

Chapter 3

Education and Training



3.1 Distribution of Students and Teachers by Education Level of Schools . . .

Table 3.1: Distribution of Students and Teachers in Public and Private Schools by Education Levels (2002/2003 Academic Year)

	No. of Students			No. of Teachers		
	Public School	Private School	Sub Total	Public School	Private School	Sub Total
Kindergarten	1011 (15.8)	11628 (12.5)	12639 (12.7)	42 (11.4)	419 (11.3)	461 (11.3)
Primary School	2134 (33.4)	39389 (42.5)	41523 (41.9)	115 (31.1)	1411 (38.1)	1526 (37.4)
Secondary School	2879 (45.1)	41592 (44.8)	44471 (44.8)	154 (41.6)	1611 (43.4)	1765 (43.3)
Special Education	358 (5.7)	192 (0.2)	550 (0.6)	38 (10.3)	51 (1.4)	89 (2.2)
Non- load Bearing ⁽¹⁾	N/A	N/A	N/A	21 (5.6)	215 (5.8)	236 (5.8)
Total	6382 (100.0)	92801 (100.0)	99183 (100.0)	370 (100.0)	3707 (100.0)	4077 (100.0)

Figures in parentheses represent percentages in respect of total for that specific type of schools at the relevant education level.

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, 2004.

Note: (1) Non-load bearing teachers refer to teachers who are not assigned to teaching work. Teachers in this category are not classified by education level.

According to figures for the academic year of 2002/2003, there were 12,639 kindergarten pupils in Macao, accounting for 12.7% of total number of students across all education levels in that period. Of these, 1,011 enrolled in public kindergartens, accounting for 15.8% of all students enrolled in public schools, while 11,628 enrolled in private kindergartens, representing 12.5% of all students studying in private schools. There were 461 kindergarten teachers in the territory, accounting for 11.3% of all in-service teachers in that academic year, of whom 42 were employed by public kindergartens, representing 11.4% of all teachers serving public schools, whilst 419 were employed by private kindergartens, representing 11.3% of all teachers serving private schools.

As for primary schools, there were 41,523 primary students across the whole territory, accounting for 41.9% of all students in that academic year; of whom 2,134 were enrolled in public primary schools, accounting for 33.4% of all students enrolled in public schools, while 39,389 were enrolled in private primary schools, accounting for 42.5% of all students enrolled in private schools. There were 1,526 primary school teachers across the territory, accounting for 37.4% of all in-service teachers in the academic year; of whom 115 were employed by public primary schools, representing 31.1% of all teachers serving public schools, while 1,411 were in private primary schools, representing 38.1% of all teachers serving private schools.

44,471 secondary students across the territory accounted for 44.8% of all students in that academic year; of whom 2,879 were enrolled in public secondary schools, i.e. 45.1% of all students enrolled in public schools, while 41,592 were in private secondary schools, accounting for 44.8% of all students enrolled in private schools. There were 1,765 secondary school teachers across the territory, accounting for 43.3% of all in-service teachers in the same period; of whom 154 were employed by public secondary schools, representing 41.6% of all teachers serving public schools, while 1,611 were in private secondary schools, representing 43.4% of all teachers serving private schools.



550 students were receiving special education across the territory, accounting for 0.6% of all students in that academic year; of whom 358 were enrolled in public schools, representing 5.7% of all students enrolled in public schools, whilst 192 were enrolled in private schools, representing 0.2% of all students enrolled in private schools. There were 89 teachers specialized in special education across the territory, accounting for 2.2% of all in-service teachers in the same period; of whom 38 were employed by public schools, accounting for 10.3% of all teachers serving public schools, while 51 were employed by private schools, accounting for 1.4% of all teachers serving private schools.

In the 2002/2003 academic year, there were 236 non-load bearing teachers across all schools in Macao, accounting for 5.8% of all in-service teachers in that period; of whom 21 were in public schools, making up 5.6% of all teachers serving public schools, whilst 215 were in private schools, making up 5.8% of all teachers serving private schools.

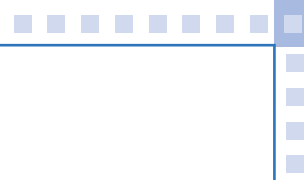


Figure 4: Distribution of Students in Public and Private Schools by Education Level (2002/2003 Academic Year)

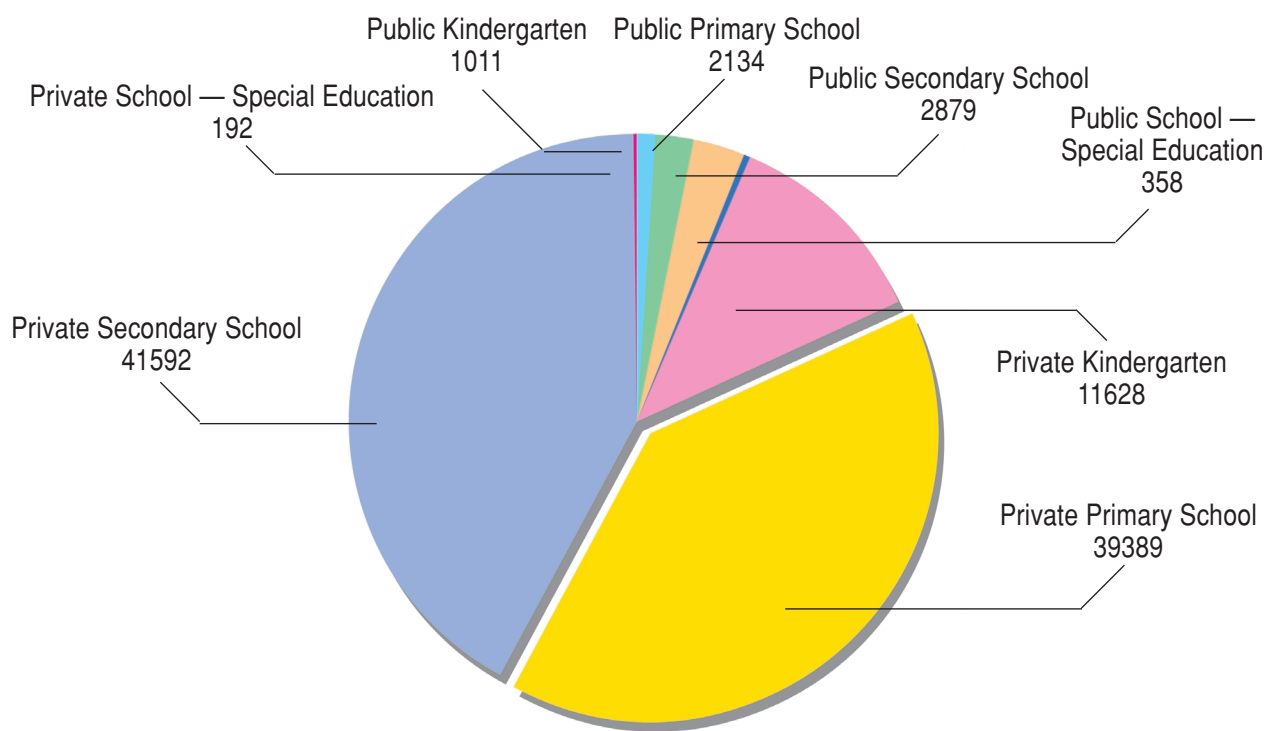
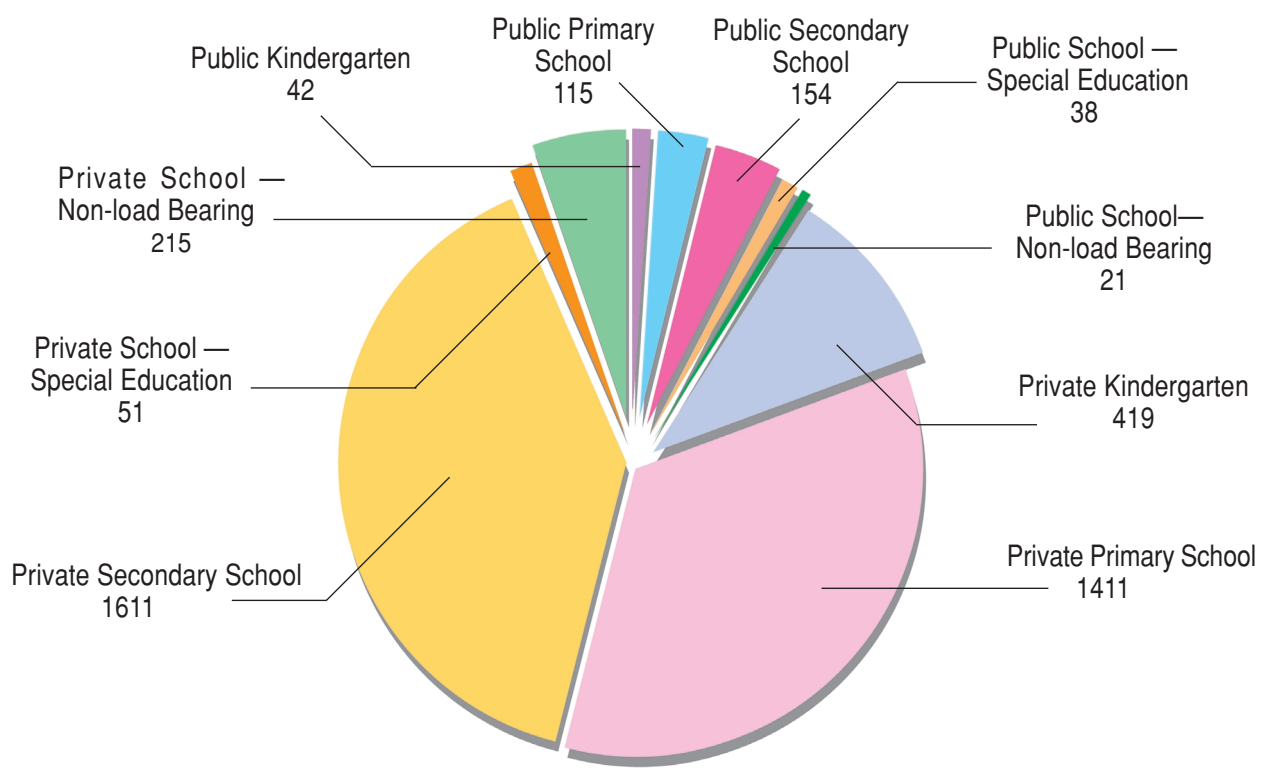


Figure 5: Distribution of Teachers in Public and Private Schools by Education Level (2002/2003 Academic Year)



3.2 Local University Students by Disciplines

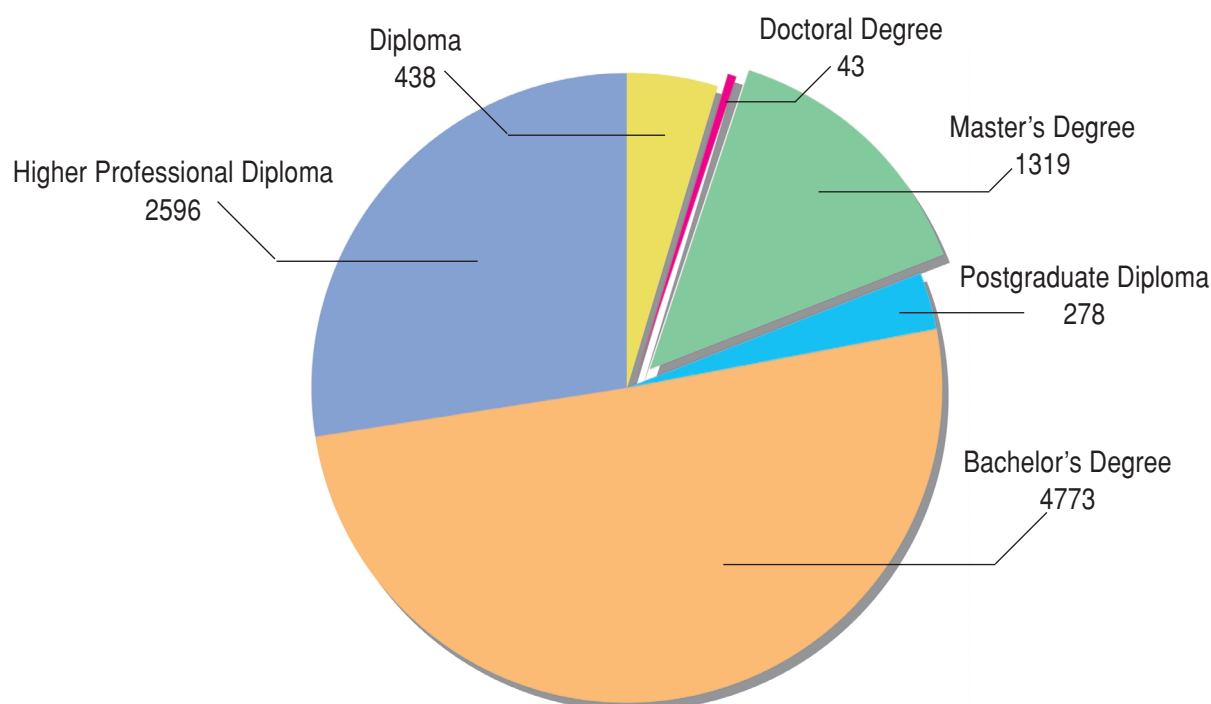
Table 3.2: Local University Students by Types of Degree and Diploma (2002-2003 Academic Year)

Tertiary Institutions	Doctoral Degree	Master's Degree	Postgraduate Diploma	Bachelor's Degree	Higher Professional Diploma	Diploma	Grand Total		
							Male	Female	Total
University of Macao	22	735	131	2898	237	0	1575	2448	4023
Macao Polytechnic Institute	0	0	0	351	1948	29	940	1388	2328
Institute for Tourism Studies	0	0	0	37	187	0	65	159	224
Higher Education College Affiliated to Macao Security Forces	0	0	0	33	0	0	31	2	33
Asia International Open University (Macao)	3	148	146	389	4	180	386	484	870
Instituto Inter-Universitário de Macao	2	111	1	1	0	18	40	93	133
Kiang Wu College of Macao	0	0	0	86	34	0	12	108	120
Macao University of Science and Technology	16	325	0	939	0	0	728	552	1280
Macao Management Institute	0	0	0	0	186	8	50	144	194
Chung Sai Innovation Institute	0	0	0	39	0	203	127	115	242
Grand Total	43	1319	278	4773	2596	438	3954	5493	9447
%	0.46	13.96	2.94	50.52	27.48	4.64	41.85	58.15	100.0

Source: Tertiary Education Service office, 2003, pp.7 & 9.

For the academic year of 2002-2003, there were in total 9,447 local university students (classified according to types of degree and diploma) in Macao. The majority of the students were enrolled in bachelor degree programmes (4,773 students, and 50.52% of the total), whilst those pursuing doctoral degrees accounted for the least percentage (43 students and 0.46% of the total). In addition, female local university students outnumbered male university students by 1,539.

Figure 6: Local University Students by Types of Degree and Diploma (2002-2003 Academic Year)



3.3 Adult Education and Vocational Training

Table 3.3: Adult Education and Vocational Training (2002/2003)

	%
Students Aged 15-29 Registered for Adult Education Programmes as a Percentage of the Total Population in Those Age Groups	42.3
Students Aged 15-29 Registered for Adult Education Programmes as a Percentage of Total Number of Students Enrolled in Such Programmes	49.2

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2004).

According to the 2002/2003 survey on education in Macao, the registered students aged between 15 and 29 for adult education programmes accounted for 42.3% of the total population in those age groups.

In addition, the percentage of registered students aged between 15 and 29 for adult education programmes accounted for around half (49.2%) of all those enrolled for such programmes.

3.4 Young Teachers as a Percentage of Total Teacher Population

Table 3.4: Distribution of Young Teachers by Types of Schools of Various Education Levels (2002/2003 Academic Year)⁽¹⁾

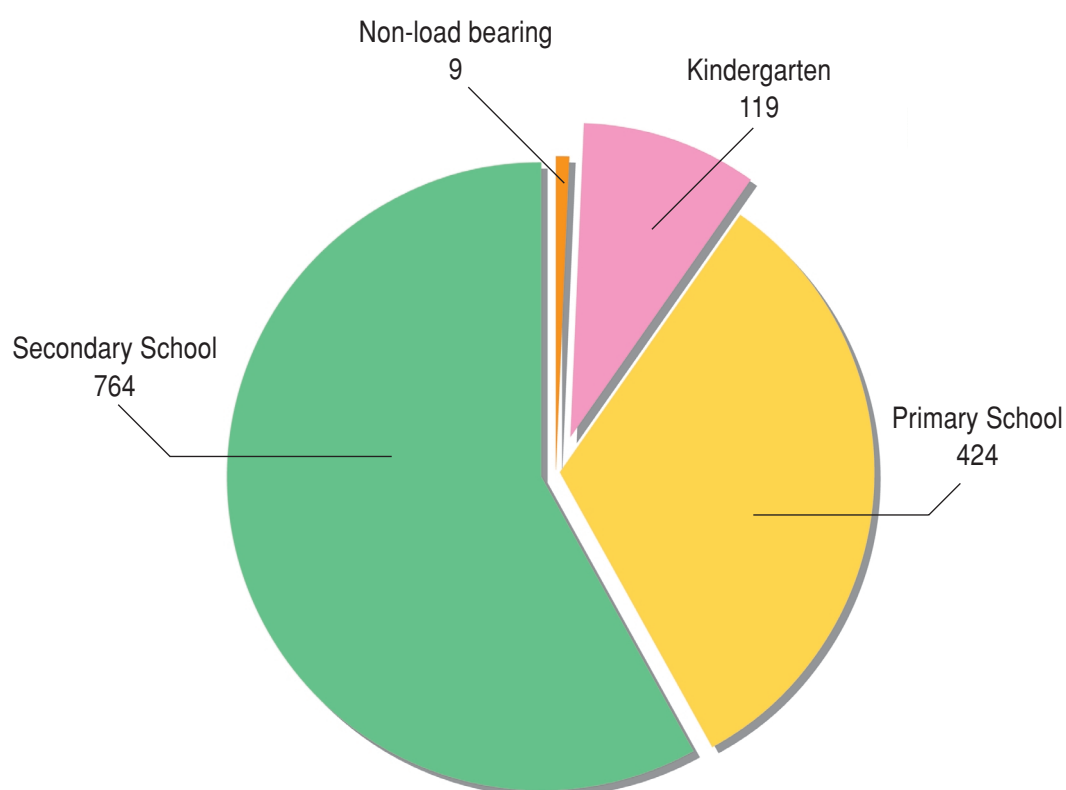
	Kindergarten		Primary School		Secondary School		Non-Load Bearing ⁽¹⁾		Overall	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Aged 29	119	25.8	424	26.2	764	43.4	9	3.8	1316	32
Overall	461	100.0	1618	100.0	1762	100.0	236	100.0	4077	100.0

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, 2004.

Note: (1) Non-load bearing teachers refer to teachers who are not assigned to teaching work. Teachers in this category are not classified by education level.

In the 2002/2003 academic year, 1,316 teachers were under the age of 29 and were serving schools of various education levels i.e. 32% of all in-service teachers (4,077) in the same period. Of these, 119 were kindergarten teachers, accounting for 25.8% of all in-service kindergarten teachers (461); 424 were primary school teachers, accounting for 26.2% of all in-service primary school teachers (1,618); 764 were secondary school teachers, making up 43.4% of all in-service secondary school teachers (1,762); 9 were non-load bearing teachers, making up 3.8% of all teachers in that category (236).

Figure 7: Distribution of Young Teachers by Types of Schools of Various Education Levels (2002/2003 Academic Year)



3.5 Literacy Rate and Educational Attainment

Table 3.5a: Literacy Rate (2001)

	%
Literacy Rate (Aged 15-29)	99.4
Overall Literacy Rate	91.3

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau, 2004.

According to the 2001 census, Macao's literacy rate among young people aged between 15 and 29 was 99.4%, whilst the overall literacy rate was 91.3%.

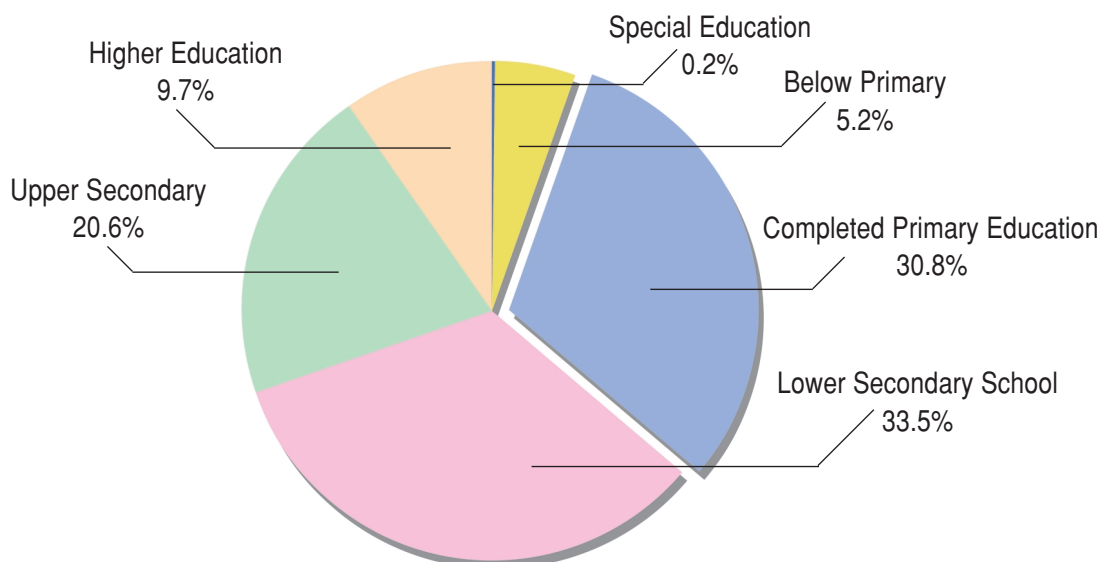
Table 3.5b: Resident Population Aged Between 13 and 29 by Educational Attainment (2001)

	%
Below Primary	5.2
Completed Primary Education	30.8
Lower Secondary	33.5
Upper Secondary	20.6
Higher Education	9.7
Special Education	0.2

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau, 2004.

Analysis of young people i.e. aged between 13 and 29 by educational attainment reveals that the majority have completed only lower secondary education (33.5%), the next biggest group is those who have finished primary schooling (30.8%). Of all the young people in these age groups, 20.6% have completed upper secondary education, approximately 1 out of 10 (9.7%) are university graduates, and 0.2% have received special education.

Figure 8: Resident Population Aged Between 13 and 29 by Educational Attainment (2001)



3.6 Promotion Rates in Schools at Various Education Levels

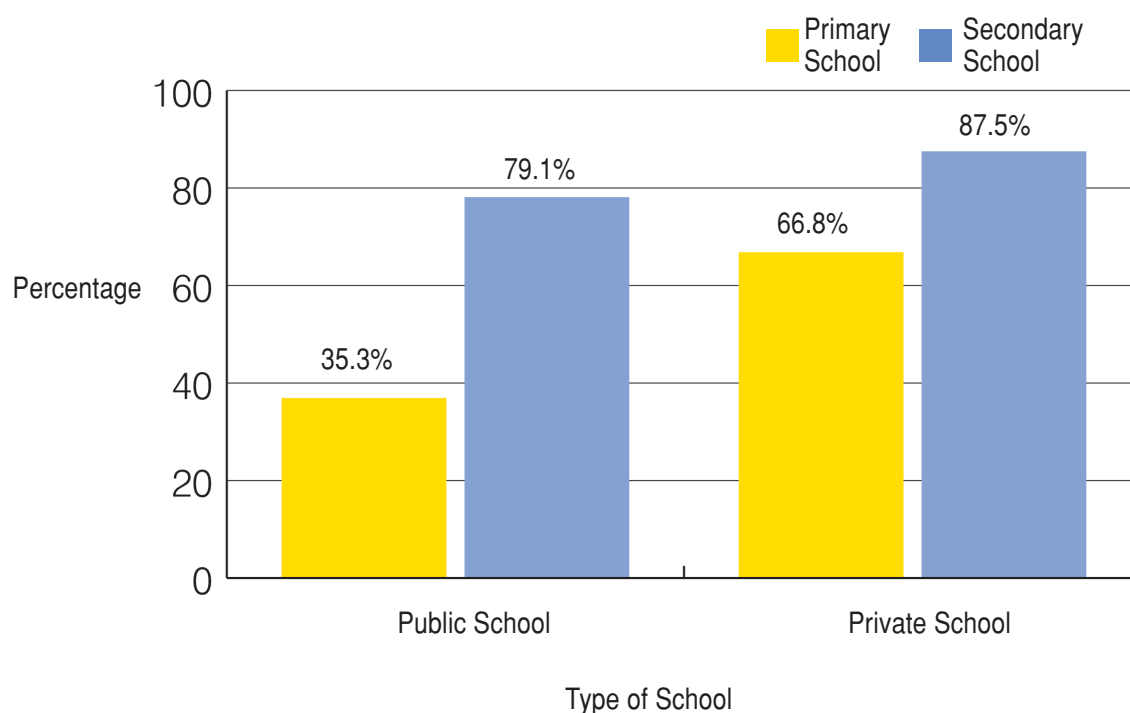
Table 3.6: Promotion Rates in Public and Private Schools at Various Education Levels (2002/2003 Academic Year)⁽¹⁾

		Kindergarten	Primary	Secondary	Total
Public School	Aged 13-29	--	35.3	79.1	70.9
	All Students	99.5	92.0	74.8	77.4
Private School	Aged 13-29	--	66.8	87.5	86.1
	All Students	96.7	92.5	88.6	90.0
Total	Aged 13-29	--	61.5	87.0	85.0
	All Students	96.9	92.3	81.6	90.5

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, 2004.

In the 2002/2003 academic year, the promotion rates in public and private primary schools were 61.5% (for students aged 13-29) and 92.3% (all students) respectively, whilst for secondary schools, the corresponding figures were 87% and 81.6% respectively. The overall promotion rates across all education levels were 85% (for students aged 13-29) and 90.5% (for all students).

Figure 9: Promotion Rates in Public and Private Schools at Various Education Levels (2002/2003 Academic Year)



3.7 Drop-out Rates

Table 3.7: Drop-out Rates by Age (2001/2002 Academic Year)

Age	Number of Drop-out Students	Number of Students in the Age Group	Drop-out Rate ⁽¹⁾ (%)
< 15	413	74239	0.6
15-19	96	22977	0.4
20-24	N/A	1520	N/A
25-29	N/A	514	N/A
> 29	N/A	740	N/A
Total	509	99990	0.5%

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, 2004.

Note: (1) Drop-out Rate is the number of drop-out students expressed as a percentage of the total number of students in the specific age group. Drop-out students refer to secondary, primary or kindergarten students who are aged 5 to 15 and who have left school before completing compulsory education, but excluding those who are deceased, have emigrated or left Macao for overseas studies.

In the 2001/2002 academic year, the drop-out rate for Macao students under aged 15 was 0.6%, for students aged 15-19 was 0.4%.

3.8 Distribution of Students by Type of School.....

Table 3.8: Distribution of Students by Type of School (2002/2003 Academic Year)

	Public School	Private School	Sub Total
Kindergarten	1011 (15.8)	11628 (12.5)	12639 (12.7)
Primary School	2134 (33.4)	39389 (42.5)	41523 (41.9)
Secondary School	2879 (45.1)	41592 (44.8)	44471 (44.8)
Special Education	358 (5.7)	192 (0.2)	550 (0.6)
Total	6382 (100.0)	92801 (100.0)	99183 (100.0)

Figures in parentheses represent percentages of schools at a specific education level in respect of the total number of that type of school.

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, 2004.

Figures of the 2002/2003 academic year indicated that there were 12,639 kindergarten students, accounting for 12.7% of the total number of students enrolled in Macao in the same period; of whom, 1,011 were enrolled in public kindergartens, representing 15.8% of all students studying in public schools, whilst 11,628 were in private kindergartens, representing 12.5% of all students enrolled in private schools.

There were 41,523 primary students across the territory, accounting for 41.9% of all students enrolled in the same period; of whom 2,134 were enrolled in public primary schools, representing 33.4% of all students studying in public schools, whilst 39,389 were in private primary schools, representing 42.5% of all students studying in private schools. For secondary schools, there were 44,471 secondary students altogether, accounting for 44.8% of all students enrolled in the same period; of whom, 2,879 were enrolled in public secondary schools, representing 45.1% of all students studying in public schools, whilst 41,592 were in private secondary schools, representing 44.8% of all students enrolled in private schools.

As for special education, there were 550 students, accounting for 0.6% of the entire student population in the same period; of whom 358 were enrolled in public schools, representing 5.7% of all students studying in public schools, whilst 192 were in private schools, representing 0.2% of all students enrolled in private schools.

Figure 10: Distribution of Students by Type of School (2002/2003 Academic Year)

