

DOKUMEN DIPERAKUI BENAR



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# SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT

Pilar 4.5.07





# INTRODUCTION

The World Competitiveness Yearbook is an annual report published by the Swiss-based International Institute for Management Development (IMD) on the competitiveness of nations and has been published since 1989.

The yearbook benchmarks the performance of 63 countries based on 340 criteria measuring different facets of competitiveness. It uses two types of data:

- 2/3 hard statistical data (international/national sources)
- 1/3 survey data (Executive Opinion Survey)

This paper will be focusing on **Secondary School Enrolment** which means net enrolment ratio, for all programs, and also the number of children of official school age enrolled in secondary school, where it will be expressed as percentage of the number of children of official school age for those levels in the population. Enrollment data are based on annual enrollment surveys, typically conducted at the beginning of the school year. They do not reflect actual attendance or dropout rates during the school year.

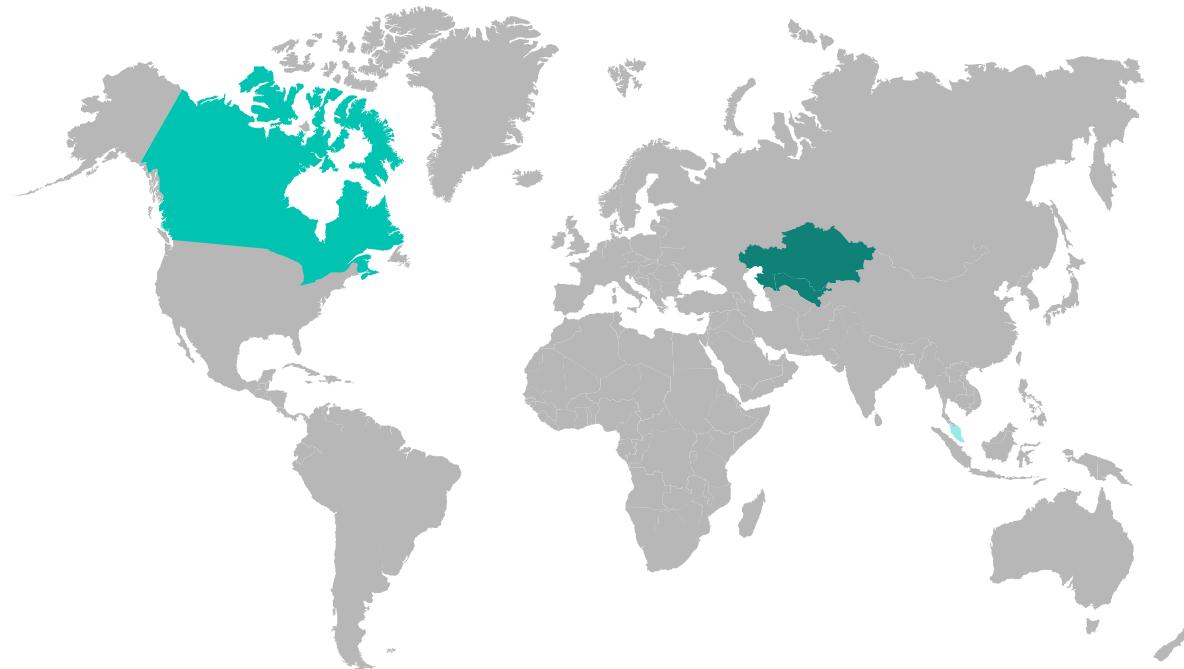
Currently Malaysia is ranked in number 37 in 2019 and dropped to rank 40 in 2020 with a value of 92.2 in 2019 and the value of 90.5 in 2020. For reference, Canada is the country that is ranked in number 1 with the value of 100. Data was collected from UNESCO and National Resource.

# DISCUSSION

- Malaysia ranked 37 in 2019 and dropped to rank 40 in 2020.
- Our value was 92.2 in 2019.
- Our Value was 90.5 in 2020. Dropped in both ranking and value.
- Canada ranked 1st with the value of 100, followed by Kazakhstan and our neighbour Singapore with 99.8% enrollment.
- For comparison, at the 10th position is Mongolia with enrollment of 97.4% , at the 20th position is Belgium with 94.9% enrollment and at the 30th position is UAE with 92.8% enrollment.



# COUNTRIES HIGHEST IN RANKING



- Canada 100
- Kazakhstan 99.8
- Singapore 99.8

Source:

IMD World  
Competitiveness  
Yearbook

# BENEFITS OF EDUCATION

- If every girl received 12 years of quality education, earning for women could increase by up to usd30 trillion globally.
- 1 additional year of school can increase a woman's earning by up to 20%
- A child whose mother can read is 50% more likely to live past the age of 5.
- 420 million people would be lifted out of poverty with secondary education



## Sources

- UIS/GEM Report Policy Paper
- World Bank, Returns of Investment in education 2002
- UNESCO Institute for Statistic data for the school year ending 2017
- UNICEF, Towards Inclusive Education

# KEY AUTHORITIES AND REGULATORS



## MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Ministry of Education

## STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Bodies that understand state level



## GOVERNMENT SCHOOL

Bodies that handle secondary school students



## PRIVATE SCHOOL/ EDUCATION INSTITUTION

Numbers are declining as there are less data from here.



# KEY DRIVERS THAT INFLUENCE THE CRITERIA

## DATA ON STUDENTS IN PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

Data of students in private institution are not fully recorded.

## ENFORCEMENT

Current law (section 29A Education Act 1996) only requires parents to register their children to primary school or only until they are 12 years old.



## SPENDING PER STUDENT

Lack of spending and burden to parents

## COMPULSORY RULES

No default system where students are automatically registered

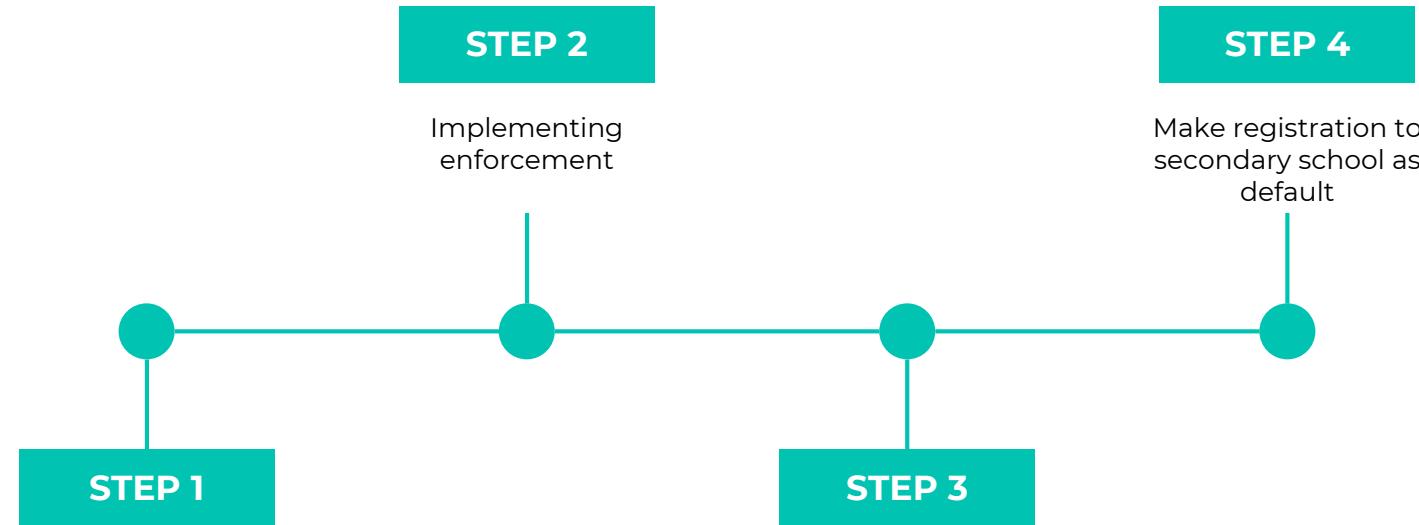
## AGE BRACKET

Data used by UNESCO are based on 12 years of education while here in Malaysia we are only focusing on 11 years of education

# POLICY AND IMPROVEMENT

POLICY	IMPROVEMENT RECOMMENDATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Registration by school</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Make it default. A system where students will be automatically registered to secondary school.</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Enforcement.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Making it compulsory to register to secondary school. (current law - only compulsory until 12 years old)</li><li>• Improve age limit of schooling to 17 years old</li><li>• Fines will be imposed to parents who do not register without proper reasoning.</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Improve spending</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Improve spending and offer benefits.</li><li>• Ensure less burden on parents.</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Co operation from private schools and private education institutions (relevant institution)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To register and provide necessary data.</li><li>• A better system in monitoring private schools and education institution need to be implemented by the government</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Information on age bracket</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A clear information needs to be given to IMD regarding our 11 years of schooling system.</li></ul>

# STRATEGY/TIMELINE



# CONCLUSION

- Short term solution
  - Identify unregistered institutions.
  - Engage with governing bodies
- Long term solutions
  - Invest on technology.
  - Create system to help register and monitor.
  - Keep and analyze data
  - Improve current law
- The issue needs to be resolved as it will not just improve our ranking but also improve the quality of our education and hence the quality of our students.
- Countries such as Canada and Kazakhstan understand the issue and implement pragmatic and logical solutions.

# THANKS!

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