

STATISTICS BOTSWANA

SECONDARY EDUCATION STATISTICS BRIEF

2013

No 2015/01



Preface

This publication gives highlights on secondary education statistics derived from data collected through the 2013 annual school census.

The statistics provided will assist in monitoring the existing education policies, inform planning and decision-making and serve as evidence on the country's progress towards meeting national and international obligations on provision of secondary education.

We sincerely thank all the school heads and regional education officers who provided the required data for the production of this brief.



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Acting Statistician General
December 2015

1.0 Introduction

This report is based on data collected through the 2013 secondary school annual census. The annual school census is carried out by Education Management Information Systems (EMIS) unit in the Ministry of Education and Skills Development (MoESD). The data was collected from Government, government aided and privately owned secondary schools.

It should be noted that this publication mainly covers data for 2013, however, some data for previous years have been used for comparative analysis.

The statistics provided is mainly on school ownership, number of schools, enrolments, drop outs, re-entrants, teachers and their qualification. Indicators reported include; Enrolment rates, pupil/teacher ratio, and drop-out rates among others.

2.0 Secondary Education School Ownership

Secondary school ownership in Botswana is mainly in three forms; government, government aided and privately owned schools. Government secondary schools are solely managed and owned by Ministry of Education and Skills Development, while the private schools are entities owned and managed by individuals or companies and government aided schools are mission schools run by religious institutions (Roman Catholic Church and United Congregational Church of Southern Africa (UCCSA)) in partnership with Ministry of Education and Skills Development.

Table 2.1: Number of Secondary Schools by School Ownership– 2003-2013

Years	Secondary School Ownership						Total
	Government	% Share	Government Aided	% Share	Private	% Share	
2003	230	82.7	4	1.4	44	15.8	278
2004	230	82.4	4	1.4	45	16.1	279
2005	230	82.7	4	1.4	44	15.8	278
2006	231	84.3	4	1.5	39	14.2	274
2007	231	87.2	4	1.5	30	11.3	265
2008	232	84.1	4	1.5	40	14.5	276
2009	232	84.1	4	1.5	40	14.5	276
2010	232	84.1	4	1.5	40	14.5	276
2011	234	84.2	4	1.4	40	14.4	278
2012	235	83.0	4	1.4	44	15.6	283
2013	235	82.5	4	1.4	46	16.1	285

Table 2.1 shows that there was an increase of 2.5 percent on the number of secondary schools, from 278 in 2003 to 285 in 2013. Out of the 285 secondary schools in 2013, Government schools constituted 82.5 percent of all secondary schools in the country, while government aided and private schools constituted 1.4 and 16.1 percent respectively.

Table 2.2: Number of Secondary Schools by School Ownership and Region-2013

Region	School Ownership				Total
	Government Schools	%	Private Schools	%	
Central	93	38.9	8	17.4	101
Chobe	2	0.8	0	0.0	2
Kgalagadi	7	2.9	0	0.0	7
Kgatleng	11	4.6	1	2.2	12
Kweneng	26	10.9	5	10.9	31
Gantsi	5	2.1	0	0.0	5
South	34	14.2	5	10.9	39
South East	27	11.3	15	32.6	42
North East	20	8.4	6	13.0	26
North West	14	5.9	6	13.0	20
TOTAL	239	100.0	46	100.0	285

**Government schools include Government and Government aided schools

Table 2.2 shows that Central region had the highest percentage of Government secondary schools at 38.9 percent followed by South region with 14.2 percent. Chobe region had the lowest proportion of government secondary schools. On the other hand, South East region had the highest percentage of private schools (32.6%) followed by Central region with 17.4 percent. Chobe, Kgalagadi and Gantsi regions did not have private schools.

3.0 Secondary Education Enrolment

3.1. 2012 Secondary Education Enrolment

Table 3.1 shows that secondary school enrolment in 2013 stood at 175,509, with female enrolment at 90,649 (51.6%) compared to 84,560 (48.4%) male.

Table 3.1: Secondary School Enrolment by School Ownership, Sex and Form- 2013

School ownership	Sex	Form						SPED	Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6		
Government	Male	20,503	19,341	18,626	10,175	9,640	-	49	78,334
	Female	20,922	19,763	18,589	12,460	11,490	-	43	83,267
	Total	41,425	39,104	37,215	22,635	21,130	-	92	161,601
Government Aided	Male	-	-	-	1,491	1,492	-	-	2,983
	Female	-	-	-	1,807	1,725	-	-	3,532
	Total	-	-	-	3,298	3,217	-	-	6,515
Private	Male	519	503	682	766	889	184	-	3,543
	Female	516	534	664	887	1,056	193	-	3,850
	Total	1,035	1,037	1,346	1,653	1,945	377	-	7,393
All Schools	Male	21,022	19,844	19,308	12,432	12,021	184	49	84,860
	Female	21,438	20,297	19,253	15,154	14,271	193	43	90,649
	Total	42,460	40,141	38,561	27,586	26,292	377	92	175,509

Figure 3.1 shows that secondary school enrolment in government secondary schools was at 161,601, constituting 92.1 percent, while the enrolment for government aided schools was 6,515 accounting for 3.7 percent. Private schools enrolled 7,393 students which constituted 4.2 percent of total enrolment.

Figure 3.1: Secondary School Enrolment by School Ownership- 2013

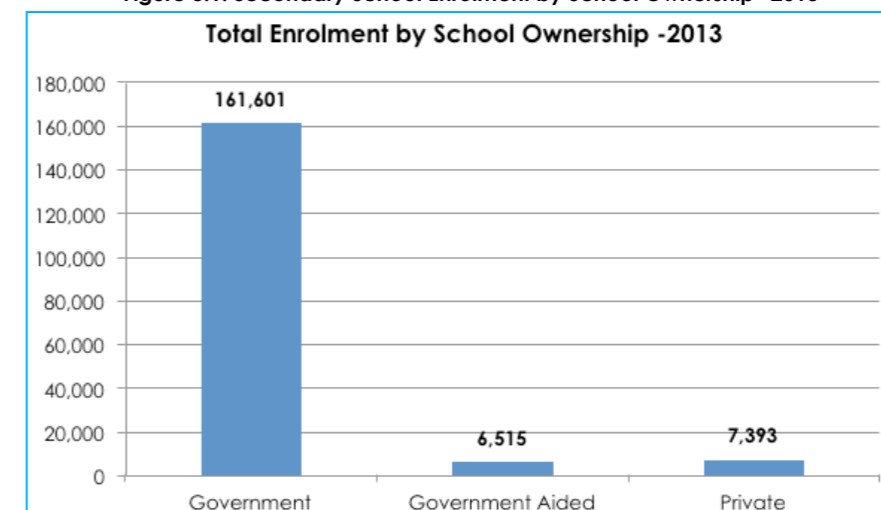


Table 3.2 shows that in 2013 secondary school enrolment was highest in Central region with 60,541 students followed by South East and South regions with 27,257 and 22,399 students respectively. Chobe being the smallest region had the lowest enrolment of 1,192.

Table 3.2: Secondary School Enrolment by Region, Sex and Form– 2013

REGION	Form 1	Form 2	Form 3	Form 4	Form 5	Form 6	SPED	TOTAL
Male								
South East	2,598	2,449	2,384	2,633	2,694	150	0	12,908
North East	1,949	1,816	1,728	1,192	1,169	22	22	7,898
South	2,616	2,532	2,650	1,614	1,473	4	0	10,889
Kweneng	2,733	2,549	2,501	899	956	0	0	9,638
Kgatleng	9,68	925	925	416	381	0	0	3,615
North West	1,690	1,565	1,605	728	774	7	27	6,396
Chobe	2,26	203	161	0	0	0	0	590
Ghanzi	409	310	281	282	285	0	0	1,567
Kgalagadi	562	521	512	258	262	0	0	2,115
Central	7,271	6,974	6,561	4,410	4,027	1	0	29,244
Total	21,022	19,844	19,308	12,432	12,021	184	49	84860

Female								
South East	2854	2616	2485	3113	3114	167	0	14,349
North East	1895	1887	1723	1338	1316	21	29	82,09
South	2634	2515	2555	2055	1746	5	0	11,510
Kweneng	2801	2565	2409	1173	1033	0	0	9,981
Kgatleng	967	903	878	481	465	0	0	3,694
North West	1672	1732	1618	983	904	0	14	6,923
Chobe	231	174	197	0	0	0	0	602
Ghanzi	437	331	299	394	360	0	0	1,821
Kgalagadi	507	521	517	360	358	0	0	2,263
Central	7440	7053	6572	5257	4975	0	0	31,297
Total	21438	20297	19253	15154	14271	193	43	90,649

Both Sex								
South East	5452	5065	4869	5746	5808	317	0	27,257
North East	3844	3703	3451	2530	2485	43	51	16,107
South	5250	5047	5205	3669	3219	9	0	22,399
Kweneng	5534	5114	4910	2072	1989	0	0	19,619
Kgatleng	1935	1828	1803	897	846	0	0	7,309
North West	3362	3297	3223	1711	1678	7	41	13,319
Chobe	457	377	358	0	0	0	0	1,192
Ghanzi	846	641	580	676	645	0	0	3,388
Kgalagadi	1069	1042	1029	618	620	0	0	4,378
Central	14711	14027	13133	9667	9002	1	0	60,541
Total	42460	40141	38561	27586	26292	377	92	175,509

Figure 3.2: Secondary School Enrolment by Region and Sex-2013

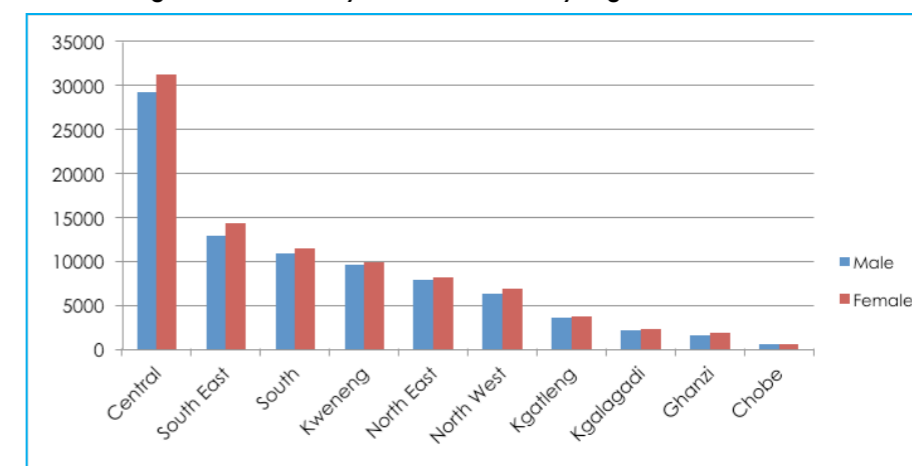


Figure 3.2 shows that female enrolment in secondary schools is slightly higher than that of their male counterparts across all the regions except for Chobe where female and male enrolment is almost equal.

Table 3.3: Secondary School Enrolment by Single Age and Form – 2013

Age	Form 1		Form 2		Form 3		Form 4		Form 5		Form 6		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
<12	22	18												22	18
12	420	609	6	16										426	625
13	3,706	5,773	284	533	8	7								3,998	6,313
14	8,005	9,140	2,941	4,506	205	376	41	59						11,192	14,081
15	5,777	4,341	7,554	9,279	2,425	3,531	211	451	19	35				15,986	17,637
16	2,225	1,133	5,752	4,344	7,277	9,057	2,220	3,356	281	484	26	29		17,781	18,403
17	630	301	2,330	1,228	5,818	4,494	5,510	7,075	2,373	3,408	52	49		16,713	16,555
18	142	88	710	294	2,550	1,281	3,228	3,070	5,382	6,616	64	50		12,076	11,399
19	76	22	192	71	772	388	855	782	2,718	2,644	25	56		4,638	3,963
20	19	13	52	22	199	86	241	221	863	715	10	7		1,384	1,064
21			23	4	34	23	78	62	247	229	4	2		386	320
22					20	10	22	26	88	81	2	0		132	117
23							26	52	24	30	1	0		51	82
>23									26	29	0	0		26	29
Total	21,022	21,438	19,844	20,297	19,308	19,253	12,432	15,154	12,021	14,271	184	193		84,811	90,606

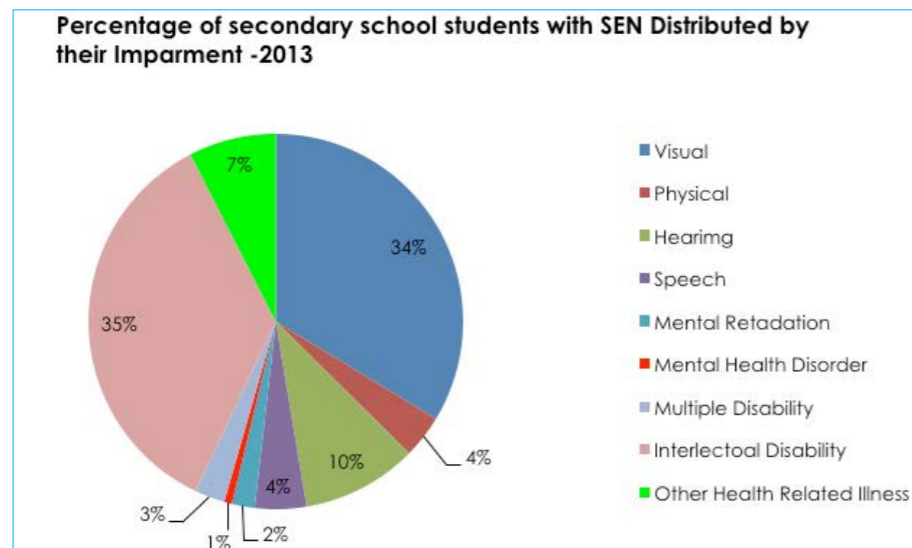
Table 3.3 shows secondary school enrolment distributed by age. The enrolment is concentrated between 13 and 19 years. However, because of inclusiveness in the education system the enrolment ranges from less than 12 years to over 23 years

3.1.1. Secondary School Enrolment with Disability

MoESD through Revised National Policy on Education (NPE) (1994) is committed towards an inclusive education system and provision of special education. This in turn facilitates increase in access to education by including orphans, vulnerable children, children in difficult circumstances, children with special education needs and disability.

Some of the mechanisms in place to improve access for children with special education needs to secondary education is; building of special education units in existing schools, provision of equipment and infrastructure in main stream schools to support children with disability, as well as integrating and mainstream children with special education needs and disability in to the mainstream. Currently there is one Government junior secondary school (JSS) and one senior secondary (SSS) with visual impairment special education unit, two JSS and one SSS with hearing impairment special education unit.

Figure 3.3: Secondary School Enrolment with Special Education Needs by Types of Impairment Form and Sex - 2013



The proportion of students with special education needs is 3.4 percent. Figure 3.3 shows that majority of enrolment with disability were those with intellectual impairment, constituting 35.0 percent followed by those with visual disability at 34.0 percent. Enrolment with mental health disorders constituted the smallest percentage (1 percent) of enrolment with disability.

3.1.2. Enrolment Trend

The secondary school enrolment trend presented in figure 2.4 is from 2006 to 2013. However, it should be observed that there were no enrolment figures for 2010 and 2011 therefore, Education Enrolment Projections 2004-2016 by CSO (2005) figures were used to estimate the enrolments for this years.

Table 3.4: Secondary School Enrolment by Form and Sex – 2006-2013

Year	Sex	Form 1	Form 2	Form 3	Form 4	Form 5	Form 6	SPED	Total
2006	Male	19,704	19,404	18,895	9,654	9,581	192	-	77,430
	Female	21,154	20,149	19,857	12,909	11,101	167	-	85,337
	Total	40,858	39,553	38,752	22,563	20,682	359	-	162,767
2007	Male	20,528	18,870	18,577	11,525	11,259	152	-	80,911
	Female	21,372	20,487	19,255	13,286	12,770	139	-	87,309
	Total	41,900	39,357	37,832	24,811	24,029	291	-	168,220
2008	Male	20,100	19,970	18,791	12,076	11,601	220	-	82,758
	Female	20,882	21,057	20,095	14,506	13,368	202	-	90,110
	Total	40,982	41,027	38,886	26,582	24,969	422	-	172,868
2009	Male	19,982	19,468	19,471	10,870	12,664	90	101	82,646
	Female	20,537	20,093	20,382	13,154	14,639	418	117	89,340
	Total	40,519	39,561	39,853	24,024	27,303	508	218	171,986
2010	Total	40,600	39,700	39,800	26,700	23,800	-	-	170,600
2011	Total	39,200	39,600	38,900	29,600	26,100	-	-	173,400
2012	Male	20,593	19,743	19,499	11,965	11,354	188	84	83,426
	Female	20,921	19,896	19,755	14,466	13,986	164	55	89,243
	Total	41,514	39,639	39,254	26,431	25,340	352	139	172,669
2013	Male	21,022	19,844	19,308	12,432	12,021	184	49	84,860
	Female	21,438	20,297	19,253	15,154	14,271	193	43	90,649
	Total	42,460	40,141	38,561	27,586	26,292	377	92	175,509

Due to unavailability of actual data for 2010 and 2011, the education enrolment projections from CSO (2005); Education Enrolment Projection 2004-2016 has been used as estimates for 2010 and 2011 enrolment

There was a rapid increase in secondary school enrolment from 2006 to 2008. However, slight decrease occurred in 2009 -2010 followed by slight increase in 2011 and 2013.

3.2. Education Coverage

Indicators used to measure the extent of coverage and participation in the education system are Age Specific Enrolment Rates (ASER), Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and Net Enrolment Ratio (NER). These indicators are derived using population aged 13-17 years and 14 -18 years and secondary school enrolment figures of the same age groups.

Table 3.5: Secondary School Age Specific Enrolment Rates (ASER) -2013

Single Age	2013 Population	Total Enrolment	Age Specific Enrolment Rate (ASER)
<12	46286	40	0.1
12	41386	1051	2.5
13	41840	10311	24.6
14	41264	25273	61.2
15	44513	33623	75.5
16	44774	36184	80.8
17	44063	33268	75.5
18	42287	23475	55.5
19	43107	8601	20
20	42537	2448	5.8
21	42145	706	1.7
22	40847	249	0.6
23	42013	188	0.4

****2013 Population Estimates are proxies derived using the 2011 Population and Housing Census Data

Table 3.5 shows that 80.8 percent of population 16 years were enrolled in secondary schools, followed by 75.5 percent of population aged 15 years and 17 years respectively. Less than 10 percent of population 12 years and below and 20 years and above respectively was enrolled in secondary schools.

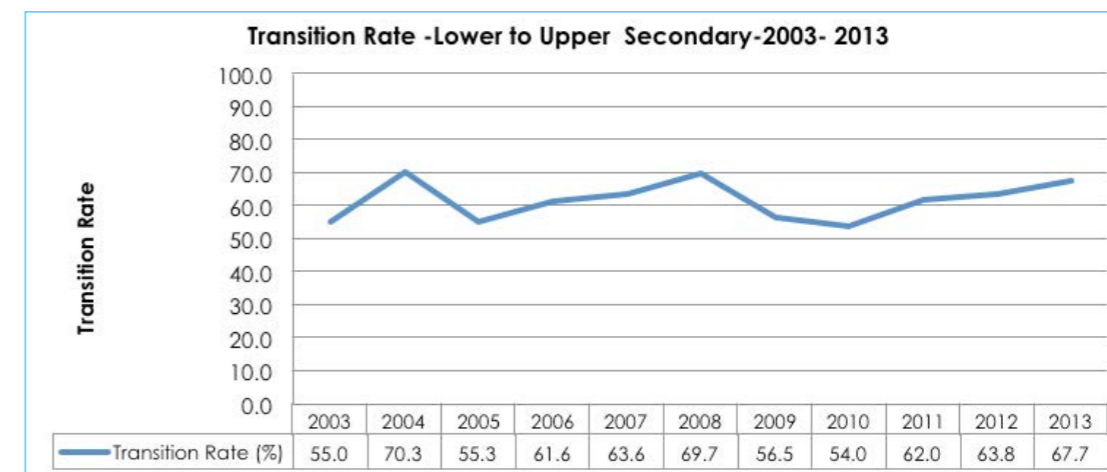
Table 3.6: Enrolment Ratios for both sexes by Age-Group and Year 2003-2013

Year	GER (13-17 Years)	NER (13-17 Years)	GER (14-18 Years)	NER (14-18 Years)
2002	77.3	58.8	78.3	66.9
2003	77.2	60	78.1	67.7
2004	77.6	60.1	78.3	68.1
2005	77.8	61.1	78.2	68.3
2006	79.6	62.2	79.9	70.5
2007	81.6	63.2	81.7	71
2008	84.1	65.6	83.9	73.2
2009	84.1	-	83.7	-
2010	-	-	-	-
2011	84.3	64.7	84.1	-
2012	81.2	64.2	81	70.7
2013	81.1	64.1	80.9	70

Note: - indicates unavailability of the indicator due to the unavailability of data. 2011 GER&NER are drawn from 2011 Population and Housing Census Data.

The theoretical school going age for secondary school (Form 1 to Form 5) is 13 – 17 years. Table 3.6 shows that Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for age group 13-17 years increased from 77.3 percent in 2002 to 81.1 percent in 2013, showing an increase of 3.8 percent over 10 years. On the other hand, Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) for students aged 13 - 17 years increased from 58.8 percent to 64.1 percent in 2013. Furthermore, GER and NER for students aged 14 - 18 continued to be higher than that of students aged 13 - 17 years indicating that the majority of secondary school students being aged 14 - 18 years. Generally, the increase in GER and NER since 2002 indicates an increase in access to secondary education over a decade.

Figure 3.4: Transition Rates in Secondary Education - 2003 -2013



Source of Data: Department of Basic Education

Transition rates from lower (Form 3) to upper secondary (Form 4) ranged from 55.0 percent in 2003 to 67.7 percent in 2013. The highest transition rate during this period was in 2004 at 70.3 percent followed by 69.7 percent in 2008 and 67.7 percent in 2013. On the other hand the lowest rate was observed in 2010 at 54.0 percent. According to MFDP, (2009: 95): National Development Plan (NDP 9) the targeted transition rate from junior to senior secondary education was 70.0 percent. However, this has never been reached since 2005 to date.

4. Secondary School Drop-outs, Repeaters and Re-entrants

4.1. School Drop-outs

Table 4.1 below shows that generally most of the secondary school drop outs were at junior secondary schools with higher proportions in form 1 and form 2. Form 1 male dropouts were higher than that of females and thereafter female dropouts were generally higher than that of their male counterparts.

Table 4.1: Secondary School Dropout by Form and Sex 2012-2013

Years	Sex	Form1	Form 2	Form 3	Form 4	Form 5	Form 6	Sped	Total
2012	Male	379	323	285	74	121	15	1	1,198
	Female	350	390	407	248	262	-	1	1,658
	Total	729	713	692	322	383	15	2	2,856
	%	25.5	25.0	24.2	11.3	13.4	0.5	0.1	100.0
2013	Male	306	246	162	52	82	1	3	852
	Female	274	353	364	286	327	1	7	1,612
	Total	580	599	526	338	409	2	10	2,464
	%	23.5	24.3	21.3	13.7	16.6	0.1	0.4	100.0

Figure 4.1: Number of Secondary School Drop-outs by Level per Year – 2004-2013

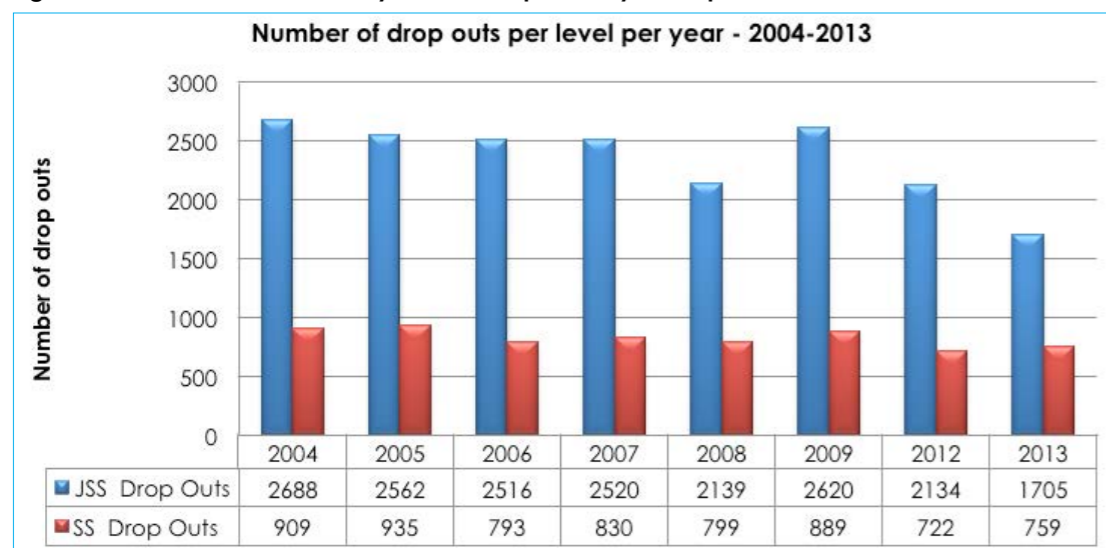


Figure 4.1 further indicates that the majority of the secondary drop-outs are at junior secondary school level.

Table 4.2: Number of Secondary School Drop-outs by Region, Form and Sex – 2013

Region	Sex	Form1	Form 2	Form 3	Form 4	Form 5	Form 6	SPED	Total
South East	Male	15	22	14	12	14	0	0	77
	Female	11	12	37	42	56	1	0	159
	Total	26	34	51	54	70	1	0	236
North East	Male	9	9	4	0	6	0	0	28
	Female	16	15	22	15	15	0	1	84
	Total	25	24	26	15	21	0	1	112
South	Male	44	20	24	5	9	1	3	106
	Female	21	29	55	32	40	0	5	182
	Total	65	49	79	37	49	1	8	288
Kweneng	Male	46	33	18	12	10	0	0	119
	Female	47	48	42	19	19	0	0	175
	Total	93	81	60	31	29	0	0	294
Kgatleng	Male	14	17	4	0	0	0	0	35
	Female	13	23	14	0	0	0	0	50
	Total	27	40	18	0	0	0	0	85
North West	Male	29	11	6	3	5	0	0	54
	Female	34	35	33	16	12	0	0	130
	Total	63	46	39	19	17	0	0	184
Chobe	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Total	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gantsi	Male	9	11	5	0	6	0	0	31
	Female	8	10	2	10	22	0	0	52
	Total	17	21	7	10	28	0	0	83
Kgalagadi	Male	27	21	17	1	2	0	0	68
	Female	14	16	14	11	10	0	0	65
	Total	41	37	31	12	12	0	0	133
Central	Male	113	102	70	19	30	0	0	334
	Female	110	163	145	141	153	0	1	713
	Total	223	265	215	160	183	0	1	1,047
Total	Male	306	246	162	52	82	1	3	852
	Female	274	353	364	286	327	1	7	1,612
	Grand Total	580	599	526	338	409	2	10	2,464

Table 4.2 further shows that a higher number of dropouts were females compared to males across all the regions except for Kgalagadi region. The statistics further indicate that Form 1 male drop-outs were more than their female counterparts in five regions; Central, Gantsi, Kgatleng, Kweneng and South East. The Chobe region had equal number of male and female dropouts at Form 1, while Form 1 female dropouts in North West, North East, Kgalagadi and South are higher than that of males.

Table 4.3: Secondary School Dropout by Reason, Form and Sex - 2013

Reason	Form 1	Form 2	Form 3	Form 4	Form 5	Form 6	Sped	Total
Male								
Fees	1	2	13	21	30	0	0	67
Expulsion	0	2	1	6	1	0	0	10
Illness	16	9	19	5	10	0	1	60
Marriage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pregnancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bullying	7	9	2	0	0	0	0	18
Truancy	246	190	111	14	31	0	2	594
Substance	9	10	3	1	2	0	0	25
Poor Performance	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
Abuse by Parent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corporal Punishment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abuse by Teacher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child Labour	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Religion	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	4
Other	26	23	13	3	5	0	0	70
Total	306	246	162	52	82	1	3	852
Female								
Fees	0	3	8	13	32	1	0	57
Expulsion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illness	13	9	24	12	24	0	1	83
Marriage	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
Pregnancy	80	150	191	239	239	0	2	901
Bullying	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	8
Truancy	157	150	109	17	27	0	4	464
Substance	10	15	0	0	0	0	0	25
Poor Performance	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Abuse by Parent	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Corporal Punishment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abuse by Teacher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child Labour	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Religion	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Other	11	21	28	4	3	0	0	67
Total	274	353	364	286	327	1	7	1,612

Table 4.3 cont'd: Secondary School Dropout by Reason, Form and Sex - 2013

Reason	Form 1	Form 2	Form 3	Form 4	Form 5	Form 6	Sped	Total
Both Sex								
Fees	1	5	21	34	62	1	0	124
Expulsion	0	2	1	6	1	0	0	10
Illness	29	18	43	17	34	0	2	143
Marriage	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
Pregnancy	80	150	191	239	239	0	2	901
Bullying	9	13	4	0	0	0	0	26
Truancy	403	340	220	31	58	0	6	1,058
Substance	19	25	3	1	2	0	0	50
Poor Performance	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	4
Abuse by Parent	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Corporal Punishment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abuse by Teacher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child Labour	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Religion	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	5
Other	37	44	41	7	8	0	0	137
Total	580	599	526	338	409	2	10	2,464

The main reason for male dropouts is truancy with 594 (69.7%) while females mainly dropped out due to pregnancy with 901 (55.9%) followed by truancy with 464 (28.8%).

4.2. Repeaters

Table 4.4: Secondary School Repeaters by Form and Sex - 2013

Sex	Form 1	Form 2	Form 3	Form 4	Form 5	Form 6	SPED	Total
Male	27	34	187	42	110	-	-	400
Female	31	60	201	129	220	-	-	641
Total	58	94	388	171	330	0	0	1,041

Table 4.4 shows that females had 641 repeaters compared to 400 male repeaters, further more form 3 had the highest number of repeaters with 388 followed by form 5 with 330.

4.3. Re-Entrants

Table 4.5: Secondary School Re-entrants by Form and Sex - 2013

Sex	Form 1	Form 2	Form 3	Form 4	Form 5	Form 6	SPED	Total
Male	81	76	112	55	98	8	-	430
Female	80	133	181	274	260	-	-	928
Total	161	209	293	329	358	8	0	1 358
%	11.9	15.4	21.6	24.2	26.4	0.6	0.0	100.0

In 2013, the female re-entrants constituted 68.3 percent of the total re-entrants. Most of the re-entrants; 26.4 percent, were in Form 5 followed by those in Form 4 and Form 3 with 24.2 and 21.6 percent respectively (Table 3.5).

5. Secondary School Teachers

Figure 5.1: Secondary School Teachers by Citizenship – 2013

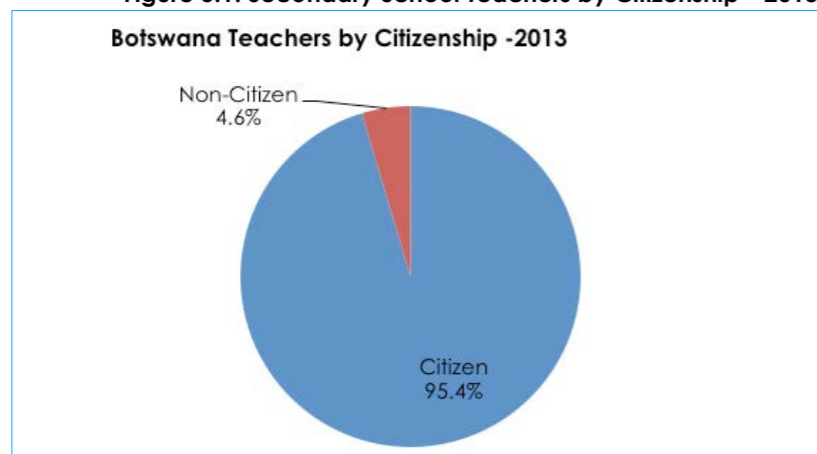


Figure 5.1 shows that secondary school teachers in Botswana are mainly citizens; accounting for 95.4 percent of the total teacher compliment compared to 4.6 percent of non-citizen teachers.

Figure 5.2: Summary of Secondary School Teachers – 2013

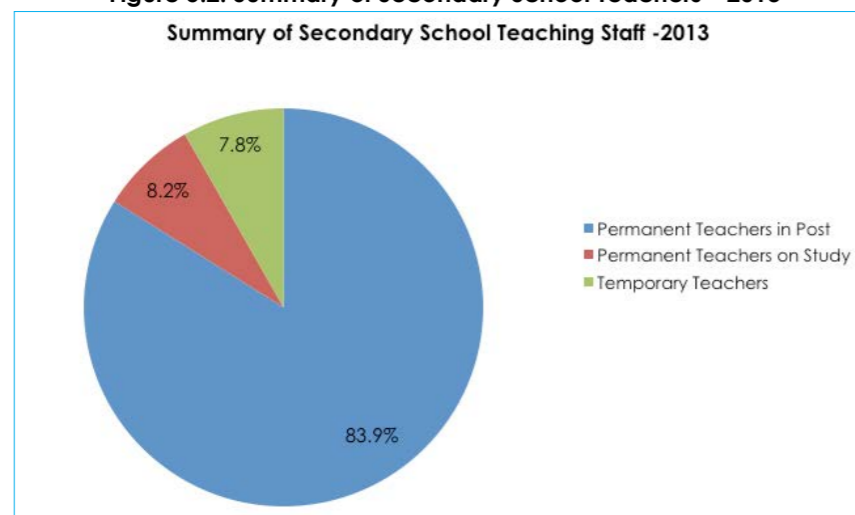


Figure 5.2 shows that 83.9 percent of the secondary school teachers were permanent and in post, while 7.8 percent were permanent and on study leave and 8.2 percent were temporary teachers.

Table 5.1: Secondary Education Teachers by Region and Qualification– 2013

Region	Dip.Ed	B..Ed	BA+CCE	BA+PGDE	BA+PG-DE+PGDCE	M.Ed	Other	Unqualified	Total
South East	699	770	89	505	124	65	289	10	2,551
North East	681	303	48	208	58	29	119	1	1,447
South	880	570	35	236	18	15	333	7	2,094
Kweneng	898	382	40	170	21	103	135	1	1,750
Kgatleng	317	144	5	145	23	10	32	0	676
North West	528	242	7	169	20	2	93	18	1,079
Chobe	67	17	0	7	0	0	1	0	92
Gantsi	116	99	8	52	2	6	12	0	295
Kgalagadi	213	84	15	67	13	1	16	0	409
Central	2,585	1,280	67	665	83	30	348	20	5,078
Total	6,984	3,891	314	2,224	362	261	1,378	57	15,471

NB: Dip. Ed = Diploma in Education, B.Ed= Bachelor of Education, BA = Bachelor of Arts, CCE=Certificate in Counselling Education, PGDE =Post Graduate Diploma in Education, PGDCE= Post Graduate Diploma in Counselling Education and M.Ed= Master of Education

5.2. Secondary School Teachers by their qualification

Figure 5.3: Percentage of Secondary School Teachers by Qualification-2013

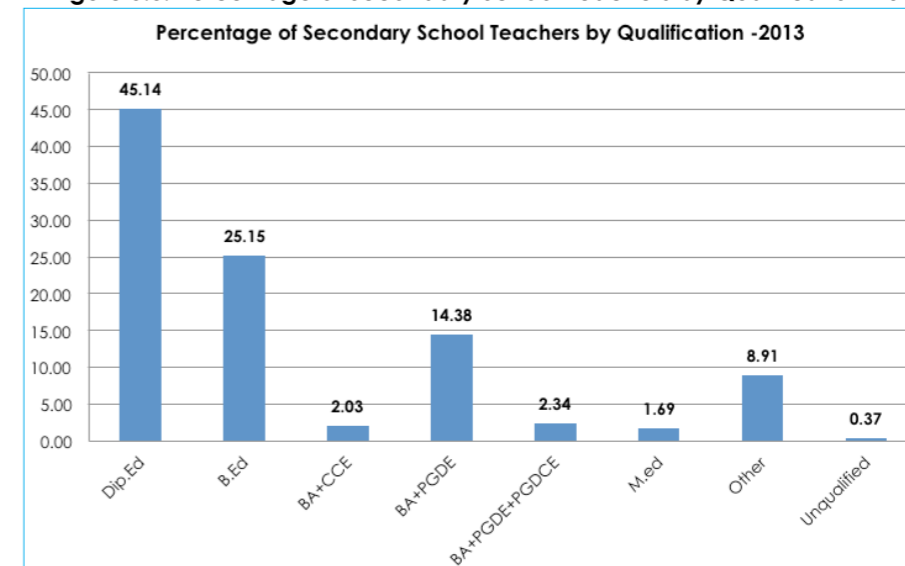


Figure 5.3 shows that a higher proportion (45.1 percent) of secondary school teachers held Diploma in Secondary Education, followed by 25.2 percent of teachers trained in Bachelor of Education (B.Ed) and 14.4 percent trained in Bachelor of Arts and Post Graduate Diploma in Education. Only 1.7 percent had Master in Education. Furthermore 8.9 percent teachers had other unspecified teaching qualifications and 0.4 were unqualified. The small number of unqualified secondary school teachers can be taken as a sign of improved teacher qualification and quality in secondary education.

Table 5.2: Number of Secondary School Teachers- 2004-2013

Training Status	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Trained	9,987	10,791	11,347	11,910	12,691	-	-	-	14,051	15,414
Untrained	633	382	206	120	144	-	-	-	30	57
Total Teachers	10,620	11,173	11,553	12,030	12,835	-	-	-	14,081	15,471
Percentage Untrained	6.0	3.4	1.8	1.0	1.1	-	-	-	0.2	0.37

Note: Figures for 2009, 2010 and 2011 are not available due to unavailability of data.

The number of untrained teachers in secondary schools has been declining over time. This is indicated by percentage of untrained teachers which reduced from 6.0 percent in 2004 to 0.37 percent in 2013

6. References

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7. List of Acronyms

B. A	Bachelor of Arts
B. Ed	Bachelor of Education
BGCSE	Botswana General Certificate of Secondary Education
CCE	Certificate in Counselling Education
CSO	Central Statistics Office
Dip. Ed.	Diploma in Education
EFA	Education For All
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GPI	Gender Parity Index
JCE	Junior Certificate Examination
JSS	Junior Secondary School
M.Ed	Master in Education
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MFDP	Ministry of Finance & Development Planning
MOESD	Ministry of Education & Skills Development
NDP	National Development Plan
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NGO	Non- Governmental Organisation
PGDE	Post Graduate Diploma in Education
PGDCE	Post Graduate Diploma in Counselling Education
RNPE	Revised National Policy on Education
SEN	Special Education Needs
SPED	Special Education
SSS	Senior Secondary School
UCCSA	United Congregational Church of Southern Africa
UPE	Universal Primary Education

8. Appendices

Appendix 1: Indicators for Education

Access

Total Enrolment: Total number of learners in the system.

Age Specific Enrolment Ratio: Enrolment of the population of a specific age / Population of that specific age)*100. Age Specific Enrolment Ratio (ASER) is percentage of the population of a specific age enrolled. It shows the extent of the population of a specific age cohort in educational activity.

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER): Number of pupils enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population in the theoretical age group for the same level of education; Total enrolment in primary / Population of that specific age group 6-12yrs) *100.

Net Enrolment Ratio (NER): Number of pupils in the theoretical age group for a given level of education enrolled in that level expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.; Enrolment of specific age group 6-12 years/ Population of that specific age group 6-12yrs) *100

Net Intake Rate (NIR): Number of new entrants in the first grade of primary education who are of the theoretical primary school entrance age, expressed as a percentage of the population of the same age.

Gross Intake Rate (GIR): Total number of new entrants in the first grade of primary education regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of the theoretical entrance age to primary education.

Quality

Student Teacher Ratio: Average number of pupil per teacher at the level of education specified in a given school year, based on headcounts for both pupils and teachers; Total enrolment / Total number of teachers.

Student Classroom Ratio: Average number of pupil per classroom at the level of education specified in a given school year, based on headcounts for both pupils and classrooms; total enrolment / Total number of classrooms.

Percentage of Trained Teachers: Number of teachers who have received the minimum organised teacher-training (pre-serviced or in service) required for teaching at the relevant level of education in the given country, expressed as a percentage of the total number of teachers at the given level of education.

Pass Rate: Percentage of candidates with Grade C or better as an overall percentage.

Efficiency

Transition Rate from Primary to secondary: Number of new entrants to the first grade of secondary education in a given year, expressed as a percentage of the number of pupils enrolled in the final grade of primary education in the previous year.

Dropout Rate: Is the proportion of pupils who leave the system without completing a given grade in a given year

Percentage of Repeaters: Number of pupils who are enrolled in the same grade (or level) as the previous year, expressed as a percentage of the total enrolment in the given grade or level of education.

Survival Rates: Survival rates are calculated on the basis of the reconstructed cohort method, which uses data on enrolment and repeaters for two consecutive years. It is to be interpreted as the percentage of children who start primary education who will reach a given grade.

Equity

Gender Parity Index (GPI): Ratio of the female to male values of a given indicator. A GPI 1 indicates parity between sexes

Appendix 2: Projected Population by Single Age and Sex 2011-2013

Age	2011 Population			2012 Population			2013 Population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
11	22,570	22,024	44,594	22,994	22,438	45,432	23,427	22,860	46,286
12	20,110	19,763	39,873	20,488	20,135	40,623	20,873	20,513	41,386
13	20,049	20,261	40,310	20,426	20,642	41,068	20,810	21,030	41,840
14	19,912	19,843	39,755	20,286	20,216	40,502	20,668	20,596	41,264
15	21,490	21,395	42,885	21,894	21,797	43,691	22,306	22,207	44,513
16	21,765	21,372	43,137	22,174	21,774	43,948	22,591	22,183	44,774
17	21,262	21,190	42,452	21,662	21,588	43,250	22,069	21,994	44,063
18	19,929	20,812	40,741	20,304	21,203	41,507	20,685	21,602	42,287
19	20,372	21,159	41,531	20,755	21,557	42,312	21,145	21,962	43,107
20	19,985	20,997	40,982	20,361	21,392	41,752	20,743	21,794	42,537
21	19,927	20,677	40,604	20,302	21,066	41,367	20,683	21,462	42,145
22	18,718	20,635	39,353	19,070	21,023	40,093	19,428	21,418	40,847
23	19,534	20,943	40,477	19,901	21,337	41,238	20,275	21,738	42,013

** 2011 Data is from the 2011 Actual Census Data while 2012-2013 Data is an estimate derived from the 2011 Census Data.



Secondary

