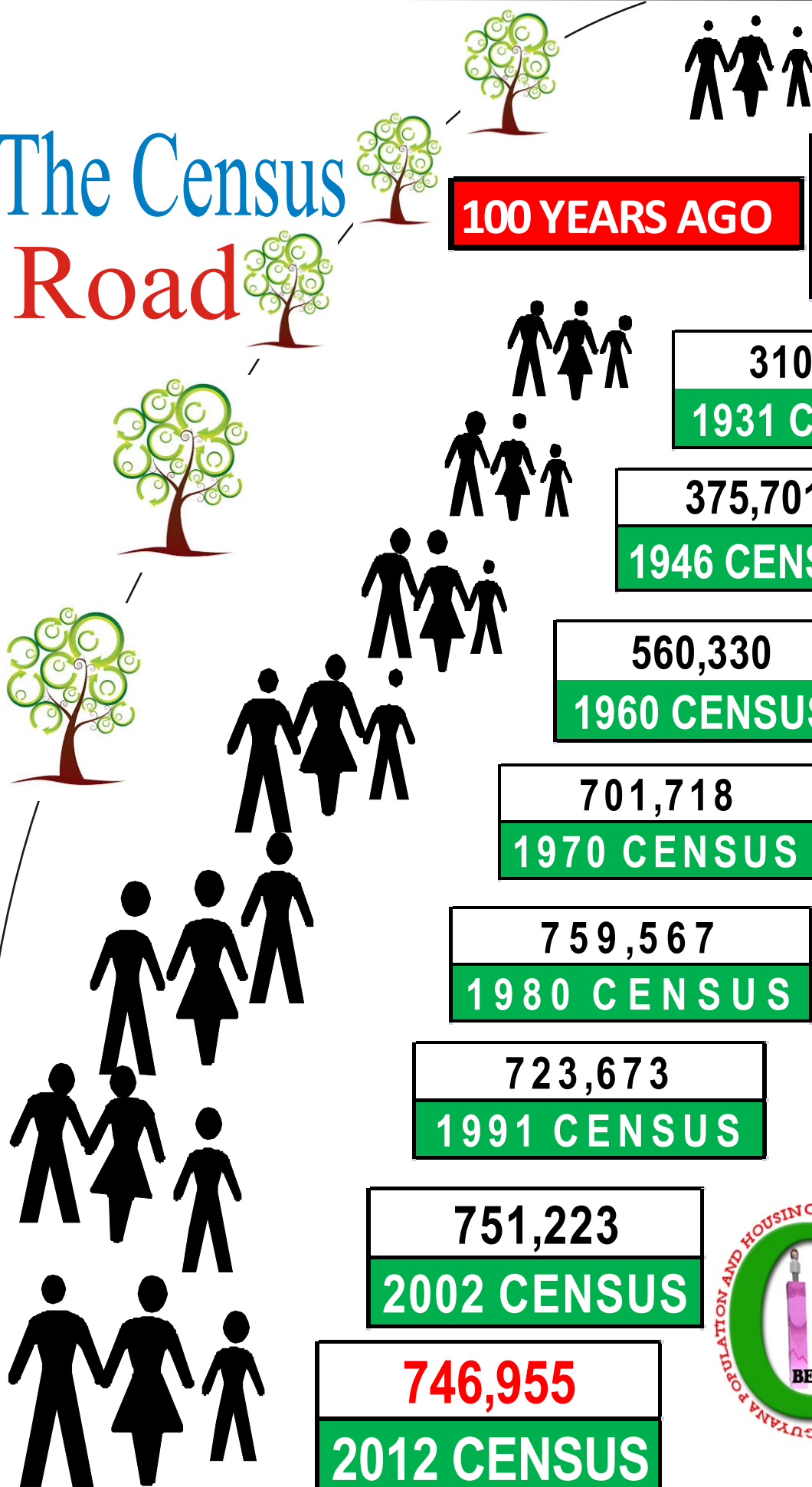


The Census Road



98,000

1831 CENSUS

100 YEARS AGO

296,041

1911 CENSUS



310,933

1931 CENSUS



375,701

1946 CENSUS



560,330

1960 CENSUS



701,718

1970 CENSUS



759,567

1980 CENSUS

723,673

1991 CENSUS

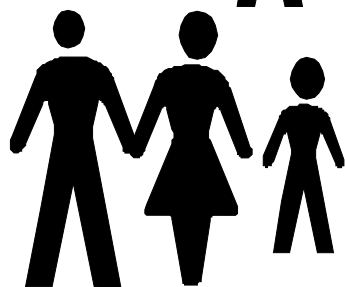


751,223

2002 CENSUS

746,955

2012 CENSUS



COMPENDIUM 4

SECTION 1: EDUCATION

BY

**BUREAU OF STATISTICS, GUYANA
January 2017**

SECTION ONE: EDUCATION

In a bid to foster advancement in education, Guyana then under the colonial rule (in 1876) introduced ‘an eight-year compulsory attendance act’¹. This legislation which made education free at primary and secondary levels and compulsory for children between six and twelve years continues to provide the benchmark for the educational system. The act specifically spelt out that ‘a person shall be deemed to be of compulsory school age, if he has attained the age of six years and has not attained the age of twelve years, and a person shall be deemed to be over compulsory school age as soon as he has attained the age of twelve years’. The ‘Act’ has been buttressed in recent years by the ‘United Nations Millennium Development Goals’ (MDGs) declaration of universal primary education. The target according to the MDG is to ensure that children everywhere, boys and girls alike be able by 2015 to complete a full course of primary schooling².

To assess the achievement of this broad educational goal, the specific objectives of this part of the census enquiry include the following:

- ❖ Determine the proportion of children enrolled in the early childhood programme,
- ❖ Calculate age specific school enrollment rates;
- ❖ Calculate gross and net enrollment rates; and
- ❖ Determine the literacy level of the adult population.

1.1 ENROLLMENT IN THE EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

The first component of basic education in Guyana is early childhood care and education (ECCE). Children are admitted into the ECCE programmes, commonly referred to as Nursery/Kindergarten School upon reaching age 3 years and 9 months at the beginning of first term of every academic year. After two years at this level, they matriculate to the compulsory primary section which runs for six years, when they turned aged 5 years and 9 months³. The nursery education is noncompulsory, but embraces the full range of purposeful and organized activities intended to provide for the healthy growth and developmental needs of young children and generally serves as the first step of introducing the child from the home to the school environment. The ECCE coverage rate is intended to provide an insight into the capacity of the Education Authorities to prepare young children for primary education. The rate is derived by dividing the number of children enrolled in the early childhood development programmes, regardless of age, by the population in the official nursery age-group (age-group 3 to 5 years) in a given school-year, and multiply by 100.

¹Chapter 20: EDUCATIONAL POLICY (March 26, 1996), in National Development Strategy, available at: http://www.guyana.org/NDS/chap20.htm#6contents_A

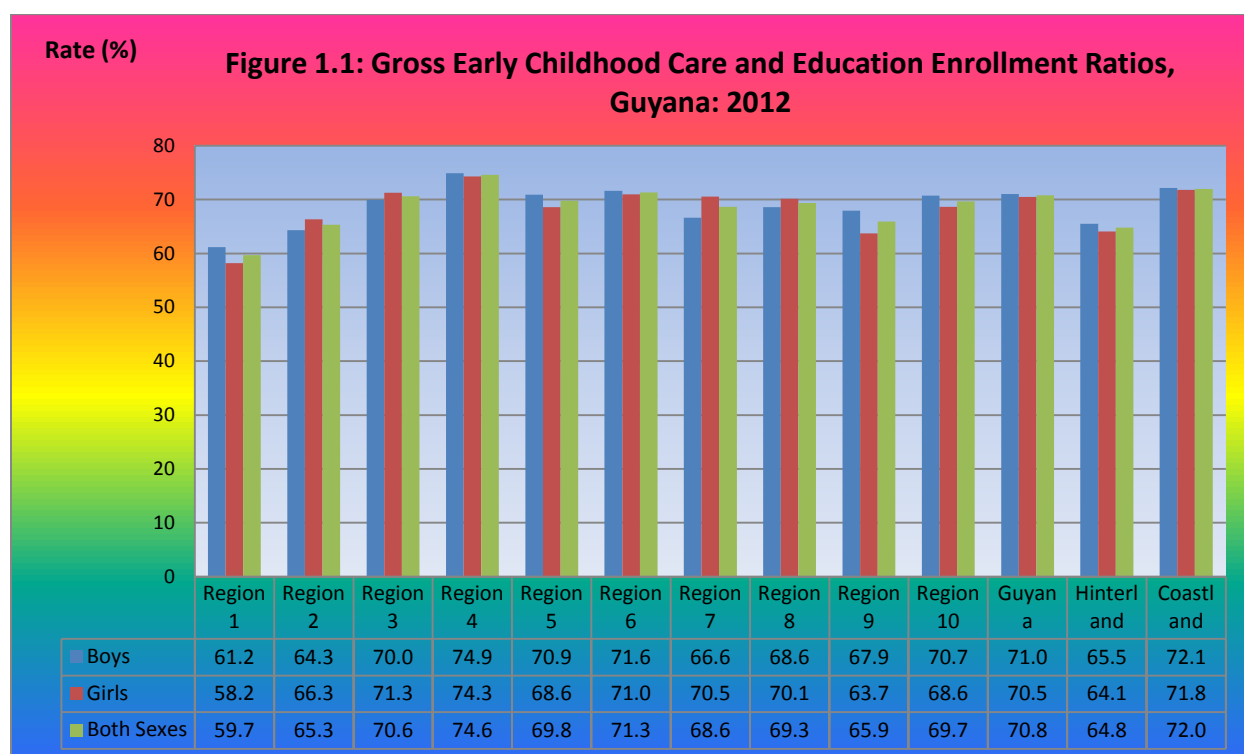
² <https://www.oecd.org/dac/2754929.pdf>

³ http://www.guyana.org/NDS/chap20.htm#6contents_A

The formula is given as:

$$\text{GER}_{\text{ECCE}} = \frac{\text{Total Enrollment in ECCE programmes}^4}{\text{Total Population of official age-group for ECCE (3 – 5yrs)}} \times 100$$

The coverage of nursery school enrollment shows that despite the difficulties in catering to very young children, seven out of every ten children in Guyana were reported to have attended the early childhood care programmes in 2012. As reflected in Table 1.1 and graphically illustrated in Figure 1.1, the ratios are clustered around the national average with a marginal deviation in Region 1. About 64.8 percent of young children in the hinterland regions attended the ECCE programmes compared to 72.0 percent for the regions along the coastal areas. Regionally, apart from Regions 4 and 6 that recorded ratios higher than the national average of 70.8 percent, the remaining regions fell below the national average. The lowest ratio was reported in Region 1 (59.7 percent). The finding also shows that the overall ratio was closely similar for boys and girls, indicating that sex preference was not an issue in the enrollment of young children into the early childhood education programmes.



⁴Total enrolment includes 'Day Care/Play Group' and 'Nursery/Kindergarten'

Table 1.1: Early Childhood Enrollment by Administrative Regions, Guyana: 2012									
Region	Population Aged 3 - 5 years			Attendance in Early Childhood Care³			GER_(ECCE)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Region 1	1,205	1,198	2,403	737	697	1,434	61.2	58.2	59.7
Region 2	1,404	1,366	2,770	902	906	1,808	64.2	66.3	65.3
Region 3	2,774	2,688	5,462	1,941	1,916	3,857	70.0	71.3	70.6
Region 4	8,079	7,685	15,764	6,050	5,709	11,759	74.9	74.3	74.6
Region 5	1,372	1,295	2,667	973	888	1,861	70.9	68.6	69.8
Region 6	2,840	2,717	5,557	2,034	1,928	3,962	71.6	71.0	71.3
Region 7	680	716	1,396	453	505	958	66.6	70.5	68.6
Region 8	484	465	949	332	326	658	68.6	70.1	69.3
Region 9	1,188	1,114	2,302	807	710	1,517	67.9	63.7	65.9
Region 10	1,239	1,244	2,483	876	854	1,730	70.7	68.6	69.7
Guyana	21,265	20,488	41,753	15,105	14,439	29,544	71.0	70.5	70.8
Hinterland	3,557	3,493	7,050	2,329	2,238	4,567	65.5	64.1	64.8
Coastland	17,708	16,995	34,703	12,776	12,201	24,977	72.1	71.8	72.0
Note₁: GER = gross enrollment ratio and ECCE = early childhood care and education									
Note₂: An official nursery age = 3 years 9 months to 5 years 9 months									
Note₃: Day Care/Play Group combined with Nursery/Kindergarten									
Source: Guyana Bureau of Statistics, 2012 Population and Housing Census									

1.2 SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY AGE AND SEX

In fulfillment of the above stated objectives, this sub-section examines age-specific school enrollment. The primary objective is to determine the number of the school-going age population attending school full-time or part-time and further examine the sex disparity in school attendance. For the purpose of the analysis, the school-going age population encompasses age 5 through age 24 years and the categories of the school-going population range from primary through to post secondary or higher.

1.2.1 Age Specific School Enrollment Rates

Age-specific enrollment rates are derived by dividing the school-attending population in school full-time or part-time in a particular age group or cohort by the corresponding population in single year or five year age cohort. The numerator is those students enrolled in school classified by age cohort or single year, while the denominator is the population of the same corresponding age cohort. For easy reference, column #1 to column #12 of Table 1.2 show the distribution of the school going-age

population, of which some were attending school full-time or part-time starting from the conventional school enrollment age of five years.

The percentage distribution showing the age specific school enrollment rates, a complement of the proportions attending school out of all children in each age category are reflected in Table 1.2 and graphically illustrated in Figure 1.2. As illustrated and further shown in the table, until the age of 12 – the final age of compulsory education in Guyana – nearly all the school age children (over 95 percent) are in school. On average, about 61.9 percent of the school-age persons (5-24 years) interviewed reported that they were in school in 2012, slightly down from 65.8 percent in 2002. The ratios are expectedly high for the compulsory primary age groups (6-12 years), and progressively decrease with increasing age, to the extent that by age group 20-24 years, the end of the entire age range for post secondary education, only a small percentage (below 10 percent) are attending school or other institution of learning.

This sharp decline in the older ages is not surprising, for at these higher ages within the category of children and youth, the majority of children of school-going age would have already completed secondary school, but not all would have gone further to enroll for post secondary or tertiary education (see Table 1.2).

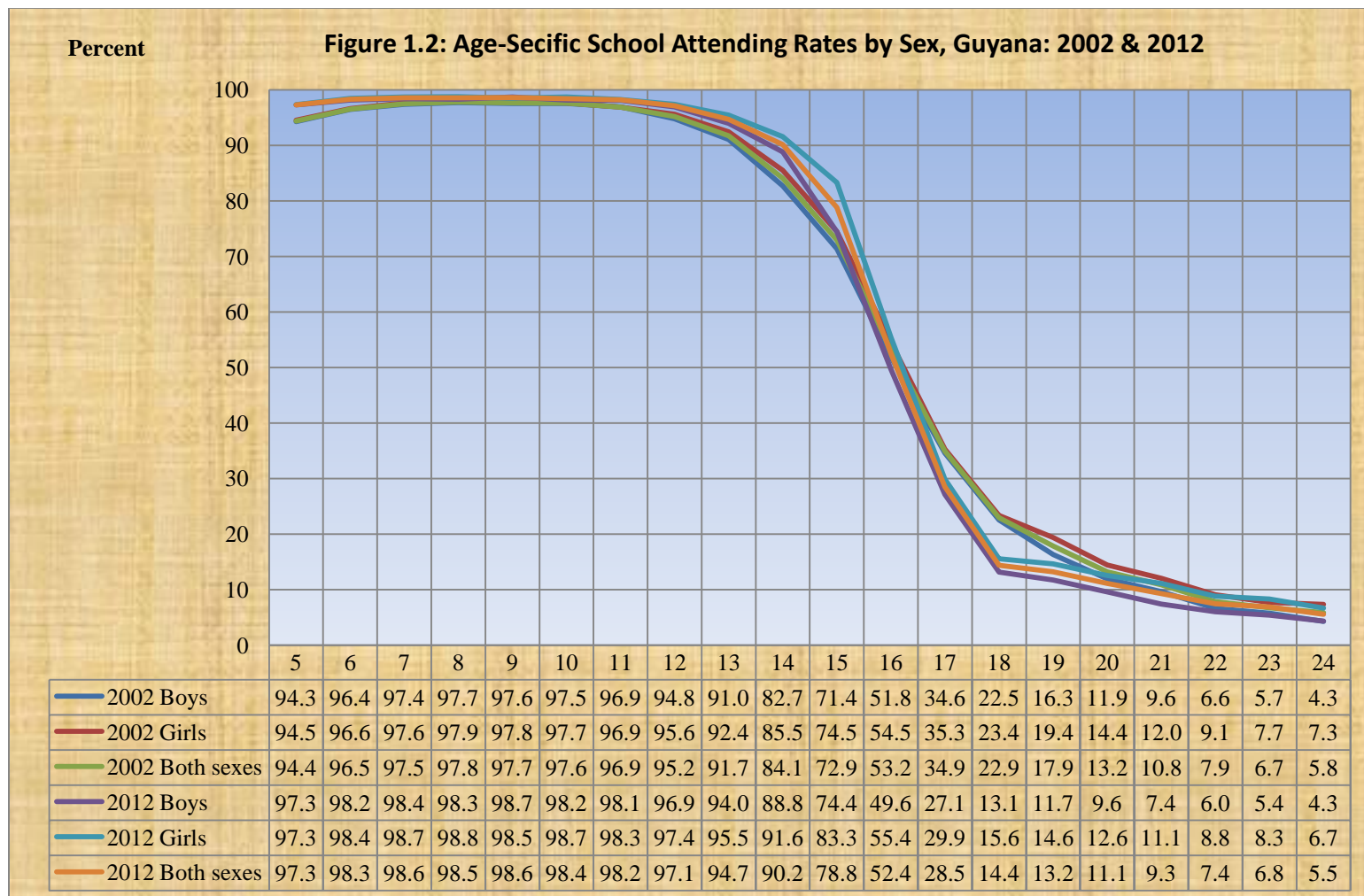
Intercensal comparison shows that the enrollment rates for the compulsory primary age groups as well as the secondary and tertiary ages have not significantly changed. For instance, the average attending rate for the compulsory primary ages (6-12 years) was 96.7 percent in 2002 and slightly changed to 98.1 percent in 2012. Similar difference was recorded for the age cohort 15-19 years; where on average in 2002 about 41.8 percent was reported attending school full-time or part-time, slightly down to 38.0 percent in 2012.

For the higher age group 20-24 years, the recorded enrollment rates were almost the same (i.e., 8.9 percent in 2002 compared to 8.1 percent in 2012). It seems like the majority of them ceased to continue their education after completing primary and secondary education respectively and may have decided to work instead and build their families. This assertion is evidenced in section 1.4.2 (*highest educational attainment*), when almost two-thirds of the adults, 15 years and over interviewed said their highest education reached was secondary education. The situation presents a challenge to policymakers to facilitate both economic opportunity and education incentives for these advanced school age groups.

Also, the finding shows no difference between the enrollment of boys and girls in school, particularly from aged 5-14 years. This situation is slightly reversed in the older age groups, when 40.0 percent (16,121) of girls 15-19 years were still continuing their education in 2012 compared to 35.9 percent (14,662) boys. The disparity in favour of girls continues unabated in the further advanced age group, 20-24 years by 2.9 percentage points (See Table 1.2 and Figure 1.2). In summary, the sex ratio in attending school was 100 girls to every 102 boys in the compulsory school-ages (5-12 years) and deviate in the advanced ages in favour of girls (See section 1.2.3: sex ratios of school enrollment).

Table 1.2: Number of School Going-Age Population Classified by School Attendance Population And Age Specific School Enrollment Rates (ASSER) by Sex, Guyana: 2002 & 2012

A g e	2002 Census						2012 Census						Age Specific School Enrollment Rates					
	Population			Attending School			Population			Attending School			2002			2012		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
5	9,506	8,965	18,471	8,963	8,473	17,436	6,982	6,906	13,888	6,793	6,721	13,514	94.3	94.5	94.4	97.3	97.3	97.3
6	9,618	9,178	18,796	9,276	8,868	18,144	6,790	6,662	13,452	6,665	6,558	13,223	96.4	96.6	96.5	98.2	98.4	98.3
7	10,241	9,908	20,149	9,975	9,672	19,647	6,871	6,762	13,633	6,761	6,675	13,436	97.4	97.6	97.5	98.4	98.7	98.6
8	10,051	9,988	20,039	9,820	9,779	19,599	7,145	7,070	14,215	7,023	6,984	14,007	97.7	97.9	97.8	98.3	98.8	98.5
9	9,227	9,086	18,313	9,002	8,882	17,884	7,245	6,995	14,240	7,150	6,890	14,040	97.6	97.8	97.7	98.7	98.5	98.6
5-9	48,643	47,125	95,768	47,036	45,674	92,710	35,033	34,395	69,428	34,392	33,828	68,220	96.7	96.9	96.8	98.2	98.4	98.3
10	8,677	8,510	17,187	8,463	8,311	16,774	7,703	7,383	15,086	7,562	7,289	14,851	97.5	97.7	97.6	98.2	98.7	98.4
11	8,053	7,701	15,754	7,804	7,460	15,264	7,925	7,504	15,429	7,773	7,374	15,147	96.9	96.9	96.9	98.1	98.3	98.2
12	7,827	7,670	15,497	7,420	7,333	14,753	8,516	8,214	16,730	8,253	7,998	16,251	94.8	95.6	95.2	96.9	97.4	97.1
13	8,245	8,102	16,347	7,507	7,489	14,996	8,046	7,809	15,855	7,560	7,455	15,015	91.0	92.4	91.7	94.0	95.5	94.7
14	7,731	7,572	15,303	6,391	6,472	12,863	8,571	8,271	16,842	7,611	7,573	15,184	82.7	85.5	84.1	88.8	91.6	90.2
10-14	40,533	39,555	80,088	37,585	37,065	74,650	40,761	39,181	79,942	38,759	37,689	76,448	92.7	93.7	93.2	95.1	96.2	95.6
15	7,245	7,329	14,574	5,172	5,458	10,630	8,457	8,191	16,648	6,292	6,825	13,117	71.4	74.5	72.9	74.4	83.3	78.8
16	6,685	6,794	13,479	3,465	3,706	7,171	8,290	7,896	16,186	4,112	4,375	8,487	51.8	54.5	53.2	49.6	55.4	52.4
17	6,742	6,703	13,445	2,330	2,367	4,697	8,609	8,550	17,159	2,336	2,553	4,889	34.6	35.3	34.9	27.1	29.9	28.5
18	5,806	5,755	11,561	1,307	1,345	2,652	8,002	8,165	16,167	1,052	1,270	2,322	22.5	23.4	22.9	13.1	15.6	14.4
19	6,140	6,217	12,357	1,001	1,205	2,206	7,429	7,510	14,939	870	1,098	1,968	16.3	19.4	17.9	11.7	14.6	13.2
15-19	32,618	32,798	65,416	13,275	14,081	27,356	40,787	40,312	81,099	14,662	16,121	30,783	40.7	42.9	41.8	35.9	40.0	38.0
20	6,281	6,680	12,961	747	963	1,710	6,755	6,898	13,653	647	866	1,513	11.9	14.4	13.2	9.6	12.6	11.1
21	6,260	6,464	12,724	601	777	1,378	5,955	6,121	12,076	438	680	1,118	9.6	12.0	10.8	7.4	11.1	9.3
22	6,384	6,535	12,919	422	593	1,015	5,708	5,986	11,694	342	527	869	6.6	9.1	7.9	6.0	8.8	7.4
23	6,128	6,251	12,379	351	481	832	5,981	6,145	12,126	321	509	830	5.7	7.7	6.7	5.4	8.3	6.8
24	5,884	6,140	12,024	252	450	702	5,472	5,817	11,289	236	388	624	4.3	7.3	5.8	4.3	6.7	5.5
20-24	30,937	32,070	63,007	2,373	3,264	5,637	29,871	30,967	60,838	1,984	2,970	4,954	7.7	10.2	8.9	6.6	9.6	8.1
Total	152,731	151,548	304,279	100,269	100,084	200,353	146,452	144,855	291,307	89,797	90,608	180,405	65.7	66.0	65.8	61.3	62.6	61.9
Note₁: Age specific school enrollment rates (ASSER) = enrollment in each age divided by the corresponding population in the same age multiply by 100																		
Note₂: Institutional population and No-Contact children and youth are excluded																		
Source: Guyana Bureau of Statistics, 2002 and 2012 Population and Housing Censuses																		



1.2.2 Regional Enrollment Rates

A regional distribution of school attendance and its accompanying age specific enrollment rates for 2012 is presented in Table 1.3 and graphically demonstrated in Figure 1.3. As reflected, there seems to be no significant variations from the national pattern, as the results indicate over 95 percent of children in the compulsory school-age range for all the regions attending school full-time or part-time. The results also reveal that small proportions of the children in the older ages irrespective of sex were attending school full-time or part-time. In all, the attainment of over 95 percent enrollment in the primary and secondary school going-age population suggests that the MDG target for Guyana in these areas has been met. However, a further research is required to determine whether the current education system in Guyana equips the population to compete in the global economy.

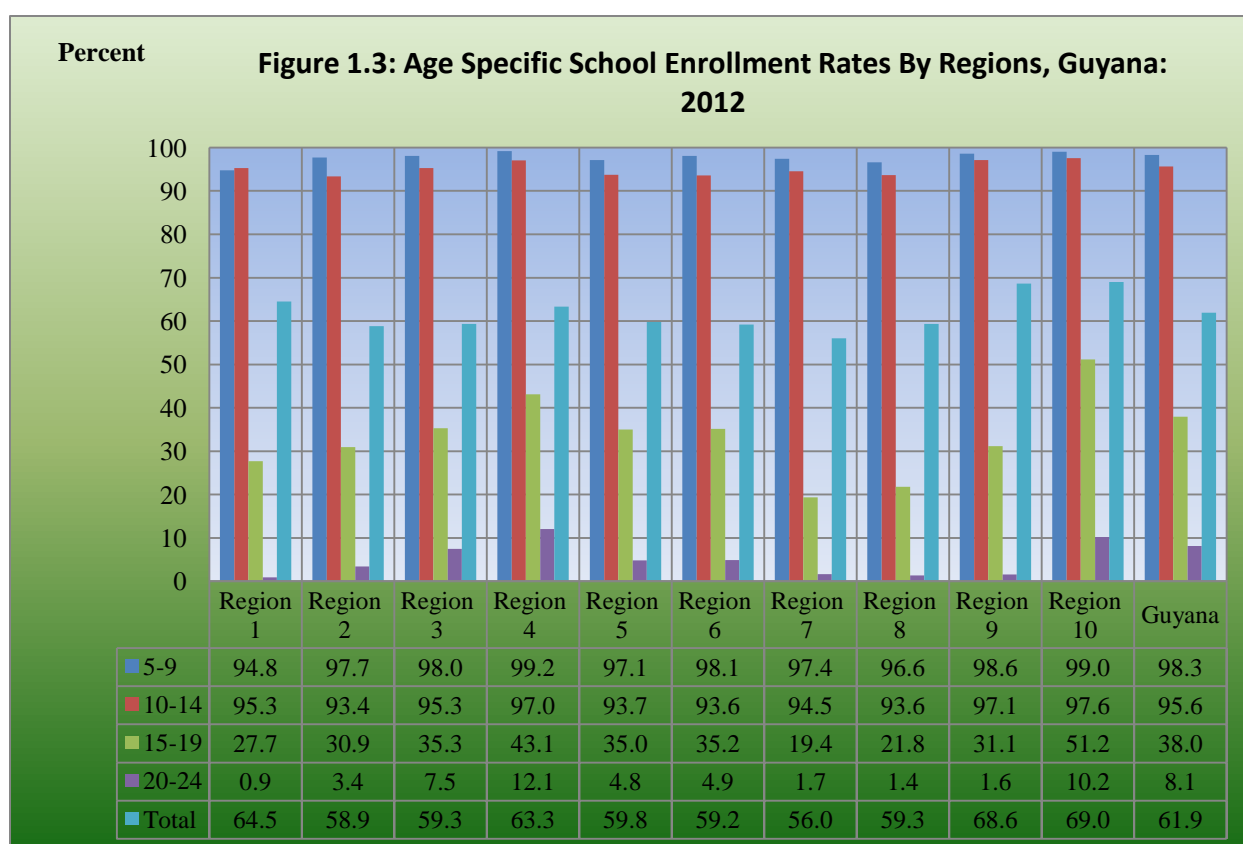


Table 1.3: Distribution of School Going-Age Population And School Attending Population Full or Part Time And School Attending Rates Classified By Five Years Age Group, Sex And Administrative Regions, Guyana: 2012

Region	School Going-Age Population					Attending Full-time or Part-time					Attending Rates				
	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	Total	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	Total	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	Total
	Both Sexes														
Region 1	3,932	4,186	3,138	2,077	13,333	3,726	3,988	869	19	8,602	94.8	95.3	27.7	0.9	64.5
Region 2	4,678	5,260	5,541	3,758	19,237	4,570	4,911	1,713	128	11,322	97.7	93.4	30.9	3.4	58.9
Region 3	9,307	11,123	11,821	9,185	41,436	9,125	10,598	4,171	687	24,581	98.0	95.3	35.3	7.5	59.3
Region 4	26,331	30,492	32,008	25,924	114,755	26,120	29,592	13,808	3,130	72,650	99.2	97.0	43.1	12.1	63.3
Region 5	4,581	5,687	5,824	3,995	20,087	4,449	5,328	2,037	193	12,007	97.1	93.7	35.0	4.8	59.8
Region 6	9,398	12,028	12,857	8,652	42,935	9,220	11,258	4,520	423	25,421	98.1	93.6	35.2	4.9	59.2
Region 7	2,023	1,806	1,855	1,569	7,253	1,971	1,707	359	26	4,063	97.4	94.5	19.4	1.7	56.0
Region 8	1,381	1,320	1,130	937	4,768	1,334	1,236	246	13	2,829	96.6	93.6	21.8	1.4	59.3
Region 9	3,612	3,455	2,411	1,736	11,214	3,560	3,356	751	27	7,694	98.6	97.1	31.1	1.6	68.6
Region 10	4,185	4,585	4,514	3,005	16,289	4,145	4,474	2,309	308	11,236	99.0	97.6	51.2	10.2	69.0
Total	69,428	79,942	81,099	60,838	291,307	68,220	76,448	30,783	4,954	180,405	98.3	95.6	38.0	8.1	61.9
	Boys														
Region 1	1,979	2,101	1,630	1,084	6,794	1,865	1,991	402	6	4,264	94.2	94.8	24.7	0.6	62.8
Region 2	2,304	2,684	2,799	1,926	9,713	2,245	2,487	806	42	5,580	97.4	92.7	28.8	2.2	57.4
Region 3	4,696	5,719	5,937	4,532	20,884	4,595	5,408	1,965	301	12,269	97.8	94.6	33.1	6.6	58.7
Region 4	13,311	15,404	15,953	12,496	57,164	13,193	14,882	6,573	1,287	35,935	99.1	96.6	41.2	10.3	62.9
Region 5	2,315	2,950	2,879	1,997	10,141	2,242	2,753	944	68	6,007	96.8	93.3	32.8	3.4	59.2
Region 6	4,822	6,132	6,492	4,273	21,719	4,739	5,690	2,147	138	12,714	98.3	92.8	33.1	3.2	58.5
Region 7	988	945	987	771	3,691	968	882	187	11	2,048	98.0	93.3	18.9	1.4	55.5
Region 8	679	703	627	482	2,491	653	652	120	4	1,429	96.2	92.7	19.1	0.8	57.4
Region 9	1,853	1,764	1,195	858	5,670	1,827	1,717	385	12	3,941	98.6	97.3	32.2	1.4	69.5
Region 10	2,086	2,359	2,288	1,452	8,185	2,065	2,297	1,133	115	5,610	99.0	97.4	49.5	7.9	68.5
Total	35,033	40,761	40,787	29,871	146,452	34,392	38,759	14,662	1,984	89,797	98.2	95.1	35.9	6.6	61.3
	Girls														
Region 1	1,953	2,085	1,508	993	6,539	1,861	1,997	467	13	4,338	95.3	95.8	31.0	1.3	66.3
Region 2	2,374	2,576	2,742	1,832	9,524	2,325	2,424	907	86	5,742	97.9	94.1	33.1	4.7	60.3
Region 3	4,611	5,404	5,884	4,653	20,552	4,530	5,190	2,206	386	12,312	98.2	96.0	37.5	8.3	59.9
Region 4	13,020	15,088	16,055	13,428	57,591	12,927	14,710	7,235	1,843	36,715	99.3	97.5	45.1	13.7	63.8
Region 5	2,266	2,737	2,945	1,998	9,946	2,207	2,575	1,093	125	6,000	97.4	94.1	37.1	6.3	60.3
Region 6	4,576	5,896	6,365	4,379	21,216	4,481	5,568	2,373	285	12,707	97.9	94.4	37.3	6.5	59.9
Region 7	1,035	861	868	798	3,562	1,003	825	172	15	2,015	96.9	95.8	19.8	1.9	56.6
Region 8	702	617	503	455	2,277	681	584	126	9	1,400	97.0	94.7	25.0	2.0	61.5
Region 9	1,759	1,691	1,216	878	5,544	1,733	1,639	366	15	3,753	98.5	96.9	30.1	1.7	67.7
Region 10	2,099	2,226	2,226	1,553	8,104	2,080	2,177	1,176	193	5,626	99.1	97.8	52.8	12.4	69.4
Total	34,395	39,181	40,312	30,967	144,855	33,828	37,689	16,121	2,970	90,608	98.4	96.2	40.0	9.6	62.6
Note: Institutional population and No-Contact children and youth are excluded															
Source: Guyana Bureau of Statistics, 2012 Population and Housing Censuses															

1.2.3 Sex Ratios in School Enrollment

Sex disparity in school attendance is the focus of this section. The analysis is executed by computing sex ratio or comparing school attendance among boys and girls. The finding in Table 1.4 shows slightly higher numbers of boys than girls in school within the compulsory primary school-ages for six of the ten administrative regions. The remaining four regions (i.e., Regions 8, 7, 2 and 10) in that ranking order of magnitude recorded low sex ratios or more girls than boys, particularly in the first age group. As for the second age group, all the regions show high sex ratios or more boys than girls, except in Region 1, where the ratio was almost identical. This situation is reversed in the older age groups, indicating that more girls than boys had been attending school. On average, the ratio was 100 girls to every 102 boys in the compulsory school-ages. However, at the other end of the spectrum where the secondary and post secondary are examined, the deficit widened to 19.9 percentage points nationally, or simply, 100 girls to every 80 boys in the advanced age group, 20-24 years.

The differences for the school-entrance age cohorts could be due to school accessibility, barriers such as distance from home to the nearest school, obstruction by rivers, particularly in the hinterland and riverain areas, etc. Furthermore, it is likely that the differences could be attributable to the biological factor of high sex ratio at birth.

Sex disparities in the advanced ages may be due to complex and various reasons, ranging from the problem of low-incomes in the households to lack of role models for boy children in school. It could be that more young males take up jobs earlier than their female counterparts as soon as they have attained an appreciable age to work, coupled with the fact that the desire to continue tertiary education is greater among females than males. These observed differences in the various age cohorts require a special survey to ascertain the true reasons for the variances.

Table 1.4: Sex Ratios in School Attendance, Classified By Administrative Regions, Guyana: 2012

Region	Enrollment-Boys					Enrollment-Girls				
	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	Total	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	Total
Region 1	1,865	1,991	402	6	4,264	1,861	1,997	467	13	4,338
Region 2	2,245	2,487	806	42	5,580	2,325	2,424	907	86	5,742
Region 3	4,595	5,408	1,965	301	12,269	4,530	5,190	2,206	386	12,312
Region 4	13,193	14,882	6,573	1,287	35,935	12,927	14,710	7,235	1,843	36,715
Region 5	2,242	2,753	944	68	6,007	2,207	2,575	1,093	125	6,000
Region 6	4,739	5,690	2,147	138	12,714	4,481	5,568	2,373	285	12,707
Region 7	968	882	187	11	2,048	1,003	825	172	15	2,015
Region 8	653	652	120	4	1,429	681	584	126	9	1,400
Region 9	1,827	1,717	385	12	3,941	1,733	1,639	366	15	3,753
Region 10	2,065	2,297	1,133	115	5,610	2,080	2,177	1,176	193	5,626
Guyana	34,392	38,759	14,662	1,984	89,797	33,828	37,689	16,121	2,970	90,608
Hinterland	5,313	5,242	1,094	33	11,682	5,278	5,045	1,131	52	11,506
Coastland	29,079	33,517	13,568	1,951	78,115	28,550	32,644	14,990	2,918	79,102
	Sex Ratios					Excess/Deficit				
Region 1	100.2	99.7	86.1	46.2	98.3	0.11	-0.15	-7.48	-36.84	-0.86
Region 2	96.6	102.6	88.9	48.8	97.2	-1.75	1.28	-5.90	-34.38	-1.43
Region 3	101.4	104.2	89.1	78.0	99.7	0.71	2.06	-5.78	-12.37	-0.17
Region 4	102.1	101.2	90.9	69.8	97.9	1.02	0.58	-4.79	-17.76	-1.07
Region 5	101.6	106.9	86.4	54.4	100.1	0.79	3.34	-7.31	-29.53	0.06
Region 6	105.8	102.2	90.5	48.4	100.1	2.80	1.08	-5.00	-34.75	0.03
Region 7	96.5	106.9	108.7	73.3	101.6	-1.78	3.34	4.18	-15.38	0.81
Region 8	95.9	111.6	95.2	44.4	102.1	-2.10	5.50	-2.44	-38.46	1.03
Region 9	105.4	104.8	105.2	80.0	105.0	2.64	2.32	2.53	-11.11	2.44
Region 10	99.3	105.5	96.3	59.6	99.7	-0.36	2.68	-1.86	-25.32	-0.14
Guyana	101.7	102.8	90.9	66.8	99.1	0.83	1.40	-4.74	-19.90	-0.45
Hinterland	100.7	103.9	96.7	63.5	101.5	0.33	1.92	-1.66	-22.35	0.76
Coastland	101.9	102.7	90.5	66.9	98.8	0.92	1.32	-4.98	-19.86	-0.63
Note: Sex Ratio = M/F x 100 and Excess / Deficit = (m - f) / (m + f) * 100										
Source: Derived from Table 1.3										

1.3 GROSS AND NET SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The main objective of this sub-section is to derive the gross and net school enrollment rates to assess the level at which the Millennium Development Goals' declaration on universal primary education and gender disparities in primary and secondary schools have been achieved in Guyana. Gross enrollment is the total school enrollment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education. On the other hand, net enrollment is more specific and measures the enrollment of the official school

age-group for a given level of education, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population in that age group. The main purpose of these two education indices is to show the general and specific level of participation in education in Guyana and to indicate the capacity of the educational system to enroll students of a particular age group.

1.3.1 Primary School Enrollment

The official primary school age in Guyana is between 5 years 8 months to 11 years 9 months⁵. To avoid 12 years old children being used twice in the computation, the lower boundary of the primary age has been rounded to 6 years and the upper boundary to 11 years, thus making the primary age range as 6 - 11 years. The rounding is necessary because the official secondary school age start from 12 years.

1.3.1.1 Gross Primary Enrollment Rates

The gross enrollment rates by sex and regions are reflected in Table 1.5 for 2002 and 2012 for the purpose of comparison. The table shows that the gross rates for the 2002 Census exceeded 100 percent for both the national and regional levels, except in Region 7, where the rate was slightly below 100 percent (99.1 percent). For the whole country in 2002, the gross rate was recorded as 102.8 percent and clustered somewhat around the national average for seven of the ten administrative regions. The highest gross enrollment rate was reported in Region 9 (121.9 percent) and followed by Region 8 (111.9 percent).

The high gross enrollment rate, averaging over 100 percent was expected, because the total enrollment used for each region as enumerator took into account primary enrollment at all ages, while the denominator was restricted to a precisely defined official primary age population of 6-11 years in Guyana. As such, a rate of over 100 percent indicates an inclusion of children who enter primary school older or younger than the specified age category, as well as adding repeaters, who are above the primary school age range.

In 2012 however, the gross rates were moderate, with only Region 9 recording a rate above 100 percent. The average rate for the entire country was 97.5 percent and varied between 94.2 percent in Region 8 to 99.1 percent in Region 10 (Table 1.5).

Interestingly, the disparity between boys and girls in the measure of gross enrollment rates in 2012 was insignificant, with the rate nationally being 97.4 percent for boys and 97.6 percent for girls. The findings were also identical for the two sexes at the regional levels in 2002 and 2012, except in Regions 9 and 8, where the differences existed in 2002 were marginally higher for boys (i.e., reflecting differences of 9.9 and 9.3 percentage points for those two regions respectively) (Table 1.5).

⁵ http://www.guyana.org/NDS/chap20.htm#6contents_A

Table 1.5: Gross Primary School Enrollment By Sex and Administrative Regions, Guyana: 2002 & 2012

Region	2012 Census								
	Primary School Enrollment (all ages)			Primary Age Population (6 -11Yrs)			Gross Primary Enrollment Rates		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Region 1	2,274	2,303	4,577	2,403	2,402	4,805	94.63	95.88	95.25
Region 2	2,803	2,828	5,631	2,856	2,861	5,717	98.14	98.85	98.50
Region 3	5,800	5,565	11,365	5,982	5,735	11,717	96.96	97.04	97.00
Region 4	16,173	15,738	31,911	16,543	16,144	32,687	97.76	97.49	97.63
Region 5	2,836	2,724	5,560	2,985	2,843	5,828	95.01	95.81	95.40
Region 6	5,872	5,624	11,496	6,093	5,784	11,877	96.37	97.23	96.79
Region 7	1,179	1,143	2,322	1,188	1,159	2,347	99.24	98.62	98.93
Region 8	788	771	1,559	850	805	1,655	92.71	95.78	94.20
Region 9	2,260	2,105	4,365	2,200	2,083	4,283	102.73	101.06	101.91
Region 10	2,554	2,541	5,095	2,579	2,560	5,139	99.03	99.26	99.14
Guyana	42,539	41,342	83,881	43,679	42,376	86,055	97.39	97.56	97.47
Hinterland	6,501	6,322	12,823	6,641	6,449	13,090	97.89	98.03	97.96
Coastland	36,038	35,020	71,058	37,038	35,927	72,965	97.30	97.48	97.39
Region	2002 Census								
	Primary School Enrollment (all ages)			Primary Age Population (6 -11Yrs)			Gross Primary Enrollment Rates		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Region 1	2,352	2,277	4,629	2,265	2,175	4,440	103.8	104.7	104.3
Region 2	4,108	3,912	8,020	3,978	3,883	7,861	103.3	100.7	102.0
Region 3	7,651	7,383	15,034	7,627	7,356	14,983	100.3	100.4	100.3
Region 4	21,732	21,075	42,807	21,215	20,766	41,981	102.4	101.5	102.0
Region 5	4,196	4,177	8,373	4,093	4,116	8,209	102.5	101.5	102.0
Region 6	9,794	9,254	19,048	9,364	9,054	18,418	104.6	102.2	103.4
Region 7	1,362	1,266	2,628	1,341	1,312	2,653	101.6	96.5	99.1
Region 8	948	806	1,754	815	753	1,568	116.3	107.0	111.9
Region 9	2,390	2,122	4,512	1,886	1,816	3,702	126.7	116.9	121.9
Region 10	3,354	3,192	6,546	3,283	3,140	6,423	102.2	101.7	101.9
Guyana	57,887	55,464	113,351	55,867	54,371	110,238	103.6	102.0	102.8
Hinterland	7,052	6,471	13,523	6,307	6,056	12,363	111.81	106.85	109.38
Coastland	50,835	48,993	99,828	49,560	48,315	97,875	102.57	101.40	102.00
Note₁: The official primary school age is 6-11 years									
Note₂: Institutional population and No-Contact children and youth are excluded									
Source: Guyana Bureau of Statistics, 2002 and 2012 Population and Housing Censuses									

1.3.1.2 Net Primary Enrollment Rates

Unlike the gross enrollment which considers all students enrolled in primary schools regardless of age as numerator in the calculation, the numerator used to derive net enrollment rate is limited only to the defined primary age range, and as such, the exacerbation shown by the gross enrollment rate is curtailed. The average net primary enrollment for the entire country was 87.8 percent for both sexes in 2002, improving slightly to 90.0 percent in 2012. As shown in Table 1.6 and further illustrated in Figure 1.4, there seems to be no significant variation for either sex or at regional level. As such, with a current national net primary enrollment rate of 90 percent, disaggregated by sex as 90.1 percent for boys and 89.9 percent for girls, Guyana has nearly met the target of goals two and three (the universal primary education and gender disparity in primary school) according to the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDG).

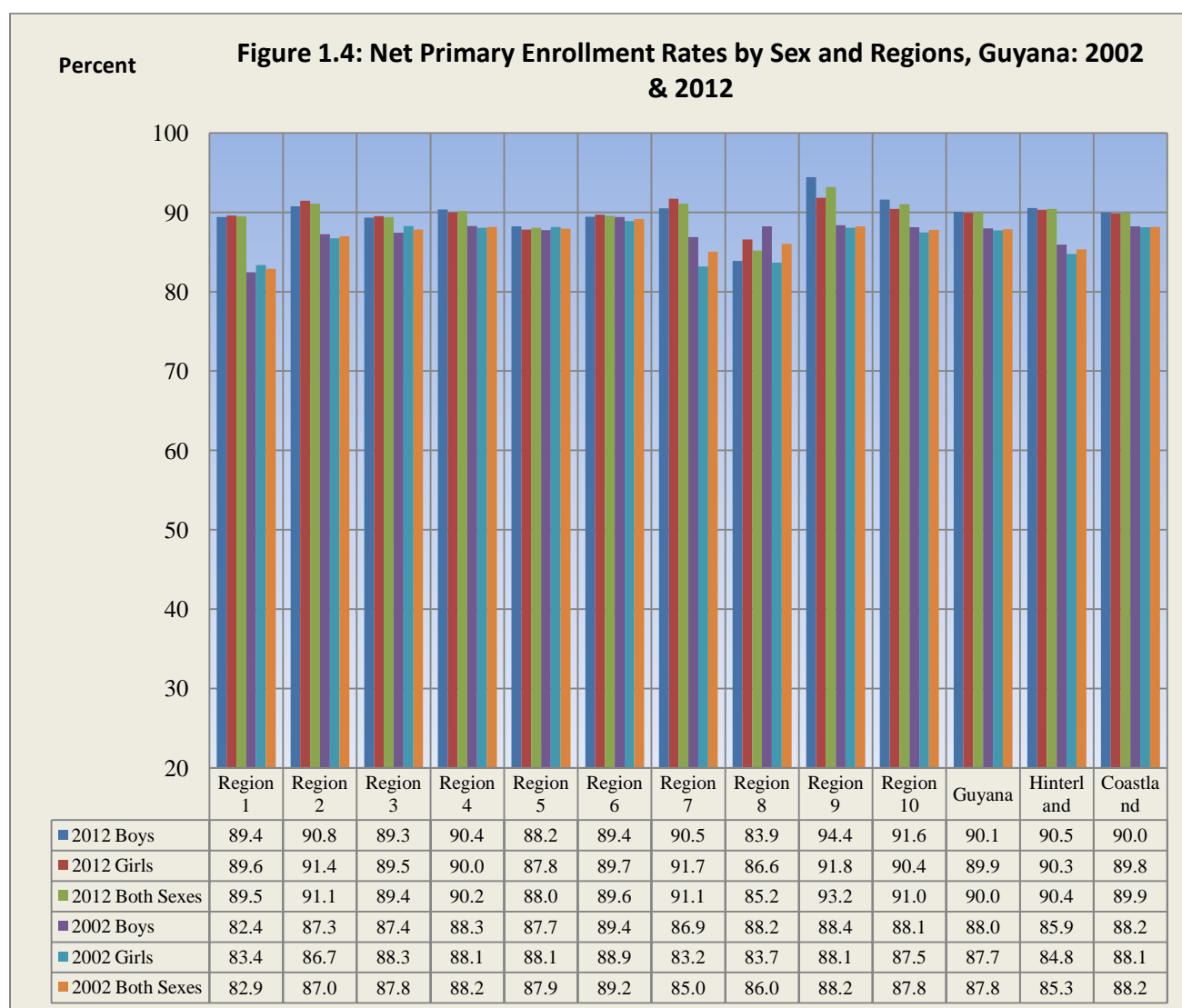


Table 1.6: Net Primary School Enrollment By Sex and Administrative Regions, Guyana: 2002 & 2012									
Region	2012 Census								
	Primary Enrollment (6-11Yrs)			Primary Age Population (6 -11Yrs)			Net Primary Enrollment Rates		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Region 1	2,148	2,152	4,300	2,403	2,402	4,805	89.4	89.6	89.5
Region 2	2,592	2,616	5,208	2,856	2,861	5,717	90.8	91.4	91.1
Region 3	5,343	5,134	10,477	5,982	5,735	11,717	89.3	89.5	89.4
Region 4	14,947	14,529	29,476	16,543	16,144	32,687	90.4	90.0	90.2
Region 5	2,634	2,497	5,131	2,985	2,843	5,828	88.2	87.8	88.0
Region 6	5,450	5,187	10,637	6,093	5,784	11,877	89.4	89.7	89.6
Region 7	1,075	1,063	2,138	1,188	1,159	2,347	90.5	91.7	91.1
Region 8	713	697	1,410	850	805	1,655	83.9	86.6	85.2
Region 9	2,077	1,913	3,990	2,200	2,083	4,283	94.4	91.8	93.2
Region 10	2,362	2,315	4,677	2,579	2,560	5,139	91.6	90.4	91.0
Guyana	39,341	38,103	77,444	43,679	42,376	86,055	90.1	89.9	90.0
Hinterland	6,013	5,825	11,838	6,641	6,449	13,090	90.5	90.3	90.4
Coastland	33,328	32,278	65,606	37,038	35,927	72,965	90.0	89.8	89.9
Region	2002 Census								
	Primary Enrollment (6-11Yrs)			Primary Age Population (6 -11Yrs)			Net Primary Enrollment Rates		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Region 1	1,867	1,813	3,680	2,265	2,175	4,440	82.4	83.4	82.9
Region 2	3,471	3,367	6,838	3,978	3,883	7,861	87.3	86.7	87.0
Region 3	6,667	6,493	13,160	7,627	7,356	14,983	87.4	88.3	87.8
Region 4	18,727	18,287	37,014	21,215	20,766	41,981	88.3	88.1	88.2
Region 5	3,591	3,628	7,219	4,093	4,116	8,209	87.7	88.1	87.9
Region 6	8,373	8,047	16,420	9,364	9,054	18,418	89.4	88.9	89.2
Region 7	1,165	1,091	2,256	1,341	1,312	2,653	86.9	83.2	85.0
Region 8	719	630	1,349	815	753	1,568	88.2	83.7	86.0
Region 9	1,667	1,599	3,266	1,886	1,816	3,702	88.4	88.1	88.2
Region 10	2,893	2,746	5,639	3,283	3,140	6,423	88.1	87.5	87.8
Guyana	49,140	47,701	96,841	55,867	54,371	110,238	88.0	87.7	87.8
Hinterland	5,418	5,133	10,551	6,307	6,056	12,363	85.9	84.8	85.3
Coastland	43,722	42,568	86,290	49,560	48,315	97,875	88.2	88.1	88.2
Note₁: The official primary school age is 6-11 years.									
Note₂: Institutional population and No-Contact children and youth are excluded.									
Source: Guyana Bureau of Statistics, 2002 and 2012 Population and Housing Censuses.									

1.3.1 Secondary School Enrollment

The enrollment of students in the secondary school system in Guyana officially starts from age 12 to 18 years⁶ after the completion of the compulsory primary education between the ages of 6 to 11 years. Because it is noncompulsory, the high enrollment seen in the case of the primary school will differ. Young people may decide to stay on at school to attain a full senior level education or take part in work-based learning. Though it is optional, the Government of Guyana has a policy of free education from nursery school through to secondary to ensure that those who enrolled at least remain to complete their secondary education and even beyond. The intention of this section is to measure the degree of secondary enrollment in Guyana following the computational procedure adapted to derive gross and net primary enrollment rates.

1.3.2.1 Gross Secondary Enrollment

The gross secondary enrollment rates computed and given in Table 1.7 reveals for the whole country that about 66.4 percent of the eligible children in 2012 were in school, slightly up from 2002 estimate of 64.9 percent. In terms of sex, the rate for girls was marginally higher, approximately 66.2 percent compared to 63.5 percent for boys in 2002 and similarly increased by the same magnitude to 67.9 percent and 65.0 percent in 2012 respectively.

With respect to regional variations, the enrollment rates in 2012 were mainly clustered around the national average, with the average for the four Hinterland Regions combined totaling 67.6 percent compared to 66.3 percent for the Coastland Regions. In all, the highest participation rate, which remained unchanged during the intercensal period was recorded in Region 10 (75 percent) and followed by Region 9, which made a tremendous gain from 46.9 percent in 2002 to 72.0 percent in 2012. The regional sex disparities show that the gross enrollment rates by girls were slightly higher than those of boys in all the ten administrative regions both in 2002 and 2012 respectively (See Table 1.7).

⁶ http://www.guyana.org/NDS/chap20.htm#6contents_A

Table 1.7: Gross Secondary School Enrollment By Sex and Administrative Regions, Guyana: 2002 & 2012									
Region	2012 Census								
	Secondary Enrolment (all ages)			Secondary Age Population (12-18 Yrs)			Gross Secondary Enrolment Rates		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Region 1	1,761	1,793	3,554	2,652	2,485	5,137	66.4	72.2	69.2
Region 2	2,313	2,418	4,731	3,996	3,917	7,913	57.9	61.7	59.8
Region 3	5,226	5,347	10,573	8,391	8,175	16,566	62.3	65.4	63.8
Region 4	15,173	15,589	30,762	22,423	22,291	44,714	67.7	69.9	68.8
Region 5	2,691	2,751	5,442	4,204	4,151	8,355	64.0	66.3	65.1
Region 6	5,654	5,817	11,471	9,291	8,998	18,289	60.9	64.6	62.7
Region 7	726	688	1,414	1,294	1,165	2,459	56.1	59.1	57.5
Region 8	569	551	1,120	876	788	1,664	65.0	69.9	67.3
Region 9	1,444	1,437	2,881	2,022	1,980	4,002	71.4	72.6	72.0
Region 10	2,455	2,392	4,847	3,342	3,146	6,488	73.5	76.0	74.7
Guyana	38,012	38,783	76,795	58,491	57,096	115,587	65.0	67.9	66.4
Hinterland	4,500	4,469	8,969	6,844	6,418	13,262	65.8	69.6	67.6
Coastland	33,512	34,314	67,826	51,647	50,678	102,325	64.9	67.7	66.3
	2002 Census								
Region 1	630	683	1,313	1,558	1,533	3,091	40.4	44.6	42.5
Region 2	2,254	2,393	4,647	3,595	3,618	7,213	62.7	66.1	64.4
Region 3	4,484	4,591	9,075	6,940	6,928	13,868	64.6	66.3	65.4
Region 4	13,637	13,903	27,540	20,459	20,389	40,848	66.7	68.2	67.4
Region 5	2,239	2,391	4,630	3,502	3,549	7,051	63.9	67.4	65.7
Region 6	4,930	5,200	10,130	8,006	8,002	16,008	61.6	65.0	63.3
Region 7	692	725	1,417	1,137	1,055	2,192	60.9	68.7	64.6
Region 8	311	340	651	710	595	1,305	43.8	57.1	49.9
Region 9	720	745	1,465	1,602	1,523	3,125	44.9	48.9	46.9
Region 10	2,015	2,102	4,117	2,772	2,733	5,505	72.7	76.9	74.8
Guyana	31,912	33,073	64,985	50,281	49,925	100,206	63.5	66.2	64.9
Hinterland	2,353	2,493	4,846	5,007	4,706	9,713	47.0	53.0	49.9
Coastland	29,559	30,580	60,139	45,274	45,219	90,493	65.3	67.6	66.5
Note₁: The official secondary school age is 12-18 years									
Note₂: Institutional population and No-Contact children and youth are excluded									
Source: Guyana Bureau of Statistics, 2002 and 2012 Population and Housing Censuses									

1.3.2.2 Net Secondary School Enrollment

As alluded to in the case of the primary net enrollment, the level of exacerbation shown by the gross enrollment is restrained, when secondary net enrollment rate was applied. The computed net secondary enrollment rates are reflected in Table 1.8 and demonstrated in Figure 1.5. By inspection, the pattern of the secondary net enrollment was comparatively identical to that of the gross participation rates, with a similar higher magnitude of girls in school than boys. The overall net enrollment rate was 54.8 percent, disaggregated by sex as 56.0 percent for girls and 53.5 percent for boys in 2002. By 2012, the national secondary net enrollment rate had increased to 60.1 percent, with the girls and boys registering 61.4 percent and 58.8 percent respectively (Table 1.8).

Unlike in 2002 where the regional variation was a bit wider, the rates were more clustered around the national average in 2012, with the highest net rate also being recorded in Region 10 (68.0 percent) as in the case of the gross enrollment rate. The secondary enrollment recorded in three of the hinterland regions (Regions 1, 8 and 9) which registered the lowest rates in 2002 has shown a significant improvement in 2012. The rates for these three regions almost went up by one and half times in comparison. For instance, the secondary net enrollment rate in 2002 was 35.7 percent in Region 1, but registered in 2012 as 62.5 percent. Also, it was 43.6 percent in Region 9, but has increased to 65.7 percent, thus ranking Region 9 as the second highest in the secondary net enrollment rate. Similar percentage increase was shown in Region 8, while Region 7 differed marginally, for instance, showing 54.7 percent in 2002 and down to 50.9 percent in 2012 (See Figure 1.5 and Table 1.8).

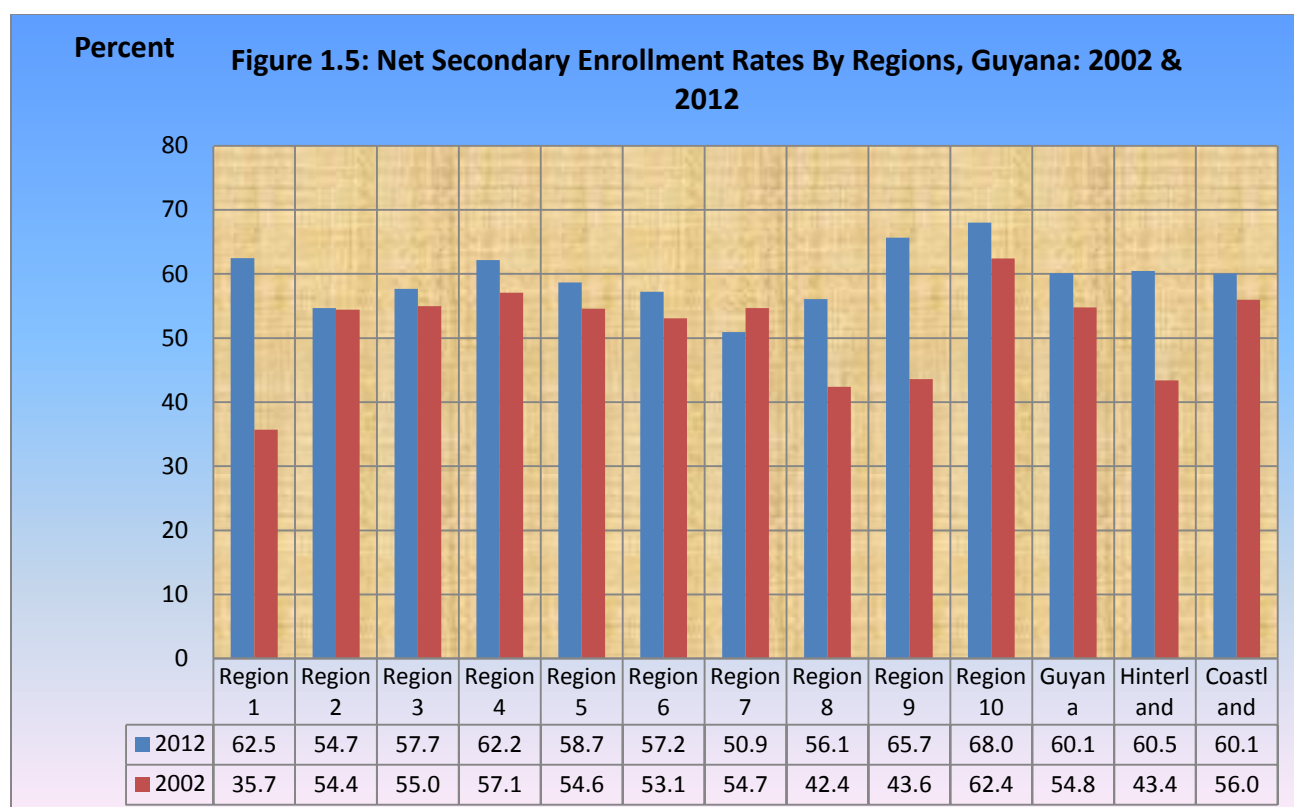


Table 1.8: Net Secondary School Enrollment by Sex and Administrative Regions, Guyana: 2002 & 2012									
Region	2012 Census								
	Secondary Enrollment (12-18 Yrs)			Secondary Age Population (12-18Yrs)			Net Secondary Enrollment Rates		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Region 1	1,604	1,605	3,209	2,652	2,485	5,137	60.5	64.6	62.5
Region 2	2,105	2,222	4,327	3,996	3,917	7,913	52.7	56.7	54.7
Region 3	4,719	4,837	9,556	8,391	8,175	16,566	56.2	59.2	57.7
Region 4	13,731	14,070	27,801	22,423	22,291	44,714	61.2	63.1	62.2
Region 5	2,420	2,482	4,902	4,204	4,151	8,355	57.6	59.8	58.7
Region 6	5,133	5,332	10,465	9,291	8,998	18,289	55.2	59.3	57.2
Region 7	634	618	1,252	1,294	1,165	2,459	49.0	53.0	50.9
Region 8	469	464	933	876	788	1,664	53.5	58.9	56.1
Region 9	1,344	1,284	2,628	2,022	1,980	4,002	66.5	64.8	65.7
Region 10	2,258	2,153	4,411	3,342	3,146	6,488	67.6	68.4	68.0
Guyana	34,417	35,067	69,484	58,491	57,096	115,587	58.8	61.4	60.1
Hinterland	4,051	3,971	8,022	6,844	6,418	13,262	59.2	61.9	60.5
Coastland	30,366	31,096	61,462	51,647	50,678	102,325	58.8	61.4	60.1
Region	2002 Census								
	Secondary Enrollment (12-18 Yrs)			Secondary Age Population (12-18Yrs)			Net Secondary Enrollment Rates		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Region 1	530	574	1,104	1,558	1,533	3,091	34.0	37.4	35.7
Region 2	1,912	2,013	3,925	3,595	3,618	7,213	53.2	55.6	54.4
Region 3	3,742	3,883	7,625	6,940	6,928	13,868	53.9	56.0	55.0
Region 4	11,522	11,794	23,316	20,459	20,389	40,848	56.3	57.8	57.1
Region 5	1,861	1,988	3,849	3,502	3,549	7,051	53.1	56.0	54.6
Region 6	4,125	4,374	8,499	8,006	8,002	16,008	51.5	54.7	53.1
Region 7	598	600	1,198	1,137	1,055	2,192	52.6	56.9	54.7
Region 8	275	278	553	710	595	1,305	38.7	46.7	42.4
Region 9	667	695	1,362	1,602	1,523	3,125	41.6	45.6	43.6
Region 10	1,671	1,765	3,436	2,772	2,733	5,505	60.3	64.6	62.4
Guyana	26,903	27,964	54,867	50,281	49,925	100,206	53.5	56.0	54.8
Hinterland	2,070	2,147	4,217	5,007	4,706	9,713	41.3	45.6	43.4
Coastland	24,833	25,817	50,650	45,274	45,219	90,493	54.9	57.1	56.0
Note₁: The official secondary school age is 12-18 years									
Note₂: Institutional population and No-Contact children and youth are excluded									
Source: Guyana Bureau of Statistics, 2002 and 2012 Population and Housing Censuses									

1.4 LITERACY LEVEL OF THE ADULT POPULATION

According to UNESCO, ‘literacy is a fundamental human right and a foundation for lifelong learning and is fully essential to social and human development in its ability to transform lives. For individuals, families, and societies alike, it is an instrument of empowerment to improve one’s health, one’s income, and one’s relationship with the world’⁷. The attempt to measure literacy in this section is limited to class completed and the highest level of education reached by all the adults, 15 years old and above in Guyana.

1.4.1 The Adult Literacy Levels

Literacy rate refers to the percentage of the adult population, 15 years and above who are able to read and write against the backdrop of those who cannot. The traditional practice to obtain such information in a census or survey is to ask all adult respondents within the specified age range, whether they can read and write, and the answer to the question is accepted without query. This question was not asked in the two recent censuses, but was substituted with class completed in order to have a definite quantitative value. In this regard, the threshold set to determine an illiterate adult was any adult who did not go to school at all or entered school but dropped out in the early years of schooling or continued in school but finally dropped out after completing ‘Standard-Three/Grade 5’. Such adults are illiterate and therefore considered unable to either read or write.

Table 1.9 and Figure 1.6 display the distribution of the adult population by literacy status. On average, it shows for the whole country in 2012 that 10.6 percent (53,565) of the adults never went to school or enrolled in school but dropped out of school before or after completing ‘Standard-Three/Grade 5’. The average rate for the entire country for such adults was even higher in 2002 (13.1 percent).

Differentials by sex either at national or regional levels existed but they were very minimum either in 2002 or 2012 respectively (See Figure 1.6). However, regional variations in the magnitude are evident due to the urban-rural differences. These urban-rural differences may perhaps explain the disparities in the patterns indicative of the high illiteracy rates shown by the four hinterland regions, particularly in 2002. For example, in the hinterland regions (Regions 1, 7, 8 & 9), where there are larger concentrations of rural residents, the average illiteracy rate was 25.8 percent in 2002, compared to 12.0 percent (half of the hinterland’s rate) recorded for their counterparts from the administrative regions along the coast with a larger concentrations of urban residents.

In particular, the highest illiteracy rate was recorded in Region 1 (34.9 percent in 2002, improving to 25.5 percent in 2012). On the other hand, the lowest illiteracy rates were recorded among the adult population in Region 10 (4.4 percent in 2002 and remaining almost the same in 2012) and followed by Region 4 (8.4 percent in 2002 and reducing to 6.9 percent in 2012). By 2012 however, the high illiteracy rates exhibited among the hinterland regions had begun to decline, for instance, reducing between 8 percentage points in Region 7 to 12 percentage points in Region 9 (See Table 1.9 and Figure 1.6).

⁷<http://www.unesco.org/new/en/education/themes/education-building-blocks/literacy/>

Rate (%) Figure 1.6: Illiteracy Rate of the Adult Population By Regions and Sex, Guyana: 2002 & 2012

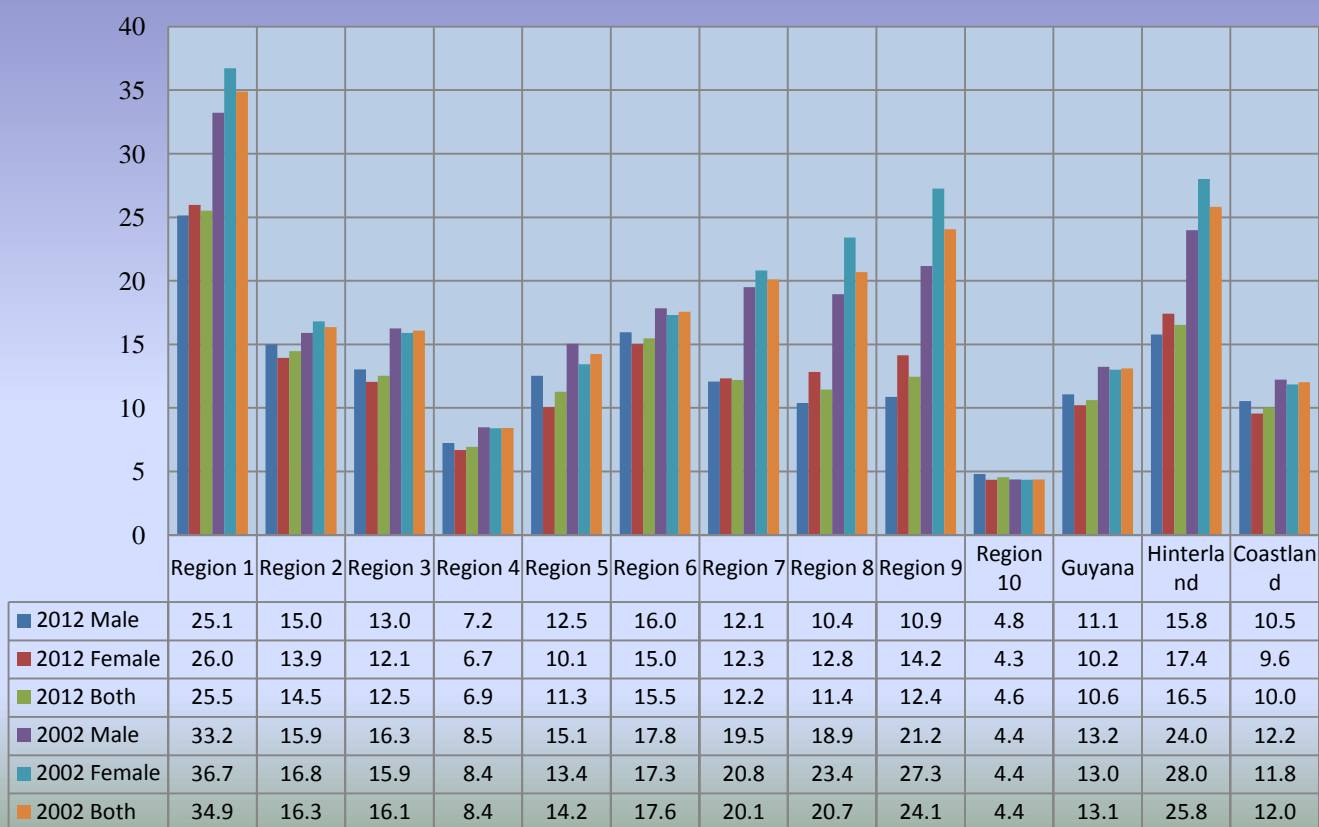


Table 1.9: Distribution of Adult Population 15 Years and Over by Literacy Status, Sex and Administrative Regions, Guyana: 2002 & 2012

Region	2012 Census								
	Population 15 Yrs & Over			Completed None/No Education up to Standard-3/Grade 5			Illiteracy rate (%)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Region 1	8,045	6,941	14,986	2,023	1,802	3,825	25.1	26.0	25.5
Region 2	15,885	15,764	31,649	2,383	2,196	4,579	15.0	13.9	14.5
Region 3	37,809	38,631	76,440	4,927	4,656	9,583	13.0	12.1	12.5
Region 4	101,742	111,211	212,953	7,362	7,438	14,800	7.2	6.7	6.9
Region 5	16,991	17,523	34,514	2,129	1,762	3,891	12.5	10.1	11.3
Region 6	38,326	39,143	77,469	6,113	5,882	11,995	16.0	15.0	15.5
Region 7	6,002	5,179	11,181	724	639	1,363	12.1	12.3	12.2
Region 8	3,734	2,830	6,564	388	363	751	10.4	12.8	11.4
Region 9	6,724	6,226	12,950	731	881	1,612	10.9	14.2	12.4
Region 10	12,325	13,294	25,619	590	576	1,166	4.8	4.3	4.6
Guyana	247,583	256,742	504,325	27,370	26,195	53,565	11.1	10.2	10.6
Hinterland	24,505	21,176	45,681	3,866	3,685	7,551	15.8	17.4	16.5
Coastland	223,078	235,566	458,644	23,504	22,510	46,014	10.5	9.6	10.0
Region	2002 Census								
	Population 15 Yrs & Over			Completed None/No Education up to Standard-3/Grade 5			Illiteracy rate (%)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Region 1	5,947	5,331	11,278	1,976	1,958	3,934	33.2	36.7	34.9
Region 2	14,929	14,859	29,788	2,372	2,498	4,870	15.9	16.8	16.3
Region 3	33,474	33,414	66,888	5,441	5,315	10,756	16.3	15.9	16.1
Region 4	95,696	104,143	199,839	8,103	8,749	16,852	8.5	8.4	8.4
Region 5	16,250	16,484	32,734	2,446	2,213	4,659	15.1	13.4	14.2
Region 6	38,964	39,733	78,697	6,948	6,878	13,826	17.8	17.3	17.6
Region 7	5,047	4,548	9,595	984	946	1,930	19.5	20.8	20.1
Region 8	3,480	2,230	5,710	659	522	1,181	18.9	23.4	20.7
Region 9	5,256	4,777	10,033	1,112	1,302	2,414	21.2	27.3	24.1
Region 10	11,904	12,402	24,306	521	540	1,061	4.4	4.4	4.4
Guyana	230,947	237,931	468,878	30,562	30,921	61,483	13.2	13.0	13.1
Hinterland	19,730	16,886	36,616	4,731	4,728	9,459	24.0	28.0	25.8
Coastland	211,217	221,045	432,262	25,831	26,193	52,024	12.2	11.8	12.0
Note: Illiterate person is any adult 15 years and above who completed from 'No Education' to 'Standard-3/Grade 5', that is, dropped out after completing "Standard-3"/"Grade 5"									
Source: Guyana Bureau of Statistics, 2002 and 2012 Population and Housing Censuses									

1.4.2 The Adult Highest Educational Attainment

The distribution of adults by highest education reached is reflected in Tables 1.10 and 1.11 in percentage and absolute terms. As in the case of the class completed, the highest level of education reached is an extension to determine more precisely the degree of proficiency of the adult population.

Accordingly, the tables reflect that the majority of the adults had acquired secondary education. For the entire country in 2002 and 2012, the proportion of adults with secondary education was similar and reported as 61.1 percent. The next highest level of education reached is primary education, where about a quarter of the adults revealed that in 2002 and 2012 respectively. Adults with no formal education at all or attended nursery/kindergarten school and thereafter dropped out of school accounted for only 2.9 percent (13,804) in 2002, which further went down to 1.9 percent (9,464) as shown in the 2012 Census result.

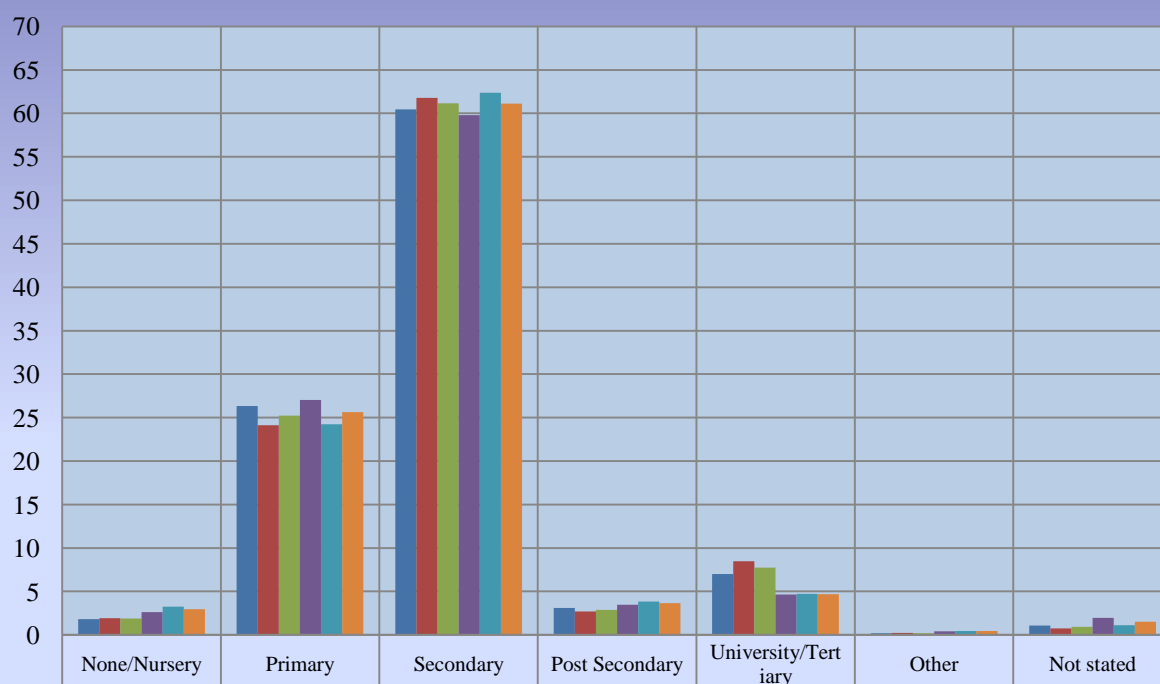
People with post secondary or a university degree and above are more likely exemplified as adults with superior literacy skills. In the two recent censuses, post secondary and university degrees combined accounted for 8.4 percent in 2002, and increased marginally to 10.6 percent in 2012 (See Tables 1.10 and 1.11 and Figure 1.7).

Differentials by sex also graphically illustrated in Figure 1.7 seem to be insignificant nationally and across the ten administrative regions. In all, the results are not significantly diverse from the national average, where adults with secondary qualifications and followed by primary education predominate. The only two exceptions observed are adults in the four hinterland regions, where sizeable proportions, for instance, between 4 to 8 percent in 2012 reported that they have no formal education. Also at the other end, Regions 4 and 10 reportedly have significant proportions of their adults with post secondary and university degrees as their highest level of education reached. These two coastland regions recorded the highest proportions of 13.2 percent and 9.2 percent in 2002 and slightly increased to 14.9 percent and 16.0 percent respectively according to the 2012 Census, higher than the national averages of 8.4 percent and 10.6 percent in 2002 and 2012 Census results.

The high percentage of adults with post secondary and university qualifications, particularly in Region 4 was not surprising. This region is the seat of the national Government and the hub of economic activities in the country. As such, the demands for adults with higher qualifications to commensurate with job requirements in offices and factories are necessary. Secondly, Region 10 is an old mining town where the preponderance of adults with higher qualifications may probably be due to the legacy of the level of qualifications required by the mining sector.

Percent

Figure 1.7: Distribution of Adult Population by Highest Level of Education Reached, Guyana: 2002 & 2012



■ 2012 Male	1.8	26.3	60.5	3.1	7.0	0.2	1.1
■ 2012 Female	1.9	24.1	61.8	2.7	8.5	0.2	0.8
■ 2012 Both	1.9	25.2	61.1	2.9	7.8	0.2	0.9
■ 2002 Male	2.6	27.0	59.8	3.5	4.6	0.4	2.0
■ 2002 Female	3.2	24.2	62.4	3.8	4.7	0.5	1.1
■ 2002 Both	2.9	25.6	61.1	3.7	4.7	0.4	1.5

Table 1.10: Percent Distribution of Adult Population 15 Years and Over by Sex, Classified by Regions and Highest Education Reached, Guyana: 2002 & 2012																
Region	2012 Census								2002 Census							
	None/ Nursery/ Kindergar ten	Primary	Secondary	Post Secondary	University/ Tertiary	Other	Not stated	Total	None/ Nursery/ Kinderga rten	Primary	Secondary	Post Secondary	University/ Tertiary	Other	Not stated	Total
	Both Sexes															
Region 1	7.2	35.4	51.4	0.8	1.9	0.0	3.2	100	12.8	37.6	47.0	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.9	100
Region 2	1.9	35.0	57.4	1.1	4.2	0.1	0.3	100	2.9	32.0	59.9	1.4	2.0	0.4	1.3	100
Region 3	2.1	28.3	60.5	1.8	6.4	0.2	0.8	100	3.4	31.6	58.1	1.6	3.4	0.4	1.5	100
Region 4	1.0	19.5	63.1	3.5	11.4	0.3	1.1	100	1.6	20.3	62.3	5.8	7.4	0.7	1.9	100
Region 5	1.6	33.2	58.0	2.7	3.9	0.1	0.6	100	2.2	26.8	64.5	2.3	3.0	0.2	1.1	100
Region 6	2.3	33.3	56.1	2.7	5.1	0.1	0.5	100	3.4	32.9	58.1	2.0	2.8	0.1	0.7	100
Region 7	4.3	24.7	65.3	1.4	2.9	0.1	1.3	100	7.4	26.2	59.7	1.4	2.0	0.4	2.9	100
Region 8	5.3	16.0	74.4	1.4	1.8	0.1	1.1	100	10.5	24.2	61.8	1.1	0.7	0.0	1.6	100
Region 9	4.6	16.8	74.0	1.0	3.3	0.1	0.2	100	10.2	28.2	58.1	1.3	0.8	0.0	1.5	100
Region 10	0.8	17.5	65.0	7.4	8.6	0.2	0.6	100	0.9	13.5	74.2	5.7	3.5	0.2	2.0	100
Total	1.9	25.2	61.1	2.9	7.8	0.2	0.9	100	2.9	25.6	61.1	3.7	4.7	0.4	1.5	100
	Males															
Region 1	6.5	37.2	50.3	0.8	1.5	0.0	3.8	100	10.7	39.2	46.9	0.9	1.0	0.1	1.2	100
Region 2	1.9	36.3	56.7	1.2	3.5	0.1	0.4	100	2.6	32.6	59.3	1.3	1.9	0.4	1.9	100
Region 3	2.1	29.8	59.2	1.8	6.1	0.2	0.9	100	3.0	33.5	56.1	1.7	3.4	0.4	1.9	100
Region 4	1.0	20.0	63.1	3.7	10.5	0.3	1.4	100	1.5	21.1	61.6	5.4	7.3	0.7	2.4	100
Region 5	1.6	35.9	55.1	3.1	3.5	0.1	0.7	100	2.0	29.3	61.4	2.4	3.2	0.2	1.4	100
Region 6	2.2	34.6	54.9	3.1	4.7	0.1	0.5	100	2.9	34.8	56.1	2.0	3.1	0.1	0.9	100
Region 7	4.2	24.8	65.2	1.4	2.6	0.1	1.7	100	6.3	27.5	58.7	1.4	1.7	0.4	4.0	100
Region 8	4.1	17.1	75.0	1.1	1.3	0.0	1.2	100	8.2	26.4	61.7	1.1	0.9	0.0	1.7	100
Region 9	3.5	17.1	74.7	1.1	3.1	0.1	0.3	100	8.3	27.9	59.8	1.4	1.0	0.0	1.6	100
Region 10	0.7	18.1	64.4	8.7	7.1	0.2	0.8	100	0.9	14.8	72.1	6.1	3.4	0.2	2.5	100
Total	1.8	26.3	60.5	3.1	7.0	0.2	1.1	100	2.6	27.0	59.8	3.5	4.6	0.4	2.0	100
	Females															
Region 1	8.1	33.4	52.8	0.7	2.4	0.0	2.6	100	15.2	35.8	47.0	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.5	100
Region 2	1.9	33.8	58.0	1.0	4.9	0.1	0.3	100	3.3	31.4	60.5	1.6	2.0	0.3	0.8	100
Region 3	2.1	26.8	61.9	1.7	6.7	0.2	0.7	100	3.8	29.7	60.0	1.6	3.3	0.5	1.1	100
Region 4	1.0	19.0	63.1	3.4	12.2	0.3	0.9	100	1.8	19.6	63.0	6.1	7.5	0.7	1.4	100
Region 5	1.6	30.6	60.8	2.3	4.3	0.1	0.5	100	2.3	24.3	67.5	2.3	2.7	0.2	0.7	100
Region 6	2.5	32.0	57.3	2.3	5.4	0.1	0.5	100	3.8	31.0	60.0	1.9	2.4	0.1	0.6	100
Region 7	4.5	24.6	65.5	1.3	3.2	0.2	0.8	100	8.6	24.8	60.9	1.4	2.3	0.5	1.6	100
Region 8	6.8	14.5	73.6	1.8	2.3	0.1	0.9	100	14.0	20.9	62.0	1.2	0.5	0.1	1.4	100
Region 9	5.9	16.5	73.3	0.8	3.4	0.0	0.1	100	12.2	28.6	56.1	1.1	0.5	0.0	1.4	100
Region 10	0.9	16.9	65.5	6.2	9.9	0.2	0.5	100	1.0	12.3	76.2	5.3	3.6	0.2	1.4	100
Total	1.9	24.1	61.8	2.7	8.5	0.2	0.8	100	3.2	24.2	62.4	3.8	4.7	0.5	1.1	100
Note: Institutional population and No-Contact children and youth are excluded																
Source: Derived from Table 1.11																

Table 1.11: Distribution of Adult Population 15 Years and Over by Sex, Classified by Regions and Highest Education Reached, Guyana: 2002 & 2012

Region	2012 Census								2002 Census							
	None/Nursery/Kindergarten	Primary	Secondary	Post Secondary	University/Tertiary	Other	Not stated	Total	None/Nursery/Kindergarten	Primary	Secondary	Post Secondary	University/Tertiary	Other	Not stated	Total
Both Sexes																
Region 1	1,079	5,306	7,710	117	284	5	485	14,986	1,446	4,245	5,298	90	92	10	97	11,278
Region 2	596	11,088	18,163	351	1,330	18	103	31,649	877	9,530	17,851	431	593	105	401	29,788
Region 3	1,575	21,604	46,284	1,339	4,864	156	618	76,440	2,283	21,136	38,842	1,092	2,253	299	983	66,888
Region 4	2,213	41,468	134,339	7,518	24,289	696	2,430	212,953	3,278	40,528	124,579	11,544	14,758	1,407	3,748	199,842
Region 5	555	11,452	20,007	928	1,353	26	193	34,514	713	8,769	21,104	769	971	64	344	32,734
Region 6	1,814	25,786	43,441	2,066	3,918	53	391	77,469	2,656	25,904	45,723	1,555	2,182	101	580	78,701
Region 7	484	2,763	7,305	153	322	14	140	11,181	706	2,518	5,732	131	190	42	276	9,595
Region 8	346	1,050	4,886	92	115	4	71	6,564	599	1,383	3,530	64	42	2	92	5,712
Region 9	600	2,175	9,587	128	421	8	31	12,950	1,021	2,830	5,826	126	76	4	150	10,033
Region 10	202	4,481	16,645	1,894	2,197	44	156	25,619	225	3,285	18,035	1,381	854	52	475	24,307
Total	9,464	127,173	308,367	14,586	39,093	1,024	4,618	504,325	13,804	120,128	286,520	17,183	22,011	2,086	7,146	468,878
Males																
Region 1	520	2,989	4,046	65	120	2	303	8,045	636	2,334	2,791	51	59	7	69	5,947
Region 2	294	5,759	9,014	191	558	9	60	15,885	384	4,871	8,859	193	289	53	280	14,929
Region 3	777	11,257	22,375	693	2,289	60	358	37,809	1,017	11,208	18,794	561	1,134	139	621	33,474
Region 4	1,048	20,340	64,217	3,759	10,678	313	1,387	101,742	1,448	20,157	58,996	5,156	6,956	679	2,304	95,696
Region 5	278	6,098	9,361	529	603	11	111	16,991	332	4,768	9,977	392	520	28	233	16,250
Region 6	842	13,268	21,022	1,173	1,797	23	201	38,326	1,129	13,570	21,875	783	1,209	42	356	38,964
Region 7	251	1,490	3,911	86	157	6	101	6,002	317	1,390	2,963	69	87	19	202	5,047
Region 8	154	640	2,802	42	50	1	45	3,734	287	917	2,147	38	31	0	60	3,480
Region 9	233	1,150	5,025	76	211	6	23	6,724	438	1,466	3,144	73	51	2	82	5,256
Region 10	88	2,236	7,934	1,073	878	20	96	12,325	106	1,756	8,587	727	403	26	299	11,904
Total	4,485	65,227	149,707	7,687	17,341	451	2,685	247,583	6,094	62,437	138,133	8,043	10,739	995	4,506	230,947
Females																
Region 1	559	2,317	3,664	52	164	3	182	6,941	810	1,911	2,507	39	33	3	28	5,331
Region 2	302	5,329	9,149	160	772	9	43	15,764	493	4,659	8,992	238	304	52	121	14,859
Region 3	798	10,347	23,909	646	2,575	96	260	38,631	1,266	9,928	20,048	531	1,119	160	362	33,414
Region 4	1,165	21,128	70,122	3,759	13,611	383	1,043	111,211	1,830	20,371	65,583	6,388	7,802	728	1,444	104,146
Region 5	277	5,354	10,646	399	750	15	82	17,523	381	4,001	11,127	377	451	36	111	16,484
Region 6	972	12,518	22,419	893	2,121	30	190	39,143	1,527	12,334	23,848	772	973	59	224	39,737
Region 7	233	1,273	3,394	67	165	8	39	5,179	389	1,128	2,769	62	103	23	74	4,548
Region 8	192	410	2,084	50	65	3	26	2,830	312	466	1,383	26	11	2	32	2,232
Region 9	367	1,025	4,562	52	210	2	8	6,226	583	1,364	2,682	53	25	2	68	4,777
Region 10	114	2,245	8,711	821	1,319	24	60	13,294	119	1,529	9,448	654	451	26	176	12,403
Total	4,979	61,946	158,660	6,899	21,752	573	1,933	256,742	7,710	57,691	148,387	9,140	11,272	1,091	2,640	237,931

Note: Institutional population and No-Contact children and youth are excluded

Source: Guyana Bureau of Statistics, 2002 and 2012 Population and Housing Censuses