



# **2022 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS**

## **PRELIMINARY REPORT ON EDUCATION**



## Table of Contents

List of Figures .....	ii
Education .....	1
Introduction.....	1
List of Definitions .....	1
Life-Time School Attendance.....	2
Population by School Attendance .....	2
Distribution of Population Age 4 Years and Above by School Attendance, Sex and Rural and Urban Areas.....	2
Distribution of Population Age 4 Years and Above by School Attendance by Province .....	3
Reasons for Having Never Been to School.....	3
Current School Attendance .....	5
Distribution of the Population 4 to 24 Years by Current School Attendance .....	5
Distribution of Persons Aged 4 to 24 Years who Left School by Main Reason for Leaving School.....	7
Population Age 4 - 24 Years Who Left School by Reason and Urban/Rural Areas.....	8
Literacy Rate for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above .....	9
Literacy Rate Population Age 15 Years and Above by Rural/Urban Areas .....	9
Literacy Rate Population Age 15 Years and Above by Sex .....	9
Literacy Rate, Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Province .....	10
Fields of Study .....	10
Distribution of Population, 15 Years and Above by Field of Specialisation .....	10
Distribution of Population Age 15 Years and Above by Fields of Specialisation and Sex ..	11
Population with Tertiary Qualifications by Level and Sex .....	12
Participation in Organized Learning.....	12
Net Enrolment Ratio.....	12
Gross Enrolment Ratio .....	13
Children of Primary and Lower Secondary Ages who are out of School .....	15

## List of Figures

Figure 1: Percent Distribution of Population Age 4 Years and Above by School Attendance .	2
Figure 2: Distribution of Population Age 4 Years and Above by School Attendance and Sex	2
Figure 3: Percent Distribution of Population Age 4 Years and Above by School Attendance, Sex and Rural and Urban Areas.....	3
Figure 4: Distribution of Population Age 4 Years and Above by School Attendance and Province .....	3
Figure 5: Percent Distribution of Population Age 4 Years Who Never went to School by Reason and Rural/Urban .....	4
Figure 6: Percent Distribution of Population Age 4 Years Who Never Went to School by Reason and Sex .....	4
Figure 7: Distribution of the Population 4 to 24 Years by Current School Attendance and Sex .....	5
Figure 8: Distribution of the Population 4 to 24 Years by Current School Attendance and Rural/Urban.....	5
Figure 9: School Attendance for Population Aged 4 to 24 Years by Age Group and Level.....	6
Figure 10: School Attendance for Population Aged 4 to 24 Years by Province .....	6
Figure 11: Percent Distribution of Persons Aged 4 to 24 Years who Left School by Main Reason for Leaving School.....	7
Figure 12: Percent Distribution of Persons Aged 4 to 24 Years who Left School by Main Reason for Leaving School and Sex .....	8
Figure 13: Percent Distribution of Population Age 4 - 24 Years who Left School by Reason and Urban/Rural Areas .....	8
Figure 14: Literacy Rate Population Age 15 Years and Above by Rural/Urban Areas .....	9
Figure 15: Literacy Rate Population Age 15 Years and Above by Sex.....	9
Figure 16: Literacy Rate, Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Province .....	10
Figure 17: Distribution of Population, 15 Years and Above by Field of Specialisation .....	11
Figure 18: Distribution of Population Age 15 Years and Above by Fields of Specialisation and Sex.....	11
Figure 19: Population with Tertiary Qualifications by Level and Sex .....	12
Figure 20: Net Enrolment Ratio by Level of Education; Population Aged 4-24 Years .....	12

Figure 21: Net Enrolment Ratio by Level and Rural/Urban Areas; Population Aged 4-24 Years. ....	13
Figure 22: Net Enrolment Ratio by Level and Sex; Population Aged 4-24 Years. ....	13
Figure 23: Gross Enrolment Ratio by Level of Education; Population Aged 4-24 Years. ....	14
Figure 24: Gross Enrolment Ratio by Level and Rural/Urban Areas; Population Aged 4-24 Years. ....	14
Figure 25: Gross Enrolment by Level and Sex; Population Aged 4-24 Years. ....	15
Figure 26: Proportion of Children of Primary and Lower Secondary Ages who are out of School by Sex. ....	15

## **Education**

### **Introduction**

Information on education characteristics of the population for the 2022 Population and Housing Census (PHC) was collected from persons aged three years and above while for current school attendance, information was collected from persons in the age group 3-24 years. However, the results of the 2022 PHC are focused on ages 4 years and above following amendments to the Education Act stating that Early Childhood Development starts at 4 years.

The 2022 PHC questionnaire collected information on whether one has ever attended school and the highest level of education completed for those who have attended school. Persons who indicated that they have never been to school were asked for the main reason for not having done so. Information pertaining to fields of study were also collected for persons who had completed tertiary education.

For all persons in the age group 3-24 years, information was collected on whether they were currently attending school or whether they have at some point attended school during the current school year. Information was collected on the current level of education and reasons were sought for persons who indicated that they were not in school.

### **List of Definitions**

**School Attendance:** refers to regular attendance at an educational institution or programme for organised learning at any level.

**Net Enrolment Ratio:** The ratio of children of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age.

**Gross Enrolment Ratio:** Enrolment at a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population in the theoretical school-age group corresponding to this level of education.

**Out of School Children (primary):** These are children of primary school going age (6-12 years), who are not in primary or secondary education

**Out of School (secondary):** These are children of secondary school going age (13-16 years), who are not in primary or in secondary education.

**Literacy:** refers to the ability to read and write with understanding in any language. In the 2022 PHC, any person aged 15 and above who completed at least grade 3 of primary education was deemed to be literate (proxy).

## Life-Time School Attendance

### Population by School Attendance

Figure 1 presents the distribution of population age 4 years and above by school attendance. A total of 13,466,067 persons were aged 4 years and above. Of these, 94.1 percent had ever attended school.

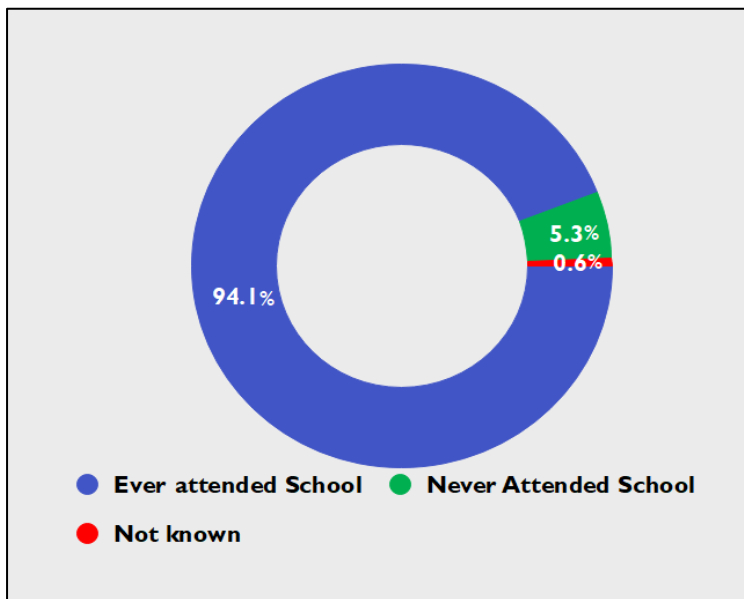


Figure 1: Percent Distribution of Population Age 4 Years and Above by School Attendance

### Distribution of Population Age 4 Years and Above by School Attendance, Sex and Rural and Urban Areas

There were marginal differences in the proportions of males and females who ever attended school with 95.4 percent and 93.9 percent for males and females respectively, (figure 2).

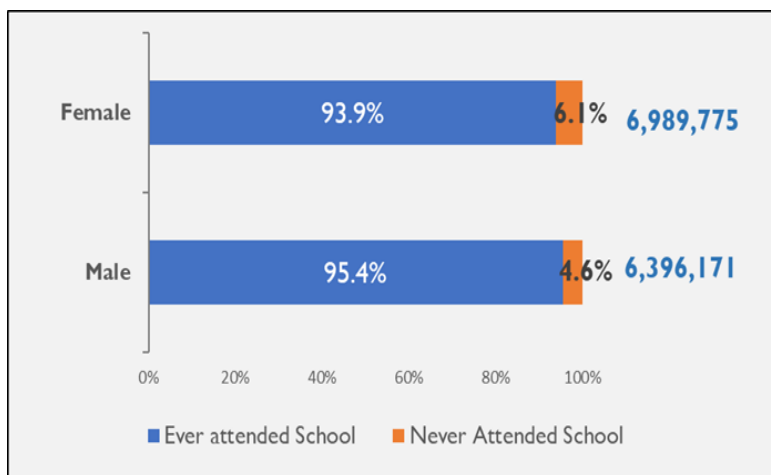
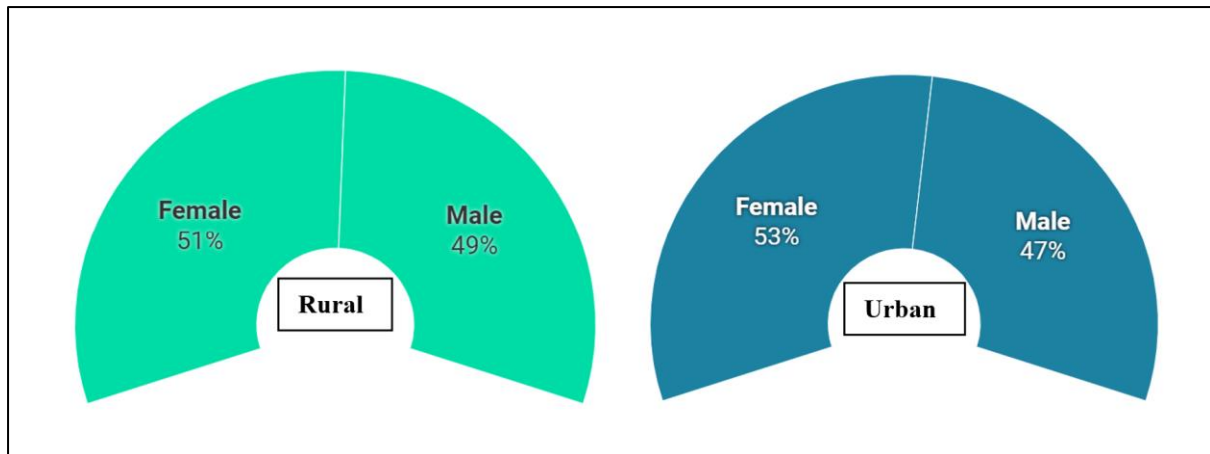


Figure 2: Distribution of Population Age 4 Years and Above by School Attendance and Sex

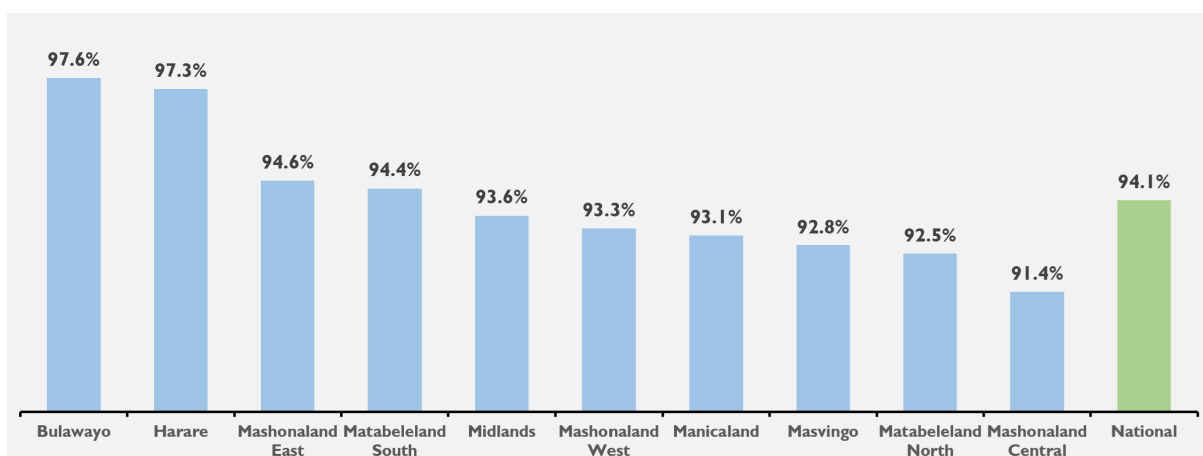
In both urban and rural areas, females constituted the greater proportion of persons who ever attended school. In rural areas, 51 percent of the persons who ever attended school were female while in urban areas the proportion was 53 percent (*figure 3*).



*Figure 3: Percent Distribution of Population Age 4 Years and Above by School Attendance, Sex and Rural and Urban Areas*

### **Distribution of Population Age 4 Years and Above by School Attendance by Province**

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

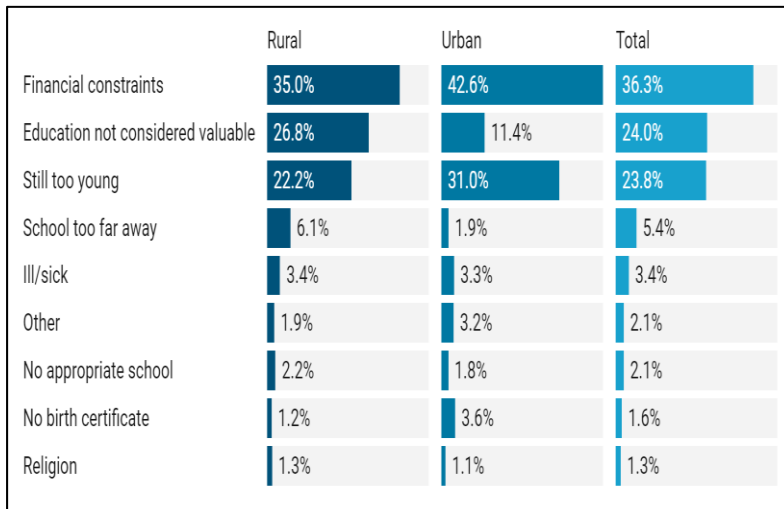


*Figure 4: Distribution of Population Age 4 Years and Above by School Attendance and Province*

### **Reasons for Having Never Been to School**

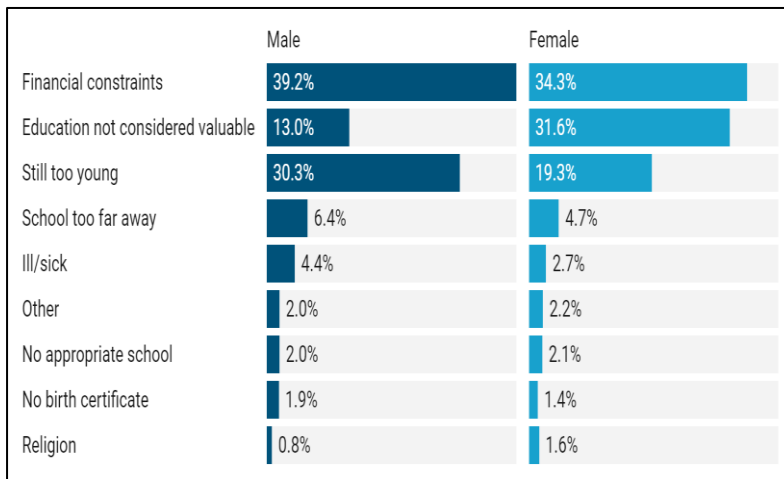
Between the rural and urban dichotomy, financial constrains were cited as the major reason for having never been to school, 42.6 percent in urban areas and 35 percent among persons who resided in rural areas. Education not considered valuable was given as a reason for having never

been to school by 26.8 percent of people in rural areas and 11.4 percent in urban areas, (*Figure 5*).



*Figure 5: Percent Distribution of Population Age 4 Years Who Never went to School by Reason and Rural/Urban*

For both sexes, the reason cited the most for having never been to school was financial constraints, 39.2 percent by males and 34.3 percent by females. Other reasons cited where that education was not considered valuable (31.8% female, and 13% males) and schools were too far away, (6.4% males and 4.7% females), *Figure 6*.



*Figure 6: Percent Distribution of Population Age 4 Years Who Never Went to School by Reason and Sex*



## Current School Attendance

### Distribution of the Population 4 to 24 Years by Current School Attendance

Figure 7 shows that out of the 6,886,403 people in the school going age group of 4 to 24 years, 71.4 percent were attending school. A higher proportion of males was attending school, 72.7 percent than females, 70.2 percent.

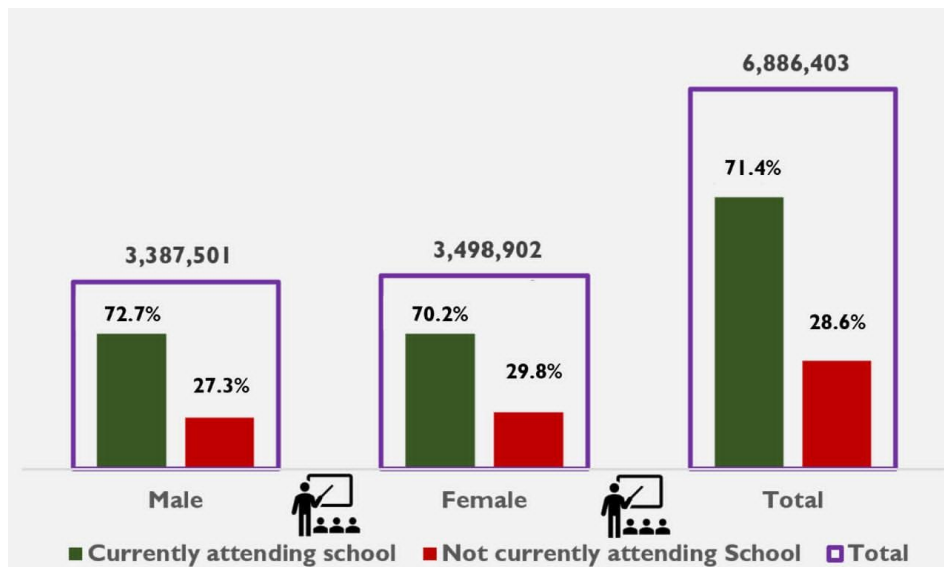


Figure 7: Distribution of the Population 4 to 24 Years by Current School Attendance and Sex

Out of the 4,297,021 persons who were in rural areas, 72 percent were currently attending school while in urban areas 70 percent were also currently attending school, (Figure 8).

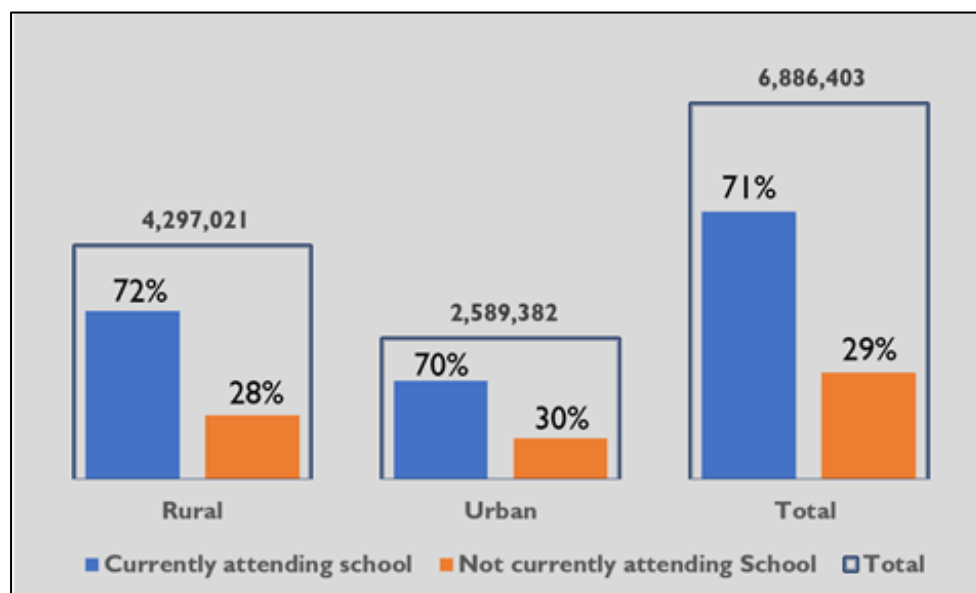
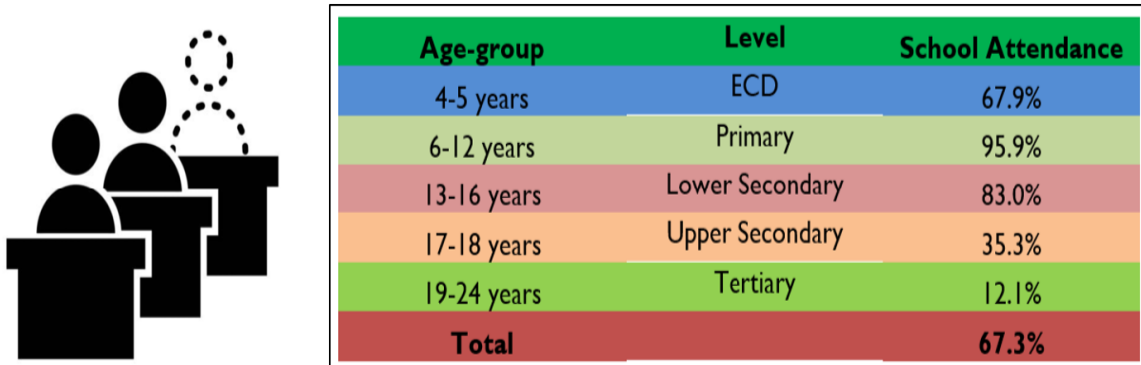


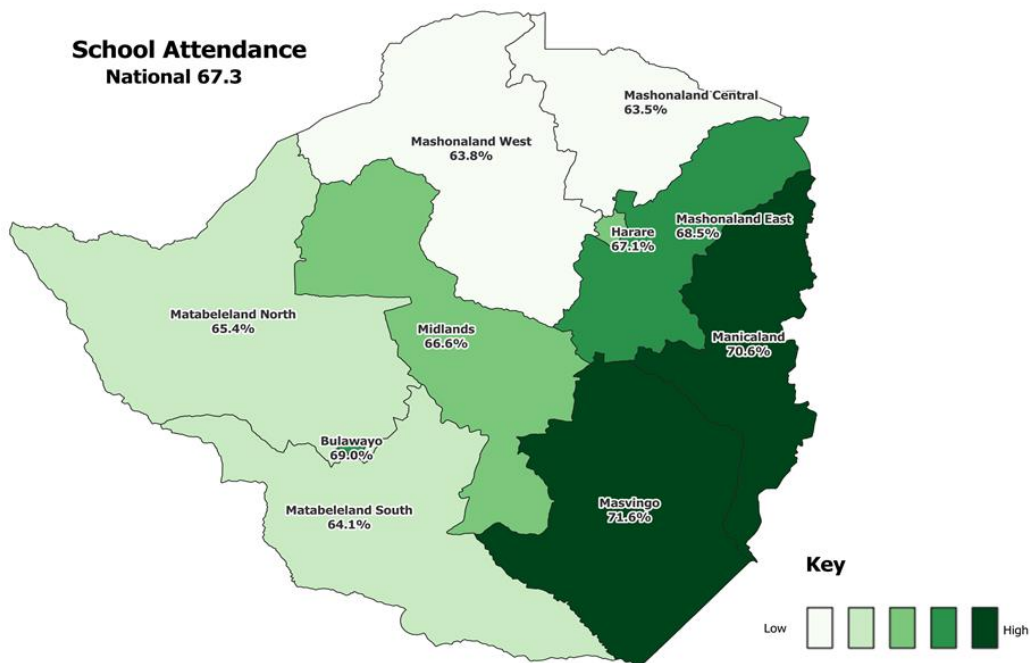
Figure 8: Distribution of the Population 4 to 24 Years by Current School Attendance and Rural/Urban

School attendance for population aged 4 to 24 years was 67.3 percent at the country level. Ninety-six percent of children aged 6 to 12 years were attending primary school and 83 percent of children aged 13 to 16 years were attending lower secondary school (*figure 9*).



*Figure 9: School Attendance for Population Aged 4 to 24 Years by Age Group and Level*

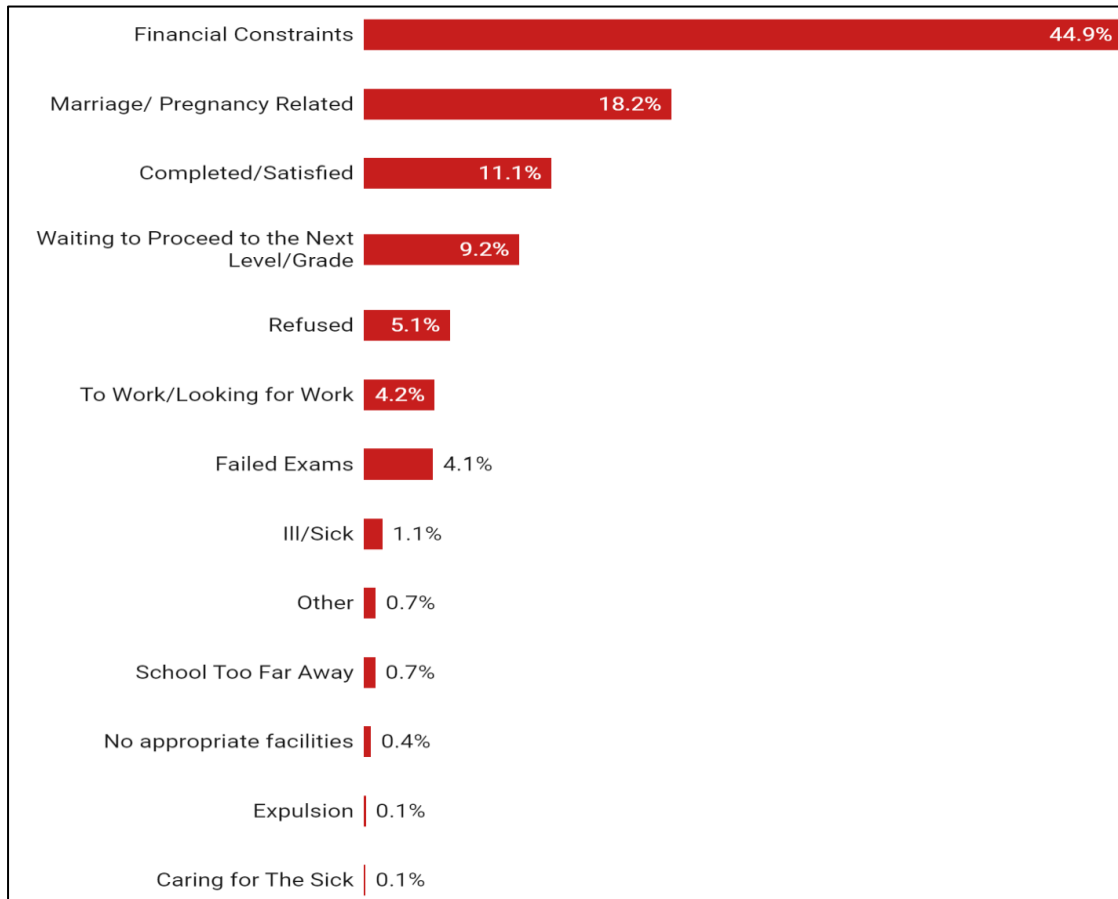
Figure 10 presents information on current school attendance by province. The results show variations by province, with the highest proportion recorded for Masvingo Province (71.6 %) and the lowest proportion of 63.5 percent for Mashonaland Central Province.



*Figure 10: School Attendance for Population Aged 4 to 24 Years by Province*

## Distribution of Persons Aged 4 to 24 Years who Left School by Main Reason for Leaving School

The 2022 PHC collected information on the reasons for leaving school. Among the population aged 4 to 24 years, 44.9 percent cited financial constraints as the main reason for leaving school. Marriage/pregnancy-related reasons were cited by 18.2 percent (*figure 11*).



*Figure 11: Percent Distribution of Persons Aged 4 to 24 Years who Left School by Main Reason for Leaving School*

Figure 12 shows the main reason for leaving school by sex. Differentials were observed in the main reason for leaving school. About 52 percent of the males left school due to financial constraints, compared with 38.8 percent of females. Marriage/pregnancy-related reasons were cited more among females (31.7%) than males (3.0%).

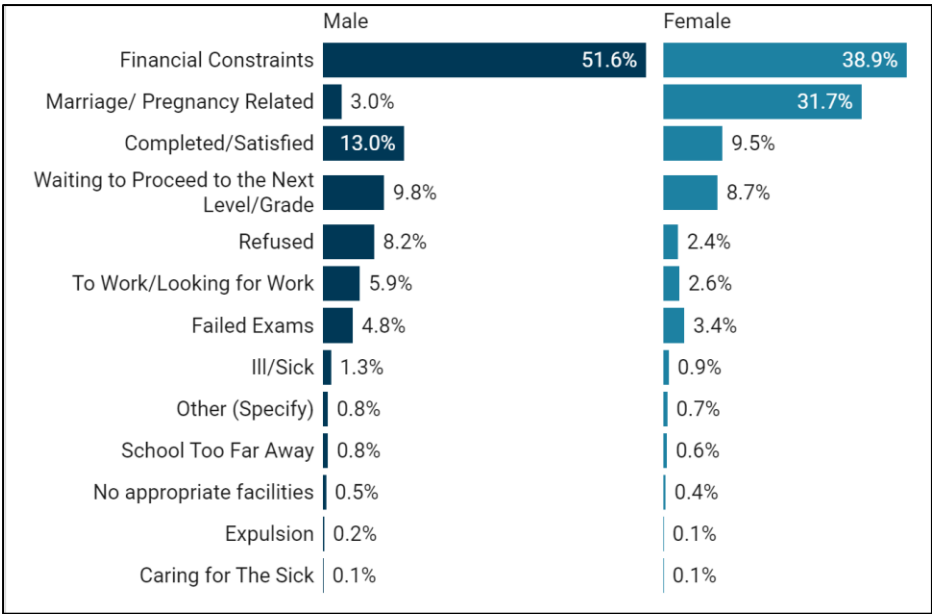


Figure 12: Percent Distribution of Persons Aged 4 to 24 Years who Left School by Main Reason for Leaving School and Sex

**Population Age 4 - 24 Years Who Left School by Reason and Urban/Rural Areas**

The main reasons for leaving school by urban and rural areas are shown in Figure 13. Financial constraints were the main reasons why persons age 4 to 24 years left school for both rural (50.2%) and urban (36.7%) areas. This was followed by marriage/pregnancy related reasons for both rural (19.8%) and urban areas (15.7%).

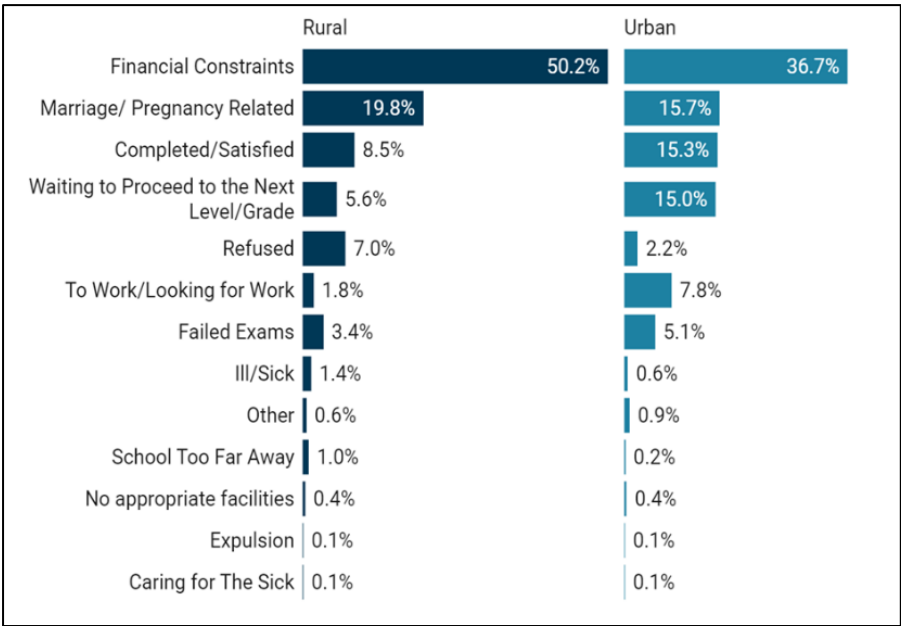


Figure 13: Percent Distribution of Population Age 4 - 24 Years who Left School by Reason and Urban/Rural Areas

### Literacy Rate for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above

The population age 15 years and above who had completed at least grade three of primary education was classified as literate.

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

Figure 14 shows that national literacy rate was 93.7 percent and was higher in the urban areas (97.1%) compared with rural areas (91.3%).

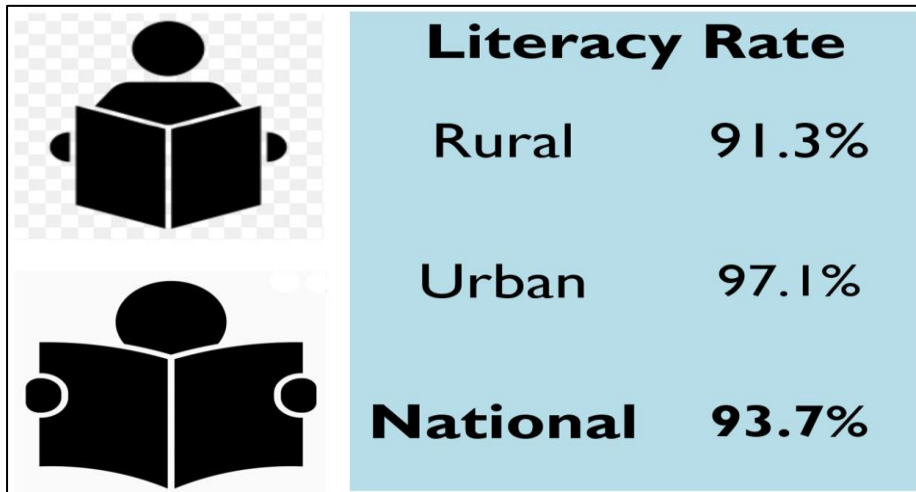


Figure 14: Literacy Rate Population Age 15 Years and Above by Rural/Urban Areas

### Literacy Rate Population Age 15 Years and Above by Sex

Figure 15 presents literacy rate by sex. Literacy rate was 95.2 percent for males and 92.4 percent for females.

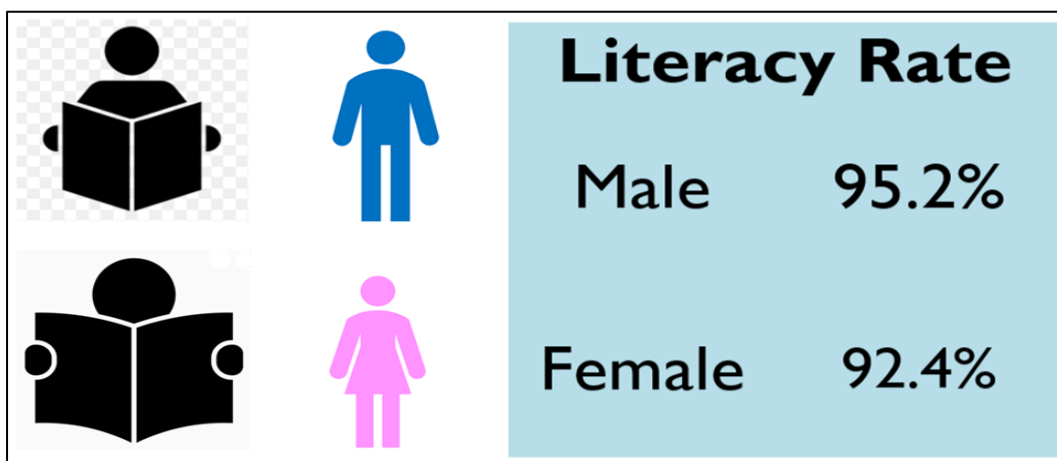


Figure 15: Literacy Rate Population Age 15 Years and Above by Sex

## Literacy Rate, Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Province

Literacy rate was relatively high across all provinces. The rate ranged from 90.7 percent for Matabeleland North province to 97.5 percent for Harare province. Literacy rate was 94.4 percent for Mashonaland East province and 93.4 percent for Matabeleland South province (figure 16).

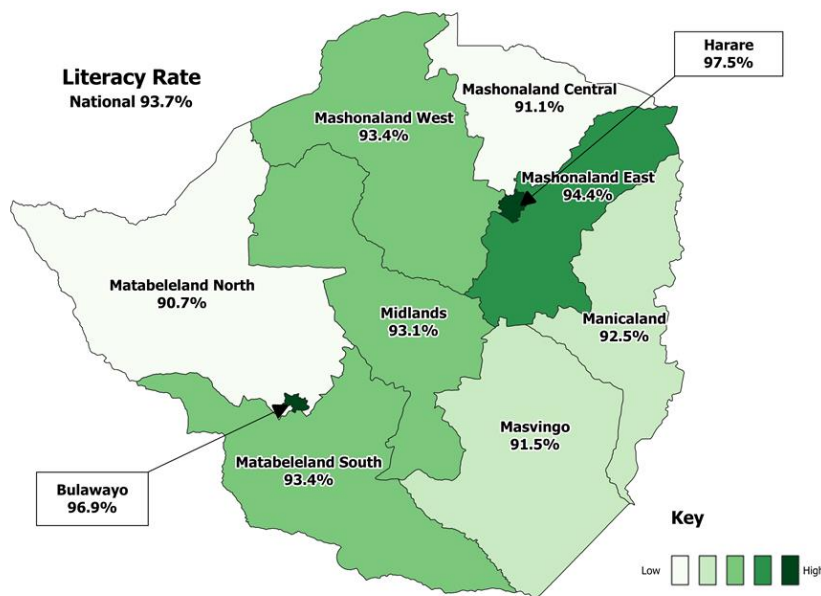


Figure 16: Literacy Rate, Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Province

## Fields of Study

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

The major fields of specialisation as indicated by the number of persons specialising in the respective disciplines were Business, Administration and Law (154,742 persons), Education (141,184 persons) and Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction, (109,238). Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics were the least, with 14,843 persons specialising in them (figure 17).

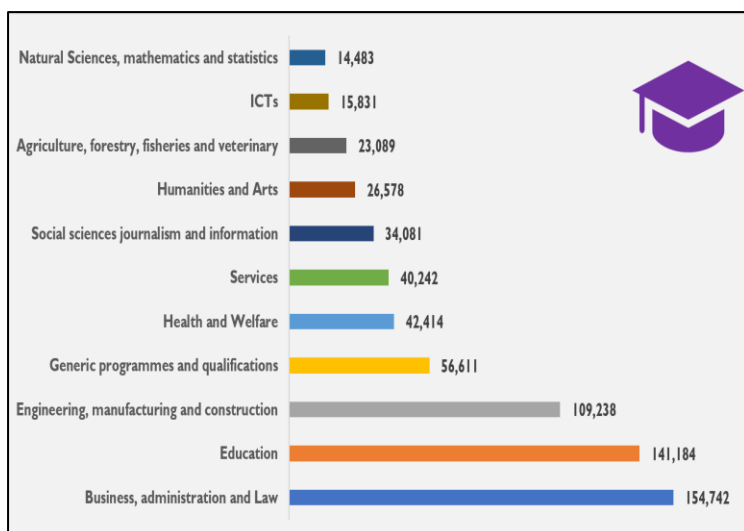


Figure 17: Distribution of Population, 15 Years and Above by Field of Specialisation

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

There were different preferences in fields of specialisation between males and females. For males, the main field of specialisation was Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction constituting 25.2 percent of the total while for females, Education was the main field of specialisation with 27.6 percent of the total (figure 18).

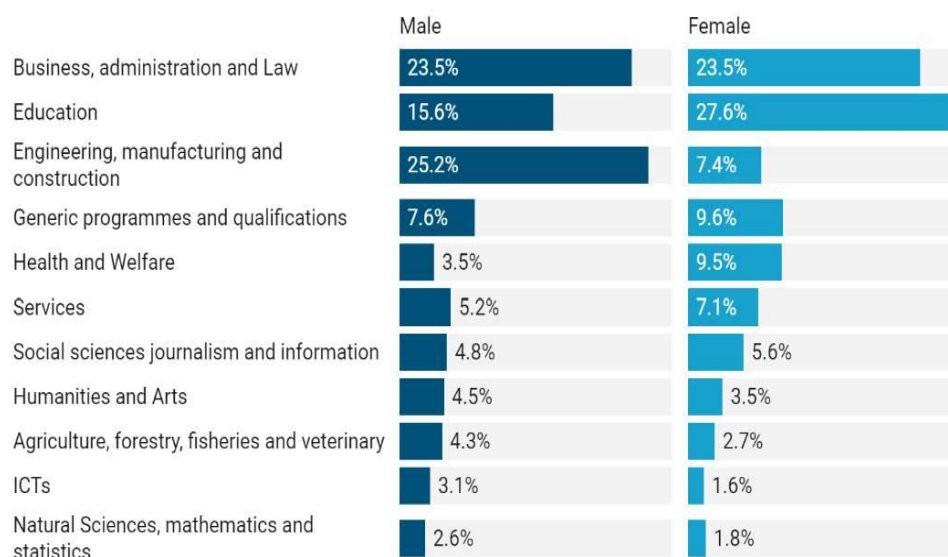


Figure 18: Distribution of Population Age 15 Years and Above by Fields of Specialisation and Sex

## Population with Tertiary Qualifications 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 percent, Higher National Diploma 51.1 percent and Post Graduate Diploma and Certificates, 51.8 percent (*figure 19*).


	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	61,108
Masters	58.9	41.1	48,447
Tertiary- Vocational- Certificate/Skilled Worker Class 2	57.4	42.6	46,115
Postgraduate Diploma and Certificates	48.2	51.8	8,151
Skilled upgrade worker Class 3 and 4	73.7	26.3	6,742
Doctorate (PhD)	71.8	28.2	4,774
<b>Total</b>	<b>342,975</b>	<b>320,345</b>	<b>663,320</b>

Figure 19: Population with Tertiary Qualifications by Level and Sex

## Participation in Organized Learning

### Net Enrolment Ratio

Net enrolment ratio was 90.3 percent for primary and 8.5 percent for upper secondary. The ratio was 63 percent for ECD (*figure 20*).

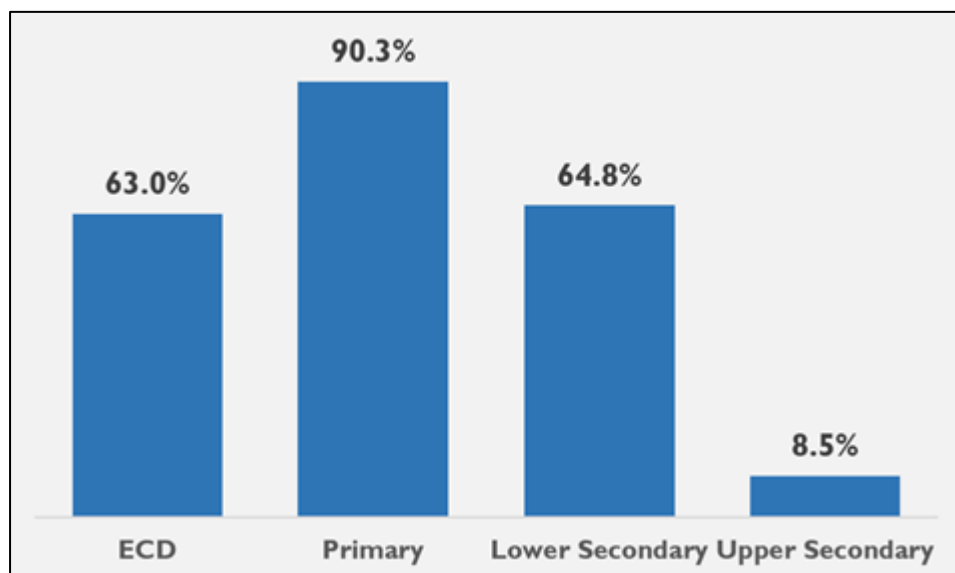


Figure 20: Net Enrolment Ratio by Level of Education; Population Aged 4-24 Years

Across all levels, net enrolment was lower in rural areas than urban areas. In urban areas, 17.6 percent of the population were enrolled for upper secondary education compared with 3 percent in rural areas (*figure 21*).



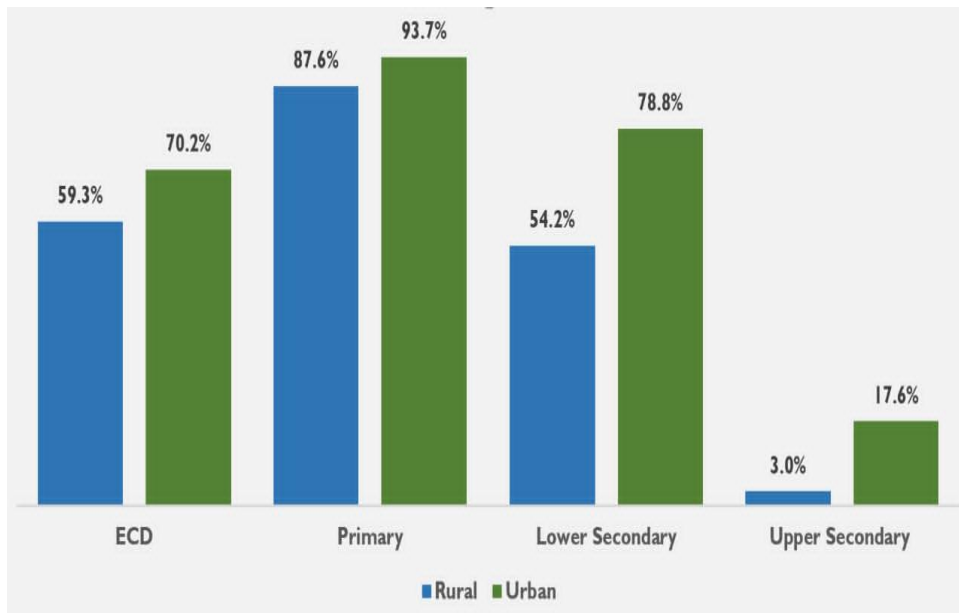


Figure 21: Net Enrolment Ratio by Level and Rural/Urban Areas; Population Aged 4-24 Years.

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 percent while female enrolment was at 63.7 percent (figure 22).

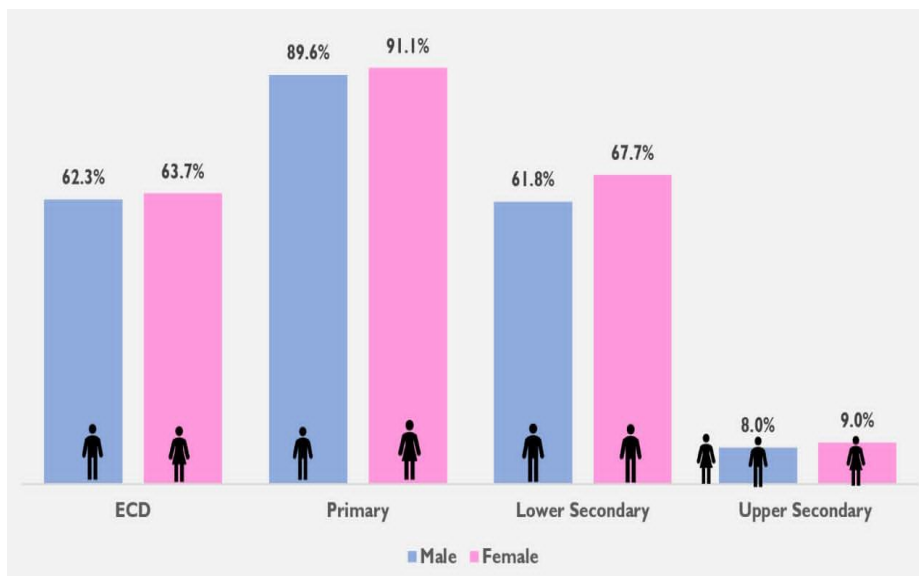


Figure 22: Net Enrolment Ratio by Level and Sex; Population Aged 4-24 Years.

### Gross Enrolment Ratio

Gross enrolment ratio was 99.4 percent for primary and 13.4 percent for upper secondary. The ratio was 82.1 percent for lower secondary (figure 23).

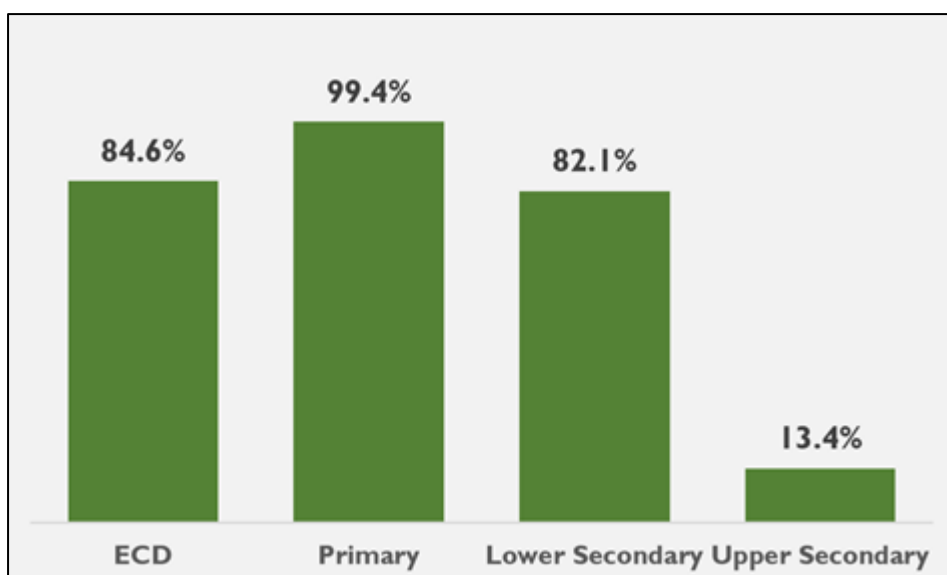


Figure 23: Gross Enrolment Ratio by Level of Education; Population Aged 4-24 Years.

The gross enrolment ratio was lower at the upper secondary level, with a large disparity between rural and urban areas. In urban areas, 25.6 percent of the population was enrolled for upper secondary education while 5.5 percent were enrolled in rural areas (figure 24).

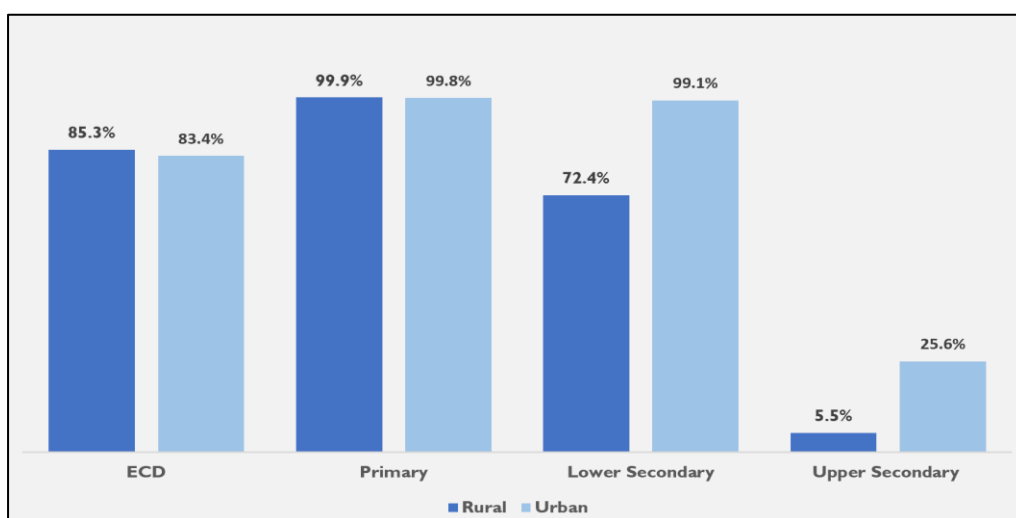


Figure 24: Gross Enrolment Ratio by Level and Rural/Urban Areas; Population Aged 4-24 Years.

The gross enrolment ratio was generally balanced between males and females. At the Primary level, male gross enrolment was at 100 percent while females were at 98.8 percent (figure 25).

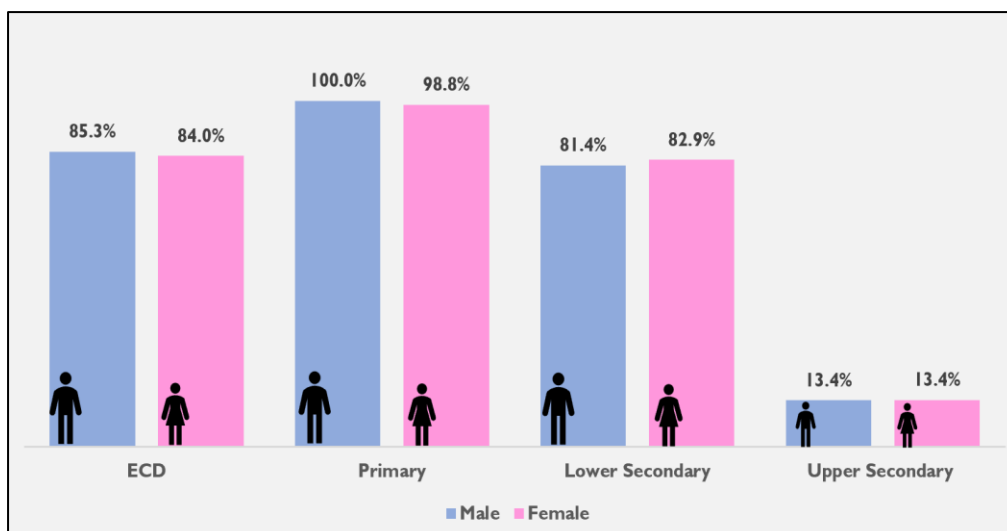


Figure 25: Gross Enrolment by Level and Sex; Population Aged 4-24 Years.

### Children of Primary and Lower Secondary Ages who are out of School

Figure 26 shows the distribution of children out of school by education level and sex. For primary and secondary education level, 9.6 percent and 16.6 percent children were out of school respectively. The proportion for children out of school for primary level was higher in males (10.3%) compared with females (8.9%). The proportion was also higher for secondary level for males (17.2%) compared with females (16.1%).

Level	Male	Female	Total
Primary	10.3%	8.9%	9.6%
Lower Secondary	17.2%	16.1%	16.6%

Figure 26: Proportion of Children of Primary and Lower Secondary Ages who are out of School by Sex.