



2022 ZIMBABWE POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS DISABILITY THEMATIC REPORT

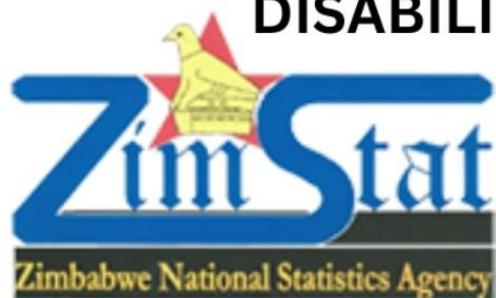


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Foreword

The Zimbabwe 2022 Population and Housing Census Fertility Profile is one of the several census thematic reports to be prepared by the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT) based on the final results of the 2022 Population and Housing Census. In preparing the Profile, ZIMSTAT seeks to put at the disposal of planners, decision-makers, and development partners reliable data on population growth trends in the country.

ZIMSTAT appreciates the significant funding and material provisions the Government of Zimbabwe made available to the Agency. In addition, ZIMSTAT would like to thank all development partners for their financial, material, and technical assistance.

The financial, material, and technical assistance given by the Government of Zimbabwe and various development partners enabled ZIMSTAT to execute this mammoth task of enumerating the population of Zimbabwe successful.

Finally, ZIMSTAT would also like to thank all those involved in the 2022 Population and Housing Census operations and the general public for their cooperation.



Tafadzwa Bandama
Director General

31st December

Acknowledgments

The Zimbabwe National Statics Agency (ZIMSTAT) would like to extend its appreciation to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for providing financial and technical support that enabled the production of this Disability Profile.

Special gratitude goes to Professors Marvelous Mhloyi and Stanzia Moyo and Dr Reason Tizora for authoring this comprehensive profile. Special recognition goes to the ZIMSTAT staff in the Demography and Social Statistics Division for their invaluable contributions to the commentary of this report. The expertise, dedication, and attention to detail significantly enhanced the quality and depth of the report.

Above all, may Zimbabwean Population at large enjoy the many positives actions that will be triggered by the findings in this report in all sectors, and at all levels.

Executive Summary

Persons with disabilities in the 2022 Population and Housing Census consisted of 1.6 percent of the total population. Younger age groups of 5-9 and 10-14 years with disabilities contributed 0.5 percent and 0.6 percent, respectively, as compared to older age groups 55-59 and 60-64 years which reported 3.1 percent and 4.3 percent, respectively. Disability was reported by about 13 percent of those 65+ years old.

Marital levels for those with disabilities are lower than for those without disabilities. This is shown by the higher proportions reporting current marriage, 53 percent, among persons without disabilities, compared to those with disabilities, 47 percent. Although entry into marriage is early for persons with disabilities, marital dissolution is higher for them than for those without disability. About 37 percent of persons without disabilities, and 22 percent of persons with disabilities reported having never been married. While the proportion reporting being divorced among persons with disabilities was 6 percent, it was 5 percent for persons without disabilities. Widowhood for persons with disabilities is five times higher than for those without disabilities, (25 percent compared to 5 percent).

Levels of marriage for persons with disabilities vary across provinces. Entry into marriage is earliest in Midlands for males where about 28 percent reported having never been married; it is earliest in Mashonaland Central and Midlands for females where about 13 percent reported having never married. The highest level of married persons among males (61 percent) was reported in Midlands. Divorce among females was highest in Harare, with about 9 percent, while for males it was Mashonaland Central and Mashonaland West, both with about 7 percent. Among females, widowhood is highest in Matabeleland South and Matabeleland North, 44 percent, and 43 percent, respectively.

Fertility for women with disabilities is slightly lower than that of those without disability in both rural and urban areas. However, cumulative fertility for women 45-49 years is fairly comparable between the two groups. While cumulative fertility for rural women age 45-49 with disability was 4.0, it was 4.3 for those without disability. Cumulative fertility for women with disability in urban areas was 3.0; it was 3.1 for women without disability. Consistently, current fertility for women with disabilities is lower than that of women without disabilities; it ranges from 2.4 in Bulawayo to 4.4 in Mashonaland Central, while total fertility rates for women with disability ranged from 1.8 in Bulawayo to 3.7 in Mashonaland Central.

Migration for Persons with disabilities ranged from 4 percent in Bulawayo to 20 percent in Manicaland, while migration for persons without disability ranged from 4 percent in Bulawayo and Matabeleland South to about 17 percent and 18 percent in Harare and Manicaland, respectively. Migration for Persons with disabilities increases with age. And females age 65+ are more likely to migrate across all the six domains of disability than their male counterparts. Migration for men with visual, hearing, walking, cognition, self-care, and communication disabilities was 9 percent, 8 percent, 21 percent, 17 percent, 27 percent, and 13 percent, respectively. This compares to 10 percent, 11 percent, 37 percent, 29 percent, 60 percent, and 47 percent for women in the same categories.

In 2022, Persons with disabilities reported lower proportions of attendance to school (74 percent) compared to 92 percent for those without disabilities. There are minimal sex differences in ever being at school for persons without disability, however, males with disability are more likely (79 percent) to report they have ever been to school, than females (71 percent). In older age groups, especially those 65+ years, more males had ever been to school than females, (85 percent compared to 70 percent for those without disability; and, 78 percent compared to 62 percent for those with disabilities).

About 72 percent of persons without disabilities reported current enrolment in school in comparison to 62 percent of those with disabilities. Generally, proportions currently enrolled do not show any significant sex differentials, especially among Persons with disabilities, with 62 percent of both males and females reporting being currently enrolled. About 73 percent and 70 percent of males and females without disability, respectively, reported current enrolment.

The proportion of children with disabilities in the primary school-going age who were out of school was 16. percent, while for the lower secondary school level, the proportion was 22.1 percent.

The most common tertiary qualifications for both males and females with disability were Diploma/Skilled Worker Class 1, National Foundational Certificate, and Bachelor General Degree. The main area of specialisation for both males and females was the Education field, with 22.7 percent for males and 32.2 percent for females

Generally, males were more likely to report being employed, 63 percent, compared to females, 37 percent. However, males without a disability were more likely to report being employed (64 percent) compared to those with a disability, (53 percent). Females with disability were more likely to report being employed (46 percent) compared to those without disability, (37

percent). Among the six domains of disability, those with visual disability were the most likely to report being employed with proportions ranging from 13 per cent in Matabeleland North to 36 percent in Harare. Persons with difficulty in self-care were least likely to report being employed, with proportions ranging from 2 percent in Matabeleland North to 7 percent in Harare.

The most common reason for not seeking a job among women without disability was engagement in family responsibility, 29 percent, and being too young or too old was the reason given by women with disability, 24 percent.

With regards to the tenure status of households, 45 percent of households were owners. Of these households, 55 percent of Persons with disabilities were owners, compared to 45 percent for those without disability. The tenure status of a lodger was more likely to be reported by persons without disability (26 percent), compared to 16 percent for persons with disabilities.

The most reported source of energy was wood, with 41 percent. The proportions for wood are higher in rural areas (85 percent) compared to urban areas (11 percent). Households with Persons with disabilities were more likely to report wood (56 percent), compared to those without disability (39 percent). This also applied to rural areas, where 85 percent of households with persons with disabilities used wood, compared to 89 percent, compared to persons without disability, 84 percent. Electricity is the second most reported source of energy with 38 percent and is more pronounced in urban areas (57 percent,) than in rural areas (9 percent).

The most commonly reported source of water was piped water into dwelling with 27 percent. Piped water into the dwelling was reported more by households with persons without disability than those with disability, (27 percent and 21 percent, respectively). Piped water was more common in urban areas (41 percent) than in rural areas, (6 percent).

While about 34 percent of households reported internet access, the proportions by disability status were 36 percent for households with persons without disability, compared to 28 percent for those with disability. Sex differentials showed that males have higher access to internet than females, that is, about 35 percent of males and 33 percent of females. Among persons without disability (36 percent of males and 35 percent of females) had access to the internet, compared to 29 percent of males and 27 percent of females, with disability.

Internet access is significantly higher in urban areas (46 percent) compared to rural areas (26 percent). Males had higher proportions than females in urban areas (43 percent for males

compared to 40 percent for females with a disability; and, 47 percent for males compared to 45 percent for females without disability). In rural areas, males had higher proportions than females (24 percent for males compared to 22 percent for females with a disability; and, 27 percent for males compared to 26 percent for females without disability).

Introduction

Disability refers to any condition of the body or mind that makes it more difficult for the person with the condition to do certain activities and interact with the world around them. Given the sensitivity attached to persons identifying as having a disability, it was recommended that several functioning activity domains be defined whereby persons can respond to questions about their difficulty in performing those activities rather than inquire directly whether or not they have a particular disability (Washington Group on Disability Statistics).

Questions on functioning were asked to persons age 5 years and above. The information collected covered the following six core functioning domains: seeing, hearing, walking or climbing stairs, remembering and concentrating, self-care, and communicating. The continuum for these domains were: no difficulty, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, and cannot do at all. The 2022 Population and Housing Census (PHC) thus defined disability as persons with “a lot of difficulty” and those who “cannot do at all” in any, or a combination, of the six functioning domains namely: seeing, hearing, walking or climbing of stairs, remembering or concentrating, self-care and communication.

Objectives

The objectives of this thematic analysis are therefore to:

- Assess the demographic characteristics and geographic distribution of Persons with disabilities in Zimbabwe in 2022;
- Describe the socio-economic characteristics of Persons with disabilities in Zimbabwe; and,
- Provide recommendations that would enhance the situation of Persons with disabilities in Zimbabwe.

Methodology

Disability was measured as the proportion of the population who have a lot of difficulties or those who cannot function at all in any one of the six domains of functioning, namely: seeing, hearing, walking or climbing stairs, remembering or concentrating, self-care, and communication. The analysis uses proportions, specifically percentages, in crosstabulations to describe the distribution and socio-economic characteristics of persons with disabilities. The analysis consistently compares the indices of Persons with disabilities and of those without

disability with the view of isolating issues of persons with disabilities and not just the general Zimbabwean populace.

Chapter 2: Demographic and Social Characteristics

Information on basic demographic characteristics of the population was collected for all household members. This section included specific questions that were not for every household member, like those on marital status, which were asked of persons age 15 and above. This section discusses the composition and location of persons with disabilities.

Population Distribution

Of the **13,102,643** persons aged 5 years and above, **206,447** (1.6 percent) had a disability. The prevalence ranged from 0.8 percent in Harare to 2.2 percent in Matabeleland North, (Figure 2.1).

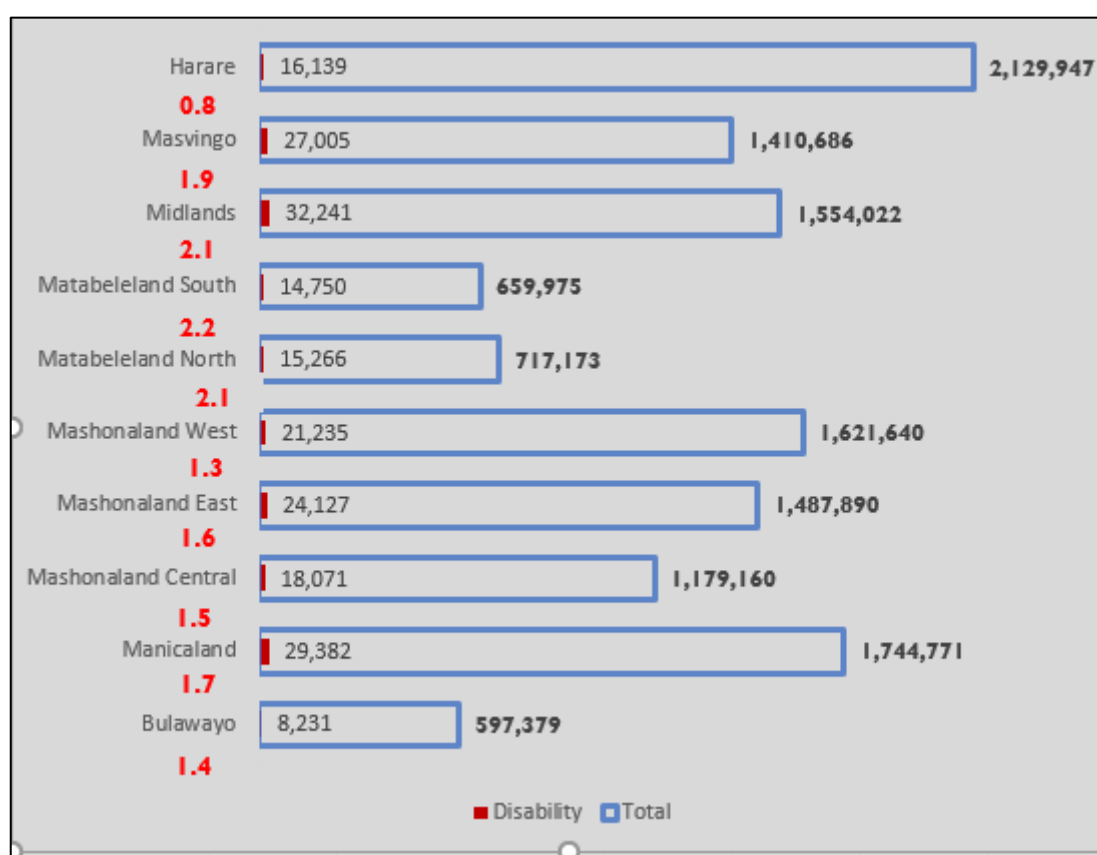


Figure 2.1: Prevalence of Disability by Province

Distribution of Persons with disabilities by Sex and Province

There are provincial and residential differentials in the levels of disability. For instance, while national prevalence of Persons with disabilities was 1.6 percent, it is highest in Matabeleland North, where the proportion of the population with disabilities was 2.3 percent, followed by Midlands (2.1 percent), and Matabeleland South (2.2 percent). The lowest figures of persons

with disabilities were reported in Harare (0.8 percent). There are more persons with disabilities in rural areas compared to urban areas, 2.0 percent, and 0.9 percent, respectively, (Figure 2.2).

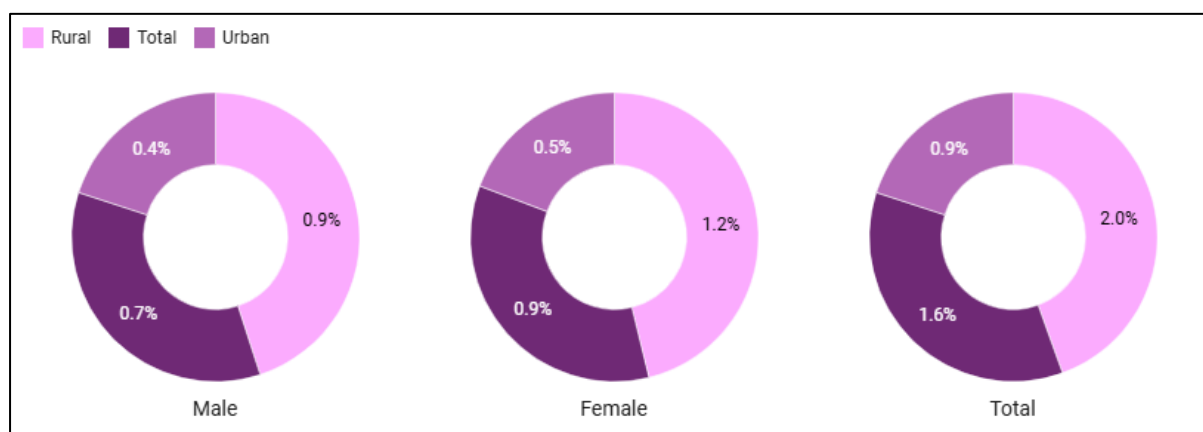


Figure 2.2 Distribution of Persons with disabilities by Sex and Place of Residence

Distribution of Persons with disabilities by Age and Sex

Generally, disability rates are low for both males and females in the younger age groups, but they increase significantly from the age group 40-44 and above. From age group 5-9 up to 25-29, the prevalence is under 1 percent. Disability incidence increases with age as shown in the much older age groups, 55-59, 60-64, and 65+ (3.1 percent, 4.3 percent, and 13 percent, respectively).

Figure 2.3 shows that disability incidence is higher among females from age 10 and above, 1.7 percent, compared to their male counterparts, 1.4 percent. The largest sex differential is for those age 65+ years with 11 percent for males and 14 percent for females.

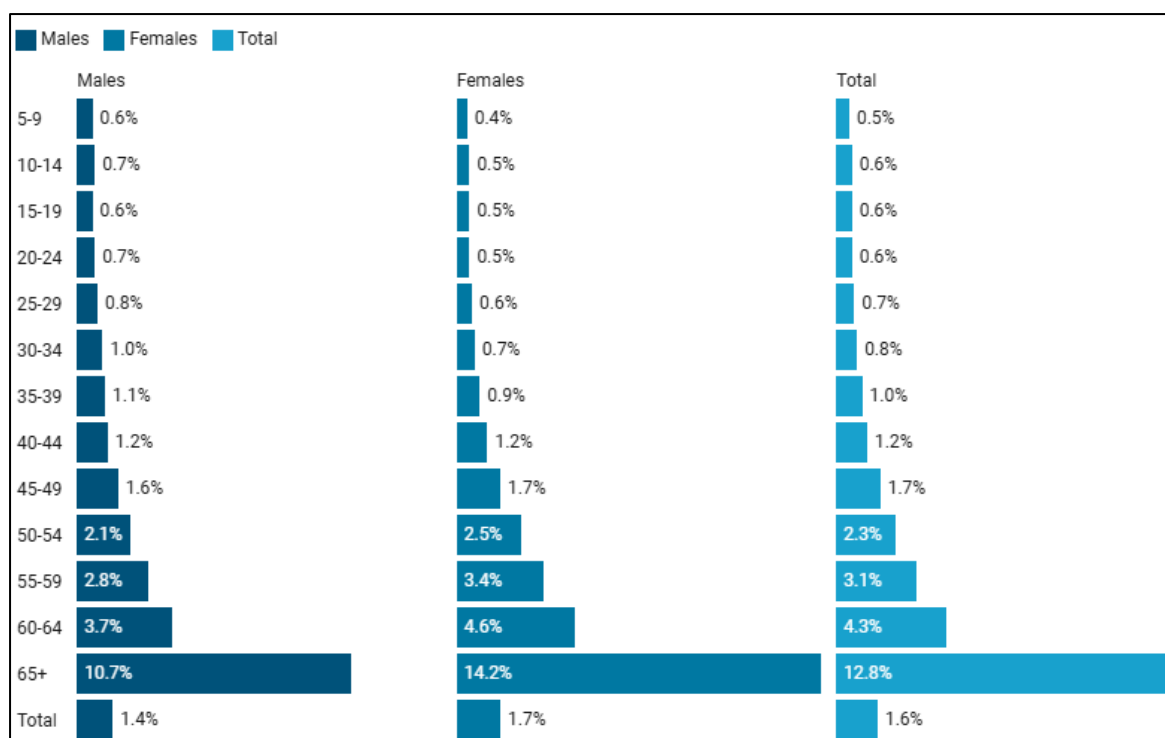


Figure 2.3: Distribution of Persons with disabilities by Sex and Age Group

At district level, the differentials in the distribution of persons with disabilities generally revolve around the provincial figure, with a few districts having high percentiles. Consistent with the provincial differentials, Matabeleland districts have the highest prevalence of disability. For instance, in Matabeleland North province two districts, Hwange Rural and Tsholotsho, have high levels of disability incidence, 2.8 percent and 2.7 percent, respectively. In Matabeleland South, Bulilima, Gwanda Rural, and Mangwe have the highest levels of disability incidence, 2.8 percent, 2.9 percent and 3.2 percent, respectively. The district with highest number of persons with disabilities highest district levels are in the Midlands, with Gokwe North on 2.8 percent, Chirumhanzi 3.5 percent, and Zvishavane Rural at 4.0 percent. The prevalence of disability in Chikomba district in Mashonaland East is 2.9 percent, while Buhera and Makoni in Manicaland, have a prevalence of 2.7 percent and 2.1 percent, respectively. (see Table 3 in Appendices)

Marital Status

Questions on marital status were asked to persons age 15 years and above. Marital levels for persons with disabilities are lower than their counterparts without disability (Figure 2.4). However, the proportion reporting having never been married is higher for persons without disability, 37 percent, than for persons with disabilities, 22 percent. Persons without disability are more likely to report being married (53 percent) compared to their counterparts who have disabilities (47 percent). Marital dissolution is slightly higher among persons with disabilities than those without disability, (6 percent and 5 percent, respectively). Persons with disabilities who were widows were five times more than those without disability, (25 percent and 5 percent, respectively).

Sex differentials in marital status showed that males enter marriage later than females; however, both males and females with disability enter marital unions earlier than those without disability. Males with disability enter marriage earlier than females with disability, and earlier than males without disability. While females reported being married (55 percent) than males (51 percent) among persons without disability, males (55 percent) reported being currently married than females (41 percent) among persons with disabilities. Generally, males delay getting married across the two groups; however, males without disability reported having never been married (45 percent), compared to males with disability (32 percent). Females without a disability were twice as likely to have been never married, 31 percent compared to 15 percent, than females with disability.

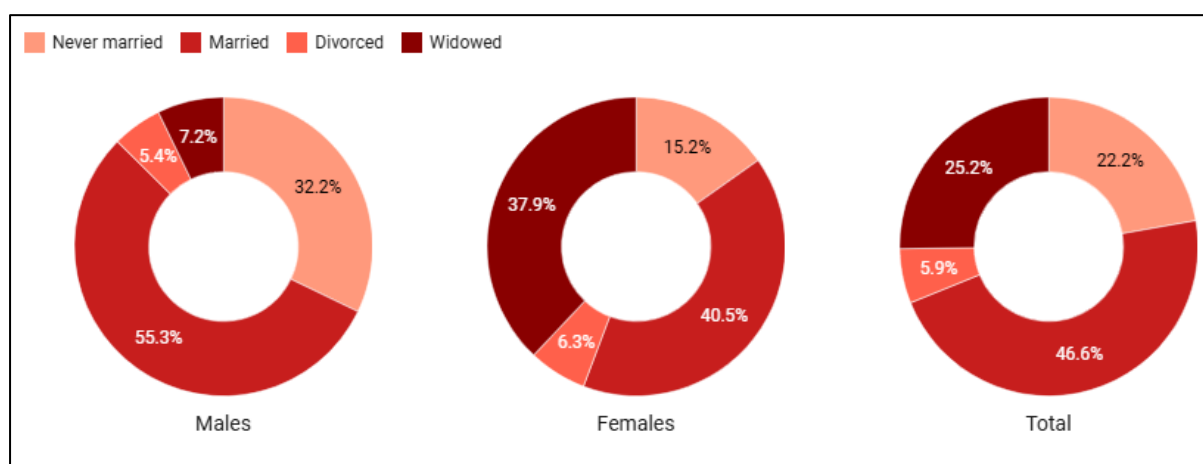


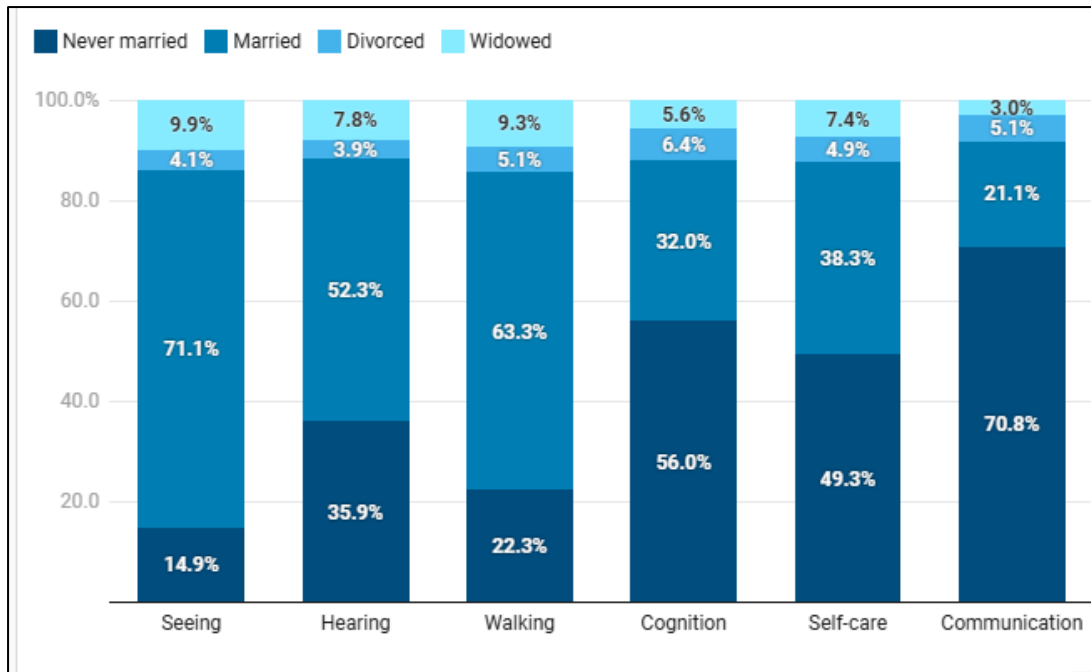
Figure 2.4: Distribution of Persons with disabilities by Sex and Marital Status

Marital Status and Difficulty Domain

Levels of marital statuses vary across the six functioning domains (Figure 2.5). Males consistently enter marriage later than females. Entry into marriage is earliest among males and females who have visual disabilities (15 percent and 9 percent, respectively). The domain of disability which enters marriage late among both males and females is that of persons with communication difficulties, with 71 percent of males and 45 percent of females having reported that they had never married. Males with cognitive disabilities also delay entry into marriage as 56 percent reported having never been married compared to 23 percent for females. However, males are more likely to report being currently married across all disability domains than females. Consistently, males with visual disabilities are the most likely to report being currently married, 71 percent, compared to 41 percent of the females in the same category. Males with mobility difficulties also reported high levels of current marriage, 63 percent, compared to 41 percent of females. Males with the lowest level of marriage, 21 percent, are those with communication difficulties. Females in this category slightly reported current marriage, 23 percent, than males.

Divorce is comparable across the six disability domains, albeit with a slight bias towards females. Divorce is highest among women with communication problems, about 8 percent, compared to 5 percent of the males. The second highest level of divorce is among persons with cognitive disabilities, where 6 percent and 7 percent of males and females, respectively, reported being divorced. The lowest level of divorce is among males with hearing and visual impairments, about 4 percent.

There is however a stark sex differential in levels of widowhood. Females range from 4.5 to 8.1 times more likely than males to report being widowed among those with hearing and communication problems, respectively. Widowhood ranges from 24 percent among females and 3 percent among males with communication problems to about 45 percent and 10 percent of females and males, respectively, for those with visual disabilities.



Figure

2.5a: Distribution of Persons with disabilities by Difficulty Domains, Sex and Marital Status - Male

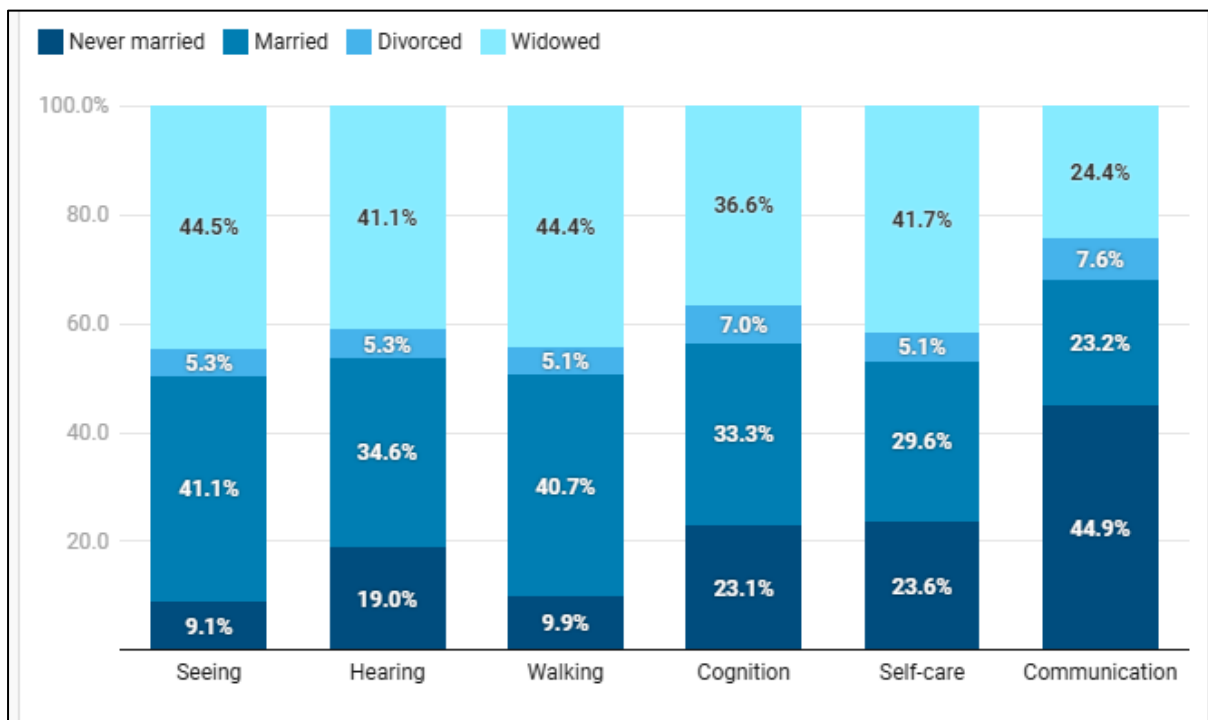


Figure 2.5b: Distribution of Persons with disabilities by Difficulty Domains, Sex and Marital Status- Female

The age pattern of marriage among persons with disabilities is similar, albeit at lower levels than that of persons without disability. Marriage among persons with disabilities increases with age; it is almost universal with about 97 percent and 98 percent of males and females,

respectively, marrying at some point in their lives (Figure 2.6). Males enter into marriage slightly later than females. While only a cumulative 2.7 percent of males reported that they were currently married by age 19, this compares with a cumulative 41 percent for their female counterparts who reported current marriage. However, males peak of marriage is higher than that of women. For instance, the peak level reporting being currently in marriage for males was about 79 percent among males age 65+; it is 58 percent for women in the 45-49-year age group. The sex differentials persist even during the single state, with a continued bias against women. Divorce is fairly comparable between males, 5 percent, and females, 6 percent. However, widowhood among females is at least 5 times higher (38 percent) than that of males (7 percent). While widowhood among females aged 65+ was 58 percent, it was 15 percent among males.

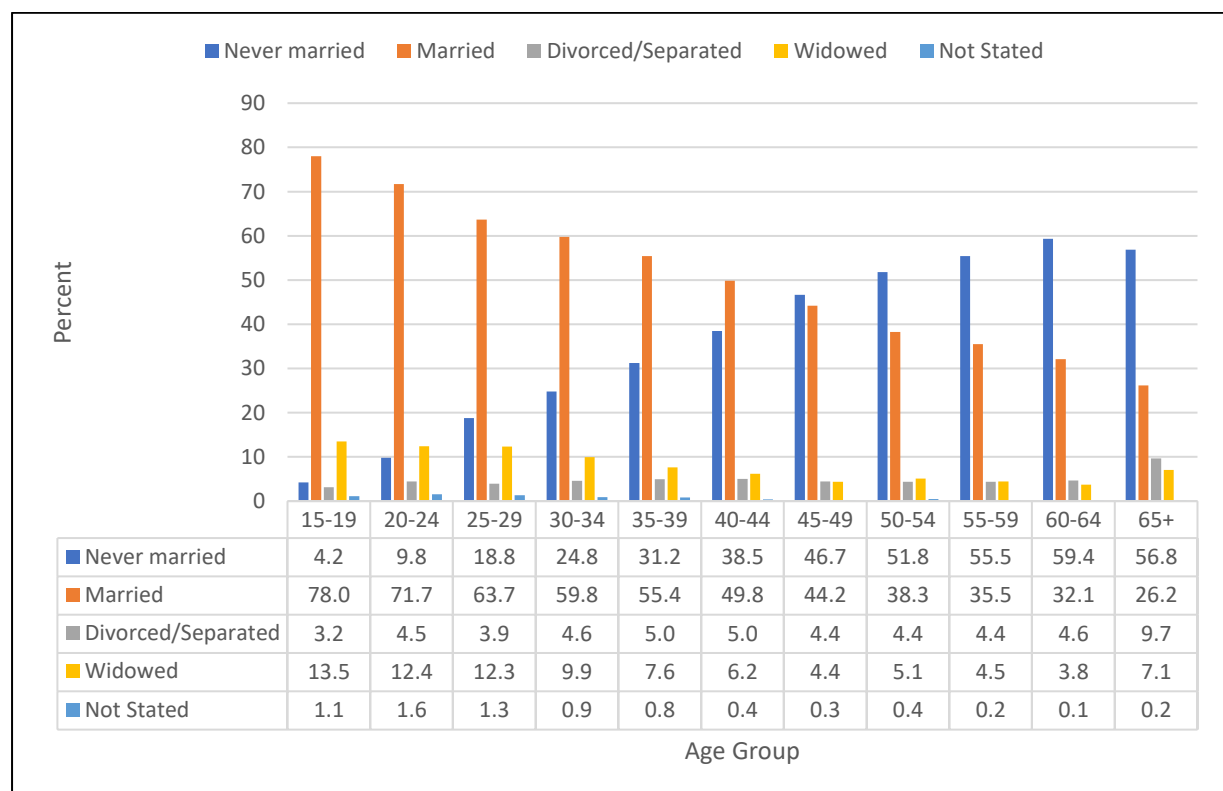


Figure 2.6a: Distribution of Persons with disabilities by Marital Status, Sex and Age Group- Female

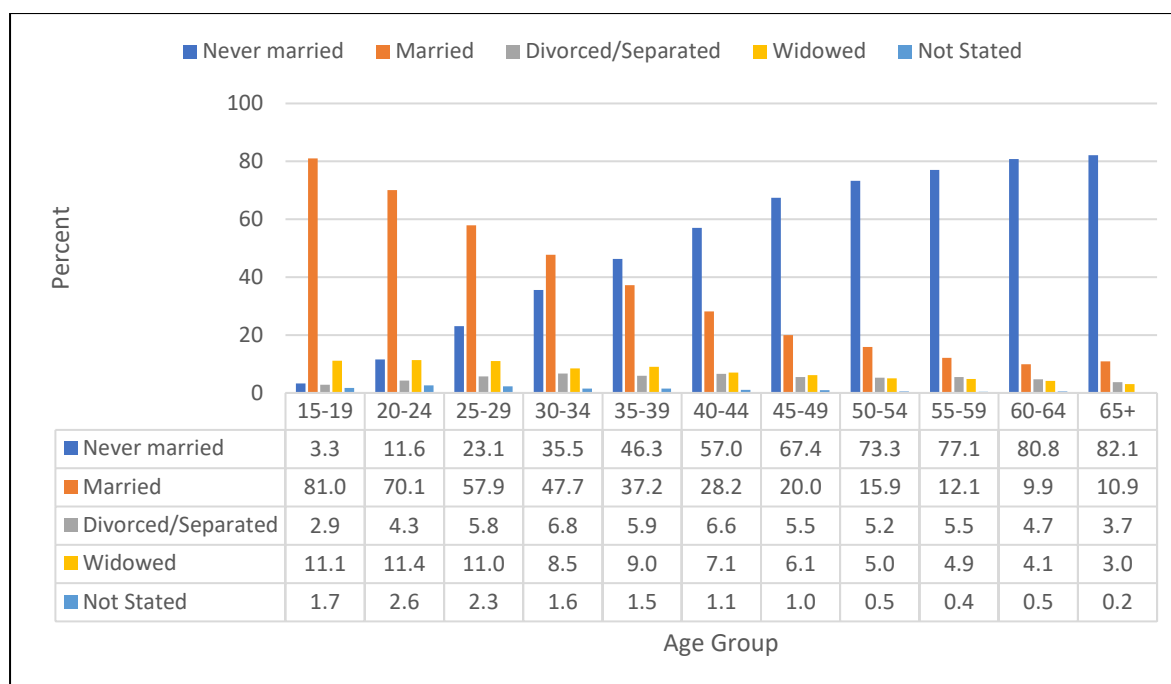


Figure 2.6b: Distribution of Persons with disabilities by Marital Status, Sex and Age Group- Male

Levels of marriage for persons with disabilities vary across provinces (Figure 2.7). Entry into marriage is earliest for males in the Midlands, where about 28 percent reported having never married; it is earliest for females in Mashonaland Central and Midlands where about 13 percent reported having never been married. The highest level of marriage among males, 61 percent, was reported in Midlands, followed by Masvingo with 58 percent. Divorce among females was highest in Harare, about 9 percent; among males, it was highest in Mashonaland Central and Mashonaland West, both with about 7 percent of the males reporting being divorced. Among females, widowhood is highest in Matabeleland South and Matabeleland North, 44 percent, and 43 percent, respectively.



Figure 2.7: Distribution of Persons with disabilities by Province, Sex and Marital status

As noted above, entry into marriage is earliest in the Midlands. Midlands has extreme variations across districts which report the lowest and highest levels of entry into marriage. Among males, Chirumhanzu and Zvishavane districts, only 24 percent of males reported having never been married, and 25 percent of males in Gokwe North reported the same. On the other hand, females in some districts reported very high levels of late entry into marriage. For instance, about 81 percent of females in Zvishavane Urban and Shurugwi Urban reported having been ever married. Proportions married range from 54 percent among males in Gweru Rural to 66 percent in Gokwe North, and 61 percent in Gokwe South. And among females, widowhood is highest, 44 percent, in Shurugwi Rural; it is 40 percent in Kwekwe Rural.

Mashonaland Central, which reported comparably early entry into marriage among females, also has extreme district variations. However, note that 72 percent and 85 percent of women in

Bindura Urban and Mvurwi, respectively, reported having been never married. And the highest level of marriage among males, 65 percent, was reported in Mvurwi, and 62 percent in Mt Darwin. Among females, the highest level of marriage was reported in Muzarabani/Centenary, and Mvurwi, 45 percent. Widowhood among females is highest in Guruve and Mbire, 45 percent; it is lowest in Mvurwi, 26 percent (see Table 2.8 in Appendices).

Chapter 3: Internal Migration

Intercensal Migration

Intercensal migration trends show that persons with disabilities were more likely to migrate than those without disabilities, between 2012 and 2022, except in Harare, where those without disability (24 percent) and those with disability (17 percent), reported having migrated compared to 15 percent and 13 percent, respectively, of those with disability (Figure 3.1). In 2012 internal migration ranged from 4 percent and 5 percent in Matabeleland North and South and Bulawayo, respectively, to Harare, 23 percent, and Mashonaland East, 15 percent. In 2022, migration ranged from 4 percent in Bulawayo and Matabeleland South to 18 percent in Manicaland. In 2012, migration for those without disability ranged from 4 percent in Matabeleland North to 15 percent and 24 percent in Mashonaland East and Harare, respectively. Among those with disability, migration ranged from 4 percent and 5 percent in Bulawayo and Matabeleland North, respectively, to 15 percent and 16 percent in Harare and Mashonaland East, respectively. In 2022, migration for those without disability ranged from 4 percent in Bulawayo and Matabeleland South to 17 percent in Harare, while it ranged from 4 percent in Bulawayo to 13 percent and 20 percent in Harare and Manicaland, respectively. In 2012, the province with the highest level of migration, 23 percent, was Harare, the second highest was Mashonaland East, 15 percent, followed by Midlands, 11 percent. Note that in 2022 migration was highest in Manicaland among all provinces, 18 percent; it was followed by Harare, 17 percent and Midlands, 12 percent.

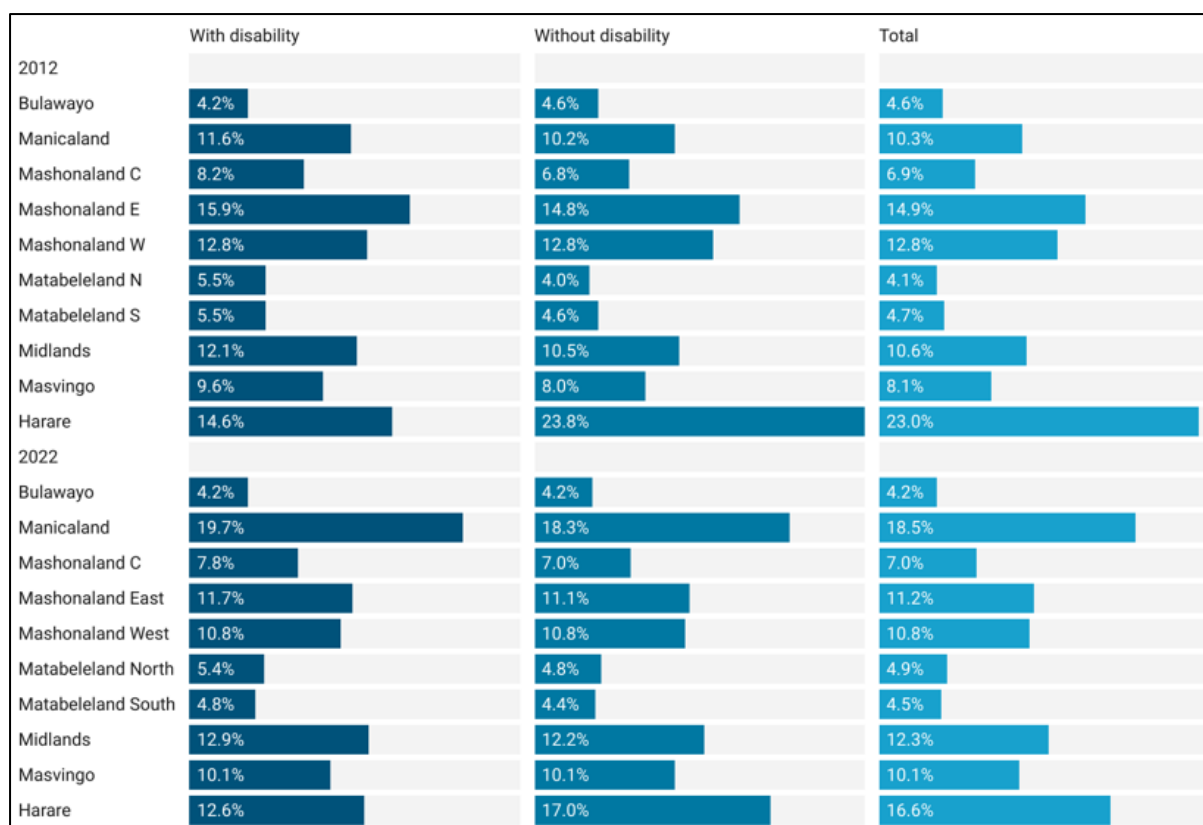


Figure 3.1: Inter-Censal Migration by Disability Status and Province

Nationally, migration generally declined with age across provinces (Figure 3.2). Migration ranged from 14 percent in Matabeleland South to 18 percent in Bulawayo in 2012 among the 15–19-year age group. Migration increased in this age in 2022 as it ranged from 16 percent in Manicaland to 19 percent in Mashonaland East, Masvingo and Harare. Migration of persons without disability is higher than that of persons with disabilities within those age 15-19 years. However, among the elderly, aged 65+ years, those with disabilities are more likely to migrate than those without disabilities. The elderly with disability are the most likely to migrate than any other group. The proportion reporting migration in the 15-19-year age group of persons with disabilities in 2012 ranged from 6 percent in Matabeleland North and South, to 9 percent in Bulawayo and Harare. The proportion without disability in 2012 who reported migration ranged from 14 percent in Matabeleland South to 18 percent in Masvingo and Bulawayo. In 2022 the proportion with disability reporting migration ranged from 7 percent in Matabeleland North to 10 percent in Harare. On the other hand, the proportion reporting migration within the same age group for those without disability ranged from 17 percent in Manicaland to 20 percent in Harare, Masvingo and Mashonaland East. In 2012, the proportion reporting migration among

those with disability in the 65+ age group ranged from 13 percent in Harare to 21 percent in Bulawayo, it ranged from 14 percent in Harare to 21 percent in Masvingo, Mashonaland East and Central in 2022. Among the 65+ age group, the proportion reporting having migrated among persons with disabilities ranged from 13 percent in Harare to 21 percent in Bulawayo. However, the proportion of persons without disability within the same age group who migrated in 2012 ranged from 1 percent in a number of provinces to 2 percent in Manicaland, Matabeleland North, South, Masvingo and Bulawayo. In 2022, the proportion of persons without disability age 65+ years ranged from 1 percent in Harare to 2 percent in the rest of the other provinces, and 3 percent in Manicaland. This proportion ranged from 14 percent in Harare to 23 percent and 25 percent in Matabeleland South and Manicaland, respectively.

Data show that migration for persons with disabilities generally increases with age with a reversal at age-group 55-59 years for both males and females (Figure 14). In 2012, while about 6 percent of persons age 55-59 years migrated, this is followed by the 15-19-year age group, 8 percent. And about 17 percent of those 65+ years migrated. In 2022, about 5 percent of those 55-59 years reported migration followed by 9 percent of the 15-19-year-olds, and 21 percent of those 65+ years in 2022. While males are generally more likely to migrate, this is reversed for those 65+ years old. For instance, while the proportion having migrated among males ranged from 6 percent at age group 55-59, to 10 percent for the age group 35-39; it ranged from 5 percent among females age 55-59, to about 9 percent of females age 35-39 years. However, at 65+ years 17 percent of females migrated in 2012, compared to 16 percent of males.

Migration generally declined across age groups except among the 15-19, 20-24 and 65+ year age groups between 2012 and 2022 where it increased by 13 percent, 20 percent and 21 percent, respectively. The decline in the other age groups ranged from 3 percent among the 25-29-year-olds 16 percent among 40-44-year-olds. The decline ranged from -3 percent in the age group 25-29, to -16 percent in the age group, 40-44 years.

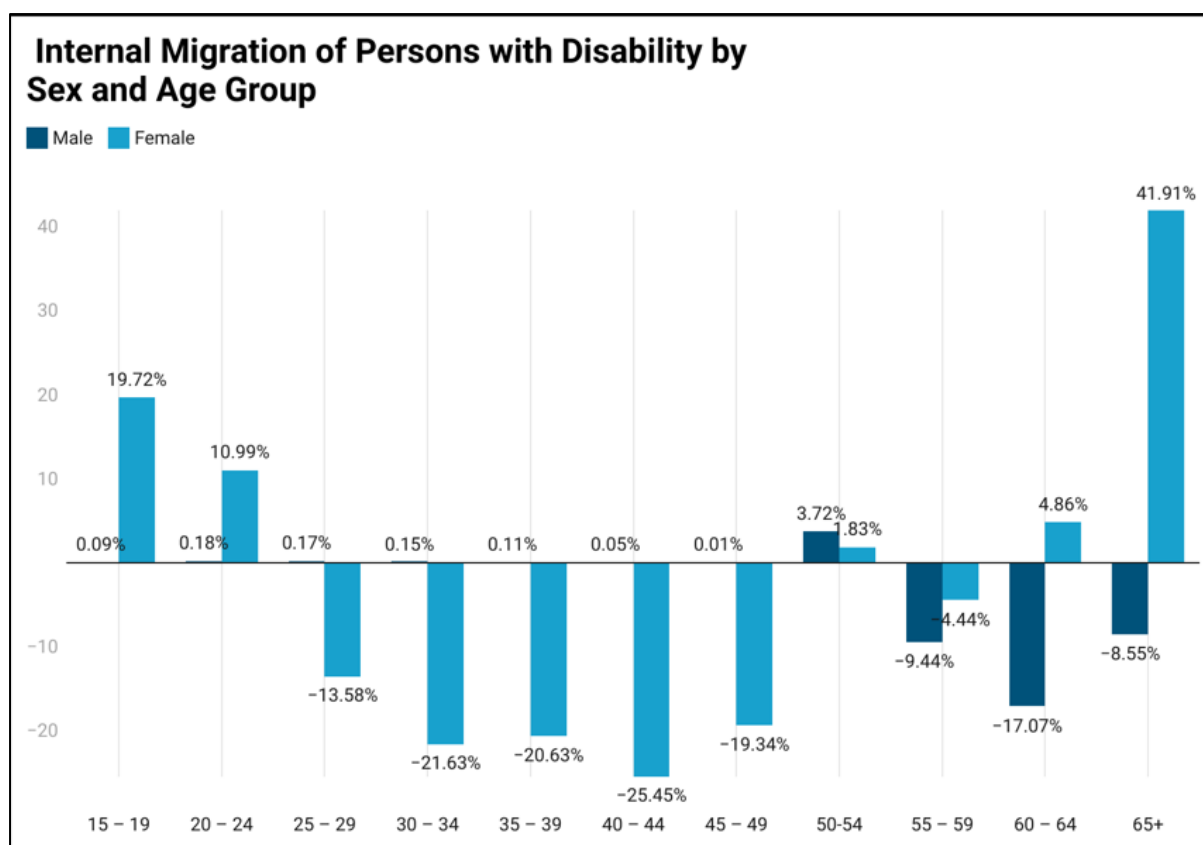


Figure 3.2: Inter-Censal Migration of Persons with disabilities Sex and Age Group

Among the 5-9-year age group, migration for males ranges from about 2 percent of those with walking disability to about 9 percent of those with communication disability. Among females, migration ranges from about 1 percent of those with walking disability to 7 percent of those with hearing disability. Among adolescents age 15-19 years, migration for males ranges from about 4 percent of those with walking disability to 9 percent of those with communication disability. Among female adolescents, migration ranges from 4 percent with self-care disability to 17 percent of those with hearing problems. Migration among males 65+ years old ranges from 8 percent of those with hearing disability to 27 percent of those with self-care disability. Among females 65+ years old, migration ranges from 10 percent of those with visual disability to about 47 percent and 60 percent of those with self-care and communication disability respectively.

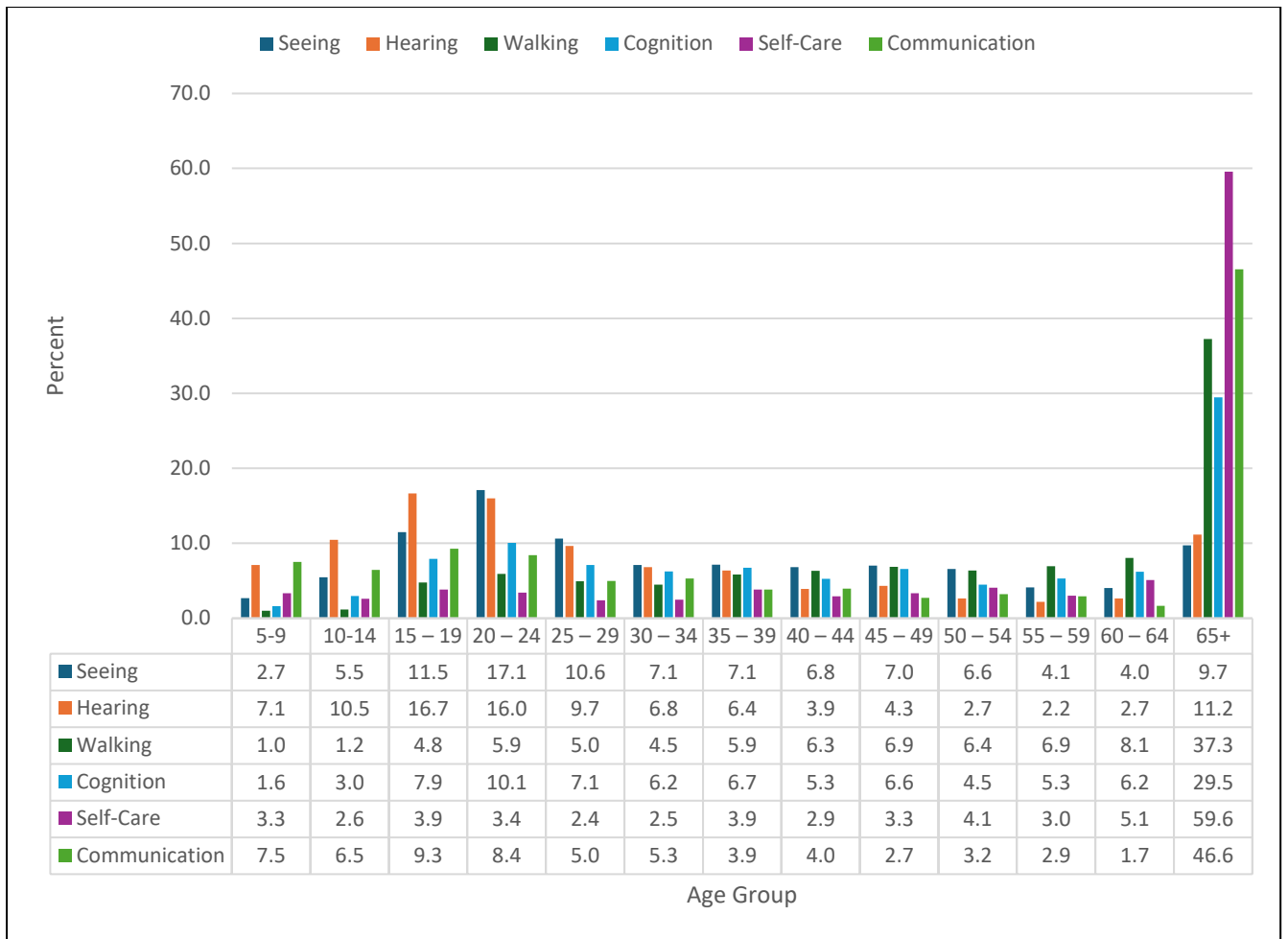


Figure 3.3a: Internal Migration of Persons with disabilities by Functioning domain and Age Group - Female

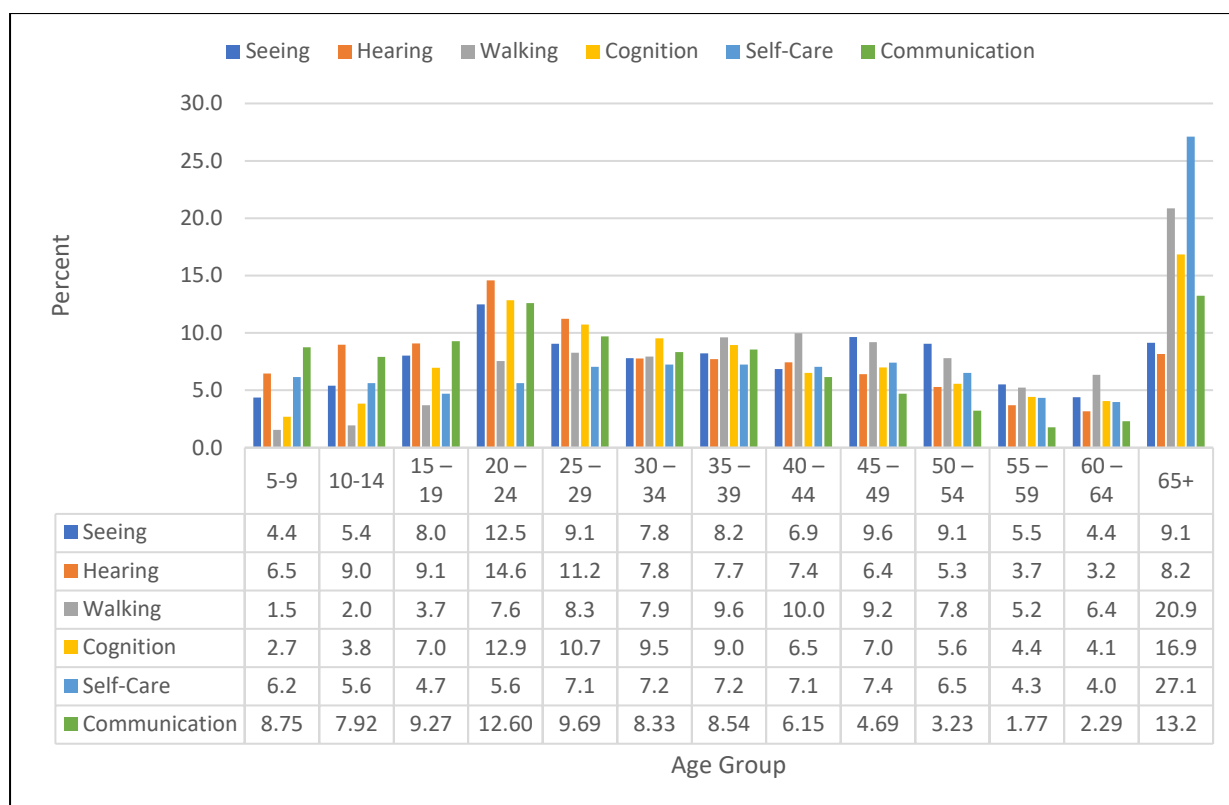


Figure 3.3b: Internal Migration of Persons with disabilities by Functioning domain and Age Group - Male

Migration levels of persons with disabilities varies by province, and so are the changes between 2012 and 2022 (Figure 3.4). In 2012 the highest migration, 16percent, was reported in Mashonaland East. In 2022, the highest migration,20percent, was recorded in Manicaland province; this was followed by Midlands and Harare, 13 percent. Migration of persons with disabilities is fairly similar between males and females, with a minimal bias towards males across provinces. In 2012, about 16 percent of both males and females reported the highest migration in Mashonaland East; and in 2022, Manicaland reported the highest migration, about 20percent for both males and females. In 2012, the lowest migration, about 4percent, was reported in Bulawayo for males and females; this was also true in 2022. Migration of persons with disabilities increased in Manicaland between 2012 and 2022, by 69 percent, in Midlands and Masvingo, by 7 percent and 6percent, respectively; there was a slight increase in Bulawayo by 33 percent. Otherwise, migration declined in the other six provinces with the largest decline, -26percent, being recorded in Mashonaland East, and the lowest in Matabeleland North, -1percent.

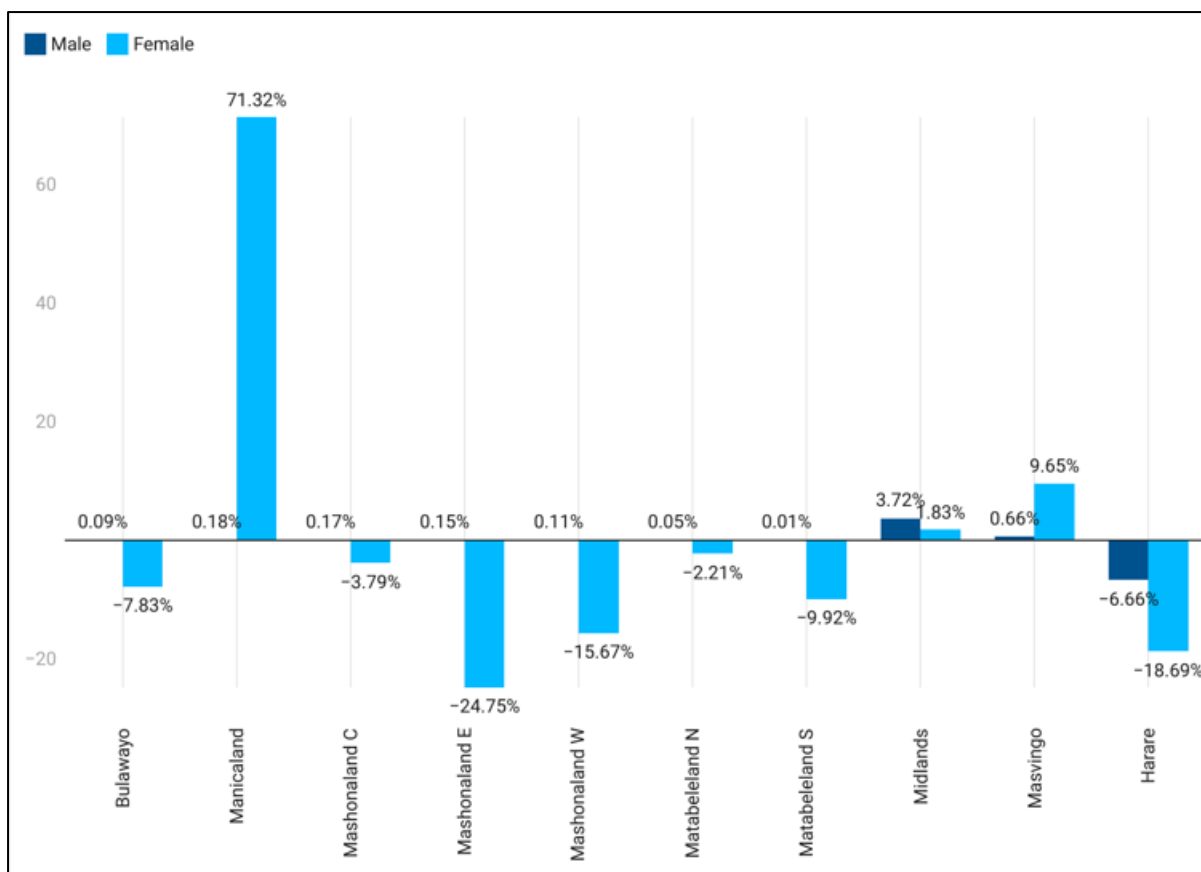


Figure 3.4: Internal Migration of Persons with disabilities by Sex and Province

Chapter 4: Education

Data on education was collected for persons aged 3 years and above for those who have ever attended school. Questions were designed to elicit information on lifetime school attendance, or lack thereof, including the reasons why one did not attend school. For those who attended school, the highest level and grade of education attended, and completed, was collected. Information on current school attendance was collected for persons aged 4-24 years. This chapter focuses on education for persons with disabilities based on these data.

School Attendance

Findings show that persons with disabilities are relatively disadvantaged socio-economically, and specifically in education than those without disability. Persons with disabilities reported lower levels of education. About 92 percent of the Zimbabwean population without disability reported having been to school (Figure 4.1). And there are negligible sex differentials among persons without disabilities, with 93 percent and 92 percent of males and females respectively, reporting having ever been to school. However, levels of ever attending to school are lower for persons with disabilities. While 74 percent of the total population with disabilities reported having ever been to school, for persons without disabilities the figure was 92 percent. Sex differentials between persons with disabilities and those without follow the pattern of the total, where those with disabilities are more likely to have ever attended school by about 20 percent across all age groups. Within the persons with disabilities population, the differences between the sexes are minor from ages 5-44 years. After that, there are significantly more males who have ever attended school, signifying a historical bias towards men. The younger age groups equally signify a shift towards more inclusion of females in education. The figures still do not compare well with those of persons without disabilities, pointing to a need for increased effort to provide persons with disabilities with education.

	With disability Male		With Disability Female		Total		Without Disability Male		Without Disability Female		Total1
5-9	61.5		62.9		62.1		94.4		94.9		94.6
10-14	77.1		78.2		77.6		98.1		98.5		98.3
15-19	77.3		78		77.6		97.1		97.7		97.4
20-24	77		78.3		77.6		97		97.4		97.2
25-29	78.6		80		79.2		97.7		97.7		97.7
30-34	83.3		82.7		83		97.8		97.7		97.7
35-39	84.8		85.8		85.3		97.9		97.5		97.7
40-44	87.5		87.6		87.6		97.8		97		97.4
45-49	89.9		90.7		90.3		97.8		96.4		97.1
50-54	91.5		88.2		89.6		97.6		94.2		95.9
55-59	88.1		79.5		82.7		95.2		85		89.2
60-64	85.1		74		77.9		91.3		78.1		83.4
65+	77.6		62		67.2		85.4		69.9		76.2
Total	79.1		70.8		74.3		92.7		91.6		92.1

Figure 4.1: Distribution of Population Age 5 years and Above by School Attendance, Age Group and Sex

There are provincial differentials in school attendance. Mashonaland Central has the lowest proportion, 94 percent, of persons reporting having ever been to school (Figure 4.2). Ever been to school was reported by 96 percent and 92 percent of males and females, respectively. Mashonaland Central reported the lowest levels of having been ever to school, 67 percent; 78 percent and 59 percent of the total population, males and females, respectively. This is the largest sex differential across all provinces (20.7 percent) whereas the lowest differentials are in Harare and Bulawayo, (2.3 and 2.2 percent, respectively).

	With disability Male	With Disability Female	Total	Without Disability Male	Without Disability Female	Total1
Bulawayo	92.5	90.3	91.2	99	98.6	98.6
Manicaland	83.8	74.3	78.2	96.8	93.8	95.1
Mashonaland Central	78	58.7	67.1	96.2	91.6	93.9
Mashonaland East	84.3	77.2	80.1	97.9	95.8	96.8
Mashonaland West	81.3	70.5	75.3	97.3	94.7	95.9
Matabeleland North	78.2	64.9	70.5	96.2	92.9	94.5
Matabeleland South	83.7	75.4	78.8	97.2	95.5	96.3
Midlands	84.7	75.1	79	97	95.1	96
Masvingo	81.3	70.1	74.6	96	93	94.4
Harare	91	89.3	90	99.1	98.6	98.8
Total	83.3	73.7	77.7	97.4	95.1	96.2

Figure 4.2: Distribution of Population Age 4 years and Above by School Attendance, Province and Sex

Generally, rural areas reported lower levels of education. For instance, about 95 percent and 90 percent of persons without disabilities in urban and rural areas, respectively, reported having ever been to school. The proportions for persons with disabilities are 84 percent and 72 percent in urban and rural areas, respectively (Figure 4.3). Sex differentials are higher for persons with disabilities in rural areas.

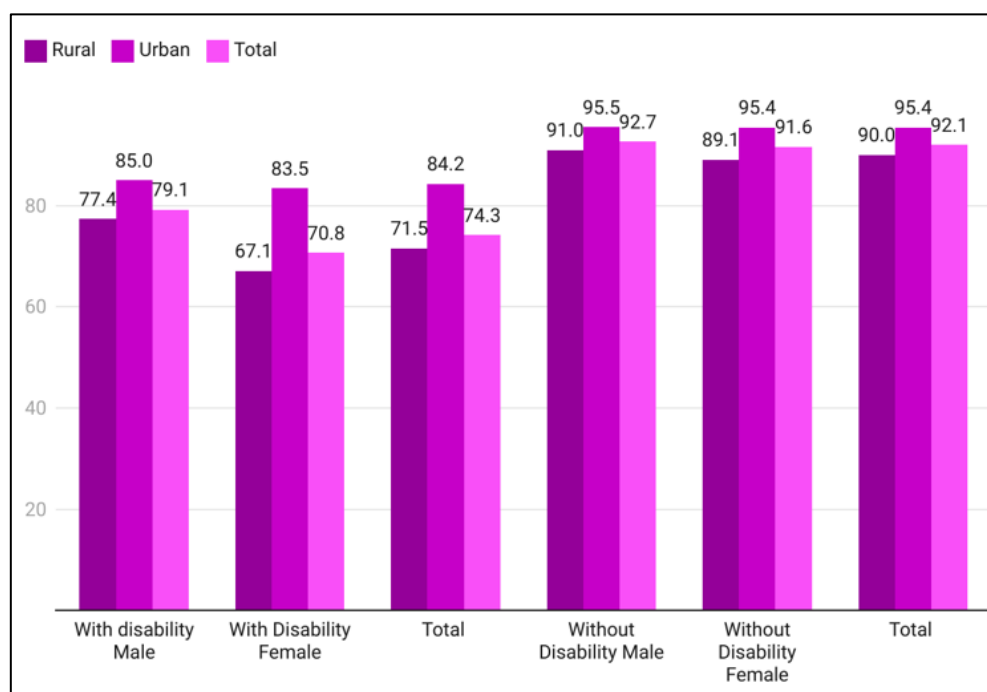


Figure 4.3: Distribution of Population Age 4 years and Above by School Attendance, Area of Residence and Sex

Current School Attendance

Proportions of currently at school persons are higher for persons without disabilities compared to those with disability; while 72 percent of persons without disabilities reported being currently at school, this compares to 62 percent of those with disabilities, (Figure 4.4). There are no notable sex differentials especially among persons with disabilities, with 62 percent of both males and females reporting being currently enrolled. About 73 percent and 70 percent of males and females without disability, respectively, reported current enrolment.

Proportions currently enrolled decline with age across and within the two groups. About 99 percent of children aged 5-9 years without disabilities reported being currently in school, about 99 percent for both males and females, respectively. About 94 percent of persons aged 5-9 years with disabilities reported being currently in school, this was reported by 93 percent and 92 percent of males and females, respectively. Among the older age groups, 12 percent of those without disabilities aged 20–24 years were currently in school, while among those with disabilities it was 11 percent.

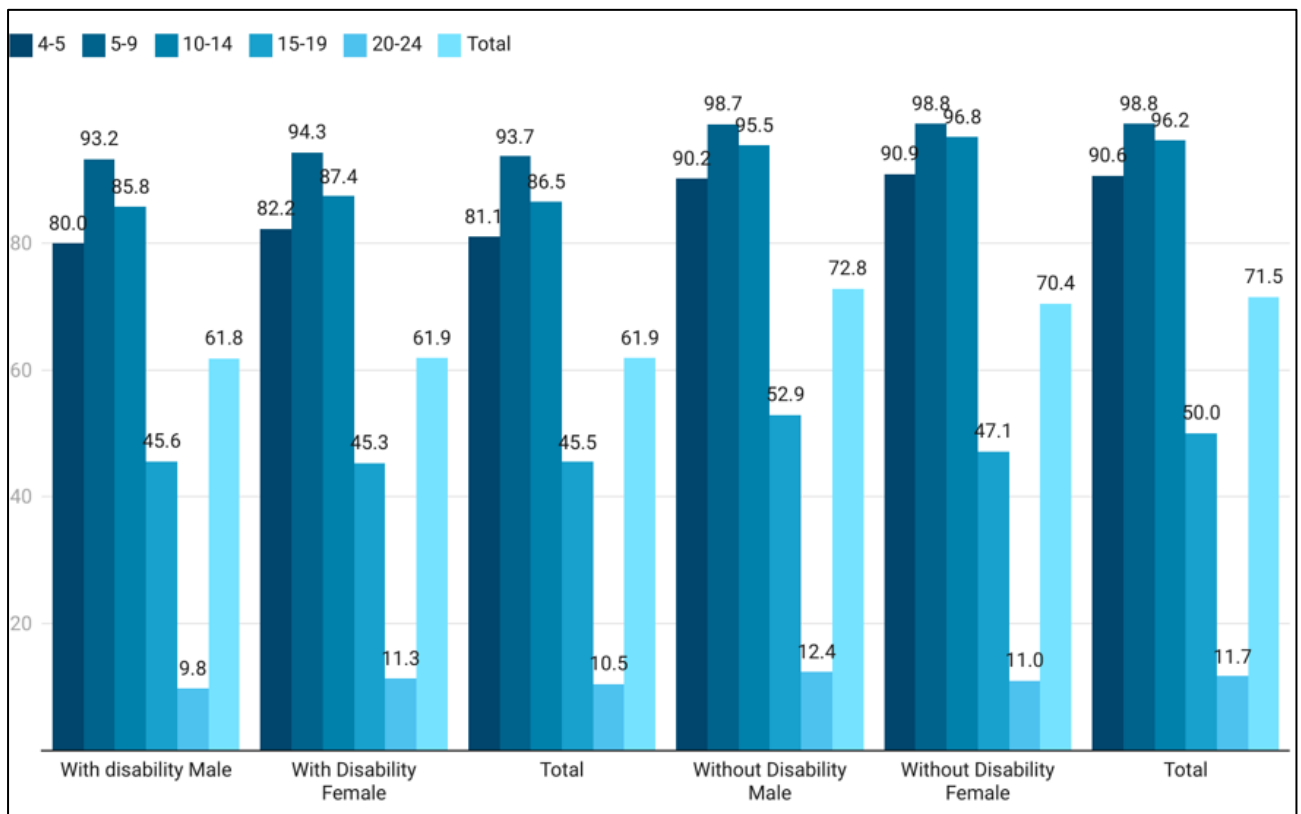


Figure 4.4: Distribution of Population Age 4-24 by Current School Attendance, Sex, Age Group and Disability Status

Current enrolment also varies by type of disability (Figure 4.5). A majority of persons with disabilities reported being currently enrolled in primary school across all disability domains. Males reported being currently enrolled in primary school than their female counterparts across all categories of disability. Among males, current enrolment in primary school ranges from 61 percent among those with seeing disability to 71 percent of those with cognition difficulties. Among females, the proportion reporting being enrolled in primary school ranges from 53 percent among women with seeing disability to 68 percent among those with cognition disability.

Among persons with disabilities, those with visual disabilities, females in particular, are the most likely to report the highest levels of current enrolment. About 30 percent and 37 percent of males and females, respectively, of those with visual disabilities reported being enrolled at least in secondary school. About 7 percent of females with visual disabilities reported being in tertiary education, compared to 3 percent for males. Persons with self-care disabilities were least likely to report being enrolled in secondary school and above, with about 8 percent of both males and females reporting such.

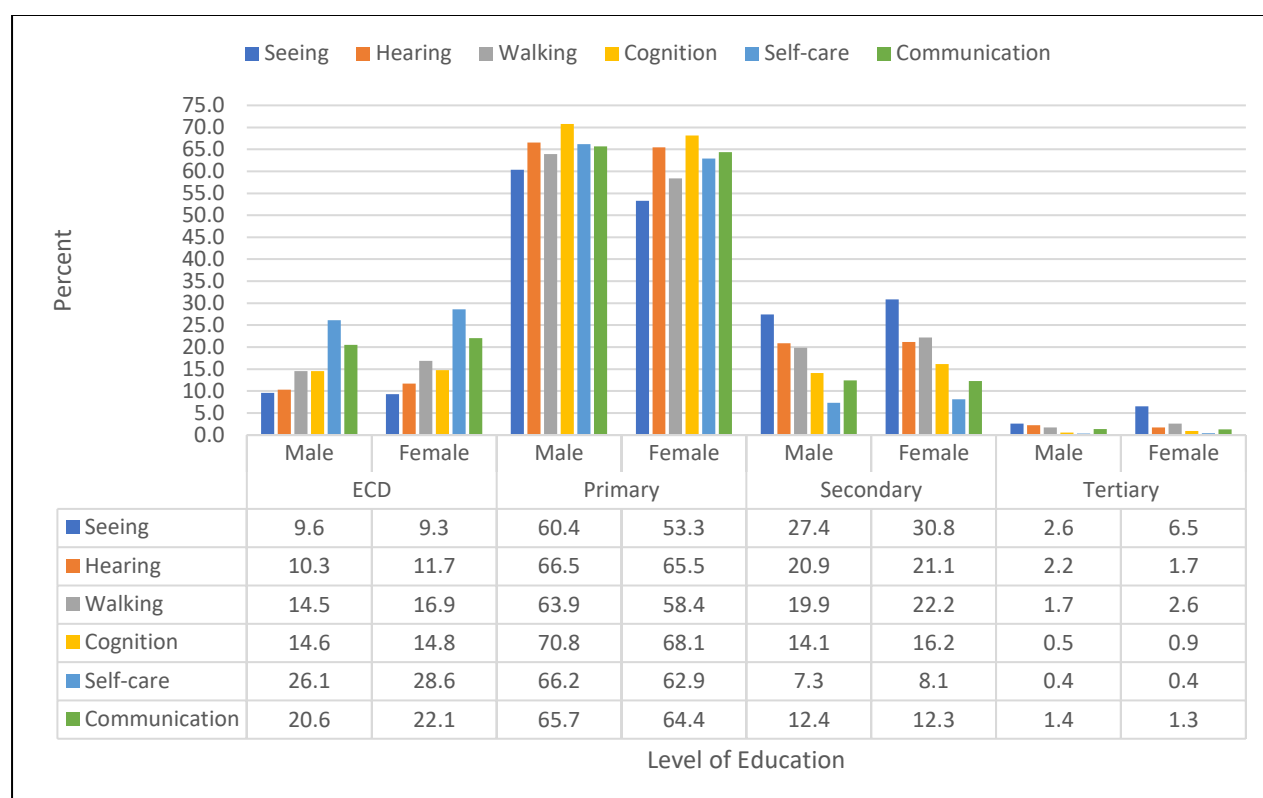


Figure 4.5: Distribution of the Population Age 4-24 Currently Attending School by Level of education, Sex and Functioning Domain

Current enrolment also varies across provinces (Figure 4.6). Rural provinces with the highest current enrolment among persons without disabilities are Masvingo, and Manicaland, about 76 percent. Mashonaland East has a current enrolment of 73 percent. The lowest current enrolment for persons without disabilities were experienced in Matabeleland South, 68 percent. The highest enrolment among persons with disabilities was recorded in Manicaland, 65 percent; this was followed by Masvingo where 64 percent reported current enrolment.

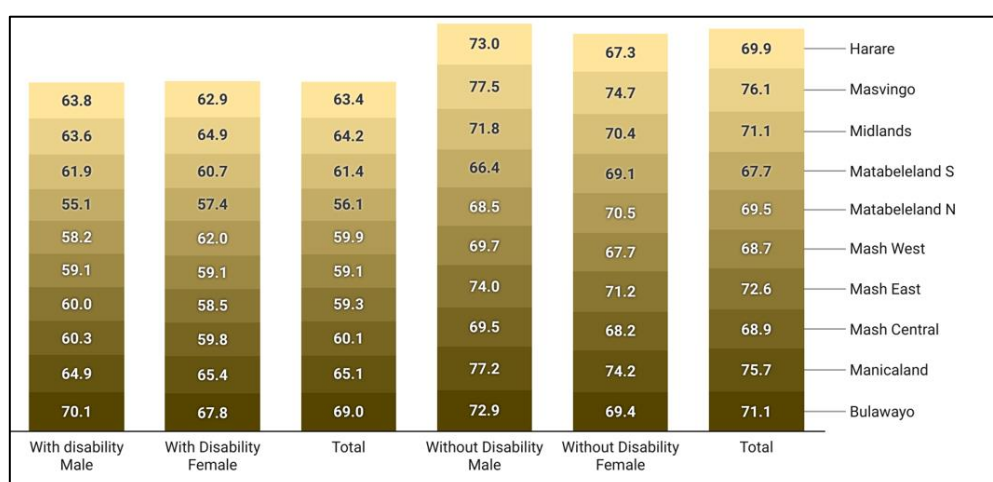


Figure 4.6: Distribution of the Population Age 4-24 Currently Attending School by Disability Status, Province and Sex

Current enrolment among persons without disability is higher in rural areas (72 percent) compared to urban areas (68 percent). The reverse is however true with persons with disabilities. Among persons with disabilities, urban persons are more likely to report current enrolment (65 percent) compared to rural persons (61 percent).

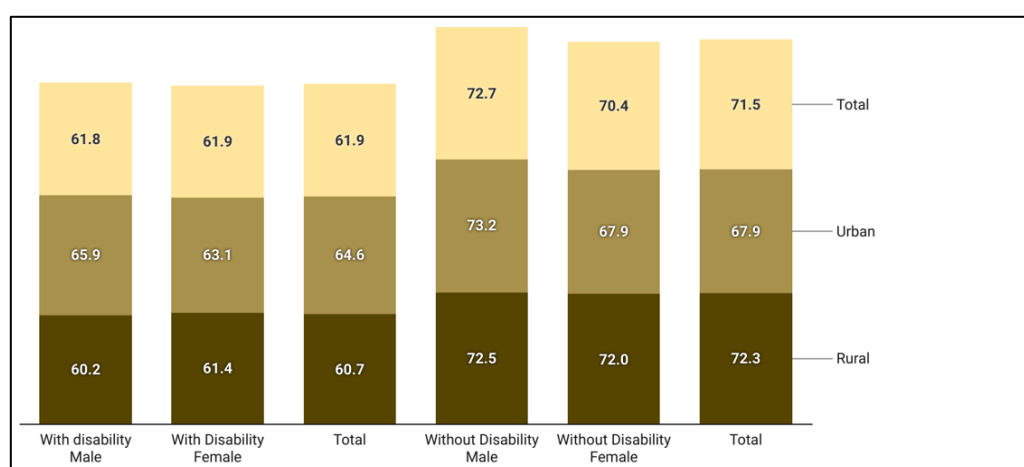


Figure 4.7: Distribution of the Population Age 4-24 Currently Attending School by Disability Status, Area of Residence and Sex

The provincial differentials are generally concentrated in a few districts of the lowest and highest enrolment provinces. In Manicaland province with the highest current enrolment, the highest enrolment was in Buhera district with 80 percent of persons without disabilities reporting being currently enrolled. In Makoni district 76 percent of persons without disabilities were currently enrolled, while Chipinge Rural and Urban also had high enrolment proportions of 75 percent. The highest enrolment among persons with disabilities was recorded in Mutare Rural, 71 percent and Buhera, 67 percent. In Masvingo, the highest current enrolment for persons without disabilities was recorded in Bikita and Zaka, 80 percent. Among the persons with disabilities, the district with the highest current enrolment were Chivi and Masvingo Urban, 69 percent, followed by Bikita, 65 percent.

In Matabeleland South where current enrolment rate was lowest, such low proportions were reported in Gwanda urban, 64 percent, among those without disability. Among persons with disabilities, Bulilima had the lowest enrolment rate, 52 percent, followed by Mangwe and Matobo, 55 percent. Yet Plumtree, also in Matabeleland South, had an enrolment of 71 percent (*see Table 4.6 in Appendices*).

Highest Level of Education Completed and Fields of Study

Table 4.7 (*see Appendices*) shows that the highest level of education completed varies across provinces. There are significant differences in the reported completed years of school between persons with and without disabilities with the former being disadvantaged. Among persons without disabilities in rural provinces, the highest levels of completed school were reported in Mashonaland East where 53 percent reported having completed at least secondary school, and Mashonaland West had 52 percent reporting having completed at least secondary school. On the other hand, the highest level of completed school among the persons with disabilities was recorded in Mashonaland West with 37 percent reporting at least secondary school. Matabeleland North had the lowest levels of school completion among persons without disabilities, 61 percent, of the persons without disabilities reporting having completed at most primary school, rendering only 39 percent having at least secondary school level. The second lowest proportion was recorded in Matabeleland South with about 56 percent of persons without disabilities reporting having completed at most primary school, and 44 percent reporting at least secondary education. On the other hand, the lowest level of completed level of education was recorded in Matabeleland North and South where 24 percent and 25 percent, respectively, reported having completed at least secondary school.

Urban areas have higher levels of school completion, (Table 4.7). For instance, while rural areas had 58 percent of their persons without disabilities reporting having completed at most primary school, and 42 percent reporting having at least secondary school, note that only 33 percent of persons without disability in urban areas reported having at most primary school, and 67 percent reporting at least secondary school. Among persons with disabilities, 71 percent of persons in rural areas reported having completed at most primary school and 28 percent having completed at least secondary school, while 54 percent of urban persons with disabilities reported having at least secondary school.

Highest level completed	With disability			Without disability		
Rural	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
ECD	6.2	6.5	6.4	11.6	11	11.3
Primary	59.8	69.4	65	45.2	47.4	46.3
Secondary	30.6	22	26	40.9	39.8	40.3
Tertiary	2.8	1.3	2	2.2	1.6	1.9
Urban						
ECD	6.8	5.5	6.1	9.3	8.6	8.9
Primary	33.4	43.5	39.2	23.6	25.2	24.5
Secondary	48.2	41	44.1	56.3	56.5	56.4
Tertiary	10.5	8.7	9.4	10.7	9.6	10.1

Completed years of education also vary across the different categories of disabilities, (Figure 4.8). Both males and females with communication and self-care disabilities have the highest proportions reporting the lowest level of education, ECD. About 15 percent of both males and females with communication disabilities reported having completed ECD, compared to 13 percent of males and 11 percent of females with self-care disabilities. The lowest proportion reporting having completed ECD is among those with visual disabilities, 4 percent and 5 percent for males and females, respectively. The proportion reporting having completed at least secondary school ranges from 30 percent among males with communication disabilities to 41 percent among those with mobility disabilities, and 40 percent among those with visual disabilities. Among women, the proportion reporting having completed at least secondary school ranges from 23 percent among those with self-care disabilities to 33 percent of those with visual disabilities.

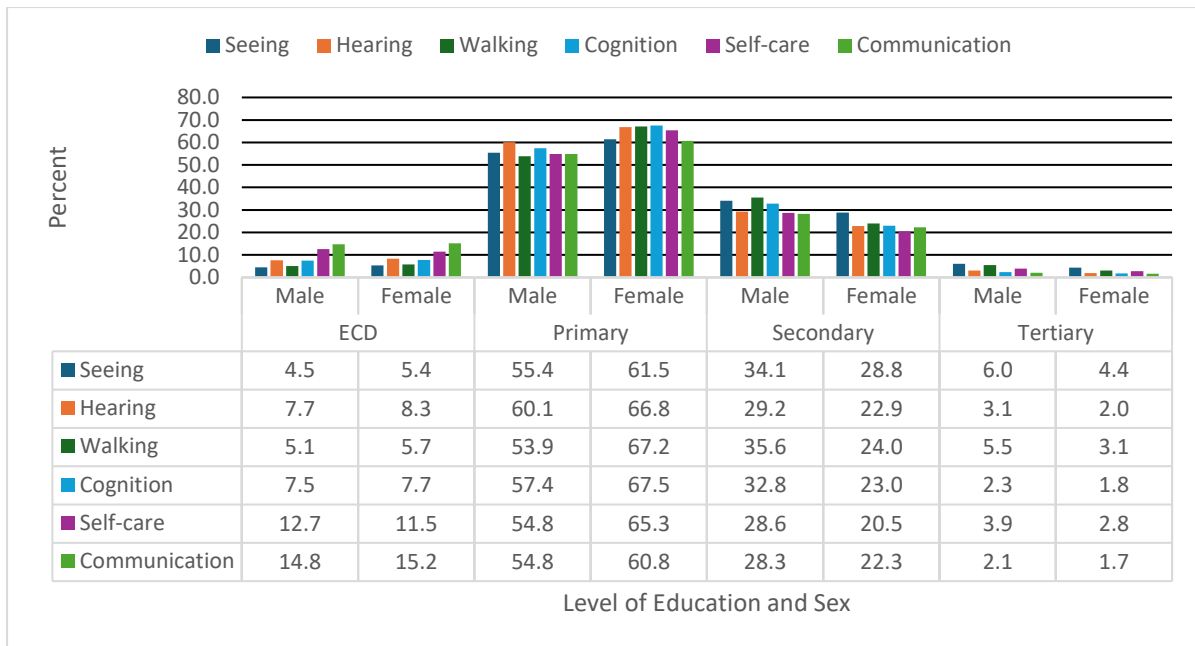
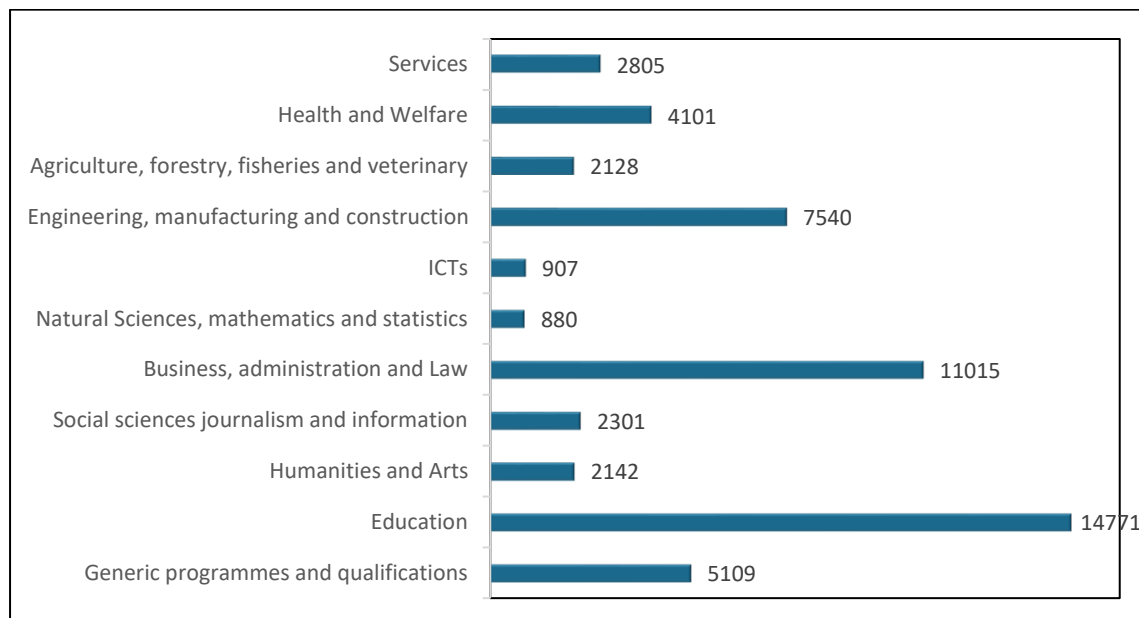


Figure 4.8: Distribution of Persons with disabilities by Fields of Study

Field of Specialisation

The major fields of specialisation, as indicated by the number of persons specialising in the respective disciplines, were Education (**14771**), Business, Administration and Law (**11015**), and Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (**7540**) persons, (Figure 4.9).



Figure

4.9: Distribution of Persons with disabilities by Fields of Study

The main area of specialisation for both males and females was the Education field, 22.7 percent for males and 32.2 percent for females (Figure 4.10).

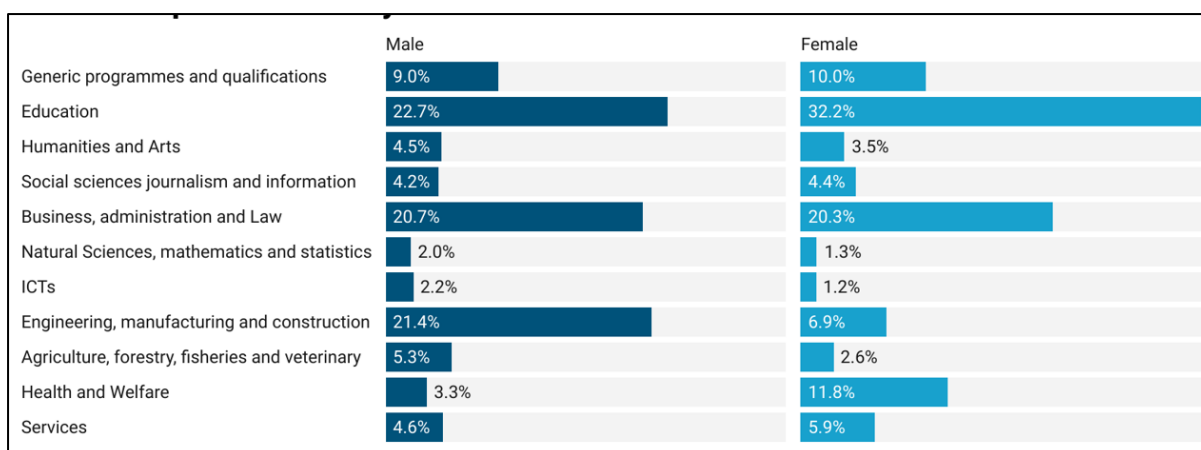


Figure 4.10: Distribution of Persons 15 Years and Above by Fields of Specialisation and Sex

Figure 4.11 shows that at Provincial level, Harare had the highest number of persons with fields of specialisation compared to other provinces. The rates in most fields was double that of any of the other provinces.

	Generic programmes and qualifications	Education	Humanities and Arts	Social sciences journalism and information	Business, administration and Law	Natural Sciences, mathematics and statistics	ICTs	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	Health and Welfare	Services
Bulawayo	6.7%	9.6%	10.2%	10.4%	10.1%	10.7%	9.3%	10.5%	4.1%	10.4%	10.7%
Manicaland	12.1%	13.3%	9.0%	6.4%	6.8%	7.0%	6.1%	9.4%	12.1%	9.0%	9.9%
Mashonaland Central	5.1%	6.1%	5.0%	4.4%	3.9%	5.1%	3.6%	5.0%	10.3%	5.8%	5.5%
Mashonaland East	11.8%	10.7%	10.8%	10.5%	9.9%	10.9%	9.8%	11.2%	12.8%	11.3%	9.4%
Mashonaland West	10.2%	9.5%	9.3%	8.0%	9.3%	10.0%	9.5%	11.1%	14.5%	10.5%	10.6%
Matabeleland North	2.9%	3.8%	3.8%	2.8%	3.3%	5.9%	2.2%	4.0%	3.6%	3.9%	6.1%
Matabeleland South	3.6%	5.0%	3.1%	2.9%	2.8%	3.0%	2.3%	3.2%	5.6%	4.2%	3.4%
Midlands	12.6%	13.8%	10.7%	9.8%	9.7%	11.6%	8.9%	12.1%	12.4%	10.2%	10.1%
Masvingo	10.6%	14.3%	7.7%	6.1%	5.4%	6.1%	4.4%	7.7%	10.9%	7.9%	6.9%
Harare	24.4%	13.9%	30.3%	38.6%	38.7%	29.7%	43.9%	25.8%	13.8%	26.8%	27.4%

Figure 4.11: Distribution of Persons 15 Years and Above by Fields of Specialisation and Province

Persons with Tertiary Qualifications

Figure 4.12 shows that the most common tertiary qualifications for both males and females were Diploma/Skilled Worker Class 1, National Foundational Certificate, and Bachelor General Degree. Based on the domains of Functioning for person with disability, the data shows that regardless of domain, the common tertiary qualification cut across the domains. Persons with visual disabilities are more likely, in both sexes, to proceed beyond a General Degree and get a

Bachelor Honours, Masters and Doctorate degrees. The next more likely are those with hearing and mobility disabilities. The least likely category to go the distance are those with cognitive and self-care disabilities.

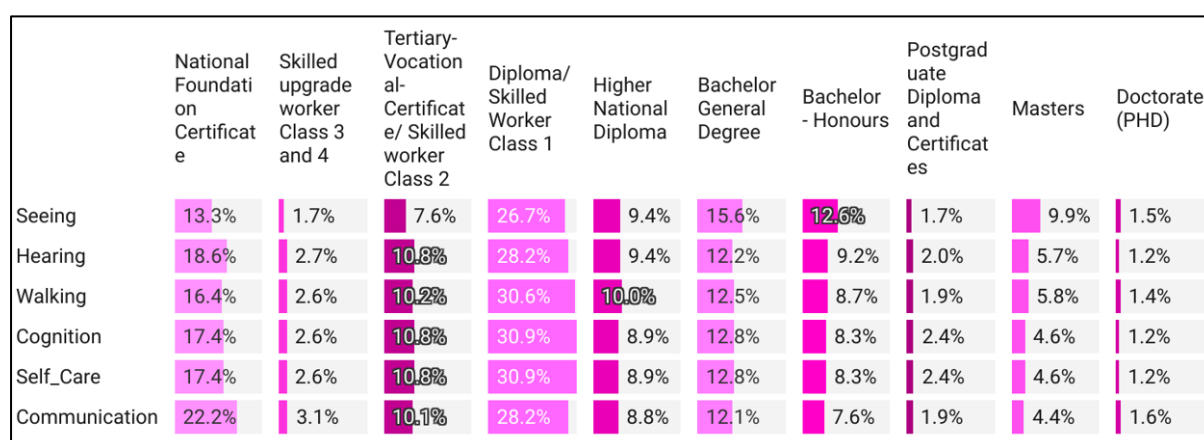


Figure 4.12a: Distribution of Persons with Tertiary Qualifications by Level, Functioning Domain and Sex (Male)

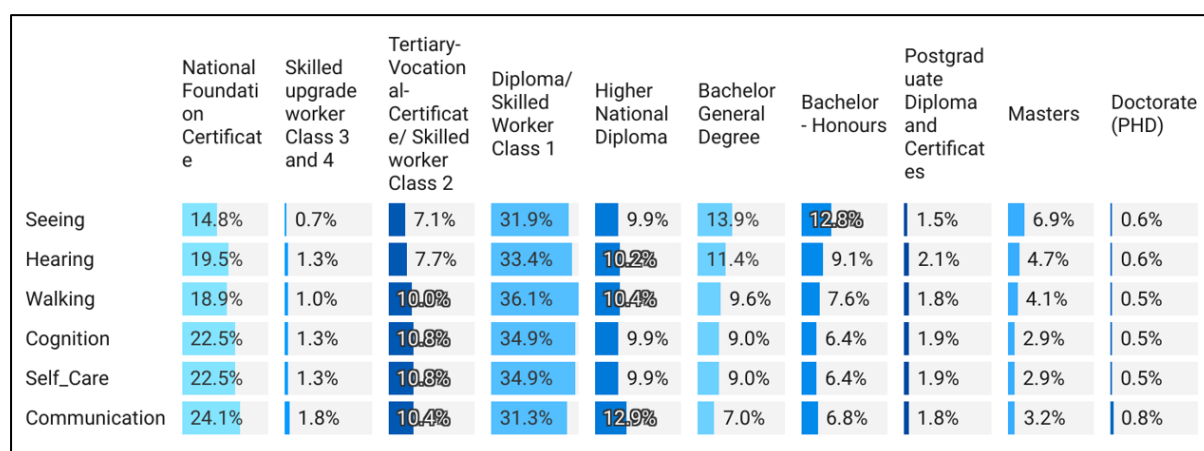


Figure 4.12b: Distribution of Persons with Tertiary Qualifications by Level, Functioning Domain and Sex (Female)

Out of School Children

The proportion of children with disabilities in the primary-school-going age who were out of school was 16. percent, (Figure 4.13). For lower secondary school level, the proportion was 22.1 percent. At primary level, the proportion of children out of school was higher for males (17.8 percent) as compared to females (15.2 percent). For lower secondary level, the proportion was also higher for males (23.6 percent) compared to females (21.6 percent). At Provincial level the

provinces with the highest proportion of children with disabilities in the primary school going age who were out of school were Mashonaland Central, Manicaland and Mashonaland West (18.2, 17.5 and 17.5 percent, respectively). For lower secondary school level, the proportions highest in Matabeleland North (32.2 percent and Matabeleland South (29.8 percent).

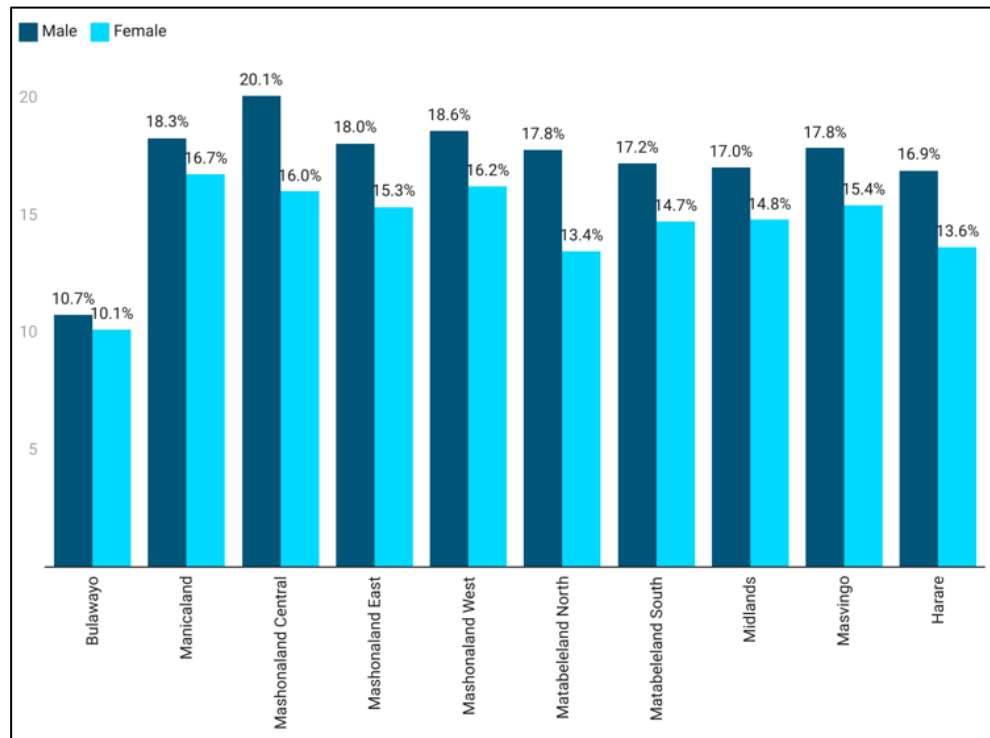


Figure 4.13: Proportion of Children of Primary School Ages who were out of School by Province and Sex.

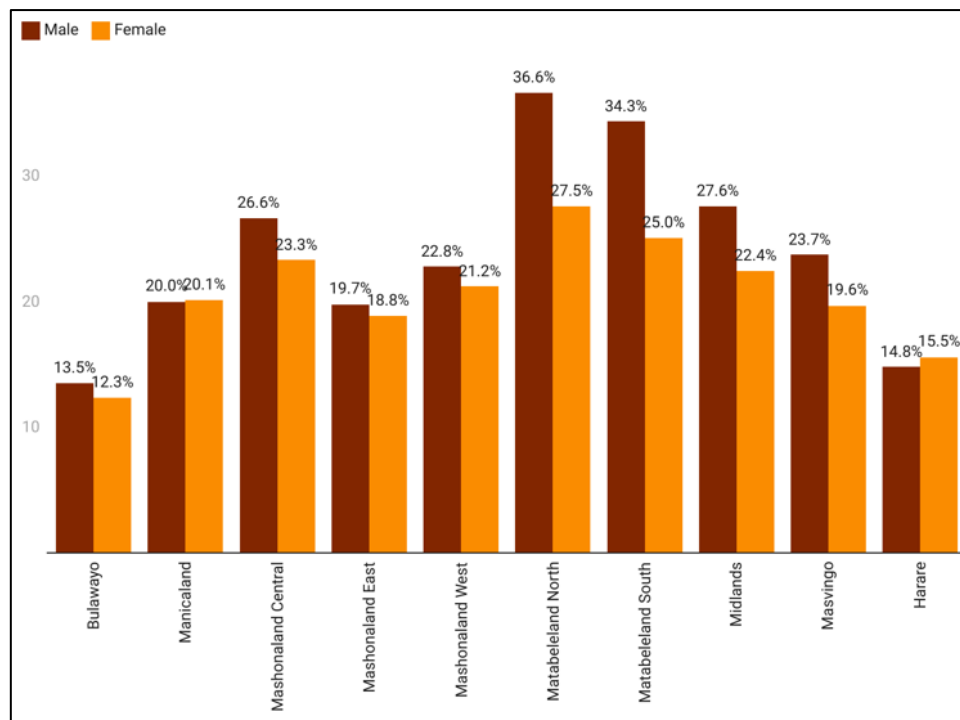


Figure 4.14: Proportion of Children of Lower Secondary Ages who were out of School by Province and Sex.

Chapter 5: Activity and Labour Force

Information on activity and labour force was collected for persons aged 10 years and above. Analysis was done using information for persons 15 years and above. This section focuses on labour force participation, economically active, and economically inactive persons with disabilities.

Labour force participation

The measure of labour force participation was aimed at assessing livelihoods and the ability to survive. Thus, the question on whether or not someone worked for pay during the last seven days was used as a proxy for labour force participation. The census revealed that **9,046,415** persons were in the working-age population constituting 59.6 percent of the country's total population. A total of **2,935,707** persons were in labour force of whom 85.2 percent were employed. Out of these **2,935,707** persons, **17,099** were persons with disabilities.

Generally, males were more employed (63 percent) compared to females (37 percent), (Figure 5.1). However, males without disability were more likely to report being employed compared to those with disabilities, (64 percent and 53percent, respectively). Females with disabilities were more likely to report being employed (46percent) compared to their counterparts without disabilities (37percent).

Labour force participation varied across provinces. Among males, labour force participation ranged from 57 percent in Bulawayo to 69 percent in Matabeleland South and Matabeleland North. Among females, labour force participation ranged from about 31 percent in Matabeleland North and South to 43 percent in Harare.

Consistently, among males without disabilities, the proportions participating in labour force ranged from 57 percent in Bulawayo, to about 69 percent in Matabeleland North and South. Among females, labour force participation ranges from about 30 percent in both Matabeleland North and South, to 42 percent in Bulawayo. This pattern holds among persons with disabilities. Labour force participation for males with disabilities ranges from 49 percent in Bulawayo to 59 percent and 60 percent in Matabeleland South and North, respectively. Among females with disabilities, labour force participation ranges from 40 percent in Matabeleland to about 51 percent in Bulawayo.

	With disability Male	With Disability Female	Without Disability Male	Without Disability Female	Total Male	Total Female
Bulawayo	49.2	50.8	57.5	42.5	57.0	43.0
Manicaland	51.7	48.3	61.8	38.2	60.9	39.1
Mashonaland Central	54.4	45.6	64.3	35.7	63.3	36.7
Mashonaland East	54.9	45.1	64.0	36.0	63.2	36.8
Mashonaland West	56.7	43.3	66.3	33.7	65.5	34.5
Matabeleland North	60.3	39.7	70.0	30.0	69.2	30.8
Matabeleland South	58.7	41.3	69.7	30.3	68.8	31.2
Midlands	49.6	50.4	63.4	36.6	62.1	38.0
Masvingo	50.3	49.7	61.4	38.6	60.4	39.6
Harare	52.2	47.8	61.5	38.5	61.0	39.0
Total	53.8	46.2	64.0	36.0	63.1	36.9

Figure 5.1: Distribution of Labour Force Participation by Province by Sex

Levels of employment varied by province, sex and form of disabilities (Figure 5.2a-c). Harare and Bulawayo had the highest levels of employment across all domains of disabilities except among those with cognitive and communication disabilities, where Mashonaland Central reported the second highest level of employment to that of Harare. The highest level of employment was among persons with visual disabilities across provinces and domains of disabilities, while the communication domain had the lowest level of employment. Employment rates among those with hearing disabilities ranged from 13 percent in Matabeleland North to 28 percent in Bulawayo and 36 percent in Harare. The rates for those with self-care disabilities ranged from 2 percent in Matabeleland North to 6 percent in Bulawayo and 7 percent in Harare, respectively. On the other hand, employment rate among persons with communication disabilities ranged from 4 percent in Masvingo and Matabeleland North, to 9 percent in Mashonaland Central and 11 percent in Harare.

Males were more likely to be employed among persons with disabilities across all domains. About 48 percent of males and 29 percent of females with visual disabilities reported being employed in Harare; compared to 18 percent of males and 10 percent of females in Masvingo; and, 18 percent of males and 8 percent of females in Matabeleland North. About 7 percent of males and 2 percent of females with communication disabilities in Matabeleland North reported being employed, compared to 16 percent of males and 7 percent of females in Harare.

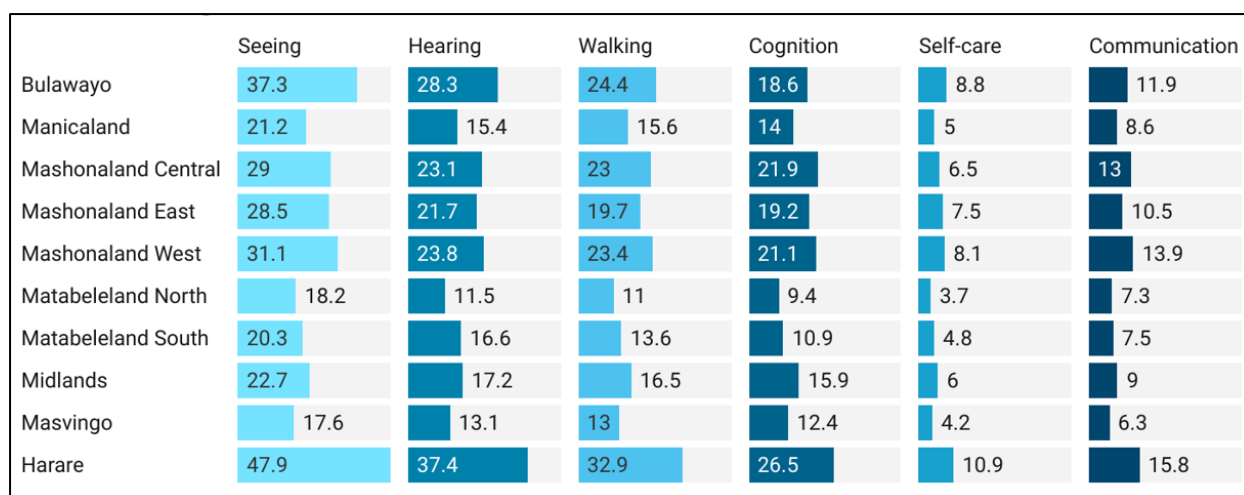


Figure 5.2a: Distribution of Labour Force Participation by Province, Functioning Domain and Sex- Males

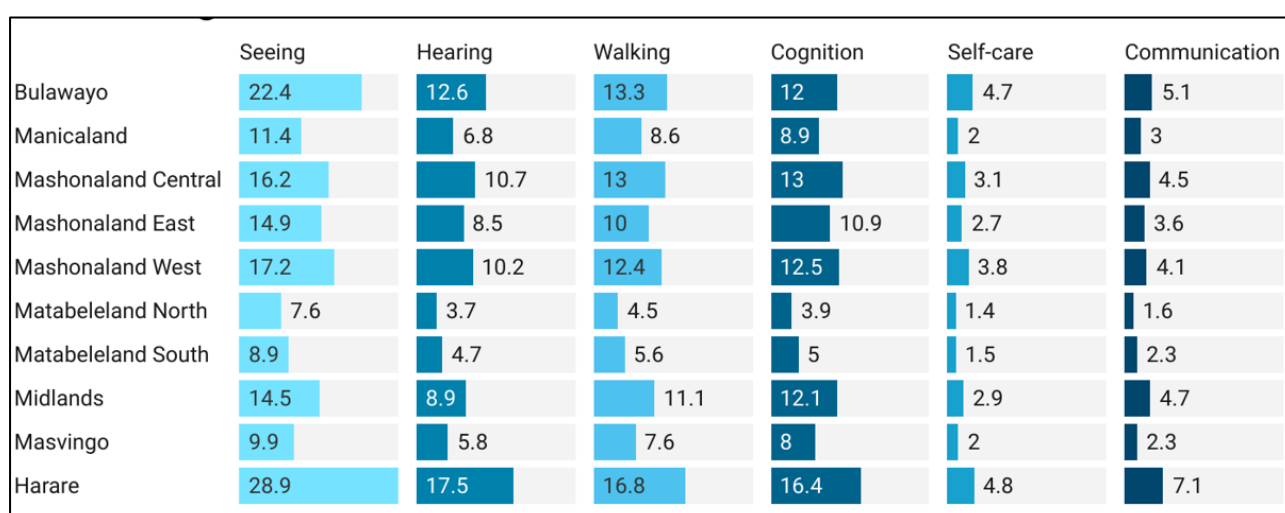


Figure 5.2b: Distribution of Labour Force Participation by Province, Functioning Domain and Sex- Female

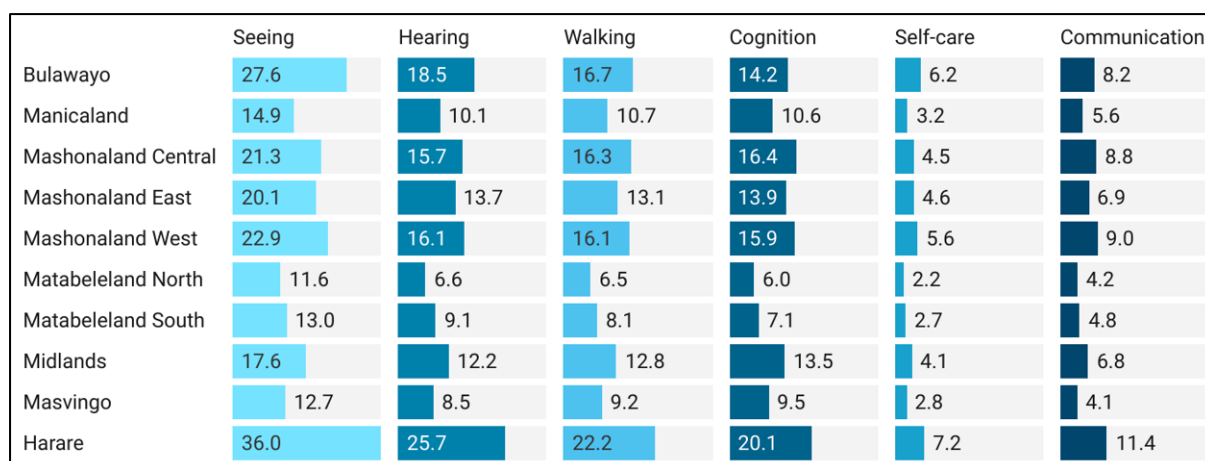


Figure 5.2c: Distribution of Labour Force Participation by Province, Functioning Domain and Sex – Total

Among those who reported being in the labour force, the dominant category of employment was being an employee. About 51 percent of males and 64 percent of females without disabilities; and 58 percent of males and 44 percent of females with disabilities, were employed (Figure 5.3). Males without disabilities were more likely to report being employees, unpaid family workers and own account workers than their counterparts with disabilities. However, males with disabilities were slightly more likely to report being employers (4 percent) than their counterparts with disability, (3 percent). Among persons without disability, males were more likely to report being an own accountant worker (40 percent) compared to females (31 percent). However, among persons with disabilities, females were more likely to be own account family workers, 46 percent compared to 35 percent for males. While females were more likely than males to be unpaid family workers, among those with disability (7 percent and 4 percent, respectively), males were more likely than females to report being unpaid family workers among those without disability, (5 percent and 2 percent, respectively).

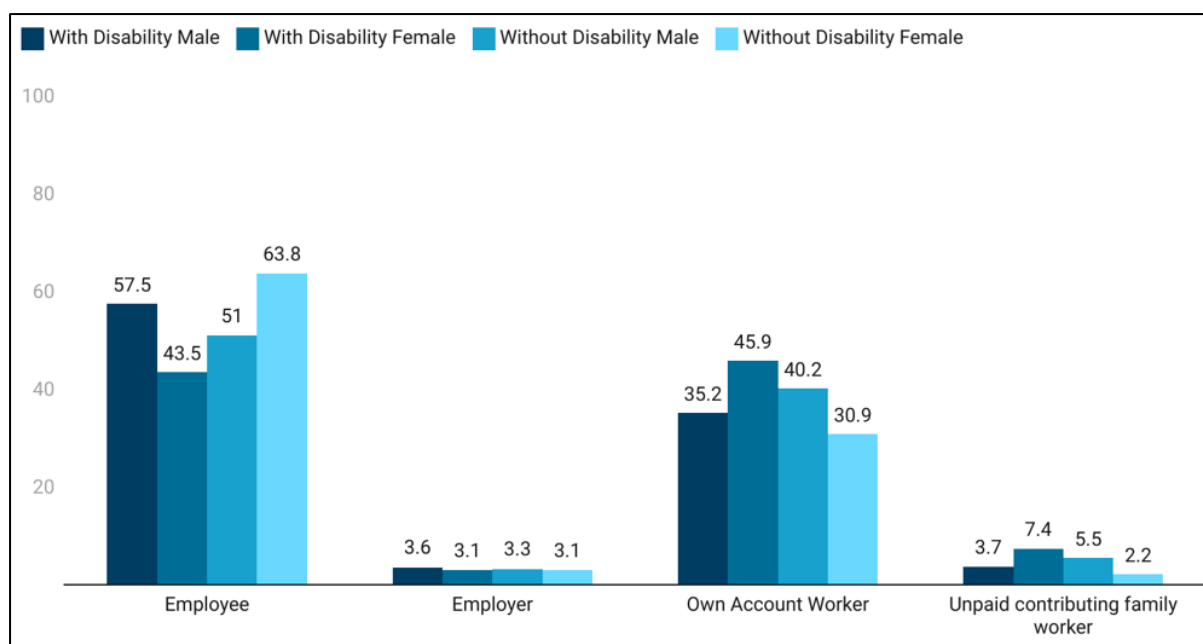


Figure 5.3: Distribution of Employed Persons by Disability Status and Sex

There are provincial variations in the distribution of employment, (Figure 5.4). In general, employees and own account workers have the highest proportions regardless of disability status, even though the proportions for those without disabilities are higher than those for those with disabilities. The proportion of employees is highest in Matabeleland North, 77 percent among those without disability and 73 percent among those with disabilities. It is lowest in Mashonaland Central, with 46 percent for those without disabilities and 38 percent for those with disability. The proportion of own account workers is highest in Mashonaland Central among both persons without and with disability, 52 percent and 45 percent, respectively.

	Family Worker With Disability	Family Worker Without Disability	Own Account Worker With Disability	Own Account Worker Without Disability	Employer With Disability	Employer Without Disability	Employee With Disability	Employee Without Disability
Bulawayo	1.1	0.8	33.1	26.9	3.5	3.1	62.2	69.2
Manicaland	5.5	5.5	43.5	36.9	3.1	2.7	47.8	56.4
Mashonaland Central	7.2	6.6	51.6	45.0	2.9	2.5	38.3	45.9
Mashonaland East	4.8	3.0	39.6	32.9	3.5	3.3	58.0	60.8
Mashonaland West	4.5	3.7	42.7	37.3	3.5	2.7	54.7	56.3
Matabeleland North	4.3	1.8		19.0	2.8	2.0	73.4	77.2
Matabeleland South	2.5	1.2	32.0	27.2	2.5	1.9	69.4	69.6
Midlands	14.1	6.5	40.5	32.8	3.1	2.7	52.0	57.9
Masvingo	6.7	4.4	40.5	28.8	2.9	2.2	60.3	64.6
Harare	0.9	0.7	36.3	32.0	4.3	3.6	62.9	63.7
Total	5.5	3.1	40.2	33.3	3.3	2.9	51.0	60.7

Figure 5.4: Distribution of Employed Persons by Disability Status and Province

The largest proportion of persons in the labour force, 24 percent, reported that they worked in agriculture, forestry and fishing industries (*see Table 5.5 in Appendices*). The proportions are fairly comparable between those with disability (36 percent) and those without disability (23 percent).

The distribution of employed persons by industry varies by place of residence; it is fairly comparable between those with and without disability in urban areas, where the largest proportion, 21 percent, reported being in retail and repairs, (*see Table 5.6 in Appendices*).

The distribution of workers by industry in rural areas is dominated by agriculture, forestry and fishing, with 50 percent (*see Table 5.7 in Appendices*). Persons with disabilities are more likely, to be employed in this sector compared to those without disability, (58 percent and 49 percent, respectively).

The economically inactive population is the population that responded that they were not in any form of employment. These persons were asked questions on the reasons for not looking for a job in the past week (the week prior to the census). In rural areas, the economically inactive population varied by ability and sex, (Figure 5.5). The most common reason for not seeking a job among women without disability was engagement in family responsibility, (27 percent), while the most common reason for not looking for a job among males, (22 percent), was studying or training. The most common reason given by females with disability for not

seeking a job was that they were too young or too old to find a job (22 percent); while among males there were three main reasons, injury or disability (17 percent), farming for household consumption (16 percent), and, too young or too old to find a job, (16 percent).

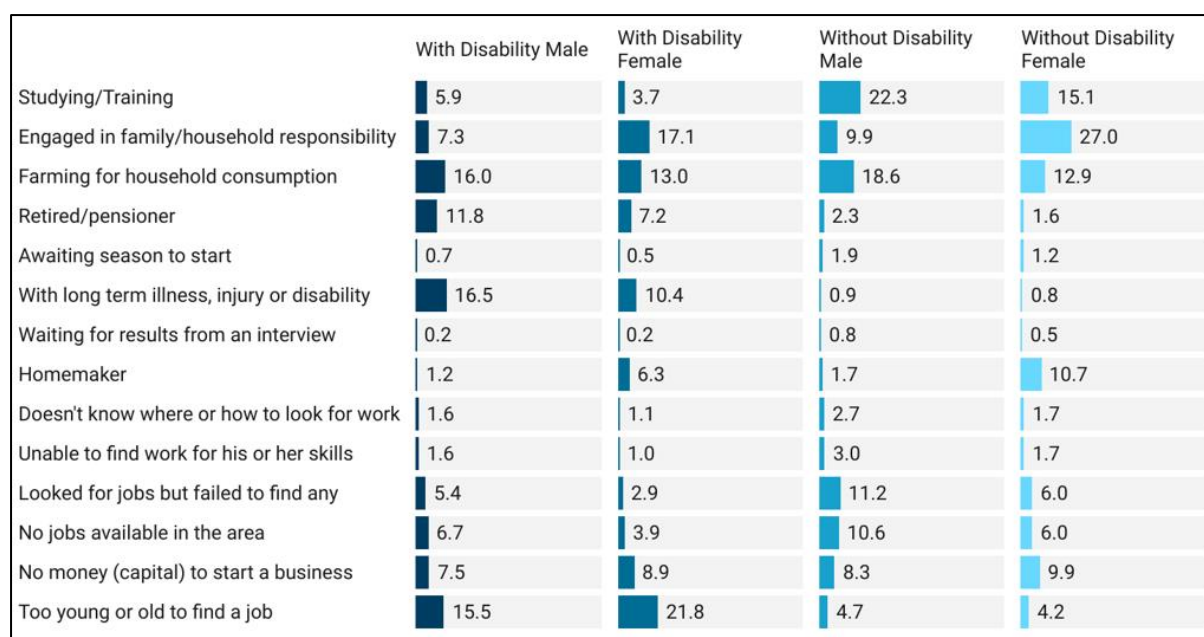


Figure 5.5: Economically Inactive Persons in Rural Areas by Disability Status and Sex

The economically inactive population in urban areas differed slightly from that in rural areas. Among males without disability in urban areas, studying/training was the most common reason for not seeking employment, (36percent) and engagement in family responsibility (27 percent) was most common among females. of such men (Figure 5.6). The most common reason for not seeking a job in urban areas by males with disability was which retirement (23 percent), while for females with disability, it was engagement in household responsibility and being too young or old to look for a job (14 percent for both).

	With Disability Male	With Disability Female	Without Disability Male	Without Disability Female
Studying/Training	13.6	8.8	36.3	23.2
Engaged in family/household responsibility	3.6	14.3	5.6	24.0
Farming for household consumption	2.5	2.2	3.0	1.8
Retired/pensioner	23.2	16.2	5.0	2.8
Awaiting season to start	1.4	1.0	3.2	1.9
With long term illness, injury or disability	17.4	10.6	0.8	0.6
Waiting for results from an interview	0.5	0.4	1.4	0.9
Homemaker	1.2	8.9	1.9	13.6
Doesn't know where or how to look for work	1.7	1.3	2.5	1.7
Unable to find work for his or her skills	3.0	1.8	5.1	2.7
Looked for jobs but failed to find any	8.9	5.4	15.8	8.7
Too young or old to find a job	8.2	13.5	3.0	2.8
No jobs available in the area	5.4	3.7	8.2	5.0
No money (capital) to start a business	6.6	9.5	7.3	9.2

Figure 5.6: Economically Inactive Persons in Urban Areas by Disability Status, Area of Residence and Sex

Chapter 6: Fertility

Fertility

Information on fertility was collected from girls and women age 15-49. Two measures of fertility were used: Total Fertility Rate (TFR), which is the average number of children a woman would have if she bears children at the observed age-specific fertility rates of 2022 in Zimbabwe, and she survives to the end of her reproductive career; and Children Ever Born (CEB) or lifetime fertility, which is the number of children born alive to a woman up to a specific reference period, 2022 in this case. Life time fertility for women at the end of their reproductive career, 45-49 years, is often used as a proxy for total fertility rate. Generally, CEB as an index of fertility is higher than TFR; however, patterns tend to be similar.

Cumulative fertility

Cumulative fertility for women with disabilities is consistently lower than that of women without disabilities in both rural and urban areas across age groups, albeit with fairly comparable levels for women age 45-49, between the two groups (Figure 6.1). While cumulative fertility for rural women age 45-49 with disability was 4.0, it was 4.3 for their counterparts without disability. Cumulative fertility for women with disability age 45-49 in urban areas was 3.0, it was 3.1 for women without disability.

Fertility pattern does not vary by ability; fertility for both women with and without disability systematically increase with age. However, data show that women with disability start having children a little later than their counterparts without disability; such is reflected in fertility of women below 25 years. Note that while fertility for the 15-19-year age group with disability was 0.2, this was 0.3 for those without disability. And while fertility for women age 20-24 years with disability was 0.8, this compares with 1.3 for women without disability.

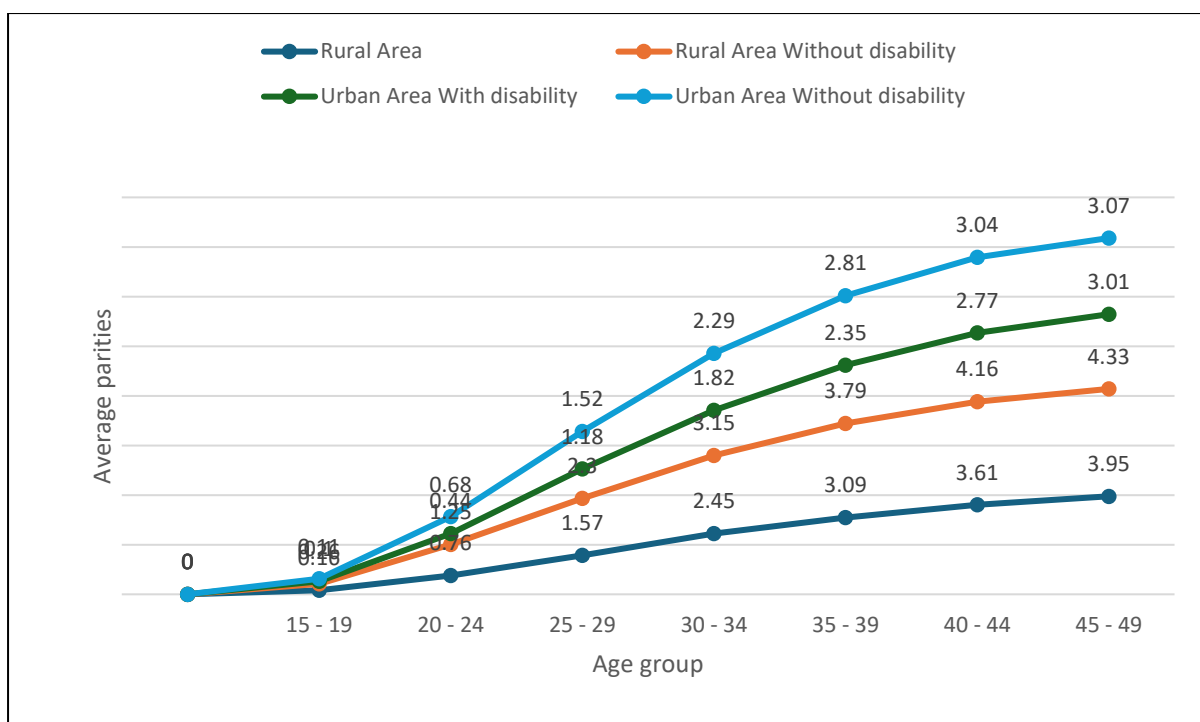


Figure 6.1: Average Parities by Disability Status, Age Group and Area of Residence

Cumulative fertility for women with disability varies across provinces (Figure 6.2). The highest cumulative fertility was recorded in Bulawayo and Manicaland, about 4.0. The second highest cumulative fertility was in Mashonaland West, while the lowest fertility was in Masvingo and Harare, 3.0 and 2.7, respectively. Adolescents who started childbearing the earliest were in Matabeleland South with a cumulative fertility of 0.2, compared to the lowest in this age group of 0.1 in Midlands.

	15 – 19	20 – 24	25 – 29	30 – 34	35 – 39	40 – 44	45 – 49
Bulawayo	0.1	0.8	1.6	2.4	3.2	3.5	4.0
Manicaland	0.2	0.9	1.7	2.5	3.3	3.6	3.9
Mashonaland Central	0.1	0.7	1.4	2.2	2.7	3.3	3.6
Mashonaland East	0.2	0.7	1.6	2.4	3.2	3.7	3.8
Mashonaland West	0.1	0.7	1.3	2.1	2.7	3.4	3.8
Matabeleland North	0.2	0.6	1.3	1.9	2.4	3.0	3.4
Matabeleland South	0.2	0.8	1.6	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.9
Midlands	0.1	0.6	1.5	2.4	2.9	3.5	3.7
Masvingo	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.7	2.3	2.7	3.0
Harare	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.3	2.0	2.4	2.7
National	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.3	2.0	2.4	2.7

Figure 6.2: Average Parities by Disability Status, Age Group and Province

Current Fertility

Consistent with cumulative fertility, current fertility for women with disability is lower than that of women without disability (Figure 6.3). The rankings are fairly comparable especially for the highest and lowest levels. Total fertility rates for women with disability ranged from 1.8 in Bulawayo to 3.7 in Mashonaland Central. Note that Manicaland has the second highest fertility for women with disability, 3.5. Bulawayo consistently has the lowest fertility level, 1.8.

	15 – 19	20 – 24	25 – 29	30 – 34	35 – 39	40 – 44	45 – 49	TFR
Bulawayo	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.8
Manicaland	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.5
Mashonaland Central	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.7
Mashonaland East	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.1
Mashonaland West	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.2
Matabeleland North	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.8
Matabeleland South	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.6
Midlands	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.4
Masvingo	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.0
Harare	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.2
National	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.7

Figure 6.3: Average Parities and TFR by Disability Status, Age Group and Province

Fertility varies across disability categories (Figure 6.4). The highest total fertility rate, 3.6 children, was among those with hearing and cognition disability. The second highest fertility, 3.2, was among those with walking difficulties, while the lowest was for women with communication disability, 1.7. Those with self-care and visual disability have fertility which is intermediate, 2.9 and 1.7, respectively.

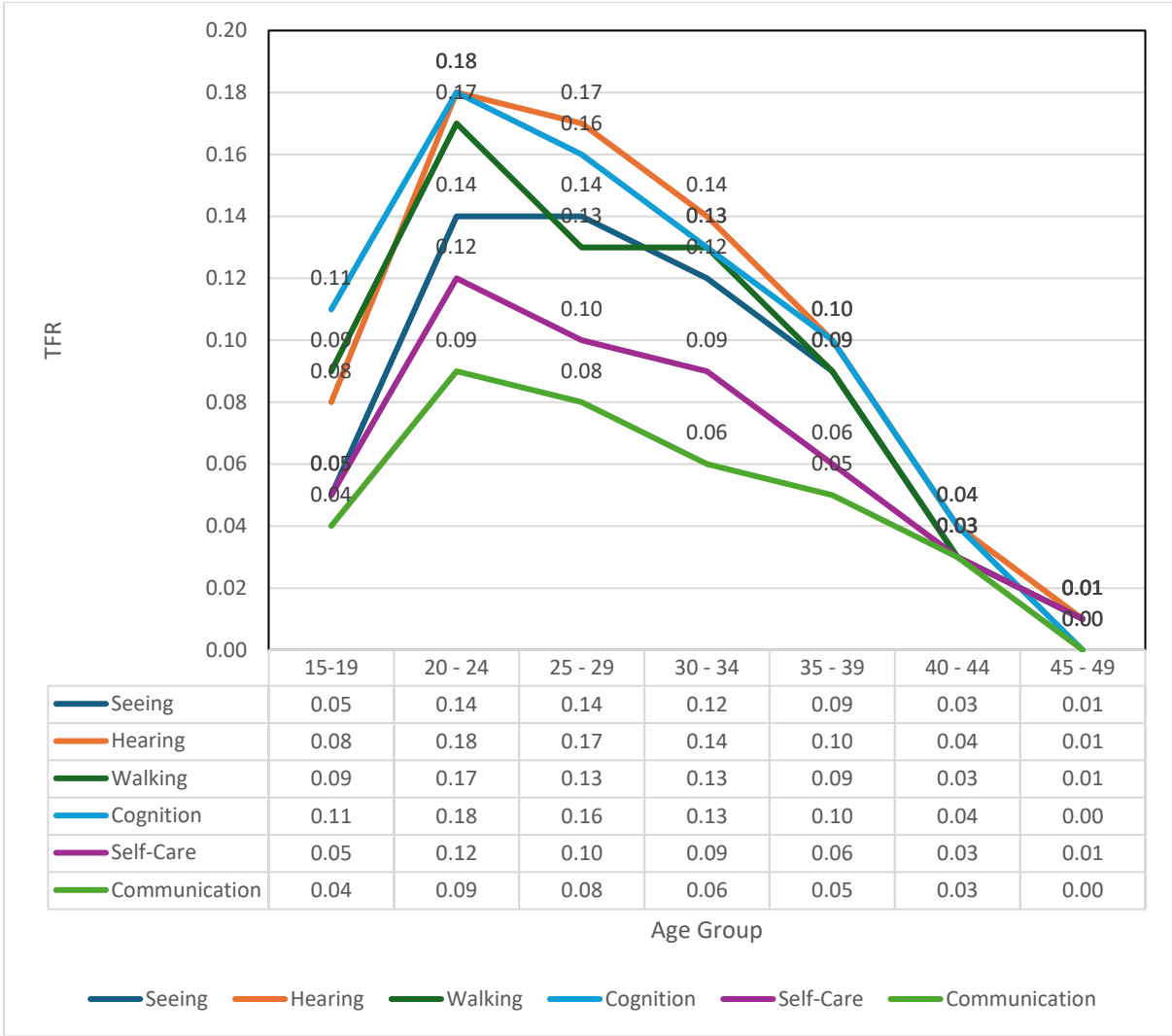


Figure 6.4: Total Fertility Rate by Age Group and Functioning Domain

Chapter 7: Housing Characteristics and Living Conditions

Persons with disabilities were enumerated in households they are either heads or members of. To get a picture of the housing characteristics and living conditions of persons with disabilities, this section analyses some of the characteristics for all households that had a person with disability.

Household characteristics

Household ownership is higher for males regardless of disability status, even though both males and females without a disability have higher proportions than those with a disability, (52 percent and 58 percent, compared to 42 percent and 48 percent, respectively). Households that were owners in rural areas were 61 percent in rural areas, compared to 35 percent in urban areas, (Figure 7.1b). For Persons with disabilities, the proportion was 68 percent in rural areas, compared to 60 percent of those without disability. In urban areas, 40 percent of Persons with disabilities were owners compared to 34 percent for those without disability.

	With Disability Male	With Disability Female	Total With Disability	Without Disability Male	Without Disability Female	Total Without Disability	Total Male	Total Female	Total
Owner	52.2	58.6	55.2	42.3	47.5	44.2	43.0	48.6	45.1
Tenant	3.5	3.3	3.4	4.2	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.8	4.4
Lodger	16.4	16.3	16.3	26.9	24.9	26.2	26.2	24.1	25.4
Tied	19.1	13.2	16.3	17.1	13.7	15.8	17.2	13.7	15.9
Relational	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.8	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.4	8.6

Figure 7.1a: Household Tenure Status by Disability Status of One or More Members

	With Disability Male	With Disability Female	Total With Disability	Without Disability Male	Without Disability Female	Total Without Disability	Total Male	Total Female	Total
Urban									
Owner	36.4	44.1	40.1	31.5	39.2	34.4	31.7	39.5	34.8
Tenant	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.3	6.3	5.7	5.3	6.2	5.7
Lodger	33.9	31.1	32.6	42.1	36.3	39.9	41.7	35.9	39.4
Tied	13.2	8.7	11.0	10.7	8.2	9.7	10.8	8.2	9.8
Relational	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.0	9.8	9.9	10.0	9.8	9.9
Rural									
Owner	64.5	71.5	67.7	58.6	62.4	59.9	59.1	63.7	60.7
Tenant	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4
Lodger	2.7	3.2	2.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.1
Tied	23.7	17.2	20.7	26.6	23.7	25.6	26.3	22.8	25.1
Relational	6.1	5.7	5.9	7.0	6.2	6.7	6.9	6.1	6.6

Figure 7.1b: Household Tenure Status by Disability Status of One or More Members by Sex, Rural/Urban

Sources of energy for cooking

Sources of energy for cooking vary by place of residence and by ability (Figure 7.2). Generally, households with persons with disabilities have lower proportions than those without disability. The most reported source of energy was wood, with 41 percent. The proportions for wood are higher in rural areas (85 percent) compared to urban areas (11 percent). Households with Persons with disabilities were more likely to report wood (56 percent), compared to those without disability (39 percent). This also applied to rural areas, where 85 percent of households with persons with disabilities used wood, compared to 89 percent, compared to persons without disability, 84 percent. Electricity is the second most reported source of with 38 percent, and is more pronounced in urban areas (57 percent,) than in rural areas (9 percent).

	With Disability Male	With Disability Female	Total With Disability	Without Disability Male	Without Disability Female	Total Without Disability	Total Male	Total Female	Total
Wood	57.7	53.4	55.7	41.7	35.2	39.3	42.8	36.9	40.6
Paraffin	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Electricity	26.6	31.3	28.8	36.3	43.7	39.1	35.7	42.5	38.3
Biogas	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
LPG (Gas)	14.3	14.2	14.3	20.6	19.9	20.4	20.2	19.4	19.9
Coal	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Charcoal	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Urban									
Wood	17.4	14.0	15.8	12.5	8.9	11.1	12.7	9.3	11.4
Paraffin	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Electricity	52.0	58.5	55.2	54.6	62.0	57.5	54.5	61.8	57.3
Biogas	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
LPG (Gas)	28.1	25.6	26.9	30.9	27.6	29.6	30.8	27.4	29.5
Coal	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Charcoal	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Rural									
Wood	89.1	88.1	88.7	85.3	82.4	84.3	85.6	83.2	84.8
Paraffin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Electricity	6.8	7.2	7.0	8.9	10.9	9.6	8.7	10.4	9.3
Biogas	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
LPG (Gas)	3.6	4.3	3.9	5.3	6.1	5.6	5.1	5.9	5.4
Coal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Charcoal	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Figure 7.2: Household Main Source of Energy for Cooking by Disability Status of One or More Members, Sex and Place of Residence

Source of Water for Drinking

Sources of water for drinking vary by place of residence and are fairly comparable between persons with and without disabilities (Figure 7.3a-c). The most commonly reported source of water was piped water into dwelling with 27 percent. Piped water into dwelling was reported more by households with persons without disability than those with disability, (27 percent and 21 percent, respectively). Piped water was more common in urban areas (41 percent), than in rural areas, (6 percent). The most common source of water in rural areas was the tube well or borehole 31 percent. There were no notable differences in the use of the tube well or borehole between household with persons with disabilities and those without. The protected well also had high proportions in rural areas , with 22 percent.

	With Disability Male	With Disability Female	Total With Disability	Without Disability Male	Without Disability Female	Total Without Disability	Total Male	Total Female	Total
Piped into dwelling	4.2	4.0	4.1	5.6	6.1	5.8	5.4	5.8	5.6
Piped to yard/Plot	8.4	7.3	7.9	9.4	8.8	9.2	9.3	8.6	9.1
Piped to neighbour	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Public tap/standpipe	9.1	8.0	8.6	10.0	9.6	9.9	9.9	9.3	9.7
Tube well or borehole	30.7	32.3	31.5	30.2	30.6	30.3	30.2	30.8	30.4
Protected well	22.6	24.4	23.4	21.4	21.9	21.6	21.5	22.3	21.8
Unprotected well	12.7	12.6	12.7	11.8	11.9	11.8	11.9	12.0	11.9
Protected Spring	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
Unprotected Spring	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1
Surface water	6.9	5.8	6.4	6.3	5.8	6.1	6.3	5.8	6.1
Rainwater	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tanker truck	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Cart with small tank	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bottled water	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1

Figure 7.3a: Household Main Source of Water for Drinking by Disability Status of One or More Members - Rural

	With Disability Male	With Disability Female	Total With Disability	Without Disability Male	Without Disability Female	Total Without Disability	Total Male	Total Female	Total
Piped into dwelling	38.2	43.2	40.6	38.3	44.1	40.5	38.3	44.0	40.5
Piped to yard/Plot	14.2	13.9	14.1	13.3	12.3	12.9	13.3	12.4	13.0
Piped to neighbour	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.3
Public tap/standpipe	5.1	4.1	4.6	4.3	3.2	3.9	4.3	3.3	3.9
Tube well or borehole	17.9	18.1	18.0	18.2	18.7	18.4	18.2	18.6	18.4
Protected well	19.0	16.0	17.5	21.5	17.8	20.1	21.4	17.7	19.9
Unprotected well	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8
Protected Spring	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Unprotected Spring	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Surface water	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Rainwater	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tanker truck	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Cart with small tank	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bottled water	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6

Figure 7.3b: Household Main Source of Water for Drinking by Disability Status of One or More Members - Urban

	With Disability Male	With Disability Female	Total With Disability	Without Disability Male	Without Disability Female	Total Without Disability	Total Male	Total Female	Total
Piped into dwelling	19.1	22.4	20.6	25.2	30.5	27.1	24.7	29.7	26.6
Piped to yard/Plot	11.0	10.4	10.7	11.7	11.0	11.5	11.7	11.0	11.4
Piped to neighbour	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.5
Public tap/standpipe	7.4	6.2	6.8	6.6	5.5	6.2	6.6	5.5	6.2
Tube well or borehole	25.1	25.7	25.4	23.0	22.9	23.0	23.1	23.2	23.2
Protected well	21.0	20.5	20.8	21.5	19.3	20.7	21.4	19.4	20.7
Unprotected well	7.6	7.1	7.4	5.3	4.6	5.0	5.4	4.9	5.2
Protected Spring	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
Unprotected Spring	1.4	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Surface water	4.0	3.2	3.6	2.7	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.6
Rainwater	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tanker truck	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Cart with small tank	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bottled water	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4

Figure 7.3c: Household Main Source of Water for Drinking by Disability Status of One or More Members - Total

Access to Internet

Generally, households with persons with disabilities have less access to internet than those without disability, (Figure 7.4). While about 34 percent of households reported access to internet, the proportions by disability status were 36 percent for households with persons without disability, compared to 28 percent for those with disability. Sex differentials showed

that males have higher access to internet than females, that is, about 35 percent of males and 33 percent of females. Among persons without disability (36 percent of males and 35 percent of females) had access to internet, compared to 29 percent of males and 27 percent of females, with disability.

Access to internet is significantly higher in urban areas (46 percent) compared to rural areas (26 percent). Males had higher proportions than females in urban areas (43 percent for males compared to 40 percent for females with disability; and, 47 percent for males compared to and 45percent for females without disability). In rural areas males had higher proportions than females (24 percent for males compared to 22 percent for females with disability; and, 27 percent for males compared to and 26 percent for females without disability).

	With Disability Male	With Disability Female	Total With Disability	Without Disability Male	Without Disability Female	Total Without Disability	Total Male	Total Female	Total
National	28.6	26.6	27.5	36.2	34.5	35.6	35.3	32.7	34.3
Urban	42.6	40.3	41.4	47.1	45.4	46.5	46.7	44.6	46.0
Rural	24.0	22.2	23.0	27.0	26.4	26.8	26.5	25.2	26.0

Figure 7.4: Household Access to Internet by Disability Status of One or More Members and Place of Residence

There are significant provincial differentials in access to internet. The highest level of access to internet (55percent) was reported in Harare, with proportions of 55 percent for males and 54 percent for females, (Figure 7.5). The lowest level of access to internet (17percent) was reported in Mashonaland Central, with proportions of 19 percent for males and 13 percent for females.

	With Disability Male	With Disability Female	Total With Disability	Without Disability Male	Without Disability Female	Total Without Disability	Total Male	Total Female	Total
Bulawayo	35.7	32.9	34.1	39.9	38.9	39.5	39.4	37.8	38.7
Manicaland	23.0	21.8	22.3	29.1	27.9	28.6	28.2	26.4	27.4
Mashonaland Central	15.7	9.6	12.7	19.3	14.3	17.8	18.8	13.0	16.8
Mashonaland East	22.2	19.9	21.0	27.3	24.8	26.4	26.6	23.6	25.4
Mashonaland West	27.9	25.4	26.7	33.3	31.7	32.8	32.7	30.4	31.9
Matabeleland North	18.9	16.5	17.6	23.7	22.1	23.0	22.8	20.6	21.8
Matabeleland South	29.9	29.2	29.5	36.0	37.2	36.5	35.0	35.0	35.0
Midlands	29.8	28.8	29.3	34.0	33.0	33.6	33.3	31.9	32.8
Masvingo	37.7	36.9	37.3	44.7	44.1	44.4	43.5	42.3	43.0
Harare	52.9	51.0	52.0	54.9	54.2	54.7	54.8	53.8	54.5

Figure 7.5: Household Access to Internet by Disability Status of One or More Members, Province and Sex

Ownership of household accessories

Ownership of household goods and accessories varies between Persons with disabilities and those without disability, albeit with no noticeable bias towards either group, (Figure 7.6). The most owned ICT gadget was the mobile phone, with 51 percent. The least owned was the fixed telephone line with 1.7 percent.



Figure 7.6: Household Ownership of ICT Devices by Disability Status of One or More Members, Province and Sex

Chapter 8: Discussion, Conclusions and Recommendations

Introduction

It has been maintained that persons with disabilities are more likely to have negative socio-economic outcomes such as lower education levels, poorer health outcomes, lower employment rates, and greater poverty rates, globally (The World Bank 2024). Disability may thus raise the likelihood of poverty due to limited employment and educational prospects, reduced pay; with increased expenses possibly leading to poor health. This section seeks to assess where Zimbabwe is on demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Persons with disabilities, and how this can be utilised to enhance their standards of living. A few policy recommendations will be proffered.

Discussion

Disability, in this report, is defined as persons with “a lot of difficulty” or who “cannot do at all” in any, or a combination of the six functioning domains namely: seeing, hearing, walking or climbing of stairs, remembering or concentrating, self-care and communication. This definition is generally expected to yield relatively low levels of disability since it excludes persons with moderate disability. However, this is the working definition for this report granted that the definition is consistent with the national and international standards of conceptualising and analysing disability data for policy formulation.

Persons with disabilities in the 2022 Population and Housing Census consisted 1.6 percent of the total population. It has been shown that with disability increases with age as shown by Crankshaw (2023) in the United States of America, and also in Africa as shown by Boglarka (2017). In China, the prevalence of with disability among the Chinese elderly was reported to be as high as 26 percent (Pian-Pian Zheng et.al, 2022). Consistently, with disability in Zimbabwe also increases with age. The younger age groups 5-9 and 10-14 years were less likely to report with disability 0.5 percent and 0.6 percent, respectively, compared to much older age groups 55-59 and 60-64 years which reported 3.1 percent and 4.3 percent, respectively. Disability was reported by about 13 percent of those 65+ years old. It has also been shown that females are more likely to be with disability than males (Berlinski, 2021). In Zimbabwe too, data revealed that generally females are more likely to live with disability (1.7 percent) compared to males, (1.4 percent). Men are more likely have a disability from age 5 to age 39 years; from whence, females are more likely to have a disability. Maternal morbidities may

partly explain this sex reversal. The largest sex differential is for those age 65+ years where 11 percent of males were reported to be with disability compared to 14 percent of females.

With disability has been shown to be negatively related with urbanization. For instance, Crankshaw (2023) revealed that in 2021, 12.6percent of the U.S. population which lived in urban areas reported that they had a disability compared to 14.7percent in rural areas. In Sub-Saharan Africa, statistics on Persons with disabilities acquired through monthly household surveys in Botswana, Gabon, Lesotho, Namibia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe revealed that rates of Persons with disabilities are consistently higher in rural communities compared to urban areas. Similarly, in Zimbabwe, disability proportions are higher in rural compared to urban areas. Persons with disabilities in rural areas are double those in urban areas, 2.0 percent compared 0.9 percent. In both rural and urban areas, there are more females with disability than males. At provincial level, disability is highest in Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South and Midlands where a little over 2 percent of the population reported with disability in each province. Disability is lowest in Bulawayo, (1.4 percent) and Mashonaland West (1.3 percent).

Marital levels for those with disability are lower than their counterparts who live without disability. This is shown by the higher proportions reporting current marriage, 53percent, among persons without disability, compared to those with disability, 47percent. Although entry into marriage is early for Persons with disabilities, marital dissolution is higher for them than those without disability. About 37 percent of persons without disability, and 22 percent of Persons with disabilities reported having never been married. While the proportion reporting being divorced among Persons with disabilities was 6 percent, it was 5 percent for persons without disability. Widowhood for those with disability is five times higher than for those who without disability, (25percent compared to 5percent). The data suggests the possibility that marriage is perceived as a cushion and a support structure for those with disability; while at the same time it appears as if there is high mortality in marriages with a person with disability. Sex differentials in marital status show that males enter marriage later than females regardless of disability status; however, both males and females with disability enter into marital unions earlier than their counterparts without disability as noted above.

Levels of marriage for Persons with disabilities vary across provinces. Entry into marriage is earliest in Midlands for males where about 28 percent reported having never been married; it is earliest in Mashonaland Central and Midlands for females where about 13 percent reported

having never married. The highest level of married persons among males (61 percent) was reported in Midlands. Divorce among females was highest in Harare, with about 9 percent, while for males it was Mashonaland Central and Mashonaland West, both with about 7 percent. Among females, widowhood is highest in Matabeleland South and Matabeleland North, 44percent, and 43percent, respectively. Apparent in these findings is that the level of remarriages among males are higher than that of females as is indicative in the much higher levels of widowhood among females compared to males. Thus, females are more likely to die as widows who will not have care from a spouse compared to males, hence, signalling the need for assistance to females at older age groups.

Fertility for women with disability is slightly lower than that of those without disability in both rural and urban areas. However, cumulative fertility for women 45-49 years is fairly comparable between the two groups. While cumulative fertility for rural women age 45-49 with disability was 4.0, it was 4.3 for those without disability. Cumulative fertility for women with disability in urban areas was 3.0; it was 3.1 for women without disability. Consistently, current fertility for women with disability is lower than that of women without disability; it ranges from 2.4 in Bulawayo to 4.4 in Mashonaland Central, while total fertility rates for women with disability ranged from 1.8 in Bulawayo to 3.7 in Mashonaland Central.

Generally, Persons with disabilities were more likely to migrate than those without disability. Migration for Persons with disabilities ranged from 4 percent in Bulawayo to 20 percent in Manicaland, while migration for persons without disability ranged from 4 percent in Bulawayo and Matabeleland South, to about 17 percent and 18 percent in Harare and Manicaland, respectively. Migration for Persons with disabilities increases with age. And females age 65+ are more likely to migrate across all the six domains of disability than their male counterparts. Migration for men with visual, hearing, walking, cognition, selfcare and communication disabilities was 9 percent, 8 percent, 21 percent, 17 percent, 27 percent and 13 percent, respectively. This compares to 10 percent, 11 percent, 37 percent, 29 percent, 60 percent and 47 percent for women in the same categories. These levels of migration, especially at older ages for Persons with disabilities, women in particular, tend to suggest that such elderly migrate for care elsewhere out of their usual homes. In turn, this pattern tends to suggest the need for these elderly for more institutional care which can cater for their welfare needs including food, health and housing, granted the general poverty among the elderly in the country.

Ndhlovu and Mudzingwa (2022) maintained that Persons with disabilities generally have lower levels of education than those without disability. In 2022, Persons with disabilities reported lower proportions of ever attendance at school (74 percent) compared to 92 percent for those without disability. There are minimal sex differences in ever being at school for persons without disability, however, males with disability are more likely (79 percent) to report they have ever been to school, than females (71 percent). In older age groups, especially those 65+ years, there were more males who had ever been to school than females, (85 percent compared to 70 percent for those without disability; and, 78 percent compared to 62 percent for those with disability). The difference in proportions between males and females with disability reporting ever been to school is 1.5 percentage points in urban areas, but 10 percentage points in rural areas. Hence, females with disability face double jeopardy of being female and living in rural areas, characteristics generally associated with low levels of school attendance.

The educational disadvantages that Persons with disabilities face are also highlighted by data on current school attendance. For instance, while 72 percent of persons without disability reported current enrolment, this compares to 62 percent of those with disability. Generally, proportions currently enrolled do not show any significant sex differentials especially among Persons with disabilities, with 62 percent of both males and females reporting being currently enrolled. About 73 percent and 70 percent of males and females without disability, respectively, reported current enrolment. Apparent in the lack of sex differentials is current enrolment, but in ever been to school among those with disability tends to suggest that males with disability tend to remain in school longer than their female counterparts. The proportion of children with disability in the primary school going age who were out of school was 16. percent, while for lower secondary school level, the proportion was 22.1 percent. The most common tertiary qualifications for both males and females with disability were Diploma/Skilled Worker Class 1, National Foundational Certificate, and Bachelor General Degree. The main area of specialisation for both males and females was the Education field, 22.7 percent for males and 32.2 percent for females

Generally, males were more likely to report being employed, 63 percent, compared to females, 37 percent. However, males without disability were more likely to report being employed (64 percent) compared to those with disability, (53 percent). Females with disability were more likely to report being employed (46 percent) compared to those without disability, (37 percent). Among the six domains of disability, those with visual disability were the most likely to report being employed with proportions ranging from 13 percent in Matabeleland North to 36 percent

in Harare. Persons with difficulty in self-care were least likely to report being employed, with proportions ranging from 2 percent in Matabeleland North to 7 percent in Harare.

The most common reason for not seeking a job among women without disability was engagement in family responsibility, 29 percent, being too young or too old was the reason given by women with disability, 24 percent. This suggests that disability delays entry into the labour market, while at the same time expedites exit from the labour market.

With regards to the tenure status of households, 45 percent of households were owners. Of these households, 55 percent of Persons with disabilities were owners, compared to 45 percent for those without disability. The tenure status of a lodger was more likely to be reported by persons without disability (26 percent), compared to 16 percent for Persons with disabilities.

Generally, households with Persons with disabilities have lower proportions with regards to sources of energy for cooking than those without disability. The most reported source of energy was wood, with 41 percent. The proportions for wood are higher in rural areas (85 percent) compared to urban areas (11 percent). Households with Persons with disabilities were more likely to report wood (56 percent), compared to those without disability (39 percent). This also applied to rural areas, where 85 percent of households with Persons with disabilities used wood, compared to 89 percent, compared to persons without disability, 84 percent. Electricity is the second most reported source of with 38 percent, and is more pronounced in urban areas (57 percent,) than in rural areas (9 percent).

The most commonly reported source of water was piped water into dwelling with 27 percent. Piped water into dwelling was reported more by households with persons without disability than those with disability, (27 percent and 21 percent, respectively). Piped water was more common in urban areas (41 percent), than in rural areas, (6 percent).

Generally, households with Persons with disabilities have less access to internet than those without disability, (Figure 7.4). While about 34 percent of households reported access to internet, the proportions by disability status were 36 percent for households with persons without disability, compared to 28 percent for those with disability. Sex differentials showed that males have higher access to internet than females, that is, about 35 percent of males and 33 percent of females. Among persons without disability (36 percent of males and 35 percent of females) had access to internet, compared to 29 percent of males and 27 percent of females, with disability. Access to internet is significantly higher in urban areas (46 percent) compared to rural areas (26 percent). Males had higher proportions than females in urban areas (43

percent for males compared to 40 percent for females with disability; and, 47 percent for males compared to and 45percent for females without disability). In rural areas males had higher proportions than females (24 percent for males compared to 22 percent for females with disability; and, 27 percent for males compared to and 26 percent for females without disability).

Conclusions and recommendations

Given the very high levels of widowhood and migration at old age among women with disability, it is recommended that there be institutions for caring for them. Males with disability can also benefit from such a provision.

Education is a key developmental factor. However, persons with disabilities are less likely to be currently enrolled. Enrolment figures can be increased through educational subsidies for Persons with disabilities, and also by increasing accessibility to schools. School environments and infrastructure must also be made sensitive to the needs of Persons with disabilities to enhance easier mobility, and access to facilities and information.

Another development factor with a disadvantage against Persons with disabilities is energy sources. Persons with disabilities have less access to lighting and energy; hence, a programme that provides easier access to solar energy by Persons with disabilities is recommended. Noting that while Persons with disabilities are somewhat disadvantaged in most developmental areas, albeit with some advantages elsewhere, a more sensitive and intentional focus on Persons with disabilities in policy formulation and programming is recommended across all sectors of development.

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Appendices

Appendices

Chapter 2: Demographic and Social Characteristics

Table 2.1: Percentage distribution of persons living with disability by gender by age

Age Group	Males	Females	Total
5-9	0.6	0.4	0.5
10-14	0.7	0.5	0.6
15-19	0.6	0.5	0.6
20-24	0.7	0.5	0.6
25-29	0.8	0.6	0.7
30-34	1.0	0.7	0.8
35-39	1.1	0.9	1.0
40-44	1.2	1.2	1.2
45-49	1.6	1.7	1.7
50-54	2.1	2.5	2.3
55-59	2.8	3.4	3.1
60-64	3.7	4.6	4.3
65+	10.7	14.2	12.8
Total	1.4	1.7	1.6

Table 2.2: Distribution of Persons with disabilities by Sex and Province

Province	Males	Females	Total
Bulawayo	1.2	1.5	1.4
Manicaland	1.5	1.8	1.7
Mash Central	1.4	1.7	1.5
Mash East	1.4	1.8	1.6
Mash West	1.2	1.4	1.3
Matabeleland N	1.9	2.3	2.1
Matabeleland S	1.9	2.5	2.2
Midlands	1.8	2.3	2.1
Masvingo	1.7	2.1	1.9
Harare	0.7	0.8	0.8
Total	1.4	1.7	1.6
Place of Residence			
Rural	0.9	1.2	2.0
Urban	0.4	0.5	0.9
Total	0.7	0.9	1.6

Table 2.3: Percentage distribution of Persons with disabilities by sex by district.

Districts	Males	Females	Total
Bulawayo			
Bulawayo Urban	0.5	0.8	1.4
Manicaland			
Buhera	1.1	1.6	2.7
Chimanimani	0.7	0.9	1.6
Chipinga Rural	0.7	0.9	1.6
Makoni	0.9	1.2	2.1
Mutare Rural	0.7	0.9	1.7
Mutasa	0.6	0.7	1.3
Nyanga	0.7	1.0	1.7
Mutare Urban	0.3	0.4	0.7
Rusape	0.3	0.5	0.8
Chipinga Urban	0.4	0.5	0.9
Total	0.7	1.0	1.7
Mash Central			
Bindura Rural	0.6	0.8	1.5
Muzarabani/Centenary	0.7	0.8	1.5
Guruve	0.7	0.9	1.6
Mazowe	0.6	0.7	1.3
Mount Darwin	0.8	1.1	1.9
Rushinga	0.9	1.1	2.0
Shamva	0.6	0.8	1.4
Mbire	0.8	1.1	1.9
Bindura Urban	0.4	0.4	0.8
Mvurwi	0.4	0.6	1.0
Total	0.7	0.9	1.5
Mash East			
Chikomba	1.1	1.8	2.9
Goromonzi	0.5	0.6	1.1
Hwedza	1.0	1.5	2.4

Marondera Rural	0.7	1.0	1.6
Mudzi	0.8	1.0	1.8
Murehwa	0.8	1.2	2.0
Mutoko	0.8	1.0	1.8
Seke	0.5	0.7	1.2
Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe (UMP)	0.9	1.2	2.1
Marondera Urban	0.4	0.7	1.1
Ruwa Local Board	0.3	0.4	0.6
Total	0.7	0.9	1.6
Mash West			
Chegut Rural	0.6	0.7	1.3
Hurungwe	0.7	0.8	1.5
Mhondoro-Ngezi	0.6	0.7	1.3
Kariba Rural	1.0	1.2	2.2
Makonde	0.6	0.7	1.3
Zvimba	0.7	0.8	1.5
Sanyati	0.6	0.7	1.3
Chinhoyi Urban	0.4	0.5	0.9
Kadoma	0.5	0.7	1.1
Chegut Urban	0.4	0.5	0.8
Kariba Urban	0.4	0.4	0.8
Norton	0.4	0.5	0.8
Karoi	0.4	0.4	0.8
Total	0.6	0.7	1.3
Matabeleland N			
Binga	0.9	1.3	2.2
Bubi	1.0	1.3	2.3
Hwange Rural	1.3	1.5	2.8
Lupane	1.0	1.3	2.4
Nkayi	0.7	1.1	1.9
Tsholotsho	1.1	1.6	2.7

Umguza	0.8	1.0	1.8
Hwange Urban	0.3	0.4	0.7
Victoria Falls	0.5	0.7	1.2
Total	0.9	1.2	2.1
Matabeleland S			
Beitbridge Rural	0.8	1.0	1.8
Bulilima	1.0	1.8	2.8
Mangwe	1.3	1.9	3.2
Gwanda Rural	1.2	1.7	2.9
Insiza	0.9	1.1	1.9
Matobo	1.0	1.4	2.4
Umzingwane	1.1	1.5	2.6
Gwanda Urban	0.3	0.3	0.6
Beitbridge Urban	0.3	0.3	0.6
Plumtree	0.4	0.7	1.1
Total	0.9	1.3	2.2
Midlands			
Chirumhanzu	1.3	2.2	3.5
Gokwe North	1.2	1.6	2.8
Gokwe South	0.9	1.2	2.1
Gweru Rural	0.8	1.1	1.9
Kwekwe Rural	0.7	0.8	1.5
Mberengwa	1.1	1.6	2.7
Shurugwi Rural	0.7	0.9	1.6
Zvishavane Rural	1.6	2.4	4.0
Gweru Urban	0.5	0.8	1.3
Kwekwe Urban	0.4	0.5	0.9
Redcliff	0.5	0.8	1.3
Zvishavane Urban	0.4	0.7	1.1
Gokwe Centre	0.6	0.7	1.3
Shurugwi Urban	0.2	0.3	0.5
Total	0.9	1.2	2.1

Masvingo			
Bikita	0.8	1.2	2.0
Chiredzi Rural	0.6	0.7	1.3
Chivi	1.1	1.5	2.6
Gutu	0.9	1.5	2.4
Masvingo Rural	0.9	1.2	2.1
Mwenezi	0.8	0.9	1.7
Zaka	0.9	1.3	2.2
Masvingo Urban	0.4	0.6	0.9
Chiredzi Urban	0.3	0.5	0.9
Total	0.8	1.1	1.9
Harare			
Harare Rural	0.3	0.3	0.6
Harare Urban	0.3	0.4	0.7
Chitungwiza	0.4	0.6	0.9
Epworth	0.4	0.4	0.8
Total	0.3	0.4	0.8

Table 2.4: Distribution of Persons with disabilities by Sex and Marital Status

Marital status	With disability			Without disability		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Never married	32.2	15.2	22.2	44.9	30.6	37.3
Married	55.3	40.5	46.6	51.1	55.4	53.3
Divorced	5.4	6.3	5.9	2.9	6.3	4.7
Widowed	7.2	37.9	25.2	1.1	7.7	4.6

Table 2.5: Distribution of Persons with disabilities by Sex , Marital Status and Functioning Domain

Marital Status	Sex	Seeing	Hearin g	Walkin g	Cognitio n	Self-care	Communicatio n
Never married	Male	14.88	35.92	22.3	55.96	49.34	70.80
	Female	9.08	19.03	9.9	23.10	23.55	44.87
Married	Male	71.14	52.32	63.3	32.01	38.32	21.10
	Female	41.11	34.60	40.7	33.29	29.59	23.19
Divorced	Male	4.09	3.94	5.1	6.40	4.92	5.08
	Female	5.27	5.28	5.1	6.96	5.12	7.58
Widowed	Male	9.88	7.82	9.3	5.63	7.42	3.02
	Female	44.53	41.09	44.4	36.64	41.74	24.36

Table 2.6: Percentage distribution of marital status for Persons with disabilities by sex by age, 2022 census

Age	Never married		Married		Divorced		Widowed	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
12	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	100.00	99.65	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	100.00	99.51	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	99.91	95.31	0.09	3.85	0.00	0.84	0.00	0.00
17	99.81	91.69	0.19	6.75	0.00	1.57	0.00	0.00
18	99.44	82.77	0.56	13.86	0.00	3.11	0.00	0.26
19	98.10	80.94	1.90	15.57	0.00	3.22	0.00	0.27
20	96.21	75.03	3.12	20.03	0.67	4.94	0.00	0.00
21	93.48	71.28	5.60	23.08	0.92	5.51	0.00	0.13
22	90.20	66.53	8.90	25.41	0.90	7.79	0.00	0.27
23	87.20	60.72	11.10	31.18	1.71	8.10	0.00	0.00
24	83.10	58.56	15.27	33.28	1.52	8.01	0.12	0.16
25	82.60	53.05	14.16	34.60	3.25	12.04	0.00	0.30
26	76.70	49.71	19.38	39.19	3.92	10.23	0.00	0.86
27	77.03	47.45	20.05	38.25	2.92	13.28	0.00	1.02
28	66.89	42.05	27.16	44.87	5.54	12.58	0.41	0.50
29	67.13	41.41	26.55	42.96	6.19	13.94	0.13	1.69
30-34	57.05	35.04	34.31	47.85	8.20	14.96	0.43	2.15
35-39	45.36	27.10	42.67	52.02	11.22	16.60	0.75	4.28
40-44	32.01	19.65	54.18	56.47	12.32	15.07	1.49	8.80
45-49	21.45	12.42	65.36	57.78	10.60	13.65	2.60	16.16
50-54	15.54	10.01	71.09	55.23	9.13	10.90	4.24	23.87
55-59	14.44	6.97	71.41	54.43	7.73	8.28	6.43	30.31
60-64	9.57	4.01	76.82	52.16	6.55	6.95	7.06	36.87
65+	2.78	2.04	78.61	36.78	3.21	3.08	15.41	58.10
Total	32.17	15.21	55.34	40.52	5.34	6.30	7.14	37.96

Table 2.7: Percentage distribution of marital status of Persons with disabilities by province, 2022 census

Province	Never married		Married		Divorced		Widowed	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Bulawayo	40.45	26.06	45.41	32.45	5.37	6.72	8.77	34.77
Manicaland	33.53	14.06	55.68	46.07	4.87	5.79	5.92	34.07
Mashonaland C	30.03	12.83	56.61	40.45	6.47	7.02	6.89	39.70
Mashonaland E	30.81	13.11	55.80	40.40	5.58	6.56	7.81	39.92
Mashonaland W	31.47	14.33	54.96	41.27	6.55	6.99	7.02	37.41
Matabeleland N	34.11	17.93	52.57	34.24	6.08	5.29	7.24	42.54
Matabeleland S	36.38	19.40	49.80	30.96	5.27	5.60	8.55	44.04
Midlands	27.71	13.02	60.79	43.81	4.33	6.08	7.17	37.09
Masvingo	30.06	13.55	58.41	41.99	4.57	5.44	6.97	39.02
Harare	37.82	19.46	49.89	39.50	5.42	8.62	6.87	32.41
Total	32.17	15.21	55.34	40.52	5.34	6.30	7.14	37.96

Table 2.8: Percentage distribution of marital status of Persons with disabilities by province, district and sex

Province	Never married		Married		Divorced		Widowed	
Bulawayo	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Bulawayo Urban	40.45	74.94	45.41	32.45	5.37	6.72	8.77	34.77
Total	40.45	74.94	45.41	32.45	5.37	6.72	8.77	34.77
Manicaland								
Buhera	30.04	35.14	61.83	47.52	3.04	4.53	5.09	35.48
Chimanimani	33.84	41.01	56.15	41.33	4.18	6.64	5.83	36.90
Chipinga Rural	38.20	48.12	52.02	45.65	5.07	6.33	4.71	32.42
Makoni	30.62	31.93	56.64	48.68	5.43	5.20	7.31	34.95
Mutare Rural	36.33	48.94	52.64	45.27	6.00	6.76	5.03	32.21
Mutasa	32.15	50.42	54.12	49.79	5.38	5.33	8.35	29.84
Nyanga	27.53	36.43	61.64	44.57	5.34	5.90	5.48	36.31
Mutare Urban	41.21	58.20	46.06	38.85	5.03	7.08	7.71	34.18
Rusape	42.16	37.04	45.10	38.03	5.88	9.86	6.86	38.03
Chipinga Urban	35.16	59.57	49.45	42.58	8.79	9.03	6.59	30.32
Total	33.53	41.27	55.68	46.07	4.87	5.79	5.92	34.07
Mashonaland Central								
Bindura Rural	33.61	27.48	50.83	40.66	7.84	7.51	7.72	40.66
Muzarabani/Centenary	29.19	32.59	59.78	47.93	4.33	7.15	6.70	33.88
Guruve	29.41	24.41	55.88	38.04	6.74	6.18	7.97	44.84
Mazowe	34.34	36.34	50.04	38.42	8.00	8.47	7.61	38.96
Mount Darwin	25.03	31.89	61.78	42.51	6.32	6.73	6.86	38.49
Rushinga	32.02	33.33	57.17	37.50	5.89	6.25	4.91	42.19
Shamva	29.55	35.60	59.37	41.77	5.94	6.58	5.15	38.09
Mbire	27.67	29.75	59.13	35.21	5.24	6.60	7.96	44.84
Bindura Urban	36.88	71.70	54.61	39.76	4.96	5.42	3.55	31.93
Mvurwi	23.26	85.00	65.12	44.87	6.98	7.69	4.65	25.64
Total	30.03	32.32	56.61	40.45	6.47	7.02	6.89	39.70
Mashonaland East								
Chikomba	25.02	29.87	60.82	39.15	4.90	4.76	9.26	43.19
Goromonzi	33.03	44.35	55.42	42.26	5.70	7.51	5.84	34.80
Hwedza	26.44	27.48	60.00	43.27	6.10	6.67	7.46	39.27
Marondera Rural	28.03	33.33	55.10	40.21	7.48	4.80	9.39	41.24
Mudzi	33.16	31.91	55.30	39.06	5.61	7.21	5.93	40.73
Murehwa	32.47	25.95	52.43	40.53	5.95	6.33	9.15	42.19
Mutoko	31.60	28.90	55.35	36.76	4.38	5.84	8.66	44.53
Seke	32.98	33.49	52.98	42.39	6.36	7.88	7.68	37.26

Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe (UMP)	29.66	29.05	58.73	41.74	4.45	6.87	7.15	39.82
Marondera Urban	38.39	53.17	46.45	36.84	5.69	9.70	9.48	34.90
Ruwa Local Board	33.51	87.50	54.64	40.88	5.15	9.85	6.70	26.28
Total	30.81	32.85	55.80	40.40	5.58	6.56	7.81	39.92
Mashonaland West								
Chegutu Rural	32.72	33.41	54.24	39.00	6.64	7.30	6.40	40.25
Hurungwe	31.40	32.30	54.91	40.05	6.85	5.77	6.85	40.96
Mhondoro-Ngezi	29.77	32.28	56.52	43.20	6.35	4.62	7.36	39.45
Kariba Rural	30.11	39.77	58.01	36.05	5.52	8.37	6.35	39.77
Makonde	32.02	42.89	52.61	43.74	7.39	5.90	7.98	35.24
Zvimba	31.58	40.64	55.46	44.43	6.73	7.71	6.23	34.03
Sanyati	31.58	33.94	56.30	37.24	3.51	6.89	8.61	41.71
Chinhoyi Urban	30.67	70.94	58.00	40.15	4.33	10.59	7.00	28.82
Kadoma	28.76	34.65	52.81	42.54	9.89	8.19	8.54	36.60
Chegutu Urban	33.69	54.76	51.87	36.60	8.56	8.09	5.88	35.74
Kariba Urban	30.38	78.57	58.23	37.89	6.33	9.47	5.06	29.47
Norton	36.36	51.40	52.17	41.25	3.95	8.13	7.51	33.44
Karoi	28.57	60.00	58.04	42.15	7.14	11.57	6.25	28.93
Total	31.47	38.31	54.96	41.27	6.55	6.99	7.02	37.41
Matabeleland North								
Binga	29.09	28.41	60.05	31.54	5.69	6.96	5.16	47.90
Bubi	32.05	38.32	53.59	35.76	8.06	5.24	6.30	42.66
Hwange Rural	31.60	46.72	53.54	35.05	6.93	6.16	7.94	40.07
Lupane	36.58	47.01	49.47	32.91	6.21	4.88	7.74	42.31
Nkayi	39.46	37.31	47.23	35.73	4.91	3.05	8.40	44.59
Tsholotsho	36.59	45.63	49.13	31.18	5.55	4.02	8.74	44.50
Umguzha	36.09	51.11	50.32	41.18	5.95	4.98	7.63	35.63
Hwange Urban	30.61	105.41	57.14	35.51	7.14	9.42	5.10	26.81
Victoria Falls	30.22	94.44	59.71	38.12	5.04	9.90	5.04	26.73
Total	34.11	42.14	52.57	34.24	6.08	5.29	7.24	42.54
Matabeleland S								
Beitbridge Rural	39.74	42.41	45.86	28.59	5.96	7.12	8.44	45.15
Bulilima	41.00	40.00	46.86	29.05	5.16	4.47	6.97	47.49
Mangwe	42.23	51.09	44.66	28.46	6.40	5.60	6.71	43.64
Gwanda Rural	32.83	45.23	52.05	31.01	4.68	5.29	10.44	43.86
Insiza	36.21	48.44	50.30	35.00	4.86	6.60	8.63	39.34
Matobo	34.51	38.91	50.63	27.92	6.17	4.22	8.69	48.85
Umzingwane	32.86	36.72	53.21	35.51	4.69	5.51	9.23	43.15
Gwanda Urban	33.33	84.00	57.14	34.21	2.74	5.26	9.52	32.89
Beitbridge Urban	31.50	82.14	58.27	47.15	5.51	11.38	4.72	22.76

Plumtree	30.77	60.61	58.97	25.58	2.56	12.79	7.69	38.37
Total	36.38	44.06	49.80	30.96	5.27	5.60	8.55	44.04
Midlands								
Chirumhanzu	23.66	24.56	63.79	45.88	4.32	6.68	8.23	38.08
Gokwe North	24.81	36.26	66.31	47.53	3.24	5.04	5.64	34.81
Gokwe South	28.17	34.26	61.46	44.46	3.87	5.14	6.50	37.54
Gweru Rural	31.48	41.71	54.02	40.88	6.48	6.11	8.03	37.41
Kwekwe Rural	30.82	33.33	56.22	40.09	5.92	6.04	7.03	40.40
Mberengwa	27.10	34.22	60.42	43.64	4.80	6.01	7.68	37.51
Shurugwi Rural	30.83	29.61	56.95	37.14	4.14	5.97	8.08	43.90
Zvishavane Rural	24.22	24.09	62.40	45.86	4.00	4.87	9.38	39.71
Gweru Urban	31.67	42.26	56.05	37.14	4.31	9.10	7.96	37.79
Kwekwe Urban	35.05	73.38	53.80	43.37	4.08	8.91	7.07	27.52
Redcliff	31.88	57.30	61.88	44.13	1.25	6.05	5.00	31.67
Zvishavane Urban	31.19	81.48	58.42	43.92	4.95	12.46	5.45	24.04
Gokwe Centre	28.36	45.76	59.70	45.05	5.97	7.69	5.97	32.42
Shurugwi Urban	25.00	81.25	57.50	39.66	7.50	10.34	10.00	27.59
Total	27.71	35.10	60.79	43.81	4.33	6.08	7.17	37.09
Masvingo								
Bikita	28.28	32.24	60.71	45.58	5.31	4.56	5.69	37.70
Chiredzi Rural	33.18	43.43	56.50	37.25	5.57	6.60	4.75	39.15
Chivi	27.92	33.37	59.31	42.57	4.14	5.70	8.63	38.79
Gutu	25.52	26.51	62.14	47.07	4.05	4.33	8.29	38.41
Masvingo Rural	31.04	32.17	58.39	43.41	3.93	4.32	6.64	39.55
Mwenezi	33.44	40.69	55.57	37.53	4.25	6.43	6.74	39.83
Zaka	29.77	32.97	57.35	37.41	4.75	5.95	8.14	42.60
Masvingo Urban	39.00	67.19	49.03	41.71	6.95	8.99	5.02	29.49
Chiredzi Urban	29.41	62.22	63.73	47.24	3.92	7.98	2.94	27.61
Total	30.06	34.73	58.41	41.99	4.57	5.44	6.97	39.02
Harare								
Harare Rural	39.81	92.78	51.24	46.01	4.82	8.82	4.13	23.43
Harare Urban	37.48	58.95	49.84	38.08	5.47	8.28	7.22	33.74
Chitungwiza	40.93	50.17	46.02	38.96	5.00	8.94	8.06	34.69
Epworth	31.57	67.22	55.91	44.09	6.70	10.30	5.82	27.27
Total	37.82	60.04	49.89	39.50	5.42	8.62	6.87	32.41

Chapter 3: Internal Migration

Table 3.1: Percentage distribution of internal migration by ability by year of census by province

2012	With disability			Without disability			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bulawayo	3.85	4.53	4.23	4.52	4.72	4.63	4.47	4.71	4.60
Manicaland	11.72	11.55	11.63	10.15	10.16	10.16	10.27	10.28	10.28
Mashonaland C	8.49	8.00	8.21	6.91	6.69	6.79	7.03	6.80	6.91
Mashonaland E	16.18	15.66	15.88	14.80	14.83	14.82	14.91	14.90	14.91
Mashonaland W	12.63	12.98	12.83	12.99	12.67	12.82	12.96	12.70	12.82
Matabeleland N	5.95	5.13	5.48	4.35	3.67	3.98	4.47	3.79	4.11
Matabeleland S	6.07	5.06	5.50	5.05	4.19	4.58	5.13	4.26	4.66
Midlands	11.96	12.16	12.07	10.47	10.48	10.47	10.58	10.62	10.60
Masvingo	9.72	9.48	9.58	7.75	8.16	7.97	7.90	8.27	8.10
Harare	13.44	15.46	14.58	23.00	24.42	23.77	22.28	23.66	23.03
2022									
Bulawayo	4.34	4.17	4.24	4.19	4.13	4.16	4.20	4.13	4.17
Manicaland	19.53	19.79	19.68	18.62	18.06	18.34	18.69	18.22	18.45
Mashonaland C	7.97	7.70	7.82	7.18	6.79	6.98	7.24	6.87	7.05
Mashonaland East	11.59	11.78	11.70	10.89	11.39	11.14	10.94	11.42	11.19
Mashonaland West	10.70	10.94	10.84	10.93	10.73	10.83	10.92	10.75	10.83
Matabeleland North	5.91	5.01	5.41	5.38	4.27	4.82	5.42	4.34	4.87
Matabeleland South	5.02	4.56	4.76	4.60	4.25	4.42	4.63	4.28	4.45
Midlands	12.61	13.08	12.87	12.32	12.12	12.22	12.34	12.21	12.27
Masvingo	9.78	10.40	10.13	9.81	10.33	10.07	9.81	10.33	10.08
Harare	12.54	12.57	12.56	16.07	17.94	17.02	15.81	17.43	16.63

Table 3.2: Distribution of Persons with disabilities by Sex and Marital Status

Total	2012 census			2022 census			Percentage change		
Age group	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15 – 19	7.32	7.73	7.55	7.64	9.26	8.55	4.40	19.72	13.19
20 – 24	8.79	10.43	9.72	11.87	11.58	11.70	34.97	10.99	20.42
25 – 29	9.03	9.89	9.52	10.18	8.55	9.26	12.78	-13.58	-2.66
30 – 34	9.13	8.76	8.92	9.18	6.87	7.88	0.54	-21.63	-11.68
35 – 39	9.78	9.39	9.56	9.65	7.45	8.42	-1.31	-20.63	-11.96
40 – 44	8.95	8.84	8.89	8.67	6.59	7.50	-3.20	-25.45	-15.63
45 – 49	9.96	9.15	9.50	9.53	7.38	8.32	-4.32	-19.34	-12.42
50 – 54	9.04	7.15	7.97	8.26	6.19	7.10	-8.70	-13.41	-10.99
55 – 59	5.93	5.47	5.67	5.37	5.22	5.29	-9.44	-4.44	-6.70
60 – 64	6.11	5.36	5.69	5.07	5.62	5.38	-17.07	4.86	-5.41
65+	15.95	17.81	17.01	14.59	25.28	20.60	-8.55	41.91	21.12

Table 3.3: Percentage distribution of internal migration by Persons with disabilities by the six functioning domains by age group

Age group	Seeing		Hearing		Walking		Cognition		Self-Care		Communication	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
5-9	4.36	2.67	6.47	7.11	1.54	0.99	2.69	1.62	6.15	3.33	8.75	7.50
10-14	5.41	5.48	8.97	10.46	1.95	1.17	3.84	2.97	5.61	2.60	7.92	6.46
15 – 19	8.02	11.51	9.08	16.65	3.69	4.77	6.95	7.94	4.70	3.85	9.27	9.27
20 – 24	12.5	17.12	14.59	16.01	7.56	5.94	12.85	10.05	5.61	3.44	12.60	8.44
25 – 29	9.06	10.64	11.24	9.65	8.28	4.95	10.74	7.13	7.05	2.40	9.69	5.00
30 – 34	7.81	7.11	7.78	6.82	7.93	4.48	9.53	6.24	7.23	2.50	8.33	5.31
35 – 39	8.21	7.14	7.72	6.36	9.61	5.85	8.95	6.74	7.23	3.85	8.54	3.85
40 – 44	6.85	6.82	7.43	3.93	9.99	6.34	6.53	5.28	7.05	2.92	6.15	3.96
45 – 49	9.63	7.03	6.41	4.34	9.20	6.88	7.00	6.59	7.41	3.33	4.69	2.71
50 – 54	9.06	6.58	5.28	2.66	7.80	6.36	5.58	4.47	6.51	4.06	3.23	3.23
55 – 59	5.51	4.13	3.69	2.20	5.23	6.93	4.42	5.32	4.34	3.02	1.77	2.92
60 – 64	4.39	4.04	3.18	2.66	6.36	8.07	4.05	6.20	3.98	5.10	2.29	1.67
65+	9.13	9.72	8.17	11.16	20.86	37.27	16.85	29.47	27.12	59.58	13.23	46.56

Table 3.4: Percentage distribution of internal migration for Persons with disabilities by year by province and sex

Total	2012 census			2022 census			Percentage change		
Age group	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bulawayo	3.85	4.53	4.23	4.34	4.17	4.24	12.81	-7.83	0.33
Manicaland	11.72	11.55	11.63	19.53	19.79	19.68	66.61	71.32	69.25
Mashonaland C	8.49	8.0	8.21	7.97	7.7	7.82	-6.07	-3.79	-4.8
Mashonaland E	16.18	15.66	15.88	11.59	11.78	11.7	-28.33	-24.75	-26.34
Mashonaland W	12.63	12.98	12.83	10.7	10.94	10.84	-15.28	-15.67	-15.51
Matabeleland N	5.95	5.13	5.48	5.91	5.01	5.41	-0.56	-2.21	-1.37
Matabeleland S	6.07	5.06	5.5	5.02	4.56	4.76	-17.38	-9.92	-13.46
Midlands	11.96	12.16	12.07	12.61	13.08	12.87	5.4	7.53	6.6
Masvingo	9.72	9.48	9.58	9.78	10.4	10.13	0.66	9.65	5.67
Harare	13.44	15.46	14.58	12.54	12.57	12.56	-6.66	-18.69	-13.87

Chapter 4: Education

Table 4.1: Percentage distribution of ever been to school by ability by sex by age

Age group		With disability		Without disability		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
5-9	61.5	62.9	62.1	94.4	94.9	94.6
10-14	77.1	78.2	77.6	98.1	98.5	98.3
15-19	77.3	78.0	77.6	97.1	97.7	97.4
20-24	77.0	78.3	77.6	97.0	97.4	97.2
25-29	78.6	80.0	79.2	97.7	97.7	97.7
30-34	83.3	82.7	83.0	97.8	97.7	97.7
35-39	84.8	85.8	85.3	97.9	97.5	97.7
40-44	87.5	87.6	87.6	97.8	97.0	97.4
45-49	89.9	90.7	90.3	97.8	96.4	97.1
50-54	91.5	88.2	89.6	97.6	94.2	95.9
55-59	88.1	79.5	82.7	95.2	85.0	89.2
60-64	85.1	74.0	77.9	91.3	78.1	83.4
65+	77.6	62.0	67.2	85.4	69.9	76.2
Total	79.1	70.8	74.3	92.7	91.6	92.1

Table 4.2: Percentage distribution of ever been to school by ability by province

Province	With disability			Without disability		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bulawayo	92.5	90.3	91.2	99.0	98.6	98.6
Manicaland	83.8	74.3	78.2	96.8	93.8	95.1
Mash Central	78.0	58.7	67.1	96.2	91.6	93.9
Mash East	84.3	77.2	80.1	97.9	95.8	96.8
Mash West	81.3	70.5	75.3	97.3	94.7	95.9
Matabeleland N	78.2	64.9	70.5	96.2	92.9	94.5
Matabeleland S	83.7	75.4	78.8	97.2	95.5	96.3
Midlands	84.7	75.1	79.0	97.0	95.1	96.0
Masvingo	81.3	70.1	74.6	96.0	93.0	94.4
Harare	91.0	89.3	90.0	99.1	98.6	98.8
Total	83.3	73.7	77.7	97.4	95.1	96.2
Place of Residence						
Rural	77.4	67.1	71.5	91.0	89.1	90.0
Urban	85.0	83.5	84.2	95.5	95.4	95.4
Total	79.1	70.8	74.3	92.7	91.6	92.1

Table 4.3: Percentage distribution of current enrolment by ability by sex and age

Age group	With disability			Without disability		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
3-4	80.0	82.2	81.1	90.2	90.9	90.6
5-9	93.2	94.3	93.7	98.7	98.8	98.8
10-14	85.8	87.4	86.5	95.5	96.8	96.2
15-19	45.6	45.3	45.5	52.9	47.1	50.0
20-24	9.8	11.3	10.5	12.4	11.0	11.7
Total	61.8	61.9	61.9	72.8	70.4	71.5

Table 4.4: Percentage distribution current level of enrolment by six forms of disability by sex

Current enrolment level	Sex	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Cognition	Self-care	Communication
ECD	Male	9.57	10.32	14.53	14.58	26.14	20.55
	Female	9.33	11.67	16.85	14.76	28.63	22.06
Primary	Male	60.39	66.54	63.92	70.78	66.15	65.66
	Female	53.31	65.48	58.37	68.13	62.88	64.38
Secondary	Male	27.41	20.90	19.85	14.11	7.34	12.43
	Female	30.84	21.14	22.18	16.17	8.11	12.31
Tertiary	Male	2.62	2.24	1.70	0.53	0.37	1.37
	Female	6.52	1.72	2.61	0.94	0.38	1.26

Table 4.5: Percentage distribution of current enrolment by province by ability by sex

Province		With disability		Without disability		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bulawayo	70.1	67.8	69.0	72.9	69.4	71.1
Manicaland	64.9	65.4	65.1	77.2	74.2	75.7
Mash Central	60.3	59.8	60.1	69.5	68.2	68.9
Mash East	60.0	58.5	59.3	74.0	71.2	72.6
Mash West	59.1	59.1	59.1	69.7	67.7	68.7
Matabeleland N	58.2	62.0	59.9	68.5	70.5	69.5
Matabeleland S	55.1	57.4	56.1	66.4	69.1	67.7
Midlands	61.9	60.7	61.4	71.8	70.4	71.1
Masvingo	63.6	64.9	64.2	77.5	74.7	76.1
Harare	63.8	62.9	63.4	73.0	67.3	69.9
Total	61.8	61.9	61.9	72.8	70.4	71.5
Place of Residence						
Rural	60.2	61.4	60.7	72.5	72.0	72.3
Urban	65.9	63.1	64.6	73.2	67.9	67.9
Total	61.8	61.9	61.9	72.7	70.4	71.5

Table 4.6: Percentage distribution of current enrolment by province, ability, district, and sex

Province	With disability			Without disability		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bulawayo						
Bulawayo Urban	70.1	67.8	69.0	72.9	69.4	71.1
Total	70.1	67.8	69.0	72.9	69.4	71.1
Manicaland						
Buhera	65.7	69.3	67.3	81.0	78.9	80.0
Chimanimani	62.9	53.5	58.6	77.1	73.5	75.3
Chipinge Rural	63.5	65.4	64.3	76.7	73.6	75.1
Makoni	61.5	61.3	61.4	76.5	75.2	75.9
Mutare Rural	70.3	71.7	70.9	77.0	73.9	75.4
Mutasa	63.4	61.3	62.5	76.4	73.6	73.9
Nyanga	65.5	58.9	62.8	76.0	73.6	74.8
Mutare Urban	62.6	71.8	66.5	75.6	71.1	73.3
Rusape	63.6	50.0	57.9	78.4	70.3	74.1
Chipinge Urban	64.7	57.1	61.8	78.5	71.8	74.9
Total	64.9	65.4	65.1	77.2	74.2	75.7
Mash Central						
Bindura Rural	56.1	55.9	56.0	69.6	67.7	68.6
Muzarabani/Centenary	64.2	54.3	60.3	68.6	68.4	68.5
Guruve	67.5	67.5	67.5	72.5	70.2	71.4
Mazowe	58.8	55.8	57.4	67.8	66.7	67.7
Mount Darwin	58.3	59.8	59.1	67.7	67.7	67.7
Rushinga	50.5	67.5	57.9	73.0	72.7	72.9
Shamva	60.7	56.5	58.8	70.1	68.1	69.1
Mbire	63.6	64.3	63.9	69.3	69.3	69.3
Bindura Urban	66.7	64.7	65.7	72.5	67.3	69.7
Mvurwi	83.3	73.3	76.2	72.8	66.6	69.6
Total	60.3	59.8	60.1	69.5	68.2	68.9
Mash East						
Chikomba	58.2	55.8	57.0	76.8	75.8	76.3
Goromonzi	61.9	59.7	60.9	73.4	69.6	71.5
Hwedza	64.4	53.9	59.5	76.3	75.0	75.7
Marondera Rural	61.7	58.5	60.1	72.0	71.3	71.7
Mudzi	57.9	57.1	57.6	70.3	69.5	69.9

Murehwa	57.6	61.0	59.1	76.2	72.7	74.5
Mutoko	51.4	51.3	51.4	74.0	72.4	73.2
Seke	62.6	61.8	62.2	73.0	69.7	71.3
Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe (UMP)	60.2	55.4	58.4	73.6	72.0	72.8
Marondera Urban	65.5	67.8	66.7	75.9	69.7	72.6
Ruwa Local Board	72.7	65.0	69.5	76.4	69.9	72.9
Total	60.0	58.5	59.3	74.0	71.2	72.6
Mash West						
Chegutu Rural	50.4	56.6	53.0	69.3	69.5	69.4
Hurungwe	59.0	60.8	59.8	69.1	68.1	68.6
Mhondoro-Ngezi	62.6	57.0	60.4	66.8	66.6	66.7
Kariba Rural	58.6	61.7	60.0	70.5	66.9	68.7
Makonde	52.2	50.3	51.3	66.6	66.2	66.4
Zvimba	60.2	59.7	60.0	70.6	68.4	69.5
Sanyati	50.4	57.8	53.7	66.7	67.1	66.9
Chinhoyi Urban	62.8	57.3	60.0	74.7	68.1	71.1
Kadoma	71.6	62.5	67.2	72.0	65.7	68.6
Chegutu Urban	74.0	67.5	71.1	71.9	66.2	68.9
Kariba Urban	65.0	66.7	65.8	73.4	69.0	71.1
Norton	66.1	69.2	67.5	75.2	69.9	72.4
Karoi	64.3	54.5	60.0	72.9	64.8	68.4
Total	59.1	59.1	59.1	69.7	67.7	68.7
Matabeleland N						
Binga	58.4	60.1	59.1	71.4	68.6	70.0
Bubi	48.6	62.3	54.3	59.2	67.4	63.0
Hwange Rural	70.4	65.5	68.1	72.6	72.5	72.6
Lupane	60.8	65.5	63.1	71.6	73.7	72.7
Nkayi	51.2	56.7	53.7	69.7	73.7	71.7
Tsholotsho	59.0	58.6	58.8	67.7	70.1	68.9
Umguza	52.6	64.1	57.6	64.4	69.0	66.6
Hwange Urban	71.0	66.7	69.0	67.2	68.2	67.7
Victoria Falls	68.8	64.9	67.1	72.0	69.2	70.5
Total	58.2	62.0	59.9	68.5	70.5	69.5
Matabeleland S						
Beitbridge Rural	51.1	63.4	56.4	67.6	68.4	68.0
Bulilima	50.0	54.4	52.0	67.2	70.1	68.6
Mangwe	60.9	46.6	54.7	65.0	71.3	68.1
Gwanda Rural	54.5	62.6	58.2	68.4	71.1	69.7

Insiza	53.7	52.7	53.3	62.7	67.7	65.1
Matobo	54.5	55.2	54.8	66.8	70.7	68.7
Umzingwane	58.7	61.4	59.8	63.9	71.3	67.4
Gwanda Urban	58.8	66.7	61.5	66.3	62.4	64.1
Beitbridge Urban	55.0	85.7	67.6	69.9	62.7	65.9
Plumtree	88.9	50.0	68.4	73.7	69.1	71.2
Total	55.1	57.4	56.1	66.4	69.1	67.7
Midlands						
Chirumhanzu	63.4	56.9	60.3	75.9	74.9	75.4
Gokwe North	63.5	62.2	62.9	72.9	71.5	72.2
Gokwe South	57.0	58.9	57.8	71.6	72.0	71.8
Gweru Rural	58.9	66.2	62.2	70.0	71.1	70.5
Kwekwe Rural	49.7	59.9	54.2	65.7	68.7	67.2
Mberengwa	65.5	60.2	63.3	72.9	71.6	72.2
Shurugwi Rural	63.2	57.3	60.6	70.3	71.2	70.7
Zvishavane Rural	66.5	60.8	64.1	71.9	71.9	71.9
Gweru Urban	71.2	59.1	65.3	75.1	68.8	71.7
Kwekwe Urban	58.8	59.2	59.0	72.3	66.5	69.2
Redcliff	68.5	66.7	67.7	73.6	69.4	71.4
Zvishavane Urban	61.7	63.5	62.6	73.4	65.8	69.2
Gokwe Centre	66.7	56.4	61.3	76.2	67.7	71.5
Shurugwi Urban	77.8	76.9	77.3	68.8	63.9	66.2
Total	61.9	60.7	61.4	71.8	70.4	71.1
Masvingo						
Bikita	67.3	61.7	64.8	81.7	78.4	80.1
Chiredzi Rural	61.4	56.9	59.5	72.3	71.1	71.7
Chivi	65.5	73.3	68.9	78.2	75.7	76.9
Gutu	64.6	68.5	66.2	80.7	78.5	79.6
Masvingo Rural	58.1	70.3	63.3	77.7	75.4	76.5
Mwenezi	61.3	62.2	61.7	74.1	71.9	73.0
Zaka	67.5	62.4	65.0	81.5	78.0	79.8
Masvingo Urban	68.4	68.7	68.5	77.8	71.2	74.2
Chiredzi Urban	76.9	54.1	63.5	74.0	67.4	70.4
Total	63.6	64.9	64.2	77.5	74.7	76.1
Harare						
Harare Rural	66.0	63.1	64.7	72.2	66.6	69.2
Harare Urban	65.3	64.1	64.8	73.4	67.7	70.4
Chitungwiza	61.1	60.8	61.0	74.2	67.8	70.8
Epworth	56.8	59.3	57.9	68.9	64.2	66.5

Total	63.8	62.9	63.4	73.0	67.3	69.9
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Table 4.7: Percentage distribution of highest level of education completed by ability by province

Bulawayo	With disability			Without disability		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Highest level completed						
ECD	6.5	5.0	5.6	8.4	7.5	7.9
Primary	36.9	47.2	43.1	25.4	26.1	25.8
Secondary	45.3	37.7	40.8	55	55.4	55.2
Tertiary	10.2	8.8	9.4	11.0	10.8	10.9
Manicaland						
ECD	6.7	6.8	6.8	12.0	11.1	11.5
Primary	55.5	67.4	62.0	40.1	43.7	42.0
Secondary	33.5	22.7	27.6	43.5	41.6	42.5
Tertiary	3.7	2.3	3.0	4.2	3.5	3.8
Mashonaland C						
ECD	6.4	7.8	7.1	10.5	10.6	10.5
Primary	57.4	65.9	61.6	42.8	46.8	44.8
Secondary	32.6	23.6	28.2	43.5	40.3	41.9
Tertiary	3.0	2.1	2.6	3.0	2.3	2.7
Mashonaland E						
ECD	6.7	6.1	6.1	11.3	10.7	11.0
Primary	51.3	63.3	58.1	34.6	37.3	36.0
Secondary	37.0	27.1	31.4	49.3	47.9	48.6
Tertiary	4.2	2.5	3.2	4.7	4.0	4.3
Mashonaland W						
ECD	5.8	5.9	5.9	9.7	9.8	9.8
Primary	52	60.6	56.4	36.1	39.5	37.8
Secondary	36.8	29.5	33.0	49.9	47.3	48.6
Tertiary	4.6	3.1	3.8	4	3.3	3.6
Matabeleland N						
ECD	6.5	6.7	6.6	11.2	10.6	10.9
Primary	66	71.1	68.7	51.2	49.5	50.3
Secondary	24	19.8	21.8	34.4	37.4	36.0
Tertiary	2.6	1.6	2.1	3.0	2.4	2.7
Matabeleland S						
ECD	4.9	5.0	5.0	10.4	9.9	10.1
Primary	64.7	73	69.3	46.5	44.9	45.7
Secondary	26.9	19.4	22.8	39.8	42.3	41.1
Tertiary	2.7	1.7	2.2	3.0	2.8	2.9
Midlands						
ECD	6.8	6.8	6.8	11.1	10.4	10.7

Primary	53.4	61.5	57.9	38.9	39	38.9
Secondary	35	28.5	31.4	45.1	46.4	45.8
Tertiary	4.0	2.6	3.2	4.7	4.1	4.4
Masvingo						
ECD	6.1	6.0	6.0	12.2	10.7	11.4
Primary	58.7	68	63.9	43.3	44.2	43.8
Secondary	30.5	23	26.3	39.9	41.5	40.7
Tertiary	4.1	2.4	3.1	4.5	3.6	4.0
Harare						
ECD	6.7	5.5	6.0	9.2	8.6	8.9
Primary	30.4	41.6	36.8	21.7	23.3	22.5
Secondary	50.6	42.6	46.1	57.7	57.9	57.8
Tertiary	11.3	8.8	9.8	11.4	10.0	10.7
Rural						
ECD	6.2	6.5	6.4	11.6	11.0	11.3
Primary	59.8	69.4	65	45.2	47.4	46.3
Secondary	30.6	22	26	40.9	39.8	40.3
Tertiary	2.8	1.3	2.0	2.2	1.6	1.9
Urban						
ECD	6.8	5.5	6.1	9.3	8.6	8.9
Primary	33.4	43.5	39.2	23.6	25.2	24.5
Secondary	48.2	41	44.1	56.3	56.5	56.4
Tertiary	10.5	8.7	9.4	10.7	9.6	10.1

Table 4.8: Percentage distribution of highest level of education completed by six forms of disability by sex

Highest level completed							
	Sex	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Cognition	Self-care	Communication
ECD	Male	4.47	7.66	5.06	7.45	12.66	14.78
	Female	5.35	8.32	5.71	7.70	11.47	15.22
Primary	Male	55.40	60.09	53.89	57.40	54.79	54.84
	Female	61.47	66.81	67.15	67.48	65.32	60.75
Secondary	Male	34.10	29.19	35.55	32.8	28.63	28.26
	Female	28.77	22.91	24.04	23.04	20.45	22.34
Tertiary	Male	6.03	3.06	5.51	2.34	3.91	2.12
	Female	4.42	1.95	3.10	1.78	2.77	1.68

Chapter 5: Activity and Labour Force

Table 5.1: Percentage distribution of labour force participation by province by sex

Province	With disability		Without disability		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Male	Female
Bulawayo	49.17	50.83	57.53	42.47	56.97	43.03
Manicaland	51.71	48.29	61.78	38.22	60.88	39.12
Mash Central	54.42	45.58	64.30	35.70	63.33	36.67
Mash East	54.88	45.12	64.01	35.99	63.22	36.78
Mash West	56.73	43.27	66.32	33.68	65.53	34.47
Mat North	60.34	39.66	70.03	29.97	69.16	30.84
Mat South	58.73	41.27	69.70	30.30	68.81	31.19
Midlands	49.60	50.40	63.42	36.58	62.05	37.95
Masvingo	50.30	49.70	61.44	38.56	60.37	39.63
Harare	52.18	47.82	61.46	38.54	61.01	38.99
Total	53.81	46.19	64.00	36.00	63.13	36.87

Table 5.2: Percentage distribution of employment by domains of disability by sex by province

	Domain																	
	Seeing			Hearing			Walking			Cognition			Self-care			Communication		
Province	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bulawayo	37.3	22.4	27.6	28.3	12.6	18.5	24.4	13.3	16.7	18.6	12	14.2	8.8	4.7	6.2	11.9	5.1	8.2
Manicaland	21.2	11.4	14.9	15.4	6.8	10.1	15.6	8.6	10.7	14	8.9	10.6	5	2	3.2	8.6	3	5.6
Mash C	29	16.2	21.3	23.1	10.7	15.7	23	13	16.3	21.9	13	16.4	6.5	3.1	4.5	13	4.5	8.8
Mash East	28.5	14.9	20.1	21.7	8.5	13.7	19.7	10	13.1	19.2	10.9	13.9	7.5	2.7	4.6	10.5	3.6	6.9
Mash West	31.1	17.2	22.9	23.8	10.2	16.1	23.4	12.4	16.1	21.1	12.5	15.9	8.1	3.8	5.6	13.9	4.1	9
Mat North	18.2	7.6	11.6	11.5	3.7	6.6	11	4.5	6.5	9.4	3.9	6	3.7	1.4	2.2	7.3	1.6	4.2
Mat South	20.3	8.9	13	16.6	4.7	9.1	13.6	5.6	8.1	10.9	5	7.1	4.8	1.5	2.7	7.5	2.3	4.8
Midlands	22.7	14.5	17.6	17.2	8.9	12.2	16.5	11.1	12.8	15.9	12.1	13.5	6	2.9	4.1	9	4.7	6.8
Masvingo	17.6	9.9	12.7	13.1	5.8	8.5	13	7.6	9.2	12.4	8	9.5	4.2	2	2.8	6.3	2.3	4.1
Harare	47.9	28.9	36	37.4	17.5	25.7	32.9	16.8	22.2	26.5	16.4	20.1	10.9	4.8	7.2	15.8	7.1	11.4

Table 5.3: Percentage distribution of categories of employment by ability by sex

Employment	With disability		Without disability	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Employee	57.50	43.53	50.97	63.79
Employer	3.55	3.09	3.34	3.10
Own Account Worker	35.23	45.94	40.23	30.91
Unpaid contributing family worker	3.73	7.43	5.46	2.20

Table 5.4: Percentage distribution of employment categories by province by ability

Province	Family worker		Own account		Employer		Employee	
	With	Without	With	Without	With	Without	With	Without
Bulawayo	1.11	0.79	33.12	26.86	3.54	3.11	62.23	69.24
Manicaland	5.54	5.54	43.52	36.89	3.12	2.72	47.83	56.42
Mash C	7.19	6.62	51.63	45.02	2.85	2.50	38.33	45.86
Mash E	4.76	2.99	39.57	32.91	3.53	3.27	58.03	60.82
Mash W	4.54	3.68	42.69	37.30	3.45	2.73	54.73	56.29
Mat North	4.31	1.78		18.98	2.82	2.01	73.39	77.23
Mat South	2.47	1.22	32.01	27.17	2.48	1.87	69.39	69.61
Midlands	14.11	6.53	40.47	32.84	3.09	2.69	51.95	57.94
Masvingo	6.69	4.39	40.52	28.82	2.87	2.24	60.25	64.55
Harare	0.94	0.74	36.29	31.98	4.30	3.62	62.88	63.67
Total	5.46	3.05	40.23	33.31	3.34	2.94	50.97	60.70

Table 5.5: Percentage distribution of employed persons by ability by industry



















Industry	With disability			Without disability			Total		
									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	33.87	38.27	35.93	22.04	23.40	22.54	22.82	24.83	23.58
Mining and quarrying	9.76	2.01	6.14	13.35	2.14	9.20	13.11	2.12	8.96
Manufacturing	11.49	5.30	8.59	13.16	5.82	10.45	13.05	5.77	10.30
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.32	0.09	0.21	0.29	0.11	0.22	0.30	0.11	0.22
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.42	0.24	0.34	0.34	0.17	0.28	0.34	0.18	0.28
Construction	6.75	0.46	3.81	7.94	0.57	5.21	7.86	0.56	5.10
Wholesale trade	1.25	1.88	1.55	1.65	2.35	1.91	1.62	2.31	1.88
Retail trade; sale and repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	8.18	19.76	13.59	11.37	24.33	16.16	11.15	23.89	15.96
Transportation and storage	3.26	0.43	1.93	5.41	0.67	3.66	5.26	0.65	3.52
Accommodation and food service activities	0.86	2.33	1.55	1.00	2.75	1.64	0.99	2.71	1.64
Information and communication	0.86	0.49	0.69	1.03	0.77	0.93	1.01	0.74	0.91
Financial activities	0.46	0.40	0.43	0.62	0.71	0.65	0.61	0.68	0.63
Insurance activities	0.55	0.42	0.49	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.66	0.64	0.65
Real estate activities	0.10	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.80	1.45	1.64	2.04	2.14	2.08	2.02	2.08	2.04
Administrative and support service activities	6.46	3.51	5.08	6.30	4.61	5.68	6.31	4.51	5.63
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2.57	2.17	2.38	3.19	2.94	3.10	3.15	2.86	3.04
Education	4.71	8.55	6.51	3.68	9.62	5.88	3.75	9.52	5.93
Human health and social work activities	1.47	4.13	2.71	1.30	4.33	2.42	1.31	4.31	2.44
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.48	0.24	0.37	0.49	0.25	0.40	0.48	0.25	0.39
Other service activities	2.32	3.46	2.85	2.24	4.72	3.16	2.25	4.60	3.14
Activities of households as employers undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use	2.03	4.31	3.10	1.78	6.80	3.64	1.80	6.56	3.60
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03

Table 5.6: Percentage distribution of employed persons by ability by industry in urban areas

	With disability			Without disability			Total		
									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8.34	9.92	9.10	5.87	6.40	6.08	6.00	6.66	6.25
Mining and quarrying	8.61	1.65	5.24	9.81	1.42	6.57	9.75	1.44	6.49
Manufacturing	17.91	7.18	12.71	18.08	7.49	13.99	18.07	7.47	13.92
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.65	0.18	0.42	0.43	0.15	0.32	0.44	0.15	0.33
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.66	0.42	0.54	0.45	0.23	0.36	0.46	0.25	0.38
Construction	8.27	0.67	4.59	9.30	0.71	5.98	9.25	0.71	5.90
Wholesale trade	2.05	2.95	2.49	2.34	3.00	2.60	2.33	3.00	2.59
Retail trade; sale and repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	14.00	29.71	21.61	16.10	29.59	21.31	16.00	29.60	21.33
Transportation and storage	5.65	0.80	3.30	7.54	0.97	5.00	7.44	0.96	4.90
Accommodation and food service activities	1.38	3.52	2.42	1.37	3.44	2.17	1.37	3.44	2.18
Information and communication	1.70	0.89	1.31	1.57	1.09	1.38	1.57	1.07	1.38
Financial activities	0.98	0.78	0.88	0.98	1.05	1.00	0.98	1.03	1.00
Insurance activities	0.99	0.80	0.90	1.00	0.98	0.99	1.00	0.97	0.99
Real estate activities	0.20	0.14	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3.23	2.66	2.95	3.05	3.07	3.05	3.05	3.04	3.05
Administrative and support service activities	9.43	5.71	7.62	7.92	6.09	7.21	7.99	6.06	7.23
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	3.27	3.22	3.25	4.12	3.75	3.98	4.08	3.71	3.93
Education	4.65	11.85	8.14	3.34	10.65	6.16	3.41	10.73	6.28
Human health and social work activities	1.97	5.43	3.65	1.58	5.13	2.95	1.60	5.15	2.99
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.81	0.36	0.59	0.66	0.31	0.53	0.67	0.32	0.53
Other service activities	3.37	5.26	4.29	2.93	6.07	4.14	2.95	6.01	4.15
Activities of households as employers undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use	1.84	5.84	3.78	1.39	8.22	4.03	1.41	8.05	4.01
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04

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Table 5.7: Percentage distribution of employed persons by ability by industry in rural areas










	With disability			Without disability			Total		
									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	53.76	63.30	58.09	46.19	53.96	48.86	46.88	55.24	49.85
Mining and quarrying	10.66	2.34	6.89	18.64	3.42	13.41	17.91	3.27	12.71
Manufacturing	6.48	3.63	5.19	5.81	2.82	4.78	5.87	2.93	4.83
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.07	0.01	0.04	0.09	0.03	0.07	0.09	0.02	0.07
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.23	0.08	0.16	0.18	0.07	0.14	0.18	0.07	0.14
Construction	5.56	0.27	3.16	5.90	0.32	3.98	5.87	0.31	3.89
Wholesale trade	0.63	0.94	0.77	0.62	1.19	0.82	0.62	1.16	0.81
Retail trade; sale and repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	3.64	10.97	6.96	4.29	14.87	7.92	4.23	14.33	7.82
Transportation and storage	1.39	0.10	0.81	2.23	0.14	1.51	2.15	0.14	1.44
Accommodation and food service activities	0.46	1.27	0.83	0.44	1.51	0.81	0.45	1.48	0.81
Information and communication	0.20	0.14	0.17	0.22	0.19	0.21	0.22	0.18	0.20
Financial activities	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.08
Insurance activities	0.20	0.08	0.14	0.17	0.10	0.15	0.17	0.10	0.15
Real estate activities	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.68	0.39	0.55	0.53	0.48	0.51	0.55	0.47	0.52
Administrative and support service activities	4.15	1.57	2.98	3.88	1.96	3.22	3.90	1.91	3.20
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2.02	1.24	1.67	1.81	1.48	1.69	1.83	1.44	1.69
Education	4.76	5.64	5.16	4.19	7.77	5.42	4.24	7.48	5.39
Human health and social work activities	1.08	2.99	1.94	0.88	2.88	1.57	0.89	2.90	1.61
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.23	0.14	0.19	0.22	0.13	0.19	0.22	0.13	0.19
Other service activities	1.50	1.87	1.67	1.23	2.31	1.60	1.25	2.25	1.61
Activities of households as employers undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use	2.19	2.96	2.53	2.37	4.25	3.02	2.35	4.07	2.96
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01

Table 5.8: Percentage distribution of reasons for not seeking a job in the past week by ability by sex in rural areas

Reasons	With disability		Without disability	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Studying/Training	5.87	3.67	22.30	15.07
Engaged in family/household responsibility	7.27	17.08	9.92	26.96
Farming for household consumption	15.95	12.96	18.63	12.87
Retired/pensioner	11.79	7.16	2.3percent	1.59
Awaiting season to start	0.72	0.48	1.85	1.17
With long term illness, injury or disability	16.45	10.36	0.93	0.76
Waiting for results from an interview	0.18	0.15	0.75	0.53
Homemaker	1.19	6.32	1.69	10.69
Doesn't know where or how to look for work	1.57	1.13	2.66	1.69
Unable to find work for his or her skills	1.63	0.97	2.96	1.70
Looked for jobs but failed to find any	5.42	2.89	11.18	6.04
No jobs available in the area	6.68	3.93	10.55	6.04
No money (capital) to start a business	7.50	8.88	8.26	9.93
Too young or old to find a job	15.49	21.75	4.74	4.23

Table 5.9: Percentage distribution of reasons for not seeking a job in the past week by ability in urban areas

Reasons	With disability		Without disability	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Studying/Training	13.61	8.75	36.25	23.22
Engaged in family/household responsibility	3.55	14.28	5.56	24.04
Farming for household consumption	2.50	2.19	3.02	1.76
Retired/pensioner	23.24	16.16	4.95	2.80
Awaiting season to start	1.40	0.96	3.18	1.92
With long term illness, injury or disability	17.35	10.59	0.83	0.64
Waiting for results from an interview	0.49	0.39	1.43	0.92
Homemaker	1.15	8.87	1.88	13.62
Doesn't know where or how to look for work	1.65	1.26	2.51	1.68
Unable to find work for his or her skills	2.98	1.77	5.14	2.72
Looked for jobs but failed to find any	8.92	5.38	15.82	8.74
Too young or old to find a job	8.24	13.49	3.01	2.75
No jobs available in the area	5.39	3.65	8.16	5.01
No money (capital) to start a business	6.59	9.52	7.27	9.21

Table 5.10: Percentage distribution of reasons for not seeking a job in the past week by ability in rural areas

Reasons	With disability		Without disability	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Studying/Training	4.04	2.25	15.78	10.02
Engaged in family/household responsibility	8.16	17.86	11.95	28.77
Farming for household consumption	19.14	15.98	25.92	19.76
Retired/pensioner	9.08	4.63	1.93	0.83
Awaiting season to start	0.56	0.35	1.23	0.70
With long term illness, injury or disability	16.24	10.29	0.97	0.83
Waiting for results from an interview	0.10	0.08	0.43	0.29
Homemaker	1.20	5.61	1.60	8.87
Doesn't know where or how to look for work	1.55	1.10	2.73	1.70
Unable to find work for his or her skills	1.31	0.75	1.95	1.07
Looked for jobs but failed to find any	4.59	2.19	9.01	4.36
Too young or old to find a job	17.20	24.07	5.55	5.15
No jobs available in the area	6.98	4.01	11.67	6.67
No money (capital) to start a business	7.72	8.70	8.72	10.37

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Chapter 6: Fertility

Table 6.1: Average parities for women with disability by place of residence

Age group	Rural Area		Urban Area	
	With disability	Without disability	With disability	Without disability
15 – 19	0.16	0.26	0.10	0.11
20 – 24	0.76	1.25	0.44	0.68
25 – 29	1.57	2.30	1.18	1.52
30 – 34	2.45	3.15	1.82	2.29
35 – 39	3.09	3.79	2.35	2.81
40 – 44	3.61	4.16	2.77	3.04
45 – 49	3.95	4.33	3.01	3.07

Table 6.5: Average parities for women with disability by province

Age group	National	Bulawayo	Man	Mash C	Mash E	Mas W	Mat N	Mat S	Mid	Masv	Hre
15 – 19	0.07	0.14	0.18	0.14	0.16	0.09	0.17	0.19	0.12	0.07	0.07
20 – 24	0.32	0.76	0.86	0.65	0.67	0.68	0.57	0.75	0.61	0.42	0.32
25 – 29	0.87	1.62	1.72	1.40	1.59	1.28	1.27	1.61	1.51	1.01	0.87
30 – 34	1.34	2.44	2.49	2.18	2.37	2.10	1.85	2.59	2.37	1.74	1.34
35 – 39	1.96	3.24	3.31	2.69	3.20	2.73	2.37	2.99	2.90	2.27	1.96
40 – 44	2.41	3.52	3.56	3.29	3.72	3.35	3.01	3.54	3.53	2.66	2.41
45 – 49	2.74	3.96	3.94	3.64	3.78	3.82	3.42	3.90	3.66	3.04	2.74

Table 6.3: Current fertility for persons living with disability by province

Age group	National	Bulawayo	Manicaland	Mash C	Mash E	Mas W	Mat N	Mat S	Mid	Masv	Hre
15 – 19	0.09	0.03	0.08	0.10	0.07	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.03
20 – 24	0.18	0.09	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.17	0.14	0.11
25 – 29	0.17	0.09	0.16	0.17	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.15	0.15	0.11
30 – 34	0.15	0.07	0.14	0.14	0.12	0.13	0.10	0.09	0.14	0.12	0.10
35 – 39	0.11	0.06	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.06
40 – 44	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02
45 – 49	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
TFR	3.72	1.83	3.53	3.67	3.06	3.24	2.76	2.57	3.38	3.02	2.16

Table: 6.4 Current fertility for the six functioning domains

Age group	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Cognition	Self-Care	Communication
15-19	0.05	0.08	0.09	0.11	0.05	0.04
20 - 24	0.14	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.12	0.09

25 - 29	0.14	0.17	0.13	0.16	0.10	0.08
30 - 34	0.12	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.09	0.06
35 - 39	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.06	0.05
40 - 44	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03
45 - 49	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Total	2.88	3.58	3.22	3.60	2.29	1.73

Chapter 7: Housing Characteristics and Living Conditions

Table 7.1: Percentage distribution of household tenure by ability by sex

National	With disability			Without disability			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Owner	52.20	58.64	55.21	42.34	47.48	44.24	42.99	48.56	45.09
Tenant	3.47	3.30	3.39	4.21	4.91	4.47	4.16	4.75	4.39
Lodger	16.37	16.27	16.32	26.88	24.94	26.16	26.19	24.10	25.40
Tied	19.07	13.21	16.33	17.08	13.73	15.84	17.21	13.68	15.88
Relational	8.09	8.02	8.05	8.78	8.48	8.67	8.74	8.44	8.63
Urban									
Owner	36.37	44.12	40.13	31.47	39.17	34.44	31.71	39.53	34.78
Tenant	5.27	5.13	5.20	5.34	6.32	5.72	5.34	6.24	5.69
Lodger	33.92	31.12	32.56	42.07	36.32	39.85	41.66	35.94	39.42
Tied	13.19	8.68	11.00	10.71	8.20	9.74	10.83	8.23	9.81
Relational	10.69	10.68	10.68	9.97	9.75	9.89	10.01	9.82	9.93
Rural									
Owner	64.52	71.45	67.66	58.58	62.43	59.90	59.12	63.66	60.73
Tenant	2.07	1.68	1.89	2.53	2.37	2.47	2.48	2.27	2.41
Lodger	2.70	3.16	2.91	4.20	4.46	4.29	4.06	4.28	4.14
Tied	23.65	17.21	20.73	26.60	23.67	25.60	26.33	22.79	25.08
Relational	6.06	5.67	5.88	7.01	6.21	6.73	6.92	6.13	6.64

Table 7.2: Percentage distribution of the main household source of energy for Cooking by ability by sex

National	With disability			Without disability			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Wood	57.71	53.35	55.67	41.68	35.18	39.28	42.75	36.93	40.55
Paraffin	0.22	0.13	0.18	0.15	0.10	0.13	0.15	0.11	0.13
Electricity	26.60	31.27	28.78	36.29	43.74	39.05	35.65	42.54	38.25
Biogas	0.55	0.54	0.55	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.67
LPG (Gas)	14.30	14.24	14.28	20.64	19.90	20.37	20.22	19.35	19.89
Coal	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05
Charcoal	0.30	0.26	0.28	0.26	0.23	0.25	0.26	0.23	0.25
Animal dung	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alcohol/ Ethanol (Gel)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
None	0.16	0.07	0.12	0.17	0.06	0.13	0.17	0.06	0.13
Urban									
Wood	17.40	14.01	15.76	12.50	8.92	11.11	12.74	9.29	11.39
Paraffin	0.42	0.22	0.32	0.20	0.12	0.17	0.21	0.13	0.18
Electricity	52.00	58.52	55.16	54.62	62.00	57.47	54.49	61.75	57.33
Biogas	1.01	0.95	0.98	1.00	0.92	0.97	1.00	0.92	0.97
LPG (Gas)	28.09	25.56	26.87	30.94	27.55	29.63	30.80	27.41	29.47
Coal	0.12	0.09	0.11	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07
Charcoal	0.53	0.42	0.48	0.36	0.28	0.33	0.37	0.29	0.34
Animal dung	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alcohol/ Ethanol (Gel)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
None	0.24	0.11	0.18	0.19	0.05	0.14	0.19	0.05	0.14
Rural									
Wood	89.11	88.10	88.65	85.29	82.42	84.30	85.64	83.19	84.77
Paraffin	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07
Electricity	6.81	7.21	6.99	8.91	10.90	9.59	8.72	10.39	9.31
Biogas	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.26	0.22	0.20	0.25	0.21
LPG (Gas)	3.56	4.25	3.87	5.26	6.13	5.56	5.10	5.88	5.38
Coal	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Charcoal	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.12
Animal dung	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alcohol/ Ethanol (Gel)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
None	0.09	0.04	0.07	0.13	0.07	0.11	0.12	0.07	0.10

Table 7.3: Percentage distribution of main source of water for drinking Persons with disabilities

National	With disability			Without disability			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Piped into dwelling	19.10	22.40	20.64	25.15	30.52	27.13	24.74	29.73	26.63
Piped to yard/Plot	10.95	10.39	10.69	11.71	11.04	11.46	11.66	10.98	11.40
Piped to neighbour	1.65	1.53	1.59	1.51	1.31	1.43	1.52	1.33	1.45
Public tap/standpipe	7.36	6.17	6.80	6.57	5.47	6.17	6.63	5.54	6.22
Tube well or borehole	25.13	25.65	25.37	23.00	22.94	22.98	23.14	23.21	23.16
Protected well	21.01	20.47	20.76	21.45	19.30	20.66	21.42	19.41	20.66
Unprotected well	7.61	7.08	7.36	5.26	4.63	5.02	5.41	4.86	5.20
Protected Spring	0.67	0.73	0.70	0.55	0.51	0.54	0.56	0.53	0.55
Unprotected Spring	1.44	1.31	1.38	0.90	0.84	0.88	0.94	0.88	0.92
Surface water	3.99	3.19	3.62	2.65	2.13	2.46	2.74	2.23	2.55
Rainwater	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Tanker truck	0.42	0.39	0.41	0.55	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.52	0.54
Cart with small tank	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.06	0.08
Bottled water	0.28	0.35	0.31	0.33	0.46	0.38	0.33	0.45	0.38
Urban									
Piped into dwelling	38.18	43.23	40.63	38.26	44.08	40.51	38.26	44.02	40.52
Piped to yard/Plot	14.23	13.88	14.06	13.27	12.28	12.89	13.32	12.39	12.96
Piped to neighbour	1.77	1.48	1.63	1.34	1.09	1.24	1.36	1.12	1.27
Public tap/standpipe	5.14	4.09	4.63	4.27	3.21	3.86	4.32	3.27	3.91
Tube well or borehole	17.93	18.08	18.00	18.20	18.69	18.39	18.19	18.64	18.37
Protected well	19.00	15.99	17.54	21.49	17.84	20.08	21.37	17.71	19.93
Unprotected well	1.11	0.77	0.95	0.89	0.59	0.77	0.90	0.60	0.78
Protected Spring	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.25	0.20	0.23	0.25	0.20	0.23
Unprotected Spring	0.32	0.19	0.26	0.15	0.11	0.13	0.16	0.12	0.14
Surface water	0.33	0.18	0.26	0.25	0.12	0.20	0.25	0.12	0.20
Rainwater	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Tanker truck	0.70	0.72	0.71	0.72	0.74	0.73	0.72	0.74	0.73
Cart with small tank	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05
Bottled water	0.59	0.72	0.65	0.52	0.69	0.59	0.52	0.69	0.59
Rural									
Piped into dwelling	4.23	4.01	4.13	5.55	6.12	5.75	5.43	5.83	5.57
Piped to yard/Plot	8.39	7.31	7.90	9.37	8.82	9.18	9.28	8.62	9.05
Piped to neighbour	1.55	1.58	1.57	1.76	1.69	1.73	1.74	1.68	1.72
Public tap/standpipe	9.10	8.00	8.60	10.01	9.55	9.85	9.93	9.34	9.72
Tube well or borehole	30.74	32.34	31.47	30.16	30.60	30.31	30.22	30.84	30.44
Protected well	22.58	24.43	23.42	21.39	21.91	21.57	21.50	22.26	21.77
Unprotected well	12.66	12.64	12.65	11.78	11.88	11.81	11.86	11.99	11.90
Protected Spring	0.98	1.14	1.06	0.99	1.08	1.02	0.99	1.09	1.03
Unprotected Spring	2.31	2.30	2.31	2.04	2.13	2.07	2.06	2.16	2.09
Surface water	6.85	5.84	6.39	6.25	5.75	6.08	6.30	5.77	6.11

Rainwater	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03
Tanker truck	0.20	0.10	0.16	0.30	0.17	0.26	0.30	0.16	0.25
Cart with small tank	0.12	0.09	0.10	0.13	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.09	0.11
Bottled water	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05

Table 7.4: Percentage distribution of households with access to internet at home by ability

National	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	28.58	26.62	27.53	36.23	34.52	35.61	35.25	32.72	34.25
Urban	42.59	40.31	41.37	47.06	45.35	46.46	46.73	44.62	45.96
Rural	23.99	22.22	23.04	27.00	26.40	26.77	26.49	25.22	25.96

Table 7.5: Percentage distribution of households with access to internet at home by ability by province

Province	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bulawayo	35.65	32.92	34.06	39.85	38.93	39.48	39.43	37.79	38.73
Manicaland	22.98	21.80	22.28	29.14	27.93	28.61	28.23	26.42	27.38
Mash C	15.65	9.60	12.69	19.31	14.29	17.78	18.79	13.03	16.83
Mash E	22.15	19.94	20.97	27.26	24.79	26.39	26.57	23.59	25.42
Mash W	27.89	25.40	26.70	33.30	31.73	32.80	32.65	30.40	31.87
Mat N	18.87	16.45	17.58	23.65	22.09	23.03	22.79	20.55	21.83
Mat S	29.86	29.23	29.50	36.01	37.16	36.48	34.98	34.98	34.98
Midlands	29.81	28.77	29.27	33.97	33.00	33.61	33.34	31.93	32.78
Masvingo	37.70	36.89	37.25	44.67	44.09	44.42	43.51	42.27	42.95
Harare	52.91	51.04	51.96	54.93	54.19	54.69	54.81	53.80	54.47

Table 7.6: Percentage distribution of ownership of household and personal accessories by ability

Accessories	With Disability			Without Disability			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Radio	23.32	21.06	22.00	22.23	21.49	21.85	22.29	21.46	21.86
TV	15.58	16.18	15.93	19.33	19.95	19.65	19.10	19.65	19.39
Fixed-line	1.62	1.79	1.72	1.62	1.73	1.68	1.62	1.73	1.68
Mobile phone	54.76	56.16	55.58	50.30	50.11	50.20	50.57	50.58	50.58
Computer	4.72	4.81	4.77	6.53	6.72	6.63	6.42	6.57	6.50

Table A1: Distribution of internal migration by disability by province 2012 census

2012	With disability			Without disability			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bulawayo	3.85	4.53	4.23	4.52	4.72	4.63	4.47	4.71	4.60
Manicaland	11.72	11.55	11.63	10.15	10.16	10.16	10.27	10.28	10.28
Mashonaland C	8.49	8.00	8.21	6.91	6.69	6.79	7.03	6.80	6.91
Mashonaland E	16.18	15.66	15.88	14.80	14.83	14.82	14.91	14.90	14.91
Mashonaland W	12.63	12.98	12.83	12.99	12.67	12.82	12.96	12.70	12.82
Matabeleland N	5.95	5.13	5.48	4.35	3.67	3.98	4.47	3.79	4.11
Matabeleland S	6.07	5.06	5.50	5.05	4.19	4.58	5.13	4.26	4.66
Midlands	11.96	12.16	12.07	10.47	10.48	10.47	10.58	10.62	10.60
Masvingo	9.72	9.48	9.58	7.75	8.16	7.97	7.90	8.27	8.10
Harare	13.44	15.46	14.58	23.00	24.42	23.77	22.28	23.66	23.03
2022									
Bulawayo	4.34	4.17	4.24	4.19	4.13	4.16	4.20	4.13	4.17
Manicaland	19.53	19.79	19.68	18.62	18.06	18.34	18.69	18.22	18.45
Mashonaland C	7.97	7.70	7.82	7.18	6.79	6.98	7.24	6.87	7.05
Mashonaland E	11.59	11.78	11.70	10.89	11.39	11.14	10.94	11.42	11.19
Mashonaland W	10.70	10.94	10.84	10.93	10.73	10.83	10.92	10.75	10.83
Matabeleland N	5.91	5.01	5.41	5.38	4.27	4.82	5.42	4.34	4.87
Matabeleland S	5.02	4.56	4.76	4.60	4.25	4.42	4.63	4.28	4.45
Midlands	12.61	13.08	12.87	12.32	12.12	12.22	12.34	12.21	12.27
Masvingo	9.78	10.40	10.13	9.81	10.33	10.07	9.81	10.33	10.08
Harare	12.54	12.57	12.56	16.07	17.94	17.02	15.81	17.43	16.63
Bulawayo									
15 - 19	7.84	9.52	8.86	14.70	21.19	18.27	14.25	20.25	17.58
20 - 24	9.51	11.38	10.64	21.51	25.14	23.51	20.73	24.03	22.56
25 - 29	10.86	9.10	9.79	18.05	18.01	18.03	17.58	17.29	17.42
30 - 34	10.29	8.14	8.99	14.41	12.33	13.27	14.14	11.99	12.95
35 - 39	10.24	7.55	8.62	11.47	9.19	10.22	11.39	9.06	10.10
40 - 44	8.57	6.81	7.50	7.11	5.40	6.17	7.20	5.51	6.27
45 - 49	7.71	6.65	7.07	4.90	3.13	3.92	5.08	3.41	4.16
50 - 54	8.04	5.66	6.60	3.14	1.97	2.49	3.46	2.26	2.80
55 - 59	5.59	5.80	5.72	1.88	1.22	1.52	2.12	1.59	1.83
60 - 64	6.00	5.53	5.72	1.34	0.99	1.14	1.64	1.35	1.48
65+	15.35	23.86	20.50	1.49	1.44	1.46	2.40	3.25	2.87
Manicaland									
15 - 19	7.08	7.27	7.19	14.17	17.25	15.84	13.56	16.31	15.05
20 - 24	7.58	9.64	8.74	16.01	21.79	19.13	15.28	20.65	18.19
25 - 29	8.25	8.75	8.53	14.84	18.33	16.72	14.27	17.43	15.98
30 - 34	7.94	8.55	8.29	13.90	13.64	13.76	13.39	13.16	13.26
35 - 39	10.01	9.02	9.46	13.07	11.17	12.04	12.81	10.96	11.81
40 - 44	8.97	8.48	8.70	9.94	6.88	8.29	9.86	7.03	8.33
45 - 49	9.43	8.42	8.86	7.16	4.32	5.63	7.36	4.71	5.93
50 - 54	9.02	7.28	8.05	4.54	2.30	3.33	4.93	2.77	3.76

55 - 59	6.32	5.41	5.81	2.29	1.50	1.86	2.64	1.87	2.22
60 - 64	6.39	5.93	6.13	1.71	1.10	1.38	2.12	1.55	1.81
65+	19.01	21.24	20.26	2.36	1.71	2.01	3.80	3.55	3.67
Mashonaland C									
15 - 19	6.51	7.52	7.07	14.40	17.72	16.17	13.68	16.72	15.30
20 - 24	8.64	10.88	9.87	16.80	23.50	20.36	16.05	22.25	19.36
25 - 29	9.62	9.67	9.65	16.52	18.97	17.82	15.88	18.05	17.04
30 - 34	9.47	8.41	8.88	14.41	13.53	13.95	13.96	13.03	13.46
35 - 39	10.65	10.00	10.29	13.63	10.99	12.23	13.36	10.89	12.04
40 - 44	8.78	9.43	9.14	9.25	6.44	7.76	9.21	6.74	7.89
45 - 49	10.56	9.40	9.92	6.46	4.00	5.15	6.83	4.53	5.61
50 - 54	8.78	6.32	7.42	3.75	1.93	2.79	4.22	2.37	3.23
55 - 59	5.70	5.87	5.79	1.79	1.11	1.43	2.15	1.58	1.85
60 - 64	5.66	5.49	5.57	1.29	0.78	1.02	1.69	1.24	1.45
65+	15.64	17.01	16.40	1.69	1.03	1.34	2.97	2.60	2.77
Mashonaland E									
15 - 19	7.72	7.16	7.41	15.54	17.55	16.62	14.89	16.63	15.83
20 - 24	8.49	8.85	8.69	15.97	20.34	18.33	15.35	19.33	17.50
25 - 29	8.21	8.89	8.59	14.42	17.50	16.08	13.91	16.74	15.44
30 - 34	8.66	8.27	8.44	13.31	13.99	13.67	12.92	13.48	13.23
35 - 39	9.19	9.95	9.61	13.48	12.40	12.89	13.13	12.18	12.61
40 - 44	8.98	9.38	9.20	10.13	7.93	8.94	10.04	8.06	8.97
45 - 49	10.36	10.09	10.21	7.33	4.64	5.88	7.58	5.12	6.25
50 - 54	9.35	8.32	8.78	4.50	2.44	3.39	4.90	2.96	3.85
55 - 59	6.50	6.10	6.28	2.12	1.25	1.65	2.48	1.68	2.05
60 - 64	6.19	5.70	5.92	1.42	0.89	1.13	1.81	1.32	1.54
65+	16.35	17.30	16.88	1.77	1.08	1.40	2.98	2.51	2.73
Mashonaland W									
15 - 19	7.59	7.88	7.76	14.38	17.65	16.12	13.88	16.81	15.45
20 - 24	9.39	10.53	10.04	17.80	23.30	20.73	17.17	22.20	19.87
25 - 29	9.67	10.41	10.09	16.44	18.93	17.77	15.94	18.20	17.15
30 - 34	9.59	9.04	9.27	14.28	13.60	13.91	13.93	13.21	13.54
35 - 39	10.02	9.73	9.85	13.09	10.94	11.94	12.86	10.83	11.77
40 - 44	9.01	9.80	9.46	9.22	6.49	7.77	9.21	6.77	7.90
45 - 49	10.87	8.91	9.75	6.46	4.08	5.19	6.79	4.49	5.56
50 - 54	8.79	6.68	7.58	3.80	2.03	2.85	4.17	2.43	3.23
55 - 59	5.28	5.14	5.20	1.73	1.11	1.40	2.00	1.46	1.71
60 - 64	5.72	5.22	5.43	1.24	0.80	1.00	1.57	1.18	1.36
65+	14.07	16.67	15.56	1.58	1.08	1.31	2.50	2.41	2.45
Matabeleland N									
15 - 19	5.46	5.94	5.71	14.12	16.05	15.08	13.24	14.90	14.07
20 - 24	6.15	7.14	6.67	15.00	18.60	16.79	14.11	17.30	15.70
25 - 29	6.91	8.17	7.58	14.12	17.92	16.00	13.39	16.81	15.10
30 - 34	8.84	8.12	8.46	14.92	15.40	15.16	14.31	14.57	14.44
35 - 39	9.66	9.72	9.69	13.74	12.50	13.12	13.32	12.19	12.76

40 - 44	8.71	9.18	8.96	9.45	7.52	8.49	9.38	7.70	8.54
45 - 49	10.03	11.08	10.59	6.77	4.88	5.83	7.10	5.58	6.34
50 - 54	9.63	8.31	8.93	4.34	2.75	3.55	4.88	3.38	4.13
55 - 59	7.07	6.64	6.85	2.60	1.88	2.25	3.06	2.42	2.74
60 - 64	8.66	7.61	8.10	2.28	1.20	1.74	2.92	1.93	2.42
65+	18.87	18.10	18.46	2.65	1.31	1.98	4.29	3.21	3.75
Matabeleland S									
15 - 19	5.30	6.35	5.85	13.23	15.70	14.45	12.52	14.77	13.63
20 - 24	6.28	7.81	7.08	17.59	21.66	19.59	16.58	20.28	18.41
25 - 29	7.47	8.61	8.07	17.20	19.41	18.29	16.33	18.34	17.32
30 - 34	9.57	8.95	9.24	15.05	14.91	14.98	14.55	14.32	14.44
35 - 39	9.82	8.88	9.33	12.85	11.27	12.07	12.58	11.04	11.81
40 - 44	8.63	8.76	8.70	8.24	6.75	7.51	8.28	6.95	7.62
45 - 49	9.10	10.21	9.68	5.96	4.07	5.03	6.24	4.68	5.47
50 - 54	8.09	8.52	8.31	3.47	2.30	2.89	3.88	2.92	3.41
55 - 59	7.19	7.07	7.13	2.30	1.51	1.91	2.74	2.06	2.40
60 - 64	8.04	6.85	7.42	1.82	1.13	1.48	2.38	1.70	2.04
65+	20.50	17.99	19.19	2.29	1.29	1.80	3.93	2.95	3.45
Midlands									
15 - 19	7.29	7.53	7.43	14.76	18.75	16.92	14.12	17.68	16.05
20 - 24	8.80	11.26	10.20	18.58	24.12	21.57	17.74	22.88	20.53
25 - 29	8.99	10.57	9.89	16.65	18.67	17.74	15.99	17.89	17.02
30 - 34	8.97	9.06	9.02	13.53	13.10	13.30	13.13	12.71	12.91
35 - 39	9.39	9.48	9.44	12.53	10.52	11.45	12.26	10.42	11.26
40 - 44	9.12	9.13	9.12	8.79	6.26	7.43	8.82	6.53	7.58
45 - 49	9.64	9.36	9.48	6.31	3.58	4.84	6.60	4.13	5.26
50 - 54	9.67	7.35	8.34	3.73	1.99	2.79	4.24	2.50	3.30
55 - 59	5.86	5.05	5.40	1.82	1.13	1.45	2.17	1.51	1.81
60 - 64	6.10	4.85	5.39	1.48	0.76	1.09	1.88	1.15	1.48
65+	16.16	16.36	16.28	1.83	1.12	1.45	3.06	2.58	2.80
Masvingo									
15 - 19	7.59	7.43	7.50	16.89	19.36	18.25	16.03	18.21	17.23
20 - 24	6.57	8.62	7.72	15.26	21.18	18.52	14.45	19.97	17.50
25 - 29	6.38	8.50	7.56	13.84	17.53	15.87	13.14	16.66	15.08
30 - 34	7.96	8.44	8.23	13.19	13.63	13.43	12.70	13.13	12.94
35 - 39	9.27	9.88	9.61	12.77	11.44	12.04	12.44	11.29	11.81
40 - 44	9.24	9.21	9.22	9.83	7.31	8.44	9.77	7.50	8.51
45 - 49	11.27	10.49	10.83	7.56	4.32	5.77	7.91	4.91	6.25
50 - 54	10.51	7.96	9.09	4.30	2.13	3.11	4.88	2.69	3.67
55 - 59	5.52	5.65	5.59	2.05	1.14	1.55	2.37	1.57	1.93
60 - 64	7.17	5.42	6.19	1.71	0.85	1.23	2.22	1.29	1.70
65+	18.51	18.40	18.45	2.61	1.12	1.79	4.09	2.78	3.37
Harare									
15 - 19	8.69	9.51	9.18	13.13	18.27	15.98	12.92	17.79	15.63
20 - 24	13.44	14.44	14.04	21.46	26.38	24.18	21.09	25.73	23.67

25 - 29	12.79	13.00	12.91	19.11	20.07	19.64	18.82	19.68	19.30
30 - 34	10.67	9.67	10.07	14.31	12.75	13.44	14.14	12.58	13.27
35 - 39	10.14	8.73	9.29	11.81	9.66	10.62	11.73	9.61	10.55
40 - 44	8.97	7.49	8.08	8.21	5.69	6.81	8.24	5.79	6.88
45 - 49	9.03	7.62	8.18	5.80	3.30	4.41	5.94	3.54	4.61
50 - 54	7.93	5.65	6.56	3.28	1.64	2.37	3.49	1.86	2.58
55 - 59	5.03	4.15	4.50	1.37	0.85	1.08	1.53	1.03	1.26
60 - 64	3.74	3.74	3.74	0.79	0.54	0.65	0.92	0.72	0.81
65+	9.58	16.02	13.44	0.76	0.84	0.80	1.16	1.67	1.44
Total									
15 - 19	7.32	7.73	7.55	14.42	18.03	16.37	13.88	17.17	15.66
20 - 24	8.79	10.43	9.72	18.04	23.23	20.84	17.34	22.16	19.95
25 - 29	9.03	9.89	9.52	16.43	18.73	17.67	15.87	17.99	17.02
30 - 34	9.13	8.76	8.92	14.02	13.46	13.72	13.65	13.07	13.33
35 - 39	9.78	9.39	9.56	12.75	10.86	11.73	12.52	10.73	11.55
40 - 44	8.95	8.84	8.89	9.07	6.59	7.73	9.06	6.77	7.82
45 - 49	9.96	9.15	9.50	6.50	3.94	5.12	6.76	4.38	5.47
50 - 54	9.04	7.15	7.97	3.86	2.05	2.89	4.26	2.48	3.30
55 - 59	5.93	5.47	5.67	1.87	1.16	1.49	2.18	1.52	1.83
60 - 64	6.11	5.36	5.69	1.35	0.82	1.06	1.71	1.20	1.44
65+	15.95	17.81	17.01	1.69	1.12	1.38	2.77	2.52	2.64
Bulawayo									
15 - 19	5.98	10.24	8.33	13.11	22.51	17.82	12.55	21.34	16.99
20 - 24	9.31	12.94	11.32	21.27	24.85	23.06	20.32	23.72	22.04
25 - 29	10.00	8.38	9.10	17.17	16.32	16.74	16.60	15.56	16.08
30 - 34	10.00	6.33	7.97	14.42	11.14	12.77	14.07	10.68	12.36
35 - 39	10.69	8.01	9.21	11.16	8.45	9.80	11.13	8.40	9.75
40 - 44	8.97	7.17	7.97	8.22	5.43	6.82	8.27	5.60	6.92
45 - 49	9.20	5.68	7.25	5.29	3.46	4.37	5.59	3.67	4.62
50 - 54	6.90	6.98	6.94	3.66	2.74	3.20	3.91	3.14	3.52
55 - 59	5.52	7.82	6.79	2.45	1.68	2.06	2.69	2.27	2.48
60 - 64	7.36	5.31	6.22	1.41	1.32	1.36	1.87	1.70	1.79
65+	16.09	21.14	18.88	1.87	2.10	1.99	2.99	3.91	3.46
Manicaland									
15 - 19	7.68	7.69	7.69	14.18	19.16	16.66	13.67	17.98	15.84
20 - 24	10.06	8.32	9.08	18.69	21.14	19.91	18.00	19.83	18.92
25 - 29	8.68	6.54	7.47	14.45	14.73	14.59	13.99	13.89	13.94
30 - 34	8.09	5.63	6.70	12.72	11.76	12.24	12.35	11.14	11.74
35 - 39	8.99	7.01	7.87	12.22	10.86	11.54	11.96	10.47	11.21
40 - 44	7.84	6.58	7.12	9.54	7.35	8.45	9.40	7.27	8.33
45 - 49	9.78	7.62	8.56	7.12	4.89	6.01	7.33	5.17	6.24
50 - 54	8.50	6.95	7.62	4.64	3.07	3.86	4.95	3.47	4.20
55 - 59	5.49	5.77	5.65	2.39	2.20	2.30	2.64	2.56	2.60
60 - 64	5.74	6.75	6.31	1.66	1.70	1.68	1.98	2.21	2.10
65+	19.15	31.15	25.93	2.38	3.14	2.76	3.72	6.00	4.87

Mashonaland C									
15 - 19	7.00	8.73	7.96	14.96	23.45	19.13	14.29	21.90	18.07
20 - 24	11.76	12.66	12.26	21.35	25.38	23.33	20.55	24.04	22.28
25 - 29	10.38	7.82	8.96	16.84	16.37	16.61	16.29	15.47	15.88
30 - 34	10.19	7.01	8.43	12.97	10.68	11.84	12.74	10.29	11.52
35 - 39	10.19	7.16	8.52	12.03	8.96	10.52	11.87	8.77	10.33
40 - 44	7.75	5.85	6.70	8.29	5.15	6.74	8.24	5.22	6.74
45 - 49	10.38	6.41	8.18	5.66	3.72	4.71	6.06	4.01	5.04
50 - 54	8.88	5.70	7.12	3.35	2.06	2.71	3.81	2.44	3.13
55 - 59	6.63	4.94	5.70	1.64	1.26	1.45	2.06	1.65	1.85
60 - 64	4.19	6.05	5.22	1.06	0.99	1.03	1.32	1.53	1.42
65+	12.63	27.65	20.94	1.87	1.98	1.93	2.78	4.69	3.73
Mashonaland E									
15 - 19	7.83	9.17	8.59	15.89	23.55	19.84	15.24	22.15	18.83
20 - 24	12.77	11.51	12.06	21.69	25.36	23.58	20.96	24.02	22.55
25 - 29	10.80	8.94	9.74	17.15	15.73	16.42	16.64	15.07	15.82
30 - 34	8.86	6.50	7.52	12.69	10.76	11.70	12.38	10.35	11.32
35 - 39	10.49	6.92	8.47	11.20	9.14	10.14	11.15	8.92	9.99
40 - 44	9.12	6.13	7.43	8.17	5.72	6.91	8.25	5.76	6.95
45 - 49	9.20	7.75	8.38	5.61	3.59	4.57	5.90	3.99	4.91
50 - 54	7.87	6.13	6.89	3.38	1.92	2.63	3.75	2.33	3.01
55 - 59	5.03	4.98	5.00	1.67	1.30	1.48	1.94	1.66	1.79
60 - 64	4.43	5.54	5.06	1.15	1.03	1.08	1.41	1.46	1.44
65+	13.59	26.44	20.87	1.40	1.91	1.66	2.38	4.29	3.38
Mashonaland W									
15 - 19	7.92	10.58	9.43	14.35	23.43	18.89	13.86	22.20	18.08
20 - 24	13.65	12.92	13.24	21.90	26.48	24.19	21.28	25.18	23.25
25 - 29	10.90	9.05	9.85	17.15	16.61	16.88	16.68	15.88	16.28
30 - 34	9.23	7.14	8.04	13.46	10.69	12.07	13.14	10.35	11.73
35 - 39	9.27	7.77	8.42	11.75	8.52	10.14	11.57	8.45	9.99
40 - 44	8.81	6.74	7.64	8.32	5.16	6.74	8.35	5.31	6.81
45 - 49	9.79	7.35	8.40	5.72	3.46	4.59	6.02	3.83	4.92
50 - 54	7.97	5.22	6.41	3.35	1.79	2.57	3.70	2.12	2.90
55 - 59	5.03	4.33	4.63	1.48	1.21	1.35	1.75	1.51	1.63
60 - 64	5.08	5.50	5.32	1.09	0.90	1.00	1.39	1.34	1.37
65+	12.35	23.39	18.62	1.44	1.74	1.59	2.25	3.82	3.05
Matabeleland N									
15 - 19	5.73	7.28	6.54	15.60	22.29	18.59	14.78	20.66	17.45
20 - 24	10.62	9.37	9.97	22.34	24.90	23.48	21.36	23.21	22.20
25 - 29	11.13	10.15	10.62	16.83	15.72	16.33	16.36	15.11	15.79
30 - 34	10.37	6.66	8.44	13.93	11.88	13.01	13.63	11.32	12.58
35 - 39	10.37	7.51	8.88	10.94	9.74	10.40	10.89	9.49	10.26
40 - 44	8.26	6.12	7.15	7.08	5.40	6.33	7.18	5.48	6.41
45 - 49	9.61	8.44	9.00	5.17	3.57	4.45	5.54	4.10	4.89
50 - 54	7.84	6.43	7.11	3.24	2.13	2.74	3.62	2.60	3.16

55 - 59	4.64	6.12	5.41	1.85	1.67	1.77	2.08	2.16	2.12
60 - 64	5.90	7.36	6.66	1.52	0.95	1.26	1.88	1.64	1.77
65+	15.51	24.55	20.23	1.50	1.75	1.61	2.67	4.23	3.38
Matabeleland S									
15 - 19	6.76	10.49	8.77	15.65	22.17	18.81	14.92	21.00	17.90
20 - 24	10.14	10.14	10.14	21.54	24.70	23.07	20.60	23.24	21.89
25 - 29	8.95	8.27	8.58	17.17	16.78	16.98	16.49	15.92	16.21
30 - 34	8.45	7.42	7.89	13.48	11.38	12.46	13.07	10.98	12.04
35 - 39	11.13	6.39	8.58	10.52	8.75	9.66	10.57	8.51	9.56
40 - 44	8.95	6.39	7.57	7.35	5.31	6.36	7.48	5.42	6.47
45 - 49	8.75	6.99	7.80	5.38	3.96	4.69	5.66	4.27	4.98
50 - 54	7.65	7.08	7.34	3.36	2.17	2.78	3.71	2.66	3.20
55 - 59	5.57	6.22	5.92	2.16	1.59	1.88	2.44	2.06	2.25
60 - 64	5.77	4.52	5.09	1.67	1.19	1.44	2.01	1.52	1.77
65+	17.89	26.09	22.30	1.72	2.00	1.86	3.06	4.42	3.72
Midlands									
15 - 19	7.24	8.97	8.23	15.53	23.37	19.46	14.88	21.92	18.45
20 - 24	12.69	13.22	12.99	23.15	26.22	24.69	22.33	24.91	23.64
25 - 29	10.28	9.03	9.57	16.57	15.80	16.19	16.08	15.12	15.60
30 - 34	9.29	7.37	8.19	12.29	10.65	11.47	12.06	10.32	11.18
35 - 39	9.41	7.72	8.45	11.14	8.61	9.87	11.00	8.52	9.74
40 - 44	9.41	6.54	7.77	7.82	5.56	6.69	7.94	5.66	6.78
45 - 49	9.21	7.07	7.99	5.70	3.46	4.58	5.98	3.82	4.89
50 - 54	8.82	6.15	7.29	3.26	2.14	2.70	3.69	2.54	3.11
55 - 59	5.65	4.63	5.07	1.63	1.34	1.48	1.94	1.67	1.81
60 - 64	4.39	4.96	4.72	1.28	0.99	1.13	1.52	1.39	1.46
65+	13.60	24.33	19.73	1.63	1.86	1.74	2.57	4.12	3.36
Masvingo									
15 - 19	8.41	9.72	9.16	15.79	23.29	19.67	15.23	22.00	18.77
20 - 24	12.69	10.91	11.66	22.79	25.15	24.01	22.02	23.80	22.95
25 - 29	9.99	8.18	8.95	15.73	15.90	15.82	15.29	15.17	15.23
30 - 34	9.38	7.17	8.11	11.93	11.29	11.60	11.74	10.90	11.30
35 - 39	8.77	7.51	8.04	11.02	8.87	9.91	10.85	8.74	9.75
40 - 44	9.53	7.06	8.11	8.40	6.13	7.23	8.49	6.22	7.30
45 - 49	9.94	7.59	8.58	6.37	3.67	4.97	6.64	4.04	5.28
50 - 54	7.80	5.90	6.71	3.49	2.01	2.72	3.81	2.38	3.06
55 - 59	4.64	4.67	4.66	1.61	1.09	1.34	1.84	1.43	1.63
60 - 64	5.05	5.16	5.11	1.30	0.88	1.08	1.59	1.29	1.43
65+	13.81	26.12	20.91	1.57	1.71	1.64	2.50	4.03	3.30
Harare									
15 - 19	9.18	10.91	10.15	14.40	24.19	19.61	14.09	23.29	19.00
20 - 24	13.08	14.71	14.00	22.64	27.23	25.08	22.06	26.38	24.37
25 - 29	11.37	10.69	10.99	16.80	16.63	16.71	16.47	16.23	16.34
30 - 34	9.66	8.13	8.80	13.07	10.79	11.86	12.87	10.61	11.66
35 - 39	9.54	8.41	8.90	11.53	8.08	9.69	11.41	8.10	9.64

40 - 44	8.55	7.08	7.72	8.32	4.88	6.49	8.34	5.03	6.57
45 - 49	9.06	7.76	8.33	5.95	3.29	4.54	6.14	3.59	4.78
50 - 54	8.78	5.81	7.11	3.49	1.81	2.60	3.81	2.08	2.89
55 - 59	5.48	5.04	5.23	1.56	1.04	1.28	1.80	1.31	1.54
60 - 64	4.41	4.67	4.55	1.11	0.81	0.95	1.31	1.07	1.18
65+	10.89	16.81	14.22	1.11	1.25	1.19	1.70	2.31	2.03
Total									
15 - 19	7.64	9.26	8.55	14.90	22.65	18.81	14.35	21.39	17.93
20 - 24	11.87	11.58	11.70	21.58	25.07	23.34	20.84	23.80	22.35
25 - 29	10.18	8.55	9.26	16.34	15.94	16.14	15.87	15.25	15.55
30 - 34	9.18	6.87	7.88	12.91	11.07	11.98	12.63	10.67	11.63
35 - 39	9.65	7.45	8.42	11.49	9.07	10.27	11.35	8.92	10.11
40 - 44	8.67	6.59	7.50	8.36	5.75	7.04	8.38	5.82	7.08
45 - 49	9.53	7.38	8.32	6.00	3.77	4.87	6.27	4.11	5.17
50 - 54	8.26	6.19	7.10	3.63	2.19	2.90	3.98	2.57	3.26
55 - 59	5.37	5.22	5.29	1.82	1.43	1.62	2.09	1.79	1.94
60 - 64	5.07	5.62	5.38	1.31	1.09	1.20	1.60	1.52	1.56
65+	14.59	25.28	20.60	1.66	1.98	1.82	2.65	4.17	3.42

2022 Population and Housing Census Questionnaire

B Demographic Characteristics										
For All Persons										16 years and Above
B1		B2	B3	B4			B5	B6	B7	
List all persons in section B starting with the person who was Head of household on Census Night	Who stayed Wednesday night (20 April) here? <i>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 Thursday morning (21 April)</i> <i>List all persons starting with person who was Head of household on Census Night.</i>	Person Number	What is (name)'s relationship to the head of household? 1. Head 2. Spouse / Partner 3. Son / Daughter 4. Parent 5. Grandchild 6. Grandparent 7. Brother / Sister 8. Other Relative 9. Not Related	Is (name) male or female? 1. Male 2. Female	What is (name)'s birthday? <i>Enter day/Month/year</i> <i>If Year is known but, Day or Month or both are not known enter "01" for Day and "06" for Month</i>			How old was (name) at his/her last birthday? <i>Enter age in completed years. (Record "00" for children less than one year)</i>	Is (name)'s birth registered in Zimbabwe? 1. Yes and is in possession of the birth certificate 2. Yes, but the birth certificate is elsewhere 3. Yes, the birth certificate is lost/destroyed 4. No, but has a birth record 5. No, submitted documents for registration 6. No, and has no birth record 7. No, but has an external birth certificate 98. Not Known	Does (name) have a Zimbabwean national identity card (ID)? 1. Yes and is in possession of the ID 2. Yes, but the ID is elsewhere 3. No, the ID is lost/destroyed 4. No, does not have an ID 98. Not known
					Day	Month	Year			
		1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 98	1 2 3 4 98
		2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 98	1 2 3 4 98
		3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 98	1 2 3 4 98
		4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 98	1 2 3 4 98

B Demographic Characteristics							
	For All Persons				9 years and Above	1 year and Above	For All Persons
	B8	B9	B10	B11	B12	B13	B14
List all persons in section B starting with the person who was Head of household on Census Night	What was the usual place of residence of (name)'s mother when (name) was born? <i>Enter district code if Zimbabwe and country code if outside Zimbabwe</i>	What is (name)'s citizenship? <i>Probe for Dual Citizenship, if Yes enter codes for both countries</i> <i>Enter country code. ("000" for Zimbabwe)</i>	<i>For persons with country code in Question B8 and non-Zimbabwean country codes in Question B9</i> In which year did (name) arrive in Zimbabwe?	Where does (name) usually live? <i>Enter district code if Zimbabwe and country code if outside Zimbabwe</i>	Where was (name) living during the last census of August 2012? <i>Enter district code if Zimbabwe and country code if outside Zimbabwe</i> <i>Enter 98 for Not Known</i>	What was (name)'s previous place of usual residence in the last twelve months? <i>Enter district code if Zimbabwe and country code if outside Zimbabwe</i>	What is (name)'s religion? 1. African Tradition 2. Roman Catholic 3. Protestant 4. Apostolic Sect 5. Pentecost 6. Other Christian 7. Islam 8. Judaism 9. Hinduism 10. None 99. Other (Specify)
		<div>C1</div> <div>C2</div>			98		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 99
					98		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 99
					98		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 99
					98		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 99

B Demographic Characteristics							
	For All Persons		3 years and Above	10 years and Above		17 years and Below	
	B15	B16	B17	B18	B19	B20	B21
List all persons in section B starting with the person who was Head of household on Census Night	What is (name)'s ethnic origin/race? 1. African 2. Caucasian 3. Asiatic 4. Mixed race 9. Other (Specify)	Does (name) have albinism 1. Yes 2. No	What is (name)'s mother tongue? 01. Shona 02. Ndebele 03. English 04. Kalanga 05. Koisan 06. Nambya 07. Ndau 08. Chibarwe 09. Shangani 10. Chewa 11. Sign language 12. Sotho 13. Tonga 14. Tswana 15. Venda 16. Xhosa 99. Other (Specify)	What is (name)'s marital status? 1. Never married 2. Married- Civil marriage 3. Married- Registered customary marriage 4. Married- Unregistered customary marriage 5. Cohabiting 6. Divorced 7. Separated 8. Widowed <i>If code 1 go to B20</i> <i>If codes 2 to 8 go to B19</i>	<i>For ever married persons (codes 2 to 8 in Question B18)</i> How old was (name) when he/she got married for the first time? <i>Enter age in completed years and 998 for Not known</i>	Is (name)'s Mother by birth alive? 1. Yes 2. No 98. Not Known	Is (name)'s Father by birth alive? 1. Yes 2. No 98. Not Known
	1 2 3 4 9	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	998	1 2 98	1 2 98
	1 2 3 4 9	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	998	1 2 98	1 2 98
	1 2 3 4 9	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	998	1 2 98	1 2 98
	1 2 3 4 9	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	998	1 2 98	1 2 98

C Migration							
	For All Persons				9 years and Above	1 year and Above	For All Persons
	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C63	C74
List all persons in section B starting with the person who was Head of household on Census Night	What was the usual place of residence of (name)'s mother when (name) was born? Enter district code if Zimbabwe and country code if outside Zimbabwe	What is (name)'s citizenship? <i>Probe for Dual Citizenship, if Yes enter codes for both countries</i> Enter country code. ("000" for Zimbabwe)	<i>For persons with country code in Question B8 and non-Zimbabwean country codes in Question B9</i> In which year did (name) arrive in Zimbabwe?	Where does (name) usually live? Enter district code if Zimbabwe and country code if outside Zimbabwe	Where was (name) living during the last census of August 2012? Enter district code if Zimbabwe and country code if outside Zimbabwe Enter 98 for Not Known	What was (name)'s previous place of usual residence in the last twelve months? Enter district code if Zimbabwe and country code if outside Zimbabwe	
		<div>C1</div> <div>C2</div>			98		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 99
					98		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 99
					98		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 99
					98		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 99

C Functioning							
For persons 3 Years and above				For persons 5 Years and above			
	Person number	C1 Does (name) have difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses? 1. No difficulty 2. Some difficulty 3. A lot of difficulty 4. Cannot do at all.	C2 Does (name) have difficulty hearing even if using a hearing aid? 1. No difficulty 2. Some difficulty 3. A lot of difficulty 4. Cannot do at all.	C3 Does (name) have difficulty walking or climbing stairs 1. No difficulty 2. Some difficulty 3. A lot of difficulty 4. Cannot do at all.	C4 Does (name) have difficulty remembering or concentrating 1. No difficulty 2. Some difficulty 3. A lot of difficulty 4. Cannot do at all.	C5 Does (name) have difficulty with self-care such as (washing all over/dressing) 1. No difficulty 2. Some difficulty 3. A lot of difficulty 4. Cannot do at all.	C6 Does (name) have difficulty communicating using your usual language e.g. understanding or being understood by others 1. No difficulty 2. Some difficulty 3. A lot of difficulty 4. Cannot do at all. <i>If code 1 for all C1 to C6 go to next section</i>
List all persons in section B starting with the person who was Head of household on Census Night							
	1	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
	2	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
		For persons with Codes 2 to 4 in Question C1 C7a. What caused the difficulty seeing for (name)? 1. Born with difficulty 2. Work related accident 3. Other accident 4. Illness 5. Ageing 98. Not Known 99. Other (Specify)	For persons with Codes 2 to 4 in Question C2 C7b. What caused the difficulty hearing for (name)? 1. Born with difficulty 2. Work related accident 3. Other accident 4. Illness 5. Ageing 98. Not Known 99. Other (Specify)	For persons with Codes 2 to 4 in Question C3 C7c. What caused the difficulty walking for (name)? 1. Born with difficulty 2. Work related accident 3. Other accident 4. Illness 5. Ageing 98. Not Known 99. Other (Specify)	For persons with Codes 2 to 4 in Question C4 C7d. What caused the difficulty remembering for (name)? 1. Born with difficulty 2. Work related accident 3. Other accident 4. Illness 5. Ageing 98. Not Known 99. Other (Specify)	For persons with Codes 2 to 4 in Question C5 C7e. What caused the difficulty with self-care for (name)? 1. Born with difficulty 2. Work related accident 3. Other accident 4. Illness 5. Ageing 98. Not Known 99. Other (Specify)	For persons with Codes 2 to 4 in Question C6 C7f. What caused the difficulty communicating for (name)? 1. Born with difficulty 2. Work related accident 3. Other accident 4. Illness 5. Ageing 98. Not Known 99. Other (Specify)
	1	1 2 3 4 5 98 99	1 2 3 4 5 98 99	1 2 3 4 5 98 99	1 2 3 4 5 98 99	1 2 3 4 5 98 99	1 2 3 4 5 98 99
	2	1 2 3 4 5 98 99	1 2 3 4 5 98 99	1 2 3 4 5 98 99	1 2 3 4 5 98 99	1 2 3 4 5 98 99	1 2 3 4 5 98 99

D Education						
For Persons age 3 years and above						D4
D1		D2	D3			For persons with Highest Level of Education completed Codes 6 to 15 (Tertiary) in Question D3 What is (name)'s field of specialisation? Enter area of specialisation code (ISCED)
List all persons in section B starting with the person who was Head of household on Census Night	Person Number	Has (name) ever been to school? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know <i>If yes go to D3</i> <i>If no go D2</i> <i>If don't know go to next section</i>	<i>If No on D1</i> What is the main reason why (name) has never been to school? 1. No birth certificate 2. Financial constraints 3. School too far away 4. Ill/sick 5. Still too young 6. Education not considered valuable 7. Religion 8. No appropriate school 9. Other (Specify)	<i>If Yes on D1</i> What is the highest level of education that (name) has completed?		
				Level	Grade/Form/ Year	
				01. None		
				02. ECE	1=ECD A 2=ECD B	
				03. Primary	Grade 1-7	
04. Lower Secondary 05. Upper Secondary	Form 1-4 Form 5-6					
			Tertiary 06. Vocational - National Foundation Certificate 07. Vocational - Skilled upgrade worker Class 3 and 4 08. Vocational - Certificate/ Skilled worker Class 2 09. Diploma (Short Cycle)/ Skilled Worker Class 1 10. Higher National Diploma 11. Bachelor-General Degree 12. Bachelor Honours 13. Postgraduate Diploma and Certificates 14. Masters 15. Doctorate (PhD) 98. Not Known			
	1	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 98		
	2	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 98		
	3	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 98		
	4	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 98		

D Education						
For persons age 3 - 24 years						
		D5	D6	D7		D8
List all persons in section B starting with the person who was Head of household on Census Night	Person Number	Is (name) currently attending school?	If No (Code 2) on (D5), Was (name) ever in attendance in school at any point during this year?	if Yes ((Code 1) on D5), or, if Yes ((Code 1) on D6) During this school year, what level is (name) attending/was enrolled in?		if NO ((Code 2) on D5), or, if NO ((Code 2) on D6) What was the main reason why (name) left school?
		1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	Level	Grade/Form/ Year	01. Financial constraints 02. School too far away 03. Ill/sick 04. Marriage/ pregnancy related 05. Completed/satisfied 06. Waiting to proceed to the next Level/Grade 07. Refused 08. Expulsion 09. To work/looking for work 10. Caring for the sick 11. Failed exams 12. No appropriate facilities 99. Other (Specify)
		If yes go to D7 If no go to D6	If yes go to D7 If no go to D8	01.		
				02. ECE	1=ECD A 2=ECD B	
				03. Primary	Grade 1-7	
				04. Lower Secondary 05. Upper Secondary	Form 1-4 Form 5-6	
				Tertiary 06. Vocational - National Foundation Certificate 07. Vocational - Skilled upgrade worker Class 3 and 4 08. Vocational – Certificate/ Skilled worker Class 2 09. Diploma (Short Cycle)/ Skilled Worker Class 1 10. Higher National Diploma 11. Bachelor-General Degree 12. Bachelor Honours 13. Postgraduate Diploma and Certificates 14. Masters 15. Doctorate (PhD) 98. Not Known		
1	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 98		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 99	
2	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 98		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 99	
3	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 98		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 99	
4	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 98		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 99	

E Labour Force - For persons age 10 years and above										
		E1	E2	E3	E4	E5	E6	E7		
List all persons in section B starting with the person who was Head of household on Census Night	Person Number	During the last 7 days did (name) do any work for pay or profit or family gain for at least one hour? 1. Yes, worked 2. No, but has a job/on leave/break 3. No, has no job <i>If code 3, skip to E5</i>	<i>For codes 1 and 2 in E1</i> What type or kind of work did (name) do in his/her main job during the last 7 days (or usually does even if he/she was absent in the last 7 days?) <i>e.g. bus driving, tobacco farming, primary school teaching</i> <i>Enter ISCO code</i>	<i>For codes 1 and 2 in E1</i> In (name)'s main job in the last 7 days what was his or her status? 1. Employee 2. Employer 3. Own account worker 4. Contributing family worker	<i>For codes 1 and 2 in E1</i> What is the main kind of economic activity at the establishment where (name) works? <i>E.g. manufacturing of furniture, mining of gold or transporting of coal.</i> <i>Enter ISIC CODE</i>	<i>For code 3 in E1</i> During the last 30 days did (name) do anything to find a paid job or try to start a business? 1. Yes 2. No	<i>For code 3 in E1</i> Was (name) available for work if an opportunity to work for pay/ profit or start business arises? 1. Yes 2. No <i>If Yes/No go to next section</i>	<i>For code 2 in E5</i> Why did (name) not look for work or try to start business during the last 30 days? 01. Studying/training 02. Engaged in family/household responsibility 03. Farming for household consumption 04. Retired/pensioner 05. Awaiting season to start 06. With long term illness, injury or disability 07. Waiting for results from an interview 08. Homemaker 09. Doesn't know where or how to look for work 10. Unable to find work for his or her skills 11. Looked for jobs but failed to find any 12. Too young or old to find a job 13. No jobs available in the area 14. No money (capital) to start a business 99. Other (Specify)		
	1	1 2 3		1 2 3 4		1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 99		
	2	1 2 3		1 2 3 4		1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 99		
	3	1 2 3		1 2 3 4		1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 99		
	4	1 2 3		1 2 3 4		1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 99		

F Fertility - For women age 10 to 49 years (Respondents to answer for themselves where possible)																		
		F1	F2		F3		F4		F5		F6		F7		F8		F9	
List all women aged 12 to 49 years in Section B	Person Number	Has (name) ever given any live birth?	How many live births has (name) given?		How many children born to (name) were with her on the census night?		How many children born to (name) were elsewhere on the census night?		How many children born to (name) have died?		How old was (name) when she had her first live birth?		When was (name)'s last live birth?		Of the children born to (name) in her last live birth, how many were male/female?		How many of the children from (name)'s last live birth are still alive?	
		1. Yes 2. No																
		If Yes, go to F2																
		If No, go to next person																
			Number of Males	Number of Females	Number of Males	Number of Females	Number of Males	Number of Females	Number of Males	Number of Females			mm	yyyy	Number of Males	Number of Females	Number of Males	Number of Females
	1	1 2																
	2	1 2																
	3	1 2																
	4	1 2																

<div>G Housing Characteristics and Living Conditions</div>							
G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	G6	G7	G8
What is the tenure status of the household? 1. Owner 2. Tenant 3. Lodger 4. Tied accommodation 5. Relational 99. Other (Specify)	OBSERVE TYPE OF DWELLING UNIT What type is the dwelling unit? 1. Traditional 2. Mixed 3. Detached 4. Semi-detached 5. Flat/ townhouse 6. Shack 7. Mobile 8. Cluster (attached) 99. Other (Specify)	OBSERVE MAIN TYPE OF MATERIAL USED FOR THE WALLS What is the main type of material used for the walls? 01. Burnt bricks 02. Dirt/ mud (pole and dagga) 03. Cement blocks 04. Unburnt bricks 05. Plywood 06. Cardboard/carton 07. Reused wood 08. Cement 09. Stone with lime/ cement 10. No walls 11. Stone with mud 12. Cane/ trunks 13. Wood planks/ shingles 99. Other (Specify)	OBSERVE MAIN TYPE OF MATERIAL USED FOR THE ROOF What is the main type of material used for the roof? 01. Thatch 02. Wood/wood planks 03. Cardboard 04. Metal 05. Asbestos 06. Tiles 07. Cement/ concrete 08. Roofing shingles 09. No roof 99. Other (specify)	OBSERVE MAIN TYPE OF MATERIAL USED FOR THE FLOOR What is the main type of material used for the floor? 1. Earth/ sand 2. Dung 3. Wood planks 4. Parquet or polished wood 5. Vinyl or asphalt strips 6. Tiles 7. Cement/ concrete 8. Carpet 99. Other (Specify)	How many persons usually live in this household?	How many rooms does your household use? <i>(Excluding passage ways, verandas, lobbies, bathrooms, offices, toilets, and granaries)</i> <i>If household uses 1 room skip to G9</i>	<i>If household uses two or more rooms</i> How many bedrooms do members of this household use for sleeping?
1 2 3 4 5 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 99			

G Housing Characteristics and Living Conditions						
G9	G10	G11	G12	G13	G14	G15
What is the main source of electricity? 1. National Grid 2. Local Mini-Grid 3. Solar power 4. Generator 5. Wind 6. Biogas 7. None	What does your household mainly use as a source of lighting? 1. Electricity 2. Solar lanterns/ lights 3. Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern 4. Paraffin lamp 5. Candles 6. Firewood 7. Grass/ straw 8. LP Gas lamp 9. Biogas lamp 10. Rechargeable flashlight/ torch 11. Cell phone flashlight/ torch 12. Oil lamp 13. No lighting 99. Other (Specify)	What is the household's main source of energy for cooking? 1. Wood 2. Paraffin 3. Electricity 4. Biogas 5. LPG (Gas) 6. Coal 7. Charcoal 8. Animal dung 9. Alcohol/ ethanol (Gel) 10. None 99. Other (Specify)	What is the main source of drinking water for members of the household? 01. Piped into dwelling 02. Piped to yard/ plot 03. Piped from neighbour 04. Public tap/ stand pipe 05. Tube well or borehole 06. Protected well 07. Unprotected well 08. Protected spring 09. Unprotected spring 10. Surface water (river / dam / lake / pond / stream / canal / irrigation channel) 11. Rainwater 12. Tanker truck 13. Cart with small tank 14. Bottled water 99. Other (Specify) <i>If codes 01-03 and 12-14, go to G14</i>	<i>(If code 04-11 & 99 in G12)</i> How long does it take to go to the source of water, get water, and come back? <i>Enter number of minutes</i> <i>For codes 12-14 in G12, enter 00</i>	What is the main source of water used by members of your household for other purposes, such as washing? 01. Piped into dwelling 02. Piped to yard/ plot 03. Piped from neighbour 04. Public tap/ stand pipe 05. Tube well or borehole 06. Protected well 07. Unprotected well 08. Protected spring 09. Unprotected spring 10. Surface water (river / dam / lake / pond / stream / canal / irrigation channel) 11. Rainwater 12. Tanker truck 13. Cart with small tank 14. Bottled water 99. Other (Specify) <i>If codes 01-03 and 12-14, go to G16</i>	<i>(If code 04-11 & 99 in G14)</i> How long does it take to go to the source of water, get water, and come back? <i>Enter number of minutes</i> <i>For codes 12-14 in G14, enter 00</i>
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 99		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 99	

G Housing Characteristics and Living Conditions																							
G16	G17	G18	G19	G20	G21			G22															
What type of toilet facility is used most by this household? 01. Flush to piped sewer system 02. Flush to septic tank 03. Flush to pit latrine 04. Flush, don't know where 05. Ventilated Improved pit latrine (VIP) 06. Pit latrine with slab 07. Pit latrine without slab/open pit 08. Compositing toilet 09. Bucket toilet 10. No facility/ bush/ field 99. Other (specify) <i>If code 10, go to G18</i>	<i>(If code 01-09; 99 in G16,</i> Do you share this toilet facility with others who are not members of your household? 1. Yes 2. No	Where do you or other members of your household most often wash your hands? 1. Fixed facility (sink/tap) in dwelling 2. Fixed facility (sink/tap) in yard / plot 3. Dish/ bucket / jug / kettle 4. No handwashing Place in dwelling / yard / plot 99. Other (Specify) <i>If code 4 and 99, go to G20</i>	<i>(If code 1 to 3 in G18)</i> OBSERVE HANDWASHING PLACE Is water and soap or detergent present at the place for handwashing? 1. Yes, Present 2. Yes, Present but not observed 3. No, Not Present	How does your household usually dispose of its solid waste? 1. Collected by Municipality/ formal service provider 2. Collected by informal service provider 3. Disposed of in designated waste disposal area 4. Disposed of within household yard/plot 5. Disposed of elsewhere 6. Buried 7. Burnt in open 8. Burnt in pit 9. Recycling 10. Composting 99. Other (Specify)	Does this household have: <table border="1"> <tr> <td>a) A radio</td> <td>1. Yes</td> <td>2. No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) A television set</td> <td>1. Yes</td> <td>2. No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) Fixed-line telephone</td> <td>1. Yes</td> <td>2. No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) At least one mobile cellular telephone/tablet</td> <td>1. Yes</td> <td>2. No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) Computer/laptop</td> <td>1. Yes</td> <td>2. No</td> </tr> </table>			a) A radio	1. Yes	2. No	b) A television set	1. Yes	2. No	c) Fixed-line telephone	1. Yes	2. No	d) At least one mobile cellular telephone/tablet	1. Yes	2. No	e) Computer/laptop	1. Yes	2. No	Does this household have access to internet at home? 1. Yes 2. No
a) A radio	1. Yes	2. No																					
b) A television set	1. Yes	2. No																					
c) Fixed-line telephone	1. Yes	2. No																					
d) At least one mobile cellular telephone/tablet	1. Yes	2. No																					
e) Computer/laptop	1. Yes	2. No																					
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 99	1 2	1 2 3 4 99	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 99	1 2			1 2															

H Emigration from the Household												
For All Persons							3 years and Above	10 years and Above	For All Persons			
H1	H2		H3	H4	H5	H6	H7	H8	H9		H10	
How many persons who used to be members of this household are currently living outside the country? <i>If 1 person and above go to H2</i> <i>If 0 persons skip to next section</i>	<i>If 1 person or more on H1</i> <i>List all former household members living outside the country who left from this household at point of departure.</i>	Person Number	Is (name) male or female? 1. Male 2. Female	In which country does (name) live? <i>Enter Country code</i>	When was (name) born? <i>(Enter year Of birth)</i>	When did (name) leave the country? <i>(Enter year of departure)</i>	Age on departure <i>(Subtract year given in H5 from year given in H6 and Enter age in completed years)</i>	What was the highest level of education completed by (name) on departure? Level 01. None 02. ECE 03. Primary 04. Lower Secondary 05. Upper Secondary Tertiary 06. Vocational - National Foundation Certificate 07. Vocational - Skilled upgrade worker Class 3 and 4 08. Vocational - Certificate/ Skilled worker Class 2 09. Diploma (Short Cycle)/ Skilled Worker Class 1 10. Higher National Diploma 11. Bachelor-General Degree 12. Bachelor Honours 13. Postgraduate Diploma and Certificates 14. Masters 15. Doctorate (PHD) 98. Not Known	At time of departure was (name) employed? 1. Yes 2. No	<i>If Yes describe the type of work in the space provided</i> <i>Enter ISCO code</i>	What was the main reason why (name) left Zimbabwe? 1. Employment 2. Settlement (long term/ permanent stay) 3. Marriage/ family reunification 4. Education/ Training 5. Social displacement (Refugees, war, etc.) 6. Natural disaster displacement (flood, drought, fire, etc.) 7. Health 9. Other (Specify)	
			1	1 2					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 98			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9
			2	1 2					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 98			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9
			3	1 2					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 98			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9
			4	1 2					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 98			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9

I Deaths in the Household							
For All Persons					Below 1 year	10–49 years	
I1	I2		I3	I4	I5	I6	I7
How many deaths occurred in this household in the last twelve months? <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <i>If “00” end interview</i> <i>If 1 or more go to I2</i>	<i>List all deceased members of the household</i>	Person Number	Was (name)’s death registered? 1. Yes and has a death certificate 2. Yes, but the death certificate is lost/destroyed 3. No, has burial order 4. No, not registered 5. No, submitted documents for registration 98. Not Known	Was (name) male or female? 1. Male 2. Female	How old was (name)? <i>Enter age in completed years</i> <i>If age is “00” go to I6</i>	<i>For persons age “00” in I5</i> How old was (name) in completed months?	If the deceased was a woman (age 10 –49 years) Did (name) die while pregnant, giving birth or within 42 days after giving birth, due to pregnancy related causes/ complications? 1. Yes 2. No
		1	1 2 3 4 5 98	1 2			1 2
		2	1 2 3 4 5 98	1 2			1 2
		3	1 2 3 4 5 98	1 2			1 2
		4	1 2 3 4 5 98	1 2			1 2

J

Summary and Household Details

Summary of household	Males			Females			Total		
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Physical Address	
Phone Number	
Comments	