2022 Population and Housing Census

## Preliminary Results on Education

Presented by

Mr Taguma Mahonde ZIMSTAT Director-General

## Outline of Presentation

- Introduction
- Importance of Education Statistics
- Life-Time School Attendance
- Population Aged 4 and Above by School Attendance Status
- Population Aged 4 and Above who Ever Attended School
- Population Aged 4 and Above by Level of Education Completed
- Population Aged 4 and Above who Never Attended School by Reason
- Literacy Rate Population Age 15 Years and Above


## Outline of Presentation

- Current School Attendance
- Population Aged 4-24 by Current School Attendance
- Population Age 4-24 who Left School by Reason
- 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 Attendânce

# Distribution of Population Aged 4 and Above by 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.

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

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 Who Ever Attended School by Sex

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.


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

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 $\mathbf{2 2 . 2 \%}$ in rural.

|  | Rural | Urban | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Financial constraints | 35.0\% | 42.6\% | 36.3\% |
| Education not considered valuable | 26.8\% | 11.4\% | 24.0\% |
| Still too young | 22.2\% | 31.0\% | 23.8\% |
| School too far away | 6.1\% | 1.9\% | 5.4\% |
| III/sick | 3.4\% | 3.3\% | 3.4\% |
| Other | 1.9\% | 3.2\% | 2.1\% |
| No appropriate school | 2.2\% | 1.8\% | 2.1\% |
| No birth certificate | 1.2\% | 3.6\% | 1.6\% |
| Religion | 1.3\% | 1.1\% | 1.3\% |

## Population Aged 4 and Above who Never Attended School by Reason and Sex

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.


Literacy Rate for Population Age 15 Years and Above by Rural Urban Areas

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.


## Literacy Rate

Rural 91.3\%

Urban
97.1\%

National 93.7\%

## Literacy Rate for Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex

The literacy rate by sex was:

Male: 95.2\%
Female: 92.4\%

## Literacy Rate for Population Aged 15 and Above by Province

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 Resultis

## 2: Current School Attendance

## Distribution of Population Aged 4-24 years by 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

3,387,50I


3,498,902


6,886,403


## Distribution of Population Aged 4 - 24 years by Current School Attendance and Rural/Urban Areas

Of the 4,297,021 persons aged between 4 and 24 years, $\mathbf{7 2 \%}$ were currently attending school in rural areas.

Of the $\mathbf{2 , 5 8 9 , 3 8 2}$ 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\%.


| Age-group | Level | School Attendance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $4-5$ years | ECD | $67.9 \%$ |
| $6-12$ years | Primary | $95.9 \%$ |
| $13-16$ years | Lower Secondary | $83.0 \%$ |
| $17-18$ years | Upper Secondary | $35.3 \%$ |
| $19-24$ years | Tertiary | $12.1 \%$ |
| Total |  | $67.3 \%$ |

## School Attendance for Population Aged 4-24 Years by Province

School attendance was
highest in Masvingo and
Manicaland provinces,
with $71.6 \%$ and $70.6 \%$,
attendance respectively.

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

Marriage/ Pregnancy Related

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\%

Completed/Satisfied $\square 11.1 \%$
Waiting to Proceed to the Next
Level/Grade $\quad 9.2 \%$ Level/Grade


To Work/Looking for Work $4.2 \%$

III/Sick 1.1\%
Other 0.7\%
School Too Far Away 0.7\%
No appropriate facilities $\quad 0.4 \%$
Expulsion $0.1 \%$

Caring for The Sick $\mid 0.1 \%$

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

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 Urban/Rural Areas

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

|  | Rural |  | Urban |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Financial Constraints |  | 50.2\% |  | 36.7\% |
| Marriage/ Pregnancy Related | 19.8\% |  | 15.7\% |  |
| Completed/Satisfied | 8.5\% |  | 15.3\% |  |
| Waiting to Proceed to the Next Level/Grade | 5.6\% |  | 15.0\% |  |
| Refused | 7.0\% |  | 2.2\% |  |
| To Work/Looking for Work | 1.8\% |  | 7.8\% |  |
| Failed Exams | 3.4\% |  | 5.1\% |  |
| III/Sick | 1.4\% |  | 0.6\% |  |
| Other | 0.6\% |  | 0.9\% |  |
| School Too Far Away | 1.0\% |  | 0.2\% |  |
| No appropriate facilities | 0.4\% |  | 0.4\% |  |
| Expulsion | 0.1\% |  | 0.1\% |  |
| Caring for The Sick | 0.1\% |  | 0.1\% |  |

## Population Aged 4-24 Who are out of School by Level of Education and Sex

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.

| Primary | $10.3 \%$ | $8.9 \%$ | $9.6 \%$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Level | Male | Female | Total |
|  | Lower <br> Secondary | $17.2 \%$ | $16.1 \%$ | $16.6 \%$ |

# Education Preliminary Resultis 

## 3: Fields of Study

## Distribution of Population Age 15 Years and Above by Field of Specialisation



## Distribution of Population Age 15 Years and Above by Fields of Specialisation and Sex

For males, the main field of specialisation was Engineering, manufacturing and construction constituting $\mathbf{2 5 . 2 \%}$ of the total.

For females, education was the main field of specialisation with $27.6 \%$ of the total.

Male
Business, administration and Law
Education
Engineering, manufacturing and
construction
Generic programmes and qualifications
Health and Welfare
Services
Social sciences journalism and information
Humanities and Arts
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary
ICTs
Natural Sciences, mathematics and
statistics


## Population with Tertiary Qualification by Level and Sex

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\%).


|  | Male | Female | Total |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Diploma/ Skilled Worker Class I | 46.4 | 53.6 | 185,362 |
| Bachelor - Honours Degree | 52.9 | 47.1 | 105,993 |
| Bachelor General Degree | 53.9 | 46.1 | 105,654 |
| National Foundation Certificate | 51.4 | 48.6 | 90,974 |
| Higher National Diploma | 48.9 | 51.1 | $\mathbf{6 1 , 1 0 8}$ |
| Masters | 58.9 | 41.1 | 48,447 |
| Tertiary- Vocational- Certificate/Skilled Worker Class 2 | 57.4 | 42.6 | $\mathbf{4 6 , 1 1 5}$ |
| Postgraduate Diploma and Certificates | 48.2 | 51.8 | $\mathbf{8 , 1 5 1}$ |
| Skilled upgrade worker Class 3 and 4 | 73.7 | 26.3 | $\mathbf{6 , 7 4 2}$ |
| Doctorate (PhD) | 71.8 | 28.2 | $\mathbf{4 , 7 7 4}$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{3 4 2 , 9 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{3 2 0 , 3 4 5}$ | $\mathbf{6 6 3 , 3 2 0}$ |

## Education Preliminary Results

## 4: Participation in Organized Learning

## Net Enrolment Ratio by Level of Education for Population Aged 4-24 Years



# Net Enrolment Ratio by Level and Rural/Urban Areas for Population Aged 4-24 Years 

93.7\%

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.


## Net Enrolment Ratio by Level and Sex for Population Aged 4-24 Years

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 $63.7 \%$.

89.6\% 91.1\%


## Gross Enrolment Ratio by Level of Education for Population Aged 4-24 Years



## Gross Enrolment Ratio by Level and Rural/Urban Areas for Population Aged 4-24

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.


## Gross Enrolment by Level and Sex for Population Aged 4-24

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 $7^{\text {th }}$ in a series of 8 reports to be disseminated by ZIMSTAT
- The last preliminary report on Labour Force will be disseminated on $1^{\text {st }}$ November 2022


## I THANK

