## Zambia 2008 District Profile for Chibombo

### At a glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grades</th>
<th>1-9</th>
<th>10-12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female Pupils</td>
<td>35,782</td>
<td>1,184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male Pupils</td>
<td>38,663</td>
<td>1,038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers</td>
<td>1512</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classrooms</td>
<td>1101</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textbooks</td>
<td>75,194</td>
<td>1,170</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Basic School

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal Value</th>
<th>Actual Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NIR</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NER</td>
<td>113%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survival to Grade 9</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pupil-Teacher Ratio</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacher Attrition Rate</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Teachers Qualified</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pupil-Book Ratio</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ANALYSIS
Issue #1: Progress in primary school enrolment in Chibombo

Are children entering basic school on time?

The Net Intake Rate is the percentage of seven-year olds who enter school for the first time. It gives us an idea of how many 7-year olds are entering school and how many are not. A higher NIR means more seven year olds are entering school on time.

The Net Intake Rate in Chibombo:
- Has remained constant since 2005.
- Is similar to the national value.
- Is 25 percentage points below the goal of 80%.

Are children entering basic school on time?

What is observed and why is it happening?

What action is required?

Of all the children who enter school for the first time, how many are the correct age?

Since 2005 in Chibombo:
- Overage entrants have remained unchanged.
- Properly aged entrants have increased by 3 percentage points.
- Underage entrants have decreased by 3 percentage points.

What is observed and why is it happening?

What action is required?

This graph shows the percentage of new school entrants who are on-time (age 7), overage (older than 7) and underage (younger than 7). A high percentage of overage entrants means a lower NIR, but is acceptable because it means that older children are receiving an education. Once all the older children have been cycled through school, the percentage of overage entrants should decrease and the percentage of on time entrants should increase. If underage pupils are entering in large percentages, they are taking spaces from older pupils.
Are all basic school age children enrolled in basic school?

The Basic Net Enrollment Rate is the percentage of basic-aged (ages 7-15) children who are enrolled in basic school (grades 1-9). A higher Basic NER means more children are attending school at the correct age.

The Net Enrollment Rate in Chibombo:

Has increased by 13 percentage points since 2005.
Is 10 percentage points above the national average.
Is 33 percentage points above the goal of 80%.

What is observed and why is it happening?

What action is required?

Are girls and boys enrolled in equal numbers?

The Gender Parity Index is the ratio of female to male pupils. A GPI larger than one means there are more females than males in school. A GPI smaller than one means there are less females per male in school. A GPI of 1 is desirable because it means there is an equal number of males and females in school.

The Gender Parity Index in Chibombo:

Is within 0.03 of the national goal of 1 for grades 1-9.
Is highest in grades 1-4, with 1.01 girls per boy.
Is lowest in grades 5-7, with 0.91 girls per boy.

What is observed and why is it happening?

What action is required?
The Grade 1-9 Multi Grade Survival Rate is the percentage of pupils enrolled in grade 1 during the current school year who are expected to reach grade 9, no matter how many years. It is estimated using data from a single year. A higher survival rate means more pupils are expected to reach grade 9 and less drop out.

The Grade 1-9 Multi Grade Survival Rate in Chibombo:
- Has increased by 14 percentage points since 2005
- Is similar to the national average.
- Is 46 percentage points below the goal of 80%.

What is observed and why is it happening?

What action is required?

The top reasons that students in grades 5-9 left school as reported by school head masters. Headmasters may not always know the exact reason.

What is observed and why is it happening?

What action is required?
Are some Grade 1 students less likely than others to reach higher grades of Basic School?

In Chibombo, students are less likely to stay in school through grade 9 if they are female or if they attend a urban or community school.

34% of rural school entrants will reach grade 9 as compared with 18% of urban entrants.

32% of female school entrants will reach grade 9 as compared with 36% of male entrants.

2% of community school entrants will reach grade 9 as compared with 45% of government school entrants.

What is observed and why is it happening?

What action is required?
ISSUE #3: Are children learning?

Indic. 8 How do children perform on the Grade 7 exam?

The Grade 7 Exam is designed to measure individual students' learning levels at the end of grade 7. Exams are a common measure of learning, though critics argue that students with a high knowledge level could perform poorly if they are not good at taking tests.

Exam scores are tabulated according to where the test is taken rather than where a pupil attends school. For example, if a community school pupil travels to a government school to take the exam, then their score is recorded as a government school score. Because of this, the Urb./Rur and Comm./Govt. scores in the graph may not reflect learning levels properly.

Not all grade 7 pupils sit for the exam, which means that exam scores may not be representative of the learning level of all grade 7 pupils. If high achieving pupils take the exam and low achieving pupils avoid it, then the average scores represent the learning level of high achievers more than that of low achievers.

What is observed and why is it happening?

The average Grade 7 exam score in Chibombo:
- Is 5 points lower than the national average.
- Is 583 points higher in rural schools than in urban schools.
- Is 5 points longer in community schools than in government schools.

What action is required?
Issue #4: How are school resources distributed in Chibombo?

Are there enough basic school teachers for all pupils?

What is observed and why is it happening?

What action is required?

The Basic Pupil-Teacher Ratio is the average number of basic pupils to each basic teacher. A higher PTR means that each teacher is responsible for more pupils.

The Pupil-Teacher Ratio in Chibombo:
- Has decreased by 17 pupils since 2005.
- Is 2 pupils higher than the national average.
- Is 32 pupils higher than the national goal.

Basic Pupil-Teacher Ratio by School Type:
- PTR in rural schools is 52 pupils higher than PTR in urban schools.
- PTR in community schools is 17 pupils higher than PTR in government schools.

What is observed and why is it happening?

What action is required?

Indic. 9

Indic. 10

How are basic school teachers distributed by school type?
This page lists the 50 basic schools with the highest G1-G9 pupil-teacher ratios. The schools with the highest ratios are listed first and have the greatest need for assistance. In a school with a PTR of 60 or less, learning is possible. In a school with a PTR of more than 60, learning is difficult. In a school with a PTR of 120 or more, learning is nearly impossible. Schools with high PTR's may be in need of additional classrooms and other resources as well as teachers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schools with the highest Grade 1-9 PTR's</th>
<th>What is observed and why is it happening?</th>
<th>What action is required?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># Schools</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;= 39</td>
<td>52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-59</td>
<td>77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-119</td>
<td>78</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;= 120</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>228</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chisambabatumbu Community</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalongwe Community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lwano Community School</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chalabana Irri</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chisolo Community</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kayonje Community</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Miswa Twin Community</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kalili Mwandwe</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nsambe Community</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nyamfula Community</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neangano Community</td>
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<tr>
<td>Makoka</td>
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<tr>
<td>Koya Community</td>
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<td>Nabulongo Community</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shikomba Community</td>
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<td>Nansambila Community</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buumba Community</td>
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<tr>
<td>Katole Community</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nanswisa Basic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chitulu Basic</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nchenane Community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nthampwila Community</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kanyemu Community</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kalama Community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chititi Middle Basic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chiya Manzi Community School</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mwanje Community</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edu Sport Community</td>
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<tr>
<td>Muundu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bwaba Community</td>
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<td>Namununga</td>
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<td>Kalolelo</td>
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<td>Mubimba</td>
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<td>Mulungishi West</td>
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<td>Masaka Community</td>
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<td>Mupelekeze</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kachenje Community School</td>
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<tr>
<td>Namakolongo</td>
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<td>Musingashi Community School</td>
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<td>Lyansa Community</td>
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<td>Startrite Zaniimuone</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lombwa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shikita Community School</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kamulowe Community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nyundwe Community School</td>
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<td>Muswishi Agro</td>
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<td>Nalufwi</td>
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<td>Nkorje Community</td>
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<td>Kalebuka Community</td>
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<td>Munjiile Community School</td>
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<td>Mayota</td>
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<td>Manwankalamu Community School</td>
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<td>Chimana Community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanwanihiba</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In which basic schools are pupil-teacher ratios the largest?

This page lists the 50 basic schools with the highest G1-G9 pupil-teacher ratios. The schools with the highest ratios are listed first and have the greatest need for assistance. In a school with a PTR of 60 or less, learning is possible. In a school with a PTR of more than 60, learning is difficult. In a school with a PTR of 120 or more, learning is nearly impossible. Schools with high PTR's may be in need of additional classrooms and other resources as well as teachers.
How many basic school teachers leave their posts every year?

**Teacher Attrition Rate** is the percentage of teachers reported to have left their position in the past year. Teachers may have left for another teaching post, or left teaching altogether.

A lower **Teacher Attrition Rate** means that less teachers have left their positions each year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Prov.</th>
<th>Natl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What is observed and why is it happening?

What action is required?

---

Are basic school teachers qualified to teach?

The Teacher Qualification Rate in Chibombo:

Has increased by 4 percentage points since 2005. Is similar to the national average. Is 6 percentage points above the goal of 80%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Prov.</th>
<th>Natl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>82%</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>85%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>95%</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

What is observed and why is it happening?

What action is required?
Indic. 14  
Are basic school pupils’ shifts long enough?

The average shift duration in Chibombo:

- Is similar to the national average.
- Is 0.6 hours longer than the goal of 4 hours.
- Is 3.41 hours shorter in rural schools than in urban schools.
- Is 0 hours longer in community schools than in government schools.

Shift duration is the average number of hours out of a school day that a pupil attends school. Higher values mean pupils spend more time learning. 4-6 hours per day is recommended by the Ministry of Education. Shift duration is lower when schools use multiple shifting.

What is observed and why is it happening?

What action is required?

Indic. 15  
Are there enough math books for basic school pupils?

The Basic Pupil-Book Ratio is the number of primary pupils for each book. A higher Basic PBR means more pupils share each book. This graph uses the PBR for Math books as an indication of the PBR across all subjects. Other subjects are equally important and BPR’s for these subjects are available in Ed*Assist.

The pupil book ratio in Chibombo:

- Is 1.6 pupils higher than the national average.
- Is 3.2 pupils higher than the goal of 1.
- Is 4.2 pupils higher in rural schools.
- Is 2 pupils higher in community schools.
Are there enough classrooms for basic school pupils?

The Basic Pupil Classroom Ratio is the average number of basic pupils for each classroom. A higher Pupil Classroom Ratio means a larger number of pupils in each classroom. In schools that practice multiple shifting, the pupil-classroom ratio is not the same as the pupil class ratio.

What is observed and why is it happening?

The number of pupils sharing each classroom in Chibombo:
- Is 5 pupils above the national average.
- Is 31 pupils above the goal of 20.
- 51 pupils worse in rural schools than in urban schools.
- 2 pupils worse in community schools.

What action is required?

Are basic school classrooms in permanent condition?

The Percentage of Classrooms in Permanent Condition is the percentage of classrooms that are reported to be permanent rather than temporary or incomplete.

What is observed and why is it happening?

The Percentage of classrooms in permanent condition in Chibombo:
- Is 11 percentage points below the national average.
- Is 41 percentage points below the goal of 100%.
- 59 percentage points higher for rural schools.

What action is required?
**Issue #5: Overview of secondary schools in Chibombo**

### Indic. 18: Are students reaching secondary school?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The Basic to Secondary Transition Rate is the percentage of students in the last grade of basic school (grade 9) who reach the first grade of secondary (grade 10). A higher rate means more pupils are being promoted to secondary.

**What is observed and why is it happening?**

**What action is required?**

### Indic. 19: Are all secondary aged children enrolled in secondary school?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The Secondary Net Enrollment Rate is the percentage of secondary-aged children who are enrolled in secondary school. A higher Secondary NER means more children are attending school at the correct age.

**What is observed and why is it happening?**

**What action is required?**
## Secondary PTR

**Are there enough secondary school teachers?**

The **Secondary Pupil Teacher Ratio** is the average number of secondary pupils for each secondary teacher. A higher **Secondary PTR** means that each teacher is responsible for more pupils.

### What is observed and why is it happening?

### What action is required?

### Indic. 20

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>District</th>
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<th>Natl.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>0</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Secondary PCR

**Are there enough secondary school classrooms?**

The **Secondary Pupil Classroom Ratio** is the average number of secondary pupils for each classroom. A higher **Pupil Classroom Ratio** means a larger number of pupils in each classroom.

### What is observed and why is it happening?

### What action is required?

### Indic. 21

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>District</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Secondary PBR

**Are there enough secondary school math books?**

The **Secondary Pupil-Book Ratio** is the number of primary pupils for each book. A higher **Secondary BPR** means more pupils share each book. This graph give the BPR for Math books, but ratios for the other subjects are equally important.

### What is observed and why is it happening?

### What action is required?

### Indic. 22

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Year</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Prov.</th>
<th>Natl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>2006</td>
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<td>2007</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008</td>
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<td>2.5</td>
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