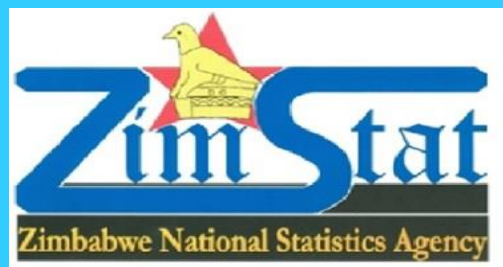


INTER-CENSAL DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY, 2017



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Foreword

The 2017 Inter-Censal Demographic Survey (ICDS) report was prepared by the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT) based on data collected in August 2017. In preparing the report, ZIMSTAT seeks to put at the disposal of users detailed data which will assist in evidence-based policy formulation and administration, research, overall development planning as well as monitoring of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Inter-censal demographic surveys are carried out five years after a decennial Population and Housing Census. The 2017 ICDS was therefore carried out five years after the 2012 Population Census to update data collected during the census as well as kick start preparations for the 2022 Population Census.

Although the Government of Zimbabwe will implement all the 17 SDG goals as they are deemed to be important to the country, in terms of focus and prioritisation, ten of these were adopted. ZIMSTAT, as the Agency responsible for the production of official statistics is mandated to provide data for monitoring the prioritised SDGs through its routine surveys and censuses. The 2017 ICDS will therefore provide some of the data for SDG monitoring as part of the Agency's efforts to close the existing gaps in the supply of data. In all, it is expected that data from the 2017 ICDS will be used to monitor 18 indicators.

ZIMSTAT is appreciative of the assistance in the form of funding, technical and material support availed to the Agency by the Government of Zimbabwe and the Development Partners, namely the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and, the International Organisation for Migration (IOM).

The Agency would also like to recognise the role played by the technical team in the implementation of the survey as well as appreciate the cooperation from the general public in the provision of data.



M. Dzinotizei

**DIRECTOR GENERAL
ZIMBABWE NATIONAL STATISTICS AGENCY**

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Executive Summary

This report summarises the main findings of the 2017 Inter-Censal Demographic Survey (ICDS). In most cases attempts have been made to provide highlights at both the national and provincial levels. It is believed that the information provided will meet the demands of most users. However, detailed and more specific information can be availed at ZIMSTAT.

Population Size and Structure

The estimated number of people living in private households is 13 572 560. The proportion of male and female population is 48 and 52 percent respectively, giving a sex ratio of almost 92 percent.

The population is relatively young with 40 percent of the population being below age 15 years and about 6 percent age 65 years and above.

Population Distribution

The population in this country is mostly rural with 68 percent of the total found in rural areas with the majority in the communal and resettlement areas. All provinces in the country have an urban area and the urban population constitutes 32 percent of total estimates.

The average household size is 4.2 persons per household. The largest proportion of households (18 percent) is in the 4 person household size category while out of all households about 90 percent had at most 6 persons. Sixty-four percent of the households were headed by males.

Marital Status

Twenty-two percent of the population age 15 and above have never been married. Females enter into union at younger ages than males. Around 56 percent of the population is currently married, while 14 percent is either divorced/separated or widowed. Proportionately, more females than males are widowed or divorced/separated.

Twenty-two percent of women age 18 years and above were married or in a union before the age of 18.

Ethnicity and Citizenship

Persons of African ethnic origin make up almost the entire population, (99.7 percent) while those of non-African ethnic origin accounted for a negligible proportion. Citizens of Zimbabwe constitute nearly the whole population and far less than 1 percent are citizens of other countries. Citizens of Mozambique and Malawi constitute 43 and 29 percent respectively of the non-Zimbabweans.

Religion

Data collected on religion shows that 84 percent of the population age 15 years and above are Christian while 1 percent are Muslim. The largest proportion of Christians belong to the Apostolic sect (34 percent) followed by Pentecostal (20 percent) and Protestant (16 percent).

Disability Prevalence

The country's disability prevalence is 9 percent and it is high among females (10 percent) as compared to males (8 percent). Manicaland and Mashonaland Central provinces have the highest prevalence of 13 percent while Matabeleland North and Matabeleland South have the lowest rates (4 percent).

Education and Literacy

Data collected from the 2017 ICDS on education reveals that 12 percent of the population age 3-24 years have never been to school. However, a large proportion of these persons are 6 years and below showing that many of them are likely to start school later. Sixty-three percent of the population are currently attending school. The proportion of the population age 3-24 years that had left school at the time of the survey is 25 percent. Of the total female population age 3-24 years, 27 percent have left school while the proportion for males is 23 percent.

The literacy rate is 94 percent.

Activity and Labour Force

The 2017 ICDS collected labour force information from persons 10 years and above so as to obtain information on children working. However, analysis focused on the population age 15 years and above, and this group constitutes almost 60 percent of the total population. Out of these, around 70 percent are in the labour force. The proportion of those in the labour force who are unemployed is about 7 percent. Three percent of children age 10-14 years are economically active and the largest proportion (59 percent) is involved in agriculture.

Of the population not in the labour force, 42 percent are students, 44 percent homemakers and, 14 percent retired/sick/too old.

Out of those who are employed, the highest proportion (52 percent) is engaged in agriculture-related occupations, followed by the "paid employee" category (23 percent).

Housing Conditions

Information on housing conditions in the country shows that 67 percent of the households live in their own dwelling units, either as owners or purchasers. The proportion of lodgers is 17 percent. Seventeen percent of the households in the country live in traditional type of dwelling units, while 46 percent occupy dwelling units which are modern.

Most of the households in the country use wood as the main source of fuel for cooking (68 percent) while 24 percent use electricity.

With regards to the sources of water for drinking and cooking, 81 percent of households have access to improved sources of water, i.e. either piped or from boreholes/protected wells. It was further noted that 40 percent of the households have water at their premises and 17 percent inside their dwelling units. Eight percent have to cover a distance of more than one kilometre to get to the water source.

Information on the type of toilet facility mainly used by the household in the country indicates that a sizeable proportion (22 percent) of the households have no toilet facility at all. About 35 percent of the households mainly use flush toilets while 43 percent use pit latrines.

Fertility

Estimates of the level of fertility and mortality were made using the direct methods. In addition estimates of crude death rate, infant and maternal mortality rate, were made using direct techniques. The rate of natural increase was also calculated using direct estimates of both the birth and death rates. It was observed that the total fertility rate for the country is 3.7 children per woman. It was further noted that this level seemed to vary with level of education of mothers.

Mortality

The infant mortality rate during the last 12 months was estimated at 52 deaths per 1 000 live births. The rate is generally higher in rural areas (56) as compared to urban areas (43). Under-five mortality rate during the last 12 months was 72 deaths per 1 000 live births.

In 2017 life expectancy at birth for both sexes is 60 years, with females recording a higher rate (61) as compared to their male counter-parts (58).

The level of maternal mortality was also estimated using the data on reported deaths in the last 12 months before the survey. The maternal mortality ratio from maternal causes is 525 deaths per 100 000 live births.

Rate of Natural Increase

The average rate of natural increase for the whole country is 2 percent. This growth rate is the difference between fertility and mortality and does not take into account any growth due to migration.

Migration

The proportion of inter-provincial in-migration is highest in the two metropolitan provinces of Harare and Bulawayo which have 50 and 48 percent, respectively. Manicaland and Matabeleland North had the lowest rates (28 and 27 percent, respectively).

Nineteen percent of households enumerated during the 2017 ICDS have at least one emigrant and the majority of these emigrants are male (62 percent).

Background of the survey

Introduction

The Inter-Censal Demographic Survey (ICDS) is carried out five years after every decennial Population Census as one of a series of surveys undertaken by ZIMSTAT. The first post-independence survey was in 1987, the second in 1997 and the third in 2007. So this will be the fourth such survey to be undertaken by ZIMSTAT as per international standards and recommendations on Population and Housing Censuses.

The 2017 ICDS comes five years since the 2012 Population Census and five years before the 2022 Census. Therefore, this gives an opportunity to reflect back, adjust and trial run the research instruments and methodologies well before the forthcoming Population Census. The ICDS will provide information on fertility, mortality, migration including other socio-economic variables normally collected in a Population Census.

Objectives

The specific objectives of the 2017 ICDS are:

- Update the 2012 census sampling frame
- Update existing data collected from the 2012 Population Census
- Serve as a dress rehearsal for the 2022 Census and introduce new approaches in census undertaking in terms of adoption of new technology and proposed additional indicators.
- Collect data that would be used to monitor national development programmes and the recently adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators.

Sample Design

The sample design for the 2017 ICDS is two stage, with Enumeration Areas (EAs) as the first stage and households as the second stage sampling units. In total, 400 EAs were selected with probability proportional to size (PPS), the measure of size being the number of households enumerated in the 2012 population census. The 2017 ICDS sample was stratified by province and urban/rural place of residence.

First Stage Sampling Frame

A sampling frame is a complete list of all sampling units that entirely covers the target population. The existence of a sampling frame allows a probability selection of sampling units. For a multi-stage survey, a sampling frame should exist for each stage of selection. The sample frame for the first stage was the 2012 Zimbabwe Master Sample (ZMS12) developed by ZIMSTAT after the 2012 population census.

Second Stage Sampling Frame and Household Selection

The second stage sampling frame was a complete list of all households in the 400 selected EAs. This was created after the household listing and mapping conducted in July 2017. A sample take of 28 households per EA was selected using random systematic sampling.

Sample Size

A representative probability sample of 11200 private households was selected for 2017 ICDS. The ICDS was designed to produce estimates at national and provincial levels as well as for rural and urban areas.

Target Population

The target population for 2017 ICDS is all regular (private) households in Zimbabwe. Institutional households were excluded. The target population covers all of Zimbabwe territory except areas defined as “State Land”.

Consultative meetings

A stakeholder workshop was conducted to review the survey instruments and to build consensus with users.

Training and field work

Training of trainers was done in two days in order to adequately prepare the trainers for the training of enumerators. ZIMSTAT and UNFPA staff participated in a two-day training of trainers (TOT) conducted 3-4 August 2017. Training of field staff for the main survey was conducted from the 7th to the 11th of August 2017. The training consisted of a combination of classroom training and practical experience. Special training on use, handling and storage of tablets was conducted by the ZIMSTAT IT personnel. Data collection took place over a five-day period, from 18 to 22 August 2017.

Data processing

For the first time, the Zimbabwe ICDS used Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) for data collection, using mobile devices. A data entry application was developed using CSPro. The application had inbuilt skipping and validation checks. After data collection, data cleaning continued in the office in an iterative process. Weights were applied to the data before final tables were produced.

Response Rates

Table 1 shows response rates for the 2017 ICDS. A total of 11 200 households were selected, of which 10 326 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 92.2 percent. The response rate ranged from 86 percent for Harare to 96 percent for Mashonaland Central.

Table 1.1: Household Response by Province, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Province	Households Selected	Household Interviewed	Response Rate
Manicaland	1 512	1 419	93.8
Mashonaland Central	952	918	96.4
Mashonaland East	1 204	1 107	91.9
Mashonaland West	1 260	1 188	94.3
Matabeleland North	588	538	91.5
Matabeleland South	560	518	92.5
Midlands	1 316	1 240	94.2
Masvingo	1 232	1 157	93.9
Harare	1 960	1 694	86.4
Bulawayo	616	547	88.8
Total	11 200	10 326	92.2

Chapter 1: Population Size and Structure

Introduction

This chapter focuses on the size and structure of the population in Zimbabwe. The analysis is based on the sample population as enumerated from 18 – 22 August 2017.

Population Size

The estimated number of persons enumerated in private households for the ICDS 2017 is 13 572 560. The proportion of male and female population is 48 and 52 percent respectively, see Table 1.2. This results in sex ratio of almost 92 percent. Sex ratio is the average number of males per 100 females. Therefore a ratio above 100 indicates an excess of males over females while a ratio below 100 depicts the opposite. The sex ratios were less than 100 in all the other provinces except in Matabeleland South with 104, see Table 1.2.

Rate of Natural Increase

Estimates of the rates of natural increase for the country and provinces are presented in Table 1.3. These rates were calculated from the crude birth and death rates which were obtained using the direct method. The crude birth and death rates were obtained by dividing the number of reported births and deaths respectively in the last twelve months by the total population. Detailed discussions on the crude birth and death rates are presented in subsequent chapters on fertility and mortality respectively. The average rate of natural increase for the whole country is 2 percent. Mashonaland Central, Midlands, Harare and Manicaland had the highest rates of natural increase (2.2 percent each). Matabeleland South had the lowest rate of natural increase (1 percent). This rate of natural increase is the difference between the level of fertility and mortality and does not take account of any growth due to migration.

Age-Sex Structure

The composition of population by age group and sex is presented in Table 1.4. The 0-4, 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19 year age groups had high proportions of the population, ranging from 11 to 14 percent. The 70+ year age groups had the least proportion (1 percent). It can be further observed that the proportion of the young population, that is those age under 15 years, is 40 percent while that of the old population, age 65 years and above is about 6 percent.

The age-sex structure of a population can be displayed by use of a population pyramid. This has been done using data from Table 1.4. It can be observed that the pyramid is broad-based and narrow at the top. This shows that this population is young since a sizeable proportion of the population belonged to the younger age groups.

The sex ratios by age are also shown in Table 1.4 and in Figure 1.2. The number of males is less than that of females for all age groups save for 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19 age groups.

Figure 1.1: Population Pyramid (percent), Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

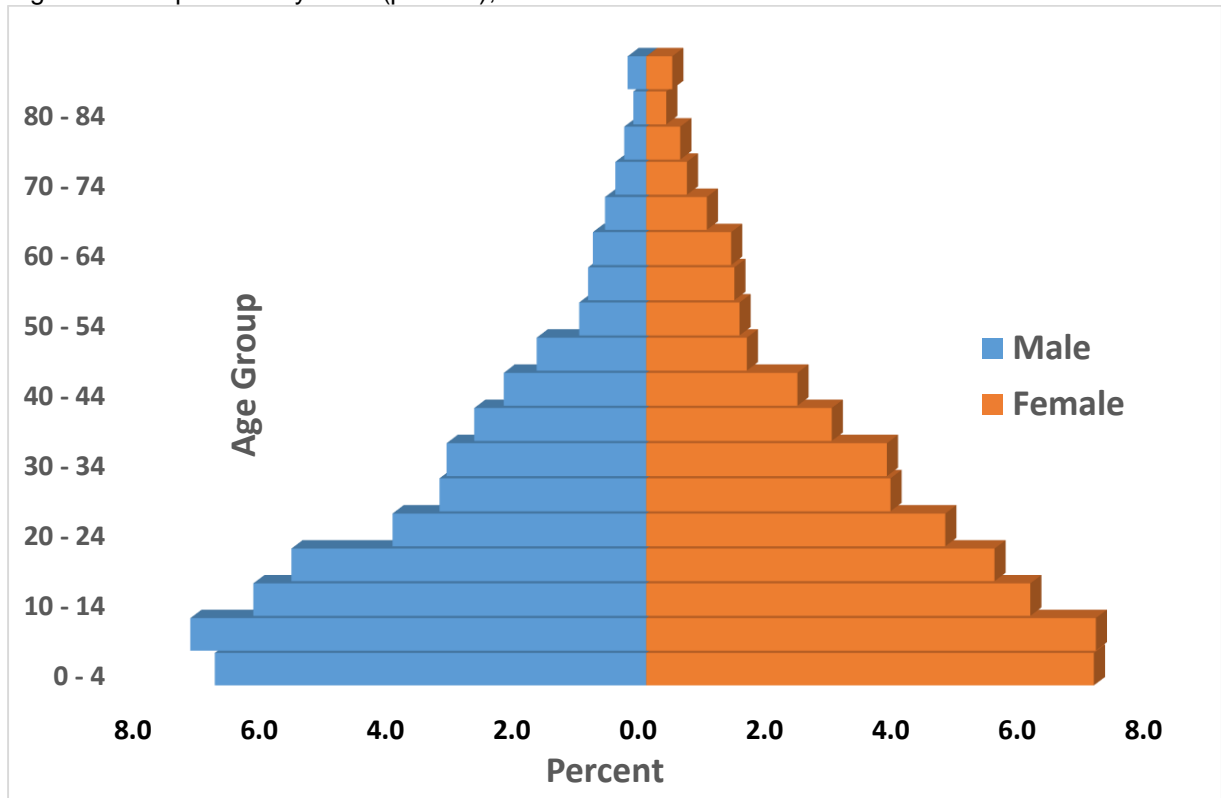
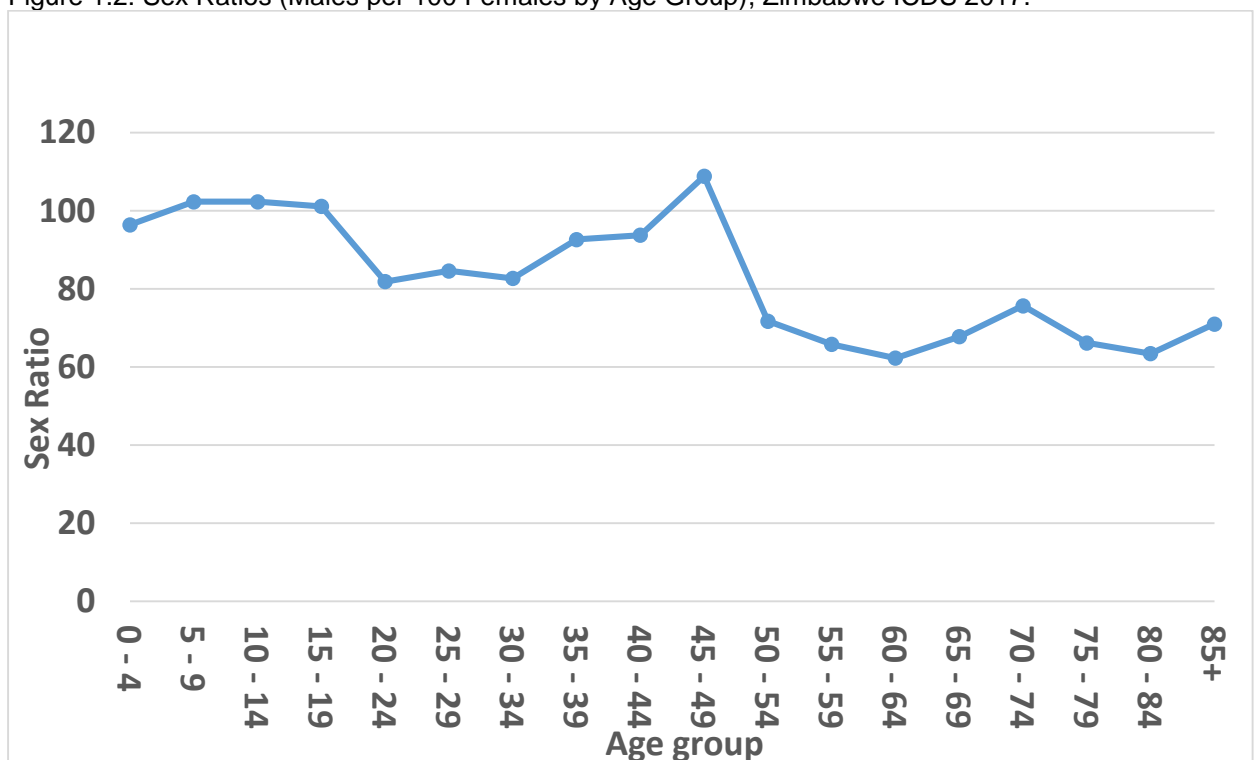


Figure 1.2: Sex Ratios (Males per 100 Females by Age Group), Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.



Current Marital Status

Table 1.5 shows that a large proportion (56 percent) of the population in the country are in the “married” category, while 29 percent are in the “never married” category. Similar patterns are observed in all the provinces.

It is observed from Tables 1.6b and 1.7b that about 38 and 22 percent of the males and females respectively had never married, while 57 and 56 percent respectively were married. Proportions divorced/separated were relatively smaller for males than for females. From Tables 1.6a and 1.7a it can be observed that for those who are married, less than 1 percent of the males as compared with almost 6 percent of the females are under 20 years of age. This disparity is further depicted in Tables 1.5b and 1.6b, where the percentages of those who are married in the 15-19 years age group were 2 percent for males and about 18 percent for females.

Of the males who are divorced/separated, 78 percent are in the 15- 49 age group, which was about the same for females, *see Tables 1.5a and 1.6a*. Tables 1.6b and 1.7b show that the percentages of persons in the divorced/separated category in the 15-49 year age range is relatively smaller for males than for females. From age 45 years upwards, the proportions for males are around 5 percent in all age groups, while those for females ranged from 7 percent in the 70 – 74 years age group to 12 percent in the 55-59 years age group.

Widowers made up 2 percent of the male population, while widows are around 13 percent of the female population. Comparisons between age groups show that there are relatively higher proportions of widows than widowers in the older age groups, *see Tables 1.6b and 1.7b*. This phenomenon should be expected when female mortality is lower than that of males.

Ethnicity

It can be observed from Table 1.9 that almost all of the population in Zimbabwe is of African ethnic origin (99.7 percent). A negligible percent accounted for persons of European, Asiatic and Mixed origin. The age distribution of the population of African ethnic origin is high in the all age groups.

Citizenship

The distribution of the population by country of citizenship is presented in Table 1.12. It can be observed that the majority, around 99 percent, of the population in the country, is made up of Zimbabweans. Malawians and Mozambicans constituted the bulk of non-Zimbabweans who resided in the country. About 43 and 29 percent of the non-Zimbabweans are Mozambicans and Malawians, respectively.

Religion

Table 1.13 shows that 84 percent of the population are Christians while 1 percent are Muslims. Thirty-four percent of the population age 15+ are Apostolic, 20 percent are Pentecostal and 16 percent are Protestant. There are more males (71percent) than females (28 percent) of those who reported that they practice traditional religion. There

are also more males than females who are Muslims or who have no religion, *see table 1.14*.

Disability Prevalence

Overall, the disability prevalence is 9 percent. The prevalence of disability is high among females (10 percent) compared with males (8 percent). Manicaland and Mashonaland Central provinces have the highest rate at 13 percent while Matabeleland North and Matabeleland South have the least (4 percent) *see table 1.15*. Disability prevalence increases with age, *see table 1.16*.

Conclusion

The estimated number of persons enumerated in private households for the ICDS 2017 is 13 572 560. Sex ratio for Zimbabwe is about 92. The majority of people in the country are Zimbabweans of African origin.

Table 1.2: Percent Distribution of Population by Province and Sex, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Province	Male	Female	Total	Number	Percent	Sex Ratio
Bulawayo	45.7	54.3	100.0	738 600	5.4	84.0
Manicaland	46.1	53.9	100.0	1 861 755	13.7	85.6
Mashonaland Central	48.0	52.0	100.0	1 441 944	10.6	92.2
Mashonaland East	48.5	51.5	100.0	1 366 522	10.1	94.1
Mashonaland West	50.0	50.0	100.0	1 567 449	11.5	99.8
Matabeleland North	48.4	51.6	100.0	744 841	5.5	93.9
Matabeleland South	50.9	49.1	100.0	810 074	6.0	103.5
Midlands	46.6	53.4	100.0	1 514 325	11.2	87.1
Masvingo	47.2	52.8	100.0	1 553 145	11.4	89.5
Harare	48.2	51.8	100.0	1 973 906	14.5	93.1
Total	47.9	52.1	100.0	13 572 560	100.0	91.8

Table 1.3: Crude Birth and Crude Death Rate and Rate of Natural Increase by Province, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Province	Crude Birth Rate (per 1000)	Crude Death Rate (per 1000)	Rate of Natural Increase (percentage)
Manicaland	31.2	12.0	1.9
Mashonaland Central	31.7	10.1	2.2
Mashonaland East	33.1	11.3	2.2
Mashonaland West	30.3	9.0	2.1
Matabeleland North	24.8	10.8	1.4
Matabeleland South	24.2	14.0	1.0
Midlands	31.0	8.8	2.2
Masvingo	27.6	12.2	1.5
Harare	30.6	8.8	2.2
Bulawayo	26.0	4.7	2.1
Total	29.8	10.2	2.0

Table 1.4: Percent Composition of Population by Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio
0 - 4	6.8	7.1	13.9	96.0
5 - 9	7.2	7.1	14.3	102.1
10 - 14	6.2	6.0	12.2	102.5
15 - 19	5.6	5.5	11.1	101.1
20 - 24	4.0	4.7	8.7	84.3
25 - 29	3.3	3.9	7.2	85.3
30 - 34	3.2	3.8	7.0	83.9
35 - 39	2.7	2.9	5.7	92.4
40 - 44	2.3	2.4	4.7	95.7
45 - 49	1.7	1.6	3.3	109.7
50 - 54	1.1	1.5	2.5	71.6
55 - 59	0.9	1.4	2.3	66.0
60 - 64	0.8	1.3	2.2	62.3
65 - 69	0.6	1.0	1.6	67.5
70 - 74	0.5	0.6	1.1	77.3
75 - 79	0.3	0.5	0.9	65.4
80 - 84	0.2	0.3	0.5	64.1
85+	0.3	0.4	0.7	70.8
NS	0.0	0.0	0.1	102.8
Total	47.9	52.1	100.0	91.8

Table 1.5(a): Percent Distribution of the Population by Province and Marital Status, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Age Group	Never Married	Married	Divorced/ separated	Widowed	Total
15 - 19	57.1	3.2	3.4	0.1	18.7
20 - 24	25.6	11.2	12.4	0.3	14.6
25 - 29	8.6	15.1	14.9	1.2	12.1
30 - 34	3.8	16.6	17.3	2.1	11.7
35 - 39	1.9	13.8	13.3	4.2	9.5
40 - 44	1.3	11.1	10	7.3	7.8
45 - 49	0.5	7.7	6.9	7.5	5.6
50 - 54	0.5	5.4	4.6	9.5	4.2
55 - 59	0.3	4.7	5.4	10.4	3.9
60 - 64	0.3	4.2	3.9	12.5	3.7
65-69	0.1	2.8	2.9	11.6	2.7
70-74	*	1.8	1.8	9.3	1.9
75+	*	2.5	3.2	23.9	3.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2 355 407	4 554 340	516 941	645 490	8 072 178

Table 1.5(b): Percent Distribution of the Population by Province and Marital Status, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Province	Never Married	Married	Divorced/ separated	Widowed	Total	Number
Bulawayo	38.8	47.7	6.2	7.3	100.0	501 012
Manicaland	27.5	57.8	5.8	8.9	100.0	1 049 944
Mashonaland Central	23.6	62.4	6.3	7.7	100.0	836 938
Mashonaland East	26.5	58.3	6.4	8.9	100.0	812 843
Mashonaland West	25.8	60.4	6.6	7.1	100.0	920 287
Matabeleland North	32.9	52.2	6.5	8.4	100.0	408 196
Matabeleland South	36.9	46.3	6.8	10.0	100.0	473 492
Midlands	28.9	56.2	6.7	8.2	100.0	885 141
Masvingo	28.3	56.5	5.5	9.8	100.0	870 817
Harare	31.3	55.9	7.2	5.6	100.0	1 313 509
Total	29.2	56.4	6.4	8.0	100.0	8 072 178

Table 1.6(a): Percent Distribution of the Male Population by Age Group and Marital Status, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Age Group	Never Married	Married	Divorced/ separated	Widowed	Total
15 - 19	52.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	20.3
20 - 24	28.4	6.1	8.3	0.0	14.4
25 - 29	10.3	13.2	15.3	2.7	12.0
30 - 34	4.1	16.2	19.9	2.8	11.5
35 - 39	1.8	15.0	15.9	2.6	9.9
40 - 44	1.4	12.7	9.6	10.5	8.3
45 - 49	0.4	9.8	8.9	11.0	6.3
50 - 54	0.3	5.9	4.7	8.6	3.8
55 - 59	0.2	5.2	4.1	8.3	3.3
60 - 64	0.2	4.6	4.4	8.3	3.0
65 - 69	0.1	3.5	3.7	9.4	2.3
70 - 74	*	2.8	2.3	4.7	1.8
75+	*	4.1	2.3	30.5	3.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1 405 957	2 128 091	136 302	74 016	3 744 366

Table 1.6(b): Percent Distribution of the Male Population by Age Group and Marital Status, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Age Group	Never Married	Married	Divorced/ separated	Widowed	Total	Number
15 - 19	97.9	2.0	0.1	*	100	759 134
20 - 24	73.7	24.2	2.1	0.0	100	540 776
25 - 29	32.2	62.8	4.6	0.4	100	448 235
30 - 34	13.4	79.9	6.3	0.5	100	432 210
35 - 39	6.9	86.7	5.9	0.5	100	369 206
40 - 44	6.1	87.1	4.2	2.5	100	309 814
45 - 49	2.3	89.1	5.2	3.5	100	234 843
50 - 54	3.0	88.0	4.5	4.5	100	142 646
55 - 59	2.7	87.9	4.5	4.9	100	124 781
60 - 64	2.6	86.8	5.2	5.4	100	113 846
65 - 69	1.0	85.3	5.7	7.9	100	87 895
70 - 74	0.5	89.5	4.8	5.2	100	66 618
75+	0.4	77.1	2.7	19.8	100	114 363
Total	37.5	56.8	3.6	2.0	100	3 744 366

Table 1.7(a): Percent Distribution of the Female Population by Age Group and Marital Status, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Age Group	Never Married	Married	Divorced/ separated	Widowed	Total
15 - 19	63.3	5.5	4.5	0.0	17.3
20 - 24	21.6	15.7	13.9	0.4	14.8
25 - 29	6.2	16.7	14.8	1.0	12.1
30 - 34	3.3	16.9	16.4	2.0	11.9
35 - 39	2.1	12.7	12.3	4.4	9.2
40 - 44	1.2	9.6	10.1	6.9	7.5
45 - 49	0.7	5.9	6.3	7.1	4.9
50 - 54	0.8	4.9	4.5	9.7	4.6
55 - 59	0.3	4.2	5.9	10.7	4.4
60 - 64	0.3	3.7	3.7	13.1	4.2
65 - 69	0.1	2.1	2.6	11.9	3.0
70 - 74	0.0	1.0	1.6	9.9	2.0
75+	0.1	1.1	3.6	23.0	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	949 451	2 426 249	380 638	571 474	4 327 812

Table 1.7(b): Percent Distribution of the Female Population by Age Group and Marital Status, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Age Group	Never Married	Married	Divorced/ separated	Widowed	Total	Number
15 - 19	80.1	17.6	2.3	0.0	100.0	750 855
20 - 24	31.9	59.5	8.2	0.4	100.0	641 223
25 - 29	11.2	77.0	10.7	1.0	100.0	525 451
30 - 34	6.1	79.6	12.1	2.2	100.0	514 843
35 - 39	4.9	76.9	11.8	6.4	100.0	399 441
40 - 44	3.6	72.3	11.9	12.2	100.0	323 611
45 - 49	3.2	66.8	11.1	19.0	100.0	213 982
50 - 54	3.7	59.9	8.7	27.7	100.0	199 135
55 - 59	1.4	54.4	11.8	32.4	100.0	188 980
60 - 64	1.7	49.8	7.6	40.9	100.0	182 806
65 - 69	0.7	39.7	7.5	52.1	100.0	130 127
70 - 74	0.0	27.2	7.1	65.7	100.0	86 200
75+	0.3	14.9	8.0	76.8	100.0	171 158
Total	21.9	56.1	8.8	13.2	100.0	4 327 812

Table 1.8(a): Percent Distribution of the Total Population by Age Group and Marital Status, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Age Group	Never Married	Married	Divorced/ separated	Widowed	Total
15 - 19	57.1	3.2	3.4	0.1	18.7
20 - 24	25.6	11.2	12.4	0.3	14.6
25 - 29	8.6	15.1	14.9	1.2	12.1
30 - 34	3.8	16.6	17.3	2.1	11.7
35 - 39	1.9	13.8	13.3	4.2	9.5
40 - 44	1.3	11.1	10	7.3	7.8
45 - 49	0.5	7.7	6.9	7.5	5.6
50 - 54	0.5	5.4	4.6	9.5	4.2
55 - 59	0.3	4.7	5.4	10.4	3.9
60 - 64	0.3	4.2	3.9	12.5	3.7
65 - 69	0.1	2.8	2.9	11.6	2.7
70 - 74	*	1.8	1.8	9.3	1.9
75+	*	2.5	3.2	23.9	3.5
Not Stated	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Number	2 355 407	4 554 340	516 941	645 490	8 072 178

Table 1.8(b): Percent Distribution of the Total Population by Age Group and Marital Status, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Age Group	Never	Married	Divorced/	Widowed	Total	Number
	Married		separated			
15 - 19	89.0	9.8	1.2	*	100.0	1 509 989
20 - 24	51.1	43.3	5.4	0.2	100.0	1 181 999
25 - 29	20.9	70.4	7.9	0.8	100.0	973 686
30 - 34	9.4	79.7	9.5	1.4	100.0	947 053
35 - 39	5.9	81.6	8.9	3.6	100.0	768 647
40 - 44	4.9	79.6	8.1	7.4	100.0	633 424
45 - 49	2.7	78.4	8.0	10.9	100.0	448 826
50 - 54	3.4	71.6	6.9	18.0	100.0	341 781
55 - 59	1.9	67.7	8.9	21.5	100.0	313 760
60 - 64	2.0	64.0	6.7	27.3	100.0	296 652
65 - 69	0.8	58.1	6.8	34.3	100.0	218 022
70 - 74	0.2	54.3	6.1	39.4	100.0	152 818
75+	0.4	39.8	5.9	53.9	100.0	285 520
Total	29.2	56.4	6.4	8.0	100.0	8 072 178

Table 1.9: Percent Distribution by Broad Age Group and Ethnicity, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Ethnic Origin	Age Group				Total	Number
	0 - 14	15 - 49	50-64	65+		
African	99.7	99.7	99.5	99.3	99.7	13 527 672
European	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	16 998
Asiatic	*	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	9 407
Mixed Race	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	18 484
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	13 572 560

Table 1.10: Urban Population by Broad Age Groups and Ethnicity, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Ethnic Origin	Age Group				Total	Number
	0 - 14	15 - 49	50-64	65+		
African	34.2	56.4	6.4	2.9	100.0	4 243 682
European	28.1	34.7	12.9	24.3	100.0	12 670
Asiatic	20.2	72.8	7.0	0.0	100.0	9 155
Mixed Race	41.9	38.3	13.0	6.8	100.0	17 219
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Total	34.2	56.3	6.4	3.0	100.0	4 282 725

Table 1.11: Rural Population by Broad Age Groups and Ethnicity, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Ethnic Origin	0 - 14	15 - 49	50-64	65+	Total	Number
African	43.4	43.6	7.3	5.7	100.0	9 283 990
European	26.0	54.5	14.5	4.9	100.0	4 328
Asiatic	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	251
Mixed Race	0.0	80.1	0.0	19.9	100.0	1 265
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Total	43.4	43.6	7.3	5.7	100.0	9 289 835

Table 1.12: Total Population by Citizenship Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Citizenship	Total	
	Number	Percent
Zimbabwean	13 478 814	99.3
Botswana	4 662	*
Malawi	27 140	0.2
Mozambique	40 221	0.3
South Africa	5 061	*
Zambia	5 801	*
Other African Countries	3 433	*
United Kingdom	3 275	*
Other European Countries	1 177	*
American Countries	868	*
Asian Countries	924	*
Other Countries	1 184	*
Total	13 572 560	100

Table 1.13: Percent distribution of religion by Province, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Province	Roman		Protestant	Pentecostal	Apostolic	Other		Muslim	Other	None	Total	Number
	Tradition	Catholic			Sect	Christian						
Manicaland	5.0	5.6	20.8	16.6	41.7	4.4	0.5	0.1	5.3	100.0	1 049 944	
Mashonaland Central	9.7	3.7	8.4	11.1	46.5	2.0	0.9	0.0	17.7	100.0	836 938	
Mashonaland East	4.4	9.6	15.6	15.7	39.1	2.1	1.1	0.4	12.1	100.0	812 843	
Mashonaland West	8.2	6.8	11.3	17.8	35.8	5.6	0.7	0.4	13.4	100.0	920 287	
Matabeleland North	8.8	3.8	15.3	20.1	35.8	5.6	0.0	1.1	9.6	100.0	408 196	
Matabeleland South	4.1	3.3	17.8	11.9	38.3	10.6	0.0	0.8	13.2	100.0	473 492	
Midlands	2.2	13.7	21.2	17.0	30.6	7.0	0.9	0.2	7.2	100.0	885 141	
Masvingo	3.6	10.0	12.1	18.3	33.8	15.6	0.3	0.1	6.2	100.0	870 817	
Harare	0.8	10.5	16.1	32.0	20.8	8.2	1.3	1.2	9.0	100.0	1 313 509	
Bulawayo	1.0	7.8	21.6	28.9	19.0	10.0	0.2	0.7	10.9	100.0	501 012	
Total	4.5	8.0	15.8	19.5	33.9	6.9	0.7	0.5	10.2	100.0	8 072 178	

Table 1.14: Percent Distribution of Population Age 15+ by Religion and Sex, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Religion	Male	Female	Total	Number
Tradition	71.1	28.9	100.0	366 069
Roman Catholic	45.1	54.9	100.0	646 590
Protestant	43.1	56.9	100.0	1 278 559
Pentecostal	40.2	59.8	100.0	1 572 028
Apostolic Sect	39.6	60.4	100.0	2 734 274
Other Christian	43.1	56.9	100.0	560 312
Muslim	52.8	47.2	100.0	56 982
Other	43.8	56.2	100.0	37 669
None	77.7	22.3	100.0	819 695
Total	46.4	53.6	100.0	8 072 178

Table 1.15: Disability Prevalence by Province Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Province	Male	Female	Total
Bulawayo	6.6	7.7	7.2
Manicaland	11.7	14.6	13.4
Mashonaland Central	14.4	12.1	13.1
Mashonaland East	11.1	12.0	11.6
Mashonaland West	12.4	10.3	11.2
Matabeleland North	3.9	3.8	3.9
Matabeleland South	4.0	4.7	4.4
Midlands	11.0	13.0	12.1
Masvingo	12.5	12.0	12.2
Harare	12.3	9.8	10.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
National Prevalence	8.4	10.2	9.3

Table 1.16: Disability Prevalence by Age: Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Age group	Males	Females	Total
3 - 4	4.4	5.5	5.0
5 - 9	4.5	3.7	4.1
10 - 14	4.5	4.3	4.4
15 - 19	4.4	4.0	4.2
20 - 24	4.6	3.4	4.0
25 - 29	5.6	3.9	4.6
30 - 34	6.4	5.4	5.8
35 - 39	7.8	7.6	7.7
40 - 44	8.9	10.2	9.6
45 - 49	13.5	20.7	17.0
50 - 54	14.5	20.1	17.8
55 - 59	24.4	27.7	26.4
60 - 64	23.9	32.4	29.1
65 - 69	29.8	37.2	34.2
70 - 74	43.2	52.3	48.4
75 +	58.4	68.6	64.5
NS	15.7	26.1	20.8
Total	8.4	10.2	9.3

Chapter 2: Population Distribution

Introduction

Population distribution is important for planning purposes, especially when information is disaggregated to geographic subdivisions such as provinces, districts and wards. However, for the ICDS 2017 the data collected is disaggregated to provincial level. Another dimension of the distribution is between urban and rural areas. Also, of great interest are the factors which account for the redistribution of population in a country, province and/or district. Redistribution can occur as a result of internal migration, resettlement, geographic boundary changes, etc.

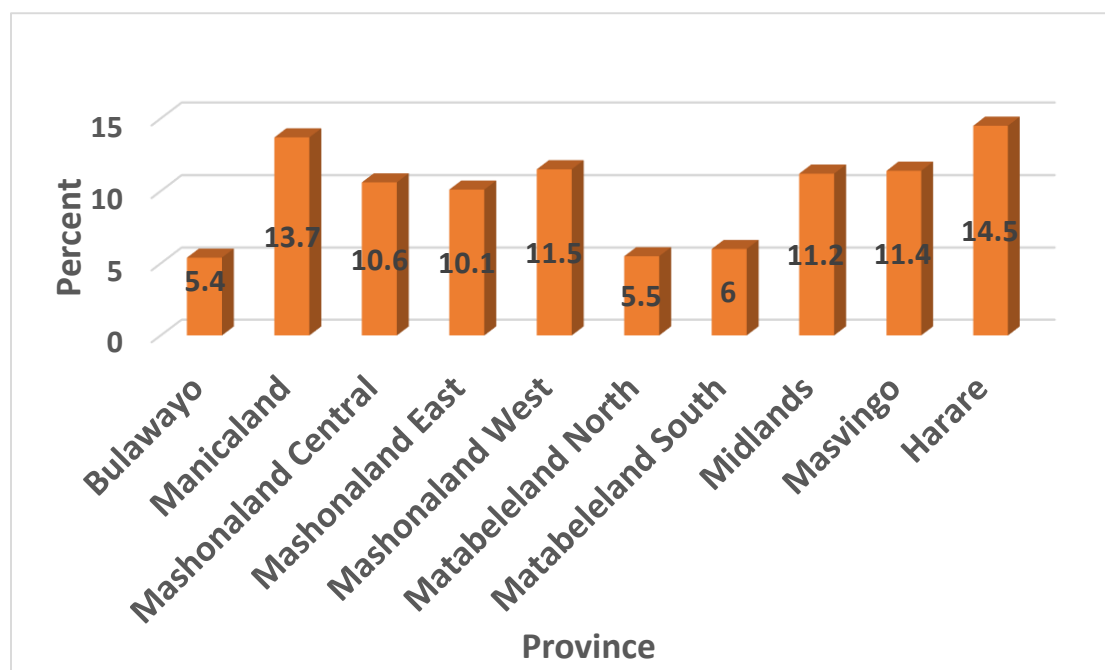
Population Size and Distribution

Zimbabwe is divided into ten provinces namely, Manicaland, Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland East, Mashonaland West, Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, Midlands, Masvingo, Harare and Bulawayo.

The estimated number of persons enumerated in private households for the ICDS 2017 is 13 572 560. Figure 2.1 and Table 2.1 show population size, by province. Harare has the largest proportion of the population in the country (15 percent) while Bulawayo has the smallest proportion of 5 percent.

The distribution of population by sector, sex and by province is presented in Tables 2.2a-c. It is noted that 48 percent of the total population resides in communal lands, followed by urban council areas which had 31 percent of the population. The least proportion of the population resided in administrative centres, growth points and small scale commercial farms (a total of 5 percent). There are relatively more females than males in urban council areas.

Figure 2.1: Population Distribution by Province, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.



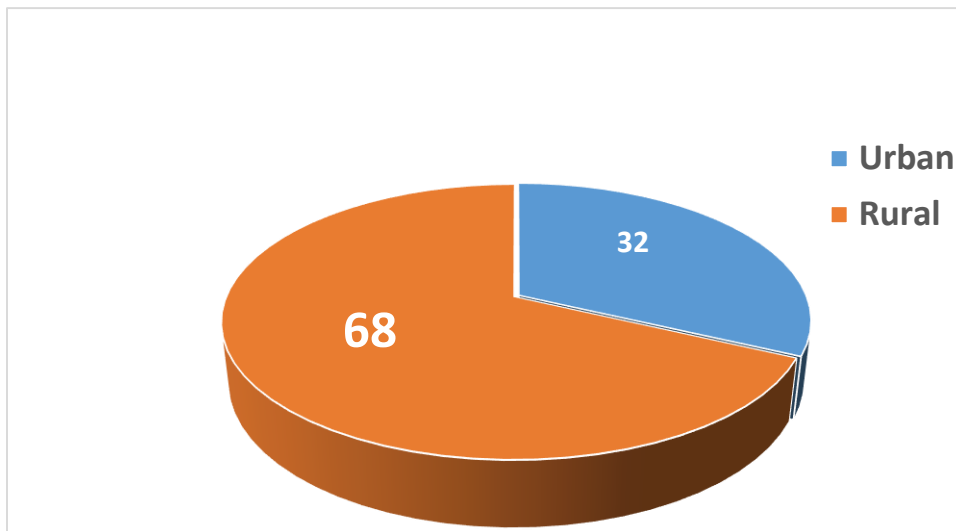
Rural and Urban Population

According to the ICDS 2017 the definition of an urban area is based on the following criteria;

- i) designated urban areas
- ii) places which had all the following characteristics were also defined as urban areas
 - 2 500 inhabitants or more.
 - a compact settlement pattern
 - the majority (more than 50 percent) of the employed persons engaged in non-agricultural occupations

According to Table 2.3 urban population settlements are found in all the provinces. Harare province's urban population of about 2 000 000 is 44 percent of the total population in urban areas while Matabeleland North had the lowest proportion of 1 percent. Figure 2.2 shows that, overall, 32 percent of the population is in urban areas.

Figure 2.2: Percent Distribution of Population by Rural/Urban, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.



Conclusion

About 32 percent of the population is in the urban areas. The distribution of population by sector/land use type show that more than half the population is in communal lands and resettlement areas.

Table 2.1: Distribution of Population by Province, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Province	Total	% Total
Bulawayo	738 600	5.4
Manicaland	1 861 755	13.7
Mashonaland Central	1 441 944	10.6
Mashonaland East	1 366 522	10.1
Mashonaland West	1 567 449	11.5
Matabeleland North	744 841	5.5
Matabeleland South	810 074	6.0
Midlands	1 514 325	11.2
Masvingo	1 553 145	11.4
Harare	1 973 906	14.5
Total	13 572 560	100.0

Table 2.2(a): Distribution of Male Population by Sex, Sector and Province, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Land Use Sector	Manica-land	Mash Central	Mash East	Mash West	Mat North	Mat South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Bulawayo	Total	% Total
Communal Areas Small Scale	545 806	409 470	416 721	223 599	303 830	269 503	403 817	466 830	46 570	0	3 086 146	47.5
Commercial Farms Large Scale	15 015	51 856	23 553	26 348	0	0	0	0	0	0	116 772	1.8
Commercial Farms Resettlement Area	56 704	27 430	8 053	24 109	0	42 032	24 944	68 165	0	0	251 436	3.9
Urban Council Area	110 489	157 526	139 459	357 565	37 185	47 180	54 435	130 575	0	0	1 034 414	15.9
Administrative Centre	115 737	17 286	72 407	151 477	9 218	53 343	213 383	67 942	905 025	337 236	1 943 053	29.9
Growth Point	0	0	0	0	0	0	8 474	0	0	0	8 474	0.1
Other Urban Area	11 364	28 059	0	0	8 754	0	0	0	0	0	48 178	0.7
State Land	0	0	2 248	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 248	*
Special Category	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
	3 366	0	0	0	1 792	0	0	0	0	0	5 158	0.1
Total	858 482	691 628	662 440	783 098	360 780	412 058	705 052	733 512	951 595	337 236	6 495 880	100.0

Table 2.2(b): Distribution of Female Population by Sex, Sector and Province, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Land Use Sector	Manicaland	Mash Central	Mash East	Mash West	Mat North	Mat South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Bulawayo	Total	% Total
Communal Areas Small Scale	641 943	439 757	449 794	216 089	324 761	283 545	469 004	528 096	43 397	0	3 396 386	48.0
Commercial Farms Large Scale	17 941	51 842	26 808	33 770	0	0	0	0	0	0	130 361	1.8
Commercial Farms Resettlement Area	70 774	32 722	9 395	23 328	0	15 284	21 975	64 887	0	0	238 364	3.4
Urban Council Area	107 372	158 646	139 743	332 864	35 573	43 336	57 785	147 916	0	0	1 023 235	14.5
Administrative Centre	141 618	19 917	73 472	178 301	12 120	55 850	252 805	78 733	978 913	401 364	2 193 093	31.0
Growth Point	0	0	0	0	0	0	7 703	0	0	0	7 703	0.1
Other Urban Area	17 857	47 434	0	0	9 816	0	0	0	0	0	75 107	1.1
State Land	0	0	4 870	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 870	0.1
Special Category	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Special Category	5 769	0	0	0	1 792	0	0	0	0	0	7 561	0.1
Total	1 003 274	750 317	704 082	784 351	384 061	398 016	809 273	819 633	1 022 311	401 364	7 076 680	100.0

Table 2.2(c): Distribution of Total Population by Sex, Sector and Province, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Land Use Sector	Manicaland	Mash Central	Mash East	Mash West	Mat North	Mat South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Bulawayo	Total	% Total
Communal Areas Small Scale	1 187 749	849 227	866 515	439 687	628 591	553 048	872 821	994 926	89 967	0	6 482 533	47.8
Commercial Farms Large Scale	32 956	103 698	50 361	60 118	0	0	0	0	0	0	247 133	1.8
Commercial Farms Resettlement Area	127 478	60 152	17 447	47 436	0	57 316	46 919	133 052	0	0	489 800	3.6
Urban Council Area	217 861	316 172	279 202	690 429	72 758	90 517	112 220	278 491	0	0	2 057 649	15.2
Administrative Centre	257 355	37 203	145 879	329 778	21 337	109 193	466 188	146 676	1 883 938	738 600	4 136 146	30.5
Growth Point	0	0	0	0	0	0	16 177	0	0	0	16 177	0.1
Other Urban Area	29 221	75 493	0	0	18 570	0	0	0	0	0	123 284	0.9
State Land	0	0	7 118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7 118	0.1
Special Category	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Special Category	9 135	0	0	0	3 584	0	0	0	0	0	12 719	0.1
Total	1 861 755	1 441 944	1 366 522	1 567 449	744 841	810 074	1 514 325	1 553 145	1 973 906	738 600	13 572 560	100.0

Table 2.3: Distribution of the Population for Rural and Urban Areas, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Province	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent	Total	Percent
Bulawayo	738 600	100.0	0	0.0	738 600	100.0
Manicaland	286 576	15.4	1 575 179	84.6	1 861 755	100.0
Mashonaland Central	112 696	7.8	1 329 248	92.2	1 441 944	100.0
Mashonaland East	152 997	11.2	1 213 525	88.8	1 366 522	100.0
Mashonaland West	329 778	21.0	1 237 671	79.0	1 567 449	100.0
Matabeleland North	39 907	5.4	704 933	94.6	744 841	100.0
Matabeleland South	109 193	13.5	700 881	86.5	810 074	100.0
Midlands	482 365	31.9	1 031 960	68.1	1 514 325	100.0
Masvingo	146 676	9.4	1 406 469	90.6	1 553 145	100.0
Harare	1 883 938	95.4	89 967	4.6	1 973 906	100.0
Total	4 282 725	31.6	9 289 835	68.4	13 572 560	100.0

Chapter 3: Household Characteristics

Introduction

This chapter presents household characteristics of the population in Zimbabwe. It provides information about number of households; average household size; characteristics of the household heads and household composition. For 2017 Inter-Censal Demographic Survey (ICDS) purposes, a private household was defined as a group of persons who stayed the survey night together, i.e. the night of 17/18 August 2017, in a dwelling unit, whether or not they were related by blood or marriage. For example, visitors who were not usual members of the household, but were present during the survey night, were included. On the other hand, usual members of the household who normally live there, but had spent the survey night elsewhere were excluded since they would have been counted at the place where they stayed that particular night. However, those who were temporarily absent on the survey night but would be returning to the household in the morning of 18 August 2017 were counted in their usual households.

It should be realized that in the survey situation a household was not the same as a family. The type of households which were covered included:

- (a) one-person household;
- (b) nuclear households whose composition was entirely single-family nucleus;
- (c) extended household which consisted of single-family nucleus and other persons related to the nucleus, and
- (d) composite household made up of at least single-family nucleus plus other persons who may or may not be related to the nucleus

The head of the household was defined as a member of the household was either male or female, who is the main decision maker in running of the household activities and who was regarded as such by those who stayed the census night with the household. She/he must have stayed the census night in the household or had returned on the morning of the 18 August 2017 and had not been counted elsewhere.

Private Households

The demographic characteristics of the population in private households did not deviate from those of the total population as given in Chapter I and are, therefore, not presented here. Table 3.1 shows the total population in private households by number of private households, average household size and by province. There were 3 255 463 private households which were enumerated in the country. These households constituted a population of 13 572 560 persons, resulting in an average household size of 4.2 persons.

Table 3.1 also shows that Harare has the highest number of private households 530 668, Bulawayo has the least number of 184 692 private households. Matabeleland North and Masvingo has the highest average household size of (4.6 each) whilst Harare has the lowest average household size of 3.7. Tables 3.2a and 3.2b present the distribution of private households in the country by size

of household and sex of the head of the household. The largest proportion of the households (18 percent) is in the 4-person household size category while the lowest proportion (7 percent) is in the 7-person household size category. There are more male-headed households than female-headed ones in the country as shown in Table 3.2b. Sixty –four percent of the private households are headed by males and thirty six of percent are headed by females. Table 3.3a-j shows the number and size of private households by sex of the head of the household for the provinces. The proportion of one- person households ranges between 9 in Matabeleland North and 16 in Matabeleland South percent of the households in the provinces. Bulawayo province has the smallest proportion of households 5 percent in the 8 and above household size category, whilst the largest proportion of 12 percent is in Matabeleland North.

Table 3.4 presents the distribution of heads of private households by age group and sex. Most heads of the households are in the 30-34 (14 percent) followed by the age groups 35-39 (13 percent) and 40-44 (12 percent). Child headed household that is to persons in the 5-17 age group constitute less than 2 percent of the population. The proportions of male-headed households were higher than those of female-headed households for each age group except in the (65-69) and (75-79) years age groups. There are marked differences in the proportions between male and female-headed households from age 25 to 54 years. The proportions of male-headed households ranges from 47 to 73 percent, while those of female-headed households range from 27 to 53 percent.

Tables 3.5 a to j show the distribution of the heads of private households by age and sex in all provinces in Zimbabwe. In all provinces male-headed households accounts for about 56 percent or more while female- headed households accounted for 28 to 44 percent of the total households.

Living Arrangements

Most household members in Zimbabwe are related to the head of household, see Table 3.8. Of the 13 572 560 persons living in private households 1 percent are not related to the head. Of the parents living with the head of households, 0.2 percent males and 0.9 percent are females. The number of female parents relative to male parents may be reflective of the older age of widows compared with widowers.

Conclusion

Zimbabwe has an average household size of 4.2 persons. There are more male-headed private households than female-headed ones.

Table 3.1: Population in Private Households by Number of Households and Average Household Size and Province, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Province	Population	Number of Households	Average Household Size
Bulawayo	738 600	184 692	4.0
Manicaland	1 861 755	444 536	4.2
Mashonaland Central	1 441 944	338 369	4.3
Mashonaland East	1 366 522	339 654	4.0
Mashonaland West	1 567 449	366 325	4.3
Matabeleland North	744 841	163 568	4.6
Matabeleland South	810 074	192 666	4.2
Midlands	1 514 325	354 201	4.3
Masvingo	1 553 145	340 784	4.6
Harare	1 973 906	530 668	3.7
Total	13 572 560	3 255 463	4.2

Table 3.2(a): Composition of Private Households by Size and Sex of Head of Household Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Household Size	Number of Households Headed by:				Total	Percent
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent		
1	252 532	12.1	144 699	12.3	397 231	12.2
2	228 620	11.0	187 920	16.0	416 540	12.8
3	320 249	15.4	226 866	19.3	547 114	16.8
4	384 251	18.5	210 051	17.9	594 302	18.3
5	340 913	16.4	165 792	14.1	506 705	15.6
6	244 166	11.7	97 737	8.3	341 903	10.5
7	148 149	7.1	60 855	5.2	209 003	6.4
8+	163 647	7.9	79 018	6.7	242 665	7.5
Total	2 082 526	100.0	1 172 937	100.0	3 255 463	100

Table 3.2(b): Composition of Private Households by Size and Sex of Head of Household Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Household Size	Number of Households Headed by:					
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
1	252 532	63.6	144699	36.4	397231	100.0
2	228 620	54.9	187920	45.1	416540	100.0
3	320 249	58.5	226866	41.5	547114	100.0
4	384 251	64.7	210051	35.3	594302	100.0
5	340 913	67.3	165792	32.7	506705	100.0
6	244 166	71.4	97737	28.6	341903	100.0
7	148 149	70.9	60855	29.1	209003	100.0
8+	163 647	67.4	79018	32.6	242665	100.0
Total	2 082 526	64.0	1172937	36.0	3255463	100.0

Table 3.3: Distribution of Private Households by Size and Sex of Head of Household and by Province Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

(a) Bulawayo

Household Size	Number of Households Headed by:					
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
1	13 652	12.2	8 767	12.0	22 419	12.1
2	15 536	13.9	11 120	15.2	26 656	14.4
3	17 867	16.0	14 616	20.0	32 483	17.6
4	20 905	18.7	13 403	18.3	34 307	18.6
5	18 663	16.7	9 573	13.1	28 236	15.3
6	12 101	10.8	4 929	6.7	17 030	9.2
7	8 124	7.3	5 784	7.9	13 908	7.5
8+	4 727	4.2	4 924	6.7	9 651	5.2
Total	111 577	100.0	73 115	100.0	184 692	100.00

(b) Manicaland

1	28 309	11.0	25 838	13.8	54 147	12.2
2	27 124	10.5	26 974	14.5	54 098	12.2
3	39 336	15.3	37 534	20.1	76 870	17.3
4	43 927	17.0	30 889	16.5	74 816	16.8
5	42 617	16.5	29 845	16.0	72 462	16.3
6	36 238	14.1	17 122	9.2	53 360	12.0
7	21 448	8.3	5 827	3.1	27 276	6.1
8+	18 882	7.3	12 626	6.8	31 508	7.1
Total	257 882	100.0	186 655	100.0	444 536	100.0

(c) Mashonaland Central						
1	20 661	8.8	14 147	13.8	34 808	10.3
2	25 546	10.8	14 150	13.8	39 696	11.7
3	34 383	14.6	19 736	19.2	54 119	16.0
4	44 967	19.1	18 373	17.9	63 340	18.7
5	42 520	18.0	15 553	15.2	58 073	17.2
6	30 055	12.7	10 686	10.4	40 741	12.0
7	19 230	8.2	4 705	4.6	23 934	7.1
8+	18 424	7.8	5 233	5.1	23 657	7.0
Total	235 786	100.0	102 583	100.0	338 369	100.0
(d) Mashonaland East						
1	28 059	13.0	18 823	15.2	46 881	13.8
2	24 557	11.4	18 210	14.7	42 766	12.6
3	32 635	15.1	24 932	20.1	57 567	16.9
4	35 586	16.5	25 630	20.7	61 215	18.0
5	39 842	18.5	16 511	13.3	56 353	16.6
6	25 976	12.0	8 452	6.8	34 428	10.1
7	15 399	7.1	5 497	4.4	20 895	6.2
8+	13 519	6.3	6 028	4.9	19 547	5.8
Total	215 571	100.0	124 083	100.0	339 654	100.0
(e) Mashonaland West						
1	28 176	10.5	12 917	13.1	41 093	11.2
2	23 281	8.7	19 390	19.7	42 671	11.6
3	42 424	15.8	22 026	22.4	64 450	17.6
4	44 836	16.7	16 889	17.1	61 725	16.8
5	45 831	17.1	12 743	12.9	58 574	16.0
6	38 889	14.5	5 739	5.8	44 627	12.2
7	21 643	8.1	2 346	2.4	23 988	6.5
8+	22 734	8.5	6 461	6.6	29 196	8.0
Total	267 815	100.0	98 510	100.0	366 325	100.0
(f) Matabeleland North						
1	9 892	10.5	4 768	6.8	14 660	9.0
2	10 497	11.2	8 276	11.9	18 773	11.5
3	14 185	15.1	13 536	19.4	27 721	16.9
4	17 948	19.1	12 998	18.7	30 946	18.9
5	14 582	15.5	9 826	14.1	24 408	14.9
6	9 410	10.0	8 093	11.6	17 503	10.7
7	3 618	3.9	5 968	8.6	9 587	5.9
8+	13 779	14.7	6 193	8.9	19 971	12.2
Total	93 910	100.0	69 658	100.0	163 568	100.0

(g) Matabeleland South						
1	24 592	22.0	8 946	11.1	33 538	17.4
2	18 753	16.8	9 812	12.2	28 564	14.8
3	10 472	9.4	11 018	13.6	21 489	11.2
4	17 477	15.6	17 636	21.8	35 113	18.2
5	12 741	11.4	9 778	12.1	22 518	11.7
6	7 202	6.4	9 217	11.4	16 418	8.5
7	8 524	7.6	6 212	7.7	14 736	7.6
8+	12 174	10.9	8 115	10.1	20 289	10.5
Total	111 934	100.0	80 733	100.0	192 666	100.0
(h) Midlands						
1	25 916	11.4	13 132	10.4	39 048	11.0
2	23 895	10.5	22 836	18.1	46 730	13.2
3	29 692	13.0	23 419	18.6	53 111	15.0
4	45 254	19.9	20 617	16.3	65 871	18.6
5	40 196	17.6	20 548	16.3	60 743	17.1
6	25 412	11.1	9 346	7.4	34 758	9.8
7	17 719	7.8	7 915	6.3	25 634	7.2
8+	19 892	8.7	8 414	6.7	28 306	8.0
Total	227 975	100.0	126 226	100.0	354 201	100.0
(i) Masvingo						
1	24 416	12.4	13 914	9.7	38 331	11.2
2	17 084	8.7	21 124	14.7	38 208	11.2
3	22 507	11.4	24 191	16.8	46 698	13.7
4	33 719	17.1	25 071	17.4	58 790	17.3
5	30 489	15.5	22 298	15.5	52 787	15.5
6	26 168	13.3	13 159	9.1	39 327	11.5
7	17 245	8.8	12 013	8.4	29 258	8.6
8+	25 327	12.9	12 058	8.4	37 385	11.0
Total	196 956	100.0	143 828	100.0	340 784	100.0
(j) Harare						
1	48 857	13.5	23 447	14.0	72 305	13.6
2	42 347	11.7	36 030	21.5	78 377	14.8
3	76 747	21.1	35 859	21.4	112 606	21.2
4	79 633	21.9	28 547	17.0	108 180	20.4
5	53 432	14.7	19 117	11.4	72 549	13.7
6	32 715	9.0	10 995	6.6	43 710	8.2
7	15 199	4.2	4 588	2.7	19 787	3.7
8+	14 189	3.9	8 965	5.4	23 154	4.4
Total	363 120	100.0	167 548	100.0	530 668	100.0

Table 3.4: Heads of Private Households by Age Group and Sex of Head of Household, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Age Group	Number of Households Headed by:			%			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	% Female	% Total	% Total
0 - 4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5 - 9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 14	2 606	1 825	4 432	58.8	41.2	100.0	0.1
15 - 19	30 768	24 274	55 042	55.9	44.1	100.0	1.7
20 - 24	115 697	76 135	191 831	60.3	39.7	100.0	5.9
25 - 29	247 175	99 276	346 451	71.3	28.7	100.0	10.6
30 - 34	321 515	122 983	444 498	72.3	27.7	100.0	13.7
35 - 39	305 070	114 054	419 123	72.8	27.2	100.0	12.9
40 - 44	267 335	118 057	385 392	69.4	30.6	100.0	11.8
45 - 49	207 352	97 606	304 958	68.0	32.0	100.0	9.4
50 - 54	123 448	92 416	215 864	57.2	42.8	100.0	6.6
55 - 59	112 867	90 981	203 848	55.4	44.6	100.0	6.3
60 - 64	104 471	97 688	202 159	51.7	48.3	100.0	6.2
65 - 69	79 395	81 505	160 900	49.3	50.7	100.0	4.9
70 - 74	62 651	57 105	119 756	52.3	47.7	100.0	3.7
75 - 79	43 151	48 551	91 701	47.1	52.9	100.0	2.8
80 - 84	25 169	24 537	49 706	50.6	49.4	100.0	1.5
85+	32 089	25 178	57 268	56.0	44.0	100.0	1.8
NS	1 767	767	2 534	69.7	30.3	100.0	0.1
Total	2 082 526	1 172 937	3 255 463	64.0	36.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.5: Distribution of Heads of Private Households by Province, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017

(a) Bulawayo

Age Group	Number of Households Headed by:			% Male	% Female	% Total	% Total
	Male	Female	Total				
0 - 4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5 - 9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	1 688	2 272	3 960	42.6	57.4	100.0	2.1
20 - 24	6 468	3 775	10 243	63.1	36.9	100.0	5.5
25 - 29	11 824	4 151	15 976	74.0	26.0	100.0	8.6
30 - 34	14 191	5 551	19 742	71.9	28.1	100.0	10.7
35 - 39	14 265	7 147	21 412	66.6	33.4	100.0	11.6
40 - 44	16 703	10 527	27 230	61.3	38.7	100.0	14.7
45 - 49	10 447	9 298	19 745	52.9	47.1	100.0	10.7
50 - 54	8 944	5 898	14 842	60.3	39.7	100.0	8.0
55 - 59	10 858	5 903	16 761	64.8	35.2	100.0	9.1
60 - 64	7 456	6 914	14 370	51.9	48.1	100.0	7.8
65 - 69	2 727	3 728	6 455	42.2	57.8	100.0	3.5
70 - 74	2 878	3 707	6 584	43.7	56.3	100.0	3.6
75 - 79	1 104	1 351	2 456	45.0	55.0	100.0	1.3
80 - 84	984	599	1 583	62.2	37.8	100.0	0.9
85+	1 040	2 294	3 333	31.2	68.8	100.0	1.8
NS	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	111 577	73 115	184 692	60.4	39.6	100.0	100.0

(b) Manicaland

Age Group	Number of Households Headed by:						
	Male	Female	Total	% Male	% Female	% Total	% Total
0 - 4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5 - 9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 14	558	938	1 496	37.3	62.7	100.0	0.3
15 - 19	6 654	5 242	11 896	55.9	44.1	100.0	2.7
20 - 24	16 156	13 107	29 264	55.2	44.8	100.0	6.6
25 - 29	26 496	15 256	41 751	63.5	36.5	100.0	9.4
30 - 34	37 651	20 493	58 143	64.8	35.2	100.0	13.1
35 - 39	29 475	14 828	44 303	66.5	33.5	100.0	10.0
40 - 44	38 037	13 543	51 580	73.7	26.3	100.0	11.6
45 - 49	22 236	17 102	39 338	56.5	43.5	100.0	8.8
50 - 54	16 077	12 003	28 080	57.3	42.7	100.0	6.3
55 - 59	14 888	15 507	30 395	49.0	51.0	100.0	6.8
60 - 64	10 570	15 169	25 739	41.1	58.9	100.0	5.8
65 - 69	14 055	14 035	28 090	50.0	50.0	100.0	6.3
70 - 74	9 939	8 548	18 487	53.8	46.2	100.0	4.2
75 - 79	5 690	8 735	14 425	39.4	60.6	100.0	3.2
80 - 84	4 308	7 837	12 145	35.5	64.5	100.0	2.7
85+	4 552	3 843	8 395	54.2	45.8	100.0	1.9
NS	539	470	1 009	53.4	46.6	100.0	0.2
Total	257 882	186 655	444 536	58.0	42.0	100.0	100.0

(c) Mashonaland Central

Age Group	Number of Households Headed by:						
	Male	Female	Total	% Male	% Female	% Total	% Total
0 - 4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5 - 9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 14	289	0	289	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.1
15 - 19	2 064	640	2 704	76.3	23.7	100.0	0.8
20 - 24	12 514	4 635	17 149	73.0	27.0	100.0	5.1
25 - 29	34 233	7 696	41 929	81.6	18.4	100.0	12.4
30 - 34	40 945	7 333	48 278	84.8	15.2	100.0	14.3
35 - 39	31 467	7 345	38 812	81.1	18.9	100.0	11.5
40 - 44	27 710	10 410	38 120	72.7	27.3	100.0	11.3
45 - 49	22 541	9 581	32 121	70.2	29.8	100.0	9.5
50 - 54	12 171	10 483	22 654	53.7	46.3	100.0	6.7
55 - 59	11 605	11 425	23 030	50.4	49.6	100.0	6.8
60 - 64	11 843	11 541	23 384	50.6	49.4	100.0	6.9
65 - 69	9 213	8 545	17 759	51.9	48.1	100.0	5.2
70 - 74	6 799	4 897	11 696	58.1	41.9	100.0	3.5
75 - 79	3 519	4 211	7 730	45.5	54.5	100.0	2.3
80 - 84	2 541	1 262	3 803	66.8	33.2	100.0	1.1
85+	6 331	2 580	8 911	71.0	29.0	100.0	2.6
NS	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	235 786	102 583	338 369	69.7	30.3	100.0	100.0

(d) Mashonaland East

Age Group	Number of Households Headed by:						
	Male	Female	Total	% Male	% Female	% Total	% Total
0 - 4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5 - 9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 14	0	362	362	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.1
15 - 19	4 338	2 529	6 868	63.2	36.8	100.0	2.0
20 - 24	11 147	8 723	19 871	56.1	43.9	100.0	5.9
25 - 29	27 064	9 948	37 012	73.1	26.9	100.0	10.9
30 - 34	27 347	9 131	36 479	75.0	25.0	100.0	10.7
35 - 39	35 196	12 317	47 513	74.1	25.9	100.0	14.0
40 - 44	26 953	12 676	39 630	68.0	32.0	100.0	11.7
45 - 49	21 428	10 053	31 481	68.1	31.9	100.0	9.3
50 - 54	10 245	8 421	18 666	54.9	45.1	100.0	5.5
55 - 59	12 618	9 807	22 425	56.3	43.7	100.0	6.6
60 - 64	14 094	11 962	26 056	54.1	45.9	100.0	7.7
65 - 69	7 235	11 116	18 351	39.4	60.6	100.0	5.4
70 - 74	7 375	8 207	15 581	47.3	52.7	100.0	4.6
75 - 79	5 042	4 518	9 559	52.7	47.3	100.0	2.8
80 - 84	2 699	2 034	4 733	57.0	43.0	100.0	1.4
85+	2 790	2 277	5 068	55.1	44.9	100.0	1.5
NS	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	215 571	124 083	339 654	63.5	36.5	100.0	100.0

(e) Mashonaland West

Age Group	Number of Households Headed by:						
	Male	Female	Total	% Male	% Female	% Total	% Total
0 - 4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5 - 9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	1 679	2 067	3 746	44.8	55.2	100.0	1.0
20 - 24	16 541	5 081	21 622	76.5	23.5	100.0	5.9
25 - 29	27 819	10 927	38 746	71.8	28.2	100.0	10.6
30 - 34	47 050	12 420	59 470	79.1	20.9	100.0	16.2
35 - 39	51 113	8 001	59 113	86.5	13.5	100.0	16.1
40 - 44	34 730	9 134	43 863	79.2	20.8	100.0	12.0
45 - 49	23 261	9 057	32 318	72.0	28.0	100.0	8.8
50 - 54	18 162	7 406	25 567	71.0	29.0	100.0	7.0
55 - 59	9 386	8 998	18 384	51.1	48.9	100.0	5.0
60 - 64	8 477	7 584	16 061	52.8	47.2	100.0	4.4
65 - 69	9 763	7 240	17 003	57.4	42.6	100.0	4.6
70 - 74	7 769	3 727	11 496	67.6	32.4	100.0	3.1
75 - 79	5 469	2 344	7 812	70.0	30.0	100.0	2.1
80 - 84	2 122	2 325	4 446	47.7	52.3	100.0	1.2
85+	4 475	2 200	6 676	67.0	33.0	100.0	1.8
NS	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	267 815	98 510	366 325	73.1	26.9	100.0	100.0

(f) Matabeleland North

Age Group	Number of Households Headed by:			% Male	% Female	% Total	% Total
	Male	Female	Total				
0 - 4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5 - 9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	2 032	1 532	3 564	57.0	43.0	100.0	2.2
20 - 24	4 655	2 905	7 560	61.6	38.4	100.0	4.6
25 - 29	8 930	4 097	13 027	68.6	31.4	100.0	8.0
30 - 34	12 995	10 155	23 150	56.1	43.9	100.0	14.2
35 - 39	12 355	6 554	18 908	65.3	34.7	100.0	11.6
40 - 44	6 506	7 455	13 960	46.6	53.4	100.0	8.5
45 - 49	10 727	4 100	14 827	72.3	27.7	100.0	9.1
50 - 54	6 730	5 156	11 885	56.6	43.4	100.0	7.3
55 - 59	6 734	7 285	14 019	48.0	52.0	100.0	8.6
60 - 64	6 862	6 430	13 292	51.6	48.4	100.0	8.1
65 - 69	7 376	2 574	9 951	74.1	25.9	100.0	6.1
70 - 74	2 999	4 359	7 358	40.8	59.2	100.0	4.5
75 - 79	1 976	4 395	6 371	31.0	69.0	100.0	3.9
80 - 84	1 264	1 204	2 469	51.2	48.8	100.0	1.5
85+	1 771	1 457	3 228	54.9	45.1	100.0	2.0
NS	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	93 910	69 658	163 568	57.4	42.6	100.0	100.0

(g) Matabeleland South

Age Group	Number of Households Headed by:						
	Male	Female	Total	% Male	% Female	% Total	% Total
0 - 4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5 - 9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 14	294	0	294	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.2
15 - 19	2 027	591	2 618	77.4	22.6	100.0	1.4
20 - 24	9 809	4 053	13 861	70.8	29.2	100.0	7.2
25 - 29	10 451	7 338	17 789	58.8	41.2	100.0	9.2
30 - 34	17 502	6 152	23 654	74.0	26.0	100.0	12.3
35 - 39	9 849	6 452	16 302	60.4	39.6	100.0	8.5
40 - 44	12 944	6 625	19 569	66.1	33.9	100.0	10.2
45 - 49	11 530	5 117	16 647	69.3	30.7	100.0	8.6
50 - 54	5 463	7 463	12 926	42.3	57.7	100.0	6.7
55 - 59	8 123	6 757	14 880	54.6	45.4	100.0	7.7
60 - 64	7 256	7 761	15 017	48.3	51.7	100.0	7.8
65 - 69	3 853	8 060	11 913	32.3	67.7	100.0	6.2
70 - 74	5 712	4 896	10 608	53.8	46.2	100.0	5.5
75 - 79	3 302	3 540	6 842	48.3	51.7	100.0	3.6
80 - 84	1 872	3 584	5 456	34.3	65.7	100.0	2.8
85+	1 330	2 047	3 377	39.4	60.6	100.0	1.8
NS	616	297	913	67.5	32.5	100.0	0.5
Total	111 934	80 733	192 666	58.1	41.9	100.0	100.0

(h) Midlands

Age Group	Number of Households Headed by:			% Male	% Female	% Total	% Total
	Male	Female	Total				
0 - 4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5 - 9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 14	749	526	1 275	58.8	41.2	100.0	0.4
15 - 19	2 693	3 595	6 288	42.8	57.2	100.0	1.8
20 - 24	9 589	7 979	17 567	54.6	45.4	100.0	5.0
25 - 29	26 352	8 315	34 667	76.0	24.0	100.0	9.8
30 - 34	30 692	11 759	42 451	72.3	27.7	100.0	12.0
35 - 39	33 977	13 333	47 310	71.8	28.2	100.0	13.4
40 - 44	27 010	13 271	40 281	67.1	32.9	100.0	11.4
45 - 49	27 418	9 518	36 936	74.2	25.8	100.0	10.4
50 - 54	14 383	9 415	23 799	60.4	39.6	100.0	6.7
55 - 59	12 696	9 552	22 248	57.1	42.9	100.0	6.3
60 - 64	13 940	11 222	25 161	55.4	44.6	100.0	7.1
65 - 69	7 164	9 040	16 204	44.2	55.8	100.0	4.6
70 - 74	6 975	5 899	12 874	54.2	45.8	100.0	3.6
75 - 79	8 771	7 197	15 968	54.9	45.1	100.0	4.5
80 - 84	2 538	2 512	5 050	50.3	49.7	100.0	1.4
85+	3 028	3 096	6 124	49.4	50.6	100.0	1.7
NS	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	227 975	126 226	354 201	64.4	35.6	100.0	100.0

(i) Masvingo

Age Group	Number of Households Headed by:						
	Male	Female	Total	% Male	% Female	% Total	% Total
0 - 4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5 - 9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 14	716	0	716	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.2
15 - 19	4 187	5 220	9 407	44.5	55.5	100.0	2.8
20 - 24	6 840	8 284	15 124	45.2	54.8	100.0	4.4
25 - 29	14 697	11 311	26 009	56.5	43.5	100.0	7.6
30 - 34	23 816	15 517	39 333	60.5	39.5	100.0	11.5
35 - 39	26 633	15 140	41 773	63.8	36.2	100.0	12.3
40 - 44	28 352	13 991	42 344	67.0	33.0	100.0	12.4
45 - 49	19 772	9 636	29 408	67.2	32.8	100.0	8.6
50 - 54	12 775	13 948	26 723	47.8	52.2	100.0	7.8
55 - 59	10 418	8 971	19 389	53.7	46.3	100.0	5.7
60 - 64	13 722	11 300	25 022	54.8	45.2	100.0	7.3
65 - 69	12 549	9 481	22 030	57.0	43.0	100.0	6.5
70 - 74	7 361	7 760	15 121	48.7	51.3	100.0	4.4
75 - 79	5 380	6 855	12 235	44.0	56.0	100.0	3.6
80 - 84	5 299	2 009	7 307	72.5	27.5	100.0	2.1
85+	4 438	4 404	8 842	50.2	49.8	100.0	2.6
NS	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	196 956	143 828	340 784	57.8	42.2	100.0	100.0

(j) Harare

Age Group	Number of Households Headed by:						
	Male	Female	Total	% Male	% Female	% Total	% Total
0 - 4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5 - 9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3 405	587	3 992	85.3	14.7	100.0	0.8
20 - 24	21 977	17 592	39 569	55.5	44.5	100.0	7.5
25 - 29	59 308	20 238	79 547	74.6	25.4	100.0	15.0
30 - 34	69 327	24 471	93 799	73.9	26.1	100.0	17.7
35 - 39	60 740	22 937	83 678	72.6	27.4	100.0	15.8
40 - 44	48 391	20 424	68 815	70.3	29.7	100.0	13.0
45 - 49	37 992	14 146	52 138	72.9	27.1	100.0	9.8
50 - 54	18 498	12 223	30 721	60.2	39.8	100.0	5.8
55 - 59	15 541	6 776	22 317	69.6	30.4	100.0	4.2
60 - 64	10 252	7 804	18 056	56.8	43.2	100.0	3.4
65 - 69	5 458	7 686	13 144	41.5	58.5	100.0	2.5
70 - 74	4 844	5 105	9 949	48.7	51.3	100.0	1.9
75 - 79	2 897	5 406	8 303	34.9	65.1	100.0	1.6
80 - 84	1 543	1 172	2 715	56.8	43.2	100.0	0.5
85+	2 334	980	3 314	70.4	29.6	100.0	0.6
NS	612	0	612	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.1
Total	363 120	167 548	530 668	68.4	31.6	100.0	100.0

Table 3.6(a): Population in Private Households in Rural Areas by Relationship to Head of Household and Sex Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Relationship to Head of Household	Male		Female		Total	
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
Head	1 338 886	29,8	797 126	16,6	2 136 012	23,0
Spouse	43 167	1,0	1 061 992	22,1	1 105 159	11,9
Son/Daughter	1 832 532	40,8	1 628 226	34,0	3 460 758	37,3
Parent	5 598	0,1	48 815	1,0	54 413	0,6
Grandson/Daughter	779 686	17,3	720 836	15,0	1 500 521	16,2
Brother/Sister	80 531	1,8	51 662	1,1	132 193	1,4
Other relative	339 862	7,6	461 170	9,6	801 033	8,6
Not relative	73 665	1,6	26 080	0,5	99 745	1,1
Total	4 493 927	100,0	4 795 908	100,0	9 289 835	100,0

Table 3.6(b): Population in Private Households in Urban Areas by Relationship to Head of Household and Sex Zimbabwe ICDS 2017

Relationship to Head of Household	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
Head	743 640	37,1	375 811	16,5	1 119 451	26,1
Spouse	33 542	1,7	567 778	24,9	601 320	14,0
Son/Daughter	791 985	39,6	781 841	34,3	1 573 826	36,7
Parent	5 220	0,3	17 127	0,8	22 347	0,5
Grandson/Daughter	161 639	8,1	163 434	7,2	325 073	7,6
Brother/Sister	66 536	3,3	73 689	3,2	140 225	3,3
Other relative	183 261	9,2	247 021	10,8	430 282	10,0
Not relative	16 130	0,8	54 072	2,4	70 202	1,6
Total	2 001 952	100,0	2 280 773	100,0	4 282 725	100,0

Table 3.6(c): Population in Private Households in both Rural and Urban by Relationship to Head of Household and Sex Zimbabwe ICDS 2017

Relationship to Head of Household	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
Head	2 082 526	32,1	1 172 937	16,6	3 255 463	24,0
Spouse	76 709	1,2	1 629 770	23,0	1 706 479	12,6
Son/Daughter	2 624 517	40,4	2 410 067	34,1	5 034 584	37,1
Parent	10 818	0,2	65 942	0,9	76 760	0,6
Grandson/Daughter	941 325	14,5	884 270	12,5	1 825 594	13,5
Brother/Sister	147 067	2,3	125 351	1,8	272 418	2,0
Other relative	523 123	8,1	708 191	10,0	1 231 314	9,1
Not relative	89 795	1,4	80 152	1,1	169 947	1,3
Total	6 495 880	100,0	7 076 680	100,0	13 572 560	100,0

Chapter 4: Migration

Introduction

This chapter focuses on both internal and international migration. Spatial mobility is one of the key components of population dynamics along with fertility and mortality. In-migration increases the population while out-migration decreases it. The concept of migration has often been restricted to those movements that involve a change of usual residence, or place of abode within or across national boundaries. The movement of the population in space is a phenomenon in which the distance 'moved may range from a few metres to thousands of kilometres and the length of stay at destination from a few minutes to many years. The concept of residence is of particular significance to the definition of migration for it combines the two elements on which the definition must hinge - length of stay and purpose of stay in the area of arrival.

The concept of internal migration is restricted to those movements that involve a change of usual residence, or place of abode within the national boundaries.

International migration is defined as the movement of persons who leave their country of origin, or their country of habitual residence, to get established either permanently or temporarily in another country. It is designated as emigration from the stand point of the country from which the movement occurs and as immigration from that of a receiving country. Emigration is one of the most difficult components of population change to estimate for several reasons. First, because the emigrant population is no longer resident in the country, it cannot be accurately measured using censuses or surveys. In addition, both the native and foreign -born populations are at risk of emigrating. Finally, there are generally few mechanisms for ensuring that administrative data sources are updated following a migration abroad. Interest in international migration has steadily grown among countries, hence developing high quality estimates of international migration flows is essential for producing accurate population estimates..

Internal Migration

This section focuses on the movement of people within Zimbabwe. A person who leaves an administrative area to live in another within the same country is regarded as an out-migrant in the area of origin and is regarded as an in-migrant in the area of destination. ICDS 2017 solicited three types of migration information; lifetime (place of birth) migration, fixed-interval/inter-censal migration (place of residence 5 years ago) and volume of movements (place of usual residence in the last 12 months vis- a-vis place of enumeration).

The lifetime in- and out- migration for each province are shown in Table 4.1. The number of non-migrant (i.e. those who usually reside in the province is shown in column 3). The sum of number of non – migrants is 8 505 711, which is 63 percentage of those born in their provinces.

From Table 4.1, it can be noted that Manicaland along with Matabeleland North had relatively low rates of in-migration. In contrast, Harare and Bulawayo exhibited the highest in-migration rates of 495 and 478 migrants per 1000 population respectively. Out - migration is the movement of people from their provinces of birth to other provinces. Harare province had the highest out migration rate(404 per 1000), while Bulawayo province had least out-migration of 265 per 1000 population.

The largest net gainer of population was Bulawayo (213 per 1000), while Masvingo experienced the least (-118 per 1000).

Conclusion

Geographical proximity is one of the major underlying factors for inter-provincial migration. Harare's catchment area was broader encompassing the whole of the Mashonaland East, West and Central. Bulawayo tended to exchange its population with Matabeleland North and South provinces as well as Midlands province. There were no major sex differentials in the migration patterns.

Table 4.1: Inter Provincial Lifetime Migration Rates, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017

Province of Usual Residence,	De jure Population	Born and Residing in Province	Born in Province	In migration	Out migration	Net Migration	In migration Rate/1000	Out migration Rate/1000	Net migration Rate/1000
Bulawayo	702 876	366 658	552 962	336 218	186 304	149 914	478.3	265.1	213.3
Manicaland	1 897 563	1 369 553	2 101 891	528 010	732 338	-204 328	278.3	385.9	-107.7
Mashonaland Central	1 455 856	961 182	1 449 104	494 674	487 922	6 752	339.8	335.1	4.6
Mashonaland East	1 337 984	761 429	1 310 078	576 555	548 649	27 906	430.9	410.1	20.9
Mashonaland West	1 556 807	969 758	1 494 885	587 049	525 127	61 922	377.1	337.3	39.8
Matabeleland North	756 649	551 940	800 340	204 709	248 400	-43 691	270.5	328.3	-57.7
Matabeleland South	807 221	551 827	801 930	255 394	250 103	5 291	316.4	309.8	6.6
Midlands	1 519 324	927 771	1 521 698	591 553	593 927	-2 374	389.4	390.9	-1.6
Masvingo	1 524 399	1 050 046	1 703 975	474 353	653 929	-179 576	311.2	429.0	-117.8
Harare	1 969 905	995 547	1 791 721	974 358	796 174	178 184	494.6	404.2	90.5
Total	13 528 584	8 505 711	13 528 584	5 022 873	5 022 873	0			

Table 4.2(a): Inter-Provincial Lifetime Migration Proportion Matrix, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017

Province of Residence	Province of Birth										
	Bulawayo	Manicaland	Mash. Central	Mash. East	Mash. West	Mat. North	Mat. South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Total
Bulawayo	366 658	26 144	2 625	9 624	9 837	88 306	89 415	49 436	22 886	37 946	702 877
Manicaland	10 048	1 622 282	12 059	43 257	22 635	1 096	4 129	19 073	62 526	100 457	1 897 562
Mashonaland Central	4 003	23 667	1 193 828	55 103	43 094	1 662	3 069	10 631	23 875	96 925	1 455 857
Mashonaland East	10 310	88 042	63 156	912 362	47 477	4 192	3 681	20 702	25 564	162 499	1 337 985
Mashonaland West	9 137	38 523	45 203	51 598	1 188 838	8 914	2 969	82 905	42 513	86 207	1 556 807
Matabeleland North	43 510	1 286	1 514	1 797	4 527	634 393	31 431	15 288	4 333	18 571	756 650
Matabeleland South	39 653	14 603	1 807	4 050	4 448	35 286	630 679	20 054	15 173	41 469	807 222
Midlands	26 260	38 108	17 710	21 914	50 028	17 157	21 880	1 176 069	93 452	56 745	1 519 323
Masvingo	13 015	40 106	5 892	11 763	11 952	3 020	9 568	60 065	1 314 769	54 248	1 524 398
Harare	32 255	211 723	105 886	199 697	112 326	6 314	7 019	68 006	101 709	1 143 344	1 988 279
Total	554 848	2 104 485	1 449 678	1 311 165	1 495 162	800 340	803 840	1 522 230	1 706 799	1 798 411	13 546 960

In- Migration		Province of Birth									
Province of Residence	Bulawayo	Manica-land	Mash. Central	Mash. East	Mash. West	Mat. North	Mat. South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Total
Bulawayo	52.1	3.9	0.4	1.4	1.5	12.4	12.7	7.0	3.2	5.4	100.0
Manicaland	0.5	85.5	0.6	2.2	1.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	3.3	5.4	100.0
Mashonaland Central	0.3	1.7	81.4	4.0	3.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.8	6.6	100.0
Mashonaland East	0.7	6.3	4.7	68.8	3.6	0.3	0.2	1.5	1.9	11.9	100.0
Mashonaland West	0.6	2.4	2.7	3.4	76.4	0.6	0.2	5.4	2.8	5.6	100.0
Matabeleland North	5.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	83.0	4.1	2.3	0.9	2.5	100.0
Matabeleland South	5.1	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	3.6	79.4	2.3	1.5	5.4	100.0
Midlands	1.7	2.3	1.1	1.4	3.1	1.2	1.4	78.3	5.9	3.6	100.0
Masvingo	0.9	2.5	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.7	3.9	86.3	3.5	100.0
Harare	1.5	10.8	5.4	10.4	5.7	0.3	0.4	3.5	5.2	56.7	100.0
Total	3.9	15.5	9.5	9.9	11.3	5.8	5.5	12.2	13.2	13.2	100.0

Out-Migration		Province of Birth									
Province of Residence	Bulawayo	Manica-land	Mash. Central	Mash. East	Mash. West	Mat. North	Mat. South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Total
Bulawayo	64.5	1.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	10.1	11.1	2.7	1.2	1.9	4.8
Manicaland	2.0	77.0	0.9	3.1	1.4	0.2	0.4	1.1	3.5	5.7	14.0
Mashonaland Central	0.6	1.0	79.5	3.7	2.6	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.2	4.6	9.2
Mashonaland East	1.9	4.1	5.0	69.7	3.2	0.4	0.4	1.3	1.4	9.1	10.0
Mashonaland West	1.8	1.9	3.4	4.0	79.7	1.2	0.4	5.1	2.5	5.0	11.7
Matabeleland North	8.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	81.1	4.3	1.1	0.4	1.1	5.7
Matabeleland South	7.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	3.3	77.5	1.0	0.6	2.2	5.4
Midlands	5.5	1.9	1.5	1.7	3.4	2.5	3.0	78.9	5.5	3.4	12.3
Masvingo	2.6	1.9	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.4	1.4	3.8	77.8	3.2	11.9
Harare	5.8	10.4	8.6	15.6	7.6	0.8	1.0	4.3	5.9	63.9	14.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.2(b): Inter-Provincial Lifetime Migration Proportion Matrix, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017

Province of Residence	Bulawayo	Manica land	Mash. Central	Mash. East	Mash. West	Mat. North	Mat. South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Total
Bulawayo	175 697	11 995	1 141	5 401	5 193	35 415	33 823	21 991	14 836	20 959	326 451
Manicaland	3 450	762 847	5 240	15 896	8 956	-	607	7 828	18 354	47 126	870 304
Mashonaland Central	1 300	10 521	581 711	22 220	19 495	1 101	775	3 713	9 727	47 917	698 480
Mashonaland East	5 493	38 857	24 687	453 234	20 877	1 839	2 326	8 946	10 615	79 254	646 128
Mashonaland West	3 797	20 305	20 408	19 057	609 425	6 230	1 642	34 733	18 408	42 945	776 950
Matabeleland North	18 938	510	415	928	1 333	316 317	12 813	6 549	1 902	8 048	367 753
Matabeleland South	21 862	9 685	1 181	2 250	2 143	18 550	310 674	7 280	7 955	23 290	404 870
Midlands	11 707	19 503	8 465	10 225	22 302	6 838	8 666	553 836	36 973	28 252	706 767
Masvingo	4 686	17 915	2 326	4 071	4 693	794	3 773	24 322	632 648	27 146	722 374
Harare	13 918	103 294	46 672	91 248	45 534	2 204	2 070	31 606	49 841	577 332	963 719
Total	260 849	995 433	692 245	624 530	739 952	389 288	377 169	700 804	801 258	902 269	6 483 796

Province of Residence	Province of Birth										Total
	Bulawayo	Manica land	Mash. Central	Mash. East	Mash. West	Mat. North	Mat. South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	
Bulawayo	53.7	4.0	0.4	1.7	1.7	10.6	10.4	6.6	4.6	6.3	100.0
Manicaland	0.4	87.5	0.6	1.8	1.0	-	0.1	0.9	2.3	5.4	100.0
Mashonaland Central	0.2	1.6	82.7	3.4	2.9	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.5	6.9	100.0
Mashonaland East	0.8	5.7	3.9	70.4	3.3	0.2	0.3	1.4	1.6	12.5	100.0
Mashonaland West	0.5	2.6	2.4	2.5	78.6	0.8	0.2	4.4	2.4	5.5	100.0
Matabeleland North	5.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	85.3	3.4	2.0	0.8	2.2	100.0
Matabeleland South	5.8	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	3.1	78.7	1.8	1.3	6.0	100.0
Midlands	1.6	2.5	1.1	1.4	2.9	1.0	1.2	79.4	5.0	3.9	100.0
Masvingo	0.7	2.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.6	3.4	87.4	3.7	100.0
Harare	1.4	11.0	4.9	9.7	4.8	0.2	0.2	3.4	5.2	59.2	100.0
Total	3.8	15.3	9.5	9.9	11.6	5.9	5.3	11.9	13.0	13.9	100.0

Out Migration											
Province of Residence	Bulawayo	Manica land	Mash. Central	Mash. East	Mash. West	Mat. North	Mat. South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Total
Bulawayo	65.7	1.2	0.2	0.8	0.7	8.4	9.0	2.6	1.6	2.1	4.6
Manicaland	1.4	76.7	0.9	2.5	1.2	-	0.2	1.0	2.4	5.2	13.4
Mashonaland Central	0.4	1.0	81.5	3.2	2.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.0	4.7	9.3
Mashonaland East	2.2	3.8	4.2	72.7	2.9	0.3	0.5	1.2	1.2	9.1	10.2
Mashonaland West	1.5	2.1	3.1	3.1	82.5	1.7	0.5	4.5	2.3	4.9	12.2
Matabeleland North	7.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	83.7	3.7	1.0	0.3	0.9	5.8
Matabeleland South	8.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	2.9	81.3	0.8	0.6	2.4	5.5
Midlands	5.1	1.9	1.4	1.7	3.1	2.0	2.7	80.7	4.6	3.4	12.1
Masvingo	2.3	1.8	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.3	3.3	79.8	3.2	11.9
Harare	5.4	10.8	7.8	14.8	6.2	0.6	0.6	4.3	6.1	64.1	15.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.2(c): Inter-Provincial Lifetime Migration Proportion Matrix, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017

Province of Residence	Bulawayo	Manica land	Mash. Central	Mash. East	Mash. West	Mat. North	Mat. South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Total
Bulawayo	<u>190 961</u>	14 148	1 483	4 223	4 644	52 891	55 592	27 445	8 050	16 987	376 424
Manicaland	6 599	<u>859 435</u>	6 819	27 362	13 678	1 096	3 522	11 245	44 172	53 330	1 027 258
Mashonaland Central	2 702	13 147	<u>612 117</u>	32 882	23 599	562	2 294	6 918	14 148	49 008	757 377
Mashonaland East	4 816	49 185	38 469	<u>459 128</u>	26 600	2 353	1 355	11 755	14 949	83 245	691 855
Mashonaland West	5 340	18 218	24 794	32 541	<u>579 413</u>	2 684	1 326	48 172	24 105	43 262	779 855
Matabeleland North	24 572	776	1 099	868	3 194	<u>318 076</u>	18 618	8 739	2 431	10 524	388 897
Matabeleland South	17 791	4 918	626	1 800	2 305	16 736	<u>320 005</u>	12 774	7 218	18 179	402 352
Midlands	14 553	18 605	9 245	11 689	27 726	10 319	13 214	<u>622 233</u>	56 479	28 493	812 556
Masvingo	8 329	22 191	3 566	7 692	7 259	2 226	5 795	35 743	<u>682 121</u>	27 101	802 023
Harare	18 337	108 429	59 214	108 449	66 792	4 110	4 949	36 401	51 868	<u>566 012</u>	1 024 561
Total	293 999	1 109 052	757 433	686 634	755 210	411 052	426 670	821 426	905 541	896 142	<u>7 063 159</u>

In- Migration											
Province of Residence	Bulawayo	Manica land	Mash. Central	Mash. East	Mash. West	Mat. North	Mat. South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Total
Bulawayo	50.7	3.8	0.5	1.2	1.3	13.9	14.7	7.4	2.1	4.6	100.0
Manicaland	0.7	83.9	0.6	2.5	1.2	0.1	0.2	1.1	4.2	5.3	100.0
Mashonaland Central	0.3	1.9	80.2	4.6	3.3	0.0	0.2	0.9	2.1	6.3	100.0
Mashonaland East	0.7	6.9	5.5	67.2	3.9	0.3	0.2	1.7	2.2	11.5	100.0
Mashonaland West	0.7	2.3	3.1	4.2	74.2	0.4	0.2	6.3	3.1	5.7	100.0
Matabeleland North	6.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.9	80.8	4.9	2.5	0.9	2.8	100.0
Matabeleland South	4.4	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	4.0	80.1	2.8	1.7	4.7	100.0
Midlands	1.8	2.2	1.1	1.4	3.3	1.3	1.5	77.2	6.8	3.3	100.0
Masvingo	1.0	2.7	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.7	4.5	85.2	3.3	100.0
Harare	1.7	10.6	5.9	11.0	6.6	0.4	0.5	3.6	5.2	54.4	100.0
Total	3.9	15.7	9.4	9.9	10.9	5.8	5.6	12.6	13.5	12.6	100.0

Out-Migration											
Province of Residence	Bulawayo	Manica land	Mash. Central	Mash. East	Mash. West	Mat. North	Mat. South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Total
Bulawayo	63.5	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	11.7	12.8	2.9	0.8	1.8	4.9
Manicaland	2.5	77.4	1.0	3.7	1.6	0.3	0.6	1.2	4.5	6.1	14.5
Mashonaland Central	0.8	1.1	77.6	4.2	2.8	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.4	4.6	9.1
Mashonaland East	1.7	4.3	5.8	67.0	3.5	0.5	0.3	1.3	1.6	9.0	9.9
Mashonaland West	2.0	1.7	3.7	4.8	77.0	0.7	0.4	5.7	2.6	5.1	11.3
Matabeleland North	8.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	78.7	4.9	1.1	0.4	1.3	5.7
Matabeleland South	5.9	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	3.6	74.3	1.2	0.7	2.0	5.2
Midlands	5.7	1.8	1.5	1.7	3.8	2.9	3.4	77.3	6.3	3.3	12.6
Masvingo	2.9	2.0	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.5	1.6	4.3	76.0	3.2	12.0
Harare	6.2	10.0	9.3	16.4	8.9	1.0	1.3	4.3	5.7	63.6	14.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

International Migration

The ICDS 2017 mainly focused on the emigration component of international migration because of lack of adequate and accurate data on the number and the nature of spatial distribution of the Zimbabwean emigrant population. Data on international emigrants could provide benchmark data on the diversity of a population and can serve to identify subgroups of a population in the diaspora.

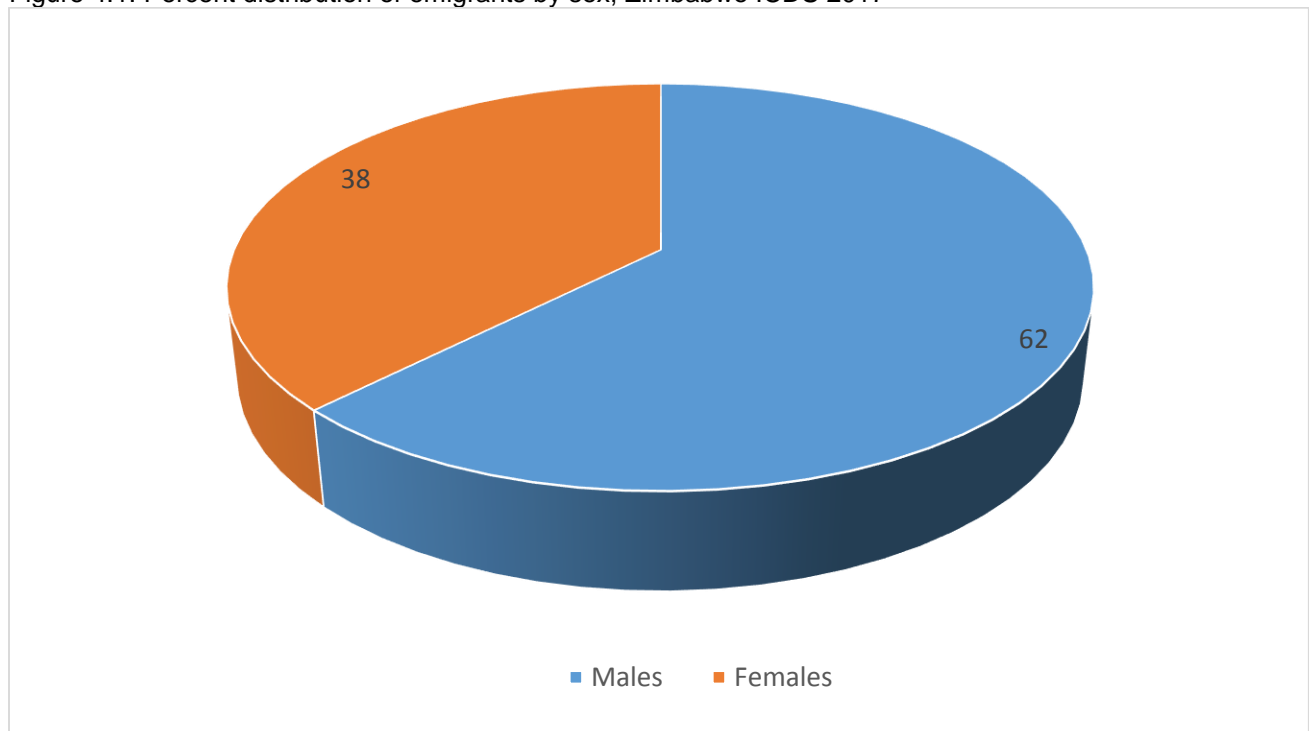
Distribution of Migrant Households

For the purpose of this section, households were categorised as either migrant or non-migrant depending on the emigration status of the household members. A household was classified as a migrant household if it had members who migrated outside the country. Conversely, if the household has no members who moved abroad, the household was classified as a non-migrant household. Table 1: shows the distribution of migrant households by province. Migrant households constitute 19 percent of all households enumerated during ICDS 2017. Matabeleland South province had the highest number of migrant households (22 percent), while Mashonaland Central had the least number of migrant households (3 percent). See Table 4.3.

Demographic Characteristics of Emigrants

Figure 4.1: shows the percent distribution of emigrants by sex. There were more male emigrants (62 percent) than female emigrants. Table 3 shows the distribution of emigrants by province, age group and sex. The highest percentage of emigrants was from Matabeleland South province (20 percent), followed by Masvingo province (15.1percent), Bulawayo (12.7percent), Matabeleland North 11.7percent and Harare (10.6 percent). Mashonaland Central accounted for the least percentage of emigrants (3 percent), See Table 4.4. Sex differentials were more pronounced in Masvingo province (19 percent for males and 10 percent for females).

Figure 4.1: Percent distribution of emigrants by sex, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017



Urban/Rural Distribution

Figure 4.2: shows the distribution of emigrants by place of residence. Seventy percent of the emigrants were from the rural areas while 30 percent were from urban areas.

Figure 4.2: Distribution of Emigrants by Rural /Urban, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017

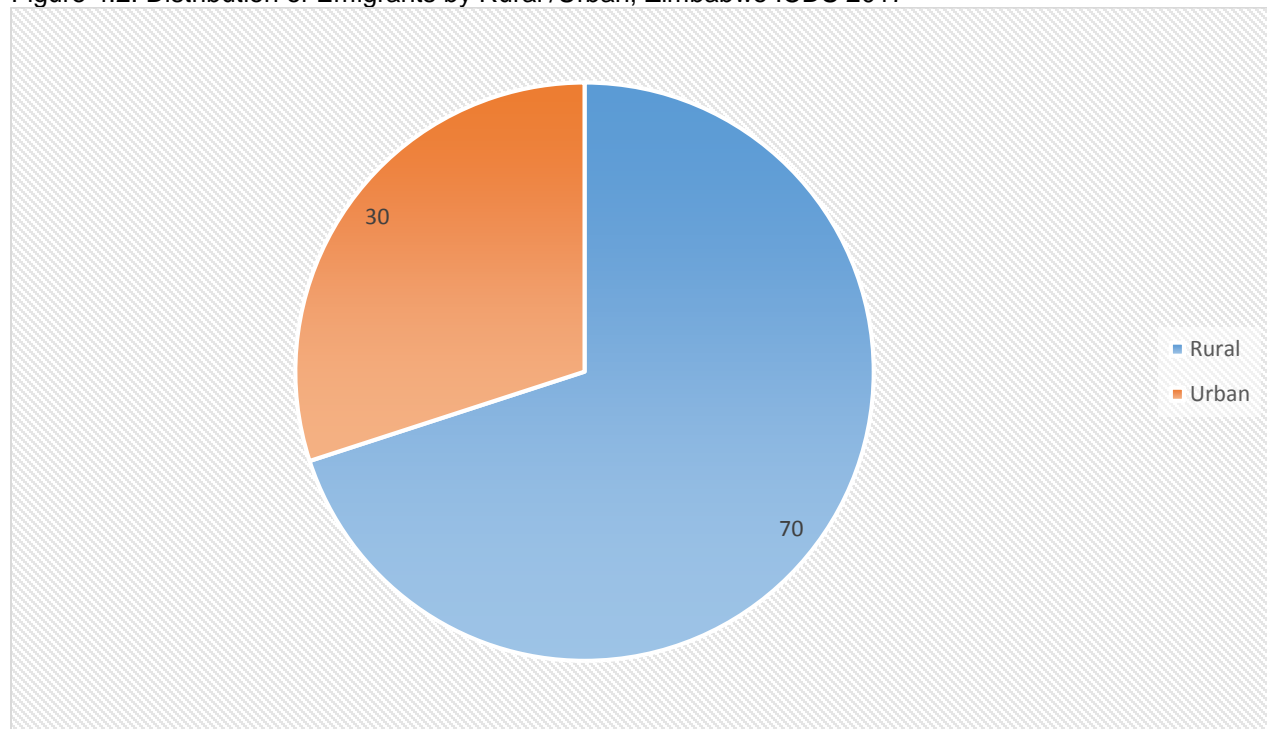


Table 4.5 shows that most emigrants were in their youthful age at time of departure from 15-34 broad age group (78 percent). The age group 20-24 accounted for 29 percent of the total emigrants. There are more male emigrants than female emigrants across all age groups, except for those less than fifteen years.

Education

The proportion of emigrants who completed secondary education prior to departure was 68 percent, while about 21 percent completed primary education, and 8 percent completed tertiary education. Close to 71 percent of female emigrants completed secondary education compared with 67 percent for male emigrants. There were no major sex differentials on the highest level of education completed by the emigrants prior to departure. *See table 4.6.*

Occupation

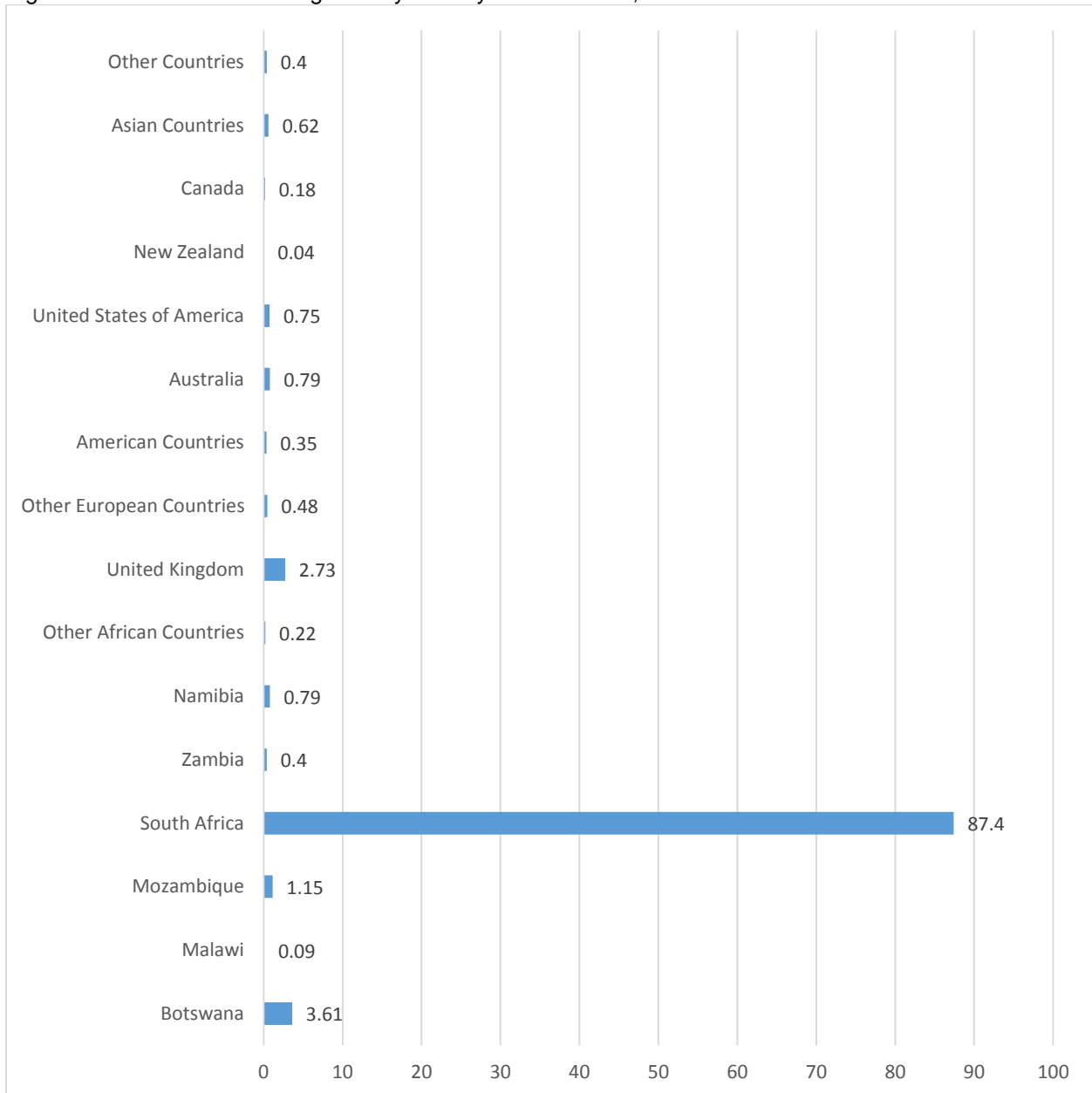
The distribution of emigrants by occupation and sex prior to departure is presented in Table 4.7. The majority of emigrants (28 percent) were employed in the Agriculture sector followed by the services industry (8.3percent), business and finance (5.8percent), mining and construction (4.9percent) manufacturing 3.1percent and secretarial/clerical (1.8percent). The least proportion (0.3percent) of the emigrants were Natural Science professionals. Close to 29 percent of the emigrants had unknown occupation categories. *See Table 4.7.*

Country of destination

The data indicate that the majority of emigrants from Zimbabwe are based in the Southern African region and in particular South Africa with (87%) and Botswana (4%). The rest of the African

continent including Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia and Namibia among others, contributed about 3 percent of the emigrants combined. For overseas countries, the United Kingdom contributed close to 3 percent of the emigrants while other countries in Europe, the American continent, Australia, United States of America, New Zealand, Canada, Asia and other countries combined contributed close to 4 percent of all emigrants. *See Figure 3 and Table 4.8.*

Figure 4.3: Distribution of emigrants by country of destination, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017



Remittances

Remittances covered under this section refer to cash or monetary value of goods sent to usual households by the emigrants. An emigrant could have remitted money or goods to other households in Zimbabwe, however these were not considered in the survey. Fifty-two percent of the emigrants had during the past twelve months sent remittances to their households in Zimbabwe where they had been usual members prior to emigration. The majority of emigrants (Twenty-one percent) sent remittances ranging in amounts from \$101 to \$500 while seventeen percent of the emigrants had remitted amounts ranging from \$1 to \$100 and 9 percent had remitted between \$501 to \$1 000 and only 4 percent of the emigrants sent home between \$1 001 to \$5 000 in the past 12 months, while.. *See Table 4.9.*

Conclusion

Close to one fifth (nineteen percent) of all households enumerated during the ICDS 2017 were classified as migrant households with at least one emigrant. Sixty-two percent of all emigrants are male while thirty-eight percent are female. Close to seventy- percent of all emigrants had completed secondary level education prior to their departure from Zimbabwe. Most of the emigrants were from Matabeleland South province. Geographical proximity is one of the major factors in deciding the country of destination. The data shows that South Africa is the major country of destination for Zimbabwean emigrants. Fifty-two percent of the emigrants had during the past twelve months sent remittances to their households in Zimbabwe where they had been usual members prior to emigration.

Table 4.3: Estimated number of households with emigrants by Province, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017

Province	Total Number of Households	Number of Migrant Households	Percent Migrant Households
Bulawayo	444 536	79 632	12.7
Manicaland	338 369	49 045	7.8
Mashonaland Central	339 654	15 848	2.5
Mashonaland East	366 325	31 073	5.0
Mashonaland West	163 568	20 548	3.3
Matabeleland North	192 666	73 074	11.7
Matabeleland South	354 201	140 058	22.4
Midlands	340 784	55 824	8.9
Masvingo	530 668	94 745	15.1
Harare	184 692	66 115	10.6
Total	3 255 463	625 963	100.0

Table 4.4: Percent Distribution of Emigrants by Age group and Sex, at time of departure, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017

Age group	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0 - 4	3 223	0.78	4 485	1.64	7 709	1.1
5 - 9	2 413	0.49	2 396	0.94	4 809	0.66
10 - 14	3 031	0.63	4 334	1.52	7 365	0.97
15 - 19	71 813	16.28	40 488	14.89	112 301	15.76
20 - 24	128 803	28.68	83 546	30.48	212 350	29.36
25 - 29	91 869	19.94	52 195	18.76	144 063	19.5
30 - 34	64 594	14.16	34 706	13.13	99 300	13.78
35 - 39	38 041	8.17	16 892	5.86	54 933	7.31
40 - 44	17 046	3.95	15 539	6.1	32 585	4.75
45 - 49	11 254	2.61	4 985	1.88	16 238	2.33
50 - 54	5 456	1.27	3 522	1.29	8 977	1.28
55 - 59	2 283	0.49	1 470	0.47	3 753	0.48
60 - 64	1 771	0.42	1 114	0.47	2 885	0.44
65 - 69	394	0.07	1 214	0.47	1 608	0.22
70 - 74	946	0.21	571	0.23	1 517	0.22
NS	7 848	1.83	4 777	1.88	12 624	1.85
Total	450 784	100	272 233	100	723 017	100

Table 4.5: Percent distribution of emigrants by Province and sex at time of departure, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017

Province	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Bulawayo	46 230	9.4	40 465	13.8	86 695	11.1
Manicaland	42 089	9.5	21 182	7.9	63 271	8.9
Mashonaland Central	13 058	2.5	11 022	3.6	24 080	3.0
Mashonaland East	22 695	5.2	11 196	4.6	33 891	5.0
Mashonaland West	17 343	4.0	13 233	5.3	30 576	4.5
Matabeleland North	49 598	10.4	29 034	10.2	78 632	10.3
Matabeleland South	88 130	18.8	57 943	20.8	146 073	19.5
Midlands	42 822	10.8	25 168	10.2	67 989	10.6
Masvingo	81 351	18.8	25 591	9.7	106 942	15.4
Harare	47 468	10.7	37 400	14.0	84 868	11.9
Total	450 784	100.0	272 233	100.0	723 017	100.0

Table 4.6: Percent on the highest level of education completed by emigrants at time of departure, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017

Highest Level of Education	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Never been to school	6 493	1.42	4 697	1.66	11 190	1.51
Primary	98 824	21.77	49 817	18.39	148 641	20.51
Secondary	300 481	67.16	191 004	70.58	491 485	68.44
Tertiary	39 635	8.72	20 096	7.71	59 731	8.34
Not Known	3 646	0.92	3 924	1.66	7 570	1.2
Total	449 080	100	269 537	100	718 617	100

Table 4.7: Percent distribution of emigrants by occupation prior to departure, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017

Occupation Category	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Others	3 744	6.2	1 025	3.5	4 768	5.2
Directors/ Managers & Company Secretaries	1 086	1.9	-	-	1 086	1.2
Natural Sciences	364	0.5	-	-	364	0.3
Engineers & Technicians	2 190	2.4	-	-	2 190	1.5
Life Sciences Professionals	622	0.9	1 454	4.4	2 076	2.2
Education	1 450	2.4	685	1.8	2 136	2.2
Business & Finance	4 097	6.2	1 739	5.3	5 835	5.8
Law and Security	1 072	1.4	-	-	1 072	0.9
Information	305	0.5	664	1.8	970	0.9
Clerks & Secretaries	585	0.9	1 434	3.5	2 019	1.8
Transport	2 969	4.3	-	-	2 969	2.8
Services	1 661	2.8	6 377	18.4	8 039	8.3
Agriculture	21 119	33.2	6 312	18.4	27 431	28
Mining & Construction	5 143	7.6	-	-	5 143	4.9
Mechanics	2 318	3.3	-	-	2 318	2.2
Manufacturing	2 149	3.3	1 319	2.6	3 468	3.1
Not known	15 177	22.3	14 704	40.4	29 881	28.6
Total	66 052	100	35 714	100	101 766	100

Table 4.8: Percent distribution of emigrants by country of destination, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017

Country of destination	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Botswana	17 804	3.88	8 533	3.17	26 337	3.61
Malawi	361	0.07	273	0.12	634	0.09
Mozambique	6 781	1.48	1 474	0.59	8 256	1.15
South Africa	394 473	87.65	236 998	86.99	631 471	87.4
Zambia	1 524	0.35	1 319	0.47	2 843	0.4
Namibia	4 201	0.92	1 899	0.59	6 100	0.79
Other African Countries	1 285	0.35	-	-	1 285	0.22
United Kingdom	9 406	2.05	10 973	3.87	20 379	2.73
Other European Countries	2 807	0.56	894	0.35	3 701	0.48
American Countries	1 149	0.28	1 386	0.47	2 535	0.35
Australia	3 993	0.85	1 954	0.7	5 946	0.79
United States of America	2 357	0.49	2 911	1.17	5 268	0.75
New Zealand	-	-	264	0.12	264	0.04
Canada	1 133	0.21	368	0.12	1 501	0.18
Asian Countries	2 074	0.42	2 442	0.94	4 516	0.62
Other Countries	1 714	0.42	987	0.35	2 701	0.4
Total	451 062	100	272 674	100	723 736	100

Table 4.9: Percent distribution of remittances send home in the past 12 months by sex, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017

Amount Remitted	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	210 479	47.25	129 818	48.62	340 296	47.76
\$1- \$100	71 521	16.44	45 708	17.57	117 228	16.86
\$101- \$500	94 980	21.09	56 404	21.06	151 384	21.08
\$501-\$1000	40 467	8.86	21 392	8.06	61 858	8.57
\$1001-\$5000	20 369	4.72	10 294	3.85	30 663	4.39
\$5001 and Above	7 611	1.64	2 178	0.84	9 788	1.35
Total	445 426	100	265 793	100	711 219	100

Chapter 5: Education

Introduction

Information on education characteristics of the population for the ICDS 2017 is based on persons age three years and above and those age 3-24 years. In general, children age below three years are considered to be too young for pre-school and formal school attendance.

In some Tables, it should be noted that persons who did not state their ages have been included in the analysis of education, because the possibility of not identifying the age of a person under 3 years is very small. The fact that school attendance was recorded implies that the respondent is age at least three years. The information on education was solicited by asking the respondents five questions:

1) *Has (name) ever been to school?*

Yes

No

2) *What is (name)'s highest level and grade of education completed?*

Level 8=8 (None completed)

Level 0=1-2 (Early Childhood Development)

Level 1=1-7 (Primary)

Level 2=1-6 (Secondary)

Level 3 (Tertiary) =

1 Short Cycle Tertiary

2 Bachelor's Degree

3 Master's degree

4. Doctoral Degree

The following questions were applicable to persons age 3-24 years

3) *Is (name) currently attending school?*

4) *Was (name) ever in attendance in school at any point during this year?*

5) *During this school year, what level and grade is (name) attending/was enrolled in?*

It should be emphasized that level of education completed means the completion of a full academic year/course. For example, a child currently attending grade one has not completed grade one yet. At the same time, all those persons who had “never been to school” in the first question were categorised under “no level completed” in the second question.

Some indicators relating to education were computed using the information obtained from the above responses. However, caution should be exercised with regard to their interpretation. In particular, the literacy rates obtained from this data are a proxy of the actual rate. The rate of literacy was obtained by assuming that any person age 15 years and above, who had completed at least level one, grade three was literate.

Population by School Attendance

Tables 5. 1 presents the distribution of the population age 3 – 24 years by school attendance and sex. Twelve percent of this population have never been to school, 63 percent are still at school while 25 percent have left school. Around 12 percent of both males and females have never attended school, see Table 5.2. Out of the population that have never been to school, 50 percent are males and 50 percent are females. Around 49 percent of males and 51 percent of females have attended school. Furthermore, of those who have already left school, there are more females (54 percent) than males (46 percent).

Population Never Been to School

Twelve percent of the population age 3-24 years have never been to school. Of this population, the proportions “never been to school” range from 8 percent for those age six years to 94 percent for those age 3 years, see Table 5.2. An equal proportion of males and females have never been to school. Tables 5.3a –c show that this is the pattern in all provinces.

A provincial comparison shows that of the population which has never been to school the highest proportion is in Mashonaland West and Mashonaland Central (14 percent). The distribution of the population “never been to school” resembles that of the total population, see Table 5.3a.

Population Ever Been to School

Ninety-one percent of the total population age 3 years and above has ever been to school. Table 5.5 also shows that slightly more males than females have ever been to school.

Population Currently at School

Table 5.6 shows that 57 percent of the population at school is in primary school. Twenty-five percent of the population currently at school is in secondary education. At provincial level, the proportion in primary school ranges from 45 percent in Bulawayo to 64 percent in Matabeleland North, see Table 5.7 a-j.

Population age 3-24 years which left school.

Of the total population age 3 – 24 years 25 percent have left school. Of the population that has left school, 54 percent are female and 46 percent male. Of the total female population age 3 – 24 years, 27 percent had left school while the proportion for males was 23 percent. Table 5.8 shows that the majority of those who left school (79 percent) were age 18-24 years.

School Enrolment for population age 3 – 24 years.

The gross enrolment ratio is the total enrolment in a given level of education irrespective of age expressed in ratio to the population of the age group which officially corresponds to the same level of education. Table 5.9 shows that the gross enrolment ratio for primary education indicates that

there are more pupils enrolled than should officially be in this level (105). The gross enrolment ratios for males and females show a similar pattern. The gross enrolment ratio for secondary education shows that there are fewer pupils than those who should officially be at this level.

The net enrolment ratio measures part of the pupils enrolled at the right age. The net enrolment ratios indicates that there is high participation for both sexes in the primary education, (85 for males and 86 for females). Participation at secondary level is slightly higher for females than males.

Highest Level of Education Completed

Forty-eight percent of the population age 3 years and above has completed secondary and above level of education, see Table 5.10. Slightly more females have completed primary education than males (43 percent compared with 41 percent).

Literacy

For the ICDS 2017, the population age 15 years and above who had completed at least level 1 and grade 3 was classified as literate. The literacy rate is thus the number of persons who have completed at least level 1 and grade 3 per 100 persons in a particular age category. Ninety-four percent of those age 15 years and above are literate. Males and females have almost similar literacy rates from age 15 years to age 44 years. Thereafter, the literacy rates for females were lower than those for males. Literacy rates are highest in the age range 15 to 44 years. Literacy rates decline with increasing age, see Table 5.11. There are no major differences in the literacy rates among province, ranging from 91 percent in Mashonaland Central and Matabeleland North to 97 in Harare and Bulawayo Provinces.

Conclusion

In Zimbabwe there are equal proportions of males and females who have never been to school and there are slightly more males than females at school. Among those who have left school, there are more females than males and the same is observed towards higher levels of education. The literacy rate for the population in Zimbabwe is 94.

Table 5.1: Population Age 3 - 24 by School Attendance and by Sex, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017

School Attendance	Male	Female	Total
Never Attended	12.0	11.8	11.9
Currently Attending	64.9	61.3	63.1
Left School	23.1	27.0	25.0
Total	100	100	100
Never Attended	50.1	49.9	100
Currently Attending	51.0	49.0	100
Left School	45.7	54.3	100
Total	49.5	50.5	100

Table 5.2: Percent Population Age 3 - 24 who never attended School by Sex, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Age	Male	Female	Total
3	95.5	91.9	93.7
4	62.9	66.3	64.6
5	26.2	22.9	24.6
6	7.7	8.4	8.1
7	5.0	2.5	3.8
8	1.7	2.6	2.1
9	1.1	1.4	1.2
10	1.1	1.5	1.3
11	0.6	0.2	0.4
12	1.1	1.2	1.1
13	1.7	1.2	1.5
14	0.5	0.7	0.6
15	2.4	0.6	1.5
16	0.9	2.0	1.4
17	1.6	1.3	1.5
18	1.5	0.5	1.0
19	1.0	1.2	1.1
20	1.9	0.8	1.3
21	0.3	1.5	1.0
22	1.7	1.7	1.7
23	1.6	0.7	1.2
24	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total	12.0	11.8	11.9

Table 5.3(a): Percent Total Population Age 3 - 24 who never Attended School by Province and Sex, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Age	Mashonaland		Mashonaland		Matabeleland		Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Bulawayo	Total
	Manicaland	Central	East	West	North	South					
3	91.0	93.8	96.0	98.0	98.9	96.4	92.4	91.1	91.2	91.9	93.7
4	67.9	71.0	61.6	77.2	58.4	62.2	63.4	56.7	62.7	56.5	64.6
5	22.7	32.9	28.6	28.9	13.2	22.5	24.0	19.7	25.1	15.5	24.6
6	6.1	11.5	6.4	13.1	8.9	8.7	10.0	3.3	6.4	7.4	8.1
7	4.7	5.3	4.0	4.7	1.2	1.0	3.1	1.8	6.5	2.0	3.8
8	1.8	1.0	1.3	7.3	4.9	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.0	2.0	2.1
9	0.6	4.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.9	1.0	3.8	1.2
10	0.6	4.7	0.0	2.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.8	1.6	0.0	1.3
11	1.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
12	1.6	2.4	0.0	0.8	4.0	0.0	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.1
13	0.8	1.0	2.4	1.5	2.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.9	0.0	1.5
14	0.6	2.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6
15	0.7	1.1	1.2	3.4	0.0	1.5	1.9	1.9	0.0	3.0	1.5
16	2.4	0.8	0.0	2.1	3.0	1.8	0.6	1.5	1.8	0.0	1.4
17	1.1	3.5	0.5	4.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.9	0.0	1.5
18	2.4	1.2	1.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	1.0
19	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.5	1.8	0.0	1.0	3.6	0.7	1.8	1.1
20	3.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	2.7	0.8	0.0	1.3
21	0.0	1.2	3.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.0
22	2.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	1.8	2.3	1.5	2.4	1.9	1.7
23	0.0	1.1	3.1	1.5	6.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.0	1.2
24	1.4	3.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.0
Total	12.1	14.2	12.7	14.4	10.6	8.5	11.6	10.5	11.8	9.1	11.9

Table 5.3(b): Percent Male Population Age 3 - 24 who never Attended School by Province and Sex, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Age	Mashonaland	Mashonaland	Mashonaland	Matabeleland	Matabeleland	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Bulawayo	Total	
	Manicaland	Central	East	West	North						South
3	93.4	96.1	96.5	98.6	100.0	100.0	93.6	93.5	93.5	96.1	95.5
4	59.6	65.3	64.8	76.9	58.6	59.2	59.1	53.3	63.0	68.7	62.9
5	24.3	32.4	30.3	29.0	21.2	23.3	29.7	24.7	23.9	10.1	26.2
6	5.3	5.6	5.1	17.8	12.5	10.5	11.1	2.8	4.2	7.2	7.7
7	7.5	5.9	4.7	4.3	2.2	1.8	4.9	2.2	10.9	0.0	5.0
8	0.8	0.0	0.0	6.5	4.0	2.6	2.3	0.9	1.8	0.0	1.7
9	1.0	3.3	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	4.4	1.1
10	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	1.6	1.8	0.0	1.1
11	1.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
12	1.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.1
13	1.7	2.0	0.0	2.9	5.3	0.0	1.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.7
14	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
15	1.3	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	2.3	4.0	4.5	0.0	8.2	2.4
16	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.9
17	1.2	2.0	0.0	5.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.7	0.0	1.6
18	3.3	2.4	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.5
19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	4.3	1.0
20	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	5.4	1.9	0.0	1.9
21	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.3
22	2.3	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	3.1	0.0	3.7	2.1	0.0	1.7
23	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.5	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	1.6
24	0.0	2.8	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Total	12.2	12.7	12.4	13.8	12.4	8.7	12.4	10.0	12.9	10.9	12.0

Table 5.3(c): Percent Female Population Age 3 - 24 who never Attended School by Province and Sex, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Age	Mashonaland	Mashonaland	Mashonaland	Matabeleland	Matabeleland	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Bulawayo	Total	
	Manicaland	Central	East	West	North						South
3	88.6	91.7	95.4	97.7	97.4	93.3	91.1	89.5	88.8	87.6	91.9
4	75.4	74.9	58.1	77.5	58.3	67.3	67.0	59.6	62.2	38.1	66.3
5	20.9	33.3	26.8	28.7	2.9	21.6	17.8	15.1	26.2	21.5	22.9
6	6.8	15.9	7.5	8.9	5.9	7.1	9.1	3.9	8.9	7.6	8.4
7	1.9	4.6	3.1	5.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.3	2.4	3.9	2.5
8	3.1	2.1	2.7	7.9	5.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	4.4	2.6
9	0.0	5.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	1.8	3.3	1.4
10	1.3	4.9	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.5
11	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
12	1.9	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.2
13	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.5	0.0	4.0	0.0	1.2
14	1.2	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
15	0.0	2.1	2.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
16	2.1	1.9	0.0	2.4	2.9	3.4	1.2	1.8	3.3	0.0	2.0
17	1.0	5.7	1.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.3
18	1.4	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5
19	0.0	0.0	2.3	3.6	3.6	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.2
20	1.4	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
21	0.0	2.0	5.3	4.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
22	1.7	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	2.7	3.4	1.7
23	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.7
24	2.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	1.0
Total	12.0	15.5	13.0	15.0	8.7	8.2	10.9	11.0	10.7	7.5	11.8

Table 5.4(a): Population 3 - 24 who never attended School by Sex and Province, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Province	Male	Female	Total
Manicaland	14.3	14.7	14.5
Mashonaland Central	11.1	14.5	12.8
Mashonaland East	10.7	10.8	10.8
Mashonaland West	13.9	14.1	14
Matabeleland North	6.2	4.2	5.2
Matabeleland South	4.9	4.1	4.5
Midlands	11.3	10.8	11.1
Masvingo	10.1	11	10.5
Harare	13	12.4	12.7
Bulawayo	4.4	3.4	3.9
Total	100	100	100
Number	421 736	420 486	842 222

Table 5.4(b): Population 3 - 24 who never attended School by Sex and Province, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Province	Male	Female	Total
Manicaland	49.3	50.7	100
Mashonaland Central	43.5	56.5	100
Mashonaland East	50.1	49.9	100
Mashonaland West	49.6	50.4	100
Matabeleland North	59.9	40.1	100
Matabeleland South	55.1	44.9	100
Midlands	51.1	48.9	100
Masvingo	47.8	52.2	100
Harare	51.3	48.7	100
Bulawayo	56.5	43.5	100
Total	50.1	49.9	100
Number	421 736	420 486	842 222

Table 5.5: Proportion of Population Ever Been to School by Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0 - 4	20.9	20.8	20.9
5 - 9	91.0	91.8	91.4
10 - 14	98.9	99.0	99.0
15 - 19	98.5	98.8	98.7
20 - 24	98.6	98.9	98.7
25 - 29	99.1	98.8	98.9
30 - 34	99.0	98.6	98.8
35 - 39	98.8	97.8	98.3
40 - 44	99.0	98.3	98.6
45 - 49	98.5	96.0	97.3
50 - 54	96.9	90.1	92.9
55 - 59	94.1	80.9	86.2
60 - 64	93.1	80.8	85.5
65 - 69	87.0	76.0	80.4
70 - 74	88.6	67.0	76.4
75 - 79	79.5	72.3	75.1
80 - 84	77.6	64.0	69.3
85+	70.5	48.2	57.4
NS	93.5	81.2	87.5
Total	91.5	89.7	90.5

Table 5.6: Percent Population Age 3 - 24 Years Currently Attending School by Current Level of Education and Sex, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Current Level	Male	Female	Total
Pre-School	15.8	16.0	15.9
Primary	57.2	56.9	57.0
Secondary	24.9	25.2	25.0
Higher/Tertiary	2.1	1.9	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2 277 491	2 191 738	4 469 229

Table 5.7: Percent Population Age 3 - 24 Years Currently Attending School by Current Level of Education, Sex and Province, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

(a) Bulawayo			
	Male	Female	Total
PreSchool	12.2	10.4	11.3
Primary	47.6	42.4	44.9
Secondary	29.2	40.9	35.2
Higher/Tertiary	11.1	6.3	8.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	117 062	122 826	239 888
(b) Manicaland			
	Male	Female	Total
PreSchool	20.3	17.9	19.2
Primary	55.1	59.3	57.2
Secondary	23.8	22.1	23.0
Higher/Tertiary	0.7	0.7	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	335 935	319 610	655 545
(c) Mashonaland Central			
	Male	Female	Total
PreSchool	16.5	19.5	18.0
Primary	60.2	59.4	59.8
Secondary	23.2	20.9	22.1
Higher/Tertiary	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	225 785	225 841	451 626
(d) Mashonaland East			
	Male	Female	Total
PreSchool	16.9	18.6	17.7
Primary	56.2	55.7	56.0
Secondary	26.1	24.1	25.1
Higher/Tertiary	0.8	1.6	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	232 732	211 413	444 145
(e) Mashonaland West			
	Male	Female	Total
PreSchool	14.9	16.2	15.5
Primary	58.3	62.5	60.3
Secondary	25.2	20.4	23.0
Higher/Tertiary	1.6	0.9	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	265 076	227 760	492 836

(f) Matabeleland North			
	Male	Female	Total
PreSchool	13.6	14.8	14.2
Primary	65.9	62.3	64.1
Secondary	20.1	22.5	21.3
Higher/Tertiary	0.5	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	132 628	126 263	258 891
(g) Matabeleland South			
	Male	Female	Total
PreSchool	16.4	12.9	14.8
Primary	60.5	64.0	62.1
Secondary	22.9	22.3	22.6
Higher/Tertiary	0.2	0.8	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	144 726	127 384	272 110
(h) Midlands			
	Male	Female	Total
PreSchool	15.6	15.2	15.4
Primary	58.7	55.6	57.1
Secondary	22.8	27.2	25.1
Higher/Tertiary	2.9	2.0	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	256 307	272 980	529 287
(i) Masvingo			
	Male	Female	Total
PreSchool	14.3	16.5	15.4
Primary	61.5	58.1	59.9
Secondary	23.6	24.6	24.1
Higher/Tertiary	0.6	0.8	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	301 835	279 248	581 084
(j) Harare			
	Male	Female	Total
PreSchool	13.7	13.4	13.5
Primary	48.5	49.2	48.8
Secondary	31.7	31.1	31.4
Higher/Tertiary	6.2	6.2	6.2
Not known	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	265 405	278 414	543 819

Table 5.8: Percent Population Age 3 - 24 Years Who left School by Sex and Age, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Age	a			b		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.3	0.9
4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.9
5	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.3	2.0	1.7
6	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.5	0.5	1.0
7	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.9	1.2
8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.7
9	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.4	1.3	1.3
10	0.2	*	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.6
11	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.9
12	0.8	0.3	0.5	3.4	1.4	2.4
13	1.2	1.1	1.2	5.4	6.3	5.8
14	2.0	1.5	1.7	11.8	9.8	10.8
15	3.4	3.2	3.3	17.9	19.8	18.9
16	5.5	3.9	4.6	26.1	23.5	24.8
17	8.2	7.7	7.9	38.1	46.4	42.1
18	9.4	9.7	9.5	55.3	65.7	60.6
19	10.5	10.6	10.6	67.1	79.5	73.4
20	11.6	12.3	11.9	78.4	86.0	82.4
21	9.3	10.5	10.0	84.2	87.5	86.1
22	11.9	12.3	12.1	82.7	88.6	85.9
23	13.6	13.3	13.4	90.1	94.3	92.3
24	10.6	11.8	11.2	92.1	95.7	94.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	23.1	27.0	25.0
Number	810 568	964 003	1 774 571			

Table 5.9: Primary and Secondary School Enrolment for Population Age 3 -24 Years, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Enrolment	Primary			Secondary		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Gross Enrolment	106	104	105	69	73	71
Net Enrolment	85	86	85	51	53	52

Table 5.10: Percent Population Age 3+ by Sex and Highest Level of Education Completed, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Level Completed	Male	Female	Total
Pre-Primary	447 126	447 847	894 973
Primary	2 212 624	2 507 876	4 720 500
Secondary	2 364 246	2 506 353	4 870 599
Short-Cycle Tertiary	181 872	155 970	337 841
Bachelor's Programme	86 875	64 224	151 099
Master's Programme	18 191	11 182	29 373
Doctoral Programme	1 185	660	1 845
None	128 644	135 056	263 700
Not Known	10 611	13 853	24 465
Total	5 451 375	5 843 022	11 294 397
Pre-Primary	50.0	50.0	100
Primary	46.9	53.1	100
Secondary	48.5	51.5	100
Short-Cycle Tertiary	53.8	46.2	100
Bachelor's Programme	57.5	42.5	100
Master's Programme	61.9	38.1	100
Doctoral Programme	64.2	35.8	100
None	48.8	51.2	100
Not Known	43.4	56.6	100
Total	48.3	51.7	100
Pre-Primary	8.2	7.7	7.9
Primary	40.6	42.9	41.8
Secondary	43.4	42.9	43.1
Short-Cycle Tertiary	3.3	2.7	3.0
Bachelor's Programme	1.6	1.1	1.3
Master's Programme	0.3	0.2	0.3
Doctoral Programme	0.02	0.01	0.02
None	2.4	2.3	2.3
Not Known	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100	100	100

Table 5.11: Literacy Rates for the Population Aged 15+ by Age Group and by Sex, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Adult Age Group	Male	Female	Total
15 - 19	98	98	98
20 - 24	97	98	98
25 - 29	98	98	98
30 - 34	98	98	98
35 - 39	98	96	97
40 - 44	98	97	97
45 - 49	98	93	95
50 - 54	96	89	92
55 - 59	93	80	85
60 - 64	91	79	84
65 +	82	66	73
NS	72	63	67
Total	96	93	94

Table 5.12: Literacy Rates for the Population Aged 15+ by Province and by Sex, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Province	Male	Female	Total
Manicaland	95	92	94
Mashonaland Central	95	87	91
Mashonaland East	98	92	94
Mashonaland West	95	92	93
Matabeleland North	94	89	91
Matabeleland South	98	93	95
Midlands	97	94	95
Masvingo	96	91	93
Harare	98	96	97
Bulawayo	97	97	97
Total	96	93	94

Chapter 6: Activity and Labour Force

Introduction

The analysis of activity and labour force of a population gives a picture of the manpower of a nation and provides a breakdown of the activities of the nation's labour force. The information is used to classify people according to whether they are in the labour force or not and all this information is important for development planning.

The ICDS 2017 collected labour force information from persons age 10 years and above. The main reason why persons age 10-14 years were asked questions on activity was to obtain information on working children. The present analysis is, however, based mainly on population age 15 years and above although information on the 10-14 years age group has been tabulated.

Three questions on activity were asked. The first question solicited information on respondent's main activity in the last twelve months. This question had ten response categories which were:

1. Paid employee
2. Employer
3. Own account worker (Agriculture)
4. Own account worker (Other)
5. Unpaid family worker
6. Looking for work/unemployed
7. Student
8. Homemaker
9. Retired /sick/too old
10. Others

Persons who responded that their main activity was any of the first five categories above were then asked their main occupation during the last twelve months as the second question.

An additional question on field of specialisation was asked to a person whose main activity was any of the first five categories and who had some recognised post primary/secondary education/training.

The *economically active* population refers to the total number of persons available for the production of goods and services as realised in national income statistics. This includes paid employees, employers, unpaid family workers, own account workers (both agriculture and others) and those unemployed. On the other hand, homemaking, studying and being sick or too old are examples of activities of the *economically inactive* population. It is important to note that most women tend to report that they are homemakers even though they combine housework with other economically productive activities.

The term *labour force* in the context of the ICDS 2017 refers to the economically active persons. The definition is in line with that stipulated by the United Nations System of National Accounts and Balances.

Economically Active Population

According to the ICDS 2017, the population age 15 years and above for Zimbabwe is 8 072 178 and 60 percent of this population is economically active. Figure 6.1 shows that out of the economically active population, 7 percent are unemployed whilst 93 percent are employed.

Tables 6.1a and 6.1b describe the economically active population by sex and activity status. Table 6.1a shows that ‘own account worker agriculture’ is the only category where there are more females than males *see Figure 6.2*. However, more males than females are in all other categories. Among the economically active, males are more than females (52 percent compared to 48 percent).

Table 6.1b shows that more than half (52 percent) of the economically active persons are own account workers in agriculture. A high proportion (63 percent) of economically active females are own account workers in agriculture. Relatively, the percentage of unemployed is higher for males (8 percent) than for females (5 percent). The activity status of persons with a disability is similar to that described above, *see Table 6.1c*.

Figure 6.1: Labour Force Framework, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017

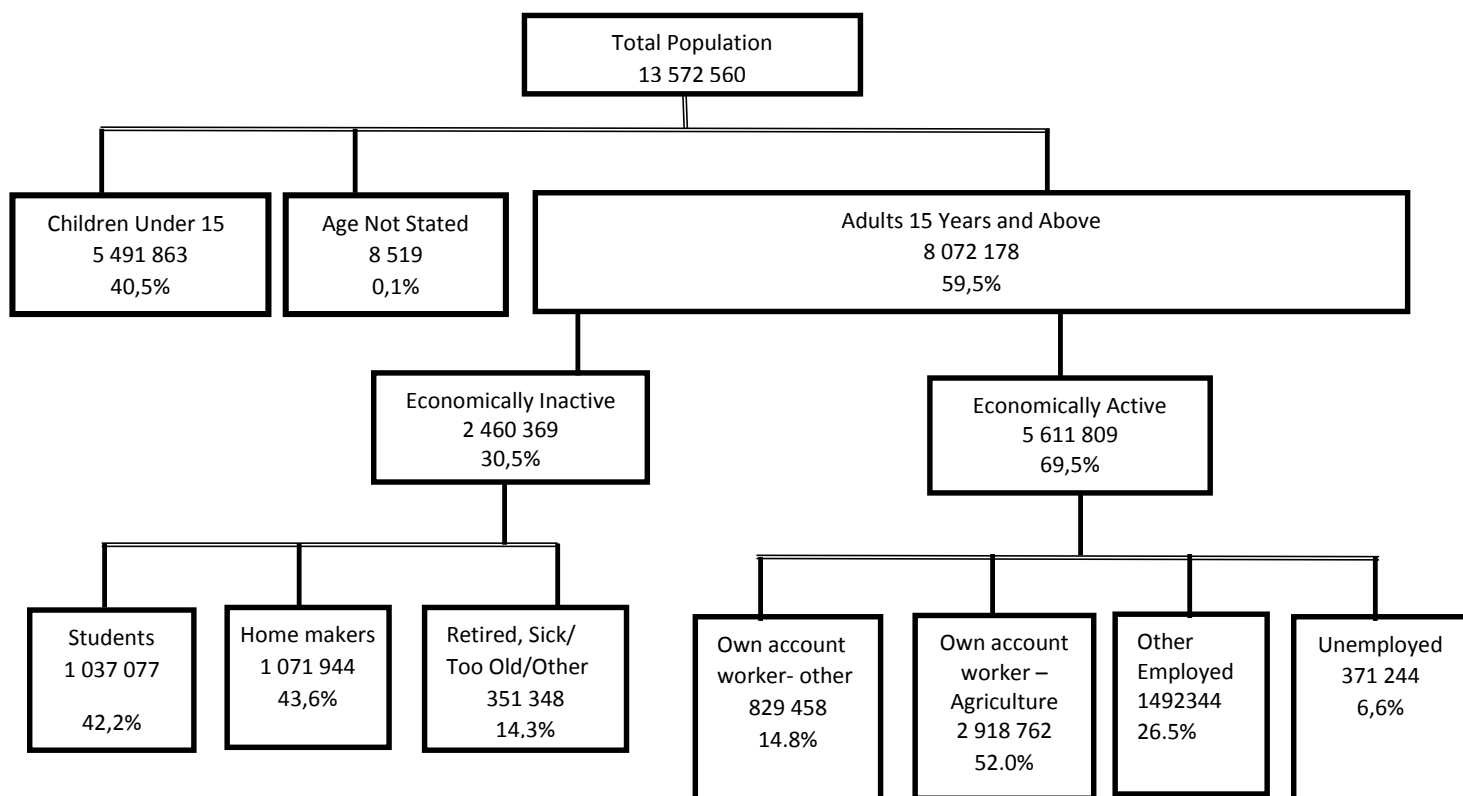


Figure 6.2: Economically Active Persons by Sex and Activity, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

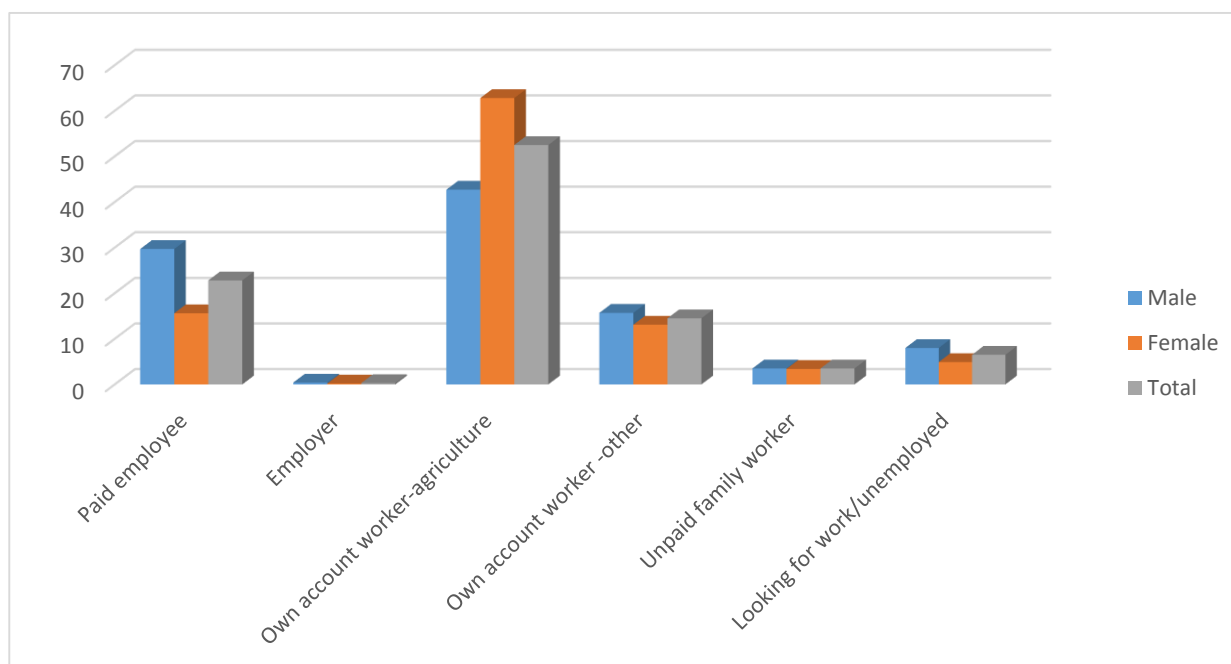


Table 6.2 shows the economically active population by sex and province in the country. Three provinces in the country have more economically active females than males and these are; Masvingo, Manicaland and Matabeleland North.

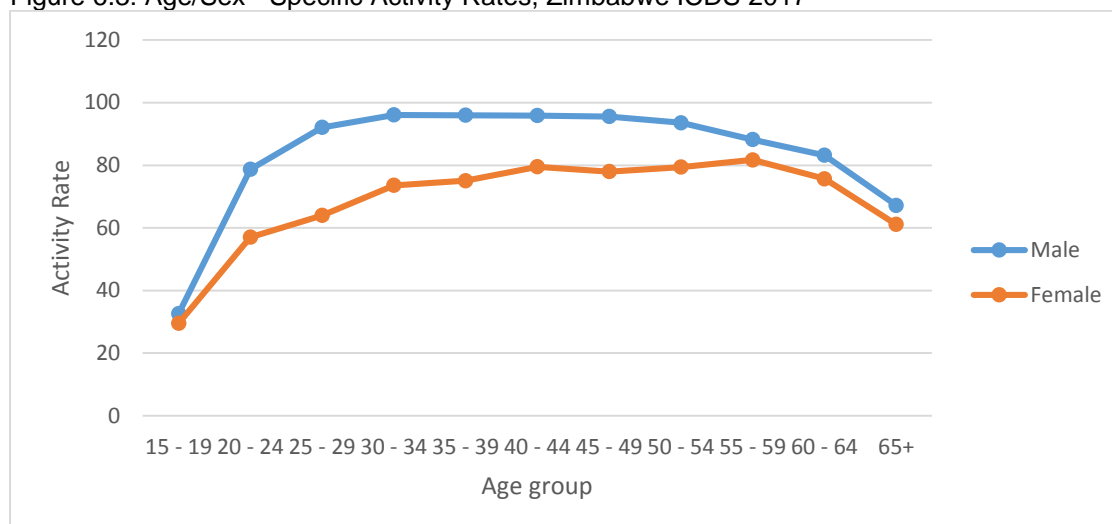
Age-Sex Composition of the Economically Active Population

The proportion of persons who are economically active varied with different age and sex categories of the population.

Tables 6.3a-c show detailed information on the economically active population by age, sex and activity. These Tables show that for both sexes, the largest proportions of economically active persons are in the age range 20 -44 years for both males and females. Thereafter the proportions decreases with age.

The extent of participation of a population in the labour force can be measured by activity rates. An activity rate is defined as the number of economically active persons in a population per hundred persons in that particular population. The rate is calculated by dividing population age 15 years and above who are economically active by the total population in that age group and then multiplying the result by hundred. The activity rate for Zimbabwe is 70. The activity rates can be specific for age and sex categories of a population, as shown in Tables 6.4a to c and in Figure 6.3.

Figure 6.3: Age/Sex - Specific Activity Rates, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017



Activity rates for Zimbabwe are higher for males than for females in all age groups. The activity rates for males range from 33 to 96 and those for females from 30 to 81 in the broad age range 15-64 years. The activity rate for persons age 65+ years was 67 and 61 for males and females respectively.

Provincial Distribution of the Economically Active Population

Of the total number of economically active persons, the largest proportion is in Matabeleland North with an activity rate of 83. Harare and Bulawayo, the two predominantly urban provinces, have the lowest activity rate of 58, *see Table 6.5*.

Tables 6.6a and b shows that the categories of ‘own account worker agriculture’, ‘paid employee’ and ‘own account worker other’, in that order, have the highest proportion of the economically active persons for all provinces. Harare and Bulawayo are dominated by ‘paid employee’, ‘own account worker other’ and ‘unemployed’ categories. The ‘employer’ category have the least proportion of economically active persons for all provinces.

Harare is highest in three categories namely; employers (53 percent), unemployed (33 percent) and own account worker (28 percent).

Harare have the highest proportion of the economically active males and Matabeleland South have the least *see Tables 6.7a-d*. For Females Manicaland have the highest proportion of economically active at 14 percent and Bulawayo have the least at 5 percent.

Harare have the largest proportion of economically active persons from age 20-49 years, *see Table 6.8*

Tables 6.9 a-k show activity rates by age group for the provinces separately. The lowest activity rate in most provinces is in the 15- 19 year age group.

Employment and Unemployment

A situation where the supply of labour exceeds demand gives rise to unemployment. The unemployed were those who were without work and were available for work.

The reference period used to determine current unemployment rate is usually one week. Information on the employment situation was obtained using a time reference period of twelve

months. Persons who stated 'paid employee', 'employer', 'own account worker agriculture', 'own account worker other' and 'unpaid family worker' as their main activity during the reference period were regarded as employed. Thus, ICDS 2017 data provide a general picture of employment for the 12 months.

Table 6.10b indicates that of all the economically active persons 93 percent are employed while 7 percent are unemployed. Within the unemployed category there are more males (64 percent) than females (36 percent). There is almost equal proportions between males and females in the employed category, 51 percent and 49 percent, respectively *see Table 6.10a*. About 4 percent of persons with a disability are unemployed, *see table 6.11*.

Table 6.12 shows unemployment rate by province. This table shows that the rates are between 1 and 21 percent for all the provinces.

Working Children

The analysis of data on working children in this chapter is based only on children age 10-14 years because the ICDS 2017 did not collect data on activity for children under ten years of age. According to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) children under fifteen years of age are not normally supposed to be economically active.

Three percent of all children age 10-14 years in Zimbabwe are economically active of which the largest proportion is of males (61 percent). The largest proportion of working children (59 percent) are involved in agriculture, followed by unpaid family worker (28 percent). About two percent of children age 10-14 years are looking for work, *see Table 6.13a and b*.

Economically Inactive Population

The economically inactive population can be put in the following categories,

- homemakers
- students
- retired persons/sick/too old
- others

A homemaker was defined as a person of either sex who was engaged in household chores in their own household, e.g. cooking and fetching water. Homemakers were not paid for doing these duties and they did not work for profit. Domestic workers were not placed in this category because they were paid for their duties.

Own account worker agriculture are those persons who were either communal, resettlement or peri-urban farmers who were doing farming for consumption or for profit.

Those who worked on household businesses were categorised either as own account workers or unpaid family workers.

For the ICDS2017, students were those who attended any regular formal public or private educational institution.

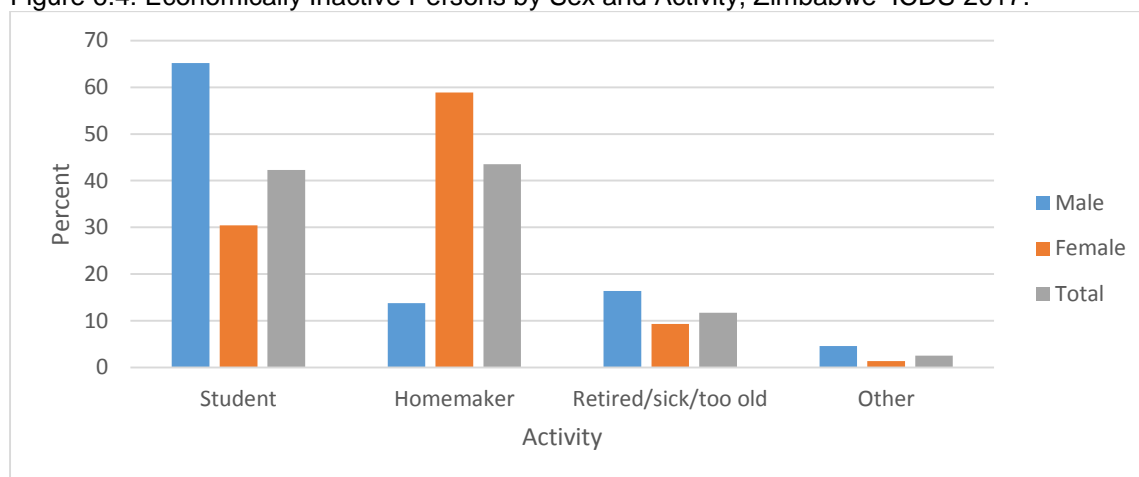
Retired/sick/too old were those persons who reported that they were not engaged in any activity for most of the last twelve months because they had retired, were sick or too old.

The "other" category was for those persons who were not working and did not fit in any of the categories mentioned above. Prisoners were included in this category.

Table 6.14a and b and Figure 6.4 give a picture of inactive population by various activities in the country. Proportionately, more females are economically inactive than males in the country (66 percent females and 34 percent males). Eighty-nine percent of all homemakers are females, *see Table 6.14a*.

Table 6.14b shows that the highest proportion of inactive females (59 percent) reported homemaking as their main activity while the highest proportion of inactive males (65 percent) are students, *see Figure 6.4*. Table 6.14b also shows that all persons who mentioned homemaking as their main activity are 44 percent of the economically inactive population while 42 percent are studying. The other economically inactive persons are sick, too old or retired. Among the economically inactive persons with a disability, the largest proportion (55 percent) is in the retired, sick, too old category as shown in Table 6.14c.

Figure 6.4: Economically Inactive Persons by Sex and Activity, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.



Details on the economically inactive population by age, sex and activity are shown on Tables 6.15a to c. The majority (97 percent) of those who reported studying as their main activity are young persons age 15-24 years. This is the case for both males and females. The Tables also show that the proportion of inactive persons decreases with age. A greater proportion (42 percent) of retired persons are in the age group 75 years and above, *see Table 6.15c*.

Distribution of the Economically Inactive Population by Urban/Rural Areas.

Tables 6.16a and b and 6.17a to c show the distribution of the economically inactive population by urban and rural areas, age and sex. Among the economically inactive the largest proportion is in the rural areas (51 percent). More than half (51 percent) of the economically inactive persons in urban areas are homemakers followed by students at 35 percent. In both urban and rural areas and for both sexes, the largest proportions of economically inactive persons are in the age group 15-19 years. Overall, 61 percent of all economically inactive persons are in the age group 15-19 years.

Age Dependency Ratios

There are three types of dependency ratios, i) the *old age*, ii) *child* and iii) the *age dependency* ratio (child plus old age dependency).

The *old age dependency ratio* is the number of persons age 65 years and above per hundred persons age 15-64 years. The old age dependency ratio for the country is 9 dependents per 100 persons in the age group 15-64 years. The *child dependency ratio* is the number of children under 15 years of age per hundred adults in the ages 15-64 years. This dependency ratio is 74 dependents per 100 persons in the age group 15-64 years.

The *age dependency ratio* refers to the number of persons who are under 15 years of age plus persons 65 years and above, per hundred persons in the 15-64 years age group. This is used to measure the ratio of the young children and the aged to the potential working population. When this dependency ratio is high, it shows that there is a high dependency burden for that particular population. The *age dependency ratio* according to the ICDS 2017 is 83 dependents per 100 persons in the age group 15-64 years.

Occupation

Table 6.17 shows that of the employed persons enumerated in Zimbabwe 56 percent are communal farmers/communal farm workers while the other employed persons are 44 percent. The proportion of communal farmers as a percentage of employed persons is highest in Matabeleland North (82 percent) and least in Harare (one percent).

Table 6.18 shows occupational classification by sex for the population in Zimbabwe. The highest proportion of employed persons have their occupations in agriculture (63 percent) followed by those employed in the 'services sector' at 11 percent. Males are dominating in all occupations except for only four categories namely; Life Sciences Professionals, Administration, Services and, Agriculture. There is almost a total male domination in the following sectors; Transport (98 percent males), Mechanics (96 percent), Mining and Construction (93 percent) and Engineers & Technicians (92 percent). Seventy-five percent of persons with a disability are employed in the agricultural occupations (see Table 6.18c).

Table 19 shows that all occupations are dominated in the urban areas except for Agriculture and, Mining & Construction. A similar pattern is observed for persons with disability see table 19c.

Conclusion

Data on activity for Zimbabwe from the 2017 ICDS show that about 60 percent of the total population is in the age group 15 years and above. The economically active population constituted 70 percent of persons age 15 years and above. Of the economically active population, 7 percent are unemployed and 93 percent employed. The data also show that more males than females are economically active and that most of the employed persons have occupations in the agricultural sector.

Table 6.1(a): Percent Distribution of Economically Active Persons by Sex and Activity, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Activity	Male	Female	Total	Total Population
Paid employee	67.1	32.9	100	1 282 489
Employer	62.1	37.9	100	16 570
Own account worker-agriculture	41.8	58.2	100	2 918 762
Own account worker -other	57.1	42.9	100	829 458
Unpaid family worker	51.9	48.1	100	193 285
Looking for work/unemployed	64.1	35.9	100	371 244
Total	51.7	48.3	100	5 611 809

Table 6.1(b): Percent Distribution of Economically Active Persons by Sex and Activity, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Activity	Male	Female	Total
Paid employee	29.7	15.6	22.9
Employer	0.4	0.2	0.3
Own account worker-agriculture	42	62.7	52
Own account worker -other	16.3	13.1	14.8
Unpaid family worker	3.5	3.4	3.4
Looking for work/unemployed	8.2	4.9	6.6
Total	100	100	100
Number	2 902 115	2 709 694	5 611 809

Table 6.1(c): Percent Distribution of Economically Active Persons with disability by Sex and Activity, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017

Activity	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Paid employee	22.5	9.2	15.2	15.2
Employer	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.5
Own account worker-agriculture	57.8	75.7	67.6	67.6
Own account worker -other	11.5	9.6	10.4	10.4
Unpaid family worker	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Looking for work/unemployed	4.9	2.9	3.8	3.8
Total	100	100	100	100

Table 6.2: Percent Distribution of Economically Active Population by Sex and Province, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Province	Male	Female	Total	Number
Manicaland	48.5	51.5	100	725 586
Mashonaland Central	51.0	49.0	100	651 948
Mashonaland East	50.8	49.2	100	594 910
Mashonaland West	56.6	43.4	100	623 470
Matabeleland North	44.9	55.1	100	337 991
Matabeleland South	53.2	46.8	100	343 113
Midlands	50.1	49.9	100	634 535
Masvingo	44.9	55.1	100	653 910
Harare	60.8	39.2	100	757 688
Bulawayo	53.9	46.1	100	288 659
Total	51.7	48.3	100	5 611 809

Table 6.3(a): Percent Distribution of Economically Active Male Population by Age Group, Sex and Activity, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Age Group	Paid employee	Employer	Own account worker- agriculture	Own account worker - other	Unpaid family worker	Looking for work/unemployed	Total
15 - 19	3.8	2.8	10.1	2.7	40.8	16.1	8.6
20 - 24	12.6	2.4	12.5	12.1	33.6	32.5	14.8
25 - 29	17.0	11.2	10.4	17.7	13.9	17.5	14.2
30 - 34	16.8	8.7	11.8	20.5	3.3	11.0	14.3
35 - 39	15.5	14.6	10.1	14.9	3.9	9.3	12.2
40 - 44	12.4	13.5	9.6	12.2	1.8	5.0	10.2
45 - 49	8.8	16.9	7.9	8.5	0.8	4.1	7.7
50 - 54	5.3	15.3	4.9	4.6	0.5	1.9	4.6
55 - 59	4.1	10.9	4.8	2.5	0.3	1.0	3.8
60 - 64	2.2	3.6	5.1	2.1	0.9	1.0	3.3
65+	1.4	0.0	12.8	2.2	0.2	0.5	6.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	861 048	10 286	1 219 323	473 287	100 352	237 820	2 902 115

Table 6.3(b): Percent Distribution of Economically Active Female Population by Age Group, Sex and Activity, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Age Group	Paid employee	Employer	Own account worker-agriculture	Own account worker - other	Unpaid family worker	Looking for work/unemployed	Total
15 - 19	6.1	0.0	7.5	2.9	34.7	18.9	8.2
20 - 24	14.8	8.7	12.3	9.0	20.1	31.5	13.4
25 - 29	16.3	10.4	10.2	15.5	11.4	19.1	12.4
30 - 34	18.9	31.9	11.5	21.6	9.0	12.7	14.0
35 - 39	13.7	19.1	9.8	16.7	3.6	7.9	11.0
40 - 44	11.7	14.5	8.6	13.6	5.9	5.3	9.5
45 - 49	8.1	0.0	5.8	8.0	3.4	1.7	6.2
50 - 54	5.7	10.6	6.5	5.0	3.5	1.5	5.8
55 - 59	2.3	0.0	7.6	3.3	2.9	0.6	5.7
60 - 64	1.4	4.7	7.0	2.5	3.0	0.3	5.1
65+	0.9	0.0	13.1	1.9	2.5	0.4	8.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	421 441	6 284	1 699 440	356 172	92 933	133 425	2 709 694

Table 6.3(c): Percent Distribution of Economically Active Total Population by Age Group, Sex and Activity, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Age Group	Paid employee	Employer	Own account worker-agriculture	Own account worker - other	Unpaid family worker	Looking for work/unemployed	Total
15 - 19	4.6	1.8	8.6	2.8	37.9	17.1	8.4
20 - 24	13.3	4.8	12.4	10.8	27.1	32.2	14.1
25 - 29	16.8	10.9	10.3	16.7	12.7	18.1	13.3
30 - 34	17.5	17.5	11.6	20.9	6.0	11.6	14.2
35 - 39	14.9	16.3	9.9	15.7	3.7	8.8	11.6
40 - 44	12.2	13.9	9.0	12.8	3.7	5.1	9.9
45 - 49	8.6	10.5	6.7	8.3	2.0	3.3	7.0
50 - 54	5.4	13.5	5.8	4.8	2.0	1.8	5.2
55 - 59	3.5	6.8	6.4	2.9	1.5	0.8	4.7
60 - 64	1.9	4.0	6.2	2.3	1.9	0.7	4.1
65+	1.3	0.0	13.0	2.1	1.3	0.5	7.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	1 282 489	16 570	2 918 762	829 458	193 285	371 244	5 611 809

Table 6.4: Age-Sex-Specific Activity Rates for Age 15+ Years, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
15 - 19	32.7	29.5	31.1
20 - 24	79.4	56.7	67.1
25 - 29	92.2	63.8	76.8
30 - 34	96.2	73.7	83.9
35 - 39	96.0	74.8	85.0
40 - 44	96.0	79.6	87.6
45 - 49	95.7	78.0	87.3
50 - 54	93.6	79.5	85.4
55 - 59	88.3	81.4	84.1
60 - 64	83.1	75.6	78.5
65+	67.0	61.1	63.5
Total	77.5	62.6	69.5

Table 6.5: Activity Rate by Province for Age 15+ Years, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Province	Population	Economically	
		Active	Activity Rate
Manicaland	1 049 944	725 586	69.1
Mashonaland Central	836 938	651 948	77.9
Mashonaland East	812 843	594 910	73.2
Mashonaland West	920 287	623 470	67.7
Matabeleland North	408 196	337 991	82.8
Matabeleland South	473 492	343 113	72.5
Midlands	885 141	634 535	71.7
Masvingo	870 817	653 910	75.1
Harare	1 313 509	757 688	57.7
Bulawayo	501 012	288 659	57.6
Total	8 072 178	5 611 809	69.5

Table 6.6(a): Percent Distribution of Economically Active Persons by Province and by Activity, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Activity	Manicaland	Mashonaland Central	Mashonaland East	Mashonaland West	Matabeleland North	Matabeleland South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Bulawayo	Total	Number
Paid employee	8.8	5.6	9.7	10.5	3.3	5.2	9.7	8.6	28.0	10.7	100	1 282 489
Employer	13.8	0.0	8.7	1.5	1.5	3.5	6.9	1.5	52.5	10.0	100	16 570
Own account worker-agriculture	15.4	16.2	11.5	11.1	9.4	6.6	12.8	16.1	0.6	0.2	100	2 918 762
Own account worker -other	9.1	7.8	10.6	11.0	2.1	6.5	10.0	5.7	27.7	9.4	100	829 458
Unpaid family worker	15.9	16.9	10.3	17.5	1.1	7.8	13.4	5.5	8.9	2.8	100	193 285
Looking for work/unemployed	15.1	2.2	6.9	10.6	0.6	3.7	7.1	3.8	33.4	16.6	100	371 244
Total	12.9	11.6	10.6	11.1	6.0	6.1	11.3	11.7	13.5	5.1	100	5 611 809

Table 6.6(b): Percent Distribution of Economically Active Persons by Province and by Activity, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Paid employee	15.5	11.1	21.0	21.6	12.3	19.3	19.5	16.8	47.4	47.5	22.9
Employer	0.3	0.0	0.2	*	0.1	0.2	0.2	*	1.1	0.6	0.3
Own account worker-agriculture	61.8	72.7	56.3	52.0	81.2	56.5	58.9	72.0	2.4	1.9	52.0
Own account worker -other	10.4	9.9	14.8	14.7	5.1	15.7	13.1	7.3	30.4	26.9	14.8
Unpaid family worker	4.2	5.0	3.4	5.4	0.6	4.4	4.1	1.6	2.3	1.9	3.4
Looking for work/unemployed	7.7	1.2	4.3	6.3	0.7	4.0	4.1	2.2	16.4	21.3	6.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	725 586	651 948	594 910	623 470	337 991	343 113	634 535	653 910	757 688	288 659	809

Table 6.7(a): Percent Distribution of Economically Active Male Population by Province and by Activity, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Activity	Manicaland	Mashonaland Central	Mashonaland East	Mashonaland West	Matabeleland North	Matabeleland South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Bulawayo	Total	Number
Paid employee	8.9	5.4	10.1	10.9	3.4	5.2	10.0	9.4	27.4	9.2	100	861 048
Employer	16.7	0.0	7.5	2.3	2.4	2.8	4.6	0.0	51.0	12.6	100	10 286
Own account worker-agriculture	14.7	18.0	11.1	13.2	9.1	6.3	12.3	14.3	0.8	0.2	100	1 219 323
Own account worker -other	8.0	8.3	11.0	11.1	2.0	8.7	10.5	4.7	27.1	8.5	100	473 287
Unpaid family worker	16.7	19.4	12.1	16.5	1.0	9.2	12.5	6.1	5.5	1.0	100	100 352
Looking for work/unemployed	16.7	2.9	6.4	12.2	0.4	4.4	7.6	4.0	32.0	13.4	100	237 820
Total	12.1	11.5	10.4	12.2	5.2	6.3	10.9	10.1	15.9	5.4	100	2 902 115

Table 6.7(b): Percent Distribution of Economically Active Female Population by Province and by Activity, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Paid employee	8.5	6.1	9.0	9.7	3.0	5.2	8.9	6.8	29.2	13.7	100	421 441
Employer	9.1	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	4.7	10.7	3.9	55.0	5.9	100	6 284
Own account worker-agriculture	15.8	15.0	11.8	9.6	9.6	6.9	13.1	17.5	0.5	0.2	100	1 699 440
Own account worker -other	10.6	7.1	10.1	10.9	2.1	3.6	9.4	7.1	28.6	10.5	100	356 172
Unpaid family worker	15.0	14.1	8.4	18.5	1.2	6.2	14.5	4.9	12.5	4.7	100	92 933
Looking for work/unemployed	12.3	0.9	7.7	7.6	0.9	2.6	6.1	3.6	36.0	22.3	100	133 425
Total	13.8	11.8	10.8	10.0	6.9	5.9	11.7	13.3	11.0	4.9	100	2 709 694

Table 6.7(c): Percent Distribution of Economically Active Male Population by Province and by Activity, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Activity	Manicaland	Mashonaland Central	Mashonaland East	Mashonaland West	Matabeleland North	Matabeleland South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Bulawayo	Total
Paid employee	21.8	14.0	28.8	26.6	19.3	24.3	27.2	27.7	51.3	50.8	29.7
Employer	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.8	0.4
Own account worker-agriculture	51.0	66.2	44.7	45.5	72.9	42.3	47.4	59.4	2.0	1.4	42.0
Own account worker -other	10.7	11.9	17.2	14.9	6.3	22.5	15.6	7.6	27.9	25.8	16.3
Unpaid family worker	4.8	5.9	4.0	4.7	0.7	5.1	3.9	2.1	1.2	0.6	3.5
Looking for work/unemployed	11.3	2.1	5.0	8.2	0.7	5.7	5.7	3.2	16.5	20.5	8.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	352 183	332 468	302 418	353 173	151 863	182 444	317 624	293 812	460 603	155 527	2 902 115

Table 6.7(d): Percent Distribution of Economically Active Female Population by Province and by Activity, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Paid employee	9.5	8.1	12.9	15.1	6.7	13.6	11.9	8.0	41.4	43.5	15.6
Employer	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.3	0.2
Own account worker-agriculture	72.1	79.6	68.3	60.5	87.9	72.6	70.5	82.4	3.1	2.4	62.7
Own account worker -other	10.1	7.9	12.3	14.3	4.1	7.9	10.6	7.0	34.3	28.1	13.1
Unpaid family worker	3.7	4.1	2.7	6.4	0.6	3.6	4.3	1.3	3.9	3.3	3.4
Looking for work/unemployed	4.4	0.4	3.5	3.8	0.7	2.2	2.6	1.3	16.2	22.4	4.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	373 404	319 480	292 492	270 297	186 127	160 669	316 911	360 098	297 085	133 132	2 709 694

Table 6.8: Percent Distribution of Economically Active Persons by Province and Age Group, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Age Group	Manicaland	Mashonaland Central	Mashonaland East	Mashonaland West	Matabeleland North	Matabeleland South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Bulawayo	Total	Number
15 - 19	14.2	12.1	9.9	11.7	9.4	7.9	11.5	13.3	5.7	4.3	100	470 162
20 - 24	13.4	12.5	10.3	11.2	6.3	7.3	10.4	9.8	13.9	5.0	100	793 258
25 - 29	11.8	12.1	10.4	11.5	4.8	4.9	10.5	9.2	19.3	5.3	100	748 219
30 - 34	13.0	11.6	9.7	12.2	4.8	5.0	10.8	10.2	17.4	5.4	100	795 020
35 - 39	11.2	10.5	11.3	12.6	5.0	4.3	11.6	11.5	17.1	4.9	100	653 282
40 - 44	12.9	9.8	10.0	10.8	4.5	6.0	11.2	12.0	16.1	6.8	100	554 829
45 - 49	12.3	10.9	9.9	10.8	5.8	5.6	11.8	10.3	16.6	6.0	100	391 662
50 - 54	12.5	12.7	9.4	11.4	5.5	5.8	11.2	12.9	11.7	7.1	100	291 861
55 - 59	12.2	13.0	11.8	8.9	8.5	7.3	12.3	13.0	6.7	6.3	100	263 956
60 - 64	13.1	11.9	13.7	7.9	7.7	8.0	12.5	16.0	5.1	4.1	100	232 728
65+	16.5	11.7	12.7	8.9	7.9	8.0	13.4	17.3	2.0	1.5	100	416 831
Total	12.9	11.6	10.6	11.1	6.0	6.1	11.3	11.7	13.5	5.1	100	5 611 809

Table 6.9: Activity Rates by Age Group and Province, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017

Age Group	Mashonaland	Mashonaland	Mashonaland	Matabeleland	Matabeleland	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Bulawayo	Total	
	Manicaland	Central	East	West	North						South
15 - 19	31.7	35.9	29.7	32.0	52.0	38.4	32.8	33.3	14.2	23.0	31.1
20 - 24	72.3	83.6	71.7	66.6	86.8	76.2	66.3	75.8	48.4	48.5	67.1
25 - 29	76.6	85.9	84.0	75.2	91.2	77.5	76.2	80.8	68.0	69.5	76.8
30 - 34	88.0	95.0	86.2	81.6	91.4	85.4	85.0	88.7	72.6	79.4	83.9
35 - 39	84.4	92.8	90.5	80.1	95.5	82.9	87.0	90.3	77.9	76.6	85.0
40 - 44	86.6	89.2	91.3	87.6	94.8	90.6	88.4	95.3	79.1	83.5	87.6
45 - 49	86.1	93.2	86.1	81.7	93.2	83.9	90.4	96.7	82.6	83.4	87.3
50 - 54	83.9	95.4	90.9	81.8	97.0	83.1	87.8	94.9	70.8	76.1	85.4
55 - 59	73.5	91.1	90.5	81.5	98.1	90.6	93.2	95.1	58.0	71.0	84.1
60 - 64	72.3	88.9	86.2	70.6	92.3	90.0	84.9	90.8	47.9	47.6	78.5
65+	65.4	70.4	74.2	58.3	81.1	70.2	72.2	78.4	15.4	17.8	63.5
Total	69.1	77.9	73.2	67.7	82.8	72.5	71.7	75.1	57.7	57.6	69.5

Table 6.10(a): Percent Persons by Employment Status and Sex, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Employment Status	Male	Female	Total	Number
Unemployed	64.1	35.9	100	371244
Employed	50.8	49.2	100	5240564
Total	51.7	48.3	100	5 611 809

Table 6.10(b): Percent Persons by Employment Status and Sex, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017

Employment Status	Male	Female	Total
Unemployed	8.2	4.9	6.6
Employed	91.8	95.1	93.4
Total	100	100	100
Number	2 902 115	2 709 694	5 611 809

Table 6.11: Unemployment by Province, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Province	Unemployed Persons	Unemployment Rate	Economically Active
Manicaland	56 182	7.7	725 586
Mashonaland Central	8 018	1.2	651 948
Mashonaland East	25 489	4.3	594 910
Mashonaland West	39 257	6.3	623 470
Matabeleland North	2 286	0.7	337 991
Matabeleland South	13 817	4.0	343 113
Midlands	26 186	4.1	634 535
Masvingo	14 247	2.2	653 910
Harare	124 145	16.4	757 688
Bulawayo	61 618	21.3	288 659
Total	371 244	6.6	5 611 809

Table 6.12(a): Percent Distribution of Children (10 - 14 years) by Employment Status and Sex, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Activity	Male	Female	Total	Number
Paid employee	88.9	11.1	100	3 234
Employer	0.0	0.0	0	0
Own account worker-agriculture	53.8	46.2	100	29 128
Own account worker -other	67.3	32.7	100	2 151
Unpaid family worker	64.0	36.0	100	13 862
Looking for work/unemployed	100.0	0.0	100	1 014
Total	60.5	39.5	100	49 389

Table 6.12(b): Percent Distribution of Children (10 - 14 years) by Employment Status and Sex, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017

Activity	Male	Female	Total
Paid employee	9.6	1.8	6.5
Employer	0.0	0.0	0.0
Own account worker-agriculture	52.5	68.9	59.0
Own account worker -other	4.8	3.6	4.4
Unpaid family worker	29.7	25.6	28.1
Looking for work/unemployed	3.4	0.0	2.1
Total	100	100	100
Number	29890	19500	49389

Table 6.13(a): Percent Distribution of Economically Inactive Population by Activity, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Economically Inactive	Male	Female	Total	Number
Student	52.9	47.1	100	1 037 077
Homemaker	10.8	89.2	100	1 071 944
Retired/sick/too old	48.1	51.9	100	288 744
Other	61.9	38.1	100	62 604
Total	34.2	65.8	100	2 460 369

Table 6.13(b): Percent Distribution of Economically Inactive Population by Activity, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Economically Inactive	Male	Female	Total
Student	65.1	30.2	42.2
Homemaker	13.7	59.1	43.6
Retired/sick/too old	16.5	9.3	11.7
Other	4.6	1.5	2.5
Total	100	100	100
Number	842 251	1 618 118	2 460 369

Table 6.13(c): Percent Distribution of Economically Inactive Population by Activity, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Economically Inactive	Male	Female	Total	Number	Percent
Student	54.3	45.7	100	39 621	11.3
Homemaker	9.8	90.2	100	110 480	31.6
Retired/sick/too old	43.6	56.4	100	190 793	54.6
Other	61.6	38.4	100	8 690	2.5
Total	34.6	65.4	100	349 585	100

Table 6.14: Percent Distribution of Economically Inactive Population by Sex, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Age Group	Student	Homemaker	Retired/sick/too old	Other	Total
15 - 19	83.9	14.5	1.3	16.9	42.3
20 - 24	12.8	22.6	0.5	20.0	15.8
25 - 29	2.1	17.4	2.6	16.4	9.2
30 - 34	0.8	12.4	2.4	7.2	6.2
35 - 39	0.3	9.2	2.4	11.2	4.7
40 - 44	0.1	6.2	1.9	8.8	3.2
45 - 49	0.1	4.2	2.6	6.4	2.3
50 - 54	*	3.6	3.3	1.7	2.0
55 - 59	0.0	2.6	6.9	2.6	2.0
60 - 64	0.0	3.1	9.8	3.5	2.6
65-69	*	1.8	10.6	2.8	2.1
70-74	0.0	0.9	13.4	0.6	2.0
75+	0.0	1.4	42.3	1.8	5.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Number	1 037 077	1 071 944	288 744	62 604	2 460 369

Table 6.14(a): Percent Distribution of Economically Inactive Male Population by Sex, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Age Group	Retired/sick/too				Total
	Student	Homemaker	old	Other	
15 - 19	83.5	38.0	1.4	16.7	60.6
20 - 24	13.7	25.4	0.9	13.8	13.2
25 - 29	2.0	9.6	4.1	19.1	4.2
30 - 34	0.6	5.7	2.6	7.4	1.9
35 - 39	*	5.7	2.9	9.7	1.7
40 - 44	0.0	4.2	2.7	10.0	1.5
45 - 49	0.1	2.2	2.7	8.8	1.2
50 - 54	0.1	2.7	3.6	1.9	1.1
55 - 59	0.0	1.4	8.6	2.7	1.7
60 - 64	0.0	0.6	12.4	3.5	2.3
65-69	0.0	1.0	11.4	2.5	2.1
70-74	0.0	1.4	12.7	0.9	2.3
75+	0.0	2.2	34.1	2.9	6.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Number	548 721	115 779	139 017	38 734	842 251

Table 6.14(b): Percent Distribution of Economically Inactive Female Population by Sex, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Age Group	Retired/sick/too				Total
	Student	Homemaker	old	Other	
15 - 19	84.2	11.7	1.2	17.2	32.7
20 - 24	11.8	22.2	0.1	30.1	17.1
25 - 29	2.2	18.3	1.1	12.0	11.8
30 - 34	0.9	13.2	2.2	6.9	8.4
35 - 39	0.5	9.6	2.0	13.6	6.2
40 - 44	0.1	6.5	1.2	6.9	4.1
45 - 49	0.1	4.4	2.5	2.6	2.9
50 - 54	0.0	3.7	3.1	1.3	2.5
55 - 59	0.0	2.8	5.3	2.6	2.2
60 - 64	0.0	3.4	7.4	3.5	2.8
65-69	0.1	1.9	10.0	3.3	2.1
70-74	0.0	0.8	14.0	0.0	1.8
75+	0.0	1.3	49.9	0.0	5.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Number	488 355	956 165	149 727	23 870	1 618 118

Table 6.15(a): Percent distribution of Economically Inactive Population by Urban/Rural Residence and by Activity, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Economically Inactive	Urban	Rural	Total	Number
Student	40.5	59.5	100	1 037 077
Homemaker	57.2	42.8	100	1 071 944
Retired/sick/too old	41.0	59.0	100	288 744
Other	68.2	31.8	100	62 604
Total	48.6	51.4	100	2 460 369

Table 6.15(b): Percent distribution of Economically Inactive Population by Urban/Rural Residence and by Activity, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Economically Inactive	Urban	Rural	Total
Student	35.2	48.7	42.2
Homemaker	51.3	36.2	43.6
Retired/sick/too old	9.9	13.5	11.7
Other	3.6	1.6	2.5
Total	100	100	100
Number	1 194 681	1 265 688	2 460 369

Table 6.16(a): Percent distribution of Economically Inactive Male Population by Urban/Rural Residence and by Activity, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Age Group	Urban	Rural	Total
15 - 19	47.5	69.5	60.6
20 - 24	20.5	8.3	13.2
25 - 29	6.0	2.9	4.2
30 - 34	1.9	2.0	1.9
35 - 39	2.1	1.5	1.7
40 - 44	2.2	1.0	1.5
45 - 49	1.6	1.0	1.2
50 - 54	1.4	0.9	1.1
55 - 59	2.6	1.1	1.7
60 - 64	3.1	1.7	2.3
65+	11.1	10.1	10.5
Total	100	100	100
Number	339 302	502 949	842 251

Table 6.16(b): Percent distribution of Economically Inactive Female Population by Urban/Rural Residence and by Activity, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Age Group	Urban	Rural	Total
15 - 19	24.3	42.1	32.7
20 - 24	20.6	13.2	17.1
25 - 29	13.5	9.8	11.8
30 - 34	10.2	6.3	8.4
35 - 39	7.2	5.2	6.2
40 - 44	4.6	3.5	4.1
45 - 49	3.0	2.8	2.9
50 - 54	3.2	1.7	2.5
55 - 59	2.3	2.0	2.2
60 - 64	3.2	2.3	2.8
65+	7.7	11.1	9.3
Total	100	100	100

Table 6.16(c): Percent distribution of Economically Inactive Population by Urban/Rural Residence and by Activity, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Age Group	Urban	Rural	Total
15 - 19	30.9	53.0	42.3
20 - 24	20.6	11.3	15.8
25 - 29	11.4	7.1	9.2
30 - 34	7.9	4.6	6.2
35 - 39	5.7	3.7	4.7
40 - 44	4.0	2.5	3.2
45 - 49	2.6	2.1	2.3
50 - 54	2.7	1.4	2.0
55 - 59	2.4	1.6	2.0
60 - 64	3.2	2.1	2.6
65+	8.7	10.7	9.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 6.17: Communal Farmers as a Percentage of Employed Persons by Province, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017

Province	Employed Persons	Communal Farmer	Percent
Manicaland	676 068	489 890	72.5
Mashonaland Central	651 067	471 731	72.5
Mashonaland East	570 600	345 369	60.5
Mashonaland West	589 892	271 249	46.0
Matabeleland North	343 034	282 580	82.4
Matabeleland South	336 208	214 914	63.9
Midlands	613 343	376 330	61.4
Masvingo	650 318	479 062	73.7
Harare	636 761	4 596	0.7
Bulawayo	227 041	4 717	2.1
Total	5 294 332	2 940 437	55.5

Table 6.18(a): Occupation Classification by Sex, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017

Occupation	Males	Females	Percent	Number
Gvt and Snr Officials	69.5	30.5	100	27 010
Directors/ Mgrs & Co Secretaries	65.6	34.4	100	19 968
Natural Sciences	70.0	30.0	100	2 962
Business & Finance	55.2	44.8	100	225 945
Engineers & Technicians	91.6	8.4	100	46 171
Life Sciences Professionals	36.5	63.5	100	50 430
Education	43.7	56.3	100	115 532
Law and Security	82.8	17.2	100	72 636
Information	57.9	42.1	100	17 656
Social Science	40.0	60.0	100	3 019
Artists	69.2	30.8	100	12 560
Religion	88.9	11.1	100	5 573
Machine Operators	86.8	13.2	100	32 800
Administration	46.0	54.0	100	16 179
Clerks & Secretaries	58.6	41.4	100	52 019
Transport	97.8	2.2	100	114 056
Services	37.5	62.5	100	574 184
Agriculture	43.9	56.1	100	3 121 851
Mining & Construction	92.5	7.5	100	255 850
Mechanics	95.8	4.2	100	61 941
Manufacturing	66.8	33.2	100	63 375
Not known	60.4	39.6	100	16 760
Others	69.7	30.3	100	144 193
Total	50.5	49.5	100	5 052 672

Table 6.18(b): Occupation Classification by Sex, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017

Occupation	Males	Females	Total
Gvt and Snr Officials	0.7	0.3	0.5
Directors/ Mgrs & Co Secretaries	0.5	0.3	0.4
Natural Sciences	0.1	0.0	0.1
Business & Finance	4.9	4.0	4.5
Engineers & Technicians	1.6	0.2	0.9
Life Sciences Professionals	0.7	1.3	1.0
Education	1.9	2.5	2.2
Law and Security	2.3	0.5	1.4
Information	0.4	0.3	0.4
Social Science	0.0	0.1	0.1
Artists	0.3	0.2	0.2
Religion	0.2	0.0	0.1
Machine Operators	1.1	0.2	0.7
Administration	0.3	0.3	0.3
Clerks & Secretaries	1.2	0.8	1.0
Transport	4.3	0.1	2.2
Services	8.3	14.1	11.2
Agriculture	54.7	71.2	62.9
Mining & Construction	8.2	0.7	4.5
Mechanics	2.2	0.1	1.2
Manufacturing	1.6	0.8	1.2
Not known	0.4	0.3	0.3
Others	3.8	1.7	2.8
Total	100	100	100
Number	2 566 702	2 485 970	5 052 672

Table 6.18(c): Persons with a disability by Occupation Classification by Sex, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017

Occupation	Males	Females	Total	Number	Percent
Gvt and Snr Officials	73.0	27.0	100	1 962	0.4
Directors/ Mgrs & Co Secretaries	53.2	46.7	100	1 680	0.3
Business & Finance	62.1	37.9	100	20 052	3.3
Engineers & Technicians	67.2	32.8	100	2 074	0.3
Life Sciences Professionals	28.6	71.4	100	3 214	0.6
Education	43.4	56.6	100	10 164	1.8
Law and Security	85.5	14.5	100	6 295	1.1
Information	100.0	0.0	100	812	0.2
Social Science	34.1	65.9	100	706	0.2
Religion	100.0	0.0	100	972	0.2
Machine Operators	100.0	0.0	100	2 602	0.4
Administration	63.7	36.3	100	1 922	0.3
Clerks & Secretaries	64.6	35.4	100	2 610	0.4
Services	41.5	58.5	100	45 125	7.6
Agriculture	39.1	60.9	100	431 490	75.4
Mining & Construction	93.5	6.5	100	15 352	2.3
Mechanics	90.0	10.0	100	4 399	0.6
Manufacturing	45.9	54.1	100	6 451	1.1
Transport	100.0	0.0	100	5 660	0.9
Others	57.1	42.9	100	16 003	2.5
Not known	24.1	75.8	100	1 774	0.3
Total	44.4	55.6	100	581 320	100

Table 6.19(a): Occupation Classification and Urban/Rural Residence Status, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017

Occupation	Rural	Urban	Total
Gvt and Snr Officials	28.0	72.0	100.0
Directors/ Mgrs & Co Secretaries	8.2	91.8	100.0
Natural Sciences	30.0	70.0	100.0
Business & Finance	28.9	71.1	100.0
Engineers & Technicians	13.3	86.7	100.0
Life Sciences Professionals	18.9	81.1	100.0
Education	34.3	65.7	100.0
Law and Security	23.8	76.2	100.0
Information	26.3	73.7	100.0
Social Science	-	100.0	100.0
Artists	12.8	87.2	100.0
Religion	50.0	50.0	100.0
Machine Operators	47.2	52.8	100.0
Administration	10.0	90.0	100.0
Clerks & Secretaries	25.3	74.7	100.0
Transport	25.6	74.4	100.0
Services	32.2	67.8	100.0
Agriculture	98.5	1.5	100.0
Mining & Construction	61.2	38.8	100.0
Mechanics	17.9	82.1	100.0
Manufacturing	29.1	70.9	100.0
Not known	56.6	43.4	100.0
Others	42.4	57.6	100.0
Total	74.4	25.6	100.0
Number	3 721 839	1 330 833	5 052 672

Table 6.19(b): Occupation Classification and Urban/Rural Residence Status, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017

Occupation	Rural	Urban	Total	Number
Gvt and Snr Officials	0.2	1.4	0.5	27 010
Directors/ Mgrs & Co Secretaries	0.0	1.4	0.4	19 968
Natural Sciences	0.0	0.2	0.1	2 962
Business & Finance	1.7	12.4	4.5	225 945
Engineers & Technicians	0.2	3.0	0.9	46 171
Life Sciences Professionals	0.3	3.1	1.0	50 430
Education	1.0	5.7	2.2	115 532
Law and Security	0.5	4.2	1.4	72 636
Information	0.1	1.0	0.4	17 656
Social Science	-	0.2	0.1	3 019
Artists	0.0	0.8	0.2	12 560
Religion	0.1	0.2	0.1	5 573
Machine Operators	0.4	1.4	0.7	32 800
Administration	0.0	1.1	0.3	16 179
Clerks & Secretaries	0.3	2.9	1.0	52 019
Transport	0.8	6.5	2.2	114 056
Services	4.9	29.7	11.2	574 184
Agriculture	83.2	3.8	62.9	3 121 851
Mining & Construction	3.7	6.8	4.5	255 850
Mechanics	0.3	3.8	1.2	61 941
Manufacturing	0.5	3.4	1.2	63 375
Not known	0.3	0.6	0.3	16 760
Others	1.6	6.3	2.8	144 193
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	5 052 672

Table 6.19(c): Persons with a disability by Occupation Classification and Urban/Rural Residence Status, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017

Occupation	Rural	Urban	Total	Number	Percent
Gvt and Snr Officials	42.9	57.1	100.0	1 962	0.4
Directors/ Mgrs & Co Secretaries	20.0	80.0	100.0	1 680	0.3
Business & Finance	22.6	77.4	100.0	20 052	3.3
Engineers & Technicians	16.7	83.3	100.0	2 074	0.3
Life Sciences Professionals	27.3	72.7	100.0	3 214	0.6
Education	41.2	58.8	100.0	10 164	1.8
Law and Security	23.8	76.2	100.0	6 295	1.1
Information	33.3	66.7	100.0	812	0.2
Social Science	-	100.0	100.0	706	0.2
Religion	66.7	33.3	100.0	972	0.2
Machine Operators	62.5	37.5	100.0	2 602	0.4
Administration	16.7	83.3	100.0	1 922	0.3
Clerks & Secretaries	14.3	85.7	100.0	2 610	0.4
Services	27.1	72.9	100.0	45 125	7.6
Agriculture	99.0	1.0	100.0	431 490	75.4
Mining & Construction	50.0	50.0	100.0	15 352	2.3
Mechanics	25.0	75.0	100.0	4 399	0.6
Manufacturing	38.1	61.9	100.0	6 451	1.1
Transport	29.4	70.6	100.0	5 660	0.9
Others	53.2	46.8	100.0	16 003	2.5
Not known	66.7	33.3	100.0	1 774	0.3
Total	82.9	17.1	100.0	581 320	100

Chapter 7: Fertility

Introduction

This chapter focuses on four measures of fertility including age at first live birth and age at first marriage. The measures of fertility will be discussed in order of their complexity, i.e. in terms of the data required to calculate them. The four measures are Crude Birth Rate (CBR); General Fertility Rate (GFR); Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) and Total Fertility Rate (TFR). The reference period for these estimates was September 2016 to August 2017.

Fertility is one of the three components of population change, the others being mortality and migration. The measurement of fertility can be approached in two ways. The first is to view fertility as a period event, while the second would view it as a cohort event. There is a clear distinction between these two approaches, conceptually and in terms of data required to fulfil the measurements. This chapter is concerned with the measurement of period fertility as it is the most commonly used approach in studies of population. Period fertility measures the level of fertility during a specified period of time, usually a year.

Indicators of fertility are based on either registered or reported births in a specified period of time and the population relating to the same time period. In Zimbabwe, although the vital registration system is in place, there are still challenges related to completeness of data and has led to difficulties in generating data that can be used for derivation of fertility levels. Similarly, births are usually under-reported in surveys, partly because respondents make mistakes about the reference period. The vague expression ‘during the last 12 months’ might not be interpreted properly as exactly 12 months prior to the date of interview. However, estimates of fertility based on the births in the last 12 months provide the true pattern. On the other hand, estimates based on the average number of children ever born to women provide lifetime fertility levels without a time reference. Estimates on fertility have been made using direct methods.

Information on live births in the last 12 months was obtained from all women age 15-49 years, irrespective of their marital status. Based on this information on births in the last 12 months and the total population, the crude birth rate was calculated. The information on children ever born referred only to the woman's biological children. To avoid bias from misreporting, this information was collected in three parts: those children currently living with the mother, those living elsewhere, and those who had died.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR)

This refers to the number of births per 1 000 population in a given period, which is usually a year. It is obtained by dividing the number of births occurring in the year by the total population, multiplied by 1 000. The CBR for Zimbabwe estimated using the direct method, is 29.8 births per one thousand population, *see Table 7.1*.

Fertility levels at national level mask some important spatial, and at times, temporal variations in fertility within the country itself or among provinces. The level of fertility displayed at the national level is not uniform at lower levels as is indicated in Table 7.1. The CBRs ranges from 24.2 for Matabeleland South to 33.1 for Mashonaland East. The CBR is affected by the sex and age

structure of the population. For example, it is not every member of the population who is at the risk of child bearing. As a result, direct comparisons between populations with different sex-age structures can lead to wrong conclusions. Therefore, to overcome this limitation of lack of comparability, it is necessary to look beyond the crude measures of fertility to more specific measures.

General Fertility Rate (GFR)

The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the simplest fertility measure that tries to relate the births to the population, which is at risk of giving birth. It is defined as the number of births in a year per 1 000 women in childbearing ages, usually 15-49 years. As shown in Table 7.1, the GFR for Zimbabwe is 119.9 births per 1 000 women of reproductive ages. The GFR spans from 85.5 for Bulawayo to 140.5 for Mashonaland Central.

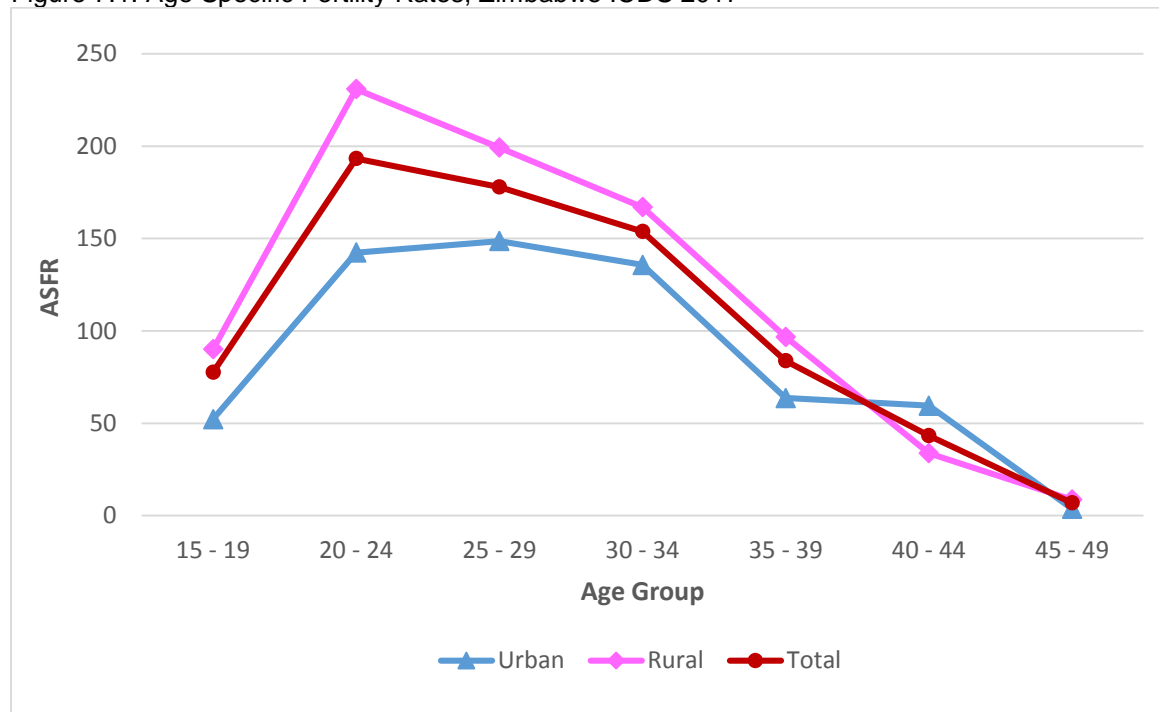
This measure also has its limitations because the control for the age structure is only partial as there may be substantial differences in the age structure between populations within the reproductive age ranges.

Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR)

Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) is the average number of live births in the last 12 months per woman in the 5-year age groups in the reproductive age range 15-49 years. It is obtained by dividing the number of births to women in a particular age group by the total number of women in the same age group, multiplied by 1 000. It provides the age pattern of fertility for the women in their childbearing ages. As shown in Figure 7.1 and Appendix Table A2.1, childbearing peaks in the age group 20-24 years. The last reproductive age group (45-49 years) exhibited the least contribution as expected because there were relatively fewer births at the extreme ends of the reproductive age ranges. ASFRs are higher in the rural areas compared with the urban areas except for the age group 40 – 44 years, *see Appendix Table A2.2*.

Appendix Tables A2.1a to j show the ASFRs by age group for each of the 10 provinces in the country. The ASFRs peak at the 20-24 years age group in most provinces. This is an indication that women were having their children at relatively young ages. Although the ASFRs provide the best indicators of fertility, they are difficult to comprehend, as they have to be presented in a set of seven, i.e. one for each age group, from 15-19 to 45-49 years. Comparisons of ASFRs between or among population groups are even more difficult to make. Therefore, a single indicator summarising the fertility experience for a particular population is necessary. The TFR is the most appropriate indicator.

Figure 7.1: Age Specific Fertility Rates, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017



Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

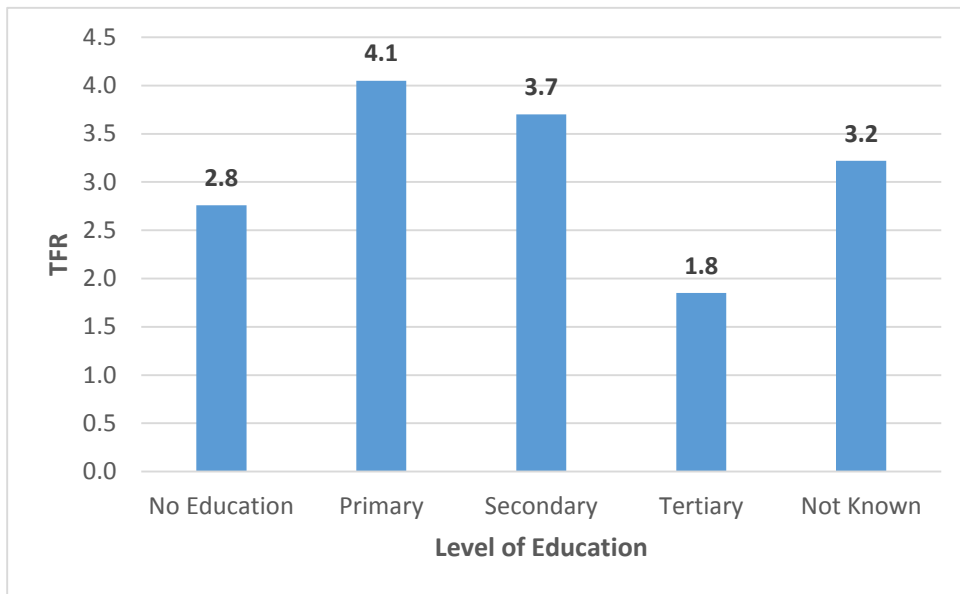
The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) represents the average number of children a woman would have by the end of her reproductive years if she had children according to a set of age specific fertility rates pertaining to a particular period. The rate is totally free of age and sex biases and therefore of great use in comparative analysis. The rate has a major limitation in that it assumes that women of different age groups undergo similar fertility experiences throughout their reproductive periods. The TFR for the country is 3.7. The highest TFRs are in Mashonaland East and Mashonaland Central (4.2) while the lowest is in Bulawayo (2.6) as shown in Table 7.1.

Fertility Differentials

Estimates of fertility by residence, level of education of mothers and marital status are shown in Tables 7.2 – 7.4. The TFR is higher in rural areas (4.1) compared with urban areas (3.0). Figure 7.2 shows that there seems to be a negative relationship between fertility and education level of mothers. The level of fertility declines with increasing level of education. The TFR is 4.1 children per woman for women with primary education, 3.7 for those with secondary education and 1.8 for those with tertiary education.

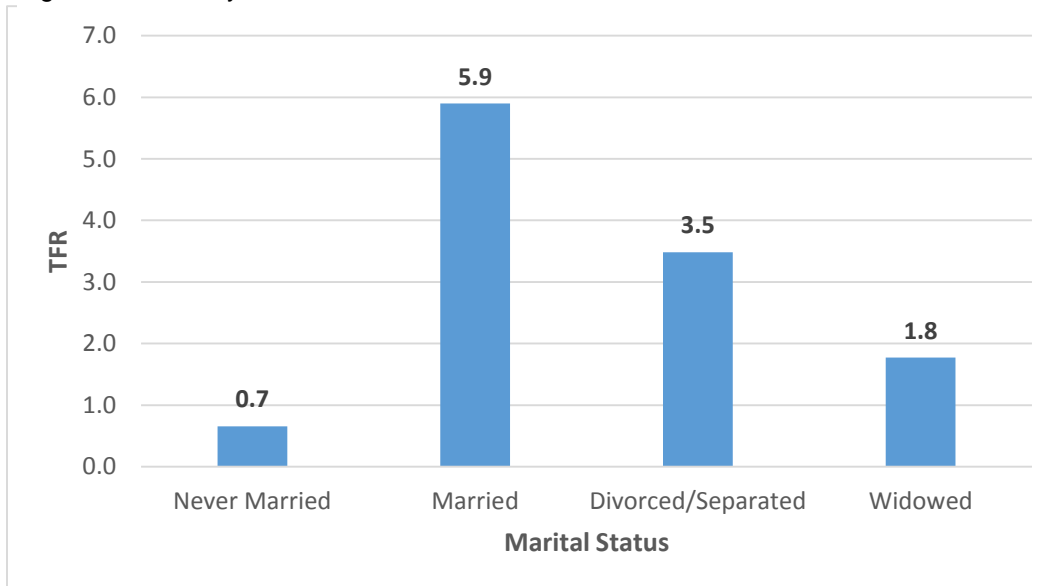
The number of women with no education is so small that it does not allow for meaningful interpretation. It has been shown in many studies that education in women gives them, among other things, a new vision and normative orientation which will result in better health care, better employment opportunities outside the home and better knowledge of and access to family planning services. These, in turn, may produce a depressing effect on fertility.

Figure 7.2: TFR by level of Education of Mother, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.



With regard to marital status, the married category has the highest TFR of 5.9 children per woman. It should be noted that the TFR for the married category is high and requires further analysis. The never married group experienced the lowest fertility with a TFR of 0.7 children per woman. Figure 7.3 illustrates the different TFRs by marital status. The higher TFR among the married women may be attributed to them being at a higher risk of giving birth than women in the other categories.

Figure 7.3: TFR by Marital Status, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.



Age at First Live Birth (AFLB)

The distribution of women by age at first live birth (AFLB) is presented in Table 7.5. The median age at first live birth is 20.6 years. This age is relatively low, and therefore exposed the women to long periods of childbearing. The median age at first live birth for rural women (19.8 years) is lower than for urban women (21.8 years), as shown in Tables 7.6a and b. Figure 7.4 shows that the median age at first live birth increases with age of the mother. By province, the median AFLB ranges from 19.6 years in Mashonaland Central to 21.9 years in Harare, *see Table 7.5*.

Figure 7.4: Median Age at First live Birth, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

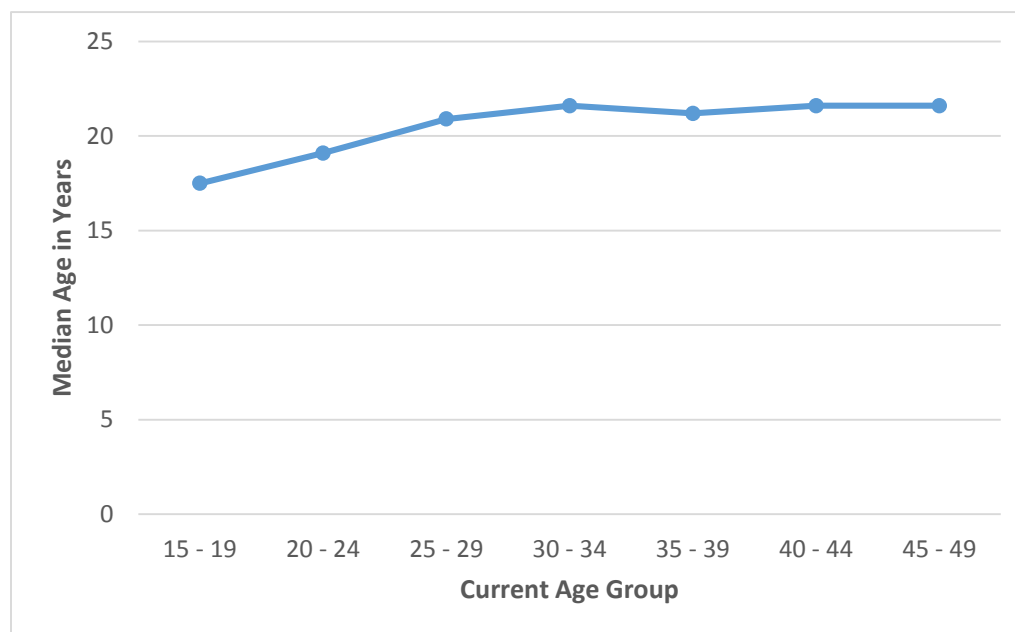
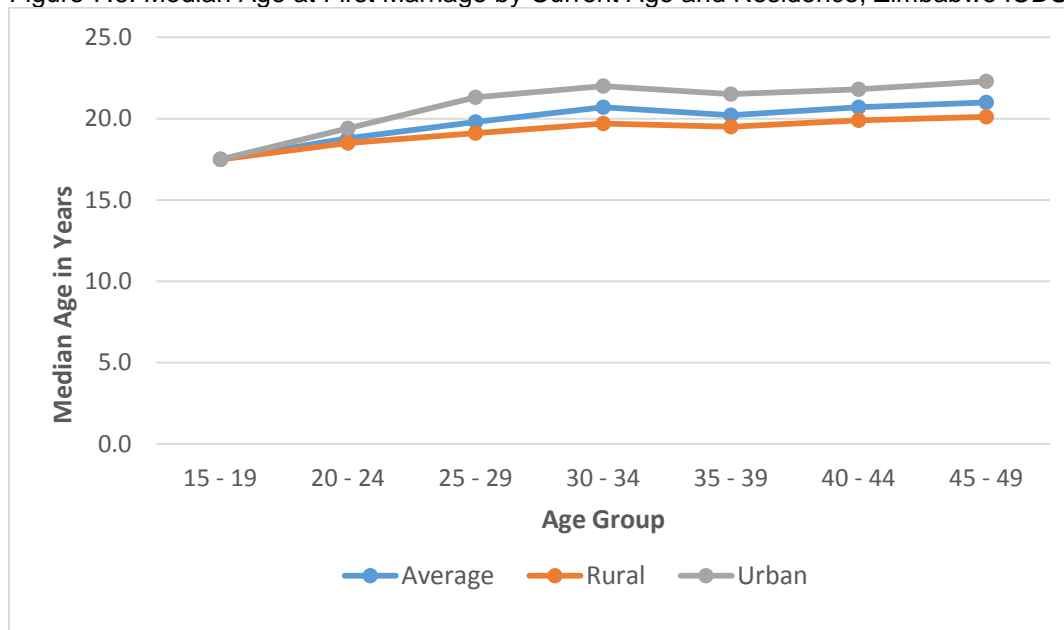


Table 7.7 presents the distribution of women by age at first live birth and level of education. It can be observed that the median age varied with level of education of the mother. A high proportion of women with secondary education had their first live birth around the age of 21 years. Women whose highest level of education is primary had their first live birth between 17 and 19 years. Figure 7.5 shows AFLB by level of education of the mother.

Figure 7.5: Median Age at First Live Birth (AFLB) by Level of Education of Mother, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

		0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64
Pre-School	Male	35	411 249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	36	411 248	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	72	822 497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Primary	Male	0	402 841	784 635	235 434	104 755	90 380	96 153	67 464	56 638	39 524	39 025	59 641	67 988
	Female	0	394 365	753 770	175 674	119 266	113 443	120 186	109 999	93 217	67 848	98 463	114 497	111 500
	Total	0	797 206	1 538 405	411 108	224 021	203 823	216 340	177 463	149 855	107 372	137 487	174 139	181 477
Secondary	Male	0	0	46 304	510 635	408 933	307 478	282 463	251 363	206 526	159 264	78 519	40 782	27 522
	Female	0	0	58 309	563 535	490 387	360 577	337 968	241 929	196 594	116 776	62 884	30 351	21 244
	Total	0	0	104 613	1 074 170	898 320	667 955	620 431	493 292	403 121	276 040	141 403	71 134	48 766
Tertiary	Male	0	0	0	1 443	10 676	24 724	31 121	29 544	30 391	21 528	11 704	9 547	5 111
	Female	0	0	0	1 810	14 099	27 753	31 453	25 402	20 328	12 665	10 832	4 405	3 333
	Total	0	0	0	3 253	24 774	52 477	62 575	54 946	50 719	34 192	22 536	13 953	8 444
None	Male	44 620	80 475	641	0	0	732	0	0	231	0	0	597	80 000
	Female	46 996	77 232	0	241	0	1 371	0	516	0	0	904	1 125	1 888
	Total	91 616	157 706	641	241	0	2 103	0	516	231	0	904	1 722	2 688
Not Known	Male	553	0	0	0	1 187	993	1 133	1 008	1 391	0	652	570	1 377
	Female	0	1 043	0	244	780	349	712	2 429	1 345	989	590	1 275	544
	Total	553	1 043	0	244	1 966	1 342	1 844	3 437	2 736	989	1 242	1 845	1 911
Total	Male	81 050	894 565	831 581	747 908	533 217	444 164	427 806	364 812	306 768	231 374	138 290	117 456	101 011
	Female	83 594	883 887	812 078	742 190	633 991	519 042	507 526	390 536	318 074	205 414	179 377	152 875	141 744
	Total	164 644	1 778 452	1 643 659	1 490 097	1 167 208	963 206	935 332	755 348	624 842	436 788	317 667	270 332	251 755

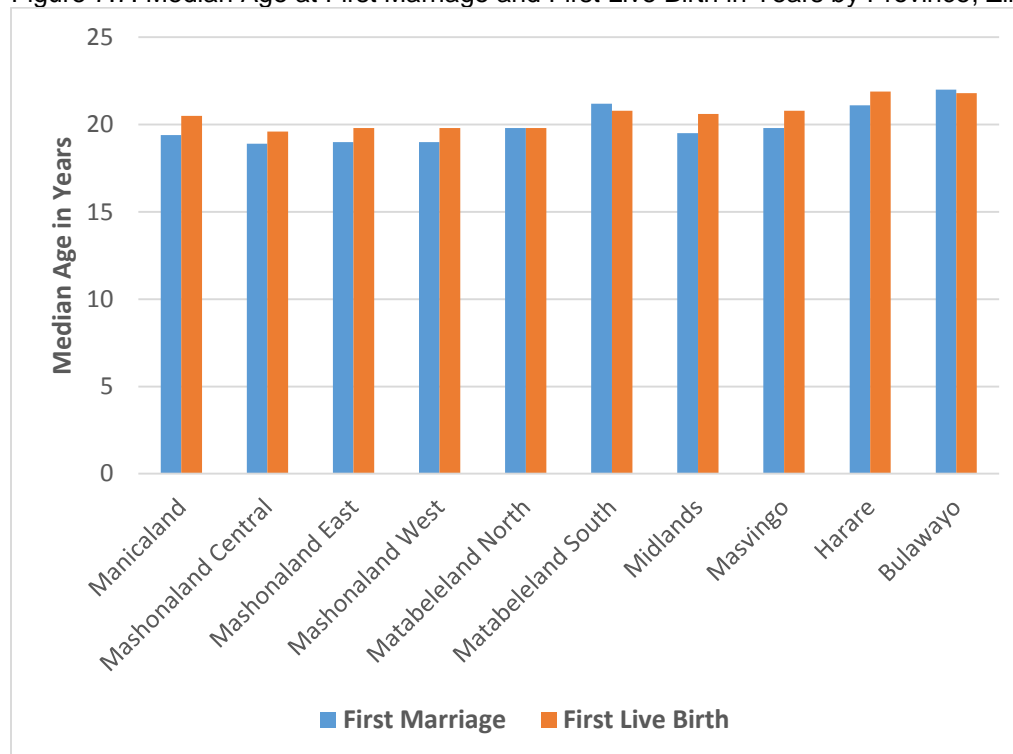
Figure 7.6: Median Age at First Marriage by Current Age and Residence, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.



Child marriage is widely recognised as a violation of children's rights and is also a direct form of discrimination against the girl child. Twenty-two percent of women age 20-24 years were in union before the age of 18 years. The proportion is higher in the rural areas (29 percent) compared with the urban areas (11 percent). Some provinces have much higher rates of child marriages than others. The percentage of women age 20-24 years who were in union before age 18 years ranges from a low of 6 percent in Bulawayo to a high of 37 percent in Mashonaland Central, *see Table 7.10*.

It is also worth noting that in Matabeleland South and Bulawayo provinces, median age at first marriage is higher than the median age at first birth. The median age at first marriage for Matabeleland South province is 22.2 years while the median age at first live birth is 20.8. For Bulawayo province, median age at first marriage is 22 years while the median age at first live is 21.8 years, *see Figure 7.7*.

Figure 7.7: Median Age at First Marriage and First Live Birth in Years by Province, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017



Conclusion

This chapter shows that a woman in Zimbabwe would have had an average of 3.7 children by the end of her reproductive years if she had children according to a set of age specific fertility rates pertaining to the period September 2016 to August 2017. The data on fertility also show that there is an inverse relationship between fertility and education level of the mother. About one-in-five women (22 percent) age 20-24 were married or in a union before the age of 18 years, and this percentage, as was the case with fertility indicators, was higher in rural areas than urban areas.

Table 7.1: Fertility Rates by Province, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Province	CBR	GFR	TFR
Manicaland	31.2	132.3	4.1
Mashonaland Central	31.7	140.5	4.2
Mashonaland East	33.1	138.4	4.2
Mashonaland West	30.3	126.1	3.9
Matabeleland North	24.8	111.6	3.6
Matabeleland South	24.2	114.5	3.7
Midlands	31.0	123.7	3.8
Masvingo	27.6	120.0	3.9
Harare	30.6	99.8	3.0
Bulawayo	26.0	85.5	2.6
Total	29.8	119.9	3.7

Table 7.2: Total Fertility Rates by Level of Education, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Level of Education	TFR
No Education	2.8
Primary	4.1
Secondary	3.7
Tertiary	1.8
Not Known	3.2
Total	3.7

Table 7.3: Total Fertility Rates by Marital Status, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Marital Status	TFR
Never Married	0.7
Married	5.9
Divorced/Separated	3.5
Widowed	1.8
Total	3.7

Table 7.4: Total Fertility Rates by Residence, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017

Residence	TFR
Urban	3.0
Rural	4.1
Total	3.7

Table 7.5: Percent Women by Age at first Live Birth by Fertility and Current Age, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Age at first Live Birth	Current Age of Women							Total
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	
15 - 19	10	24	18.1	16.5	14	10.5	6.8	100
20 - 24	0	15.9	22.6	20.9	17	14.1	9.4	100
25 - 29	0	0	19.2	34.6	19.3	16.2	10.7	100
30 - 34	0	0	0	31.6	25	26.3	17.1	100
35 - 39	0	0	0	0	24.4	51.4	24.2	100
40 - 44	0	0	0	0	0	28.8	71.2	100
45 - 49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number	105 279	413 433	462 816	480 225	379 528	311 032	204 721	2 357 035
Median	17.5	19.1	20.9	21.6	21.2	21.6	21.6	20.6

Table 7.6(a): Percent Women by Age at first Live Birth for Urban, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Age first Live Birth	Current Age group							Total
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	
15 - 19	7.2	25.7	17.9	17	16	10	6.2	100
20 - 24	0	15.4	24	21.6	17	13.6	8.4	100
25 - 29	0	0	21.1	37.2	17.3	15.3	9.1	100
30 - 34	0	0	0	34.1	22.5	26.2	17.2	100
35 - 39	0	0	0	0	22.8	45.3	31.9	100
40 - 44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45 - 49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number	20 231	137 784	179 294	195 960	146 364	114 956	70 797	865 388
Median	17.5	19.8	21.9	22.7	22	22.5	22.5	21.8

Table 7.6(b): Percent Women by Age at first Live Birth for Rural, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017

Age first Live Birth	Current Age group							Total
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	
15 - 19	11.1	23.4	18.1	16.4	13.3	10.7	7.1	100
20 - 24	0	16.2	21.6	20.4	17.1	14.5	10.2	100
25 - 29	0	0	16.9	31.3	21.8	17.3	12.7	100
30 - 34	0	0	0	28.7	27.9	26.4	17	100
35 - 39	0	0	0	0	25.5	55.4	19.1	100
40 - 44	0	0	0	0	0	28.8	71.2	100
45 - 49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number	85 048	275 649	283 522	284 265	233 164	196 075	133 924	1 491 647
Median	17.5	18.8	20.1	20.7	20.7	20.9	21	19.8

Table 7.7: Percent Women by Age at First Live birth and Level of Education, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

(a) No Education

Age first Live Birth	Current Age group							Total
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	
15 - 19	0	0	69.6	0	30.4	0	0	100
20 - 24	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	100
25 - 29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30 - 34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35 - 39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40 - 44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45 - 49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number	0	0	988	0	281	0	0	1 270
Median	0	0	18.8	0	17.5	0	0	18.4

(b) Primary

Age first Live Birth	Current Age group							Total
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	
15 - 19	9.9	19.1	16.6	17.5	15	12.6	9.3	100
20 - 24	0	12.1	19.3	20.2	19.2	16.2	13	100
25 - 29	0	0	16.9	28.2	23.3	20.4	11.3	100
30 - 34	0	0	0	22.8	23.6	32.9	20.7	100
35 - 39	0	0	0	0	25.5	45.6	28.9	100
40 - 44	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
45 - 49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number	37 512	96 306	105 206	115 085	103 019	88 613	66 483	612 223
Median	17.5	18.3	19.2	19.3	19.6	19.7	19.8	19.1

(c) Secondary

Age first Live Birth	Current Age group							Total
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	
15 - 19	10.4	27.7	19	16	12.8	9.1	5	100
20 - 24	0	18.2	23.9	21.2	15.8	13.2	7.8	100
25 - 29	0	0	19.9	35	19.1	15.7	10.3	100
30 - 34	0	0	0	32.3	23.2	26.2	18.3	100
35 - 39	0	0	0	0	20.8	53.6	25.6	100
40 - 44	0	0	0	0	0	43.6	56.4	100
45 - 49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number	65 295	306 063	323 838	318 416	233 481	190 788	112 369	1 550 250
Median	17.5	19.4	21.2	21.9	21.6	22	22.2	21

(d) Higher/Tertiary

Age first Live Birth	Current Age group							Total
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	
15 - 19	0	5.5	26.6	17	23.3	15.8	11.8	100
20 - 24	0	5.3	18.7	22.8	23.1	17.6	12.5	100
25 - 29	0	0	19.1	36.8	17.7	15.7	10.8	100
30 - 34	0	0	0	37.7	30.1	19.9	12.3	100
35 - 39	0	0	0	0	64.4	35.6	0	100
40 - 44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45 - 49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number	0	4871	27 289	40 538	32 957	25 369	17 529	148 552
Median	0	21.9	23.2	25.1	23.6	23.8	23.6	23.8

(e) Not Known

Age first Live Birth	Current Age group							Total
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	
15 - 19	8.8	19.3	9.6	15.4	22.6	11.4	12.9	100
20 - 24	0	5.5	20.2	9.2	20.3	15.6	29.2	100
25 - 29	0	0	0	30.9	17.9	14.5	36.7	100
30 - 34	0	0	0	0	43.3	56.7	0	100
35 - 39	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
40 - 44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45 - 49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number	2 471	6 193	5 496	6 187	9 790	6 262	8 340	44 739
Median	17.5	17.8	20.1	18.6	18.8	19.9	20.7	19

Table 7.8: Percent Women by Age at First Marriage and Current Age, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Age First Marriage	Current Age							Total
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	
15 - 19	11.1	22.3	18.6	16.5	14.2	10.7	6.6	100
20 - 24	0	16.2	21.2	22.1	16.2	14.2	10.2	100
25 - 29	0	0	18.2	32.5	19.4	18.4	11.5	100
30 - 34	0	0	0	28.8	27.1	24.3	19.8	100
35 - 39	0	0	0	0	45.9	36.7	17.3	100
40 - 44	0	0	0	0	0	35.8	64.2	100
45 - 49	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Number	141 773	428 273	459 254	475 542	372 902	308 261	204 614	2 390 618
Median	17.5	18.8	19.8	20.7	20.2	20.7	21.0	19.7

Table 7.9(a): Percent Women in Urban Areas by Age at First Marriage and Current Age, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Age Marriage	First	Current Age						Total	
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44		45 - 49
15 - 19		8	23.5	19.4	16.9	15.3	11.1	5.6	100
20 - 24		0	15.7	22.7	22.9	16.1	13.5	9.1	100
25 - 29		0	0	21.7	34.3	18.3	16.5	9.3	100
30 - 34		0	0	0	24.3	29.6	22	24.2	100
35 - 39		0	0	0	0	40.2	25.7	34.1	100
40 - 44		0	0	0	0	0	35.8	64.2	100
45 - 49		0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Number		27 804	144 725	181 093	190 980	144 061	115 335	72 566	876 564
Median		17.5	19.4	21.3	22	21.5	21.8	22.3	21.1

Table 7.9(b): Percent Women in Rural Areas by Age at First Marriage and Current Age, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017

Age Marriage	First	Current Age						Total	
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44		45 - 49
15 - 19		12.3	21.8	18.3	16.3	13.7	10.6	6.9	100
20 - 24		0	16.6	20	21.4	16.2	14.8	11.1	100
25 - 29		0	0	13.4	30	21	21	14.6	100
30 - 34		0	0	0	34.4	24	27.2	14.4	100
35 - 39		0	0	0	0	49.8	44.1	6.1	100
40 - 44		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45 - 49		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number		113 970	283 548	278 161	284 561	228 841	192 926	132 048	1 514 054
Median		17.5	18.5	19.1	19.7	19.5	19.9	20.1	19.1

Table 7.10: Proportion of women age 20-24 years who got married or in union before age 18 by current marital status and background characteristics, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017

Background Characteristics	Current Marital status			Total
	Married	Divorced/separated	Widowed	
Rural	34.9	50.5	51.1	29.1
Urban	19.7	35.0	0.0	11.4
Manicaland	30.9	39.4	-	23.5
Mashonaland Central	39.6	66.3	-	37.2
Mashonaland East	32.6	59.9	42.1	27.3
Mashonaland West	32.8	46.7	0.0	29.0
Matabeleland North	26.5	50.7	100.0	20.4
Matabeleland South	24.4	38.7	-	12.9
Midlands	30.6	43.6	-	21.6
Masvingo	32.6	51.9	-	26.8
Harare	21.8	26.3	0.0	12.2
Bulawayo	14.1	27.9	0.0	6.1
Total	29.8	45.7	29.2	21.6

Table 7.11: Median Age at First Marriage and first Live Birth in Years by Province, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Province	First Marriage	First Live Birth
Manicaland	19.4	20.5
Mashonaland Central	18.9	19.6
Mashonaland East	19.0	19.8
Mashonaland West	19.0	19.8
Matabeleland North	19.8	19.8
Matabeleland South	21.2	20.8
Midlands	19.5	20.6
Masvingo	19.8	20.8
Harare	21.1	21.9
Bulawayo	22.0	21.8
Total	19.7	20.6

Chapter 8: Mortality and Orphanhood

Introduction

Mortality is one of the three components of population change, the others being fertility and migration. It plays an important role in changing the rate of population growth, although the level of fertility is expected to be a more decisive factor. Mortality level is one of the main health indicators, which also contributes to the assessment of the quality of life.

Ideally, indicators on mortality are computed directly from data on reported or registered deaths relating to a particular period and the total population exposed to the risk of dying during that same period. However, in the case of Zimbabwe, data on deaths based on registration are not complete. At the same time, data on deaths reported by respondents during surveys are also incomplete, partly because some respondents are reluctant to discuss details of their deceased relatives.

In the absence of such information on deaths, methods have been developed for the estimation of mortality using an indirect approach. These methods utilise information on children ever born and those surviving for mothers in their child bearing ages and the survival of parents. The latter provides the basis for estimating levels of adult mortality, while the former leads to the estimation of levels of infant and child mortality.

The mortality estimates presented in this chapter are infant and under-five mortality and maternal mortality ratio and rate, crude death rate, age specific death rate and life expectancy at birth. These have been estimated using the direct approach. Indicators showing differentials by urban and rural areas are also included.

Infant and Child Mortality

Information on infant and child mortality is relevant to a demographic assessment of the population, and is an important indicator of the country's socioeconomic development and quality life. This information can help identify children who may be at greater risk of death and can lead to strategies to reduce the risks.

In every population, there are pronounced age differentials in the level of mortality. The typical pattern is high infant mortality, i.e. deaths in the first year of life, declining to the lowest level in age group 5-9 years or 10-14 years and then increasing with age. Deaths during the first year of life constitute the largest proportion of the total deaths. The level of mortality for this age group is measured by infant mortality rate (IMR) which is the number of children dying before they celebrate their first birthday out of 1 000 born alive.

The estimated childhood mortality rates for the country are presented in Tables 8.1-8.3. The infant mortality rate derived from the question on deaths in the last 12 months is 52 deaths per 1 000 live births. Rural areas have more infant deaths (56) compared to urban areas (43).

Under-five mortality is a combination of infant and child mortality and is defined as the number of children dying before they celebrate their fifth birthday out of 1 000 live births. The under-five mortality rate in the last 12 months is 72 deaths per 1 000 live births. This means about one in every 14 children in Zimbabwe dies before his or her fifth birthday. Child mortality is estimated

at 20 per 1 000 live births. Boys are more likely to die in childhood than girls, this gap is seen across all mortality rates.

Mortality Differentials by Provinces

Table 8.1 shows that Matabeleland South have the highest infant mortality rate of 80 deaths per 1 000 live births while Matabeleland North have the lowest of 32 deaths per 1 000 live births. The under-five mortality rates range from 36 deaths in Matabeleland North to 116 deaths per 1 000 live births in Mashonaland East. The under-five mortality rate is higher in rural areas (82) compared with urban areas (52) deaths per 1 000 livebirths.

Crude Death Rates

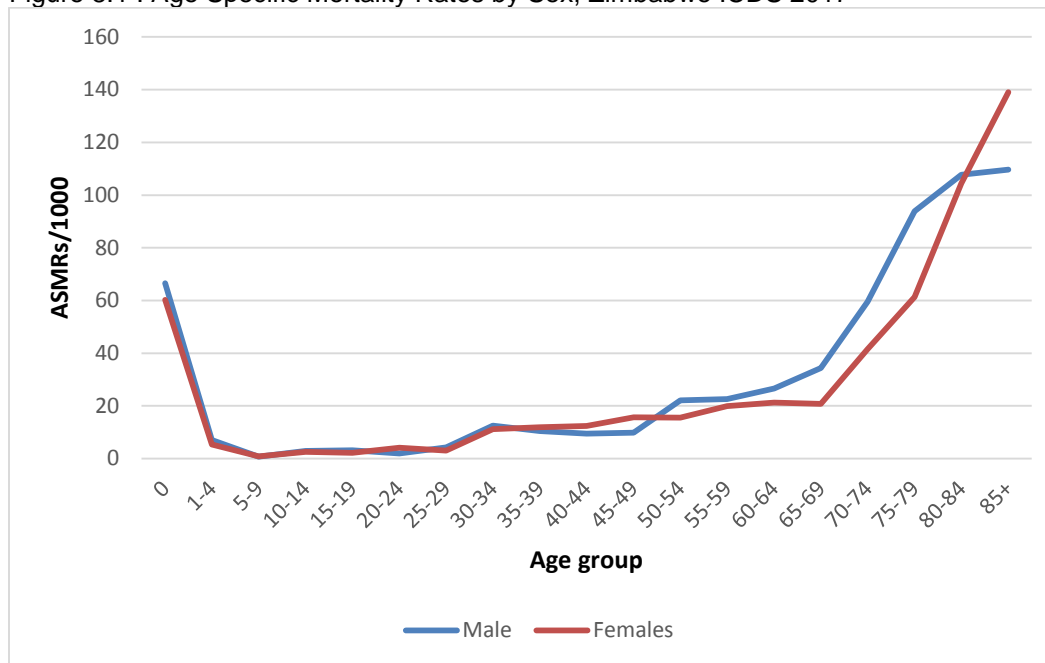
The Crude Death Rate (CDR) is the number of deaths per 1 000 population in a given period, usually a year. Although it is one of the most commonly used indices of mortality, it is affected by the age-sex structure of the population and is therefore not useful for comparative purposes. The CDR presented were obtained using the direct method of dividing the number of deaths in the last twelve months (as reported) by the total population. Usually, reported deaths will underestimate the true levels. The estimates of the CDRs for the country and its provinces are presented in Table 8.3. The overall CDR for the country is about 10 deaths per 1 000 population. The CDRs range from 5 deaths per 1000 population in Bulawayo province to 14 deaths per 1000 population in Matabeleland South.

Age Specific Mortality Rates

Mortality rates can be used to compare mortality at different age groups and the same age groups over time. They usually show risk associated with death for particular ages. The ASMR is calculated as a ratio of deaths in a particular age group to the population in that age group. ASMRs from the ICDS 2017 are presented in Table 8.5. In Figure 8.1 the curve is more of a “U” shape reflecting high mortality in childhood and old-age mortality with relatively lower levels during early adult ages.

Adult mortality levels rise with age and the mortality rates are depicted in Figure 8.1. The overall adult mortality for 15 years and above is 12.7 deaths per 1 000 population. For the 15-49 years is 7.1 deaths per 1000 population.

Figure 8.1 : Age Specific Mortality Rates by Sex, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017



Maternal Mortality

Maternal mortality relates to deaths, which occur to females in child-bearing ages and are caused by complications during the time of pregnancy and childbirth, as well as birth related deaths occurring within 42 days of a pregnancy termination. In Zimbabwe, data on maternal deaths are based on hospital records and vital registration which are incomplete. Maternal deaths are rare events in the general population and consequently few can be reported in sample surveys. The nature of census taking is such that it is not possible to collect detailed data relating to the events. The question in the ICDS 2017 had to be made as simple and clear as possible. If a death to a female age 15-49 years had occurred in the household within the last 12 months, the respondent was asked whether, other than dying from an accident, the deceased had died while pregnant, during childbirth or within 42 days after childbirth. The data collected in this manner would not strictly reflect the true maternal deaths, but they will be quite close to the actual figure and can therefore be used to estimate the levels of maternal mortality in the country.

A maternal mortality ratio is the number of deaths from maternal causes per 100 000 live births, i.e. the risk of dying from maternal related causes. It should be noted that maternal deaths were reported by households and not by place of occurrence. The overall maternal mortality ratio for the country is 525 deaths per 100 000 live births. It should be recalled that both the numerator (reported maternal deaths) and the denominator (reported births) can be subject to response errors. However, the figure observed should provide a reasonable proxy for the level of maternal mortality in the country.

The maternal mortality rate (MM Rate) is an indicator of the risk of maternal death among women of reproductive age. The MM Rate among women age 15-49 is 0.63 deaths per 1,000 women. An indicator of life time risk (LTR) of maternal mortality was calculated. It reflects the chances of a woman dying from maternal causes over the course of her 35-year reproductive life span. The

indicator takes into account the probability of a death due to maternal causes each time a woman becomes pregnant. The LTR is 22.03 deaths per 1,000 women.

Life Expectancy

Estimates of the expectation of life at birth based on the mortality experience of infants are also presented. The expectation of life at birth is the average number of years that a member of a cohort of births would be expected to live if the cohort were subjected to the mortality conditions expressed by a particular set of age-specific mortality rates. Abridged Life tables were constructed and are presented. In 2017 life expectancy at birth is 60 years for both sexes combined. Males have a life expectancy of 58 years compared to 61 years for females. The figures did not vary much from the 2012 population census.

Orphanhood

Table 8.8 shows the proportions of children age less than 17 years who are orphans by type of orphanhood. Orphans are those children whose mothers were dead but fathers are alive or whose fathers are dead but mothers are alive or whose both parents are dead. Fourteen percent of all children are orphans. Of these orphaned children, half of them are paternal orphans meaning their father is dead and mother is alive. Sixteen percent of the orphans have both parents dead. The proportion in each orphanhood category is almost the same for both sexes. The prevalence of orphanhood is higher in rural areas (16 percent) than urban areas (10 percent), while across the provinces it is highest in Matabeleland South (21 percent) and lowest in Harare (11 percent).

Conclusion

Although the ICDS 2017 asked questions on deaths in an attempt to estimate levels of mortality directly, indirect methods should be used to come up with some of the mortality indicators for reasons put forward in the introduction. However, responses to direct questions are vital in the assessment of data quality and have been used to calculate crude death rate, infant mortality rate and maternal mortality ratio. Indicators of mortality showed that there has been a decrease in infant mortality, under-five mortality and maternal mortality between 2012 and 2017. Life Expectancy at birth has remained constant from 2012 population census, while orphans are 14 percent of all children.

Table 8.1: Infant and Under-five Mortality Rates by Province, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Province	IMR	U5MR
Manicaland	60	83
Mashonaland Central	59	75
Mashonaland East	57	116
Mashonaland West	61	77
Matabeleland North	32	36
Matabeleland South	80	95
Midlands	48	65
Masvingo	54	69
Harare	33	43
Bulawayo	35	50
Total	52	72

Table 8.2: Infant and Under-five Mortality Rates by Urban/Rural, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Sector	IMR	U5MR
Urban	43	52
Rural	56	82
Total	52	72

Table 8.3: Infant and Under-five Mortality Rates by sex, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Sex	IMR	U5MR
Male	55	81
Female	49	64
Total	52	72

Table 8.4: Crude Death rates by province, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Province	CDR
Manicaland	12.0
Mashonaland Central	10.1
Mashonaland East	11.3
Mashonaland West	9.0
Matabeleland North	10.8
Matabeleland South	14.0
Midlands	8.8
Masvingo	12.2
Harare	8.8
Bulawayo	4.7
Total	10.2

Table 8.5: Age Specific Mortality Rates by sex, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Age	Male	Females	Both
0	66.6	54.3	60.3
1-4	7.0	3.9	5.4
5-9	0.7	0.9	0.8
10-14	2.9	2.3	2.6
15-19	3.2	1.2	2.2
20-24	1.9	6.0	4.1
25-29	4.3	2.0	3.0
30-34	12.5	10.1	11.2
35-39	10.5	13.1	11.9
40-44	9.4	15.2	12.4
45-49	9.8	21.9	15.6
50-54	22.1	10.9	15.6
55-59	22.6	18.1	19.9
60-64	26.6	18.0	21.3
65-69	34.4	11.5	20.7
70-74	59.4	27.7	41.5
75-79	93.8	40.1	61.3
80-84	107.7	102.3	104.4
85+	109.7	159.9	139.1

Table 8.6: Maternal Mortality Ratio, Rate and Life Time Risk (LTR) of maternal mortality, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Year	MMRatio	MMRate	LTR
ICDS 2017	525	0.63	22.03

Table 8.7: Life Expectancy by sex, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Year	Life Expectancy at Birth		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes
2017 ICDS	57.8	61.1	59.7
2012 Census	57.4	64.0	60.7
2002 Census	42.2	46.5	44.2

Table 8.8: Percent distribution of Orphans by type of Orphanhood, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Type of Orphanhood	Male	Female	Total
Paternal Orphan	50.0	49.8	49.9
Maternal Orphan	18.5	19.3	18.9
Double Orphan	15.1	16.1	15.6
Don't know Paternal Orphan	15.1	13.7	14.4
Don't know Maternal Orphan	1.2	1.1	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Type of Orphanhood	Male	Female	Total
Paternal Orphan	51.0	49.0	100.0
Maternal Orphan	49.9	50.1	100.0
Double Orphan	49.4	50.6	100.0
Don't know Paternal Orphan	53.5	46.5	100.0
Don't know Maternal Orphan	54.9	45.1	100.0
Total	51.0	49.0	100.0

Table 8.9: Proportion of Children (0-17) who were Orphans by Type of Orphanhood, Rural/Urban Residence and Province, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Sector	Paternal Orphan	Maternal Orphan	Double Orphan	Don't know	Don't know	Total
				Paternal Orphan	Maternal Orphan	
Urban	5.3	2.2	1.3	1.5	0.1	10.3
Rural	7.7	2.8	2.5	2.2	0.2	15.5
Manicaland	8.1	2.5	2.9	1.7	0.2	15.4
Mashonaland Central	7.1	1.9	2.2	1.4	0.0	12.6
Mashonaland East	6.2	4.0	2.4	1.2	0.2	14.1
Mashonaland West	6.5	2.2	1.6	1.7	0.3	12.3
Matabeleland North	7.9	2.4	2.9	3.8	0.0	16.9
Matabeleland South	8.4	3.1	2.7	6.1	0.3	20.7
Midlands	6.0	2.8	2.1	1.4	0.3	12.7
Masvingo	8.7	2.7	2.2	2.0	0.2	15.7
Harare	5.4	2.8	1.5	0.9	0.1	10.6
Bulawayo	6.1	2.4	1.7	4.3	0.1	14.6
Total	7.0	2.7	2.2	2.0	0.2	14.1

Chapter 9: Living Conditions

Introduction

This chapter describes the housing characteristics in Zimbabwe. Information on housing characteristics collected from private households is on:

- tenure status
- type of dwelling unit
- access to electricity
- main source of water for drinking and cooking
- distance to source of water
- toilet facilities
- main source of energy for cooking.

Such housing characteristics provide indicators to assess the living conditions of the population.

Tenure Status

Tenure status refers to the arrangement under which the household occupies its living quarters and the nature of its right to be there.

The distribution of private households by tenure status is presented in Table 9.1. Owners/Purchasers accounted for about 67 percent of the households, 17 percent are lodgers, 9 percent in tied accommodation, and 2 percent are tenants.

In all provinces owners/purchasers constituted the largest proportion except in Harare and Bulawayo where lodgers accounted for 46 and 38 percent respectively.

In rural areas, owners/purchasers constituted the largest proportion (82 percent) whilst in the urban areas, lodgers accounted for 45 percent, see *Table 9.2*.

Type of Dwelling Unit

Type of dwelling unit refers to the kind of housing occupied by the household. Traditional dwelling units are found in the old style family settlement in which a number of buildings are made of pole and dagga/bricks with thatched roofs. A mixed dwelling unit is found in old style family settlement where one or more of the buildings in a cluster are built of materials more modern than pole and dagga/bricks and thatch. A detached dwelling unit is a structurally separate dwelling unit which is built of materials other than pole and dagga. Access to the street is by means of a path, or steps, directly on to the pavement, not shared by other dwelling units. Semi-detached dwelling units consist of two dwelling units with a common wall between them. Flat/town-house consists of three or more dwelling units in a row divided by common walls. Residential buildings with several floors are also included in this category.

The distribution of households by type of dwelling unit in Table 9.3 indicates that about 46 percent of the households in the country lived in modern type of dwelling units. More than half of the households (53 percent) occupied dwelling units which are either traditional or mixed. The proportion of households in modern type of dwelling units ranged from 13 percent in Matabeleland North to almost 100 percent in Bulawayo.

Table 9.4 indicates that about 80 percent of the households in the rural areas occupied dwelling units which are either traditional or mixed. Ninety-eight percent of the households in the urban areas lived in modern type of dwelling units.

Dwelling Units with Electricity

Table 9.5 shows that 52 percent of the households in the country have dwelling units without electricity. The proportion of households occupying dwelling units with electricity ranged from 25 percent in Mashonaland Central to 96 percent in Bulawayo.

Eighty-six percent of urban households have access to electricity compared to 28 percent in rural areas, *see Table 9.6*.

Main Source of Water for Drinking and Cooking

Table 9.7 shows that 17 percent of all the households have piped water inside their dwelling units. A further 15 percent had piped water outside their dwelling units. Forty-four percent of the households fetched their water from boreholes and protected wells, 5 percent from communal taps and 19 percent from unprotected wells and rivers/streams and dams.

Households using piped water, communal taps, protected boreholes and wells have access to improved sources of water. About 81 percent of households in Zimbabwe have access to improved sources of water, *see Table 9.8*.

Table 9.8 shows that 40 percent of households have their main source of water on their premises while 8 percent of the households fetched their water more than a kilometre away.

Bulawayo has the highest proportion (100 percent) of households that have access to improved source of water while Matabeleland South has the lowest (65 percent). In Bulawayo, 99 percent of households have their main source of water on premises while in Matabeleland North it is 13 percent, *see Tables 9.9a-j*.

Table 9.10a-b shows that more than 99 percent of households in urban areas have access to improved source of water compared to 72 percent in rural areas.

Eighty-four percent of urban households and 17 percent of rural households, water is available on premises. In rural areas, 41 percent of households fetch water in a distance of 500 metres to more than a kilometre, *see Table 9.11a-b*.

Toilet Facilities

Information on toilet facilities is presented in Table 9.12. About 35 percent of the households in the country mostly used flush toilets. The proportion of households which mostly use pit latrines is 43 percent. There is a significant proportion (22 percent) of households which is not using any type of toilet facility at all. The largest proportions of households which mostly used flush toilets are in Bulawayo (97 percent) and Harare (70 percent). The proportion of households without any toilet facility ranged from less than one percent in Harare to 61 percent in Matabeleland North.

Ninety-one percent of the urban households used flush toilets compared to 5 percent in rural households. The proportion of households without any toilet facility is 1 percent in urban and 33 percent in rural households, *see Table 9.13*.

Source of Energy Mostly Used for Cooking

Table 9.14 shows that 68 percent of the households in the country used wood as the main source of fuel for cooking. The proportion of households which used paraffin is 2 percent, electricity 24 percent and gas 6 percent. A very small proportion of households, less than one percent, used either coal or some other form of fuel for cooking.

Except for Harare and Bulawayo the rest of the provinces have high proportions of households, 70 percent and over, using wood for cooking.

Ninety-two percent of households in rural areas used wood for cooking whilst 92 percent of urban used electricity of cooking, *see Table 9.15*.

Conclusion

This chapter shows that most households in rural areas live in traditional type of accommodation whilst in urban areas they use modern type of dwelling units. Most households have access to improved sources of water and sanitation. Main source of energy for cooking in rural areas was wood compared to urban areas which used electricity.

Table 9.1: Percent Distribution of Households by Province and Tenure Status, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Province	Owner/		Tied		Other	Total	Number
	Purchaser	Tenant	Lodger	accommodation			
Bulawayo	37.5	7.9	38.1	2.9	13.6	100.0	184 692
Manicaland	79.0	0.7	10.4	7.6	2.3	100.0	444 536
Mashonaland Central	80.9	1.1	5.2	9.8	2.9	100.0	338 369
Mashonaland East	71.7	0.5	9.8	12.7	5.3	100.0	339 654
Mashonaland West	66.6	1.2	11.9	14.4	5.8	100.0	366 325
Matabeleland North	88.5	0.3	3.0	4.8	3.3	100.0	163 568
Matabeleland South	70.8	0.8	8.8	17.1	2.5	100.0	192 666
Midlands	71.3	0.1	17.5	7.1	4.0	100.0	354 201
Masvingo	79.1	2.1	6.2	11.6	1.1	100.0	340 784
Harare	35.5	7.7	45.5	6.0	5.4	100.0	530 668
Total	66.8	2.4	17.1	9.4	4.3	100.0	3 255 463

Table 9.2: Percent Distribution of Households by Urban/Rural and by Tenure Status, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Tenure Status	Urban	Rural	Total
Owner/Purchaser	36.9	82.4	66.8
Tenant	5.6	0.7	2.4
Lodger	45.0	2.5	17.1
Tied accommodation	6.2	11.0	9.4
Other	6.3	3.3	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1 119 451	2 136 012	3 255 463

Table 9.3: Percent Distribution of Households by Province and Type of Dwelling Unit, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Province	Traditional	Mixed	Detached	Semi-detached	Flat/ townhouse	Shack	Other	Total	Number
Bulawayo	0.0	0.0	62.1	32.8	5.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	184 692
Manicaland	15.5	46.8	29.1	5.3	2.5	0.5	0.3	100.0	444 536
Mashonaland Central	25.2	55.8	12.8	5.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	338 369
Mashonaland East	6.9	48.9	36.5	3.8	2.9	0.4	0.6	100.0	339 654
Mashonaland West	19.7	43.0	21.9	13.9	0.6	0.2	0.7	100.0	366 325
Matabeleland North	63.3	23.8	12.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	163 568
Matabeleland South	16.9	46.0	25.5	2.8	0.2	8.6	0.0	100.0	192 666
Midlands	24.0	37.6	26.4	8.0	2.9	0.0	1.1	100.0	354 201
Masvingo	19.7	54.6	13.0	11.6	1.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	340 784
Harare	1.4	1.0	72.7	16.7	7.4	0.7	0.1	100.0	530 668
Total	16.8	36.0	33.3	10.1	2.7	0.8	0.4	100.0	3 255 463

Table 9.4: Percent Distribution of Households by Urban/Rural and by Dwelling Unit, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Dwelling Unit Type	Urban	Rural	Total
Traditional	0.4	25.3	16.8
Mixed	1.4	54.2	36.0
Detached	69.7	14.2	33.3
Semi-detached	21.8	0.4	10.1
Flat/townhouse	6.1	0.9	2.7
Shack	0.5	0.9	0.8
Other	0.2	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1 119 451	2 136 012	3 255 463

Table 9.5: Percent Distribution of Households in Dwelling Units With Electricity by Province, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Province	Yes	No	Total	Number
Bulawayo	96.1	3.9	100.0	184 692
Manicaland	31.5	68.5	100.0	444 536
Mashonaland Central	25.2	74.8	100.0	338 369
Mashonaland East	37.6	62.4	100.0	339 654
Mashonaland West	44.5	55.5	100.0	366 325
Matabeleland North	36.5	63.5	100.0	163 568
Matabeleland South	32.3	67.7	100.0	192 666
Midlands	48.6	51.4	100.0	354 201
Masvingo	40.3	59.7	100.0	340 784
Harare	81.1	18.9	100.0	530 668
Total	47.8	52.2	100.0	3 255 463

Table 9.6: Percent Distribution of Households with Electricity by Urban/Rural, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Electricity	Urban	Rural	Total
Yes	86.0	27.7	47.8
No	14.0	72.3	52.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1 119 451	2 136 012	3 255 463

Table 9.7: Percent Distribution of Households by Main Source of Water for Drinking and cooking and by Distance (metres) to the source, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Source of water	On premises	Less than 500m	500m to 1km	More than 1km	Total
Piped water inside house	43.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.2
Piped water outside house	31.1	6.4	0.8	0.3	14.7
Communal tap	0.6	11.1	3.8	3.3	4.9
Well/borehole protected	20.8	58.8	62.4	58.9	44.4
Well - unprotected	4.0	18.6	20.4	12.3	12.6
River/stream/dam	0.1	4.5	12.4	25.2	5.9
Other specify	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1 294 691	1 067 498	636 523	256 751	3 255 463

Table 9.8: Percent Distribution of Households by Main Source of Water for Drinking and Cooking and Distance (metres) to the Source, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Source of water	On premises	Less than 500m	500m		Total	Number
			to 1km	More than 1km		
Piped water inside house	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	559 406
Piped water outside house	84.4	14.4	1.0	0.2	100.0	477 122
Communal tap	5.1	74.2	15.4	5.3	100.0	158 929
Well/borehole protected	18.7	43.4	27.5	10.5	100.0	1 445 795
Well - unprotected	12.5	48.2	31.6	7.7	100.0	411 181
River/stream/dam	0.5	25.0	41.0	33.5	100.0	193 274
Other specify	22.8	66.5	10.7	0.0	100.0	9 757
Total	39.8	32.8	19.6	7.9	100.0	3 255 463

Table 9.9: Percent Distribution of Households by Province, Main Source of Water for Drinking and Cooking and Distance (metres) to the Source, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Source of water	On premises	Less than 500m	500m		Total	Number
			to 1km	More than 1km		
(a) Bulawayo						
Piped water inside house	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	128 810
Piped water outside house	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	51 460
Communal tap	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	913
Well/borehole protected	68.0	20.5	0.0	11.6	100.0	3 214
Well - unprotected	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
River/stream/dam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Other specify	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	295
Total	98.6	1.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	184 692
(b) Manicaland						
Source of water	On premises	Less than 500m	500m to 1km	More than 1km	Total	Number
Piped water inside house	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	44 021
Piped water outside house	72.20	26.70	1.10	0.00	100.00	81 236
Communal tap	20.60	79.40	0.00	0.00	100.00	13 270
Well/borehole protected	17.70	52.20	26.00	4.10	100.00	224 633
Well - unprotected	17.50	43.40	25.90	13.20	100.00	64 636
River/stream/dam	0.00	52.20	36.80	11.00	100.00	15 101
Other specify	46.00	54.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	1 639
Total	35.40	41.90	18.30	4.40	100.00	444 536

(c) Mashonaland Central						
Source of water	On premises	Less than 500m	500m to 1km	More than 1km	Total	Number
Piped water inside house	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11 496
Piped water outside house	74.1	25.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	12 034
Communal tap	2.3	77.2	20.6	0.0	100.0	34 708
Well/borehole protected	10.4	40.9	31.1	17.5	100.0	218 753
Well - unprotected	6.6	36.4	49.9	7.0	100.0	49 963
River/stream/dam	0.0	7.7	49.6	42.7	100.0	11 415
Other specify	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Total	14.0	40.9	31.3	13.8	100.0	338 369
(d) Mashonaland East						
Source of water	On premises	Less than 500m	500m to 1km	More than 1km	Total	Number
Piped water inside house	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9 708
Piped water outside house	74.0	23.2	2.8	0.0	100.0	19 276
Communal tap	14.5	47.7	17.1	20.7	100.0	23 924
Well/borehole protected	35.4	42.1	17.7	4.8	100.0	221 365
Well - unprotected	25.5	51.6	21.0	1.8	100.0	53 443
River/stream/dam	0.0	59.8	40.2	0.0	100.0	10 004
Other specify	19.4	65.9	14.7	0.0	100.0	1 934
Total	35.2	42.4	17.5	4.9	100.0	339 654
(e) Mashonaland West						
Source of water	On premises	Less than 500m	500m to 1km	More than 1km	Total	Number
Piped water inside house	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	26 518
Piped water outside house	69.6	27.2	1.6	1.6	100.0	45 483
Communal tap	1.3	83.6	15.1	0.0	100.0	44 685
Well/borehole protected	16.6	46.1	27.4	9.9	100.0	155 520
Well - unprotected	9.9	50.2	31.2	8.7	100.0	67 078
River/stream/dam	0.0	20.1	58.4	21.5	100.0	26 275
Other specify	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	765
Total	24.9	44.0	23.6	7.5	100.0	366 325
(f) Matabeleland North						
Source of water	On premises	Less than 500m	500m to 1km	More than 1km	Total	Number
Piped water inside house	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12 359
Piped water outside house	93.1	0.0	6.9	0.0	100.0	3 761
Communal tap	0.0	25.6	28.3	46.1	100.0	7 398
Well/borehole protected	4.1	47.7	34.5	13.7	100.0	106 918
Well - unprotected	4.9	26.5	41.9	26.7	100.0	12 039
River/stream/dam	1.4	3.3	51.7	43.6	100.0	20 727
Other specify	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	366
Total	12.9	34.9	33.6	18.6	100.0	163 568

(g) Matabeleland South						
Source of water	On premises	Less than 500m	500m to 1km	More than 1km	Total	Number
Piped water inside house	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	28 575
Piped water outside house	93.8	6.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	24 404
Communal tap	0.0	33.7	66.3	0.0	100.0	882
Well/borehole protected	1.6	35.1	45.9	17.3	100.0	71 814
Well - unprotected	0.0	47.9	41.0	11.1	100.0	29 650
River/stream/dam	0.8	24.6	43.5	31.2	100.0	36 948
Other specify	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	394
Total	27.5	26.1	32.3	14.1	100.0	192 666
(h) Midlands						
Source of water	On premises	Less than 500m	500m to 1km	More than 1km	Total	Number
Piped water inside house	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	69 777
Piped water outside house	96.5	2.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	40 949
Communal tap	4.9	83.4	11.7	0.0	100.0	12 333
Well/borehole protected	19.2	29.9	30.9	20.0	100.0	140 820
Well - unprotected	9.1	59.1	28.3	3.5	100.0	55 050
River/stream/dam	0.9	32.8	37.1	29.1	100.0	34 985
Other specify	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	288
Total	40.3	27.5	20.8	11.4	100.0	354 201
(i) Masvingo						
Source of water	On premises	Less than 500m	500m to 1km	More than 1km	Total	Number
Piped water inside house	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	24 226
Piped water outside house	77.6	20.9	1.5	0.0	100.0	45 118
Communal tap	0.0	97.8	2.2	0.0	100.0	10 821
Well/borehole protected	8.4	41.8	36.1	13.6	100.0	147 631
Well - unprotected	10.2	52.1	31.7	5.9	100.0	71 904
River/stream/dam	0.0	18.6	23.5	57.9	100.0	37 818
Other specify	0.0	88.9	11.1	0.0	100.0	3 267
Total	23.2	37.9	25.3	13.6	100.0	340 784
(j) Harare						
Source of water	On premises	Less than 500m	500m to 1km	More than 1km	Total	Number
Piped water inside house	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	203 914
Piped water outside house	89.4	9.6	1.0	0.0	100.0	153 402
Communal tap	0.0	79.0	21.0	0.0	100.0	9 996
Well/borehole protected	35.9	48.6	14.3	1.2	100.0	155 127
Well - unprotected	50.0	44.6	5.4	0.0	100.0	7 419
River/stream/dam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Other specify	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	810
Total	75.6	19.1	4.9	0.4	100.0	530 668

Table 9.10(a): Percent Distribution of Urban Households by Main Source of Water for Drinking and Cooking and Distance (metres) to the Source, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Source of water	On premises	Less than 500m	500m to 1km	More than 1km	Total
Urban					
Piped water inside house	55.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.9
Piped water outside house	34.7	20.1	1.3	0.0	31.9
Communal tap	*	19.6	9.4	0.0	2.9
Well/borehole protected	0.9	58.2	86.3	100.0	17.5
Well – unprotected	0.4	0.1	2.9	0.0	0.6
River/stream/dam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other specify	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	941 462	150 788	24 917	2 284	1 119 451

Table 9.10(b): Percent Distribution of Rural Households by Main Source of Water for Drinking and Cooking and Distance (metres) to the Source, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017

Piped water inside house	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Piped water outside house	21.5	4.2	0.7	0.3	5.6
Communal tap	2.2	9.6	3.6	3.3	5.9
Well/borehole protected	52.4	58.9	61.4	58.6	58.5
Well - unprotected	13.5	21.5	21.1	12.4	19.0
River/stream/dam	0.3	5.3	13.0	25.5	0.9
Other specify	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	353 229	916 710	611 606	254 468	2 136 012

Table 9.11(a): Percent Distribution of Urban Households by Main Source of Water for Drinking and Cooking and Distance (metres) to the Source, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Distance to Water Source	On premises	Less than 500m	than 500m to 1km	to More than 1km	Total
Piped water inside house	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Piped water outside house	91.4	8.5	0.1	0.0	100.0
Communal tap	1.2	91.6	7.3	0.0	100.0
Well/borehole protected	43.1	44.8	11.0	1.2	100.0
Well - unprotected	64.0	24.2	11.8	0.0	100.0
River/stream/dam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other specify	42.6	57.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	84.1	13.5	2.2	0.2	100.0
Number	941 462	150 788	24 917	2 284	1 119 451

Table 9.11(b): Percent Distribution of Rural Households by Main Source of Water for Drinking and Cooking and Distance (metres) to the Source, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Distance to Water Source	On premises	Less than 500m	500m to 1km	More than 1km	Total
Piped water inside house	100	0	0	0	100
Piped water outside house	63.5	32.1	3.8	0.6	100
Communal tap	6.1	69.8	17.4	6.6	100
Well/borehole protected	14.8	43.2	30.1	11.9	100
Well - unprotected	11.8	48.6	31.9	7.8	100
River/stream/dam	0.5	25	41	33.5	100
Other specify	14.9	70.1	14.9	0	100
Total	16.5	42.9	28.6	11.9	100
					2 136
Number	353 229	916 710	611 606	254 468	012

Table 9.12: Percent Distribution of Households by Province and Type of Toilet Facility Mostly Used by the Household, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Province	Flush to piped sewer system	Flush to septic tank	Flush to pit latrine	Flush to somewhere else	Flush don't know where pit latrine	Ventilated improved	Pit latrine with slab	Pit latrine without slab/open pit	Bucket toilet	No facility/bush/field	Other specify	Total	Number
Bulawayo	97.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	184 692
Manicaland	14.9	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.1	19.0	27.4	18.1	0.0	18.9	0.4	100.0	444 536
Mashonaland Central	3.4	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	23.7	32.1	16.1	0.2	22.8	0.1	100.0	338 369
Mashonaland East	11.2	5.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	21.7	33.8	8.4	0.9	17.6	0.1	100.0	339 654
Mashonaland West	16.2	3.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	10.8	29.3	12.1	0.2	27.6	0.4	100.0	366 325
Matabeleland North	3.6	3.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	22.8	8.1	1.3	0.0	60.5	0.0	100.0	163 568
Matabeleland South	13.2	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.8	15.8	2.1	0.0	32.7	0.0	100.0	192 666
Midlands	29.0	1.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	14.4	20.3	4.5	0.0	29.7	0.0	100.0	354 201
Masvingo	21.1	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	21.7	16.4	1.9	0.2	37.4	0.2	100.0	340 784
Harare	70.1	15.6	3.2	1.2	0.1	0.4	8.3	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	530 668
Total	28.7	4.8	0.7	0.3	*	15.2	20.5	7.3	0.3	22.1	0.1	100.0	3 255 463

Table 9.13: Percent Distribution of Households by Urban/Rural and Type of Toilet Facility Mostly Used by the Household, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Toilet Facility	Urban	Rural	Total	Number
Flush to piped sewer system	78.4	2.6	28.7	932 842
Flush to septic tank	10.2	1.9	4.8	156 105
Flush to pit latrine	1.6	0.2	0.7	22 074
Flush to somewhere else	0.8	*	0.3	8 746
Flush don't know where pit latrine	0.1	*	*	1 279
Ventilated improved	1.1	22.6	15.2	496 020
Pit latrine with slab	5.6	28.4	20.5	668 789
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.5	10.8	7.3	237 054
Bucket toilet	0.7	0.1	0.3	10 071
No facility/bush/field	1.1	33.1	22.1	717 926
Other specify	*	0.2	0.1	4 558
Total	100	100	100	3 255 463

Table 9.14: Percent Distribution of Households by Province and Source of Energy Mainly Used by Households for Cooking, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Province	Wood	Paraffin	Electricity	Gas	Coal	Other	Total	Number
Manicaland	85.8	0.2	11.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	444 536
Mashonaland Central	92.8	0.1	5.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	338 369
Mashonaland East	80.8	1.4	9.7	7.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	339 654
Mashonaland West	83.2	1.1	13.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	366 325
Matabeleland North	93.6	0.2	5.3	0.8	0.0	*	100.0	163 568
Matabeleland South	80.8	0.4	16.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	192 666
Midlands	72.6	0.9	24.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	354 201
Masvingo	86.9	0.1	10.7	0.9	0.0	1.5	100.0	340 784
Harare	9.8	6.9	62.5	20.0	0.3	0.5	100.0	530 668
Bulawayo	10.9	2.7	68.6	17.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	184 692
Total	67.8	1.7	23.9	6.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	3 255 463

Table 9.15: Percent Distribution of Households by Urban/Rural and Source of Energy Mainly Used by Households for Cooking, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

	Wood	Paraffin	Electricity	Gas	Coal	Other	Total
Urban	8.4	78.6	91.8	84.8	52.7	18.1	34.4
Rural	91.6	21.4	8.2	15.2	47.3	81.9	65.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2 208 498	55 670	778 007	202 472	2 770	8 046	3 255 463

Appendices

Glossary of Terms

Age-Dependency Ratio: the ratio of persons in dependent ages (under 15 and over 64 years) to economically productive ages (15-64 years).

Age-Sex Structure: the distribution of the population by age and sex, usually depicted by a population pyramid.

Age-Specific Fertility Rates (ASFRs): are obtained by dividing the number of births to women in a particular age group, in a specific calendar year, to the mid-year population of women in the same age group. It measures the average number of children a woman of that age group would have under the current fertility conditions of that year and assuming that she will survive throughout the reproductive ages.

Age Structure the distribution of people among various ages, usually expressed in single or five-year age groups.

Average Household Size: is obtained by dividing the total population living in private households by the total number of private households.

Child mortality: probability of dying between exact age one and the fifth birthday deaths per 1,000 children surviving to the first birthday.

Children: are officially defined in Zimbabwe as persons aged 0-17.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR): the total number of live births per 1,000 population in a given year. It measures the frequency of births within a population.

Crude Death Rate (CDR): the total number of deaths per 1,000 population in a given year.

De-facto Count: the enumeration of persons usually present at a specified place at a particular point in time.

De-jure Count: the enumeration of persons who usually reside in a given place at a particular point in time.

Employed persons: persons age 15 years and above who worked for pay, profit or family gain for at least one hour during the reference period or who did not work during that period but had a job or business to return to. Working for pay, profit or family gain is limited to production of goods and services as in the 2008 System of National Accounts.

Fertility: refers to the current reproductive performance of a woman.

General Fertility Rate (GFR): measures the number of births in a given year divided by the corresponding mid-year population of women in the childbearing years (15-49). It is a refined measure when compared to CBR which includes total population at risk in the denominator.

Gross Reproduction Rate: the total number of daughters a woman would have in her life (assuming she survives until the age of 50 years)

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR): the probability of dying before the first year of life in a specific year, usually expressed in terms of deaths per 1000 live births.

Internal migration: a movement of people from one area of the country to another area of the same country for the purpose or with the effect of establishing a new residence. This migration may be temporary or permanent (e.g. rural to urban migration).

Labour Force/ Economically Active population: persons who are available for the production of goods and services for cash or in kind during a specified time reference. It includes the employed and the unemployed.

Labour Force Participation Rate/ Activity Rate: the percentage of persons that are economically active out of all persons in the specified age range.

Life Expectancy at Birth (LEB): a hypothetical measure that estimates the average number of years that a new born could expect to live if he/she had to live all his/her life under the current mortality conditions. Life expectancy for any given age is the number of years a person of that age would expect to live under the current mortality conditions.

Literacy Rate: the percentage of the population age 15 years and above that can read and write who had completed at least grade three.

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR): the annual number of female deaths per 1000 live births from pregnancy-related causes. It can be converted to the Maternal Mortality Ratio by dividing it by the General Fertility Rate during the year preceding the survey.

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR): the number of women who die from any pregnancy-related cause for a specified year per 100,000 live births. It can be converted to the Maternal Mortality Rate by multiplying it by the General Fertility Rate.

Mean Age at Childbearing: is defined as the average age of mothers at the birth of their children if women were subjected to the age-specific fertility rates observed in a given year.

Migration: (international or internal), is defined as the movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new residence.

Mortality: relates to the number of deaths that occur in a population.

Natural Increase: Births minus deaths at some time t: $B(t) - D(t)$

Private Household: is defined as a household with a single person or a group of people living together voluntarily, having common housekeeping arrangements and may consist of related or unrelated persons.

Rate of Natural Increase: the difference between crude birth rate and crude death rate, or (live births- deaths)/midyear population)

Sex Ratio: is defined as the number of males per 100 females in a population.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR): the average number of children a hypothetical cohort of women would have at the end of their reproductive period generally 15-49years.

Unemployed persons: persons age 15 years and above who, during the reference period were without work (were not in paid employment or self-employment such as working for some benefit in cash or kind) and currently available for work (were available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period).

Under-five Mortality: probability of dying between birth and fifth birthday, expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births.

Working-age Population: is generally defined as population aged 15-64 years.

Methodology

Due to the difficulties with estimating emigration, researchers and national statistical agencies have used a variety of data and techniques in an effort to produce timely and accurate statistics on international migration. These include population registries, migration surveys, residual methods, data attrition methods, indirect estimation, and multiplicity sampling methods. Estimates of emigration can be made using special surveys of migrants. These may include household surveys that ask retrospectively about changes in the country of residence of respondents or household members, port surveys that ask travelers about their intentions to change their country of residence, or even surveys which are sent to nationals living abroad.

The ICDS is a household based survey, which is conducted five years after a decennial census was used to capture data on the emigration component of international migration. Questions in the international migration section sought to obtain information on the following; whether each of the surveyed households had members who emigrated outside the country; sex of emigrants, country of destination at time of departure; age of emigrants at time of departure; highest level of education completed by emigrants at time of departure; occupation of emigrants at time of departure and the monetary value of remittances send back home in the past 12 months .In administering these questions , the siblings approach was used to collect information on emigrants.

Limitations of ICDS Migration Data

There are limitations to using household surveys to measure emigration. Household surveys can be expensive and time consuming. National statistical agencies may not have available resources to regularly conduct household surveys. Emigration is a rare event among all households and migration surveys are also limited by coverage error, or the under -representation of the full population in the sample. A major challenge in using sample surveys to study international migration is the requirement of sample size and the associated trade-off with sampling errors. Due to the low percentage of international migrants in most countries, the sample size of the survey needs to be reasonably large to identify enough migrants for meaningful analysis. Sampling-frame problems for household surveys are that they exclude most persons living in institutions or other group quarters accommodation. Apart from sample size problems they are also errors of duplication where one emigrant can be cited more than once. Since information about emigration of household members, was collected through proxy by other household members, there are memory recall problem as well as lack of accurate knowledge about current activities of emigrants in their countries of destination. However, the ICDS provides bench mark data on the estimate of the size of Zimbabwean emigrants abroad and their characteristics pattern before departure that can be used for policy and programme formulation.

An Example of how to interpret Tables 4.1, 4.2a, 4.2c using Manicaland Province

An example of Manicaland province is given on how we can interpret Table 4.1, Manicaland had 528 010 persons who were born in other provinces but resided in Manicaland were lifetime migrants into the province irrespective of where they were enumerated. These can be called lifetime migrants to Manicaland. Of the total population who usually resided in Manicaland about 86 percent were born and still resident in this province. *See Table 4.2a.* (In-Migration).The major source of lifetime migrants to Manicaland province were Mashonaland East province, Masvingo province and Harare province contributing about 11 percent to the total persons whose usual

residence in Manicaland. Manicaland province had a total of 732 338 lifetime out-migrants. Close to 86 percent of the population born in Manicaland province maintained their residence in this province. The major destination for its lifetime out-migrants was Harare with 10 percent of persons born in Manicaland residing in Harare. *See, Table 4.2a (Out-migration).*

An important feature of any form of internal migration is the selectivity of migrants by demographic and socio-economic characteristics from the general population. There were no marked sex differentials in the pattern of migration within the country. Of the 995 433 males born in Manicaland, 16 22 282 were still resident in the province, a large proportion of the 10 percent had settled in Harare. This is comparable with 10 percent of born in Manicaland 1 109 052 females born in Manicaland who had settled in Harare, see. Tables 4.2b and 4.2c (Out-migration) respectively.

Tables

Table A2.1: Number Of Women, Children Ever Born, Births in the Last Twelve Months, Average Parities and ASFR by Age Group, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017.

Age Group	Number of Women	Males	Females	Total Children Ever Born	Last Live Births	Average Parities	ASFR
(a) Manicaland							
15 - 19	102 579	15 886	9 988	25 874	9 350	0.2522	0.0911
20 - 24	86 621	41 005	56 705	97 710	18 456	1.1280	0.2131
25 - 29	62 706	87 203	69 975	157 177	10 743	2.5066	0.1713
30 - 34	67 847	108 021	118 507	226 528	13 004	3.3388	0.1917
35 - 39	49 273	101 872	97 092	198 964	3 624	4.0380	0.0735
40 - 44	40 029	89 198	83 920	173 118	2 616	4.3248	0.0654
45 - 49	30 401	57 732	57 457	115 189	352	3.7890	0.0116
Total	439 456	500 916	493 643	994 559	58 145		
(b) Mashonaland Central							
15 - 19	75 687	9 878	7 228	17 106	7 173	0.2260	0.0948
20 - 24	62 346	40 794	49 963	90 758	17 531	1.4557	0.2812
25 - 29	53 090	69 421	72 440	141 861	9 541	2.6721	0.1797
30 - 34	42 765	74 273	66 166	140 439	6 844	3.2840	0.1600
35 - 39	36 853	72 582	71 319	143 901	3 161	3.9047	0.0858
40 - 44	32 932	74 620	82 240	156 860	1 431	4.7631	0.0435
45 - 49	21 408	58 837	43 690	102 526	0	4.7891	0.0000
Total	325 080	400 404	393 046	793 450	45 682		
(c) Mashonaland East							
15 - 19	75 919	8 357	9 697	18 055	9 683	0.2378	0.1275
20 - 24	58 011	36 821	32 289	69 110	11 955	1.1913	0.2061
25 - 29	49 224	67 616	52 418	120 034	10 925	2.4385	0.2219
30 - 34	51 710	84 239	78 276	162 514	8 419	3.1428	0.1628
35 - 39	40 244	78 561	77 618	156 179	3 084	3.8808	0.0766
40 - 44	30 733	59 024	61 142	120 166	1 195	3.9100	0.0389
45 - 49	21 223	48 990	40 523	89 513	0	4.2177	0.0000
Total	327 064	383 608	351 963	735 571	45 260		
(d) Mashonaland West							
15 - 19	76 822	6 641	7 607	14 249	6 277	0.1855	0.0817
20 - 24	68 286	41 425	43 226	84 651	12 562	1.2397	0.1840
25 - 29	63 114	73 639	82 477	156 116	11 432	2.4736	0.1811
30 - 34	63 119	110 857	103 021	213 878	9 883	3.3885	0.1566
35 - 39	45 652	106 116	77 807	183 924	5 966	4.0288	0.1307
40 - 44	32 433	65 967	69 545	135 513	492	4.1782	0.0152
45 - 49	26 994	63 785	51 873	115 658	853	4.2846	0.0316
Total	376 420	468 431	435 557	903 988	47 467		

(e) Matabeleland North							
15 - 19	43 233	5 588	2 686	8 275	2 403	0.1914	0.0556
20 - 24	30 006	24 281	16 513	40 794	7 106	1.3595	0.2368
25 - 29	20 533	25 796	23 107	48 903	4 140	2.3817	0.2016
30 - 34	23 534	40 066	32 999	73 066	2 606	3.1047	0.1107
35 - 39	20 001	49 728	36 164	85 892	1 624	4.2944	0.0812
40 - 44	15 835	37 710	34 423	72 133	576	4.5553	0.0364
45 - 49	12 285	27 886	23 910	51 797	0	4.2163	0.0000
Total	165 428	211 056	169 804	380 860	18 455		
(f) Matabeleland South							
15 - 19	45 811	4 808	5 290	10 097	2 944	0.2204	0.0643
20 - 24	32 921	13 670	19 945	33 615	5 429	1.0211	0.1649
25 - 29	23 245	25 125	26 683	51 808	6 292	2.2288	0.2707
30 - 34	21 348	28 612	28 193	56 805	3 209	2.6609	0.1503
35 - 39	19 154	32 995	31 048	64 044	1 721	3.3436	0.0899
40 - 44	16 454	44 345	24 354	68 699	0	4.1752	0.0000
45 - 49	12 177	33 407	29 133	62 540	0	5.1359	0.0000
Total	171 109	182 962	164 646	347 608	19 595		
(g) Midlands							
15 - 19	86 606	6 465	3 766	10 231	6 389	0.1181	0.0738
20 - 24	68 770	49 740	32 187	81 927	13 351	1.1913	0.1941
25 - 29	57 840	65 444	63 291	128 735	12 248	2.2257	0.2118
30 - 34	57 907	85 859	86 406	172 265	10 820	2.9749	0.1869
35 - 39	46 174	82 553	91 289	173 842	3 008	3.7649	0.0651
40 - 44	40 756	79 044	84 041	163 085	1 144	4.0015	0.0281
45 - 49	21 547	38 366	44 592	82 958	0	3.8501	0.0000
Total	379 601	407 470	405 572	813 042	46 960		
(h) Masvingo							
15 - 19	91 240	7 549	6 989	14 537	6 394	0.1593	0.0701
20 - 24	56 007	34 148	32 764	66 912	12 742	1.1947	0.2275
25 - 29	50 191	59 328	59 156	118 484	9 374	2.3607	0.1868
30 - 34	53 341	79 465	70 180	149 645	6 541	2.8054	0.1226
35 - 39	48 671	92 770	91 546	184 315	6 079	3.7870	0.1249
40 - 44	37 160	83 293	82 198	165 491	1 670	4.4535	0.0449
45 - 49	20 034	52 087	40 077	92 164	0	4.6004	0.0000
Total	356 644	408 639	382 909	791 548	42 800		

(i) Harare							
15 - 19	99 624	5 715	5 205	10 920	4 851	0.1096	0.0487
20 - 24	134 035	55 898	41 240	97 139	17 297	0.7247	0.1290
25 - 29	112 548	102 241	89 161	191 402	15 200	1.7006	0.1351
30 - 34	102 403	115 403	122 468	237 871	14 505	2.3229	0.1416
35 - 39	69 470	104 986	98 835	203 821	4 273	2.9339	0.0615
40 - 44	53 826	84 778	80 644	165 422	3 895	3.0733	0.0724
45 - 49	32 127	46 553	51 063	97 616	284	3.0384	0.0088
Total	604 032	515 575	488 616	1 004 191	60 306		
(j) Bulawayo							
15 - 19	53 335	3 058	1 336	4 394	2 787	0.0824	0.0523
20 - 24	44 219	13 296	16 440	29 736	7 528	0.6725	0.1702
25 - 29	32 960	25 196	22 881	48 078	3 561	1.4587	0.1080
30 - 34	30 869	33 128	29 126	62 254	3 367	2.0167	0.1091
35 - 39	23 949	34 601	26 768	61 369	964	2.5625	0.0403
40 - 44	23 452	34 848	32 659	67 507	1 000	2.8785	0.0426
45 - 49	15 787	27 787	23 995	51 781	0	3.2800	0.0000
Total	224 573	171 914	153 206	325 120	19 207		
(k) Total							
15 - 19	750 855	73 945	59 793	133 737	58 252	0.1781	0.0776
20 - 24	641 223	351 078	341 273	692 351	123 957	1.0797	0.1933
25 - 29	525 451	601 009	561 590	1 162 599	93 456	2.2126	0.1779
30 - 34	514 843	759 923	735 341	1 495 265	79 198	2.9043	0.1538
35 - 39	399 441	756 764	699 486	1 456 251	33 504	3.6457	0.0839
40 - 44	323 611	652 827	635 168	1 287 994	14 018	3.9801	0.0433
45 - 49	213 982	455 430	406 312	861 743	1 489	4.0272	0.0070
Total	3 369 407	3 650 977	3 438 963	7 089 939	403 876		

Table A4.2: Age distribution of emigrants by age group and sex, Zimbabwe ICDS 2017

Bulawayo						
Age group	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0 - 4	703	1.5	679	1.69	1 382	1.59
5 - 9	703	1.5	-	-	703	0.8
10 - 14	384	0.75	384	0.85	768	0.8
15 - 19	5 289	11.28	8 443	21.19	13 732	15.94
20 - 24	13 517	29.32	12 203	29.66	25 720	29.48
25 - 29	10 712	23.31	6 867	16.1	17 579	19.92
30 - 34	6 521	14.29	4 513	11.02	11 034	12.75
35 - 39	4 301	8.27	2 256	5.93	6 557	7.17
40 - 44	1 713	3.76	2 537	6.78	4 249	5.18
45 - 49	903	2.26	1 339	3.39	2 242	2.79
50 - 54	616	1.5	616	1.69	1 231	1.59
55 - 59	259	0.75	259	0.85	519	0.8
60 - 64	349	0.75	-	-	349	0.4
65 - 69	-	-	370	0.85	370	0.4
70 - 74	259	0.75	-	-	259	0.4
Total	46 230	100	40 465	100	86 695	100

Manicaland						
Age group	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0 - 4	884	2.22	902	4.48	1 787	2.97
5 - 9	321	0.74	975	4.48	1 296	1.98
10 - 14	470	0.74	252	1.49	722	0.99
15 - 19	4 320	10.37	3 276	14.93	7 596	11.88
20 - 24	7 224	17.04	3 883	17.91	11 107	17.33
25 - 29	9 175	20.74	3 803	17.91	12 977	19.8
30 - 34	7 634	18.52	2 761	13.43	10 395	16.83
35 - 39	5 472	13.33	1 734	7.46	7 206	11.39
40 - 44	2 064	5.19	1 678	7.46	3 742	5.94
45 - 49	1 764	4.44	529	2.99	2 293	3.96
50 - 54	955	2.22	-	-	955	1.49
55 - 59	213	0.74	-	-	213	0.5
60 - 64	360	0.74	191	1.49	551	0.99
65 - 69	-	-	252	1.49	252	0.5
70 - 74	-	-	361	1.49	361	0.5
Total	1 234	2.96	585	2.99	1 819	2.97

Mashonaland Central

Age group	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0 - 4	360	2.78	-	-	360	1.49
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	1 151	9.68	1 151	4.48
15 - 19	1 854	16.67	2 565	25.81	4 419	20.9
20 - 24	3 952	30.56	5 239	45.16	9 191	37.31
25 - 29	1 996	16.67	539	6.45	2 535	11.94
30 - 34	2 471	16.67	1 106	9.68	3 577	13.43
35 - 39	1 795	11.11	-	-	1 795	5.97
40 - 44	270	2.78	-	-	270	1.49
45 - 49	360	2.78	-	-	360	1.49
50 - 54	-	-	422	3.23	422	1.49
55 - 59	3 952	30.56	5 239	45.16	9 191	37.31
60 - 64	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 69	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 - 74	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	13 058	100	11 022	100	24 080	100

Mashonaland East

Age group	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	401	1.35	-	-	401	0.88
15 - 19	2 849	12.16	739	7.69	3 588	10.62
20 - 24	7 875	37.84	4 724	41.03	12 598	38.94
25 - 29	5 539	21.62	1 546	12.82	7 085	18.58
30 - 34	2 324	10.81	2 020	17.95	4 344	13.27
35 - 39	2 489	9.46	335	2.56	2 825	7.08
40 - 44	423	2.7	870	7.69	1 293	4.42
45 - 49	-	-	213	2.56	213	0.88
50 - 54	794	4.05	539	5.13	1 333	4.42
55 - 59	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 64	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 69	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 - 74	-	-	210	2.56	210	0.88
Total	22 695	100	11 196	100	33 891	100

Mashonaland West

Age group	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0 - 4	285	1.75	-	-	285	0.98
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	285	2.22	285	0.98
15 - 19	1 907	10.53	1 279	8.89	3 186	9.8
20 - 24	4 802	26.32	4 754	35.56	9 556	30.39
25 - 29	3 279	19.3	4 453	33.33	7 732	25.49
30 - 34	3 593	19.3	1 150	8.89	4 743	14.71
35 - 39	1 475	10.53	334	2.22	1 809	6.86
40 - 44	722	5.26	668	6.67	1 389	5.88
45 - 49	1 006	5.26	-	-	1 006	2.94
50 - 54	275	1.75	310	2.22	585	1.96
55 - 59	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 64	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 69	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 - 74	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	17 343	100	13 233	100	30 576	100

Matabeleland North

Age group	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
10 - 14	366	0.68	251	1.15	617	0.85
15 - 19	9 812	20.41	3 766	12.64	13 578	17.52
20 - 24	14 429	27.89	8 225	29.89	22 654	28.63
25 - 29	6 936	13.61	6 235	18.39	13 172	15.38
30 - 34	7 586	14.97	3 072	12.64	10 658	14.1
35 - 39	2 706	5.44	3 568	10.34	6 274	7.26
40 - 44	2 744	4.76	987	3.45	3 730	4.27
45 - 49	715	2.04	312	1.15	1 027	1.71
50 - 54	368	0.68	858	2.3	1 225	1.28
55 - 59	1 170	2.04	-	-	1 170	1.28
60 - 64	503	1.36	-	-	503	0.85
65 - 69	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 - 74	-	-	-	-	-	-
NS	2 263	6.12	1 760	8.05	4 023	6.84
Total	49 598	100	29 034	100	78 632	100

Matabeleland South

Age group	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
5 - 9	297	0.38	-	-	297	0.23
10 - 14	297	0.38	308	0.56	605	0.45
15 - 19	17 044	19.55	7 907	14.12	24 952	17.38
20 - 24	29 421	34.21	19 008	33.33	48 429	33.86
25 - 29	19 028	20.3	12 770	22.03	31 798	20.99
30 - 34	7 427	8.65	8 306	13.56	15 733	10.61
35 - 39	5 793	6.77	2 168	3.39	7 961	5.42
40 - 44	1 790	1.88	3 261	5.65	5 051	3.39
45 - 49	1 919	2.26	596	1.13	2 515	1.81
50 - 54	361	0.38	293	0.56	654	0.45
55 - 59	641	0.75	394	0.56	1 035	0.68
60 - 64	-	-	297	0.56	297	0.23
65 - 69	394	0.38	592	1.13	986	0.68
70 - 74	687	0.75	-	-	687	0.45
NS	3 032	3.38	2 045	3.39	5 077	3.39
Total	88 130	100	57 943	100	146 073	100

Midlands

Age group	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0 - 4	459	1.31	-	-	459	0.83
10 - 14	8 024	20.26	4 495	17.24	12 520	19.17
15 - 19	10 884	26.14	7 983	31.03	18 867	27.92
20 - 24	9 695	22.22	4 584	18.39	14 279	20.83
25 - 29	8 112	17.65	3 021	12.64	11 133	15.83
30 - 34	2 359	4.58	2 280	9.2	4 639	6.25
35 - 39	1 783	3.92	922	4.6	2 705	4.17
40 - 44	947	2.61	308	1.15	1 255	2.08
45 - 49	265	0.65	907	3.45	1 172	1.67
50 - 54	459	1.31	-	-	459	0.83
55 - 59	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 64	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 69	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 - 74	-	-	-	-	-	-
NS	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	42 822	100	25 168	100	67 989	100

Masvingo

Age group	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0 - 4	304	0.38	1 743	6.02	2 047	1.72
10 - 14	618	0.75	-	-	618	0.57
15 - 19	16 634	20.68	2 624	10.84	19 258	18.34
20 - 24	25 029	30.83	9 075	34.94	34 104	31.81
25 - 29	16 584	20.68	4 886	18.07	21 469	20.06
30 - 34	11 069	13.16	3 443	14.46	14 512	13.47
35 - 39	6 101	7.14	919	3.61	7 020	6.3
40 - 44	1 641	2.26	1 943	8.43	3 584	3.72
45 - 49	2 538	3.01	304	1.2	2 843	2.58
50 - 54	608	0.75	-	-	608	0.57
55 - 59	-	-	394	1.2	394	0.29
60 - 64	226	0.38	259	1.2	484	0.57
65 - 69	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 - 74	-	-	-	-	-	-
NS	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	81 351	100	25 591	100	106 942	100

Harare

Age group	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0 - 4	228	0.66	1 161	3.36	1 388	1.85
5 - 9	726	1.32	885	2.52	1 611	1.85
10 - 14	568	1.32	1 571	4.2	2 139	2.58
15 - 19	4 080	8.55	5 393	14.29	9 473	11.07
20 - 24	11 671	24.34	8 453	21.85	20 124	23.25
25 - 29	8 925	18.42	6 512	17.65	15 437	18.08
30 - 34	7 856	16.45	5 314	15.13	13 170	15.87
35 - 39	5 549	11.84	3 300	8.4	8 849	10.33
40 - 44	3 898	9.21	2 674	7.56	6 572	8.49
45 - 49	1 101	1.97	1 383	3.36	2 483	2.58
50 - 54	1 214	2.63	-	-	1 214	1.48
55 - 59	333	0.66	368	0.84	701	0.74
60 - 64	228	0.66	1 161	3.36	1 388	1.85
NS	1 319	2.63	387	0.84	1 706	1.85
Total	47 468	100	37 400	100	84 868	100

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Persons

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Zimbabwe, 2017 ICDS

Ethnic Origin	Unweighted Count	Weighted Count	Std Dev	Value	Std Err	95% Confidence Limits		Design Effect
African	43059	13527672	17777	99.6693	0.0293	99.6118	99.7267	1.1248
European	47	16998	2563	0.1252	0.0189	0.0882	0.1622	1.2306
Asiatic	30	9407	1723	0.0693	0.0127	0.0444	0.0942	1.0046
Mixed Race	55	18484	2514	0.1362	0.0185	0.0999	0.1725	1.089
Estimated Total population	43191	13572560	17427	100				
Religion								
Tradition	1186	366685	10733	4.5378	0.1328	4.2775	4.7981	1.0426
Roman Catholic	2108	646926	13905	8.0058	0.1722	7.6683	8.3434	1.0314
Protestant	3962	1278559	19563	15.8224	0.2393	15.3534	16.2914	1.1009
Pentacostal	5033	1574470	20780	19.4843	0.2556	18.9833	19.9854	1.0667
Apostolic Sect	8639	2735791	25287	33.8559	0.3069	33.2544	34.4574	1.0771
Other Christian	1888	561985	12862	6.9547	0.1596	6.6419	7.2675	1.008
Muslim	170	56982	4487	0.7052	0.0555	0.5964	0.8139	1.1268
Other	124	37669	3463	0.4662	0.0429	0.3821	0.5502	1.0143
None	2502	821630	16353	10.1678	0.2005	9.7749	10.5607	1.1267
Citizenship								
Zimbabwean	42878	13478814	18221	99.3093	0.0405	99.2299	99.3887	1.0333
Botswana	18	4662	1157	0.0343	0.0085	0.0176	0.0511	0.9136
Malawi	85	27140	3022	0.2	0.0223	0.1563	0.2436	1.073
Mozambique	143	40221	3519	0.2963	0.0259	0.2455	0.3472	0.9828
South Africa	15	5061	1335	0.0373	0.0098	0.018	0.0566	1.1212
Zambia	19	5801	1380	0.0427	0.0102	0.0228	0.0627	1.045
Other African Countries	11	3433	1085	0.0253	0.008	0.0096	0.041	1.0919
United Kingdom	10	3275	1065	0.0241	0.0078	0.0088	0.0395	1.1025
Other European Countries	3	1177	708.61249	0.0087	0.0052	0.000	0.0189	1.3574
American Countries	3	868	500.88117	0.0064	0.0037	0.000	0.0136	0.9203
Asian Countries	3	924	533.54979	0.0068	0.0039	0.000	0.0145	0.9803
Other Countries	3	1184	696.61743	0.0087	0.0051	0.000	0.0188	1.3044
Marital Status								
Never Married	8387	2644182	25141	31.6016	0.2958	31.0218	32.1815	1.0744
Married	14423	4558650	27744	54.4822	0.3168	53.8613	55.103	1.0736
Divorced/separated	1652	518122	12784	6.1923	0.1525	5.8933	6.4913	1.0631
Widowed	2074	646278	14060	7.7239	0.1679	7.3948	8.053	1.0495

Orphanhood father Alive								
Yes	18333	5732077	17886	88.6376	0.2279	88.1909	89.0843	1.0668
No	1931	603016	13576	9.3247	0.2092	8.9147	9.7347	1.0703
DK	421	131775	6512	2.0377	0.1007	1.8404	2.235	1.0501
Orphanhood Mother Alive								
Yes	19560	6115874	15126	94.5724	0.1623	94.2543	94.8905	1.0612
No	1058	329717	10197	5.0986	0.1575	4.7899	5.4072	1.0598
DK	67	21277	2681	0.329	0.0414	0.2478	0.4103	1.0835
Disability: Difficulty Seeing Glasses								
No difficulty	41362	13000160	21584	95.7827	0.0994	95.5878	95.9775	1.057
Some difficulty	1630	509561	12765	3.7543	0.094	3.5701	3.9386	1.0558
A lot of difficulty	156	49132	4049	0.362	0.0298	0.3035	0.4205	1.0657
Cannot do at all	43	13707	2142	0.101	0.0158	0.0701	0.1319	1.0664
Disability: Difficulty Hearing								
No difficulty	42400	13330194	19370	98.2143	0.0651	98.0867	98.3419	1.0439
Some difficulty	688	209395	8213	1.5428	0.0605	1.4242	1.6614	1.0409
A lot of difficulty	81	25914	2950	0.1909	0.0217	0.1483	0.2335	1.0706
Cannot do at all	22	7057	1513	0.052	0.0111	0.0302	0.0738	1.0321
Disability: Difficulty Walking								
No difficulty	41650	13092251	20980	96.4612	0.0916	96.2817	96.6407	1.0611
Some difficulty	1233	381791	11065	2.813	0.0815	2.6532	2.9727	1.0493
A lot of difficulty	245	77634	5109	0.572	0.0376	0.4982	0.6458	1.0755
Cannot do at all	63	20885	2835	0.1539	0.0209	0.1129	0.1948	1.2258
Disability: Difficulty Walking								
Physical ability	1325	410709	5169	85.472	0.9412	83.6258	87.3182	1.0994
Chronic fits	133	43845	3785	9.1246	0.7806	7.5935	10.6557	1.1323
Intellectual disability	59	18397	2428	3.8285	0.5047	2.8385	4.8186	1.0663
Mental health problem	24	7229	1491	1.5044	0.3105	0.8954	2.1134	1.0024
Albinism	1	338.75461	338.75461	0.0705	0.0705	0	0.2088	1.0871
Disability: Difficulty Remembering								
Physical ability	42520	13370224	19068	98.5092	0.0596	98.3924	98.626	1.044
Chronic fits	530	157234	7039	1.1585	0.0519	1.0568	1.2601	1.015
Intellectual disability	115	36141	3484	0.2663	0.0257	0.216	0.3166	1.0712
Mental health problem	26	8961	2017	0.066	0.0149	0.0369	0.0951	1.4452
Disability: Difficulty, Concentrating								
Physical ability	238	73977	4107	36.5616	1.9528	32.7272	40.396	1.1016
Chronic fits	62	19581	2439	9.6772	1.1987	7.3235	12.0309	1.1015
Intellectual disability	191	53611	3526	26.4958	1.7491	23.0614	29.9303	1.0525
Mental health problem	180	55168	3691	27.2654	1.7957	23.7396	30.7911	1.0893

Disability: Difficulty Self-Care								
Physical ability	42577	13370713	18862	98.5128	0.0628	98.3897	98.6359	1.1632
Chronic fits	334	108922	6126	0.8025	0.0451	0.7141	0.8909	1.1041
Intellectual disability	95	31608	3582	0.2329	0.0264	0.1812	0.2846	1.2935
Mental health problem	185	61318	4809	0.4518	0.0354	0.3824	0.5212	1.2043
Disability: Difficulty Communicating								
Physical ability	42816	13454373	18345	99.1292	0.047	99.037	99.2214	1.107
Chronic fits	247	76086	4974	0.5606	0.0366	0.4888	0.6324	1.0404
Intellectual disability	72	22814	2920	0.1681	0.0215	0.1259	0.2103	1.1911
Mental health problem	56	19287	2776	0.1421	0.0204	0.102	0.1822	1.2722
Disability: Difficulty Communicating								
Physical ability	186	60015	3407	50.7792	2.7157	45.4391	56.1192	1.1036
Chronic fits	15	4805	1240	4.0658	1.0495	2.0022	6.1294	1.0561
Intellectual disability	68	19747	2242	16.7083	1.9282	12.9168	20.4998	0.9992
Mental health problem	105	33319	3044	28.1915	2.4832	23.3087	33.0743	1.1392
ALBINISM								
Yes	203	59377	4464	0.4375	0.0329	0.373	0.5019	1.0723
no	42988	13513183	17915	99.5625	0.0329	99.4981	99.627	1.0723
Education: Ever Been to School								
Yes	35930	11294187	24358	90.5361	0.1513	90.2395	90.8327	1.0611
No	3773	1180596	18922	9.4639	0.1513	9.1673	9.7605	1.0611
Highest Level of Education								
None	852	263700	9206	1.9429	0.0678	1.81	2.0758	1.0428
Not Known	7338	2302628	25452	16.9653	0.1865	16.5998	17.3308	1.0662
preschool	2866	895149	16722	6.5953	0.123	6.3542	6.8364	1.0608
Primary	15084	4720325	32617	34.7784	0.2369	34.3142	35.2427	1.0683
Secondary	15431	4870599	33245	35.8856	0.2394	35.4165	36.3548	1.0755
Tertiary	1620	520159	13164	3.8324	0.0968	3.6428	4.0221	1.0973
Currently at School								
Yes	14347	4469229	21870	71.5787	0.3338	70.9244	72.2329	1.0913
No	5581	1774571	21360	28.4213	0.3338	27.7671	29.0756	1.0913
Ever Attended School								
Yes	188	60723	4481	3.4219	0.2522	2.9274	3.9163	1.0743
No	5393	1713848	8200	96.5781	0.2522	96.0837	97.0726	1.0743
Current level								
PreSchool	2297	716086	14199	15.8078	0.3118	15.1966	16.419	1.0618
Primary	8231	2563108	19950	56.5814	0.4239	55.7504	57.4123	1.0632
Secondary	3701	1153250	17028	25.4583	0.3724	24.7284	26.1882	1.062
Higher/Tertiary	304	96870	5676	2.1384	0.1252	1.8931	2.3838	1.0879
Not known	2	638.6036	461.32847	0.0141	0.0102	0	0.0341	1.0694

Main Activity									
Paid employee	4022	1289363	19983	13.2368	0.2029	12.839	13.6345	1.1098	
Employer	53	16570	2328	0.1701	0.0239	0.1233	0.217	1.0414	
Own account worker-agriculture	9553	2949503	26037	30.28	0.2677	29.7554	30.8046	1.0504	
Own account worker -other	2544	831749	16919	8.5388	0.1717	8.2022	8.8755	1.1691	
Unpaid family worker	659	207147	8149	2.1266	0.0837	1.9626	2.2906	1.0406	
Looking for work/unemployed	1159	372894	11105	3.8282	0.1138	3.6052	4.0512	1.0886	
Student	8425	2625862	25414	26.9574	0.2596	26.4487	27.4662	1.0592	
Homemaker	3409	1089715	18411	11.1872	0.1876	10.8194	11.5549	1.0969	
Other	207	66280	4829	0.6804	0.0495	0.5833	0.7776	1.1245	
Retired/sick/too old	924	291686	9723	2.9945	0.0997	2.799	3.19	1.0602	

*Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Housing Characteristics***Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Zimbabwe, 2017 ICDS**

Tenure Status	Unweighted Count	Weighted Count	Std Dev	Value	Std Err	95% Confidence Limits		Design Effect
Owner/Purchaser	6968	2173546	16158	66.766 ₁	0.4887	65.8082	67.724	1.111
Tenant	241	77600	5036	2.3837	0.1546	2.0806	2.6868	1.0609
Lodger	1759	557460	12573	17.123 ₈	0.384	16.3712	17.8765	1.0725
Tied Accommodation	919	305706	10836	9.3906	0.3258	8.752	10.0292	1.2878
Not Applicable	438	141151	6863	4.3358	0.2103	3.9236	4.748	1.1006
Type of Dwelling								
Traditional	1761	545806	12302	16.765 ₈	0.3774	16.0261	17.5055	1.0535
Mixed	3754	1172712	15923	36.022 ₉	0.4876	35.0672	36.9786	1.0649
Detached	3451	1083747	16043	33.290 ₁	0.4826	32.344	34.2361	1.0829
Semi-detached	1010	330151	10142	10.141 ₄	0.3099	9.5339	10.749	1.0883
Flat/TownHouse	269	86341	5328	2.6522	0.1635	2.3316	2.9728	1.0696
Shack	38	24785	4882	0.7613	0.1492	0.4689	1.0538	3.0422
Not Applicable	42	11922	1947	0.3662	0.0598	0.249	0.4835	1.0124
Electricity								
With Electricity	4873	1555509	17286	47.781 ₅	0.511	46.7799	48.7831	1.0803
Without Electricity	5452	1699954	17182	52.218 ₅	0.511	51.2169	53.2201	1.0803
Water Source								
Piped Water Inside	1741	559406	12798	17.183 ₆	0.3887	16.4217	17.9455	1.096
Piped Water Outside	1463	477122	12135	14.656	0.368	13.9348	15.3773	1.1175
Communal Tap	448	158929	7740	4.8819	0.2358	4.4198	5.344	1.2358
Well/Borehole-Protected	4664	1445795	16596	44.411 ₃	0.5066	43.4183	45.4044	1.0733
Well-Unprotected	1337	411181	11080	12.630 ₅	0.3388	11.9663	13.2946	1.074
River/Stream/Dam	637	193274	7680	5.9369	0.2361	5.4741	6.3997	1.0304
Not Applicable	35	9757	1708	0.2997	0.0525	0.1968	0.4026	0.952
Water Distance								
On premises	4082	1294691	16887	39.769 ₈	0.5018	38.7862	40.7534	1.0853
< 500	3337	1067498	16200	32.791	0.4832	31.8437	33.7382	1.0939
500 to 1000	2064	636523	12919	19.552 ₅	0.398	18.7722	20.3327	1.0399
> 1000	842	256751	8684	7.8868	0.2674	7.3626	8.411	1.0163

Type of Toilet								
Flush Toilet	3523	1121046	16193	34.4841	0.4872	33.5291	35.4391	1.0829
Blair Toilet	4424	1401863	17145	43.1222	0.5078	42.1268	44.1176	1.0836
Pit Toilet	28	10071	1928	0.3098	0.0593	0.1936	0.426	1.1729
Communal	2333	717926	13585	22.0839	0.4183	21.2639	22.9039	1.0483
Energy for Cooking								
Wood	7070	2208498	16505	67.8397	0.4801	66.8986	68.7809	1.0908
Paraffin	186	55670	4207	1.7101	0.1293	1.4567	1.9634	1.0263
Electricity	2375	778007	14661	23.8985	0.441	23.0341	24.763	1.104
Gas	658	202472	8023	6.2194	0.246	5.7373	6.7016	1.071
Coal	9	2770	1028	0.0851	0.0316	0.0232	0.147	1.2108

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Population Estimates

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, and confidence intervals for Total Population and Provincial Population Estimates, Zimbabwe, 2017 ICDS

PROVINCE	ESTIMATE	STDERROR	LOWER 95%	UPPER 95%	CV(%)
Bulawayo	738599.57	33378.33	672971.3	804227.83	4.519
Manicaland	1861755.25	71031.66	1722093	2001417.24	3.815
Mashonaland Central	1441944.17	64237.89	1315640	1568248.29	4.455
Mashonaland East	1366521.86	62641.36	1243357	1489686.9	4.584
Mashonaland West	1567448.96	64338.96	1440946	1693951.81	4.105
Matabeleland North	744840.59	50124.14	646286.8	843394.34	6.73
Matabeleland South	810073.91	44999.42	721596.4	898551.48	5.555
Midlands	1514325.11	59964.33	1396424	1632226.58	3.96
Masvingo	1553144.82	71479.32	1412603	1693686.99	4.602
Harare	1973905.89	60990.12	1853988	2093824.28	3.09
Total	13572560.14	187914.2	13203084	13942035.8	1.385

ICDS 2017 Questionnaire

A	Identification	Province	District	Ward	Sector	EA	Household	Agriculture

CONFIDENTIAL WHEN COMPLETED

INTER-CENSAL DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY, 2017

B All persons		5 yrs and above		All persons		15 yrs and above		All persons		15 yrs and above		17 years and below		All persons							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9b	10	11	11b	12	13	14						
Who stayed Thursday night (17 August) here?	What is (name's) relationship to the head of household	Is (name) male or female?	How old was (name) at his/her last birthday?	Is (name's) birth registered?	What was the usual place of residence of (name's) mother when (name) was born?	Where does (name) usually live?	Where was (name) living (last census year) in August 2012?	What is (name's) ethnic origin?	What is (name's) religion	What is (name's) citizenship?	What is (name's) marital status?	For ever married women (code 2,3 or 4 in Question 11) How old was (name) when she got married for the first time? Age in completed years	Is (name's) father by birth alive?	Is (name's) mother by birth alive?	Due to a health problem, does (name) have...?						
Write the names of all adults, children and babies. Include visitors and persons temporarily absent (on night duty, travel, etc not counted elsewhere), returning on Friday morning (18 August)	1 Head 2 Spouse 3 Son/ daughter 4 Parent 5 Grandson/ daughter 6 Brother/ sister 7 Other relative 8 Not related	1 Male 2 Female	Enter age in completed years. ("00" for children less than one year)	1 Not registered 2 Yes and has a birth certificate 3 Yes, but the birth certificate is Lost/destroyed 9 Not known	Enter district or country code	Enter district or country code	Enter district or country code	1 African 2 European 3 Asiatic 4 Mixed race 8 Other	1 Traditional 2 Roman Catholic 3 Protestant 4 Pentecostal 5 Apostolic sect 6 Other Christian 7 Muslim 8 Other 9 None	Enter country code. ("000" for Zimbabwe)	1 Never married 2 Married 3 Divorced/separated 4 Widowed	1 Yes 2 No 9 Not known	1 Yes 2 No 9 Not known	1. no difficulty 2. some difficulty 3. a lot of difficulty 4. Cannot do at all							
List all persons starting with person who was heading the household on census night	Person Number														Difficulty seeing even wearing glasses? Difficulty hearing even if using a hearing aid? Difficulty walking or climbing stairs Difficulty remembering or concentrating Difficulty with self-care such as washing all over/dressing Difficulty communicating using your usual language e.g. understanding or being understood by others						
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	9b	J	K	L	M	N							
1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2		1 2 3 9				1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		1 2 3 4		1 2 9	1 2 9	12 34	12 34	12 34	12 34	12 34	12 34	12 34
2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2		1 2 3 9				1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		1 2 3 4		1 2 9	1 2 9	12 34	12 34	12 34	12 34	12 34	12 34	12 34
3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2		1 2 3 9				1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		1 2 3 4		1 2 9	1 2 9	12 34	12 34	12 34	12 34	12 34	12 34	12 34
4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2		1 2 3 9				1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		1 2 3 4		1 2 9	1 2 9	12 34	12 34	12 34	12 34	12 34	12 34	12 34

C Education — For persons age ...		D For persons age 10 yrs & above						E For women age 15 – 49 years																	
		... 3 years and older			... 3 – 24 years																				
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		24	25	26	27												
List all persons (in section B) starting with the person who was heading the household on census night	Has (name) ever been to school?	What is the highest level and grade of education completed by (name)?	Is (name) currently attending school?	Was (name) ever in attendance in school at any point during this year?	During this school year, what level and grade is (name) attending/was enrolled in?	What was (name's) main activity during the last twelve months?	For codes 0 – 4 in Question 20	For persons with level 3 in Question 16 and codes 0 – 5 in Question 20	What was (name's) main occupation during the last twelve months?	What was (name's) field of specialisation?	Has (name) given any live birth?	If Yes, how many children born to (name) ...		How old was (name) when she had her first live birth? Age in completed years	When was (name's) last live birth?	Was it a boy or girl?	Is the child still alive?								
Person Number	1 Yes 2 No	Level 9=9 (Not Known) Level 8=8 (None) Level 0=1 – ECD A 2 – ECD B Level 1=1 – 7 Level 2=1 – 6 Level 3 = 1 Short Cycle Tertiary 2 Bachelor's program 3 Master's Program 4 Doctoral Program	1 Yes 2 No	1 Yes 2 No	Use codes in Question 16	0 Paid employee 1 Employer 2 Own account worker (agriculture) 3 Own account worker (other) 4 Unpaid family worker 5 Looking for work/ unemployed 6 Student 7 Homemaker 8 Other 10 Retired/sick/too old	For office use	For office use	1 Yes 2 No	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2	... were with her on the census night? ... were elsewhere on the census night? ... have died?	Males Females Males Females Males Females	Age in completed years	Enter month (mm) and year (yy)	Boys Girls	Boys Girls								
A	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
1	1 2			1 2	1 2			0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10					1 2												
2	1 2			1 2	1 2			0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10					1 2												
3	1 2			1 2	1 2			0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10					1 2												
4	1 2			1 2	1 2			0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10					1 2												

Meta Data

2017 INTERCENSAL DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY (ICDS) METADATA DOCUMENTATION

Metadata Description:

	Element	Brief Description
Metadata Preparation	Metadata Producer	ZIMSTAT
	Date of Production	16 October 2017
	Metadata Version	Version 4.
	Metadata ID Number	ICDS.
	Holdings URI	ZIMSTAT WEBSITE: www.zimstat.zw

Study Description:

	Element	Brief Description
Study Identification	Title	Inter-Censal Demographic Survey
	Subtitle	Inter-Censal Demographic Survey
	Abbreviation	ICDS
	Study Type*	ICDS Survey.
	Series Information	ICDS Round 4 Study – This was the fourth of the surveys designed to summarize the main findings of the 2017 inter-Censal Demographic Survey (ICDS), 2017 for Zimbabwe. In most cases attempts have been made to provide highlights at both national and provincial levels. The first post-independence survey was in 1987, the second in 1997 and the third in 2007.
	Translated Title	Inter-Censal Demographic Survey
	Data ID Code	ICDS
Version	Version Description	Raw cleaned data
	Version Production Date	ICDS 2017
	Version Notes	N/A
	Zero Draft	ICDS Survey

Overview	Abstract*	<p>This is presented in the main report.</p> <p>Survey Methodology: The survey had both quantitative and qualitative components.</p> <p>Migration Due to the difficulties with estimating emigration, researchers and national statistical agencies have used a variety of data and techniques in an effort to produce timely and accurate statistics on international migration. These include population registries, migration surveys, residual methods, data attrition methods, indirect estimation, and multiplicity sampling methods. Estimates of emigration can be made using special surveys of migrants. These may include household surveys that ask retrospectively about changes in the country of residence of respondents or household members, port surveys that ask travelers about their intentions to change their country of residence, or even surveys which are sent to nationals living abroad.</p> <p>The ICDS is a household based survey, which is conducted five years after a decennial census was used to capture data on the emigration component of international migration. Questions in the international migration section sought to obtain information on the following; whether each of the surveyed households had members who emigrated outside the country; sex of emigrants, country of destination at time of departure; age of emigrants at time of departure; highest level of education completed by emigrants at time of departure; occupation of emigrants at time of departure and the monetary value of remittances send back home in the past 12 months .In administering these questions , the siblings approach was used to collect information on emigrants.</p> <p>Limitations of ICDS Migration Data</p> <p>There are limitations to using household surveys to measure emigration. Household surveys can be expensive and time consuming. National statistical agencies may not have available resources to regularly conduct household surveys. Emigration is a rare event among all households and migration surveys are also limited by coverage error, or the under -representation of the full population in the sample. A major challenge in using sample surveys</p>
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	Element	Brief Description
		<p>to study international migration is the requirement of sample size and the associated trade-off with sampling errors. Due to the low percentage of international migrants in most countries, the sample size of the survey needs to be reasonably large to identify enough migrants for meaningful analysis. Sampling-frame problems for household surveys are that they exclude most persons living in institutions or other group quarters accommodation. Apart from sample size problems they are also errors of duplication where one emigrant can be cited more than once. Since information about emigration of household members, was collected through proxy by other household members, there are memory recall problem as well as lack of accurate knowledge about current activities of emigrants in their countries of destination. However, the ICDS provides bench mark data on the estimate of the size of Zimbabwean emigrants abroad and their characteristics pattern before departure that can be used for policy and programme formulation.</p> <p>Significant outcomes To get from report summary of fact sheet.</p>
	Kind of Data*	Sample survey data and Coverage of Households
	Unit of Analysis*	Basic unit of analysis was the private households
Scope	Description of Scope	The ICDS Survey scope was the whole country (all the ten provinces). The Survey topics covered were: population size and Structure, Population Distribution, Migration, Household Characteristics, Education, Activity and labourforce, Mortality and Orphan hood
	Topics Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Population size and structure 2. Population distribution 3. Migration 4. Household characteristics 5. Education 6. Activity and labourforce 7. Mortality and orphan hood
	Keywords	Education, Disability, Health, Activity, Age, Gender, mortality, fertility.
Country*		ZIMBABWE

	Element	Brief Description
	Geographic Coverage*	A total of 11200 households were selected. A sample of 10326 households was successfully interviewed for the survey. A sample take of 28 households per EA was selected using random systematic sampling.
	Universe*	The population of interest was private households.
Producers & Sponsors	Primary Investigators or Survey Firms*	ZIMSTAT
	Other Producers	
	Funding*	UNFPA, UNICEF, IOM, GOZ
	Other Acknowledgments	

Sampling	Sampling Procedure*	<p>Sample Design</p> <p>The sample design for the 2017 ICDS is two stage, with Enumeration Areas (EAs) as the first stage and households as the second stage sampling units. In total, 400 EAs were selected with probability proportional to size (PPS), the measure of size being the number of households enumerated in the 2012 population census. The 2017 ICDS sample was stratified by province and urban/rural.</p> <p>First Stage Sampling Frame</p> <p>A sampling frame is a complete list of all sampling units that entirely covers the target population. The existence of a sampling frame allows a probability selection of sampling units. For a multi-stage survey, a sampling frame should exist for each stage of selection. The sample frame for the first stage was the 2012 Zimbabwe Master Sample (ZMS12) developed by the ZIMSTAT after the 2012 population census.</p> <p>Second Stage Sampling Frame and Household Selection</p> <p>The second stage sampling frame was a complete list of all households in the 400 selected EAs. This was created after the household listing and mapping conducted in July 2017. A sample take of 28 households per EA was selected using random systematic sampling.</p> <p>Sample Size</p> <p>A representative probability sample of 11,200 private households was selected for 2017 ICDS. The ICDS was designed to produce estimates at national and provincial levels as well as for rural and urban areas.</p> <p>Target Population</p> <p>The target population for 2017 ICDS is all regular (private) households in Zimbabwe. Institutional households were excluded. The target population covers all of Zimbabwe territory except areas defined as “State Land”.</p>
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	Element	Brief Description
	Deviations From Sample Design*	None
	Response Rates	The response rate was 92.2 %. Sex ratio for Zimbabwe was about 92. Zimbabwe had a total estimated population of 13 572 560

	Weighting	<p>2017 ICDS Household Sampling Weights</p> <p>A sampling weight is an inflation factor which extrapolates the sample to the target population. For example, if equal probability sampling (or a self-weighting sample) is applied in a domain with a sampling fraction 1/500, this means that each sampled individual represents 500 similar individuals in the target population. The surveys using the Master Sample will select a sample of households within each selected Master Sample PSU. The second stage sampling of households requires that the first stage weights are combined with second stage weights in order to arrive at the base weights for sample households.</p> <p>Base Weights for sampled households</p> <p>The base weights are:</p> $w_{hij}^s = w_{1,hi}^s \cdot \frac{M_{hi}}{m_{hi}}$ <p>Where:</p> <p>w_{hij}^s = the base weight for household j in PSU i in stratum h</p> <p>$w_{1,hi}^s$ = the first stage sampling weight for PSU i in stratum h</p> <p>M_{hi} = the number of households in PSU i in stratum h</p> <p>m_{hi} = the number of sampled households in PSU i in stratum h</p> <p>$\frac{M_{hi}}{m_{hi}}$ = the second stage sampling weight</p> <p>Adjustment of Weights for Non-Response</p>
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	Element	Brief Description
		<p>If there is non-response on the household level the base weight needs to be adjusted to compensate for the non-response:</p> $w_{hi} = w_{hi}^s \cdot \frac{m_{hi}}{r_{hi}}$ <p>r_{hi} = the number of responding households in PSU i in stratum h</p> <p>Estimation of Sampling Errors</p> <p>Sampling errors are important data quality parameters which give a measure of the precision of the survey estimates. The ICDS survey final reports present sampling errors for selected indicators. The sampling error tables present the estimated indicator value, the standard error, the number of unweight and weighted cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error and the confidence limits. The design effect can be used in sample size calculation for subsequent survey designs.</p>
Data Collection	Dates of Collection*	18th to the 22st August 2017
	Time Periods	Training of trainers was conducted 3-4 August 2017. Training of field staff for the main survey was conducted from 7th to the 11th of august 2017.
	Mode of Data Collection*	Face to face Interviews were conducted with household heads. For the first time, the Zimbabwe ICDS used Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) using mobiles devices
	Notes on Data Collection	
	Questionnaires	The principal instrument used to collect primary data was the structured questionnaire uploaded on tablet which was administered through face-to-face interviews.
	Data Collectors	The Enumerators were mostly ZIMSTAT staff who were trained.

	Element	Brief Description
	Supervision	The Surveys manager was the overall survey coordinator supported by the other managers and system developers.
Data Processing	Data Editing*	Steps undertaken to achieve this included field questionnaire editing, pre-programmed data entry template with in-built skipping and validation checks.
	Data Entry Process	Data was merged into one data set by system developers who then analyzed and produced required tables using CSPRO and SAS
	Estimates of Sampling Error	Level of permissible error allowed for the estimates was 10%
	Other Forms of Data Appraisal	
Data Access	Anonymity Level*	The data is not anonymized – all the identifiers were left in the dataset.
	Citation Requirements	
	Contact Persons	Mr. G. T. Matsinde and Mr. L Chikeya

[Dictionary]

CSPRO v7.0

Data File sections:

- Identification
- Persons
- Mortality
- Housing
- Migration

Label	Variable Name	Valueset	Notes
IDENTIFICATION			
Province	PROVINCE	0;Bulawayo 1;Manicaland 2;Mashonaland Central 3;Mashonaland East 4;Mashonaland West 5;Matabeleland North 6;Matabeleland South 7;Midlands 8;Masvingo 9;Harare	All provinces
District	DISTRICT_VS1	Manicaland 1;Buhera 2;Chimanimani 3;Chipinge	All country districts

		4;Makoni 5;Mutare Rural 6;Mutasa 7;Nyanga Rural 21;Mutare 22;Rusape 23;Chipinge	
	DISTRICT_VS2	Mashonaland Central 1;Bindura Rural 2;Muzarabani 3;Guruve 4;Mazowe 5;Mount Darwin 6;Rushinga 7;Shamva 8;Mbire 21;Bindura Urban 22;Mvurwi	
	DISTRICT_VS3	Mashonaland East 1;Chikomba 2;Goromonzi 3;Hwedza 4;Marondera Rural 5;Mudzi 6;Murehwa 7;Mutoko 8;Seke 9;UMP 21;Marondera 23;Ruwa Local Board	
	DISTRICT_VS4	Mashonaland West 1;Chegutu Rural 2;Hurungwe 3;Mhondoro Ngezi 4;Kariba Rural 5;Makonde 6;Zvimba 7;Sanyati 21;Chinhoyi 22;Kadoma 23;Chegutu 24;Kariba 25;Norton 26;Karo	
	DISTRICT_VS5	Matebeleland North 1;Binga 2;Bubi 3;Hwange Rural 4;Lupane 5;Nkayi 6;Tsholotsho 7;Umguz 21;Hwange 22;Victoria Falls	
	DISTRICT_VS6	Matebeleland South	

		1;Beitbridge Rural 2;Bulilima 3;Mangwe 4;Gwanda Rural 5;Insiza 6;Matobo 7;Umzingwane 21;Gwanda 22;Beitbridge 23;Plumtree	
	DISTRICT_VS7	Midlands 1;Chirumhanzu 2;Gokwe North 3;Gokwe South 4;Gweru Rural 5;Kwekwe Rural 6;Mberengwa 7;Shurugwi Rural 8;Zvishavane 21;Gweru 22;Kwekwe 23;Redcliff 24;Zvishavane Mine 25;Gokwe Town 26;Shurugwi	
	DISTRICT_VS8	Masvingo 1;Bikita 2;Chiredzi 3;Chivi 4;Gutu 5;Masvingo Rural 6;Mwenezi 7;Zaka 21;Masvingo 22;Chiredzi Town	
	DISTRICT_VS9	Harare 1;Harare Rural 21;Harare Urban 22;Chitungwiza 23;Epworth	
	DISTRICT_VS10	Bulawayo 21;Bulawayo	
Ward	WARD	1:50;1-50	Selected Wards
Sector	SECTOR	1;Communal Areas 2;Small Scale Commercial Farms 3;Larg Scale Commercial Farms 4;Resettlement Area 5;Urban Council Area 6;Administrative Centre 7;Growth Point 8;Other Urban Area 9;State Land 0;Special Category	
Type of Household	HHTYPE	1;Private	

Enumeration Area	EA	010:910	Selected Enumeration Areas
Household Number	HHOLD_NUM	001:150 ;001– 150	Selected private households
PERSONS			
Relationship	B02_RELATIONSHIP	1;Head 2;Spouse 3;Son/Daughter 4;Parent 5;Grandson/Daughter 6;Brother/Sister 7;Other relative 8;Not relative	For all persons... What is (name's) relationship to the head of household?
Sex	B03_SEX	1;Male 2;Female	For all persons... Is (name) male or female?
Age	B04_AGE	0:98;0 – 98 Actual 99;NOT KNOWN	For all persons... How old was (name) at his/her last birthday? Enter age in completed years. (00 for children less than one year)
Birth Certificate	B05_BIRTH_CERTIFICATE	1;Not Registered 2;Yes and has a birth certificate 3;Yes but the certificate is lost/destroyed 9;Not Know	For all persons... Does (name) have a birth certificate?
What was usual place of residence of mother	B06_MOTHER_USUAL_RESIDENCE	<i>See district codes</i>	For all persons... Where (name) born? Enter district or country code.
Usual Residence	B07_USUAL_RESIDENCE	<i>See district codes</i>	For all persons... Where does (name) usually live? Enter district or country code.
Place of Residence in Census 2012	B08_CENSUS_12	<i>See district codes</i>	For persons >=5 years... Where was (name) living last census year (August 2012)? Enter district or country code.
Ethnic Origin	B09_ETHNIC_ORIGIN	1;African 2;European 3;Asiatic 4;Mixed Race 8;Other	For all persons... What is (name's) ethnic origin?
Religion	B09B_RELIGION	1;Tradition 2;Roman Catholic 3;Protestant 4;Pentacostal 5;Apostolic Sect 6;Other Christian 7;Muslim 8;Other 9;None	For persons >= 15 years

Citizenship	B10_CITIZENSHIP	000;Zimbabwean 941;Botswana 942;Malawi 943;Mozambique 944;South Africa 945;Zambia 949;Other African Countries 951;United Kingdom 952;Other European Countries 953;American Countries 954;Asian Countries 959;Other Countries	For all persons... What is (name's) citizenship? Enter country code (000 for Zimbabwe)
Marital Status	B11_MARITAL_STATUS	1;Never Married 2;Married 3;Divorced/separated 4;Widowed	For all persons... What is (name's) marital status?
Age At First Marriage	AGE_AT_FIRST_MARRI AGE	10;49;Years	For Women age 10 – 49
Father Alive	B12_FATHER_ALIVE	1;Yes 2;No 9;Not known	For persons age 15 years and below.... Is (name's) father by birth alive?
Mother Alive	B13_MOTHER_ALIVE	1;Yes 2;No 9;Not known	For persons age 15 years and below.... Is (name's) mother by birth alive?
Difficulty Seeing wearing glasses	B14_DIFF_SEEING_WEA RING_GLASSES	1;No difficulty 2;Some difficulty 3;A lot of difficulty 4;Cannot do at all	For all persons
Difficulty Hearing	B14_DIFFICULTY_HEAR ING	1;No difficulty 2;Some difficulty 3;A lot of difficulty 4;Cannot do at all	For all persons
Difficulty walking	B14_DIFFICULTY_WALK ING	1;No difficulty 2;Some difficulty 3;A lot of difficulty 4;Cannot do at all	For all persons
Difficulty remembering or concentrating	B14_DIFFICULTY_REME MBERING	1;No difficulty 2;Some difficulty 3;A lot of difficulty 4;Cannot do at all	For all persons
Difficulty with self care	B14_DIFFICULTY_WITH _SELF_CARE	1;No difficulty 2;Some difficulty 3;A lot of difficulty 4;Cannot do at all	For all persons
Difficulty communicating	B14_DIFFICULTY_COM MUNICATING	1;No difficulty 2;Some difficulty 3;A lot of difficulty 4;Cannot do at all	For all persons

Albinism	ALBINISM	1;Yes 2;No	For all persons
Ever Been to School	C15_EVER_BEEN_TO_SCHOOL	1;Yes 2;No	Education Section, for persons age 3 years and older... Has (name) ever been to school?
Highest Level	C16_HIGHEST_LEVEL	0;PreSchool 1;Primary 2;Secondary 3;Higher/Tertiary -8;None -9;Not Known	Education Section, for persons age 3 years and older... What is the highest level and grade of education completed by (name)?
Highest Grade	C16_HIGHEST_GRADE	Preschool 1;ECD A 2;ECD B Primary 1;Year 1 2;Year 2 3;Year 3 4;Year 4 5;Year 5 6;Year 6 7;Year 7 Secondary 1;Year 1 2;Year 2 3;Year 3 4;Year 4 5;Year 5 6;Year 6 Tertiary 1;Short-Cycle 2;Bachelor's Programme 3;Master's Programme 4;Doctoral Programme None 8;None	Education Section, for persons age 3 years and older... What is the highest level and grade of education completed by (name)?
Currently at School	C17_CURRENTLY_AT_SCHOOL	1;Yes 2;No	Education Section, for persons age 3 - 24 years... Is (name) currently attending school?
Ever Attended	C18_EVER_ATTENDED	1;Yes 2;No	Education Section, for persons age 3 - 24 years... Was (name) ever in attendance in school at any point during this year?
Current Level	C19_CURRENT_LEVEL	0;PreSchool 1;Primary 2;Secondary 3;Higher/Tertiary	Education Section, for persons age 3 - 24 years... During this school year, what

		8;None 9;Not known	level and grade is (name) attending or was enrolled in?
Current Grade	C19_CURRENT_GRADE	Preschool 1;ECD A 2;ECD B Primary 1;Year 1 2;Year 2 3;Year 3 4;Year 4 5;Year 5 6;Year 6 7;Year 7 Secondary 1;Year 1 2;Year 2 3;Year 3 4;Year 4 5;Year 5 6;Year 6 Higher/Tertiary 1;Short-Cycle Tertiary 2;Bachelor's Programme 3;Master's Programme 4;Doctoral Programme Not Known 9;Not Known None 8;None	Education Section, for persons age 3 - 24 years... During this school year, what level and grade is (name) attending or was enrolled in?
Main Activity	D20_MAIN_ACTIVITY	0;Paid employee 1;Employer 2;Own account worker-agriculture 3;Own account worker -other 4;Unpaid family worker 5;Looking for work/unemployed 6;Student 7;Homemaker 9;Retired/sick/too old 8;Other	For persons age 10 years and above... What was (name's) main activity during the last twelve months?
Occupation	D21_OCCUPATION	<i>See Classification of Occupations Manual</i>	For persons age 10 years and above... For codes 0 - 3 in Question 20 ... What was (name's) main occupation during the last twelve months?
Specialisation	D22_SPECIALISATION	<i>See Classification of Occupations Manual</i>	For persons age 10 years and above... For persons with level 3 in Question 16 and codes 0 - 4 in Question 20 ... What

			was (name's) field of specialisation?
Give Live Birth	E23_GIVE_LIVE_BIRTH	1;Yes 2;No	For women age 12 - 49 years... Has (name) given any live birth?
Males at Census Night	MALES_AT_CENSUS_NIGHT	0:20;0-20	For women age 12 - 49 years... Has (name) given any live birth? If Yes, how many male children born to (name) were with her on the census night?
Females at Census Night	FEMALES_AT_CENSUS_NIGHT	0:20;0-20	For women age 12 - 49 years... Has (name) given any live birth? If Yes, how many female children born to (name) were with her on the census night?
Males Elsewhere	MALES_ELSEWHERE	0:20;0-20	For women age 12 - 49 years... Has (name) given any live birth? If Yes, how many male children born to (name) were elsewhere on the census night?
Females Elsewhere	FEMALES_ELSEWHERE	0:20;0-20	For women age 12 - 49 years... Has (name) given any live birth? If Yes, how many female children born to (name) were elsewhere on the census night?
Males Dead	MALES_DEAD	0:20;0-20	For women age 12 - 49 years... Has (name) given any live birth? If Yes, how many male children born to (name) have died?
Females Dead	FEMALES_DEAD	0:20;0-20	For women age 12 - 49 years... Has (name) given any live birth? If Yes, how many female children born to (name) have died?

Age first Live Birth	AGE_FIRST_LIVE_BIRTH	12;49;Age 99;NS	For women age 12 - 49 years... How old was (name) when she had her first live birth? Age in completed years
Month Last Live Birth	MONTH_LAST_LIVE_BIRTH	1;January 2;February ... 12;December 99;Not known	For women age 12 - 49 years... When was (name's) last live birth? Enter month (mm)
Year Last Live Birth	YEAR_LAST_LIVE_BIRTH		For women age 12 - 49 years... When was (name's) last live birth? Enter year (yy)
Boys	BOYS	0;9;0-9	For women age 12 - 49 years... When was (name's) last live birth? Was it a boy or girl? Number of boys.
Girls	GIRLS	0;9;0-9	For women age 12 - 49 years... When was (name's) last live birth? Was it a boy or girl? Number of girls.
Total Last Born	TOTAL_LAST_BORN	0;9;0-9	
Still Alive Boys	STILL_ALIVE_BOYS	0;9;0-9	
Still Alive Girls	STILL_ALIVE_GIRLS	0;9;0-9	
MORTALITY			
ANY DEATHS	G34_DEATH_OCCUR	1;Yes 2;No	
G35 Sex of Deceased	G35_SEX_OF_DECEASED	1;Male 2;Female	If Yes, Was the deceased male or female?
G36 Age of Deceased	G36_AGE_OF_DECEASED	0;98;0 - 98 99;NOT KNOWN	If Yes, How old was the deceased? Age in completed years.
Pregnancy Related Death	G37_PREG_RELATED_DEATH	1;Yes 2;No	For deaths of females age 15 - 49
HOUSING			
Tenure Status	F28_TENURE	1;Owner/Purchaser 2;Tenant 3;Lodger 4;Tied accommodation 8;Other	What is the tenure status of the household?
Dwelling Unit Type	F29_DWELLING	1;Traditional 2;Mixed 3;Detached 4;Semi-detached 5;Flat/townhouse 6;Shack 8;Other	What is the type of dwelling unit?
Electricity	F30_ELECTRICITY	1;Yes 2;No	Does dwelling unit have electricity?

Source of water	F31A_WATER_SOURCE	1;Piped water inside house 2;Piped water outside house 3;Communal tap 4;Well/borehole protected 5;Well - unprotected 6;River/stream/dam 8;Other specify	Water for drinking and cooking... Main water source
Distance to Water Source	F31B_WATER_DISTANC E	1;On premises 2;Less than 500m 3;500m to 1km 4;More than 1km	Water for drinking and cooking... Distance to water source
Toilet Facility	F32_TOILET	11;Flush to piped sewer system 12;Flush to septic tank 13;Flush to pit latrine 14;Flush to somewhere else 15;Flush, don't know where pit latrine 21;Ventilated improved 22;Pit latrine with slab 23;Pit latrine without slab/open pit 31;Bucket toilet 41;No facility/bush/field 8;Other specify	What type of toilet facility is used most by this household?
Energy for Cooking	F33_COOKING_ENERGY	1;Wood 2;Paraffin 3;Electricity 4;Gas 5;Coal 8;Other	What is the household's main source of energy for cooking?
Males in Household	TOTAL_MALES	0:0 1:25;1 - 25	Count the number of persons with code 1 under SEX
Females in Household	TOTAL_FEMALES	0:0 1:25;1 - 25	Count the number of persons with code 2 under SEX
Total number of people	GRAND_TOTAL = TOTAL_MALES + TOTAL_FEMALES;	1:25;1 - 25	Count the total number of persons or add the number of males to females
MIGRATION	People who migrated		
Name	M1_NAME	Alpha	
Sex	M2_SEX	1;Male 2;Female	
Age	M3_AGE	0:98;0 - 98 99;NOT KNOWN	
Country of Destination	M4_COUNTRY	941;Botswana 942;Malawi 943;Mozambique 944;South Africa 945;Zambia 946;Namibia 949;Other African Countries 951;United Kingdom 952;Other European Countries 953;American Countries 954;Australia 955;United States of America 956;New Zealand	

		957;Canada 958;Asian Countries 959;Other Countries	
Year of Departure	M5_YEAR	1980:2017;Year	
Education Level	M6_EDUCATION_LEVEL	1;Never been to school 2;Primary 3;Secondary 4;Tertiary 9;Not Known	
Occupation	=M7_OCCUPATION	<i>See Classification of Occupations Manual</i>	
Remittances	M8_REMITTANCES	1;None 2;\$1- 100 3;\$101- 500 4;\$501-1000 5;\$1001-5000 6;\$5001 and Above	