 578          | 243          |
| Pujehun District Council            | 21           | 1,486         | 91           | 25           |
| Tonkolili District Council          | 97           | 3,196         | 1,108        | 147          |
| Western Area Rural District Council | 649          | 2,194         | 511          | 388          |
| <b>National</b>                     | <b>4,012</b> | <b>38,343</b> | <b>7,889</b> | <b>3,681</b> |

Source: 2015 ASC.

#### 4.4 Library, Electricity Grid, Computer Equipment, Recreation Facility and Functioning Generator

Table 4.4.1 below presents the number and percentage distribution of library, electricity grid, computer equipment, recreation facility and functioning generator available in school by school level. Generally, fewer schools were found to have the identified facilities nationwide. More preschool, primary, junior and senior secondary schools reported having a good number of recreation facilities available. Proportionately, more senior secondary schools are likely to have library (57.2 percent) in particular. Availability of computers is lowest in the primary level at 4.7 percent. However, less than one-third of primary, junior and senior secondary schools are connected to the national electricity grid.

**Table 4.4.1: Percentage distribution of schools with library, electricity grid, computer equipment, recreation facility and functioning generator by school level, 2015**

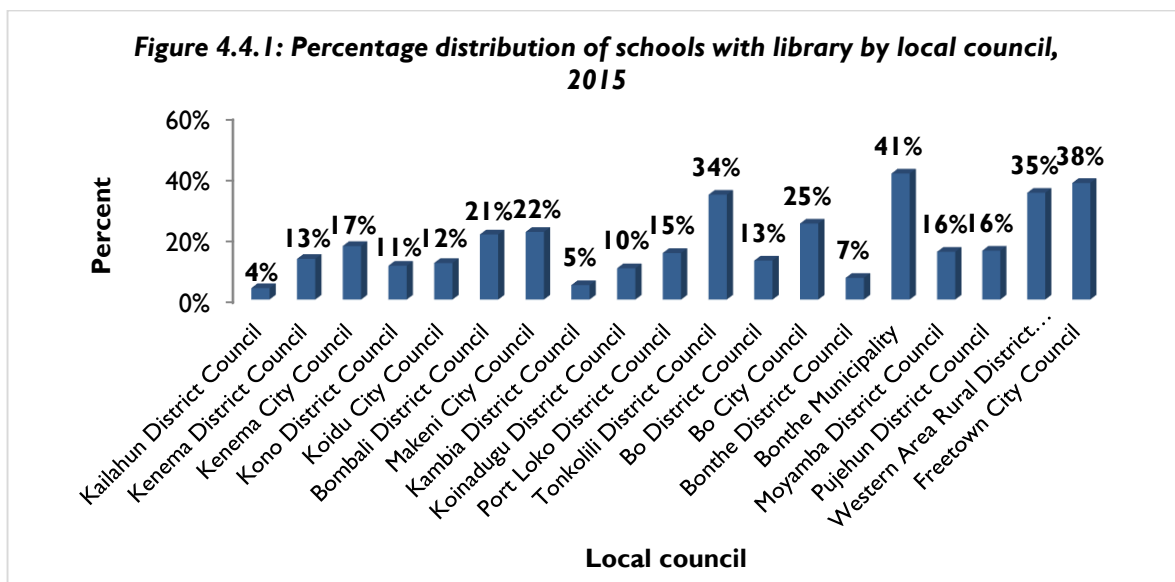
| School Level       | Library    |               | Electricity grid |               | Computer equipment |               | Recreation facility |               | Functioning generator |               |
|--------------------|------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|
|                    | #          | Percent       | #                | Percent       | #                  | Percent       | #                   | Percent       | #                     | Percent       |
| Preschool          | 83         | 18.60%        | 152              | 34.00%        | 66                 | 14.80%        | 261                 | 58.40%        | 130                   | 29.10%        |
| Primary            | 248        | 9.60%         | 210              | 8.10%         | 122                | 4.70%         | 2,265               | 87.50%        | 186                   | 7.20%         |
| JSS                | 264        | 41.60%        | 141              | 22.20%        | 183                | 28.90%        | 391                 | 61.70%        | 173                   | 27.30%        |
| SSS                | 158        | 57.20%        | 77               | 27.90%        | 133                | 48.20%        | 149                 | 54.00%        | 119                   | 43.10%        |
| <b>All Schools</b> | <b>753</b> | <b>27.70%</b> | <b>580</b>       | <b>28.90%</b> | <b>504</b>         | <b>31.50%</b> | <b>3,066</b>        | <b>59.00%</b> | <b>608</b>            | <b>34.40%</b> |

Source: 2015 ASC

Figure 4.4.1 below highlights percentage distribution of schools with library by local council. Data reveals that fewer schools in all local councils have library facility where students can read or do research work.

Kailahun, Kambia and Bonthe district councils have the lowest percentages of schools with library facility, accounting for 4 percent, 5 percent and 7 percent respectively.

Unavailability of library facility in schools implies lack of access to reading and learning materials such as textbooks and this can affect student performance.



With exception of Bonthe Municipal Council, schools in the city councils are more likely to have access to electricity than the other councils. In particular, Freetown and Makeni City Councils have higher percentages of schools with electricity, accounting for 35 percent and 34 percent; respectively. Bo and Koidu City Councils each have 27 percent of schools with electricity and the value for Kenema City Council is 22 percent. In ten district councils, less than 10 percent of schools have electricity. Figure 4.4.2 below shows the percentage distribution of school with electricity by local council.

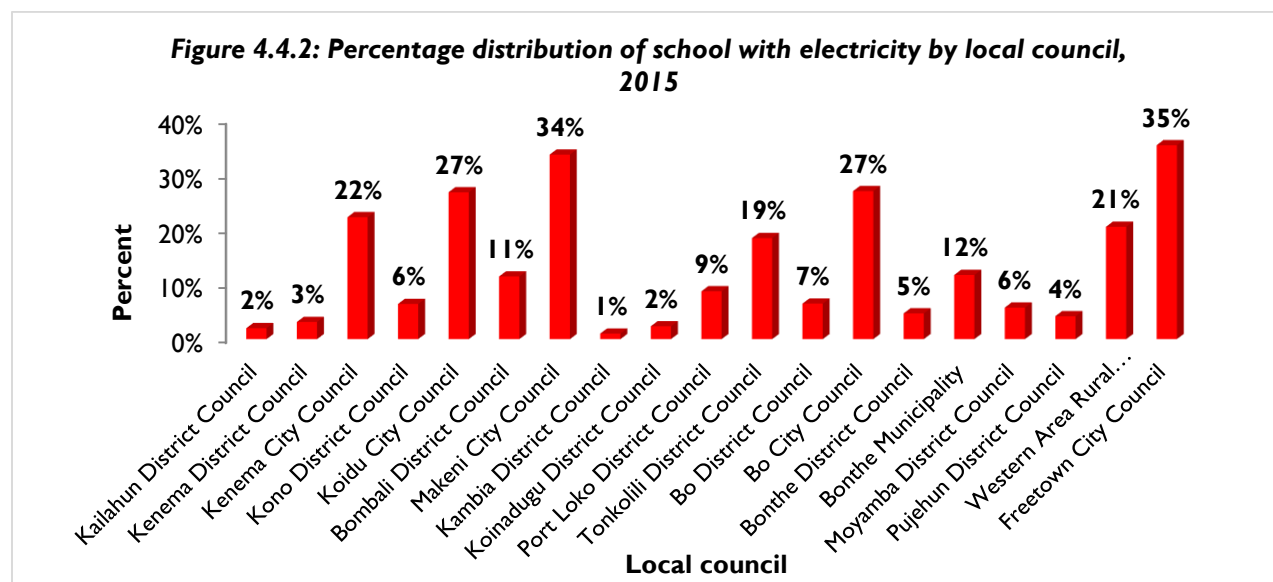


Figure 4.4.3 below shows the percentage distribution of schools with computers by local council. Only in four city councils are there significant percentages of schools having computers; accounting between 39



percent and 54 percent. Freetown City Council has the highest number of school with computers, representing 54 percent, followed by Makeni City Council (47 percent), Kenema City Council (44 percent) and Bo City Council (39 percent). Schools in the district council have fewer or no computers.

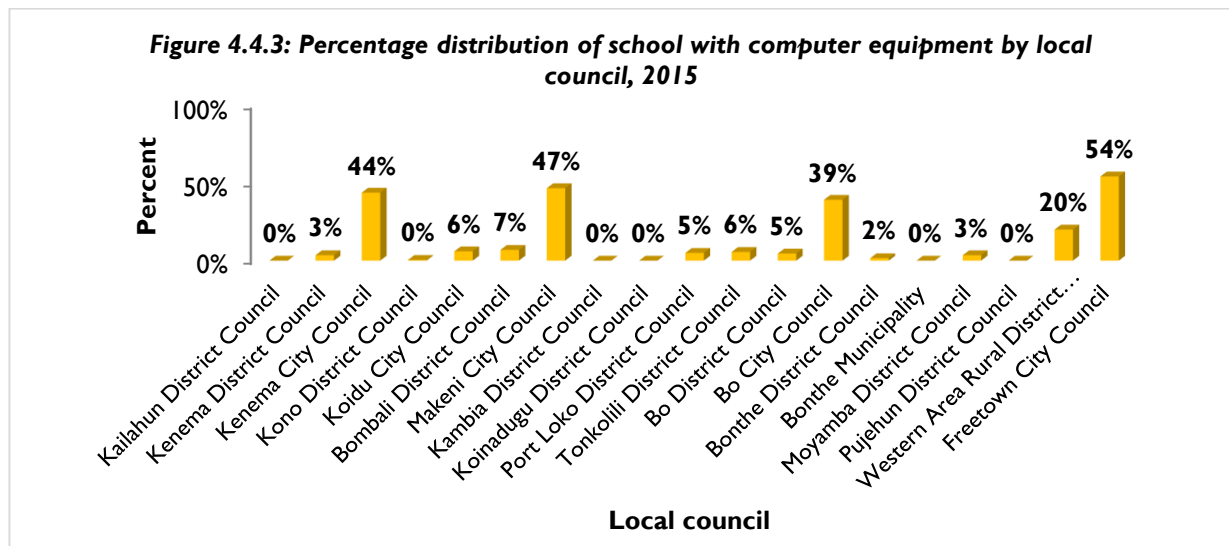
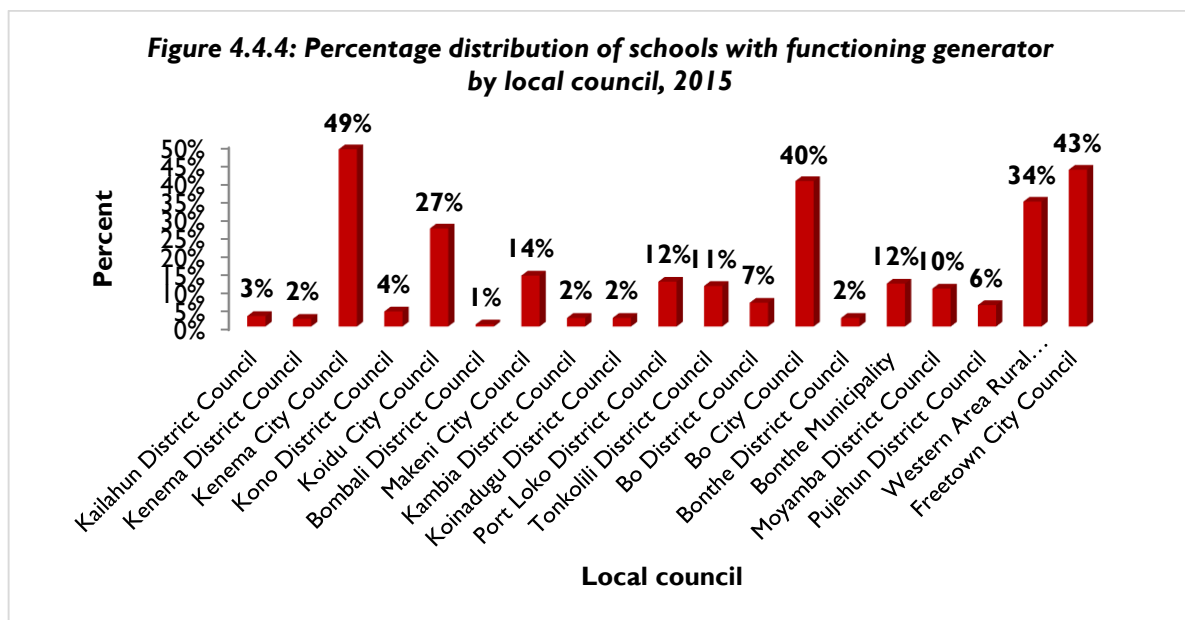
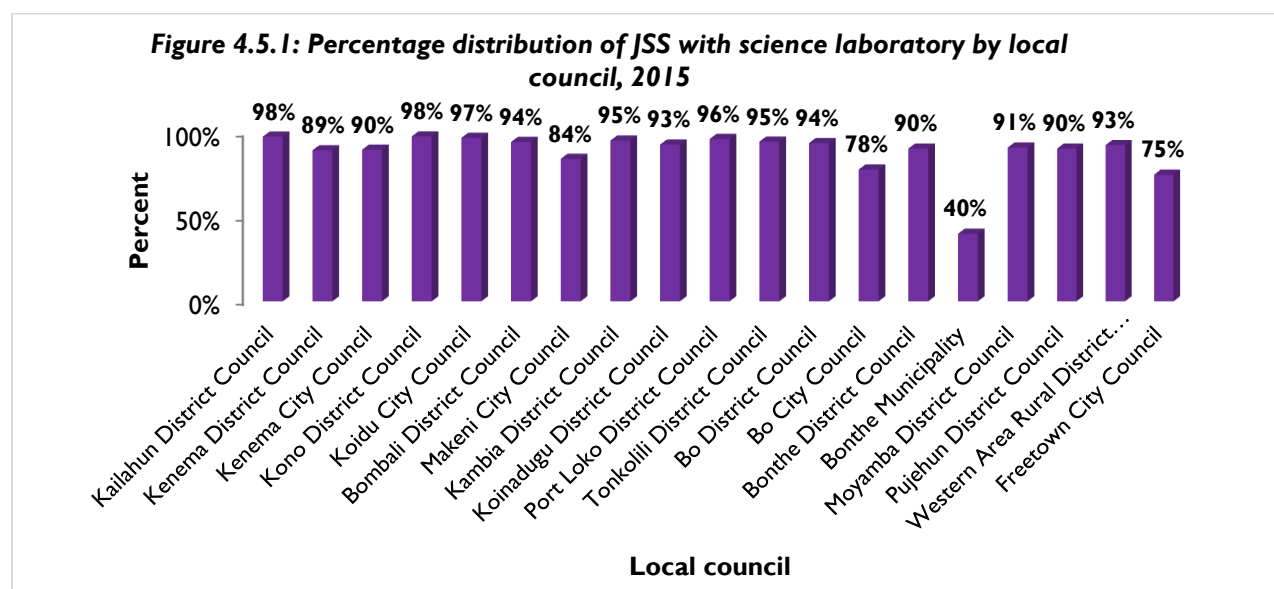


Figure 4.4.4 below presents percentage distribution of schools in each local council that have a functioning generator. The result shows similar trend with the other facilities, in which most of the schools with functioning generators are in the city councils rather than the district councils. Kenema City Council reported having the highest percentage of schools (49 percent) with functioning generator, followed by Freetown City Council (43 percent), Bo City Council (40 percent) and Western Rural District Council (34 percent). Bombali District Council recorded the lowest percentage of schools with functioning generator, most likely schools may be connected to the electricity grid.

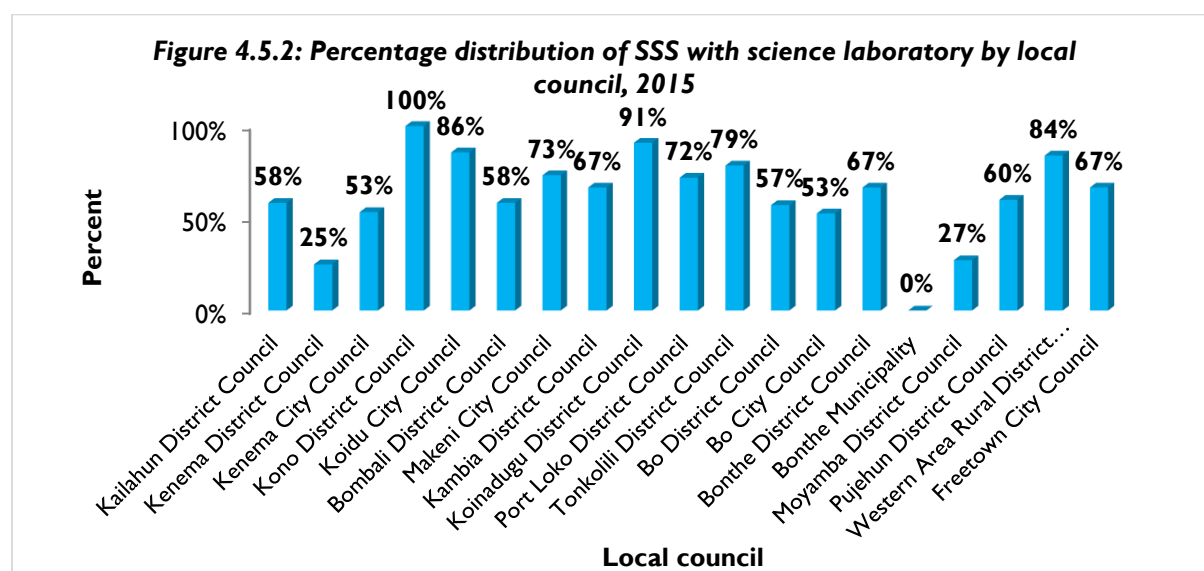


## 4.5 Science Laboratory

Figure 4.5.1 below shows the percentage of Junior Secondary Schools (JSS) that have science laboratory in their schools by local council. As shown, percentages of JSS in all local councils (except Bonthe Municipal Council) having science laboratory are seemingly high; with 75-96 percent of those schools accounted for the availability of the facility. Whilst Port Loko District Council holds the highest percentage (96 percent), Bonthe Municipal Council recorded the lowest percentage of JSS (40 percent) that have science laboratory due to the small number of JSS in the council. However, the functionality of laboratories in schools is questionable; with many schools having the facilities dilapidated and are without equipment.



Again Figure 4.5.2 below shows percentage distribution of SSS with science laboratory by local council. It is surprising to note that all SSS in Kono District Council (100 percent) reported having laboratory facilities in their schools. Only in other three councils (Koinadu City, Koinadugu District and Western Area Rural District Councils) are the over 80 percent of SSS having science laboratories. No SSS in Bonthe Municipality Council has got a science laboratory.



## 4.6 Status of Furniture in Schools

On average, although seating accommodation in schools based on enrolment seems to be satisfactory but a good number of the school furniture are in need of repairs and also some are broken which need to be replaced. About 16 percent of all school furniture put together are in need of repairs, while 10 percent of the furniture are broken and need replacement in order to make students stay in a comfortable learning environment. Inadequate furniture in the schools makes the learning environment not conducive and as such could impact negatively on the learning outcomes. Table 4.6.1 below gives number of furniture in good condition, percentage needing repairs and broken by region.

**Table 4.6.1: Number of furniture in good condition, percentage needing repairs and broken by region, 2015**

| Region          | Chalk Board   | Pupil Benches  | Pupil Chairs   | Pupil Desks      | Teacher Chairs | Teacher Desk  | % of Pupils' furniture needing repairs | % of Pupils' furniture completely broken |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|--|--|
| East            | 7,993         | 232,065        | 32,490         | 217,786          | 7,328          | 5,751         | 15%                                    | 8%                                       |
| North           | 12,031        | 368,609        | 79,666         | 361,942          | 10,321         | 8,373         | 16%                                    | 10%                                      |
| South           | 8,117         | 179,460        | 75,897         | 198,695          | 8,407          | 6,622         | 19%                                    | 14%                                      |
| West            | 9,852         | 205,068        | 99,954         | 233,313          | 9,587          | 7,768         | 14%                                    | 9%                                       |
| <b>National</b> | <b>37,993</b> | <b>985,202</b> | <b>288,007</b> | <b>1,011,736</b> | <b>35,643</b>  | <b>28,514</b> | <b>16%</b>                             | <b>10%</b>                               |

Source: 2015 ASC

Table 4.6.2 below shows the number of furniture and percentage that are in need of repairs and also those completely broken that need replacement by local council. Kono, Moyamba and Pujehun Districts Councils are the three councils that have higher percentages of pupils' furniture needing repairs, accounting for 24, 23 and 21 percent; respectively. At the same time, Pujehun and Moyamba District Councils have more furniture that are completely broken and need replacement, which accounted for 19 and 16 percent respectively.

**Table 4.6.2: Number of furniture in good condition, percentage needing repairs and broken by local council, 2015**

| Region                              | Chalk Board   | Pupil Benches  | Pupil Chairs   | Pupil Desks      | Teacher Chairs | Teacher Desk  | % of Pupils' furniture needing repairs | % of Pupils' furniture completely broken |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|--|--|
| Bo City Council                     | 1,543         | 42,254         | 19,109         | 43,362           | 1,965          | 1,438         | 12%                                    | 7%                                       |
| Bo District Council                 | 2,404         | 60,320         | 16,118         | 64,380           | 2,405          | 1, 25         | 13%                                    | 11%                                      |
| Bombali District Council            | 2,162         | 71,406         | 12,084         | 61,810           | 1,637          | 1,353         | 13%                                    | 9%                                       |
| Bonthe District Council             | 1,055         | 22,506         | 4,967          | 24,943           | 1,178          | 766           | 14%                                    | 9%                                       |
| Bonthe Municipality                 | 99            | 2,888          | 1,147          | 3,119            | 122            | 93            | 12%                                    | 7%                                       |
| Freetown City Council               | 6,824         | 133,747        | 69,211         | 158,458          | 6,838          | 5,089         | 13%                                    | 9%                                       |
| Kailahun District Council           | 1,966         | 44,191         | 11,819         | 49,069           | 1,655          | 1,384         | 15%                                    | 9%                                       |
| Kambia District Council             | 1,454         | 50,845         | 6,964          | 50,604           | 1,434          | 1,169         | 17%                                    | 12%                                      |
| Kenema City Council                 | 1,593         | 55,386         | 6,444          | 47,287           | 2,011          | 1,456         | 6%                                     | 8%                                       |
| Kenema District Council             | 2,204         | 61,625         | 4,239          | 52,215           | 1,592          | 1,316         | 9%                                     | 3%                                       |
| Koidu City Council                  | 857           | 29,744         | 5,438          | 29,048           | 966            | 598           | 16%                                    | 13%                                      |
| Koinadugu District Council          | 1,445         | 56,275         | 8,033          | 58,290           | 1,137          | 915           | 17%                                    | 11%                                      |
| Kono District Council               | 1,373         | 41,119         | 4,550          | 40,167           | 1,104          | 997           | 24%                                    | 6%                                       |
| Makeni City Council                 | 993           | 26,266         | 9,171          | 24,489           | 1,095          | 683           | 10%                                    | 6%                                       |
| Moyamba District Council            | 2,047         | 27,086         | 27,716         | 38,098           | 1,746          | 1,588         | 23%                                    | 16%                                      |
| Port Loko District Council          | 3,153         | 75,606         | 34,301         | 87,422           | 2,957          | 2,415         | 15%                                    | 10%                                      |
| Pujehun District Council            | 969           | 24,406         | 6,840          | 24,793           | 991            | 812           | 21%                                    | 19%                                      |
| Tonkolili District Council          | 2,824         | 88,211         | 9,113          | 79,327           | 2,061          | 1,838         | 13%                                    | 5%                                       |
| Western Area Rural District Council | 3,028         | 71,321         | 30,743         | 74,855           | 2,749          | 2,679         | 12%                                    | 8%                                       |
| <b>National</b>                     | <b>37,993</b> | <b>985,202</b> | <b>288,007</b> | <b>1,011,736</b> | <b>35,643</b>  | <b>28,514</b> | <b>16%</b>                             | <b>10%</b>                               |

Source: 2015 ASC

## 4.7: School WASH Facility

The number of schools with access to drinking water at their school campuses is given in Table 4.7.1. The census results indicate that nearly two-third of the schools (6,326) across the country, representing 71.1 percent, have drinking water source available at their school premises. And 2,347 of schools (26.7 percent) were found not having drinking water source available at all. This implies that more intervention is needed in order to increase availability of drinking water facilities in schools across the country.

**Table 4.7.1: Number and percentage of schools with drinking water source available on premise by school level, 2015**

| School Level            | Source of water available | Source of water not available | No Response  | All          | % Schools with source of water available |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| Preschool               | 745                       | 173                           | 22           | 940          | 79.30%                                   |
| Primary                 | 4,308                     | 1,920                         | 138          | 6,366        | 67.70%                                   |
| JSS                     | 886                       | 208                           | 24           | 1,118        | 79.20%                                   |
| SSS                     | 307                       | 46                            | 7            | 360          | 85.30%                                   |
| <b>All Schools</b>      | <b>6,246</b>              | <b>2,347</b>                  | <b>191</b>   | <b>8,784</b> | <b>71.10%</b>                            |
| <b>% of All Schools</b> | <b>71.10%</b>             | <b>26.70%</b>                 | <b>2.20%</b> |              |  |

Source: 2015 ASC

Figure 4.7.1 below reveals the percentage distribution of schools with access to water facility at their school premise in each region. Western region registered the highest percentage of its schools (77 percent) with access to water facility, followed by Southern region with 71 percent of the schools having water facility available on premise. Eastern and Northern regions have 69 percent of schools, each, with access to water facility. The increase in the number of school with access to water facility in the Western region could be attributed to the intervention by the Urban WASH Consortium.

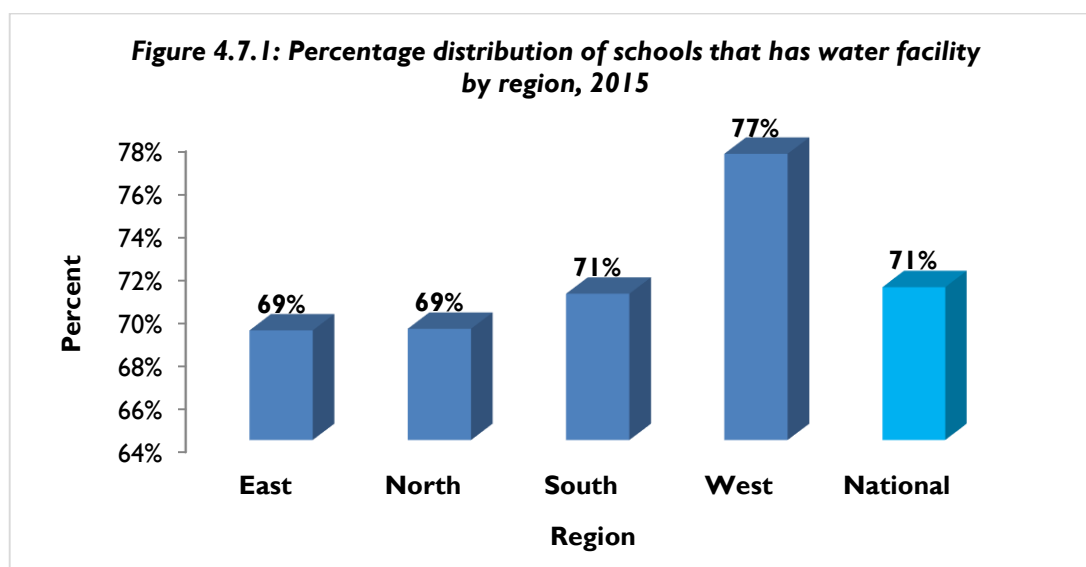


Table 4.7.2 shows the distribution and types of various drinking water sources available in schools by region. Out of the total of 8,784 schools, majority of the schools (3,169), accounting for 36.1 percent, reported using hand dug well as a main source of drinking water supply. Borehole accounted for 16

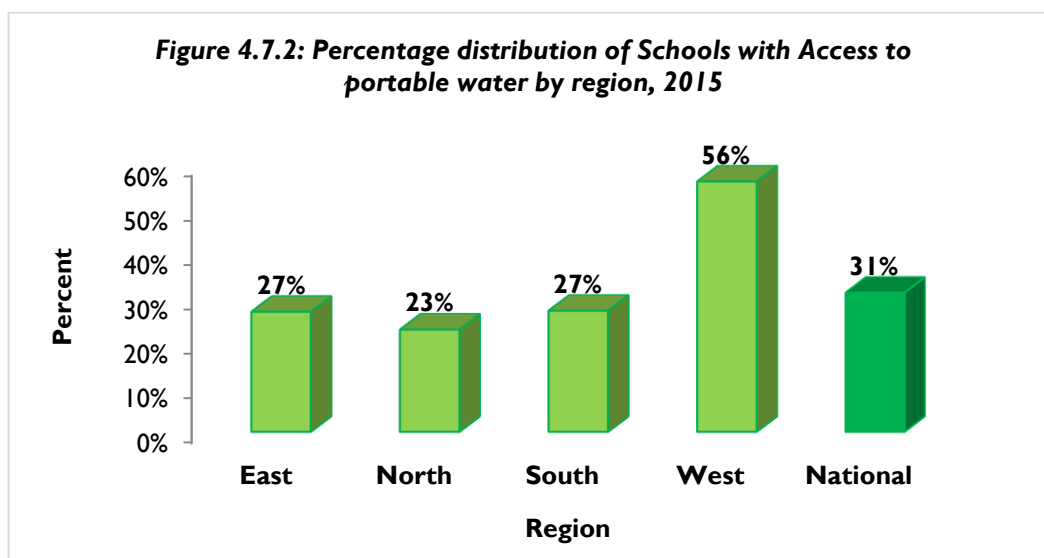
percent (1,404), pipe borne 15.1 percent (1,328), stream/river 9.0 percent (793) and other sources 1.0 percent (88).

**Table 4.7.2: Number and type of drinking water source in school by region, 2015**

| Region                  | Pipe-borne   | Borehole     | Hand dug well | Stream/river | Other       | No Response  | All          |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| East                    | 194          | 316          | 767           | 85           | 14          | 511          | 1,887        |
| North                   | 242          | 478          | 1,270         | 372          | 14          | 781          | 3,157        |
| South                   | 124          | 424          | 774           | 279          | 26          | 416          | 2,043        |
| West                    | 768          | 186          | 358           | 57           | 34          | 294          | 1,697        |
| <b>National</b>         | <b>1,328</b> | <b>1,404</b> | <b>3,169</b>  | <b>793</b>   | <b>88</b>   | <b>2,002</b> | <b>8,784</b> |
| <b>% National Total</b> | <b>15.1%</b> | <b>16.0%</b> | <b>36.1%</b>  | <b>9.0%</b>  | <b>1.0%</b> | <b>22.8%</b> |              |

**Source: 2015 ASC**

Results in Figure 4.7.2 below show just about one-third of schools (31 percent) in the country have access to portable water. Western region has majority of its schools (56 percent) having access to portable water, followed by the Eastern and Southern regions with 27 percent, each, that have access to portable water. The lowest percentage of schools (23 percent) with access to portable water was found in Northern region.



According to Table 4.7.3, more than two-third of the schools (6,216) in Sierra Leone, representing about 70.8 percent reported having latrines within school compound that are functioning. However, a good number of schools (2,373), accounting for 27.0 percent are not having latrines within school compound. It is interesting to know that at least four-fifth of schools at school levels, except primary, are having latrines within school compound. The primary level accounted for the lowest percentage of schools (66.1 percent) with latrines.

**Table 4.7.3: Number and percentage of schools with latrines by school level, 2015**

| School Level            | Latrine within school compound | Latrine not within school compound | No Response | All          | % of Schools with latrines |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| Preschool               | 753                            | 166                                | 21          | 940          | <b>80.1%</b>               |
| Primary                 | 4,211                          | 2,006                              | 149         | 6,366        | <b>66.1%</b>               |
| JSS                     | 912                            | 183                                | 23          | 1,118        | <b>81.6%</b>               |
| SSS                     | 340                            | 18                                 | 2           | 360          | <b>94.4%</b>               |
| <b>All Schools</b>      | <b>6,216</b>                   | <b>2,373</b>                       | <b>195</b>  | <b>8,784</b> | <b>70.8%</b>               |
| <b>% of All Schools</b> | <b>70.8%</b>                   | <b>27.0%</b>                       | <b>2.2%</b> |              |                            |

Source: 2015 ASC

Regionally, Western Area has the highest proportion of schools (88.0 percent) with latrines on school premises, followed by Eastern and Northern regions with 67.5 and 67.4 percent respectively, and Southern region least at 64.6 percent as Table 4.7.4 shows. In terms of number of schools without latrine in school compound, Northern region has the highest (936) out of the 2,373 schools which accounts for 39.3 percent and Western Area registers the lowest, representing for 7.5 percent.

**Table 4.7.4: Number and percentage of schools with latrines by school level, 2015**

| Region          | Latrine within school compound | Latrine not within school compound | No Response | All          | % of Schools with latrine |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| East            | 1,274                          | 565                                | 48          | 1,887        | <b>67.5%</b>              |
| North           | 2,128                          | 936                                | 93          | 3,157        | <b>67.4%</b>              |
| South           | 1,320                          | 691                                | 32          | 2,043        | <b>64.6%</b>              |
| West            | 1,494                          | 181                                | 22          | 1,697        | <b>88.0%</b>              |
| <b>National</b> | <b>6,216</b>                   | <b>2,373</b>                       | <b>195</b>  | <b>8,784</b> | <b>70.8%</b>              |

Source: 2015 ASC

The result in Table 4.7.5 below clearly shows that out of the 6,216 schools, 62.9 percent of the latrines were in good condition and 35.9 percent are in poor condition. The indication is that sanitation facilities in significant proportion of the schools across the country is not good. Analysis at the local council level shows that there are better sanitation facilities in city council schools than district councils. Kenema City Council recorded the highest percentage of schools (82.4 percent) with latrines in good condition, followed by Kenema district Council (77.6 percent), Makeni City Council (76.4 percent) and PortLoko district Council (71.9 percent).

**Table 4.7.5: Percentage distribution of latrine in good condition by local council, 2015.**

| Local Council            | Good Condition | Poor Condition | No Response | All | % in Good Condition |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|-----|---------------------|
| Bo City Council          | 151            | 74             | 3           | 228 | <b>66.2%</b>        |
| Bo District Council      | 189            | 175            | 4           | 368 | <b>51.4%</b>        |
| Bombali District Council | 300            | 131            | 6           | 437 | <b>68.6%</b>        |
| Bonthe City Council      | 5              | 8              | 1           | 14  | <b>35.7%</b>        |
| Bonthe District Council  | 94             | 67             | 2           | 163 | <b>57.7%</b>        |

| Local Council                        | Good Condition | Poor Condition | No Response | All          | % in Good Condition |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Freetown City Council                | 683            | 267            | 16          | 966          | 70.7%               |
| Kailahun District Council            | 177            | 134            | 4           | 315          | 56.2%               |
| Kambia District Council              | 113            | 179            | 3           | 295          | 38.3%               |
| Kenema City Council                  | 178            | 38             | 1           | 217          | 82.0%               |
| Kenema District Council              | 242            | 66             | 4           | 312          | 77.6%               |
| Koidu-New Sembehun City              | 66             | 77             | 1           | 144          | 45.8%               |
| Koinadugu District Council           | 122            | 150            | 7           | 279          | 43.7%               |
| Kono District Council                | 120            | 160            | 6           | 286          | 42.0%               |
| Makeni City Council                  | 107            | 33             |             | 140          | 76.4%               |
| Moyamba District Council             | 199            | 134            | 2           | 335          | 59.4%               |
| Port Loko District Council           | 401            | 149            | 8           | 558          | 71.9%               |
| Pujehun District Council             | 138            | 72             | 2           | 212          | 65.1%               |
| Tonkolili District Council           | 265            | 145            | 9           | 419          | 63.2%               |
| Western Area Rural District Council  | 357            | 170            | 1           | 528          | 67.6%               |
| <b>National</b>                      | <b>3,907</b>   | <b>2,229</b>   | <b>80</b>   | <b>6,216</b> | <b>62.9%</b>        |
| <b>% Total Schools with Latrines</b> | <b>62.9%</b>   | <b>35.9%</b>   | <b>1.3%</b> | <b>100%</b>  |                     |

Source: 2015 ASC

As shown in Table 4.7.6 below, it was discovered that out of the 8,784 schools with latrines in Sierra Leone; only 14.3 percent of the schools have separate latrines for disable pupils (latrines with ramp) which is now part of the standard and guidelines for WASH facilities in schools. Pujehun, Kenema and Tonkolili District Councils are the councils with 40, 32 and 32 percent respectively of their schools with separate latrines for disable students.

**Table 4.7.6: Number of Separate latrines for pupils with disability by local council, 2015**

| Local Council              | Separate for pupils with disability | Not separated | No Response | All   | % Separated |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------|-------------|
| Bo City Council            | 27                                  | 198           | 34          | 259   | 10%         |
| Bo District Council        | 21                                  | 378           | 201         | 600   | 4%          |
| Bombali District Council   | 115                                 | 318           | 193         | 626   | 18%         |
| Bonthe City Council        |                                     | 14            | 7           | 21    | 0%          |
| Bonthe District Council    | 42                                  | 120           | 103         | 265   | 16%         |
| Freetown City Council      | 74                                  | 803           | 181         | 1,058 | 7%          |
| Kailahun District Council  | 24                                  | 285           | 152         | 461   | 5%          |
| Kambia District Council    | 19                                  | 274           | 143         | 436   | 4%          |
| Kenema City Council        | 36                                  | 166           | 62          | 264   | 14%         |
| Kenema District Council    | 169                                 | 137           | 215         | 521   | 32%         |
| Koidu-New Sembehun City    | 7                                   | 139           | 21          | 167   | 4%          |
| Koinadugu District Council | 32                                  | 243           | 210         | 485   | 7%          |
| Kono District Council      | 16                                  | 277           | 181         | 474   | 3%          |
| Makeni City Council        | 20                                  | 115           | 18          | 153   | 13%         |

| Local Council                        | Separate for pupils with disability | Not separated | No Response  | All          | % Separated |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Moyamba District Council             | 116                                 | 247           | 219          | 582          | 20%         |
| Port Loko District Council           | 191                                 | 387           | 205          | 783          | 24%         |
| Pujehun District Council             | 127                                 | 92            | 97           | 316          | 40%         |
| Tonkolili District Council           | 172                                 | 263           | 239          | 674          | 26%         |
| Western Area Rural District Council  | 51                                  | 451           | 137          | 639          | 8%          |
| <b>National</b>                      | <b>1,259</b>                        | <b>4,907</b>  | <b>2,618</b> | <b>8,784</b> | <b>14%</b>  |
| <b>% Total Schools with Latrines</b> | <b>14.3%</b>                        | <b>55.9%</b>  | <b>29.8%</b> | <b>100%</b>  |             |

**Source: 2015 ASC**

Table 4.7.7 below shows the number and percentage distribution of schools with water available on school compound by local council. Overall, 71 percent of schools reported to have water available. A good number of schools in the city councils have water available in schools compared to district councils according to the 2015 school census results. Interestingly Bonthe Municipal Council, which has the least number of schools, have all of its schools (100%) reported having water available. Freetown City Council has the highest number of schools having water available in schools. However, in terms of percentage, Makani City Council accounted for the greatest percentage of schools with water available (88 percent) and Bo City Council and Koidu city council ranked next with 84 percent each. Followed by Kenema city and Western rural district Councils; corresponding values are 81 percent and 80 percent respectively. Koinadugu and Kono District Councils have the lowest percentages of schools with available water, registering 60 percent and 58 percent; apiece.

**Table 4.7.7: Number of school with water available in school by local council, 2015**

| Local Council                       | Schools with water available | Schools with no water available | No Response | All          | % of Schools with water available |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| Bo City Council                     | 218                          | 40                              | 1           | 259          | 84%                               |
| Bo District Council                 | 377                          | 217                             | 6           | 600          | 63%                               |
| Bombali District Council            | 471                          | 145                             | 10          | 626          | 75%                               |
| Bonthe City Council                 | 21                           |                                 |             | 21           | 100%                              |
| Bonthe District Council             | 191                          | 67                              | 7           | 265          | 72%                               |
| Freetown City Council               | 803                          | 234                             | 21          | 1,058        | 76%                               |
| Kailahun District Council           | 342                          | 116                             | 3           | 461          | 74%                               |
| Kambia District Council             | 280                          | 149                             | 7           | 436          | 64%                               |
| Kenema City Council                 | 214                          | 49                              | 1           | 264          | 81%                               |
| Kenema District Council             | 336                          | 156                             | 29          | 521          | 64%                               |
| Koidu-New Sembehun City             | 140                          | 26                              | 1           | 167          | 84%                               |
| Koinadugu District Council          | 292                          | 161                             | 32          | 485          | 60%                               |
| Kono District Council               | 274                          | 194                             | 6           | 474          | 58%                               |
| Makeni City Council                 | 135                          | 17                              | 1           | 153          | 88%                               |
| Moyamba District Council            | 404                          | 173                             | 5           | 582          | 69%                               |
| Port Loko District Council          | 576                          | 188                             | 19          | 783          | 74%                               |
| Pujehun District Council            | 234                          | 78                              | 4           | 316          | 74%                               |
| Tonkolili District Council          | 429                          | 223                             | 22          | 674          | 64%                               |
| Western Area Rural District Council | 509                          | 114                             | 16          | 639          | 80%                               |
| <b>National</b>                     | <b>6,246</b>                 | <b>2,347</b>                    | <b>191</b>  | <b>8,784</b> | <b>71%</b>                        |

**Source: 2015 ASC**

With regards the sources of water, majority of the schools which accounted for 36.1 percent reported having hand dug-well as a source of water supply in school. Borehole as a water source in schools



accounted for 16 percent, while pipe borne counted for 15.1 percent as water source in schools. It is interesting to know that there are still a good number of schools (9.0 percent) that indicated using stream as a main source of water supply in school. Overall, 31 percent of the schools have access to safe drinking water available in school. Freetown city council have the highest number of schools (62 percent) with access to safe drinking water available in schools, followed by Kenema city council (48 percent) and Western rural district council (47 percent) as shown in table 4.7.8 below

**Table 4.7.8: Source of drinking water in schools by local council, 2015**

| Local Council                       | Pipe-borne   | Borehole     | Well - Hand dug | Stream     | Other      | No Response  | All          | % Safe     |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| Bo City Council                     | 16           | 90           | 130             | 1          | 1          | 21           | 259          | 41%        |
| Bo District Council                 | 30           | 181          | 163             | 82         | 2          | 142          | 600          | 35%        |
| Bombali District Council            | 25           | 214          | 189             | 62         | 4          | 132          | 626          | 38%        |
| Bonthe City Council                 | 1            |              | 20              |            |            |              | 21           | 5%         |
| Bonthe District Council             | 34           | 51           | 95              | 26         | 4          | 55           | 265          | 32%        |
| Freetown City Council               | 578          | 78           | 149             | 29         | 20         | 204          | 1,058        | 62%        |
| Kailahun District Council           | 21           | 79           | 234             | 20         | 2          | 105          | 461          | 22%        |
| Kambia District Council             | 48           | 60           | 149             | 49         | 4          | 126          | 436          | 25%        |
| Kenema City Council                 | 65           | 61           | 88              |            | 1          | 49           | 264          | 48%        |
| Kenema District Council             | 37           | 78           | 214             | 20         |            | 172          | 521          | 22%        |
| Koidu-New Sembehun City             | 21           | 27           | 96              | 1          | 1          | 21           | 167          | 29%        |
| Koinadugu District Council          | 38           | 11           | 184             | 97         | 2          | 153          | 485          | 10%        |
| Kono District Council               | 50           | 71           | 135             | 44         | 10         | 164          | 474          | 26%        |
| Makeni City Council                 | 15           | 34           | 87              |            |            | 17           | 153          | 32%        |
| Moyamba District Council            | 23           | 41           | 245             | 133        | 17         | 123          | 582          | 11%        |
| Port Loko District Council          | 54           | 90           | 408             | 97         | 3          | 131          | 783          | 18%        |
| Pujehun District Council            | 20           | 61           | 121             | 37         | 2          | 75           | 316          | 26%        |
| Tonkolili District Council          | 62           | 69           | 253             | 67         | 1          | 222          | 674          | 19%        |
| Western Area Rural District Council | 190          | 108          | 209             | 28         | 14         | 90           | 639          | 47%        |
| <b>National</b>                     | <b>1,328</b> | <b>1,404</b> | <b>3,169</b>    | <b>793</b> | <b>88</b>  | <b>2,002</b> | <b>8,784</b> | <b>31%</b> |
| <b>% of Source</b>                  | <b>15.1</b>  | <b>16.0</b>  | <b>36.1</b>     | <b>9.0</b> | <b>1.0</b> | <b>22.8</b>  | <b>100</b>   |            |

**Source: 2015 ASC**

Table 4.7.9 below shows the number and percentage distribution of schools with latrine available on campus by local council. There are more schools in the city councils that have latrine available within school compound than the district councils. Both Makeni city and Freetown city councils recorded the highest percentage of schools 92 and 91 percent's respectively that have latrine within compound, while Bo, Koidu and Kenema city councils accounted for 89, 86 and 82 percent's respectively of schools with latrine within compound. Moyamba and Koinadugu district councils have the lowest number of schools with latrine within compound, accounting for 58 percent each respectively.

**Table 4.7.9: Number of Latrine within school compound by local Council, 2015**

| Local Council                       | Within Compound | Not within Compound | No Response | All          | % within Schools Compound |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| Bo City Council                     | 134             | 78                  | 6           | 218          | 61%                       |
| Bo District Council                 | 203             | 167                 | 7           | 377          | 54%                       |
| Bombali District Council            | 324             | 142                 | 5           | 471          | 69%                       |
| Bonthe City Council                 | 19              | 2                   |             | 21           | 90%                       |
| Bonthe District Council             | 131             | 53                  | 7           | 191          | 69%                       |
| Freetown City Council               | 510             | 276                 | 17          | 803          | 64%                       |
| Kailahun District Council           | 212             | 127                 | 3           | 342          | 62%                       |
| Kambia District Council             | 182             | 94                  | 4           | 280          | 65%                       |
| Kenema City Council                 | 134             | 75                  | 5           | 214          | 63%                       |
| Kenema District Council             | 250             | 84                  | 2           | 336          | 74%                       |
| Koidu-New Sembehun City             | 77              | 57                  | 6           | 140          | 55%                       |
| Koinadugu District Council          | 190             | 96                  | 6           | 292          | 65%                       |
| Kono District Council               | 162             | 107                 | 5           | 274          | 59%                       |
| Makeni City Council                 | 100             | 33                  | 2           | 135          | 74%                       |
| Moyamba District Council            | 252             | 147                 | 5           | 404          | 62%                       |
| Port Loko District Council          | 410             | 158                 | 8           | 576          | 71%                       |
| Pujehun District Council            | 168             | 65                  | 1           | 234          | 72%                       |
| Tonkolili District Council          | 306             | 114                 | 9           | 429          | 71%                       |
| Western Area Rural District Council | 326             | 172                 | 11          | 509          | 64%                       |
| <b>National</b>                     | <b>4,090</b>    | <b>2,047</b>        | <b>109</b>  | <b>6,246</b> | <b>65%</b>                |

Source: 2015 ASC

## Chapter 5 The Students

### 5.1 National and Regional Distribution of Students

#### 5.1.1 School Enrolment

The 2015 annual school census reported that there were a total of one million, eight hundred and fifty two thousand, eight hundred and four (**1,841,252**) students enrolled at the various school levels in Sierra Leone as shown in table 5.1.1.1 below. Of these, 927,013 (50.3 percent) were male and 914,239 (49.7 percent) were female, indicating that there were more male than female enrolled in 2015 as shown also in the national boys to girls ratio of 0.99 which is below 100.

**Table 5.1.1.1: Total School Enrolment by Region, School Level and Sex, 2015**

| Region    | Preschool     |               | Primary          |                | JSS            |                | SSS            |               | All              |                |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
|           | Male          | Female        | Male             | Female         | Male           | Female         | Male           | Female        | Male             | Female         |
| East      | 5,705         | 6,580         | 139,833          | 146,974        | 28,597         | 28,209         | 15,556         | 11,965        | 189,691          | 193,728        |
| North     | 6,259         | 6,901         | 267,341          | 250,986        | 54,184         | 46,347         | 24,601         | 16,621        | 352,385          | 320,855        |
| South     | 4,713         | 5,354         | 154,429          | 161,625        | 26,051         | 25,891         | 12,508         | 9,380         | 197,701          | 202,250        |
| West      | 11,803        | 12,750        | 103,500          | 113,522        | 37,829         | 39,349         | 34,104         | 31,785        | 187,236          | 197,406        |
| National  | <b>28,480</b> | <b>31,585</b> | <b>665,103</b>   | <b>673,107</b> | <b>146,661</b> | <b>139,796</b> | <b>86,769</b>  | <b>69,751</b> | <b>927,013</b>   | <b>914,239</b> |
|           | <b>60,065</b> |               | <b>1,338,210</b> |                | <b>286,457</b> |                | <b>156,520</b> |               | <b>1,841,252</b> |                |
| G/B Ratio | <b>1.1</b>    |               | <b>1.01</b>      |                | <b>0.95</b>    |                | <b>0.80</b>    |               | <b>0.99</b>      |                |

Source: 2015ASC

**Figure 5.1.1.1: Percentage distribution of Total School Enrolment by Region, 2015**

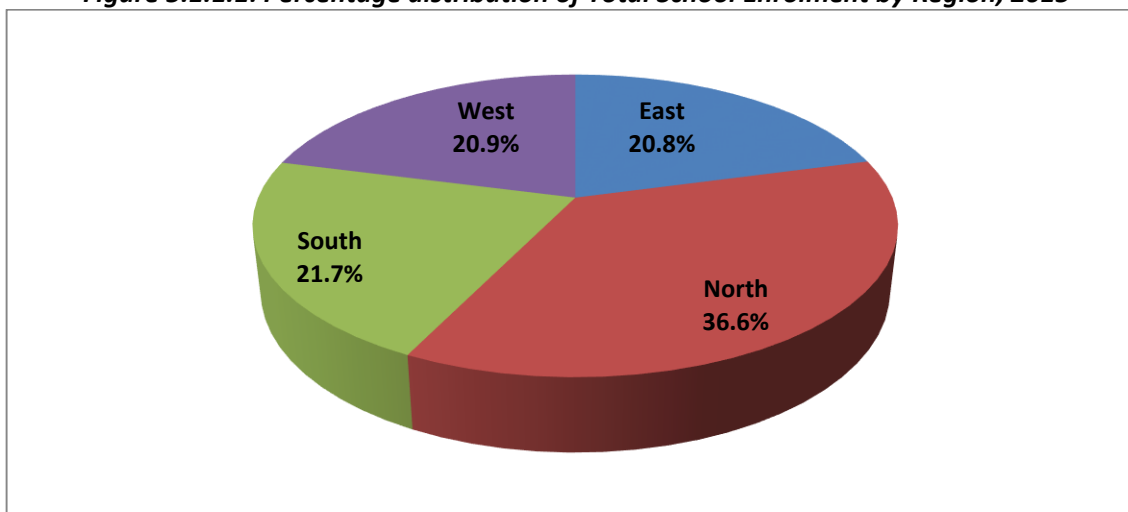


Figure 5.1.1.1 above shows the percentage distribution total school enrolment by region. Out of a total of 1,841,252 students enrolled in Sierra Leone nation-wide, northern region has the highest number of student enrolled (673,240) accounting for about 36.6 percent, followed by the southern region with student enrolled accounting for 21.7 percent and Western region accounted for 20.9 percent. Eastern

region has the lowest number of students enrolled in 2015 which accounted for 20.8 percent. Northern region has recorded the highest school enrolment than the other regions in the last three censuses of 2011/12, 2012/13 and 2015.

**Figure 5.1.1.2: Percentage distribution of Total School Enrolment by school Level, 2015**

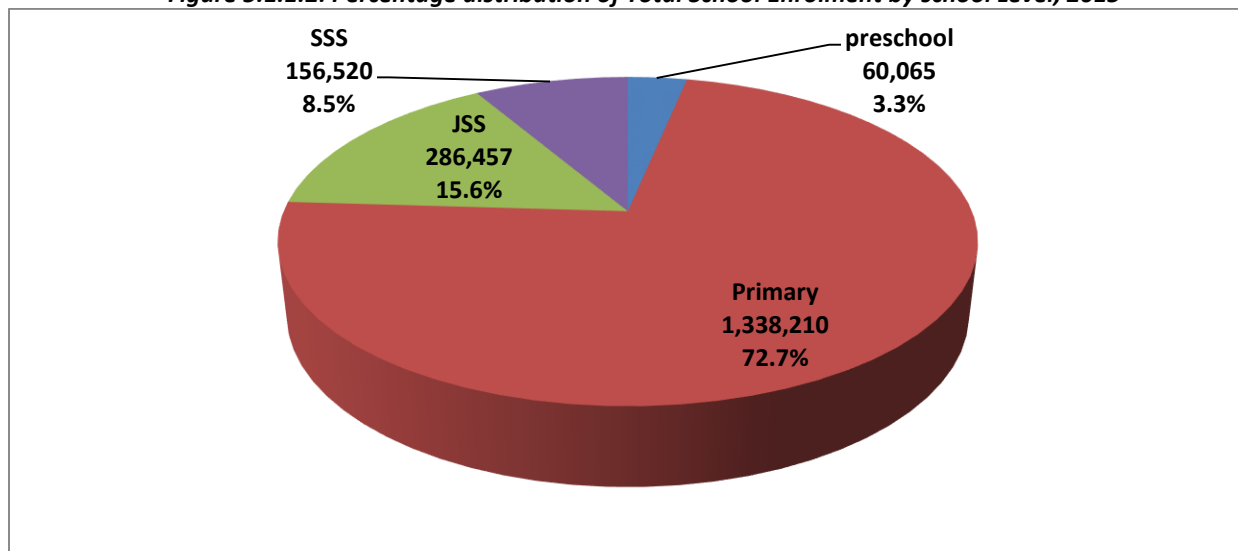


Figure 5.1.1.2 above reveals the percentage distribution of total school enrolment by school level. It is however, not surprising to know that majority of the students enrolled (1,338,210) accounting for 72.7 percent are in primary school, 286,457 (15.6 percent) are in Junior Secondary School (JSS), 156,520 (8.5 percent) are in Senior Secondary School (SSS) and 60,065 (3.3 percent) are in pre-primary School.

**Figure 5.1.1.3: Total Enrolment at the Primary level by Region and Sex, 2015**

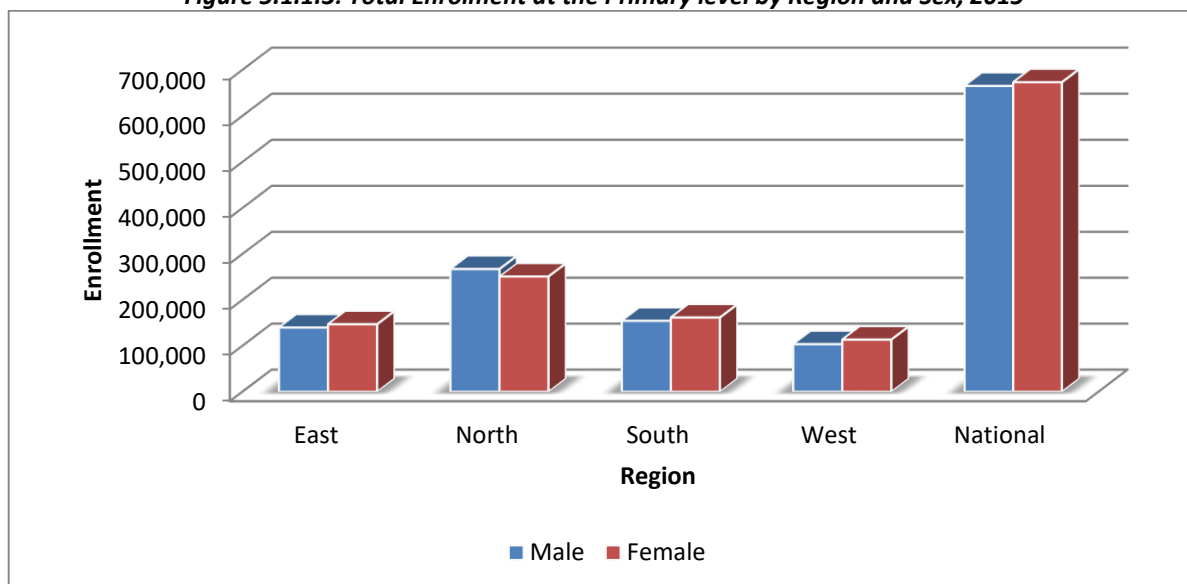


Figure 5.1.1.3 above clearly indicates that Sierra Leone has achieved gender parity in primary education at the national level. Furthermore, except for the northern region where there are more boys than girls enrolled in school but the East, West and Southern regions have all gone beyond gender parity in primary education where more girls than boys are enrolled in school.

**Figure 5.1.1.4: Total Enrolment at the Junior and Senior levels by Region and Sex, 2015**

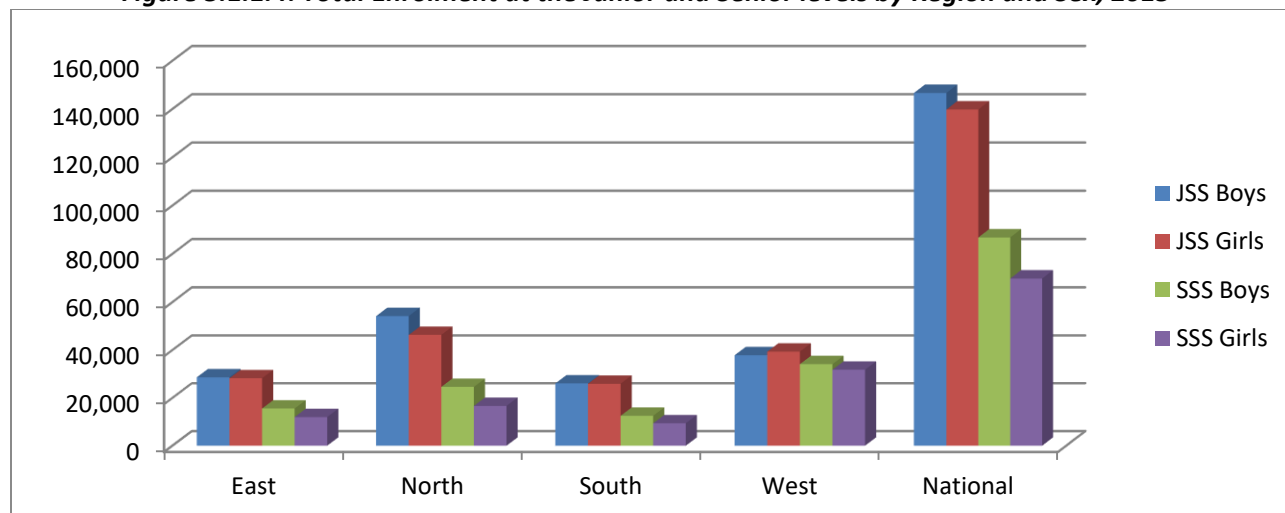


Figure 5.1.1.4 above reveals that national gender parity has not been achieved at the Junior and Senior Secondary levels of education, indicating that there are more boys than girls enrolled in school at secondary levels. Only Western region has more girls than boys enrolled in JSS compared with the other regions. All the regions have more boys than girls enrolled in SSS, indicating that girl's enrolment decreases with higher level of education.

## 5.1.2 Pre-Primary Grade Enrolment by Region and Sex, 2015

**Table 5.1.2.1: Total Pre-Primary school Grade Enrolment by Sex**

| Region   | Nursery 1 |        | Nursery 2 |        | Nursery 3 |        | Total  |        |
|----------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|
|          | Male      | Female | Male      | Female | Male      | Female | Male   | Female |
| East     | 2,680     | 3,008  | 1,806     | 2,138  | 1,219     | 1,434  | 5,705  | 6,580  |
| North    | 3,379     | 3,623  | 1,756     | 1,912  | 1,124     | 1,366  | 6,259  | 6,901  |
| South    | 2,065     | 2,339  | 1,478     | 1,682  | 1,170     | 1,333  | 4,713  | 5,354  |
| West     | 4,609     | 4,994  | 3,742     | 3,959  | 3,452     | 3,797  | 11,803 | 12,750 |
| National | 12,733    | 13,964 | 8,782     | 9,691  | 6,965     | 7,930  | 28,480 | 31,585 |
|          | 26,697    |        | 18,473    |        | 14,895    |        | 60,065 |        |
| % Enrol  | 44.4      |        | 30.8      |        | 24.8      |        |        |        |

Source: 2015 ASC

Table 5.1.2.1 above shows the pre-primary grade enrolment by region and gender. Both national and regional enrolment in pre-primary school shows similar trend, where enrolment in the first grade is higher than the next grade and so on. The Percentage of pupils enrolled at first grade decreases as they proceed to higher grade. The above table shows that there are more girls than boys enrolled in pre-primary school both at national and regional levels.

### 5.1.3 Primary Grade Enrolment by Region and Sex, 2015

**Table 5.1.3.1: Total Primary Grade Enrolment by Region and Sex**

| Region     | Class 1 |         | Class 2 |         | Class 3 |         | Class 4 |        | Class 5 |        | Class 6 |        | Total     |         |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|-----------|---------|
|            | Male    | Female  | Male    | Female  | Male    | Female  | Male    | Female | Male    | Female | Male    | Female | Male      | Female  |
| East       | 40,478  | 42,410  | 27,235  | 29,100  | 23,503  | 25,258  | 20,131  | 20,848 | 16,526  | 17,021 | 11,960  | 12,337 | 139,833   | 146,974 |
| North      | 78,125  | 73,741  | 52,608  | 50,232  | 45,464  | 43,252  | 37,976  | 35,649 | 31,282  | 29,011 | 21,886  | 19,101 | 267,341   | 250,986 |
| South      | 47,695  | 50,257  | 29,981  | 31,623  | 25,623  | 27,150  | 22,287  | 23,163 | 16,836  | 17,539 | 12,007  | 11,893 | 154,429   | 161,625 |
| West       | 23,380  | 24,828  | 17,609  | 18,879  | 17,337  | 18,417  | 17,026  | 19,186 | 14,953  | 17,312 | 13,195  | 14,900 | 103,500   | 113,522 |
| National   | 189,678 | 191,236 | 127,433 | 129,834 | 111,927 | 114,077 | 97,420  | 98,846 | 79,597  | 80,883 | 59,048  | 58,231 | 665,103   | 673,107 |
|            | 380,914 |         | 257,267 |         | 226,004 |         | 196,266 |        | 160,480 |        | 117,279 |        | 1,338,210 |         |
| % of Level | 28.5    |         | 19.2    |         | 16.9    |         | 14.7    |        | 12.0    |        | 8.8     |        |           |         |

Source: 2015 ASC

Table 5.1.3.1 above shows the primary level enrolment by region, grade and sex. Primary enrolment trend is similar to that of pre-primary, where enrolment decreases as grade level increases both at national and regional levels. Furthermore, there are more girls than boys enrolled in classes 1-5 except for Class 6 where more boys than girls are enrolled; indicating that gender parity has been achieved at primary level of education.

### 5.1.4 Junior Secondary Enrolment by Region, Grade and Sex, 2015

**Table 5.1.4.1: Total JSS Grade Enrolment by Region and Sex**

| Region     | JSS 1   |        | JSS 2  |        | JSS 3  |        | Total   |         |
|------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
|            | Male    | Female | Male   | Female | Male   | Female | Male    | Female  |
| East       | 10,177  | 9,885  | 9,467  | 9,717  | 8,953  | 8,607  | 28,597  | 28,209  |
| North      | 19,101  | 16,773 | 18,218 | 15,792 | 16,865 | 13,782 | 54,184  | 46,347  |
| South      | 9,597   | 9,675  | 8,848  | 9,028  | 7,606  | 7,188  | 26,051  | 25,891  |
| West       | 12,163  | 13,004 | 12,532 | 12,951 | 13,134 | 13,394 | 37,829  | 39,349  |
| National   | 51,038  | 49,337 | 49,065 | 47,488 | 46,558 | 42,971 | 146,661 | 139,796 |
|            | 100,375 |        | 96,553 |        | 89,529 |        | 286,457 |         |
| % of Level | 35.0    |        | 33.7   |        | 31.3   |        |         |         |

Table 5.1.4.1 above shows the Junior Secondary level enrolment by region, grade and sex. Both national and regional Junior Secondary enrolment is higher at the first grade (JSS 1), representing 35.0 percent and continue to decrease as the grade level rises. It is worth noting that at each grade level of JSS, there are more males than females enrolled indicating that much work needs to be done in order to achieve gender parity at JSS level. It is only western region that have more female than male enrolled at each grade compared with the other regions.

### 5.1.5 Senior Secondary Enrolment by Region, Grade and Sex, 2015

**Table 5.1.5.1: Total SSS Grade Enrolment by Region and Sex**

| Region     | SSS 1  |        | SSS 2  |        | SSS 3  |        | SSS 4  |        | Total   |        |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
|            | Male   | Female | Male   | Female | Male   | Female | Male   | Female | Male    | Female |
| East       | 4,933  | 4,099  | 4,321  | 3,446  | 4,136  | 2,908  | 2,166  | 1,512  | 15,556  | 11,965 |
| North      | 7,502  | 5,582  | 7,011  | 4,718  | 6,504  | 4,357  | 3,584  | 1,964  | 24,601  | 16,621 |
| South      | 3,136  | 2,869  | 3,558  | 2,799  | 3,466  | 2,539  | 2,348  | 1,173  | 12,508  | 9,380  |
| West       | 8,673  | 8,054  | 8,523  | 8,318  | 9,135  | 8,637  | 7,773  | 6,776  | 34,104  | 31,785 |
| National   | 24,244 | 20,604 | 23,413 | 19,281 | 23,241 | 18,441 | 15,871 | 11,425 | 86,769  | 69,751 |
|            | 44,848 |        | 42,694 |        | 41,682 |        | 27,296 |        | 156,520 |        |
| % of Level | 28.7   |        | 27.3   |        | 26.6   |        | 17.4   |        |         |        |

Table 5.1.5.1 above reveals the Senior Secondary level enrolment by region, grade and sex. Senior Secondary (SS) enrolment shows similar trend to that of JSS, where enrolment at the first grade (SSS 1) is higher than the other grades. i.e SSS enrolment decreases continuously as the grade level rises. Furthermore, there are more male than female at every grade level and region as indicated in table 5.1.5.1 above.

### 5.1.6 Enrolment by Ownership/Proprietorship

**Table 5.1.6.1: School Enrolment by Ownership/Proprietorship**

| Proprietorship | Male    | Female  | All       | % Share |
|----------------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|
| Government     | 176,505 | 171,454 | 347,959   | 19%     |
| Private        | 52,986  | 60,473  | 113,459   | 6%      |
| Mission        | 416,768 | 408,731 | 825,499   | 45%     |
| Community      | 274,454 | 266,562 | 541,016   | 29%     |
| Other          | 6,298   | 7,020   | 13,319    | 1%      |
| National       | 927,012 | 914,240 | 1,841,252 | 100%    |

From table 5.1.6.1 above, majority of the students in Sierra Leone, representing 45 percent are enrolled in mission schools which are mostly owned by religious organizations. Community school accounted for about 29 percent of enrolled students, while student enrolled in private schools are accounting for about 6 percent. The number of students that are enrolled in GOSL public schools accounted for about 19 percent of the total enrolment. There are more female than male enrolled in private schools, unlike GOSL, community and mission schools that have more male than female enrolment.

### 5.1.7 Enrolment by School Level and Ownership

**Table 5.1.7.1: School Enrolment by Ownership and Level**

| Proprietorship | Preschool |        | Primary |         | JSS     |         | SSS    |        |
|----------------|-----------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
|                | Male      | Female | Male    | Female  | Male    | Female  | Male   | Female |
| Government     | 2,494     | 2,941  | 138,657 | 139,624 | 23,406  | 19,906  | 11,938 | 8,975  |
| Private        | 10,231    | 10,952 | 28,203  | 29,980  | 7,617   | 9,861   | 6,939  | 9,659  |
| Mission        | 9,030     | 10,303 | 290,756 | 296,054 | 76,751  | 72,650  | 40,257 | 29,772 |
| Community      | 6,406     | 7,043  | 203,379 | 202,584 | 37,345  | 35,884  | 27,320 | 21,030 |
| Other          | 319       | 346    | 4,108   | 4,865   | 1,542   | 1,495   | 315    | 315    |
| All Schools    | 28,480    | 31,585 | 665,103 | 673,107 | 146,661 | 139,796 | 86,769 | 69,751 |

Table 5.1.7.1 above shows student enrolment by ownership and school level. It is not surprising to know that private schools have the largest number of pre-primary students enrolled in their schools, of which there are more girls than boy's enrolment. Mission schools have the highest number of enrolment in the primary, JSS and SSS levels of schooling, followed by the community schools.

### 5.1.8 Enrolment of Students with Specific Physical Disability

Specific disability problems among children of school going-age can affect both enrolment and retention in school. Therefore information was sought to ascertain the number and type of disability among school children in order to improve their facilities to access school. Table 5.1.8 below indicates the number of physically disabled students by school level.

**Table 5.1.8.1: Enrolment of Students with Specific Physical Disabilities**

| School Level       | Male          | Female        | All           | % Share    |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| Preschool          | 577           | 541           | 1,118         | 4.4        |
| Primary            | 10,881        | 9,460         | 20,341        | 80.3       |
| JSS                | 1,672         | 1,489         | 3,161         | 12.5       |
| SSS                | 476           | 243           | 719           | 2.8        |
| <b>All Schools</b> | <b>13,606</b> | <b>11,733</b> | <b>25,339</b> | <b>100</b> |

From table 5.1.8.1 above, a total of 25,339 students nation-wide reported suffering from at least one form of disability. More than three- fourth of the disabled students are in primary school, followed by JSS and Preschool which accounted for 12. 5 and 4.4 percent respectively of disabled student enrolment. About 2.8 percent of SSS students enrolled reported been disabled in one form or another.

**Table 5.1.8.2: Enrolment of Students with Specific Type of Disabilities**

| Level            | Hearing disability |              | Learning disability |              | Physical disability |              | Speech disability |              | Visual disability |              | Total         |              |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
|                  | Male               | Female       | Male                | Female       | Male                | Female       | Male              | Female       | Male              | Female       | Male          | Female       |
| JSS              | 234                | 222          | 471                 | 531          | 494                 | 328          | 187               | 122          | 286               | 286          | 1672          | 1489         |
| Preschool        | 89                 | 89           | 142                 | 151          | 131                 | 95           | 136               | 140          | 79                | 66           | 577           | 541          |
| Primary          | 1922               | 1818         | 3206                | 3321         | 1754                | 1538         | 1853              | 1457         | 2146              | 1326         | 10881         | 9460         |
| SSS              | 44                 | 39           | 60                  | 14           | 208                 | 127          | 35                | 14           | 129               | 49           | 476           | 243          |
| <b>National</b>  | <b>2,289</b>       | <b>2,168</b> | <b>3,879</b>        | <b>4,017</b> | <b>2,587</b>        | <b>2,088</b> | <b>2,211</b>      | <b>1,733</b> | <b>2,640</b>      | <b>1,727</b> | <b>13606</b>  | <b>11733</b> |
|                  | <b>4,457</b>       |              | <b>7,896</b>        |              | <b>4,675</b>        |              | <b>3,944</b>      |              | <b>4,367</b>      |              | <b>25,339</b> |              |
| <b>% of Type</b> | <b>17.6</b>        |              | <b>31.2</b>         |              | <b>18.4</b>         |              | <b>15.6</b>       |              | <b>17.2</b>       |              |               |              |

Table 5.1.8.2 above shows the number of disabled students enrolled by school level and type of disability. Majority of the disabled student enrolled in school reported suffering from Learning disability (31.2 per cent), followed by physical disability (18.4 per cent), hearing disability accounted for 17.6 per cent of all disabled student enrolled in school, while visual disability is accounting for 17.2 per cent of the disabled student enrolled in school. The lowest percentage of students with disability is suffering from speech disability.

## 5.2: Local Council Enrolment

Education is one of the devolved sectors to local council especially basic education. Therefore, this part of the report will focus on analysis by local council for planning and policy formulation. Table 5.2.1 below shows the distribution of school enrolment by local council, school level and sex.



**Table 5.2.1: School Enrolment by Local Council, School Level and Sex, 2015**

| Council                             | Preschool     |               | Primary        |                | JSS            |                | SSS           |               | Total          |                | All              | % Share    |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------|
|                                     | M             | F             | M              | F              | M              | F              | M             | F             | M              | F              |                  |            |
| Bo City Council                     | 1,904         | 2,176         | 21,016         | 23,873         | 8,937          | 9,292          | 5,971         | 4,445         | 37,828         | 39,786         | 77,614           | 4.2        |
| Bo District Council                 | 1,155         | 1,414         | 48,256         | 49,198         | 6,574          | 5,966          | 3,096         | 2,464         | 59,081         | 59,042         | 118,123          | 6.4        |
| Bombali District Council            | 801           | 871           | 52,656         | 49,444         | 9,420          | 7,521          | 2,340         | 1,361         | 65,217         | 59,197         | 124,414          | 6.8        |
| Bonthe City Council                 | 114           | 114           | 735            | 856            | 250            | 310            | 232           | 143           | 1,331          | 1,423          | 2,754            | 0.1        |
| Bonthe District Council             | 717           | 705           | 14,361         | 15,494         | 2,295          | 2,311          | 1,352         | 1,069         | 18,725         | 19,579         | 38,304           | 2.1        |
| Freetown City Council               | 7,775         | 8,362         | 68,053         | 75,406         | 25,957         | 27,459         | 26,600        | 25,197        | 128,385        | 136,424        | 264,809          | 14.4       |
| Kailahun District Council           | 1,297         | 1,567         | 38,081         | 40,102         | 6,225          | 5,791          | 2,553         | 1,608         | 48,156         | 49,068         | 97,224           | 5.3        |
| Kambia District Council             | 652           | 668           | 38,994         | 34,179         | 7,429          | 5,530          | 2,906         | 1,495         | 49,981         | 41,872         | 91,853           | 5.0        |
| Kenema City Council                 | 1,134         | 1,290         | 18,490         | 21,972         | 8,131          | 8,843          | 7,180         | 6,029         | 34,935         | 38,134         | 73,069           | 4.0        |
| Kenema District Council             | 398           | 522           | 32,742         | 34,290         | 4,160          | 3,783          | 548           | 397           | 37,848         | 38,992         | 76,840           | 4.2        |
| Koinadugu District Council          | 865           | 846           | 40,802         | 37,416         | 6,264          | 6,140          | 3,391         | 2,263         | 51,322         | 46,665         | 97,987           | 5.3        |
| Kono District Council               | 1,564         | 1,697         | 35,261         | 33,559         | 4,027          | 3,944          | 1,182         | 680           | 42,034         | 39,880         | 81,914           | 4.4        |
| Makeni City Council                 | 1,149         | 1,365         | 13,316         | 14,927         | 6,106          | 6,295          | 6,395         | 5,152         | 26,966         | 27,739         | 54,705           | 3.0        |
| Moyamba District Council            | 559           | 678           | 41,183         | 41,042         | 5,281          | 5,455          | 1,376         | 992           | 48,399         | 48,167         | 96,566           | 5.2        |
| New Sembehun City Council           | 1,312         | 1,504         | 15,259         | 17,051         | 6,054          | 5,848          | 4,093         | 3,251         | 26,718         | 27,654         | 54,372           | 3.0        |
| Port Loko District Council          | 1,644         | 1,863         | 68,241         | 61,467         | 15,242         | 12,329         | 5,962         | 3,946         | 91,089         | 79,605         | 170,694          | 9.3        |
| Pujehun District Council            | 264           | 267           | 28,878         | 31,162         | 2,714          | 2,557          | 481           | 267           | 32,337         | 34,253         | 66,590           | 3.6        |
| Tonkolili District Council          | 1,148         | 1,288         | 53,332         | 53,553         | 9,723          | 8,532          | 3,607         | 2,404         | 67,810         | 65,777         | 133,587          | 7.3        |
| Western Area Rural District Council | 4,028         | 4,388         | 35,447         | 38,116         | 11,872         | 11,890         | 7,504         | 6,588         | 58,851         | 60,982         | 119,833          | 6.5        |
| <b>National</b>                     | <b>28,480</b> | <b>31,585</b> | <b>665,103</b> | <b>673,107</b> | <b>146,661</b> | <b>139,796</b> | <b>86,769</b> | <b>69,751</b> | <b>927,013</b> | <b>914,239</b> | <b>1,841,252</b> | <b>100</b> |

From table 5.2.1 above, it is not surprising to know that Freetown City Council has the largest enrolment (264,809), accounting for 14.4 percent of the total enrolment in Sierra Leone. The other councils that have

higher enrolment are the Portloko and Tonkolili District Councils, accounting for 9.3 and 7.3 percent of the total enrolment respectively. The local councils with the lowest number of enrolment are the Bonthe City, Bonthe district and Koidu City Councils, representing 0.1, 2.1 and 3.0 percent respectively of the total enrolment.

**Table 5.2.2: Total Preschool Grade Enrolment by Local council, School Level and Sex**

| Council                             | Nursery 1    |              | Nursery 2   |             | Nursery 3   |             | Total        |              | All           | % Share    |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
|                                     | M            | F            | M           | F           | M           | F           | M            | F            |               |            |
| Bo City Council                     | 757          | 904          | 597         | 696         | 550         | 576         | 1904         | 2176         | 4080          | 6.8        |
| Bo District Council                 | 492          | 619          | 370         | 421         | 293         | 374         | 1155         | 1414         | 2569          | 4.3        |
| Bombali District Council            | 500          | 522          | 186         | 201         | 115         | 148         | 801          | 871          | 1672          | 2.8        |
| Bonthe City Council                 | 36           | 37           | 35          | 40          | 43          | 37          | 114          | 114          | 228           | 0.4        |
| Bonthe District Council             | 380          | 315          | 187         | 211         | 150         | 179         | 717          | 705          | 1422          | 2.4        |
| Freetown City Council               | 2,877        | 3,077        | 2,503       | 2,654       | 2,395       | 2,631       | 7775         | 8362         | 16137         | 26.9       |
| Kailahun District Council           | 658          | 766          | 364         | 456         | 275         | 345         | 1297         | 1567         | 2864          | 4.8        |
| Kambia District Council             | 448          | 439          | 116         | 145         | 88          | 84          | 652          | 668          | 1320          | 2.2        |
| Kenema City Council                 | 433          | 495          | 375         | 442         | 326         | 353         | 1134         | 1290         | 2424          | 4.0        |
| Kenema District Council             | 181          | 222          | 138         | 184         | 79          | 116         | 398          | 522          | 920           | 1.5        |
| Koinadugu District Council          | 443          | 398          | 288         | 310         | 134         | 138         | 865          | 846          | 1711          | 2.8        |
| Kono District Council               | 788          | 819          | 538         | 601         | 238         | 277         | 1564         | 1697         | 3261          | 5.4        |
| Makeni City Council                 | 576          | 605          | 328         | 390         | 245         | 370         | 1149         | 1365         | 2514          | 4.2        |
| Moyamba District Council            | 258          | 323          | 216         | 241         | 85          | 114         | 559          | 678          | 1237          | 2.1        |
| New Sembehun City Council           | 620          | 706          | 391         | 455         | 301         | 343         | 1312         | 1504         | 2816          | 4.7        |
| Port Loko District Council          | 735          | 873          | 535         | 556         | 374         | 434         | 1644         | 1863         | 3507          | 5.8        |
| Pujehun District Council            | 142          | 141          | 73          | 73          | 49          | 53          | 264          | 267          | 531           | 0.9        |
| Tonkolili District Council          | 677          | 786          | 303         | 310         | 168         | 192         | 1148         | 1288         | 2436          | 4.1        |
| Western Area Rural District Council | 1,732        | 1,917        | 1,239       | 1,305       | 1,057       | 1,166       | 4028         | 4388         | 8416          | 14.0       |
| <b>National</b>                     | <b>12733</b> | <b>13964</b> | <b>8782</b> | <b>9691</b> | <b>6965</b> | <b>7930</b> | <b>28480</b> | <b>31585</b> | <b>60,065</b> | <b>100</b> |

Table 5.2.2 above shows the distribution of pupils enrolled in schools for Early Childhood Education (ECE) by local council, grade and sex. The two Councils in the Western Area:

Freetown City and Western Rural district councils have the highest number of pupils enrolled in schools for ECE, accounting for 26.9 and 14.0 percent respectively of the total ECE enrolment, followed by Bo City and Portloko district councils with 6.8 and 5.8 percent respectively of total ECE enrolment. Pujehun and Bonthe city councils recorded the lowest number of pupils enrolled in schools for ECE. This could be attributed to the fact that there are not many ECE learning centres in these two districts.

Further analysis by gender indicates that nearly 90 per cent of the local councils have more female than male enrolled in schools for ECE, except for Bonthe and Koinadugu district councils. In addition, enrolment decreases as grade level ascended for all the local councils.

**Table 5.2.3 Total Primary Grade Enrolment by Local council, School Level and Sex**

| Council                    | Class 1        |                | Class 2        |                | Class 3        |                | Class 4       |               | Class 5       |               | Class 6       |               | Total            | % Share    |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|------------|
|                            | Male           | Female         | Male           | Female         | Male           | Female         | Male          | Female        | Male          | Female        | Male          | Female        |                  |            |
| Bo City Council            | 5,033          | 5,852          | 3,603          | 4,035          | 3,304          | 3,761          | 3,420         | 3,987         | 2,722         | 3,051         | 2,934         | 3,187         | 44,889           | 3.4        |
| Bo District Council        | 15,507         | 16,039         | 9,414          | 9,702          | 7,950          | 8,246          | 6,764         | 6,784         | 5,180         | 5,297         | 3,441         | 3,130         | 97,454           | 7.3        |
| Bombali District Council   | 15,817         | 14,912         | 10,264         | 9,973          | 9,101          | 8,576          | 7,329         | 6,914         | 5,917         | 5,472         | 4,228         | 3,597         | 102,100          | 7.6        |
| Bonthe City Council        | 219            | 273            | 123            | 144            | 116            | 118            | 97            | 96            | 82            | 103           | 98            | 122           | 1,591            | 0.1        |
| Bonthe District Council    | 5,241          | 5,543          | 2,616          | 2,988          | 2,250          | 2,493          | 1,835         | 1,925         | 1,415         | 1,503         | 1,004         | 1,042         | 29,855           | 2.2        |
| Freetown City Council      | 14,868         | 16,145         | 11,555         | 12,496         | 11,324         | 11,803         | 11,299        | 12,822        | 9,971         | 11,655        | 9,036         | 10,485        | 143,459          | 10.7       |
| Kailahun District Council  | 11,143         | 11,707         | 7,588          | 8,138          | 6,402          | 6,972          | 5,570         | 5,637         | 4,401         | 4,631         | 2,977         | 3,017         | 78,183           | 5.8        |
| Kambia District Council    | 11,280         | 10,155         | 7,502          | 6,604          | 6,455          | 5,774          | 5,643         | 4,784         | 4,875         | 4,282         | 3,239         | 2,580         | 73,173           | 5.5        |
| Kenema City Council        | 4,550          | 5,238          | 3,318          | 3,902          | 2,892          | 3,558          | 2,662         | 3,309         | 2,556         | 2,977         | 2,512         | 2,988         | 40,462           | 3.0        |
| Kenema District Council    | 10,480         | 11,221         | 6,445          | 6,925          | 5,335          | 5,729          | 4,447         | 4,588         | 3,580         | 3,491         | 2,455         | 2,336         | 67,032           | 5.0        |
| Koinadugu District Council | 13,133         | 11,730         | 8,993          | 8,339          | 7,293          | 6,831          | 5,262         | 4,977         | 3,700         | 3,551         | 2,421         | 1,988         | 78,218           | 5.8        |
| Kono District Council      | 10,922         | 10,375         | 7,249          | 7,016          | 6,194          | 6,048          | 4,997         | 4,628         | 3,719         | 3,503         | 2,180         | 1,989         | 68,820           | 5.1        |
| Makeni City Council        | 3,032          | 3,465          | 2,122          | 2,577          | 2,293          | 2,381          | 2,130         | 2,379         | 2,005         | 2,162         | 1,734         | 1,963         | 28,243           | 2.1        |
| Moyamba District Council   | 12,267         | 12,216         | 8,367          | 8,361          | 7,216          | 7,217          | 6,152         | 6,118         | 4,460         | 4,446         | 2,721         | 2,684         | 82,225           | 6.1        |
| New Sembehun City Council  | 3,383          | 3,869          | 2,635          | 3,119          | 2,680          | 2,951          | 2,455         | 2,686         | 2,270         | 2,419         | 1,836         | 2,007         | 32,310           | 2.4        |
| Port Loko District Council | 18,472         | 17,164         | 13,213         | 12,033         | 11,359         | 10,660         | 10,118        | 8,887         | 8,761         | 7,667         | 6,318         | 5,056         | 129,708          | 9.7        |
| Pujehun District Council   | 9,428          | 10,334         | 5,858          | 6,393          | 4,787          | 5,315          | 4,019         | 4,253         | 2,977         | 3,139         | 1,809         | 1,728         | 60,040           | 4.5        |
| Tonkolili District Council | 16,391         | 16,315         | 10,514         | 10,706         | 8,963          | 9,030          | 7,494         | 7,708         | 6,024         | 5,877         | 3,946         | 3,917         | 106,885          | 8.0        |
| Western Area Rural         | 8,512          | 8,683          | 6,054          | 6,383          | 6,013          | 6,614          | 5,727         | 6,364         | 4,982         | 5,657         | 4,159         | 4,415         | 73,563           | 5.5        |
| <b>National</b>            | <b>189,678</b> | <b>191,236</b> | <b>127,433</b> | <b>129,834</b> | <b>111,927</b> | <b>114,077</b> | <b>97,420</b> | <b>98,846</b> | <b>79,597</b> | <b>80,883</b> | <b>59,048</b> | <b>58,231</b> | <b>1,338,210</b> | <b>100</b> |

Table 5.2.3 above shows the distribution of pupils enrolled in schools for Primary education by local council, grade and sex. For primary school enrolment, Freetown City, Portloko and Tonkolili district councils are the three councils with the highest numbers of enrolment, accounting for 10.7, 9.7 and 8.0 percent respectively of total primary enrolment. Bonthe and Makeni city councils are the two local councils with the lowest primary school enrolment, accounting for 0.2 and 2.1 percent respectively of the total primary enrolment.

Portloko district council recorded the highest number of new entrants (Class I) into the primary level, followed by Tonkolili district council and Freetown city council.

It is also worth noting that 11 out of the 19 Local councils have gone beyond gender parity in primary education.

**Table 5.2.4: Total JSS Grade Enrolment by Local Council, School Level and Sex**

| Council                   | JSS 1 |        | JSS 2 |        | JSS 3 |        | Total  | %    |
|---------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|------|
|                           | Male  | Female | Male  | Female | Male  | Female |        |      |
| Bo City Council           | 3,225 | 3,417  | 3,093 | 3,192  | 2,619 | 2,683  | 18,229 | 6.4  |
| Bo District Council       | 2,471 | 2,378  | 2,262 | 2,100  | 1,841 | 1,488  | 12,540 | 4.4  |
| Bombali District Council  | 3,310 | 2,753  | 3,327 | 2,597  | 2,783 | 2,171  | 16,941 | 5.9  |
| Bonthe City Council       | 63    | 71     | 80    | 107    | 107   | 132    | 560    | 0.2  |
| Bonthe District Council   | 816   | 854    | 767   | 768    | 712   | 689    | 4,606  | 1.6  |
| Freetown City Council     | 8,313 | 8,969  | 8,461 | 8,938  | 9,183 | 9,552  | 53,416 | 18.6 |
| Kailahun District Council | 2,218 | 2,110  | 2,205 | 2,015  | 1,802 | 1,666  | 12,016 | 4.2  |
| Kambia District Council   | 2,728 | 2,012  | 2,532 | 1,974  | 2,169 | 1,544  | 12,959 | 4.5  |
| Kenema City Council       | 2,505 | 2,771  | 2,557 | 3,007  | 3,069 | 3,065  | 16,974 | 5.9  |

| Council                             | JSS 1         |               | JSS 2         |               | JSS 3         |               | Total          | %          |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|------------|
|                                     | Male          | Female        | Male          | Female        | Male          | Female        |                |            |
| Kenema District Council             | 1,489         | 1,411         | 1,429         | 1,381         | 1,242         | 991           | 7,943          | 2.8        |
| Koinadugu District Council          | 2,185         | 2,081         | 2,157         | 2,207         | 1,922         | 1,852         | 12,404         | 4.3        |
| Kono District Council               | 1,631         | 1,649         | 1,355         | 1,352         | 1,041         | 943           | 7,971          | 2.8        |
| Makeni City Council                 | 2,087         | 2,333         | 2,026         | 2,091         | 1,993         | 1,871         | 12,401         | 4.3        |
| Moyamba District Council            | 2,014         | 1,957         | 1,711         | 1,974         | 1,556         | 1,524         | 10,736         | 3.7        |
| New Sembehun City Council           | 2,334         | 1,944         | 1,921         | 1,962         | 1,799         | 1,942         | 11,902         | 4.2        |
| Port Loko District Council          | 5,538         | 4,707         | 5,082         | 4,221         | 4,622         | 3,401         | 27,571         | 9.6        |
| Pujehun District Council            | 1,008         | 998           | 935           | 887           | 771           | 672           | 5,271          | 1.8        |
| Tonkolili District Council          | 3,253         | 2,887         | 3,094         | 2,702         | 3,376         | 2,943         | 18,255         | 6.4        |
| Western Area Rural District Council | 3,850         | 4,035         | 4,071         | 4,013         | 3,951         | 3,842         | 23,762         | 8.3        |
| <b>National</b>                     | <b>51,038</b> | <b>49,337</b> | <b>49,065</b> | <b>47,488</b> | <b>46,558</b> | <b>42,971</b> | <b>286,457</b> | <b>100</b> |

Table 5.2.4 above shows the distribution of enrolment at the Junior secondary School (JSS) level by local council, grade and sex. Freetown City Council accounted for 18.6 percent of total JSS enrolment, followed by PortLoko district council (9.6 percent) and Western Rural district council (8.3 percent). Bonthe City, Bonthe and Pujehun district councils are the three local councils with the lowest enrolment at JSS level, accounting for about 0.2, 1.6 and 1.8 percent respectively.

It is interesting to know that even though gender parity have not been achieved at the national level for Junior Secondary education, but about 42 percent of local councils have reached gender parity as there are more females than males enrolled at the JSS level.

**Table 5.2.5: Total SSS Grade Enrolment by Local Council, School Level and Sex**

| Council                             | SSS 1         |               | SSS 2         |               | SSS 3         |               | SSS 4         |               | Total          | %          |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|------------|
|                                     | Male          | Female        | Male          | Female        | Male          | Female        | Male          | Female        |                |            |
| Bo City Council                     | 1,378         | 1,269         | 1,739         | 1,404         | 1,715         | 1,228         | 1,139         | 544           | 10,416         | 6.7        |
| Bo District Council                 | 815           | 762           | 856           | 709           | 874           | 681           | 551           | 312           | 5,560          | 3.6        |
| Bombali District Council            | 783           | 543           | 674           | 389           | 608           | 336           | 275           | 93            | 3,701          | 2.4        |
| Bonthe City Council                 | 50            | 36            | 51            | 28            | 65            | 40            | 66            | 39            | 375            | 0.2        |
| Bonthe District Council             | 379           | 343           | 335           | 310           | 369           | 265           | 269           | 151           | 2,421          | 1.5        |
| Freetown City Council               | 6,722         | 6,331         | 6,316         | 6,303         | 7,188         | 6,920         | 6,374         | 5,643         | 51,797         | 33.1       |
| Kailahun District Council           | 1,061         | 747           | 700           | 464           | 629           | 340           | 163           | 57            | 4,161          | 2.7        |
| Kambia District Council             | 795           | 465           | 875           | 505           | 811           | 407           | 425           | 118           | 4,401          | 2.8        |
| Kenema City Council                 | 1,973         | 1,936         | 1,936         | 1,449         | 2,076         | 1,714         | 1,195         | 930           | 13,209         | 8.4        |
| Kenema District Council             | 152           | 104           | 172           | 139           | 138           | 89            | 86            | 65            | 945            | 0.6        |
| Koinadugu District Council          | 1,064         | 817           | 884           | 625           | 853           | 576           | 590           | 245           | 5,654          | 3.6        |
| Kono District Council               | 585           | 314           | 336           | 263           | 193           | 82            | 68            | 21            | 1,862          | 1.2        |
| Makeni City Council                 | 1,946         | 1,629         | 1,804         | 1,407         | 1,769         | 1,365         | 876           | 751           | 11,547         | 7.4        |
| Moyamba District Council            | 392           | 393           | 385           | 267           | 328           | 235           | 271           | 97            | 2,368          | 1.5        |
| New Sembehun City Council           | 1,162         | 998           | 1,177         | 1,131         | 1,100         | 683           | 654           | 439           | 7,344          | 4.7        |
| Port Loko District Council          | 1,571         | 1,239         | 1,804         | 1,170         | 1,648         | 1,092         | 939           | 445           | 9,908          | 6.3        |
| Pujehun District Council            | 122           | 66            | 192           | 81            | 115           | 90            | 52            | 30            | 748            | 0.5        |
| Tonkolili District Council          | 1,343         | 889           | 970           | 622           | 815           | 581           | 479           | 312           | 6,011          | 3.8        |
| Western Area Rural District Council | 1,951         | 1,723         | 2,207         | 2,015         | 1,947         | 1,717         | 1,399         | 1,133         | 14,092         | 9.0        |
| <b>National</b>                     | <b>24,244</b> | <b>20,604</b> | <b>23,413</b> | <b>19,281</b> | <b>23,241</b> | <b>18,441</b> | <b>15,871</b> | <b>11,425</b> | <b>156,520</b> | <b>100</b> |

Table 5.2.5 above shows the distribution of enrolment at the Senior Secondary School (JSS) level by local council, grade and sex. The two Councils in the Western Area: Freetown City and Western Rural district councils have the highest number of students enrolled at the SSS level, accounting for 33.1 and 9.0 percent respectively of the total SSS enrolment, followed by Kenema,

Makeni and Bo City Councils with 8.4, 7.4 and 6.7 percent respectively of total SSS enrolment. Pujehun district and Bonthe city councils recorded the lowest number of students enrolled at SSS level.

There are more males than females enrolled at the SSS level for all the local councils. This implies that more effort is required to increase the female enrolment, if the Sierra Leone is to achieve gender parity at the level.

There are more SSS students enrolled at the City Councils than the districts councils. This could be attributed to the fact that most parents in the rural areas believe that there are better educational services in the cities than rural areas.

**Table 5.2.6: Total School Enrolment by Local Council, Ownership/Proprietorship and Sex**

| Council                             | Government     |                | Private       |               | Mission        |                | Community      |                | Other        |              | Total            |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
|                                     | Male           | Female         | Male          | Female        | Male           | Female         | Male           | Female         | Male         | Female       |                  |
| Bo City Council                     | 5,724          | 5,474          | 2,870         | 3,387         | 18,015         | 20,117         | 11,012         | 10,557         | 203          | 247          | 77,605           |
| Bo District Council                 | 8,652          | 8,166          | 1,327         | 1,862         | 37,734         | 37,208         | 11,155         | 11,636         | 207          | 164          | 118,110          |
| Bombali District Council            | 9,287          | 8,691          | 512           | 500           | 36,394         | 32,694         | 18,959         | 17,251         | 50           | 53           | 124,391          |
| Bonthe City Council                 | 101            | 157            | -             | -             | 1,067          | 1,185          | 163            | 81             | -            | -            | 2,754            |
| Bonthe District Council             | 5,679          | 5,807          | 318           | 384           | 9,477          | 10,515         | 3,245          | 2,873          | 12           | 12           | 38,322           |
| Freetown City Council               | 36,293         | 38,284         | 24,949        | 28,208        | 38,148         | 40,659         | 27,719         | 27,801         | 1,252        | 1,448        | 264,760          |
| Kailahun District Council           | 8,108          | 8,443          | 95            | 103           | 36,940         | 37,253         | 2,598          | 2,754          | 405          | 513          | 97,211           |
| Kambia District Council             | 12,162         | 10,270         | 42            | 49            | 29,844         | 24,997         | 7,495          | 6,186          | 431          | 365          | 91,841           |
| Kenema City Council                 | 6,375          | 3,577          | 2,153         | 2,866         | 22,761         | 27,380         | 3,518          | 4,089          | 127          | 215          | 73,060           |
| Kenema District Council             | 5,050          | 5,222          | 350           | 394           | 12,170         | 12,326         | 20,279         | 21,055         | -            | -            | 76,845           |
| Koinadugu District Council          | 9,783          | 9,659          | 370           | 333           | 20,138         | 18,142         | 20,716         | 18,176         | 373          | 383          | 98,072           |
| Kono District Council               | 4,601          | 4,377          | 207           | 324           | 21,007         | 19,888         | 16,161         | 15,282         | 63           | 42           | 81,952           |
| Makeni City Council                 | 1,782          | 2,913          | 1,102         | 1,241         | 21,292         | 20,500         | 2,788          | 3,064          | -            | -            | 54,680           |
| Moyamba District Council            | 6,630          | 6,249          | 1,559         | 1,779         | 32,673         | 32,544         | 6,228          | 6,272          | 1,317        | 1,317        | 96,569           |
| New Sembehun City Council           | 3,195          | 4,117          | 1,750         | 2,262         | 16,605         | 14,022         | 5,016          | 7,070          | 149          | 198          | 54,384           |
| Port Loko District Council          | 26,819         | 22,986         | 2,589         | 2,723         | 11,827         | 8,964          | 49,677         | 44,822         | 171          | 101          | 170,679          |
| Pujehun District Council            | 7,085          | 7,848          | 95            | 86            | 23,512         | 24,550         | 1,547          | 1,672          | 93           | 114          | 66,603           |
| Tonkolili District Council          | 11,872         | 11,441         | 297           | 494           | 6,038          | 5,441          | 49,596         | 48,392         | -            | -            | 133,571          |
| Western Area Rural District Council | 7,306          | 7,773          | 12,403        | 13,480        | 21,128         | 20,346         | 16,583         | 17,531         | 1,446        | 1,849        | 119,845          |
| <b>National</b>                     | <b>176,505</b> | <b>171,454</b> | <b>52,986</b> | <b>60,473</b> | <b>416,768</b> | <b>408,731</b> | <b>274,454</b> | <b>266,562</b> | <b>6,298</b> | <b>7,020</b> | <b>1,841,252</b> |

Table 5.2.6 above shows the distribution of enrolment by local council, ownership and sex. Freetown City Council has the highest number of students enrolled in Private schools, of which there are more females than males. PortLoko district council has the largest enrolment of student in community schools. Bombali, Bo, Kailahun, Moyamba district s and Freetown city councils are the five councils with great enrolment of student in mission schools. For enrolment in Government schools, Portloko, Tonkolili districts councils and Freetown city councils accounted for the highest compared to the other councils.

**Table 5.2.7: Total Enrolment of Students with Specific Physical Disabilities by Council and Sex**

| Council                  | Male  | Female | All  | %   |
|--------------------------|-------|--------|------|-----|
| Bo City Council          | 493   | 428    | 921  | 3.6 |
| Bo District Council      | 1,003 | 621    | 1624 | 6.4 |
| Bombali District Council | 938   | 823    | 1761 | 6.9 |
| Bonthe City Council      | 107   | 8      | 115  | 0.5 |
| Bonthe District Council  | 344   | 200    | 544  | 2.1 |

| <b>Council</b>                      | <b>Male</b>   | <b>Female</b> | <b>All</b>    | <b>%</b>    |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| Freetown City Council               | 1,024         | 910           | 1934          | <b>7.6</b>  |
| Kailahun District Council           | 506           | 445           | 951           | <b>3.8</b>  |
| Kambia District Council             | 596           | 485           | 1081          | <b>4.3</b>  |
| Kenema City Council                 | 262           | 282           | 544           | <b>2.1</b>  |
| Kenema District Council             | 523           | 447           | 970           | <b>3.8</b>  |
| Koinadugu District Council          | 769           | 638           | 1407          | <b>5.6</b>  |
| Kono District Council               | 1,089         | 988           | 2077          | <b>8.2</b>  |
| Makeni District Council             | 529           | 494           | 1023          | <b>4.0</b>  |
| Moyamba District Council            | 1,304         | 1,289         | 2593          | <b>10.2</b> |
| New Sembehun City Council           | 657           | 660           | 1317          | <b>5.2</b>  |
| Port Loko District Council          | 1,774         | 1,598         | 3372          | <b>13.3</b> |
| Pujehun District Council            | 635           | 567           | 1202          | <b>4.7</b>  |
| Tonkolili District Council          | 438           | 401           | 839           | <b>3.3</b>  |
| Western Area Rural District Council | 571           | 493           | 1064          | <b>4.2</b>  |
| <b>National</b>                     | <b>13,562</b> | <b>11,777</b> | <b>25,339</b> | <b>100</b>  |

Table 5.2.7 above shows the distribution of enrolment of student with physical disability by local council and sex. Portloko and Moyamba district councils have the largest enrolment of student with disabilities, accounting for 13.3 and 10.2 percent respectively of the total enrolled student with disability. Kono district and Freetown city councils also have a good number of enrolled student with disability (8.2 and 7.6 percent) respectively. Bonthe city council recorded the least number of disabled students enrolled.

### 5.3.: Access to Education (New Entrant)

**Table 5.3.1: Total Enrolment of New Entrant in Primary School by Ownership and Sex**

| <b>Proprietorship</b> | <b>Male</b>    | <b>Female</b>  | <b>All</b>     | <b>%</b>    |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| Community             | 45,236         | 44,723         | 89,959         | <b>31.5</b> |
| Government            | 27,571         | 27,356         | 54,927         | <b>19.2</b> |
| Mission               | 64,090         | 64,226         | 128,316        | <b>44.9</b> |
| Other                 | 761            | 763            | 1,524          | <b>0.5</b>  |
| Private               | 5,453          | 5,535          | 10,988         | <b>3.8</b>  |
| <b>All School</b>     | <b>143,111</b> | <b>142,603</b> | <b>285,714</b> | <b>100</b>  |

Table 5.3.1 above shows the distribution of enrolment of new entrants in Primary school by ownership and sex. Mission schools accounted for majority of pupils (44.9 percent) that enter the first grade of primary level (Class 1) for the first time in 2015, followed by community schools (31.5 percent) and Government schools (19.2 percent). Private schools accounted for only 3.8 percent of new entrants into primary level in 2015. The number of boys accessing primary education was slightly higher than girls in 2015.

**Table 5.3.2: Total Enrolment of New Entrant Local Council, School Level and Sex**

| <b>Council</b>           | <b>Primary</b> |               | <b>JSS</b>  |               | <b>SSS</b>  |               | <b>Total</b> | <b>%</b>   |
|--------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
|                          | <b>Male</b>    | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b> | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b> | <b>Female</b> |              |            |
| Bo City Council          | 3,737          | 4,249         | 2,821       | 3,037         | 1,130       | 1,416         | 16,390       | <b>4.0</b> |
| Bo District Council      | 11,259         | 11,606        | 2,010       | 1,986         | 702         | 593           | 28,156       | <b>6.8</b> |
| Bombali District Council | 11,638         | 10,960        | 2,717       | 2,303         | 729         | 510           | 28,857       | <b>7.0</b> |
| Bonthe City Council      | 157            | 194           | 55          | 44            | 52          | 34            | 536          | <b>0.1</b> |
| Bonthe District Council  | 4,427          | 4,747         | 678         | 760           | 359         | 337           | 11,308       | <b>2.7</b> |

| Council                             | Primary        |                | JSS           |               | SSS           |               | Total          | %          |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|------------|
|                                     | Male           | Female         | Male          | Female        | Male          | Female        |                |            |
| Freetown City Council               | 11,680         | 12,681         | 7,552         | 7,510         | 6,081         | 6,000         | 51,504         | 12.4       |
| Kailahun District Council           | 8,328          | 8,507          | 1,976         | 1,880         | 897           | 859           | 22,447         | 5.4        |
| Kambia District Council             | 8,591          | 7,684          | 2,278         | 1,771         | 578           | 377           | 21,279         | 5.1        |
| Kenema City Council                 | 3,694          | 4,241          | 2,471         | 2,357         | 1,897         | 1,777         | 16,437         | 4.0        |
| Kenema District Council             | 8,331          | 8,867          | 1,280         | 1,272         | 149           | 101           | 20,00          | 4.8        |
| Koinadugu District Council          | 9,327          | 8,477          | 1,879         | 1,763         | 972           | 771           | 23,189         | 5.6        |
| Kono District Council               | 7,353          | 6,825          | 1,270         | 1,334         | 479           | 300           | 17,561         | 4.2        |
| Makeni City Council                 | 2,153          | 2,396          | 1,863         | 1,991         | 1,861         | 1,562         | 11,826         | 2.9        |
| Moyamba District Council            | 10,971         | 10,945         | 1,778         | 1,780         | 384           | 363           | 26,221         | 6.3        |
| New Sembehun City Council           | 2,241          | 2,437          | 2,024         | 1,630         | 927           | 1,063         | 10,322         | 2.5        |
| Port Loko District Council          | 12,499         | 11,577         | 4,471         | 3,985         | 1,545         | 1,071         | 35,148         | 8.5        |
| Pujehun District Council            | 7,302          | 7,998          | 907           | 811           | 107           | 59            | 17,184         | 4.2        |
| Tonkolili District Council          | 13,120         | 13,044         | 2,845         | 2,586         | 1,209         | 768           | 33,572         | 8.1        |
| Western Area Rural District Council | 5,635          | 5,836          | 3,279         | 3,581         | 1,810         | 1,625         | 21,766         | 5.3        |
| <b>National</b>                     | <b>142,443</b> | <b>143,271</b> | <b>44,154</b> | <b>42,381</b> | <b>21,868</b> | <b>19,586</b> | <b>413,703</b> | <b>100</b> |

Table 5.3.3 above shows the distribution of enrolment of new entrants in Primary school by local council, School level and sex. For new entrants into primary level in 2015, Tonkolili district and Freetown city councils have the highest enrolment compared to the other councils. For the JSS, Freetown city and Portloko ditrict councils have the largest enrolment during the same period under review. Freetown and Kenema City councils have the highest enrolment at the SSS level than the other councils.

## Chapter 6

### Enrolment Rates

#### 6.1 Introduction

This section of the report will look at enrolment rates and specifically discusses Gross Intake rate and Gross Enrolment Rates for each school level. Enrolment rates are computed as “the number of students enrolled as percentage of the number of children/individuals supposed to be enrolled at a particular level or grade”. The 2015 UN projected population estimates was thus used to compute the specified enrolment rates since the 2015 National population and housing census data from Statistics Sierra Leones was not available and as a result the rates were computed at national levels only disaggregated by gender.

#### 6.2 Gross Intake Rate (GIR)

The Gross Intake Rate (GIR) is an indicator use to measure entry into formal education system. A high GIR indicates a high degree of access to that particular level of education. GIR is define as “the total number of new pupils (all pupils minus repeaters) in the first grade of a particular level, as a proportion of the population of the starting age of that level” Below are the GIR of values for ECE, Primary, Junior Secondary and Senior Secondary levels.

**Table 6.2.1: Gross Intake Rate (GIR) for Nursery 1- 2015**

|  | Male         | Female       | Total        |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Nursery 1 New Entrants   | 12,733       | 13,964       | 26,697       |
| 3 year old Population projection based on UN Statistics Division | 99,449       | 99,304       | 198,753      |
| <b>GIR</b>   | <b>12.8%</b> | <b>14.1%</b> | <b>13.4%</b> |

\*Because there is no information on new entrants or repeaters for ECE, enrolment numbers for Nursery 1 is used as a proxy for new entrants

School age population for entrants is Age 3 for pre-school. The GIR of 13.4 percent for Early Childhood Education (ECE) is very low an indication that most children at age 3 are not attending pre-school. This could be attributed to the absence of pre-schools in rural areas where majority of these children are living. There are also more girls than boys attending pre-school as indicated by the higher GIR for girls (14.1 per cent) over boys (12.8 per cent). Government should also establish public ECE pre-schools in most communities across the country as most existing pre-schools are privately owned, hence very expensive. If one of the SDGs target 2 of goal 4 “ensuring that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education” is to be achieved, some measures needs to be taken to increase the low GIR for ECE.



**Table 6.2.2: Gross Intake Rate (GIR) for Primary 1/Class 1- 2015**

|  | Male          | Female        | Total         |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Class 1 New Entrants   | 142,451       | 143,282       | 285,773       |
| 6 year old Population projection based on UN Statistics Division | 94,097        | 94,420        | 188,517       |
| <b>GIR</b>   | <b>151.4%</b> | <b>151.7%</b> | <b>151.6%</b> |

The GIR can exceed 100%, due to over-aged and under-aged children. The high primary GIR of 151.6%, which is (above 100%) validate that so many children above and under aged 6 years are entering class 1 in primary school. This could be the effect of a backlog of over-aged children. The GIR for girls is marginally higher than that of boys.

**Table 6.2.3: Gross Intake Rate (GIR) for JSS 1- 2015**

|   | Male         | Female       | Total        |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| JSS 1 New Entrants  | 44,332       | 42,203       | 86,535       |
| 12 year old Population projection based on UN Statistics Division | 80,417       | 81,045       | 161,462      |
| <b>GIR</b>  | <b>55.1%</b> | <b>52.1%</b> | <b>53.6%</b> |

The school age population for entrants is Age 12 for Junior Secondary School (JSS). The GIR of 53.6 percent for JSS is low which suggest that many children before the age 12 drop out of the school system. The GIR for males is higher than that of their female counterpart, indicating that less females at higher levels than males. Action needs to be taken to increase the low GIR at the JSS level, if the SDGs target 1 under goal 4, is to be achieved.

**Table 6.2.4: Gross Intake Rate (GIR) for SSS 1- 2015**

|   | Male         | Female       | Total        |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| SSS 1 New Entrants  | 22,436       | 19,018       | 41,454       |
| 15 year old population projection based on UN Statistics Division | 73,517       | 74,887       | 148,404      |
| <b>GIR</b>  | <b>30.5%</b> | <b>25.4%</b> | <b>27.9%</b> |

The school age population for entrants is Age 15 for Senior Secondary School (SSS). The GIR of 27.6 percent for SSS is low, indicating that many children before the age 15 drop out of the school system either because they did not pass BECE or for some other reasons. The GIR for males is higher than that of their female counterpart, indicating that more males at higher levels than females. The trend in GIR values shows that, GIR decreases with higher levels of schooling. Some actions need to be taken to increase the low GIR at the SSS level, if the SDGs target 1 under goal 4, is to be achieved.

### 6.3: Gross Enrolment Rates (GER)-2015

The Gross Enrolment Rates (GER) is an indicator use to show the general level of participation in a given level of education. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged pupils/students because of early or late entrants, and grade repetition. GER is define as “the total number of pupils or students enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education. Below are the GER of values for ECE, Primary, Junior Secondary and Senior Secondary levels.

**Table 6.3.1: Gross Enrolment Rates (GER) for Pre and Primary levels-2015**

|   | Pre-primary |              |              | Primary       |               |               |
|---|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|   | Male        | Female       | Both         | Male          | Female        | Both          |
| Total Enrolment                                       | 28,480      | 31,585       | 60,065       | 665,103       | 673,107       | 1,338,210     |
| population projection based on UN Statistics Division | 293,319     | 293,437      | 586,756      | 531,585       | 534,445       | 1,066,030     |
| <b>GER</b>  | <b>9.7%</b> | <b>10.8%</b> | <b>10.2%</b> | <b>125.1%</b> | <b>125.9%</b> | <b>125.5%</b> |

In Sierra Leone, the school age population is ages 3-5 for pre-school and 6-11 for primary, based on which the GER is calculated as indicated in table 6.2.1 above. The extremely low GER of 10.2% for pre-primary school is an indication that there are less children engaged in ECE than the population of 3-5 year olds. Therefore, Government need to take necessary actions such as establishing more community public preschools as well as formulate policies to significantly increase access in ECE, if the SDGs target 2 of goal 4 “ensuring that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education” is to be achieved.

The primary GER of 125.5% for both sexes, which is over 100% means that there are more children in primary school than the population of 6-11 year olds. This further means that the demand for education in primary school has been met because there is in theory enough spaces in primary schools to accommodate all 6-11 years old. For both pre-primary and primary the GER for girls is more than that of boys.

**Table 6.3.2: Gross Enrolment Rates (GER) for JSS and SSS levels-2015**

|   | JSS          |              |              | SSS          |              |              |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|   | Male         | Female       | Both         | Male         | Female       | Both         |
| Total Enrolment                                       | 146,661      | 139,796      | 286,457      | 86,769       | 69,751       | 156,520      |
| population projection based on UN Statistics Division | 234,308      | 236,886      | 471,194      | 280,536      | 287,154      | 567,690      |
| <b>GER</b>  | <b>62.6%</b> | <b>59.0%</b> | <b>60.8%</b> | <b>30.9%</b> | <b>24.3%</b> | <b>27.6%</b> |

In Sierra Leone, the school age population is ages 12-14 for JSS and 15-18 for SSS, based on which the GER is calculated as indicated in table 5.2b above. The GER of 60.8% for Junior Secondary School (JSS) indicates

a low participation level which required actions to be taken if the SDGs goal 4 is to be achieved. Male GER of 62.6 % compared with Female 59.0% shows that the participation level of males is higher than that of females in JSS.

The Senior Secondary GER of 27.6 % for both sexes, which is far below 100% indicates that GER decreases as we proceed to higher level of schooling. The GER of 30.9% for males and 24.3% for that of females clearly shows that male participation level is higher than females in secondary education.

## Chapter 7

### Efficiency

#### 7.1 Introduction

This section of the report will discuss repetition, repetition rates; retention rates, gross completion rates and transition rates as indicators that is used to measure efficiency in education. Efficiency in education system refers to low or insignificant repetition at each grade level, high retention in schools, greater completion of the different levels of schooling and transition of students from one level to another.

#### 7.2 Repetition

This indicator is used to measure the internal efficiency of educational systems. In addition, it is one of the key indicators for analysing and projecting pupil flows from grade to grade within the education cycle. It is defined as the number of repeaters in a given grade, as a percentage of pupils in that grade the previous year.

Grade repetition adversely impacts on the efficiency of the system, results in a wastage in education and for many students it leads to dropping out from schooling/formal education. Table 7.1 highlights the percentage of repeaters by local council and school level.

**Table 7.2.1: Percentage of Repeaters by Local Council and School, 2015**

| <b>Council</b>                      | <b>Primary</b> | <b>JSS</b>   | <b>SSS</b>  | <b>% of all Level</b> |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Bo City Council                     | 12.5%          | 15.7%        | 6.3%        | <b>12.4%</b>          |
| Bo District Council                 | 16.7%          | 19.0%        | 9.2%        | <b>16.6%</b>          |
| Bombali District Council            | 13.7%          | 13.3%        | 8.3%        | <b>13.5%</b>          |
| Bonthe City Council                 | 22.6%          | 15.0%        | 9.3%        | <b>18.9%</b>          |
| Bonthe District Council             | 10.5%          | 11.1%        | 3.7%        | <b>10.1%</b>          |
| Freetown City Council               | 9.5%           | 7.5%         | 4.5%        | <b>8.0%</b>           |
| Kailahun District Council           | 13.4%          | 9.3%         | 6.9%        | <b>12.6%</b>          |
| Kambia District Council             | 17.8%          | 12.1%        | 8.5%        | <b>16.5%</b>          |
| Kenema City Council                 | 9.9%           | 8.7%         | 4.9%        | <b>8.6%</b>           |
| Kenema District Council             | 11.9%          | 15.2%        | 7.6%        | <b>12.2%</b>          |
| Koinadugu District Council          | 5.1%           | 11.0%        | 6.4%        | <b>5.9%</b>           |
| Kono District Council               | 22.9%          | 17.3%        | 9.3%        | <b>22.1%</b>          |
| Makeni City Council                 | 28.3%          | 6.6%         | 1.2%        | <b>17.1%</b>          |
| Moyamba District Council            | 4.1%           | 15.2%        | 37.3%       | <b>6.1%</b>           |
| New Sembehun City Council           | 26.0%          | 9.4%         | 4.9%        | <b>19.2%</b>          |
| Port Loko District Council          | 16.6%          | 16.4%        | 7.2%        | <b>16.1%</b>          |
| Pujehun District Council            | 14.7%          | 18.6%        | 15.2%       | <b>15.0%</b>          |
| Tonkolili District Council          | 14.4%          | 15.7%        | 12.8%       | <b>14.5%</b>          |
| Western Area Rural District Council | 11.2%          | 6.0%         | 5.7%        | <b>9.4%</b>           |
| <b>National</b>                     | <b>13.6%</b>   | <b>11.7%</b> | <b>6.1%</b> | <b>12.6%</b>          |

Given in table 7.2.1 above is the percentage of repeaters by local council and school level. Nationally, repetition rate is highest (13.6 percent) at the primary level and it decreases as level ascends. All the levels

and councils combined reported a repetition rate of 12.6 percent which is lower than the primary repetition rate. Overall, Kono district, Bonthe City and New Sembehun city Councils are the three councils that have the highest repetition rates, while Moyamba and Koinadugu district Councils have the lowest repetition rates. On the whole, the repetition rates are high nationally and across councils. This is a cause for concern and something needs to be done in order to improve the situation.

**Table 7.2.2: Percent of Repeaters at Primary level by Grade and Local Council, 2015**

| <b>Council</b>             | <b>Class 1</b> | <b>Class 2</b> | <b>Class 3</b> | <b>Class 4</b> | <b>Class 5</b> | <b>Class 6</b> | <b>% of all Grade</b> |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Bo City Council            | 17.2%          | 13.7%          | 14.2%          | 9.8%           | 11.4%          | 4.7%           | <b>12.5%</b>          |
| Bo District Council        | 20.8%          | 16.4%          | 16.2%          | 14.3%          | 14.4%          | 8.4%           | <b>16.7%</b>          |
| Bombali District Council   | 18.5%          | 12.6%          | 12.3%          | 11.3%          | 11.2%          | 9.0%           | <b>13.7%</b>          |
| Bonthe City Council        | 30.3%          | 15.7%          | 20.1%          | 19.2%          | 11.9%          | 28.2%          | <b>22.6%</b>          |
| Bonthe District Council    | 13.4%          | 10.2%          | 8.8%           | 8.7%           | 8.6%           | 5.3%           | <b>10.5%</b>          |
| Freetown City Council      | 13.2%          | 9.9%           | 10.7%          | 8.5%           | 8.5%           | 3.7%           | <b>9.5%</b>           |
| Kailahun District Council  | 17.4%          | 12.7%          | 12.8%          | 11.8%          | 10.5%          | 8.6%           | <b>13.4%</b>          |
| Kambia District Council    | 19.8%          | 18.3%          | 18.1%          | 17.5%          | 17.5%          | 9.8%           | <b>17.8%</b>          |
| Kenema City Council        | 14.3%          | 10.4%          | 10.2%          | 8.9%           | 9.2%           | 2.4%           | <b>9.9%</b>           |
| Kenema District Council    | 14.9%          | 11.9%          | 11.9%          | 11.5%          | 9.1%           | 3.9%           | <b>11.9%</b>          |
| Koinadugu District Council | 3.8%           | 4.5%           | 4.9%           | 6.0%           | 8.7%           | 6.9%           | <b>5.1%</b>           |
| Kono District Council      | 25.0%          | 28.5%          | 23.4%          | 18.6%          | 16.7%          | 13.1%          | <b>22.9%</b>          |
| Makeni City Council        | 48.3%          | 33.1%          | 27.7%          | 20.8%          | 16.4%          | 10.5%          | <b>28.3%</b>          |
| Moyamba District Council   | 4.2%           | 4.1%           | 3.3%           | 3.8%           | 5.0%           | 4.3%           | <b>4.1%</b>           |
| New Sembehun City Council  | 55.2%          | 28.6%          | 19.7%          | 16.1%          | 13.2%          | 5.3%           | <b>26.0%</b>          |
| Port Loko District Council | 21.4%          | 17.5%          | 16.7%          | 14.8%          | 13.6%          | 7.2%           | <b>16.6%</b>          |
| Pujehun District Council   | 19.8%          | 13.1%          | 12.6%          | 11.4%          | 11.9%          | 10.1%          | <b>14.7%</b>          |
| Tonkolili District Council | 18.2%          | 14.6%          | 14.0%          | 12.5%          | 11.7%          | 6.3%           | <b>14.4%</b>          |
| Western Area Rural         | 14.8%          | 12.8%          | 10.9%          | 10.2%          | 9.6%           | 5.1%           | <b>11.2%</b>          |
| <b>National</b>            | <b>17.6%</b>   | <b>14.0%</b>   | <b>13.2%</b>   | <b>11.7%</b>   | <b>11.4%</b>   | <b>6.5%</b>    | <b>13.6%</b>          |

Table 7.2.2 above shows the primary repetition rate by grade and local council. Repetition rate for primary 1 is highest (17.6 per cent) and lowest for primary 6 (6.5 percent), indicating that repetition rate decreases as the grade level is ascended. Overall, Makeni city council has the highest primary repetition rate, followed by New Sembehun City and Bonthe City Councils. Moyamba and Koinadugu district Councils have the lowest primary repetition rate. Action needs to be taken in order to reduce the high primary repetition rate.

**Table 7.2.3: Percentage of Repeaters at JSS level by Grade and Local Council, 2015**

| <b>Council</b>                      | <b>JSS 1</b> | <b>JSS 2</b> | <b>JSS 3</b> | <b>% of all Grade</b> |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Bo City Council                     | 19.1%        | 18.1%        | 8.5%         | <b>15.7%</b>          |
| Bo District Council                 | 17.2%        | 19.3%        | 21.4%        | <b>19.0%</b>          |
| Bombali District Council            | 13.5%        | 13.8%        | 12.3%        | <b>13.3%</b>          |
| Bonthe City Council                 | 12.7%        | 5.9%         | 23.4%        | <b>15.0%</b>          |
| Bonthe District Council             | 13.4%        | 12.0%        | 7.5%         | <b>11.1%</b>          |
| Freetown City Council               | 7.4%         | 7.8%         | 7.2%         | <b>7.5%</b>           |
| Kailahun District Council           | 9.3%         | 7.9%         | 10.9%        | <b>9.3%</b>           |
| Kambia District Council             | 12%          | 13.8%        | 10.3%        | <b>12.1%</b>          |
| Kenema City Council                 | 8.5%         | 7.6%         | 9.9%         | <b>8.7%</b>           |
| Kenema District Council             | 13%          | 11.5%        | 23.3%        | <b>15.2%</b>          |
| Koinadugu District Council          | 7.7%         | 8.3%         | 17.9%        | <b>11.0%</b>          |
| Kono District Council               | 14%          | 16.2%        | 23.9%        | <b>17.3%</b>          |
| Makeni City Council                 | 5.2%         | 7.4%         | 7.3%         | <b>6.6%</b>           |
| Moyamba District Council            | 14%          | 17.7%        | 14.3%        | <b>15.2%</b>          |
| New Sembehun City Council           | 11.0%        | 8.3%         | 8.7%         | <b>9.4%</b>           |
| Port Loko District Council          | 16.9%        | 14.0%        | 18.7%        | <b>16.4%</b>          |
| Pujehun District Council            | 17.1%        | 13.3%        | 27.3%        | <b>18.6%</b>          |
| Tonkolili District Council          | 12%          | 13.1%        | 21.6%        | <b>15.7%</b>          |
| Western Area Rural District Council | 6.0%         | 5.1%         | 6.7%         | <b>6.0%</b>           |
| <b>National</b>                     | <b>11.5%</b> | <b>11.2%</b> | <b>11.0%</b> | <b>11.3%</b>          |

Table 7.2.3 above shows the repetition rate for Junior Secondary by grade and local council. Repetition rate for JSS is higher but still lower than the primary repetition rate. Repetition rate for JSS also decreases with increase in grade for each level as in primary level. Overall, Bo district councils have the highest JSS repetition rate, followed by Pujehun and Kono district Councils. Makeni City and Western rural district councils have the lowest JSS repetition rate. The high percentage of JSS repetition rate needs an action for improvement.

**Table 7.2.4: Percentage of Repeaters at SSS level by Grade and Local Council, 2015**

| <b>Council</b>             | <b>SSS 1</b> | <b>SSS 2</b> | <b>SSS 3</b> | <b>SSS 4</b> | <b>ALL</b>   |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Bo City Council            | 10.1%        | 8.0%         | 4.7%         | 0.0%         | <b>6.3%</b>  |
| Bo District Council        | 12.6%        | 7.3%         | 9.0%         | 6.6%         | <b>9.2%</b>  |
| Bombali District Council   | 10.1%        | 7.2%         | 10.4%        | 0.0%         | <b>8.3%</b>  |
| Bonthe City Council        | 0.0%         | 7.6%         | 8.6%         | 19.0%        | <b>9.3%</b>  |
| Bonthe District Council    | 4.7%         | 5.0%         | 3.2%         | 0.7%         | <b>3.7%</b>  |
| Freetown City Council      | 5.6%         | 5.8%         | 4.1%         | 2.2%         | <b>4.5%</b>  |
| Kailahun District Council  | 5.2%         | 9.1%         | 8.5%         | 3.2%         | <b>6.9%</b>  |
| Kambia District Council    | 10.5%        | 8.9%         | 9.0%         | 1.8%         | <b>8.5%</b>  |
| Kenema City Council        | 6.0%         | 7.9%         | 3.7%         | 0.0%         | <b>4.9%</b>  |
| Kenema District Council    | 9.8%         | 9.0%         | 5.3%         | 4.6%         | <b>7.6%</b>  |
| Koinadugu District Council | 4.9%         | 9.5%         | 5.7%         | 5.3%         | <b>6.4%</b>  |
| Kono District Council      | 4.6%         | 4.5%         | 10.2%        | 86.5%        | <b>9.3%</b>  |
| Makeni City Council        | 2.5%         | 0.7%         | 0.4%         | 0.5%         | <b>1.2%</b>  |
| Moyamba District Council   | 45.4%        | 44.2%        | 42.6%        | 0.0%         | <b>37.3%</b> |

| <b>Council</b>                      | <b>SSS 1</b> | <b>SSS 2</b> | <b>SSS 3</b> | <b>SSS 4</b> | <b>ALL</b>   |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| New Sembehun City Council           | 5.2%         | 5.2%         | 4.4%         | 4.2%         | <b>4.9%</b>  |
| Port Loko District Council          | 6.6%         | 10.5%        | 8.0%         | 0.0%         | <b>7.2%</b>  |
| Pujehun District Council            | 16.0%        | 17.6%        | 14.1%        | 8.5%         | <b>15.2%</b> |
| Tonkolili District Council          | 10.8%        | 20.6%        | 13.8%        | 0.9%         | <b>12.8%</b> |
| Western Area Rural District Council | 4.5%         | 5.4%         | 6.6%         | 6.6%         | <b>5.7%</b>  |
| <b>National</b>                     | <b>7.1%</b>  | <b>7.6%</b>  | <b>5.9%</b>  | <b>2.7%</b>  | <b>6.1%</b>  |

Table 7.2.4 above shows the repetition rate for SSS by grade and local council. Nationally, the overall Repetition rate for SSS level is 6.1 per cent and it is lower than both the primary and JSS repetition rates. Moyamba district council has the highest (37.3 per cent) repetition rate for SS level, followed by Pujehun and Tonkolili districts councils, while Makeni City and Bonthe district councils have the lowest repetition rate for SS level. There is need for an action to be taken in order to improve the reduce repetition rate .

### 7.3 Gross Completion Rate (GCR)/Proxy Completion Rates (PCR)

GCR is used to measure completion of a particular school level. A high completion rate for a school level indicates a low incidence of dropout. By contrast, a low GCR value indicates a low level of retention or difficulties to graduate from the last grade. It is define as the number of pupils in the last grade of a school level over the population of the relevant age group.

**Table 7.3.1: Gross Completion Rate (GCR)/Proxy Completion Rate (PCR) in 2015**

|   | Pre-primary |        |         | Primary |        |         |
|---|-------------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
|   | Male        | Female | Both    | Male    | Female | Both    |
| Total Enrolment all ages (last class)                 | 7,566       | 8,421  | 15,987  | 61,852  | 63,247 | 125,099 |
| population projection based on UN Statistics Division | 96,039      | 96,247 | 192,286 | 83,369  | 82,815 | 166,184 |
| <b>GCR</b>  | 7.9%        | 8.7%   | 8.3%    | 74.7%   | 75.9%  | 75.3%   |

In Sierra Leone, the school age population for completion rate is age 5 for pre-school and age 11 for primary, based on which the CR is calculated as indicated in table 7.3.1 above.

The Primary Completion Rate (PCR) which is an achievement indicator and measures the number of children graduating Class 6 expressed as a proportion of the 11 years olds in that year is 75.3 % in 2015. The PCR for girls is higher than that for boys, indicating that more girlss enrolling in the school at primary level are able to complete the cycle than boyss. Government need to take action to increase the completion rate at the different school levels if the SDGs goal four (4) is to be achieved.

GCR for pre-school is very low at 8.3 % and it is higher for girls than that of boys in 2015 which conforms to the enrolment trend.

**Table 7.3.2: Gross Completion Rate (GCR)/ Proxy Completion Rate (PCR)**

|   | JSS          |              |              | SSS          |              |              |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|   | Male         | Female       | Both         | Male         | Female       | Both         |
| Total Enrolment all ages (last class)                 | 31,530       | 30,753       | 62,068       | 16,242       | 13,753       | 29,995       |
| population projection based on UN Statistics Division | 75,794       | 77,232       | 153,026      | 66,764       | 68,596       | 135,360      |
| <b>GCR</b>  | <b>41.6%</b> | <b>39.8%</b> | <b>40.6%</b> | <b>24.3%</b> | <b>20.0%</b> | <b>22.2%</b> |

The school age population for completion rate is age 14 for Junior secondary and age 18 for Senior Secondary school, based on which the CR is calculated as indicated in table 7.3.2 above. The GCR of 40.6% for Junior Secondary School (JSS) is low, which indicates that a good number of pupils find it difficult to graduate from the last grade (JSS 3). Male GCR of 41.6 % compared with Female 39.8% shows that more boys enrolling in the school at JSS level are able to complete the cycle than girls. Action need to be taken to significantly increase the completion rate for JSS, if SDG goal 4, target 1 “ ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education” is to be achieved.

The Senior Secondary GCR of 22.2 % for both sexes, indicates that GCR decreases as we proceed to higher level of schooling, which conforms to the enrolment trend. The GCR of 24.3% for males and 20.0% for that of females, shows that more boys are able to complete the cycle for senior secondary level than girls. Furthermore, it shows low level of retention for both sexes at the secondary education level.

## 7.4 Retention Rate

The extent to which students entering a particular level of education stay on and complete that level is measured by the retention (survival) rate. The most accurate way of computing this is to follow through a cohort of students from entry to completion. Often a proxy measure is employed using the access and completion rate for a particular academic year. Hence, the retention rate was obtained by dividing the completion rate for a level of schooling by its access rate.

The ratio of final grade to first grade enrolments at a level of schooling gives a rough indication of retention at the level. The tables below compute ratios for Primary, Junior and Senior Secondary levels.

**Table 7.4.1: Ratio of enrolment at primary level by region/local council**

| Region/Local Council            | Enrolment     |               | Prim 6/Prim 1 |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                                 | Primary 1     | Primary 6     | Ratio         |
| <b>East</b>                     | <b>82,888</b> | <b>24,297</b> | <b>0.29</b>   |
| Kailahun District Council       | 22,850        | 5,994         | <b>0.26</b>   |
| Kenema City Council             | 9,788         | 5,500         | <b>0.56</b>   |
| Kenema District Council         | 21,701        | 4,791         | <b>0.22</b>   |
| Koidu-New Sembehun City Council | 7,252         | 3,843         | <b>0.53</b>   |



| Region/Local Council           | Enrolment      |                | Prim 6/Prim 1 |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
|                                | Primary 1      | Primary 6      | Ratio         |
| Kono District Council          | 21,297         | 4,169          | 0.20          |
| <b>North</b>                   | <b>151,866</b> | <b>40,987</b>  | <b>0.27</b>   |
| Makeni City Council            | 6,497          | 3,697          | 0.57          |
| Bombali District Council       | 30,729         | 7,825          | 0.25          |
| Kambia District Council        | 21,435         | 5,819          | 0.27          |
| Koinadugu District Council     | 24,863         | 4,409          | 0.18          |
| Port Loko District Council     | 35,636         | 11,374         | 0.32          |
| Tonkolili District Council     | 32,706         | 7,863          | 0.24          |
| <b>South</b>                   | <b>97,952</b>  | <b>23,900</b>  | <b>0.24</b>   |
| Bo City Council                | 10,885         | 6,121          | 0.56          |
| Bo District Council            | 31,546         | 6,571          | 0.21          |
| Bonthe Municipal Council       | 492            | 220            | 0.45          |
| Bonthe District Council        | 10,784         | 2,046          | 0.19          |
| Moyamba District Council       | 24,483         | 5,405          | 0.22          |
| Pujehun District Council       | 19,762         | 3,537          | 0.18          |
| <b>Western Area</b>            | <b>48,208</b>  | <b>28,095</b>  | <b>0.58</b>   |
| Western Rural District Council | 17,195         | 8,574          | 0.50          |
| Freetown City Council          | 31,013         | 19,521         | 0.63          |
| <b>Sierra Leone</b>            | <b>380,914</b> | <b>117,279</b> | <b>0.31</b>   |

Given in Table 7.4.1 are the ratios of primary 6 to primary 1 enrolment at primary level by region/local council. Nationally, ratio is estimated as 0.31 which indicates that about one-third of students who entered primary school are likely to reach the final grade. Western Area has the highest ratio value of 0.58, which is more than twice the other regions, indicating that students at the primary level in the western region are likely to be retained in school or reach the final grade than the other regions. All the city councils have ratios higher than the national value, with Freetown city Council accounting for the highest value of 0.63, followed by Makeni, Bo and Kenema with values of 0.57, 0.56 and 0.56 respectively. Pujehun and Bonthe districts councils have the lowest values of 0.18 and 0.19 respectively.

**Table 7.4.2: Ratio of Enrolment at Junior and Senior Secondary School Level, 2015**

| Council                   | Junior Secondary |        |                 | Senior Secondary |       |                   |
|---------------------------|------------------|--------|-----------------|------------------|-------|-------------------|
|                           | JSS 1            | JSS3   | Ratio-JSS3/JSS1 | SSS 1            | SSS 4 | Ratio-SSS 4/SSS 1 |
| Bo City Council           | 6,642            | 5,302  | 0.80            | 2,647            | 1,683 | 0.64              |
| Bo District Council       | 4,849            | 3,329  | 0.69            | 1577             | 863   | 0.55              |
| Bombali District Council  | 6,063            | 4,954  | 0.82            | 1,326            | 368   | 0.28              |
| Bonthe City Council       | 134              | 239    | 1.78            | 86               | 105   | 1.22              |
| Bonthe District Council   | 1,670            | 1,401  | 0.84            | 722              | 420   | 0.58              |
| Freetown City Council     | 17,282           | 18,735 | 1.08            | 13053            | 12017 | 0.92              |
| Kailahun District Council | 4,328            | 3,468  | 0.80            | 1,808            | 220   | 0.12              |
| Kambia District Council   | 4,740            | 3,713  | 0.78            | 1260             | 543   | 0.43              |
| Kenema City Council       | 5,276            | 6,134  | 1.16            | 3,909            | 2,125 | 0.54              |
| Kenema District Council   | 2,900            | 2,233  | 0.77            | 256              | 151   | 0.59              |
| Koinadugu District        | 4,266            | 3,774  | 0.88            | 1,881            | 835   | 0.44              |

|                                     | Junior Secondary |               |                        | Senior Secondary |               |                          |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Council</b>                      | <b>JSS 1</b>     | <b>JSS3</b>   | <b>Ratio-JSS3/JSS1</b> | <b>SSS 1</b>     | <b>SSS 4</b>  | <b>Ratio-SSS 4/SSS 1</b> |
| Council                             |                  |               |                        |                  |               |                          |
| Kono District Council               | 3,280            | 1,984         | <b>0.60</b>            | 899              | 89            | <b>0.10</b>              |
| Makeni City Council                 | 4,420            | 3,864         | <b>0.87</b>            | 3,575            | 1,627         | <b>0.46</b>              |
| Moyamba District Council            | 3,971            | 3,080         | <b>0.78</b>            | 785              | 368           | <b>0.47</b>              |
| New Sembehun City Council           | 4,278            | 3,741         | <b>0.87</b>            | 2,160            | 1,093         | <b>0.51</b>              |
| Port Loko District Council          | 10,245           | 8,023         | <b>0.78</b>            | 2810             | 1384          | <b>0.49</b>              |
| Pujehun District Council            | 2,006            | 1,443         | <b>0.72</b>            | 188              | 82            | <b>0.44</b>              |
| Tonkolili District Council          | 6,140            | 6,319         | <b>1.03</b>            | 2232             | 791           | <b>0.35</b>              |
| Western Area Rural District Council | 7,885            | 7,793         | <b>0.99</b>            | 3,674            | 2,532         | <b>0.69</b>              |
| <b>National</b>                     | <b>100,375</b>   | <b>89,529</b> | <b>0.89</b>            | <b>44,848</b>    | <b>27,296</b> | <b>0.61</b>              |

Table 7.4.2 above shows the ratios of JSS3 to JSS1 and SSS4 to SSS1 enrolments for each local council. The ratios for Junior Secondary school (JSS) are higher than that of Senior Secondary School (SSS) for almost all the local councils, indicating that student at the JSS level stay on to complete the cycle than SSS. Nationally, about 89 percent of students entering JSS level stay on to complete compared to 61 percent of students entering SSS level that stay on to complete. Local Councils with ratio greater than one (1), implies that more students were admitted at the final grade to take the external exams than those who entered the first grade. This could be attributed to the fact that most student are allow to re-sit the BECE and WASSCE exams as well as other students from another school gaining admission to re-sit the exams.

**Table 7.4.3: Retention Rates by School Level and Sex, 2015**

|                  | <b>Male</b> | <b>Female</b> | <b>Both</b> |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| <b>Preschool</b> | 61.7        | 61.7          | 61.9        |
| <b>Primary</b>   | 49.3        | 50.0          | 49.7        |
| <b>JSS</b>       | 75.5        | 76.4          | 75.7        |
| <b>SSS</b>       | 79.7        | 78.7          | 79.6        |

Table 7.4.3 above shows the retention rates by gender and school level. It is the completion rate divided by the access rate, based on which the retention rate is calculated as indicated in table 7.3.3 above for each school level.

Table 7.4.3 presents the national retention rates for ECE, primary, junior and senior secondary levels by gender. Senior secondary retention rate is the highest (79.6 percent) whilst primary retention rate is the lowest (49.7 percent). Furthermore, JSS and ECE retention rates are higher and far above the primary retention rate. Retention rates for females are either the same or marginally higher than males at lower levels of education whilst retention rate for males is higher than females at higher levels.

## Chapter 8

### The Teachers

#### 8.1 Introduction

Teacher resource is a vital input into the education system as teachers are responsible for delivery of the curriculum and hence critical in determining education quality. The 2015 school census data indicates **62,407** teachers were on the staff list of all schools including the Home Economics Centres and technical vocational institutions covered by the census nationwide.

The 2015 school census data reveals 2,640 names which occur more than once and these are checked against their ages and qualification within the same district. The reasons for the names to appear more than once can be attributed to the following: a) two levels of schools sharing the same teachers, example JSS and SSS or preschool and primary school, b) a teacher taking up employment in a morning shift school or employment in a government assisted school and a different appointment in a private school, c) a teacher moving from one school to another without telling the original school that he/she left and therefore being retained on the staff list of the original school, the retention of the name of a teacher whose salary is being paid to school because the name has not been deleted from the payment voucher by Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, e) conspiracy to keep the name of a teacher on the staff list of more than one school even though that teacher may actually be teaching in one school.

With the assumption that the majority of the names were repeated twice, then, very conservatively, the actual total number of individual teachers captured by the census can be reduced by 1,320 which is half of 2,640.

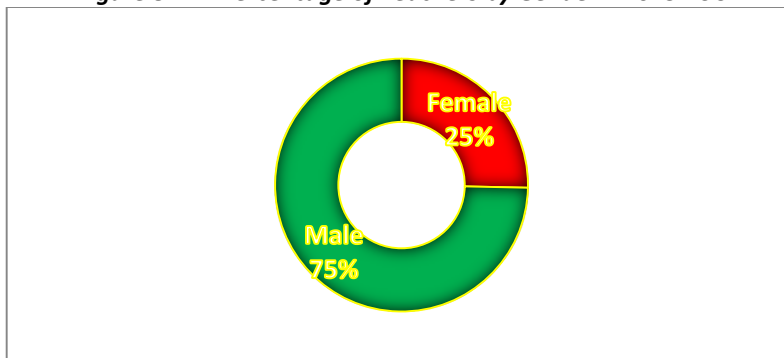
#### 8.2 National and Regional

##### 8.2.1 Number of Teachers

The 2015 school census data shows 62,407 teachers were on the staff of all schools and Home Economics Centres (HEC) covered by the census.

Of the 62,407 names on the staff list, 15,744 were female and 46,663 were male. The female contribution to the total names on the staff list approximately 25 percent, depicting a male dominant profession. Figure 8.2.1 below illustrates the distribution of teachers by sex.

**Figure 8.2.1: Percentage of Teachers by Gender – 2015 ASC**



The teachers were further distributed by level and gender as presented below.

**Table 8.2.1.1: Teachers on Staff List by Gender and Level – 2015 ASC**

| Level      | Female        | Male          | Both          | % Female   |
|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| Preschool  | 2,523         | 563           | 3,086         | 82%        |
| HEC        | 50            | 5             | 55            | 91%        |
| Primary    | 10,521        | 27,873        | 38,394        | 27%        |
| JSS        | 2,048         | 12,273        | 14,321        | 14%        |
| SSS        | 602           | 5,949         | 6,551         | 9%         |
| <b>All</b> | <b>15,744</b> | <b>46,663</b> | <b>62,407</b> | <b>25%</b> |

The table above should be keenly watched as it depicts a decline in percentages of female on the staff list as the level of schools move upwards. More female teachers can be found in preschools and HEC. The variation between male and female teachers in SSS and preschool is almost directly opposite.

In terms of distribution of teachers by region, the numbers are highlighted on the table immediately below.

**Table 8.2.1.2: Teachers by Region and Level – 2015 ASC**

| Region          | Preschool    | HEC       | Primary       | JSS           | SSS          | All           |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| East            | 487          | 8         | 8,492         | 2,431         | 995          | 12,413        |
| North           | 596          | 14        | 13,376        | 4,948         | 1,566        | 20,500        |
| South           | 442          | 30        | 8,653         | 2,786         | 1,223        | 13,134        |
| West            | 1,561        | 3         | 7,873         | 4,156         | 2,767        | 16,360        |
| <b>National</b> | <b>3,086</b> | <b>55</b> | <b>38,394</b> | <b>14,321</b> | <b>6,551</b> | <b>62,407</b> |

The table below shows the number of teachers on the staff lists of public and private schools. Public schools are those schools that fully government owned or owned by either missions/religious groups or the communities the schools were found. These public schools were in most cases assisted by the government.

**Table 8.2.1.3: Number of Teachers by Public and Private Schools and by Level – 2015 ASC**

| Type         | Preschool  |              | HEC       |           | Primary       |               | JSS           |              | SSS          |            | All           |               |
|--------------|------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
|              | Male       | Female       | Male      | Female    | Male          | Female        | Male          | Female       | Male         | Female     | Male          | Female        |
| Public       | 353        | 1,681        | 5         | 48        | 26,116        | 9,250         | 10,697        | 1,774        | 4,980        | 484        | 42,151        | 13,237        |
| Private      | 210        | 842          |           | 2         | 1,757         | 1,271         | 1,576         | 274          | 969          | 118        | 4,512         | 2,507         |
| Both         | <b>563</b> | <b>2,523</b> | <b>5</b>  | <b>50</b> | <b>27,873</b> | <b>10,521</b> | <b>12,273</b> | <b>2,048</b> | <b>5,949</b> | <b>602</b> | <b>46,663</b> | <b>15,744</b> |
| % of Private | <b>37%</b> | <b>33%</b>   | <b>0%</b> | <b>4%</b> | <b>6%</b>     | <b>12%</b>    | <b>13%</b>    | <b>13%</b>   | <b>16%</b>   | <b>20%</b> | <b>10%</b>    | <b>16%</b>    |

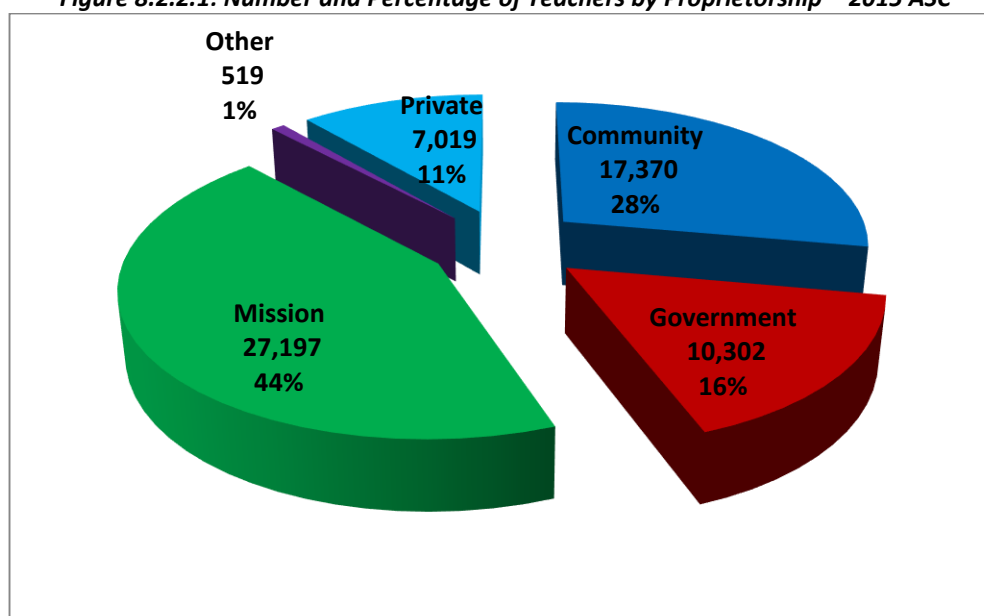
According to the table above, it recounts that private schools accounted for 10 percent of male teachers and 16 percent of female teachers.

### 8.2.2 Teachers by School Ownership/Proprietorship

Schools are owned by government, religious/missions, communities, private individuals/groups and other institutions not belonging to the four mentioned. The employment of teachers lies with one of these categories proprietorship.

The chart below depicts the number of teachers by ownership/proprietorship and their percentage distribution from the total number of teachers in the school list.

**Figure 8.2.2.1: Number and Percentage of Teachers by Proprietorship – 2015 ASC**



The 2015 school census revealed that the largest (27,516) share of teachers was found in the mission/religious schools with 42 percent of the teachers in the school lists teaching in these schools. Government teachers in the school lists accounted for 16 percent of teacher with a total number of 10,475.

The table below shows the number of teachers by their proprietorship and level of schooling.

**Table 8.2.2.1: Number of Teachers by School Ownership/Proprietorship and Level – 2015 ASC**

| Proprietorship | Preschool    | Primary       | JSS           | SSS          | HEC       | All Levels    |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|
| Community      | 653          | 11,246        | 3,626         | 1,828        | 17        | 17,370        |
| Government     | 295          | 7,343         | 1,820         | 822          | 22        | 10,302        |
| Mission        | 1,041        | 16,501        | 6,897         | 2,744        | 14        | 27,197        |
| Other          | 45           | 276           | 128           | 70           |           | 519           |
| Private        | 1,052        | 3,028         | 1,850         | 1,087        | 2         | 7,019         |
| <b>All</b>     | <b>3,086</b> | <b>38,394</b> | <b>14,321</b> | <b>6,551</b> | <b>55</b> | <b>62,407</b> |

It is evident from the table above that none of the level is the Government lead proprietor; the missions are the lead proprietors of teachers across all levels.

### 8.2.3 Teachers and PINs

Teachers on the government payroll have Personnel Identification Number (PIN). Each is said to be unique and assigned to approved teachers in the government and government assisted schools.

The Presidential Delivery Team (PDT) working on the President's 10 to 24 Months Post Ebola Recovery Plan had set up some sub initiative indicators for education amongst which "cleaning the government teachers payroll" is one sub initiative. The team will make use of the school census data, its own data and data from other sources to reach at a robust depiction of the situation with regards to teachers on the Government payroll.

A total of 30,332 teachers names with PINs are in the 2015 school census database. Out of a total of 62,407 teachers on the schools staff list 49 percent of the teachers reported they had PIN code. The PINs are supposed to be unique but however, 2,144 were found to be more than once in the database. A breakdown of this reads 2,021 duplicates, 116 triplicates and 7 quadruplicates. There were cases with of different teachers claiming ownership of the same PIN code. Also, there were teachers in private or non-government assisted schools reporting PINs, that is, they were in the government payroll.

The table below depicts number teachers with PIN in the various regions by level of schooling.

**Table 8.2.3.1: Teachers with PIN by Region and Level and Gender – 2015 ASC**

| Region          | Preschool |            | Primary       |              | JSS          |              | SSS          |            | HEC      |           | All           |              |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|----------|-----------|---------------|--------------|
|                 | Male      | Female     | Male          | Female       | Male         | Female       | Male         | Female     | Male     | Female    | Male          | Female       |
| East            | 9         | 95         | 3,318         | 840          | 1,006        | 113          | 571          | 39         | 7        |           | 4,904         | 1,094        |
| North           | 15        | 201        | 5,201         | 1,597        | 1,867        | 280          | 925          | 50         | 3        | 11        | 8,011         | 2,139        |
| South           | 16        | 136        | 3,673         | 1,354        | 1,224        | 263          | 675          | 108        | 23       |           | 5,588         | 1,884        |
| West            | 10        | 141        | 1,677         | 1,993        | 1,231        | 580          | 921          | 155        | 3        |           | 3,839         | 2,872        |
| <b>National</b> | <b>50</b> | <b>573</b> | <b>13,869</b> | <b>5,784</b> | <b>5,328</b> | <b>1,236</b> | <b>3,092</b> | <b>352</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>44</b> | <b>22,342</b> | <b>7,989</b> |

The corresponding percentages of teachers with PIN are shown in the table below.

**Table 8.2.3.2: Percentage of Teachers with PIN by Region and Level – 2015 ASC**

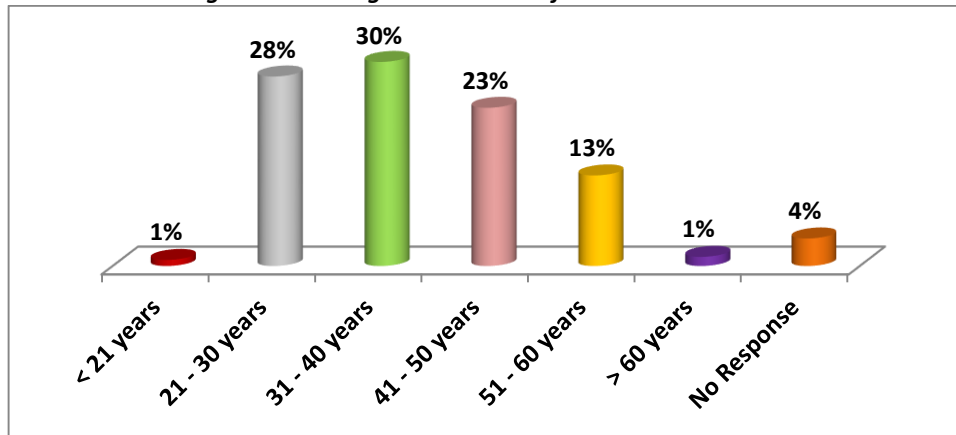
| Region          | Preschool  | Primary    | JSS        | SSS        | HEC        | All        |
|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| East            | 21%        | 49%        | 46%        | 61%        | 88%        | 48%        |
| North           | 36%        | 51%        | 43%        | 62%        | 100%       | 50%        |
| South           | 34%        | 58%        | 53%        | 64%        | 77%        | 57%        |
| West            | 10%        | 47%        | 44%        | 39%        | 100%       | 41%        |
| <b>National</b> | <b>20%</b> | <b>51%</b> | <b>46%</b> | <b>53%</b> | <b>85%</b> | <b>49%</b> |

From the table above it is seen that the southern region has the largest share of teachers with PIN which is way above the national average of 49 percent. Western Area had the least percentage of teachers with PIN which can be attributed to the large number of private and non-government assisted schools.

### 8.2.4 Age Distribution of Teachers

The 2015 school census reveals majority of the teachers in Sierra Leone were under the age of 41 years as the graph below illustrates.

**Figure 8.2.4.1: Age Distribution of Teachers – 2015 ASC**



The teaching profession seems to attract more young people as further investigations need to be conducted as to why it is like that.

**Table 8.2.4.1: Distribution of Teachers by Age, Gender and Level - 2015 ASC**

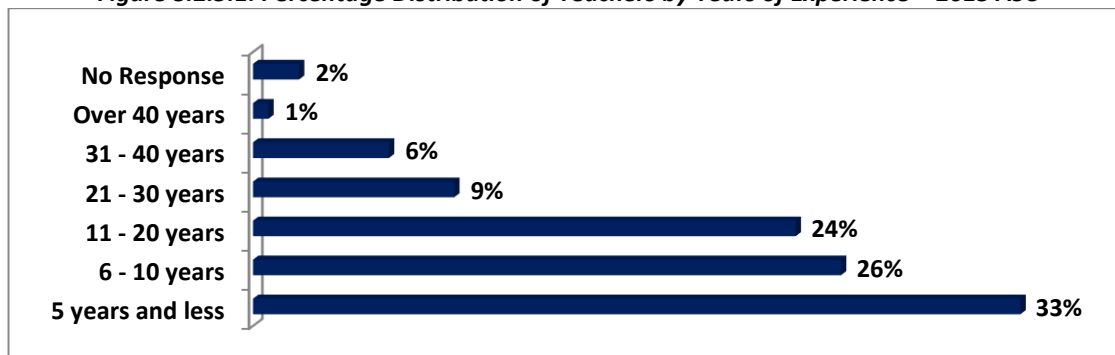
| Age           | Preschool    |            | Primary       |               | JSS          |               | SSS        |              | HEC       |          | All           |               |
|---------------|--------------|------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------|--------------|-----------|----------|---------------|---------------|
|               | Female       | Male       | Female        | Male          | Female       | Male          | Female     | Male         | Female    | Male     | Female        | Male          |
| < 21 years    | 42           | 10         | 151           | 265           | 12           | 63            |            | 14           |           |          | 205           | 352           |
| 21 - 30 years | 781          | 238        | 2,505         | 7,306         | 595          | 4,380         | 148        | 1,472        | 3         | 1        | 4,032         | 13,397        |
| 31 - 40 years | 752          | 140        | 3,364         | 7,358         | 670          | 3,831         | 212        | 2,231        | 12        | 4        | 5,010         | 13,564        |
| 41 - 50 years | 471          | 89         | 2,617         | 7,286         | 486          | 2,108         | 127        | 1,142        | 19        |          | 3,720         | 10,625        |
| 51 - 60 years | 322          | 39         | 1,378         | 4,352         | 186          | 1,203         | 69         | 605          | 13        |          | 1,968         | 6,199         |
| > 60 years    | 39           | 11         | 97            | 428           | 10           | 155           | 6          | 77           | 3         |          | 155           | 671           |
| No Response   | 116          | 36         | 409           | 878           | 89           | 533           | 40         | 408          |           |          | 654           | 1,855         |
| <b>All</b>    | <b>2,523</b> | <b>563</b> | <b>10,521</b> | <b>27,873</b> | <b>2,048</b> | <b>12,273</b> | <b>602</b> | <b>5,949</b> | <b>50</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>15,744</b> | <b>46,663</b> |

The table above demonstrates the number of teachers in each schooling level age category and gender. The table exhibit a fairly young teaching population.

### 8.2.5 Teachers Years of Teaching Experience

Teaching experience here refers to the number of years a teacher has spent in classroom teaching though this cannot mean the same in other discuss. The graph below indicates the percentage distribution of teachers by years of experience.

**Figure 8.2.5.1: Percentage Distribution of Teachers by Years of Experience – 2015 ASC**



It is evident from the graph above that most of the teachers were very young in the profession. The school census reveals one-third of the teachers had 5 years or less teaching experience.

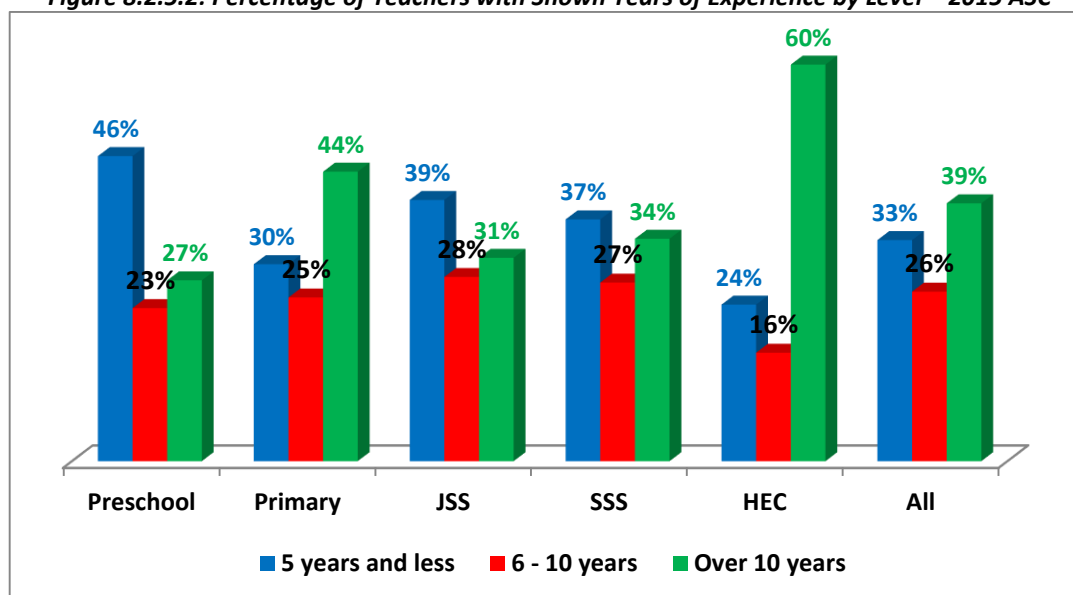
The table below depicts the distribution of teachers by years of experience and gender.

**Table 8.2.5.1 Distribution of Teachers by Years of Experience and Gender – 2015 ASC**

| Experience       | Female       | Male         | Both         |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 5 years and less | 5281         | 15632        | 20913        |
| 6 - 10 years     | 3813         | 12151        | 15964        |
| 11 - 20 years    | 3706         | 11008        | 14714        |
| 21 - 30 years    | 1495         | 3954         | 5449         |
| 31 - 40 years    | 1023         | 2681         | 3704         |
| Over 40 years    | 107          | 315          | 422          |
| No Response      | 319          | 922          | 1241         |
| <b>All</b>       | <b>15744</b> | <b>46663</b> | <b>62407</b> |

The table above indicates the teaching profession had more of young teachers. The years of experience of teachers at various levels of schooling are somehow similar as the graph below illustrates.

**Figure 8.2.5.2: Percentage of Teachers with Shown Years of Experience by Level – 2015 ASC**

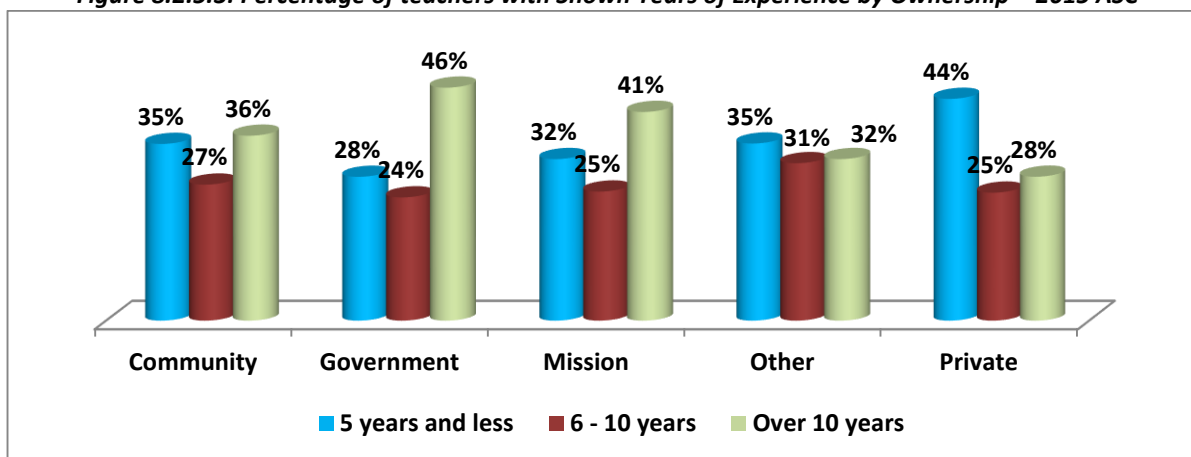


Nevertheless similarities shown by the above graph, the preschool level demonstrates a high percentage of teachers with 5 years or less experience. On the other hand, the primary level had more teachers that had made teaching a career with most of these teachers had taught for 5 years. Overall, majority of the teachers had career over 10 years experience.

The graph below reveals that teachers in the Government schools had more years of experience than those in schools run by other proprietors.



**Figure 8.2.5.3: Percentage of teachers with Shown Years of Experience by Ownership – 2015 ASC**



The graph above further illustrates the private schools had more teachers with teaching experience 5 years or less.

### 8.2.6 Teachers Qualification

Teachers' qualification is a critical issue that needs further investigation as there are teachers presenting certificates as theirs which in deed they are not the true owners.

**Table 8.2.6.1 Number of Teachers by Qualification, Level and Gender – 2015 ASC**

| Qualification                  | Preschool  |              | Primary       |               | JSS           |              | SSS          |            | HEC      |           | All           |               |
|--------------------------------|------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------|----------|-----------|---------------|---------------|
|                                | Male       | Female       | Male          | Female        | Male          | Female       | Male         | Female     | Male     | Female    | Male          | Female        |
| No formal training as educator | 243        | 918          | 11,435        | 2,538         | 3,250         | 264          | 1,174        | 101        |          | 7         | 16,102        | 3,828         |
| TEC                            | 26         | 128          | 508           | 201           | 132           | 11           | 48           | 4          |          | 2         | 714           | 346           |
| TC                             | 97         | 851          | 8,890         | 4,663         | 1,275         | 165          | 144          | 13         | 2        | 20        | 10,408        | 5,712         |
| TC (lower)                     | 39         | 217          | 2,152         | 782           | 217           | 18           | 22           | 5          | 1        | 3         | 2,431         | 1,025         |
| HTC (P)                        | 33         | 169          | 1,963         | 1,422         | 687           | 143          | 160          | 21         | 1        | 11        | 2,844         | 1,766         |
| HTC (S)                        | 33         | 31           | 505           | 178           | 3,847         | 924          | 1,451        | 155        | 1        | 4         | 5,837         | 1,292         |
| Any Bachelor's in Ed           | 16         | 21           | 252           | 84            | 1,862         | 402          | 2,483        | 240        |          | 1         | 4,613         | 748           |
| Any Master's or PhD in Ed      | 5          | 4            | 28            | 8             | 171           | 56           | 183          | 41         |          | 1         | 387           | 110           |
| No Response                    | 71         | 184          | 2,140         | 645           | 832           | 65           | 284          | 22         |          | 1         | 3,327         | 917           |
| <b>All</b>                     | <b>563</b> | <b>2,523</b> | <b>27,873</b> | <b>10,521</b> | <b>12,273</b> | <b>2,048</b> | <b>5,949</b> | <b>602</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>50</b> | <b>46,663</b> | <b>15,744</b> |

According to the table above, it is clear that many teachers were teaching at levels they are not qualified to teach. An example is that many TC and HTC (Primary) holders were teaching in Junior Secondary. This is same for other levels having teachers teaching in those levels without the required qualification. Analysis of the table above further states that majority of the teachers in preschools do not have any formal training as educators. In general, the school census data reveals that many teachers have no formal training as educator. This can be seen in percentage tern as indicated in the table below. Notwithstanding, the data should be treated with some caution as we have a high non response rate.

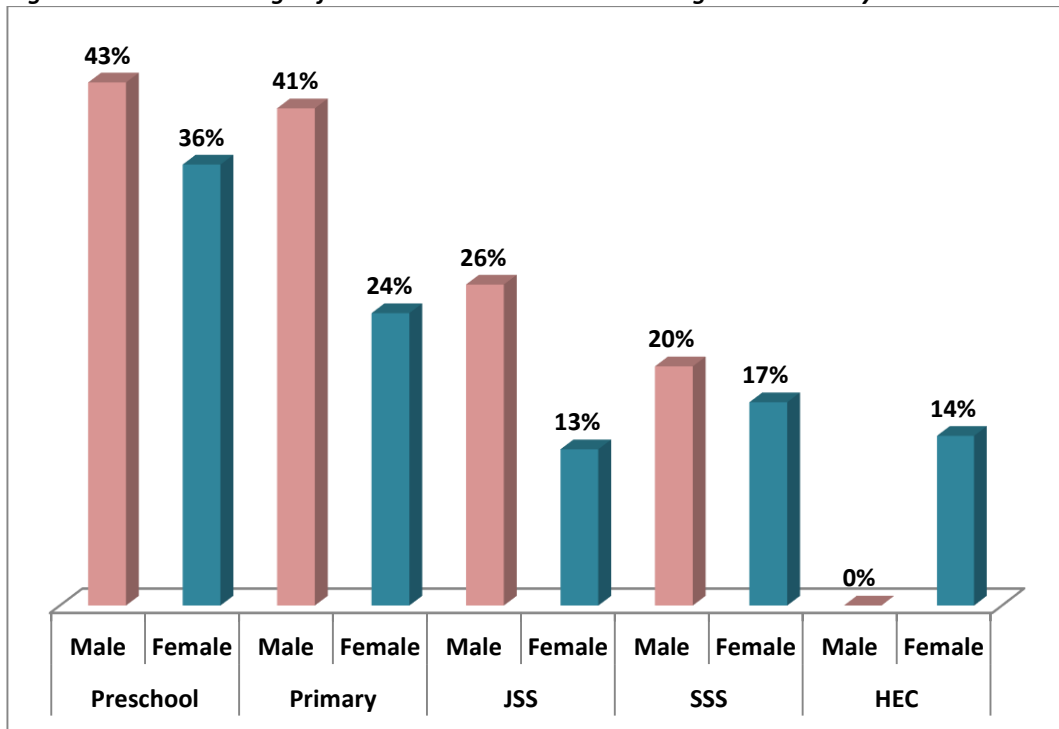
**Table 8.2.6.2: Percentage Distribution of Teachers by Qualification and Gender – 2015 ASC**

| Qualification                  | Male  | Female | Both  |
|--------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| No formal training as educator | 34.6% | 25.0%  | 32.2% |
| TEC                            | 1.5%  | 2.3%   | 1.7%  |
| TC (lower)                     | 5.1%  | 6.4%   | 5.5%  |
| TC                             | 22.0% | 35.8%  | 25.5% |
| HTC (P)                        | 6.1%  | 11.1%  | 7.3%  |
| HTC (S)                        | 12.6% | 8.2%   | 11.4% |
| Any Bachelor's in Ed           | 10.0% | 4.7%   | 8.7%  |
| Any Master's or PhD in Ed      | 0.9%  | 0.7%   | 0.8%  |
| No Response                    | 7.1%  | 5.9%   | 6.8%  |

It is evident from the table above that close to one-third of the teachers in the schools were teachers with no formal training as educator. It is worth noting that more women were qualified as educators than their male counterpart.

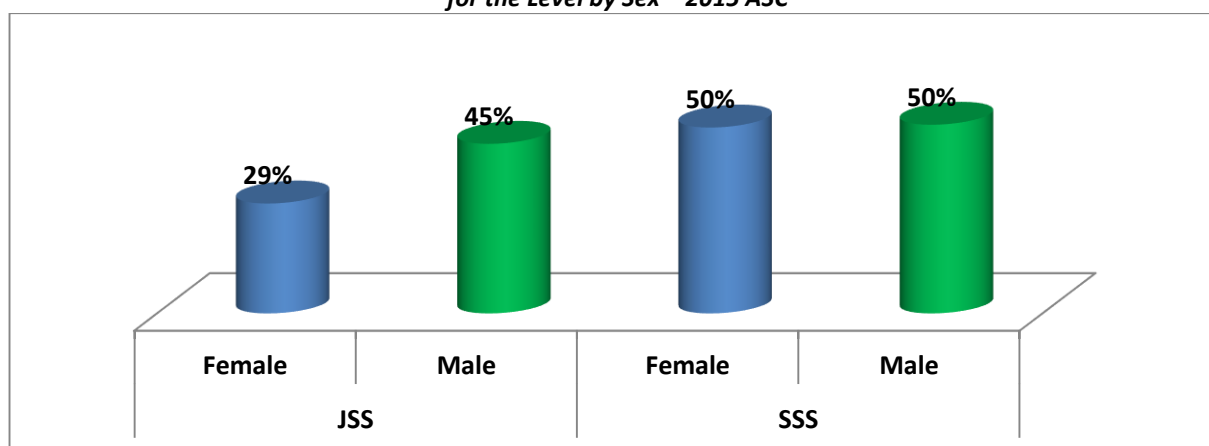
The graph below illustrates the percentage distribution of teachers without teaching qualification by level and gender.

**Figure 8.2.6.1: Percentage of Teachers with No Formal Training as Educator by Level and Gender**



The graph above emphasises the percentage of teachers lacking teaching qualification at various schooling level. It is clear that the preschool and primary level were struggling with qualified teachers.

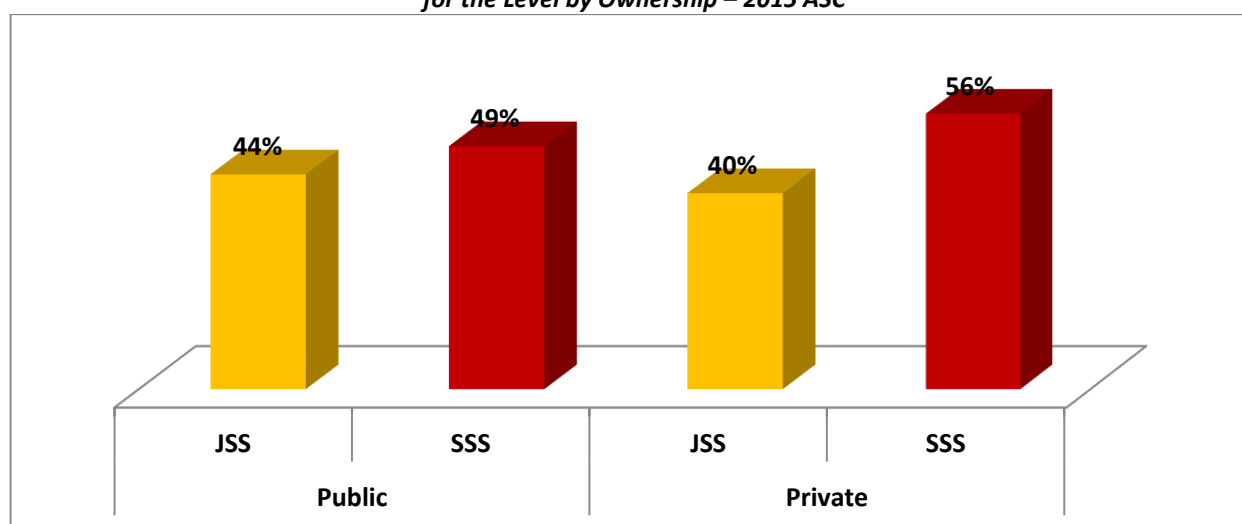
**Figure 8.2.6.2: Percentage of Teachers without Teaching Qualification or with Teaching Qualification below that for the Level by Sex – 2015 ASC**



Schools at the secondary level of education are struggling to get teachers with teaching qualifications and with teaching qualification that is right for the schooling level. The situation is evident on the graph above.

The chart below compares the situation for public and private schools at the JSS and SSS levels in terms of percentage of teachers without teaching qualification or with qualification below that appropriate for the level.

**Figure 8.2.6.3: Percentage of Teachers without Teaching Qualification or with Teaching Qualification below that for the Level by Ownership – 2015 ASC**



The graph above demonstrates that much has to be done to improve teachers' quality at both the JSS and SSS levels if the quality of learning at both levels is to be enhanced.

### 8.2.7 Pupil to Teacher Ratio (PTR)

In calculating the pupil-teacher ratio, teachers in the HECs are added to the primary level since they all teach in that level.

The table below shows the PTR nationally by schooling level. The r.PTR is been calculated by first double names on the school list from the total number of teacher on the school list. 2,690 names were said to be

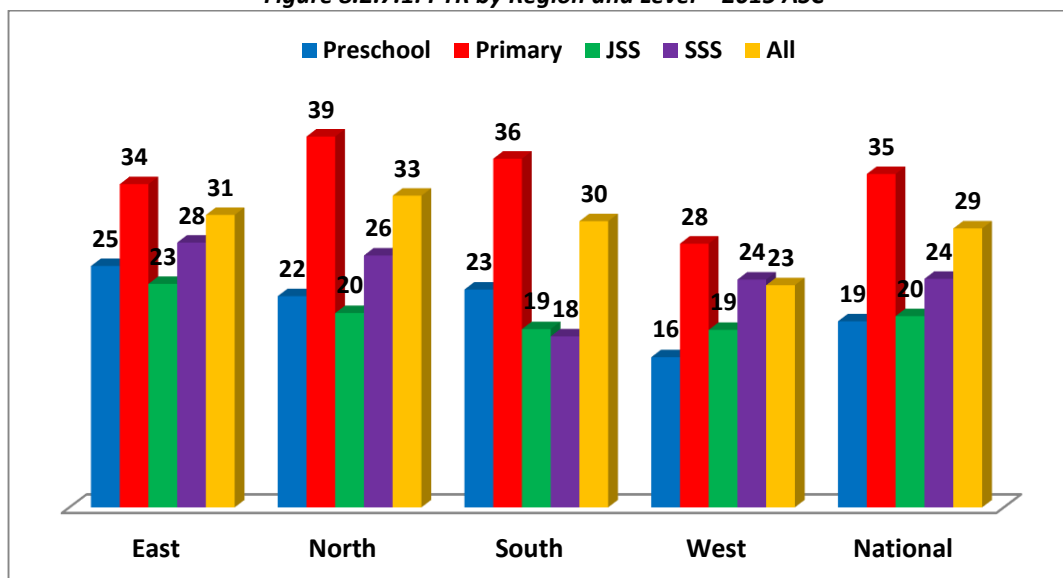
double and half of that is 1,345 which is subtracted from the total names on the school list. The distribution of numbers to level of schooling was done through weighting using the original numbers.

**Table 8.2.7.1: Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) by Level – 2015 ASC**

| Level      | Teachers      | Pupils           | PTR       | r.Teachers    | r.PTR     |
|------------|---------------|------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| Preschool  | 3,086         | 60,065           | 19        | 3,021         | 20        |
| Primary    | 38,449        | 1,338,344        | 35        | 37,636        | 36        |
| JSS        | 14,321        | 286,530          | 20        | 14,018        | 20        |
| SSS        | 6,551         | 156,520          | 24        | 6,412         | 24        |
| <b>All</b> | <b>62,407</b> | <b>1,841,459</b> | <b>30</b> | <b>61,087</b> | <b>30</b> |

Looking at the table above, the PTR at all schooling level is rational enough. The r.PTR in this situation does not make much difference.

**Figure 8.2.7.1: PTR by Region and Level – 2015 ASC**



The graph above illustrates the PTR by region and level of schooling. It shows that the Northern region has the highest PTR in most of the level of schooling. A close watch at the graph reveals Western Area to be the only region to have PTRs in all schooling levels to be below the national average.

**Table 8.2.7.2: Pupil-Qualified Teacher Ratio (PQTR) by Level – 2015 ASC**

| Level      | Q. Teachers   | Pupils           | PQTR      |
|------------|---------------|------------------|-----------|
| Preschool  | 1,670         | 60,065           | 36        |
| Primary    | 21,683        | 1,338,344        | 62        |
| JSS        | 7,262         | 286,530          | 39        |
| SSS        | 2,947         | 156,520          | 53        |
| <b>All</b> | <b>33,562</b> | <b>1,841,459</b> | <b>55</b> |

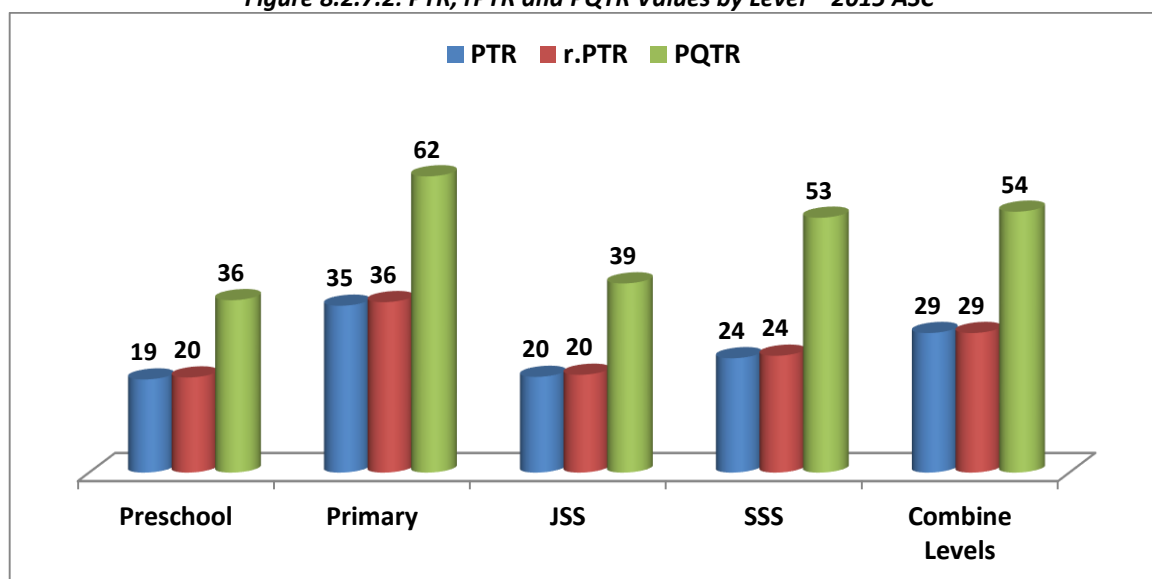
As the table above demonstrates, the PQTR produced a different picture compared to the PTR. The figures for the PQTR are higher than the standard set by MEST, especially the primary and SSS level of schooling.

**Table 8.2.7.3: PQTR Values by Region and Level – 2015 ASC**

| Region          | Preschool | Primary   | JSS       | SSS       | All       |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| East            | 58        | 70        | 59        | 59        | 67        |
| North           | 36        | 72        | 43        | 64        | 63        |
| South           | 44        | 68        | 39        | 32        | 57        |
| West            | 29        | 41        | 29        | 56        | 38        |
| <b>National</b> | <b>36</b> | <b>63</b> | <b>39</b> | <b>53</b> | <b>55</b> |

What the table above is telling us is that the provincial regions are in dire need of qualified teachers in all level of schooling. It is clear from the table that Western Area remained adrift from the rest as it is the only region reporting figures below the national average.

**Figure 8.2.7.2: PTR, rPTR and PQTR Values by Level – 2015 ASC**



The graph above emphasises the large variation between the PTR and PQTR across all the level of schooling. It is seen that in almost all the levels of schooling the PQTR doubles the PTR.

## 8.3 Local Council

### 8.3.1 Number of Teachers

The 2015 school census data established that more teachers were found in Freetown City Council than any other local council. The school census reported that 18.3 percent of the teachers were found in the Freetown City. It is worth noting that Freetown City Council has only 14.5 percent of the pupil's enrolment and 12.1 percent of the schools.

The 2015 school census data by local council and schooling level disaggregated by gender thus is shown below.

**Table 8.3.1.1: Number of Teachers by Local Council, Level of Schooling and Gender – 2015 ASC**

| Council                             | Preschool  |              | Primary       |               | JSS           |              | SSS          |            | HEC      |           | All           |               |
|-------------------------------------|------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------|----------|-----------|---------------|---------------|
|                                     | Male       | Female       | Male          | Female        | Male          | Female       | Male         | Female     | Male     | Female    | Male          | Female        |
| Bo City Council                     | 30         | 173          | 700           | 730           | 670           | 207          | 417          | 69         | 1        | 5         | 1,818         | 1,184         |
| Bo District Council                 | 26         | 75           | 2,112         | 462           | 644           | 91           | 272          | 46         |          | 7         | 3,054         | 681           |
| Bombali District Council            | 8          | 58           | 2,052         | 394           | 869           | 78           | 179          | 9          | 3        | 11        | 3,111         | 550           |
| Bonthe City Council                 | 1          | 11           | 54            | 40            | 68            | 13           | 54           | 5          |          |           | 177           | 69            |
| Bonthe District Council             | 12         | 46           | 793           | 207           | 251           | 34           | 112          | 4          | 1        | 6         | 1,169         | 297           |
| Freetown City Council               | 143        | 878          | 2,593         | 2,762         | 2,083         | 706          | 1,877        | 271        |          | 3         | 6,696         | 4,620         |
| Kailahun District Council           | 31         | 61           | 1,950         | 367           | 469           | 28           | 208          | 5          |          |           | 2,658         | 461           |
| Kambia District Council             | 6          | 46           | 1,610         | 271           | 642           | 24           | 164          | 2          |          |           | 2,422         | 343           |
| Kenema City Council                 | 19         | 107          | 916           | 628           | 618           | 113          | 343          | 26         |          | 8         | 1,896         | 882           |
| Kenema District Council             | 6          | 48           | 1,783         | 247           | 342           | 17           | 38           | 2          |          |           | 2,169         | 314           |
| Koidu-New Sembehun City             | 15         | 80           | 515           | 239           | 419           | 40           | 224          | 11         |          |           | 1,173         | 370           |
| Koinadugu District Council          | 20         | 59           | 1,562         | 266           | 431           | 26           | 166          | 3          |          |           | 2,179         | 354           |
| Kono District Council               | 37         | 83           | 1,577         | 270           | 358           | 27           | 130          | 8          |          |           | 2,102         | 388           |
| Makeni City Council                 | 7          | 123          | 394           | 497           | 551           | 130          | 375          | 26         |          |           | 1,327         | 776           |
| Moyamba District Council            | 7          | 43           | 1,816         | 471           | 516           | 53           | 151          | 29         |          | 10        | 2,490         | 606           |
| Port Loko District Council          | 19         | 145          | 2,441         | 751           | 1,194         | 154          | 350          | 23         |          |           | 4,004         | 1,073         |
| Pujehun District Council            | 4          | 14           | 1,081         | 187           | 225           | 14           | 62           | 2          |          |           | 1,372         | 217           |
| Tonkolili District Council          | 15         | 90           | 2,402         | 736           | 763           | 86           | 260          | 9          |          |           | 3,440         | 921           |
| Western Area Rural District Council | 157        | 383          | 1,522         | 996           | 1,160         | 207          | 567          | 52         |          |           | 3,406         | 1,638         |
| <b>National</b>                     | <b>563</b> | <b>2,523</b> | <b>27,873</b> | <b>10,521</b> | <b>12,273</b> | <b>2,048</b> | <b>5,949</b> | <b>602</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>50</b> | <b>46,663</b> | <b>15,744</b> |

The school census figures revealed on the table above demonstrated that across all local councils, the female teachers out-numbered the male teachers in the preschools. For the other levels, except for Freetown, Bo and Makeni cities where you have more female teachers in primary schools than their male counterpart, more male teachers were found in these levels across the local councils.

**Table 8.3.1.2: Percentage of Female Teachers by Local Council and Level – 2015 ASC**

| Council                   | Preschool | Primary | JSS | SSS | HEC  | All        |
|---------------------------|-----------|---------|-----|-----|------|------------|
| Bo City Council           | 85%       | 51%     | 24% | 14% | 83%  | <b>40%</b> |
| Bo District Council       | 74%       | 18%     | 12% | 14% | 100% | <b>19%</b> |
| Bombali District Council  | 88%       | 16%     | 8%  | 5%  | 79%  | <b>15%</b> |
| Bonthe City Council       | 92%       | 43%     | 16% | 8%  | 0%   | <b>29%</b> |
| Bonthe District Council   | 79%       | 21%     | 12% | 3%  | 86%  | <b>20%</b> |
| Freetown City Council     | 86%       | 52%     | 25% | 13% | 100% | <b>40%</b> |
| Kailahun District Council | 66%       | 16%     | 6%  | 2%  | 0%   | <b>15%</b> |
| Kambia District Council   | 88%       | 14%     | 4%  | 1%  | 0%   | <b>12%</b> |
| Kenema City Council       | 85%       | 41%     | 15% | 7%  | 100% | <b>32%</b> |

| Council                             | Preschool  | Primary    | JSS        | SSS       | HEC        | All        |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Kenema District Council             | 89%        | 12%        | 5%         | 5%        | 0%         | <b>13%</b> |
| Koidu-New Sembehun City             | 84%        | 32%        | 9%         | 5%        | 0%         | <b>24%</b> |
| Koinadugu District Council          | 75%        | 15%        | 6%         | 2%        | 0%         | <b>14%</b> |
| Kono District Council               | 69%        | 15%        | 7%         | 6%        | 0%         | <b>16%</b> |
| Makeni City Council                 | 95%        | 56%        | 19%        | 6%        | 0%         | <b>36%</b> |
| Moyamba District Council            | 86%        | 21%        | 9%         | 16%       | 100%       | <b>20%</b> |
| Port Loko District Council          | 88%        | 24%        | 11%        | 6%        | 0%         | <b>21%</b> |
| Pujehun District Council            | 78%        | 15%        | 6%         | 3%        | 0%         | <b>14%</b> |
| Tonkolili District Council          | 86%        | 23%        | 10%        | 3%        | 0%         | <b>21%</b> |
| Western Area Rural District Council | 71%        | 40%        | 15%        | 8%        | 0%         | <b>32%</b> |
| <b>National</b>                     | <b>82%</b> | <b>27%</b> | <b>14%</b> | <b>9%</b> | <b>91%</b> | <b>25%</b> |

The table above depicts a large percentage drop in differential terms between preschool female teachers and primary school female teachers. The percentage of female teachers decreases as the level of schooling increases. The top percentage points of female teachers were found in the city local councils and Western Area Rural is found their because of its proximity to the capital city Freetown.

### 8.3.2 Teachers in Public and Private Schools

Schools indicated as private schools by the school authorities when they were completing the school census questionnaires are hereby regarded as private schools. Other schools which were government, mission, community and other schools are categorised here as public schools.

The table below shows the number of teachers by public and private school by school level and local council.

**Table 8.3.2.1: Number of Teachers by Public and Private Schools and Council – 2015 ASC**

| Council                    | Preschool |      | Primary |       | JSS   |       | SSS   |       | HEC   |      | All   |       |
|----------------------------|-----------|------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|
|                            | Priv.     | Pub. | Priv.   | Pub.  | Priv. | Pub.  | Priv. | Pub.  | Priv. | Pub. | Priv. | Pub.  |
| Bo City Council            | 34        | 169  | 164     | 1,266 | 149   | 728   | 25    | 461   | 1     | 5    | 373   | 2,629 |
| Bo District Council        | 13        | 88   | 73      | 2,501 | 72    | 663   | 90    | 228   |       | 7    | 248   | 3,487 |
| Bombali District Council   | 5         | 61   | 10      | 2,436 | 82    | 865   | 42    | 146   |       | 14   | 139   | 3,522 |
| Bonthe City Council        |           | 12   |         | 94    |       | 81    |       | 59    |       |      | 0     | 246   |
| Bonthe District Council    | 2         | 56   | 22      | 978   | 7     | 278   |       | 116   |       | 7    | 31    | 1,435 |
| Freetown City Council      | 599       | 422  | 1,437   | 3,918 | 731   | 2,058 | 651   | 1,497 | 1     | 2    | 3419  | 7,897 |
| Kailahun District Council  | 3         | 89   | 15      | 2,302 | 10    | 487   |       | 213   |       |      | 28    | 3,091 |
| Kambia District Council    | 8         | 44   |         | 1,881 |       | 666   |       | 166   |       |      | 8     | 2,757 |
| Kenema City Council        | 34        | 92   | 138     | 1,406 | 111   | 620   | 32    | 337   |       | 8    | 315   | 2,463 |
| Kenema District Council    | 12        | 42   | 18      | 2,012 | 19    | 340   |       | 40    |       |      | 49    | 2,434 |
| Koidu-New Sembehun City    | 16        | 79   | 46      | 708   | 62    | 397   | 27    | 208   |       |      | 151   | 1,392 |
| Koinadugu District Council | 19        | 60   | 13      | 1,815 |       | 457   |       | 169   |       |      | 32    | 2,501 |
| Kono District Council      | 6         | 114  | 4       | 1,843 | 7     | 378   |       | 138   |       |      | 17    | 2,473 |

| Council                             | Preschool    |              | Primary      |               | JSS          |               | SSS          |              | HEC      |           | All          |               |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------|-----------|--------------|---------------|
|                                     | Priv.        | Pub.         | Priv.        | Pub.          | Priv.        | Pub.          | Priv.        | Pub.         | Priv.    | Pub.      | Priv.        | Pub.          |
| Makeni City Council                 | 23           | 107          | 76           | 815           | 53           | 628           | 43           | 358          |          |           | 195          | 1,908         |
| Moyamba District Council            |              | 50           | 98           | 2,189         | 26           | 543           | 7            | 173          |          | 10        | 131          | 2,965         |
| Port Loko District Council          | 38           | 126          | 143          | 3,049         | 94           | 1,254         | 13           | 360          |          |           | 288          | 4,789         |
| Pujehun District Council            |              | 18           | 14           | 1,254         | 2            | 237           |              | 64           |          |           | 16           | 1,573         |
| Tonkolili District Council          |              | 105          | 27           | 3,111         | 19           | 830           | 2            | 267          |          |           | 48           | 4,313         |
| Western Area Rural District Council | 240          | 300          | 730          | 1,788         | 406          | 961           | 155          | 464          |          |           | 1531         | 3,513         |
| <b>National</b>                     | <b>1,052</b> | <b>2,034</b> | <b>3,028</b> | <b>35,366</b> | <b>1,850</b> | <b>12,471</b> | <b>1,087</b> | <b>5,464</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>53</b> | <b>7,019</b> | <b>55,388</b> |

The table above emphasises that by far more teachers were found in public schools than private schools. Freetown City Council was the only local council that have a school level that has more private school teachers than public school, i.e. preschool.

### 8.3.3 Teachers with PINs

Teachers with PINs are teachers on the government payroll found in government and government assisted school.

The table below depicts the number of teachers with PINs by school level and local councils.

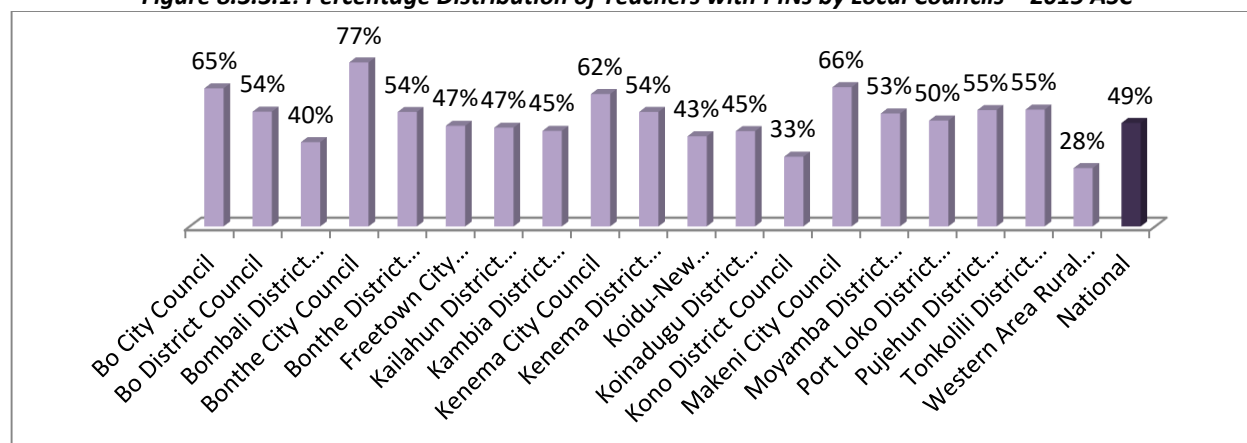
**Table 8.3.3.1: Number of Teachers with PINs by School Level and Local Councils – 2015 ASC**

| Council                             | Preschool  | Primary       | JSS          | SSS          | HEC       | All           |
|-------------------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|
| Bo City Council                     | 85         | 957           | 606          | 312          | 3         | 1,963         |
| Bo District Council                 | 12         | 1,466         | 364          | 170          | 5         | 2,017         |
| Bombali District Council            | 7          | 1,047         | 308          | 69           | 14        | 1,445         |
| Bonthe City Council                 | 7          | 77            | 61           | 48           |           | 193           |
| Bonthe District Council             | 21         | 537           | 142          | 86           | 5         | 791           |
| Freetown City Council               | 128        | 2,772         | 1,475        | 945          | 3         | 5,323         |
| Kailahun District Council           | 24         | 1,060         | 249          | 123          |           | 1,456         |
| Kambia District Council             | 19         | 879           | 251          | 97           |           | 1,246         |
| Kenema City Council                 | 47         | 986           | 412          | 271          | 7         | 1,723         |
| Kenema District Council             | 15         | 1,162         | 140          | 23           |           | 1,340         |
| Koidu-New Sembehun City             | 11         | 350           | 181          | 121          |           | 663           |
| Koinadugu District Council          | 26         | 805           | 201          | 113          |           | 1,145         |
| Kono District Council               | 7          | 600           | 137          | 72           |           | 816           |
| Makeni City Council                 | 64         | 639           | 430          | 243          |           | 1,376         |
| Moyamba District Council            | 20         | 1,268         | 215          | 123          | 10        | 1,636         |
| Port Loko District Council          | 54         | 1,658         | 567          | 257          |           | 2,536         |
| Pujehun District Council            | 7          | 722           | 99           | 44           |           | 872           |
| Tonkolili District Council          | 46         | 1,770         | 390          | 196          |           | 2,402         |
| Western Area Rural District Council | 23         | 898           | 336          | 131          |           | 1,388         |
| <b>National</b>                     | <b>623</b> | <b>19,653</b> | <b>6,564</b> | <b>3,444</b> | <b>47</b> | <b>30,331</b> |



The numbers in the table above are been transformed in percentage terms on the graph below to illustrate a clearer picture on teachers with PINs.

**Figure 8.3.3.1: Percentage Distribution of Teachers with PINs by Local Councils – 2015 ASC**



As seen on the graph above, across the local council teachers with PINs share a similar pattern even though there is disparity across the local council. Bonthe, Makeni, Bo and Kenema cities reported significant percentages of teachers with PINs. Western Area Rural District Council and Kono District Council reported the least percentage of teachers with PINs.

### 8.3.4 Age Distribution of Teachers

Teacher's age is very important as it is a determinant to the quality of teaching and learning. In most cases the age determines the maturity and experience a teacher can display when dispensing his/her job.

The table below highlights the number of teachers in local councils by different age categories.

**Table 8.3.4.1: Number of Teachers by Age Category and Local Councils – 2015 ASC**

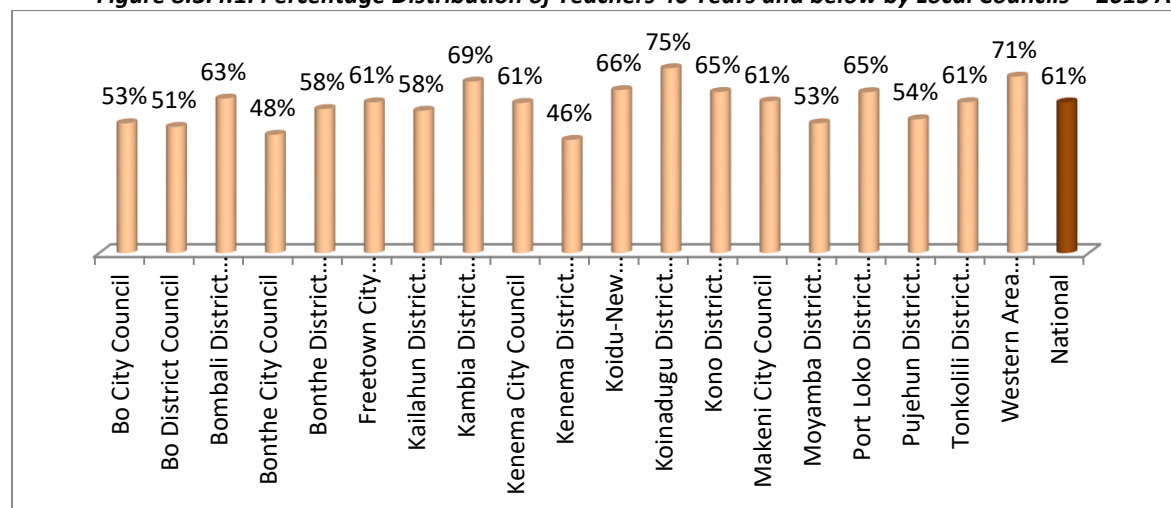
| Council                    | < 21 years | 21 - 30 years | 31 - 40 years | 41 - 50 years | 51 - 60 years | > 60 years | No Response | All    |
|----------------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| Bo City Council            | 7          | 587           | 921           | 796           | 514           | 56         | 121         | 3,002  |
| Bo District Council        | 26         | 737           | 1,082         | 1,026         | 641           | 96         | 127         | 3,735  |
| Bombali District Council   | 35         | 1,126         | 1,081         | 812           | 481           | 46         | 80          | 3,661  |
| Bonthe City Council        | 2          | 46            | 68            | 65            | 57            | 4          | 4           | 246    |
| Bonthe District Council    | 13         | 390           | 433           | 367           | 217           | 13         | 33          | 1,466  |
| Freetown City Council      | 50         | 2,529         | 3,910         | 2,645         | 1,374         | 117        | 691         | 11,316 |
| Kailahun District Council  | 35         | 959           | 748           | 698           | 517           | 63         | 99          | 3,119  |
| Kambia District Council    | 29         | 994           | 838           | 587           | 211           | 19         | 87          | 2,765  |
| Kenema City Council        | 12         | 733           | 925           | 654           | 405           | 16         | 33          | 2,778  |
| Kenema District Council    | 32         | 521           | 541           | 706           | 541           | 44         | 98          | 2,483  |
| Koidu-New Sembehun City    | 5          | 532           | 418           | 292           | 176           | 23         | 97          | 1,543  |
| Koinadugu District Council | 62         | 1,011         | 737           | 452           | 143           | 12         | 116         | 2,533  |
| Kono District Council      | 51         | 888           | 639           | 538           | 254           | 48         | 72          | 2,490  |
| Makeni City Council        | 7          | 453           | 779           | 444           | 305           | 29         | 86          | 2,103  |
| Moyamba District Council   | 21         | 779           | 804           | 853           | 534           | 59         | 46          | 3,096  |

| Council                             | < 21 years | 21 - 30 years | 31 - 40 years | 41 - 50 years | 51 - 60 years | > 60 years | No Response  | All           |
|-------------------------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| Port Loko District Council          | 65         | 1,554         | 1,570         | 1,086         | 564           | 53         | 185          | 5,077         |
| Pujehun District Council            | 5          | 421           | 407           | 434           | 247           | 23         | 52           | 1,589         |
| Tonkolili District Council          | 47         | 1,307         | 1,225         | 1,054         | 533           | 53         | 142          | 4,361         |
| Western Area Rural District Council | 53         | 1,862         | 1,448         | 836           | 453           | 52         | 340          | 5,044         |
| <b>National</b>                     | <b>557</b> | <b>17,429</b> | <b>18,574</b> | <b>14,345</b> | <b>8,167</b>  | <b>826</b> | <b>2,509</b> | <b>62,407</b> |

The table above emphasizes a similar age category pattern across all the local council. It is seen that the peak age category of teachers is between the ages 31 and 40 years. Teachers below 21 years of age were small in number as seen above.

The graph below illustrates the percentage distribution of teachers 40 years and below by local councils. It is interesting to note that most of the teachers were below the age 41 years and what this is telling us is that if all these teachers can take teaching as a career profession then we have more teachers with more years to teach.

**Figure 8.3.4.1: Percentage Distribution of Teachers 40 Years and below by Local Councils – 2015 ASC**



According to the graph above reporting data from the school census, only Kenema District Council and Bonthe City Council have teachers below 41 years of age to be below the 50 percentile of the age pyramid.

### 8.3.5 Teaching Experience

Teaching experience is measured in terms of the number of years a teacher had spent in the classroom as a teacher.

Below is a table demonstrating the number of teachers by years of experience in each local council.

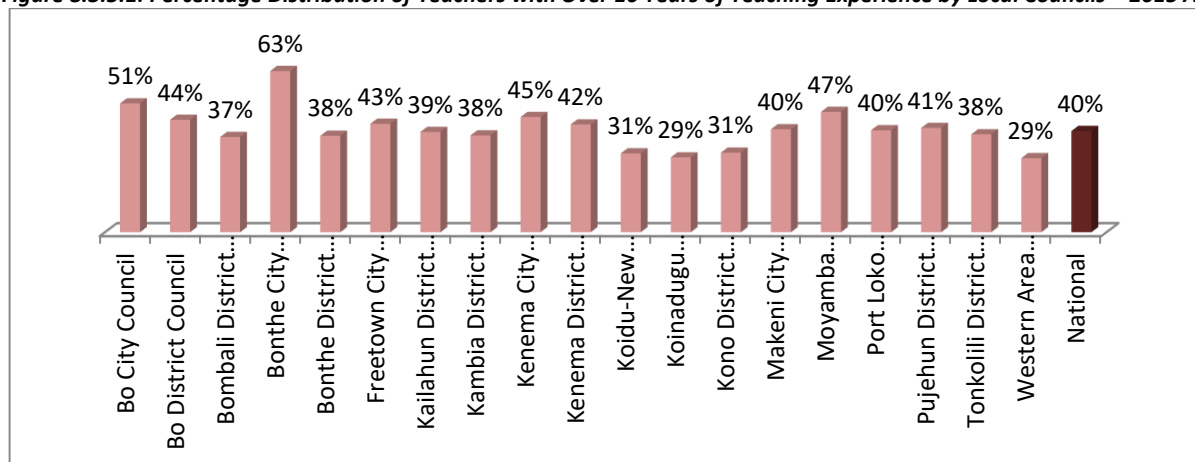
**Table 8.3.5.1: Number of Teachers by Years of Experience and Local Councils – 2015 ASC**

| Council                  | 5 years and less | 6 - 10 years | 11 - 20 years | 21 - 30 years | 31 - 40 years | Over 40 years | No Response | All   |
|--------------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|-------|
| Bo City Council          | 767              | 682          | 788           | 390           | 274           | 28            | 73          | 3,002 |
| Bo District Council      | 1,099            | 973          | 948           | 342           | 307           | 38            | 28          | 3,735 |
| Bombali District Council | 1,357            | 856          | 817           | 256           | 223           | 24            | 128         | 3,661 |

| Council                             | 5 years and less | 6 - 10 years  | 11 - 20 years | 21 - 30 years | 31 - 40 years | Over 40 years | No Response  | All           |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Bonthe City Council                 | 47               | 43            | 87            | 40            | 25            | 3             | 1            | 246           |
| Bonthe District Council             | 490              | 411           | 326           | 118           | 96            | 8             | 17           | 1,466         |
| Freetown City Council               | 3,377            | 2,957         | 2,819         | 1,213         | 576           | 82            | 292          | 11,316        |
| Kailahun District Council           | 1,142            | 736           | 608           | 337           | 255           | 19            | 22           | 3,119         |
| Kambia District Council             | 927              | 767           | 671           | 226           | 125           | 15            | 34           | 2,765         |
| Kenema City Council                 | 842              | 667           | 740           | 309           | 181           | 15            | 24           | 2,778         |
| Kenema District Council             | 739              | 669           | 552           | 264           | 202           | 13            | 44           | 2,483         |
| Koidu-New Sembehun City             | 610              | 433           | 256           | 107           | 89            | 15            | 33           | 1,543         |
| Koinadugu District Council          | 1,057            | 694           | 560           | 109           | 54            | 5             | 54           | 2,533         |
| Kono District Council               | 1,007            | 668           | 499           | 134           | 105           | 22            | 55           | 2,490         |
| Makeni City Council                 | 687              | 516           | 423           | 220           | 155           | 17            | 85           | 2,103         |
| Moyamba District Council            | 920              | 700           | 963           | 202           | 260           | 24            | 27           | 3,096         |
| Port Loko District Council          | 1,725            | 1,270         | 1,236         | 446           | 279           | 35            | 86           | 5,077         |
| Pujehun District Council            | 483              | 448           | 425           | 125           | 84            | 11            | 13           | 1,589         |
| Tonkolili District Council          | 1,535            | 1,116         | 1,151         | 265           | 217           | 20            | 57           | 4,361         |
| Western Area Rural District Council | 2,102            | 1,358         | 845           | 346           | 197           | 28            | 168          | 5,044         |
| <b>National</b>                     | <b>20,913</b>    | <b>15,964</b> | <b>14,714</b> | <b>5,449</b>  | <b>3,704</b>  | <b>422</b>    | <b>1,241</b> | <b>62,407</b> |

The table above demonstrates that majority of the teachers have less than 11 years of experience in teaching. A clearer picture of this is seen on the graph below.

**Figure 8.3.5.1: Percentage Distribution of Teachers with Over 10 Years of Teaching Experience by Local Councils – 2015 ASC**



The graph above highlights the percentages of teachers with teaching experience above 10 years. Only Bonthe City and Bo City councils respectively reported during the school census having above 50 percent teachers with more than 10 years of teaching experience. Something we can deduce from the graph is that more teachers are yet to make teaching a career.

### 8.3.6 Teachers Qualification

Ideally, it expected every teacher in classroom should possess a teaching certificated based on the school level he/she is teaching. However, the school census reveals that there were classroom teachers without

any training as educator and also, there were teachers teaching at levels which were above the training they underwent as teachers.

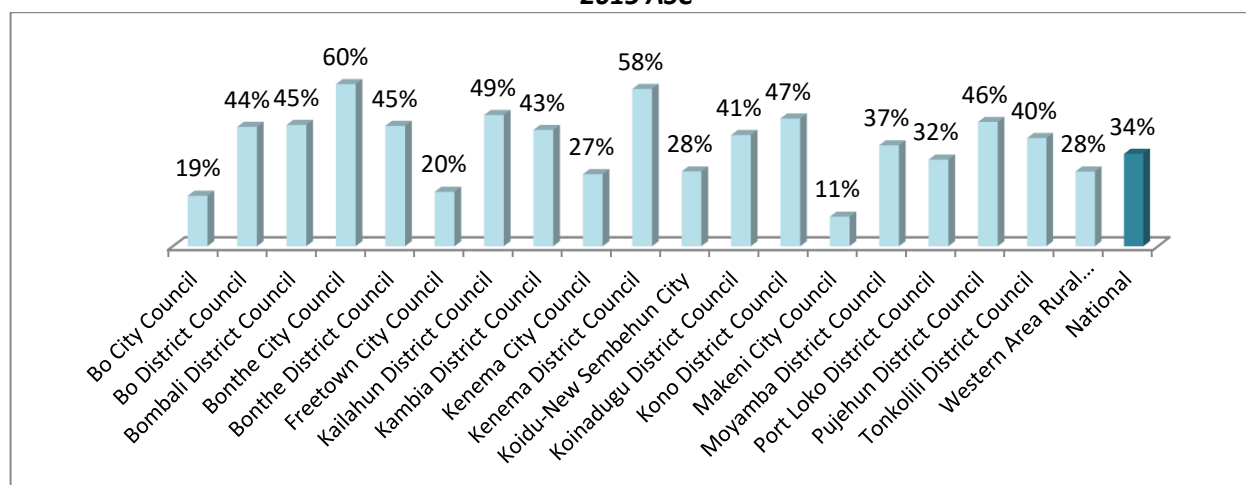
The table below shows the distribution of classroom teachers by their level of qualification as educators at local council level.

**Table 8.3.6.1: Number of Teachers by Qualification and Local Councils – 2015 ASC**

| Council                             | No Training   | TEC          | TC (lower)   | TC            | HTC (P)      | HTC (S)      | BEd          | MEd or PhED | No Response  | All           |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| Bo City Council                     | 555           | 31           | 119          | 845           | 380          | 365          | 620          | 52          | 35           | 3,002         |
| Bo District Council                 | 1,607         | 84           | 251          | 763           | 274          | 259          | 360          | 32          | 105          | 3,735         |
| Bombali District Council            | 1,601         | 36           | 147          | 1,002         | 197          | 435          | 135          | 5           | 103          | 3,661         |
| Bonthe City Council                 | 148           | 5            | 4            | 32            | 11           | 20           | 24           | 2           |              | 246           |
| Bonthe District Council             | 612           | 32           | 150          | 342           | 63           | 90           | 77           | 5           | 95           | 1,466         |
| Freetown City Council               | 2,104         | 234          | 367          | 2,978         | 977          | 1,857        | 1,694        | 215         | 890          | 11,316        |
| Kailahun District Council           | 1,345         | 23           | 138          | 814           | 183          | 126          | 129          | 6           | 355          | 3,119         |
| Kambia District Council             | 1,141         | 36           | 258          | 743           | 130          | 246          | 86           | 6           | 119          | 2,765         |
| Kenema City Council                 | 735           | 3            | 41           | 747           | 477          | 342          | 394          | 14          | 25           | 2,778         |
| Kenema District Council             | 1,406         | 18           | 114          | 540           | 170          | 94           | 64           | 3           | 74           | 2,483         |
| Koidu-New Sembehun City             | 389           | 22           | 70           | 433           | 135          | 227          | 126          | 2           | 139          | 1,543         |
| Koinadugu District Council          | 978           | 43           | 236          | 681           | 77           | 246          | 107          | 4           | 161          | 2,533         |
| Kono District Council               | 996           | 59           | 143          | 591           | 110          | 128          | 71           | 5           | 387          | 2,490         |
| Makeni City Council                 | 221           | 13           | 39           | 657           | 243          | 494          | 336          | 16          | 84           | 2,103         |
| Moyamba District Council            | 1,011         | 101          | 263          | 821           | 166          | 171          | 155          | 15          | 393          | 3,096         |
| Port Loko District Council          | 1,471         | 92           | 357          | 1,300         | 372          | 704          | 258          | 28          | 495          | 5,077         |
| Pujehun District Council            | 670           | 24           | 207          | 322           | 83           | 74           | 67           | 7           | 135          | 1,589         |
| Tonkolili District Council          | 1,668         | 38           | 312          | 1,339         | 159          | 451          | 177          | 16          | 201          | 4,361         |
| Western Area Rural District Council | 1,272         | 166          | 240          | 1,170         | 403          | 800          | 481          | 64          | 448          | 5,044         |
| <b>National</b>                     | <b>19,930</b> | <b>1,060</b> | <b>3,456</b> | <b>16,120</b> | <b>4,610</b> | <b>7,129</b> | <b>5,361</b> | <b>497</b>  | <b>4,244</b> | <b>62,407</b> |

The table above depicts teachers with no form of training as educator transcend other categories with teaching qualification in terms of number across the local councils except for 4 local councils (Freetown City, Makeni City, Bo City and Koidu-New Sembehun City)

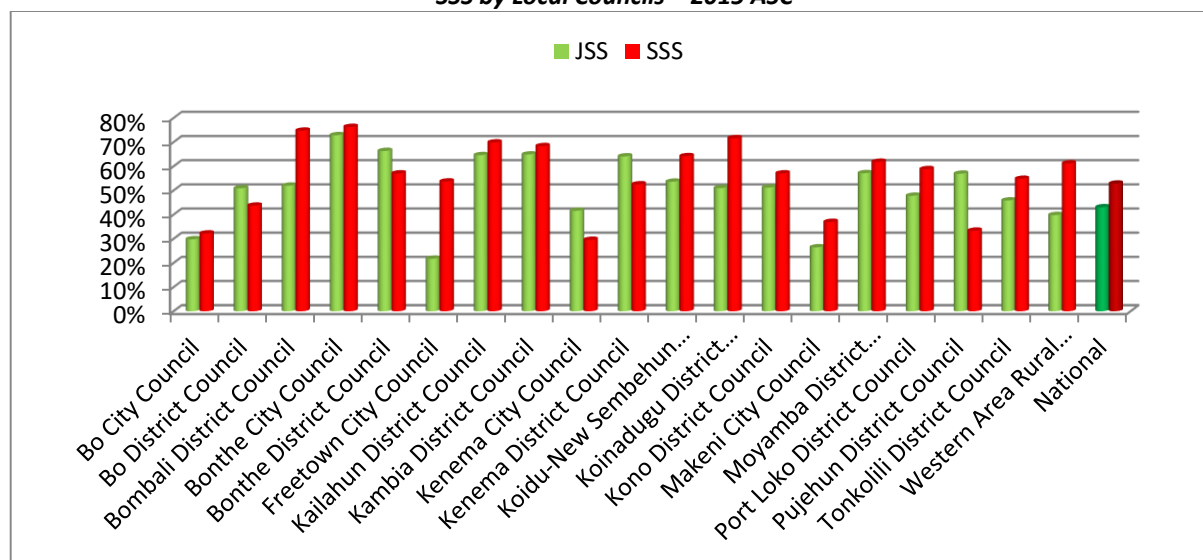
**Figure 8.3.6.1: Percentage Distribution of Teachers with No Teaching Qualification by Local Councils – 2015 ASC**



According to the graph above, the percentage distribution of teachers with no teaching qualification varies across local councils. Two local councils had majority of the teacher with no teaching qualification and 9 local councils had teachers without teaching qualification between 40 and 49 percent.

The graph below demonstrates a picture of teachers teaching in secondary schools either with no training as educator or with a qualification that is lower for the level they teach.

**Figure 8.3.6.2: Percentage Distribution of Teachers with No Teaching Qualification or Qualification Lower for JSS & SSS by Local Councils – 2015 ASC**



The graph above paints a grim picture as it is the secondary schools that prepare the pupils for universities and other tertiary institution with most of these local councils not having the teachers with the requisite skills to teach in these two levels.

### 8.3.7 Pupils to Teachers Ratio (PTR)

The school census recounts that many schools were below the recommended level a school should operate. Below is an indication of the PTR of schools at the local council level.

**Table 8.3.7.1: Pupils - Teachers Ratio (PTR) by School Level and Local Councils – 2015 ASC**

| Council                    | Preschool | Primary | JSS | SSS | All |
|----------------------------|-----------|---------|-----|-----|-----|
| Bo City Council            | 20        | 31      | 21  | 21  | 25  |
| Bo District Council        | 25        | 38      | 17  | 17  | 31  |
| Bombali District Council   | 25        | 42      | 18  | 20  | 34  |
| Bonthe City Council        | 19        | 17      | 7   | 6   | 11  |
| Bonthe District Council    | 25        | 30      | 16  | 21  | 26  |
| Freetown City Council      | 16        | 27      | 19  | 24  | 23  |
| Kailahun District Council  | 31        | 34      | 24  | 20  | 31  |
| Kambia District Council    | 25        | 39      | 19  | 27  | 33  |
| Kenema City Council        | 19        | 26      | 23  | 36  | 26  |
| Kenema District Council    | 17        | 33      | 22  | 24  | 31  |
| Koidu-New Sembehun City    | 30        | 43      | 26  | 31  | 35  |
| Koinadugu District Council | 22        | 43      | 27  | 33  | 39  |
| Kono District Council      | 27        | 37      | 21  | 13  | 33  |

| <b>Council</b>                      | <b>Preschool</b> | <b>Primary</b> | <b>JSS</b> | <b>SSS</b> | <b>All</b> |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Makeni City Council                 | 19               | 32             | 18         | 29         | 25         |
| Moyamba District Council            | 25               | 36             | 19         | 13         | 31         |
| Port Loko District Council          | 21               | 41             | 20         | 27         | 33         |
| Pujehun District Council            | 30               | 47             | 22         | 12         | 42         |
| Tonkolili District Council          | 23               | 34             | 21         | 22         | 31         |
| Western Area Rural District Council | 16               | 29             | 17         | 23         | 24         |
| <b>National</b>                     | <b>19</b>        | <b>35</b>      | <b>20</b>  | <b>24</b>  | <b>29</b>  |

The table above demonstrates that across the local councils, with the exception of Bonthe City Council, the primary level has the highest PTR when compared to the other school levels. The official PTR for primary level stipulated by MEST is 50:1, results from the school census show rates that are far below the 50:1 in most of the local councils.

The table below depicts the pupils to qualified teachers ratio at the local councils by school level.

**Table 8.3.7.2: Pupils – Qualified Teachers Ratio (PQTR) by School Level and Local Councils – 2015 ASC**

| <b>Council</b>                      | <b>Preschool</b> | <b>Primary</b> | <b>JSS</b> | <b>SSS</b> | <b>All</b> |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Bo City Council                     | 34               | 40             | 30         | 32         | 35         |
| Bo District Council                 | 52               | 79             | 37         | 32         | 65         |
| Bombali District Council            | 48               | 87             | 40         | 82         | 74         |
| Bonthe City Council                 | 57               | 41             | 25         | 27         | 35         |
| Bonthe District Council             | 71               | 60             | 59         | 49         | 58         |
| Freetown City Council               | 27               | 35             | 28         | 55         | 35         |
| Kailahun District Council           | 90               | 79             | 85         | 73         | 80         |
| Kambia District Council             | 53               | 77             | 63         | 86         | 75         |
| Kenema City Council                 | 30               | 37             | 41         | 51         | 40         |
| Kenema District Council             | 34               | 88             | 64         | 50         | 82         |
| Koidu-New Sembehun City             | 69               | 66             | 68         | 91         | 68         |
| Koinadugu District Council          | 42               | 87             | 60         | 118        | 82         |
| Kono District Council               | 112              | 92             | 79         | 36         | 88         |
| Makeni City Council                 | 24               | 36             | 26         | 50         | 34         |
| Moyamba District Council            | 44               | 69             | 57         | 36         | 65         |
| Port Loko District Council          | 32               | 72             | 46         | 66         | 63         |
| Pujehun District Council            | 53               | 102            | 60         | 18         | 91         |
| Tonkolili District Council          | 43               | 65             | 43         | 51         | 60         |
| Western Area Rural District Council | 33               | 46             | 34         | 64         | 43         |
| <b>National</b>                     | <b>36</b>        | <b>62</b>      | <b>39</b>  | <b>53</b>  | <b>54</b>  |

The table above illustrates a significant change when the move is made from PTR to PQTR even with double-counting of teachers. Local councils such as Pujehun District Council, Kono District Council, Koinadugu District Council, Kenema District Council and Kailahun District Council demonstrate a grim picture that call for attention.

### **8.3.8 School Size and Teachers Numbers at Local Council Level**

The two tables that follow below indicate the average number of teachers per school and the average school size by local council and school level.

**Table 8.3.8.1: Average Number of Teachers per School by Local Councils – 2015 ASC**

| Council                             | Preschool | Primary  | JSS       | SSS       | All      |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Bo City Council                     | 3         | 10       | 21        | 26        | 12       |
| Bo District Council                 | 3         | 5        | 11        | 15        | 6        |
| Bombali District Council            | 3         | 5        | 11        | 16        | 6        |
| Bonthe City Council                 | 3         | 10       | 16        | 20        | 11       |
| Bonthe District Council             | 2         | 5        | 14        | 19        | 6        |
| Freetown City Council               | 4         | 10       | 18        | 21        | 11       |
| Kailahun District Council           | 3         | 6        | 12        | 18        | 7        |
| Kambia District Council             | 2         | 6        | 11        | 18        | 6        |
| Kenema City Council                 | 3         | 10       | 15        | 25        | 11       |
| Kenema District Council             | 3         | 4        | 9         | 10        | 5        |
| Koidu-New Sembehun City             | 3         | 9        | 14        | 17        | 9        |
| Koinadugu District Council          | 3         | 4        | 11        | 15        | 5        |
| Kono District Council               | 3         | 5        | 9         | 12        | 5        |
| Makeni City Council                 | 3         | 14       | 21        | 27        | 14       |
| Moyamba District Council            | 3         | 5        | 10        | 16        | 5        |
| Port Loko District Council          | 3         | 6        | 10        | 15        | 7        |
| Pujehun District Council            | 2         | 4        | 11        | 13        | 5        |
| Tonkolili District Council          | 2         | 6        | 11        | 19        | 6        |
| Western Area Rural District Council | 4         | 8        | 11        | 12        | 8        |
| <b>National</b>                     | <b>3</b>  | <b>6</b> | <b>13</b> | <b>18</b> | <b>7</b> |

One would expect the larger the school size the greater the number of teachers in that school. What we deduce from the school census as the two tables demonstrate is the school size is large and the number of teachers is low.

**Table 8.3.8.2: Average Enrolment per School by Local Councils – 2015 ASC**

| Council                             | Preschool | Primary    | JSS        | SSS        | All        |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Bo City Council                     | 67        | 325        | 445        | 548        | 289        |
| Bo District Council                 | 78        | 202        | 196        | 265        | 196        |
| Bombali District Council            | 67        | 205        | 188        | 308        | 198        |
| Bonthe City Council                 | 57        | 177        | 112        | 125        | 127        |
| Bonthe District Council             | 57        | 140        | 220        | 404        | 144        |
| Freetown City Council               | 62        | 265        | 351        | 508        | 249        |
| Kailahun District Council           | 90        | 208        | 293        | 347        | 207        |
| Kambia District Council             | 60        | 214        | 206        | 489        | 210        |
| Kenema City Council                 | 56        | 258        | 346        | 881        | 271        |
| Kenema District Council             | 44        | 146        | 209        | 236        | 148        |
| Koidu-New Sembehun City             | 78        | 380        | 372        | 525        | 317        |
| Koinadugu District Council          | 74        | 191        | 297        | 514        | 201        |
| Kono District Council               | 74        | 184        | 185        | 155        | 172        |
| Makeni City Council                 | 63        | 428        | 388        | 770        | 351        |
| Moyamba District Council            | 69        | 165        | 192        | 215        | 165        |
| Port Loko District Council          | 67        | 226        | 207        | 396        | 217        |
| Pujehun District Council            | 66        | 213        | 251        | 150        | 209        |
| Tonkolili District Council          | 55        | 197        | 247        | 429        | 198        |
| Western Area Rural District Council | 57        | 229        | 196        | 282        | 187        |
| <b>National</b>                     | <b>64</b> | <b>210</b> | <b>256</b> | <b>435</b> | <b>208</b> |

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## ANNEXES

### ANNEX I Definition of Education Indicators

#### ***Apparent/Gross Intake Rate (AIR/GIR)***

A total number of new entrants in the first grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of the official age in a specific educational level.

#### ***Gender Parity Index (GPI)***

Usually computed as the ratio of the Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) of females to males at an education level. There is however trend to also compute it using Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in order to have a clear picture of the relative enrolments of the sexes of the official age in a specific educational level.

#### ***Girls to Boys Ratio (G/B)***

The G/B Ratio is the number of girls enrolled in a particular grade or school or level of education, etc. divided by the number of boys. It is a quick method of estimating gender parity when the number of girls and boys in the general population of interest are similar but misleading when they differ widely.

#### ***Gross Completion Rate (GCR)/Proxy Completion Rate (PCR)***

The number of pupils, regardless of age, completing the final year of each level of education divided by the population of the official completion age for the level.

#### ***Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)***

The ratio of all pupils, regardless of age, enrolled in an educational level to the number of individuals of the official age for that level in the population as a whole multiplied by 100.

The Official age groups for each schooling level are:

| <b><u>Level</u></b> | <b><u>Age (Years)</u></b> |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Preschool           | 3-5 years                 |
| Primary             | 6-11 years                |
| Junior Secondary    | 12-14 years               |
| Senior Secondary    | 15-17 years               |

#### ***Repetition Rate***

Repetition rates are the number of pupils who are enrolled in the same grade or level at the previous year expressed, as a percentage of the total enrolment in the given grade or level of education.

#### ***Retention Rate***

This is a proxy measure obtained by dividing the completion rate for a level by its access rate. As such, it is an approximation.

#### ***Transition Rate***

The number of pupils admitted to the first grade of a higher level of education in a given year, expressed as a percentage of the number of pupils enrolled in the final grade of a lower level of education in the previous year.

**ANNEX II      Number of schools by Local Council, Chiefdom and Level**

| <b>Council</b>            | <b>Chiefdom</b> | <b>Preschool</b> | <b>Primary</b> | <b>JSS</b> | <b>SSS</b> | <b>TVET</b> | <b>All</b> |
|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| Kailahun District Council | Dea             | 1                | 9              | 1          | 0          | 0           | <b>11</b>  |
| Kailahun District Council | Jawie           | 4                | 37             | 6          | 1          | 0           | <b>48</b>  |
| Kailahun District Council | Kissi Kama      | 1                | 17             | 1          | 0          | 1           | <b>20</b>  |
| Kailahun District Council | Kissi Teng      | 2                | 32             | 3          | 1          | 1           | <b>39</b>  |
| Kailahun District Council | Kissi Tongi     | 3                | 29             | 3          | 2          | 1           | <b>38</b>  |
| Kailahun District Council | Kpeje Bongre    | 0                | 17             | 2          | 0          | 0           | <b>19</b>  |
| Kailahun District Council | Kpeje West      | 0                | 15             | 2          | 1          | 0           | <b>18</b>  |
| Kailahun District Council | Luawa           | 14               | 74             | 10         | 3          | 7           | <b>108</b> |
| Kailahun District Council | Malema          | 0                | 19             | 2          | 0          | 0           | <b>21</b>  |
| Kailahun District Council | Mandu           | 2                | 21             | 2          | 0          | 0           | <b>25</b>  |
| Kailahun District Council | Njaluahun       | 3                | 49             | 4          | 3          | 1           | <b>60</b>  |
| Kailahun District Council | Penguia         | 1                | 16             | 1          | 0          | 0           | <b>18</b>  |
| Kailahun District Council | Upper Bambara   | 1                | 29             | 3          | 1          | 0           | <b>34</b>  |
| Kailahun District Council | Yawei           | 0                | 12             | 1          | 0          | 0           | <b>13</b>  |
| Kenema City Council       | Kenema City     | 43               | 157            | 49         | 15         | 10          | <b>274</b> |
| Kenema District Council   | Dama            | 0                | 41             | 1          | 0          | 0           | <b>42</b>  |
| Kenema District Council   | Dodo            | 0                | 22             | 1          | 0          | 0           | <b>23</b>  |
| Kenema District Council   | Gaura           | 0                | 26             | 1          | 0          | 0           | <b>27</b>  |
| Kenema District Council   | Gorama Mende    | 0                | 46             | 5          | 0          | 0           | <b>51</b>  |
| Kenema District Council   | Kandu Leppiam   | 1                | 24             | 2          | 0          | 0           | <b>27</b>  |
| Kenema District Council   | Koya            | 0                | 14             | 1          | 0          | 0           | <b>15</b>  |
| Kenema District Council   | Langrama        | 0                | 4              | 1          | 0          | 0           | <b>5</b>   |
| Kenema District Council   | Lower Bambara   | 4                | 81             | 9          | 1          | 0           | <b>95</b>  |
| Kenema District Council   | Malegohun       | 0                | 18             | 1          | 0          | 0           | <b>19</b>  |
| Kenema District Council   | Niawa           | 0                | 10             | 1          | 0          | 0           | <b>11</b>  |
| Kenema District Council   | Nomo            | 0                | 5              | 0          | 0          | 0           | <b>5</b>   |
| Kenema District Council   | Nongowa         | 10               | 61             | 6          | 0          | 0           | <b>77</b>  |
| Kenema District Council   | Simbaru         | 1                | 17             | 2          | 2          | 0           | <b>22</b>  |
| Kenema District Council   | Small Bo        | 4                | 37             | 3          | 1          | 0           | <b>45</b>  |
| Kenema District Council   | Tunkia          | 0                | 34             | 2          | 0          | 0           | <b>36</b>  |
| Kenema District Council   | Wandor          | 1                | 18             | 2          | 0          | 0           | <b>21</b>  |
| Koidu City Council        | Koidu City      | 36               | 85             | 32         | 14         | 6           | <b>173</b> |
| Kono District Council     | Fiama           | 2                | 19             | 1          | 0          | 0           | <b>22</b>  |
| Kono District Council     | Gbane           | 2                | 23             | 2          | 0          | 0           | <b>27</b>  |
| Kono District Council     | Gbane Kandor    | 0                | 7              | 1          | 0          | 0           | <b>8</b>   |

| <b>Council</b>             | <b>Chiefdom</b>    | <b>Preschool</b> | <b>Primary</b> | <b>JSS</b> | <b>SSS</b> | <b>TVET</b> | <b>All</b> |
|----------------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| Kono District Council      | Gbense             | 6                | 19             | 4          | 1          | 1           | <b>31</b>  |
| Kono District Council      | Gorama Kono        | 4                | 13             | 1          | 1          | 0           | <b>19</b>  |
| Kono District Council      | Kamara             | 2                | 19             | 3          | 1          | 0           | <b>25</b>  |
| Kono District Council      | Lei                | 2                | 33             | 1          | 1          | 0           | <b>37</b>  |
| Kono District Council      | Mafindor           | 0                | 7              | 0          | 0          | 0           | <b>7</b>   |
| Kono District Council      | Nimikoro           | 12               | 48             | 14         | 4          | 0           | <b>78</b>  |
| Kono District Council      | Nimiyama           | 3                | 33             | 5          | 2          | 1           | <b>44</b>  |
| Kono District Council      | Sandor             | 5                | 79             | 7          | 0          | 1           | <b>92</b>  |
| Kono District Council      | Soa                | 1                | 40             | 1          | 0          | 2           | <b>44</b>  |
| Kono District Council      | Tankoro            | 5                | 31             | 3          | 2          | 0           | <b>41</b>  |
| Kono District Council      | Toli               | 0                | 4              | 0          | 0          | 0           | <b>4</b>   |
| Makeni City Council        | Makeni City        | 40               | 66             | 32         | 15         | 4           | <b>157</b> |
| Bombali District Council   | Biriwa             | 5                | 51             | 9          | 1          | 0           | <b>66</b>  |
| Bombali District Council   | Bombali<br>Sebora  | 4                | 34             | 10         | 2          | 0           | <b>50</b>  |
| Bombali District Council   | Gbanti<br>Kamarank | 0                | 36             | 7          | 1          | 0           | <b>44</b>  |
| Bombali District Council   | Gbendembu<br>Ngowa | 2                | 53             | 8          | 1          | 0           | <b>64</b>  |
| Bombali District Council   | Libeisyagahun      | 0                | 23             | 6          | 2          | 0           | <b>31</b>  |
| Bombali District Council   | Magbaimba<br>Ndorh | 0                | 17             | 1          | 0          | 0           | <b>18</b>  |
| Bombali District Council   | Makari Gbanti      | 1                | 58             | 16         | 0          | 2           | <b>77</b>  |
| Bombali District Council   | Paki Masabong      | 6                | 24             | 4          | 0          | 0           | <b>34</b>  |
| Bombali District Council   | Safroko Limba      | 4                | 39             | 6          | 1          | 0           | <b>50</b>  |
| Bombali District Council   | Sanda Loko         | 0                | 42             | 6          | 1          | 0           | <b>49</b>  |
| Bombali District Council   | Sanda<br>Tendaran  | 0                | 26             | 5          | 1          | 0           | <b>32</b>  |
| Bombali District Council   | Sella Limba        | 2                | 51             | 9          | 2          | 1           | <b>65</b>  |
| Bombali District Council   | Tambakha           | 1                | 45             | 3          | 0          | 0           | <b>49</b>  |
| Kambia District Council    | Bramaia            | 0                | 34             | 4          | 0          | 0           | <b>38</b>  |
| Kambia District Council    | Gbinle Dixing      | 0                | 22             | 3          | 0          | 1           | <b>26</b>  |
| Kambia District Council    | Magbema            | 16               | 77             | 21         | 5          | 1           | <b>120</b> |
| Kambia District Council    | Mambolo            | 1                | 41             | 12         | 1          | 0           | <b>55</b>  |
| Kambia District Council    | Masungbala         | 1                | 37             | 5          | 0          | 0           | <b>43</b>  |
| Kambia District Council    | Samu               | 2                | 46             | 7          | 1          | 0           | <b>56</b>  |
| Kambia District Council    | Tonko Limba        | 2                | 85             | 11         | 2          | 0           | <b>100</b> |
| Koinadugu District Council | Dembelia - Sink    | 1                | 24             | 1          | 1          | 0           | <b>27</b>  |
| Koinadugu District Council | Diang              | 0                | 24             | 2          | 0          | 0           | <b>26</b>  |
| Koinadugu District Council | Folosaba<br>Dembel | 0                | 16             | 2          | 0          | 0           | <b>18</b>  |
| Koinadugu District Council | Kasunko            | 3                | 37             | 2          | 2          | 0           | <b>44</b>  |

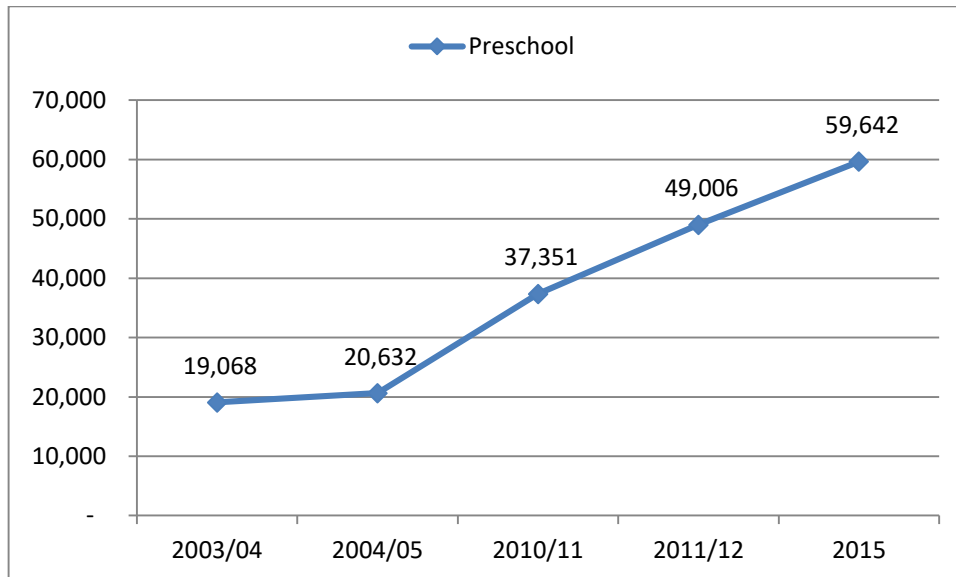
| <b>Council</b>             | <b>Chiefdom</b> | <b>Preschool</b> | <b>Primary</b> | <b>JSS</b> | <b>SSS</b> | <b>TVET</b> | <b>All</b> |
|----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| Koinadugu District Council | Mongo           | 0                | 55             | 4          | 1          | 0           | <b>60</b>  |
| Koinadugu District Council | Neya            | 2                | 56             | 2          | 1          | 0           | <b>61</b>  |
| Koinadugu District Council | Nieni           | 1                | 57             | 7          | 1          | 0           | <b>66</b>  |
| Koinadugu District Council | Sengbe          | 5                | 41             | 10         | 3          | 0           | <b>59</b>  |
| Koinadugu District Council | Sulima          | 1                | 33             | 2          | 0          | 0           | <b>36</b>  |
| Koinadugu District Council | Wara Wara Bafod | 1                | 32             | 5          | 1          | 0           | <b>39</b>  |
| Koinadugu District Council | Wara Wara Yagal | 9                | 34             | 5          | 1          | 3           | <b>52</b>  |
| Port Loko District Council | Bureh Kasseh Ma | 4                | 43             | 10         | 1          | 0           | <b>58</b>  |
| Port Loko District Council | Buya Romende    | 0                | 37             | 3          | 0          | 0           | <b>40</b>  |
| Port Loko District Council | Dibia           | 0                | 20             | 4          | 1          | 0           | <b>25</b>  |
| Port Loko District Council | Kaffu Bullom    | 29               | 82             | 27         | 10         | 7           | <b>155</b> |
| Port Loko District Council | Koya            | 3                | 100            | 27         | 5          | 0           | <b>135</b> |
| Port Loko District Council | Lokomasama      | 2                | 69             | 14         | 1          | 0           | <b>86</b>  |
| Port Loko District Council | Maforki         | 8                | 67             | 20         | 3          | 1           | <b>99</b>  |
| Port Loko District Council | Marampa         | 4                | 49             | 11         | 4          | 2           | <b>70</b>  |
| Port Loko District Council | Masimera        | 1                | 55             | 8          | 0          | 0           | <b>64</b>  |
| Port Loko District Council | Sanda Magbolont | 0                | 29             | 5          | 0          | 0           | <b>34</b>  |
| Port Loko District Council | TMS             | 1                | 22             | 4          | 0          | 0           | <b>27</b>  |
| Tonkolili District Council | Gbonkolenken    | 1                | 64             | 4          | 1          | 0           | <b>70</b>  |
| Tonkolili District Council | Kafe Simiria    | 1                | 30             | 3          | 0          | 0           | <b>34</b>  |
| Tonkolili District Council | Kalansogoia     | 2                | 21             | 3          | 1          | 0           | <b>27</b>  |
| Tonkolili District Council | Kholifa Mabang  | 0                | 21             | 1          | 0          | 0           | <b>22</b>  |
| Tonkolili District Council | Kholifa Rowala  | 17               | 69             | 21         | 5          | 0           | <b>112</b> |
| Tonkolili District Council | Kunike          | 4                | 76             | 7          | 2          | 0           | <b>89</b>  |
| Tonkolili District Council | Kunike Barina   | 2                | 23             | 2          | 0          | 0           | <b>27</b>  |
| Tonkolili District Council | Malal Mara      | 1                | 29             | 2          | 0          | 0           | <b>32</b>  |
| Tonkolili District Council | Sambaya         | 0                | 34             | 2          | 0          | 0           | <b>36</b>  |
| Tonkolili District Council | Tane            | 4                | 34             | 5          | 1          | 0           | <b>44</b>  |
| Tonkolili District Council | Yoni            | 12               | 141            | 24         | 4          | 0           | <b>181</b> |
| Bo City Council            | Bo City         | 61               | 138            | 41         | 19         | 18          | <b>277</b> |
| Bo District Council        | Badjia          | 0                | 14             | 1          | 0          | 0           | <b>15</b>  |
| Bo District Council        | Bagbo           | 2                | 31             | 5          | 1          | 0           | <b>39</b>  |
| Bo District Council        | Bagbwe(Bagbe)   | 0                | 18             | 2          | 0          | 0           | <b>20</b>  |
| Bo District Council        | Boama           | 3                | 56             | 7          | 3          | 1           | <b>70</b>  |
| Bo District Council        | Bumpe Ngao      | 2                | 62             | 4          | 1          | 2           | <b>71</b>  |
| Bo District Council        | Gbo             | 0                | 10             | 1          | 0          | 0           | <b>11</b>  |
| Bo District Council        | Jaiama Bongor   | 5                | 35             | 5          | 2          | 0           | <b>47</b>  |

| <b>Council</b>           | <b>Chiefdom</b> | <b>Preschool</b> | <b>Primary</b> | <b>JSS</b> | <b>SSS</b> | <b>TVET</b> | <b>All</b> |
|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| Bo District Council      | Kakua           | 10               | 61             | 9          | 3          | 0           | <b>83</b>  |
| Bo District Council      | Komboya         | 0                | 22             | 1          | 0          | 0           | <b>23</b>  |
| Bo District Council      | Lugbu           | 3                | 31             | 4          | 3          | 0           | <b>41</b>  |
| Bo District Council      | Niawa Lenga     | 0                | 25             | 2          | 0          | 0           | <b>27</b>  |
| Bo District Council      | Selenga         | 0                | 8              | 1          | 0          | 0           | <b>9</b>   |
| Bo District Council      | Tikonko         | 8                | 68             | 16         | 7          | 3           | <b>102</b> |
| Bo District Council      | Valunia         | 0                | 31             | 3          | 1          | 0           | <b>35</b>  |
| Bo District Council      | Wonde           | 0                | 10             | 3          | 0          | 0           | <b>13</b>  |
| Bonthe City Council      | Bonthe City     | 4                | 9              | 5          | 3          | 1           | <b>22</b>  |
| Bonthe District Council  | Bendu-Cha       | 0                | 10             | 0          | 0          | 0           | <b>10</b>  |
| Bonthe District Council  | Bum             | 1                | 27             | 1          | 0          | 0           | <b>29</b>  |
| Bonthe District Council  | Dema            | 0                | 8              | 0          | 0          | 0           | <b>8</b>   |
| Bonthe District Council  | Imperri         | 13               | 41             | 9          | 3          | 1           | <b>67</b>  |
| Bonthe District Council  | Jong            | 10               | 39             | 7          | 3          | 2           | <b>61</b>  |
| Bonthe District Council  | Kpanda Kemo     | 0                | 15             | 1          | 0          | 0           | <b>16</b>  |
| Bonthe District Council  | Kwamebai Krim   | 0                | 12             | 0          | 0          | 0           | <b>12</b>  |
| Bonthe District Council  | Nongoba Bullom  | 0                | 18             | 0          | 0          | 0           | <b>18</b>  |
| Bonthe District Council  | Sittia          | 0                | 17             | 0          | 0          | 0           | <b>17</b>  |
| Bonthe District Council  | Sogbeni         | 1                | 15             | 2          | 0          | 0           | <b>18</b>  |
| Bonthe District Council  | Yawbeko         | 0                | 11             | 1          | 0          | 0           | <b>12</b>  |
| Moyamba District Council | Bagruwa         | 0                | 35             | 3          | 0          | 0           | <b>38</b>  |
| Moyamba District Council | Bumpeh          | 0                | 65             | 5          | 0          | 0           | <b>70</b>  |
| Moyamba District Council | Dasse           | 2                | 25             | 2          | 0          | 0           | <b>29</b>  |
| Moyamba District Council | Fakunya         | 0                | 50             | 6          | 2          | 2           | <b>60</b>  |
| Moyamba District Council | Kagboro         | 0                | 52             | 3          | 1          | 0           | <b>56</b>  |
| Moyamba District Council | Kaiyamba        | 3                | 37             | 7          | 4          | 1           | <b>52</b>  |
| Moyamba District Council | Kamajei         | 0                | 17             | 1          | 0          | 0           | <b>18</b>  |
| Moyamba District Council | Kongbora        | 0                | 23             | 2          | 0          | 0           | <b>25</b>  |
| Moyamba District Council | Kori            | 5                | 57             | 6          | 2          | 1           | <b>71</b>  |
| Moyamba District Council | Kowa            | 0                | 14             | 2          | 0          | 0           | <b>16</b>  |
| Moyamba District Council | Lower Banta     | 7                | 43             | 10         | 1          | 0           | <b>61</b>  |
| Moyamba District Council | Ribbi           | 0                | 48             | 5          | 0          | 0           | <b>53</b>  |
| Moyamba District Council | Timdale         | 0                | 12             | 1          | 0          | 0           | <b>13</b>  |
| Moyamba District Council | Upper Banta     | 1                | 19             | 3          | 1          | 0           | <b>24</b>  |
| Pujehun District Council | Barri           | 1                | 35             | 2          | 1          | 0           | <b>39</b>  |
| Pujehun District Council | Galliness Perri | 0                | 39             | 2          | 0          | 1           | <b>42</b>  |
| Pujehun District Council | Kpaka           | 1                | 15             | 1          | 0          | 0           | <b>17</b>  |
| Pujehun District Council | Makpele         | 0                | 21             | 2          | 1          | 0           | <b>24</b>  |
| Pujehun District Council | Malen           | 0                | 24             | 1          | 0          | 0           | <b>25</b>  |

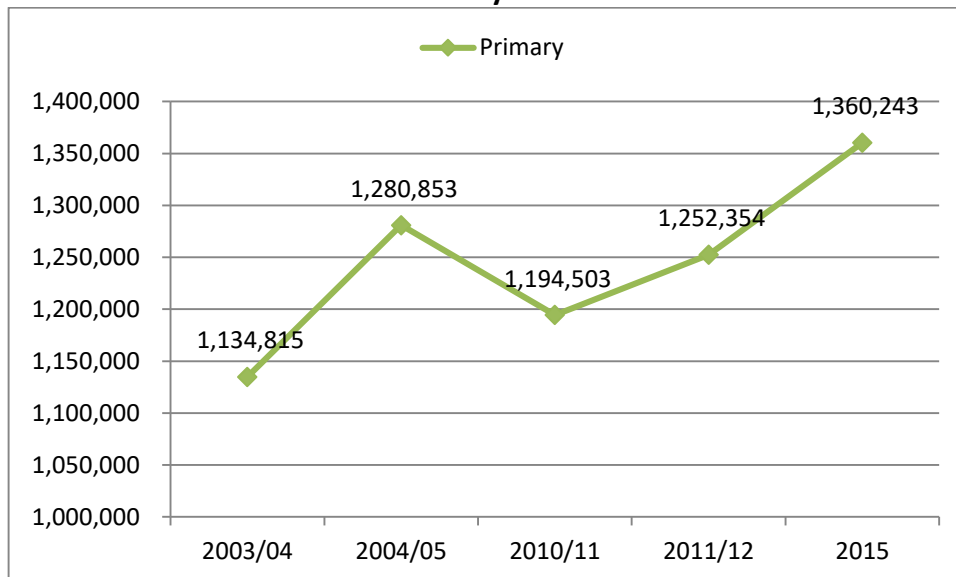
| <b>Council</b>                      | <b>Chiefdom</b>     | <b>Preschool</b> | <b>Primary</b> | <b>JSS</b> | <b>SSS</b> | <b>TVET</b> | <b>All</b> |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| Pujehun District Council            | Mono Sakrim         | 0                | 8              | 0          | 0          | 0           | <b>8</b>   |
| Pujehun District Council            | Panga Kabonde       | 4                | 57             | 4          | 3          | 2           | <b>70</b>  |
| Pujehun District Council            | Panga krim          | 2                | 5              | 2          | 0          | 1           | <b>10</b>  |
| Pujehun District Council            | Pejeh(Futa peje     | 0                | 12             | 1          | 0          | 0           | <b>13</b>  |
| Pujehun District Council            | Soro Gbema          | 0                | 41             | 4          | 0          | 0           | <b>45</b>  |
| Pujehun District Council            | Sowa                | 0                | 12             | 2          | 0          | 0           | <b>14</b>  |
| Pujehun District Council            | Yakemu Kpukumu Krim | 0                | 13             | 0          | 0          | 0           | <b>13</b>  |
| Western Area Rural District Council | Koya Rural          | 14               | 57             | 17         | 8          | 0           | <b>96</b>  |
| Western Area Rural District Council | Mountain Rural      | 20               | 24             | 12         | 5          | 1           | <b>62</b>  |
| Western Area Rural District Council | Waterloo Rural      | 64               | 145            | 68         | 27         | 1           | <b>305</b> |
| Western Area Rural District Council | York Rural          | 49               | 95             | 24         | 10         | 1           | <b>179</b> |
| Freetown City Council               | Central I           | 22               | 48             | 13         | 6          | 1           | <b>90</b>  |
| Freetown City Council               | Central II          | 4                | 11             | 2          | 1          | 0           | <b>18</b>  |
| Freetown City Council               | East I              | 7                | 16             | 4          | 1          | 0           | <b>28</b>  |
| Freetown City Council               | East II             | 7                | 35             | 6          | 2          | 1           | <b>51</b>  |
| Freetown City Council               | East III            | 76               | 228            | 63         | 46         | 15          | <b>428</b> |
| Freetown City Council               | West I              | 17               | 30             | 7          | 9          | 1           | <b>64</b>  |
| Freetown City Council               | West II             | 48               | 75             | 22         | 13         | 0           | <b>158</b> |
| Freetown City Council               | West III            | 81               | 99             | 35         | 24         | 1           | <b>240</b> |

### ANNEX III Enrolment Trends by School Level

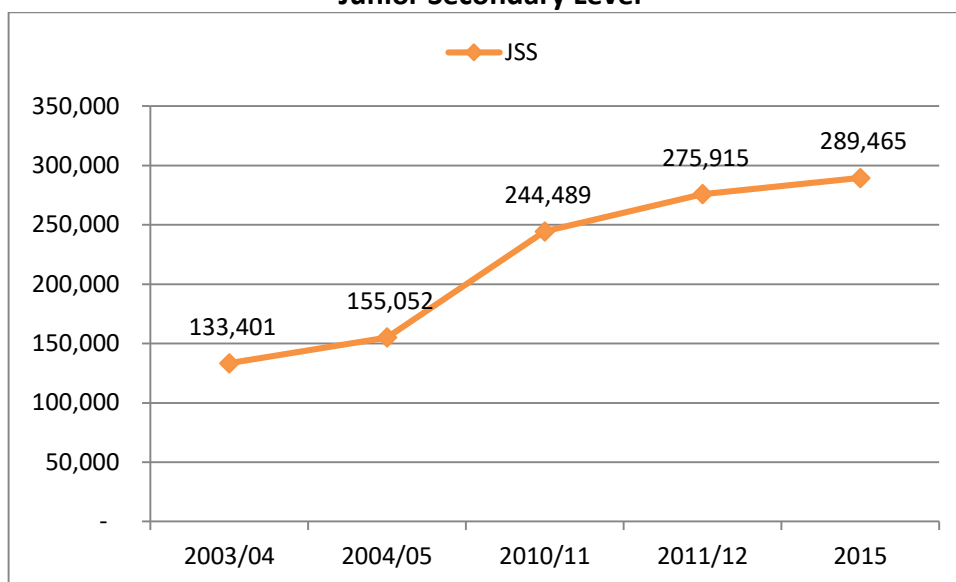
**Preschool Level**



**Primary Level**



### Junior Secondary Level



### Senior Secondary Level

