2022 Population and Housing Census

Preliminary Results on Education

Presented by

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Outline of Presentation

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  ○ Population Aged 4 - 24 by Current School Attendance
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● Fields of Study
  ○ Population Age 15 Years and Above by Field of Specialisation

● Participation in Organized Learning
  ○ Gross Enrolment Ratio
  ○ Net Enrolment Ratio
Introduction

● The 2022 Population and Housing Census (PHC) collected data on Education.

● The 2022 PHC results focused on ages 4 years in line with the amendment to the Education Act.

● However, data for population aged 3 and above is available for further analysis.
Importance of Education Statistics

- Policy formulation and evaluation;
- Informed planning and resource allocation; and
- Monitoring of national, regional and international obligations such as NDS1, Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
Education Preliminary Results

1: Life-Time School Attendance
A total of 13,466,067 persons were aged 4 and above.

Of these, 94.1% were in the ever attended school category.
There were marginal differences in the proportions of males and females who ever attended school:

Males: 95.4%
Females: 93.9%

Distribution of Population Aged 4 and Above by School Attendance and Sex

- Female: 93.9% (Ever attended School), 6.1% (Never attended School)
- Male: 95.4% (Ever attended School), 4.6% (Never attended School)
In both urban and rural areas, females constituted the greater proportion of persons who ever attended school. In rural areas, 51 percent of the persons who ever attended school were female while in urban areas the proportion was 53 percent.
Persons aged 4 and above who Ever Attended School by Province

Bulawayo and Harare provinces recorded the highest proportions of persons aged 4 and above who ever attended school, with 97.6 percent and 97.3 percent respectively.

![Bar chart showing the percentage of persons aged 4 and above who ever attended school by province](image)
In both rural and urban areas, the main reasons for never attending school were:

- Financial Constraints; 42.6% in urban and 35.0% in rural
- Education not considered valuable; 26.8% in rural and 11.4% in urban; and
- Still too young 31.0% in urban and 22.2% in rural.

### Population Aged 4 Years and Above who Never Attended School by Reason and Urban/Rural Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Financial constraints</td>
<td>35.0%</td>
<td>42.6%</td>
<td>36.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education not considered valuable</td>
<td>26.8%</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td>24.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Still too young</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
<td>31.0%</td>
<td>23.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School too far away</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ill/sick</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No appropriate school</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No birth certificate</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For both sexes, the main reasons for Never Attending School were:

Financial; **39.2%** for males and **34.3%** for females

School too far away **6.4%** for males and **4.7%** for females, and

Illness/Sickness; **4.4%** for males and **2.7%** for females.
The national literacy rate stood at 93.7 percent.

Urban Areas: 97.1%
Rural Areas: 91.3%

Population aged at least 15 years which had completed at least grade 3, was classified as literate.
The literacy rate by sex was:
Male: 95.2%
Female: 92.4%
Bulawayo and Harare provinces had the highest literacy rates, with 98.9% and 97.5% respectively.

Mash East: 94.4%
Mat South: 93.4%
Masvingo: 91.5%
Education Preliminary Results

2: Current School Attendance
Out of 6,886,403 of the school going age group of 4-24 years, 71.4% were attending school.

Out of 3,387,501 males, 72.7% were currently attending school;

Out of 3,498,902 females, 70.2% were currently attending school.
Of the 4,297,021 persons aged between 4 and 24 years, 72% were currently attending school in rural areas.

Of the 2,589,382 persons in urban areas, 70% were currently attending school.
Current School Attendance for Population Aged 4 – 24 by Age Group and Level

School attendance for the population aged 4 – 24 years stood at 67.3% at country level. At the primary level, it stood at 95.9% while at lower secondary, it stood at 83.0%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age-group</th>
<th>Level</th>
<th>School Attendance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4-5 years</td>
<td>ECD</td>
<td>67.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-12 years</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>95.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-16 years</td>
<td>Lower Secondary</td>
<td>83.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-18 years</td>
<td>Upper Secondary</td>
<td>35.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-24 years</td>
<td>Tertiary</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>67.3%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
School attendance was highest in Masvingo and Manicaland provinces, with 71.6% and 70.6% attendance respectively.
The reasons for leaving school were:

Financial Constraints: 44.9%
Marriage/Pregnancy: 18.2%
Completed/Satisfied: 11.1%
Waiting for next level: 9.2%
No appropriate facilities: 0.4%
Expulsion: 0.1%
Caring for the sick: 0.1%
Among the main reasons cited for leaving school were:

- Financial Constraints; **51.6%** for males and **38.8%** for females,
- Marriage/Pregnancy **3.0%** for males and **31.7%** for females

### Population Age 4 - 24 Years who Left School by Reason and Sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Financial Constraints</td>
<td>51.6%</td>
<td>38.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriage/Pregnancy Related</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>31.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed/Satisfied</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiting to Proceed to the Next Level/Grade</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Work/Looking for Work</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failed Exams</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ill/Sick</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (Specify)</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Too Far Away</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No appropriate facilities</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expulsion</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caring for The Sick</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Among the main reasons cited for leaving school were:

Financial constraints: **50.2%** for rural and **36.7%** for urban;

Refused: **2.2%** for urban and **7.0%** for rural.
The proportions of children of school going age who were out of school were higher for males than females at both primary and lower secondary levels.

The proportions of children of school going age who were out of school were:

- **9.6%** for primary and
- **16.6%** for secondary.
Education Preliminary Results

3: Fields of Study
The major fields of specialisation were:

- Business, Administration and Law: **154,742**
- Education: **141,184**
- Engineering, manufacturing and construction: **109,238**
For males, the main field of specialisation was Engineering, manufacturing and construction constituting 25.2% of the total.

For females, education was the main field of specialisation with 27.6% of the total.
A total of 663,320 persons had a tertiary qualification, with 342,975 of them being male. There were more females than males in Diploma/Skilled worker class 1 (53.6%), Higher National Diploma (51.1%) and Post Graduate Diploma and Certificates (51.8%).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Qualification</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diploma/ Skilled Worker Class 1</td>
<td>46.4</td>
<td>53.6</td>
<td>185,362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor - Honours Degree</td>
<td>52.9</td>
<td>47.1</td>
<td>105,993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor General Degree</td>
<td>53.9</td>
<td>46.1</td>
<td>105,654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Foundation Certificate</td>
<td>51.4</td>
<td>48.6</td>
<td>90,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher National Diploma</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>51.1</td>
<td>61,108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masters</td>
<td>58.9</td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td>48,447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary- Vocational- Certificate/Skilled Worker Class 2</td>
<td>57.4</td>
<td>42.6</td>
<td>46,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postgraduate Diploma and Certificates</td>
<td>48.2</td>
<td>51.8</td>
<td>8,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled upgrade worker Class 3 and 4</td>
<td>73.7</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>6,742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctorate (PhD)</td>
<td>71.8</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>4,774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>342,975</td>
<td>320,345</td>
<td>663,320</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Education Preliminary Results

4: Participation in Organized Learning
Net Enrolment Ratio by Level of Education for Population Aged 4-24 Years

Net enrolment ratio was:

- ECD: 63%
- Primary: 90.3%
- Lower Secondary: 64.8%
- Upper Secondary: 8.5%
Across all levels, net enrolment was lower in rural areas than urban areas.

In urban areas, 17.6% of the population were enrolled for upper secondary education compared with 3.0% in rural areas.
There were marginal differences in net enrolment ratio for males and females across all levels except for lower secondary.

At ECD level, male enrolment was at 62.3% while female enrolment was at 63.7%.
Gross Enrolment Ratio by Level of Education for Population Aged 4-24 Years

Gross Enrolment Ratio was:

- ECD: **84.6%**
- Primary: **99.4%**
- Lower Secondary: **82.1%**
- Upper Secondary: **13.4%**
Gross enrolment ratio was higher in urban areas than rural areas for lower and upper secondary levels.

In urban areas, 25.6% of the population were enrolled for upper secondary education while 5.5% were enrolled in rural areas.
There were marginal differences in gross enrolment ratio for males and females across all.

At primary level, male gross enrolment was at 100.0% while female was at 98.8%.
Conclusion

The final report will also include information on:

➢ Education attendance by functional difficulty
➢ School attendance by parental survivorship
➢ Primary school completion rate
➢ Secondary school completion rate
➢ Tertiary school completion rate
Hence Forth

- This report is the 7\textsuperscript{th} in a series of 8 reports to be disseminated by ZIMSTAT.

- The last preliminary report on Labour Force will be disseminated on 1\textsuperscript{st} November 2022.
I THANK YOU