



EDUCATION FACT SHEET - ZAMBIA

<p>In Brief</p>	<p>SUMMARY</p> <p>Zambia Population: 16.6 million (2016) Zambia Size: 752,618 sq km/290,587 sq mi</p> <p>National curriculum: There is a national curriculum with formal exams taking place at the end of Grades 7, 9 and 12. Children have to pass these exams to advance to the next grade, or to go on to tertiary education.</p> <p>Literacy: 83.0 (2010) Youth Literacy: 88.7 (2010) Female Youth Literacy: 86.5 (2010) (EFA Review 2015)</p> <p>Years of Public School: 12 Primary: 7 Lower Secondary: 2 Upper Secondary: 3</p> <p>Language of Instruction: Local language through grade 4, then English</p> <p>High School Leaving Exams: Yes Date of Exams: November each year</p>
<p>Education Overview</p>	<p>Low Government Investment, High Primary Attendance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Govt investment in education %GDP – 1.09% (World Bank, 2015) – 4th lowest in world. • Teacher:pupil ratio – 48:1 – high compared to Southern African Development Community (SADC) average of 38:1. • Entering primary school having attended pre-school – 14.8% (EFA, 2013) • Completing primary school – 99%. Primary education is free apart from uniform, stationery, etc. • Transition to lower secondary school – 89.4% in 2014 • Completion of lower secondary school - 62.4% in 2012 (Zambia is a high performer compared to other SADC average of only 34%) • Transition to upper secondary school – 33% in 2013 (decreased sharply from 50% in

	<p>2007 and remains a huge challenge)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of upper secondary – 28% • Numbers of university students – 229 students per 100,000 inhabitants making it one of the lowest in Sub-Saharan Africa. <p>(UNESCO Figures, 2016)</p>												
School System	<p>Progression Dependent Upon National Exams, Rationing Space</p> <p>Years in School 4 years optional pre-school from age 2-6 (almost 100% private provision) 7 years in basic primary (for children ages 7-13) 2 years in lower secondary and 3 years in upper secondary (from approximate age 14-18). <i>NB: Lower and upper secondary are gradually being combined into the same school.</i></p> <p>Progression from one level to another depends on national exams and is not automatic. The process is overseen by the government at the end of Grades 7, 9 and 12. In fact, the Grade 7 exam allows the rationing of the limited space available by pushing out children who do not achieve the required marks. Although it is possible to retake a year, many children from poorer families lose incentive to continue.</p> <p>An alternative to secondary school is provided by Technical Education, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training Authority (TEVETA). Courses are provided but access remains difficult for many and there is a criticism that their courses do not provide the skills necessary for the workplace.</p> <p>Primary education is free apart from uniforms and stationery. The government in its National Implementation Framework of 2015 (NIF III, 2015) has committed to providing free secondary education to Grade 12 but in 2018, this has still not been implemented.</p>												
Language of Tuition	<p>Children are taught in their local language for the first four grades. After that, they are taught in English. Children in community schools are more likely to spend their time talking in their local languages despite the language of tuition being in English. This results in their English being less fluent. Government and private schools tend to be more insistent that English is observed during the school day. All students who complete Grade 12 will be fluent in English.</p>												
School Leaving Exams	<p>Grades for University Admission The six highest subject scores from each student is the basis of the scoring system for the Zambian national examinations (ECZ), administered at the end of Grade 12. This grading system is the basis for admission at Zambian universities. The gold standard is gaining 6 points. The iGCSE grading system is an international testing system administered through the University of Cambridge (UK). Some schools, all private, adopt this examination system instead of ECZ. The iGCSE scoring system is also included as a comparison to the ECZ grading system. The iGCSE usually consider the best six subjects.</p> <p>Scoring System for ECZ and iGCSE</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>ECZ %</th> <th>Grade/ Points</th> <th>Description</th> <th>iGCSE %</th> <th>Grade/ Points</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>75 - 100</td> <td>1 - A*</td> <td>Distinction</td> <td>90 -</td> <td>1 - A*</td> <td>Distinction</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ECZ %	Grade/ Points	Description	iGCSE %	Grade/ Points	Description	75 - 100	1 - A*	Distinction	90 -	1 - A*	Distinction
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	<p>70 - 74 2 – A Distinction 100</p> <p>80 - 2 - A Distinction</p> <p>89</p> <p>65 - 69 3 – B Merit 70 - 3 - B Merit</p> <p>79</p> <p>60 - 64 4 – B Merit 70 - 3 - B Merit</p> <p>79</p> <p>55 - 59 5 – C Credit 60 - 4 - C Credit</p> <p>69</p> <p>50 - 54 6 – C Credit 60 - 4 - C Credit</p> <p>69</p> <p>45 - 49 7 – D Satisfactory 50 – 5 - D Satisfactory</p> <p>59</p> <p>40 - 44 8 – D Satisfactory 40 – 6 - E Satisfactory</p> <p>49</p> <p>Below 40% 9 - E Unsatisfactory 30 – 7 - F Fail</p> <p>39</p> <p>20 – 29 8 - G Fail</p> <p>Below 20 9 - U Ungraded</p> <p><i>A-levels were removed from the school curriculum during the 1970s when ECZ exams started and have never been reintroduced. The first year of many degrees includes A-levels, though students are not tested through formal A-level routes.</i></p>
Available Schools	<p>Uneven Quality of Schools</p> <p>The government funds basic day primary schools and secondary schools. There are also boarding schools in each province which select the cream of the students and there are two national schools, one in the capital and one in Southern Province. These two schools invite candidates to join them traditionally based on their Grade 9 results but, increasingly, on their Grade 7 results, having expanded their intake. These boarding schools are low-cost schools. The tuition fees are the same as the tuition fees for any secondary school. They keep boarding fees as low as possible. Even so, it is impossible without some form of sponsorship for the most disadvantaged to attend these schools.</p> <p>The Zambian government has sought to expand the school system, creating 600,000 new places since 2000, largely through community schools. These schools are frequently set up in communities themselves where government schools don't exist (especially in rural areas). Community schools vary in quality hugely. Many are staffed by teachers who themselves only completed Grade 7. Most schools only go to Grade 7, although some go on to Grade 9 and a tiny minority to Grade 12.</p> <p>Private Schools an Alternative but Not Necessarily Better Quality</p> <p>Private schools fall into three categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low-cost private day schools – similar to community schools. The charges are low, but it doesn't mean that they are better or worse than community or government schools. Once in the private system, however, it can be difficult (costly) to transfer out if it suddenly becomes unaffordable. 2. Local private schools (mainly boarding) tend to be better quality schools with mid-range fees. They generally attract Zambian middle-class families. 3. International private schools (mainly boarding) typically draw students from expat and wealthy Zambian families.
Tertiary and University	<p>Too Few Government Universities</p> <p>A number of tertiary colleges are available for students interested in teacher training, nursing, public health, A-levels and skills-based training/apprenticeship opportunities to</p>

<p>System</p>	<p>prepare them for the workplace. Access still remains inequitable and opportunities aren't widely publicised. Teaching can be poor leading to disillusionment. Programs are also criticized for being unresponsive to the labor market.</p> <p>University takes four years (subject to universities remaining open – they are often closed due to student riots or teacher strikes). As there are no A-levels in secondary school, the first year for many subjects is dedicated to studying for A-levels.</p> <p>There are six government-funded universities. Only two of the universities, University of Zambia (UNZA) and Copperbelt University (CBU), offer loans. The others are relatively small and specialist eg with a teacher training emphasis. Mulungushi University was established relatively recently as a public private partnership. It is still quite small but there are plans to expand it. Private universities are rapidly increasing in number, currently around 35. Although enrollment in universities has increased, employers remain sceptical of the private universities. On average it takes a student five years to gain a graduate-level job (Oketch et al., 2014) after graduating. All universities are overseen by the newly formed Ministry of Higher Education.</p> <p>UNZA and CBU demand high grades from their students to be considered for their courses. To study natural sciences, students would expect to have 6-7 points in the Grade 12 exams, especially if they wish to be considered for a loan. Girls are considered who have 8 points to try to even up the gender gap at the universities.</p> <p>The government has recently switched from a bursary system to a loans system. The process for obtaining a loan seems similar to the old system. It is unclear to the students the terms for paying back the loan.</p> <p>There are now 60 registered private universities. There are very few opportunities for scholarships/loans/bursaries associated with these universities. They will accept students with much lower grades.</p>
<p>Issues with the Education System</p>	<p>Uneven Quality of Schools The Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality (SACMEQ) monitors the quality of educational standards. Quality issues (SACMEQ-III, 2007) rank Zambia 13/14 in Southern Africa based on reading and mathematics. According to the UNESCO Education review in 2016, adult literacy has decreased from 69.1% in the period 1995-2004, to 63% in 2015. This is at odds with the EFA Review which puts adult literacy much higher (see summary figures). Experience would suggest the UNESCO figures are more accurate. At 63% literacy remains 10% lower than the SADC average.</p> <p>Teacher training is a priority, especially in STEM subjects where facilities are also very poor. Teachers' living conditions are wanting and salaries are low, leaving teachers dispirited. An average primary school teacher's salary is in the region of ZMW500 per month (around US\$50), especially if they are only partially qualified. Many teachers in community schools only attended school themselves up to Grade 7. SACMEQ said only 14.6% of teachers in secondary schools were qualified to teach (with a Bachelor's degree level qualification).</p> <p>Most schools operate a shift system, some having three shifts of students per day leaving very little student-teacher contact time. In addition, they make money by offering tuitions after class.</p> <p>Poverty, Pregnancy Equal Poor Attendance Many children suffer from a period out of school, so it isn't unusual for a 20-year-old to</p>

	<p>be completing Grade 12. There can be a variety of reasons but most commonly because parents fall on hard times and can't afford the fees.</p> <p>A large number of girls become pregnant and drop out of school. Although they are allowed to return, readmission rates are low. Zambia has one of the highest numbers of teenage pregnancy and is well above the average for Sub-Saharan Africa.</p> <p>The Toll of AIDS UNICEF (2013) estimates that 1.4 million children are orphans; 24% of 15-19 year olds have lost at least one parent. AIDS accounts for roughly half of the orphans. It is hard for an orphan to stay in school unless they are sponsored by an NGO.</p> <p>Creaky Universities Both government universities attract the top students in Zambia yet they have poor infrastructure and living conditions, old academic resources and poorly qualified and unmotivated teaching staff. Students often riot because of issues with funding; teachers strike because they are often not paid.</p>
Academic Calendar	<p>Gap Year Effect The Zambian academic year runs from January to December for schools. Government universities should run from September to August (if they open in time), creating a "gap year." In effect, it is nearly two years from completion of Grade 12 before students can be admitted to government universities.</p> <p>Private universities often admit students in January and September, but there is always a time lag before students can enter university. This period is usually unproductive as young people cannot find work.</p>
SAT Test Centers	<p>Two testing centers in Lusaka (American International School and International School of Lusaka) and one in Kitwe (Lechwe School). The NGO Our Moon is trying to set up a test center in Southern Province.</p>
ACT Test Centers	<p>Two testing centers: American International School and International School of Lusaka, both in Lusaka.</p>
IELTS/TOEFL	<p>Not normally needed for Zambian students as their education will have been in English for at least eight years prior to applying to university.</p>
Best time for Admissions Officers to Visit	<p>Students complete Grade 12 in November. Results are out in February/March the following year. Ideally admissions officers should come at this time when students are still weighing up what to do. Alternatively, they could come at the same time of year during their Grade 12.</p> <p>If students are studying A-levels, then any time from March through to September of the lower sixth would be good for a visit to give them time to prepare.</p>
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Sources:

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