



## B SOCIAL SERVICES/INFRASTRUCTURE

### 3.5 Education

The data used in this section are derived from the Educational Statistical Yearbook for the years 2004 to 2006 as well as the 2006 SPC PopGis. The former data are compiled by head-teachers and submitted to the Statistical Unit of the Ministry of Education at the end of every year.

#### *3.5.1 Number of school age children, proportion enrolled in schools*

There are 4 types of schools within the formal education system in Kiribati, namely primary, junior secondary, combined junior/senior secondary, and senior secondary. The first 2 types of school, primary and junior secondary, are normally located on every island for accessibility by all children of school age while the rest two are found on some outer islands with most located on South Tarawa. Most of the secondary schools on the outer islands with the exception of Teabike High School in TabNorth belong to the churches most notably the Roman Catholic, Kiribati Protestant Church and the Seventh Day Adventist Church.

Formal education officially commences at Class 1 in the primary school for children who have reached the age of 6 years. Primary education continues for 6 years before children enter Junior Secondary School at age 12. They remain in JSS for 3 years before they finish and compete for a place in one of the various Senior Secondary Schools located mostly in South Tarawa.



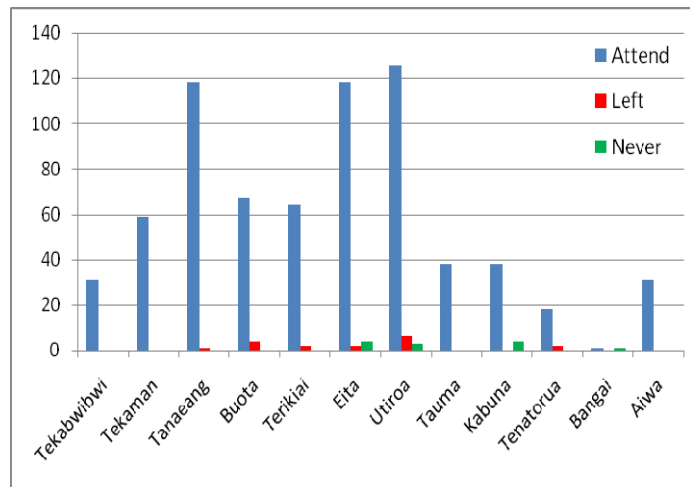
The regional University of the South Pacific also has a branch located in South Tarawa that accommodates students doing preliminary courses after senior high education. The Kiribati Technical Institute, formerly known as Tarawa Technical Institute also provides specialized tertiary education in areas such as carpentry/construction, computers, English etc. There is also the Kiribati Teachers College also formerly known as the Tarawa Teachers College that caters for potential teachers to primary and junior secondary schools around the country.

## 5.2 Proportion of school attendance

In 2006, a total number of 959 children were attending one of the various primary and junior secondary schools on the island. Unfortunately data for Teabike High is not available for inclusion in this profile.

666 (69%) of the 959 children were attending the various primary schools on the island including those on the islets while 31% (293) were attending the Junior Secondary School at Takoronga on mainland TabNorth. Of the 666 attending primary schools, 344 (52%) were females while the rest 48% were males. JSS students on the other hand comprised 143 females (49%) and 150 (51%) males.

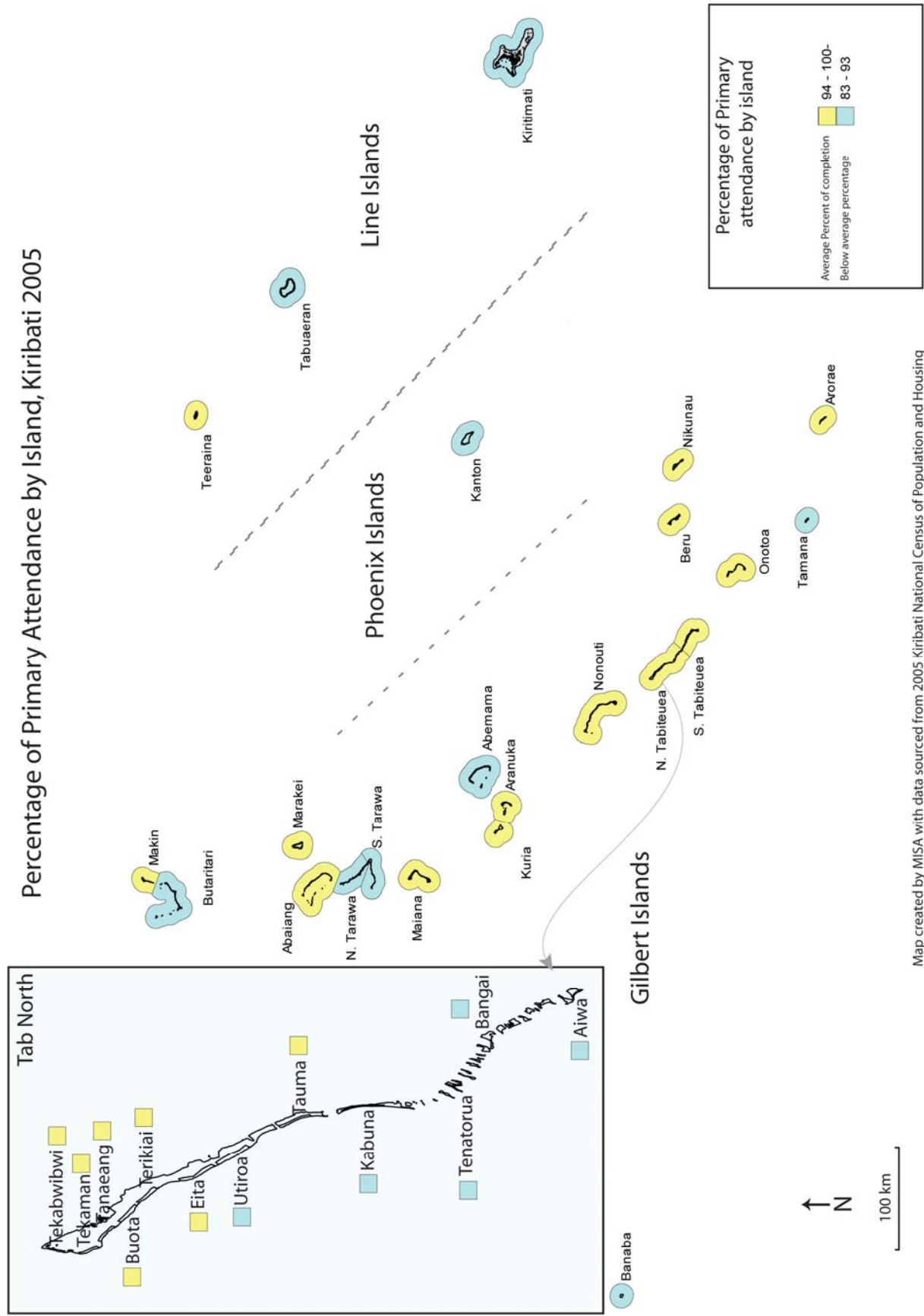
Figure 8



Where 96% had attended primary school, 2% had dropped out of school for various reasons while the rest 2% had never attended primary school at all. Among others the reason for non enrolment in primary schools was the higher priority accorded to subsistence activities such as fishing, bwabwai cultivation, copra cutting, handicraft making while for those on the islet of Bangai, it was the distance and lack of transportation to the schools. It is very common to see boys and girls of different school ages attending to subsistent activities rather than attending schools. 53% of those who dropped out were school were males while 47% were females. Those who had never been to primary school comprised 33% females and 77% males.



In contrast, 85% of JSS aged children attended JSS, 13% dropped out of school while the rest 2% had never attended school at all.



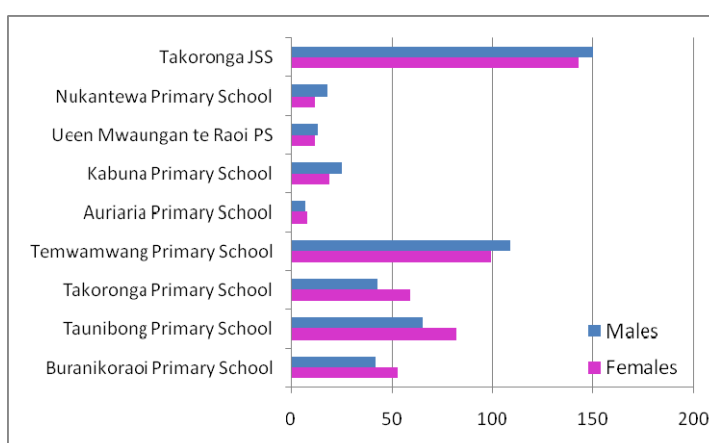
### 3.5.3 Breakdown of school enrolment and ages at different levels

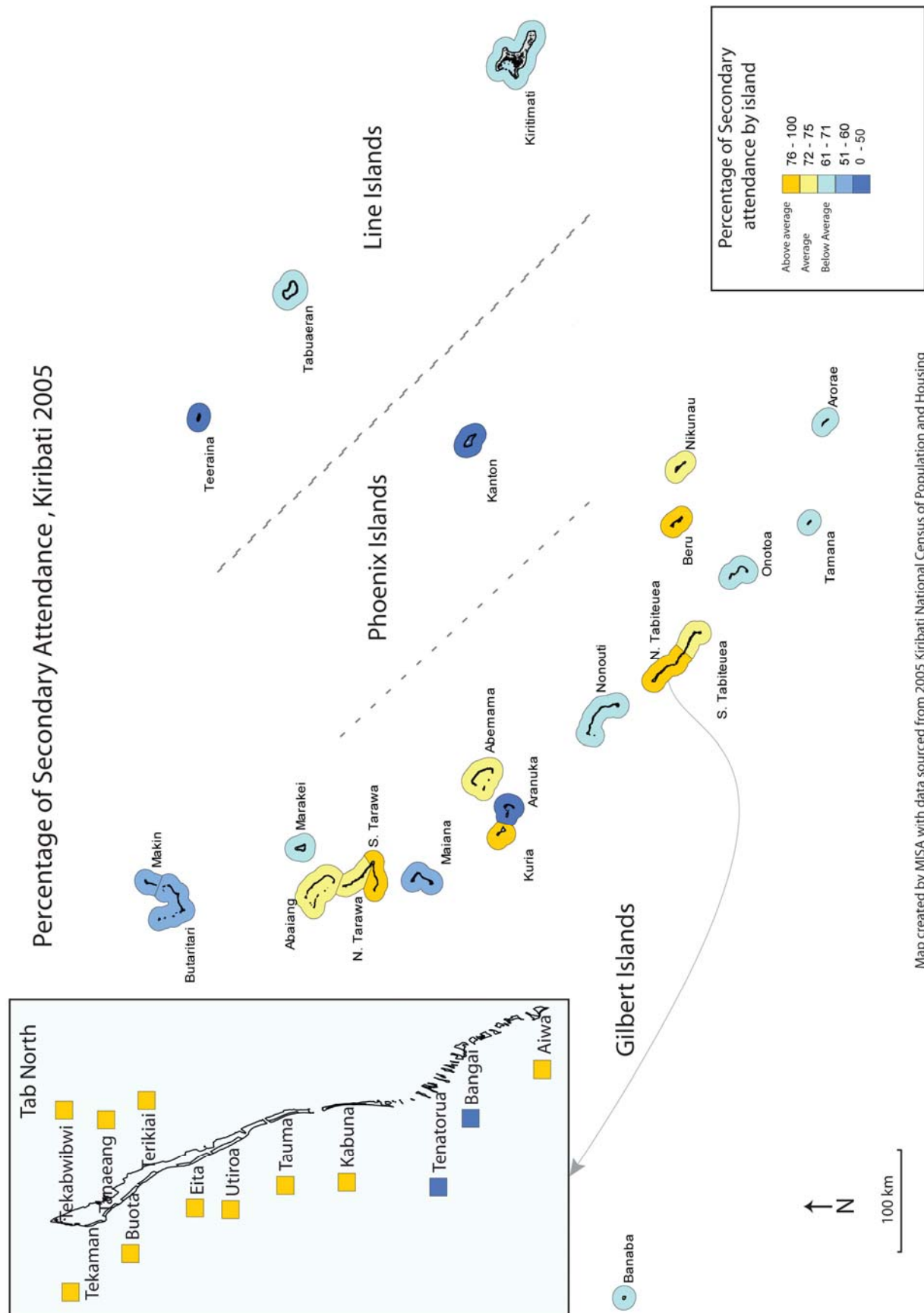
All schools on the island are Government owned and include:

	Name of School	Village Location	Type	Villages schools cater for
1	Burannikoraai	Tekaman	Primary	Tekaman and Tekabwibwi
2	Taunibong	Buota	Primary	Tanaeang and Buota
3	Takoronga	Terikiai	Primary	Terikiai and Eita
4	Temwamwang	Eita	Primary	Utiroa and Eita
5	Auriaria	Taumwa	Primary	Taumwa
6	Kabuna	Kabuna	Primary	Kabuna
7	Ueen Maungan te Raoi	Tenaatoorua	Primary	Tenaatoorua
8	Nukantewaa	Aiwa	Primary	Aiwa
9	Takoronga	Terikiai	Junior secondary	All villages
10	Teabike	Eita	Senior High	All islands

**Figure 9: Number of students per school**

Eita and Utiroa are the biggest villages on the island and thus Eita shares both Takoronga and Temwamwang primary schools to ease the student load were Eita and Utiroa to share only one primary school. Bangai on the other hand accommodates a very few of the population and thus not yet eligible to have a primary school on its own. Children from Bangai therefore attend primary school in either Tenaatorua or Aiwa.





The following tables show the breakdown of school enrolment at the different levels in both the primary and junior secondary schools on the island.



Table 8:

## Takoronga JSS

	Form 1		Form 2		Form 3		Total
Ages	F	M	F	M	F	M	
10							0
11							0
12	59	45					104
13	3	2	36	55			96
14				1	45	47	93
	62	47	36	56	45	47	293

]

Table 9:

## Primary Schools

	Class 1		Class 2		Class 3		Class 4		Class 5		Class 6		Total
Ages	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
5	5	7											12
6	50	40		4									94
7	9	15	48	39	6	2							119
8	1	2	12	17	33	18	4	1					88
9			2	1	17	24	17	25	4	2			92
10					5	5	23	20	22	16	6		97
11				1			7	4	18	19	12	24	85
12							2		5	9	10	15	41
13										1	22	10	33
14										1	4		5
15													0
	65	64	62	62	61	49	53	50	49	48	54	49	666

## Teacher:Pupil Ratio

The national teacher pupil ratio was 26 pupils to one qualified/certified teacher in 2006 however, the teacher: pupil ratio for the schools on TabNorth varied and averaged 20:1, well below the national ratio.

Table 10

Schools	No. Pupils	No. Teachers	Pupil Teacher Ratio
Buranikoraoi Primary School	95	5	19:1
Taunibong Primary School	147	6	25:1
Takoronga Primary School	102	4	26:1
Temwamwang Primary School	208	7	30:1
Auriaria Primary School	15	3	5:1
Kabuna Primary School	44	3	15:1
Ueen Mwaungan te Raoi PS	25	3	8:1
Nukantewa Primary School	30	3	10:1
Takoronga JSS	293	15	20:1
<b>Total/Average</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>20:1</b>

Source: 2006 Education Digest

### 3.5.5 Education levels

Unfortunately, detailed data on the levels of population education is not available but the following table will give an idea of the education status or levels of the TabNorth community in all the twelve villages from a random sample of 1383 people in 2005 (*PopGis 2006*) with a minimum age of twenty five (25+).

*Table 11: Education levels of mature TabNorth community*

Villages	Total 25+	None	Preschool	Primary	Junior secondary	Senior Secondary	Graduate
Tekabwibwi	67	8	1	50	7	1	0
Tekaman	103	2	5	80	7	9	0
Tanaeang	194	5	0	158	10	21	0
Buota	142	10	0	99	15	18	0
Terikiai	106	0	0	75	11	20	0
Eita	221	38	0	112	33	23	15
Utiroa	243	35	0	134	38	32	4
Tauma	88	0	0	67	14	7	0
Kabuna	83	3	0	67	8	5	0
Tenatorua	56	4	0	40	7	3	2
Bangai	17	0	0	16	1	0	0
Aiwa	63	6	0	43	6	3	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1383</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>

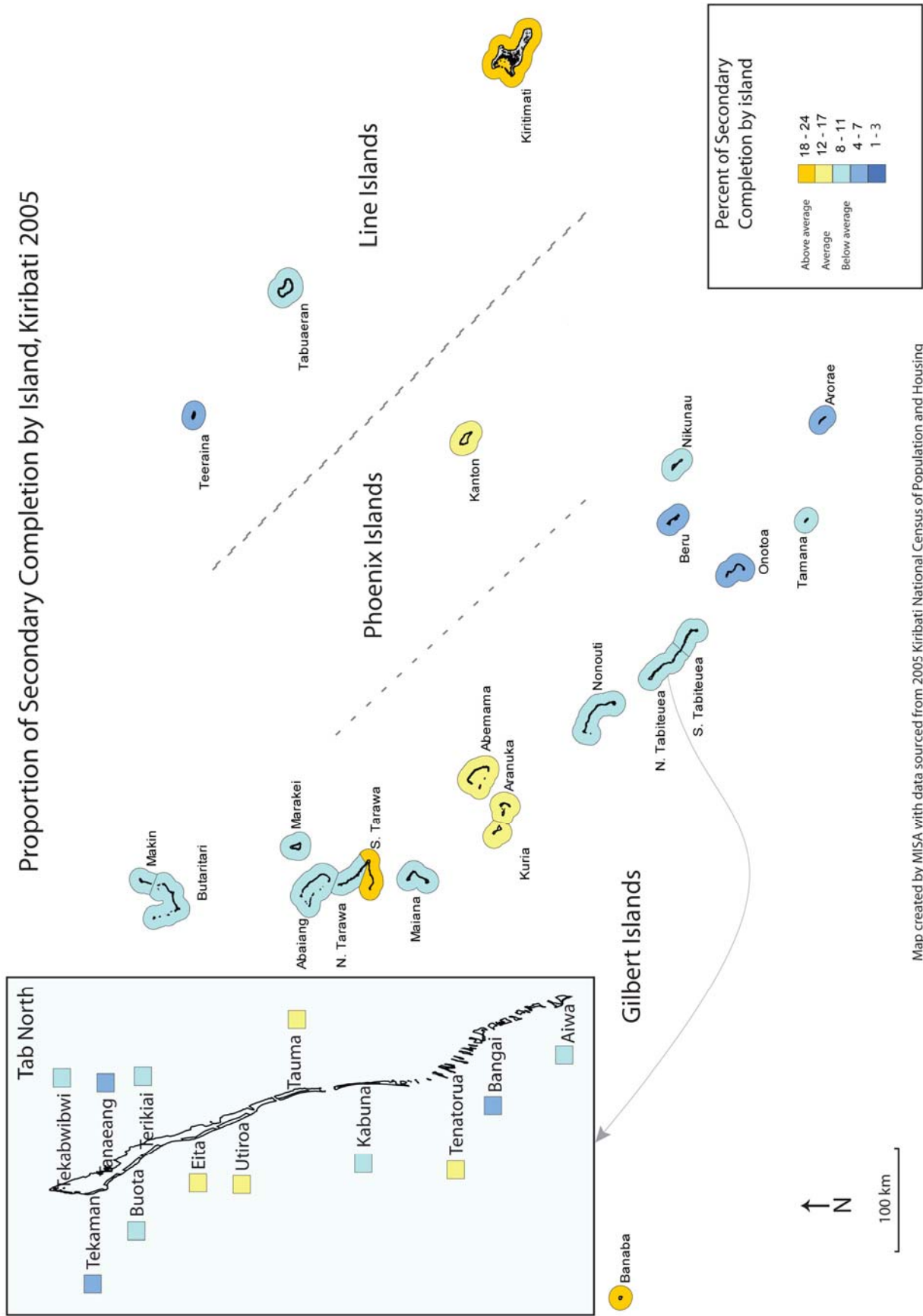
*Source: SPC PopGis 2006*

A significant number, 941 of the 1,383 had had some form of primary education while hardly any of them had any pre-school education. Even though pre-schools could have been introduced in the mid 1970s, it was not until the 1990s that they were picked up and gained momentum. Pre-schools however are still not incorporated yet into the school system and as such, Government funds for schools do not include establishment or maintenance of pre-schools.

The 1,383 comprised 47% males and 53% females. Of those who had managed to attend primary, again 47% were males and 53 were females. 2% of the 1383 had graduated with degrees and are on the island working as teachers at the different schools on the island, church ministers and/or retired Government employees. It is very rare for graduates to work on the outer islands unless there is a high school on the island, they are retired Government etc employees, working on a big project such as the Southern Gilbert Hospital or are missionaries. The Protestant and Catholic churches now provide highly trained gospel workers to the outer islands.



# Proportion of Secondary Completion by Island, Kiribati 2005



Map created by MISA with data sourced from 2005 Kiribati National Census of Population and Housing

### 3.5.6 Number of schools, type and state of facilities

There 10 schools on TabNorth of which 8 are primary schools strategically located to accommodate two villages at a time, one junior secondary school and a senior high school, Teabike High School. All schools are owned by the Government and thus there are Government funds for maintenance work required for the schools from time to time.

The condition of classrooms, teacher living quarters and other school buildings is generally poor. Primary school buildings most of the time are of local materials while Takoronga JSS and Teabike High School are a combination of local and permanent materials. While repair and maintenance work on local buildings is more frequent, there is often insufficient funding to address full maintenance requirements at any one time. However, Government is still looking for funds to undertake major repair works on permanent school buildings all across the country.



School furniture is generally lacking, and it is very common to find pupils learning while sitting or lying on the ground at school. This is especially so for primary schools. JSS and Senior high schools on the other hand are generally furnished even though JSS are highly likely to also lack school furniture.

Updates or information requiring maintenance work to be carried out is collected annually by officers from the Ministry of Works and Energy who have to include the maintenance costs in the following year's budget. Funds for local houses maintenance are sent to the Island Council from the Ministry of Internal & Social Affairs (Maintenance Unit) whereas materials are bought and sent to the island council who then supervises maintenance of the buildings with the islanders according to their own procedures on individual islands.

### 3.5.7 Performance of Pupils in national tests/exams

In the formal education sector, children at pre-school and primary school levels transit to primary and JSS respectively without having to sit entrance examinations. This policy supports the concept of compulsory and accessible education for every child, especially at the early stages of formal education. However at the end of JSS, pupils from over the country must compete with each other for the limited places available in one of the few Senior Secondary Schools in the country as in the following table.



Table 12 Senior secondary schools in Kiribati

	Name of School	School Type	Location	Owner
1	Chevalier School	Senior Secondary (SS)	Abemama	Roman Catholic
2	Church of God High School	SS	South Tarawa	Church of God
3	George Eastman High School	SS	Nonouti	Kiribati Protestant Church
4	Hiram Bingham High School	SS	Beru	Kiribati Protestant Church
5	Immaculate Heart College	SS	North Tarawa	Roman Catholic
6	Kauma High School	Combined Junior & Senior (CS)	Abemama	Seventh Day Adventist Church
7	King George V & Elaine Bernacchi	SS	South Tarawa	Government of Kiribati
8	Meleangi Tabai High School	SS	Tabuaeran	Government of Kiribati
9	Moroni High School	CS	South Tarawa	Church of the Latter Day Saints
10	Sacred Heart High School	SS	South Tarawa	Roman Catholic
11	St Joseph's College	SS	Abaiang	Roman Catholic
12	St. Francis High School	SS	Kiritimati	Roman Catholic
13	St.Louis High School	SS	South Tarawa	Roman Catholic
14	Stephen Whitmee High School	SS	Abaiang	Kiribati Protestant Church
25	Teabike College	SS	Tabiteuea North	Government of Kiribati
16	William Goward Memorial School	SS	South Tarawa	Kiribati Protestant Church

The Digest of Education Statistics does not provide information on the performance of pupils in national examinations, and thus the performances will not be included in this profile.

### 3.5.8 Community involvement to improve standard of education

Normally the community does not interfere with the school syllabus or activities for that matter, as it is the responsibility of Government to design them and ensure their effective implementation. However the community, through the school committees, often take the initiative to address a wide range of other issues, such as children and teachers comfort, security, staffing, sports, and many more.

Over the past years the community had assisted both the primary and junior secondary schools especially in performing critical maintenance work on classrooms, offices and teacher residences. It is a common practice for parents or the village community to provide coconut frond mats and brooms to assist their children in school since they have to sit on unpaved classroom floors during their primary school life. These buildings are by right the responsibility of Government who, in many cases has been very slow in providing the financial support needed to keep school infrastructure in good shape.

### 3.6 HEALTH

*"The Ministry of Health and Medical Services will provide optimal level of health to the people of Kiribati using a Primary Health Care (PHC) approach that promotes both prevention and curative services to improve outcomes through accessible, affordable, integrated, and quality services at every level of the health delivery system"* This is the mission statement of the Ministry of Health and Medical Services contained in its Operational Plan for 2004-2007, which reflects the overall responsibility of the Ministry of Health and Medical Services for the nation as a whole.

#### 3.6.1 Health Facilities & Staff

The Ministry of Health Family Planning and Social Welfare through one of its Medical Assistants and 7 qualified Nurses stationed on the island are doing the promotion and maintenance of health on the island. This includes general examination of patients, giving out treatments, and also in referring patients to the central hospital in South as necessary. Like other government employees working with the island council, these health officers as well as teachers are shuffled every 2-4 years to other islands within the country. Every clinic on the outer islands including TabNorth are provided with a motorcycle to assist in their daily activities specifically in out-patient visits and treatments. These motorbikes are provided or renewed every five years by the Ministry of Internal and Social Affairs and are rented by the Ministry of Health and Medical Services. The motorcycle rent is used to buy spare parts and a new motorbike every five years.

There are nine clinics on the island of which two are located on the islets of Tenaatoorua and Aiwa and the rest 7 scattered within the mainland villages:

Table 13:

No.	Clinic location	General information
1	Tekabwibwi	Supervised by a nursing officer and caters for Tekabwibwi community
2	Tekaman	Nursing Officer in charge and caters for Tekaman and the northern part of Tanaeang
3	Buota	Nursing officer in charge and caters for southern part of Tanaeang and Buota communities
4	Terikiai	Nursing officer in charge and clinic accessed by people from Terikiai and northern part of Eita
5	Eita	A bigger health centre located near the Island Council, Medical Assistant is in charge as assisted by a nursing officer and is the main health center that accommodates patients requiring supervised medication. Caters for southern Eita and Utiroa
6	Taumwa	Nursing Officer in charge and caters for Taumwa community
7	Kabuna	Supervised by a Nursing Officer for the Kabuna community
8	Tenaatoorua	Supervised by a Nursing Officer for Tenaatoorua community
9	Aiwa	Supervised by a nursing officer for Aiwa community

Each village has its own Village Welfare Group, which is helping the medical staff on the island in the promotion of health activities. Members are representatives of different groups or associations, such as youth, old men (unimwane) association, women, pastors or catechists and medical personnel. There is a mother village welfare-working group that coordinates the work all the other village groups.

Some of the activities carried out by this mother welfare-working group include the following:



- i) Fundraising;
- ii) Construction of toilets bowls;
- iii) Ensure that cleanliness is observed by villagers;
- iv) Assist medical staff in preparing and taking patients to airport who are to be admitted to the Tungaru Central Hospital in South Tarawa;
- v) Construction of safe and protected wells and
- vi) Assist the island council in the general maintenance of clinic structures

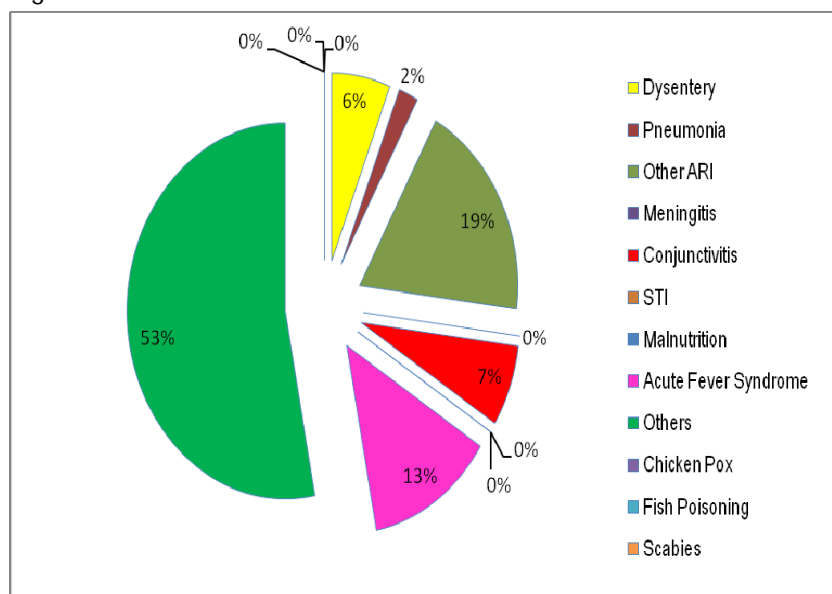
Nursing aides are also employed by the TabNorth Island Council to assist the nurses in their daily medical work. The MA and nurses are paid by the central government while the nursing aids are the responsibility of the Island Council of Tab North.

The health center in Eita has facilities to accommodate patients who are admitted for further supervised medical care while village clinics comprise the dispensary and clinic in one building.

The health center dispensary/clinic is built from permanent materials, while the wards, cooking houses and toilets are of local material. Clinics on the other hand are generally of local material.

### 3.6.2 Most Common Health Problems on TabNorth

Figure 10:



Records (chart below) show that the most common ailment on TabNorth is recorded as 'Other' and includes general ailments such as sores, wounds, stomach aches, headaches etc. There is also quite a high incidence of other respiratory infections (ARI), acute fever syndrome, conjunctivitis, dysentery and pneumonia. On the other hand, chicken pox, meningitis, fish poisoning, sexually transmitted diseases (STI), malnutrition and scabies have

not been recorded as existing on the island. In relation to sexually transmitted infections the Ministry of Health and Medical Services believes that due to fear of social ostracism, STIs and HIV AIDS are usually difficult to detect since people keep them secret. Therefore while there may be no record of patients with such diseases, there is no guarantee that there are actually no people infected and living with such illnesses on the island.

Tuberculosis data for the outer islands unfortunately is not available for inclusion in this profile.