



EDUCATION STATISTICAL DIGEST

Of BELIZE

2004-2005



PLANNING AND PROJECTS UNIT
Ministry of Education



EDUCATION STATISTICAL DIGEST Of Belize 2004-2005

At the start of the 2004/05 Academic School Year, there were...

461 institutions in formal education system, comprising of the following, were registered with the Ministry of Education:

- 118 Preschools
- 282 Primary schools
- 45 Secondary schools
- 10 Post - Secondary institutions
- 7 Tertiary institutions

The National Plan of Action for children and adolescents in Belize 2004- 2015

- **To increase to a minimum of 50 per cent the enrolment of children three to five years old in preschool.**
- Gross enrolment rate in preschool 27.8 per cent
- **To increase the accessibility and affordability of preschool, primary and post-primary education in Belize**
- Primary school Apparent intake rate 97.9 per cent
- **To ensure a maximum of 30 to 1 student/teacher ratio at the primary and secondary levels**
- Primary school student/teacher ratio 23.8
- Secondary school student/teacher ratio 14.3
- **To reduce to five per cent the repetition rate at secondary level**
- Average secondary school repetition rate 7.9 per cent
- **To reduce to five per cent the dropout rate at secondary level**
- Average secondary school dropout rate 6.5 per cent

Education Indicators

- Preschool Net Enrolment Rate 27.2 %
- Primary School Net Enrolment Rate (5-12 year olds) 88.0%
- Primary School Gross Enrolment Rate 102.7%
- Percentage of 12 years old in the Education System 89.8%
- Percentage of 5-12 year olds in the Education System 88.9%
- Primary School Completion rate within eight years 42.6%
- Primary School Survival Rate (to Standard 6) 89.1%
- Transition Rate from Primary to Secondary School 87.0%
- Post-Primary and Secondary School Net Enrolment Rate (13-16 year olds) 46.5%
- Post-Primary and Secondary School Gross Enrolment Rate 62.1%
- Secondary School Completion rate within four years 49.1%
- Secondary School Survival Rate (to Form 4) 67.3%
- Mean years of schooling 8.4 years
- Percentage of the Labour Force with Primary Education or higher 73.2%

PLANNING AND PROJECTS UNIT
Ministry of Education

The Planning and Projects Unit

MISSION STATEMENT

The Planning and Projects Unit is committed to providing leadership in maintaining a current, relevant, comprehensive, and authentic Education Management Information System (EMIS) in providing the Ministry of Education and the Belizean public and other interested individual (s) with empirical data on the Belize education system in a timely manner.

Dr. Ellajean Gillett

Director of Planning and Projects Unit

Diana Castillo-Trejo

Economist/Fiscal Analyst

Yvonne Casildo-Flowers

Statistician II

Cercia Kelly

Data Entry Operator/Secretary

Published by:

Planning and Projects Unit
Corner Gabourel Lane and Hutson Street
Belize City, Belize

Tel: (501) 223-6485

Email: edustats_bz@yahoo.com

<http://www.moes.gov.bz>

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Introduction and Acknowledgements

The Planning and Projects Unit is a relatively small unit in the Ministry of Education (MoE). Small though it may be, the Unit serves a very pivotal role in that it produces the Education Statistical Digest—the document that presents information on students and the teaching force at all levels of the system—pre-school to tertiary.

The Education Statistical Digest is intended to provide the Ministry of Education, District Education Managers, school managements at all levels, principals, Non-Governmental Organizations, and other interested parties with comprehensive and vital statistics on the education system in Belize. Information presented includes preliminary data on the number of children and adults participating in schooling, survival and completion rates, performance on examinations, and some data on the financing of education.

It is anticipated that the information presented in the Education Statistical Digest will be used to enhance the quality and delivery of educational services and support. Users of the Digest are therefore encouraged to maximize the evidence-based data to:

- inform decision-making;
- identify areas of growth and potential problem areas;
- prepare plans for improving the quality of teaching and learning at the various levels of the system;
- generate dialogue on issues impacting the education system with a view to effect improvements; and
- propose areas for research.

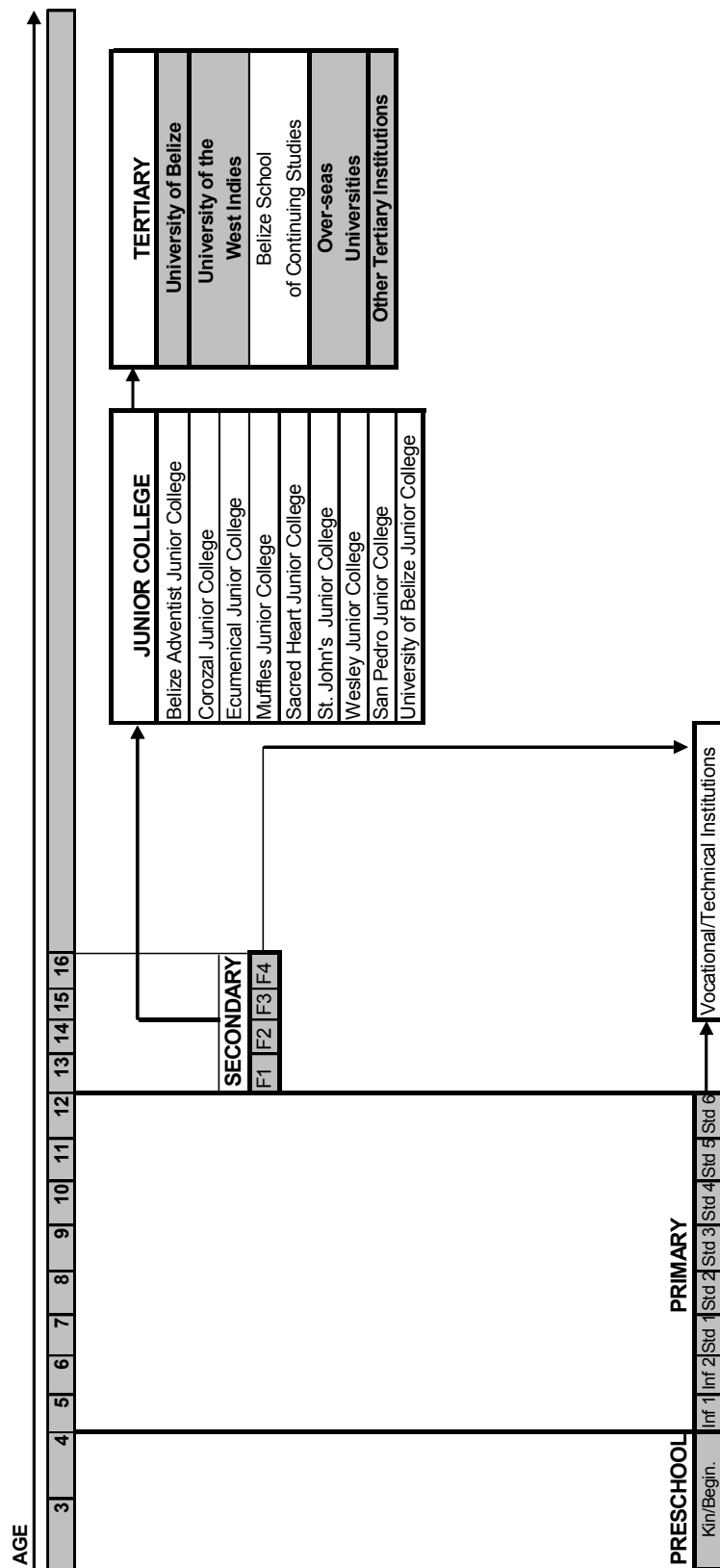
In light of the work done here at the Unit, and in particular the preparation and production of the Digest, I wish to welcome Mrs. Yvonne Casildo-Flowers to the team and to thank her for her invaluable contribution in the final preparation of the document. To Mrs. Diana Castillo-Trejo and Mrs. Cercia Kelly who operated as a two-member unit for a while and kept the Unit functioning, and in the production of the Digest, I wish to say thank you!

To all the schools that submitted data—from the pre-school to tertiary level, thank you for the crucial role you played in submitting data and thereby making the Digest a reality.

Thanks to Mr. Nelson Longsworth and his staff at the QUADS Unit for their assistance in reproducing the document. To everyone who has contributed to this *Eight Edition* of the Education Statistical Digest (2004-2005), **Thank You!**

Ellajean L. Gillett, Ph.D.
Director—Planning & Projects Unit.

STRUCTURE OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM OF BELIZE 2004/05



1.0 BELIZE IN FIGURES

Table 1: Population Statistics 2000 to 2004

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total Population (thousands)	232.3	257.3	265.2	273.7	282.6
Population by District:					
Belize	63.1	76.4	78.8	81.4	84.2
Cayo	51.2	56.0	58.4	61.0	63.9
Corozal	32.2	33.8	34.1	34.6	35.0
Orange Walk	38.3	40.7	41.7	42.8	43.8
Stann Creek	24.4	26.0	27.0	27.9	28.9
Toledo	23.1	24.5	25.2	26.0	26.8
Population by Gender:					
Males	116.8	129.9	133.9	138.3	142.7
Females	115.5	127.4	131.3	135.4	139.9
Percentage of Population:					
14 years old and younger	41.0%	41.0%	41.0%	41.0%	41.0%
Between 15 and 64 years old	54.9%	54.9%	54.9%	54.9%	54.9%
65 years old and over	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%
Population Density	26.2	29.0	29.9	30.9	31.9

Source: *Mid-Year Estimates*, Central Statistical Office—2001-2004; *Population Census 2000*, Central Statistical Office

Table 2: Monitoring Educational Indicators 2000 to 2004

Indicators	Baseline Indicators 2000/01	Actual 2001/02	Actual 2002/03	Actual 2003/04	Actual 2004/05
Demographic, Social & Economic					
Apparent Intake Rate (Primary)			94.9	93.7	97.9
Gross Enrolment Ratio (Preschool)	27.5	26.8	25.1	24.5	27.8
Gross Enrolment Ratio (Primary)	104.5	109.8	104.5	103.7	102.7
Gross Enrolment Ratio (Secondary)		60.6	58.2	59.2	57.3
Access					
Net intake rate (Primary)			67.8	64.6	58.3
Transition rate (primary - secondary)	87.0	87.4	90.3	84.2	87.7
Transition rate (secondary-post-secondary)					47.8
Net Enrolment Ratio (primary 5-12yrs)	89.5	95.0	91.1	90.3	88.0
Net Enrolment Ratio (secondary 13-16yrs)	40.7	45.0	42.9	44.1	45.4
Resources					
Public expenditure on education as % of GDP	5.6%	5.8%	5.4%	5.6%	6.2%
Total Recurrent Expenditure on Education as a Percentage of Total Government Recurrent	25.3%	23.8%	22.1%	22.6%	22.5%
Total Expenditure on Education as a Percentage of Total Government Expenditure	17.4%	17.6%	16.2%	16.6%	22.8%
% certified/qualified teachers at primary level	47.4%	45.5%	43.3%	42.6%	42.0%
% graduate teachers at secondary level	57.0%	55.6%	55.6%	54.4%	54.2%
Teaching-Learning Process					
Number of classrooms (primary)	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,393	2,463
Student-Teacher ratio (primary)	26	25	24	24	24
Student-Teacher ratio (secondary)	15	15	15	15	14
Average teaching load per day at secondary level	5	5	5	5	5
Systems Output					
Repetition Rate (primary)	8.3%	9.0%	9.8%	9.7%	N/A
Repetition Rate (secondary)	8.4%	9.1%	7.6%	7.8%	N/A
Learning Outcomes					
Employment rate	N/A	90.9	90.0	88.4	89.0

2.0 MAJOR FINDINGS

- There were 118 preschools in 2004-05 with total enrolment of 4,412. An estimated 48.5 percent of the total enrolment were boys and 51.5 percent were girls. While 55.1 percent went to urban schools, rural schools accounted for 44.9 percent. In addition 50.8 percent of preschool were fully or partially funded by government and another 49.2 percent of preschools were operated privately.
- There were 282 primary schools in 2004-05. Of which, 248 were either government or government aided denominational schools. In addition, there were a total of 34 private and specially assisted schools.
- Total enrolment in primary schools was 63,474 of which 51.4% were males and 48.6 percent were females. This represented an increase of 2.2 percent over the previous year's enrolment of 62,109, which comprised of 0.3 percent fewer males and 0.2 percent more females.
- The total number of teachers in primary schools increased by 33 or 1.2% from 2,643 to 2,676. Of this total, rural schools accounted for 52.1 percent (1,393), which was more than the previous year's 51.8%. Urban schools accounted for 47.9 percent (1,283) compared to 45.7% in 2003-04.
- For the 2004-05 school year, some 51.4% primary school teachers possessed formal training to at least level one, a slight decline from the 52.1% of teachers for the 2004-05 school year.
- The overall student-teacher ratio for primary schools was 23.7 in 2003-04, an increase of 0.2 percentage points from 2003-04 ratio of 23.5.
- Approximately, 87.0 percent of all primary school leavers continued their education at secondary level.
- There were 45 secondary schools in 2004-05, an increase of one from 2003-04 school year. Of these, 13 schools were government owned and managed.
- Enrolment in secondary schools increased by 5.2% during the 2004-05 school year, from 15,359 to 16,150. Males comprised 48.8% of this total and females 51.2%.
- Of the 1,131 secondary school teachers for the 2004-05 school year, 54.2% were university graduates and 37.6% had professional teacher training. When compared to 2003-04, of the 1,060 secondary teachers, 54.4% were university graduates and 35.1% had professional teacher training.
- The Ministry of Education's recurrent expenditure per student for 2004-05 averaged \$1,743 at the secondary level, \$982 at the primary level and \$237 at the preschool level.

3.0 SUPPLY OF EDUCATION

3.1 NUMBER OF SCHOOLS:

Table 3A: Number of Schools by District, Level, and Management 2004-05

District	Level & Management															TOTAL
	Pre-school			Primary			Secondary			Junior College			Tertiary			
	G	GA	P\SA	G	GA	P\SA	G	GA	P\SA	GA	G	P	G	P		
TOTAL	20	40	58	52	196	34	14	22	9	7	1	2	1	6	462	
Belize	12	7	23	7	43	16	5	11	2	2	*	2	0	3	133	
Cayo	0	5	17	14	40	4	2	5	3	1	1*	0	1*	2	95	
Corozal	3	12	2	6	32	4	2	2	2	2		0	0	1	68	
Orange Walk	3	1	6	11	22	3	2	2	1	1		0	0	0	52	
Stann Creek	1	6	8	4	25	2	2	1	1	1		0	0	0	51	
Toledo	1	9	2	10	34	5	1	1	0	0		0	0	0	63	

Table 3B: Number of Schools by District, Level, and Management 2003-04

District	Level & Management													TOTAL
	Pre-school			Primary			Secondary			Junior College		Tertiary		
	C	P	G	GA	P\SA	G	GA	P\SA	GA	P	G	P		
TOTAL	102			276			44			9		5		436
	31	71	51	193	32	13	22	9	7	2	1	4		
Belize	14	30	7	42	15	5	11	2	2	2	1*	1	132	
Cayo	6	13	13	40	4	2	5	3	1	0	0	3	90	
Corozal	6	9	6	31	4	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	63	
Orange Walk	2	7	11	22	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	51	
Stann Creek	3	8	4	24	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	46	
Toledo	0	4	10	34	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	54	

The total number of registered schools in Belize for the 2004-05 academic school year was 461, of which 74 (16.1%) were completely funded by the Government of Belize and run by the Ministry of Education.

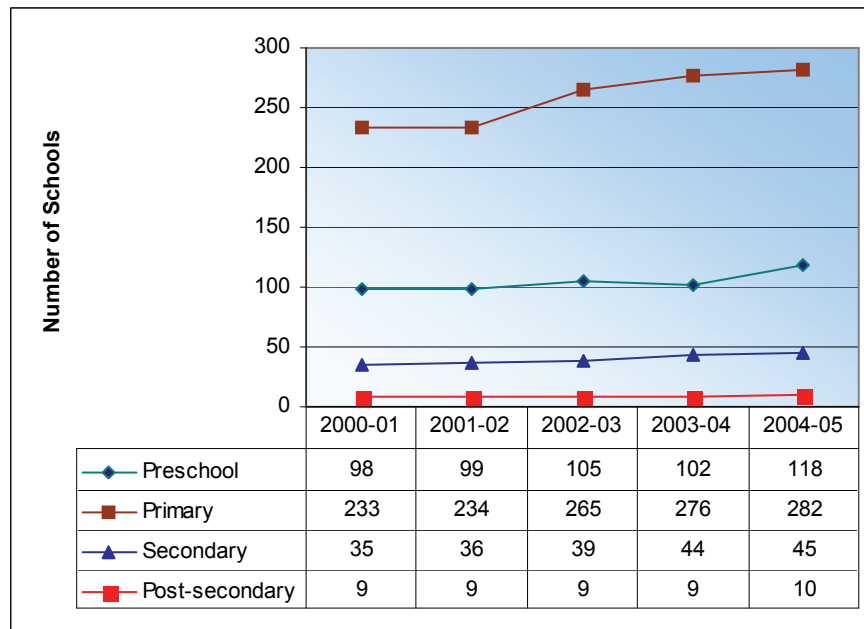
The number of registered schools consist of 118 preschools of which 58 were Private Institutions. There were a total of 282 primary schools, 45 secondary schools, 10 post-secondary schools/junior colleges (non-tertiary) and 7 tertiary institutions. Of these institutions, 70.9% or 326 were either partially or entirely funded by government.

This 2004-05 academic year has seen the inclusion of a prep-school (Maestro Reyes-School of Knowledge), in addition two primary schools were included under the coverage of our Education Management Information System (EMIS data). These are Fabian Cayetano RC and Duck Run 1 Government School.

This incremental increase also included one new secondary school in the Corozal District, namely the St. Viator Vocational High School.

- Location of University of Belize Campuses:- Belize City, Belmopan (main campus), Central Farm and Punta Gorda (Enrolment at these locations is reflected in Table 3A and Tables 3B).
- G=Government, GA=Government Aided, P\SA= Private\Specially Assisted, C=Community, P=Private.

Figure 1: Number of Schools by Level 2000-01 to 2004-05



Figures for the period from 2000-01 to 2004-05 indicate some minor changes in the number of schools at the various levels of education (see Figure 1). The number of preschools, for instance, after rising from 99 to 105 in 2002-03, declined in the following year to only 102 and then increased again in 2004-05. This represented a small decrease in enrolment in 2002-03 from 3,791 to 3,765 in 2003-04. However, with Government now assisting over 60 preschool and the addition of sixteen new preschool, enrolment has risen to an all time high of 4,412 in 2004-05.

It can be recalled that between the years of 1999-2000 and 2000-01 the apparent decline in the number of primary schools was attributable to a reorganization. In the case of primary schools, the upper, middle and lower divisions of several of the denominational schools (mostly Catholic) were combined and recognized as one single institution. Although a few schools were closed and others opened, these largely offset each other and did not affect overall enrolment at the primary level.

The number of secondary schools has risen steadily during the period from 35 to 45 schools in 2000-01 to 2004-05, respectively. Of these 45 schools, 8 schools located in the Belize*, Cayo*, Orange Walk* and Toledo* districts that have been open for less than six years and one secondary school, located in the Corozal District that opened at the start of the academic year.

*Belize District: St. Micheal's, Ladyville Technical
 *Cayo: Our Lady of Guadalupe, St. Ignatius
 *Corozal: St. Viator Technical

*Orange Walk: Bishop Martin, New Hope
 *Toledo: Julian Cho

4.0 PARTICIPATION IN EDUCATION

4.1 ENROLMENT:

Table 4A: Enrolment by District, Level, and Gender 2004-05

District	Level & Sex								TOTAL		
	Pre-school		Primary		Secondary		Post. Sec.		M	F	ALL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
TOTAL	4,412		63,474		16,150		3,464		43,984	43,516	87,500
	2,138	2,274	32,594	30,880	7,883	8,267	1,369	2,095			
Belize	1,081	1,231	8,966	8,490	2,601	3,098	521	897	13,169	13,716	26,885
Cayo	300	303	7,706	7,238	1,866	1,787	357	560	10,229	9,888	20,117
Corozal	220	230	3,904	3,870	986	1,022	275	278	5,385	5,400	10,785
O. Walk	198	156	4,490	4,169	980	1,011	115	154	5,783	5,490	11,273
S. Creek	213	229	4,317	3,997	825	818	73	140	5,428	5,184	10,612
Toledo	126	125	3,211	3,116	625	531	28	66	3,990	3,838	7,828

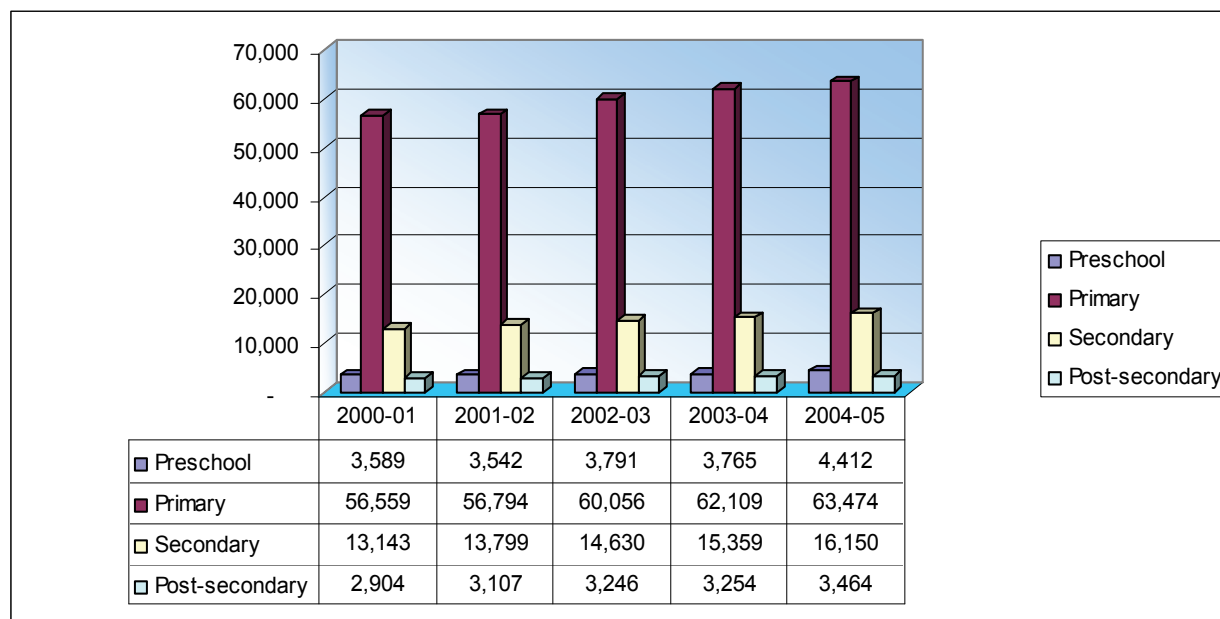
Table 4B: Enrolment by District, Level, and Gender 2003-04

District	Level & Sex								TOTAL		
	Preschool		Primary		Secondary		Post-Sec.		M	F	ALL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
TOTAL	3,765		62,109		15,359		3,254		42,324	42,163	84,487
	1,899	1,866	31,720	30,389	7,360	7,999	1,345	1,909			
Belize	1,110	1,074	8,735	8,409	2,459	3,036	568	960	12,872	13,479	26,351
Cayo	279	261	7,478	7,109	1,714	1,721	277	343	9,748	9,434	19,182
Corozal	134	157	3,841	3,841	918	966	294	227	5,187	5,191	10,378
O. Walk	168	117	4,482	4,232	951	1,004	124	174	5,725	5,527	11,252
S. Creek	174	210	4,001	3,727	707	771	62	138	4,944	4,846	9,790
Toledo	34	47	3,183	3,071	611	501	20	67	3,848	3,686	7,534

From the 2003-04 to 2004-05 school year, the total number of students enrolled in the preschool, primary, secondary and post-secondary levels of education increased by 3,013 students (3.6%) from 84,487 to 87,500 (see Tables 4A and 4B above). At the preschool, primary, secondary and post-secondary levels, enrolment grew by 647, 1,365, 791 and 210, respectively; indicating that enrolment grew at all education levels.

The overall growth in enrolment was primarily driven by an increase in the number of males enrolled, particularly in secondary schools, where male enrolment grew by 523 compared to 268 for female enrolment. The increase in the number of students enrolled was higher at the primary level, the growth in male enrolment (874) exceeded that of female enrolment (491). Furthermore, as the number of preschools increased, so was enrolment for both males and females increasing by a total of 647 pupils.

Figure 2: Enrolment by Level 2000-01 to 2004-05



During the period from 2000-01 to 2004-05, trends indicated steady growth in the number of students enrolled at the primary, secondary and post-secondary levels. Preschool figures fluctuated over this period, showing increase in the 2002-03 and 2004-05 school years.

5.0 RESOURCES

5.1 TOTAL TEACHING FORCE:

Table 5A: Number of Teachers by District, Level, and Gender 2004-05

District	Level & Sex								TOTAL		
	Pre-school		Primary		Secondary		Post. Sec.		M	F	ALL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
TOTAL	256		2,676		1,131		153		1,355	2,861	4,216
	2	254	747	1,929	536	595	70	83			
Belize	1	110	106	657	189	244	24	40	320	1,051	1,371
Cayo	0	49	165	412	119	126	18	14	302	601	903
Corozal	1	24	115	223	64	73	19	17	199	337	536
Orange Walk	0	22	141	245	67	63	4	8	212	338	550
Stann Creek	0	34	98	229	52	58	5	4	155	325	480
Toledo	0	15	122	163	45	31	0	0	167	209	376

Table 5B: Number of Teachers by District, Level, and Gender 2003-04

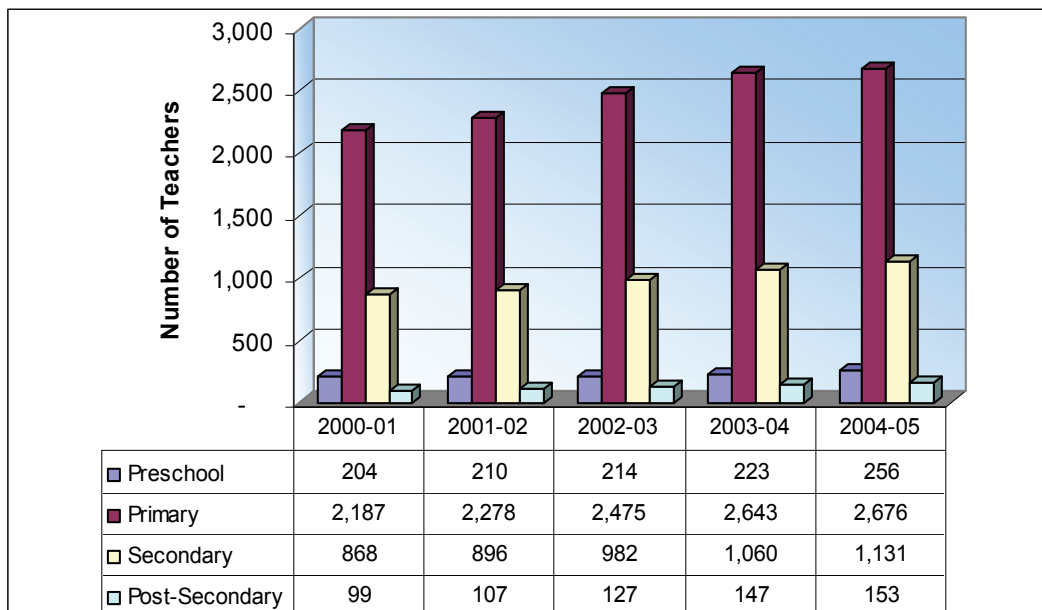
District	Level & Sex								TOTAL		
	Pre-school		Primary		Secondary		Post. Sec.		M	F	ALL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
TOTAL	223		2,643		1,060		147		1,331	2,742	4,073
	2	221	740	1,903	513	547	76	71			
Belize	1	107	92	672	180	238	23	41	296	1,058	1,354
Cayo	1	40	171	384	110	117	18	10	300	551	851
Corozal	0	20	115	221	52	59	21	10	188	310	498
Orange Walk	0	19	138	250	67	62	8	6	213	337	550
Stann Creek	0	29	100	216	57	46	6	4	163	295	458
Toledo	0	6	124	160	47	25	0	0	171	191	362

The total number of teachers at the preschool, primary, secondary and post-secondary levels grew by 3.3% (134) between 2003-04 and 2004-05. The number of female teachers increased by 118 compared with an increase of 16 male teachers.

With the expansion of preschools in the 2004-05 school year, there were 256 teachers at this level, an increase of 33 teachers or 14.8% over the previous year. At the primary level the total teaching force increased by 33 teachers or by 1.2%. An increase was recorded in the total teaching force, at the secondary level, 1,060 in 2003-04 to 1,131 in 2004-05 an increase of 6.7%.

During both school years females comprised of approximately 67.9% of the total teaching force. At the preschool and primary levels, there was a predominance of females than males, where for preschool there were only 2 male preschool teachers and over 72.0% of primary school teachers were females. At the secondary and post-secondary levels, there is a more even distribution, with females slightly outnumbering the males.

Figure 3: Number of Teachers by Level 2000-01 to 2004-05



During the five years from 2000-01 to 2004-05, the total number of teachers grew from 3,358 to 4,216 or by some 25.6% (see Figure 3). During this period a rapid expansion took place at the preschool level. The number of preschool teachers increased by 33 or 14.8% from the 2003-04 school year. This increase is in contrast with the pervious year where the growth in the number of teachers was lowest at the Preschool level than all other levels of education.

6.0 PRESCHOOL EDUCATION:

6.1 NUMBER OF PRESCHOOLS

Table 6A: Number of Preschools by District, Management, and U/R Location 2004-05

Management	District & Urban/Rural Location												TOTAL		
	Belize		Cayo		Corozal		O. Walk		S. Creek		Toledo		Urban	Rural	All
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural			
TOTAL	42		22		17		10		15		12		65	53	118
	31	11	13	9	4	13	7	3	6	9	4	8			
Government	6	6	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	1	0	1	7	13	20
Private Individual	13	3	8	6	1	1	6	0	2	3	1	1	31	14	45
Government Aided	6	1	3	2	3	9	0	1	2	4	3	6	17	23	40
Specialty-Assisted	6	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	10	3	13

Table 6B: Number of Preschools by District, Management, and U/R Location 2003-04

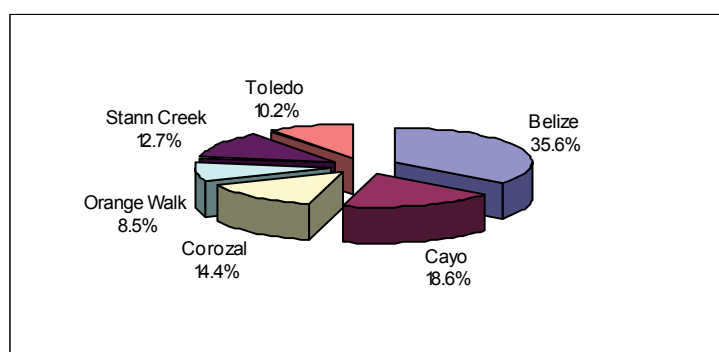
Management	District & Location												TOTAL		
	Belize		Cayo		Corozal		O. Walk		S. Creek		Toledo		Urban	Rural	ALL
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural			
TOTAL	44		19		15		9		11		4		66	36	102
	32	12	13	6	6	9	6	3	6	5	3	1			
Community	5	9	4	2	1	5	0	2	2	1	0	0	12	19	31
Denominational	8	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	2	1	16	9	25
Organization	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	6
Private	17	1	7	2	3	1	5	0	2	1	1	0	35	5	40

Between 2003-04 and 2004-05, the total number of preschools increased significantly by 16 from 102 to 118.

Of the eighteen newly-opened preschools, eight were located in the Toledo District, four in the Stann Creek District, three in the Cayo District, two in the Corozal District, and one additional preschool in the Orange Walk District. The Belize District had two schools that closed during the period.

In the previous years, almost one half of all preschools were located in the Belize District, however, in 2004-05 the distribution of preschool has shifted. The percentage of preschool in Belize District decreased to below 40%. In past years, Toledo District had the smallest proportion of the total number of preschools but now it can be seen from Figure 4 that Orange Walk District now has the smallest proportion (8.5%). The remaining districts each accounted for between 10.2% and 18.6% of the country's total preschools.

Figure 4: Distribution of Preschools by District 2004-05



6.2 PRESCHOOL ENROLMENT:

Table 7A: Preschool Enrolment by Management, District, Gender, and U/R Location 2004-05

Management	District & Urban/Rural Location												TOTAL		
	Belize		Cayo		Corozal		O. Walk		S. Creek		Toledo		U	R	ALL
	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R			
TOTAL	2,312		603		450		354		442		251		3,198	1,214	4,412
	2,018	294	455	148	165	285	274	80	206	236	80	171			
Government	0	85	0	0	0	41	0	37	0	0	0	16	0	179	179
Community	428	117	177	46	51	35	23	20	113	75	0	0	792	293	1,085
Denominational	347	20	24	51	43	198	44	23	81	112	55	136	594	540	1,134
Organization	305	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	305	52	357
Private	938	20	254	51	71	11	207	0	12	49	25	19	1,507	150	1,657
Males	941	140	223	77	82	138	147	51	90	123	40	86	1,523	615	2,138
Government	0	46	0	0	0	18	0	19	0	0	0	8	0	91	91
Community	204	45	87	21	28	16	14	15	51	34	0	0	384	131	515
Denominational	172	11	12	29	18	98	17	17	33	61	28	67	280	283	563
Organization	148	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	148	26	174
Private	417	12	124	27	36	6	116	0	6	28	12	11	711	84	795
Females	1077	154	232	71	83	147	127	29	116	113	40	85	1,675	599	2,274
Government	0	39	0	0	0	23	0	18	0	0	0	8	0	88	88
Community	224	72	90	25	23	19	9	5	62	41	0	0	408	162	570
Denominational	175	9	12	22	25	100	27	6	48	51	27	69	314	257	571
Organization	157	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	26	183
Private	521	8	130	24	35	5	91	0	6	21	13	8	796	66	862

Table 7B: Preschool Enrolment by Management, District, Gender, and U/R Location 2003-04

Management	District & Urban/Rural Location												TOTAL		
	Belize		Cayo		Corozal		O. Walk		S. Creek		Toledo		U	R	ALL
	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R			
TOTAL	2,184		540		291		285		384		81		3,006	759	3,765
	1,879	305	384	156	171	120	245	40	256	128	71	10			
Community	365	204	156	63	31	60	0	35	135	44	0	0	687	406	1,093
Denominational	444	44	16	28	53	47	56	5	25	33	46	10	640	167	807
Organization	244	43	37	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	281	68	349
Private	826	14	175	40	87	13	189	0	96	51	25	0	1,398	118	1,516
Males	948	162	188	91	83	51	146	22	121	53	30	4	1,516	383	1,899
Community	186	108	71	32	13	26	0	21	66	18	0	0	336	205	541
Denominational	224	26	9	19	29	20	32	1	13	13	23	4	330	83	413
Organization	110	24	18	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	128	38	166
Private	428	4	90	26	41	5	114	0	42	22	7	0	722	57	779
Females	931	143	196	65	88	69	99	18	135	75	41	6	1,490	376	1,866
Community	179	96	85	31	18	34	0	14	69	26	0	0	351	201	552
Denominational	220	18	7	9	24	27	24	4	12	20	23	6	310	84	394
Organization	134	19	19	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	153	30	183
Private	398	10	85	14	46	8	75	0	54	29	18	0	676	61	737

Total enrolment figures for preschool for the 2004-05 school year indicated an increase of 17.2% or 647 pupils from the previous year, from 3,765 to 4,412. During the 2004-05 school year, the Ministry of Education embarked on its mission to provide accessibility by attaching some preschools to primary schools as well as funding twenty (20) preschools and assisted another 40 preschool with teachers salaries.

During the 2004-5 school year Toledo, Corozal and Stann Creek districts showed dramatic increases in preschool enrolment. The other three district all showed a slight increase ranging from 1.4% to 7.4%.

Table 8A: Preschool Enrolment by Age, District, and Gender 2004-05

AGE	District & Sex												TOTAL		
	Belize		Cayo		Corozal		O. Walk		S. Creek		Toledo		M	F	ALL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Total	2,312		603		450		354		442		251		2,138	2,274	4,412
	1,081	1,231	300	303	220	230	198	156	213	229	126	125			
<3	12	16	1	3	1	2	0	3	1	0	1	0	16	24	40
3	382	475	75	89	89	65	58	44	73	88	25	30	702	791	1,493
4	673	734	221	205	129	163	140	107	139	141	91	86	1,393	1,436	2,829
5	12	6	3	5	1	0	0	2	0	0	5	7	21	20	41
>5	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	6	3	9

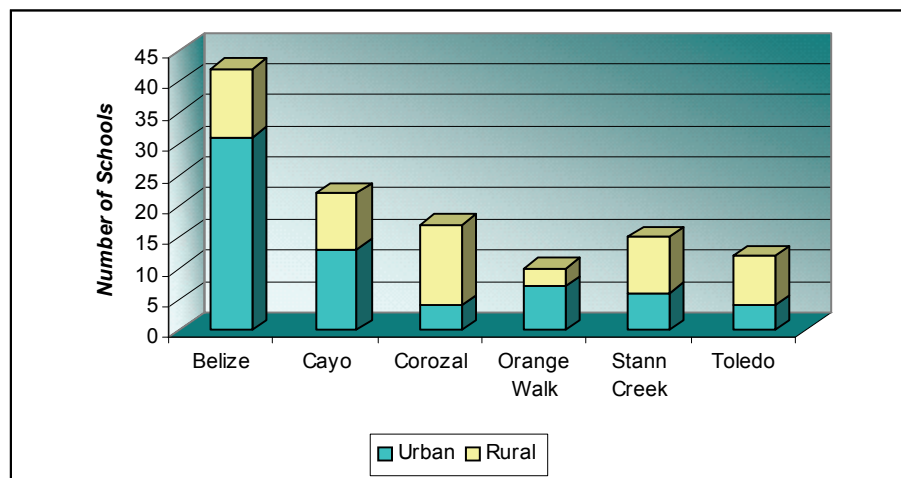
Table 8B: Preschool Enrolment by Age, District, and Gender 2003-04

AGE	District & Sex												TOTAL		
	Belize		Cayo		Corozal		O. Walk		S. Creek		Toledo		M	F	ALL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
TOTAL	2,184		540		291		285		384		81		1,899	1,866	3,765
	1,110	1,074	279	261	134	157	168	117	174	210	34	47			
<3	23	29	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	29	54
3	377	404	63	55	39	0	52	32	72	95	8	26	611	612	1,223
4	694	629	209	200	94	49	116	84	102	115	26	21	1,241	1,098	2,339
5	16	12	6	5	0	108	0	1	0	0	0	0	22	126	148
>5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

The proportion of males to females was recorded at 48.5% males and 51.5% females. The 2004-05 school year showed that more girls were registered than boys from the previous year where the reverse was true.

Enrolment in urban preschool continued to exceed that of rural schools. Tables 8A and 8B show the number of children in the 3-4 year old cohort now attending preschools has increased.

Figure 5: Distribution of Preschool Enrolment by District and U/R Location 2004-05



6.3 PRESCHOOL TEACHERS:

Table 9A: Number of Preschool Teachers by Management, District, and Gender 2004-05

Management	District & Sex												TOTAL		
	Belize		Cayo		Corozal		O. Walk		S. Creek		Toledo		M	F	ALL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
TOTAL	111		49		25		22		34		15		2	254	256
	1	110	0	49	1	24	0	22	0	34	0	15			
Government	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	9	9
Private Individual	1	46	0	25	0	7	0	13	0	7	0	4	1	102	103
Community	0	25	0	15	0	5	0	3	0	15	0	0	0	63	63
Organization	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14
Denominational	0	21	0	9	1	10	0	4	0	12	0	10	1	66	67

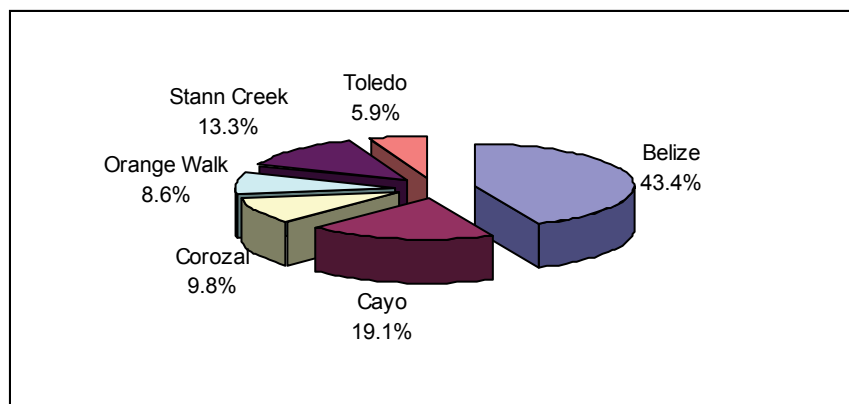
Table 9B: Number of Preschool Teachers by Management, District, and Gender 2003-04

Management	District & Sex												TOTAL		
	Belize		Cayo		Corozal		O. Walk		S. Creek		Toledo		M	F	ALL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
TOTAL	108		41		20		19		29		6		2	221	223
	1	107	1	40	0	20	0	19	0	29	0	6			
Community	0	29	0	17	0	8	0	3	0	14	0	4	0	75	75
Denominational	0	23	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	5	0	0	0	40	40
Organization	0	13	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	20	20
Private	1	42	1	14	0	6	0	13	0	10	0	0	2	85	87

With the addition of new preschool data for the 2004-05 school year, an additional 33 teachers were added to the preschool teaching force, increasing that number from 223 to 256 teachers (see Tables 9A and 9B above). Of this total, only two teachers were males, one in the Belize District and the other in the Corozal District. This increase is in sharp contrast to the declining preschool enrolment recorded during the previous year.

While in past years, schools in the Belize district accounted for almost a half of all preschool teachers, its percentage share for the 2004-05 was only 43.4% (see Figure 6 below), a drop of 5% from last year. Cayo and Stann Creek had 19.1% and 13.3% of the country's total preschool teachers, respectively. The Toledo district, with only 5.9% of total teachers had the smallest number of preschool teachers for the period, despite the fact that this district saw the greatest increase in the total number of teachers.

Figure 6: Distribution of Preschool Teachers by District 2004-05



7.0 PRIMARY EDUCATION:

7.1 NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS:

**Table 10A: Number of Primary Schools
by District, Management, and U/R Location 2004-05**

MANAGEMENT	DISTRICT & URBAN/RURAL LOCATION												TOTAL		
	Belize		Cayo		Corozal		O/Walk		S/Creek		Toledo		Urban	Rural	All
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural			
TOTAL	66		58		42		36		31		49		78	204	282
	38	28	15	43	7	35	8	28	7	24	3	46			
Government	6	1	3	11	0	6	2	9	0	4	0	10	11	41	52
Roman Catholic	7	6	5	21	2	18	2	13	2	11	1	28	19	97	116
Anglican	4	4	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	8	10	18
Methodist	2	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	1	2	5	11	16
Seventh Day Adventist	3	3	3	2	1	5	1	0	2	0	1	0	11	10	21
Nazarene	0	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	7
Assemblies of God	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	4
Community	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2
Other	16	7	0	5	1	3	2	5	1	2	0	4	20	26	46

**Table 10B: Number of Primary Schools
by District, Management, and U/R Location 2003-04**

Management	District & Urban/Rural Location												TOTAL		
	Belize		Cayo		Corozal		O. Walk		S. Creek		Toledo		Urban	Rural	ALL
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural			
TOTAL	64		57		41		36		30		48		76	200	276
	36	28	15	42	7	34	8	28	7	23	3	45			
Government	1	6	3	10	0	7	2	9	0	2	0	9	6	43	49
Roman Catholic	6	7	5	21	2	17	2	13	2	10	1	29	18	97	115
Anglican	4	4	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	8	10	18
Methodist	5	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	1	2	8	8	16
SDA	3	3	3	2	1	4	1	0	2	0	1	0	11	9	20
Nazarene	1	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	7
Assemblies of God	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	3	5
Community	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
Other	15	6	0	5	1	3	2	6	0	3	0	3	18	26	44

For the 2004-05 school year , 23.4% (66) of all primary schools were located in the Belize District. For this same period under review, the Stann Creek District recorded the lowest number of primary schools with a total of 31 amounting to 10.9% of the total number schools.

The Belize, Cayo and Toledo districts continue to have the greatest proportion of primary schools, between 17.4% to approximately 23.3% of all primary schools located in each of these districts. A total of 204 or 72.3% of primary schools are located in the rural areas. The largest number of rural schools was concentrated in the Toledo District with 46 schools or 93.9% of schools in that district followed by Cayo with 43 school or 74.1% of its total schools. Conversely, the Belize District is the most urbanized with 57.6% (38) of its schools located in urban communities compared to Toledo that has only 6.3% or 3 schools in the urban areas.

Figure 7: Distribution of Primary Schools by District and U/R Location 2004-05

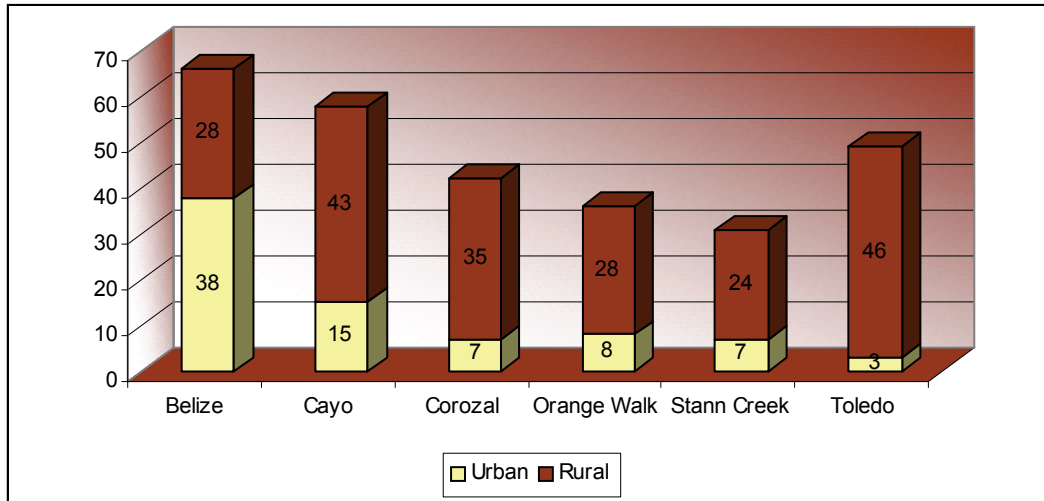


Figure 8: Distribution of Primary Schools by Denomination 2004-05

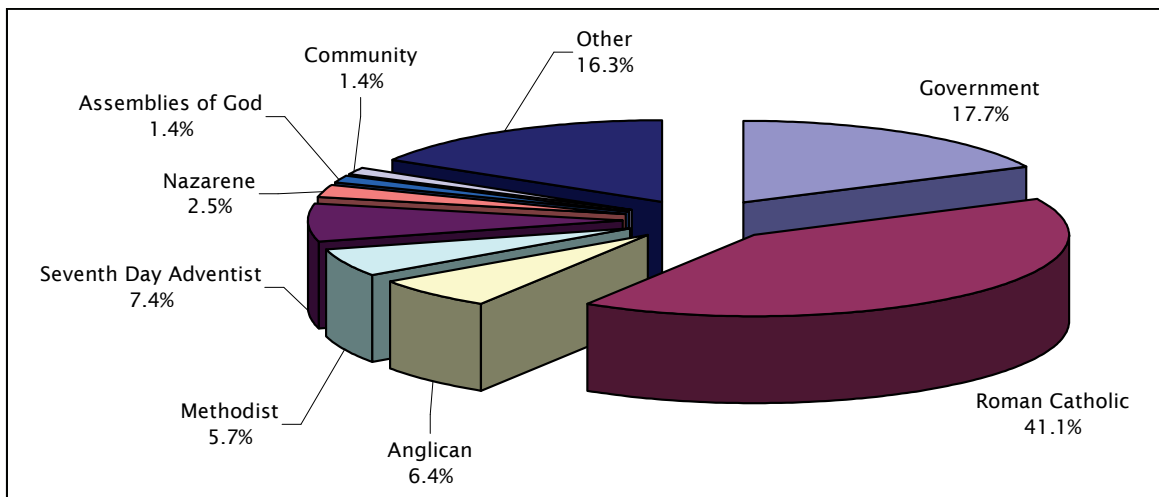


Figure 8 above indicates that the Roman Catholic Denomination managed 41.1 percent of all primary schools during the 2004-05 academic school year. Government and Seventh Day Adventist managed 17.7% and 7.4% of the total number of primary schools, respectively. The remaining 33.8% of primary schools includes other denominational managements as well as community and private primary schools.

7.2 PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT:

Table 11A: Primary Enrolment by Grade, District, and Gender 2004-05

Grade	District & Sex												Total		
	Belize		Cayo		Corozal		O. Walk		S. Creek		Toledo		M	F	ALL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
TOTAL	17,456		14,945		7,774		8,659		8,314		6,326		32,594	30,880	63,474
	8,966	8,490	7,707	7,238	3,904	3,870	4,490	4,169	4,317	3,997	3,210	3,116			
Special Ed.	83	50	0	0	11	6	17	11	0	0	9	5	120	72	192
Beginners	78	94	93	107	48	84	10	9	6	12	0	7	235	313	548
Infant 1	1,315	1,194	1,142	1,063	562	521	665	629	737	639	511	496	4,932	4,542	9,474
Infant 2	1,178	1,103	1,063	964	473	484	579	577	594	547	441	446	4,328	4,121	8,449
Standard 1	1,167	1,103	977	922	481	467	605	467	639	586	431	450	4,300	3,995	8,295
Standard 2	1,247	1,170	948	961	473	478	564	483	549	535	434	416	4,215	4,043	8,258
Standard 3	1,036	1,008	980	905	499	471	538	493	548	493	401	347	4,002	3,717	7,719
Standard 4	971	980	977	836	514	458	531	515	478	466	386	392	3,857	3,647	7,504
Standard 5	1,080	920	847	790	493	479	531	525	412	405	322	288	3,685	3,407	7,092
Standard 6	811	868	680	690	350	422	450	460	354	314	275	269	2,920	3,023	5,943

Table 11B: Primary Enrolment by Grade, District, and Gender 2003-04

Grade	District & Sex												Total		
	Belize		Cayo		Corozal		O. Walk		S. Creek		Toledo		M	F	ALL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
TOTAL	17,144		14,587		7,682		8,714		7,728		6,254		31,720	30,389	62,109
	8,735	8,409	7,478	7,109	3,841	3,841	4,482	4,232	4,001	3,727	3,183	3,071			
Special Ed.	91	44	0	0	0	0	22	14	0	0	0	0	113	58	171
Beginners	68	70	80	102	26	27	10	10	4	0	0	0	188	209	397
Infant 1	1,298	1,179	1,147	994	524	552	650	644	640	566	463	518	4,722	4,453	9,175
Infant 2	1,195	1,128	984	975	467	461	573	535	610	565	447	467	4,276	4,131	8,407
Standard 1	1,251	1,205	907	955	494	497	613	473	572	536	488	429	4,325	4,095	8,420
Standard 2	1,069	1,040	997	949	485	482	571	531	522	507	442	400	4,086	3,909	7,995
Standard 3	1,031	991	984	888	541	471	538	514	495	463	417	393	4,006	3,720	7,726
Standard 4	1,016	957	865	839	516	498	544	511	445	432	335	315	3,721	3,552	7,273
Standard 5	900	933	750	765	423	462	549	534	389	357	316	292	3,327	3,343	6,670
Standard 6	816	862	764	642	365	391	412	466	324	301	275	257	2,956	2,919	5,875

Total enrolment for 2004-05 increased by 1,365 pupils or 2.2% over the 2003-04 school year. In 2004-05, there were a total of 192 pupils in Special Education in the Belize, Corozal, Orange Walk and Toledo districts. Attached to some primary schools, is a grade level referred to as Beginners where a total of 548 children (0.9%) of the total enrolment were registered. This is an increase of 151 or 38.0% from the previous year.

In both the 2003-04 and the 2004-05 academic years, enrolment was highest at the Infant 1 Level. For instance, in 2004-05 there were a total of 9,474 enrolled in this grade representing 14.9% of the total student population.

The most significant growth took place in the Stann Creek, Cayo and Belize districts, where the total enrolment increased by 586, 358 and 312, respectively.

Table 12A: Primary Enrolment by Age, Grade, and Gender 2004-05

Age	Grade										TOTAL
	Sp. Ed.	Begin.	Inf. 1	Inf. 2	Std. 1	Std.2	Std. 3	Std. 4	Std. 5	Std. 6	
TOTAL	192	548	9,474	8,449	8,295	8,258	7,719	7,504	7,092	5,943	63,474
3	1	48	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
4	1	206	2,249	730	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,186
5	10	276	5,175	2,907	23	0	0	0	0	0	8,391
6	11	15	1,638	3,172	1,336	25	0	0	0	0	6,197
7	22	3	295	1,234	3,606	1,184	28	0	0	0	6,372
8	19	0	66	286	2,151	3,108	1,069	33	1	0	6,733
9	24	0	22	89	832	2,305	2,773	907	27	9	6,988
10	24	0	13	22	260	1,071	2,165	2,432	817	58	6,862
11	13	0	4	5	52	392	1,136	2,091	2,240	717	6,650
12	19	0	1	2	24	131	389	1,336	2,164	1,938	6,004
13	13	0	1	1	6	30	130	560	1,270	1,857	3,868
14	7	0	0	0	5	10	24	123	477	963	1,609
15 & over	28	0	0	0	0	2	5	22	96	401	554
Males	120	235	4,932	4,328	4,300	4,215	4,002	3,857	3,685	2,920	32,594
3	0	15	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
4	1	88	1,132	723	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,944
5	7	130	2,674	2,073	14	0	0	0	0	0	4,898
6	6	2	892	1,147	627	6	0	0	0	0	2,680
7	14	0	167	288	1,791	506	12	0	0	0	2,778
8	11	0	35	65	1,170	1,481	447	14	0	0	3,223
9	21	0	10	21	489	1,248	1,314	405	6	0	3,514
10	17	0	11	4	160	645	1,206	1,145	332	21	3,541
11	6	0	2	4	26	229	699	1,088	1,053	313	3,420
12	11	0	1	1	17	66	227	766	1,175	859	3,123
13	6	0	1	1	3	24	77	347	761	924	2,144
14	4	0	0	0	3	9	16	81	292	564	969
15 & over	16	0	0	0	0	1	4	11	66	239	337
Females	72	313	4,542	4,121	3,995	4,043	3,717	3,647	3,407	3,023	30,880
3	1	33	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
4	0	118	1,117	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,242
5	3	146	2,501	834	9	0	0	0	0	0	3,493
6	5	13	746	2,025	709	19	0	0	0	0	3,517
7	8	3	128	946	1,815	678	16	0	0	0	3,594
8	8	0	31	221	981	1,627	622	19	1	0	3,510
9	3	0	12	68	343	1,057	1,459	502	21	9	3,474
10	7	0	2	18	100	426	959	1,287	485	37	3,321
11	7	0	2	1	26	163	437	1,003	1,187	404	3,230
12	8	0	0	1	7	65	162	570	989	1,079	2,881
13	7	0	0	0	3	6	53	213	509	933	1,724
14	3	0	0	0	2	1	8	42	185	399	640
15 & over	12	0	0	0	0	1	1	11	30	162	217

Table 12B: Primary Enrolment by Age, Grade, and Gender 2003-04

Age	Grade										TOTAL
	Sp. Ed.	Begin.	Inf. 1	Inf. 2	Std. 1	Std.2	Std. 3	Std. 4	Std. 5	Std. 6	
TOTAL	171	397	9,175	8,407	8,420	7,995	7,726	7,273	6,670	5,875	62,109
3	1	25	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49
4	0	127	2,070	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,203
5	9	222	5,018	1,482	30	1	0	0	0	0	6,762
6	22	13	1,650	4,198	1,366	25	0	0	0	0	7,274
7	20	7	278	2,034	3,483	1,028	40	0	0	0	6,890
8	14	2	87	534	2,299	3,140	990	41	10	0	7,117
9	25	0	24	109	874	2,295	2,663	902	75	4	6,971
10	15	1	19	32	251	992	2,210	2,413	790	48	6,771
11	10	0	3	5	77	361	1,142	2,076	2,099	623	6,396
12	14	0	3	4	26	120	493	1,192	1,953	1,941	5,746
13	12	0	0	3	12	28	150	492	1,224	1,857	3,778
14	9	0	0	0	2	5	27	129	419	1,005	1,596
15 & over	20	0	0	0	0	0	11	28	100	397	556
Males	113	188	4,722	4,276	4,325	4,086	4,006	3,721	3,327	2,956	31,720
3	0	17	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
4	0	52	1,022	3		0	0	0	0	0	1,077
5	6	108	2,605	699	8	0	0	0	0	0	3,426
6	15	5	866	2,113	664	8	0	0	0	0	3,671
7	16	5	150	1,080	1,675	447	15	0	0	0	3,388
8	12	1	41	296	1,270	1,493	410	17	1	0	3,541
9	19	0	11	58	498	1,253	1,269	375	13	0	3,496
10	7	0	8	18	141	610	1,190	1,124	337	10	3,445
11	7	0	2	4	46	198	694	1,108	916	247	3,222
12	7	0	2	2	17	60	308	709	999	911	3,015
13	10	0	0	3	5	15	94	285	715	959	2,086
14	5	0	0	0	1	2	20	88	280	591	987
15 & over	9	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	66	238	334
Females	58	209	4,453	4,131	4,095	3,909	3,720	3,552	3,343	2,919	30,389
3	1	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
4	0	75	1,048	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,126
5	3	114	2,413	783	22	1	0	0	0	0	3,336
6	7	8	784	2,085	702	17	0	0	0	0	3,603
7	4	2	128	954	1,808	581	25	0	0	0	3,502
8	2	1	46	238	1,029	1,647	580	24	9	0	3,576
9	6		13	51	376	1,042	1,394	527	62	4	3,475
10	8	1	11	14	110	382	1,020	1,289	453	38	3,326
11	3	0	1	1	31	163	448	968	1,183	376	3,174
12	7	0	1	2	9	60	185	483	954	1,030	2,731
13	2	0	0	0	7	13	56	207	509	898	1,692
14	4	0	0	0	1	3	7	41	139	414	609
15 & over	11	0	0	0	0	0	5	13	34	159	222

Table 13A: Primary Enrolment by Management, Gender, District, and U/R Location 2004-05

Management	District & Urban/Rural Location												TOTAL		
	Belize		Cayo		Corozal		O. Walk		S. Creek		Toledo		Urban	Rural	ALL
TOTALS	13,809	3,647	6,933	8,012	2,083	5,691	4,347	4,312	2,230	6,084	1,220	5,106	30,622	32,852	63,474
Government	126	806	1,075	1,805	0	852	1,944	1,152	0	799	0	678	3,145	6,092	9,237
Roman Catholic	5,473	1,333	3,882	4,305	1,027	3,565	1,431	2,497	1,270	2,797	916	4,001	13,999	18,498	32,497
Anglican	2,376	184	395	244	167	0	309	0	257	456	0	65	3,504	949	4,453
Methodist	2,087	343	0	0	357	172	0	124	306	380	224	195	2,974	1,214	4,188
SDA	620	276	445	179	225	500	212	0	240	0	80	0	1,822	955	2,777
Nazarene	148	0	979	387	128	228	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,255	615	1,870
Assemblies of God	337	0	0	217	0	63	0	0	157	301	0	0	494	581	1,075
Community	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,103	0	0	0	1,103	1,103
Males	7,090	1,876	3,549	4,158	1,046	2,858	2,272	2,218	1,153	3,164	635	2,575	15,745	16,849	32,594
Government	78	424	543	930	0	443	1,011	617	0	420	0	348	1,632	3,182	4,814
Roman Catholic	2,856	679	2,017	2,235	495	1,791	767	1,250	657	1,454	476	2,017	7,268	9,426	16,694
Anglican	1,180	99	202	121	94	0	169	0	129	255	0	34	1,774	509	2,283
Methodist	1,046	172	0	0	181	88	0	67	161	207	113	95	1,501	629	2,130
SDA	324	148	232	98	120	255	98	0	123	0	46	0	943	501	1,444
Nazarene	87	0	491	193	62	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	640	296	936
Assemblies of God	177	0	0	109	0	32	0	0	83	154	0	0	260	295	555
Community	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	543	0	0	0	543	543
Other	1,342	354	64	472	94	146	227	284	0	131	0	81	1,727	1,468	3,195
Females	6,719	1,771	3,384	3,854	1,037	2,833	2,075	2,094	1,077	2,920	585	2,531	14,877	16,003	30,880
Government	48	382	532	875	0	409	933	535	0	379	0	330	1,513	2,910	4,423
Roman Catholic	2,617	654	1,865	2,070	532	1,774	664	1,247	613	1,343	440	1,984	6,731	9,072	15,803
Anglican	1,196	85	193	123	73	0	140	0	128	201	0	31	1,730	440	2,170
Methodist	1,041	171	0	0	176	84	0	57	145	173	111	100	1,473	585	2,058
SDA	296	128	213	81	105	245	114	0	117	0	34	0	879	454	1,333
Nazarene	61	0	488	194	66	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	615	319	934
Assemblies of God	160	0	0	108	0	31	0	0	74	147	0	0	234	286	520
Community	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	560	0	0	0	560	560
Other	1,300	351	93	403	85	165	224	255	0	117	0	86	1,702	1,377	3,079

Primary enrolment for the 2004-05 year increased in both urban and rural areas by 500 (1.6%) and 865 (2.7%), respectively.

The data also indicates that enrolment in government primary institutions increased by some 265 students (see Tables 13A and 13B). On the other hand, the total enrolment in government-aided and private/specially assisted primary schools increased by 1,100 from 53,137 to 54,237 during the period.

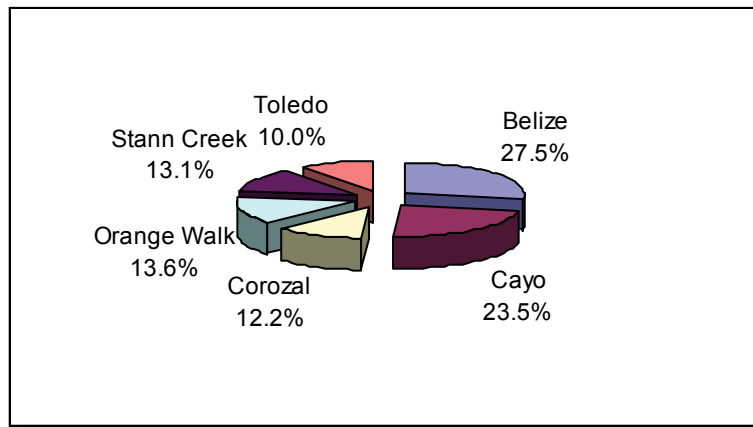
The Roman Catholic Management still continued to account for the major proportion of student enrolment in Belize's primary enrolment. This represents a total of 51.2% of those enrolled at the primary level compared to 14.6% in government institutions.

In a trend which mirrored that of the distribution of primary schools, almost a half of all primary school students enrolled during the 2004-05 school year were in the Belize and Cayo districts, with 27.5% and 23.5% of total enrolment, respectively (see Figure 9). The Orange Walk district accounted for a considerably smaller 13.6% of all primary school students. This was followed by Stann Creek (13.1%), Corozal (12.2%) and Toledo (10.0%).

Table 13B: Primary Enrolment by Gender, Management, District, and U/R Location 2003-04

Management	District & Urban/Rural Location												TOTAL		
	Belize		Cayo		Corozal		O. Walk		S. Creek		Toledo		Urban	Rural	ALL
TOTALS	13,518	3,626	6,865	7,722	1,943	5,739	4,378	4,336	2,187	5,541	1,231	5,023	30,122	31,987	62,109
Government	116	882	1,098	1,517	0	878	1,928	1,163	0	669	0	721	3,142	5,830	8,972
Roman Catholic	5,362	1,305	3,818	4,286	972	3,682	1,478	2,495	1,242	2,561	946	3,873	13,818	18,202	32,020
Anglican	2,360	163	378	261	144	0	321	0	277	432	0	68	3,480	924	4,404
Methodist	2,085	349	0	0	300	193	0	124	306	363	221	180	2,912	1,209	4,121
SDA	576	236	455	190	216	447	216	65	233	0	64	0	1,760	938	2,698
Nazarene	143	0	980	322	160	208	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,283	530	1,813
Assemblies of God	181	0	0	96	0	74	0	0	129	263	0	0	310	433	743
Community	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,011	0	0	0	1,011	1,011
Other	2,695	691	136	1,050	151	257	435	489	0	242	0	181	3,417	2,910	6,327
Males	6,846	1,889	3,454	4,024	960	2,881	2,263	2,219	1,154	2,847	640	2,543	15,317	16,403	31,720
Government	72	454	561	794	0	443	1,005	621	0	352	0	360	1,638	3,024	4,662
Roman Catholic	2,765	681	1,909	2,238	470	1,860	768	1,237	656	1,303	488	1,971	7,056	9,290	16,346
Anglican	1,176	89	206	133	79	0	174	0	141	240	0	33	1,776	495	2,271
Methodist	1,052	182	0	0	148	100	0	67	164	187	116	90	1,480	626	2,106
SDA	274	135	245	112	116	223	107	35	123	0	36	0	901	505	1,406
Nazarene	85	0	477	158	76	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	638	255	893
Assemblies of God	103	0	0	96	0	38	0	0	70	138	0	0	173	272	445
Community	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	499	0	0	0	499	499
Other	1,319	348	56	493	71	120	209	259	0	128	0	89	1,655	1,437	3,092
Females	6,672	1,737	3,411	3,698	983	2,858	2,115	2,117	1,033	2,694	591	2,480	14,805	15,584	30,389
Government	44	428	537	723	0	435	923	542	0	317	0	361	1,504	2,806	4,310
Roman Catholic	2,597	624	1,909	2,048	502	1,822	710	1,258	586	1,258	458	1,902	6,762	8,912	15,674
Anglican	1,184	74	172	128	65	0	147	0	136	192	0	35	1,704	429	2,133
Methodist	1,033	167	0	0	152	93	0	57	142	176	105	90	1,432	583	2,015
SDA	302	101	210	78	100	224	109	30	110	0	28	0	859	433	1,292
Nazarene	58	0	503	164	84	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	645	275	920
Assemblies of God	78	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	59	125	0	0	137	161	298
Community	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	512	0	0	0	512	512
Other	1,376	343	80	557	80	137	226	230	0	114	0	92	1,762	1,473	3,235

Figure 9: Distribution of Primary Enrolment by District 2004-05



7.3 REPETITION AND DROPOUT RATES:

7.3.1 PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Table 14A: Primary School Repetition Rate by District, Grade, and Gender 2003-04

DISTRICT	Beginners		Infant1		Infant 2		Std. 1		Std.2		Std. 3		Std. 4		Std. 5		Std. 6		ALL REPEATERS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	26	6.5%	1,476	17.5%	875	10.9%	858	11.1%	751	10.3%	705	10.6%	621	10.6%	536	8.0%	202	3.4%	6,050	9.7%
Belize	3	0.8%	338	13.6%	161	6.9%	140	5.7%	102	4.8%	118	5.8%	101	5.1%	99	5.4%	12	0.7%	1,074	6.3%
Cayo	5	2.6%	302	14.1%	170	8.7%	176	9.5%	189	9.7%	140	7.5%	131	7.7%	115	7.6%	38	2.7%	1,266	8.7%
Corozal	10	18.9%	182	16.9%	113	12.2%	102	10.3%	87	9.0%	121	12.0%	94	9.3%	82	9.3%	27	3.6%	818	10.6%
O. Walk	8	40.0%	191	14.8%	174	15.7%	161	14.8%	145	13.2%	105	10.0%	97	9.2%	111	10.2%	59	6.7%	1,051	12.1%
S. Creek	0	0.0%	244	20.2%	150	12.8%	141	12.7%	112	10.9%	139	14.5%	123	14.0%	67	9.0%	24	3.8%	1,000	12.9%
Toledo	0	0.0%	219	22.3%	107	11.7%	138	15.0%	116	13.8%	82	10.1%	75	11.5%	62	10.2%	42	7.9%	841	13.4%
Males	14	7.4%	819	17.3%	532	12.4%	527	12.2%	450	11.0%	440	11.0%	363	9.8%	310	9.3%	100	3.4%	3,555	11.2%
Belize	2	2.9%	188	14.5%	106	8.9%	85	6.8%	62	5.8%	79	7.7%	64	6.3%	59	6.6%	8	1.0%	653	7.5%
Cayo	3	3.8%	183	16.0%	109	11.1%	108	11.9%	119	11.9%	94	9.6%	87	10.1%	67	8.9%	15	2.0%	785	10.5%
Corozal	6	23.1%	100	19.1%	70	15.0%	62	12.6%	50	10.3%	69	12.8%	56	10.9%	43	10.2%	13	3.6%	469	12.2%
O. Walk	3	30.0%	107	16.5%	92	16.1%	100	16.3%	85	14.9%	65	12.1%	52	9.6%	64	11.7%	25	6.1%	593	13.2%
S. Creek	0	0.0%	124	19.4%	90	14.8%	88	15.4%	70	13.4%	82	16.6%	61	13.7%	37	9.5%	13	4.0%	565	14.1%
Toledo	0	0.0%	117	25.3%	65	14.5%	84	17.2%	64	14.5%	51	12.2%	43	12.8%	40	12.7%	26	9.5%	490	15.4%
Females	12	5.7%	657	16.0%	343	8.8%	331	8.9%	301	8.5%	265	7.9%	258	8.8%	226	6.8%	102	3.5%	2,495	8.2%
Belize	1	1.4%	150	12.7%	55	4.9%	55	4.6%	40	3.8%	39	3.9%	37	3.9%	40	4.3%	4	0.5%	421	5.0%
Cayo	2	2.0%	119	12.0%	61	6.3%	68	7.1%	70	7.4%	46	5.2%	44	5.2%	48	6.3%	23	3.6%	481	6.8%
Corozal	4	14.8%	82	14.9%	43	9.3%	40	8.0%	37	7.7%	52	11.0%	38	7.6%	39	8.4%	14	3.6%	349	9.1%
O. Walk	5	50.0%	84	13.0%	82	15.3%	61	12.9%	60	11.3%	40	7.8%	45	8.8%	47	8.8%	34	7.3%	458	10.8%
S. Creek	0	0.0%	120	21.2%	60	10.6%	53	9.9%	42	8.3%	57	12.3%	62	14.4%	30	8.4%	11	3.7%	435	11.7%
Toledo	0	0.0%	102	19.7%	42	9.0%	54	12.6%	52	13.0%	31	7.9%	32	10.2%	22	7.5%	16	6.2%	351	11.4%

Table 14B: Primary School Repetition Rate by District, Grade, and Gender 2002-03

DISTRICT	Beginners		Infant1		Infant 2		Std. 1		Std.2		Std. 3		Std. 4		Std. 5		Std. 6		ALL REPEATERS No. %	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Total	14	0.2%	1,370	17.2%	885	11.5%	821	11.1%	785	11.1%	671	10.4%	547	9.6%	497	0.8%	279	4.9%	5,869	9.8%
Belize	12	2.1%	327	13.2%	142	6.1%	131	5.3%	142	6.7%	87	4.3%	81	4.1%	71	3.9%	18	1.1%	1,011	5.9%
Cayo	2	1.0%	235	11.0%	170	8.7%	152	8.2%	148	7.6%	152	8.1%	107	6.3%	63	4.2%	52	3.7%	1,081	7.4%
Corozal	0	0.0%	181	16.8%	95	10.2%	79	8.0%	107	11.1%	99	9.8%	88	8.7%	80	9.0%	33	4.4%	762	9.9%
O. Walk	0	0.0%	195	15.1%	174	15.7%	162	14.9%	146	13.2%	105	10.0%	97	9.2%	111	10.2%	60	6.9%	1,050	12.1%
S. Creek	0	0.0%	218	18.1%	161	13.7%	167	15.1%	113	11.0%	127	13.3%	97	11.1%	88	11.8%	63	10.1%	1,034	13.4%
Toledo	0	0.0%	214	21.8%	143	15.6%	130	14.2%	129	15.3%	101	12.5%	77	11.8%	84	13.8%	53	10.0%	931	14.9%
Males	7	2.4%	782	17.3%	513	12.3%	502	12.2%	437	11.1%	406	10.6%	330	9.3%	287	8.7%	137	4.8%	3,401	11.1%
Belize	6	3.0%	182	14.3%	84	7.0%	81	7.2%	78	7.6%	51	4.9%	56	5.9%	42	4.7%	8	1.0%	588	6.9%
Cayo	1	1.1%	143	14.2%	113	12.7%	94	9.9%	99	10.1%	90	10.1%	77	9.0%	34	4.4%	32	4.8%	683	9.6%
Corozal	0	0.0%	95	18.4%	55	11.0%	47	10.0%	61	11.2%	65	11.8%	51	11.4%	48	1.3%	20	5.2%	442	11.5%
O. Walk	0	0.0%	110	18.3%	92	15.4%	100	17.0%	85	15.5%	65	11.8%	52	9.2%	64	11.8%	25	5.7%	593	13.4%
S. Creek	0	0.0%	125	19.3%	89	17.1%	102	18.8%	54	12.0%	83	17.5%	50	12.6%	48	13.3%	30	9.3%	581	15.6%
Toledo	0	0.0%	127	27.4%	80	17.4%	78	17.5%	60	15.5%	52	15.3%	44	13.1%	51	17.5%	22	8.7%	514	17.3%
Females	7	0.2%	588	15.2%	372	9.9%	319	8.9%	348	10.0%	265	8.4%	217	7.6%	210	0.7%	142	5.0%	2,468	8.4%
Belize	6	3.1%	145	11.8%	58	5.0%	50	4.8%	64	6.3%	36	3.8%	25	2.6%	29	3.3%	10	1.1%	423	5.1%
Cayo	1	1.3%	92	9.3%	57	6.3%	58	6.5%	49	5.8%	62	7.2%	30	3.9%	29	4.1%	20	3.4%	398	6.0%
Corozal	0	0.0%	86	15.9%	40	7.6%	32	6.6%	46	9.0%	34	6.7%	37	7.5%	32	7.0%	13	3.5%	320	8.2%
O. Walk	0	0.0%	85	14.9%	82	17.1%	62	11.9%	61	11.3%	40	8.1%	45	7.9%	47	9.1%	35	8.1%	457	11.1%
S. Creek	0	0.0%	93	16.1%	72	14.7%	65	12.6%	59	12.5%	44	10.7%	47	11.8%	40	12.3%	33	10.4%	453	12.9%
Toledo	0	0.0%	87	19.0%	63	15.3%	52	13.0%	69	17.6%	49	14.1%	33	10.8%	33	11.1%	31	13.2%	417	14.7%

For the 2003-04 school year the Toledo district exhibited the highest overall repetition rate with 13.4%, the lowest being Belize district with 6.3%. Of the total enrolment, 3,555 male students (11.2%) repeated a grade in contrast to 2,495 females (8.2%)

With a repetition rate of 17.5%, Infant 1 recorded the highest incidence of repetition for the period, this could be attributed to the fact that many primary schools retain students in this grade for two years. The lowest repetition rate was that of Standard 6 (3.4%).

Table 15A: Primary School Dropout Rate by District, Grade, and Gender 2003-04

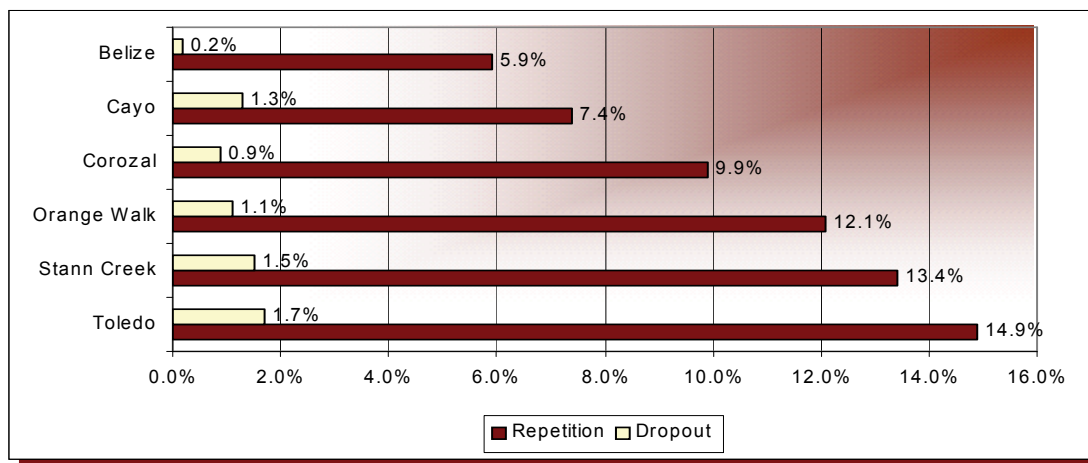
DISTRICT	GRADE																		ALL	
	Beginners		Infant1		Infant 2		Std. 1		Std.2		Std. 3		Std. 4		Std. 5		Std. 6		DROPOUTS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TOTAL	0	0.0%	24	0.3%	23	0.3%	24	0.3%	34	0.5%	69	1.0%	120	2.0%	156	2.3%	117	2.0%	567	0.9%
Belize	0	0.0%	3	0.1%	3	0.1%	4	0.2%	2	0.1%	4	0.2%	10	0.5%	17	0.9%	13	0.8%	56	0.3%
Cayo	0	0.0%	13	0.6%	13	0.7%	5	0.3%	17	0.9%	23	1.2%	34	2.0%	44	2.9%	38	2.7%	187	1.3%
Corozal	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	3	0.3%	6	0.6%	5	0.5%	24	2.7%	14	1.9%	56	0.7%
O. Walk	0	0.0%	4	0.3%	4	0.4%	7	0.6%	2	0.2%	9	0.9%	22	2.1%	30	2.8%	31	3.5%	109	1.3%
S. Creek	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	2	0.2%	4	0.4%	7	0.7%	10	1.0%	23	2.6%	19	2.5%	11	1.8%	77	1.0%
Toledo	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	2	0.2%	3	0.4%	17	2.1%	26	4.0%	22	3.6%	10	1.9%	82	1.3%
Males	0	0.0%	14	0.3%	15	0.4%	11	0.3%	19	0.5%	36	0.9%	63	1.7%	85	2.6%	69	2.3%	312	1.0%
Belize	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	3	0.3%	1	0.1%	2	0.2%	2	0.2%	6	0.6%	13	1.4%	13	1.6%	41	0.5%
Cayo	0	0.0%	8	0.7%	8	0.8%	3	0.3%	9	0.9%	10	1.0%	18	2.1%	23	3.1%	23	3.0%	102	1.4%
Corozal	0	0.0%	2	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.6%	5	1.0%	15	0.4%	7	1.9%	32	0.8%
O. Walk	0	0.0%	2	0.3%	3	0.5%	3	0.5%	1	0.2%	6	1.1%	12	2.2%	13	2.4%	17	4.1%	57	1.3%
S. Creek	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	3	0.5%	7	1.3%	6	1.2%	9	2.0%	11	2.8%	5	1.5%	43	1.1%
Toledo	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	9	2.2%	13	3.9%	10	3.2%	4	1.5%	37	1.2%
Females	0	0.0%	10	0.2%	8	0.2%	13	0.3%	15	0.4%	33	1.0%	57	2.0%	71	2.1%	48	1.6%	255	0.8%
Belize	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	0	0.0%	3	0.2%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	4	0.4%	4	0.4%	0	0.0%	15	0.2%
Cayo	0	0.0%	5	0.5%	5	0.5%	2	0.2%	8	0.8%	13	1.5%	16	1.9%	21	2.7%	15	2.3%	85	1.2%
Corozal	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.4%	3	0.6%	3	0.6%	0	0.0%	9	1.9%	7	1.8%	24	0.6%
O. Walk	0	0.0%	2	0.3%	1	0.2%	4	0.8%	1	0.2%	3	0.6%	10	2.0%	17	3.2%	14	3.0%	52	1.2%
S. Creek	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	4	0.9%	14	3.2%	8	2.2%	6	2.0%	34	0.9%
Toledo	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	3	0.8%	8	2.0%	13	4.1%	12	4.1%	6	2.3%	45	1.5%

A total of 567 dropouts (0.9%) were reported for the 2003-04 school year. Of this, some 312 were males and 255 were females. The dropout rate was slightly higher than that reported for the previous year by 0.1 percentage point or 1.0%. Dropout rates ranged from 0.2 percent in the Belize District to 1.7 percent in the Toledo District.

Table 15B: Primary School Dropout Rate by District, Grade, and Gender 2002-03

DISTRICT	GRADE																		ALL	
	Beginners		Infant1		Infant 2		Std. 1		Std.2		Std. 3		Std. 4		Std. 5		Std. 6		DROPOUTS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TOTAL	0	0.0%	45	0.5%	17	0.2%	45	0.6%	38	0.5%	52	0.7%	129	1.8%	161	2.5%	133	2.3%	620	1.0%
Belize	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	3	0.1%	2	0.1%	1	0.0%	2	0.1%	6	0.3%	14	0.8%	12	0.7%	41	0.2%
Cayo	0	0.0%	19	0.9%	10	0.5%	26	1.4%	8	0.4%	13	0.7%	30	1.8%	40	2.6%	41	2.9%	187	1.3%
Corozal	0	0.0%	3	0.3%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	4	0.4%	4	0.4%	17	1.7%	26	2.9%	16	2.1%	72	0.9%
O. Walk	0	0.0%	5	0.4%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	9	0.9%	18	1.7%	34	3.1%	28	3.2%	97	1.1%
S. Creek	0	0.0%	16	1.3%	2	0.2%	11	1.0%	16	1.6%	16	1.7%	33	3.8%	15	2.0%	6	1.0%	115	1.5%
Toledo	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	3	0.3%	8	1.0%	8	1.0%	25	3.8%	32	5.3%	30	5.6%	108	1.7%
Male	0	0.0%	27	0.6%	12	0.3%	25	0.6%	20	0.5%	29	0.8%	70	2.0%	91	2.8%	62	2.2%	336	1.1%
Belize	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	3	0.3%	11	1.2%	8	1.0%	27	0.3%
Cayo	0	0.0%	12	1.2%	8	0.9%	16	1.7%	6	0.6%	5	0.6%	19	2.2%	24	3.1%	17	2.6%	107	1.5%
Corozal	0	0.0%	2	0.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	2	0.4%	2	0.4%	9	2.0%	14	0.4%	6	1.6%	36	0.9%
O. Walk	0	0.0%	3	0.5%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	7	1.3%	11	1.9%	17	3.1%	15	3.4%	55	1.2%
S. Creek	0	0.0%	10	1.5%	1	0.2%	6	1.1%	7	1.6%	10	2.1%	15	3.8%	7	1.9%	3	0.9%	59	1.6%
Toledo	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	3	0.8%	4	1.2%	13	3.9%	18	6.2%	13	5.1%	52	1.7%
Female	0	0.0%	18	0.5%	5	0.1%	20	0.6%	18	0.5%	23	0.7%	59	2.1%	70	2.2%	71	2.5%	284	1.0%
Belize	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	3	0.3%	3	0.3%	4	0.4%	14	0.2%
Cayo	0	0.0%	7	0.7%	2	0.2%	10	1.1%	2	0.2%	8	0.9%	11	1.4%	16	2.3%	24	4.1%	80	1.2%
Corozal	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	2	0.4%	2	0.4%	8	1.6%	12	2.6%	10	2.7%	36	0.9%
O. Walk	0	0.0%	2	0.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	2	0.4%	7	1.2%	17	3.3%	13	3.0%	42	1.0%
S. Creek	0	0.0%	6	1.0%	1	0.2%	5	1.0%	9	1.9%	6	1.5%	18	4.5%	8	2.5%	3	0.9%	56	1.6%
Toledo	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	2	0.5%	5	1.3%	4	1.1%	12	3.9%	14	4.7%	17	7.3%	56	2.0%

It should be noted that the figures reported may not present an accurate description of primary school dropouts for the period, as many schools are unable to distinguish actual dropouts from the school system from students who have transferred to other schools.

Figure 10: Primary Schools' Repetition and Dropout Rates by District 2003-04

The Toledo district recorded the highest repetition and dropout rates for 2003-04 14.9% and 1.7%, respectively. In contrast, the Belize district recorded the lowest repetition and dropout rates of 5.9% and 0.2%, respectively.

7.4 PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS¹:

**Table 16A: Number of Primary School Teachers
by District, U/R Location, and Level of Training 2004-05**

District	Qualification														TOTAL	% Trained	% Fully Trained
	MEd	BEEd	Edu. Dp.	Cert. Edu.	LCP	ACP/AA.Edu	L2/2+1	Level 1	BA	Assoc.	First Class	High School	Second Class	Other			
TOTAL	28	156	13	59	43	101	724	251	30	523	416	315	3	14	2,676	51.4%	42.0%
Belize	10	63	7	18	23	32	196	54	14	153	96	92	1	4	763	52.8%	45.7%
Cayo	7	32	2	15	5	16	155	62	3	77	136	65	0	2	577	51.0%	40.2%
Corozal	4	20	0	6	2	10	142	26	4	79	30	14	0	1	338	62.1%	54.4%
Orange Walk	5	30	0	9	8	26	115	38	7	98	28	21	0	1	386	59.8%	50.0%
Stann Creek	2	5	2	8	4	12	65	35	0	85	49	56	1	3	327	40.7%	30.0%
Toledo	0	6	2	3	1	5	51	36	2	31	77	67	1	3	285	36.5%	23.9%
Urban	20	94	9	31	33	50	373	124	20	257	153	115	1	3	1,283	50.7%	47.5%
Belize	9	58	6	17	19	27	152	43	14	126	60	62	1	2	596	55.5%	48.3%
Cayo	6	12	2	8	4	5	83	32	1	39	58	21	0	0	271	56.1%	44.3%
Corozal	1	3	0	1	1	2	35	8	2	15	8	6	0	0	82	62.2%	52.4%
Orange Walk	2	16	0	4	6	12	63	15	3	50	13	6	0	1	191	61.8%	53.9%
Stann Creek	2	2	1	1	2	4	27	13	0	24	6	10	0	0	92	56.5%	42.4%
Toledo	0	3	0	0	1	0	13	13	0	3	8	10	0	0	51	58.8%	33.3%
Rural	8	62	4	28	10	51	351	127	10	266	263	200	2	11	1,393	46.0%	36.9%
Belize	1	5	1	1	4	5	44	11	0	27	36	30	0	2	167	43.1%	36.5%
Cayo	1	20	0	7	1	11	72	30	2	38	78	44	0	2	306	46.4%	36.6%
Corozal	3	17	0	5	1	8	107	18	2	64	22	8	0	1	256	62.1%	55.1%
Orange Walk	3	14	0	5	2	14	52	23	4	48	15	15	0	0	195	57.9%	46.2%
Stann Creek	0	3	1	7	2	8	38	22	0	61	43	46	1	3	235	34.5%	25.1%
Toledo	0	3	2	3	0	5	38	23	2	28	69	57	1	3	234	31.6%	21.8%

During the 2004-05 school year there was an increase of 33 teachers in the primary school system, a 1.2% increase from 2003-04. The data showed a slight decline of 0.7 percentage points in the number of trained and 0.6 percentage points for fully trained teachers.

As in previous years, the Corozal district had the highest proportion of trained teachers with 62.1% followed by Orange Walk 59.8%, Belize 52.8%, Cayo with 51.0%, Stann Creek with 40.7% and Toledo reported the lowest percentage of its trained teachers with 36.5%.

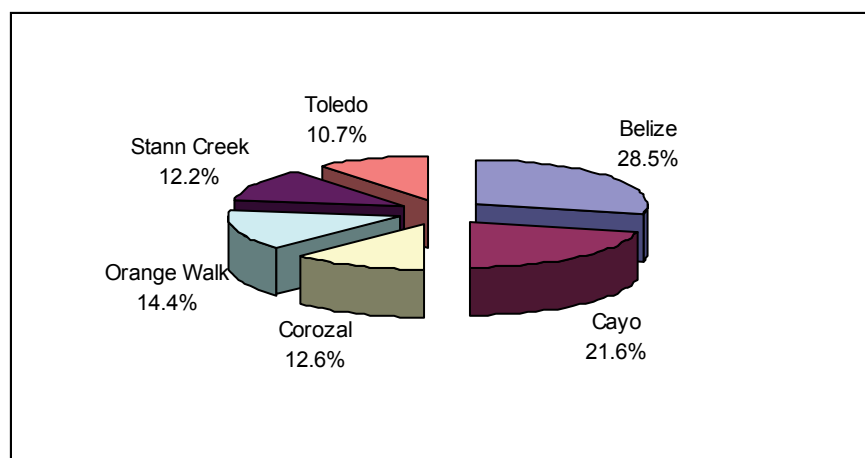
For the 2004-05 academic year, 42.0% of the primary school teaching force was fully trained. The Corozal district had the highest percentage of fully trained teachers with 54.4%, while the Toledo district reported the least with 23.9%.

1. % Trained = Level 1 and higher
Fully Trained = Level 2/2+1 and higher

**Table 16B: Number of Primary School Teachers
by District, U/R Location, and Level of Training 2003-04**

District	Qualification												TOTAL	%	%
	Trained						BA	Assoc.	First	High	Second	Other		Trained	Fully Trained
	MEd	BEd	Edu. Dip.	Cert. Edu.	L2/2+1	Level 1	BSc	Degree	Class	School	Class				
TOTAL	32	124	3	43	925	249	47	447	417	329	7	20	2,643	52.1%	42.6%
Belize	11	45	1	12	292	55	22	120	98	100	2	6	764	54.5%	47.3%
Cayo	5	25	1	9	179	60	11	65	141	56	0	3	555	50.3%	39.5%
Corozal	7	18	0	10	157	27	3	62	40	11	0	1	336	65.2%	57.1%
Orange Walk	6	25	0	4	146	43	6	93	27	35	1	2	388	57.7%	46.6%
Stann Creek	1	4	0	2	92	32	1	79	43	56	3	3	316	41.5%	31.3%
Toledo	2	7	1	6	59	32	4	28	68	71	1	5	284	37.7%	26.4%
Urban	20	75	2	22	512	119	32	219	145	123	3	3	1,275	58.8%	49.5%
Belize	10	41	1	10	238	39	21	97	61	72	2	2	594	57.1%	50.5%
Cayo	5	10	1	6	92	36	4	36	50	21	0	1	262	57.3%	43.5%
Corozal	2	2	0	1	44	7	2	14	9	2	0	0	83	67.5%	59.0%
Orange Walk	3	16	0	2	77	17	3	50	11	12	1	0	192	59.9%	51.0%
Stann Creek	0	1	0	0	44	15	0	18	5	13	0	0	96	62.5%	46.9%
Toledo	0	5	0	3	17	5	2	4	9	3	0	0	48	62.5%	52.1%
Rural	12	49	1	21	413	130	15	228	272	206	4	17	1,368	45.8%	36.3%
Belize	1	4	0	2	54	16	1	23	37	28	0	4	170	45.3%	35.9%
Cayo	0	15	0	3	87	24	7	29	91	35	0	2	293	44.0%	35.8%
Corozal	5	16	0	9	113	20	1	48	31	9	0	1	253	64.4%	56.5%
Orange Walk	3	9	0	2	69	26	3	43	16	23	0	2	196	55.6%	42.3%
Stann Creek	1	3	0	2	48	17	1	61	38	43	3	3	220	32.3%	24.5%
Toledo	2	2	1	3	42	27	2	24	59	68	1	5	236	32.6%	21.2%

Figure 11: Distribution of Primary School Teachers by District 2004-05



The Belize and Cayo districts accounted for half of all teachers in primary schools. The remaining four districts ranged from 14.4% of the total teaching force in the Orange Walk district to 10.7% in the Toledo District.

7.5 STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO:

**Table 17: Student-Teacher Ratio in Primary Schools
by District and Urban/Rural Location 2004-05 and 2003-04**

District	2004-05			2003-04		
	Urban	Rural	Overall	Urban	Rural	Overall
Overall	23.9	23.6	23.7	23.6	23.4	23.5
Belize	23.2	21.8	22.9	22.8	21.3	22.4
Cayo	25.6	26.2	25.9	26.2	26.4	26.3
Corozal	25.4	22.2	23.0	23.4	22.7	22.9
Orange Walk	22.8	22.1	22.4	22.8	22.1	22.5
Stann Creek	24.2	25.9	25.4	22.8	25.2	24.5
Toledo	23.9	21.8	22.2	25.6	21.3	22.0

The overall student-teacher ratio (STR) for the 2004-05 school year stood at 23.7, a slight increase from the previous year's ratio of 23.5. Improvements were recorded in the STR for two rural areas, namely, the Cayo and Corozal districts. As can be seen, the overall ratio increased by 0.2 percentage points to 23.6 in rural areas when compared to 23.4 in 2003-04.

During the three year period the Cayo district continued to report the most notable change in student-teacher ratio, that improved from 29.3 in 2002-03* to 26.3 in 2003-04 to 25.9 in 2004-05. Another district that reported an improvement in an urban community during the period under review was the Orange Walk district.

Overall, the lowest student-teacher ratio was recorded in the Toledo district with 22.2 and the highest in the Cayo district with 25.9.

*See the 2003-04 Education Statistical Digest

8.0 TRANSITION RATE:

8.1 TRANSITION RATE FROM PRIMARY TO SECONDARY

Table 18A: Transition Rate to Secondary School 2004-05

District	Enrolment		Standard 6		Dropouts		Graduates		New Entrants		Transition Rate		
	M	F	Repeaters		M	F	M	F	Form 1 & Prep		M	F	Overall
Total	2,956	2,919	100	102	69	48	2,787	2,769	2,461	2,374	88.3%	85.7%	87.0%
Belize	816	862	8	4	13	0	795	858	752	807	94.6%	94.1%	94.3%
Cayo	764	642	15	23	23	15	726	604	620	519	85.4%	85.9%	85.6%
Corozal	365	391	13	14	7	7	345	370	269	257	78.0%	69.5%	73.6%
O. Walk	412	466	25	34	17	14	370	418	316	323	85.4%	77.3%	81.1%
S. Creek	324	301	13	11	5	6	306	284	272	248	88.9%	87.3%	88.1%
Toledo	275	257	26	16	4	6	245	235	232	220	94.7%	93.6%	94.2%

Table 18B: Transition Rate to Secondary School 2003-04

District	Prep & Form 1						Standard 6				"Sec Pool"		Transition Rate		
	Enrolment		Repeaters		New Entrants		Enrolment		Repeaters		"Sec Pool"				
	2003-04		2002-03		2003-04		2002-03		2002-03		2002-03		M	F	Overall
Total	2,524	2,550	263	225	2,261	2,325	2,877	2,849	137	141	2,740	2,708	82.5%	85.9%	84.2%
Belize	803	966	79	92	724	874	825	916	8	10	817	906	88.6%	96.5%	92.7%
Cayo	599	507	62	30	537	477	660	585	32	20	628	565	85.5%	84.4%	85.0%
Corozal	287	292	38	28	249	264	383	367	20	13	363	354	68.6%	74.6%	71.5%
Orange Walk	341	340	46	41	295	299	435	430	25	34	410	396	72.0%	75.5%	73.7%
Stann Creek	290	271	22	20	268	251	321	317	30	33	291	284	92.1%	88.4%	90.3%
Toledo	204	174	16	14	188	160	253	234	22	31	231	203	81.4%	78.8%	80.2%

The rate of transition from primary to secondary schools for 2004-05 increased from 84.2% to 87.0%. This overall upturn was the result of the decreased number of repeaters at the Form 1 level. The opening of a new secondary school further boosted this increase in transition rate.

Transition rates increased in the Belize, Cayo, Orange Walk, Corozal and Toledo districts, with the most notable increase being in the Toledo District from 80.2% to 94.2%. The Stann Creek district recorded a decline in transition rates from 90.3% to 88.1%.

9.0 SECONDARY EDUCATION:

9.1 NUMBER OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Table 19A: Number of Secondary Schools by District, Management*, Denomination, and U/R Location 2004-05

Management/ Denomination	District & Urban/Rural Location												TOTAL		
	Belize		Cayo		Corozal		O/Walk		S/Creek		Toledo		U	R	All
	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R			
Government	3	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	6	7	13
Gov't-Aided Commun.	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	0	5
Gov't-Aided Denom.	8	1	5	1	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	17	5	22
Catholic	3	0	4	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	10	1	11
Anglican	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Methodist	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
SDA	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
Nazarene	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Other	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	4	3	7
Priv./Spec. Assisted	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5
Presbyterian	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Other	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
ALL SCHOOLS	14	4	7	3	1	5	4	1	2	2	1	1	29	16	45

Table 19B: Number of Secondary Schools by District, Management*, Denomination, and U/R Location 2003-04

Management/ Denomination	District & Urban/Rural Location												TOTAL		
	Belize		Cayo		Corozal		O/Walk		S/Creek		Toledo		U	R	All
	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R			
Government	3	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	6	7	13
Gov't-Aided Commun.	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	0	5
Gov't-Aided Denom.	8	1	5	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	17	4	21
Catholic	3	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	10
Anglican	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Methodist	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
SDA	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
Nazarene	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Other	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5
Priv./Spec. Assisted	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5
Presbyterian	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Other	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
ALL SCHOOLS	14	4	7	3	1	4	4	1	2	2	1	1	29	15	44

In the 2004-05 school year, a total of 45 secondary schools were recorded throughout the country, an increase of one from the 2003-04 school year. This increase was the combined result of the opening of one new school in the Corozal District (St. Viator Vocational High School).

Of all secondary schools recorded for the 2004-05 school year less than 36.0% were rural

*Management categories:

Government = fully funded and managed by government

Govt.-Aided Community = Community managed with teacher salaries paid by government

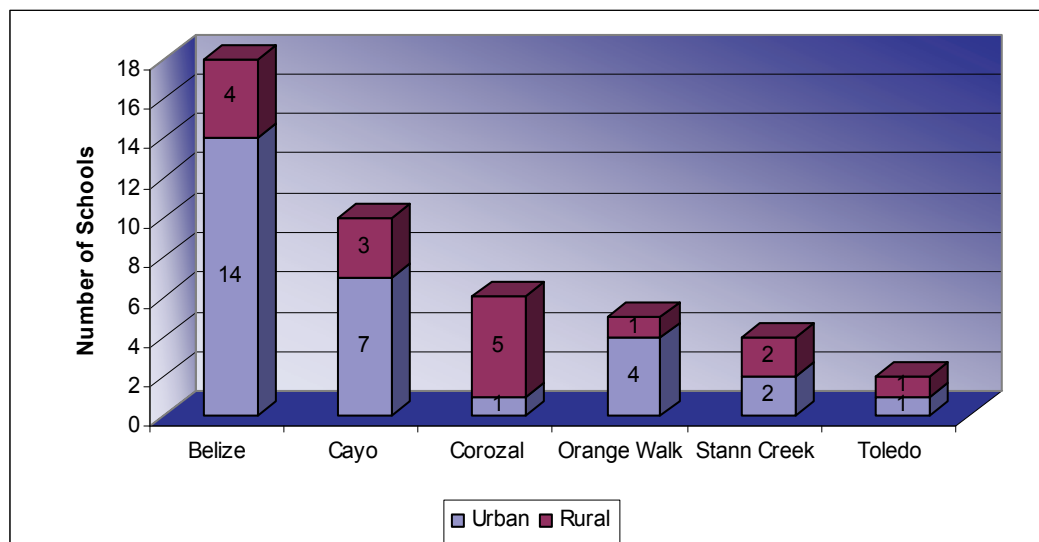
Govt.-Aided Denominational = Managed by a specific church with teacher salaries paid by government

Specially-Assisted = Given only a small grant towards expenses by government

Private = Receiving no financial assistance from government

schools. Some 14 urban schools were located in the Belize District, of which 12 were within Belize City, with 2 in San Pedro. The Cayo district had ten high schools of which seven were located in urban areas.

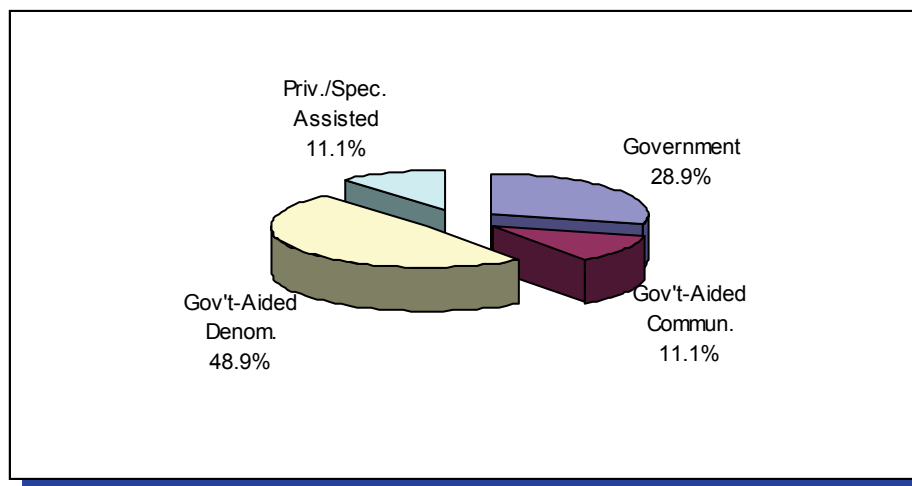
Figure 12: Distribution of Secondary Schools by District and U/R Location 2004-05



During the period, some 40.0% of all secondary schools in the country were located in the Belize district. It can be recalled that in 2002/03 the Orange Walk District considerably increased its share of the country's total schools. For the 2004-05 school year, the percentage of schools located in the Corozal District grew from 11.1% in 2003-04 to 13.3% in 2004-05. Stann Creek and Toledo remain the two districts accounting for the smallest proportions of total schools, with 8.9% and 4.4%, respectively.

Government-aided Denominational and Community schools, which receive tuition grants and partial salary payments (70%) from the Government of Belize, together comprised 60.0% of all secondary schools during 2004-05 (see Figure 13). Another 28.9%, consisted of 13 schools that are completely managed and funded by the Government of Belize. The remaining 11.1%, consisting of private and specially-assisted secondary schools.

Figure 13: Distribution of Secondary Schools by Management 2004-05



9.2 SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT:

Table 20A: Secondary Enrolment by District, Form, and Gender 2004-05

District	Prep		Form 1		Form 2		Form 3		Form 4		TOTAL		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	ALL
TOTAL	24	19	2,680	2,514	2,080	2,172	1,752	1,947	1,366	1,615	7,883	8,267	16,150
Belize	0	0	832	910	724	819	589	740	456	629	2,601	3,098	5,699
Cayo	0	0	672	542	474	442	397	454	323	349	1,866	1,787	3,653
Corozal	0	0	304	300	251	286	243	245	188	191	986	1,022	2,008
O. Walk	0	0	335	309	268	271	205	236	172	195	980	1,011	1,991
S. Creek	5	19	330	255	199	219	174	164	117	161	825	818	1,643
Toledo	0	0	207	198	164	135	144	108	110	90	625	531	1,156

Table 20B: Secondary Enrolment by District, Form, and Gender 2003-04

District	Prep		Form 1		Form 2		Form 3		Form 4		TOTAL		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	ALL
TOTAL	86	32	2,469	2,515	2,005	2,047	1,649	1,920	1,183	1,485	7,360	7,999	15,359
Belize	16	0	787	967	695	764	566	749	395	556	2,459	3,036	5,495
Cayo	0	0	599	507	428	456	395	425	292	333	1,714	1,721	3,435
Corozal	0	0	295	301	242	268	210	214	171	183	918	966	1,884
O. Walk	0	0	332	327	283	278	203	239	133	160	951	1,004	1,955
S. Creek	38	32	252	239	175	166	148	182	94	152	707	771	1,478
Toledo	0	0	204	174	182	115	127	111	98	101	611	501	1,112

As schools continued to expand their student populations during the period from 2003-04 to 2004-05, total enrolment in secondary schools increased by 791 (5.2%) from 15,359 to 16,150.

The number of males in secondary schools grew by some 523 or 7.1%. Notwithstanding this growth in male enrolment; however, female enrolment continued to exceed that of males by some 384 (see Tables 20A and 20B). It should be noted that the Cayo, Stann Creek and Toledo Districts showed a higher incidence of male enrolment.

Table 21A: Secondary Enrolment by Age, Form, and Gender 2004-05

Age	Prep		Form 1		Form 2		Form 3		Form 4		TOTAL		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	ALL
TOTAL	5	19	2,680	2,514	2,080	2,172	1,752	1,947	1,366	1,615	7,883	8,267	16,150
<11	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
11	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	9
12	0	2	182	291	18	18	0	1	0	0	200	312	512
13	0	0	731	882	205	259	10	11	0	0	946	1,152	2,098
14	0	3	905	753	545	742	156	232	8	17	1,614	1,747	3,361
15	2	7	517	407	644	657	482	638	117	181	1,762	1,890	3,652
16	2	5	227	123	417	317	517	605	326	517	1,489	1,567	3,056
17	1	2	79	35	165	113	347	289	417	496	1,009	935	1,944
18	0	0	21	7	55	50	153	117	295	250	524	424	948
19	0	0	5	6	23	6	47	30	125	96	200	138	338
20+	0	0	5	6	8	10	40	24	78	58	131	98	229

Table 21B: Secondary Enrolment by Age, Form, and Gender 2003-04

Age	Form										TOTAL		
	Prep		Form 1		Form 2		Form 3		Form 4		M	F	ALL
TOTAL	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	ALL
TOTAL	54	32	2,469	2,515	2,005	2,047	1,649	1,920	1,183	1,485	7,360	7,999	15,359
<11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	1	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	11	13
12	0	1	217	306	9	12	0	1	0	0	226	320	546
13	8	2	647	833	174	251	6	29	0	2	835	1,117	1,952
14	29	15	765	754	577	656	151	208	11	12	1,533	1,645	3,178
15	12	11	507	397	561	632	398	580	96	174	1,574	1,794	3,368
16	3	1	236	139	407	339	478	588	293	448	1,417	1,515	2,932
17	1	1	74	59	175	109	367	321	345	439	962	929	1,891
18	1	0	16	9	56	33	169	129	248	228	490	399	889
19	0	0	3	4	30	11	54	40	123	117	210	172	382
20+	0	1	3	4	15	3	26	24	67	65	111	97	208

Table 22A: Secondary Enrolment by Management, Gender, District, and U/R Location 2004-05

Management	District & Urban/Rural Location												TOTAL		
	Belize		Cayo		Corozal		O. Walk		S. Creek		Toledo		U	R	All
TOTAL	5,274	425	3,319	334	862	1,146	1,790	201	938	705	756	400	12,939	3,211	16,150
Government	1,615	308	1,432	0	0	497	798	201	0	705	0	400	3,845	2,111	5,956
Gov't-Aided Commun.	439	0	0	0	759	0	0	0	525	0	756	0	2,479	0	2,479
Gov't-Aided Denom.	3,106	117	1,887	240	103	570	992	0	413	0	0	0	6,501	927	7,428
Priv/Spec. Assisted	114	0	0	94	0	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	173	287
Males:	2,368	233	1,693	173	409	577	857	123	427	398	424	201	6,178	1,705	7,883
Government	808	166	755	0	0	259	421	123	0	398	0	201	1,984	1,147	3,131
Gov't-Aided Commun.	228	0	0	0	349	0	0	0	246	0	424	0	1,247	0	1,247
Gov't-Aided Denom.	1,266	67	938	121	60	281	436	0	181	0	0	0	2,881	469	3,350
Priv/Spec. Assisted	66	0	0	52	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	89	155
Females:	2,906	192	1,626	161	453	569	933	78	511	307	332	199	6,761	1,506	8,267
Government	807	142	677	0	0	238	377	78	0	307	0	199	1,861	964	2,825
Gov't-Aided Commun.	211	0	0	0	410	0	0	0	279	0	332	0	1,232	0	1,232
Gov't-Aided Denom.	1,840	50	949	119	43	289	556	0	232	0	0	0	3,620	458	4,078
Priv/Spec. Assisted	48	0	0	42	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	84	132

Some 7,428 students, or 46.0% of the total enrolment for the 2004-05 academic year, attended Government-Aided Denominational secondary institutions compared with 43.4% in 2003-04. In rural areas, most secondary schools are government schools. As a result, 2,111 students or 67.9% of all rural secondary school students were enrolled in Government secondary schools. This was a slight increase from the previous year when 1,984 students or 65.6% of the total rural enrollment was attending a government funded and managed school.

As in previous years, the Corozal district continues to have a higher proportion of its secondary enrolment in rural areas, amounting to approximately 57.1 % of the district's total enrolment, reflecting the fact that three of four secondary schools in this district are located in rural areas.

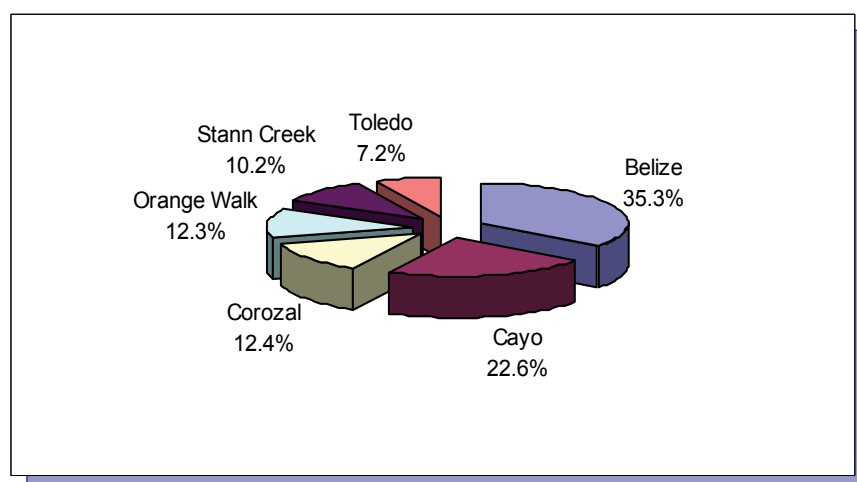
It should be noted that the Belmopan Baptist and Belize Christian Academy have relocated out of the Belmopan area and are now considered rural schools. Making them the only two rural secondary schools in the Cayo District.

Table 22B: Secondary Enrolment by Management, Gender, District, and U/R Location 2003-04

Management	District & Urban/Rural Location												TOTAL		
	Belize		Cayo		Corozal		O. Walk		S. Creek		Toledo		Urban	Rural	All
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural			
TOTAL	5,072	423	3,121	314	815	1,069	1,766	189	870	608	691	421	12,335	3,024	15,359
Government	1,477	289	1,419	0	0	477	838	189	0	608	301	421	4,035	1,984	6,019
Gov't-Aided Commun.	438	0	0	0	755	0	0	0	472	0	390	0	2,055	0	2,055
Gov't-Aided Denom.	3,056	131	1,702	236	0	531	606	0	398	0	0	0	5,762	898	6,660
Priv/Spec. Assisted	101	3	0	78	60	61	322	0	0	0	0	0	483	142	625
Males:	2,243	216	1,545	169	394	524	832	119	369	338	390	221	5,773	1,587	7,360
Government	727	149	700	0	0	251	430	119	0	338	0	221	1,857	1,078	2,935
Gov't-Aided Commun.	238	0	0	0	361	0	0	0	202	0	390	0	1,191	0	1,191
Gov't-Aided Denom.	1,229	66	845	119	0	246	242	0	167	0	0	0	2,483	431	2,914
Priv/Spec. Assisted	49	1	0	50	33	27	160	0	0	0	0	0	242	78	320
Females:	2,829	207	1,576	145	421	545	934	70	501	270	301	200	6,562	1,437	7,999
Government	750	140	719	0	0	226	408	70	0	270	301	200	2,178	906	3,084
Gov't-Aided Commun.	200	0	0	0	394	0	0	0	270	0	0	0	864	0	864
Gov't-Aided Denom.	1,827	65	857	117	0	285	364	0	231	0	0	0	3,279	467	3,746
Priv/Spec. Assisted	52	2	0	28	27	34	162	0	0	0	0	0	241	64	305

Growth in secondary enrolment was concentrated mainly in the Belize and Cayo districts urban schools, which recorded increases of 202 (3.9%) and 198(6.3%), respectively. In each of the six district enrolment increased in both urban and rural areas. Despite the fact that almost a half of the country's secondary schools are located in the Belize district, this district accounted for only 35.3% of total enrolment. The Cayo district followed with 22.6%, while Toledo accounted for the smallest portion of the country's total enrolment (7.2%).

Figure 14: Distribution of Secondary Enrolment by District 2004-05



9.3 Repetition and Dropout:

Table 23A: Secondary School Repetition Rate by Form, District, and Gender 2003-

Form	District												ALL REPEATERS	
	Belize		Cayo		Corozal		O/Walk		S/Creek		Toledo		No.	%
ALL REPEATERS	406	7.4%	282	8.2%	120	6.4%	166	8.5%	149	10.1%	82	7.4%	1,205	7.8%
Prep	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Form 1	126	7.2%	88	8.0%	40	6.7%	74	11.2%	37	7.5%	35	9.3%	400	8.0%
Form 2	110	7.5%	67	7.6%	37	7.3%	55	9.8%	56	16.4%	26	8.8%	351	8.7%
Form 3	129	9.8%	97	11.8%	29	6.8%	32	7.2%	41	12.4%	17	7.1%	345	9.7%
Form 4	41	4.3%	30	4.8%	14	4.0%	5	1.7%	15	6.1%	4	2.0%	109	4.1%
Male	217	8.8%	173	10.1%	70	7.6%	115	12.1%	89	12.6%	41	6.7%	705	9.6%
Prep	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Form 1	61	7.8%	57	9.5%	23	7.8%	54	16.3%	27	10.7%	14	6.9%	236	9.6%
Form 2	72	10.4%	46	10.7%	17	7.0%	39	13.8%	34	19.4%	17	9.7%	225	11.2%
Form 3	65	11.5%	52	13.2%	21	10.0%	17	8.4%	24	16.2%	7	4.7%	186	11.3%
Form 4	19	4.8%	18	6.2%	9	5.3%	5	3.8%	4	4.3%	3	3.1%	58	4.9%
Female	189	6.2%	109	6.3%	50	5.2%	51	5.1%	60	7.8%	41	8.2%	500	6.3%
Prep	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Form 1	65	6.7%	31	6.1%	17	5.6%	20	6.1%	10	4.2%	21	12.1%	164	6.5%
Form 2	38	5.0%	21	4.6%	20	7.5%	16	5.8%	22	13.3%	9	7.8%	126	6.2%
Form 3	64	8.5%	45	10.6%	8	3.7%	15	6.3%	17	9.3%	10	9.0%	159	8.3%
Form 4	22	4.0%	12	3.6%	5	2.7%	0	0.0%	11	7.2%	1	1.0%	51	3.4%

Table 23B: Secondary School Repetition Rate by Form, District, and Gender 2002-

Form	District												ALL REPEATERS	
	Belize		Cayo		Corozal		O/Walk		S/Creek		Toledo		No.	%
ALL REPEATERS	381	7.0%	159	5.1%	155	9.1%	213	11.3%	135	9.5%	57	5.6%	1,100	7.5%
Prep	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Form 1	161	9.1%	65	6.5%	66	11.2%	80	11.1%	38	9.4%	30	8.1%	440	9.1%
Form 2	87	5.8%	43	5.1%	39	8.7%	57	12.2%	35	9.9%	16	5.6%	277	7.1%
Form 3	106	8.8%	19	2.7%	34	9.3%	70	16.4%	47	14.7%	10	4.4%	286	8.8%
Form 4	27	2.8%	32	5.6%	16	5.4%	6	2.2%	15	5.7%	1	0.8%	97	3.9%
Males	214	8.5%	101	6.5%	89	10.2%	109	11.4%	61	9.2%	32	5.7%	606	8.5%
Prep	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Form 1	77	9.5%	45	8.7%	38	12.5%	42	10.9%	20	9.3%	16	7.7%	238	9.7%
Form 2	55	7.9%	26	6.2%	19	8.6%	27	12.2%	15	9.5%	12	7.3%	154	8.2%
Form 3	66	11.9%	11	3.3%	24	12.7%	35	16.8%	21	14.9%	4	3.5%	161	10.5%
Form 4	16	3.7%	19	6.6%	8	5.2%	5	3.6%	5	4.4%	0	0.0%	53	4.4%
Females	167	5.6%	58	3.7%	66	7.9%	104	11.2%	74	9.8%	25	5.5%	494	6.6%
Prep	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Form 1	84	8.8%	20	4.1%	28	9.8%	38	11.5%	18	9.5%	14	8.6%	202	8.4%
Form 2	32	4.0%	17	4.0%	20	8.8%	30	12.2%	20	10.2%	4	3.3%	123	6.1%
Form 3	40	6.1%	8	2.2%	10	5.6%	35	16.1%	26	14.6%	6	5.3%	125	7.3%
Form 4	11	2.0%	13	4.5%	8	5.5%	1	0.7%	10	6.7%	1	1.7%	44	3.3%

Data for the 2003-04 school year showed a repetition rate of 7.8% (1,205 repeaters) (Table:23A) an increase when compared to 7.5% (1,100 repeaters) (Table:23B) in 2002-03. During the period under review, the Stann Creek District exhibited the highest repetition rate with 10.1% followed by Orange Walk (8.5%), Cayo (8.2%), Belize (7.4%), Toledo (7.4%) and Corozal (6.4%). There were a total of 705 male students that repeated a grade as compared to 606 male students in 2002-03. In the case of females, there were 500 females that repeated a grade in 2003-04 compared to 494 females in 2002-03.

With an increase in the repetition rate from the previous year, there was a higher incidence of repetition at all levels with the exception of Form 1. As with previous years, females tended to be less likely to repeat a grade when compared to males, however, a large percentage of females were repeating Form 3 (8.3% or 159 female students).

Table 24A: Secondary School Dropout Rate by Form, District, and Gender 2003-04

Form	District												ALL	
	Belize		Cayo		Corozal		O/Walk		S/Creek		Toledo		DROPOUTS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
ALL DROPOUTS	311	5.7%	331	9.6%	96	5.1%	123	6.3%	91	6.2%	50	4.5%	1,002	6.5%
Prep	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	13	18.6%	0	0.0%	13	15.1%
Form 1	111	6.3%	152	13.7%	39	6.5%	49	7.4%	36	7.3%	25	6.6%	412	8.3%
Form 2	95	6.5%	82	9.3%	27	5.3%	45	8.0%	10	2.9%	12	4.0%	271	6.7%
Form 3	81	6.2%	80	9.8%	21	5.0%	25	5.7%	19	5.8%	8	3.4%	234	6.6%
Form 4	24	2.5%	17	2.7%	9	2.5%	4	1.4%	13	5.3%	5	2.5%	72	2.7%
Male	146	5.9%	187	10.9%	48	5.2%	61	6.4%	54	7.6%	29	4.7%	525	7.1%
Prep	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	21.1%	0	0.0%	8	14.8%
Form 1	51	6.5%	99	16.5%	20	6.8%	24	7.2%	27	10.7%	15	7.4%	236	9.6%
Form 2	47	6.8%	46	10.7%	9	3.7%	22	7.8%	5	2.9%	7	4.0%	136	6.8%
Form 3	35	6.2%	34	8.6%	13	6.2%	15	7.4%	10	6.8%	4	2.7%	111	6.7%
Form 4	13	3.3%	8	2.7%	6	3.5%	0	0.0%	4	4.3%	3	3.1%	34	2.9%
Female	165	5.4%	144	8.4%	48	5.0%	62	6.2%	37	4.8%	21	4.2%	477	6.0%
Prep	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	15.6%	0	0.0%	5	15.6%
Form 1	60	6.2%	53	10.5%	19	6.3%	25	7.6%	9	3.8%	10	5.7%	176	7.0%
Form 2	48	6.3%	36	7.9%	18	6.7%	23	8.3%	5	3.0%	5	4.3%	135	6.6%
Form 3	46	6.1%	46	10.8%	8	3.7%	10	4.2%	9	4.9%	4	3.6%	123	6.4%
Form 4	11	2.0%	9	2.7%	3	1.6%	4	2.5%	9	5.9%	2	2.0%	38	2.6%

Dropout data for secondary schools indicated a decline in the overall dropout rate from 7.3% in 2002-03 to 6.5% in 2003-04 (see Tables 24A and Tables 24B). This also reflected an overall decrease in the number of students recorded as having dropped out of the system from 1,074 to 1,002. The total number of male dropouts in 2003-04 was 525, compared to 626 in 2002-03. Conversely, the number of females that dropped out increased from 448 to 477.

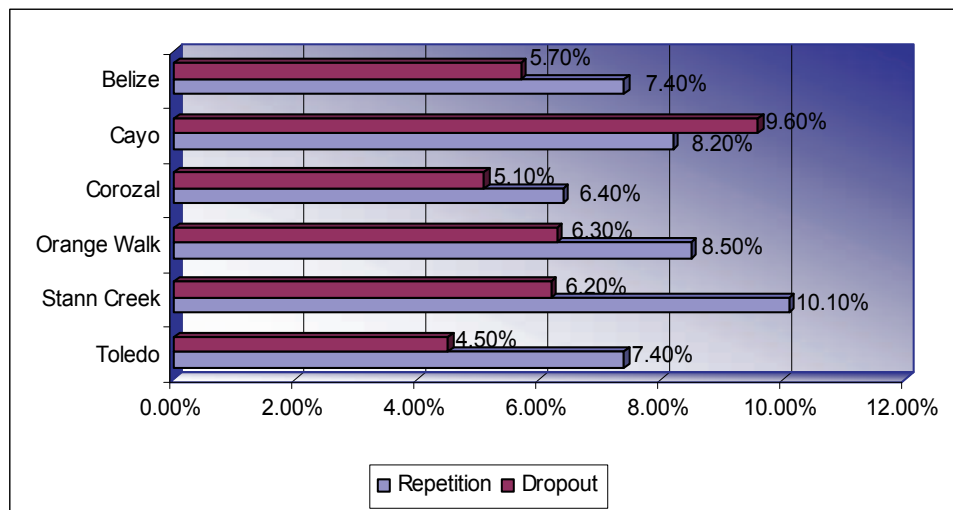
Furthermore, the Preparatory grade dropout rate was the highest with 15.1% followed by Form I with 8.3%, Form II with 6.7%, Form III with 6.6% and Form IV with 2.7%. Dropout figures clearly signal a positive decline from 2001/02 to 2003/04 by approximately 4.2 percentage points.

Table 24B: Secondary School Dropout Rate by Form, District, and Gender 2002-03

Form	District												ALL DROPOUTS	
	Belize		Cayo		Corozal		O/Walk		S/Creek		Toledo		No.	%
ALL DROPOUTS	361	6.6%	240	7.7%	113	6.6%	144	7.6%	166	11.7%	50	4.9%	1,074	7.3%
Prep	6	37.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	30	39.5%	0	0.0%	36	34.3%
Form 1	182	10.3%	80	8.0%	50	8.5%	85	11.8%	53	13.1%	24	6.5%	474	9.8%
Form 2	89	6.0%	81	9.6%	36	8.0%	21	4.5%	41	11.6%	10	3.5%	278	7.1%
Form 3	58	4.8%	63	8.9%	19	5.2%	29	6.8%	32	10.0%	11	4.8%	212	6.5%
Form 4	26	2.7%	16	2.8%	8	2.7%	9	3.3%	10	3.8%	5	3.9%	74	2.9%
Males	212	8.4%	128	8.2%	75	8.6%	91	9.5%	91	13.7%	29	5.2%	626	8.8%
Prep	4	16.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	15	42.9%	0	0.0%	19	31.7%
Form 1	115	14.2%	46	8.9%	36	11.8%	58	15.0%	34	15.7%	14	6.8%	303	12.4%
Form 2	42	6.1%	46	10.9%	23	10.4%	12	5.4%	18	11.4%	7	4.2%	148	7.9%
Form 3	31	5.6%	25	7.5%	12	6.3%	17	8.2%	19	13.5%	7	6.1%	111	7.2%
Form 4	20	4.6%	11	3.8%	4	2.6%	4	2.9%	5	4.4%	1	1.4%	45	3.7%
Females	149	5.0%	112	7.1%	38	4.6%	53	5.7%	75	9.9%	21	4.6%	448	6.0%
Prep	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	15	36.6%	0	0.0%	17	37.8%
Form 1	67	7.0%	34	7.0%	14	4.9%	27	8.2%	19	10.0%	10	6.1%	171	7.1%
Form 2	47	5.9%	35	8.2%	13	5.7%	9	3.7%	23	11.7%	3	2.5%	130	6.5%
Form 3	27	4.1%	38	10.2%	7	3.9%	12	5.5%	13	7.3%	4	3.5%	101	5.9%
Form 4	6	1.1%	5	1.7%	4	2.8%	5	3.4%	5	3.4%	4	6.9%	29	2.2%

The Stann Creek district recorded the highest repetition rate (10.1%) while the Corozal district recorded the lowest rate of repetition of only 6.4%. On the other hand, the Cayo district recorded the highest rate for dropouts with 9.6% while the Toledo district recorded the lowest dropout rate of 4.5% (See Figure 15 below).

Figure 15: Secondary Schools' Repetition and Dropout Rates by District 2003-04



9.4 SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS:

**Table 25A: Number of Secondary School Teachers
by District, Gender, Management, and Qualification 2004-05**

District	Government						Management and Qualification												ALL SCHOOLS						TOTAL
	GT	G	T	O	GT	G	T	O	GT	G	T	O	GT	G	T	O	GT	G	T	O	GT	G	T	O	
TOTAL	99	72	24	216	48	40	21	55	160	149	27	153	23	17	6	21	330	278	78	445	330	278	78	445	1,131
Belize	44	28	8	63	6	5	3	16	114	55	16	71	1	2	1	0	165	90	28	150	165	90	28	150	433
Cayo	26	7	10	42	0	0	2	0	29	66	6	29	9	8	1	10	64	81	19	81	64	81	19	81	245
Corozal	9	7	0	21	20	9	11	12	7	5	1	21	3	4	0	7	39	25	12	61	39	25	12	61	137
Orange Walk	9	17	4	36	0	0	0	0	9	10	0	24	10	3	4	4	28	30	8	64	28	30	8	64	130
Stann Creek	5	3	1	40	6	14	5	10	1	13	4	8	0	0	0	0	12	30	10	58	12	30	10	58	110
Toledo	6	10	1	14	16	12	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	22	1	31	22	22	1	31	76
Males	40	40	13	119	17	23	4	31	56	69	18	70	11	12	2	11	124	144	37	231	124	144	37	231	536
Belize	17	13	4	33	2	2	0	10	34	26	11	33	1	2	1	0	54	43	16	76	54	43	16	76	189
Cayo	9	3	6	19	0	0	1	0	15	34	5	12	3	6	1	5	27	43	13	36	27	43	13	36	119
Corozal	3	5	0	16	4	5	0	9	3	1	0	11	1	2	0	4	11	13	0	40	11	13	0	40	64
Orange Walk	4	10	1	24	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	11	6	2	0	2	13	16	1	37	13	16	1	37	67
Stann Creek	3	3	1	19	2	8	3	3	1	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	6	15	6	25	6	15	6	25	52
Toledo	4	6	1	8	9	8	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	14	1	17	13	14	1	17	45
Females	59	32	11	97	31	17	17	24	104	80	9	83	12	5	4	10	206	134	41	214	206	134	41	214	595
Belize	27	15	4	30	4	3	3	6	80	29	5	38	0	0	0	0	111	47	12	74	111	47	12	74	244
Cayo	17	4	4	23	0	0	1	0	14	32	1	17	6	2	0	5	37	38	6	45	37	38	6	45	126
Corozal	6	2	0	5	16	4	11	3	4	4	1	10	2	2	0	3	28	12	12	21	28	12	12	21	73
Orange Walk	5	7	3	12	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	13	4	1	4	2	15	14	7	27	15	14	7	27	63
Stann Creek	2	0	0	21	4	6	2	7	0	9	2	5	0	0	0	0	6	15	4	33	6	15	4	33	58
Toledo	2	4	0	6	7	4	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	8	0	14	9	8	0	14	31

Notes

GT—University Graduate and Professional Training; G—University Graduate; T—Professional Teacher Training; O—Other—High School or Sixth Form Graduates

Table 25B: Number of Secondary School Teachers by District, Gender, Management, and Qualification 2003-04

District	Government						Management and Qualification												Priv./Spec. Assisted						ALL SCHOOLS				TOTAL
	GT	G	T	O	GT	G	T	O	GT	G	T	O	GT	G	T	O	GT	G	T	O	GT	G	T	O	GT	G	T	O	
TOTAL	102	61	21	201	44	37	17	61	126	177	34	129	21	9	7	13	293	284	79	404	1,060								
Belize	46	20	5	63	6	6	0	18	66	104	18	58	2	2	1	3	120	132	24	142	418								
Cayo	28	9	12	41	0	0	0	0	41	49	9	29	4	2	2	1	73	60	23	71	227								
Corozal	3	8	0	19	18	7	12	12	6	8	1	12	2	1	0	2	29	24	13	45	111								
Orange Walk	10	14	3	36	0	0	0	0	8	11	3	16	13	4	4	7	31	29	10	59	129								
Stann Creek	5	4	0	30	8	11	5	13	5	5	3	14	0	0	0	0	18	20	8	57	103								
Toledo	10	6	1	12	12	13	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	19	1	30	72								
Males	43	35	10	110	18	25	4	35	68	60	21	55	11	6	2	10	140	126	37	210	513								
Belize	13	13	1	29	3	3	0	9	38	27	14	23	1	2	1	3	55	45	16	64	180								
Cayo	12	3	6	21	0	0	0	0	23	26	5	12	1	1	0	0	36	30	11	33	110								
Corozal	2	4	0	13	4	4	1	9	2	3	0	7	0	1	0	2	8	12	1	31	52								
Orange Walk	6	7	2	23	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	6	9	2	1	5	18	11	4	34	67								
Stann Creek	3	4	0	17	4	8	3	6	2	2	1	7	0	0	0	0	9	14	4	30	57								
Toledo	7	4	1	7	7	10	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14	1	18	47								
Females	59	26	11	91	26	12	13	26	58	117	13	74	10	3	5	3	153	158	42	194	547								
Belize	33	7	4	34	3	3	0	9	28	77	4	35	1	0	0	0	65	87	8	78	238								
Cayo	16	6	6	20	0	0	0	0	18	23	4	17	3	1	2	1	37	30	12	38	117								
Corozal	1	4	0	6	14	3	11	3	4	5	1	5	2	0	0	0	21	12	12	14	59								
Orange Walk	4	7	1	13	0	0	0	0	5	9	2	10	4	2	3	2	13	18	6	25	62								
Stann Creek	2	0	0	13	4	3	2	7	3	3	2	7	0	0	0	0	9	6	4	27	46								
Toledo	3	2	0	5	5	3	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	5	0	12	25								

Between the 2004-05 and 2003-04 school years, the total number of secondary school teachers increased by 71 (or 6.7%) from 1,060 to 1,131 (see Tables 25A and 25B above). This was consistent with the recorded growth in enrolment during the period.

Notes

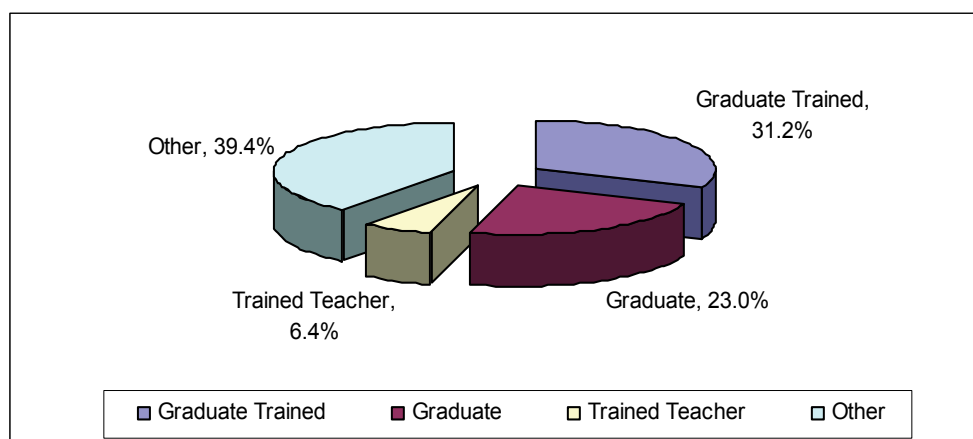
GT – University Graduate and Professional Training; G – University Graduate; T – Professional Teacher Training; O – Other—High School or Sixth Form Graduates

During the 2004-05 academic year the total number of graduate trained teachers increased by a total of 60 or 20.5%, from 293 to 353. At the same time, a decrease in the number of graduate teachers, from 284 in 2003-04 to 260 in 2004-05 (decline of 8.5%), was recorded. The number of teachers with other qualifications increased by 42 or 10.4%, while the number of trained teachers without a university degree was virtually unchanged

Proportionally, Government-Aided Denominational schools had the highest number of trained graduates with 48.4% followed by Government schools with 30.6%, Government-Aided Community with 13.8% and Private schools with 7.1%.

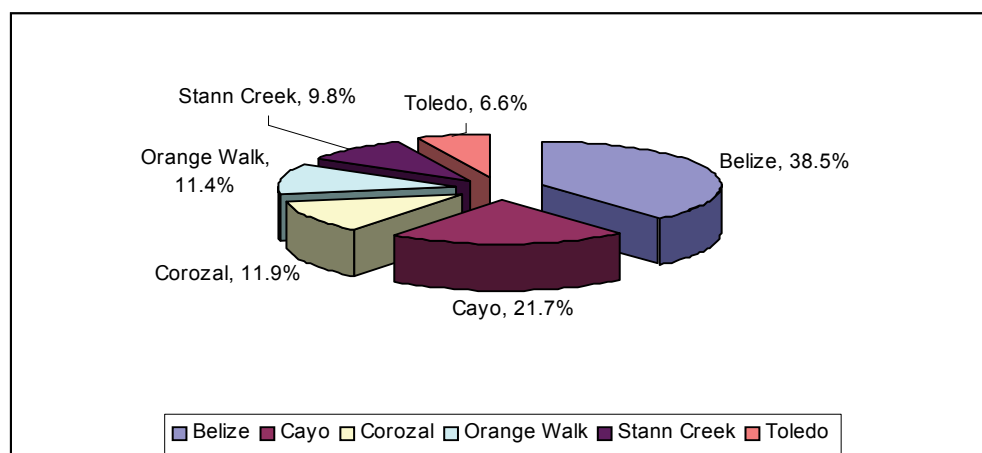
In relation to the total number of teachers by district for 2004-05 the Belize District had the highest proportion of Graduate Trained teachers with 49.6% followed by Cayo with 20.1%, Orange Walk 11.6%, Corozal with 8.5%, Toledo with 6.8% and Stann Creek with 3.4%.

Figure 16: Qualifications of Secondary School Teachers 2004-05



The Belize District accounted for 38.5% of all secondary teachers during the period (see Figure 17 below), Cayo (21.7%), Corozal (11.9%) and Orange Walk (11.4%). Schools in the Stann Creek and Toledo each had less than 10% of the country's secondary school teachers.

Figure 17: Distribution of Secondary School Teachers by District 2004-05



10.0 ENROLMENT TRENDS

Table 26: Preschool Enrolment Trends 1994-95 to 2004-05

YEAR	No. of Schools	Official Age Group Population			Enrolment			Annual % Increase	Gross Enrolment Ratio		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total		M	F	Total
1994-95	90	6,667	6,489	13,156	1,607	1,704	3,311	4.7%	24.1%	26.3%	25.2%
1995-96	88	6,762	6,867	13,629	1,606	1,700	3,306	-0.2%	23.8%	24.8%	24.3%
1996-97	94	6,937	7,034	13,971	1,639	1,716	3,355	1.5%	23.6%	24.4%	24.0%
1997-98	88	6,589	6,643	13,232	1,702	1,611	3,313	-1.3%	25.8%	24.3%	25.0%
1998-99	98	6,330	6,335	12,665	1,818	1,816	3,634	9.7%	28.7%	28.7%	28.7%
1999-00	91	6,166	6,126	12,292	1,742	1,866	3,608	-0.7%	28.3%	30.5%	29.4%
2000-01	98	6,539	6,509	13,048	1,770	1,819	3,589	-0.5%	27.1%	27.9%	27.5%
2001-02	99	6,671	6,562	13,233	1,770	1,772	3,542	-1.3%	26.5%	27.0%	26.8%
2002-03	105	7,744	7,348	15,092	1,856	1,935	3,791	7.0%	24.0%	26.3%	25.1%
2003-04	102	7,794	7,575	15,369	1,899	1,866	3,765	-0.7%	24.4%	24.6%	24.5%
2004-05	118	7,991	7,878	15,869	2,138	2,274	4,412	17.2%	26.8%	28.9%	27.8%

Preschool enrolment for the 2004-05 school year increased by 17.2%, in sharp contrast to the previous year during which enrolment declined by 0.7%. For the most part, over the past eleven school years the preschool gross enrolment ratio has fluctuated very little around an average of 26.21%. In fact, although the data shows some isolated growth spurts in preschool enrolment, the gross enrolment rate has only increased slightly, from 25.2% to 27.8%, over the period.

Table 27: Primary School Enrolment Trends 1994-95 to 2004-05

Year	Grade									TOTAL	Annual % Increase
	BEGIN.	INF. 1	INF. 2	STD. 1	STD. 2	STD. 3	STD. 4	STD. 5	STD. 6		
1994-95	1,899	7,895	6,965	6,611	6,370	6,061	5,622	5,190	4,764	51,377	2.1%
1995-96	1,738	8,244	7,193	6,863	6,671	6,040	6,038	5,282	4,925	52,994	3.1%
1996-97	1,366	8,035	7,336	7,126	6,775	6,388	5,837	5,385	4,862	53,110	0.2%
1997-98	1,260	8,020	7,048	7,215	6,866	6,537	6,003	5,257	4,912	53,118	0.0%
1998-99	1,074	8,494	7,336	7,277	7,065	6,620	6,314	5,534	4,902	54,616	2.7%
1999-00	1,041	8,381	7,523	7,226	7,158	6,849	6,540	5,845	5,137	55,700	1.9%
2000-01	929	8,444	7,605	7,485	7,220	6,815	6,696	6,077	5,111	56,382	1.2%
2001-02	724	8,402	7,772	7,542	7,258	6,906	6,550	6,160	5,238	56,552	0.3%
2002-03	563	8,877	8,138	7,987	7,705	7,427	7,053	6,454	5,726	59,930	5.6%
2003-04	397	9,175	8,407	8,420	7,995	7,726	7,273	6,670	5,875	61,938	3.2%
2004-05	548	9,474	8,449	8,295	8,258	7,719	7,504	7,092	5,943	63,282	2.1%

Over the period 1994-95 to 2004-05 the growth rate of primary school enrolment fluctuated considerably around an average of 2.0% per year. The highest annual growth rate recorded (5.6%) was in 2002-03; it should be noted, however, that at least part of this growth in enrolment may have been due to improvements in data collection, as a number of private schools whose data was previously not collected were included.

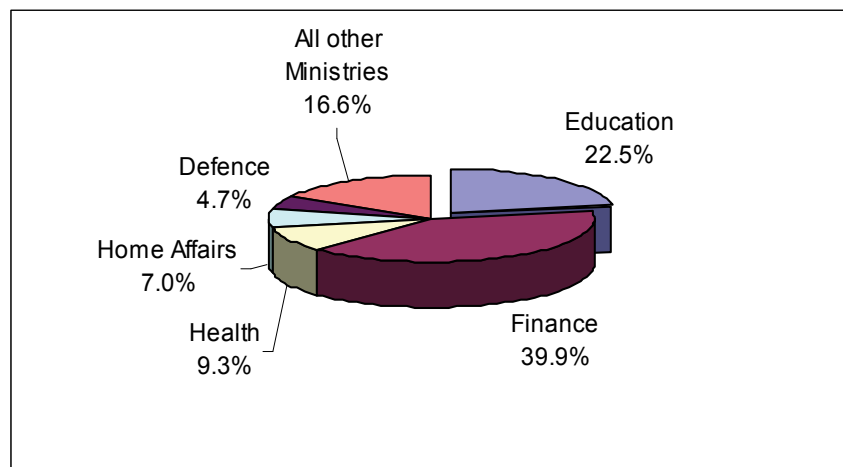
Table 28: Secondary School Enrolment Trends 1994-95 to 2004-05

Year	New Entrants to Form 1			Total	Annual % Increase
	M	F	Total	Enrolment	
1994-95	1,652	1,787	3,439	10,147	2.6%
1995-96	1,848	1,846	3,694	10,648	4.9%
1996-97	1,916	1,897	3,813	10,912	2.5%
1997-98	1,883	1,954	3,837	11,260	3.2%
1998-99	1,941	1,956	3,897	11,720	4.1%
1999-00	2,017	1,961	3,978	12,253	4.5%
2000-01	2,230	2,325	4,555	13,143	7.3%
2001-02	2,364	2,325	4,689	13,799	5.0%
2002-03	2,246	2,269	4,515	14,630	6.0%
2003-04	2,261	2,325	4,586	15,359	11.3%
2004-05	2,449	2,369	4,818	16,150	10.4%

Secondary school enrolment grew rapidly during the eleven years from 1994-95 to 2004-05, with an average growth rate of 5.6%. A period of slow growth in the number of students admitted to Form 1 was recorded from 1994-1995 to 1999-2000 and the total admission did not had a significant increment until the 2000-01 school year when it rose by 7.3%. Factors contributing to low admission rates are high repetition rate and further compounded by limited space for new entrants in Form 1.

11.0 FINANCE

Figure 18: GOB Recurrent Expenditure by Ministry 2004-05



As in previous years, revised estimates of public expenditures for the 2004-05 fiscal year revealed education to be a priority for the Government of Belize. Spending on education alone (not including Youth and Sports) accounted for 22.5% (\$100,852,983) of total public recurrent spending for this period. Again, only the Ministry of Finance was allocated a larger proportion (39.9%).

By far the greatest proportion of spending on education for the period was directed towards the primary (61.3%) and secondary (27.7%) sectors. Both of these consisted primarily of teacher salaries. Post-secondary institutions (sixth forms) received 4.1%, while tertiary institutions and the Centers for Employment Training (CET) received 1.1% and 1.5%, respectively.

Figure 19: Ministry of Education Recurrent Expenditure by Sub-sector 2004-05

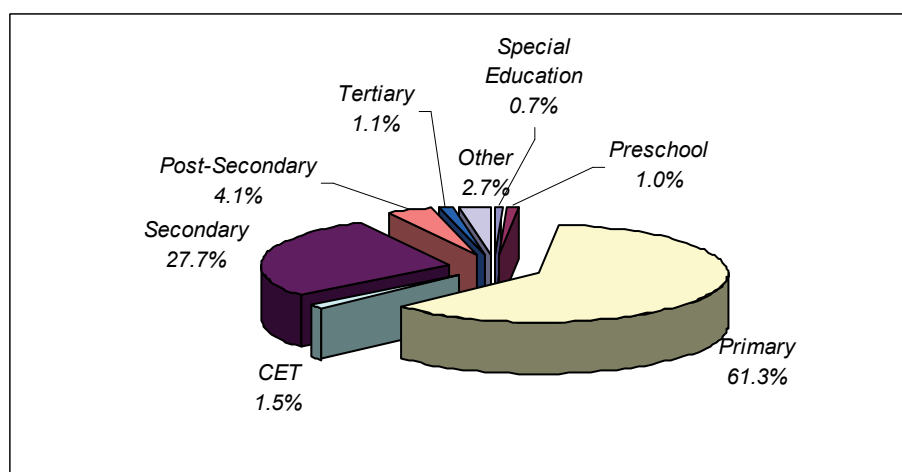
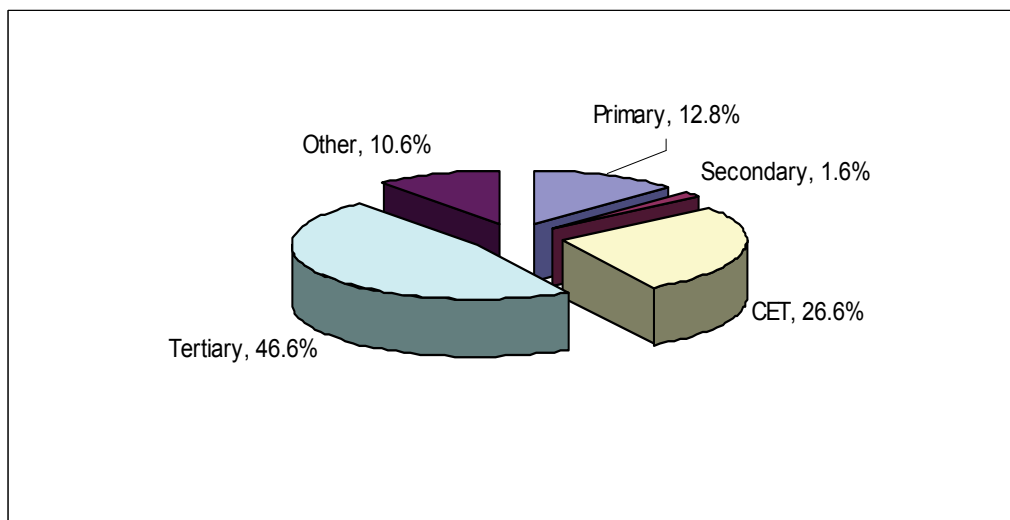


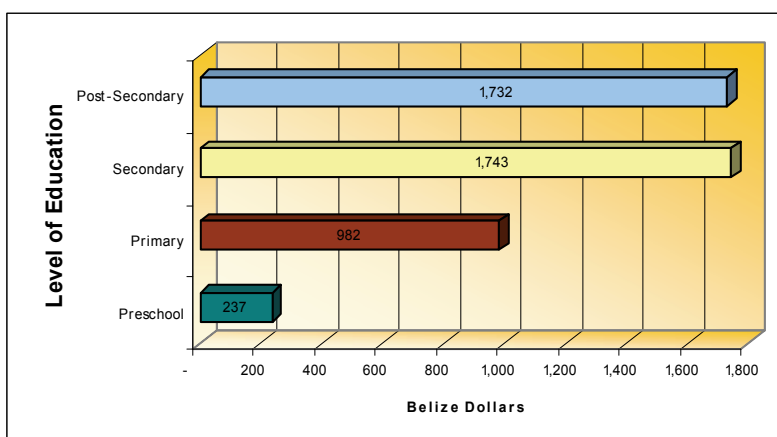
Figure 20: Distribution of Ministry of Education Capital Budget 2004-05



The total capital budget for education for 2004-05 was \$24,061,285. The tertiary sector – primarily the University of Belize – was allocated 46.6% of this amount. Another 26.6% was allocated to the CETs as part of the ongoing project for strengthening the vocational and technical education sector.

Public recurrent spending per student was approximately \$1,732, \$1,743 and \$982 at the post-secondary, secondary and primary levels, respectively. Expenditures were lowest at the pre-school level, where government spent about \$237 per student during the period.

Figure 21: MOES Recurrent Spending Per Student by Level of Education 2004-05



12.0 EXAMINATION RESULTS

12.1 PSE PERFORMANCE:

Table 29A: Student Performance in PSE by District and Urban/Rural Location 2004

District	Average of English, Math and Science Scores								TOTAL
	76%-100%		51%-75%		26%-50%		0%-25%		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
TOTAL	762	13.2%	3,357	58.3%	1,538	26.7%	104	1.8%	5,761
Belize	243	15.2%	812	50.7%	489	30.5%	58	3.6%	1,602
Cayo	176	12.5%	839	59.4%	382	27.0%	16	1.1%	1,413
Corozal	124	17.4%	420	58.8%	162	22.7%	8	1.1%	714
Orange Walk	134	15.9%	523	62.1%	177	21.0%	8	1.0%	842
Stann Creek	49	7.5%	457	69.8%	141	21.5%	8	1.2%	655
Toledo	36	6.7%	306	57.2%	187	35.0%	6	1.1%	535
Urban	545	19.5%	1,555	55.6%	626	22.4%	72	2.6%	2,798
Belize	232	18.2%	633	49.6%	358	28.1%	53	4.2%	1,276
Cayo	133	20.8%	376	58.9%	120	18.8%	9	1.4%	638
Corozal	57	31.8%	98	54.7%	22	12.3%	2	1.1%	179
Orange Walk	92	26.5%	214	61.7%	39	11.2%	2	0.6%	347
Stann Creek	20	8.7%	147	63.9%	61	26.5%	2	0.9%	230
Toledo	11	8.6%	87	68.0%	26	20.3%	4	3.1%	128
Rural	217	7.3%	1,802	60.8%	912	30.8%	32	1.1%	2,963
Belize	11	3.4%	179	54.9%	131	40.2%	5	1.5%	326
Cayo	43	5.5%	463	59.7%	262	33.8%	7	0.9%	775
Corozal	67	12.5%	322	60.2%	140	26.2%	6	1.1%	535
Orange Walk	42	8.5%	309	62.4%	138	27.9%	6	1.2%	495
Stann Creek	29	6.8%	310	72.9%	80	18.8%	6	1.4%	425
Toledo	25	6.1%	219	53.8%	161	39.6%	2	0.5%	407

In 2004, a total of 5,971 candidates registered to sit the Primary School Examination (PSE), of which 58 candidates sat the examination independently and 5,913 were affiliated with specific primary schools or other education-serving institutions. Of those that are affiliated with specific primary schools only 5761 sat the PSE exam. It should be noted that the PSE is used by secondary schools as one criteria for entry. Of those candidates associated with primary schools, 2,798 were from urban schools and some 2963 from rural schools (see Table 29A).

Data indicate an overall improvement in performance in 2004 as compared with 2003, with a greater percentage of students scoring in the upper grade ranges of 76 - 100 percent and 51-75 percent and a smaller percentage scoring in the lower ranges. In rural areas, the percentage of candidates getting a score higher than 51% was virtually the same at around 60.8 % up from 36.8% from the pervious year.

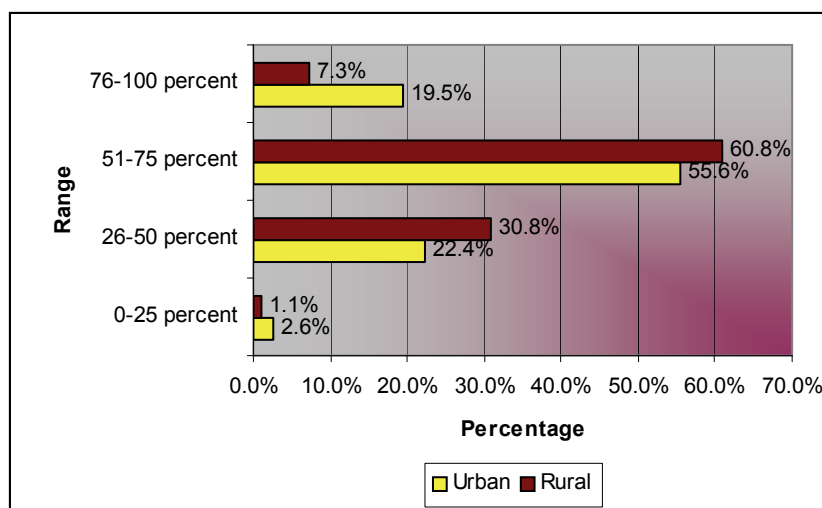
In 2004, almost 72 percent of the candidates who sat the exam received a score higher than 51%, where a small portion received a grade higher than 76 percent.

Of the 58 independent candidates that sat the exam in 2004, only 6 scored between the 76-100 range, where 90.5 was the highest recorded composite score from these set of candidates. While some 26 independent sitters scored in the 51-75 percent range and to a lesser extent 24 scored in the 26-50 percent range, while only 2 scored in the 0-25 percent range.

Table 29B: Student Performance in PSE by District and Urban/Rural Location 2003

District	Average of English, Math and Science Scores								TOTAL
	76% - 100%		51% - 75%		26% - 50%		0% - 25%		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
TOTAL	205	3.5%	2,434	41.9%	2,930	50.4%	247	4.2%	5,816
Belize	90	5.4%	688	41.1%	790	47.2%	107	6.4%	1,675
Cayo	51	3.8%	552	41.1%	690	51.4%	50	3.7%	1,343
Corozal	14	1.9%	311	43.0%	370	51.1%	29	4.0%	724
O. Walk	30	3.3%	419	46.7%	424	47.3%	24	2.7%	897
S. Creek	11	1.7%	288	44.3%	337	51.8%	14	2.2%	650
Toledo	9	1.7%	176	33.4%	319	60.5%	23	4.4%	527
Urban	166	5.2%	1,468	46.0%	1,409	44.2%	147	4.6%	3,190
Belize	85	6.2%	576	42.3%	607	44.6%	93	6.8%	1,361
Cayo	39	5.2%	360	48.3%	324	43.5%	22	3.0%	745
Corozal	6	3.3%	102	56.0%	72	39.6%	2	1.1%	182
O. Walk	23	4.0%	275	47.5%	263	45.4%	18	3.1%	579
S. Creek	8	3.7%	109	50.5%	92	42.6%	7	3.2%	216
Toledo	5	4.7%	46	43.0%	51	47.7%	5	4.7%	107
Rural	39	1.5%	966	36.8%	1,521	57.9%	100	3.8%	2,626
Belize	5	1.6%	112	35.7%	183	58.3%	14	4.5%	314
Cayo	12	2.0%	192	32.1%	366	61.2%	28	4.7%	598
Corozal	8	1.5%	209	38.6%	298	55.0%	27	5.0%	542
O. Walk	7	2.2%	144	45.3%	161	50.6%	6	1.9%	318
S. Creek	3	0.7%	179	41.2%	245	56.5%	7	1.6%	434
Toledo	4	1.0%	130	31.0%	268	63.8%	18	4.3%	420

Figure 22: Urban and Rural Candidates' PSE Scores by Grade Ranges 2004



12.2 CSEC PERFORMANCE:

Table 30A: Student Performance in CSEC by District and Urban/Rural Location 2004

District	Form 4 Enrol. 2004	ENGLISH A				MATHEMATICS			
		No. of Sitters	Satis. Levels of Performance ³			No. of Sitters	Satis. Levels of Performance ³		
			Number	% of Sitters	% of F4 Enrol		Number	% of Sitters	% of F4 Enrol
TOTAL	2,668	2,191	1,186	54.1%	44.5%	2,162	980	45.3%	36.7%
Belize	951	838	493	58.8%	51.8%	817	348	42.6%	36.6%
Cayo	625	500	252	50.4%	40.3%	496	162	32.7%	25.9%
Corozal	354	263	141	53.6%	39.8%	245	153	62.4%	43.2%
Orange Walk	293	241	157	65.1%	53.6%	240	156	65.0%	53.2%
Stann Creek	246	210	85	40.5%	34.6%	205	73	35.6%	29.7%
Toledo	199	139	58	41.7%	29.1%	159	88	55.3%	44.2%
Urban	2,132	1,849	1,079	58.4%	50.6%	1,830	896	49.0%	42.0%
Belize	873	768	473	61.6%	54.2%	753	344	45.7%	39.4%
Cayo	573	473	244	51.6%	42.6%	471	157	33.3%	27.4%
Corozal	143	124	105	84.7%	73.4%	124	116	93.5%	81.1%
Orange Walk	267	224	152	67.9%	56.9%	225	154	68.4%	57.7%
Stann Creek	151	135	53	39.3%	35.1%	133	51	38.3%	33.8%
Toledo	125	125	52	41.6%	41.6%	124	74	59.7%	59.2%
Rural	536	342	107	31.3%	20.0%	332	84	25.3%	15.7%
Belize	78	70	20	28.6%	25.6%	64	4	6.3%	5.1%
Cayo	52	27	8	29.6%	15.4%	25	5	20.0%	9.6%
Corozal	211	139	36	25.9%	17.1%	121	37	30.6%	17.5%
Orange Walk	26	17	5	29.4%	19.2%	15	2	13.3%	7.7%
Stann Creek	95	75	32	42.7%	33.7%	72	22	30.6%	23.2%
Toledo	74	14	6	42.9%	8.1%	35	14	40.0%	18.9%

A total of 2,191 candidates sat the CSEC English A and 2,162 candidates sat the CSEC Mathematics examinations in 2004. These totals consisted primarily of urban candidates, with rural candidates amounting to 342 and 332 in the English and Math examinations, respectively.

For the English A exam, figures indicated that some 86.7% of urban Form 4 students and 63.8% of rural Form 4 students participated. Participation in Mathematics was slightly lower, amounting to some 85.8% and 61.9% of urban and rural Form 4 enrolment, respectively.

Overall, satisfactory levels of performance were achieved by 54.1% and 45.3% of candidates sitting the English A and Mathematics exams, respectively. These corresponded to some 44.5% (English A) and 36.7% (Mathematics) of the total Form 4 enrolment for the 2003-04 school year.

A wide disparity was evident between candidates from urban and rural areas. Some 50.6% (English) and 42.0% (Math) of urban Form 4 students achieved satisfactory levels of attainment compared with only 20.0% (English) and 15.7% (Math) of the corresponding grade in rural areas.

³Satisfactory Levels of Performance = Grades 1, 2 or 3 in General and Grades 1, 2 in Basic Proficiency of CSEC..

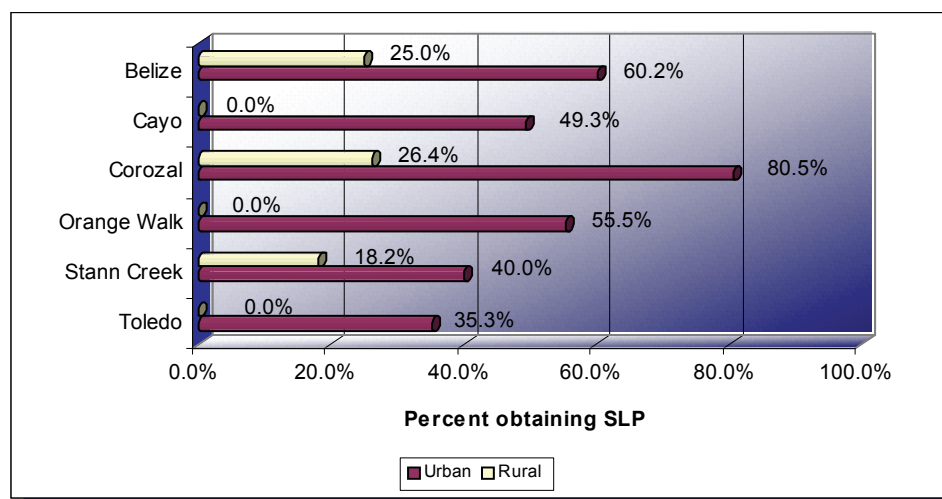
⁴SLP = Satisfactory Levels of Performance

Table 30B: Student Performance in CSEC by District and Urban/Rural Location 2003

District	Form 4 Enrol. 2003	ENGLISH A				MATHEMATICS			
		No. of Sitters	Satis. Levels of Performance ³			No. of Sitters	Satis. Levels of Performance ³		
			Number	% of Sitters	% of F4 Enrol		Number	% of Sitters	% of F4 Enrol
TOTAL	2,518	2,384	1,196	50.2%	47.5%	2,277	1,011	44.4%	40.2%
Belize	979	892	512	57.4%	52.3%	865	367	42.4%	37.5%
Cayo	576	509	251	49.3%	43.6%	491	150	30.5%	26.0%
Corozal	299	242	125	51.7%	41.8%	239	155	64.9%	51.8%
Orange Walk	273	263	146	55.5%	53.5%	211	121	57.3%	44.3%
Stann Creek	263	263	86	32.7%	32.7%	261	84	32.2%	31.9%
Toledo	128	215	76	35.3%	59.4%	210	134	63.8%	104.7%
Urban	2,125	2,095	1,128	53.8%	53.1%	2,004	935	46.7%	44.0%
Belize	893	820	494	60.2%	55.3%	801	365	45.6%	40.9%
Cayo	576	509	251	49.3%	43.6%	491	150	30.5%	26.0%
Corozal	117	113	91	80.5%	77.8%	114	97	85.1%	82.9%
Orange Walk	242	263	146	55.5%	60.3%	211	121	57.3%	50.0%
Stann Creek	169	175	70	40.0%	41.4%	177	68	38.4%	40.2%
Toledo	128	215	76	35.3%	59.4%	210	134	63.8%	104.7%
Rural	393	289	68	23.5%	17.3%	273	76	27.8%	19.3%
Belize	86	72	18	25.0%	20.9%	64	2	3.1%	2.3%
Cayo	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Corozal	182	129	34	26.4%	18.7%	125	58	46.4%	31.9%
Orange Walk	31	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Stann Creek	94	88	16	18.2%	17.0%	84	16	19.0%	17.0%
Toledo	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0.0%

Similarly, the proportion of candidates sitting these exams that achieved these levels of attainment was much higher in urban candidates (58.4% in English A and 49.0% in Math) than in rural ones (31.3% in English A and 25.3% in Math).

Figure 23: Percentage of Urban and Rural Candidates by District with SLP⁴ in CSEC



13.0 VOCATIONAL\TECHNICAL EDUCATION

13.1 ENROLMENT IN VOCATIONAL\TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS

Table 31: Centre for Employment Training Enrolment 1998—2004

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	452	733	592	508	429	533	489
Male	346	546	431	385	334	393	372
Female	106	187	161	123	95	140	117
Corozal	0	103	57	43	42	153	122
Male	0	33	32	28	29	77	69
Female	0	70	25	15	13	76	53
Belize	311	423	287	277	229	240	248
Male	256	353	243	247	200	218	222
Female	55	70	44	30	29	22	26
Cayo	141	207	191	158	103	109	91
Male	90	160	110	91	72	77	63
Female	51	47	81	67	31	32	28
Toledo	0	0	57	30	55	31	28
Male	0	0	46	19	33	21	18
Female	0	0	11	11	22	10	10

During the period 1998 to 2004, there was considerable fluctuation in the enrolment of the Centres for Employment Training (CETs). In 1998, there were only two CET institutions, one located in Belize City and the other in San Ignacio in the Cayo District. In each subsequent year an additional institution was opened, first in Corozal and then in Toledo. Presently, the Ministry of Education is preparing for the opening of a newly built Centre for Employment Training in the Stann Creek district located some 9 miles from Dangriga. These CETs offer programmes, such as, Automotive, AC/Refrigeration, Electrical, Catering/Hospitality, Plumbing, Carpentry and Masonry.

Combined enrolment for the CETs peaked in 1999 at 733. Of this total, 546 were males and 187 were females. Even with the addition of the Toledo District CET, however, there was a general decline in total enrolment in the years that followed, most noticeably in the Belize District.

Table 32: Centre for Employment Training Enrolment by Age 1998—2004

	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
Age	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	346	106	546	187	431	161	385	123	334	95	393	140	372	117
<15	3	1	7	1	13	4	8	1	14	7	62	71	52	34
15	122	20	114	23	99	28	81	12	94	14	91	27	72	18
16	96	35	133	35	104	27	101	32	72	19	86	14	81	27
17	42	13	95	18	61	20	69	17	45	8	67	8	71	15
18	28	10	60	17	49	15	49	11	50	10	43	5	35	6
19	24	4	22	14	31	4	36	9	25	6	16	5	24	8
20+	31	23	115	79	74	63	41	41	34	31	28	10	37	9

14.0 POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION NON TERTIARY

Table 33: Post-secondary Enrolment by Institutions by Gender 1999-2000 to 2004-05

Institution	1999/00			2000/01		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1,419	580	839	1,626	669	957
Corozal Junior College	249	114	135	258	121	137
Belize Adventist Junior College	88	33	55	75	34	41
Muffles Junior College	139	54	85	207	86	121
St. John's Junior College	628	259	369	677	260	417
Sacred Heart Junior College	121	59	62	220	115	105
Ecumenical Junior College	194	61	133	189	53	136
	2001/02			2002/03		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1,772	691	1,081	1,890	783	1,107
Corozal Junior College	263	108	155	350	162	188
Belize Adventist Junior College	87	39	48	88	38	50
Muffles Junior College	261	97	164	297	116	181
St. John's Junior College	713	273	440	732	291	441
Sacred Heart Junior College	255	121	134	255	121	134
Ecumenical Junior College	193	53	140	168	55	113
	2003/04			2004/05		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	2,236	985	1,251	2,405	990	1,415
Corozal Junior College	387	203	184	398	202	196
Belize Adventist Junior College	134	91	43	155	73	82
Muffles Junior College	298	124	174	269	115	154
St. John's Junior College	742	304	438	768	286	482
San Pedro Junior College	58	22	36	73	23	50
Wesley Junior College	52	26	26	96	38	58
Sacred Heart Junior College	365	153	212	433	180	253
Ecumenical Junior College	200	62	138	213	73	140

Missing data: University of Belize Associate level enrolment

For the past six school years a steady increase has been recorded in enrolment at the post-secondary institutions as more junior colleges have opened their doors. Prior to September 2000, only six junior colleges were in operation, today ten (10) such institutions offer associate level degrees. The programmes offered includes Education, Arts and Humanities, Social science and business, Science, Engineering, Agriculture, Health and Welfare.

In 1999-2000, there were 1,419 students enrolled and in 2004-05, there were 2,405 students enrolled at the post-secondary level. As can be seen, the gender parity index is greater than 1 indicating that higher number of females are enrolled at all the post-secondary schools across the country.

The St. John's Junior College has the highest number of students enrolled at this level accounting for 31.9% of total post-secondary enrolment in 2004-05. Wesley Junior College now opened for its second year has seen an increase in enrolment but only accounts for about 4.0% of the total enrolment.

15.0 EDUCATIONAL INDICATORS

Below are descriptions and formulas for twenty-one major educational indicators, calculated for the school years specified on the basis of data collected by the Planning Unit.

15.1 PRESCHOOL NET ENROLMENT RATE:

The statistic below measures the proportion of preschool aged children (3-4 years old)³ that are actually enrolled in the preschool system.

Formula: $\frac{PS_E}{PS_T}$ where:

PS_E = Number of preschool aged children (aged 3-4) enrolled in preschool
 PS_T = Total population of 3-4 year olds

Table 34: Preschool Net Enrolment Rate 2004-05

Sex	Enrolment	Population	% Enrolled
TOTAL	4,322	15,869	27.2%
Males	2,095	7,991	26.2%
Females	2,227	7,878	28.3%

The data collected from preschools revealed that the proportion of preschool aged children (3-4 year olds) that are enrolled in preschools was 27.2% in 2004/05. There was a noticeable difference in the net enrolment rates of males and females for this period, a difference of 2.1%. Net enrolment for the period under review went up by 4 percentage points from the previous year.

15.2 PRESCHOOL GROSS ENROLMENT RATE:

The statistic below measures the number of children enrolled in preschools as a proportion of the population of preschool aged children (3-4 years old)³.

Formula: $\frac{TOTAL\ ENROLMENT}{TOTAL\ POPULATION}$ where:

TOTAL ENROLMENT = Number of students enrolled in preschools
TOTAL POPULATION = Total population of 3-4 year olds

Table 35: Preschool Gross Enrolment Rate 2004-05

Sex	Enrolment	Population	% Enrolled
TOTAL	4,412	15,869	27.8%
Males	2,138	7,991	26.8%
Females	2,274	7,878	28.9%

The preschool data collected revealed that the proportion of preschool aged children (3-4 year olds) that are enrolled in preschools was 27.8% in 2004/05. There was a difference of 2.1 percentage points in the gross enrolment rates of males and females for this period. Perhaps the most important factor behind this poor participation at the preschool level is the high private cost associated with it.

³All Population figures by age group were estimates based on the Central Statistical Office's Mid-Year Estimates.

15.3 APPARENT INTAKE RATE (AIR):

Apparent intake rate measures the total number of new entrants in Infant 1, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the primary school-entrance age.

Formula:
$$\frac{N_t}{P_t}$$
 where:

N_t = Number of new entrants in Infant 1 in school-year t

P_t = Population of official primary school entrance-age, in school-year t

Table 36: Apparent Intake Rate 2004-05

Sex	New Entrants	Population	AIR
TOTAL	7,850	8,015	97.9%
Males	4,004	4,047	98.9%
Females	3,846	3,968	96.9%

The apparent intake rate of 97.9% indicates a high degree of access to primary school. It also indicates the capacity of the education system to provide access to Infant 1 for the official school-entrance age population

15.4 NET INTAKE RATE (NIR):

Net intake rate measures the total number of new entrants in Infant 1 who are of the official primary school-entrance age, expressed as a percentage of the population of the same age.

Formula:
$$\frac{N_t}{P_t}$$
 where:

N_t = Number of children of official primary school entrance age who enter Infant 1, in school-year t

P_t = Population of official primary school entrance-age, in school-year t

Table 37: Net Intake Rate 2004-05

Sex	New Entrants	Population	NIR
TOTAL	4,672	8,015	58.3%
Males	2,389	4,047	59.0%
Females	2,283	3,968	57.5%

The net intake rate shows the level of access of primary education of the eligible population of primary school-entrance age. In Belize, it is a common practice where under-aged pupils (4 year olds) are enrolled in Infant 1. It is with this regard that the Ministry of Education mandates that a child must reach age 5 within five months of the academic school year. Hence, although 58.3% Net Intake Rate may be perceived as being low, there also a large number of 5 year olds in higher levels of the education system.

15.5 PRIMARY SCHOOL NET ENROLMENT RATE:

Net enrolment rate measures the proportion of primary school aged children (5-12 year olds) that are actually enrolled in the primary school system.

PRIMARY NET ENROLMENT RATE

Formula: $\frac{P_E}{P_T}$ where:

P_E = Number of primary school aged children (aged 5-12) enrolled in Infant 1 to Standard 6

P_T = Total population of 5-12 year olds

Table 38: Primary School Net Enrolment Rate 2004-05

Sex	Enrolment	Population	% Enrolled
TOTAL	53,901	61,250	88.0%
Males	27,043	31,059	87.1%
Females	26,858	30,191	89.0%

The net enrolment rates for primary school aged students indicate that some 88.0% of this portion of the population was enrolled in primary school during the 2004-05 school year. The proportion of females enrolled (89.0%) was slightly higher than that of males (87.1%). Both figures indicate, however, that the majority of students who are within the expected age range for primary school students are, indeed, enrolled at that level of education.

15.6 PRIMARY SCHOOL GROSS ENROLMENT:

Gross enrolment measures the number of children enrolled in primary school as a proportion of the total 5-12 year old population..

Formula: $\frac{\text{TOTAL ENROLMENT}}{\text{TOTAL POPULATION}}$ where:

TOTAL ENROLMENT = Number of students enrolled in Infant 1 to Standard 6

TOTAL POPULATION = Total population of 5-12 year olds

Table 39: Primary School Gross Enrolment Rate 2004-05

Sex	Enrolment	Population	% Enrolled
TOTAL	62,920	61,250	102.7%
Males	32,353	31,059	104.2%
Females	30,567	30,191	101.2%

Gross enrolment rates indicated that the number of males enrolled was approximately 104.2% of the total male primary school aged population (5-12 years old)³. Gross enrolment for females was lower, at approximately 101.2%, These figures, both of which exceed 100%, indicate that a significant number of students enrolled in Infant 1 through Standard 6 are of under-aged and over-aged pupils because of early or late entrants and grade repetition.

³All Population figures by age group were estimates based on the Central Statistical Office's Mid-Year Estimates.

15.7 AVERAGE PRIMARY SCHOOL REPETITION RATE:

The repetition rate measures the percentage of primary school students repeating the current year.

Formula:
$$\frac{R_t}{E_{t-1}}$$
 where:

R_t = Number of repeaters in year t
 E_{t-1} = Total enrolment in year t-1

Table 40: Average Primary School Repetition Rate 2003-04

Sex	Repeaters	Enrolment	Repetition Rate
TOTAL	6,050	61,712	9.8%
Males	3,555	31,532	11.3%
Females	2,495	30,180	8.3%

The overall repetition rate for primary school students was 9.8% for the 2003-04 school year. Male students (with a repetition rate of 11.3%) were more likely to have been repeating a grade they were currently enrolled in than female students whose repetition rate was 8.3%.

15.8 AVERAGE PRIMARY SCHOOL DROPOUT RATE:

This statistic is a measure of the proportion of the previous year's primary enrolment that dropped out of school.

Formula:
$$\frac{D_t}{E_t}$$
 where:

D_t = Number of students who dropped out during year t
 E_t = Total enrolment in year t-1

Table 41: Average Primary School Dropout Rate 2003-04

Sex	Dropouts	Enrolment	Dropout Rate
TOTAL	567	61,712	0.9%
Males	312	31,532	1.0%
Females	255	30,180	0.8%

The overall primary school dropout rate for 2003-04 was a relatively low 0.8%. Males and female dropout rates did not vary significantly for this period. However, inaccuracies in the dropout data submitted may mean that this statistic did not provide a complete or correct picture of dropouts at the primary level.

15.9 PRIMARY SCHOOL SURVIVAL AND COMPLETION RATE:

Survival rate is a measure of the percentage of a cohort of pupils enrolled in Infant 1 who are expected to complete Standard VI. Survival rate measures the efficiency and effectiveness of an education system in enabling students to successfully complete school.

Completion rate estimates the proportion of students entering Infant I who are expected to complete their primary education within the prescribed 8 years.

Table 42A : Survival Rate 2004

Gender	Survival Rate to Standard 4	Survival Rate to Standard 6
TOTAL	98.0%	89.1%
Males	98.0%	87.7%
Females	98.1%	89.4%

Formula: $\frac{STD\ 6_{03}}{INF\ 1_{96}}$ where:

INF 1₉₆ = New Infant 1 entrants for the 1996/97 school year

STD 6₀₃ = Students from the INF 1₉₆ cohort that complete the primary cycle in the 2003/04 school year

Table 42B: Primary School Rate of Completion within eight years 2004

Gender	Completion Rate
Overall	42.6%
Males	35.8%
Females	44.5%

The information presented on Table 42 (a) shows that the survival rates for males and females are about the same up to Standard IV; 98.0% and 98.1 % respectively. These figures indicate that up to this point the retention rate is relatively high and the level of dropout is low. It is instructive to note however; that by Standard VI (in a matter of two years) that the survival rate dropped from 98% to 87.7% for males and from 98.1% to 89.4% for females. This decrease of by almost 10% in each case suggests that concerted efforts must be made to determine the root cause for the decrease in the survival rates within such a short period of time. Efforts must also be made to determine reasons for the differentiation by gender and measures put in place to ameliorate the situation.

The data on Table 42 (b) show the average expected completion rate (students expected to complete in eight years) for primary school students being 42.6%. The data presented also show a differentiation by gender, that is, that while only 44.5% of female students are expected to complete, the figure is even less for males– only 35.8% of our males are expected to complete school without repeating at lease once; this is approximately 10% less than that of females-. Like that of the survival rate, the figures suggest that careful attention must be given with regard to addressing the seeming lack of efficiency and effectiveness within the education system.

⁴Survival and Completion rates for primary was estimated using UNESCO reconstructed cohort method.

15.10 PERCENTAGE OF TRAINED PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS :

This statistic measures the proportion of primary school teachers who have received formal training in education.

Formula: $\frac{\text{TOTAL TRAINED}}{\text{TOTAL TEACHERS}}$ where:

TOTAL TRAINED = Number of primary school teachers who have received formal professional training

TOTAL TEACHERS = Total number of teachers at the primary level

Table 43: Percentage of Trained Primary School Teachers 2004-05

District	Trained Teachers	Total Teachers	Per cent Trained
OVERALL	1,375	2,676	51.4%
Belize	403	763	52.8%
Cayo	294	577	51.0%
Corozal	210	338	62.1%
O. Walk	231	386	59.8%
S. Creek	133	327	40.7%
Toledo	104	285	36.5%

The percentage of primary school teachers who had Level 1 or higher training was 51.4% in 2004-05. The Corozal district, with 62.1% of its primary teachers have completed Level 1 or higher had the greatest proportion of trained teachers, followed by the Orange Walk and Belize Districts. The district with the lowest proportion of trained teachers was Toledo with 36.5%.

15.11 PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO:

The student-teacher ratio (STR) measures how many students are enrolled in government and government-aided primary schools per teacher.

Formula: $\frac{\text{TOTAL ENROLLED}}{\text{TOTAL TEACHERS}}$ where:

TOTAL ENROLLED = Number of students enrolled at the primary level

TOTAL TEACHERS = Total number of teachers at the primary level

Table 44: Primary School Student-Teacher Ratio (STR) 2004-05

DISTRICT	STUDENTS	TEACHERS	STR
OVERALL	62,920	2,676	23.5
Belize	17,283	763	22.7
Cayo	14,742	577	25.5
Corozal	7,642	338	22.6
Orange Walk	8,640	386	22.4
Stann Creek	8,295	327	25.4
Toledo	6,318	285	22.2

The overall student-teacher ratio for the 2004-05 school year was 23.5. The district with the highest STR was Cayo with 25.6 while Toledo had the lowest of 22.2.

15.12 SECONDARY SCHOOL NET ENROLMENT RATE:

The net enrolment rate for secondary schools measures the percentage of secondary school aged children (13-16 year olds)⁶ who were enrolled in the secondary education system.

Formula: $\frac{S_E}{S_T}$ where:

S_E = Number of secondary school aged children (aged 13-16) enrolled in secondary school

S_T = Total population of 13-16 year olds

Table 45: Secondary School Net Enrolment Rate 2004-05

Sex	Enrolment	Population	% Enrolled
TOTAL	12,167	26,785	45.4%
Males	5,811	13,617	42.7%
Females	6,356	13,168	48.3%

Net enrolment figures for secondary schools show that of the entire population of secondary school aged children, only some 45.4% was enrolled in the secondary school system. This is an increase of 1.3% from the previous year. More females than males of this age group were enrolled, resulting in a net enrolment rate of 48.3% for females compared to 42.7% for males. While in the past the major cause of this low level of participation was cited as being a lack of available spaces in secondary schools, recent studies point to the high private cost of secondary education as another contributing factor⁷.

15.13 SECONDARY SCHOOL GROSS ENROLMENT

Gross enrolment rates for secondary education measure the total number of children enrolled in secondary schools as a proportion of the total 13-16 year old population..

Formula: $\frac{\text{TOTAL ENROLMENT}}{\text{TOTAL POPULATION}}$ where:

TOTAL ENROLMENT = Number of students enrolled in secondary school

TOTAL POPULATION = Total population of 13-16 year olds

Table 46: Secondary School Gross Enrolment Rate 2004-05

Sex	Enrolment	Population	% Enrolled
TOTAL	16,150	26,785	60.3%
Males	7,883	13,617	57.9%
Females	8,267	13,168	62.8%

The gross enrolment rate for secondary school aged children in 2004-05 was 57.3%. Female enrolment in secondary schools was greater than male enrolment for the period. Consequently, the gross enrolment rate for females (60.7%) was considerably higher than that of males (54.1%).

⁶All Population figures by age group were estimates based on the Central Statistical Office's Mid-Year Estimates.

⁷The Cost and Financing of Secondary Education, MOES 2001

15.14 AVERAGE SECONDARY SCHOOL REPETITION RATE:

The repetition rate measures the percentage of secondary school students repeating the current year.

Formula: $\frac{R_t}{E_{t-1}}$ where:

R_t = Number of repeaters in year t

E_{t-1} = Total enrolment in year t-1

Table 47: Average Secondary School Repetition Rate 2003-04

Sex	Repeaters	Enrolment	Peptition Rate
TOTAL	1,205	15,359	7.8%
Males	705	7,360	9.6%
Females	500	7,999	6.3%

Total repetition rate at the secondary level for 2003-04 stood at 7.9%, an increase of 0.4 percentage points from last year. These figures indicate a higher incidence of repetition for males (9.7%) than females (6.3%).

15.15 AVERAGE SECONDARY SCHOOL DROPOUT RATE:

This statistic is a measure of the proportion of the previous year's secondary enrolment dropped that out of school.

Formula: $\frac{D_t}{E_t}$ where:

D_t = Number of students who dropped out during year t

E_t = Total enrolment in year t-1

Table 48: Average Secondary School Dropout Rate 2003-04

Sex	Dropouts	Enrolment	Dropout Rate
TOTAL	1,002	15,359	6.5%
Males	525	7,360	7.1%
Females	477	7,999	6.0%

Secondary school dropout rates for 2003-04 were considerably higher than those recorded for the primary level. The overall rate was 6.5%, with males (7.1%) having the greater tendency to drop out than females (6.0%). As was the case with primary schools, data inaccuracies may have resulted in the computation of dropout rates that do not accurately describe the actual dropout situation at the secondary level.

15.16 SECONDARY SCHOOL COMPLETION RATE⁵:

This statistic estimates the proportion of students entering Form 1 in 2000-01 who completed their secondary education within the prescribed four (4) years

Formula: $\frac{FORM\ 4_{03}}{FORM\ 1_{00}}$ where:

$FORM\ 1_{00}$

$FORM\ 1_{00}$ = New Form 1 entrants for the 2000/01 school year

$FORM\ 4_{03}$ = Students from the $FORM\ 1_{00}$ cohort that complete the secondary cycle in the 2003/04 school year

Table 49: Secondary School Completion Rate 2004

Sex	Completion Rate
OVERALL	49.1%
Males	45.0%
Females	53.6%

Data indicated that 49.1% of all students entering Form 1 in 2000-01 were able to complete their secondary education in the 4 years ending 2003-04. The Completion rate for males was 45.0% while females were significantly higher at 53.6%. This low rate was a result of high levels drop-outs and repetition for new entrants.

15.17 PERCENTAGE OF TRAINED SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS :

This statistic measures the proportion of secondary school teachers who have received formal training in education.

Formula: $\frac{TOTAL\ TRAINED}{TOTAL\ TEACHERS}$ where:

$TOTAL\ TRAINED$

$TOTAL\ TRAINED$ = Number of secondary school teachers who have received formal professional training

$TOTAL\ TEACHERS$ = Total number of teachers at the secondary level

Table 50: Percentage of Trained Secondary School Teachers 2004-05

District	Trained	Total Teachers	% Trained
TOTAL	425	1,131	37.6%
Belize	205	436	47.0%
Cayo	87	245	35.5%
Corozal	47	135	34.8%
O. Walk	38	129	29.5%
S. Creek	23	111	20.7%
Toledo	25	75	33.3%

The percentage of secondary school teachers who are trained was 37.6% in 2004-05. The Belize District, with 47.0% of its secondary teachers having formal training had the greatest proportion, followed by Cayo and Corozal districts. The district with the lowest proportion of trained teachers was the Stann Creek district.

⁵Completion rates for secondary was estimated using UNESCO reconstructed cohort method.

15.18 SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO:

The student-teacher ratio (STR) measures how many secondary school students are enrolled per teacher.

Formula: $\frac{TOTAL\ ENROLLED}{TOTAL\ TEACHERS}$ where:

TOTAL ENROLLED = Number of students enrolled at the secondary level

TOTAL TEACHERS = Total number of teachers at the secondary level

Table 51: Secondary School Student-Teacher Ratio (STR) 2004-05

DISTRICT	STUDENTS	TEACHERS	STR
OVERALL	16,150	1,131	14.3
Belize	5,699	436	13.1
Cayo	3,653	245	14.9
Corozal	2,008	135	14.9
O. Walk	1,991	129	15.4
S. Creek	1,643	111	14.8
Toledo	1,156	75	15.4

The overall student-teacher ratio for the 2004/5 school year was 14.3. The districts with the highest STR are Orange Walk and Toledo with 15.4 while Belize had the lowest of 13.1.

15.19 PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 12 IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM:

This percentage measures the proportion of all 12 year old children who were enrolled in the education system, at either the primary or the secondary level.

Formula: $\frac{TWELVE_E}{TWELVE_T}$ where:

TWELVE_E = Number of 12 year olds enrolled in either primary or secondary schools

TWELVE_T = Total population of 12 year olds

Table 52: Percentage of 12 Year Olds Enrolled in the Education System 2004-05

Sex	Enrolment	Population	% Enrolled
TOTAL	6,516	7,255	89.8%
Males	3,323	3,699	89.8%
Females	3,193	3,556	89.8%

Some 89.8 of all 12 year old children were enrolled in the education system, at either the primary or secondary level, during the 2004-05 school year. The remaining 10.2% of this age group may have consisted of students who had already completed the primary cycle but were unable to move on to the secondary level, whether for financial reasons or for lack of available places at the secondary level.

15.20 PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 14 IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM:

Like the previous statistic, this percentage indicates the proportion of 14 year old children that are enrolled at either the primary or secondary level.

Formula: $\frac{FOURTEEN_E}{FOURTEEN_T}$ where:

FOURTEEN_E = Number of 14 year olds enrolled in either primary or secondary schools

FOURTEEN_T = Total population of 14 year olds

Table 53: Percentage of 14 Year Olds Enrolled in the Education System 2004-05

Sex	Enrolment	Population	% Enrolled
TOTAL	4,970	6,730	73.8%
Males	2,583	3,483	74.2%
Females	2,387	3,247	73.5%

Data for the 2004-05 school year shows a significantly smaller proportion of 14 year olds enrolled in the education system than that of 12 year olds. Although children aged 14 are required by law to be attending school, only 73.8% were actually enrolled for the 2004-05 school year. The proportion of males attending school was slightly higher (74.2% compared to 73.5%) than that of females in the same age group.

15.21 TOTAL ENROLMENT IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM:

Table 54: Total Enrolment 2004-05

Education Level	Male	Female	Total
Total	44,356	43,633	87,989
Pre- School	2,138	2,274	4,412
Primary Education	32,594	30,880	63,474
Secondary Education	7,883	8,267	16,150
Junior College	990	1,415	2,405
Tertiary	379	680	1,059
Vocational Education	372	117	489