

EKITI STATE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION



ANNUAL SCHOOL CENSUS REPORT

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Foreword

The growth and progress of any nation are closely tied to the skills of its workforce, which are fundamentally shaped by the quality of its education system. Consequently, advancing and continuously improving all facets of the education sector is crucial. Central to this improvement is the generation and collection of accurate, dependable data, which serves as the backbone of effective decision-making.

Historically, the absence of reliable and timely data has posed significant obstacles in Ekiti State and across Nigeria. Without evidence-based information, formulating impactful education policies is an arduous task. Precise and comprehensive data are indispensable for the equitable allocation of resources to address sectoral challenges. The 2023–2024 Ekiti State Annual School Census represents a significant milestone in this regard, building upon the notable achievements of the 2022–2023 edition.

This year, the transition from manual to digital data collection has further enhanced the accuracy and efficiency of the census process. While this innovative approach signifies progress, some schools have faced challenges adapting to the new system. We encourage all schools both public and private to embrace this transformation, as it is pivotal to sustaining improvements and ensuring comprehensive, high-quality data for planning and policymaking. The State Ministry of Education remains committed to supporting schools in navigating this transition.

We extend our heartfelt appreciation to His Excellency, Mr. Biodun Abayomi Oyebanji, the Governor of Ekiti State, for his unwavering leadership, vision, and commitment to the education sector. His support has been instrumental in fostering innovation and driving improvements in the state's educational landscape. The invaluable contributions of the Adolescent Girls Initiative for Learning and Empowerment (AGILE) and the Innovation Development and Effectiveness in the Acquisition of Skills (IDEAS) Project, as well as other stakeholders, are also deeply acknowledged. Their efforts have significantly enriched the conduct and compilation of this year's census.

It is with immense pride and a sense of duty that the Ekiti State Ministry of Education presents the 2023–2024 Annual School Census Report to stakeholders and the general public. This report offers a comprehensive overview of the basic education landscape in the state, providing key insights into school operations and performance. Education remains a cornerstone of societal progress, and this report is a testament to our collective commitment to transparency, accountability, and evidence-based decision-making. Together, we can ensure the continued growth and sustainable development of education in Ekiti State

Dr. (Mrs.) K. O. O. Aderiye
Commissioner of Education
14th January, 2025

Preface

Education plays a critical role in fostering national progress, with its success largely dependent on the availability of accurate, timely and reliable data for informed planning and policy decisions.

The Ekiti State Ministry of Education is tasked with formulating policies and strategies to address the challenges facing the education sector, ensuring its contribution to both state and national development. Over the years, data generation and management has been on herculean tasks in Ekiti State. The manual process of conducting Annual School Census (ASC) was fraught with irregularities and inefficiency.

The 2023/2024 Annual School Census Report reflects remarkable advancement in data collection and management in Ekiti. It was conducted through e-process devoid of the usual traditional paper methods. The integration of advanced technological tools, such as GPS devices, tablets, and smartphones, has streamlined the data collection process, ensuring greater efficiency and accessibility of the final reports.

This edition offers a more detailed and comprehensive analysis, incorporating narratives, visual representations, and key educational metrics that provide valuable insights into the sector's progress. These features make the report an indispensable resource for stakeholders and researchers while highlighting the strides made in education at both the state and national levels. Continuous improvement in data quality remains a priority, with future editions expected to build on this progress.

We acknowledge the pivotal role played by the leadership of the Honourable Commissioner for Education, Dr. (Mrs.) K.O.O. Aderiyemi for championing the new initiative and the successful production of this publication. Additionally, we express our gratitude to the International Development Partners (IDPs), particularly the World Bank and UNICEF, for their critical support. Appreciation is also extended to the State Universal Basic Education Board, the Teaching Service Commission, Area Education Officers, and Education Management Information System Officers in both State and Local Government Areas for their dedication and collaboration.

This report is a product of collective efforts and commitment to evidence-based management for policy decisions and sustainable development in the education sector of Ekiti State.

Mr. Mike Omolayo
Permanent Secretary Ekiti State Ministry of Education
January, 2025

Acknowledgment

The successful completion of this report would not have been possible without the invaluable contributions of various stakeholders and institutions who created an enabling environment to provide the global community with credible and timely data. We also express our profound gratitude to the Honourable Commissioner for Education, Dr. (Mrs.) K. O. O. Aderiyemi, and the Permanent Secretary, Mr. Mike Omolayo, for their visionary leadership and unwavering support, which were crucial in the successful production of this publication.

The Department of Planning, Research, and Statistics extends its heartfelt appreciation to Ekiti State ANCOPS, Ekiti State APSHON, the National Association of Proprietors of Private Schools (NAPPS), the Association for Formidable Educational Development (AFED), and the Association of Private School Owners of Nigeria (APSON) at both the state and Local Government Area levels for their significant roles in supporting this publication.

In addition, we acknowledge the contributions of Mrs. Adesua Yewande, PC AGILE & Mr. Wale Omole, AGILE Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, for their steadfast support and valuable input in this process. Their efforts have greatly enriched the development of this report.

Finally, we recognize and commend the dedication and hard work of the staff across all departments, including the EMIS and LEMIS officers, who worked tirelessly to ensure the realization of this report. Your contributions are deeply appreciated.

May Almighty God continue to bless and sustain everyone who played a part in achieving the vision of delivering accurate and timely education data for Ekiti State.

Dr. Adeyinka Adebayo
Director, Planning, Research & Statistics
January, 2025

Profile of Ekiti State

Geography and Location: Ekiti State is a State in the south western Nigeria, bordered to the North by Kwara State, to the North East by Kogi State, to the South and South East by Ondo State and to the West by Osun State. Ekiti when created took off with sixteen (16) Local Governments, twelve of which already existed before the creation. The state lies within the tropical rainforest zone, characterized by lush vegetation, rolling hills, and a temperate climate. Ekiti's terrain is predominantly undulating, earning it the nickname "Land of Honour and Integrity" and being associated with its notable hills and agricultural landscapes.

Capital and Urban Centers: The state capital, **Ado-Ekiti**, is the largest and most prominent urban center, serving as the administrative and economic hub of the state. Other notable towns include Ikere-Ekiti, Ido-Ekiti, Ikole-Ekiti, and Oye-Ekiti, each contributing to the state's socio-economic activities. These towns are centers of trade, education, and cultural heritage.

Population Dynamics: As of 2023, Ekiti State's population is projected to be approximately 4,166,374, based on data from the Ekiti State Bureau of Statistics. This projection is derived from the 2006 census figure of 2,398,957, applying an annual growth rate of 3.2%. It's important to note that these figures are estimates, and the actual population may vary. The 2023 National Population and Housing Census, which was anticipated to provide updated data, has been postponed. The population is predominantly Yoruba, with a youthful demographic structure. The state has a high population density, with most residents engaged in farming, trading, and educational pursuits. Rural-urban migration is prominent as young people seek opportunities in the state capital and neighboring urban areas.

Economic Hub: Ekiti State's geographical diversity places it within the tropical rainforest in the south and the Guinea Savannah in the north, granting its local government areas a unique comparative advantage in agriculture. The state is a significant producer of cocoa, predominantly cultivated in Ise/Orun, Emure, Ekiti South West, Ijero, and Ikole local governments. Oil palm production thrives in Ise/Orun, Irepodun/Ifelodun, Ijero, and Emure, while timber is a key economic resource in Ise/Orun, Ekiti West, Ikere, Ido/Osi, and Gbonyin local governments. Additionally, Kolanut, plantain, and banana farming flourish in Ekiti South West, Ijero, Ekiti East, and Oye, with yam and cassava widely cultivated across the state. Ekiti's forest reserves,

covering approximately 297.1 hectares across nine local government areas, bolster its economic potential in timber and environmental sustainability.

In addition to agriculture, Ekiti State leverages its natural beauty and cultural heritage to foster tourism and small-scale industries. The state is home to 27 tourist centers, 17 registered event centers, and 235 hotels scattered across various LGAs. Attractions like the Ikogosi Warm Springs, Arinta Waterfalls, and Olosunta and Orole Hills in Ikere are complemented by Erin-Ayonugba River in Erijiyan and Fajuyi Memorial Park in Ado-Ekiti. Water resources, including the Ero Dam, Osin, Ose, and Ogbese rivers, not only provide essential water supply but also present opportunities for ecotourism and sustainable resource utilization. Logging and tourism, combined with these agricultural and natural resources, drive the state's economic activities, positioning Ekiti as a land of diverse economic opportunities.

Education Landscape: Ekiti State, often referred to as the "Fountain of Knowledge," is renowned for its commitment to education and high literacy rates in Nigeria. The state boasts a robust network of educational institutions spanning basic, secondary, and tertiary levels. The Universal Basic Education program ensures widespread access to primary, junior and senior secondary schools spread across its 16 local government areas. Despite these achievements, challenges such as insufficient infrastructure, teacher shortages, and inadequate learning materials persist, especially in rural areas.

The state is home to several notable tertiary institutions, including Ekiti State University (EKSU) in Ado-Ekiti, the Federal University Oye-Ekiti (FUOYE), and the Bamidele Olumilua University of Education, Science and Technology, Ikere-Ekiti (BOUESTI). These institutions are complemented by private universities and polytechnics that enhance academic diversity and innovation. Ekiti's government has implemented initiatives like the Nigeria Learning Passport (NLP) and capacity-building programs for educators to integrate technology and modern pedagogical practices into the education system. Continuous efforts to improve educational infrastructure, promote inclusive access, and strengthen quality assurance mechanisms underscore the state's aspiration to maintain its reputation as a leading hub for academic excellence in Nigeria.

Infrastructure Development: Ekiti State has made steady strides in infrastructure development, focusing on critical sectors such as transportation, housing, healthcare, energy, and digital infrastructure. The state's road network has seen significant improvements, with ongoing construction and rehabilitation of key highways and rural roads to enhance connectivity between local government areas and neighboring states. Projects like the Ado-Ekiti dual carriageway expansion and rural electrification initiatives aim to stimulate economic activities and improve the standard of living. Despite these efforts, challenges such as road maintenance and gaps in public transportation remain areas requiring further attention.

In the healthcare sector, Ekiti State has invested in upgrading hospitals and primary healthcare centers across its 16 local government areas, ensuring better access to essential medical services. Water supply and sanitation projects have also been prioritized, with dams like Ero and Ureje serving as vital sources of potable water. In the realm of digital infrastructure, the state is embracing technology to modernize governance and improve service delivery through initiatives like e-governance platforms. However, urban planning in major towns such as Ado-Ekiti, coupled with the need for affordable housing and enhanced power supply, remains a focal point for sustained infrastructure development. Ekiti State's strategic efforts aim to balance urbanization with rural development, ensuring inclusive growth and sustainable infrastructure expansion.

Cultural Diversity: Ekiti State, predominantly occupied by the Yoruba ethnic group, is a rich mosaic of cultural heritage reflecting the traditions, values, and beliefs of its people. Despite the shared ethnic identity, the state exhibits intra-cultural diversity, with unique dialects, customs, and festivals specific to various communities across its 16 local government areas. Traditional festivals such as the Udiroko Festival in Ado-Ekiti, Ogun Festival in Ijero, and the Ikogosi Warm Spring Festival are vibrant expressions of the state's cultural life, attracting both locals and tourists. These celebrations are often tied to the agrarian lifestyle of the people and serve as platforms for preserving indigenous practices and promoting social cohesion.

The arts and crafts of Ekiti, including pottery, weaving, and beadwork, are integral to its cultural identity and economic activities. Traditional music and dance, characterized by the use of talking drums, bata, and gangan, are significant aspects of communal gatherings and religious

ceremonies. The state's cultural ethos is further enriched by its strong emphasis on communal living, respect for elders, and the celebration of intellectual achievements. While Ekiti State remains predominantly homogenous in its Yoruba roots, it continues to embrace modernity and inter-ethnic integration, fostering a harmonious blend of tradition and contemporary influences.

Challenges and Resilience

Ekiti State faces a myriad of developmental challenges, ranging from economic constraints to social and infrastructural deficits. Key issues include limited industrialization, high unemployment rates, and a reliance on subsistence agriculture, which makes the state vulnerable to fluctuations in agricultural output and climate change. Infrastructure gaps in transportation, healthcare, and education persist, particularly in rural areas, hindering equitable development. Additionally, the state grapples with youth migration to urban centers, reducing its skilled workforce and slowing local economic growth. Security concerns, though less pronounced than in some neighboring states, have also emerged as a critical area requiring sustained attention.

Despite these challenges, Ekiti State demonstrates remarkable resilience through strategic planning and community-driven initiatives. The state government has implemented policies to diversify its economy, promote agribusiness, and attract private sector investment. Education reforms, such as teacher capacity building and technology integration, address gaps in human capital development. The promotion of tourism and cultural heritage serves as an avenue for generating alternative revenue streams. Furthermore, the strong communal values of the Ekiti people and their commitment to education and self-reliance have fostered a culture of perseverance and innovation. These efforts highlight the state's determination to overcome obstacles and achieve sustainable growth and development.

Definitions of Key Education Indicators

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER): The Gross Enrolment Ratio is the total enrolment in primary education, irrespective of the learners' age, expressed as a percentage of the population within the official school-age range, which is 6–11 years in Nigeria. It provides a broad measure of participation in primary education, reflecting the capacity of the education system to enroll children. Additionally, GER serves as a complementary measure to the Net Enrolment Rate, offering insights into over-aged and under-aged enrolment patterns.

Net Enrolment Rate (NER): The Net Enrolment Rate measures the proportion of children within the official primary school-age range (6–11 years in Nigeria) who are enrolled in primary education, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding age population. This indicator assesses the system's effectiveness in ensuring access to primary education for children within the prescribed age bracket.

Gross Intake Ratio (GIR) in the First Grade of Primary: The Gross Intake Ratio in the first grade of primary education represents the number of new entrants into the first grade, irrespective of age, as a percentage of the population at the official school-entrance age of 6 years. This indicator provides an overview of access to the initial level of primary education and reflects the system's capacity to admit learners into Grade 1.

Net Intake Rate (NIR) in the First Grade of Primary: The Net Intake Rate captures the proportion of children at the official school-entrance age (6 years in Nigeria) who are newly admitted into the first grade of primary education, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population. This metric highlights the education system's efficiency in admitting children at the appropriate school-starting age.

Gross Intake Ratio in the Last Grade of Primary (GIRLG)/Completion Rate (CR): This indicator represents the total number of entrants in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, as a percentage of the population at the theoretical age for the last grade (11 years in Nigeria). It serves as a proxy for primary completion, reflecting the system's ability to retain students through to the final grade and the effectiveness of policies influencing educational progression.

Gender Parity Index (GPI): The Gender Parity Index measures the ratio of female to male values for a specified education indicator. It evaluates progress toward gender equality in education participation and opportunities, highlighting gender disparities and advancements toward parity in educational access and outcomes.

Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR): The Pupil-Teacher Ratio quantifies the average number of pupils per teacher at a given education level. This ratio serves as an indicator of human resource allocation, reflecting the availability of teachers relative to the student population and providing benchmarks for comparing with national norms or international standards.

Dropout Rate by Grade (DRG): The Dropout Rate by Grade measures the proportion of pupils enrolled in a specific grade who do not continue in the subsequent school year. It highlights inefficiencies within the education system, such as learners leaving school prematurely, and is a critical metric for addressing retention challenges.

Repetition Rate by Grade (RRG): The Repetition Rate by Grade represents the percentage of pupils who repeat a particular grade in the following school year. This measure reflects the extent to which learners are retained within the same grade, often due to academic challenges, and impacts the overall efficiency of the education system.

Percentage of Qualified Teachers (PQT): This metric represents the proportion of teachers who meet the minimum professional training or qualification requirements for teaching at a specified education level, expressed as a percentage of the total teaching workforce. It emphasizes the quality of human capital in education and highlights efforts to meet national standards for teacher qualifications.

Percentage of Female Teachers (PFT): The Percentage of Female Teachers indicates the share of women in the teaching workforce at a particular education level, expressed as a percentage of the total teaching staff. This metric assesses gender representation among educators and helps identify areas for encouraging gender balance in the teaching profession.

Percentage of Private Enrolment (PPE): The Percentage of Private Enrolment measures the proportion of learners enrolled in private educational institutions at a specific education level,

expressed as a percentage of total enrolment at that level. It reflects the contribution of private education to the overall education system and highlights its scale and capacity.

Transition Rate (TR): The Transition Rate is the percentage of students who advance from the final grade of one education level to the first grade of the next level in consecutive academic years. It reflects the system's ability to facilitate progression between education levels, providing insights into access and continuity in educational pathways.

Acronyms

| | |
|-------|---|
| ASC | Annual School Census |
| CR | Completion Rate |
| DRG | Dropout Rate by Grade |
| ECCDE | Early Child Care Development Education |
| ECCE | Early Child Care and Education |
| EMIS | Education Management Information System |
| F | Female |
| f | female |
| FGN | Federal Government of Nigeria |
| FME | Federal Ministry of Education |
| GER | Gross Enrolment Rate |
| GIR | Gross Intake Rate |
| GIRLG | Gross Intake Ratio in the Last Grade of Primary |
| GPI | Gender Parity Index |
| JSS | Junior Secondary School |
| KG | Kindergarten |
| LGEA | Local Government Education Authority |
| M | Male |
| m | male |
| M.Ed | Master of Education |
| NBS | National Bureau of Statistics |
| NCE | National Council on Education |
| NCE | Nigerian Certificate of Education |
| NER | Net Enrolment Rate |
| NPE | National Policy on Education |
| NPopC | National Population Commission |
| Nur | Nursery |

| | |
|--------|---|
| NUR | NURSERY |
| PCR | Pupil- Classroom Ratio |
| PGD | Post Graduate Diploma |
| PGDE | Post Graduate Diploma in Education |
| PhD | Doctor of Philosophy |
| PQTR | Pupil Qualified Teacher Ratio |
| PRY | Primary |
| PTA | Parent Teacher Associations |
| PTR | Pupils Teacher Ratio |
| STR | Student Teacher Ratio |
| % F | Percentage of Female |
| M+F | Total Male and Female |
| SSS | Senior Secondary School |
| SSCE | Senior Secondary Certificate Examination |
| STVE | Science Technical and Vocational Education |
| SUBEB | State Universal Basic Education Board |
| TCR | Teacher Classroom Ratio |
| TRCN | Teachers Registration Council of Nigeria |
| UBEC | Universal Basic Education Commission |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| UNICEF | United Nation Children’s Fund |

Executive Summary

The Annual School Census (ASC) 2023/2024 provides a comprehensive analysis of the education sector in Ekiti State, covering pre-primary, primary, junior secondary, and senior secondary schools. The report evaluates key indicators, including student enrollment, teacher availability, classroom infrastructure, sanitation facilities, student-teacher ratios, and progression rates. The findings highlight critical disparities between public and private schools, as well as variations across Local Government Areas (LGAs).

Major Highlights of the Findings

Pre-Primary Education

- **Enrollment & School Distribution:**
 - A total of 1,499 pre-primary schools were recorded.
 - Public schools: 61.4% (32,847 pupils); Private schools: 38.6% (27,150 pupils).
- **Challenges Identified:**
 - Public schools have a significantly higher pupil-to-teacher ratio than private schools, affecting the quality of early childhood education.
 - Inadequate sanitation infrastructure persists, with high pupil-to-toilet ratios in several LGAs.

Primary Education

- **Enrollment & Gender Distribution:**
 - Total enrollment: 132,808 pupils (99,992 in public schools, 32,816 in private schools).
 - Gender distribution shows near parity, with 46.9% female students.
- **Resource Constraints:**
 - Public schools report higher student-teacher ratios and poor sanitation conditions, with an average pupil-to-toilet ratio of 84:1.
 - Classroom infrastructure remains inadequate, requiring urgent intervention.

Junior Secondary Education (JSS)

- **Enrollment & Progression:**
 - Total enrollment: 76,974 students with balanced gender representation.
 - Public schools experience higher repetition and dropout rates, especially in early JSS levels.
- **Infrastructure & Teacher Deployment:**
 - Student-teacher ratio: Public schools 14:1, Private schools 5:1.
 - Public schools continue to struggle with insufficient classroom and sanitation facilities compared to private schools.

Senior Secondary Education (SSS)

- **Enrollment & Teacher Distribution:**
 - Total enrollment: 69,528 students (60,808 in public schools, 8,720 in private schools).
 - Gender composition: Public schools have 58.8% female teachers, while private schools have 48.8% female teachers.

- Classroom & Sanitation Infrastructure:
 - Student-teacher ratio: Public schools 12:1, Private schools 4:1.
 - Pupil-to-toilet ratio: Public schools 78:1, Private schools 16:1.
 - Only 64.7% of classrooms in public schools are in good condition, compared to 95.2% in private schools.

The census underscores key challenges and opportunities in Ekiti State’s education system. To enhance educational quality and equity, the following policy interventions are recommended:

- Increase the number of qualified teachers, particularly in public schools, to improve the student-teacher ratio.
- Improve classroom conditions and sanitation facilities, especially in LGAs with high pupil-to-toilet ratios.
- Implement remedial programs to reduce dropout rates and repetition levels, particularly in junior secondary schools.
- Strengthen policy frameworks to address disparities between urban and rural areas and ensure balanced educational development.

The ASC 2023/2024 provides a data-driven foundation for informed decision-making, ensuring that educational planning in Ekiti State is targeted, effective, and sustainable.

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CHAPTER ONE

EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION AND PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

1.0 Introduction

Early Childhood Care and Development Education (ECCDE) in Ekiti State encompasses a range of educational and developmental services aimed at children from birth to age five. These include crèches, nurseries, and kindergartens for children aged 0 to 4 years, as well as pre-primary education designed to prepare 5-year-olds for entry into primary school. Both public and private schools in Ekiti State offer ECCDE and pre-primary education, ensuring accessibility to early learning opportunities across various settings. This chapter provides a detailed statistical analysis of ECCDE and pre-primary education institutions, offering insights into their distribution, enrolment, and other key indicators.

1.1 Number of Schools ECCDE/Pre-Primary Schools

Table 1.1 summarizes the number of public and private ECCDE and pre-primary schools for the 2023/2024 academic year, Table 1.2 shows statistics on the number of schools in each LGA by location.

Table 1.1: Number of Public and Private EECDE/Pre-Primary and Primary Schools in Ekiti State 2023/2024

| LGA | Public | | | Private | | | % of Private | % of Public | Total (Public & Private) |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | | | |
| ADO | 13 | 88 | 101 | 0 | 203 | 203 | 66.8 | 33.2 | 304 |
| EFON | 15 | 16 | 31 | 1 | 14 | 15 | 32.6 | 67.4 | 46 |
| EK WEST | 25 | 46 | 71 | 34 | 2 | 36 | 33.6 | 66.4 | 107 |
| EK/S/WEST | 8 | 55 | 63 | 19 | 0 | 19 | 23.2 | 76.8 | 82 |
| EKITI-EAST | 3 | 56 | 59 | 3 | 26 | 29 | 33.0 | 67.0 | 88 |
| EMURE | 10 | 29 | 39 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 11.4 | 88.6 | 44 |
| GBONYIN | 14 | 40 | 54 | 18 | 6 | 24 | 30.8 | 69.2 | 78 |
| IDO/OSI | 9 | 43 | 52 | 20 | 2 | 22 | 29.7 | 70.3 | 74 |
| IJERO | 35 | 48 | 83 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 14.4 | 85.6 | 97 |
| IKERE | 6 | 50 | 56 | 9 | 22 | 31 | 35.6 | 64.4 | 87 |
| IKOLE | 34 | 48 | 82 | 10 | 26 | 36 | 30.5 | 69.5 | 118 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 7 | 15 | 22 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 31.3 | 68.8 | 32 |
| IRE/IFE | 30 | 26 | 56 | 20 | 14 | 34 | 37.8 | 62.2 | 90 |
| ISE/ORUN | 21 | 25 | 46 | 9 | 21 | 30 | 39.5 | 60.5 | 76 |
| MOBA | 19 | 18 | 37 | 15 | 15 | 30 | 44.8 | 55.2 | 67 |
| OYE | 12 | 56 | 68 | 24 | 17 | 41 | 37.6 | 62.4 | 109 |
| STATE | 261 | 659 | 920 | 201 | 378 | 579 | 38.6 | 61.4 | 1499 |

The distribution of Early Childhood Care, Development, and Education (EECCDE)/Pre-Primary and Primary Schools in Ekiti State for the 2023/2024 academic year reveals a significant disparity between public and private schools, with public institutions constituting 61.4% (920) and private schools making up 38.6% (579) of the total 1,499 schools. Urban areas dominate private school presence, particularly in Ado-Ekiti, which alone accounts for 35% of all private schools in the state. Conversely, rural areas are more reliant on public schools, with some LGAs, such as Ijero (85.6%) and Emure (88.6%), showing high public school dominance. This trend highlights the need for strategic policies to enhance access to quality education in rural areas, particularly by improving public school infrastructure, teacher deployment, and funding to bridge disparities in educational opportunities. Additionally, a review of private sector engagement in education is necessary to ensure equitable access to quality learning across all LGAs, particularly in underserved regions.

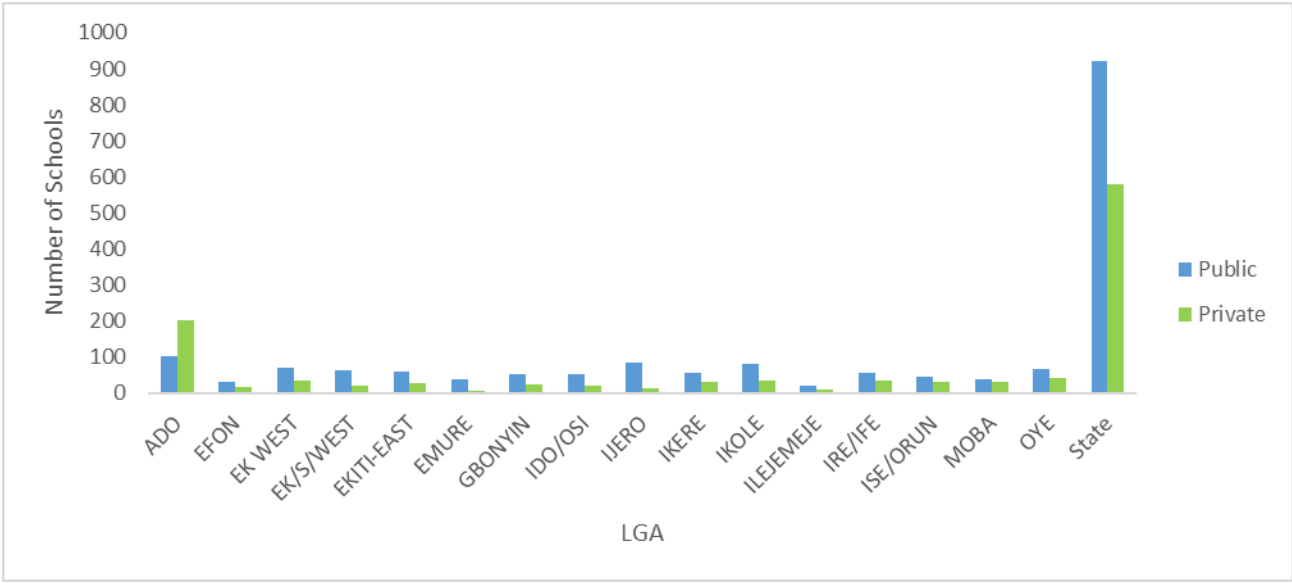


Fig 1.1: Number of Public and Private EECCDE/Pre-Primary Schools in Ekiti State 2023/2024

The figure above presents the distribution of public and private Early Childhood Care, Development, and Education (EECCDE)/Pre-Primary and Primary Schools across Ekiti State's Local Government Areas (LGAs) shows a dominance of public schools (920) over private schools (579), with public institutions making up approximately 61.4% of the total. Ado-Ekiti, the state capital, has the highest concentration of private schools (203), indicating a higher demand for private education in urban centers. In contrast, LGAs such as Ijero (83 public vs. 14 private) and Emure (39 public vs. 5 private) rely heavily on public schools, suggesting limited private sector participation in rural areas. This distribution suggests the need for targeted policies to enhance public school infrastructure, teacher availability, and learning resources in rural areas while also regulating and supporting private school expansion to ensure equitable access to quality education across the state.

Table 4.2: Enrolment in Public and Private ECCDE/Pre-Primary Schools by Gender in Ekiti State 2023/2024

| LGA | PUBLIC | | | | PRIVATE | | | | GRAND TOTAL |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| | MALE | FEMALE | % of FEMALE | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | % of FEMALE | TOTAL | |
| ADO | 1950 | 1927 | 49.7 | 3877 | 5107 | 4853 | 48.7 | 9960 | 13837 |
| EFON | 771 | 780 | 50.3 | 1551 | 403 | 400 | 49.8 | 803 | 2354 |
| EK WEST | 1062 | 1109 | 51.1 | 2171 | 768 | 814 | 51.5 | 1582 | 3753 |
| EK/S/WEST | 1000 | 1162 | 53.7 | 2162 | 382 | 419 | 52.3 | 801 | 2963 |
| EKITI-EAST | 962 | 1064 | 52.5 | 2026 | 485 | 540 | 52.7 | 1025 | 3051 |
| EMURE | 701 | 624 | 47.1 | 1325 | 164 | 157 | 48.9 | 321 | 1646 |
| GBONYIN | 923 | 948 | 50.7 | 1871 | 545 | 565 | 50.9 | 1110 | 2981 |
| IDO/OSI | 996 | 991 | 49.9 | 1987 | 490 | 490 | 50.0 | 980 | 2967 |
| IJERO | 1326 | 1401 | 51.4 | 2727 | 498 | 459 | 48.0 | 957 | 3684 |
| IKERE | 1323 | 1280 | 49.2 | 2603 | 700 | 640 | 47.8 | 1340 | 3943 |
| IKOLE | 1264 | 1354 | 51.7 | 2618 | 558 | 632 | 53.1 | 1190 | 3808 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 342 | 358 | 51.1 | 700 | 229 | 275 | 54.6 | 504 | 1204 |
| IRE/IFE | 985 | 1114 | 53.1 | 2099 | 749 | 804 | 51.8 | 1553 | 3652 |
| ISE/ORUN | 724 | 725 | 50.0 | 1449 | 799 | 795 | 49.9 | 1594 | 3043 |
| MOBA | 635 | 593 | 48.3 | 1228 | 737 | 782 | 51.5 | 1519 | 2747 |
| OYE | 1206 | 1247 | 50.8 | 2453 | 958 | 953 | 49.9 | 1911 | 4364 |
| STATE | 16170 | 16677 | 50.8 | 32847 | 13572 | 13578 | 50.0 | 27150 | 59997 |

The enrolment data for ECCDE/Pre-Primary schools in Ekiti State for the 2023/2024 academic session reveals a nearly equal gender distribution, with females constituting 50.8% (16,677) of public school enrolment and 50.0% (13,578) of private school enrolment, out of a total of 59,997 pupils. Public schools accommodate a larger share of enrolment (32,847), while private schools account for 27,150 pupils. Ado-Ekiti, being the state capital, has the highest enrolment (13,837), indicating higher demand for early childhood education in urban areas. The relatively balanced gender participation suggests progress in achieving gender parity in early childhood education. However, policy efforts should focus on improving access to quality education, particularly in rural areas where private school enrolment is lower, ensuring adequate infrastructure, qualified teachers, and gender-sensitive learning environments to sustain and enhance equitable access across the state.

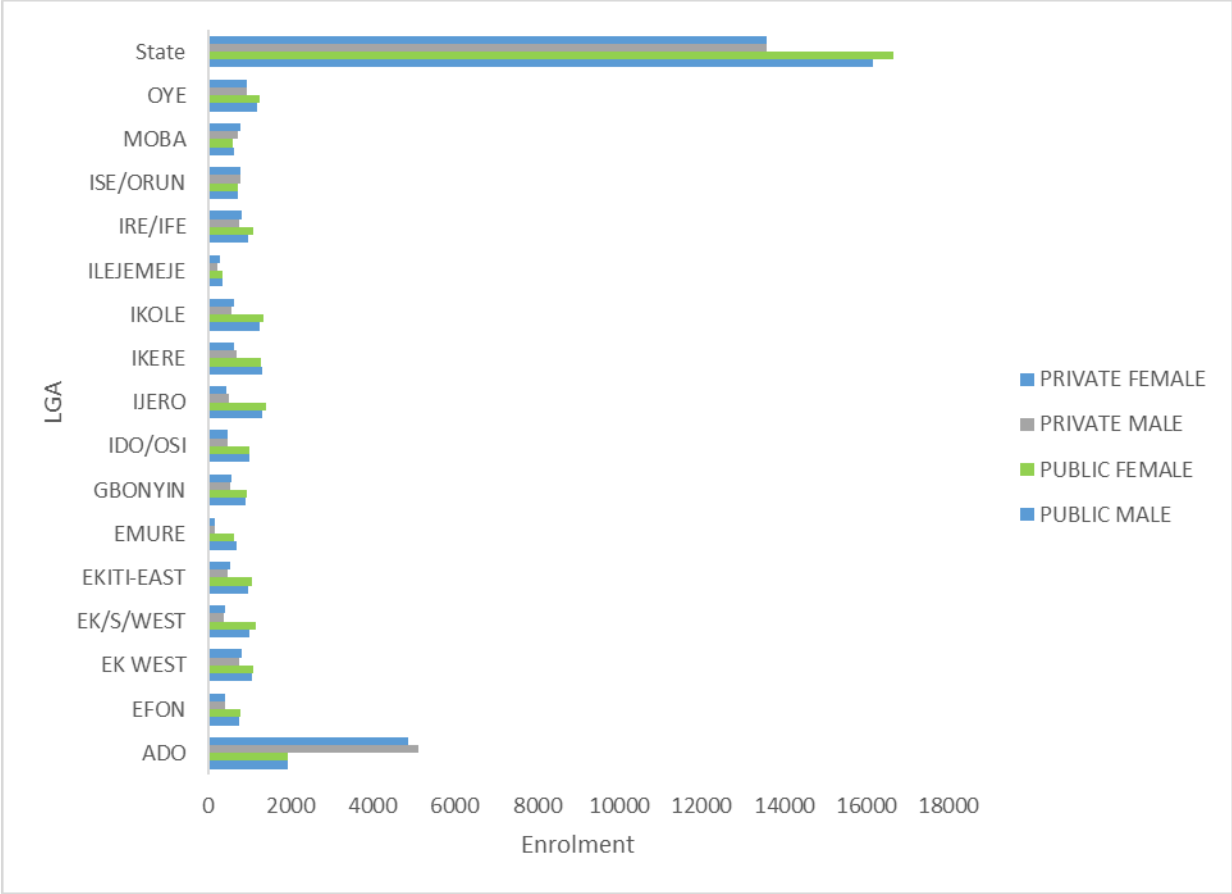


Fig.1.2: Enrolment in Public and Private ECCDE/Pre-Primary Schools by Gender in Ekiti State 2023/2024

Fig 1.2 provides the enrolment distribution in Ekiti State ECCDE/Pre-Primary schools shows that public schools accommodate 32,847 pupils (54.7% of total enrolment), while private schools account for 27,150 (45.3%). Gender parity is evident, with females making up 50.8% (16,677) of public school enrolment and 50.0% (13,578) in private schools. Ado-Ekiti, with the highest enrolment (13,837), reflects higher demand for private schooling in urban areas. The lower private school enrolment in rural LGAs, such as Emure (321) and Ijero (957), suggests limited access to private education. Policy interventions should prioritize strengthening public school infrastructure, teacher availability, and learning resources in rural areas while encouraging private sector investment to ensure equitable access to quality early childhood education statewide..

Table 1.3: Summary of Enrolment in Public and Private ECCDE/Pre-Primary Schools in Ekiti State 2023/2024

| TYPE OF SCHOOL | MALE | FEMALE | % of FEMALE | TOTAL |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| PUBLIC | 16170 | 16677 | 50.8 | 32847 |
| PRIVATE | 13572 | 13578 | 50.0 | 27150 |
| STATE | 29742 | 30255 | 50.4 | 59997 |

The total enrolment in ECCDE/Pre-Primary schools in Ekiti State for the 2023/2024 academic session stands at 59,997, with public schools accounting for 54.7% (32,847) and private schools 45.3% (27,150). Gender distribution is nearly equal, with females making up 50.4% (30,255) of total enrolment, slightly higher in public schools (50.8%) than in private schools (50.0%). The dominance of public schools in enrolment highlights their critical role in early childhood education, particularly in rural areas where private school presence is limited. The near gender parity indicates progress in inclusive education, but the lower private school enrolment suggests financial and accessibility constraints for some families.

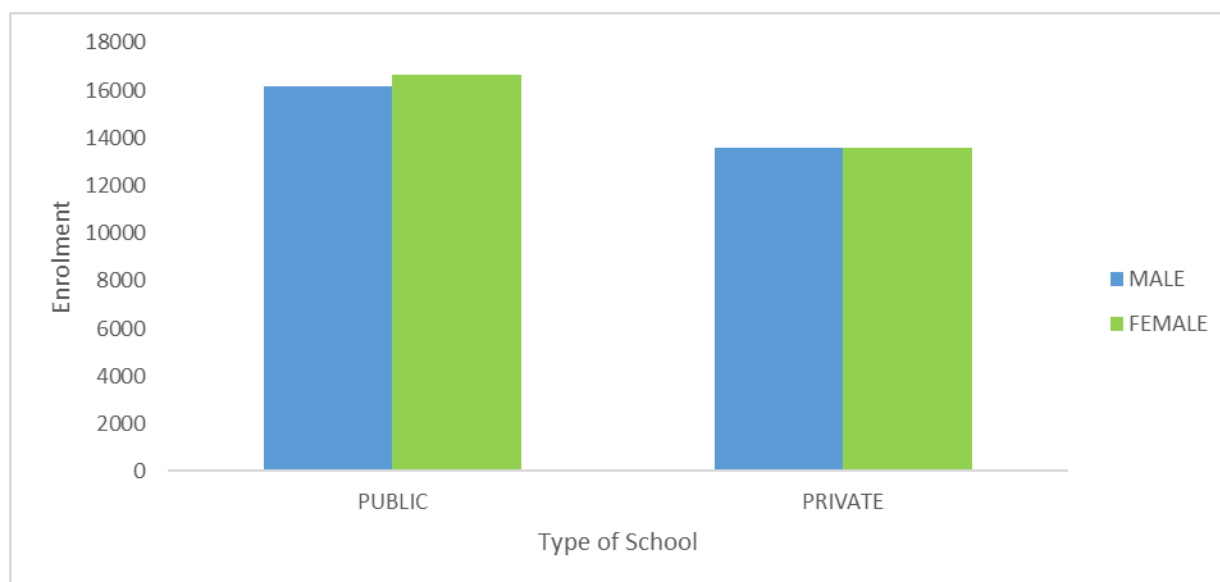


Figure 1.3: Summary of Enrolment in Public and Private ECCDE/Pre-Primary Schools in Ekiti State 2023/2024

Figure 1.3 provides a concise summary of enrolment in Early Childhood Care and Development Education (ECCDE)/Pre-Primary schools in Ekiti State for the academic year 2023/2024, categorizing pupils by gender and school type. The data reveals that public schools accommodate 32,847 pupils, while private schools have 27,150. Gender representation is nearly balanced, with females making up 50.8% (16,677) of public school enrolment and 50.0% (13,578) in private schools. The higher enrolment in public schools suggests their crucial role in early childhood education, especially for families with limited financial resources. The slight gender variation indicates progress toward equitable access for both boys and girls.

Table 1.4: Enrolment in Public ECCDE/ Pre-Primary Schools by LGA, Age and Gender in Ekiti State 2023/2024

| LGA | Below Age 3 | | | Age 3 | | | Age 4 | | | Age 5 | | | Above Age 5 | | | GRAND TOTAL |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | M | F | TOTAL | M | F | TOTAL | M | F | TOTAL | M | F | TOTAL | M | F | TOTAL | |
| ADO | 142 | 135 | 277 | 468 | 453 | 921 | 643 | 624 | 1267 | 481 | 478 | 959 | 216 | 237 | 453 | 3877 |
| EFON | 150 | 125 | 275 | 103 | 84 | 187 | 238 | 243 | 481 | 179 | 220 | 399 | 101 | 108 | 209 | 1551 |
| EK WEST | 89 | 48 | 137 | 175 | 222 | 397 | 339 | 310 | 649 | 317 | 328 | 645 | 142 | 201 | 662 | 2490 |
| EK/S/WEST | 93 | 91 | 184 | 154 | 179 | 333 | 297 | 397 | 694 | 282 | 296 | 578 | 174 | 199 | 373 | 2162 |
| EKITI-EAST | 124 | 119 | 243 | 189 | 171 | 360 | 332 | 389 | 721 | 217 | 262 | 479 | 100 | 123 | 223 | 2026 |
| EMURE | 69 | 62 | 131 | 89 | 82 | 171 | 168 | 159 | 327 | 169 | 159 | 328 | 206 | 162 | 596 | 1553 |
| GBONYIN | 118 | 182 | 300 | 177 | 170 | 347 | 243 | 223 | 466 | 232 | 228 | 460 | 153 | 145 | 298 | 1871 |
| IDO/OSI | 126 | 117 | 243 | 156 | 142 | 298 | 302 | 301 | 603 | 243 | 255 | 498 | 169 | 176 | 345 | 1987 |
| IJERO | 219 | 171 | 390 | 349 | 270 | 619 | 245 | 368 | 613 | 286 | 403 | 689 | 227 | 189 | 643 | 2954 |
| IKERE | 155 | 134 | 289 | 221 | 210 | 431 | 395 | 421 | 816 | 306 | 329 | 635 | 246 | 186 | 432 | 2603 |
| IKOLE | 135 | 125 | 260 | 196 | 195 | 391 | 389 | 475 | 864 | 327 | 325 | 652 | 217 | 234 | 451 | 2618 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 29 | 23 | 52 | 41 | 46 | 87 | 128 | 141 | 269 | 104 | 109 | 213 | 40 | 39 | 83 | 1504 |
| IRE/IFE | 102 | 100 | 202 | 208 | 221 | 429 | 251 | 296 | 547 | 238 | 277 | 515 | 186 | 220 | 406 | 2099 |
| ISE/ORUN | 61 | 70 | 131 | 152 | 156 | 308 | 205 | 152 | 357 | 195 | 233 | 428 | 111 | 114 | 225 | 1449 |
| MOBA | 71 | 64 | 135 | 101 | 93 | 194 | 164 | 162 | 326 | 157 | 148 | 305 | 142 | 126 | 631 | 1591 |
| OYE | 179 | 221 | 400 | 299 | 305 | 604 | 325 | 324 | 649 | 264 | 271 | 535 | 139 | 126 | 265 | 2453 |
| STATE | 1862 | 1787 | 3649 | 3078 | 2999 | 6077 | 4664 | 4985 | 9649 | 3997 | 4321 | 8318 | 2569 | 2585 | 5154 | 32847 |

The enrolment data for public Early Childhood Care, Development, and Education (ECCDE)/Pre-Primary schools in Ekiti State for the 2023/2024 academic year indicates a total of 32,847 children are enrolled across the state, with 18,862 males (57.4%) and 17,987 females (54.7%), indicating a slightly higher male enrolment. The highest enrolment is recorded in Ado LGA (3,877), while the lowest is in Ilejemeje (1,504). Age distribution patterns show that the majority of children are enrolled at ages 3 to 5, with age 4 having the highest enrolment (9,649), followed by age 3 (6,077) and age 5 (8,318), demonstrating a concentration in the key pre-primary years. Enrolment for children below age 3 (3,649) and above age 5 (5,154) is relatively lower, suggesting limited early or delayed school entry. Notably, LGAs like Ikole, Ikere, and Oye also exhibit high enrolments, while Efon, Emure, and Ise/Orun report comparatively lower figures. These enrolment trends provide critical insights for resource allocation, policy interventions, and strategies to enhance early childhood education access and retention across Ekiti State

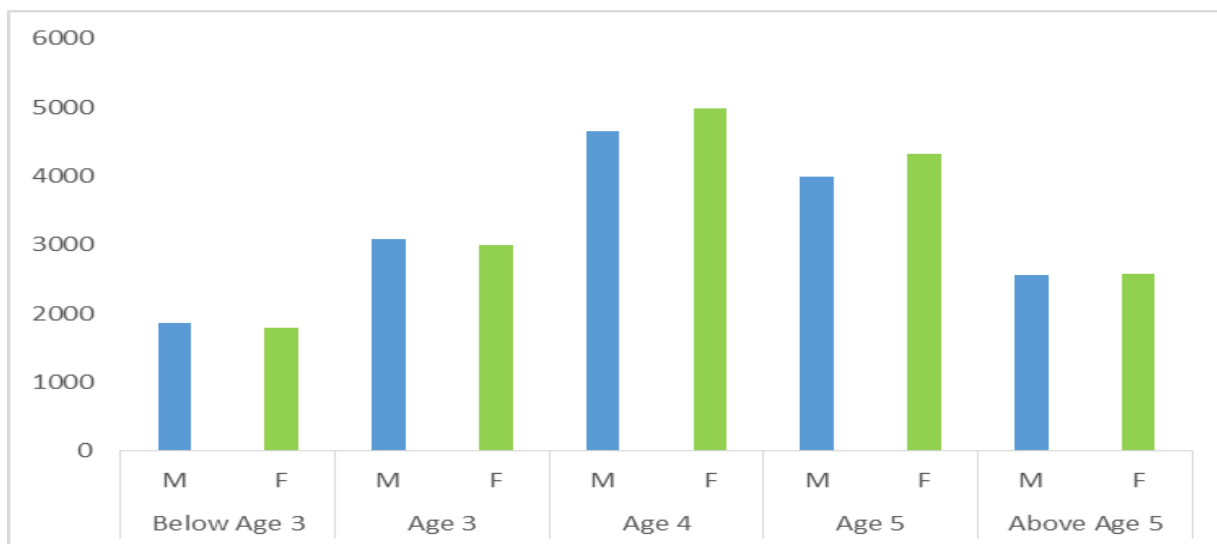


Figure 1.4: Summary of Enrolment in Public ECCDE/ Pre-Primary by Age and Gender

Fig 1.4 presents a comprehensive overview of enrolment in public Early Childhood Care and Development Education (ECCDE)/Pre-Primary schools in Ekiti State for the academic year 2023/2024, categorized by local government area (LGA), age groups (Below Age 3, Age 3, Age 4, Age 5, and Above Age 5), and gender. The data underscores the distribution of male and female pupils across different age brackets. Notably, a progressive increase in enrolment from below age 3 to age 4, followed by a decline from age 5 onwards. The highest enrolment is recorded at age 4 (9,649), with 4,664 males and 4,985 females, suggesting this age group as the peak period for pre-primary education participation. Age 3 follows with 6,077 children enrolled (3,078 males, 2,999 females), indicating a substantial early uptake. However, enrolment declines at age 5 (8,318; 3,997 males, 4,321 females), likely due to transitions into primary education or other factors affecting school retention. Enrolment is significantly lower for children below age 3 (3,649) and those above age 5 (5,154), reflecting a limited intake of very young learners and possible late entry or repetition among older children. Gender distribution remains relatively balanced across all age groups, with a slight female advantage at ages 4 and 5. These trends provide insights into early education participation and highlight the need for targeted interventions to optimize enrolment patterns and ensure smooth transitions into formal schooling.

Table 1.5: Enrolment in Private ECCDE/ Pre-Primary Schools by LGA, Age and Gender in Ekiti State 2023/2024

| LGA | Below Age 3 | | | Age 3 | | | Age 4 | | | Age 5 | | | Above Age 5 | | | GRAND TOTAL |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | M | F | TOTAL | M | F | TOTAL | M | F | TOTAL | M | F | TOTAL | M | F | TOTAL | |
| ADO | 449 | 354 | 803 | 644 | 512 | 1156 | 2305 | 2272 | 4577 | 965 | 981 | 1946 | 744 | 734 | 1478 | 9960 |
| EFON | 70 | 91 | 161 | 94 | 82 | 176 | 73 | 89 | 162 | 97 | 74 | 171 | 69 | 64 | 133 | 803 |
| EK WEST | 148 | 161 | 309 | 126 | 139 | 265 | 190 | 178 | 368 | 171 | 197 | 368 | 133 | 139 | 272 | 1582 |
| EK/S/WEST | 77 | 86 | 163 | 69 | 85 | 154 | 80 | 98 | 178 | 88 | 89 | 177 | 68 | 61 | 129 | 801 |
| EKITI-EAST | 69 | 68 | 137 | 81 | 92 | 173 | 134 | 125 | 259 | 126 | 124 | 250 | 75 | 131 | 206 | 1025 |
| EMURE | 20 | 19 | 39 | 20 | 19 | 39 | 30 | 28 | 58 | 59 | 49 | 108 | 35 | 42 | 77 | 321 |
| GBONYIN | 44 | 70 | 114 | 174 | 209 | 383 | 126 | 90 | 216 | 120 | 134 | 254 | 81 | 62 | 143 | 1110 |
| IDO/OSI | 55 | 52 | 107 | 105 | 124 | 229 | 98 | 112 | 210 | 137 | 118 | 255 | 95 | 84 | 179 | 980 |
| IJERO | 77 | 79 | 156 | 81 | 71 | 152 | 129 | 107 | 236 | 108 | 98 | 206 | 103 | 104 | 207 | 957 |
| IKERE | 73 | 78 | 151 | 94 | 85 | 179 | 160 | 150 | 310 | 179 | 152 | 331 | 194 | 175 | 369 | 1340 |
| IKOLE | 45 | 66 | 111 | 63 | 93 | 156 | 175 | 157 | 332 | 178 | 198 | 376 | 97 | 118 | 215 | 1190 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 110 | 168 | 278 | 119 | 107 | 226 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 504 |
| IRE/IFE | 114 | 109 | 223 | 135 | 153 | 288 | 189 | 190 | 379 | 179 | 213 | 392 | 132 | 139 | 271 | 1553 |
| ISE/ORUN | 64 | 59 | 123 | 88 | 94 | 182 | 262 | 271 | 533 | 259 | 232 | 491 | 126 | 139 | 265 | 1594 |
| MOBA | 91 | 92 | 183 | 98 | 132 | 230 | 237 | 227 | 464 | 233 | 255 | 488 | 78 | 76 | 154 | 1519 |
| OYE | 116 | 103 | 219 | 161 | 172 | 333 | 187 | 159 | 346 | 267 | 311 | 578 | 227 | 208 | 435 | 1911 |
| STATE | 1512 | 1487 | 2999 | 2033 | 2062 | 4095 | 4485 | 4421 | 8906 | 3285 | 3332 | 6617 | 2257 | 2276 | 4533 | 27150 |

The enrolment data for private Early Childhood Care, Development, and Education (ECCDE)/Pre-Primary schools in Ekiti State for the 2023/2024 academic year shows a total of 27,150 children enrolled, with a relatively balanced gender distribution (13,512 males, 13,638 females). The highest enrolment is recorded at age 4 (8,906), followed by age 5 (6,617) and age 3 (4,095), indicating that the majority of children in private ECCDE settings are within the critical pre-primary years. Notably, Ado LGA has the highest enrolment (9,960), significantly surpassing all other LGAs, while Emure (321) and Ilejemeje (504) report the lowest. The data also reveals that enrolment for children below age 3 (2,999) and above age 5 (4,533) is relatively lower, suggesting limited early entry and delayed schooling in private institutions. Compared to public ECCDE schools, private schools exhibit a higher concentration of enrolment at age 4, indicating a preference for private pre-primary education at this critical stage.

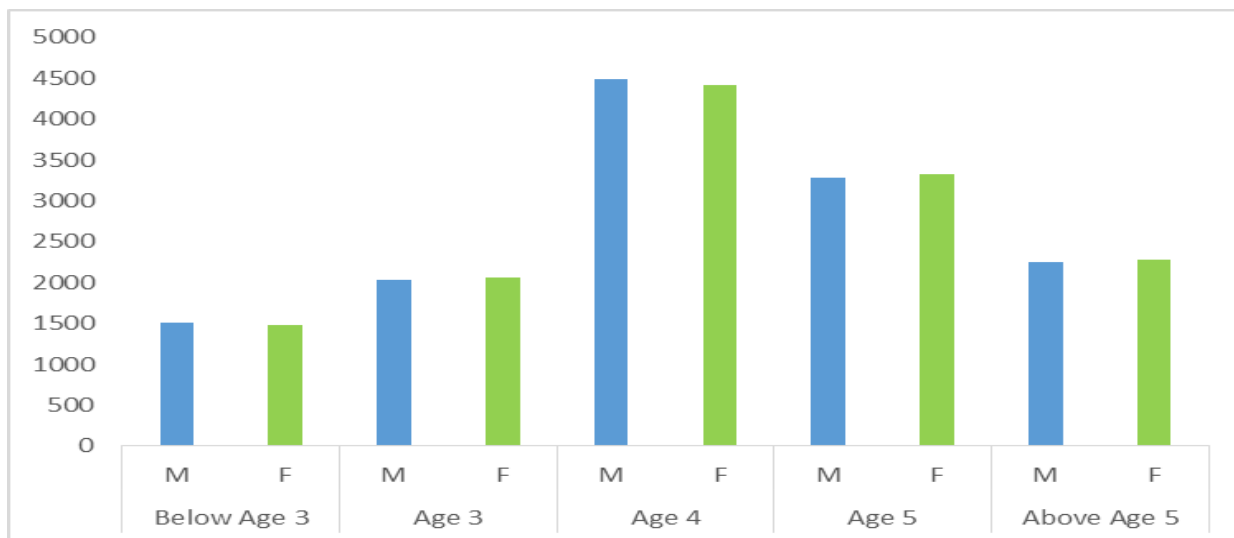


Figure 1.5: Summary of Enrolment in Private ECCDE/ Pre-Primary by Age and Gender

Fig 1.5 provides a detailed breakdown of enrolment in private Early Childhood Care and Development Education (ECCDE)/Pre-Primary schools in Ekiti State for the academic year 2023/2024. The data is segmented by local government area (LGA), age groups (Below Age 3, Age 3, Age 4, Age 5, and Above Age 5), and gender. The figure reveals a steady increase from below age 3 (2,999) to a peak at age 4 (8,906), followed by a decline at age 5 (6,617) and further at above age 5 (4,533). This trend indicates that most children in private ECCDE settings enroll at age 4, likely as part of structured pre-primary education before transitioning to primary school. Gender distribution remains relatively balanced across all age groups, with a slight female dominance at age 3 (2,033 males, 2,062 females), age 4 (4,485 males, 4,421 females), age 5 (3,285 males, 3,332 females), and above age 5 (2,257 males, 2,276 females). The lower enrolment of children below age 3 suggests limited access or preference for home-based early childhood care at this stage. These patterns provide critical insights for education planners in optimizing enrolment strategies, ensuring age-appropriate entry, and improving early childhood education quality and accessibility across private schools in Ekiti State.

Table 1.6: Enrolment in Public and Private ECCDE/ Pre-Primary Schools by LGA, Age and Gender in Ekiti State 2023/2024

| LGA | Below Age 3 | | | Age 3 | | | Age 4 | | | Age 5 | | | Above Age 5 | | GRAND TOTAL | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | M | F | TOTAL | M | F | TOTAL | M | F | TOTAL | M | F | TOTAL | M | F | TOTAL | |
| ADO | 591 | 489 | 1080 | 1112 | 965 | 2077 | 2948 | 2896 | 5844 | 1446 | 1459 | 2905 | 960 | 971 | 1931 | 13837 |
| EFON | 220 | 216 | 436 | 197 | 166 | 363 | 311 | 332 | 643 | 276 | 294 | 570 | 170 | 172 | 342 | 2354 |
| EK WEST | 237 | 209 | 446 | 301 | 361 | 662 | 529 | 488 | 1017 | 488 | 525 | 1013 | 275 | 340 | 934 | 4072 |
| EK/S/WEST | 170 | 177 | 347 | 223 | 264 | 487 | 377 | 495 | 872 | 370 | 385 | 755 | 242 | 260 | 502 | 2963 |
| EKITI-EAST | 193 | 187 | 380 | 270 | 263 | 533 | 466 | 514 | 980 | 343 | 386 | 729 | 175 | 254 | 429 | 3051 |
| EMURE | 89 | 81 | 170 | 109 | 101 | 210 | 198 | 187 | 385 | 228 | 208 | 436 | 241 | 204 | 673 | 1874 |
| GBONYIN | 162 | 252 | 414 | 351 | 379 | 730 | 369 | 313 | 682 | 352 | 362 | 714 | 234 | 207 | 441 | 2981 |
| IDO/OSI | 181 | 169 | 350 | 261 | 266 | 527 | 400 | 413 | 813 | 380 | 373 | 753 | 264 | 260 | 524 | 2967 |
| IJERO | 296 | 250 | 546 | 430 | 341 | 771 | 374 | 475 | 849 | 394 | 501 | 895 | 330 | 293 | 850 | 3911 |
| IKERE | 228 | 212 | 440 | 315 | 295 | 610 | 555 | 571 | 1126 | 485 | 481 | 966 | 440 | 361 | 801 | 3943 |
| IKOLE | 180 | 191 | 371 | 259 | 288 | 547 | 564 | 632 | 1196 | 505 | 523 | 1028 | 314 | 352 | 666 | 3808 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 29 | 23 | 52 | 41 | 46 | 87 | 238 | 309 | 547 | 223 | 216 | 439 | 40 | 39 | 883 | 2008 |
| IRE/IFE | 216 | 209 | 425 | 343 | 374 | 717 | 440 | 486 | 926 | 417 | 490 | 907 | 318 | 359 | 677 | 3652 |
| ISE/ORUN | 125 | 129 | 254 | 240 | 250 | 490 | 467 | 423 | 890 | 454 | 465 | 919 | 237 | 253 | 490 | 3043 |
| MOBA | 162 | 156 | 318 | 199 | 225 | 424 | 401 | 389 | 790 | 390 | 403 | 793 | 220 | 202 | 785 | 3110 |
| OYE | 295 | 324 | 619 | 460 | 477 | 937 | 512 | 483 | 995 | 531 | 582 | 1113 | 366 | 334 | 700 | 4364 |
| STATE | 3374 | 3274 | 6648 | 5111 | 5061 | 10172 | 9149 | 9406 | 18555 | 7282 | 7653 | 14935 | 4826 | 4861 | 9687 | 59997 |

Table 1.6 presents a comprehensive enrolment data for Early Childhood Care, Development, and Education (ECCDE) and Pre-Primary Schools in Ekiti State for the 2023/2024 academic session shows a progressive increase in enrolment from below age 3 (6,648 pupils) to a peak at age 4 (18,555 pupils), before declining at age 5 (14,935 pupils) and further at above age 5 (9,687 pupils). This pattern suggests that most children enroll in ECCDE at ages 3 and 4, aligning with the standard pre-primary education structure, while the decline at age 5 and above may indicate transitions into formal primary education. Gender distribution remains relatively balanced across all age groups, with males slightly outnumbering females below age 3 (3,374 males vs. 3,274 females), while at older ages, female enrolment is slightly higher (age 5: 7,653 females vs. 7,282 males). The highest enrolment is recorded in Ado LGA (13,837 pupils), reflecting its urban population density, while smaller LGAs like Emure (1,874 pupils) and Ilejemeje (2,008 pupils) have significantly lower enrolments. These findings highlight the need for targeted interventions to ensure equitable access to ECCDE, particularly in underserved LGAs, and to strengthen the transition pathways into primary education.

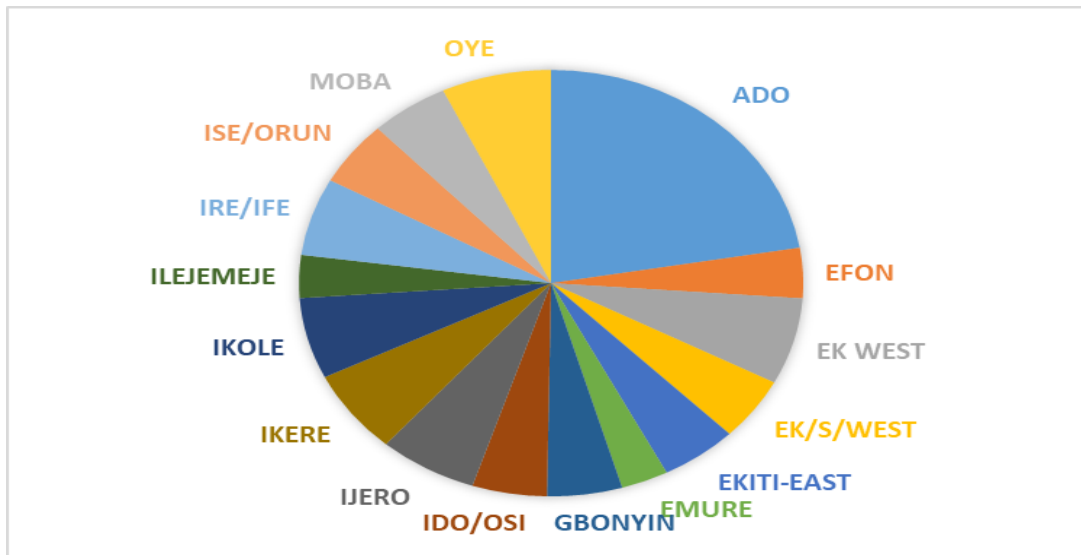


Fig1.6 Percentage Summary of Enrolment in Public and Private ECCDE/Pre-Primary by LGA

Fig 1.6 provides a percentage distribution of enrolment in both public and private Early Childhood Care and Development Education (ECCDE)/Pre-Primary schools in Ekiti State for the academic year 2023/2024. The percentage distribution of enrolment in public and private ECCDE/Pre-Primary schools across Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Ekiti State highlights significant variations, with Ado LGA accounting for 23.1% of total enrolment, far exceeding all other LGAs, likely due to its urbanization, population density, and better access to educational facilities. The next highest enrolments are recorded in Oye (7.3%), Ekiti West (6.8%), Ikere (6.6%), and Ijero (6.5%), indicating relatively strong participation in ECCDE/pre-primary education in these areas. Conversely, LGAs like Emure (3.1%), Ilejemeje (3.3%), and Efon (3.9%) have the lowest shares, suggesting potential barriers such as rurality, lower population density, and limited school infrastructure. The relatively even spread across mid-tier LGAs (ranging from 4.9% to 6.3%) suggests a moderate level of access, but the stark contrast between

Ado LGA and lower-enrolment LGAs highlights the need for targeted interventions to bridge educational disparities and improve early childhood education access in underserved areas.

Table 1.7: Enrolment in Public ECCDE/ Pre-Primary Schools by LGA, Class and Gender in Ekiti State 2023/2024

| LGA | NUR. 1 | | | NUR. 2 | | | NUR. 3 | | | GRAND TOTAL |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | |
| ADO | 768 | 729 | 1497 | 968 | 953 | 1921 | 67 | 79 | 146 | 3564 |
| EFON | 286 | 265 | 551 | 264 | 282 | 546 | 34 | 52 | 86 | 1183 |
| EK WEST | 299 | 304 | 603 | 334 | 306 | 640 | 86 | 78 | 164 | 1407 |
| EK/S/WEST | 310 | 350 | 660 | 358 | 402 | 760 | 130 | 99 | 229 | 1649 |
| EKITI-EAST | 432 | 463 | 895 | 443 | 463 | 906 | 109 | 104 | 213 | 2014 |
| EMURE | 200 | 184 | 384 | 152 | 131 | 283 | 60 | 41 | 101 | 768 |
| GBONYIN | 316 | 308 | 624 | 405 | 411 | 816 | 49 | 50 | 99 | 1539 |
| IDO/OSI | 241 | 243 | 484 | 227 | 225 | 452 | 22 | 20 | 42 | 978 |
| IJERO | 520 | 430 | 950 | 580 | 450 | 1030 | 343 | 90 | 433 | 2413 |
| IKERE | 316 | 346 | 662 | 343 | 376 | 719 | 142 | 121 | 263 | 1644 |
| IKOLE | 405 | 411 | 816 | 393 | 456 | 849 | 137 | 129 | 266 | 1931 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 102 | 123 | 225 | 115 | 123 | 238 | 21 | 23 | 44 | 507 |
| IRE/IFE | 302 | 331 | 633 | 330 | 350 | 680 | 138 | 90 | 228 | 1541 |
| ISE/ORUN | 195 | 178 | 373 | 225 | 191 | 416 | 45 | 56 | 101 | 890 |
| MOBA | 166 | 162 | 328 | 144 | 123 | 267 | 46 | 28 | 74 | 669 |
| OYE | 457 | 508 | 965 | 593 | 658 | 1251 | 55 | 56 | 111 | 2327 |
| STATE | 5315 | 5335 | 10650 | 5874 | 5900 | 11774 | 1484 | 1116 | 2600 | 25024 |

The enrolment distribution in public ECCDE/Pre-Primary schools across Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Ekiti State for the 2023/2024 academic session reveals significant variations across different classes and gender. Ado LGA recorded the highest enrolment with a total of 3,564 pupils, followed by Oye (2,327), Ijero (2,413), and Ikole (1,931). Mid-range enrolments were observed in Ekiti-East (2,014), Ekiti South-West (1,649), Ikere (1,644), and Gbonyin (1,539). Meanwhile, Ilejemeje (507), Moba (669), Emure (768), and Ise/Orun (890) had the lowest enrolments, suggesting disparities in access to early childhood education. In terms of class distribution, Nursery 2 had the highest enrolment across most LGAs, followed by Nursery 1, while Nursery 3 had the least number of pupils. Gender distribution was fairly balanced, with male pupils numbering 5,315 in Nursery 1, 5,874 in Nursery 2, and 1,484 in Nursery 3, while female pupils were 5,335, 5,900, and 1,116 in the respective classes. The total enrolment across all LGAs stood at 25,024, emphasizing the need for continued investment in early childhood education infrastructure and resources to enhance access and quality of learning experiences in public ECCDE schools across the state.

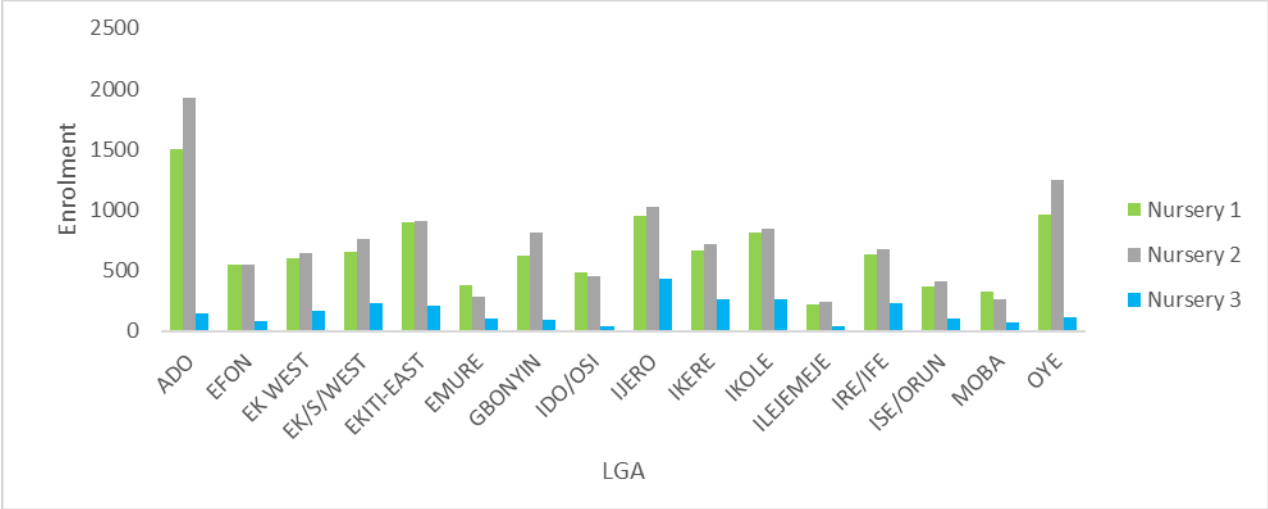


Figure 1.7: Enrolment in Public ECCDE/ Pre-Primary Schools by LGA and Class

Fig 1.7 provides a detailed breakdown of enrolment in public Early Childhood Care and Development Education (ECCDE)/Pre-Primary schools in Ekiti State for the academic year 2023/2024, categorized by local government area (LGA), class level (Nursery 1, Nursery 2, and Nursery 3), and gender. The data reveals the distribution of male and female students across different classes within each LGA. Notable observations include the varying enrolment numbers in Nursery 1, Nursery 2, and Nursery 3 across LGAs, reflecting the demographic and educational priorities in each locality. For instance, Ado LGA recorded the highest total enrolment across all nursery levels, particularly in Nursery 2 (1,921 pupils), followed by Oye (1,251) and Ijero (1,030). The data indicates that Nursery 2 consistently has the highest enrolment, suggesting that more children join at this stage rather than starting in Nursery 1. In contrast, Nursery 3 has the lowest enrolment, with some LGAs such as Ilejemeje (44), Emure (101), and Moba (74) having significantly fewer pupils. The grand total across all classes is 25,024, reflecting a relatively high engagement in early childhood education. However, variations in enrolment across LGAs may indicate differences in school availability, population density, or parental preferences for early education.

Table 1.8: Enrolment in Private ECCDE/ Pre-Primary Schools by LGA, Class and Gender: 2023/2024

| LGA | NUR. 1 | | | NUR. 2 | | | NUR. 3 | | | GRAND TOTAL |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | |
| ADO | 1450 | 1421 | 2871 | 1113 | 1178 | 2291 | 560 | 587 | 1147 | 6309 |
| EFON | 130 | 136 | 266 | 114 | 110 | 224 | 24 | 30 | 54 | 544 |
| EK WEST | 273 | 299 | 572 | 243 | 228 | 471 | 128 | 122 | 250 | 1293 |
| EK/S/WEST | 170 | 169 | 339 | 130 | 131 | 261 | 55 | 56 | 111 | 711 |
| EKITI-EAST | 131 | 141 | 272 | 116 | 130 | 246 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 518 |
| EMURE | 59 | 40 | 99 | 16 | 20 | 36 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 140 |
| GBONYIN | 325 | 373 | 698 | 217 | 245 | 462 | 131 | 167 | 298 | 1458 |
| IDO/OSI | 266 | 230 | 496 | 184 | 172 | 356 | 41 | 34 | 75 | 927 |
| IJERO | 146 | 171 | 317 | 156 | 150 | 306 | 84 | 92 | 176 | 799 |
| IKERE | 501 | 473 | 974 | 326 | 337 | 663 | 204 | 217 | 421 | 2058 |
| IKOLE | 342 | 394 | 736 | 257 | 282 | 539 | 97 | 96 | 193 | 1468 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 57 | 79 | 136 | 54 | 68 | 122 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 258 |
| IRE/IFE | 485 | 524 | 1009 | 216 | 221 | 437 | 80 | 65 | 145 | 1591 |
| ISE/ORUN | 187 | 194 | 381 | 197 | 196 | 393 | 10 | 8 | 18 | 792 |
| MOBA | 211 | 213 | 424 | 146 | 157 | 303 | 15 | 11 | 26 | 753 |
| OYE | 509 | 525 | 1034 | 235 | 248 | 483 | 50 | 84 | 134 | 1651 |
| STATE | 5242 | 5382 | 10624 | 3720 | 3873 | 7593 | 1481 | 1572 | 3053 | 21270 |

Table 1.8 presents a detailed breakdown of enrollment in private ECCDE/Pre-Primary schools in Ekiti State for the 2023/2024 academic year, categorized by local government area, class, and gender. The data reveals that Ado LGA has the highest total enrolment (6,309), followed by Ikere (2,058) and Oye (1,651), indicating a higher demand for private early childhood education in urban areas. Nursery 1 consistently has the highest enrolment across most LGAs, suggesting that private schools attract more children at the foundational stage, while Nursery 3 has the lowest enrolment (3,053), possibly due to early transition to primary school or parental preference for public education at later pre-primary stages. LGAs with the lowest private school enrolment include Emure (140), Ilejemeje (258), and Moba (753), reflecting either limited private school options or lower demand. Gender distribution remains relatively balanced across all LGAs, with minor variations. Overall, private schools account for 21,270 ECCDE pupils, which is lower than the 25,024 enrolled in public schools, highlighting the continued significance of public early childhood education while also emphasizing the role of private institutions in specific areas.

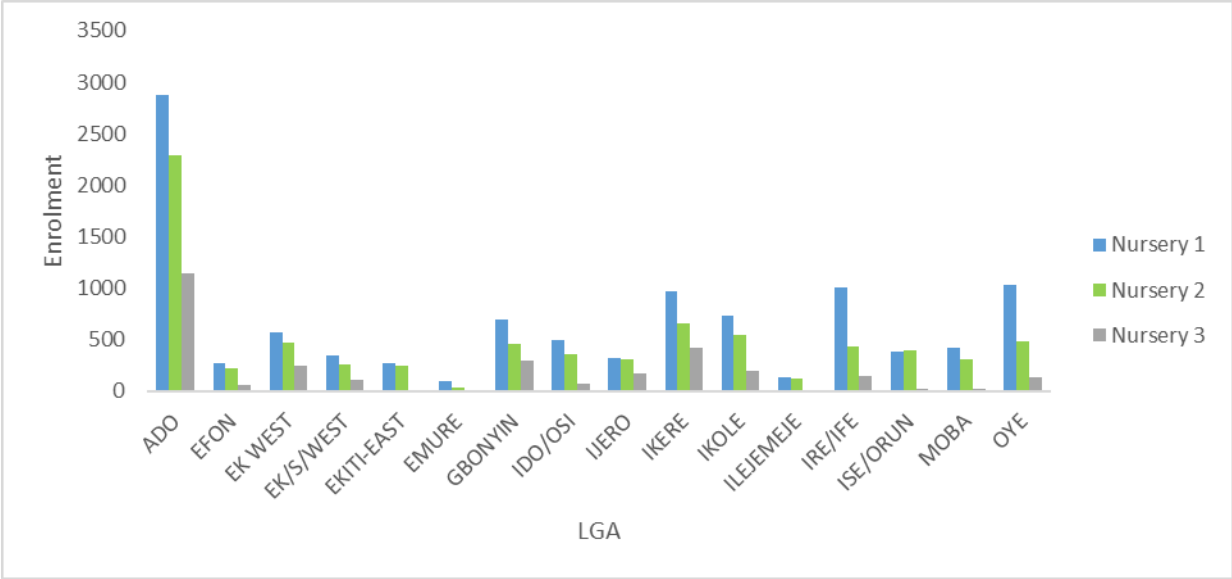


Figure 1.8: Enrolment in Private ECCDE/ Pre-Primary Schools by LGA and Class

fig 1.8 provides a detailed breakdown of enrolment in private Early Childhood Care and Development Education (ECCDE)/Pre-Primary schools in Ekiti State for the academic year 2023/2024, categorized by local government area (LGA), class level (Nursery 1, Nursery 2, and Nursery 3), and gender. The data reveals the distribution of male and female students across different classes within each LGA. Notable observations include the varying enrolment numbers in Nursery 1, Nursery 2, and Nursery 3 across LGAs, reflecting the demographic and educational priorities in each locality. For instance, in Ado LGA has the highest enrolment across all classes, with 2,871 pupils in Nursery 1, 2,291 in Nursery 2, and 1,147 in Nursery 3, highlighting a strong preference for private early childhood education in the state capital. Other LGAs with significant enrolment include Ikere (2,058 total) and Oye (1,651 total), whereas LGAs like Emure (140 total) and Ilejemeje (258 total) have much lower enrolment, suggesting either fewer private schools or lower demand. Nursery 1 has the highest enrolment across all LGAs, while Nursery 3 has the lowest, likely due to early transitions to primary school. Notably, Ekiti-East and Ilejemeje recorded zero enrolment in Nursery 3, which may indicate a complete transition of pupils to primary school at that stage. These figures reflect the distribution and accessibility of private ECCDE services across Ekiti State, underscoring regional disparities in early childhood education enrolment.

Table 1.9: Enrolment in Public and Private ECCDE/ Pre-Primary Schools by LGA, Class and Gender

| LGA | NUR. 1 | | | NUR. 2 | | | NUR. 3 | | | GRAND TOTAL |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | |
| ADO | 2218 | 2150 | 4368 | 2081 | 2131 | 4212 | 627 | 666 | 1293 | 9873 |
| EFON | 416 | 401 | 817 | 378 | 392 | 770 | 58 | 82 | 140 | 1727 |
| EK WEST | 572 | 603 | 1175 | 577 | 534 | 1111 | 214 | 200 | 414 | 2700 |
| EK/S/WEST | 480 | 519 | 999 | 488 | 533 | 1021 | 185 | 155 | 340 | 2360 |
| EKITI-EAST | 563 | 604 | 1167 | 559 | 593 | 1152 | 109 | 104 | 213 | 2532 |
| EMURE | 259 | 224 | 483 | 168 | 151 | 319 | 62 | 44 | 106 | 908 |
| GBONYIN | 641 | 681 | 1322 | 622 | 656 | 1278 | 180 | 217 | 397 | 2997 |
| IDO/OSI | 507 | 473 | 980 | 411 | 397 | 808 | 63 | 54 | 117 | 1905 |
| IJERO | 666 | 601 | 1267 | 736 | 600 | 1336 | 427 | 182 | 609 | 3212 |
| IKERE | 817 | 819 | 1636 | 669 | 713 | 1382 | 346 | 338 | 684 | 3702 |
| IKOLE | 747 | 805 | 1552 | 650 | 738 | 1388 | 234 | 225 | 459 | 3399 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 159 | 202 | 361 | 169 | 191 | 360 | 21 | 23 | 44 | 765 |
| IRE/IFE | 787 | 855 | 1642 | 546 | 571 | 1117 | 218 | 155 | 373 | 3132 |
| ISE/ORUN | 382 | 372 | 754 | 422 | 387 | 809 | 55 | 64 | 119 | 1682 |
| MOBA | 377 | 375 | 752 | 290 | 280 | 570 | 61 | 39 | 100 | 1422 |
| OYE | 966 | 1033 | 1999 | 828 | 906 | 1734 | 105 | 140 | 245 | 3978 |
| STATE | 10557 | 10717 | 21274 | 9594 | 9773 | 19367 | 2965 | 2688 | 5653 | 46294 |

Table 1.9 provides a comprehensive overview of enrollment in both public and private ECCDE/Pre-Primary schools in Ekiti State for the 2023/2024 academic year, presenting data by local government area, class, and gender. The total state-wide enrolment stands at 46,294, with Nursery 1 having the highest number of pupils (21,274), followed by Nursery 2 (19,367) and Nursery 3 (5,653). Ado LGA has the highest enrolment, with a total of 9,873 pupils across Nursery 1 to Nursery 3, followed by Oye (3,978), Ikole (3,399), and Ikere (3,702), indicating a higher concentration of early childhood education facilities in these areas. In contrast, Ilejemeje (765) and Emure (908) recorded the lowest enrolment, suggesting limited access to ECCDE services. The sharp decline in Nursery 3 enrolment suggests an early transition to primary school or other structural factors affecting retention. Across all LGAs, there is a near-equal distribution of male and female pupils, reflecting gender inclusivity in early childhood education. The detailed breakdown underscores the role of both public and private sectors in ensuring widespread access to foundational education across various local government areas in Ekiti State.

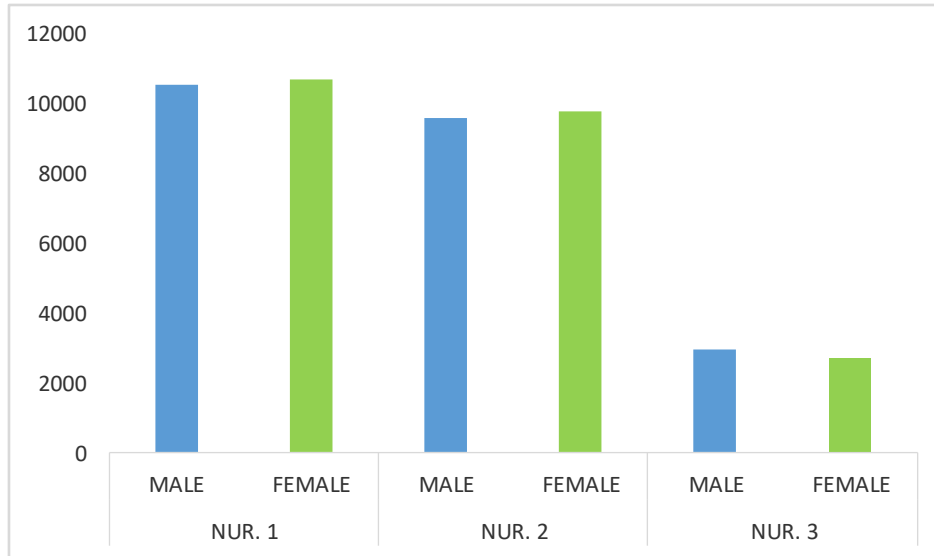


Figure 1.9: Enrolment in Public and Private ECCDE/ Pre-Primary Schools by Class and Gender

Fig 1.9 presents a consolidated view of enrolment in both public and private Early Childhood Care and Development Education (ECCDE)/Pre-Primary schools in Ekiti State for the academic year, categorized by local government area (LGA), class level (Nursery 1, Nursery 2, and Nursery 3), and gender. Nursery 1 has the highest enrolment, with 10,557 male and 10,717 female pupils, totaling 21,274. Enrolment in Nursery 2 slightly decreases to 9,594 males and 9,773 females, making a total of 19,367. The most significant drop is observed in Nursery 3, where only 2,965 males and 2,688 females are enrolled, totaling 5,653. This trend suggests a decline in retention as pupil's progress through the ECCDE levels, likely due to early transition to primary school or other factors affecting continued participation in pre-primary education. The near-equal gender distribution across all levels indicates inclusivity in early childhood education in the state. The gender-specific breakdown across different classes and LGAs provides a comprehensive understanding of the distribution of pupils in early childhood education.

Table 1.10: Average Total Enrolment in Private Pre-Primary by LGA

| LGA | NO OF SCHOOLS | TOTAL ENROLMENT | AVERAGE ENROLMENT |
|------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| ADO | 203 | 9960 | 49 |
| EFON | 15 | 803 | 54 |
| EK WEST | 36 | 1582 | 44 |
| EK/S/WEST | 19 | 801 | 42 |
| EKITI-EAST | 29 | 1025 | 35 |
| EMURE | 5 | 321 | 64 |
| GBONYIN | 24 | 1110 | 46 |
| IDO/OSI | 22 | 980 | 45 |
| IJERO | 14 | 957 | 68 |
| IKERE | 31 | 1340 | 43 |
| IKOLE | 36 | 1190 | 33 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 10 | 504 | 50 |
| IRE/IFE | 34 | 1553 | 46 |
| ISE/ORUN | 30 | 1594 | 53 |
| MOBA | 30 | 1519 | 51 |
| OYE | 41 | 1911 | 47 |
| STATE | 579 | 27150 | 47 |

The table provides a summary of ECCDE/Pre-Primary education in various Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Ekiti State for the 2023/2024 academic year. The data includes the number of schools, total enrolment, and average enrollment per school. Ado LGA has the highest number of private pre-primary schools (203) and the highest total enrolment (9,960), with an average of 49 pupils per school. In contrast, Emure has the lowest number of private schools (5) but the highest average enrolment per school (64), indicating that fewer schools accommodate relatively larger class sizes. Similarly, Ijero LGA has a relatively high average enrolment of 68 pupils per school despite having only 14 schools. The overall state average enrolment stands at 47 pupils per school, suggesting a fairly balanced distribution of pupils across private pre-primary schools. Overall, the data underscores the widespread availability and access to ECCDE/Pre-Primary education across various LGAs in Ekiti State, with a focus on maintaining a reasonably uniform student-to-school ratio.

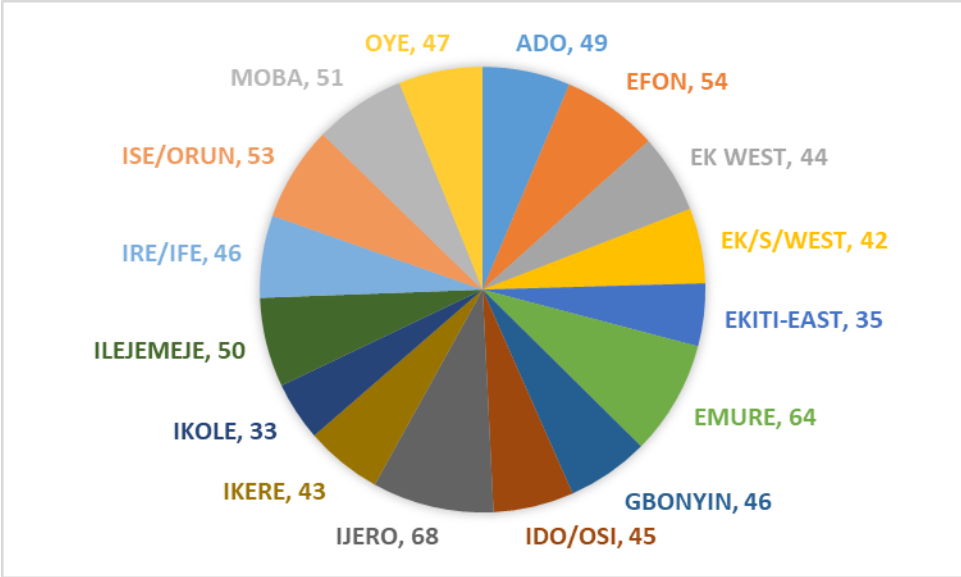


Fig 1.10: Average Total Enrolment in Private Pre-Primary by LGA

Fig 1.10 provides the average total enrolment in private pre-primary schools categorized by local government area (LGA) in Ekiti State. The data indicates the average number of students enrolled in private pre-primary education within each LGA. Notable variations exist, with Ijero having the highest average enrolment of 68 pupils per school, followed by Emure with 64 pupils. Efon, Ise/Orun, and Moba also have relatively high average enrolments of 54, 53, and 51 pupils per school, respectively. In contrast, Ikole records the lowest average enrolment at 33 pupils per school, while Ekiti-East follows closely with 35 pupils. Ado, the LGA with the highest total enrolment, has an average of 49 pupils per school, which is slightly above the state average of 47. These average figures offer insights into the scale of private pre-primary education across different LGAs in Ekiti State, aiding educational planners and policymakers in understanding the distribution and planning for resource allocation based on the varying demands in different localities.

Table 1.11: Average Total Enrolment in Public Pre-Primary by LGA

| LGA | NO OF SCHOOLS | TOTAL ENROLMENT | AVERAGE ENROLMENT |
|--------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| ADO | 101 | 3877 | 38 |
| EFON | 31 | 1551 | 50 |
| EK WEST | 71 | 2171 | 31 |
| EK/S/WEST | 63 | 2162 | 34 |
| EKITI-EAST | 59 | 2026 | 34 |
| EMURE | 39 | 1325 | 34 |
| GBONYIN | 54 | 1871 | 35 |
| IDO/OSI | 52 | 1987 | 38 |
| IJERO | 83 | 2727 | 33 |
| IKERE | 56 | 2603 | 46 |
| IKOLE | 82 | 2618 | 32 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 22 | 700 | 32 |
| IRE/IFE | 56 | 2099 | 37 |
| ISE/ORUN | 46 | 1449 | 32 |
| MOBA | 37 | 1228 | 33 |
| OYE | 68 | 2453 | 36 |
| STATE | 920 | 32847 | 36 |

The table presents the average total enrollment in public pre-primary schools across various Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Ekiti State for the academic year 2023/2024. The data reveals that the average enrollment varies across LGAs, with an overall average of 36 pupils per school. Efon leads with the highest average enrolment of 50 pupils per school, followed by Ikere with 46 pupils. Ado and Ido/Osi both have an average enrolment of 38 pupils per school, aligning closely with the state average of 36. In contrast, Ekiti West has the lowest average enrolment of 31 pupils per school, with several LGAs, including Ijero, Ikole, Ilejemeje, Ise/Orun, and Moba, maintaining averages between 32 and 33. This data suggests variations in the capacity and demand for pre-primary education in different regions of Ekiti State. Overall, the average enrolment of 36 pupils per school provides an overview of the distribution of students in public pre-primary schools, emphasizing the importance of considering local factors and needs when planning educational resources.

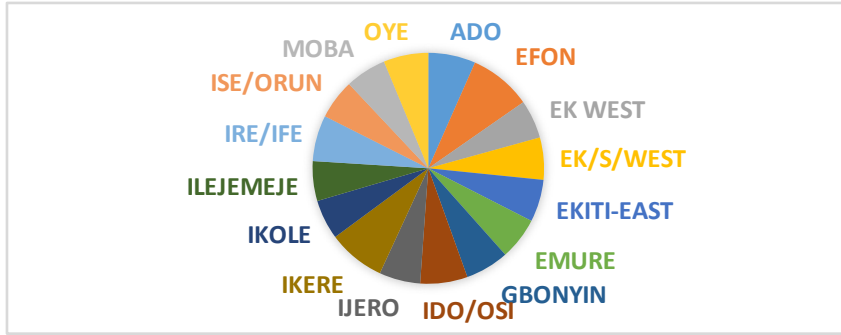


Fig 1.11: Average Total Enrolment in Public Pre-Primary by LGA

Fig 1.11 provides the average total enrolment in private pre-primary schools categorized by local government area (LGA) in Ekiti State. The data indicates the average number of students enrolled in private pre-primary education within each LGA. Notable variations exist, with Efon (50) and Ikere (46) having the highest averages, while Ek West (31) records the lowest, followed by Ikole, Ilejemeje, and Ise/Orun, each with 32. Most LGAs fall within the range of 32 to 38, indicating a relatively uniform distribution across the state, except for a few outliers. The state average stands at 36, reflecting moderate enrolment levels across public pre-primary schools. These average figures offer insights into the scale of private pre-primary education across different LGAs in Ekiti State, aiding educational planners and policymakers in understanding the distribution and planning for resource allocation based on the varying demands in different localities. The figures also highlight the need for targeted interventions in specific areas to ensure equitable access and quality education in private pre-primary schools.

Table 1.12: Average Total Enrolment in Public & Private Pre-Primary by LGA

| LGA | NO OF SCHOOLS | TOTAL ENROLMENT | AVERAGE ENROLMENT |
|------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| ADO | 304 | 13837 | 46 |
| EFON | 46 | 2354 | 51 |
| EK WEST | 107 | 3753 | 35 |
| EK/S/WEST | 82 | 2963 | 36 |
| EKITI-EAST | 88 | 3051 | 35 |
| EMURE | 44 | 1646 | 37 |
| GBONYIN | 78 | 2981 | 38 |
| IDO/OSI | 74 | 2967 | 40 |
| IJERO | 97 | 3684 | 38 |
| IKERE | 87 | 3943 | 45 |
| IKOLE | 118 | 3808 | 32 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 32 | 1204 | 38 |
| IRE/IFE | 90 | 3652 | 41 |
| ISE/ORUN | 76 | 3043 | 40 |
| MOBA | 67 | 2747 | 41 |
| OYE | 109 | 4364 | 40 |
| State | 1499 | 59997 | 40 |

The table provides an overview of the average total enrollment in both public and private pre-primary schools across various Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Ekiti State for the academic year 2023/2024. The data reveals variations in average enrollments, with an overall average of 40 pupils per school. Some LGAs such as Efon (51) average enrolment, followed closely by Ado (46) and Ikere (45) with Efon having the highest average enrolment (51), followed closely by Ado (46) and Ikere (45) exhibit a higher average enrolment, while Ikole records the lowest (32). LGAs have average enrolments ranging between 35 and 41, indicating a fairly balanced distribution across the state. With a total of 1,499 schools and 59,997 pupils, the overall state average stands at 40, reflecting a moderate enrolment rate in pre-primary education the importance of considering both public and private sectors when assessing educational needs and allocating resources.

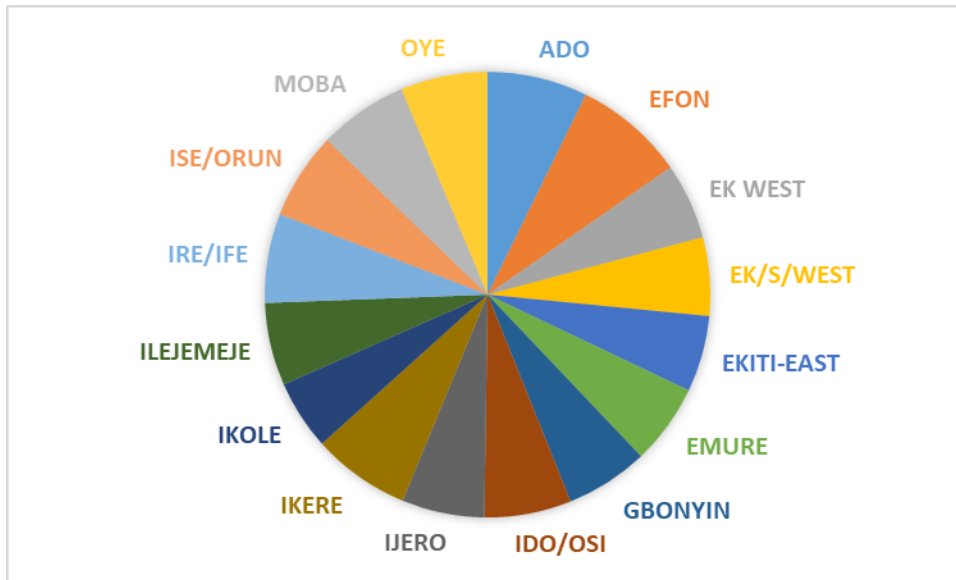


Fig 1.12: Average Total Enrolment in Public & Private Pre-Primary by LGA

Fig 1.12 provides the average total enrolment in both public and private pre-primary schools, categorized by local government area (LGA) in Ekiti State. The data indicates the average number of students enrolled in pre-primary education, considering both public and private institutions within each LGA. Notable variations exist, with Efon has the highest average enrolment at 51 pupils per school, followed closely by Ado (46) and Ikere (45). LGAs such as Ire/Ife (41), Moba (41), and Oye (40) maintain moderate enrolment figures, aligning closely with the state average of 40 pupils per school. Conversely, Ikole records the lowest average enrolment at 32, followed by Ekiti-East and Ek-West at 35 each. This distribution highlights disparities in early childhood education accessibility across the state, emphasizing the need for targeted interventions to address enrolment imbalances and improve school capacity where necessary. These average figures offer a comprehensive understanding of the overall scale of pre-primary education, encompassing both public and private sectors, across different LGAs in Ekiti State

Table 5.13: Gender Parity Index in Public and Private ECCDE/Pre-Primary Schools by LGA in Ekiti State 2023/2024

| LGA | PUBLIC | | | | PRIVATE | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | MALE | FEMALE | PARITY INDEX | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | PARITY INDEX | TOTAL |
| ADO | 1950 | 1927 | 1.0 | 3877 | 5107 | 4853 | 1.0 | 9960 |
| EFON | 771 | 780 | 1.0 | 1551 | 403 | 400 | 1.0 | 803 |
| EK WEST | 1062 | 1109 | 1.0 | 2171 | 768 | 814 | 1.1 | 1582 |
| EK/S/WEST | 1000 | 1162 | 1.2 | 2162 | 382 | 419 | 1.1 | 801 |
| EKITI-EAST | 962 | 1064 | 1.1 | 2026 | 485 | 540 | 1.1 | 1025 |
| EMURE | 701 | 624 | 0.9 | 1325 | 164 | 157 | 1.0 | 321 |
| GBONYIN | 923 | 948 | 1.0 | 1871 | 545 | 565 | 1.0 | 1110 |
| IDO/OSI | 996 | 991 | 1.0 | 1987 | 490 | 490 | 1.0 | 980 |
| IJERO | 1326 | 1401 | 1.1 | 2727 | 498 | 459 | 0.9 | 957 |
| IKERE | 1323 | 1280 | 1.0 | 2603 | 700 | 640 | 0.9 | 1340 |
| IKOLE | 1264 | 1354 | 1.1 | 2618 | 558 | 632 | 1.1 | 1190 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 342 | 358 | 1.0 | 700 | 229 | 275 | 1.2 | 504 |
| IRE/IFE | 985 | 1114 | 1.1 | 2099 | 749 | 804 | 1.1 | 1553 |
| ISE/ORUN | 724 | 725 | 1.0 | 1449 | 799 | 795 | 1.0 | 1594 |
| MOBA | 635 | 593 | 0.9 | 1228 | 737 | 782 | 1.1 | 1519 |
| OYE | 1206 | 1247 | 1.0 | 2453 | 958 | 953 | 1.0 | 1911 |
| STATE | 16170 | 16677 | 1.0 | 32847 | 13572 | 13578 | 1.0 | 27150 |

Table 1.13 displays the Parity Index for the distribution of public and private educational facilities across various local government areas in Ekiti. The Parity Index serves as a measure of gender parity, with a value of 1.0 indicating perfect equality. In the context of this table, a generally balanced enrolment of male and female pupils across Local Government Areas (LGAs). Most LGAs exhibit a GPI close to 1.0, suggesting equal participation of boys and girls. However, slight variations exist, such as in Ekiti South West (1.2), Ekiti-East (1.1), and Ijero (1.1) in public schools, where female enrolment slightly surpasses male enrolment. Conversely, in private schools, Ilejemeje (1.2) and Moba (1.1) show a higher proportion of girls, whereas Ijero (0.9) and Ikere (0.9) have a higher proportion of boys. The state-wide GPI remains at 1.0 for both public and private schools, indicating overall gender balance in early childhood education across Ekiti State.

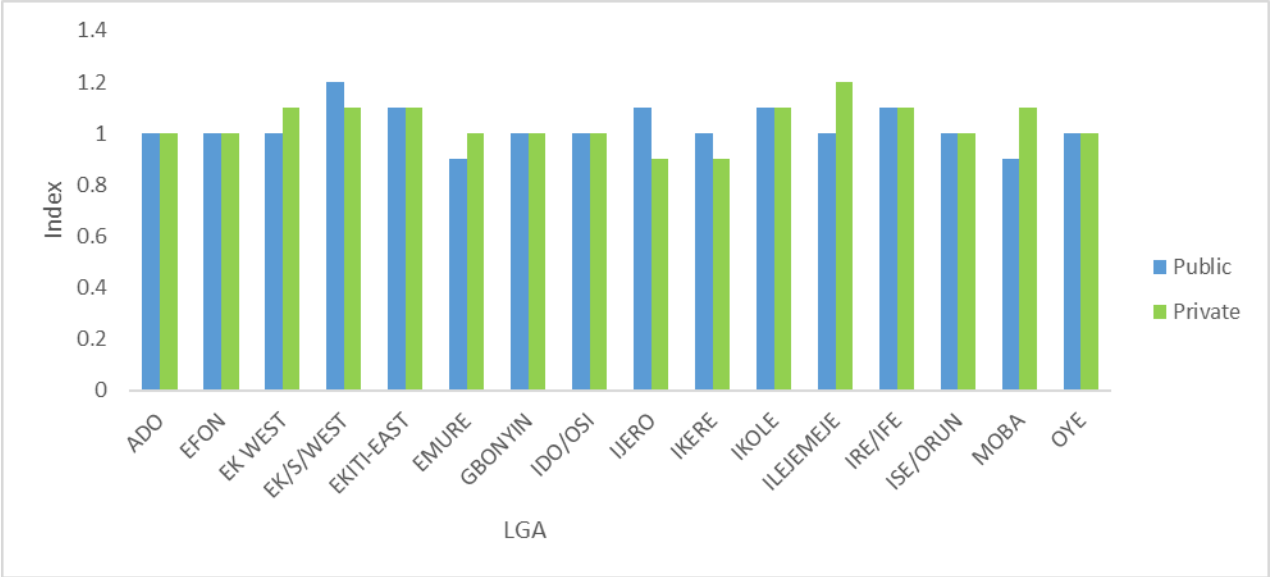


Fig 6.13: Gender Parity Index in Public and Private ECCDE/Pre-Primary Schools by LGA in Ekiti State 2023/2024

Fig 1.13 presents the Gender Parity Index (GPI) for both public and private Early Childhood Care and Development Education (ECCDE)/Pre-Primary schools in Ekiti State during the academic year 2023/2024, organized by local government area (LGA). The GPI is a crucial metric reflecting gender balance in enrolment, where a value of 1 signifies equal representation of male and female pupils. While most LGAs exhibit a GPI of 1.0, indicating equal participation of boys and girls, some LGAs show slight disparities. For instance, in public schools, Ekiti South West (1.2), Ekiti-East (1.1), Ijero (1.1), Ikole (1.1), and Ire/Ife (1.1) have a higher proportion of female enrolment, whereas Emure (0.9) and Moba (0.9) have a slightly higher male enrolment. In private schools, Ilejemeje (1.2), Moba (1.1), and Ekiti West (1.1) favor female enrolment, while Ijero (0.9) and Ikere (0.9) have more male pupils. These variations highlight localized gender enrolment patterns, though the overall state figures reflect gender balance in early childhood education.

1.2 ECCDE /Pre-Primary Schools Teachers

This section presents teacher data by LGA and gender in public and private ECCDE/pre-primary schools.

ECCDE School Number and Proportion of Qualified Teachers

Tables 1.14 to 1.21 show information on the total number and proportion of competent teachers in public, private and private schools, by LGA and gender. Teachers who have completed the Nigeria Certificate in Education (NCE) or have a post-graduate diploma or certificate in addition to their university degrees or equivalent qualifications are considered qualified.

Table 1.14: Number of Teachers in Public and Private ECCDE/ Pre-Primary Schools by LGA: 2023/2024

| LGA | PUBLIC | | | | | | PUBLIC | PRIVATE |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | % of Female Teacher | % of Female Teacher |
| ADO | 14 | 258 | 272 | 1023 | 1799 | 2822 | 94.9 | 63.7 |
| EFON | 2 | 53 | 55 | 23 | 85 | 108 | 96.4 | 78.7 |
| EK WEST | 1 | 95 | 96 | 66 | 136 | 202 | 99.0 | 67.3 |
| EK/S/WEST | 6 | 70 | 76 | 29 | 93 | 122 | 92.1 | 76.2 |
| EKITI-EAST | 6 | 68 | 74 | 24 | 113 | 137 | 91.9 | 82.5 |
| EMURE | 5 | 41 | 46 | 14 | 54 | 68 | 89.1 | 79.4 |
| GBONYIN | 5 | 69 | 74 | 59 | 168 | 227 | 93.2 | 74.0 |
| IDO/OSI | 1 | 76 | 77 | 37 | 142 | 179 | 98.7 | 79.3 |
| IJERO | 4 | 62 | 66 | 21 | 66 | 87 | 93.9 | 75.9 |
| IKERE | 3 | 41 | 44 | 27 | 177 | 204 | 93.2 | 86.8 |
| IKOLE | 14 | 106 | 120 | 39 | 223 | 262 | 88.3 | 85.1 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 10 | 22 | 32 | 4 | 28 | 32 | 68.8 | 87.5 |
| IRE/IFE | 3 | 71 | 74 | 54 | 207 | 261 | 95.9 | 79.3 |
| ISE/ORUN | 1 | 54 | 55 | 44 | 132 | 176 | 98.2 | 75.0 |
| MOBA | 1 | 42 | 43 | 20 | 144 | 164 | 97.7 | 87.8 |
| OYE | 0 | 15 | 15 | 67 | 213 | 280 | 100.0 | 76.1 |
| STATE | 76 | 1143 | 1219 | 1551 | 3780 | 5331 | 93.8 | 70.9 |

The provided table illustrates the gender distribution of teachers in public and private schools across various local government areas in Ekiti, along with the percentage of female teachers. Notably, the data reveals variations in the representation of female teachers, with some areas exhibiting a high percentage of female teachers, while others show lower percentages or even no female teachers in specific cases. For instance, in public schools, where 93.8% of teachers are female. Some LGAs, such as Oye (100%), Ido/Osi (98.7%), and Ise/Orun (98.2%), have an almost entirely female workforce, while Ilejemeje (68.8%) has the lowest percentage of female teachers in public schools. In private schools, female teachers also form the majority, though at a lower percentage (70.9%), with Ekiti-West (67.3%) and Gbonyin (74.0%) having the least

female representation, while Ikere (86.8%), Moba (87.8%), and Ilejemeje (87.5%) have a stronger female presence. Interestingly, private schools employ significantly more teachers (5,331) than public schools (1,219), and they also have a higher number of male teachers (1,551) compared to just 76 in public schools, suggesting greater gender diversity. However, attention should be given to areas with lower female teacher percentages, aiming for greater gender diversity in the education sector.

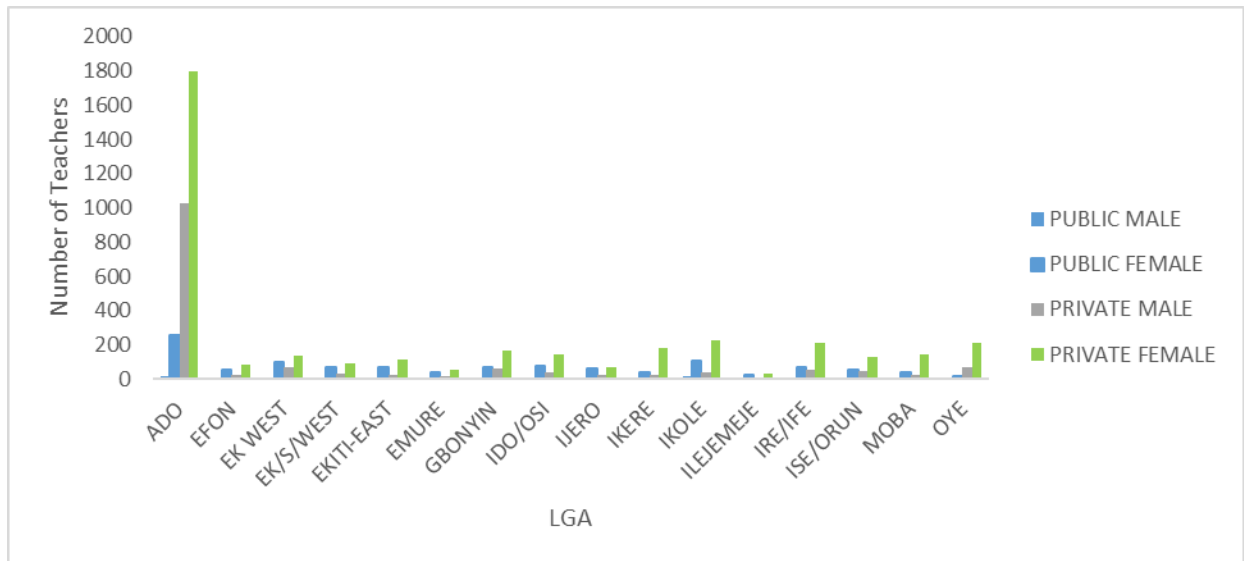


Fig 1.14: Number of Teachers in Public and Private ECCDE/ Pre-Primary Schools by LGA: 2023/2024

Fig 1.14 offers a comprehensive view of the distribution of teachers in public and private Early Childhood Care and Development Education (ECCDE)/Pre-Primary schools across various local government areas (LGAs) in Ekiti State for the academic year 2023/2024. Notably, a predominant presence of female teachers is observed, particularly in the private sector, where their numbers surpass those of male teachers. For instance, in public schools, only 76 male teachers are employed compared to 1,143 female teachers, with some LGAs such as Oye (0 male teachers), Ido/Osi (1), and Ise/Orun (1) showing an almost exclusive female workforce. Conversely, private schools have a much larger teaching workforce, employing 1,551 male and 3,780 female teachers, indicating greater gender diversity. Ado has the highest number of private school teachers (2,822 total, with 1,799 females and 1,023 males), while Ilejemeje has the smallest workforce (32 teachers, 10 male and 22 female in public, and 4 male and 28 female in private schools). Generally, private schools employ significantly more teachers than public schools, and while the majority are still female, the proportion of male teachers is considerably higher in private institutions. This trend suggests differences in employment opportunities, recruitment preferences, or working conditions across the two sectors.

Table 1.15: Proportion of Qualified Teachers in Public and Private ECCDE/ Pre-Primary Schools by LGA: 2023/2024

| LGA | PUBLIC | | | PRIVATE | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| | TEACHERS WITH TEACHING QUALIFICATION | | | TEACHERS WITH TEACHING QUALIFICATION | | | |
| | MALE | FEMALE | % Of Qualified Teachers | MALE | FEMALE | % of Teacher Qualified Teachers | TOTAL |
| ADO | 14 | 258 | 100.0 | 908 | 1450 | 83.6 | 2822 |
| EFON | 2 | 53 | 100.0 | 11 | 50 | 56.5 | 108 |
| EK WEST | 1 | 95 | 100.0 | 42 | 82 | 61.4 | 202 |
| EK/S/WEST | 6 | 70 | 100.0 | 17 | 58 | 61.5 | 122 |
| EKITI-EAST | 6 | 68 | 100.0 | 13 | 71 | 61.3 | 137 |
| EMURE | 5 | 41 | 100.0 | 10 | 18 | 41.2 | 68 |
| GBONYIN | 5 | 69 | 100.0 | 39 | 84 | 54.2 | 227 |
| IDO/OSI | 1 | 76 | 100.0 | 16 | 85 | 56.4 | 179 |
| IJERO | 4 | 62 | 100.0 | 12 | 36 | 55.2 | 87 |
| IKERE | 3 | 41 | 100.0 | 18 | 136 | 75.5 | 204 |
| IKOLE | 14 | 106 | 100.0 | 33 | 144 | 67.6 | 262 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 10 | 22 | 100.0 | 3 | 10 | 40.6 | 32 |
| IRE/IFE | 3 | 71 | 100.0 | 39 | 143 | 69.7 | 261 |
| ISE/ORUN | 1 | 54 | 100.0 | 29 | 72 | 57.4 | 176 |
| MOBA | 1 | 42 | 100.0 | 13 | 97 | 67.1 | 164 |
| OYE | 0 | 15 | 100.0 | 46 | 167 | 76.1 | 280 |
| STATE | 76 | 1143 | 100.0 | 1249 | 2703 | 74.1 | 5331 |

The proportion of qualified teachers in public and private ECCDE/Pre-Primary Schools across Ekiti State for the 2023/2024 academic session highlights a stark contrast between the two sectors. All public school teachers (100%) possess teaching qualifications, with 76 male and 1,143 female qualified teachers across the LGAs. However, in private schools, the proportion of qualified teachers varies significantly, averaging 74.1% statewide. Ado has the highest number of qualified private school teachers (2,358 out of 2,822, or 83.6%), while Emure (41.2%) and Ilejemeje (40.6%) have the lowest. Oye (76.1%), Ikere (75.5%), and Ire/Ife (69.7%) report relatively high proportions of qualified private school teachers. The disparity in qualification levels between public and private schools suggests potential challenges in teacher recruitment and retention within the private sector, which may affect the quality of early childhood education in the state.

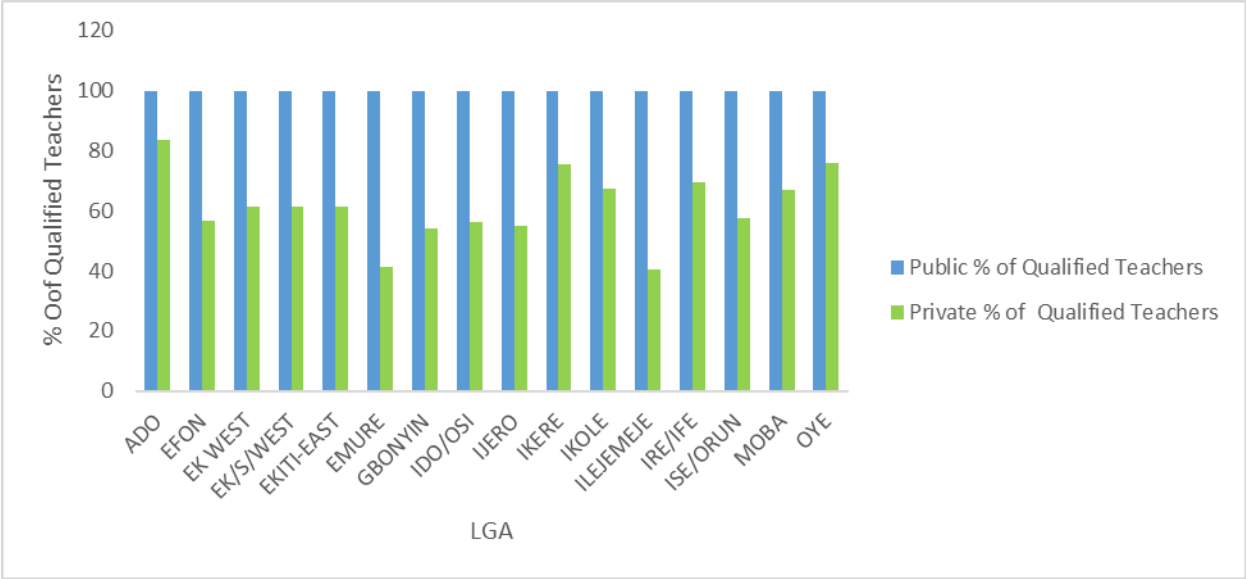


Fig 1.15 Proportion of qualified teachers in public and private ECCDE/Pre-Primary Schools by LGA: 2023/2024

Fig 1.15 shows that in the 2023/2024 academic session, all public ECCDE/Pre-Primary school teachers across all LGAs in Ekiti State are fully qualified (100%), ensuring a standardized level of teaching expertise. However, the proportion of qualified teachers in private schools varies significantly across LGAs, with the highest percentage in Oye (76.1%), followed closely by Ikere (75.5%) and Ire/Ifẹ (69.7%). Conversely, Ilejemeje (40.6%) and Emure (41.2%) have the lowest proportion of qualified private school teachers, indicating potential challenges in teacher qualification in those areas. Other LGAs, such as Ekiti-East (61.3%), Ekiti Southwest (61.5%), and Ikole (67.6%), show moderate levels of teacher qualification in private schools. These disparities highlight the need for improved teacher training and certification efforts in private ECCDE/Pre-Primary schools to enhance early childhood education quality across the state.

Table 1.16 Pupil-Teacher Ratio by LGA, Public and Private ECCDE/ Pre-Primary Schools

| LGA | PUBLIC | | | PRIVATE | | | TOTAL (PUBLIC+PRIVATE) | | |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------|--------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| | Enrolment | All Teachers | Pupil-All Teacher Ratio | Enrolment | All Teachers | Pupil-All Teacher Ratio | Enrolment | All Teachers | Pupil-All Teacher Ratio |
| ADO | 3877 | 272 | 14 | 9960 | 2822 | 4 | 13837 | 3094 | 4 |
| EFON | 1551 | 55 | 28 | 803 | 108 | 7 | 2354 | 163 | 14 |
| EK WEST | 2171 | 96 | 23 | 1582 | 202 | 8 | 3753 | 298 | 13 |
| EK/S/WEST | 2162 | 76 | 28 | 801 | 122 | 7 | 2963 | 198 | 15 |
| EKITI-EAST | 2026 | 74 | 27 | 1025 | 137 | 7 | 3051 | 211 | 14 |
| EMURE | 1325 | 46 | 29 | 321 | 68 | 5 | 1646 | 114 | 14 |
| GBONYIN | 1871 | 74 | 25 | 1110 | 227 | 5 | 2981 | 301 | 10 |
| IDO/OSI | 1987 | 77 | 26 | 980 | 179 | 5 | 2967 | 256 | 12 |
| IJERO | 2727 | 66 | 41 | 957 | 87 | 11 | 3684 | 153 | 24 |
| IKERE | 2603 | 44 | 59 | 1340 | 204 | 7 | 3943 | 248 | 16 |
| IKOLE | 2618 | 120 | 22 | 1190 | 262 | 5 | 3808 | 382 | 10 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 700 | 32 | 22 | 504 | 32 | 16 | 1204 | 64 | 19 |
| IRE/IFE | 2099 | 74 | 28 | 1553 | 261 | 6 | 3652 | 335 | 11 |
| ISE/ORUN | 1449 | 55 | 26 | 1594 | 176 | 9 | 3043 | 231 | 13 |
| MOBA | 1228 | 43 | 29 | 1519 | 164 | 9 | 2747 | 207 | 13 |
| OYE | 2453 | 15 | 164 | 1911 | 280 | 7 | 4364 | 295 | 15 |
| STATE | 32847 | 1219 | 27 | 27150 | 5331 | 5 | 59997 | 6550 | 9 |

Table 1.15 presents the Pupil-Teacher Ratio in Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCDE) or Pre-Primary schools across various local government areas (LGAs) in Ekiti, distinguishing between public and private schools. Public schools generally have a higher PTR, with the state average at 27 pupils per teacher, while private schools maintain a much lower ratio of 5 pupils per teacher. The highest PTR in public schools is observed in Oye (164:1), followed by Ikere (59:1) and Ijero (41:1), indicating a severe shortage of teachers in these areas. Conversely, private schools in all LGAs maintain lower PTRs, with the state average at 5:1, ensuring more individualized attention for pupils. When combining both public and private schools, the overall state PTR is 9:1, with Ado (4:1) having the lowest and Oye (15:1) among the highest. The overall analysis underscores the need for attention to specific LGAs where the Pupil-Teacher Ratio is less favorable, aiming for improved educational quality and individualized attention for pupils in those areas. The total figures reveal an average ratio for both sectors, emphasizing the importance of continued monitoring and targeted interventions to enhance educational outcomes across LGAs in Ekiti.

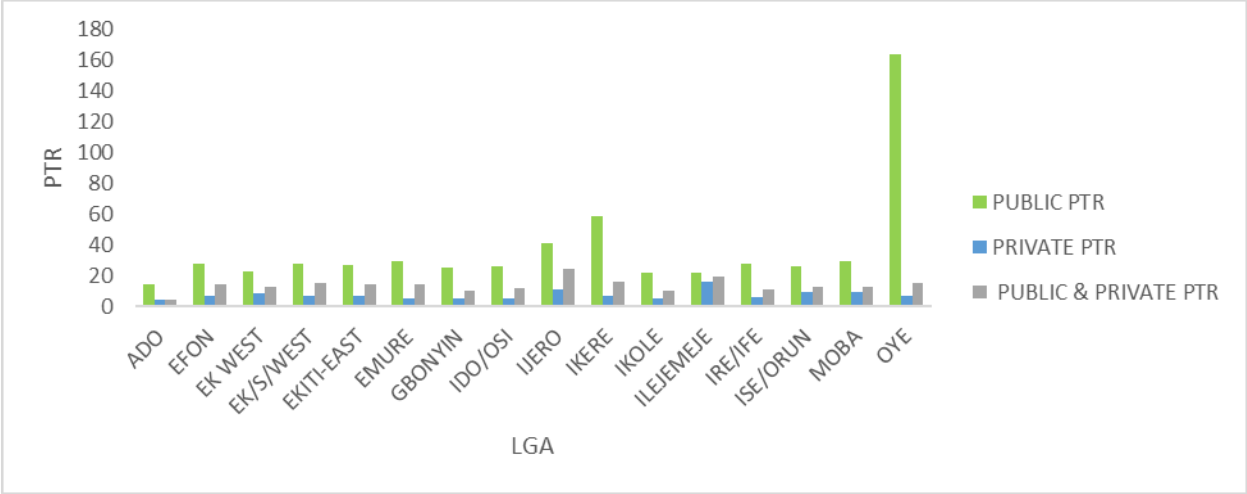


Fig 1.16 Pupil-Teacher Ratio by LGA, Public and Private ECCDE/ Pre-Primary Schools

Fig 1.16 illustrates the Pupil-Teacher Ratio in both public and private Early Childhood Care and Development Education (ECCDE)/Pre-Primary schools across various local government areas (LGAs) in Ekiti State for the academic year. The Pupil-Teacher Ratio is a critical indicator of the number of students per teacher and provides insights into the level of attention and individualized instruction that students may receive. Notable variations are observed across LGAs and school types. For instance, Public schools face higher PTRs, with Oye LGA recording the most extreme case at 164:1, while other LGAs such as Ikere (59:1) and Ijero (41:1) also indicate teacher shortages. In contrast, private schools maintain much lower PTRs, with the state average at 5:1, ensuring better teacher-pupil interaction. The overall PTR when combining both public and private schools is significantly lower, averaging around 9:1, with Ado LGA having the lowest at 4:1. These figures emphasize the urgent need for teacher recruitment and equitable deployment, particularly in public schools, to improve early childhood education outcomes.

Table 1.17: Number of Classrooms for ECCDE /Pre-Primary in Ekiti State by LGA: 2023/2024

| LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA | PRIVATE | | | | PUBLIC | | | | GRAND TOTAL | | |
|-----------------------|---------|-----|-------|---------------------|--------|-----|-------|---------------------|-------------|-------|---------------------|
| | GOOD | BAD | TOTAL | % of GOOD CLASSROOM | GOOD | BAD | TOTAL | % of GOOD CLASSROOM | GOOD | TOTAL | % of GOOD CLASSROOM |
| ADO | 1112 | 15 | 1127 | 98.7 | 506 | 118 | 624 | 81.1 | 1618 | 1751 | 92.4 |
| EFON | 75 | 0 | 75 | 100 | 142 | 44 | 186 | 76.3 | 217 | 261 | 83.1 |
| EK WEST | 179 | 15 | 194 | 92.3 | 409 | 19 | 428 | 95.6 | 588 | 622 | 94.5 |
| EK/S/WEST | 96 | 3 | 99 | 97 | 346 | 81 | 427 | 81 | 442 | 526 | 84.0 |
| EKITI-EAST | 97 | 0 | 97 | 100 | 325 | 102 | 427 | 76.1 | 422 | 524 | 80.5 |
| EMURE | 28 | 0 | 28 | 100 | 407 | 1 | 408 | 99.8 | 435 | 436 | 99.8 |
| GBONYIN | 161 | 12 | 173 | 93.1 | 151 | 19 | 170 | 88.8 | 312 | 343 | 91.0 |
| IDO/OSI | 123 | 4 | 127 | 96.9 | 108 | 23 | 131 | 82.4 | 231 | 258 | 89.5 |
| IJERO | 97 | 5 | 102 | 95.1 | 739 | 6 | 745 | 99.2 | 836 | 847 | 98.7 |
| IKERE | 195 | 2 | 197 | 99 | 98 | 2 | 100 | 98 | 293 | 297 | 98.7 |
| IKOLE | 214 | 7 | 221 | 96.8 | 433 | 6 | 439 | 98.6 | 647 | 660 | 98.0 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 31 | 0 | 31 | 100 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 16.7 | 32 | 37 | 86.5 |
| IRE/IFE | 222 | 7 | 229 | 96.9 | 269 | 58 | 327 | 82.3 | 491 | 556 | 88.3 |
| ISE/ORUN | 142 | 2 | 144 | 98.6 | 338 | 127 | 465 | 72.7 | 480 | 609 | 78.8 |
| MOBA | 108 | 20 | 128 | 84.4 | 319 | 146 | 465 | 68.6 | 427 | 593 | 72.0 |
| OYE | 270 | 0 | 270 | 100 | 482 | 212 | 694 | 69.5 | 752 | 964 | 78.0 |
| STATE | 3150 | 92 | 3242 | 97.2 | 5073 | 969 | 6042 | 84 | 8223 | 9284 | 88.6 |

Table 1.17 presents the distribution of classrooms for Early Childhood Care and Development Education (ECCDE)/Pre-Primary and Primary Schools in Ekiti for the academic year 2023/2024, categorized by Local Government Area (LGA) and ownership (Private or Public). The table provides a comprehensive overview, including the number of "GOOD" and "BAD" classrooms, the total classrooms, and the percentage of "GOOD" classrooms for each LGA. It reveals that 88.6% of all classrooms are classified as good, with private schools having a significantly higher percentage (97.2%) compared to public schools (84%). While LGAs such as Efon, Ekiti-East, Emure, Ilejemeje, and Oye report 100% good classrooms in private schools, public schools in Ilejemeje (16.7%), Moba (68.6%), and Oye (69.5%) have the lowest percentages, indicating a need for urgent intervention. Conversely, LGAs like Emure, Ijero, and Ikole maintain almost 100% good classrooms in public schools, demonstrating better infrastructure maintenance. The disparity between public and private schools highlights the need for increased investment in public school infrastructure to ensure a conducive learning environment for all pupils across the state. This table serves as a valuable resource for assessing the infrastructure quality in different areas, aiding educational policymakers and stakeholders in making informed decisions to enhance the learning environment in Ekiti.

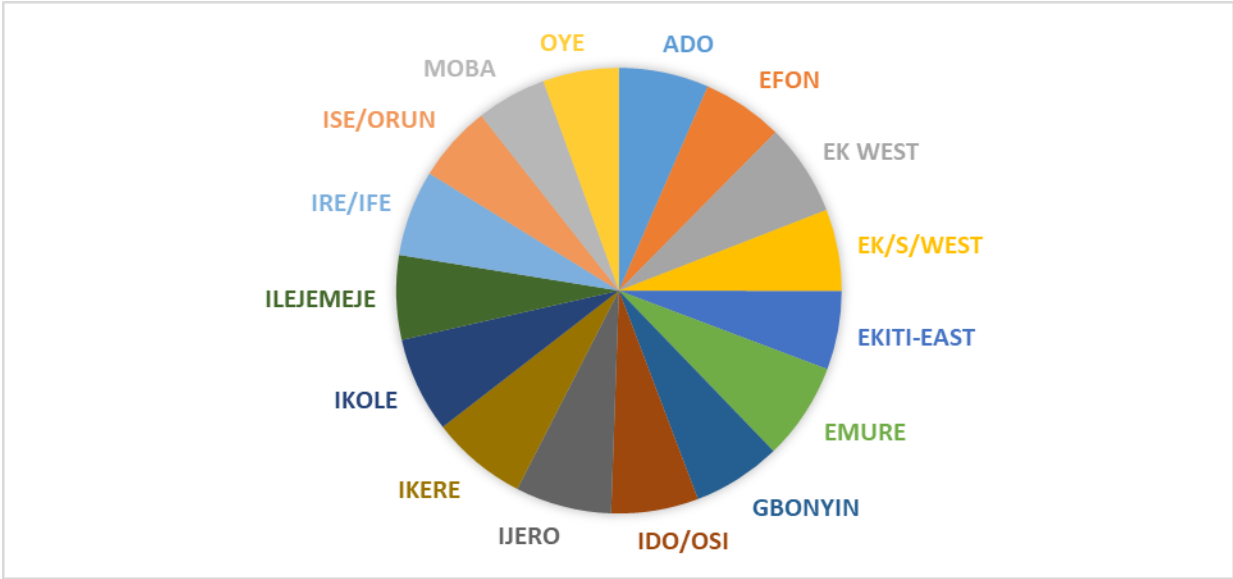


Fig 1.17: Percentage of good Classrooms for Public ECCDE /Pre-Primary and Primary Schools in Ekiti by LGA: 2023/2024

Figure 1.17 illustrates the percentage of good classrooms specifically in public Early Childhood Care and Development Education (ECCDE)/Pre-Primary and Primary schools across different local government areas (LGAs) in Ekiti State for the academic year 2023/2024. The percentages represent the proportion of classrooms deemed to meet satisfactory standards, indicating the quality of learning spaces in public educational institutions. Notable observations include variations across LGAs, such as, Emure (99.8%), Ijero (98.7%), Ikere (98.7%), and Ikole

(98.0%) showing higher percentages of good classrooms, indicating well-maintained infrastructure. Conversely, Moba (72.0%), Oye (78.0%), and Ise/Orun (78.8%) have the lowest percentages, suggesting a need for urgent infrastructural improvements. This information is vital for educational authorities to identify areas for improvement, allocate resources strategically, and implement targeted interventions to enhance the overall infrastructure quality in public educational institutions in Ekiti State.

Table 1.18 Pupil-classroom ratio by school type and LGA, Public and Private ECCDE/ Pre-Primary Schools

| LGA | PUBLIC | | | PRIVATE | | | TOTAL (PUBLIC+PRIVATE) | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| | Enrolment | Classroom | Pupil-classroom ratio | Enrolment | Classroom | Pupil-classroom ratio | Enrolment | Classroom | Pupil-classroom ratio |
| ADO | 3877 | 506 | 8 | 9960 | 1112 | 9 | 13837 | 2005 | 7 |
| EFON | 1551 | 142 | 11 | 803 | 75 | 11 | 2354 | 3135 | 1 |
| EK WEST | 2171 | 409 | 5 | 1582 | 179 | 9 | 3753 | 12587 | 0 |
| EK/S/WEST | 2162 | 346 | 6 | 801 | 96 | 8 | 2963 | 1716 | 2 |
| EKITI-EAST | 2026 | 325 | 6 | 1025 | 97 | 11 | 3051 | 774 | 4 |
| EMURE | 1325 | 407 | 3 | 321 | 28 | 11 | 1646 | 3250 | 1 |
| GBONYIN | 1871 | 151 | 12 | 1110 | 161 | 7 | 2981 | 939 | 3 |
| IDO/OSI | 1987 | 108 | 18 | 980 | 123 | 8 | 2967 | 939 | 3 |
| IJERO | 2727 | 739 | 4 | 957 | 97 | 10 | 3684 | 1185 | 3 |
| IKERE | 2603 | 98 | 27 | 1340 | 195 | 7 | 3943 | 2086 | 2 |
| IKOLE | 2618 | 433 | 6 | 1190 | 214 | 6 | 3808 | 788 | 5 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 700 | 1 | 700 | 504 | 31 | 16 | 1204 | 5991 | 0 |
| IRE/IFE | 2099 | 269 | 8 | 1553 | 222 | 7 | 3652 | 2902 | 1 |
| ISE/ORUN | 1449 | 338 | 4 | 1594 | 142 | 11 | 3043 | 433 | 7 |
| MOBA | 1228 | 319 | 4 | 1519 | 108 | 14 | 2747 | 1640 | 2 |
| OYE | 2453 | 482 | 5 | 1911 | 270 | 7 | 4364 | 1670 | 3 |
| STATE | 32847 | 5073 | 6 | 27150 | 3150 | 9 | 59997 | 4362 | 14 |

Table 1.18 provides a detailed analysis of the pupil-classroom ratio for both Public and Private Early Childhood Care and Development Education (ECCDE)/Pre-Primary Schools in various Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Ekiti. The table breaks down the enrolment, number of classrooms, and the resulting pupil-classroom ratio for each school type and LGA. The pupil-classroom ratio is a critical metric in assessing the adequacy of educational facilities, with lower ratios generally indicating better learning conditions. Overall, the total pupil-classroom ratio for Public and Private schools combined is 14, demonstrating a relatively balanced distribution of pupils and classrooms. However, variations exist across LGAs, with ratios ranging from 0 to 7. Notably, Public schools generally have lower ratios, with some LGAs like Emure (3:1), Ijero (4:1), and Ise/Orun (4:1) maintaining a favorable learning environment, while others like Ikere (27:1) and Ilejemeje (700:1) face severe overcrowding. Private schools tend to have slightly better ratios, averaging around 9:1, though disparities exist, such as in Ilejemeje (16:1) and Ise/Orun (11:1). The overall state ratio for public schools is 6:1, private schools 9:1, and combined 14:1, highlighting the need for more classrooms in public schools to balance enrolment demands. This information serves as a valuable tool for educational planners and policymakers to identify areas needing infrastructure improvements and allocate resources effectively to enhance the quality of early childhood education in Ekiti.

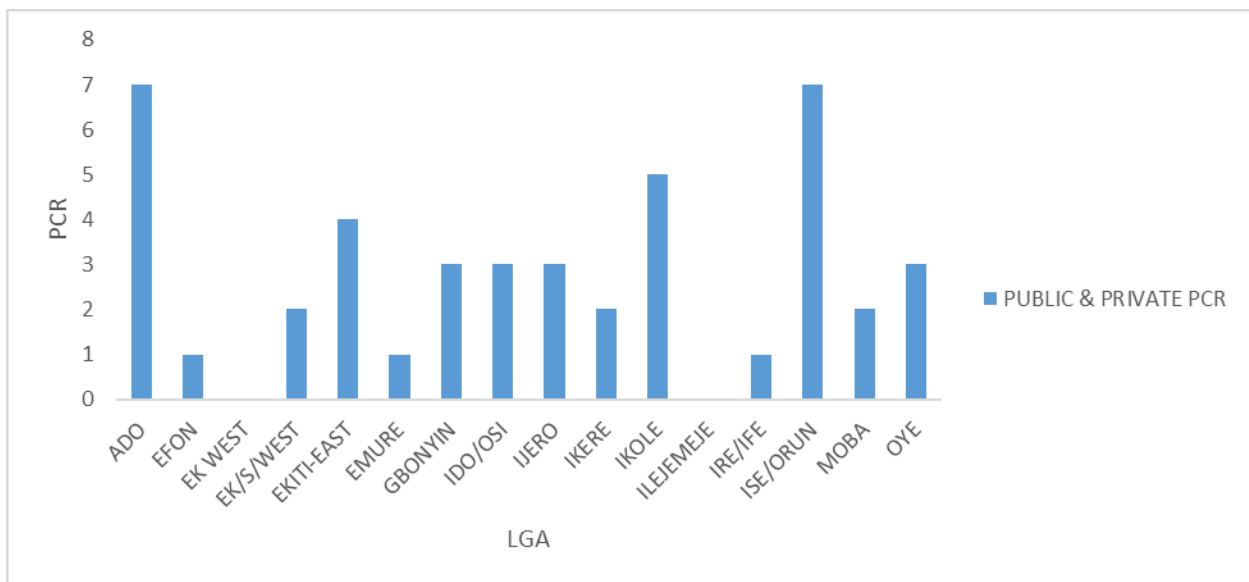


Fig 1.18: Pupil-classroom ratio for Public and Private ECCDE/ Pre-Primary Schools by LGA

Figure 1.18 illustrates the Pupil-Classroom Ratio for public and private Early Childhood Care and Development Education (ECCDE)/Pre-Primary schools across various local government areas (LGAs) in Ekiti State. This essential metric signifies the average number of students assigned to each classroom, providing insights into the educational capacity and potential for personalized instruction. Noteworthy disparities exist among LGAs, with some areas showcasing relatively balanced ratios of ratios, such as Ado, Ikere, and Ekiti-East of 7:1, 2:1, and 4:1, respectively, while some LGAs, such as Ilejemeje and Ekiti West, report extremely low or zero ratios, possibly indicating data inconsistencies or a lack of proper classroom allocation. LGAs like Efon (1:1) and Emure (1:1) show highly favorable learning conditions, whereas Ise/Orun (7:1) and Gbonyin (3:1) indicate the need for more classrooms to support growing enrolments.

Table 1.19: Pupils Toilet Ratio by LGA in Public ECCDE/ Pre-Primary Schools

| LGA | Enrolment | Toilet Ratio | Male Toilets | Female Toilet | Total |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| ADO | 3877 | 20 | 60 | 131 | 191 |
| EFON | 1551 | 37 | 9 | 33 | 42 |
| EK WEST | 2171 | 19 | 23 | 91 | 114 |
| EK/S/WEST | 2162 | 10 | 92 | 128 | 220 |
| EKITI-EAST | 2026 | 19 | 33 | 72 | 105 |
| EMURE | 1325 | 21 | 6 | 57 | 63 |
| GBONYIN | 1871 | 13 | 35 | 111 | 146 |
| IDO/OSI | 1987 | 19 | 17 | 85 | 102 |
| IJERO | 2727 | 30 | 29 | 61 | 90 |
| IKERE | 2603 | 29 | 27 | 64 | 91 |
| IKOLE | 2618 | 22 | 34 | 83 | 117 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 700 | 50 | 5 | 9 | 14 |
| IRE/IFE | 2099 | 16 | 53 | 78 | 131 |
| ISE/ORUN | 1449 | 25 | 22 | 35 | 57 |
| MOBA | 1228 | 51 | 8 | 16 | 24 |
| OYE | 2453 | 22 | 61 | 53 | 114 |
| STATE | 32847 | 20 | 514 | 1107 | 1621 |

Table 1.19 presents the Pupils Toilet Ratio (PTR) in public schools across various Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Ekiti State. The PTR is a crucial metric reflecting the number of students sharing a toilet facility, providing insights into the adequacy of sanitation infrastructure. The data indicates variations in PTR across LGAs, ranging from 10 to 51. Lower PTR values suggest a more favorable situation, indicating fewer students per toilet, while higher values signify potential challenges in maintaining adequate sanitation facilities. The total number of toilets varies across LGAs. While the state average stands at 20 pupils per toilet, some LGAs such as Ilejemeje (50:1) and Moba (51:1) have extremely high ratios, indicating inadequate toilet facilities that could impact hygiene and health conditions. Conversely, LGAs like Ekiti South West (10:1) and Gbonyin (13:1) show more favorable ratios, ensuring better access to sanitation. The total number of toilets across the state is 1,621, with 514 designated for males and 1,107 for females. The data highlights the need for attention to sanitation infrastructure planning and development, ensuring that schools have sufficient and well-maintained toilets to meet the needs of the student population. Improving toilet facilities can contribute to creating a healthier and more conducive learning environment for students in public schools across Ekiti State.

Table 1.20: Pupils Toilet Ratio by LGA in Private ECCDE/ Pre-Primary Schools

| LGA | Enrolment | Toilet Ratio | Male Toilets | Female Toilet | Total |
|--------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| ADO | 9960 | 11 | 439 | 451 | 890 |
| EFON | 803 | 28 | 16 | 13 | 29 |
| EK WEST | 1582 | 20 | 42 | 36 | 78 |
| EK/S/WEST | 801 | 19 | 21 | 22 | 43 |
| EKITI-EAST | 1025 | 17 | 29 | 30 | 59 |
| EMURE | 321 | 19 | 8 | 9 | 17 |
| GBONYIN | 1110 | 17 | 33 | 32 | 65 |
| IDO/OSI | 980 | 21 | 24 | 22 | 46 |
| IJERO | 957 | 38 | 13 | 12 | 25 |
| IKERE | 1340 | 17 | 39 | 40 | 79 |
| IKOLE | 1190 | 11 | 52 | 54 | 106 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 504 | 34 | 7 | 8 | 15 |
| IRE/IFE | 1553 | 16 | 48 | 47 | 95 |
| ISE/ORUN | 1594 | 30 | 28 | 25 | 53 |
| MOBA | 1519 | 23 | 32 | 33 | 65 |
| OYE | 1911 | 24 | 45 | 34 | 79 |
| STATE | 27150 | 16 | 876 | 868 | 1744 |

In private ECCDE/Pre-Primary schools across Ekiti State, the pupil-toilet ratio is generally better compared to public schools, with a state average of 16 pupils per toilet. However, disparities still exist among LGAs. Ado and Ikole have the most favorable ratios (11:1), indicating relatively better sanitation facilities, while Ijero (38:1) and Ilejemeje (34:1) have the highest ratios, suggesting a need for improved infrastructure. The total number of toilets across private schools is 1,744, with 876 designated for males and 868 for females, showing a more balanced distribution. While private schools generally provide better sanitation access, efforts should be made to improve facilities in LGAs with high pupil-toilet ratios to ensure a hygienic learning environment.

CHAPTER TWO

PRIMARY EDUCATION

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The National Policy on Education, outlined by the Federal Government of Nigeria in 2014, defines primary school education as catering to children aged 6 to 11, forming a crucial foundation for junior secondary education in line with the Universal Basic Education Programme (UBEP). This educational stage is provided by both the public and private sectors. According to the UBE Act of 2004, it is compulsory for all primary-aged pupils in Nigeria to complete a full course of primary education and seamlessly transition to Junior Secondary School (JSS). The Act emphasizes that primary education is mandatory and provided free of charge in public schools. This chapter presents comprehensive statistics on primary education, encompassing both public and private schools, offering valuable insights into the educational landscape and compliance with the UBE program in Nigeria.

Table 2.1: Number of Public and Private Primary Schools in Ekiti State 2023/2024

| LGA | Public | | | Private | | | Total (Public+ Private) | % of Public | % of Private |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | | | |
| ADO | 13 | 88 | 101 | 0 | 181 | 181 | 282 | 36 | 64 |
| EFON | 15 | 16 | 31 | 0 | 15 | 15 | 46 | 67 | 33 |
| EK WEST | 25 | 46 | 71 | 32 | 3 | 35 | 106 | 67 | 33 |
| EK/S/WEST | 8 | 55 | 63 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 79 | 80 | 20 |
| EKITI-EAST | 3 | 56 | 59 | 3 | 24 | 27 | 86 | 69 | 31 |
| EMURE | 10 | 29 | 39 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 44 | 89 | 11 |
| GBONYIN | 14 | 40 | 54 | 22 | 2 | 24 | 78 | 69 | 31 |
| IDO/OSI | 9 | 43 | 52 | 16 | 2 | 18 | 70 | 74 | 26 |
| IJERO | 35 | 48 | 83 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 98 | 85 | 15 |
| IKERE | 6 | 50 | 56 | 3 | 17 | 20 | 76 | 74 | 26 |
| IKOLE | 34 | 48 | 82 | 5 | 25 | 30 | 112 | 73 | 27 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 7 | 15 | 22 | 2 | | 2 | 24 | 92 | 8 |
| IRE/IFE | 30 | 26 | 56 | 22 | 12 | 34 | 90 | 62 | 38 |
| ISE/ORUN | 21 | 25 | 46 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 76 | 61 | 39 |
| MOBA | 19 | 18 | 37 | 16 | 14 | 30 | 67 | 55 | 45 |
| OYE | 12 | 56 | 68 | 26 | 16 | 42 | 110 | 62 | 38 |
| STATE | 261 | 659 | 920 | 180 | 344 | 524 | 1444 | 64 | 36 |

The distribution of primary schools in Ekiti State for the 2023/2024 academic year reveals a significant disparity between public and private institutions across Local Government Areas (LGAs). Out of the total 1,444 primary schools, 920 (64%) are public, while 524 (36%) are private, with public schools being more prevalent in rural areas and private schools concentrated in urban centers. Ado Ekiti has the highest number of private schools (181), making up 64% of its total schools, whereas Ilejemeje has the lowest, with only two private schools, meaning 92%

of its schools are public. While Emure has the highest percentage of public schools at 89%, Ekiti South-West follows closely with 80%. The trend highlights the urban dominance of private education and the reliance on public schools in rural areas, raising concerns about equitable access to quality education. Expanding private school presence in rural areas and enhancing public school infrastructure in urban centers are necessary steps toward achieving a more balanced educational landscape in the state.

Table 2.2: Enrolment in Public and Private Primary Schools by Gender in in Ekiti State 2023/2024

| LGA | PUBLIC | | | PRIVATE | | | GRAND TOTAL | % of FEMALE | % of FEMALE |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | | | |
| ADO | 6028 | 5301 | 11329 | 7156 | 6231 | 13387 | 24716 | 46.8 | 46.5 |
| EFON | 1513 | 1478 | 2991 | 351 | 356 | 707 | 3698 | 49.4 | 50.4 |
| EK WEST | 3962 | 3733 | 7695 | 1088 | 1034 | 2122 | 9817 | 48.5 | 48.7 |
| EK/S/WEST | 3092 | 2940 | 6032 | 468 | 421 | 889 | 6921 | 48.7 | 47.4 |
| EKITI-EAST | 3343 | 3154 | 6497 | 706 | 609 | 1315 | 7812 | 48.5 | 46.3 |
| EMURE | 2230 | 1935 | 4165 | 191 | 153 | 344 | 4509 | 46.5 | 44.5 |
| GBONYIN | 3454 | 2879 | 6333 | 712 | 828 | 1540 | 7873 | 45.5 | 53.8 |
| IDO/OSI | 3251 | 2829 | 6080 | 562 | 477 | 1039 | 7119 | 46.5 | 45.9 |
| IJERO | 5225 | 4228 | 9453 | 597 | 452 | 1049 | 10502 | 44.7 | 43.1 |
| IKERE | 3241 | 2655 | 5896 | 652 | 524 | 1176 | 7072 | 45.0 | 44.6 |
| IKOLE | 5915 | 5242 | 11157 | 593 | 573 | 1166 | 12323 | 47.0 | 49.1 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 1223 | 1086 | 2309 | 95 | 85 | 180 | 2489 | 47.0 | 47.2 |
| IRE/IFE | 3748 | 3387 | 7135 | 800 | 838 | 1638 | 8773 | 47.5 | 51.2 |
| ISE/ORUN | 3208 | 2675 | 5883 | 1180 | 1110 | 2290 | 8173 | 45.5 | 48.5 |
| MOBA | 721 | 535 | 1256 | 848 | 779 | 1627 | 2883 | 42.6 | 47.9 |
| OYE | 3044 | 2737 | 5781 | 1314 | 1033 | 2347 | 8128 | 47.3 | 44.0 |
| STATE | 53198 | 46794 | 99992 | 17313 | 15503 | 32816 | 132808 | 46.8 | 47.2 |

Table 2.2 provides a comprehensive overview of primary school enrolment in Ekiti State for the academic year 2023/2024, distinguishing between public and private schools and further breaking down the figures by gender within each local government area (LGA). The data reveals that, a total of 132,808 pupils, with 99,992 (75.3%) enrolled in public schools and 32,816 (24.7%) in private schools. The gender composition shows that females constitute 46.8% of public school enrolment and 47.2% in private schools, reflecting a fairly balanced gender ratio. Ado Ekiti, the state capital, has the highest enrolment, with 24,716 pupils, followed by Ikole (12,323) and Ijero (10,502), while Ilejemeje has the lowest enrolment (2,489). Notably, Gbonyin has the highest percentage of female enrolment in private schools (53.8%), whereas Ijero records the lowest female proportion in private schools (43.1%). This data underscores the importance of considering gender-specific educational patterns and regional variations when formulating education policies and initiatives in the state.

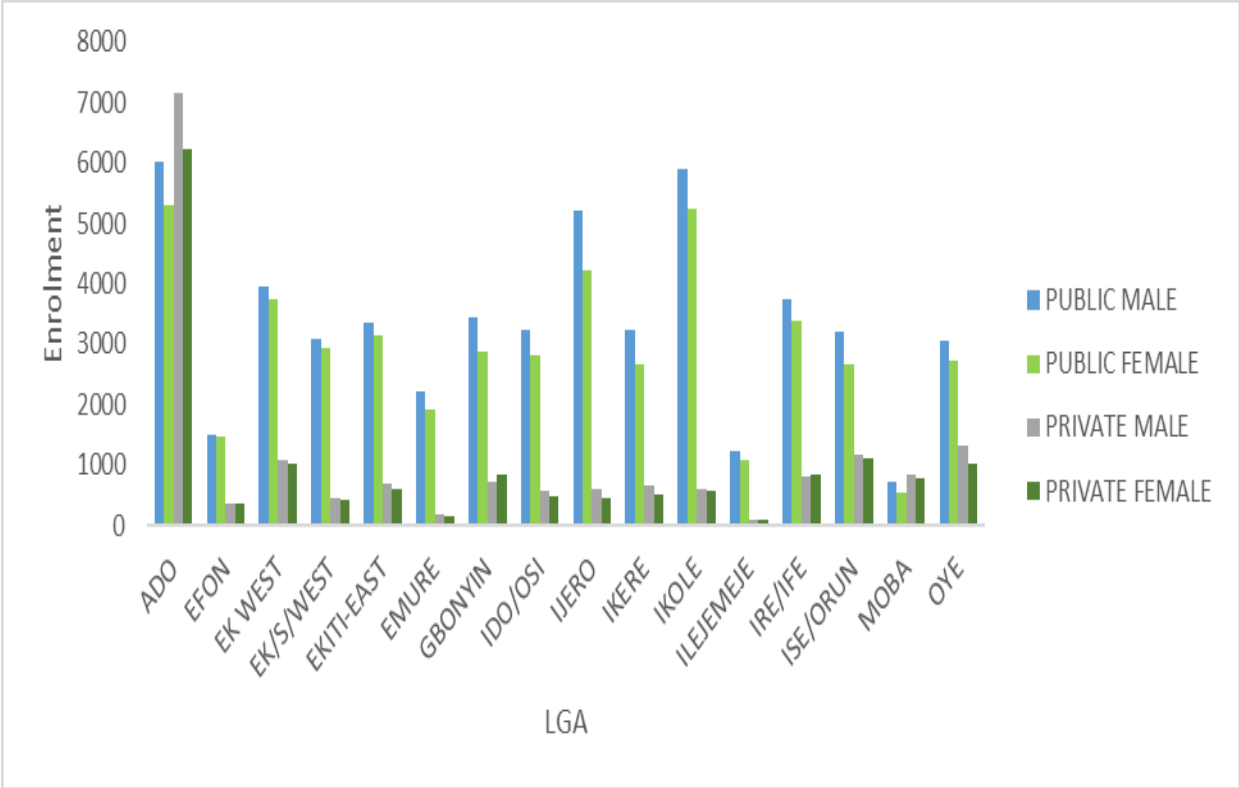


Fig 2.1: Enrolment in Public and Private Primary Schools by Gender

The fig 2.1 presents a comprehensive overview of primary school enrolment in Ekiti State for the academic year 2023/2024, segmented by gender and school ownership (public and private) across different local government areas. Notably, Public schools accommodate a larger share of pupils, with a total enrolment of 99,992, comprising 53,198 males and 46,794 females, while private schools have 32,816 pupils, consisting of 17,313 males and 15,503 females. Ado Ekiti has the highest enrolment figures, with 24,716 pupils, reflecting its urban appeal and concentration of private schools. Conversely, Ilejemeje records the lowest enrolment, with only 2,489 pupils. Gender distribution is fairly balanced, with slight variations across LGAs, such as Gbonyin, where female enrolment in private schools surpasses male enrolment, while in Ijero, males outnumber females significantly. The data underscores variations in educational access across regions, with some areas demonstrating higher demand for private education. It is evident that education infrastructure and preferences for school ownership differ across local government areas, necessitating targeted policies to address disparities and ensure equitable access to quality education for all students in Ekiti State.

Table 2.3: Summary of Enrolment in Public and Private Primary Schools 2023/2024

| TYPE OF SCHOOL | MALE | FEMALE | % of FEMALE | TOTAL |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| PUBLIC | 53198 | 46794 | 46.8 | 99992 |
| PRIVATE | 17313 | 15503 | 47.2 | 32816 |
| TOTAL | 70511 | 62297 | 46.9 | 132808 |

Table 2.2 provides a concise summary of primary school enrolment in Ekiti State for the academic year 2023/2024, categorizing students into public and private schools. The data reveals that, a total of 132,808 pupils, with 70,511 males and 62,297 females, resulting in a female enrolment percentage of 46.9%. Public schools accommodate the majority of pupils, accounting for 99,992 enrolments (53,198 males and 46,794 females), while private schools have a total of 32,816 pupils (17,313 males and 15,503 females). The gender distribution remains relatively balanced, with female enrolment slightly higher in private schools (47.2%) compared to public schools (46.8%). This suggests a noteworthy trend of greater female representation in private primary education in Ekiti State for the specified academic year. The comprehensive totals underscore the substantial scale of primary school enrolment in the state and emphasize the dominant role of private institutions in shaping the educational landscape.

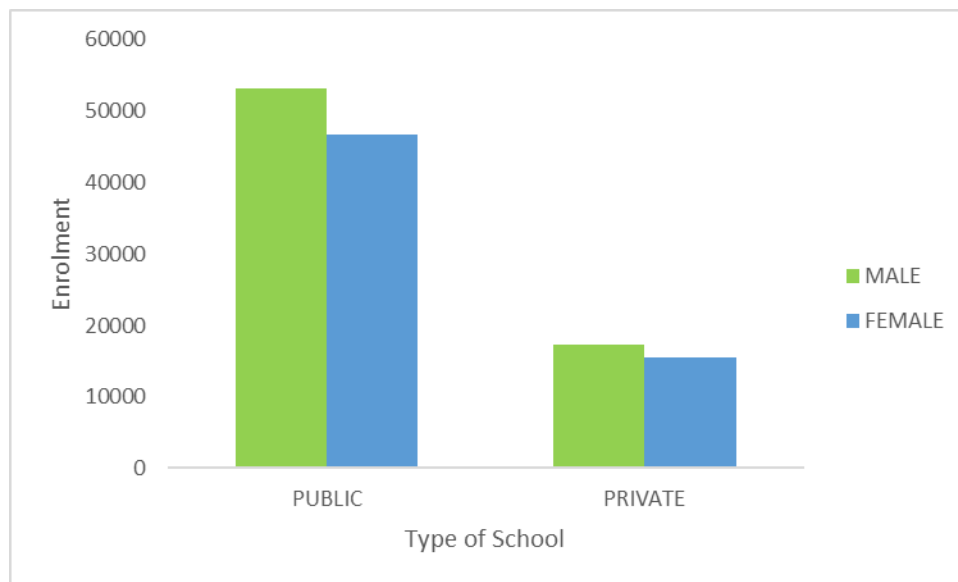


Fig 2.2: Summary of Enrolment in Public and Private Primary Schools

Figure 2.2 offers a concise summary of primary school enrollment in Ekiti State for the academic year, 2023/2024, categorizing students by gender and type of school (public or private). The data indicates that public schools have a significantly higher number of pupils compared to private schools. Public primary schools accommodate 53,198 male and 46,794 female pupils, while private primary schools have 17,313 male and 15,503 female pupils. This indicates that public schools remain the dominant providers of primary education in the state, with a relatively

balanced gender distribution. However, the lower female enrolment, especially in public schools, suggests the need for targeted interventions to promote gender equity in primary education access. The figures highlight the substantial presence of private schools in catering to primary education needs, emphasizing the diverse educational landscape in Ekiti State and the considerable preference for private schooling in comparison to public alternatives. This information underscores the importance of understanding the distribution and dynamics of enrollment across school types for effective education planning and policy implementation.

Table 2.4: Enrolment in Public Primary Schools by LGA, Class and Gender 2023/2024 Academic Year

| LGA | PRY 1 | | PRY2 | | PRY3 | | PRY4 | | PRY 5 | | PRY 6 | | GRAND TOTAL | | TOTAL |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | |
| ADO | 300 | 596 | 1140 | 883 | 1136 | 944 | 1117 | 929 | 1074 | 925 | 1260 | 1024 | 6028 | 5301 | 11329 |
| EFON | 78 | 179 | 292 | 280 | 275 | 264 | 301 | 264 | 293 | 258 | 273 | 233 | 1513 | 1478 | 2991 |
| EK WEST | 215 | 555 | 729 | 646 | 760 | 653 | 747 | 576 | 754 | 608 | 758 | 695 | 3962 | 3733 | 7695 |
| EK/S/WEST | 172 | 435 | 600 | 520 | 582 | 512 | 558 | 478 | 597 | 483 | 582 | 512 | 3092 | 2940 | 6032 |
| EKITI- EAST | 174 | 420 | 658 | 619 | 676 | 589 | 596 | 513 | 651 | 571 | 589 | 442 | 3343 | 3154 | 6497 |
| EMURE | 110 | 184 | 407 | 331 | 425 | 351 | 422 | 320 | 420 | 342 | 449 | 407 | 2230 | 1935 | 4165 |
| GBONYIN | 236 | 589 | 672 | 474 | 649 | 497 | 628 | 432 | 667 | 454 | 604 | 433 | 3454 | 2879 | 6333 |
| IDO/OSI | 191 | 415 | 615 | 502 | 583 | 504 | 652 | 474 | 567 | 425 | 643 | 509 | 3251 | 2829 | 6080 |
| IJERO | 319 | 656 | 1001 | 754 | 983 | 723 | 977 | 689 | 947 | 684 | 999 | 722 | 5225 | 4228 | 9453 |
| IKERE | 195 | 410 | 657 | 489 | 614 | 474 | 583 | 416 | 542 | 410 | 648 | 456 | 3241 | 2655 | 5896 |
| IKOLE | 353 | 807 | 1135 | 901 | 1095 | 833 | 1139 | 912 | 1056 | 820 | 1139 | 969 | 5915 | 5242 | 11157 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 76 | 183 | 235 | 186 | 244 | 174 | 225 | 165 | 223 | 172 | 218 | 206 | 1223 | 1086 | 2309 |
| IRE/IFE | 193 | 448 | 759 | 613 | 752 | 698 | 741 | 551 | 639 | 533 | 664 | 544 | 3748 | 3387 | 7135 |
| ISE/ORUN | 188 | 403 | 813 | 680 | 686 | 559 | 686 | 521 | 414 | 253 | 421 | 259 | 3208 | 2675 | 5883 |
| MOBA | 91 | 187 | 197 | 124 | 138 | 85 | 130 | 80 | 100 | 52 | 66 | 7 | 721 | 535 | 1256 |
| OYE | 178 | 344 | 640 | 518 | 602 | 486 | 586 | 483 | 539 | 504 | 501 | 402 | 3044 | 2737 | 5781 |
| STATE | 3068 | 6811 | 10549 | 8520 | 10199 | 8346 | 10087 | 7803 | 9482 | 7494 | 9813 | 7820 | 53198 | 46794 | 99992 |

The table presents a detailed breakdown of primary school enrolment in Ekiti State across different grades (PRY 1 to PRY 6) within each local government area (LGA) for the academic year 2023/2024. The data reveals a total of 99,992 pupils (53,198 males and 46,794 females), indicating a moderate gender disparity favoring boys. Ado (11,329), Ikole (11,157), and Ijero (9,453) recorded the highest enrolments, likely due to their larger populations and better school infrastructure. Conversely, Moba (1,256) and Ilejemeje (2,309) had the lowest enrolments, reflecting rurality, lower population densities, or potential access barriers. Enrolment trends across grade levels show a declining pattern from Primary 1 (13,879) to Primary 6 (17,633), suggesting possible dropout rates or migration to private schools in later years. While gender disparities are relatively minor across LGAs, some areas, such as Ekiti East and Gbonyin, exhibit more pronounced differences, necessitating targeted interventions to ensure equitable access and retention.

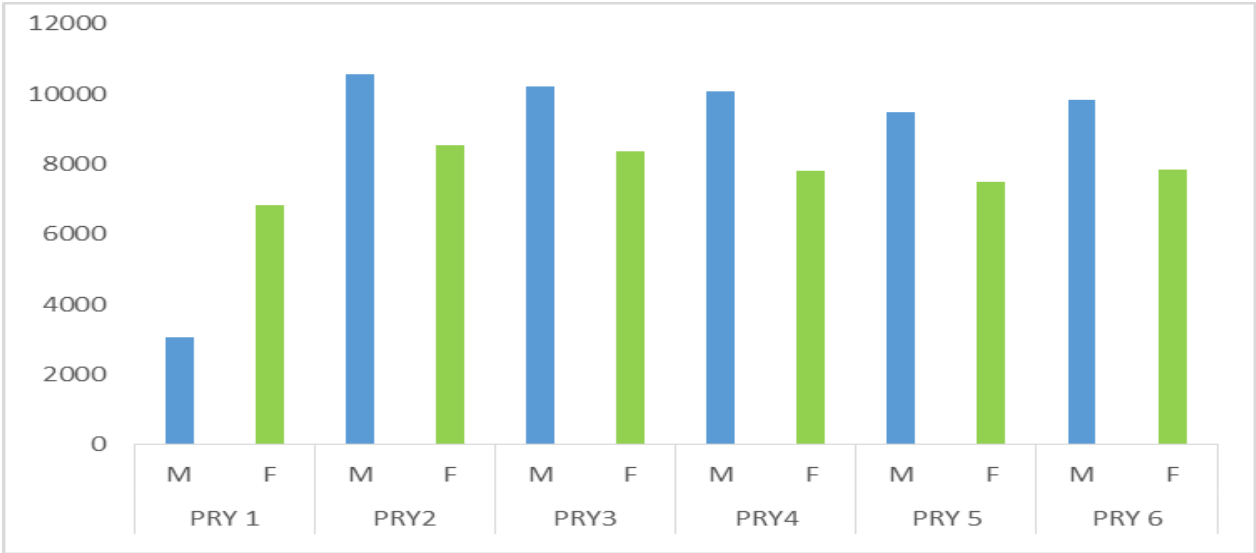


Fig 2.3: Enrolment in Public Primary Schools by Class and Gender

The presented figure offers a detailed breakdown of primary school enrollment across various grades (PRY 1 to PRY 6) and gender categories (male and female). The figure shows a total of 99,992 pupils, with 53,198 males and 46,794 females, indicating a slight gender imbalance favoring boys. Primary 1 has the lowest enrolment (9,879), while Primary 3 and Primary 6 have the highest numbers (18,545 and 17,633, respectively), suggesting that enrolment increases as pupils progress but slightly declines towards the later grades. The drop in female enrolment across levels may reflect higher dropout rates for girls due to socio-economic or cultural factors. The gradual decline in enrolment from Primary 3 onward may also indicate migration to private schools, repetition, or dropout trends. Addressing these disparities requires targeted interventions to improve retention, particularly for girls, and ensure sustained participation throughout primary education.

Table 2.5: Enrolment in Private Primary Schools by LGA, Class and Gender 2023/2024 Academic Year

| LGA | PRY 1 | | PRY2 | | PRY3 | | PRY4 | | PRY 5 | | PRY 6 | | GRAND TOTAL | | TOTAL |
|-------------------|-------|-------------|------|-------------|------|-------------|------|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | |
| ADO | 1160 | 1056 | 1248 | 963 | 1279 | 1103 | 1639 | 1531 | 1604 | 1495 | 226 | 83 | 7156 | 6231 | 26774 |
| EFON | 64 | 59 | 86 | 90 | 75 | 69 | 55 | 66 | 59 | 63 | 12 | 9 | 351 | 356 | 1414 |
| EK WEST | 207 | 200 | 233 | 223 | 199 | 199 | 195 | 171 | 182 | 174 | 75 | 67 | 1088 | 1034 | 4244 |
| EK/S/WEST | 83 | 70 | 87 | 94 | 84 | 83 | 101 | 98 | 68 | 53 | 44 | 23 | 468 | 421 | 1778 |
| EKITI-EAST | 117 | 126 | 119 | 132 | 128 | 123 | 190 | 110 | 126 | 101 | 26 | 17 | 706 | 609 | 2630 |
| EMURE | 31 | 17 | 38 | 35 | 32 | 31 | 38 | 32 | 39 | 35 | 13 | 3 | 191 | 153 | 688 |
| GBONYIN | 133 | 167 | 149 | 143 | 148 | 184 | 120 | 119 | 105 | 164 | 56 | 51 | 712 | 828 | 3080 |
| IDO/OSI | 122 | 97 | 117 | 99 | 114 | 97 | 84 | 90 | 100 | 80 | 23 | 14 | 562 | 477 | 2078 |
| IJERO | 123 | 100 | 115 | 101 | 108 | 72 | 113 | 72 | 88 | 67 | 51 | 40 | 597 | 452 | 2098 |
| IKERE | 103 | 95 | 145 | 110 | 130 | 106 | 119 | 111 | 108 | 77 | 46 | 25 | 652 | 524 | 2352 |
| IKOLE | 121 | 121 | 98 | 134 | 106 | 118 | 113 | 82 | 124 | 102 | 29 | 16 | 593 | 573 | 2332 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 16 | 15 | 22 | 16 | 15 | 23 | 17 | 10 | 21 | 21 | 2 | 0 | 95 | 85 | 360 |
| IRE/IFE | 147 | 184 | 163 | 185 | 176 | 167 | 159 | 137 | 125 | 131 | 32 | 34 | 800 | 838 | 3276 |
| ISE/ORUN | 245 | 214 | 223 | 219 | 239 | 233 | 213 | 202 | 207 | 195 | 55 | 47 | 1180 | 1110 | 4580 |
| MOBA | 178 | 156 | 184 | 175 | 164 | 183 | 139 | 144 | 148 | 121 | 35 | 0 | 848 | 779 | 3254 |
| OYE | 299 | 228 | 220 | 201 | 242 | 212 | 218 | 159 | 235 | 187 | 98 | 46 | 1314 | 1033 | 4694 |
| STATE | 3150 | 2905 | 3248 | 2920 | 3240 | 3003 | 3514 | 3134 | 3340 | 3066 | 824 | 475 | 17313 | 15503 | 32816 |

Table 2.5 provides a comprehensive breakdown of enrolment in private primary schools in Ekiti State for the academic year 2023/2024, detailing the number of students in each class (PRY 1 to PRY 6) by gender within each local government area (LGA). The data reveals a total enrolment of 32,816 pupils, with 17,313 males and 15,503 females, reflecting a slight gender disparity in favor of boys. Enrolment is highest in Primary 4 (6,648 pupils) and lowest in Primary 6 (1,299 pupils), suggesting significant dropout or migration to public schools at later stages. Ado LGA dominates with 26,774 pupils (81.6% of total enrolment), while smaller LGAs like Ilejemeje (360 pupils) report minimal private school attendance. This data highlights the urban-rural divide in private education access, with urban centers attracting more enrolment. The sharp decline in Primary 6 enrolment may indicate a preference for early transition to secondary education, financial constraints, or school closures at upper primary levels.

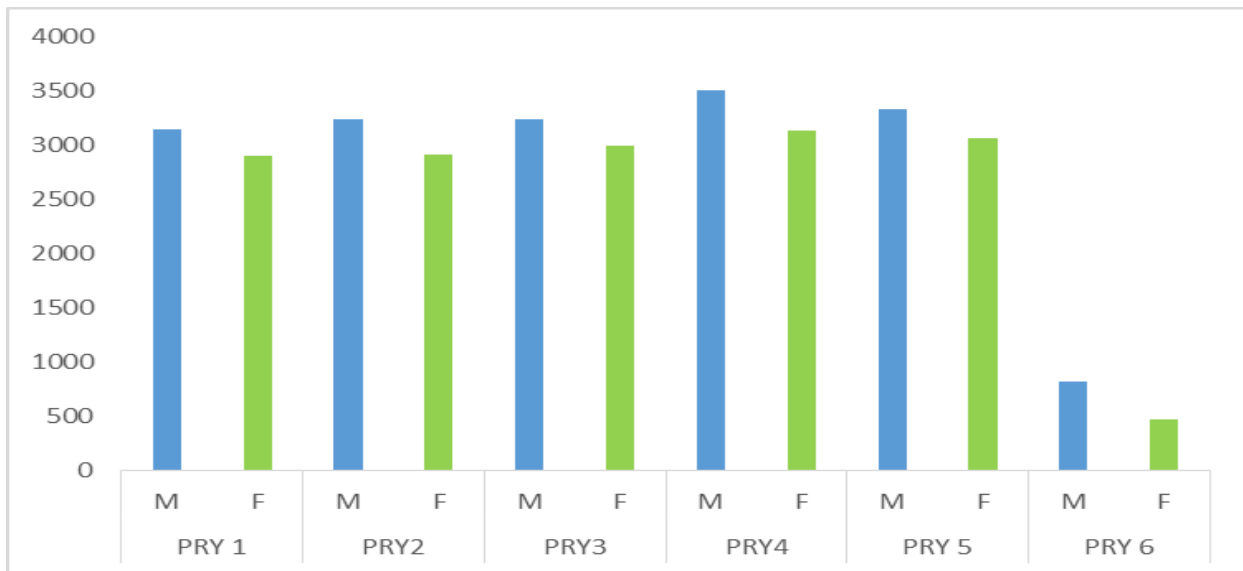


Fig 2.4: Enrolment in Private Primary Schools by Class and Gender

Figure 2.4 illustrates the distribution of primary school students across different grades and genders. The data shows a gradual increase in pupil numbers from Primary 1 to Primary 4, peaking at 6,648 pupils (3,514 males and 3,134 females) in Primary 4. However, enrolment begins to decline from Primary 5 and drops sharply in Primary 6, where only 1,299 pupils (824 males and 475 females) remain. This suggests high dropout or transition rates before the final year of primary school, possibly due to financial constraints, migration to public schools, or early secondary school enrollment. Gender disparities are minimal across lower classes but become more pronounced in Primary 6, where males significantly outnumber females. This trend highlights potential retention challenges in private primary education, requiring targeted interventions to improve continuity through all grades.

Table 2.6: Enrolment in Public and Private Primary Schools by LGA, Class and Gender 2023/2024 Academic Year

| LGA | PRY 1 | | PRY2 | | PRY3 | | PRY4 | | PRY 5 | | PRY 6 | | GRAND TOTAL | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | TOTAL |
| ADO | 1460 | 1652 | 2388 | 1846 | 2415 | 2047 | 2756 | 2460 | 2678 | 2420 | 1486 | 1107 | 13184 | 11532 | 38103 |
| EFON | 142 | 238 | 378 | 370 | 350 | 333 | 356 | 330 | 352 | 321 | 285 | 242 | 1864 | 1834 | 4405 |
| EK WEST | 421 | 755 | 961 | 869 | 958 | 852 | 941 | 747 | 935 | 782 | 832 | 762 | 5050 | 4767 | 11939 |
| EK/S/WEST | 255 | 505 | 687 | 614 | 666 | 595 | 659 | 576 | 665 | 536 | 626 | 535 | 3560 | 3361 | 7810 |
| EKITI-EAST | 291 | 546 | 777 | 751 | 804 | 712 | 786 | 623 | 777 | 672 | 615 | 459 | 4049 | 3763 | 9127 |
| EMURE | 141 | 201 | 445 | 366 | 457 | 382 | 460 | 352 | 459 | 377 | 462 | 410 | 2421 | 2088 | 4853 |
| GBONYIN | 369 | 756 | 821 | 617 | 797 | 681 | 748 | 551 | 772 | 618 | 660 | 484 | 4166 | 3707 | 9413 |
| IDO/OSI | 313 | 512 | 732 | 601 | 697 | 601 | 736 | 564 | 667 | 505 | 666 | 523 | 3813 | 3306 | 8158 |
| IJERO | 442 | 756 | 1116 | 855 | 1091 | 795 | 1090 | 761 | 1035 | 751 | 1050 | 762 | 5822 | 4680 | 11551 |
| IKERE | 299 | 505 | 803 | 599 | 745 | 580 | 703 | 527 | 651 | 487 | 695 | 481 | 3893 | 3179 | 8248 |
| IKOLE | 474 | 928 | 1233 | 1035 | 1201 | 951 | 1252 | 994 | 1180 | 922 | 1168 | 985 | 6508 | 5815 | 13489 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 93 | 198 | 258 | 202 | 260 | 197 | 243 | 175 | 245 | 193 | 221 | 206 | 1318 | 1171 | 2669 |
| IRE/IFE | 340 | 632 | 922 | 798 | 928 | 865 | 900 | 688 | 764 | 664 | 696 | 578 | 4548 | 4225 | 10411 |
| ISE/ORUN | 433 | 617 | 1036 | 899 | 925 | 792 | 899 | 723 | 621 | 448 | 476 | 306 | 4388 | 3785 | 10463 |
| MOBA | 269 | 343 | 381 | 299 | 302 | 268 | 269 | 224 | 248 | 173 | 101 | 7 | 1569 | 1314 | 4510 |
| OYE | 477 | 572 | 860 | 719 | 844 | 698 | 804 | 642 | 774 | 691 | 599 | 448 | 4358 | 3770 | 10475 |
| STATE | 6218 | 9716 | 13797 | 11440 | 13439 | 11349 | 13601 | 10937 | 12822 | 10560 | 10637 | 8295 | 70511 | 62297 | 132808 |

Table 2.5 provides a detailed breakdown of enrolment in both public and private primary schools in Ekiti State for the academic year 2023/2024, categorizing students by class (PRY 1 to PRY 6), gender, and local government area (LGA). The data shows a total of 132,808 pupils, with 70,511 males and 62,297 females, reflecting a relatively balanced gender distribution but with a slight male dominance. Enrolment is highest in Primary 1 (16,934 pupils), indicating strong early school entry, but declines gradually towards Primary 6, where only 18,932 pupils remain. This drop suggests possible factors such as dropout, repetition, or early transition to secondary school. Among LGAs, Ado Ekiti has the highest enrolment (38,103 pupils), significantly outpacing others, likely due to its urban status and larger population. Conversely, smaller LGAs like Ilejemeje (2,669 pupils) and Moba (4,510 pupils) report lower enrolments, potentially due to population size or school accessibility issues. The consistent decrease in enrolment across grades underscores the need for targeted interventions to enhance pupil retention, particularly among girls in higher grades.

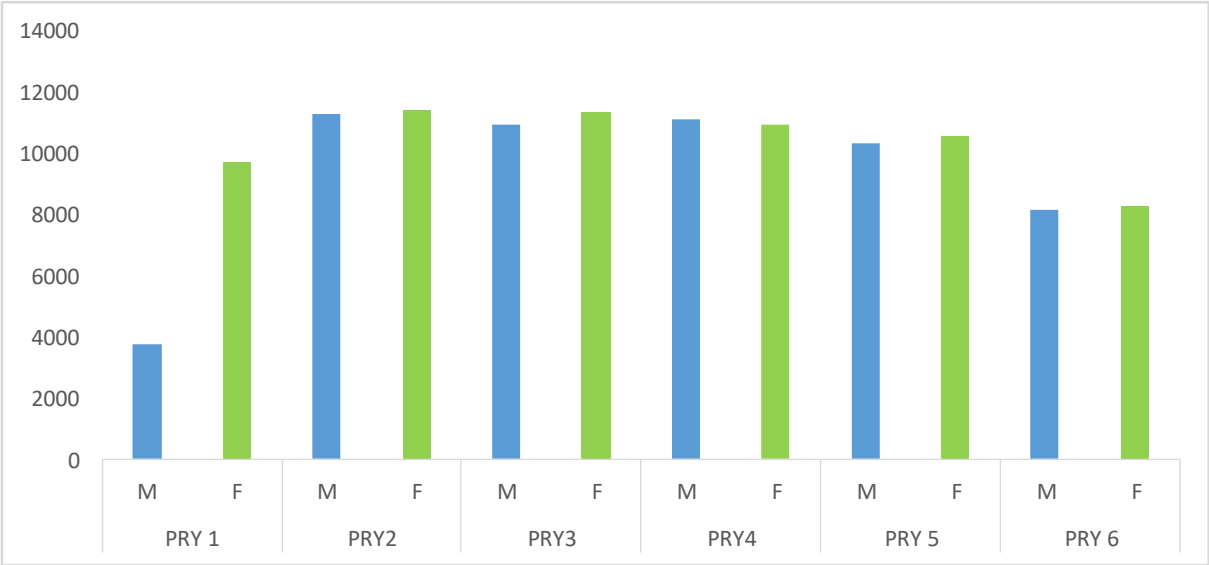


Fig 2.5: Enrolment in Public and Private Primary Schools by Class and Gender

Figure 2.5 reveals the enrollment figures for primary school students in thousands across various grades (PRY 1 to PRY 6), categorized by gender (M for male and F for female). The figure reveals a high concentration of pupils in the lower classes, particularly in Primary 1, with 15,934 pupils (6,218 males and 9,716 females). Enrolment peaks in Primary 3 with 25,146 pupils (13,797 males and 11,349 females), after which it begins to decline gradually. The drop becomes more pronounced in Primary 6, where only 18,932 pupils (10,637 males and 8,295 females) remain, indicating potential dropout, grade repetition, or early transition to secondary school. The gender distribution shows a consistently higher female enrolment in the lower grades, but the gap narrows in the upper classes, suggesting possible socio-cultural or economic factors affecting female retention in later primary years. This trend highlights the need for interventions to improve pupil retention and ensure equitable progression across all primary school grades.

Table 2.7: Enrolment in Public Primary Schools by LGA, Age and Gender 2023/2024 Academic Year

| LGA | Below Age 6 | | Age 6 | | Age 7 | | Age 8 | | Age 9 | | Age 10 | | Age 11 | | Age 11 & Above | | Grand Total | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | Total |
| ADO | 394 | 298 | 754 | 674 | 930 | 825 | 990 | 862 | 1059 | 966 | 894 | 859 | 700 | 589 | 304 | 227 | 6028 | 5301 | 11329 |
| EFON | 111 | 116 | 228 | 203 | 249 | 260 | 239 | 238 | 241 | 244 | 208 | 199 | 158 | 132 | 82 | 83 | 1513 | 1478 | 2991 |
| EK WEST | 220 | 218 | 633 | 490 | 571 | 560 | 609 | 605 | 587 | 578 | 698 | 647 | 496 | 446 | 147 | 193 | 3962 | 3733 | 7695 |
| EK/S/WEST | 333 | 342 | 409 | 445 | 517 | 481 | 476 | 456 | 492 | 441 | 453 | 417 | 323 | 279 | 91 | 77 | 3092 | 2940 | 6032 |
| EKITI-EAST | 329 | 278 | 469 | 443 | 567 | 590 | 435 | 405 | 477 | 519 | 441 | 394 | 333 | 228 | 296 | 296 | 3343 | 3154 | 6497 |
| EMURE | 103 | 79 | 320 | 266 | 398 | 337 | 373 | 339 | 312 | 281 | 373 | 318 | 240 | 249 | 109 | 69 | 2230 | 1935 | 4165 |
| GBONYIN | 283 | 220 | 468 | 414 | 571 | 476 | 549 | 468 | 579 | 434 | 450 | 379 | 353 | 294 | 201 | 191 | 3454 | 2879 | 6333 |
| IDO/OSI | 254 | 183 | 458 | 401 | 463 | 434 | 513 | 480 | 606 | 467 | 410 | 355 | 329 | 292 | 220 | 219 | 3251 | 2829 | 6080 |
| IJERO | 591 | 428 | 665 | 588 | 792 | 659 | 741 | 640 | 830 | 623 | 742 | 607 | 599 | 481 | 263 | 203 | 5225 | 4228 | 9453 |
| IKERE | 326 | 227 | 476 | 401 | 527 | 485 | 517 | 479 | 454 | 379 | 474 | 341 | 322 | 280 | 143 | 61 | 3241 | 2655 | 5896 |
| IKOLE | 293 | 323 | 732 | 821 | 920 | 772 | 927 | 787 | 958 | 987 | 889 | 783 | 777 | 587 | 421 | 181 | 5915 | 5242 | 11157 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 97 | 62 | 189 | 172 | 179 | 160 | 163 | 176 | 103 | 167 | 156 | 198 | 187 | 111 | 149 | 37 | 1223 | 1086 | 2309 |
| IRE/IFE | 249 | 288 | 586 | 505 | 634 | 638 | 598 | 502 | 473 | 553 | 527 | 416 | 444 | 361 | 235 | 123 | 3748 | 3387 | 7135 |
| ISE/ORUN | 251 | 172 | 471 | 414 | 521 | 458 | 476 | 444 | 462 | 446 | 488 | 393 | 348 | 213 | 195 | 137 | 3208 | 2675 | 5883 |
| MOBA | 173 | 146 | 80 | 64 | 124 | 80 | 119 | 94 | 84 | 67 | 65 | 53 | 42 | 17 | 38 | 15 | 721 | 535 | 1256 |
| OYE | 179 | 162 | 492 | 407 | 534 | 471 | 534 | 491 | 470 | 471 | 390 | 387 | 308 | 256 | 137 | 94 | 3044 | 2737 | 5781 |
| STATE | 4185 | 3542 | 7429 | 6708 | 8496 | 7686 | 8258 | 7466 | 8186 | 7623 | 7657 | 6746 | 5958 | 4815 | 3030 | 2206 | 53198 | 46794 | 99992 |

Table 2.7 offers a comprehensive breakdown of enrolment in public primary schools in Ekiti State for the academic year 2023/2024, providing a detailed analysis by local government area (LGA), age group, and gender. The data reveals a total of 99,992 pupils, comprising 53,198 males and 46,794 females. The enrolment distribution indicates a peak at ages 7 to 9, with a gradual decline as pupil's progress in age, suggesting that most children enter primary school around the official school-starting age but may face dropout or repetition challenges over time. Notably, there is significant enrolment of pupils below age 6 (7,727 pupils), possibly due to early school entry or misreporting of ages. Ado Ekiti, the most urbanized LGA, has the highest enrolment (11,329 pupils), while smaller LGAs such as Ilejemeje (2,309 pupils) and Moba (1,256 pupils) report the lowest figures, likely reflecting population differences and school accessibility. Additionally, higher enrolment of older pupils (ages 10 and above) in some LGAs, such as Ikole (1,859 pupils) and Ijero (1,795 pupils), may indicate delayed school entry or repetition. The gender gap is relatively small but consistent, with male pupils slightly outnumbering females across all age groups, underscoring the need for gender-focused interventions to improve female retention, especially in higher grades.

Table 2.8: Enrolment in Private Primary Schools by LGA, Age and Gender for 2023/2024 Academic Year

| LGA | Below Age 6 | | Age 6 | | Age 7 | | Age 8 | | Age 9 | | Age 10 | | Age 11 | | Age 12 & Above | | Total | | Grand Total |
|--------------|-------------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|--------|------|--------|------|----------------|-----|-------|-------|-------------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | |
| ADO | 1795 | 1434 | 98 | 10 | 1551 | 1540 | 549 | 508 | 440 | 467 | 2107 | 1946 | 653 | 513 | 231 | 645 | 7425 | 7066 | 14491 |
| EFON | 15 | 9 | 57 | 57 | 81 | 88 | 78 | 70 | 58 | 65 | 45 | 55 | 17 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 351 | 356 | 707 |
| EK WEST | 65 | 68 | 118 | 148 | 200 | 179 | 181 | 185 | 189 | 154 | 176 | 163 | 118 | 116 | 44 | 19 | 1088 | 1034 | 2122 |
| EK/S/WEST | 22 | 28 | 58 | 56 | 56 | 42 | 117 | 115 | 87 | 90 | 105 | 72 | 19 | 17 | 3 | 3 | 468 | 421 | 889 |
| EKITI-EAST | 48 | 32 | 126 | 109 | 126 | 113 | 156 | 148 | 113 | 98 | 81 | 74 | 42 | 19 | 13 | 15 | 706 | 609 | 1315 |
| EMURE | 15 | 9 | 13 | 4 | 23 | 20 | 49 | 44 | 42 | 39 | 22 | 23 | 18 | 13 | 7 | 1 | 191 | 153 | 344 |
| GBONYIN | 63 | 48 | 87 | 95 | 161 | 198 | 120 | 150 | 105 | 125 | 107 | 114 | 60 | 88 | 10 | 10 | 712 | 828 | 1540 |
| IDO/OSI | 33 | 25 | 101 | 71 | 113 | 106 | 97 | 102 | 85 | 85 | 92 | 61 | 28 | 22 | 16 | 5 | 562 | 477 | 1039 |
| IJERO | 29 | 14 | 92 | 65 | 135 | 108 | 137 | 108 | 99 | 76 | 60 | 53 | 31 | 20 | 16 | 10 | 597 | 452 | 1049 |
| IKERE | 54 | 55 | 125 | 116 | 145 | 113 | 135 | 100 | 75 | 64 | 99 | 63 | 13 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 652 | 524 | 1176 |
| IKOLE | 31 | 14 | 92 | 118 | 80 | 90 | 96 | 123 | 103 | 95 | 131 | 99 | 44 | 30 | 15 | 4 | 593 | 573 | 1166 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 6 | 4 | 17 | 15 | 20 | 18 | 14 | 19 | 16 | 10 | 20 | 19 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 95 | 85 | 180 |
| IRE/IFE | 29 | 21 | 120 | 122 | 137 | 134 | 160 | 181 | 137 | 154 | 145 | 155 | 39 | 37 | 36 | 32 | 800 | 838 | 1638 |
| ISE/ORUN | 64 | 51 | 218 | 198 | 210 | 208 | 227 | 204 | 224 | 214 | 157 | 176 | 53 | 49 | 28 | 13 | 1180 | 1110 | 2290 |
| MOBA | 26 | 17 | 127 | 114 | 186 | 191 | 149 | 146 | 148 | 153 | 160 | 121 | 35 | 26 | 15 | 8 | 848 | 779 | 1627 |
| OYE | 89 | 52 | 269 | 262 | 238 | 258 | 227 | 185 | 153 | 114 | 164 | 109 | 108 | 34 | 67 | 22 | 1314 | 1033 | 2347 |
| STATE | 2384 | 1881 | 1718 | 1560 | 3462 | 3406 | 2492 | 2388 | 2074 | 2003 | 3671 | 3303 | 1280 | 1006 | 511 | 793 | 17313 | 15503 | 32816 |

Table 2.8 presents a detailed analysis of enrolment in private primary schools in Ekiti State for the academic year 2023/2024, providing insights into the distribution of students across local government areas (LGAs), age groups, and gender. The data indicates a total of 32,816 pupils, comprising 17,313 males and 15,503 females. The highest enrolments are observed in Ado (14,491), Ise/Orun (2,290), and Oye (2,347), reflecting higher urban and peri-urban school concentrations, while Ilejemeje (180) and Emure (344) report the lowest figures, indicative of lower school density or population in those LGAs. The data also shows a notable proportion of children below age six (4,265 pupils), suggesting early school entry trends in some areas. Gender distribution is relatively balanced across all age groups, though slight male dominance is observed in some LGAs, particularly in Oye and Ise/Orun. The enrolment pattern highlights variations in school-age population distribution across LGAs, potential early enrolment pressures, and the need for targeted interventions to ensure equitable access and retention in private primary education statewide.

Table 2.9: Enrolment in Public and Private Primary Schools by LGA, Age and Gender

| LGA | Below Age 6 | | Age 6 | | Age 7 | | Age 8 | | Age 9 | | Age 10 | | Age 11 | | Age 12 & Above | | Total | | Grand Total | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|------|--------------|------|--------------|------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | | |
| ADO | 2190 | 1733 | 853 | 685 | 2482 | 2366 | 1540 | 1371 | 1500 | 1434 | 3002 | 2806 | 1354 | 1103 | 535 | 872 | 13453 | 12367 | 25820 | |
| EFON | 126 | 125 | 285 | 260 | 330 | 348 | 317 | 311 | 299 | 309 | 253 | 254 | 175 | 145 | 82 | 80 | 1864 | 1834 | 3698 | |
| EK WEST | 285 | 286 | 751 | 638 | 771 | 739 | 790 | 790 | 776 | 732 | 874 | 810 | 614 | 562 | 191 | 212 | 5050 | 4767 | 9817 | |
| EK/S/WEST | 355 | 370 | 467 | 501 | 573 | 523 | 593 | 571 | 579 | 531 | 558 | 489 | 342 | 296 | 94 | 80 | 3560 | 3361 | 6921 | |
| EKITI-EAST | 377 | 310 | 595 | 552 | 693 | 703 | 591 | 553 | 590 | 617 | 522 | 468 | 375 | 247 | 309 | 311 | 4049 | 3763 | 7812 | |
| EMURE | 119 | 88 | 334 | 270 | 422 | 357 | 423 | 383 | 355 | 320 | 396 | 341 | 259 | 262 | 117 | 70 | 2421 | 2088 | 4509 | |
| GBONYIN | 346 | 268 | 555 | 509 | 732 | 674 | 669 | 618 | 684 | 559 | 557 | 493 | 413 | 382 | 211 | 201 | 4166 | 3707 | 7873 | |
| IDO/OSI | 286 | 208 | 558 | 472 | 575 | 540 | 609 | 582 | 690 | 552 | 501 | 416 | 356 | 314 | 235 | 224 | 3813 | 3306 | 7119 | |
| IJERO | 620 | 442 | 757 | 653 | 927 | 767 | 878 | 748 | 929 | 699 | 802 | 660 | 630 | 501 | 279 | 213 | 5822 | 4680 | 10502 | |
| IKERE | 380 | 282 | 601 | 517 | 672 | 604 | 652 | 596 | 529 | 443 | 573 | 404 | 335 | 289 | 151 | 44 | 3893 | 3179 | 7072 | |
| IKOLE | 324 | 337 | 824 | 939 | 1000 | 862 | 1023 | 910 | 1061 | 1082 | 1020 | 882 | 821 | 617 | 436 | 185 | 6508 | 5815 | 12323 | |
| ILEJEMEJE | 103 | 66 | 206 | 187 | 199 | 178 | 177 | 195 | 119 | 177 | 176 | 217 | 189 | 111 | 151 | 37 | 1318 | 1171 | 2489 | |
| IRE/IFE | 278 | 309 | 706 | 627 | 771 | 772 | 758 | 683 | 610 | 707 | 672 | 571 | 483 | 398 | 271 | 155 | 4548 | 4225 | 8773 | |
| ISE/ORUN | 314 | 222 | 688 | 611 | 730 | 665 | 702 | 647 | 685 | 659 | 644 | 568 | 400 | 261 | 222 | 149 | 4388 | 3785 | 8173 | |
| MOBA | 199 | 163 | 207 | 178 | 310 | 271 | 268 | 240 | 232 | 220 | 225 | 174 | 77 | 43 | 53 | 23 | 1569 | 1314 | 2883 | |
| OYE | 268 | 213 | 761 | 668 | 772 | 728 | 761 | 675 | 623 | 584 | 554 | 495 | 416 | 289 | 204 | 115 | 4358 | 3770 | 8128 | |
| STATE | 6568 | 5423 | 9146 | 8268 | 11957 | | 11098 | | 10749 | | 9874 | 10259 | 9626 | 11327 | 10049 | 7237 | 5821 | 3271 | 2138 | 70511 |

The enrolment distribution across public and private primary schools in Ekiti State for the 2023/2024 academic session reveals a total of 132,808 pupils, comprising 70,511 males and 62,297 females, indicating a gender imbalance with male dominance across most age groups. Ado LGA (25,820) and Ikole LGA (12,323) have the highest enrolments, reflecting higher population densities and access to educational facilities, while Ilejemeje (2,489) and Moba (2,883) have the lowest enrolments, possibly due to lower population sizes or school accessibility issues. The significant number of pupils below age six (11,991) suggests early school enrolment trends, while the enrolment peak at ages 7–9 (23,055 at age 7, 22,623 at age 8, and 19,885 at age 9) aligns with expected primary school entry and retention rates. However, progressive decline in enrolment from age 10 and above indicates possible dropout rates or transitions to other educational pathways. This data underscores the need for targeted interventions to address disparities in enrolment, improve retention rates beyond age 10, and ensure gender equity in educational access across LGAs.

Table 2.10: Gender Parity Index in Public and Private Primary Schools by LGA

| LGA | PUBLIC | | | | PRIVATE | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | MALE | FEMALE | PARITY INDEX | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | PARITY INDEX | TOTAL |
| ADO | 6028 | 5301 | 1.1 | 11329 | 7156 | 6231 | 1.1 | 13387 |
| EFON | 1513 | 1478 | 1.0 | 2991 | 351 | 356 | 1.0 | 707 |
| EK WEST | 3962 | 3733 | 1.1 | 7695 | 1088 | 1034 | 1.1 | 2122 |
| EK/S/WEST | 3092 | 2940 | 1.1 | 6032 | 468 | 421 | 1.1 | 889 |
| EKITI-EAST | 3343 | 3154 | 1.1 | 6497 | 706 | 609 | 1.2 | 1315 |
| EMURE | 2230 | 1935 | 1.2 | 4165 | 191 | 153 | 1.2 | 344 |
| GBONYIN | 3454 | 2879 | 1.2 | 6333 | 712 | 828 | 0.9 | 1540 |
| IDO/OSI | 3251 | 2829 | 1.1 | 6080 | 562 | 477 | 1.2 | 1039 |
| IJERO | 5225 | 4228 | 1.2 | 9453 | 597 | 452 | 1.3 | 1049 |
| IKERE | 3241 | 2655 | 1.2 | 5896 | 652 | 524 | 1.2 | 1176 |
| IKOLE | 5915 | 5242 | 1.1 | 11157 | 593 | 573 | 1.0 | 1166 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 1223 | 1086 | 1.1 | 2309 | 95 | 85 | 1.1 | 180 |
| IRE/IFE | 3748 | 3387 | 1.1 | 7135 | 800 | 838 | 1.0 | 1638 |
| ISE/ORUN | 3208 | 2675 | 1.2 | 5883 | 1180 | 1110 | 1.1 | 2290 |
| MOBA | 721 | 535 | 1.3 | 1256 | 848 | 779 | 1.1 | 1627 |
| OYE | 3044 | 2737 | 1.1 | 5781 | 1314 | 1033 | 1.3 | 2347 |
| STATE | 53198 | 46794 | 1.1 | 99992 | 17313 | 15503 | 1.1 | 32816 |

Table 2.10 presents the Gender Parity Index (GPI) for public and private primary schools across different Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Ekiti State, emphasizing gender equity in enrolment. The GPI measures the ratio of female to male enrolment, with a value of 1.0 indicating perfect gender parity. The Gender Parity Index (GPI) analysis for public and private primary schools across LGAs in Ekiti State indicates a relatively balanced gender distribution, with parity indices ranging between 0.9 and 1.3. At the state level, the public school GPI is 1.1, reflecting a slight male enrolment advantage (53,198 males vs. 46,794 females), while private

schools also maintain a 1.1 parity index with 17,313 males and 15,503 females. Across most LGAs, the parity index remains close to 1.1, indicating moderate male dominance, except in Gbonyin (0.9, private schools), Ijero (1.3, private schools), and Moba (1.3, public schools), where gender disparities are more pronounced. The total enrolment figures show that public schools accommodate the majority of pupils (99,992 compared to 32,816 in private schools), emphasizing the dominance of public education in the state. Notably, urban LGAs like Ado Ekiti have the highest total enrolments (24,716 across both sectors), while rural LGAs such as Ilejemeje report the lowest numbers (2,489). The higher GPI values in some LGAs (e.g., Ijero and Moba) suggest the need for targeted gender-sensitive interventions to ensure equitable participation, particularly for female pupils in areas where they are underrepresented.

Table 2.11: Number of Teachers in Public and Private Primary Schools by LGA

| LGA | PUBLIC | | | PRIVATE | | | % of FEMALE TEACHER PUBLIC | % of FEMALE TEACHER PRIVATE |
|--------------|--------|--------|-------|---------|--------|-------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | | |
| ADO | 98 | 1058 | 1156 | 1533 | 1701 | 3234 | 91.5 | 52.6 |
| EFON | 43 | 239 | 282 | 38 | 81 | 119 | 84.8 | 68.1 |
| EK WEST | 137 | 402 | 539 | 40 | 127 | 167 | 74.6 | 76.0 |
| EK/S/WEST | 97 | 247 | 344 | 52 | 55 | 107 | 71.8 | 51.4 |
| EKITI-EAST | 82 | 334 | 416 | 41 | 140 | 181 | 80.3 | 77.3 |
| EMURE | 61 | 184 | 245 | 15 | 49 | 64 | 75.1 | 76.6 |
| GBONYIN | 51 | 258 | 309 | 74 | 117 | 191 | 83.5 | 61.3 |
| IDO/OSI | 85 | 340 | 425 | 36 | 123 | 159 | 80.0 | 77.4 |
| IJERO | 111 | 300 | 411 | 27 | 80 | 107 | 73.0 | 74.8 |
| IKERE | 67 | 442 | 509 | 31 | 106 | 137 | 86.8 | 77.4 |
| IKOLE | 93 | 359 | 452 | 45 | 152 | 197 | 79.4 | 77.2 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 37 | 116 | 153 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 75.8 | 90.0 |
| IRE/IFE | 128 | 398 | 526 | 47 | 159 | 206 | 75.7 | 77.2 |
| ISE/ORUN | 73 | 242 | 315 | 48 | 164 | 212 | 76.8 | 77.4 |
| MOBA | 84 | 223 | 307 | 43 | 137 | 180 | 72.6 | 76.1 |
| OYE | 94 | 349 | 443 | 87 | 215 | 302 | 78.8 | 71.2 |
| STATE | 1341 | 5491 | 6832 | 2158 | 3415 | 5573 | 80.4 | 61.3 |

Table 2.10 outlines the distribution of teachers in public and private primary schools across various Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Ekiti State. The table provides the number of male and female teachers in both sectors, along with the percentage of female teachers in each category. Notably, a significant gender disparity, particularly in public schools, where 80.4% of teachers are female (5,491 out of 6,832). In contrast, private schools have a lower percentage of female teachers at 61.3% (3,415 out of 5,573). Notably, Ado Ekiti has the highest number of teachers across both sectors, with 1,156 in public schools (91.5% female) and 3,234 in private

schools (52.6% female), reflecting a more balanced gender distribution in private institutions. Most LGAs exhibit a higher proportion of female teachers in public schools, exceeding 70% in all but Ekiti South-West (71.8%) and Ijero (73.0%). Interestingly, Ilejemeje has the highest female representation in private schools (90.0%), despite having the fewest total teachers (10). The higher female dominance in public schools suggests that teaching remains a female-dominated profession in government institutions, while private schools show relatively more gender balance, likely due to different recruitment dynamics. This trend highlights the need for policies promoting gender inclusivity in both sectors while ensuring a balanced teacher distribution across LGAs to support equitable education delivery.

Table 2.12 Pupil-Teacher Ratio by LGA in Public and Private Primary Schools

| LGA | PUBLIC | | | PRIVATE | | | TOTAL (PUBLIC+PRIVATE) | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| | Enrolment | All Teachers | Pupil-All Teacher Ratio | Enrolment | All Teachers | Pupil-All Teacher Ratio | Enrolment | All Teachers | Pupil-All Teacher Ratio |
| ADO | 11329 | 1156 | 10 | 13387 | 3234 | 4 | 24716 | 4390 | 6 |
| EFON | 2991 | 282 | 11 | 707 | 119 | 6 | 3698 | 401 | 9 |
| EK WEST | 7695 | 539 | 14 | 2122 | 167 | 13 | 9817 | 706 | 14 |
| EK/S/WEST | 6032 | 344 | 18 | 889 | 107 | 8 | 6921 | 451 | 15 |
| EKITI-EAST | 6497 | 416 | 16 | 1315 | 181 | 7 | 7812 | 597 | 13 |
| EMURE | 4165 | 245 | 17 | 344 | 64 | 5 | 4509 | 309 | 15 |
| GBONYIN | 6333 | 309 | 20 | 1540 | 191 | 8 | 7873 | 500 | 16 |
| IDO/OSI | 6080 | 425 | 14 | 1039 | 159 | 7 | 7119 | 584 | 12 |
| IJERO | 9453 | 411 | 23 | 1049 | 107 | 10 | 10502 | 518 | 20 |
| IKERE | 5896 | 509 | 12 | 1176 | 137 | 9 | 7072 | 646 | 11 |
| IKOLE | 11157 | 452 | 25 | 1166 | 197 | 6 | 12323 | 649 | 19 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 2309 | 153 | 15 | 180 | 10 | 18 | 2489 | 163 | 15 |
| IRE/IFE | 7135 | 526 | 14 | 1638 | 206 | 8 | 8773 | 732 | 12 |
| ISE/ORUN | 5883 | 315 | 19 | 2290 | 212 | 11 | 8173 | 527 | 16 |
| MOBA | 1256 | 307 | 4 | 1627 | 180 | 9 | 2883 | 487 | 6 |
| OYE | 5781 | 443 | 13 | 2347 | 302 | 8 | 8128 | 745 | 11 |
| STATE | 99992 | 6832 | 15 | 32816 | 5573 | 6 | 132808 | 12405 | 11 |

Table 2.12 provides an overview of the Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) in public and private primary schools across different Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Ekiti State. The Pupil-Teacher Ratio is a crucial metric indicating the average number of students per teacher, which influences the quality of education delivery. The pupil-teacher ratio (PTR) across public and private primary schools in Ekiti State highlights a significant disparity in teacher distribution, with public schools generally having higher PTRs compared to private schools. The statewide average PTR is 15:1 in public schools and 6:1 in private schools, resulting in an overall ratio of 11:1 when both sectors are combined. Notably, Ikole LGA has the highest PTR in public schools (25:1), indicating a teacher shortage, while Ado and Moba LGAs have the lowest (10:1 and 4:1, respectively), suggesting better teacher allocation. In contrast, private schools across all LGAs maintain lower PTRs, with values ranging from 4:1 in Ado to 18:1 in Ilejemeje, reflecting smaller class sizes and possibly better learning conditions. The combined PTR varies across LGAs, with higher values in Ikole (19:1) and Ijero (20:1), while Ado and Moba maintain the lowest (6:1). This disparity suggests that public schools experience a heavier teacher workload, potentially affecting education quality, whereas private schools benefit from more favorable teacher-student interactions. Addressing these imbalances through teacher recruitment, equitable deployment, and improved working conditions in public schools is essential for enhancing learning outcomes across the state.

Table 2.13: Pupils Toilet Ratio by LGA in Public Schools

| LGA | Enrolment | Toilet Ratio | Male Toilets | Female Toilet | Total |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| ADO | 11329 | 59 | 131 | 60 | 191 |
| EFON | 2991 | 71 | 33 | 9 | 42 |
| EK WEST | 7695 | 68 | 91 | 23 | 114 |
| EK/S/WEST | 6032 | 27 | 128 | 92 | 220 |
| EKITI-EAST | 6497 | 62 | 72 | 33 | 105 |
| EMURE | 4165 | 66 | 57 | 6 | 63 |
| GBONYIN | 6333 | 43 | 111 | 35 | 146 |
| IDO/OSI | 6080 | 60 | 85 | 17 | 102 |
| IJERO | 9453 | 105 | 61 | 29 | 90 |
| IKERE | 5896 | 65 | 64 | 27 | 91 |
| IKOLE | 11157 | 95 | 83 | 34 | 117 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 2309 | 165 | 9 | 5 | 14 |
| IRE/IFE | 7135 | 54 | 78 | 53 | 131 |
| ISE/ORUN | 5883 | 103 | 35 | 22 | 57 |
| MOBA | 1256 | 52 | 16 | 8 | 24 |
| OYE | 5781 | 51 | 53 | 61 | 114 |
| STATE | 99992 | 62 | 1107 | 514 | 1621 |

Table 2.12 presents the Pupils Toilet Ratio (PTR) in public schools across various Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Ekiti State. The PTR is a crucial metric reflecting the number of students sharing a toilet facility, providing insights into the adequacy of sanitation infrastructure. The PTR indicates insufficient sanitation facilities, with a statewide average of 62 pupils per toilet. Some LGAs, such as Ilejemeje (165:1) and Ijero (105:1), have the highest ratios, highlighting a severe shortage of toilets, which may negatively impact hygiene and learning

conditions. In contrast, Efon (71:1), Ekiti East (62:1), and Ado (59:1) fare slightly better but still fall short of optimal standards. Ekiti South West (27:1) has the lowest ratio, suggesting relatively better sanitation infrastructure. The total number of toilets statewide is 1,621, with a significant gender disparity 1,107 toilets for males versus 514 for females, which may disproportionately affect female pupils' school attendance and hygiene practices. Addressing these disparities through sanitation infrastructure expansion, maintenance, and equitable toilet distribution is essential for improving health, dignity, and learning outcomes in public schools.

Table 2.14: Pupils Toilet Ratio by LGA in Private Schools

| LGA | Enrolment | Toilet Ratio | Male Toilets | Female Toilet | Total |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| ADO | 13387 | 17 | 399 | 391 | 790 |
| EFON | 707 | 21 | 17 | 17 | 34 |
| EK WEST | 2122 | 39 | 28 | 27 | 55 |
| EK/S/WEST | 889 | 24 | 18 | 19 | 37 |
| EKITI-EAST | 1315 | 23 | 27 | 30 | 57 |
| EMURE | 344 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 29 |
| GBONYIN | 1540 | 23 | 33 | 33 | 66 |
| IDO/OSI | 1039 | 26 | 21 | 19 | 40 |
| IJERO | 1049 | 39 | 13 | 14 | 27 |
| IKERE | 1176 | 19 | 29 | 33 | 62 |
| IKOLE | 1166 | 19 | 30 | 32 | 62 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 180 | 45 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| IRE/IFE | 1638 | 17 | 48 | 47 | 95 |
| ISE/ORUN | 2290 | 41 | 30 | 26 | 56 |
| MOBA | 1627 | 25 | 33 | 32 | 65 |
| OYE | 2347 | 22 | 53 | 53 | 106 |
| STATE | 32816 | 21 | 795 | 790 | 1585 |

The pupil-toilet ratio in private primary schools across Ekiti State is significantly better than in public schools, with a statewide average of 21 pupils per toilet, indicating relatively better sanitation infrastructure. Ado LGA, with 17 pupils per toilet, has the highest number of toilets (790), reflecting a well-maintained facility structure. However, disparities exist, as Ilejemeje (45:1), Ijero (39:1), and Ise/Orun (41:1) have the highest ratios, suggesting potential sanitation challenges in some private schools. Most LGAs maintain ratios below 30:1, with Emure (12:1) having the lowest ratio, indicating adequate toilet facilities. The total number of toilets statewide is 1,585, nearly equally distributed between males (795) and females (790), ensuring gender equity in sanitation access. While private schools generally provide better sanitation conditions than public schools, continued monitoring, maintenance, and infrastructure improvements are essential to sustain hygienic learning environments.

Table 2.15: Number of Classrooms for Primary in Ekiti State by LGA

| LGA | PRIVATE | | | | PUBLIC | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|
| | GOOD | BAD | TOTAL | % of GOOD CLASSROOM | GOOD | BAD | TOTAL | % of GOOD CLASSROOM |
| ADO | 1780 | 31 | 1811 | 0.98 | 589 | 328 | 917 | 0.64 |
| EFON | 82 | 1 | 83 | 21.45 | 118 | 142 | 260 | 0.45 |
| EK WEST | 169 | 15 | 184 | 9.67 | 279 | 273 | 552 | 0.51 |
| EK/S/WEST | 84 | 5 | 89 | 20.00 | 194 | 235 | 429 | 0.45 |
| EKITI-EAST | 154 | 4 | 158 | 11.27 | 220 | 198 | 418 | 0.53 |
| EMURE | 43 | 6 | 49 | 36.33 | 178 | 99 | 277 | 0.64 |
| GBONYIN | 158 | 9 | 167 | 10.66 | 253 | 190 | 443 | 0.57 |
| IDO/OSI | 114 | 6 | 120 | 14.83 | 269 | 283 | 552 | 0.49 |
| IJERO | 95 | 8 | 103 | 17.28 | 300 | 333 | 633 | 0.47 |
| IKERE | 110 | 5 | 115 | 15.48 | 262 | 200 | 462 | 0.57 |
| IKOLE | 126 | 0 | 126 | 14.13 | 260 | 367 | 627 | 0.41 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 10 | 0 | 10 | 178.00 | 115 | 71 | 186 | 0.62 |
| IRE/IFE | 194 | 2 | 196 | 9.08 | 326 | 187 | 513 | 0.64 |
| ISE/ORUN | 181 | 1 | 182 | 9.78 | 192 | 186 | 378 | 0.51 |
| MOBA | 146 | 17 | 163 | 10.92 | 156 | 171 | 327 | 0.48 |
| OYE | 306 | 1 | 307 | 5.80 | 330 | 276 | 606 | 0.54 |
| STATE | 3752 | 111 | 3863 | 0.46 | 4041 | 3539 | 7580 | 0.53 |

The distribution of classrooms across private and public primary schools in Ekiti State reveals notable disparities in infrastructure quality. Private schools have a higher percentage of good classrooms (97%) compared to public schools (53%), indicating better structural conditions in private institutions. Ado LGA leads with 1,780 good classrooms in private schools, while Ilejemeje (178%) shows an anomaly due to its small total classroom count (10). Public schools, on the other hand, face significant infrastructural challenges, with LGAs like Ido/Osi (49%), Ikole (41%), and Ekiti West (51%) having a lower proportion of good classrooms. The total number of classrooms statewide is 3,863 in private schools and 7,580 in public schools, reflecting the greater reliance on public education infrastructure. However, the higher proportion of bad classrooms (3,539) in public schools underscores the urgent need for renovation and classroom expansion to ensure conducive learning environment.

Table 2.16: Repeaters in Public Primary Schools by Gender

| LGA | PRY 1 | | PRY2 | | PRY3 | | PRY4 | | PRY 5 | | PRY 6 | | GRAND TOTAL | |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| ADO | 10 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 6 | 16 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 47 | 54 |
| EFON | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EK WEST | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 25 | 17 |
| EK/S/WEST | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 |
| EKITI-EAST | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 11 |
| EMURE | 25 | 24 | 23 | 25 | 18 | 25 | 18 | 12 | 16 | 22 | 15 | 17 | 115 | 125 |
| GBONYIN | 3 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 31 | 22 |
| IDO/OSI | 5 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 20 |
| IJERO | 10 | 15 | 7 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 13 | 10 | 15 | 58 | 75 |
| IKERE | 6 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 25 | 29 |
| IKOLE | 47 | 51 | 31 | 29 | 20 | 17 | 18 | 20 | 15 | 18 | 32 | 30 | 163 | 165 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IRE/IFE | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 22 | 14 |
| ISE/ORUN | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| MOBA | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 14 | 18 |
| OYE | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 19 |
| STATE | 119 | 114 | 101 | 101 | 84 | 94 | 85 | 86 | 80 | 79 | 72 | 107 | 541 | 581 |

Table 2.16 provides a detailed breakdown of the number of repeaters in private primary schools by gender across different Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Ekiti State. The term "repeaters" refers to students who are required to repeat a specific grade, indicating potential challenges or difficulties in progressing to the next academic level. The Table reveals a total of 1,122 repeaters, with 541 males and 581 females. While some LGAs, such as Efon and Ilejemeje, report no repeaters, others, like Ikole (328) and Emure (240), show significant numbers. Gender disparities exist in several LGAs, with female repeaters slightly outnumbering males at the state level. The highest repetition rates are observed in early and middle primary years, suggesting potential learning difficulties or systemic challenges. This information underscores the importance of implementing targeted educational interventions and support mechanisms to address the specific needs of students facing challenges in private primary schools. Identifying and addressing the factors contributing to repetition can contribute to improving the overall quality of education and the learning outcomes for students in the private education sector in Ekiti State.

Table 2.17: Repeaters in Private Primary Schools by Gender

| LGA | PRY 1 | | PRY2 | | PRY3 | | PRY4 | | PRY 5 | | PRY 6 | | GRAND TOTAL | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| ADO | 15 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 19 | 7 | 14 | 20 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 19 | 73 | 73 |
| EFON | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EK WEST | 15 | 16 | 12 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 14 | 19 | 16 | 15 | 88 | 96 |
| EK/S/WEST | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| EKITI-EAST | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EMURE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GBONYIN | 8 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 54 | 61 |
| IDO/OSI | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| IJERO | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IKERE | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| IKOLE | 4 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 10 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IRE/IFE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 21 | 33 |
| ISE/ORUN | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MOBA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| OYE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| STATE | 42 | 44 | 34 | 46 | 46 | 37 | 45 | 52 | 35 | 42 | 46 | 55 | 248 | 276 |

Table 2.17 presents data on the number of repeaters in public primary schools in Ekiti State for the academic year 2023/2024, categorized by gender and grade level from Primary 1 to Primary 6, across different Local Government Areas (LGAs). The table provides a comprehensive overview of male (M) and female (F) repeaters in each grade, with a grand total of 524 repeaters, with 248 males and 276 females. Unlike public schools, repetition in private schools is more concentrated in a few LGAs, with Ado (146) and Ekiti West (184) recording the highest numbers, while many LGAs, such as Efon, Ekiti East, and Ijero, report no repeaters. Female repeaters slightly outnumber males overall, and repetition appears relatively evenly distributed across primary grades. The lower repetition rates in private schools compared to public schools may indicate better academic support, selective admission policies, or higher parental involvement. Analyzing the data at the LGA level can guide education policymakers and practitioners in designing strategies to reduce repetition rates and improve learning outcomes in public primary schools throughout Ekiti State.

Table 2.18: Repeaters in Public and Private Primary Schools by Class and Gender

| LGA | PRY 1 | | PRY2 | | PRY3 | | PRY4 | | PRY 5 | | PRY 6 | | GRAND TOTAL | |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| ADO | 25 | 16 | 19 | 20 | 27 | 18 | 20 | 36 | 16 | 12 | 13 | 25 | 120 | 127 |
| EFON | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EK WEST | 15 | 16 | 20 | 17 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 14 | 15 | 19 | 16 | 23 | 113 | 113 |
| EK/S/WEST | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 11 |
| EKITI-EAST | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 11 |
| EMURE | 25 | 24 | 23 | 25 | 18 | 25 | 18 | 12 | 16 | 22 | 15 | 17 | 115 | 125 |
| GBONYIN | 11 | 17 | 14 | 16 | 15 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 17 | 10 | 17 | 17 | 85 | 83 |
| IDO/OSI | 5 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 20 |
| IJERO | 10 | 15 | 7 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 13 | 10 | 15 | 58 | 75 |
| IKERE | 6 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 26 | 32 |
| IKOLE | 51 | 56 | 31 | 30 | 20 | 17 | 18 | 21 | 15 | 18 | 36 | 33 | 171 | 175 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IRE/IFE | 5 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 9 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 43 | 47 |
| ISE/ORUN | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| MOBA | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 14 | 18 |
| OYE | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 19 |
| STATE | 161 | 158 | 135 | 147 | 130 | 131 | 130 | 138 | 115 | 121 | 118 | 162 | 789 | 857 |

Table 2.18 provides a detailed breakdown of repeaters in both public and private primary schools in Ekiti State for the academic year. The data is categorized by gender and class level, ranging from Primary 1 to Primary 6, across various Local Government Areas (LGAs). The table reveals the number of male (M) and female (F) repeaters in each grade, culminating in a grand total of 1,646 repeaters, with 789 males and 857 females across all classes, LGAs, and school types, indicating a slightly higher repetition rate among females. Ado (247), Ikole (346), and Emure (240) recorded the highest numbers, suggesting potential academic challenges in these areas, while Efon and Ilejemeje reported no repeaters. Primary 1 and Primary 6 have relatively high repetition rates, highlighting early academic struggles and retention before secondary school.

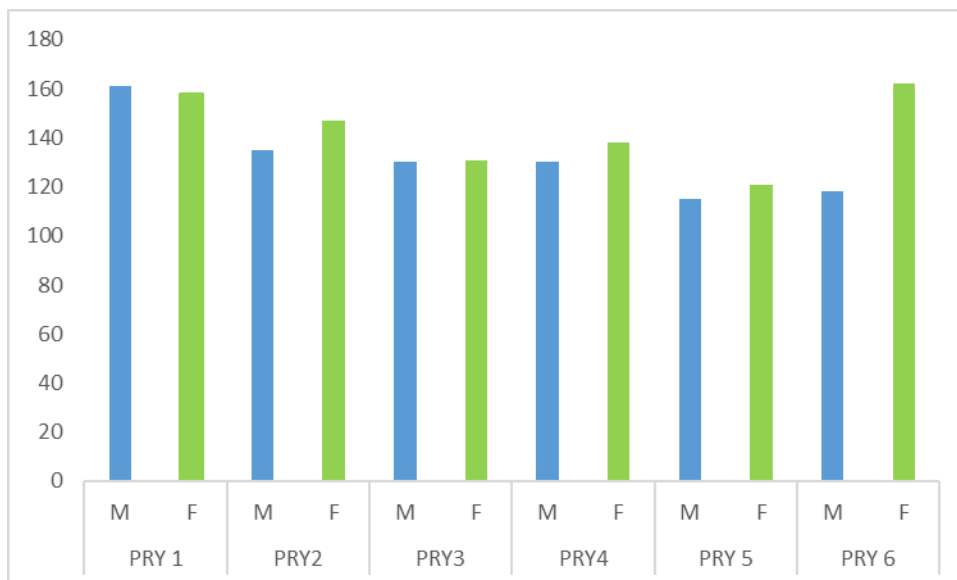


Fig 2.5: Repeaters in Public and Private Primary Schools by Class and Gender

Figure 2.5 provides a comprehensive overview of repeaters in both public and private primary schools across various Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Ekiti. The data is presented by class and gender (M for male and F for female). For instance, PRY 1, has the highest number of repeaters (161 males and 158 females), suggesting early learning challenges. The numbers gradually decrease in subsequent grades, with slight fluctuations, before rising again in Primary 6 (118 males and 162 females), possibly due to retention before transitioning to secondary school. The figure offers a comparative analysis of grade repetition between public and private schools, providing insights into potential disparities or similarities in the challenges students face across different classes and genders. This information is valuable for educational planners and policymakers to tailor interventions and support mechanisms that address the specific needs of repeaters in both public and private primary schools across various LGAs in Ekiti.

Table 2.19: Withdrawals/Dropouts in Public Primary Schools by Class and Gender

| LGA | PRY 1 | | PRY2 | | PRY3 | | PRY4 | | PRY 5 | | PRY 6 | | GRAND TOTAL | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| ADO | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 22 | 26 |
| EFON | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 9 |
| EK WEST | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EK/S/WEST | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 18 | 10 |
| EKITI-EAST | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 16 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 27 |
| EMURE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GBONYIN | 7 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 28 | 34 |
| IDO/OSI | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 13 | 6 |
| IJERO | 13 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 10 | 10 | 17 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 15 | 73 | 72 |
| IKERE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| IKOLE | 5 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 29 | 35 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IRE/IFE | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 2 |
| ISE/ORUN | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| MOBA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| OYE | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 6 |
| STATE | 45 | 36 | 36 | 41 | 40 | 40 | 59 | 36 | 41 | 42 | 25 | 37 | 246 | 232 |

Table 2.19 presents data on withdrawals and dropouts in private primary schools in Ekiti State for the academic year, disaggregated by class level and gender across different Local Government Areas (LGAs). The table reveals the number of male (M) and female (F) students who withdrew or dropped out at each grade level, with the highest numbers recorded in Ijero (73 males, 72 females) and Ekiti East (26 males, 27 females). Primary 4 and Primary 5 generally show higher dropout rates, suggesting potential challenges such as financial constraints, migration, or lack of interest in schooling. While some LGAs report no dropouts, others, like Gbonyin and Ado, indicate a consistent pattern of withdrawals. The overall gender distribution is relatively balanced, with 246 male and 232 female dropouts statewide, highlighting the need for targeted interventions to improve retention rates. The figures highlight the challenges faced by pupils in public primary schools, indicating significant gender and class-level variations. This data underscores the importance of understanding the specific factors contributing to withdrawals and dropouts, such as socio-economic conditions, school environment, and academic performance. Addressing these factors can inform targeted interventions to reduce dropout rates and improve overall retention in private primary education in Ekiti State.

Table 2.20: Withdrawals/Dropouts in Private Primary Schools by Class and Gender

| LGA | PRY 1 | | PRY2 | | PRY3 | | PRY4 | | PRY 5 | | PRY 6 | | GRAND TOTAL | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| ADO | 6 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 40 | 39 |
| EFON | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EK WEST | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 49 | 53 |
| EK/S/WEST | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| EKITI-EAST | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EMURE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GBONYIN | 17 | 19 | 22 | 14 | 10 | 26 | 24 | 26 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 98 | 107 |
| IDO/OSI | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IJERO | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IKERE | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| IKOLE | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IRE/IFE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ISE/ORUN | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| MOBA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| OYE | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| STATE | 36 | 35 | 39 | 31 | 28 | 45 | 41 | 45 | 37 | 33 | 25 | 23 | 206 | 212 |

Table 2.17 provides a breakdown of withdrawals and dropouts in public primary schools in Ekiti State for the academic year 2023/2024, categorized by class level and gender across various Local Government Areas (LGAs). The table illustrates the number of male (M) and female (F) students who withdrew or dropped out at each grade level, shows a relatively lower incidence compared to public schools, with a total of 206 male and 212 female dropouts. Gbonyin records the highest dropout numbers (98 males, 107 females), while several LGAs, including Ekiti-East, Emure, and Ijero, and report no withdrawals. The distribution across classes indicates that higher grades, particularly Primary 5 and Primary 6, experience more dropouts, which may be linked to financial challenges or transitions to other schools. The data reveals variations in withdrawal rates across LGAs and class levels, with implications for education policymakers and stakeholders. Analyzing these patterns can help identify factors contributing to student attrition, enabling the development of targeted interventions to improve retention and reduce dropout rates in public primary schools in Ekiti State. Understanding the dynamics behind these withdrawals is crucial for fostering a more inclusive and supportive educational environment.

Table 2.21: Withdrawals/Dropouts in Public and Private Primary Schools by Class

| LGA | PRY 1 | | PRY2 | | PRY3 | | PRY4 | | PRY 5 | | PRY 6 | | GRAND TOTAL | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| ADO | 11 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 10 | 16 | 18 | 5 | 8 | 62 | 65 |
| EFON | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 9 |
| EK WEST | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 49 | 53 |
| EK/S/WEST | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 20 | 11 |
| EKITI-EAST | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 16 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 27 |
| EMURE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GBONYIN | 24 | 25 | 28 | 15 | 12 | 32 | 34 | 32 | 12 | 16 | 16 | 21 | 126 | 141 |
| IDO/OSI | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 13 | 6 |
| IJERO | 13 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 10 | 10 | 17 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 15 | 73 | 72 |
| IKERE | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| IKOLE | 6 | 9 | 9 | 13 | 9 | 12 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 36 | 41 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IRE/IFE | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 2 |
| ISE/ORUN | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| MOBA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| OYE | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| STATE | 81 | 71 | 75 | 72 | 68 | 85 | 100 | 81 | 78 | 75 | 50 | 60 | 452 | 444 |

Table 2.21 presents data on withdrawals and dropouts in both public and private primary schools in Ekiti State, categorized by class level across different Local Government Areas (LGAs). The table outlines the number of male (M) and female (F) students who withdrew or dropped out at each grade level, resulting in a notable variations across LGAs and class levels. Gbonyin has the highest number of dropouts (126 males, 141 females), followed by Ijero (73 males, 72 females) and Ado (62 males, 65 females). In contrast, some LGAs, such as Emure and Ilejemeje, report no withdrawals. The dropout rates tend to increase in higher classes, particularly Primary 5 and Primary 6, which may be attributed to economic constraints or school transitions. The gender distribution is relatively balanced, indicating that both boys and girls face similar challenges in educational retention. The data highlights variations in withdrawal rates across LGAs and class levels, shedding light on potential patterns and challenges associated with student attrition. Analyzing these trends can aid policymakers and educational stakeholders in identifying specific areas that require intervention, with the ultimate goal of implementing targeted strategies to improve student retention and reduce dropout rates across both public and private primary schools in Ekiti State. Understanding the underlying reasons for withdrawals and dropouts is essential for crafting effective policies and interventions to ensure a more inclusive and supportive learning environment for students.

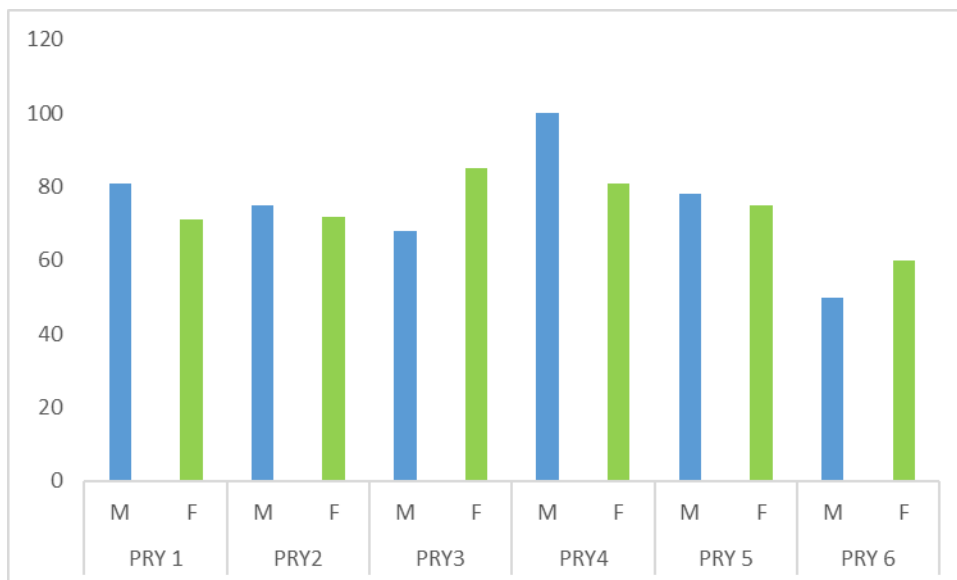


Fig 2.6: Withdrawals/Dropouts in Public and Private Primary Schools by Class

Figure 2.6 provides a comprehensive overview of withdrawals/dropouts in both public and private primary schools across various Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Ekiti, reveal notable trends across different classes and gender. Primary 4 has the highest dropout rates (100 males, 81 females), suggesting a critical transition point where pupils are more likely to leave school, possibly due to economic pressures or early vocational training. While dropout rates are relatively balanced between genders overall (452 males, 444 females), more females than males dropped out in PRY 3 and PRY 6, indicating potential gender-specific challenges. The decline in dropout numbers after PRY 4 suggests that pupils who remain beyond this stage are more likely to complete primary education. This comprehensive data is crucial for educational planners and policymakers to understand the overall dropout rates, identify potential trends or disparities, and develop targeted strategies aimed at reducing attrition rates and improving the retention of students in primary education across Ekiti.

Table 2.22: Promotion, Repetition and Dropout by LGA

| LGA | Promotion Rate (%) | Repetition Rate (%) | Dropout Rate (%) |
|--------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| ADO | 98.35 | 1.09 | 0.56 |
| EFON | 99.38 | 0.00 | 0.62 |
| EK WEST | 99.01 | 0.27 | 0.75 |
| EK/S/WEST | 99.35 | 0.19 | 0.50 |
| EKITI-EAST | 97.06 | 2.56 | 1.16 |
| EMURE | 94.08 | 5.92 | 0.00 |
| GBONYIN | 95.88 | 2.51 | 3.98 |
| IDO/OSI | 99.29 | 0.59 | 0.31 |
| IJERO | 98.91 | 1.48 | 1.61 |
| IKERE | 99.55 | 0.94 | 0.23 |
| IKOLE | 99.22 | 3.25 | 0.72 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| IRE/IFE | 98.72 | 1.14 | 0.14 |
| ISE/ORUN | 99.93 | 0.01 | 0.06 |
| MOBA | 99.72 | 1.29 | 0.28 |
| OYE | 99.51 | 0.51 | 0.28 |
| STATE | 98.55 | 1.39 | 0.76 |

The promotion, repetition, and dropout rates across LGAs indicate a high overall promotion rate (98.55%), suggesting effective school retention strategies. However, certain LGAs, such as Emure (94.08%) and Gbonyin (95.88%), exhibit slightly lower promotion rates, possibly due to higher repetition rates (5.92% in Emure) and dropout rates (3.98% in Gbonyin). Notably, Ilejemeje recorded a perfect promotion rate (100%) with no dropouts or repetitions, while Ekiti East and Ijero show relatively higher dropout rates (1.16% and 1.61%, respectively). These variations highlight the need for targeted interventions in LGAs with higher repetition and dropout rates to ensure better education continuity. Overall, the data indicates a generally positive educational trajectory, with high promotion rates, low repetition and dropout rates, and an intriguingly high survival rate, reflecting a successful and resilient educational environment.

CHAPTER THREE

JUNIOR SECONDARY EDUCATION

3.0 INTRODUCTION

The junior secondary school component, which includes JSS1, JSS2, and JSS3, is the last three years of the nine-year basic education program. The official age of enrolment into JSS1 is 12 years old, with a 14-year-old completion age. Students who complete junior secondary education can either continue on to senior school or pursue vocational training. This chapter presents statistics gathered in all the 16 LGA in Ekiti state for the fiscal year.

Table 3.1: Number of Public & Private Junior Secondary Schools (JSS) by LGA

| LGA | Public | | | Private | | | Total | % of Public School | % of Private School |
|--------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | | | |
| ADO | 0 | 18 | 18 | 0 | 96 | 96 | 114 | 15.8 | 84.2 |
| EFON | 1 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 85.7 | 14.3 |
| EK WEST | 5 | 8 | 13 | 19 | 1 | 20 | 33 | 39.4 | 60.6 |
| EK/S/WEST | 1 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 17 | 58.8 | 41.2 |
| EKITI-EAST | 5 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 16 | 17 | 28 | 39.3 | 60.7 |
| EMURE | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| GBONYIN | 5 | 9 | 14 | 11 | 1 | 12 | 26 | 53.8 | 46.2 |
| IDO/OSI | 5 | 12 | 17 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 26 | 65.4 | 34.6 |
| IJERO | 9 | 11 | 20 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 29 | 69.0 | 31.0 |
| IKERE | 0 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 10 | 12 | 21 | 42.9 | 57.1 |
| IKOLE | 11 | 7 | 18 | 1 | 13 | 14 | 32 | 56.3 | 43.8 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 4 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 75.0 | 25.0 |
| IRE/IFE | 4 | 8 | 12 | 14 | 5 | 19 | 31 | 38.7 | 61.3 |
| ISE/ORUN | 5 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 13 | 19 | 27 | 29.6 | 70.4 |
| MOBA | 7 | 4 | 11 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 22 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| OYE | 3 | 12 | 15 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 23 | 65.2 | 34.8 |
| STATE | 67 | 126 | 193 | 83 | 178 | 261 | 454 | 42.5 | 57.5 |

The 2023/2024 data on Junior Secondary Schools (JSS) in Ekiti State shows a total of 454 schools, with 193 public (42.5%) and 261 private (57.5%) institutions. Private schools outnumber public ones in most LGAs, especially in Ado, where private schools constitute 84.2% of the total, reflecting a heavy reliance on the private sector for junior secondary education in urban areas. In contrast, LGAs such as Efon (85.7%), Ilejemeje (75.0%), and Ijero (69.0%) have stronger public school presence, indicating higher government involvement in rural education provision. Some LGAs like Emure and Moba show equal public-private distribution, while areas such as Ise/Orun and Ire/Ife exhibit a stronger private sector presence. Generally, public schools are more evenly spread between rural and urban areas, whereas private schools are concentrated in urban centers, emphasizing the need for policies that bridge the access gap in rural education and regulate private sector expansion.

Table 3.2: Enrolment in Public and Private JSS Schools by Gender

| LGA | PUBLIC | | | PRIVATE | | | GRAND TOTAL | % of FEMALE PUBLIC | % of FEMALE PRIVATE |
|------------|--------|--------|-------|---------|--------|-------|-------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | | | |
| ADO | 6276 | 6312 | 12588 | 2589 | 2524 | 5113 | 17701 | 50.1 | 49.4 |
| EFON | 1007 | 1054 | 2061 | 38 | 53 | 91 | 2152 | 51.1 | 58.2 |
| EK WEST | 1839 | 1688 | 3527 | 448 | 501 | 949 | 4476 | 47.9 | 52.8 |
| EK/S/WEST | 1615 | 1898 | 3513 | 311 | 283 | 594 | 4107 | 54.0 | 47.6 |
| EKITI-EAST | 1672 | 1777 | 3449 | 365 | 348 | 713 | 4162 | 51.5 | 48.8 |
| EMURE | 907 | 886 | 1793 | 300 | 236 | 536 | 2329 | 49.4 | 44.0 |
| GBONYIN | 2074 | 2097 | 4171 | 235 | 250 | 485 | 4656 | 50.3 | 51.5 |
| IDO/OSI | 2108 | 1986 | 4094 | 170 | 217 | 387 | 4481 | 48.5 | 56.1 |
| IJERO | 2053 | 2046 | 4099 | 323 | 326 | 649 | 4748 | 49.9 | 50.2 |
| IKERE | 1873 | 1797 | 3670 | 392 | 432 | 824 | 4494 | 49.0 | 52.4 |
| IKOLE | 2282 | 2415 | 4697 | 133 | 155 | 288 | 4985 | 51.4 | 53.8 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 579 | 553 | 1132 | 45 | 44 | 89 | 1221 | 48.9 | 49.4 |
| IRE/IFE | 2098 | 2072 | 4170 | 407 | 533 | 940 | 5110 | 49.7 | 56.7 |
| ISE/ORUN | 1225 | 1297 | 2522 | 525 | 598 | 1123 | 3645 | 51.4 | 53.3 |
| MOBA | 1398 | 1495 | 2893 | 352 | 323 | 675 | 3568 | 51.7 | 47.9 |
| OYE | 2332 | 2179 | 4511 | 309 | 319 | 628 | 5139 | 48.3 | 50.8 |
| STATE | 31338 | 31552 | 62890 | 6942 | 7142 | 14084 | 76974 | 50.2 | 50.7 |

Table 3.2 presents a comprehensive breakdown of enrolment in both public and private Junior Secondary Schools (JSS) in Ekiti State for the academic year, with a particular focus on gender distribution across different Local Government Areas (LGAs). The data reveals a relatively balanced gender representation, with the percentage of female students at 50.2% in public schools and 50.7% in private schools. While Ado, the most populated LGA, records the highest total enrolment (17,701), LGAs like Ilejemeje (1,221) and Efon (2,152) have significantly lower enrolments. Notably, some LGAs, such as Ise/Orun (53.3%) and Ikole (53.8%), have a higher proportion of female students in private schools, whereas public school enrolments are more evenly distributed. The data highlights the importance of gender-inclusive policies to maintain equitable access to education across different regions. Overall, the data underscores the substantial efforts made in Ekiti State to ensure equitable access to Junior Secondary Education for both male and female students, with variations in gender distribution across different LGAs reflecting localized dynamics and priorities.

Table 3.3: Summary of Enrolment in Public and Private JSS Schools

| | MALE | FEMALE | % of FEMALE | TOTAL |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| PUBLIC | 31338 | 31552 | 50.2 | 62890 |
| PRIVATE | 6942 | 7142 | 50.7 | 14084 |
| TOTAL | 38280 | 38694 | 50.3 | 76974 |

Table 3.3 provides a comprehensive summary of enrolment in both public and private Junior Secondary Schools (JSS) in Ekiti State for the academic year 2023/2024. The data indicates a nearly equal gender distribution, with females comprising 50.3% of the total enrolment. Public schools account for the majority of enrolments (81.7%), while private schools accommodate 18.3% of students. The data highlights a relatively balanced gender ratio across both school types, suggesting that educational access is equitable. However, the lower private school enrolment may indicate affordability constraints or a preference for public education in some areas. This balanced representation suggests a concerted effort in Ekiti State to ensure equal access to secondary education for both genders, irrespective of whether students attend public or private schools. The overall enrolment figures underscore the comprehensive and inclusive nature of secondary education in Ekiti State, providing valuable insights for educational policymakers and stakeholders.

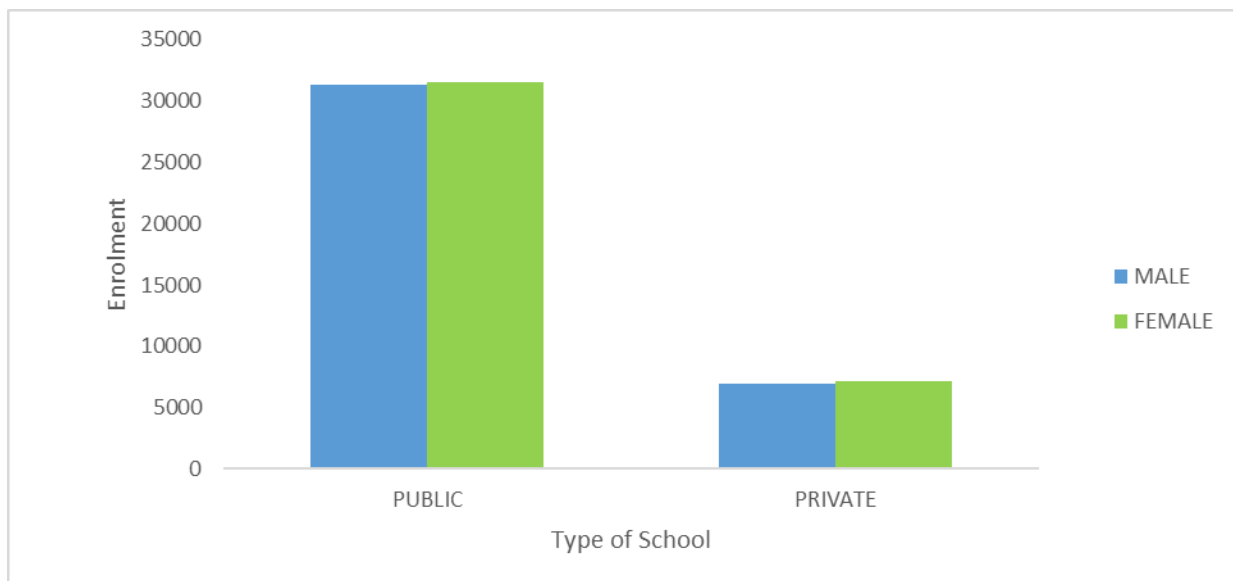


Fig 3.1: Summary of Enrolment in Public and Private JSS Schools by Gender

Figure 3.3 presents a summary of Junior Secondary School (JSS) enrollment categorized by gender and school type accommodate a significantly larger number of students (62,890) compared to private schools (14,084), indicating a higher reliance on government-funded education. Additionally, female students slightly outnumber males in both public (50.2%) and private (50.7%) schools, reflecting a balanced gender distribution across the system. The lower enrolment in private schools may be attributed to factors such as affordability and accessibility, reinforcing the crucial role of public education in providing widespread educational opportunities.

Table 3.4: Enrolment in Public Junior Secondary Schools by LGA, Class and Gender

| LGA | JSS1 | | JSS2 | | JSS3 | | GRAND TOTAL | | TOTAL |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | |
| ADO | 1859 | 1965 | 2191 | 2110 | 2226 | 2237 | 6276 | 6312 | 12588 |
| EFON | 296 | 319 | 369 | 375 | 342 | 360 | 1007 | 1054 | 2061 |
| EK WEST | 657 | 577 | 583 | 553 | 599 | 558 | 1839 | 1688 | 3527 |
| EK/S/WEST | 534 | 637 | 518 | 621 | 563 | 640 | 1615 | 1898 | 3513 |
| EKITI-EAST | 568 | 597 | 544 | 601 | 560 | 579 | 1672 | 1777 | 3449 |
| EMURE | 407 | 373 | 261 | 268 | 239 | 245 | 907 | 886 | 1793 |
| GBONYIN | 790 | 731 | 664 | 742 | 620 | 624 | 2074 | 2097 | 4171 |
| IDO/OSI | 742 | 709 | 664 | 649 | 702 | 628 | 2108 | 1986 | 4094 |
| IJERO | 783 | 766 | 679 | 673 | 591 | 607 | 2053 | 2046 | 4099 |
| IKERE | 724 | 615 | 641 | 598 | 508 | 584 | 1873 | 1797 | 3670 |
| IKOLE | 781 | 795 | 761 | 824 | 740 | 796 | 2282 | 2415 | 4697 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 191 | 177 | 194 | 176 | 194 | 200 | 579 | 553 | 1132 |
| IRE/IFE | 700 | 712 | 696 | 703 | 702 | 657 | 2098 | 2072 | 4170 |
| ISE/ORUN | 488 | 518 | 375 | 395 | 362 | 384 | 1225 | 1297 | 2522 |
| MOBA | 507 | 524 | 425 | 478 | 466 | 493 | 1398 | 1495 | 2893 |
| OYE | 807 | 743 | 808 | 698 | 717 | 738 | 2332 | 2179 | 4511 |
| STATE | 10834 | 10758 | 10373 | 10464 | 10131 | 10330 | 31338 | 31552 | 62890 |

Table 3.4 provides a detailed breakdown of enrolment in public Junior Secondary Schools (JSS) in Ekiti State for the academic year, presenting a granular analysis by Local Government Area (LGA), class, and gender. The data reflects balanced gender representation, with 31,338 male and 31,552 female students, totaling 62,890 students. Ado LGA has the highest enrolment (12,588), indicating a high concentration of students, followed by Ikole (4,697) and Oye (4,511). Conversely, Ilejemeje (1,132) and Efon (2,061) report the lowest enrolments, suggesting disparities in access or population density. Across all LGAs, enrolment declines slightly from JSS1 to JSS3, which may indicate dropout rates or transition challenges. While gender parity is observed in most LGAs, slight variations exist, such as higher female enrolment in Ekiti South West, Emure, and Moba, suggesting localized factors influencing school participation. The consistent enrolment figures across grades highlight the importance of sustaining student retention and addressing educational disparities across LGAs.

Table 3.5: Enrolment in Private Junior Secondary Schools by LGA, Class and Gender

| LGA | JSS 1 | | JSS 2 | | JSS 3 | | GRAND TOTAL | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | TOTAL |
| ADO | 1042 | 1018 | 1174 | 1157 | 373 | 348 | 2589 | 2524 | 5113 |
| EFON | 16 | 23 | 17 | 23 | 5 | 6 | 38 | 53 | 91 |
| EK WEST | 192 | 231 | 198 | 213 | 58 | 56 | 448 | 501 | 949 |
| EK/S/WEST | 128 | 122 | 145 | 126 | 39 | 34 | 311 | 283 | 594 |
| EKITI-EAST | 162 | 158 | 154 | 143 | 50 | 48 | 365 | 348 | 713 |
| EMURE | 129 | 120 | 138 | 81 | 33 | 34 | 300 | 236 | 536 |
| GBONYIN | 112 | 108 | 91 | 108 | 33 | 35 | 235 | 250 | 485 |
| IDO/OSI | 68 | 91 | 75 | 101 | 26 | 25 | 170 | 217 | 387 |
| IJERO | 142 | 136 | 145 | 155 | 36 | 36 | 323 | 326 | 649 |
| IKERE | 220 | 248 | 131 | 143 | 40 | 42 | 392 | 432 | 824 |
| IKOLE | 54 | 72 | 53 | 60 | 25 | 22 | 133 | 155 | 288 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 25 | 21 | 18 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 45 | 44 | 89 |
| IRE/IFE | 174 | 215 | 176 | 241 | 58 | 77 | 407 | 533 | 940 |
| ISE/ORUN | 243 | 279 | 216 | 241 | 65 | 77 | 525 | 598 | 1123 |
| MOBA | 147 | 132 | 152 | 141 | 53 | 49 | 352 | 323 | 675 |
| OYE | 138 | 136 | 139 | 139 | 32 | 43 | 309 | 319 | 628 |
| STATE | 2992 | 3112 | 3022 | 3095 | 927 | 935 | 6942 | 7142 | 14084 |

Table 3.5 presents a comprehensive breakdown of enrolment in private Junior Secondary Schools (JSS) in Ekiti State for the academic year 2023/2024, providing a detailed analysis by Local Government Area (LGA), class, and gender. The data reveals a total of 14,084 students, with a nearly equal gender representation (6,942 males and 7,142 females). Ado LGA dominates with 5,113 students, significantly higher than all other LGAs, indicating greater access to private education in urban centers. In contrast, Ilejemeje (89) and Efon (91) have the lowest enrolments, reflecting limited private school availability or affordability challenges. While enrolment is relatively stable across JSS1 and JSS2, a sharp decline occurs in JSS3, especially in Ado, suggesting possible dropouts or transitions to public schools before external examinations. Gender parity is consistent across LGAs, though slight variations exist, such as higher female enrolment in Ire/Ife, Ise/Orun, and Oye, potentially due to sociocultural factors. The data underscores the concentration of private schooling in urban areas and the need for interventions to enhance access in underserved LGAs.

Table 3.6: Enrolment in Public and Private Junior Secondary Schools by LGA, Class and Gender

| LGA | JSS 1 | | JSS 2 | | JSS 3 | | GRAND TOTAL | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | TOTAL |
| ADO | 2901 | 2983 | 3365 | 3267 | 2599 | 2585 | 8865 | 8836 | 17701 |
| EFON | 312 | 342 | 386 | 398 | 347 | 366 | 1045 | 1107 | 2152 |
| EK WEST | 849 | 808 | 781 | 766 | 657 | 614 | 2287 | 2189 | 4476 |
| EK/S/WEST | 662 | 759 | 663 | 747 | 602 | 674 | 1926 | 2181 | 4107 |
| EKITI-EAST | 730 | 755 | 698 | 744 | 610 | 627 | 2037 | 2125 | 4162 |
| EMURE | 536 | 493 | 399 | 349 | 272 | 279 | 1207 | 1122 | 2329 |
| GBONYIN | 902 | 839 | 755 | 850 | 653 | 659 | 2309 | 2347 | 4656 |
| IDO/OSI | 810 | 800 | 739 | 750 | 728 | 653 | 2278 | 2203 | 4481 |
| IJERO | 925 | 902 | 824 | 828 | 627 | 643 | 2376 | 2372 | 4748 |
| IKERE | 944 | 863 | 772 | 741 | 548 | 626 | 2265 | 2229 | 4494 |
| IKOLE | 835 | 867 | 814 | 884 | 765 | 818 | 2415 | 2570 | 4985 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 216 | 198 | 212 | 197 | 195 | 201 | 624 | 597 | 1221 |
| IRE/IFE | 874 | 927 | 872 | 944 | 760 | 734 | 2505 | 2605 | 5110 |
| ISE/ORUN | 731 | 797 | 591 | 636 | 427 | 461 | 1750 | 1895 | 3645 |
| MOBA | 654 | 656 | 577 | 619 | 519 | 542 | 1750 | 1818 | 3568 |
| OYE | 945 | 879 | 947 | 837 | 749 | 781 | 2641 | 2498 | 5139 |
| STATE | 13826 | 13870 | 13395 | 13559 | 11058 | 11265 | 38280 | 38694 | 76974 |

Table 3.6 provides a comprehensive overview of enrolment in both public and private Junior Secondary Schools (JSS) in Ekiti State for the academic year 2023/2024, offering a detailed analysis by Local Government Area (LGA), class, and gender. The total enrolment in both public and private junior secondary schools across Ekiti State stands at 76,974 students, with a nearly equal gender distribution (38,280 males and 38,694 females). Ado LGA leads significantly with 17,701 students, highlighting its urban advantage and larger school infrastructure. Other LGAs with high enrolment include Ikole (4,985), Oye (5,139), and Ire/Ife (5,110), indicating substantial student populations in these areas. In contrast, Ilejemeje (1,221) and Efon (2,152) report the lowest enrolments, suggesting limited access to junior secondary education. The consistent drop in enrolment from JSS1 to JSS3 across all LGAs raises concerns about dropouts, school transitions, or examination-related attrition. The data further suggests gender parity across the state, though minor variations exist in specific LGAs. The findings underscore the need for targeted interventions to improve retention rates, enhance school access in underserved LGAs, and address potential factors affecting JSS3 enrolment declines.

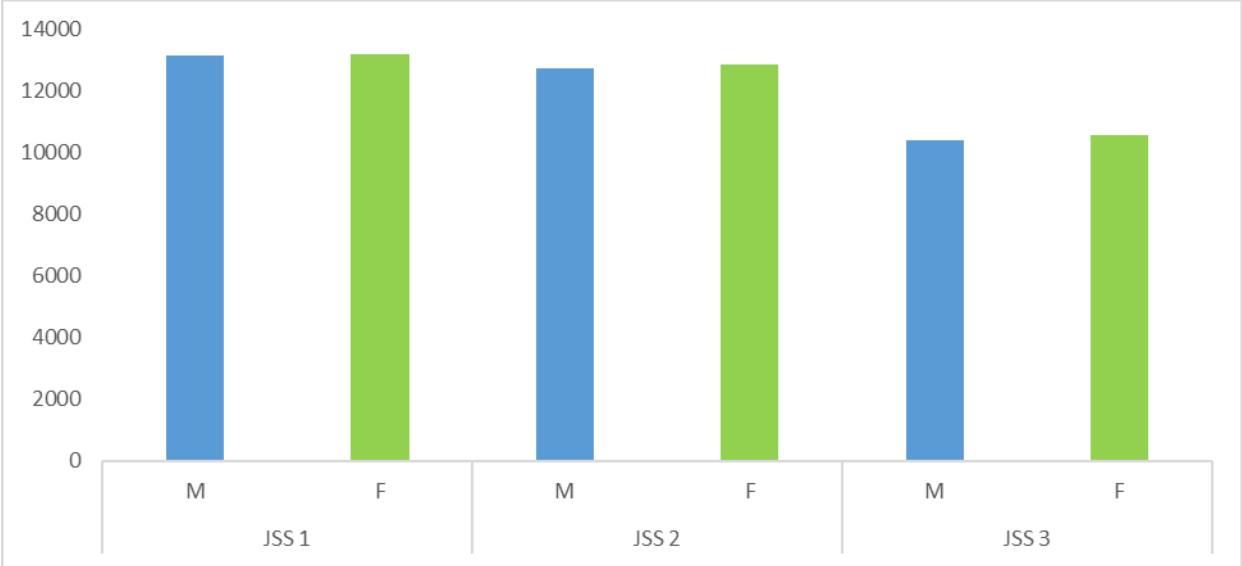


Fig 3.2: Summary of Enrolment in Public and Private Junior Secondary Schools by Class and Gender

In Figure 3.2, the table provides a summary of enrollment in both public and private junior secondary schools, disaggregated by class and gender. The numbers indicate the count of male (M) and female (F) students in Junior Secondary School (JSS) classes 1, 2, and 3 for both public and private schools shows a gradual decline in student numbers as they progress from JSS1 to JSS3. In JSS1, there are 13,158 male and 13,195 female students, which slightly decreases in JSS2 to 12,727 males and 12,884 females. By JSS3, the numbers drop further to 10,390 males and 10,590 females. This trend suggests possible challenges in student retention, with factors such as dropout rates, socio-economic barriers, or transition difficulties affecting completion rates. The implications of these findings may suggest potential challenges in resource allocation and infrastructure planning for public schools, given the consistent enrollment across classes. Additionally, the higher enrollment in private schools, especially in JSS1, raises questions about access and affordability, emphasizing the need for policies to ensure equitable education opportunities for all students, regardless of economic backgrounds.

Table 3.7: Enrolment in Public JSS Schools by LGA, Age and Gender

| LGA | Below Age 12 | | Age 12 | | Age 13 | | Age 14 | | Age 15 & Above | | Total | | Grand Total |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | |
| ADO | 1479 | 1608 | 2132 | 2115 | 1429 | 1539 | 728 | 612 | 507 | 440 | 6276 | 6312 | 12588 |
| EFON | 430 | 486 | 268 | 305 | 229 | 193 | 59 | 49 | 22 | 21 | 1007 | 1054 | 2061 |
| EK WEST | 478 | 435 | 547 | 518 | 516 | 469 | 211 | 198 | 85 | 66 | 1839 | 1688 | 3527 |
| EK/S/WEST | 486 | 605 | 454 | 522 | 402 | 415 | 201 | 232 | 74 | 125 | 1615 | 1898 | 3513 |
| EKITI-EAST | 359 | 404 | 518 | 566 | 525 | 490 | 199 | 236 | 72 | 81 | 1672 | 1777 | 3449 |
| EMURE | 111 | 98 | 334 | 306 | 283 | 291 | 163 | 188 | 16 | 3 | 907 | 886 | 1793 |
| GBONYIN | 420 | 440 | 625 | 662 | 492 | 492 | 388 | 376 | 151 | 126 | 2074 | 2097 | 4171 |
| IDO/OSI | 412 | 549 | 698 | 636 | 598 | 597 | 291 | 189 | 111 | 14 | 2108 | 1986 | 4094 |
| IJERO | 537 | 486 | 649 | 663 | 441 | 522 | 307 | 283 | 121 | 91 | 2053 | 2046 | 4099 |
| IKERE | 302 | 319 | 643 | 598 | 618 | 610 | 233 | 174 | 77 | 95 | 1873 | 1797 | 3670 |
| IKOLE | 341 | 337 | 708 | 746 | 666 | 690 | 350 | 499 | 217 | 141 | 2282 | 2415 | 4697 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 220 | 202 | 131 | 127 | 171 | 181 | 49 | 37 | 9 | 4 | 579 | 553 | 1132 |
| IRE/IFE | 590 | 603 | 434 | 530 | 618 | 580 | 369 | 295 | 88 | 65 | 2098 | 2072 | 4170 |
| ISE/ORUN | 217 | 249 | 298 | 303 | 329 | 353 | 267 | 275 | 116 | 117 | 1225 | 1297 | 2522 |
| MOBA | 245 | 262 | 343 | 423 | 505 | 496 | 228 | 234 | 78 | 80 | 1398 | 1495 | 2893 |
| OYE | 458 | 413 | 574 | 512 | 605 | 612 | 474 | 431 | 222 | 212 | 2332 | 2179 | 4511 |
| STATE | 7082 | 7497 | 9353 | 9533 | 8424 | 8531 | 4514 | 4309 | 1963 | 1682 | 31338 | 31552 | 62890 |

Table 3.7 provides a detailed breakdown of enrolment in private Junior Secondary Schools (JSS) in Ekiti State for the academic year, offering insights into enrolment by Local Government Area (LGA), age, and gender. The data reveals a total of 62,890 students, with near gender parity (31,338 males and 31,552 females). The age distribution shows that the highest enrolment occurs at ages 12 and 13, aligning with the expected transition age for junior secondary education. However, a significant number of students (6,287) are either below 12 or above 15, indicating issues of early or delayed school entry. Ado LGA has the highest enrolment (12,588), reaffirming its urban advantage, while Ilejemeje (1,132) and Efon (2,061) have the lowest enrolments, highlighting disparities in educational access. Notably, the number of students aged 14 and above declines across all LGAs, suggesting dropout rates, grade repetition, or early transitions to other pathways. These trends emphasize the need for targeted policies to address out-of-age enrolment, enhance retention strategies, and ensure equitable access across LGAs.

Table 3.8: Enrolment in Private JSS Schools by LGA, Age and Gender

| LGA | Below Age 12 | | Age 12 | | Age 13 | | Age 14 | | Age 15 & Above | | Total | | Grand Total |
|--------------|--------------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|-----|----------------|-----|-------|------|-------------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | |
| ADO | 781 | 808 | 608 | 620 | 528 | 508 | 370 | 316 | 300 | 272 | 2589 | 2524 | 5113 |
| EFON | 10 | 12 | 16 | 23 | 9 | 12 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 38 | 53 | 91 |
| EK WEST | 151 | 173 | 94 | 94 | 127 | 127 | 60 | 60 | 18 | 47 | 448 | 501 | 949 |
| EK/S/WEST | 93 | 108 | 111 | 108 | 83 | 55 | 20 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 311 | 283 | 594 |
| EKITI-EAST | 86 | 103 | 141 | 122 | 112 | 106 | 19 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 365 | 348 | 713 |
| EMURE | 49 | 40 | 109 | 74 | 60 | 54 | 62 | 53 | 20 | 17 | 300 | 236 | 536 |
| GBONYIN | 78 | 76 | 56 | 58 | 63 | 75 | 34 | 29 | 2 | 10 | 235 | 250 | 485 |
| IDO/OSI | 44 | 75 | 58 | 75 | 46 | 49 | 17 | 14 | 7 | 3 | 170 | 217 | 387 |
| IJERO | 88 | 107 | 97 | 74 | 55 | 57 | 72 | 75 | 12 | 14 | 323 | 326 | 649 |
| IKERE | 174 | 172 | 77 | 101 | 113 | 133 | 3 | 5 | 25 | 22 | 392 | 432 | 824 |
| IKOLE | 35 | 56 | 37 | 45 | 44 | 33 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 12 | 133 | 155 | 288 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 21 | 20 | 24 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 44 | 89 |
| IRE/IFE | 108 | 134 | 140 | 179 | 89 | 139 | 64 | 69 | 8 | 14 | 407 | 533 | 940 |
| ISE/ORUN | 129 | 132 | 148 | 194 | 126 | 143 | 80 | 90 | 42 | 41 | 525 | 598 | 1123 |
| MOBA | 121 | 124 | 126 | 96 | 78 | 82 | 26 | 22 | 2 | 1 | 352 | 323 | 675 |
| OYE | 94 | 88 | 69 | 72 | 105 | 92 | 41 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 309 | 319 | 628 |
| STATE | 2062 | 2228 | 1911 | 1959 | 1638 | 1665 | 879 | 830 | 455 | 469 | 6942 | 7142 | 14084 |

The total enrolment in private junior secondary schools across Ekiti State stands at 14,084 students, with a nearly equal distribution of males (6,942) and females (7,142). Ado LGA dominates private school enrolment (5,113 students), reflecting its urban and economic advantage, while rural LGAs like Ilejemeje (89) and Efon (91) have the lowest numbers, suggesting a strong reliance on public schools in those areas. Most students fall within the expected age range (12–14 years), but a significant proportion (4,290) are either below 12 or above 15, indicating early or delayed entry trends similar to public schools. Higher enrolment in private schools in LGAs with urban centers (Ado, Ikere, and Ijero) suggests greater affordability and preference for private education in these areas. The lower enrolment numbers in private schools compared to public schools highlight the dominant role of government institutions in providing junior secondary education in the state.

Table 3.9: Gender Parity Index in Public and Private JSS Schools by LGA

| LGA | PUBLIC | | | | PRIVATE | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------------|-------|---------|--------|--------------|-------|
| | MALE | FEMALE | PARITY INDEX | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | PARITY INDEX | TOTAL |
| ADO | 6276 | 6312 | 1.0 | 12588 | 2589 | 2524 | 1.0 | 5113 |
| EFON | 1007 | 1054 | 1.0 | 2061 | 38 | 53 | 0.7 | 91 |
| EK WEST | 1839 | 1688 | 0.9 | 3527 | 448 | 501 | 0.9 | 949 |
| EK/S/WEST | 1615 | 1898 | 1.2 | 3513 | 311 | 283 | 1.1 | 594 |
| EKITI-EAST | 1672 | 1777 | 1.1 | 3449 | 365 | 348 | 1.0 | 713 |
| EMURE | 907 | 886 | 1.0 | 1793 | 300 | 236 | 1.3 | 536 |
| GBONYIN | 2074 | 2097 | 1.0 | 4171 | 235 | 250 | 0.9 | 485 |
| IDO/OSI | 2108 | 1986 | 0.9 | 4094 | 170 | 217 | 0.8 | 387 |
| IJERO | 2053 | 2046 | 1.0 | 4099 | 323 | 326 | 1.0 | 649 |
| IKERE | 1873 | 1797 | 1.0 | 3670 | 392 | 432 | 0.9 | 824 |
| IKOLE | 2282 | 2415 | 1.1 | 4697 | 133 | 155 | 0.9 | 288 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 579 | 553 | 1.0 | 1132 | 45 | 44 | 1.0 | 89 |
| IRE/IFE | 2098 | 2072 | 1.0 | 4170 | 407 | 533 | 0.8 | 940 |
| ISE/ORUN | 1225 | 1297 | 1.1 | 2522 | 525 | 598 | 0.9 | 1123 |
| MOBA | 1398 | 1495 | 1.1 | 2893 | 352 | 323 | 1.1 | 675 |
| OYE | 2332 | 2179 | 0.9 | 4511 | 309 | 319 | 1.0 | 628 |
| STATE | 31338 | 31552 | 1.0 | 62890 | 6942 | 7142 | 1.0 | 14084 |

The table presents the Gender Parity Index (GPI) in public and private Junior Secondary Schools (JSS) across various Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Ekiti, Nigeria. The GPI is a measure of gender equality, with a value of 1.0 indicating parity between male and female with a statewide GPI of 1.0 in both public and private schools. However, variations exist across LGAs. In public schools, most LGAs maintain gender balance (GPI \approx 1.0), with slight male dominance in Ekiti West, Ido/Osi, and Oye (GPI = 0.9) and female dominance in Ekiti-East, Ise/Orun, Ikole, and Moba (GPI = 1.1–1.2). Private schools exhibit greater disparities, with Emure showing the highest female advantage (GPI = 1.3) and Efon, Ire/Ifelodun, and Ido/Osi favoring males (GPI = 0.7–0.8), indicating lower female enrolment in private schools in these LGAs. The overall gender balance suggests effective policies promoting gender equity in education, though localized disparities highlight areas for targeted interventions.

Table 3.10: Number of Classrooms in Junior Secondary Schools

| LGA | PUBLIC | | | | PRIVATE | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | GOOD | NEED MAJOR REPAIR | NEED MINOR REPAIR | % of GOD CLASSROOM | GOOD | NEED MAJOR REPAIR | NEED MINOR REPAIR | % of GOD CLASSROOM |
| ADO | 240 | 49 | 37 | 73.6 | 853 | 5 | 9 | 98.4 |
| EFON | 66 | 35 | 29 | 50.8 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 37.5 |
| EK WEST | 79 | 28 | 10 | 67.5 | 130 | 19 | 19 | 77.4 |
| EK/S/WEST | 76 | 39 | 58 | 43.9 | 46 | 38 | 0 | 54.8 |
| EKITI-EAST | 73 | 16 | 30 | 61.3 | 92 | 3 | 4 | 92.9 |
| EMURE | 51 | 15 | 5 | 71.8 | 34 | 0 | 5 | 87.2 |
| GBONYIN | 111 | 23 | 28 | 68.5 | 56 | 8 | 9 | 76.7 |
| IDO/OSI | 100 | 34 | 52 | 53.8 | 39 | 0 | 8 | 83.0 |
| IJERO | 96 | 66 | 80 | 39.7 | 49 | 6 | 5 | 81.7 |
| IKERE | 116 | 14 | 26 | 74.4 | 88 | 5 | 5 | 89.8 |
| IKOLE | 103 | 42 | 30 | 58.9 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 100.0 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 18 | 6 | 26 | 36.0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 100.0 |
| IRE/IFE | 70 | 35 | 38 | 49.0 | 125 | 3 | 10 | 90.6 |
| ISE/ORUN | 70 | 31 | 19 | 58.3 | 135 | 0 | 4 | 97.1 |
| MOBA | 77 | 28 | 19 | 62.1 | 57 | 5 | 2 | 89.1 |
| OYE | 149 | 70 | 69 | 51.7 | 48 | 16 | 4 | 70.6 |
| STATE | 1495 | 531 | 556 | 57.9 | 1837 | 110 | 87 | 90.3 |

The table provides an overview of the number of classrooms in Junior Secondary Schools (JSS) across different Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Ekiti, Nigeria, categorizing them as either "Good" or "Bad" based on their condition. Additionally, the percentage of "Good" classrooms in both public and private schools is indicated. Overall, the data reveals a stark contrast between public and private schools in terms of classroom conditions. While only 57.9% of public school classrooms are in good condition, a significantly higher percentage (90.3%) of private school classrooms are classified as good. LGAs such as Ikole and Ilejemeje report 100% good classrooms in private schools, whereas public schools in these areas have much lower percentages. The data suggests that private schools generally maintain better classroom infrastructure, while public schools face a higher proportion of classrooms needing major and minor repairs, highlighting the need for targeted interventions in public school infrastructure development. This information underscores the importance of infrastructure assessment and investment in educational facilities to ensure a conducive learning environment for students.

Table 3.11: Number of Public Junior Secondary School Teachers by Gender and LGA

| LGA | QUALIFIED | | | UNDER-QUALIFIED | | TOTAL TEACHERS | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| | MALE | FEMALE | % QUALIFIED TEACHER | MALE | FEMALE | MALE | FEMALE | % FEMALE |
| ADO | 127 | 614 | 99.9 | 1 | 0 | 128 | 614 | 82.7 |
| EFON | 42 | 87 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 87 | 67.4 |
| EK WEST | 69 | 109 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 69 | 109 | 61.2 |
| EK/S/WEST | 136 | 158 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 136 | 158 | 53.7 |
| EKITI-EAST | 53 | 152 | 86.9 | 11 | 20 | 64 | 172 | 72.9 |
| EMURE | 52 | 58 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 58 | 52.7 |
| GBONYIN | 106 | 137 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 106 | 137 | 56.4 |
| IDO/OSI | 144 | 253 | 90.6 | 12 | 29 | 156 | 282 | 64.4 |
| IJERO | 125 | 153 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 125 | 153 | 55.0 |
| IKERE | 68 | 300 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 68 | 300 | 81.5 |
| IKOLE | 108 | 153 | 98.9 | 2 | 1 | 110 | 154 | 58.3 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 41 | 32 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 32 | 43.8 |
| IRE/IFE | 70 | 259 | 86.6 | 9 | 42 | 79 | 301 | 79.2 |
| ISE/ORUN | 49 | 82 | 99.2 | 1 | 0 | 50 | 82 | 62.1 |
| MOBA | 55 | 112 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 112 | 67.1 |
| OYE | 129 | 160 | 88.9 | 18 | 18 | 147 | 178 | 54.8 |
| STATE | 1374 | 2819 | 96.2 | 54 | 110 | 1428 | 2929 | 67.2 |

The table provides an insightful overview of the distribution of public Junior Secondary School teachers in Ekiti across various Local Government Areas (LGAs), differentiating them based on gender and qualification status. The data reveals the number of qualified and under-qualified teachers in both male and female categories, along with the respective percentages of qualified teachers. The data indicates that 96.2% of public junior secondary school teachers in the state are qualified, with some LGAs achieving 100% qualification rates, while others, like Ekiti-East (86.9%) and Ire/Ife (86.6%), show slightly lower figures. The teaching workforce is predominantly female (67.2%), with some LGAs, such as Ado (82.7%) and Ikere (81.5%), having significantly higher female representation, whereas Ilejemeje (43.8%) exhibits a more balanced gender distribution. Although the number of under-qualified teachers is relatively low (164 statewide), certain LGAs, such as Ido/Osi and Ire/Ife, have higher concentrations, highlighting areas needing targeted professional development. This information underscores the importance of ongoing efforts to enhance teacher training and qualifications to ensure a high standard of education in Ekiti' public Junior Secondary Schools.

Table 3.12: Number of Private Junior Secondary School Teachers by Gender and LGA

| LGA | QUALIFIED | | | UNDER-QUALIFIED | | TOTAL TEACHERS | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| | MALE | FEMALE | % QUALIFIED | MALE | FEMALE | MALE | FEMALE | % FEMALE |
| ADO | 475 | 514 | 90.6 | 47 | 56 | 522 | 570 | 52.2 |
| EFON | 8 | 2 | 58.8 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 47.1 |
| EK WEST | 71 | 67 | 74.2 | 31 | 17 | 102 | 84 | 45.2 |
| EK/S/WEST | 26 | 35 | 75.3 | 10 | 10 | 36 | 45 | 55.6 |
| EKITI-EAST | 60 | 76 | 84.0 | 9 | 17 | 69 | 93 | 57.4 |
| EMURE | 19 | 36 | 88.7 | 5 | 2 | 24 | 38 | 61.3 |
| GBONYIN | 39 | 45 | 60.4 | 22 | 33 | 61 | 78 | 56.1 |
| IDO/OSI | 27 | 33 | 58.3 | 26 | 17 | 53 | 50 | 48.5 |
| IJERO | 71 | 133 | 96.2 | 5 | 3 | 76 | 136 | 64.2 |
| IKERE | 56 | 85 | 82.0 | 19 | 12 | 75 | 97 | 56.4 |
| IKOLE | 48 | 55 | 85.1 | 8 | 10 | 56 | 65 | 53.7 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 1 | 3 | 28.6 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 50.0 |
| IRE/IFE | 63 | 88 | 79.5 | 22 | 17 | 85 | 105 | 55.3 |
| ISE/ORUN | 115 | 98 | 80.4 | 26 | 26 | 141 | 124 | 46.8 |
| MOBA | 50 | 42 | 76.7 | 17 | 11 | 67 | 53 | 44.2 |
| OYE | 48 | 54 | 79.1 | 16 | 11 | 64 | 65 | 50.4 |
| STATE | 1177 | 1366 | 83.0 | 270 | 252 | 1447 | 1618 | 52.8 |

Table 3.12 provides a comprehensive overview of private Junior Secondary School teachers in Ekiti, categorizing them by gender, qualification status, and Local Government Area (LGA). The data reveals that 83.0% of private junior secondary school teachers in the state are qualified, with some LGAs like Ijero (96.2%) achieving high qualification rates, while others, such as Ilejemeje (28.6%) and Ido/Osi (58.3%), exhibit significantly lower figures. The teaching workforce is relatively balanced in gender distribution, with females constituting 52.8% of the total, although disparities exist across LGAs. Ado, the most populous LGA in terms of teachers, has a nearly equal gender representation (52.2% female), while some areas, like Ijero (64.2% female), and show a higher proportion of women in the profession. The presence of under-qualified teachers, particularly in LGAs like Ise/Orun and Ek West, highlights the need for targeted teacher training programs to enhance instructional quality across the private education sector. This data underscores the importance of ongoing professional development opportunities for teachers, particularly focusing on closing the gender gap in teacher qualifications.

Table 3.13: Number of Teachers in Public and Private Junior Secondary Schools

| | MALE | FEMALE | % of FEMALE TEACHER | TOTAL |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| PUBLIC | 1374 | 2819 | 96.2 | 4193 |
| PRIVATE | 1447 | 1618 | 52.8 | 3065 |
| TOTAL | 2821 | 4437 | 61.1 | 7258 |

Table 3.13 provides a comprehensive overview of the distribution of teachers in both public and private Junior Secondary Schools in Ekiti, differentiating them by gender and presenting the percentage of female teachers. The data indicates a significant gender disparity, particularly in public schools, where 96.2% of teachers are female. In contrast, private schools have a more balanced gender composition, with 52.8% female teachers. Overall, female teachers constitute 61.1% of the total junior secondary school teaching workforce, with 4,437 female teachers compared to 2,821 male teachers. Public schools employ a larger proportion of teachers (4,193) compared to private schools (3,065), indicating a higher reliance on government-employed educators for junior secondary education in the state.. This data highlights a notable gender disparity in the distribution of teachers, particularly in private Junior Secondary Schools, emphasizing the importance of initiatives to encourage and support female participation in the teaching profession to achieve a more balanced and diverse educational workforce.

Table 3.14 Student-Teacher Ratio by LGA in Junior Secondary Schools

| LGA | PUBLIC | | | PRIVATE | | | TOTAL (PUBLIC+PRIVATE) | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| | Enrolment | All Teachers | Pupil-All Teacher Ratio | Enrolment | All Teachers | Pupil-All Teacher Ratio | Enrolment | All Teachers | Pupil-All Teacher Ratio |
| ADO | 12588 | 742 | 17 | 5113 | 1092 | 5 | 17701 | 1834 | 10 |
| EFON | 2061 | 129 | 16 | 91 | 17 | 5 | 2152 | 146 | 15 |
| EK WEST | 3527 | 178 | 20 | 949 | 186 | 5 | 4476 | 364 | 12 |
| EK/S/WEST | 3513 | 294 | 12 | 594 | 81 | 7 | 4107 | 375 | 11 |
| EKITI-EAST | 3449 | 236 | 15 | 713 | 162 | 4 | 4162 | 398 | 10 |
| EMURE | 1793 | 110 | 16 | 536 | 62 | 9 | 2329 | 172 | 14 |
| GBONYIN | 4171 | 243 | 17 | 485 | 139 | 3 | 4656 | 382 | 12 |
| IDO/OSI | 4094 | 438 | 9 | 387 | 103 | 4 | 4481 | 541 | 8 |
| IJERO | 4099 | 278 | 15 | 649 | 212 | 3 | 4748 | 490 | 10 |
| IKERE | 3670 | 368 | 10 | 824 | 172 | 5 | 4494 | 540 | 8 |
| IKOLE | 4697 | 264 | 18 | 288 | 121 | 2 | 4985 | 385 | 13 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 1132 | 73 | 16 | 89 | 14 | 6 | 1221 | 87 | 14 |
| IRE/IFE | 4170 | 380 | 11 | 940 | 190 | 5 | 5110 | 570 | 9 |
| ISE/ORUN | 2522 | 132 | 19 | 1123 | 265 | 4 | 3645 | 397 | 9 |
| MOBA | 2893 | 167 | 17 | 675 | 120 | 6 | 3568 | 287 | 12 |
| OYE | 4511 | 325 | 14 | 628 | 129 | 5 | 5139 | 454 | 11 |
| STATE | 62890 | 4357 | 14 | 14084 | 3065 | 5 | 76974 | 7422 | 10 |

Table 3.14 provides a comprehensive overview of the student-teacher ratio in both public and private Junior Secondary Schools across different Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Ekiti. The data highlights significant disparities between public and private schools, with public schools averaging 14:1 and private schools at 5:1, resulting in an overall state average of 10:1. Public schools in Ekiti West (20:1), Ise/Orun (19:1), and Ikole (18:1) experience higher STRs, indicating potential teacher shortages and larger class sizes. Conversely, Ido/Osi (9:1) and Ikere (10:1) have relatively low STRs, suggesting better teacher distribution. Private schools consistently maintain much lower STRs, ranging from 2:1 in Ikole to 9:1 in Emure, reflecting smaller class sizes and potentially better instructional quality. The overall STR balance at the state level suggests adequate teacher supply in private schools but possible inefficiencies in public school teacher deployment, requiring targeted interventions to address disparities in high-STR LGAs.

Table 3.15: Students Good Classroom Ratio in Junior Secondary Schools

| LGA | PUBLIC | | | PRIVATE | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|----------|
| | GOOD | ENROLMENT | Ratio | GOOD | ENROLMENT | Ratio |
| ADO | 240 | 12588 | 52 | 853 | 5113 | 6 |
| EFON | 66 | 2061 | 31 | 3 | 91 | 30 |
| EK WEST | 79 | 3527 | 45 | 130 | 949 | 7 |
| EK/S/WEST | 76 | 3513 | 46 | 46 | 594 | 13 |
| EKITI-EAST | 73 | 3449 | 47 | 92 | 713 | 8 |
| EMURE | 51 | 1793 | 35 | 34 | 536 | 16 |
| GBONYIN | 111 | 4171 | 38 | 56 | 485 | 9 |
| IDO/OSI | 100 | 4094 | 41 | 39 | 387 | 10 |
| IJERO | 96 | 4099 | 43 | 49 | 649 | 13 |
| IKERE | 116 | 3670 | 32 | 88 | 824 | 9 |
| IKOLE | 103 | 4697 | 46 | 78 | 288 | 4 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 18 | 1132 | 63 | 4 | 89 | 22 |
| IRE/IFE | 70 | 4170 | 60 | 125 | 940 | 8 |
| ISE/ORUN | 70 | 2522 | 36 | 135 | 1123 | 8 |
| MOBA | 77 | 2893 | 38 | 57 | 675 | 12 |
| OYE | 149 | 4511 | 30 | 48 | 628 | 13 |
| STATE | 1495 | 62890 | 42 | 1837 | 14084 | 8 |

The student-to-good-classroom ratio (SGCR) in junior secondary schools across Ekiti State reveals a stark contrast between public and private schools, with public schools averaging 42 students per good classroom compared to just 8 students per good classroom in private schools. This suggests that private schools generally have better classroom infrastructure and lower congestion levels. Notably, Ado (52:1) and Ilejemeje (63:1) in public schools have the highest congestion levels, indicating significant pressure on available classrooms, whereas Ekiti West (45:1), Ekiti East (47:1), and Ikole (46:1) also have relatively high SGCRs. In contrast, private

schools in Ikole (4:1) and Ilejemeje (22:1) exhibit lower congestion, reinforcing the disparity in classroom availability. These findings indicate an urgent need for infrastructure expansion in public schools to improve learning conditions, particularly in high-ratio LGAs.

Table 3.16: Pupils Toilet Ratio by LGA in Public Junior Secondary Schools

| LGA | Enrolment | Toilet Ratio | Male Toilets | Female Toilet | Total |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| ADO | 12588 | 58 | 104 | 114 | 218 |
| EFON | 2061 | 103 | 9 | 11 | 20 |
| EK WEST | 3527 | 176 | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| EK/S/WEST | 3513 | 73 | 23 | 25 | 48 |
| EKITI-EAST | 3449 | 105 | 16 | 17 | 33 |
| EMURE | 1793 | 128 | 6 | 8 | 14 |
| GBONYIN | 4171 | 135 | 15 | 16 | 31 |
| IDO/OSI | 4094 | 74 | 31 | 24 | 55 |
| IJERO | 4099 | 76 | 25 | 29 | 54 |
| IKERE | 3670 | 59 | 27 | 35 | 62 |
| IKOLE | 4697 | 204 | 10 | 13 | 23 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 1132 | 40 | 13 | 15 | 28 |
| IRE/IFE | 4170 | 110 | 18 | 20 | 38 |
| ISE/ORUN | 2522 | 148 | 8 | 9 | 17 |
| MOBA | 2893 | 93 | 14 | 17 | 31 |
| OYE | 4511 | 85 | 24 | 29 | 53 |
| STATE | 62890 | 84 | 353 | 392 | 745 |

The pupil-to-toilet ratio in public junior secondary schools across Ekiti State indicates significant disparities in sanitation infrastructure, with an overall state average of 84 students per toilet. High congestion levels are evident in LGAs such as Ikole (204:1), Ekiti West (176:1), and Ise/Orun (148:1), where the number of available toilets is grossly inadequate compared to student enrolment, raising concerns about hygiene and health risks. In contrast, LGAs like Ilejemeje (40:1) and Ikere (59:1) have relatively better toilet accessibility. Additionally, the total number of toilets available is 745, with a near-equal distribution between male (353) and female (392) toilets, suggesting gender balance in toilet allocation but insufficient overall provision. The findings highlight the urgent need for investment in sanitation facilities in public schools to improve hygiene, reduce health risks, and enhance learning conditions, especially in highly congested LGAs.

Table 3.17: Pupils Toilet Ratio by LGA in Private Junior Secondary Schools in Ekiti State 2023/2024

| LGA | Enrolment | Toilet Ratio | Male Toilets | Female Toilet | Total |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| ADO | 5113 | 42 | 60 | 62 | 122 |
| EFON | 91 | 46 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| EK WEST | 949 | 24 | 21 | 18 | 39 |
| EK/S/WEST | 594 | 33 | 9 | 9 | 18 |
| EKITI-EAST | 713 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 38 |
| EMURE | 536 | 45 | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| GBONYIN | 485 | 11 | 22 | 23 | 45 |
| IDO/OSI | 387 | 12 | 16 | 16 | 32 |
| IJERO | 649 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 36 |
| IKERE | 824 | 9 | 41 | 47 | 88 |
| IKOLE | 288 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 26 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 89 | 22 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| IRE/IFE | 940 | 15 | 25 | 37 | 62 |
| ISE/ORUN | 1123 | 25 | 24 | 21 | 45 |
| MOBA | 675 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 35 |
| OYE | 628 | 17 | 14 | 22 | 36 |
| STATE | 14084 | 22 | 308 | 332 | 640 |

The pupil-to-toilet ratio in private junior secondary schools across Ekiti State is significantly better than in public schools, with an overall average of 22 students per toilet, reflecting improved sanitation infrastructure. LGAs such as Ikere (9:1), Ido/Osi (12:1), and Gboyin (11:1) have the most favorable toilet access, while Efon (46:1) and Emure (45:1) face relatively higher congestion levels. The total number of toilets across private schools is 640, with a nearly balanced distribution between male (308) and female (332) toilets, ensuring gender equity. Compared to public schools, private institutions generally provide better sanitation facilities, reducing health risks and enhancing the learning environment, though disparities persist across LGAs. This highlights the need for improved sanitation infrastructure in some private schools and greater investment in public school facilities to bridge the sanitation gap between the two sectors.

Table 3.18: Repeaters in Public Junior Secondary Schools by Class and Gender in Ekiti State 2023/2024

| LGA | JSS 1 | | JSS 2 | | JSS 3 | | GRAND TOTAL | |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| ADO | 83 | 59 | 77 | 83 | 13 | 11 | 173 | 153 |
| EFON | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| EK WEST | 4 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 14 | 20 |
| EK/S/WEST | 44 | 21 | 46 | 31 | 32 | 39 | 122 | 91 |
| EKITI-EAST | 13 | 10 | 24 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 39 | 24 |
| EMURE | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 5 |
| GBONYIN | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 5 |
| IDO/OSI | 13 | 11 | 17 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 32 | 18 |
| IJERO | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 11 | 9 |
| IKERE | 73 | 48 | 44 | 30 | 3 | 4 | 120 | 82 |
| IKOLE | 10 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 9 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| IRE/IFE | 65 | 30 | 27 | 20 | 5 | 6 | 97 | 56 |
| ISE/ORUN | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 5 |
| MOBA | 8 | 7 | 17 | 14 | 4 | 3 | 29 | 24 |
| OYE | 17 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 3 | 4 | 33 | 30 |
| STATE | 339 | 217 | 288 | 232 | 78 | 84 | 705 | 533 |

Table 3.18 provides data on repeaters in public Junior Secondary Schools in Ekiti State for the academic year 2023/2024, categorized by class and gender. The table shows the number of male (M) and female (F) students repeating each class (JSS 1, JSS 2, and JSS 3) in various Local Government Areas (LGAs). The grand total reflects the cumulative number of repeaters across all classes with a total of 705 male and 533 female repeaters across JSS 1, JSS 2, and JSS 3, with repetition being more pronounced in the earlier years. For example, Ado LGA shows the highest numbers, with 83 male and 59 female repeaters in JSS 1, 77 male and 83 female in JSS 2, and 13 male and 11 female in JSS 3, totaling 173 male and 153 female repeaters, while LGAs such as Efon and Ilejemeje reported minimal repetition. Overall, the data suggests that male students tend to repeat more frequently than females, and the higher repetition rates in the lower junior secondary classes point to potential academic challenges early in the school cycle that may require targeted interventions to improve student progression and retention.

Table 3.19: Repeaters in Private Junior Secondary Schools by Class and Gender 2023/2024

| LGA | JSS 1 | | JSS 2 | | JSS 3 | | GRAND TOTAL | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| ADO | 3 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 8 |
| EFON | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EK WEST | 11 | 8 | 10 | 0 | 13 | 26 | 34 | 34 |
| EK/S/WEST | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EKITI-EAST | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| EMURE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GBONYIN | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| IDO/OSI | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IJERO | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| IKERE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 5 |
| IKOLE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IRE/IFE | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 14 | 13 |
| ISE/ORUN | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| MOBA | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| OYE | 1 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| STATE | 28 | 21 | 24 | 17 | 20 | 38 | 72 | 76 |

Table 3.19 provides data on repeaters in private Junior Secondary Schools in Ekiti State for the academic year 2023/2024, categorized by class and gender. The table displays the number of male (M) and female (F) students repeating each class (JSS 1, JSS 2, and JSS 3) in various Local Government Areas (LGAs). The grand total reflects the cumulative number of repeaters across all classes. Notably, the data indicates a significantly lower repetition rates compared to public schools, with a total of 72 male and 76 female repeaters across JSS 1, JSS 2, and JSS 3. Unlike public schools, where male repeaters outnumber females, private schools show a slightly higher number of female repeaters, particularly in JSS 3. Ado, Ekiti West, and Ire/Ife LGAs recorded the highest repetition rates, while several LGAs, including Efon, Ekiti South West, Emure, Ido/Osi, Ikole, and Ilejemeje, reported no repeaters. The lower repetition rates in private schools may suggest better academic support systems, stricter promotion policies, or differences in student demographics and school management approaches compared to public schools. information can guide educational policymakers and institutions in implementing targeted strategies to improve student performance and reduce the need for repetition.

Table 3.20: Repeaters in Junior Secondary Schools Public and Private Combined by Class and Gender

| LGA | JSS 1 | | JSS 2 | | JSS 3 | | GRAND TOTAL | |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| ADO | 86 | 61 | 84 | 87 | 14 | 13 | 184 | 161 |
| EFON | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| EK WEST | 15 | 12 | 14 | 11 | 19 | 31 | 48 | 54 |
| EK/S/WEST | 44 | 21 | 46 | 31 | 32 | 39 | 122 | 91 |
| EKITI-EAST | 17 | 13 | 24 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 43 | 27 |
| EMURE | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 5 |
| GBONYIN | 5 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 6 |
| IDO/OSI | 13 | 11 | 17 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 32 | 18 |
| IJERO | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 12 | 11 |
| IKERE | 73 | 48 | 44 | 32 | 3 | 7 | 120 | 87 |
| IKOLE | 10 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 9 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| IRE/IFE | 70 | 33 | 32 | 25 | 9 | 11 | 111 | 69 |
| ISE/ORUN | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 10 |
| MOBA | 8 | 8 | 17 | 14 | 4 | 3 | 29 | 25 |
| OYE | 18 | 11 | 15 | 19 | 3 | 4 | 36 | 34 |
| STATE | 367 | 238 | 312 | 249 | 98 | 122 | 777 | 609 |

Table 3.20 provides data on repeaters in Junior Secondary Schools (JSS) in Ekiti State for the academic year 2022/2023, categorized by class and gender. The table shows the number of male (M) and female (F) students who have repeated a particular class in each Local Government Area (LGA), including JSS 1, JSS 2, and JSS 3. The grand total indicates the cumulative number of repeaters across all classes. The data reveals that a total number of repeaters in both public and private Junior Secondary Schools across Ekiti State stood at 1,386 students (777 males and 609 females), with the highest numbers recorded in Ado (184 males, 161 females), Ekiti West (48 males, 54 females), and Ire/Ife (111 males, 69 females). JSS 1 had the most repeaters (605 students), followed by JSS 2 (561 students), while JSS 3 had the lowest (220 students), suggesting higher dropout or promotion rates at the final stage. Male students consistently outnumber female repeaters across all classes, except in Ekiti West and JSS 3, where female repeaters were slightly higher. Several LGAs, including Efon, Emure, Ilejemeje, and parts of Moba, recorded minimal repeaters, possibly indicating smaller school populations or different academic policies. Overall, the data highlights significant variations in repetition rates across LGAs, with public schools contributing the majority of repeaters compared to private schools. Understanding the factors contributing to repetition can inform targeted interventions to support students and improve their academic progression in Junior Secondary Schools in Ekiti State.

Table 3.21: Withdrawals/Dropouts in Public Junior Secondary Schools by Class and Gender 2023/2024

| LGA | JSS 1 | | JSS 2 | | JSS 3 | | GRAND TOTAL | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| ADO | 6 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 19 | 26 | 36 | 40 |
| EFON | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EK WEST | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EK/S/WEST | 0 | 0 | 0 | 247 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 247 |
| EKITI-EAST | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 11 | 12 |
| EMURE | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 11 |
| GBONYIN | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IDO/OSI | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| IJERO | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 11 |
| IKERE | 10 | 12 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 21 | 17 |
| IKOLE | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IRE/IFE | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 34 | 47 | 39 | 48 |
| ISE/ORUN | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 14 |
| MOBA | 33 | 30 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 46 | 44 |
| OYE | 8 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 17 | 28 |
| STATE | 67 | 69 | 43 | 287 | 95 | 120 | 205 | 476 |

In the 2023/2024 academic year, a total of 681 male and 476 female students withdrew or dropped out from public Junior Secondary Schools in Ekiti State, with JSS 3 having the highest dropout rates (215 males, 120 females). The most significant dropout rate was recorded in Ekiti South West (247 females in JSS 2), which is an anomaly compared to other LGAs. Other LGAs with high dropout numbers include Ire/Ife (39 males, 48 females) and Moba (46 males, 44 females). Ado, the state capital, also recorded a considerable number of dropouts (36 males, 40 females). In contrast, LGAs like Efon, Ekiti West, Gbonyin, and Ilejemeje had no recorded dropouts. The gender distribution indicates that while dropouts were generally higher among males, certain LGAs, such as Ire/Ife and Oye, had more female dropouts. The data suggests possible socio-economic or school-related challenges influencing dropout rates, particularly in specific LGAs.

Table 3.22: Withdrawals/Dropouts in Private Junior Secondary Schools by Class and Gender 2023/2024

| LGA | JSS 1 | | JSS 2 | | JSS 3 | | GRAND TOTAL | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| ADO | 11 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 8 |
| EFON | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EK WEST | 22 | 9 | 17 | 12 | 12 | 16 | 51 | 37 |
| EK/S/WEST | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EKITI-EAST | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EMURE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GBONYIN | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| IDO/OSI | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IJERO | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IKERE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| IKOLE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IRE/IFE | 11 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 11 | 6 | 28 | 22 |
| ISE/ORUN | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MOBA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| OYE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| STATE | 45 | 23 | 26 | 28 | 25 | 23 | 96 | 74 |

Table 3.22 offers a comprehensive overview of repeaters in Junior Secondary Schools (JSS) in Ekiti State for the academic year 2023/2024, presenting data on class and gender distribution in both public and private schools. The table reveals a significant number of repeaters in public schools, especially in JSS 2 and JSS 3, with a total a total of 170 students (96 males and 74 females) withdrew or dropped out from private Junior Secondary Schools in Ekiti State. The highest number of withdrawals was recorded in Ekiti West (51 males, 37 females), followed by Ire/Ife (28 males, 22 females) and Ado (13 males, 8 females). Many LGAs, including Efon, Ekiti East, Emure, Ijero, Ikole, Ilejemeje, Ise/Orun, and Oye, had no reported withdrawals, indicating either effective retention strategies or low student populations in private schools. Notably, withdrawals were more prevalent in JSS 1 compared to other classes, suggesting possible early school discontinuation. The overall dropout figures in private schools are significantly lower than in public schools, reflecting either stronger retention mechanisms or socioeconomic factors influencing school choices.

Table 3.23: Withdrawals/Dropouts in Public and Private Junior Secondary Schools by Class and Gender 2023/2024

| LGA | JSS 1 | | JSS 2 | | JSS 3 | | GRAND TOTAL | |
|--------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| ADO | 17 | 14 | 13 | 8 | 19 | 26 | 49 | 48 |
| EFON | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EK WEST | 22 | 9 | 17 | 12 | 12 | 16 | 51 | 37 |
| EK/S/WEST | 0 | 0 | 0 | 247 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 247 |
| EKITI-EAST | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 11 | 12 |
| EMURE | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 11 |
| GBONYIN | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| IDO/OSI | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| IJERO | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 11 |
| IKERE | 10 | 12 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 22 | 18 |
| IKOLE | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IRE/IFE | 13 | 5 | 9 | 12 | 45 | 53 | 67 | 70 |
| ISE/ORUN | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 14 |
| MOBA | 33 | 30 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 47 | 44 |
| OYE | 8 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 17 | 28 |
| STATE | 112 | 92 | 69 | 315 | 120 | 143 | 301 | 550 |

The combined withdrawal/dropout data for public and private Junior Secondary Schools in Ekiti State for the 2023/2024 academic session reveals a total of 851 students (301 males and 550 females) leaving school, with JSS 2 recording the highest dropouts (384 students), primarily driven by 247 female withdrawals in Ekiti South-West. The data highlights a significant gender disparity, with more females dropping out than males, particularly in Ire/Ife (70) and Ekiti West (37). While some LGAs like Efon and Ilejemeje recorded no dropouts, others such as Ekiti South-West and Ire/Ife had alarmingly high figures, suggesting localized challenges. The findings underscore the need for targeted interventions to address female school retention, transition challenges in JSS 2, and overall dropout trends in the most affected areas.

Table 3.24: Number of Students Promoted in Public and Private Junior Secondary Schools by Gender 2023/2024

| LGA | Public | | | | Private | | | | GRAND TOTAL | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| | JSS 2 | | JSS 3 | | JSS2 | | JSS3 | | M | F |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | | |
| ADO | 1973 | 1844 | 1904 | 1939 | 233 | 227 | 228 | 209 | 4338 | 4219 |
| EFON | 259 | 250 | 254 | 233 | 16 | 22 | 19 | 18 | 548 | 523 |
| EK WEST | 579 | 576 | 614 | 614 | 77 | 83 | 67 | 77 | 1337 | 1350 |
| EK/S/WEST | 542 | 676 | 574 | 628 | 87 | 91 | 85 | 87 | 1288 | 1482 |
| EKITI-EAST | 417 | 467 | 367 | 331 | 117 | 132 | 125 | 103 | 1026 | 1033 |
| EMURE | 259 | 266 | 239 | 245 | 56 | 27 | 44 | 48 | 598 | 586 |
| GBONYIN | 650 | 714 | 476 | 511 | 62 | 59 | 61 | 55 | 1249 | 1339 |
| IDO/OSI | 612 | 591 | 662 | 598 | 54 | 74 | 47 | 50 | 1375 | 1313 |
| IJERO | 734 | 714 | 637 | 639 | 63 | 66 | 48 | 47 | 1482 | 1466 |
| IKERE | 536 | 483 | 473 | 527 | 142 | 165 | 147 | 141 | 1298 | 1316 |
| IKOLE | 717 | 803 | 690 | 667 | 83 | 102 | 90 | 82 | 1580 | 1654 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 188 | 174 | 195 | 204 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 383 | 378 |
| IRE/IFE | 791 | 686 | 545 | 549 | 82 | 124 | 85 | 133 | 1503 | 1492 |
| ISE/ORUN | 373 | 390 | 367 | 393 | 174 | 160 | 144 | 160 | 1058 | 1103 |
| MOBA | 416 | 876 | 334 | 359 | 99 | 96 | 154 | 122 | 1003 | 1453 |
| OYE | 742 | 638 | 577 | 602 | 109 | 110 | 82 | 112 | 1510 | 1462 |
| STATE | 9788 | 10148 | 8908 | 9039 | 1454 | 1538 | 1426 | 1444 | 21576 | 22169 |

The promotion data for public and private Junior Secondary Schools in Ekiti State for the 2023/2024 academic session shows a total of 43,745 students (21,576 males and 22,169 females) promoted from JSS 1 to JSS 2 and JSS 2 to JSS 3. Females (22,169) outnumbered males (21,576) in promotions, with a particularly high promotion rate in LGAs like Ikole (3,234), Ijero (2,948), and Oye (2,972). However, Ilejemeje recorded the lowest number of promotions (761), with no recorded private school promotions. The public school system accounted for the majority of promotions, while private schools had relatively smaller numbers, indicating that most students in Ekiti State attend public schools. The data suggests a strong retention rate despite dropout challenges, with a need for further analysis to ensure continued student progression, especially in underperforming LGAs.

Table 3.25: Number of Students Registered for JSCE and Passed in Public Junior Secondary Schools for the previous Academic Year by Gender 2023/2024

| LGA | Public | | | | | Private | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| | Registered | | Passed | | % of Students that Passed | Registered | | Passed | | % of Students that Passed |
| | M | F | M | F | | M | F | M | F | |
| ADO | 2129 | 1970 | 1917 | 1770 | 89.9 | 392 | 437 | 377 | 433 | 97.7 |
| EFON | 340 | 339 | 336 | 341 | 99.7 | 13 | 17 | 13 | 17 | 100.0 |
| EK WEST | 578 | 578 | 572 | 573 | 99.0 | 134 | 150 | 133 | 150 | 99.6 |
| EK/S/WEST | 519 | 607 | 514 | 597 | 98.7 | 96 | 86 | 96 | 86 | 100.0 |
| EKITI-EAST | 517 | 535 | 517 | 535 | 100.0 | 125 | 119 | 125 | 119 | 100.0 |
| EMURE | 237 | 243 | 223 | 223 | 92.9 | 42 | 46 | 42 | 46 | 100.0 |
| GBONYIN | 594 | 638 | 594 | 637 | 99.9 | 69 | 82 | 69 | 82 | 100.0 |
| IDO/OSI | 621 | 647 | 599 | 603 | 94.8 | 49 | 52 | 49 | 48 | 96.0 |
| IJERO | 586 | 595 | 586 | 595 | 100.0 | 82 | 72 | 80 | 72 | 98.7 |
| IKERE | 529 | 559 | 504 | 524 | 94.5 | 171 | 152 | 171 | 152 | 100.0 |
| IKOLE | 700 | 709 | 670 | 659 | 94.3 | 80 | 81 | 80 | 81 | 100.0 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 200 | 178 | 191 | 176 | 97.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| IRE/IFE | 584 | 541 | 570 | 535 | 98.2 | 101 | 143 | 101 | 138 | 98.0 |
| ISE/ORUN | 322 | 303 | 316 | 298 | 98.2 | 133 | 162 | 133 | 159 | 99.0 |
| MOBA | 492 | 517 | 444 | 459 | 89.5 | 157 | 125 | 157 | 125 | 100.0 |
| OYE | 717 | 664 | 709 | 655 | 98.8 | 92 | 108 | 91 | 107 | 99.0 |
| STATE | 9665 | 9623 | 9262 | 9238 | 95.9 | 1736 | 1832 | 1717 | 1815 | 99.0 |

The Junior Secondary Certificate Examination (JSCE) results for the 2023/2024 academic year in Ekiti State indicate a high pass rate across both public and private schools. In public schools, 95.9% of students passed, with Ekiti-East, Ijero, and multiple LGAs achieving a perfect 100% pass rate. Meanwhile, private schools recorded an even higher overall pass rate of 99.0%, with some LGAs like Efon, Ekiti-East, and Gboyin achieving 100% success rates. Ado had the highest number of students registered (4,099) and a 91.6% pass rate across both sectors. Notably, Ilejemeje had no recorded private school candidates. The strong pass rates reflect the overall effectiveness of junior secondary education in the state, though variations across LGAs suggest potential areas for targeted educational support.

Table 3.26: Promotion, Repetition, Dropout, and Transition Rates by LGA

| LGA | Promotion Rate (%) | Repetition Rate (%) | Dropout Rate (%) | Transition Rate (%) |
|--------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| ADO | 97.3 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 99.4 |
| EFON | 99.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| EK WEST | 95.5 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 97.9 |
| EK/S/WEST | 88.3 | 5.4 | 6.3 | 93.7 |
| EKITI-EAST | 97.7 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 99.4 |
| EMURE | 99.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 99.4 |
| GBONYIN | 99.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 99.8 |
| IDO/OSI | 98.6 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 99.7 |
| IJERO | 99.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 99.6 |
| IKERE | 94.3 | 4.8 | 0.9 | 99.1 |
| IKOLE | 99.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 99.9 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 99.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| IRE/IFE | 93.4 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 97.2 |
| ISE/ORUN | 98.6 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 99.2 |
| MOBA | 95.6 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 97.3 |
| OYE | 95.6 | 0.51 | 0.28 | |
| STATE | 97.7 | 1.39 | 0.76 | |

The promotion, repetition, dropout, and transition rates for Junior Secondary Schools in Ekiti State for 2023/2024 highlight strong student progression. The statewide promotion rate is 97.7%, with Efon and Ilejemeje achieving the highest at 99.9%. Dropout rates are minimal, averaging 0.76%, but Ekiti South-West (6.3%) and Ire/Ife (2.8%) show higher figures, indicating areas needing intervention. Repetition rates remain low at 1.39%, though Ekiti South-West (5.4%) and Ikere (4.8%) exceed the average. Transition rates are generally high, exceeding 97% in most LGAs, ensuring smooth movement to the next educational level. These statistics indicate a well-functioning junior secondary education system, though targeted interventions are needed in LGAs with lower promotion and higher dropout rates.

CHAPTER FOUR

SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL DATA

4.0 Introduction

Senior Secondary Schools consist of the second component of the 3-3 education system. It is of three-year duration and prepares students who complete senior secondary education for tertiary education. It officially caters for children in the 15 – 17 years of age and offers a broad curriculum.

Table 4.1: Number of Public & Private Senior Secondary Schools (SSS) by LGA

| LGA | Public | | | Private | | | Total(Public+ Private) | % of Public Schools | % of Private Schools |
|--------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | | | |
| ADO | 0 | 20 | 20 | 1 | 40 | 41 | 61 | 32.8 | 67.2 |
| EFON | 2 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 85.7 | 14.3 |
| EK WEST | 6 | 7 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 13 | 26 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| EK/S/WEST | 1 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 15 | 66.7 | 33.3 |
| EKITI-EAST | 5 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 16 | 68.8 | 31.3 |
| EMURE | 2 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 11 | 54.5 | 45.5 |
| GBONYIN | 4 | 9 | 13 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 23 | 56.5 | 43.5 |
| IDO/OSI | 6 | 10 | 16 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 22 | 72.7 | 27.3 |
| IJERO | 11 | 9 | 20 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 28 | 71.4 | 28.6 |
| IKERE | 0 | 12 | 12 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 20 | 60.0 | 40.0 |
| IKOLE | 12 | 6 | 18 | 14 | 0 | 14 | 32 | 56.3 | 43.8 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 5 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 85.7 | 14.3 |
| IRE/IFE | 3 | 10 | 13 | 16 | 5 | 21 | 34 | 38.2 | 61.8 |
| ISE/ORUN | 5 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 14 | 22 | 36.4 | 63.6 |
| MOBA | 7 | 4 | 11 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 18 | 61.1 | 38.9 |
| OYE | 3 | 13 | 16 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 22 | 72.7 | 27.3 |
| STATE | 72 | 127 | 199 | 82 | 83 | 165 | 364 | 54.7 | 45.3 |

The 2023/2024 data on Senior Secondary Schools (SSS) in Ekiti State shows a total of 364 schools, with 199 public schools (54.7%) and 165 private schools (45.3%). Public schools are relatively more prominent overall, especially in LGAs like Efon and Ilejemeje where public schools account for 85.7% each, and Ijero and Ido/Osi with over 70% public school share. However, the private sector plays a significant role in several urban LGAs, notably Ado and Ire/Ife, where private schools constitute 67.2% and 61.8% respectively. In LGAs like Ekiti West and Emure, public and private schools are almost equally distributed, indicating a more balanced provision. While public schools are generally more present in rural areas, private schools dominate urban spaces, highlighting ongoing privatization trends and urban-centered access to private education. This distribution calls for attention to equitable access, particularly in

underserved rural areas, and suggests the need for effective regulation and support across both sectors.

Table 4.2: Enrolment in Public and Private Senior Secondary Schools by Gender

| LGA | PUBLIC | | | | PRIVATE | | | | GRAND TOTAL |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | MALE | FEMALE | % of FEMALE | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | % of FEMALE | TOTAL | |
| ADO | 5968 | 6004 | 50.2 | 11972 | 1192 | 1151 | 49.1 | 2343 | 14315 |
| EFON | 833 | 912 | 52.3 | 1745 | 47 | 59 | 55.7 | 106 | 1851 |
| EK WEST | 1947 | 1795 | 48.0 | 3742 | 383 | 441 | 53.5 | 824 | 4566 |
| EK/S/WEST | 1891 | 2032 | 51.8 | 3923 | 162 | 185 | 53.3 | 347 | 4270 |
| EKITI-EAST | 1578 | 1634 | 50.9 | 3212 | 60 | 52 | 46.4 | 112 | 3324 |
| EMURE | 813 | 787 | 49.2 | 1600 | 171 | 195 | 53.3 | 366 | 1966 |
| GBONYIN | 1905 | 1943 | 50.5 | 3848 | 209 | 207 | 49.8 | 416 | 4264 |
| IDO/OSI | 1958 | 1983 | 50.3 | 3941 | 85 | 99 | 53.8 | 184 | 4125 |
| IJERO | 1849 | 1965 | 51.5 | 3814 | 203 | 207 | 50.5 | 410 | 4224 |
| IKERE | 1946 | 2277 | 53.9 | 4223 | 183 | 167 | 47.7 | 350 | 4573 |
| IKOLE | 2218 | 2243 | 50.3 | 4461 | 406 | 410 | 50.2 | 816 | 5277 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 629 | 607 | 49.1 | 1236 | 20 | 32 | 61.5 | 52 | 1288 |
| IRE/IFE | 1915 | 1924 | 50.1 | 3839 | 351 | 593 | 62.8 | 944 | 4783 |
| ISE/ORUN | 1104 | 1108 | 50.1 | 2212 | 247 | 355 | 59.0 | 602 | 2814 |
| MOBA | 1412 | 1421 | 50.2 | 2833 | 270 | 240 | 47.1 | 510 | 3343 |
| OYE | 2195 | 2012 | 47.8 | 4207 | 148 | 190 | 56.2 | 338 | 4545 |
| STATE | 30161 | 30647 | 50.4 | 60808 | 4137 | 4583 | 52.6 | 8720 | 69528 |

Table 4.2 presents a comprehensive breakdown of enrolment in both public and Senior Secondary Schools (SSS) in Ekiti State for the academic year, with a particular focus on gender distribution across different Local Government Areas (LGAs). The data reveals a nearly balanced gender ratio, with females constituting 50.4% of public school enrolment and 52.6% in private schools. Ado LGA has the highest total enrolment (14,315), while Ilejemeje has the lowest (1,288). Notably, some LGAs, such as Ire/Ife (62.8%) and Ilejemeje (61.5%), have a significantly higher percentage of female students in private schools, indicating possible gender-related enrolment trends. The overall enrolment disparity between public (60,808) and private (8,720) schools suggests a stronger reliance on public education, reinforcing the need for policy interventions to support equitable access to quality education for all students. Overall, the data underscores the substantial efforts made in Ekiti State to ensure equitable access to Junior Secondary Education for both male and female students, with variations in gender distribution across different LGAs reflecting localized dynamics and priorities

Table 4.3: Summary of Enrolment in Public and Private Senior Secondary Schools

| | MALE | FEMALE | % of FEMALE | TOTAL |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| PUBLIC | 30161 | 30647 | 50.4 | 60808 |
| PRIVATE | 4137 | 4583 | 52.6 | 8720 |
| TOTAL | 34298 | 35230 | 50.7 | 69528 |

Table 4.3 provides a comprehensive summary of enrolment in both public and private Senior Secondary Schools (SSS) in Ekiti State for the academic year 2023/2024. The data reveals a total enrolment of 69,528 students showcasing the substantial scale of secondary education in the state, with a nearly equal gender distribution, as females constitute 50.7% of the overall enrolment. Public schools accommodate the majority (60,808 students), with females making up 50.4%, while private schools have a much smaller share (8,720 students) but a slightly higher female percentage (52.6%). This suggests that while public schools remain the primary choice for most students, private schools attract a slightly higher proportion of female students, possibly due to perceived quality, accessibility, or socio-economic factors influencing school choice. This balanced representation suggests a concerted effort in Ekiti State to ensure equal access to secondary education for both genders, irrespective of whether students attend public or private institutions. The overall enrolment figures underscore the comprehensive and inclusive nature of secondary education in Ekiti State, providing valuable insights for educational policymakers and stakeholders.

Table 4.4: Enrolment in Public Senior Secondary Schools by LGA, Class and Gender

| LGA | SSS1 | | SSS2 | | SSS3 | | GRAND TOTAL | | TOTAL |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | |
| ADO | 2194 | 2279 | 1887 | 2244 | 1887 | 1481 | 5968 | 6004 | 11972 |
| EFON | 286 | 309 | 288 | 322 | 259 | 281 | 833 | 912 | 1745 |
| EK WEST | 667 | 599 | 663 | 640 | 617 | 556 | 1947 | 1795 | 3742 |
| EK/S/WEST | 573 | 630 | 667 | 740 | 651 | 662 | 1891 | 2032 | 3923 |
| EKITI-EAST | 544 | 565 | 549 | 569 | 485 | 500 | 1578 | 1634 | 3212 |
| EMURE | 241 | 253 | 304 | 295 | 268 | 239 | 813 | 787 | 1600 |
| GBONYIN | 668 | 690 | 701 | 707 | 536 | 546 | 1905 | 1943 | 3848 |
| IDO/OSI | 663 | 683 | 690 | 693 | 605 | 607 | 1958 | 1983 | 3941 |
| IJERO | 603 | 635 | 649 | 674 | 597 | 656 | 1849 | 1965 | 3814 |
| IKERE | 756 | 760 | 726 | 882 | 464 | 635 | 1946 | 2277 | 4223 |
| IKOLE | 815 | 803 | 753 | 790 | 650 | 650 | 2218 | 2243 | 4461 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 198 | 189 | 212 | 210 | 219 | 208 | 629 | 607 | 1236 |
| IRE/IFE | 630 | 718 | 760 | 669 | 525 | 537 | 1915 | 1924 | 3839 |
| ISE/ORUN | 380 | 342 | 372 | 392 | 352 | 374 | 1104 | 1108 | 2212 |
| MOBA | 447 | 473 | 498 | 459 | 467 | 489 | 1412 | 1421 | 2833 |
| OYE | 803 | 688 | 767 | 721 | 625 | 603 | 2195 | 2012 | 4207 |
| STATE | 10468 | 10616 | 10486 | 11007 | 9207 | 9024 | 30161 | 30647 | 60808 |

Table 4.4 provides a detailed breakdown of enrolment in public Senior Secondary Schools (SSS) in Ekiti State for the academic year, presenting a granular analysis by Local Government Area (LGA), class, and gender. The data reveals a comprehensive landscape of secondary education, with a total enrolment of 60,808 students with a nearly balanced gender distribution 30,161 males and 30,647 females. Across all LGAs, female enrolment slightly surpasses male enrolment, particularly in higher classes like SSS2 and SSS3, suggesting sustained retention of female students. Ado, Ikole, and Oye LGAs have the highest enrolments, indicating higher

population densities or better school access. Conversely, smaller LGAs like Ilejemeje and Efon have the lowest enrolments. The data highlights a consistent progression of students across grade levels, with slight variations, which may be influenced by factors such as dropout rates, migration, or repetition. Overall, the data underscores the inclusive and comprehensive nature of public Senior Secondary School education in Ekiti State

Table 4.5: Enrolment in Private Senior Secondary Schools by LGA, Class and Gender

| LGA | SSS 1 | | SSS 2 | | SSS 3 | | GRAND TOTAL | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | TOTAL |
| ADO | 488 | 468 | 522 | 474 | 182 | 209 | 1192 | 1151 | 2343 |
| EFON | 18 | 25 | 13 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 47 | 59 | 106 |
| EK WEST | 105 | 115 | 157 | 182 | 121 | 144 | 383 | 441 | 824 |
| EK/S/WEST | 67 | 70 | 47 | 55 | 48 | 60 | 162 | 185 | 347 |
| EKITI-EAST | 29 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 9 | 10 | 60 | 52 | 112 |
| EMURE | 57 | 70 | 58 | 63 | 56 | 62 | 171 | 195 | 366 |
| GBONYIN | 49 | 60 | 73 | 61 | 87 | 86 | 209 | 207 | 416 |
| IDO/OSI | 32 | 41 | 32 | 31 | 21 | 27 | 85 | 99 | 184 |
| IJERO | 70 | 72 | 63 | 82 | 70 | 53 | 203 | 207 | 410 |
| IKERE | 68 | 72 | 71 | 57 | 44 | 38 | 183 | 167 | 350 |
| IKOLE | 163 | 161 | 150 | 138 | 93 | 111 | 406 | 410 | 816 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 10 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 2 | 8 | 20 | 32 | 52 |
| IRE/IFE | 122 | 199 | 131 | 205 | 98 | 189 | 351 | 593 | 944 |
| ISE/ORUN | 84 | 116 | 89 | 111 | 74 | 128 | 247 | 355 | 602 |
| MOBA | 110 | 78 | 70 | 81 | 90 | 81 | 270 | 240 | 510 |
| OYE | 44 | 63 | 60 | 54 | 44 | 73 | 148 | 190 | 338 |
| STATE | 1516 | 1644 | 1566 | 1642 | 1055 | 1297 | 4137 | 4583 | 8720 |

Table 4.5 presents a comprehensive breakdown of enrolment in private Senior Secondary Schools (SSS) in Ekiti State for the academic year, providing a detailed analysis by Local Government Area (LGA), class, and gender. The data reveals a total enrolment of 8,720 students, with female students (4,583) outnumbering male students (4,137), making up 52.6% of the total enrolment. Ado LGA has the highest private school enrolment (2,343), reflecting its urban population and greater access to private education, while LGAs like Ilejemeje and Ekiti East have the lowest enrolments, indicating limited private school presence. Across grade levels, enrolment remains relatively consistent, though a decline in SSS3 numbers suggests possible dropouts, transfers, or early exits for exams. The data highlights the role of private schools in complementing public education, particularly in urban centers where demand is higher.

Table 4.6: Enrolment in Public and Private Senior Secondary Schools by LGA, Class and Gender

| LGA | SS 1 | | SS 2 | | SS 3 | | GRAND TOTAL | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | TOTAL |
| ADO | 2682 | 2747 | 2409 | 2718 | 2069 | 1690 | 7160 | 7155 | 14315 |
| EFON | 304 | 334 | 301 | 338 | 275 | 299 | 880 | 971 | 1851 |
| EK WEST | 772 | 714 | 820 | 822 | 738 | 700 | 2330 | 2236 | 4566 |
| EK/S/WEST | 640 | 700 | 714 | 795 | 699 | 722 | 2053 | 2217 | 4270 |
| EKITI-EAST | 573 | 587 | 571 | 589 | 494 | 510 | 1638 | 1686 | 3324 |
| EMURE | 298 | 323 | 362 | 358 | 324 | 301 | 984 | 982 | 1966 |
| GBONYIN | 717 | 750 | 774 | 768 | 623 | 632 | 2114 | 2150 | 4264 |
| IDO/OSI | 695 | 724 | 722 | 724 | 626 | 634 | 2043 | 2082 | 4125 |
| IJERO | 673 | 707 | 712 | 756 | 667 | 709 | 2052 | 2172 | 4224 |
| IKERE | 824 | 832 | 797 | 939 | 508 | 673 | 2129 | 2444 | 4573 |
| IKOLE | 978 | 964 | 903 | 928 | 743 | 761 | 2624 | 2653 | 5277 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 208 | 201 | 220 | 222 | 221 | 216 | 649 | 639 | 1288 |
| IRE/IFE | 752 | 917 | 891 | 874 | 623 | 726 | 2266 | 2517 | 4783 |
| ISE/ORUN | 464 | 458 | 461 | 503 | 426 | 502 | 1351 | 1463 | 2814 |
| MOBA | 557 | 551 | 568 | 540 | 557 | 570 | 1682 | 1661 | 3343 |
| OYE | 847 | 751 | 827 | 775 | 669 | 676 | 2343 | 2202 | 4545 |
| STATE | 11984 | 12260 | 12052 | 12649 | 10262 | 10321 | 34298 | 35230 | 69528 |

Table 4.6 provides a comprehensive overview of enrolment in both public and private Senior Secondary Schools (SSS) in Ekiti State for the academic year 2023/2024, offering a detailed analysis by Local Government Area (LGA), class, and gender. The data reveals a substantial total enrolment of 69,528 students, with a nearly equal gender distribution (34,298 males and 35,230 females), indicating a slight female majority (50.7%). Ado LGA has the highest enrolment (14,315), reflecting its urban nature and larger student population, while Ilejemeje has the lowest (1,288), suggesting limited school infrastructure or a smaller population. Across grade levels, enrolment remains relatively stable, though a slight decline in SSS3 numbers may indicate dropout rates or early exits for external examinations. The data underscores the crucial role of both public and private schools in providing secondary education, with urban areas having higher enrolments compared to rural LGAs.

Table 4.7: Enrolment in Public Senior Secondary Schools by LGA, Age and Gender

| LGA | Below Age 15 | | Age 15 | | Age 16 | | Age 17 | | Age 17 & Above | | Total | | Grand Total |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | |
| ADO | 914 | 1292 | 1562 | 1881 | 1575 | 1468 | 932 | 918 | 377 | 332 | 5968 | 6004 | 11972 |
| EFON | 265 | 272 | 338 | 397 | 226 | 231 | 131 | 143 | 31 | 29 | 833 | 912 | 1745 |
| EK WEST | 351 | 366 | 605 | 587 | 579 | 496 | 311 | 263 | 71 | 65 | 1947 | 1795 | 3742 |
| EK/S/WEST | 441 | 507 | 682 | 679 | 429 | 487 | 252 | 272 | 141 | 168 | 1891 | 2032 | 3923 |
| EKITI-EAST | 282 | 363 | 412 | 420 | 514 | 545 | 295 | 290 | 73 | 74 | 1578 | 1634 | 3212 |
| EMURE | 26 | 30 | 202 | 201 | 286 | 283 | 201 | 193 | 94 | 66 | 813 | 787 | 1600 |
| GBONYIN | 314 | 345 | 452 | 563 | 517 | 695 | 483 | 359 | 203 | 118 | 1905 | 1943 | 3848 |
| IDO/OSI | 380 | 469 | 453 | 518 | 629 | 687 | 313 | 300 | 120 | 96 | 1958 | 1983 | 3941 |
| IJERO | 423 | 446 | 591 | 703 | 509 | 561 | 292 | 259 | 66 | 71 | 1849 | 1965 | 3814 |
| IKERE | 234 | 490 | 757 | 707 | 628 | 717 | 259 | 253 | 50 | 58 | 1946 | 2277 | 4223 |
| IKOLE | 369 | 372 | 591 | 612 | 639 | 760 | 386 | 333 | 226 | 184 | 2218 | 2243 | 4461 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 174 | 186 | 286 | 271 | 103 | 101 | 38 | 35 | 13 | 8 | 629 | 607 | 1236 |
| IRE/IFE | 474 | 439 | 551 | 604 | 468 | 507 | 298 | 317 | 85 | 57 | 1915 | 1924 | 3839 |
| ISE/ORUN | 172 | 151 | 395 | 410 | 248 | 263 | 184 | 198 | 80 | 77 | 1104 | 1108 | 2212 |
| MOBA | 220 | 196 | 392 | 429 | 348 | 362 | 285 | 283 | 111 | 98 | 1412 | 1421 | 2833 |
| OYE | 386 | 317 | 593 | 574 | 647 | 687 | 414 | 365 | 224 | 154 | 2195 | 2012 | 4207 |
| STATE | 5425 | 6241 | 8862 | 9556 | 8345 | 8850 | 5074 | 4781 | 1965 | 1655 | 30161 | 30647 | 60808 |

Table 4.7 provides a detailed breakdown of enrolment in public Senior Secondary Schools (SSS) in Ekiti State for the academic year, offering insights into enrolment by Local Government Area (LGA), age, and gender. The data reveals a nuanced distribution of students across different age groups within each LGA. The total enrolment is 60,808 students, with a nearly balanced gender distribution (30,161 males and 30,647 females). The majority of students are within the typical secondary school age range of 15 to 17 years, with enrolment peaking at age 15 (18,418 students) before gradually declining in older age groups, suggesting a relatively standard progression through the education system. Ado LGA has the highest enrolment (11,972), reflecting its urban status, while Ilejemeje has the lowest (1,236), likely due to lower population density. The data also highlights the presence of underage students (5,425 males and 6,241 females), which may indicate early school entry or grade skipping, while the significant enrolment of students aged 17 and above (3,620) suggests cases of grade repetition or delayed schooling. The detailed breakdown by age, gender,

and LGA provides valuable information for education planners and policymakers to understand the demographic composition of public SSS enrolment in Ekiti State, facilitating targeted interventions and resource allocations where needed.

Table 4.8: Enrolment in Private Senior Secondary Schools by LGA, Age and Gender

| LGA | Below Age 15 | | Age 15 | | Age 16 | | Age 17 | | Age 17 & Above | | Total | | Grand Total |
|------------|--------------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|-----|----------------|-----|-------|------|-------------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | |
| ADO | 1195 | 289 | 170 | 210 | 193 | 260 | 33 | 26 | 18 | 23 | 1192 | 1151 | 2343 |
| EFON | 52 | 11 | 20 | 25 | 11 | 19 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 47 | 59 | 106 |
| EK WEST | 743 | 127 | 85 | 102 | 124 | 126 | 102 | 89 | 17 | 34 | 383 | 441 | 824 |
| EK/S/WEST | 322 | 33 | 94 | 90 | 62 | 83 | 46 | 17 | 7 | 9 | 162 | 185 | 347 |
| EKITI-EAST | 352 | 33 | 23 | 26 | 33 | 31 | 16 | 18 | 22 | 39 | 60 | 52 | 112 |
| EMURE | 354 | 10 | 22 | 28 | 54 | 69 | 46 | 50 | 23 | 26 | 171 | 195 | 366 |
| GBONYIN | 806 | 42 | 53 | 53 | 85 | 66 | 26 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 209 | 207 | 416 |
| IDO/OSI | 538 | 33 | 25 | 31 | 23 | 27 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 85 | 99 | 184 |
| IJERO | 756 | 49 | 52 | 47 | 54 | 59 | 30 | 27 | 7 | 9 | 203 | 207 | 410 |
| IKERE | 893 | 113 | 46 | 44 | 29 | 22 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 183 | 167 | 350 |
| IKOLE | 1731 | 159 | 95 | 131 | 56 | 49 | 9 | 13 | 8 | 13 | 406 | 410 | 816 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 130 | 13 | 7 | 12 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 32 | 52 |
| IRE/IFE | 2796 | 126 | 136 | 149 | 88 | 156 | 72 | 121 | 26 | 52 | 351 | 593 | 944 |
| ISE/ORUN | 2096 | 80 | 116 | 144 | 79 | 73 | 35 | 61 | 11 | 19 | 247 | 355 | 602 |
| MOBA | 1185 | 80 | 51 | 53 | 86 | 94 | 23 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 270 | 240 | 510 |
| OYE | 1017 | 54 | 82 | 94 | 65 | 103 | 22 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 148 | 190 | 338 |
| STATE | 14966 | 1252 | 1077 | 1239 | 1043 | 1244 | 476 | 506 | 168 | 254 | 4137 | 4583 | 8720 |

The total enrolment in private senior secondary schools across Ekiti State stands at 8,720 students, with a slightly higher number of females (4,583) than males (4,137). The data reveals that a significant proportion of students (16,218) are below age 15, suggesting early school enrolment, which is particularly prominent in LGAs such as Irepodun/Ifelodun (2,796), Ikole (1,731), and Ise/Orun (2,096). Enrolment figures decline steadily with age, with the lowest numbers recorded among students aged 17 and above (422). Ado LGA, being the state capital, has the highest total enrolment (2,343), while Ilejemeje LGA has the lowest (52), indicating disparities in access to private schooling across LGAs. The data highlights the role of private schools in complementing public education, with more students enrolled in lower age groups, possibly due to parental preferences for early private education before transitioning to public schools at higher levels.

Table 4.9: Enrolment in Public & Private Senior Secondary Schools by LGA, Age and Gender

| LGA | Below Age 15 | | Age 15 | | Age 16 | | Age 17 | | Age 17 & Above | | Total | | Grand Total |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | |
| ADO | 2109 | 1581 | 1732 | 2091 | 1768 | 1728 | 965 | 944 | 395 | 355 | 7160 | 7155 | 14315 |
| EFON | 317 | 283 | 358 | 422 | 237 | 250 | 134 | 148 | 33 | 31 | 880 | 971 | 1851 |
| EK WEST | 1094 | 493 | 690 | 689 | 703 | 622 | 413 | 352 | 88 | 99 | 2330 | 2236 | 4566 |
| EK/S/WEST | 763 | 540 | 776 | 769 | 491 | 570 | 298 | 289 | 148 | 177 | 2053 | 2217 | 4270 |
| EKITI-EAST | 634 | 396 | 435 | 446 | 547 | 576 | 311 | 308 | 95 | 113 | 1638 | 1686 | 3324 |
| EMURE | 380 | 40 | 224 | 229 | 340 | 352 | 247 | 243 | 117 | 92 | 984 | 982 | 1966 |
| GBONYIN | 1120 | 387 | 505 | 616 | 602 | 761 | 509 | 381 | 224 | 139 | 2114 | 2150 | 4264 |
| IDO/OSI | 918 | 502 | 478 | 549 | 652 | 714 | 318 | 306 | 120 | 97 | 2043 | 2082 | 4125 |
| IJERO | 1179 | 495 | 643 | 750 | 563 | 620 | 322 | 286 | 73 | 80 | 2052 | 2172 | 4224 |
| IKERE | 1127 | 603 | 803 | 751 | 657 | 739 | 267 | 255 | 56 | 64 | 2129 | 2444 | 4573 |
| IKOLE | 2100 | 531 | 686 | 743 | 695 | 809 | 395 | 346 | 234 | 197 | 2624 | 2653 | 5277 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 304 | 199 | 293 | 283 | 104 | 108 | 38 | 35 | 13 | 8 | 649 | 639 | 1288 |
| IRE/IFE | 3270 | 565 | 687 | 753 | 556 | 663 | 370 | 438 | 111 | 109 | 2266 | 2517 | 4783 |
| ISE/ORUN | 2268 | 231 | 511 | 554 | 327 | 336 | 219 | 259 | 91 | 96 | 1351 | 1463 | 2814 |
| MOBA | 1405 | 276 | 443 | 482 | 434 | 456 | 308 | 303 | 111 | 98 | 1682 | 1661 | 3343 |
| OYE | 1403 | 371 | 675 | 668 | 712 | 790 | 436 | 394 | 224 | 154 | 2343 | 2202 | 4545 |
| STATE | 20391 | 7493 | 9939 | 10795 | 9388 | 10094 | 5550 | 5287 | 2133 | 1909 | 34298 | 35230 | 69528 |

The total enrolment in senior secondary schools across Ekiti State stands at 69,528 students, with a nearly equal gender distribution (34,298 males and 35,230 females), indicating strong female participation. Ado LGA, the state capital, has the highest enrolment (14,315 students), while Ilejemeje LGA records the lowest (1,288 students), reflecting disparities in educational access. Most students fall within the Age 15–16 bracket, while enrolment declines with age, particularly for those 17 and above. Public schools account for the majority of enrolments, emphasizing their role in providing education, while private schools serve as a complement. The data highlights urban-rural disparities and underscores the need for targeted interventions to enhance access to education, particularly in underrepresented LGAs.

Table 4.10: Gender Parity Index in Public and Private Senior Secondary Schools by LGA

| LGA | PUBLIC | | | | PRIVATE | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | MALE | FEMALE | PARITY INDEX | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | PARITY INDEX | TOTAL |
| ADO | 5968 | 6004 | 1.0 | 11972 | 1192 | 1151 | 1.0 | 2343 |
| EFON | 833 | 912 | 1.1 | 1745 | 47 | 59 | 1.3 | 106 |
| EK WEST | 1947 | 1795 | 0.9 | 3742 | 383 | 441 | 1.2 | 824 |
| EK/S/WEST | 1891 | 2032 | 1.1 | 3923 | 162 | 185 | 1.1 | 347 |
| EKITI-EAST | 1578 | 1634 | 1.0 | 3212 | 60 | 52 | 0.9 | 112 |
| EMURE | 813 | 787 | 1.0 | 1600 | 171 | 195 | 1.1 | 366 |
| GBONYIN | 1905 | 1943 | 1.0 | 3848 | 209 | 207 | 1.0 | 416 |
| IDO/OSI | 1958 | 1983 | 1.0 | 3941 | 85 | 99 | 1.2 | 184 |
| IJERO | 1849 | 1965 | 1.1 | 3814 | 203 | 207 | 1.0 | 410 |
| IKERE | 1946 | 2277 | 1.2 | 4223 | 183 | 167 | 0.9 | 350 |
| IKOLE | 2218 | 2243 | 1.0 | 4461 | 406 | 410 | 1.0 | 816 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 629 | 607 | 1.0 | 1236 | 20 | 32 | 1.6 | 52 |
| IRE/IFE | 1915 | 1924 | 1.0 | 3839 | 351 | 593 | 1.7 | 944 |
| ISE/ORUN | 1104 | 1108 | 1.0 | 2212 | 247 | 355 | 1.4 | 602 |
| MOBA | 1412 | 1421 | 1.0 | 2833 | 270 | 240 | 0.9 | 510 |
| OYE | 2195 | 2012 | 0.9 | 4207 | 148 | 190 | 1.3 | 338 |
| STATE | 30161 | 30647 | 1.0 | 60808 | 4137 | 4583 | 1.1 | 8720 |

Table 4.10 reveals that gender parity in enrolment is largely achieved across both public and private senior secondary schools in Ekiti State. The overall Gender Parity Index (GPI) for public schools is 1.0, indicating an almost equal distribution of male (30,161) and female (30,647) students. Private schools, however, show a slightly higher GPI of 1.1, suggesting a higher female enrolment (4,583) compared to males (4,137). Notably, Ilejemeje (1.6) and Ire/Ifelodun (1.7) have the highest GPI in private schools, reflecting significant female dominance. Conversely, Ekiti-East (0.9), Ikere (0.9), and Moba (0.9) in private schools show slight male dominance. While overall gender balance is achieved at the state level, the variations at the LGA level indicate the need for localized gender-sensitive policies to ensure sustained equity in school enrolment.

Table 4.11: Number of Classrooms in Senior Secondary Schools

| LGA | PUBLIC | | | PRIVATE | | |
|--------------|--------|-----|--------------------|---------|-----|--------------------|
| | Good | Bad | % of God Classroom | Good | Bad | % of God Classroom |
| ADO | 248 | 105 | 70.3 | 173 | 6 | 96.6 |
| EFON | 51 | 35 | 59.3 | 3 | 2 | 60.0 |
| EK WEST | 85 | 33 | 72.0 | 88 | 6 | 93.6 |
| EK/S/WEST | 109 | 72 | 60.2 | 21 | 0 | 100.0 |
| EKITI-EAST | 68 | 22 | 75.6 | 22 | 7 | 75.9 |
| EMURE | 65 | 24 | 73.0 | 36 | 2 | 94.7 |
| GBONYIN | 56 | 30 | 65.1 | 52 | 4 | 92.9 |
| IDO/OSI | 118 | 70 | 62.8 | 25 | 3 | 89.3 |
| IJERO | 77 | 127 | 37.7 | 34 | 4 | 89.5 |
| IKERE | 109 | 53 | 67.3 | 65 | 4 | 94.2 |
| IKOLE | 95 | 39 | 70.9 | 114 | 6 | 95.0 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 21 | 36 | 36.8 | 9 | 0 | 100.0 |
| IRE/IFE | 102 | 45 | 69.4 | 141 | 1 | 99.3 |
| ISE/ORUN | 60 | 29 | 67.4 | 82 | 1 | 98.8 |
| MOBA | 88 | 26 | 77.2 | 40 | 0 | 100.0 |
| OYE | 148 | 71 | 67.6 | 27 | 1 | 96.4 |
| STATE | 1500 | 817 | 64.7 | 932 | 47 | 95.2 |

Table 4.11 reveals number of classrooms in senior secondary schools highlights the condition of classrooms in public and private senior secondary schools across LGAs in Ekiti State. Overall, public schools have 1,500 good classrooms and 817 bad ones, with 64.7% of classrooms in good condition, indicating a need for infrastructural improvement. In contrast, private schools show significantly better classroom conditions, with 932 good classrooms and only 47 bad ones, achieving a 95.2% good classroom rate. Notably, some LGAs like Ekiti-South West, Ilejemeje, and Moba report 100% of classrooms in good condition in private schools, whereas public schools in Ijero (37.7%) and Ilejemeje (36.8%) have the lowest percentage of good classrooms, indicating poor infrastructure. These findings suggest that while private schools generally maintain better classroom conditions, public schools require urgent infrastructural investment to enhance the learning environment.

Table 4.12: Number of Public Senior Secondary School Teachers by Gender and LGA

| LGA | QUALIFIED | | | UNDER-QUALIFIED | | TOTAL TEACHER | | |
|--------------|-----------|--------|-------------|-----------------|--------|---------------|--------|----------|
| | MALE | FEMALE | % QUALIFIED | MALE | FEMALE | MALE | FEMALE | % FEMALE |
| ADO | 164 | 671 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 164 | 671 | 80.4 |
| EFON | 65 | 89 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 89 | 57.8 |
| EK WEST | 121 | 82 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 121 | 82 | 40.4 |
| EK/S/WEST | 150 | 154 | 99.7 | 1 | 0 | 151 | 154 | 50.5 |
| EKITI-EAST | 111 | 146 | 99.6 | 0 | 1 | 111 | 147 | 57.0 |
| EMURE | 65 | 65 | 98.5 | 2 | 0 | 67 | 65 | 49.2 |
| GBONYIN | 147 | 130 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 147 | 130 | 46.9 |
| IDO/OSI | 202 | 210 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 202 | 210 | 51.0 |
| IJERO | 163 | 146 | 98.7 | 2 | 2 | 165 | 148 | 47.3 |
| IKERE | 125 | 318 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 125 | 318 | 71.8 |
| IKOLE | 139 | 119 | 96.3 | 8 | 2 | 147 | 121 | 45.1 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 47 | 40 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 40 | 46.0 |
| IRE/IFE | 109 | 251 | 97.6 | 4 | 5 | 113 | 256 | 69.4 |
| ISE/ORUN | 82 | 98 | 85.3 | 8 | 23 | 90 | 121 | 57.3 |
| MOBA | 113 | 99 | 99.1 | 1 | 1 | 114 | 100 | 46.7 |
| OYE | 177 | 215 | 96.1 | 8 | 8 | 185 | 223 | 54.7 |
| STATE | 1980 | 2833 | 98.4 | 34 | 42 | 2014 | 2875 | 58.8 |

Table 4.12 shows the number of public senior secondary school teachers by Gender and LGA presents data on teacher qualification and gender distribution across LGAs in Ekiti State. The majority of teachers are qualified (98.4%), with only 34 male and 42 female teachers being underqualified statewide. Female teachers (2,875) outnumber male teachers (2,014), making up 58.8% of the total teaching workforce, with the highest female representation in Ado (80.4%) and Ikere (71.8%). In contrast, Ekiti West (40.4%) and Ilejemeje (46.0%) have the lowest percentage of female teachers. The data highlights strong gender diversity in the teaching profession, but also suggests the need for continuous professional development to eliminate under qualification.

Table 4.13: Number of Private Senior Secondary School Teachers by Gender and LGA

| LGA | QUALIFIED | | | UNDER-QUALIFIED | | TOTAL TEACHERS | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| | MALE | FEMALE | % QUALIFIED | MALE | FEMALE | MALE | FEMALE | % FEMALE |
| ADO | 231 | 252 | 84.1 | 55 | 36 | 286 | 288 | 50.2 |
| EFON | 7 | 5 | 80.0 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 5 | 33.3 |
| EK WEST | 42 | 53 | 72.0 | 16 | 21 | 58 | 74 | 56.1 |
| EK/S/WEST | 24 | 26 | 74.6 | 11 | 6 | 35 | 32 | 47.8 |
| EKITI-EAST | 21 | 8 | 80.6 | 3 | 4 | 24 | 12 | 33.3 |
| EMURE | 38 | 27 | 90.3 | 6 | 1 | 44 | 28 | 38.9 |
| GBONYIN | 56 | 38 | 72.3 | 21 | 15 | 77 | 53 | 40.8 |
| IDO/OSI | 19 | 21 | 50.0 | 25 | 15 | 44 | 36 | 45.0 |
| IJERO | 59 | 57 | 92.1 | 4 | 6 | 63 | 63 | 50.0 |
| IKERE | 51 | 67 | 80.3 | 18 | 11 | 69 | 78 | 53.1 |
| IKOLE | 36 | 42 | 64.5 | 21 | 22 | 57 | 64 | 52.9 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 6 | 0 | 37.5 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 43.8 |
| IRE/IFE | 110 | 135 | 82.8 | 24 | 27 | 134 | 162 | 54.7 |
| ISE/ORUN | 100 | 81 | 90.0 | 11 | 9 | 111 | 90 | 44.8 |
| MOBA | 45 | 34 | 81.4 | 10 | 8 | 55 | 42 | 43.3 |
| OYE | 45 | 35 | 81.6 | 10 | 8 | 55 | 43 | 43.9 |
| STATE | 890 | 881 | 80.2 | 241 | 196 | 1131 | 1077 | 48.8 |

Table 4.13 provides insights into the qualification and gender distribution of teachers in private senior secondary schools across Ekiti State. The overall qualification rate stands at 80.2%, with 1,771 out of 2,208 teachers being qualified. Male teachers (1,131) slightly outnumber female teachers (1,077), with females constituting 48.8% of the workforce. Ado has the highest number of private school teachers (574 in total, 50.2% female), while Ilejemeje has the lowest (16 teachers, 43.8% female). Ijero (92.1%), Emure (90.3%), and Ise/Orun (90.0%) boast the highest qualification rates, whereas Ilejemeje (37.5%) and Ido/Osi (50.0%) have the lowest. The data highlights significant variations in teacher qualification and gender distribution across LGAs, suggesting areas for policy intervention to enhance teacher quality in private schools.

Table 4.14: Number of Teachers in Public and Private Senior SECONDARY SCHOOLS

| | MALE | FEMALE | % of FEMALE TEACHER | TOTAL |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| PUBLIC | 2014 | 2875 | 58.8 | 4889 |
| PRIVATE | 1131 | 1077 | 48.8 | 2208 |
| TOTAL | 3145 | 3952 | 55.7 | 7097 |

Table 4.14 reveals the overall teacher distribution by gender and school ownership in Ekiti State. Public schools employ a significantly higher number of teachers (4,889) compared to private schools (2,208), accounting for 68.9% of the total workforce. Female teachers constitute 58.8% of the public school workforce, while in private schools, they make up 48.8%, resulting in an overall female teacher representation of 55.7% across both sectors. The total number of teachers in senior secondary schools in the state stands at 7,097, with 3,145 males and 3,952 females, indicating a higher female presence in the teaching profession, particularly in public schools. These figures highlight the gender dynamics and disparities in teacher distribution between public and private schools, which may have implications for teacher recruitment, retention, and quality of education delivery.

| LGA | PUBLIC | | | PRIVATE | | | TOTAL (PUBLIC+PRIVATE) | | |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------|--------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| | Enrolment | All Teachers | Pupil-All Teacher Ratio | Enrolment | All Teachers | Pupil-All Teacher Ratio | Enrolment | All Teachers | Pupil-All Teacher Ratio |
| ADO | 11972 | 835 | 14 | 2343 | 574 | 4 | 14315 | 1409 | 10 |
| EFON | 1745 | 154 | 11 | 106 | 15 | 7 | 1851 | 169 | 11 |
| EK WEST | 3742 | 203 | 18 | 824 | 132 | 6 | 4566 | 335 | 14 |
| EK/S/WEST | 3923 | 305 | 13 | 347 | 67 | 5 | 4270 | 372 | 11 |
| EKITI-EAST | 3212 | 258 | 12 | 112 | 36 | 3 | 3324 | 294 | 11 |
| EMURE | 1600 | 132 | 12 | 366 | 72 | 5 | 1966 | 204 | 10 |
| GBONYIN | 3848 | 277 | 14 | 416 | 130 | 3 | 4264 | 407 | 10 |
| IDO/OSI | 3941 | 412 | 10 | 184 | 80 | 2 | 4125 | 492 | 8 |
| IJERO | 3814 | 313 | 12 | 410 | 126 | 3 | 4224 | 439 | 10 |
| IKERE | 4223 | 443 | 10 | 350 | 147 | 2 | 4573 | 590 | 8 |
| IKOLE | 4461 | 268 | 17 | 816 | 121 | 7 | 5277 | 389 | 14 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 1236 | 87 | 14 | 52 | 16 | 3 | 1288 | 103 | 13 |
| IRE/IFE | 3839 | 369 | 10 | 944 | 296 | 3 | 4783 | 665 | 7 |
| ISE/ORUN | 2212 | 211 | 10 | 602 | 201 | 3 | 2814 | 412 | 7 |
| MOBA | 2833 | 214 | 13 | 510 | 97 | 5 | 3343 | 311 | 11 |
| OYE | 4207 | 408 | 10 | 338 | 98 | 3 | 4545 | 506 | 9 |
| STATE | 60808 | 4889 | 12 | 8720 | 2208 | 4 | 69528 | 7097 | 10 |

Table 4.15 highlights disparities in teacher availability across public and private schools in Ekiti State. The overall student-teacher ratio for the state is 10:1, with public schools having a ratio of 12:1 and private schools 4:1, indicating that private schools have significantly fewer students per teacher. While LGAs like Ikere, Ido/Osi, Ire/Ife, and Oye have lower public school student-teacher ratios (10:1), others like Ekiti West and Ikole have higher ratios (17:1 and 18:1, respectively). In private schools, the student-teacher ratio remains consistently low, ranging from 2:1 in Ido/Osi and Ikere to 7:1 in Ikole and Efon, reflecting smaller class sizes and potentially more individualized attention. The combined student-teacher ratios vary across LGAs, with Ire/Ife and Ise/Orun having the lowest (7:1), while Ikole and Ek West have the highest (14:1). These findings suggest public schools face greater pressure on teachers compared to private schools, which may impact teaching quality and learning outcomes across LGAs.

Table 4.16: Students Good Classroom Ratio in Senior Secondary Schools

| LGA | PUBLIC | | | PRIVATE | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|------------|-------------|----------|
| | GOOD | ENROLMENT | RATIO | GOOD | ENROLMENT | RATIO |
| ADO | 248 | 11972 | 48 | 173 | 2343 | 14 |
| EFON | 51 | 1745 | 34 | 3 | 106 | 35 |
| EK WEST | 85 | 3742 | 44 | 88 | 824 | 9 |
| EK/S/WEST | 109 | 3923 | 36 | 21 | 347 | 17 |
| EKITI-EAST | 68 | 3212 | 47 | 22 | 112 | 5 |
| EMURE | 65 | 1600 | 25 | 36 | 366 | 10 |
| GBONYIN | 56 | 3848 | 69 | 52 | 416 | 8 |
| IDO/OSI | 118 | 3941 | 33 | 25 | 184 | 7 |
| IJERO | 77 | 3814 | 50 | 34 | 410 | 12 |
| IKERE | 109 | 4223 | 39 | 65 | 350 | 5 |
| IKOLE | 95 | 4461 | 47 | 114 | 816 | 7 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 21 | 1236 | 59 | 9 | 52 | 6 |
| IRE/IFE | 102 | 3839 | 38 | 141 | 944 | 7 |
| ISE/ORUN | 60 | 2212 | 37 | 82 | 602 | 7 |
| MOBA | 88 | 2833 | 32 | 40 | 510 | 13 |
| OYE | 148 | 4207 | 28 | 27 | 338 | 13 |
| STATE | 1500 | 60808 | 41 | 932 | 8720 | 9 |

Table 4.16 reveals a significant disparity in classroom availability between public and private schools across LGAs in Ekiti State. The overall students-per-good-classroom ratio is 41:1 in public schools and 9:1 in private schools, indicating that public schools have significantly more students per classroom, which could impact learning conditions. Public schools in LGAs like Gbonyin (69:1), Ilejemeje (59:1), and Ijero (50:1) face the highest classroom congestion, while Emure (25:1) and Oye (28:1) have better conditions. Conversely, private schools generally have smaller class sizes, with ratios as low as 5:1 in Ekiti-East and Ikere, and as high as 35:1 in Efon. The data suggests that students in private schools benefit from better learning environments due to lower classroom congestion, while public schools require more infrastructural investment to improve classroom adequacy across the state.

Table 4.17: Pupils Toilet Ratio by LGA in Public Senior Secondary Schools

| LGA | Enrolment | Toilet Ratio | Male Toilets | Female Toilet | Total |
|--------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| ADO | 11972 | 61 | 93 | 103 | 196 |
| EFON | 1745 | 79 | 10 | 12 | 22 |
| EK WEST | 3742 | 234 | 8 | 8 | 16 |
| EK/S/WEST | 3923 | 63 | 29 | 33 | 62 |
| EKITI-EAST | 3212 | 100 | 16 | 16 | 32 |
| EMURE | 1600 | 53 | 12 | 18 | 30 |
| GBONYIN | 3848 | 137 | 13 | 15 | 28 |
| IDO/OSI | 3941 | 69 | 28 | 29 | 57 |
| IJERO | 3814 | 68 | 26 | 30 | 56 |
| IKERE | 4223 | 57 | 33 | 41 | 74 |
| IKOLE | 4461 | 297 | 7 | 8 | 15 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 1236 | 44 | 13 | 15 | 28 |
| IRE/IFE | 3839 | 96 | 19 | 21 | 40 |
| ISE/ORUN | 2212 | 116 | 9 | 10 | 19 |
| MOBA | 2833 | 101 | 13 | 15 | 28 |
| OYE | 4207 | 58 | 37 | 35 | 72 |
| STATE | 60808 | 78 | 366 | 409 | 775 |

Table 4.17: Pupils-Toilet Ratio by LGA in Public Senior Secondary Schools highlights significant disparities in toilet availability across LGAs in Ekiti State. The overall pupil-to-toilet ratio stands at 78:1, indicating inadequate sanitation facilities. LGAs like Ikole (297:1), Ekiti West (234:1), and Gbonyin (137:1) face the worst toilet shortages, while Ilejemeje (44:1), Emure (53:1), and Oye (58:1) have relatively better conditions. The total number of toilets available statewide is 775, with 366 designated for males and 409 for females, reflecting a marginally higher provision for female students. Given the World Health Organization's recommended ratio of 25:1 for students, most LGAs in the state fall far below acceptable standards, necessitating urgent intervention to improve sanitation facilities in public schools.

Table 4.18: Pupils Toilet Ratio by LGA in Private Senior Secondary Schools

| LGA | Enrolment | Toilet Ratio | Male Toilets | Female Toilet | Total |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-----------|
| ADO | 2343 | 29 | 39 | 40 | 30 |
| EFON | 106 | 32 | 2 | 2 | 27 |
| EK WEST | 824 | 19 | 15 | 13 | 29 |
| EK/S/WEST | 347 | 23 | 7 | 7 | 25 |
| EKITI-EAST | 112 | 14 | 7 | 9 | 7 |
| EMURE | 366 | 30 | 9 | 9 | 20 |
| GBONYIN | 416 | 8 | 16 | 16 | 13 |
| IDO/OSI | 184 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 8 |
| IJERO | 410 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 13 |
| IKERE | 350 | 7 | 36 | 42 | 4 |
| IKOLE | 816 | 9 | 22 | 23 | 18 |
| ILEJEMEJE | 52 | 23 | 1 | 1 | 26 |
| IRE/IFE | 944 | 10 | 30 | 45 | 13 |
| ISE/ORUN | 602 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17 |
| MOBA | 510 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 19 |
| OYE | 338 | 13 | 16 | 22 | 9 |
| STATE | 8720 | 16 | 258 | 288 | 16 |

Table 4.18 reveals that private schools generally have better sanitation facilities compared to public schools, with a statewide pupil-to-toilet ratio of 16:1. The best conditions are observed in Ikere (7:1), Gbonyin (8:1), and Ido/Osi (9:1), while relatively higher ratios are found in Efon (32:1), Ado (29:1), and Emure (30:1). The total number of toilets across private senior secondary schools stands at 546, with 258 for males and 288 for females, ensuring a more balanced distribution. These findings indicate that private schools provide significantly better toilet facilities than public schools, highlighting the need for urgent improvements in public school sanitation infrastructure to bridge the gap.

