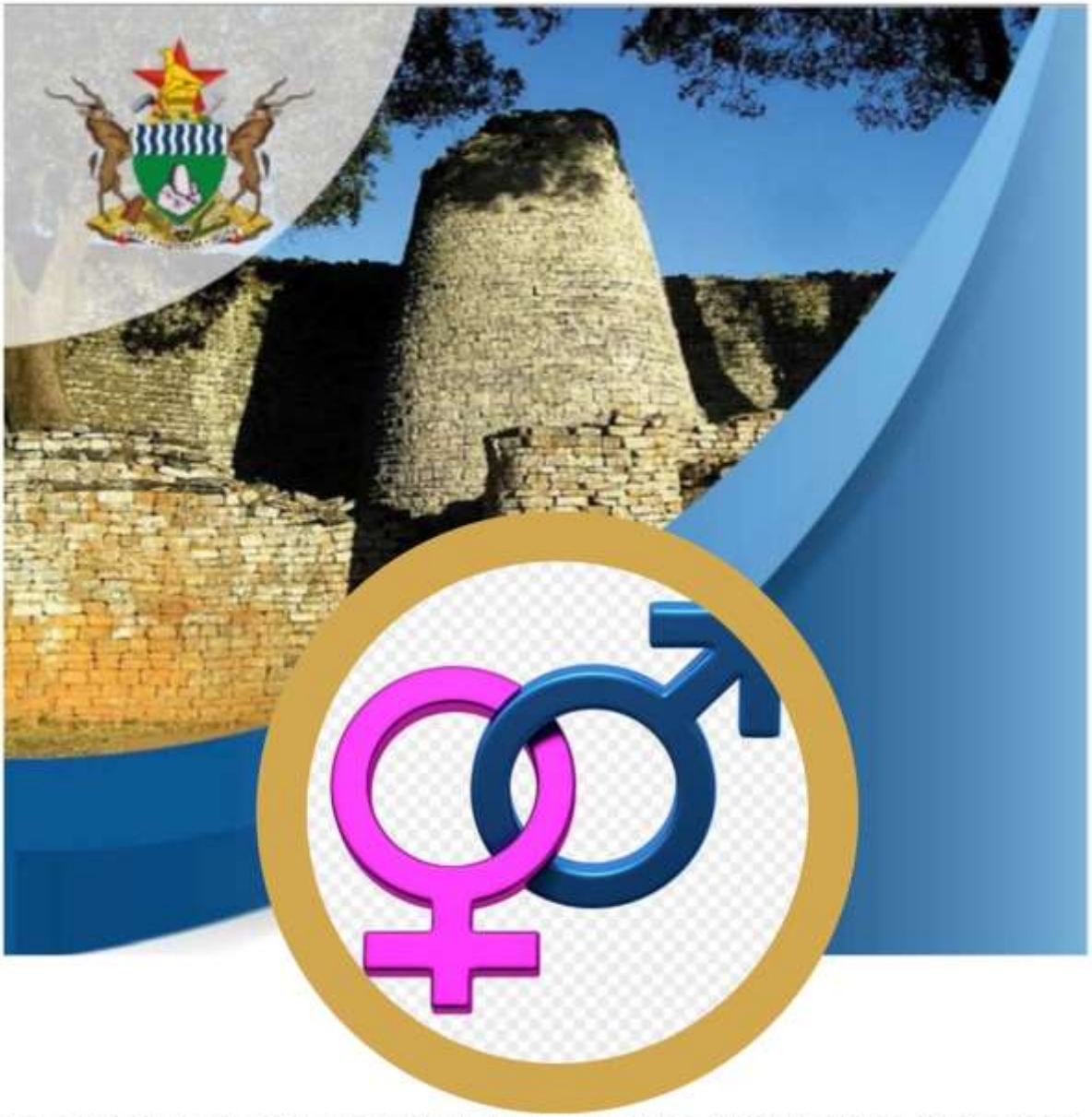

2022 ZIMBABWE POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS
GENDER THEMATIC REPORT

ZimStat
Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency

United Nations
Economic Commission
for Africa

DECEMBER 2024

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Acronyms

ASDR	Age Specific Death Rate
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
AU	African Union
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
EFA	Education for All
GAR	Gross Attendance Ratio
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HIV	Human Immuno Virus
ILO	International Labour Organisation
MDG	Millenium Development Goals
MMRatio	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MMRate	Maternal Mortality Rate
NAR	Net Attendance Ratio
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NS	Not Stated
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
NSO	National Statistics Office
NSS	National Statistical System
OR	Odds Ratio
SR	Sex Ratio
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nations
UNECA	United Nations Commission for Africa
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Education Fund
ZIMSTAT	Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency

FOREWORD

The Zimbabwe 2022 Population and Housing Census Gender 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 issues that affect women and men differently in the country.

ZIMSTAT appreciates the significant funding and material provisions that 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 successfully.

Finally, ZIMSTAT would also like to thank all persons who were engaged in the 2022 Population and Housing Census operations and the general public for their cooperation.

Tafadzwa Bandama
Director General

31st December 2024

Acknowledgements

The Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT) would like to extend its appreciation to the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) for providing financial and technical support that enabled the production of this Gender Profile.

Special gratitude goes to Ms Lillian Siziba 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. Their expertise, dedication, and attention to detail significantly enhanced the quality and depth of the report.

Above all, may all the women and men of Zimbabwe enjoy the many positive actions that will be triggered by the findings in this report in all sectors, and at all levels.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report compliments the main report and other reports on the Zimbabwe 2022 Population and Housing Census by providing a gender perspective in analysis of the data.

The differences that exist between women and men manifest as societal dynamics around conditions, circumstances, needs, participation rates, access to resources, control of assets and decision-making powers. The gender differences and gender inequalities that exist can be adequately reflected by an analysis that goes beyond sex-disaggregation of information, and such presentation of information makes statistics more relevant and comprehensive to support sound development policy-making, planning and programming. The Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) has committed to achieving a gender just society in which men and women enjoy equity, contribute and benefit as equal partners in the development, through addressing the inequalities between women and men, boys and girls.

A census presents a unique opportunity for the collection of data on key characteristics of women and men, girls and boys in all geographical units of a country. The 2022 Population and Housing Census is the 5th census conducted since Independence in 1980. The census questionnaire was designed to capture information on demographic and housing characteristics of the population within Zimbabwe's borders as at 20 April 2022 using the de facto method. Divided into 10 modules, the census questionnaire captured information on demographic characteristics, functioning, education, labour force participation, fertility (for women), housing characteristics and living conditions, emigration from the household, deaths in the household and geographic location. The interrogation and probing of the data can implicitly or explicitly point towards causes, consequences, effects and outcomes of inequalities.

The census revealed significant differences in most indicators when analysed with the area of residence dimension, with the levels of positive sense type of indicators for the rural areas being lower than the same for urban areas and the reverse is true for the negative sense type of indicators. The different levels of structural development between rural and urban areas of Zimbabwe stands as a probable deterministic factor for inequalities in the ways of life, standards of living, access to information; communications and technology and opportunities in education and employment. Women and men's roles and expectations may also vary between rural and urban areas.

There is gender parity in birth registration and national identity registration. Birth registration provides every child the basic right of legal identity. The census revealed that there is gender parity in birth registration rates for children under 5 but the registration rates are still very low, reflected as 32 percent. Efforts should be made to promote registration of vital events as close as possible to their occurrence to minimise the risk of loss of the integrity of the information about the vital event. The credibility and reliability of information is in most cases is compromised as the period lapsing between occurrence and registration increases.

Current attendance rates for girls are higher than boys. Boys are more likely to be out of school than girls. Efforts should made to retain boys in school.

The debut family formation event (marriage/pregnancy) occurs at an earlier age than boys. Early family formation takes away opportunities from children such as education, restricts engagement in the labour force and also exposes them to health risks associated with marriage at young ages.

There still exist gender disparities in tertiary education specialisation fields that were traditionally masculinised and femininised. Men are dominating the tertiary education specialisation in the fields of Science, Engineering, Agricultural and ICTs and women dominate in the fields of Education and health.

The participation of women in economic activities has increased over the past decades but parity has not yet been reached. The participation rates for women in economic activities are still comparable lower than the participation rates for men. The need to remove barriers to equal access to opportunities for both girls and boys, and both women and men should be underscored. Balanced efforts should be scaled up to ensure differentiated empowerment of women and men in a way that "*leaves no one behind*" in the process.

Women have lower ICT access rates than men. ICTs are enablers in near most areas of human development as media for sharing information and acquiring knowledge. Positive outcomes of knowledge are evident in positive change in attitudes, behaviours and practices.

SUMMARY OF INDICATORS

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) and the Sex Ratio (SR) are two metrics used to indicate gender parity and disparity for indicators. GPI is a ratio of female to male values of an indicator where values between 0.97 and 1.03 indicate parity, values less than 0.97 indicate disparity in favour of males and values greater than 1.03 indicate disparity in favour of females (UNESCO). SR is a ratio number of males and females usually expressed as the number of males per 100 females (or the scaled form ratio of males to 1 female).

Table 1 gives the summaries of the indicators.

Table 1: Summary Table of Findings

Indicator	Women	Men	Total	Sex Ratio (SR)/Gender Parity Index (GPI)
POPULATION SIZE DISTRIBUTION AND STRUCTURE				
Population, No.	7 891 035	7 289 922	15 178 957	92 (SR)
Population, %.	52.0	48.0	100.0	
Population in Rural Areas, No.	4 815678	4 508 180	9 323 858	94 (SR)
Population in Urban Areas, No.	3 075 357	2 779 742	5 855 099	90 (SR)
Under 5 children (0-4 years)	1 039 714	1 036 600	2 076 314	100 (SR)
Children 5 and under (0-5 years)	1 240 653	1 235 817	2 476 470	100 (SR)
Children (0-17 years)	3 561 994	3 558 512	7 120 506	100 (SR)
Adolescents (10-17 years)	1 485 054	1 489 452	2 974 506	100 (SR)
Young (15-24 years)	1 468 035	1 384 488	2 852 523	94 (SR)
Indicator	**Women**	**Men**	**Total**	**SR/GPI**
Youth (AU) (15-34 years), No.	2 538 235	2 298 056	4 836 291	91 (SR)
Youth (ZIM) (15-35 years), No.	2 646 495	2 389 982	5 036 477	90 (SR)
Economic activity age (15-64 years), No.	4 398 751	3 946 067	8 344 818	90 (SR)
Elderly (15-64 years), No.	416 273	276 209	692 482	66 (SR)
Zimbabwean citizens, No.	7 871 224	7 266 065	15 137 289	92 (SR)
Zimbabwean citizens, %.	99.7	99.7	99.7	1.00 (GPI)
Population with birth registered, %.	78.7	78.8	78.5	1.00 (GPI)
RURAL population with birth registered, %.	71.8	72.2	71.8	1.00 (GPI)
URBAN population with birth registered, %.	89.6	89.4	89.4	1.02 (GPI)
Under 5 birth registration, %	38.3	38.5	38.4	1.00(GPI)
Population born outside Zimbabwe, No.	122 945	123 072	246 017	100 (SR)
Population 16+ ever issued Zimbabwean ID, %	88.1	87.7	87.9	1.00 (GPI)
RURAL population 16+ ever issued Zimbabwean ID, %.	85.9	83.7	84.9	1.03 (GPI)
URBAN population 16+ ever issued Zimbabwean ID, %.	91.1	93.1	92.0	0.98 (GPI)
Population in transit and collective households, No.			64 478	195 (SR)

Population in transit and collective households, %.			0.4	
Population (***3+years***) with disability (Prevalence), %.	10.0	7.4	8.8	
Population (***3+years***) with disability-SOME difficulty, No.	605435	406523	1011958	67 (SR)
Population (***3+years***) with disability-A LOT OF difficulty, No.	100459	70480	170939	70 (SR)
Population (***3+years***) with disability- CANNOT DO AT ALL, No.	19291	18302	37593	95 (SR)
Population with Albinism, No.	4 949	4 798	9 747	97 (SR)
Population with Albinism, % (Prevalence).	0.06	0.07	0.06	
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	**Female-headed**	**Male-headed**	**Total**	**SR/GPI**
Private households, No.	1 497 361	2 306 880	3 804 241	154 (SR)
Child household head (<18 years)	28 195	27 098	55 293	96 (SR)
Adult household head (18-64 years)	1 224 779	2 046 051	3 270 830	167 (SR)
Elderly household head (65+ years)	251 242	239 338	490 580	95 (SR)
Age of household head NOT STATED	790	1 241	2 031	157 (SR)
Average household size (persons)				
RURAL				
CHILD headed	2.8	2.1		1.33 (GPI)
ADULT headed	4.0	4.3		0.93 (GPI)
ELDERLY headed	3.7	4.6		0.80 (GPI)
URBAN				
CHILD headed	2.7	2.2		1.23 (GPI)
ADULT headed	3.4	3.8		0.89 (GPI)
ELDERLY headed	3.8	4.1		0.93 (GPI)
Total dependency ratio (dependents/1 independent)				
RURAL				
CHILD headed	1.44	1.01		1.43 (GPI)
ADULT headed	1.04	0.77		1.35 (GPI)
ELDERLY headed	2.03	1.81		1.12 (GPI)
URBAN				
CHILD headed	0.92	0.69		1.33 (GPI)
ADULT headed	0.65	0.55		1.18 (GPI)
ELDERLY headed	1.24	1.19		1.04 (GPI)
EDUCATION	**Women**	**Men**	**Total**	**SR/GPI**
Population of age 4+ EVER been to school, %.				
National	93.1	94.6	93.8	0.98 (GPI)
RURAL				
All ages	90.8	93.1	91.9	0.98 (GPI)
4-5 years	66.7	64.5	65.6	1.03 (GPI)
6-12 years	97.0	96.6	96.8	1.00 (GPI)
13-16 years	97.5	96.7	97.0	1.01 (GPI)
17-24 years	96.3	95.6	95.9	1.01 (GPI)
25-50 years	95.8	96.3	96.0	0.99 (GPI)
51+ years	72.9	87.8	79.0	0.83 (GPI)
URBAN				
All ages	96.6	96.9	96.8	1.00 (GPI)
4-5 years	79.4	78.1	78.7	1.02 (GPI)
6-12 years	98.4	98.3	98.4	1.00 (GPI)
13-16 years	98.6	98.7	98.6	1.00 (GPI)
17-24 years	98.1	98.0	98.1	1.00 (GPI)
25-50 years	98.3	98.3	98.3	1.00 (GPI)
51+ years	91.2	96.1	93.5	0.95 (GPI)

Population age 4-24 years attending school, %.				
National	66.4	68.1	67.3	0.98 (GPI)
RURAL				
All ages	67.1	67.1	67.1	1.00 (GPI)
4-5 years	64.7	62.4	63.5	1.04 (GPI)
6-12 years	95.7	94.7	95.2	1.01 (GPI)
13-16 years	81.0	77.9	79.4	1.04 (GPI)
17-18 years	25.6	34.9	30.6	0.73 (GPI)
19-24 years	5.0	7.2	6.1	0.69 (GPI)
URBAN				
All ages	65.3	70.1	67.6	0.93 (GPI)
4-5 years	77.2	75.8	76.5	1.02 (GPI)
6-12 years	97.4	97.3	97.4	1.00 (GPI)
13-16 years	87.9	92.5	90.0	0.95 (GPI)
17-18 years	37.8	48.4	42.4	0.78 (GPI)
19-24 years	17.7	20.4	18.9	0.87 (GPI)
NATIONAL Gross Attendance Rates (GAR), %				
ECD	84.8	86.0	85.4	0.99 (GPI)
Primary	98.4	99.6	99.0	0.99 (GPI)
Lower Secondary	81.9	80.4	81.1	1.02 (GPI)
Upper Secondary	13.0	12.9	12.9	1.01 (GPI)
RURAL Gross Attendance Rates (GAR), %				
ECD	85.2	86.5	85.8	0.98 (GPI)
Primary	98.1	99.5	98.8	0.99 (GPI)
Lower Secondary	74.1	71.5	72.7	1.04 (GPI)
Upper Secondary	5.2	5.2	5.2	1.00 (GPI)
URBAN Gross Attendance Rates (GAR), %				
ECD	84.0	85.0	84.5	0.99 (GPI)
Primary	99.1	99.8	99.4	0.99 (GPI)
Lower Secondary	95.7	100.1	97.7	0.96 (GPI)
Upper Secondary	22.7	27.4	24.7	0.83 (GPI)
NATIONAL Net Attendance Rates (NAR), %				
ECD	63.9	62.6	63.3	1.02 (GPI)
Primary	89.6	88.5	89.0	1.01 (GPI)
Lower Secondary	67.3	61.5	64.4	1.09 (GPI)
Upper Secondary	8.8	7.8	8.3	1.12 (GPI)
Tertiary	7.5	7.2	7.4	1.03 (GPI)
RURAL Net Attendance Rates (NAR), %				
ECD	60.4	58.7	59.5	1.03 (GPI)
Primary	88.1	86.6	87.3	1.02 (GPI)
Lower Secondary	61.6	53.9	57.6	1.14 (GPI)
Upper Secondary	3.3	2.9	3.1	1.16 (GPI)
Tertiary	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.10 (GPI)
URBAN Net Attendance Rates (NAR), %				
ECD	70.9	70.5	70.7	1.01 (GPI)
Primary	92.5	92.2	92.4	1.00 (GPI)
Lower Secondary	77.4	78.4	77.8	0.99 (GPI)
Upper Secondary	15.7	17.2	16.3	0.91 (GPI)
Tertiary	13.1	14.2	13.6	0.93 (GPI)
Literacy rate (Completed at least grade 3) for population age 15+ years, %.				

National	90.7	94.1	92.3	0.96 (GPI)
RURAL	86.8	92.0	89.2	0.94 (GPI)
URBAN	96.2	97.1	96.6	0.99 (GPI)
Highest education level completed, Population age 25+, %				
National				
No education	9.1	4.5	7.0	2.01 (GPI)
Some primary	12.2	8.4	10.5	1.45 (GPI)
Primary	16.5	13.6	15.2	1.21 (GPI)
Some Lower Secondary	16.8	13.9	15.5	1.21 (GPI)
Lower Secondary	34.1	42.3	37.8	0.42 (GPI)
Upper secondary	2.3	5.4	3.7	0.42 (GPI)
Tertiary	8.6	11.2	9.8	0.77 (GPI)
USUAL ACTIVITY AND LABOUR FORCE	Women	Men	Total	SR/GPI
Population age 15+, No.	4 815 024	4 222 276	9 037 300	88 (SR)
Population age <15, No.	3 071 309	3 061 233	6 132 542	100 (SR)
Population with age not stated, No.	4 702	4 113	9 115	87 (SR)
Population age 15+ Economically active, %.	24.2	42.0	32.5	0.58 (GPI)
Population age 15+ Economically inactive, %.	75.5	57.2	67.0	1.32 (GPI)
Population age 15+ Economic activity not stated, %	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.38 (GPI)
Indicator	Women	Men	Total	SR/GPI
Population age 15+ Economic activity not stated, %.	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.38 (GPI)
Economically active -Employed, %.	80.7	88.2	85.2	0.91 (GPI)
Economically active-Unemployed, %.	19.3	11.8	14.8	1.64 (GPI)
Economically inactive-Students, %	13.3	20.2	16.1	0.66 (GPI)
Economically inactive-Household responsibilities %	48.2	29.3	40.7	1.65 (GPI)
Economically inactive-Sick/too young/too old, %	11.4	12.7	11.9	0.90 (GPI)
Economically inactive-Labour market related, %	25.7	36.2	30.8	0.71 (GPI)
Economically inactive-Other, %	1.4	1.5	1.5	0.93 (GPI)
Employed-Employee, %.	54.2	63.4	59.9	0.85 (GPI)
Employed-Employer, %.	2.7	3.1	3.0	0.87 (GPI)
Employed-Own account worker, %.	38.3	31.2	33.9	1.23 (GPI)
Employed-Family work, %.	4.8	2.3	3.2	2.09 (GPI)
YOUTH (15-34 years) Labour Force (in) activity				
Economically active, %.	21.5	35.6	28.2	0.60 (GPI)
Economically inactive, %.	78.2	63.5	71.3	1.23 (GPI)
Economic activity not stated, %.	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.38 (GPI)
Economically active -Employed, %.	76.3	85.5	81.8	0.89 (GPI)
Economically active -Unemployed, %.	23.7	14.5	18.2	1.63 (GPI)
Economically inactive -Students, %.	23.4	32.7	27.3	0.72 (GPI)
Economically inactive -Household responsibilities %.	43.7	22.9	34.9	1.91 (GPI)
Economically inactive -Sick/too young, %.	3.7	6.0	4.7	0.62 (GPI)
Economically inactive -Labour market related, %.	28.0	37.2	31.9	0.75 (GPI)
Economically inactive -Other, %.	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.00
Employed -Employee, %.	58.1	66.3	63.2	0.88 (GPI)
Employed -Employer, %.	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.00 (GPI)

Employed -Own account worker, %.	34.9	28.8	31.1	1.21 (GPI)
Employed -Family work, %.	4.8	2.7	3.5	1.78 (GPI)
FERTILITY AND MORTALITY	**Women**	**Men**	**Total**	**SR/GPI**
Crude Birth Rate (CBR), per 1 000 population			28.9	
General Fertility Rate (GFR), per 1000 women age 15-49			115	
Total Fertility Rate (TFR), Average Number of Children per Woman			3.7	
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR_{atio}), Maternal deaths per 100 000 Live Births			362	
Crude Death Rate (CDR), Deaths per 1 000 population			8.0	
Infant Mortality Rate, per 1 000 Live Births			24.2	
Child Mortality Rate, per 1 000 Live Births			15.6	
Under-five Mortality Rate, per 1 000 Live Births			39.7	
Life Expectancy at Birth, Years	68.0	61.2	64.7	1.11 (GPI)
Orphans Age 0-17 years, No.	283 562	279 310	562 872	
Prevalence of Orphans, %.	8.0	7.8	7.9	1.01 (GPI)
MIGRATION	**Women**	**Men**	**Total**	**SR/GPI**
Internal (intra and inter provincial) migration				
Life-time migrants, %.	37.2	33.1	35.2	1.12 (GPI)
Intercensal migrants, %	13.5	12.3	12.9	1.10 (GPI)
Recent migrants, %.	4.2	4.4	4.3	0.95 (GPI)
Indicator	**Women**	**Men**	**Total**	**SR/GPI**
Immigrants (Born outside Zimbabwe), No.	122 945	123 072	246 017	100 (SR)
Immigrants (Born outside Zimbabwe), %.	1.6	1.7	1.6	
Emigrants, No.	371 915	536 999	908 914	144 (SR)
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	**Female-headed**	**Male-headed**	**Total**	
Households whose tenure status was owner, %	63.6	55.9	58.5	
Households whose tenure status was lodger, %	17.9	20.3	19.2	
Households whose tenure status was tied accommodation, %	6.7	11.1	9.4	
Households whose tenure status was relational, %	9.0	9.3	9.2	
Households whose main source of water for drinking was unsafe, %			15.6	
Households whose distance to main source of drinking water require more than 30 mins for a round trip, %			11.9	
Households with no toilet facility, %			19.8	
Households with an unsafe toilet facility, %			26.1	
Households using clean energy for cooking, %			38.7	
Households using clean energy for lighting, %			91.1	
Households with access to internet, %	32.7	35.3	34.3	

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Why Women and Men Profile?

This thematic analysis on census data is not the first for Zimbabwe, but it learns and borrows, in terms of structure and scope, from its predecessor based on the 2012 census.

Gender is a social and cultural construct; it is entrenched in people's way of life and other belief systems. People's way of life is not static but dynamic. The different roles played by women and men, girls and boys in society are therefore not biologically determined but socially and are changing and changeable. The roles played and their interrelationships determine social, economic and political developmental policies, plans and strategies of a country at all levels.

Gender analysis focuses on gender differences and inequalities naturally lending itself to identify, understand and describe the underlying causes, effects, consequences and outcomes thereof. The gender differences manifest in the conditions, needs, participation rates, access to resources and development, control of assets, decision-making powers between women and men, and girls and boys in their assigned gender roles (COM (2001)). Examining existing data on the concerned population prior to deciding what additional information is needed is a crucial stage of any gender analysis framework as the process enhances the identification of gender gaps and disparities as well as gender confounders and policy implications. Achieving gender equality means the equal enjoyment of rights, opportunities, resources and rewards by women and men. Women and men do not play identical roles in any society, nor do they have equal access to education, work, career opportunities, and economic resources. Gender statistics capture these specific realities in the lives of women and men through sex-disaggregated data.

The perception of gender roles is often stereotyped in line with customs and traditional concepts. A careful balance between respecting cultural considerations and upholding the rights of women, men, girls, and boys is a requirement for the promotion of gender equality, gender equity and women's empowerment, to minimise the unintended negative outcomes. In some cases, parity, may not be the ultimate goal of gender equality, but it may be pertinent to require barriers restricting access be eliminated or underlying causes and factors that stimulate inequality be addressed. In some instances the parity in quantitative indicators alone, without qualitative indicators fall short in fully describing the disparities.

A national census enumerates every single individual and household, thereby providing disaggregated detail down to the smallest geographical unit and social groups and therefore offers a good opportunity to identify gender inequalities that exist and show the linkages between inequalities at different societal levels.

A gender-responsive analysis of census data not only highlights inequalities but helps inform development policies and programmes in a way sensitive to specific needs of women and men, and girls and boys. An understanding of the current gender inequalities helps promote change and demolishing stereotypes and also forms a key basis for the monitoring and evaluation of efforts already invested in addressing inequalities.

1.2. Key Gender Policy issues in Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe has subscribed to many international frameworks aimed at addressing the inequalities between women and men, boys and girls. Gender statistics are essential for the advancement of gender equality and women's empowerment at the global, regional, and national level. This is in accordance with the global and national commitments on gender equality and women empowerment including the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW),1979; Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA), 1995; the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), 1946; Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 2015; and National Development Strategy 1. (NDS1)

In place is a ministry, the Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MWACSMED), dedicated to oversee and spearhead the legislative, planning and implementation and monitoring of frameworks for gender equality. In addition, the Gender Commission Act (2016) enacted the Zimbabwe Gender Commission to be an independent commission whose mandate among other issues is to monitor issues concerning gender equality and to ensure gender equality as provided for in the Constitution in Zimbabwe.

Since independence in 1980 the Zimbabwean government policy frameworks have been underpinned by the ethos of "Growth with Equity", and the first National Gender Policy (NGP), 2004, prioritised four thematic areas of; Women and Politics and Decision Making; Women and the Economy; Education and Training of Women; and Institutional Mechanisms for the Advancement of Women. Set with a vision to eradicate gender discrimination and inequalities in all spheres of life and development, the next NGP (2013-2017) outlined strategies seeking to achieve a gender just society in which men and women enjoy equity, contribute and benefit as equal partners in the development while taking into account the changing political, economic and social contexts at local, regional and global levels. The emerging gender issues were prioritised through the following thematic areas:

(a) Constitutional and Legal Rights;
(b) Economic Empowerment;
(c) Politics and Decision Making;
(d) Health;
(e) Education and Training;
(f) Gender Based Violence;
(g) Environment; and
(h) Media and ICT

To account for and overcome gender inequality the NGP 2013-2017 specifies the following strategies: constitutional provisions with a thrust on gender equality; the national economic development strategy with gender responsive budgets , gender mainstreaming into economic activities and commitment to advancing equal participation in productive sectors; mechanism for women's economic empowerment applicable across all sectors and levels of society and addressing gender disparities in technology advancements and climate change.

The picture revealed by the census data and the issues coming out from the census data can be used as a proxy of the measurement of strides and efforts, resulting from policies and interventions, in addressing and redressing gender inequality for the period between the recent census and its predecessor.

With the mandate to coordinate and manage the country's data ecosystem, the National Statistical System (NSS), it is necessary to nurture close co-operation between users and producers in developing comprehensive systems of statistical information on women and men. Under the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS), the Agency set up a committee on Gender Statistics to enhance co-operation under the NSS. Disaggregation of statistics by sex is not on its own gender analysis but provides the key fundamental basic for gender analysis. Other key variables which may be explored include age, ethnicity, religion, income level, immigration status and education. ZIMSTAT ensures sex disaggregation is an essential component of its various publications.

This report the seventh publication presenting statistics profiling women and men in Zimbabwe, but is the second census based after the 2015 based on the 2012 census. The first having been produced in 1991. The second was published in 1995, the third in 2002, the fourth in 2013, the fifth in 2015 and the sixth in 2019.

1.3. Methodology of the analysis

To effectively track progress, reflect changes in or assess interventions on gender policies and programming on gender, there is need to get evidence from both quantitative and qualitative indicators. Quantitative indicators can be used to indicate outcomes disaggregated by important variables like sex, age[1], area of residence, etc. Gender analysis on census data focuses more on the quantitative aspect which may be used as basis on further qualitative research.

With an aim to capture compositional, spatial and temporal differentials, this gender analysis methodology mainly utilised three statistical approaches namely:

(i) ***Descriptive statistics***: Constructing the current profile using measured demographic and social variables, derived composite variables (gender variables) and gender-related statistics. Depending on the context of interpretation, direct and indirect standardisation techniques were applied to some indicators for an objective comparison.

(ii) ***Trend analysis***- Trends were analysed by comparing the 2022 indicators with the same for previous household census(es) in cases where working definitions are the same.

(iii) ***Multivariate Analysis***-Linkages/relationships and associations between variables were explored using multivariate techniques like the logistic family of regression models, which may depict or measure underlying causes, consequences, effects and outcomes of inequalities.

1.4. Census Phases

Zimbabwe follows a decennial census cycle of which the 2022 Population and Housing Census marked the 5th since Independence (1980), having conducted the last in August 2012. The 2022 Population and Housing Census was the first digital census to be conducted in Zimbabwe.

1.4.1 Census Objectives

The objectives of the census were to:

a) Establish the size, structure and spatial distribution of the population
b) Determine rate of population growth
c) Provide demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population

[1] For this analysis and in this report, age will **ALWAYS** be stated in years.

d) Provide information on housing characteristics and living conditions of the population
e) Create an updated sampling frame for use in surveys.

1.4.2 Census operations

Census operations were divided into three major phases namely;

(i) **Pre-enumeration**

- *Census Mapping*
- *Setting up Census Committees*
- *Census Instrument development*
- *Pilot Census*
- *Publicity*
- *Recruitment and Training*

(ii) **Enumeration**,

- *Method of Enumeration:* The census was conducted on a *de facto* basis, with 20th April 2022 as the census reference night. This means that all persons who spent the night of 20th April in Zimbabwe were enumerated, irrespective of their citizenship, nationality or residence status. Accordingly, all other persons who were out of the country on the census night were not enumerated.
- *Data Collection*
- *Field Quality Control Measures*
- *Data Quality Management Team*

(iii) **Post-enumeration.**

- *Data Processing*
- *Tabulation*
- *Report Writing and Dissemination*

Further details on all Census phases can be found in the main census report: ***Zimbabwe 2022 Population and Housing Census Report Volume 1.***

1.5. The Census Instrument/Questionnaire[2]

The census questionnaire collected information on the following:

a) Identification of household
b) Demographic characteristics of household members
c) Functioning for persons 3 years and above
d) Education for persons 3 years and above
e) Labour force for persons 10 years and above
f) Fertility for women 10-49 years
g) Housing characteristics and living conditions
h) Emigration
i) Deaths in the household in the past 12 months.

Shorter versions of the questionnaires were developed for collective households to cater for special population categories such as camping sites, prisons, hospitals and hotels.

[2] The private household questionnaire is in the Appendix section of this report

2. DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

2.1. Introduction

Demographic data help in understanding the characteristics of communities at the present moment and changes over time, which are crucial for informed planning and decision-making processes.

According to the 2022 PHC, sixty-one percent of the population was in rural areas and 38.6 percent was in urban areas. The levels of structural development are different for rural and urban areas and therefore rural and urban areas present different opportunities and challenges to their populace. A gender-responsive data analysis for Zimbabwe would be incomplete without the rural/urban dimension.

Zimbabwe is divided into 10 administrative provinces, two of which Bulawayo and Harare are metropolitan. Figure 2.1 shows the administrative map of Zimbabwe. Embedded in each province are its unique blend of customs, beliefs and practices. Societies often assign particular traits, statuses, and values to individuals because of their sex, all which in turn influence an individual's options, conditions, and experiences. Table 2.1 shows the population distribution by province. Harare province has the highest population constituting 16.0 percent and Bulawayo has the least contributing 4.4 percent of the total population.

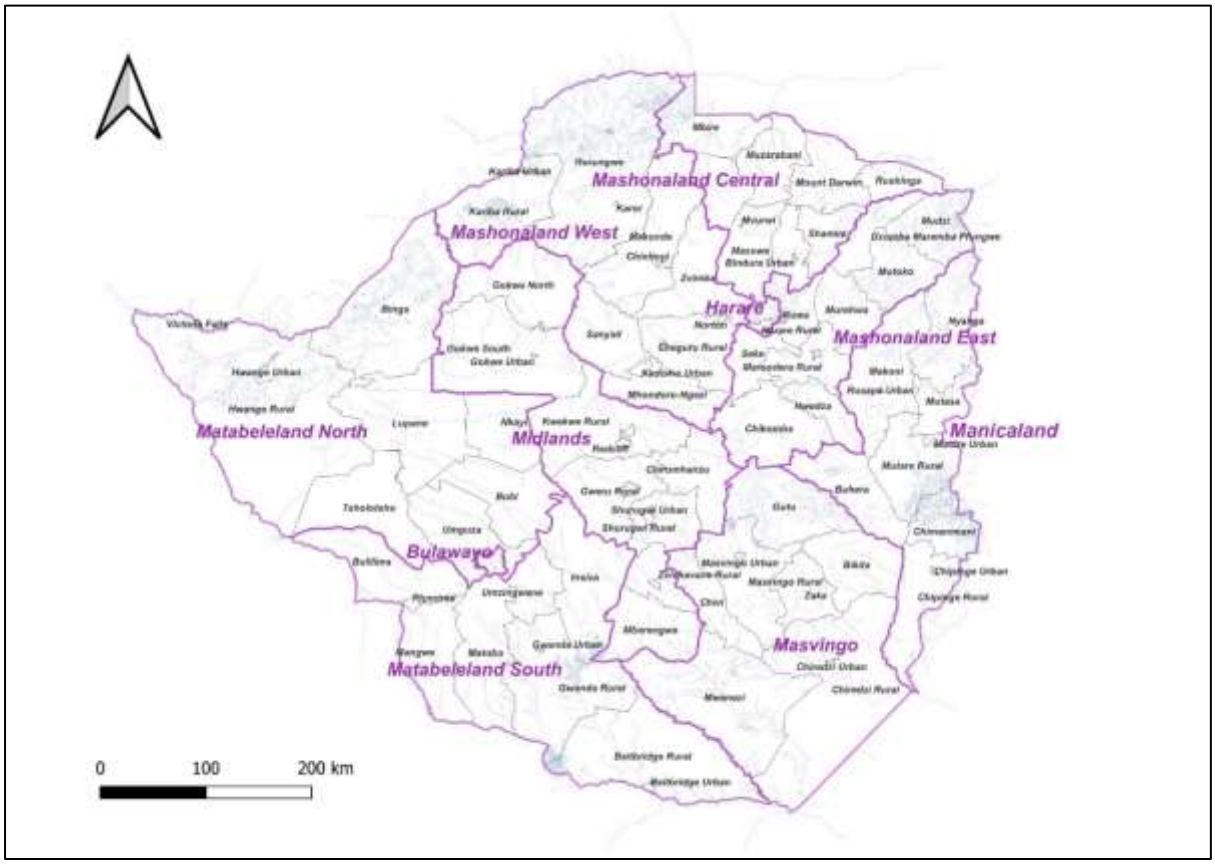


Figure 2.1: Administrative map of Zimbabwe

Of the population that was in the rural areas, 51.6 percent were women and girls while the corresponding proportion was 52.5 percent in urban areas. Figure 2.2 shows the rural and urban population composition in the provinces. The significantly varying rural/urban compositional levels for

the provinces may be used as weights for a standardised comparison for any analysis needing disaggregation down to provincial level or further down to district level.

Table 2.1: Population distribution by province

Province	Population	Percent of total population	Percentage of women
Harare	2 427 231	16.0	52.2
Manicaland	2 037 703	13.4	52.6
Mashonaland West	1 893 584	12.5	50.6
Midlands	1 811 905	11.9	52.0
Mashonaland East	1 731 173	11.4	51.8
Masvingo	1 638 528	10.8	53.4
Mashonaland Central	1 384 891	9.1	50.8
Matabeleland North	827 645	5.5	51.7
Matabeleland South	760 345	5.0	51.3
Bulawayo	665 952	4.4	53.8
Total	**15 178 957**	**100.0**	**52.0**

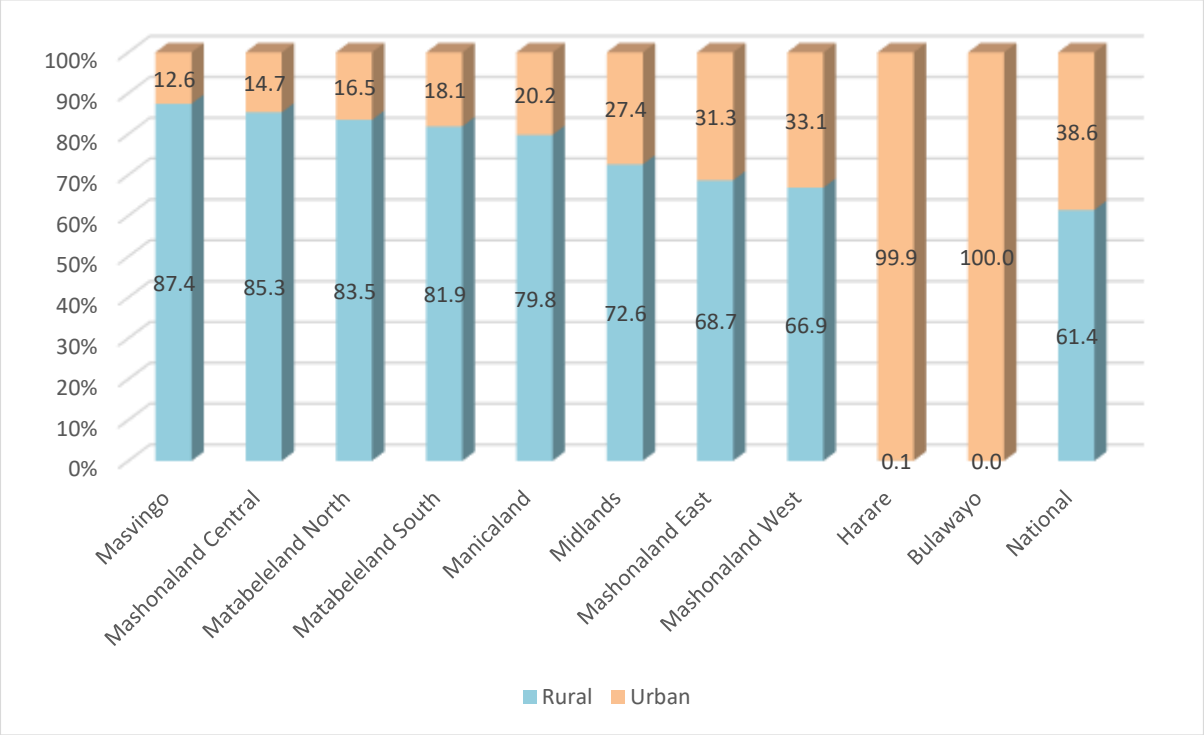


Figure 2.2: Rural and urban composition in provinces

2.2. Population Size and Age Structure

The results of the 2022 census show that as at 20th April 2022 Zimbabwe had a *de facto* population of 15 178 957 of which 7 891 035 (52%) were female and 7 289 922 (48%) were male, which gives a sex ratio of 92 men for every 100 women. There is a slight change in sex ratio from the 2012 value of 93 men per 100 women. Figure 2.3 shows the national age-sex structure of the population to be expansive; with a broad-base and a narrow top; with a similar pattern of evolution for both men and women over the age-groups. The 'single step bulge' at the 35-39 years age group for both sexes, is an indication of

most likely a period of immigration than a period of baby boom years since the pyramid step for the 25-29 years in 2012 was well aligned for a normal sequential incremental/decremental pattern.

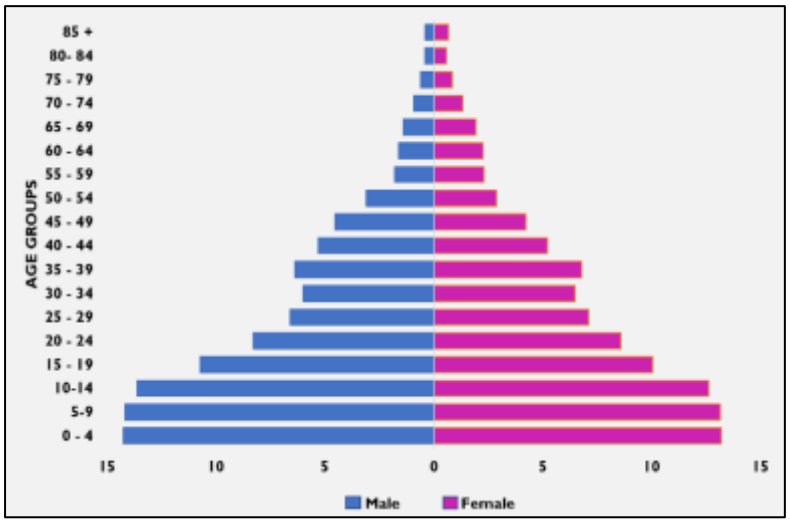


Figure 2.3: Zimbabwe 2022 Population distribution

The census showed that 61.4 percent of the population reside in a rural setting and 38.6 percent reside in an urban setting. The sex-ratios for rural and urban areas are 94 and 90 men per 100 women, respectively. Figures 2.4 and 2.5 shows the sex-age structure of the population in rural and urban areas, respectively, where rural population pyramid shows significantly high resemblance to the national pyramid and the urban population pyramid exhibits a hybrid structure which is more inclined to a near stationary shape showing somewhat equal percentages across age cohorts tapering off towards the top.

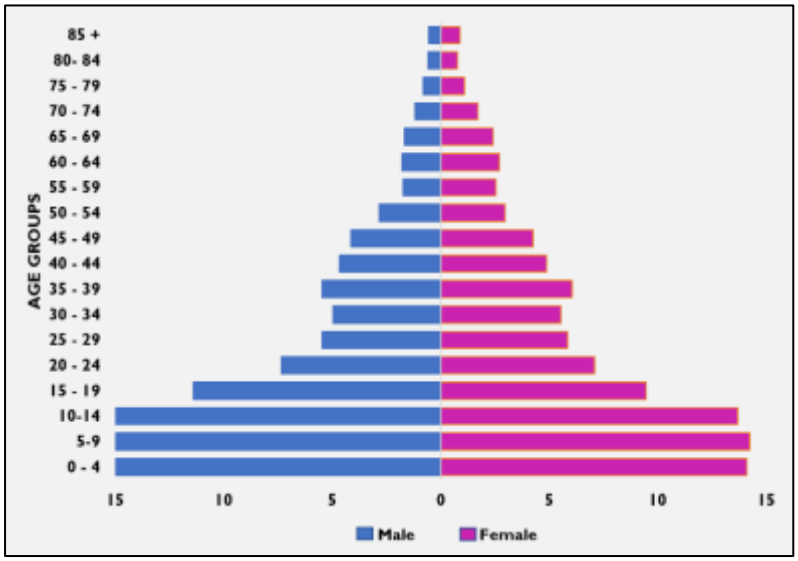


Figure 2.4: Rural population distribution

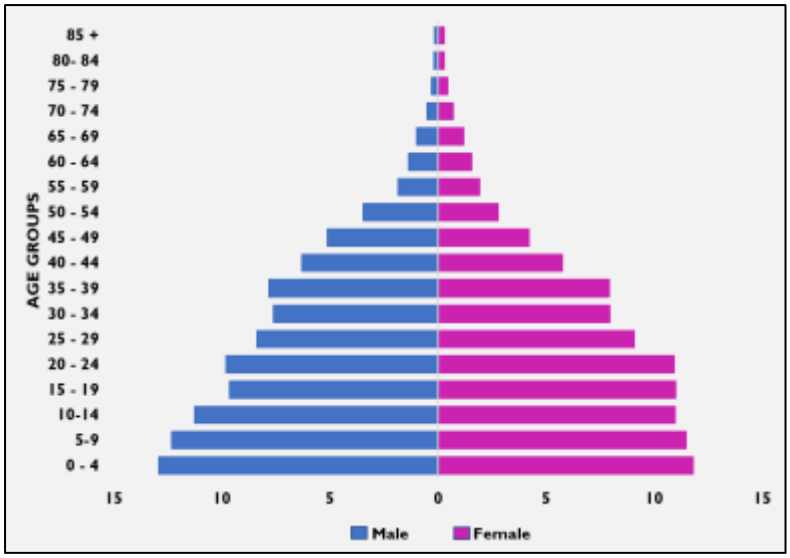


Figure 2.5: Urban population distribution

Table 2.2 shows categorisation of the population.

Table 2.2 Categorisation of the population

Category	Women		Men		Total	
	Count	Proportion (%)	Count	Proportion (%)	Count	Proportion (%)
Population	7 891 035	100	7 287 922	100	15 178 957	100
Zimbabwean Citizen	7 871 224	99.7	7 266 065	99.7	15 137 289	99.7
Usual resident	7 860 126	99.6	7 256 224	99.6	15 116 350	99.6
Immigrant (Born Outside Zimbabwe)	122 945	1.6	123 072	1.7	246 017	1.6
Visitor/Tourist (Born outside Zimbabwe and Usually stays outside Zimbabwe)	1 856	0.02	3 027	0.04	4 883	0.03
Dual Citizen	23 219	0.3	23 109	0.3	46 328	0.3
Zimbabwean Citizen with dual citizenship	22 933	0.3	22 824	0.3	45 757	0.3

Table 2.3 shows the population composition. Nationally, the female population is composed of 56 percent working age population (15-64 years), 39 percent young dependents (0-14 years) and 5 percent elderly dependents (65+ years). The proportion of young dependents is slightly higher for men and lesser for elderly dependents than the same for women. The elderly and young dependents gender disparities are more pronounced in both rural and urban settings.

Table 2.3: Population Composition

	Percentage[3]	
National	Male	Female
Elderly dependents (65+ years)	3.8	5.3
Working age population (15-64 years)	54.2	55.7
Child dependents (0-14 years)	42.0	38.9
Rural		
Elderly dependents (65+ years)	4.8	6.8
Working age population (15-64 years)	49.7	51.2
Child dependents (0-14 years)	45.4	42.0
Urban		
Elderly dependents (65+ years)	2.2	2.9
Working age population (15-64 years)	61.3	62.9
Child dependents (0-14 years)	36.5	34.2

Table 2.4 shows proportions of special age groups in the population and their respective sex composition.

Table 2.4: Special age groups

Age group	Male	Female	Total	Percent of total population	Percent female
Under 5 children (0-4 years)	1 036 600	1 039 714	2 076 314	13.7	50.1
Children 5 and under (0-5 years)	1 235 817	1 240 653	2 476 470	16.3	50.1
Children (0-17 years)	3 558 512	3 561 994	7 120 506	46.9	50.0
Adolescents (10-17 years)	1 489 452	1 485 054	2 974 506	19.6	49.9
Young (15-24 years)	1 384 488	1 468 035	2 852 523	18.8	51.5
Youth (AU) (15-34 years)	2 298 056	2 538 235	4 836 291	31.9	52.5
Youth (ZIM) (15-35 years)	2 389 982	2 646 495	5 036 477	33.2	52.5
Economic activity age (15-64 years)	3 946 067	4 398 751	8 344 818	55.0	52.7
Elderly (65+ years)	276 209	416 273	692 482	4.6	60.1

The census revealed that the national sex-ratio at birth stood at 103 males per 100 females as deduced from live births in the last 12 months preceding the census

[3] The population for whom age was 'not stated' account for the shortfall from a total of 100% for each sex and residence category combination.

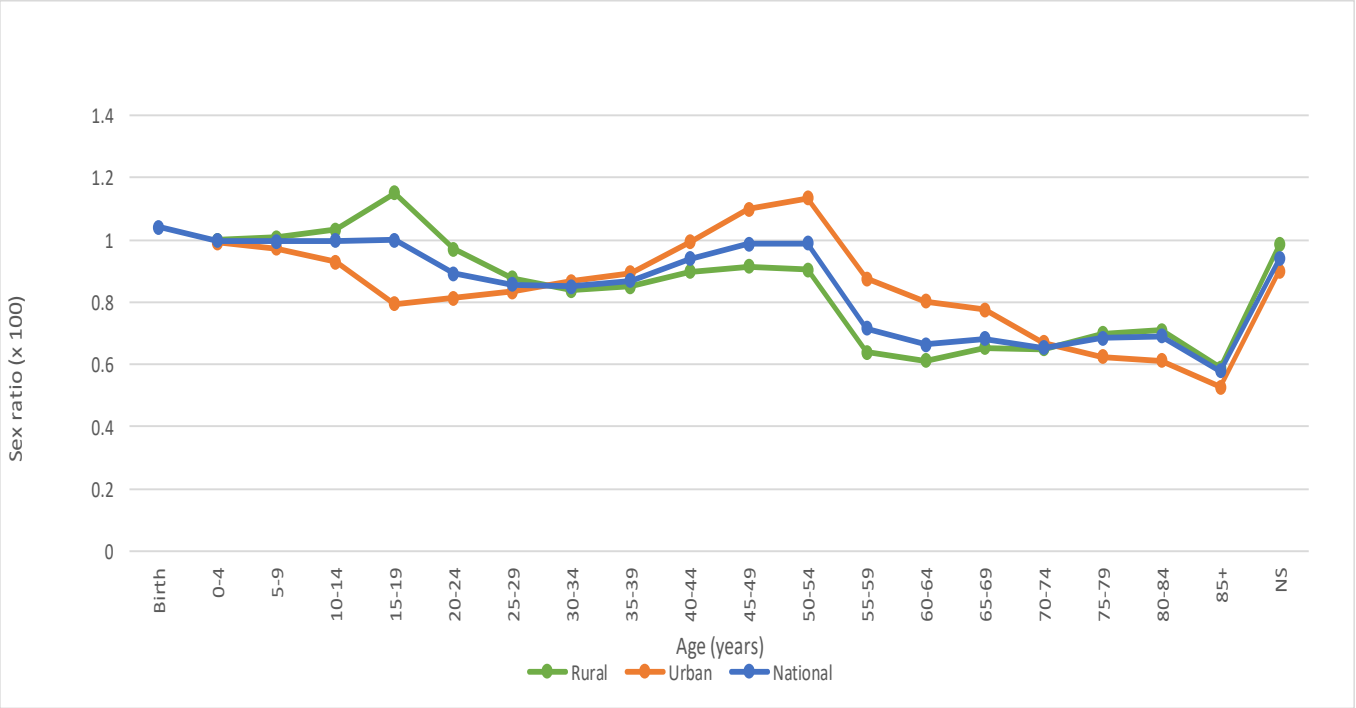


Figure 2.6: Sex-ratio by age group by area of residence

2.3. Evolution of the female and male populations over the last decade (2012-2022)

The changes in population over time are a result of the cumulative effect of four factors: the initial age structure and the forces of fertility, mortality and migration on a population.

Table 2.5 shows the inter-censal changes in population for each age group and the progression of each age cohort in between the two censuses. Comparing the age–sex distribution of the populations in 2012 and 2022 there are expansions/increases in population for most of the 5-year age groups except for the 25-29 and the 30-34 years age groups for men and the 25-29 years age group for women where there is a negative change in the population figure for age group(s). Further analysis of the progression of 2012 age cohorts to 2022 census highlights the differential net effects of the forces of migration (immigration and emigration) and death on the population. The force of fertility as measured in live births only affect the first 2 age groups: 0-4, and 5-9 as the period between the two censuses is 10 years.

Table 2.5: Population changes between 2012 and 2022 censuses

	Male					Female				
2012 Age***(t)***	2012 population $P_{(t)}2012$	Population in 2022 for the 2012 cohorts ($P_{(t+10)}$) ***t=age in 2012***	2022 change for age group ($P_{(t)}2022$-$P_{(t)}2012$)	$P_{(t+10)}2022$-$P_{(t)}2012$=Net Cohort change **(Im+B*-Em-D)**	2012 cohort percentage change	2012 population $P_{(t)}2012$	Population in 2022 for the 2012 cohorts ($P_{(t+10)}$) ***t=age in 2012***	2022 change for age group ($P_{(t)}2022$-$P_{(t)}2012$)	$P_{(t+10)}2022$-$P_{(t)}2012$=Net Cohort change **(Im+B*-Em-D)**	2012 cohort percentage change
--------		1 036 600		1 036 600			1 039 714		1 039 714	
--------		1 032 460		1 032 460			1 037 226		1 037 226	
0-4	986 596	992 173	50 004	5 577	0.6	991 878	994 369	47 836	2 491	0.3
5-9	845 062	781 209	187 398	-63 853	-7.6	853 098	791 914	184 128	-61 184	-7.2
10-14	849 473	603 279	142 700	-246 194	-29.0	846 174	676 121	148 195	-170 053	-20.1
15-19	699 230	478 758	81 979	-220 472	-31.5	712 803	559 313	79 111	-153 490	-21.5
20-24	543 466	434 810	59 813	-108 656	-20.0	652 198	510 887	23 923	-141 311	-21.7
25-29	519 834	463 676	-41 076	-56 158	-10.8	611 857	533 369	-52 544	-78 488	-12.8
30-34	443 539	385 120	-8 729	-58 419	-13.2	477 208	410 155	33 679	-67 053	-14.1
35-39	362 497	328 502	101 179	-33 995	-9.4	374 244	332 942	159 125	-41 302	-11.0
40-44	268 460	224 187	116 660	-44 273	-16.5	256 326	226 417	153 829	-29 909	-11.7
45-49	161 257	128 893	167 245	-32 364	-20.1	186 757	180 111	146 185	-6 646	-3.6
50-54	139 101	117 633	85 086	-21 468	-15.4	211 754	177 522	14 663	-34 232	-16.2
55-59	120 776	103 166	8 117	-17 610	-14.6	161 568	151 151	18 543	-10 417	-6.4
60-64	96 779	67 666	20 854	-29 113	-30.1	129 937	103 527	47 585	-26 410	-20.3
65-69	73 055	44 665	30 111	-126 548	-54.6	94 058	65 358	57 093	-138 184	-46.1
70-74	62 230	31 067	5 436			75 467	45 038	28 060		
75+	96 640	29 645	8 737			130 254	51 199	31 341		

Figure 2.7 shows the percentage net changes in population for the various age cohorts between the two successive censuses.

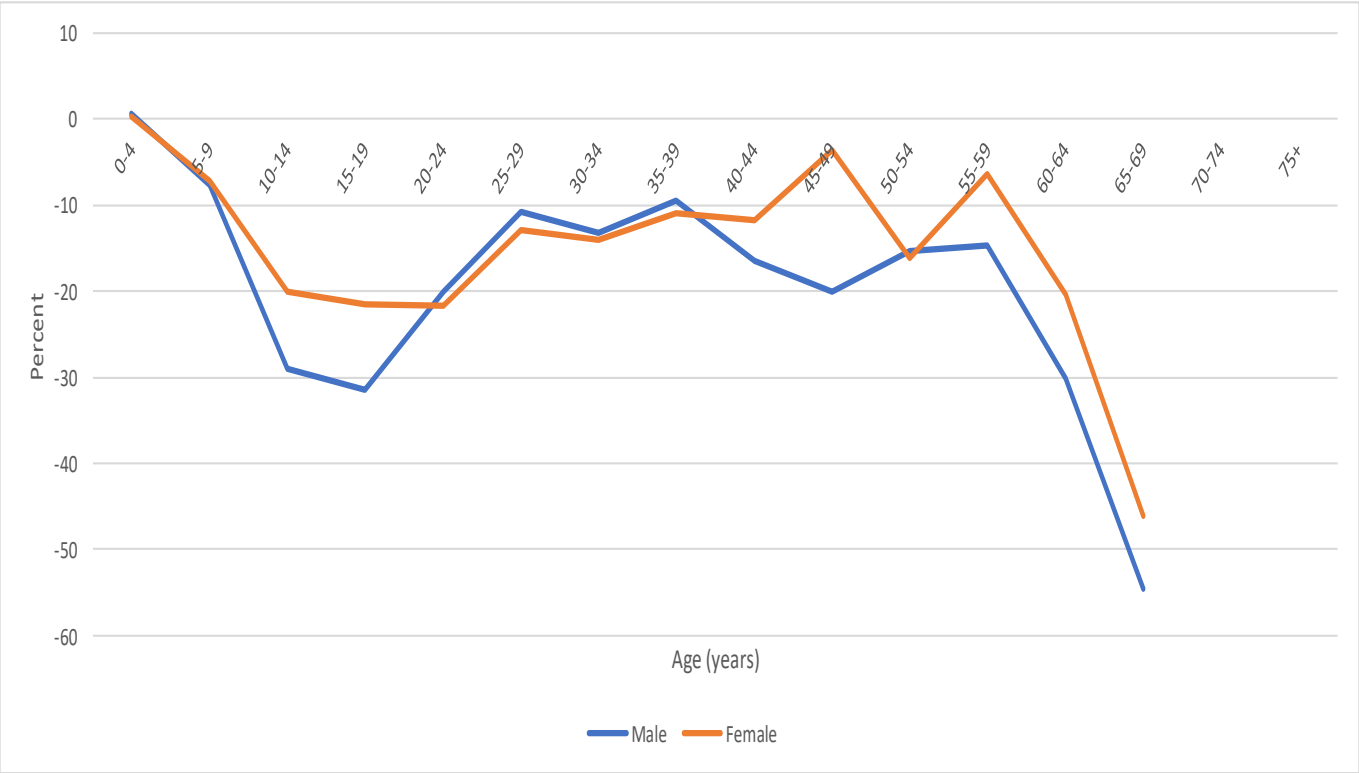


Figure 2.7: Percentage net population change between the 2012 and 2022 censuses for age cohorts

2.4. Civil Registration

According to the Constitution of Zimbabwe, all Zimbabwean citizens are entitled to civil registration documents. Civil Registration results in legal identity and this means rights to education, health, legal protection, voter registration and issuance of travel documents. A birth certificate is a prerequisite for the national identity document issued to Zimbabweans and legal immigrants at the attainment of 16 years.

2.4.1 Birth registration

The census collected information on the birth registration status for all individuals. The census revealed that 78.6 percent of the total population had their births registered, and the proportion of women is 48%. There is rural urban disparity in birth registration rates with 71.8 percent for rural setting compared with 89.4 percent for urban setting. Gender gaps in birth registration are evident between sex nested within age-groups. The differences between sexes are evident for ages 55 and above, where there is disparity in favour of men for birth registration. Table 2.6 shows proportions of births registered by area of residence.

Table 2.6: Birth registration

Birth Registration Status (%)	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	GPI	Male	Female	GPI	Male	Female	GPI
Registered	72.2	71.8	1.01	89.4	89.6	1.00	78.8	78.7	1.00
Not Registered	26.6	27.0	0.98	10.0	9.9	1.02	20.3	20.3	1.00
Not known	1.2	1.2	1.00	0.5	0.5	1.06	0.9	0.9	1.02

Total	100	100		100	100		100	100	

Table 2.7 tracks SDG target 16.9.1. There is gender parity for registration of births for under 5 children.

Table 2.7: Under 5 Birth registration

Under 5 Birth Registration Status (%)	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	GPI	Male	Female	GPI	Male	Female	GPI
Registered	30.2	30.1	1.00	54.0	53.7	1.01	38.5	38.3	1.00
Not Registered	68.9	69.0	1.00	45.5	45.7	0.99	60.8	60.9	1.00
Not known	0.9	0.9	0.95	0.5	0.5	0.88	0.7	0.8	0.94
Total	100	100		100	100		100	100	

2.4.2 Possession of a birth certificate

The 2012 census captured whether an individual had a birth certificate or not and the results showed that 29.4 percent did not have certificates. The 2022 census revealed that 20.5 percent of the population had their birth not registered in Zimbabwe composed of 20.3 percent who had no birth certificates (either had a local or external birth record or had no birth record at all) and 0.2 percent who had an external birth certificate.

2.4.2 Birth registration and orphanhood

The registration of births requires the inputs of at least one parent; presence and/or identity documentation to declare parenthood. Therefore, orphanhood can bring in some complications to fulfilment of a child's rights to prompt provision of a birth certificate depending on which event occurs first and the type of orphanhood. Table 2.8 shows the percentage of registered births among orphans. The results show slight differences in percentages for boys and girls in favour of girls for four out of five types of orphanhood where loose connectors can be placed linking to gains of the dedicated attention to the girl child.

Table 2.8: Percentage of birth registration by orphanhood type

Birth registration (%)	Female					Male				
Residence/ Orphanhood type	maternal	paternal	double	maternal, father whereabouts unknown	paternal, mother where abouts unknown	maternal	paternal	double	maternal, father whereabouts unknown	paternal, mother where abouts unknown
Rural	60.4	66.4	61.6	54.0	41.2	58.5	65.6	60.3	53.0	44.5
Urban	82.1	84.9	81.0	72.1	61.1	80.0	84.3	81.0	70.0	60.3
Total	67.5	72.0	66.8	58.7	45.2	64.2	70.5	64.4	56.3	47.5

2.4.2 Zimbabwe National Identification Registration for population 16 years and above

The census revealed that as at 20 April 2022, for the 8 721 947 persons age 16 and above captured in the country, *87.9* percent had at some point in time been issued the Zimbabwean identity document. Table 2.9 shows the National ID registration rates for the population age 16 and above. Registration rates are lowest for the ID registration inception age group, 16-19 years and significantly increases for the 20-24, showing the significance of having an id as it is key to access of social and economic services and activities. National registration rates are higher for urban population than for rural areas across all age groups and there are marginal differences between registration rates for men and women where the rates for men are slightly higher.

Table 2.9: National Identity documentation

Issued a national ID card %	Rural		Urban		Total		Total GPI
Age group	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
16-19	36.4	36.6	62.1	56.0	45.4	45.2	1.00
20-24	81.3	79.5	94.2	91.7	87.1	85.6	0.98
25-29	91.1	89.6	97.3	96.3	94.1	93.0	0.99
30-34	93.9	93.2	98.0	97.9	95.9	95.5	1.00
35-39	95.9	95.5	98.6	98.7	97.2	97.0	1.00
40-44	97.2	96.9	99.0	99.2	98.0	97.9	1.00
45-49	97.9	97.7	99.3	99.3	98.5	98.4	1.00
50-54	98.2	97.9	99.3	99.4	98.7	98.5	1.00
55-59	98.1	98.3	99.2	99.3	98.5	98.6	1.00
60-64	98.7	98.8	99.2	99.4	98.9	98.9	1.00
65-69	99.0	98.8	99.4	99.3	99.1	98.9	1.00
70-74	98.8	98.7	99.1	99.1	98.9	98.8	1.00
75-79	98.9	98.5	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.6	1.00
80-84	98.9	98.2	98.8	98.4	98.9	98.3	0.99
85+	98.7	97.8	98.3	98.2	98.6	97.8	0.99
NS	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.33
Total	83.7	85.9	93.1	91.1	87.7	88.1	1.00

2.5. Religion

Primary socialisation of an individual involves learning norms, attitudes, values, actions and beliefs of one's environment, mostly the religio-cultural system. Religion can perpetuate gender inequalities or promote positive change in addressing the inequalities. Table 2.10 shows the distribution of religion among the Zimbabwean population. The census revealed that overall, the Apostolic sect is the dominant religion for both men and women whether in rural or urban areas, followed by Pentecost churches. Considering religion distribution by age of population, a similar pattern follows for ages up to 84. For the population age 85 and above, the dominating religion is also Apostolic sect but the second popular religion is the Protestant denomination.

Table 2.10: Religion

	Female			Male			National	
Religion %	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Count	Percentage
African Tradition	5.0	2.3	3.9	8.0	3.4	6.2	762 660	5.0
Apostolic Sect	51.2	28.8	42.5	44.8	26.7	37.9	6 112 503	40.3

Hinduism	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	3 425	0.0
Islam	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	88 628	0.6
Judaism	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	6 845	0.0
None	5.3	3.9	4.7	12.9	10.8	12.1	1 255 578	8.3
Other Christian	8.2	7.9	8.1	7.3	7.5	7.4	1 177 513	7.8
Pentecost	11.5	29.1	18.4	9.8	24.9	15.6	2 582 565	17.0
Protestant	12.0	18.5	14.5	10.7	16.6	12.9	2 089 735	13.8
Roman Catholic	5.4	8.1	6.4	5.3	8.3	6.4	975 488	6.4
Other	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	114 053	0.8
Not Stated	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	9 964	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	15 178 957	100.0

3. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

3.1. Introduction

The census had a working definition of a household as 'a group of persons who stayed the census night in a dwelling unit, whether or not related by blood or marriage, including visitors and these persons must have shared eating and sleeping arrangements, and acknowledging one person as the head of household'. The census categorised households as either private or collective, where a collective household is formed where institutionalised populations are found and for such there is no household head. Such institutions as hospitals, hotels, barracks, orphanages refugee camps, police camps, prisons etc fall under collective households.

3.2. Household headship

Understanding the nature of household headship is important in understanding intrahousehold dynamics of access to, allocation of and control over resources. The census defined a head of a household as that member of the household who stayed the census night with the household or returning in the morning, and was regarded as head by those who stayed the census night with the household.

The census established that there were 3 818 734 private households and 39.4 percent of these were female headed, which shows an increase in the proportion of female headed from 35.0 percent in 2012. The respective changes for place of residence indicate change in favour of the women where in 2022 the proportions of female headed households were 48.6 percent and 55.9 percent for rural and urban areas respectively, up from 38.0 percent and 29.6 percent for rural and urban areas respectively.

Table 3.1 shows the distribution of marital status of household heads age 15+ years within sex category (female and male) and sex within marital status category of household heads. The census revealed that 54.1 percent of female heads of households are in a marital union compared with 84.8 percent for male household heads. For female household heads the second dominant category is the widowed with 23.6 percent while the second for males is the never married category with 9.6 percent. Among heads of households who are either widowed, divorced or separated women constitute a majority.

Table 3.1: Marital status of household heads age 15+ years

%	Marital status of heads of households age 15+				Total	
Marital Status	Female	Male	Female	Male	%	Count
Never married	9.3	9.6	38.7	61.3	100	360 858
In a union	54.1	84.8	29.3	70.7	100	2 765 759
Widowed	23.6	2.0	88.4	11.6	100	399 855
Divorced	7.2	2.0	69.9	30.1	100	154 821
Separated	5.5	1.5	71.0	29.0	100	115 251
Not stated/known	0.3	0.2	38.9	61.1	100	5 278
Total	100	100	39.4	60.6	100	3 804 241
Count	1 497 361	2 306 880	1 497 361	2 306 880		

Table 3.2 shows the age classification of all household heads by sex. The census revealed that households headed by persons age less than 18 years constitute 1.8 percent of the total private

households and of these 51 percent were headed by girls. Households headed by persons age between 18 and 64 years constitute the majority (85.7%) and of these 37.4 percent were headed by women. Elderly headed households constitute 12.8 percent of the total private households and 51.2 percent were headed by women.

Table 3.2: Age classification of all household heads

	Household head		Total	
Age group %	Women	Men	%	Number
Child headed (<18)	51.0	49.0	100	55 293
Adult headed (18-64)	37.4	62.6	100	3 270 830
Elderly headed (65+)	51.2	48.8	100	490 580
NS	38.9	61.1	100	2 031
Overall	39.4	60.6	100	3 818 734
%	Women	Men	Total	
Child headed (<18)	1.9	1.2	1.4	
Adult headed (18-64)	81.4	88.4	85.7	
Elderly headed (65+)	16.7	10.3	12.8	
NS	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Total %	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number	1 505 006	2 313 728	3 818 734	

Figure 3.1 shows the distribution of household headship by age group and sex of household head in 2012 and 2022. The gender gap on the role of household head for women and men has narrowed from what it was in 2012.

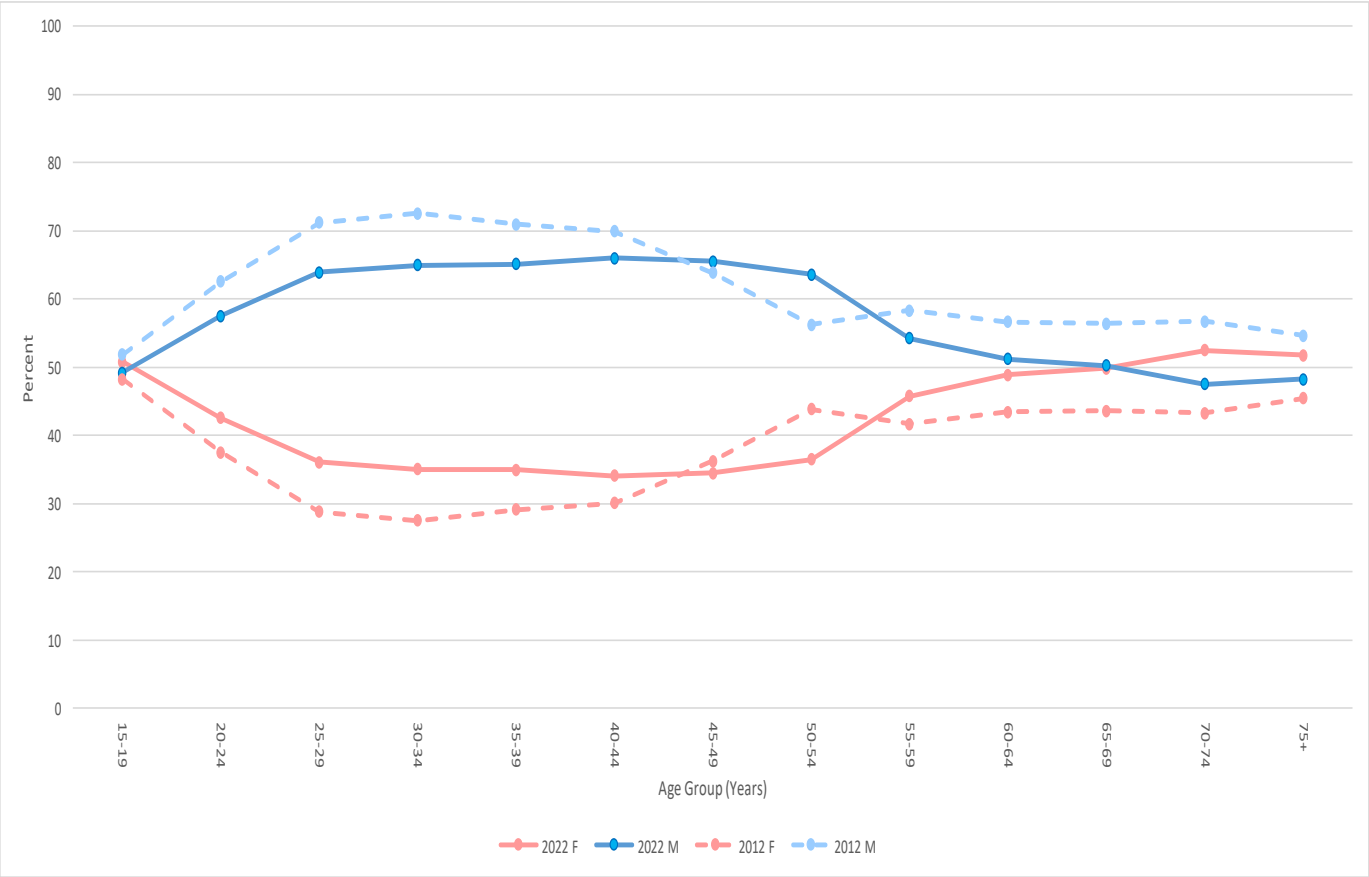


Figure 3.1: Household headship by age group and sex of household head for household head 15+ years

3.3. Marital Status

Table 3.3 shows the distribution of marital status within an age group by sex for the population age 15 years and above whose marital status was reported in the census. Women are more likely than men to be widowed (9 percent compared with 1 percent) while the proportion of women who are divorced or separated is almost double the proportion for men. The percentage widowed increases with increasing age for both women and men but the trend is more pronounced for women.

Table 3.3: Marital status of the population age 15+ years

%	Female						Male					
Age/Marital status	Never married	In a union	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Total (valid)	Never married	In a union	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Total (valid)
15-19	77.1	21.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	790 646	98.3	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	779 969
20-24	35.6	57.7	3.2	3.3	0.3	674 965	75.1	23.5	0.7	0.7	0.0	602 234
25-29	16.0	74.5	4.2	4.6	0.7	558 434	38.0	58.2	1.7	2.0	0.1	478 024
30-34	8.3	80.7	4.4	5.1	1.5	510 015	17.9	76.6	2.4	2.9	0.2	434 095
35-39	5.8	81.3	4.4	5.5	3.1	532 452	9.6	84.1	2.5	3.3	0.5	462 924
40-44	4.9	78.9	4.2	5.7	6.3	409 382	6.0	87.4	2.3	3.3	0.9	384 496
45-49	4.1	74.1	3.9	5.5	12.4	332 280	4.0	89.5	2.0	2.9	1.6	327 941
50-54	4.0	68.0	3.2	5.2	19.6	225 932	3.1	89.9	1.7	2.6	2.7	223 773
55-59	3.2	63.7	2.6	4.3	26.2	179 732	3.1	88.5	1.7	2.6	4.1	128 597

60-64	2.3	59.7	2.1	3.6	32.3	177 141	2.5	88.7	1.4	2.2	5.2	117 400
65-69	2.0	54.0	1.6	3.2	39.2	150 818	1.9	88.5	1.2	1.9	6.6	102 982
70-74	1.8	47.6	1.3	2.6	46.7	103 281	1.6	86.7	1.1	1.7	8.9	67 515
75-79	1.8	41.8	1.1	2.1	53.3	65 151	1.4	84.7	1.0	1.4	11.4	44 554
80-84	1.7	36.4	0.7	1.7	59.4	44 869	1.4	81.6	1.0	1.4	14.6	30 987
85+	1.6	30.9	0.5	1.3	65.7	50 911	1.3	75.4	1.0	1.2	21.1	29 526
NS	12.5	80.6	1.4	0.0	5.6	144	13.0	83.1	2.6	0.0	1.3	77
Total	22.3	61.4	3.1	3.9	9.3	4 806 153	37.4	57.8	1.4	1.9	1.4	4 215 094

3.5 Living arrangements

The census captured the sex and relationship to the household head for each member; however, the information is inadequate to tap into much of the intra household dynamics in terms of other interrelationships to have insights into sleeping arrangements. While the rooms used for sleeping crowding index is a good indicator of overcrowding or under occupation, it is silent about inter-sex sleeping space sharing, where for adolescents, boys and girls are subjected to differentiated vulnerabilities around issues of privacy and security. The proportion of households that are overcrowded is slightly higher for male headed households than for female headed ones in both rural and urban areas. Table 3.5 gives the proportions of female headed households within the rooms used for sleeping crowding index categories defined as:

(person(s)/room : <1- Under occupied; 1-2-Not crowded; >2 & <=3-Crowded; >3- Overcrowded).

Table 3.4: Rooms used for sleeping crowding

	Female headed					Male headed				
%	Under occupied	Not crowded	Crowded	Overcrowded	No of households	Under occupied	Not crowded	Crowded	Overcrowded	No of households
Rural	**3.1**	**66.9**	**18.2**	**11.8**	**922394**	**2.5**	**64.5**	**20.4**	**12.6**	**1309975**
Adult headed	2.4	63.8	20.0	13.8	701 844	2.0	61.3	22.3	14.4	1 101 829
Child headed	1.9	63.8	22.5	11.9	17 906	5.4	74.1	13.6	6.9	18 973
Elderly headed	5.6	77.8	11.7	4.8	202 641	4.7	82.4	10.1	2.8	189 168
Urban	**3.8**	**66.3**	**17.5**	**12.4**	**580 729**	**2.3**	**63.3**	**19.6**	**14.7**	**1 000 868**
Adult headed	3.2	65.4	18.2	13.2	521 980	2.0	62.3	20.3	15.4	942 785
Child headed	2.1	64.8	20.2	12.9	10 256	3.1	74.3	13.8	8.8	8 087
Elderly headed	10.5	75.7	9.6	4.2	48 485	9.2	80.1	7.9	2.7	49 988
Total	**3.4**	**66.7**	**17.9**	**12.0**	**1503 123**	**2.4**	**64.0**	**20.1**	**13.5**	**2 310 843**

Female headed households outnumber the male headed households in the child headed crowded and overcrowded and elderly headed over crowded households for both rural and urban areas.

Table 3.5:Rooms used for sleeping crowding by sex of household head

Proportion of households that are of **female headed** (%)	Under occupied	Not crowded	Crowded	Overcrowded
Rural	46.8	42.2	38.6	39.7

Adult headed	42.6	39.9	36.3	38.0
Child headed	24.4	44.8	61.0	61.7
Elderly headed	56.3	50.3	55.3	64.8
Urban	48.7	37.8	34.1	32.9
Adult headed	47.7	36.8	33.1	32.1
Child headed	46.2	52.5	64.9	65.1
Elderly headed	52.5	47.8	54.2	59.6
Grand Total	47.6	40.4	36.7	36.7

3.6 Dependency

Total dependency ratios (economic activity perspective) were computed at community/aggregate level and at household level (an analogous ratio showing total household burden or the pressure on the productive population). The sex of the head of household can affect the household's dependency ratio. Overall, the dependency ratio was 0.8 and the dependency ratio was 0.7 and 1.0 for male and female headed households respectively.

3.4. Orphanhood

The census revealed that there are 562 872 orphans which is 7.9 percent of children. Girls constituted 50.4 percent of the orphans. Table 3.6 and figure 3.2 show the distribution of orphanhood types. Paternal orphans constitute 68 percent of the total orphaned children.

Table 3.6: Number of orphans by type of orphanhood

Number of orphans by type of orphanhood and sex		
Type of orphanhood	Female	Male
Maternal	52 365	49 412
Paternal	191 640	190 428
Double	32 944	32 696
Maternal, father where abouts unknown	5 908	5 944
Paternal, mother where abouts unknown	705	830
Total	283 562	279 310

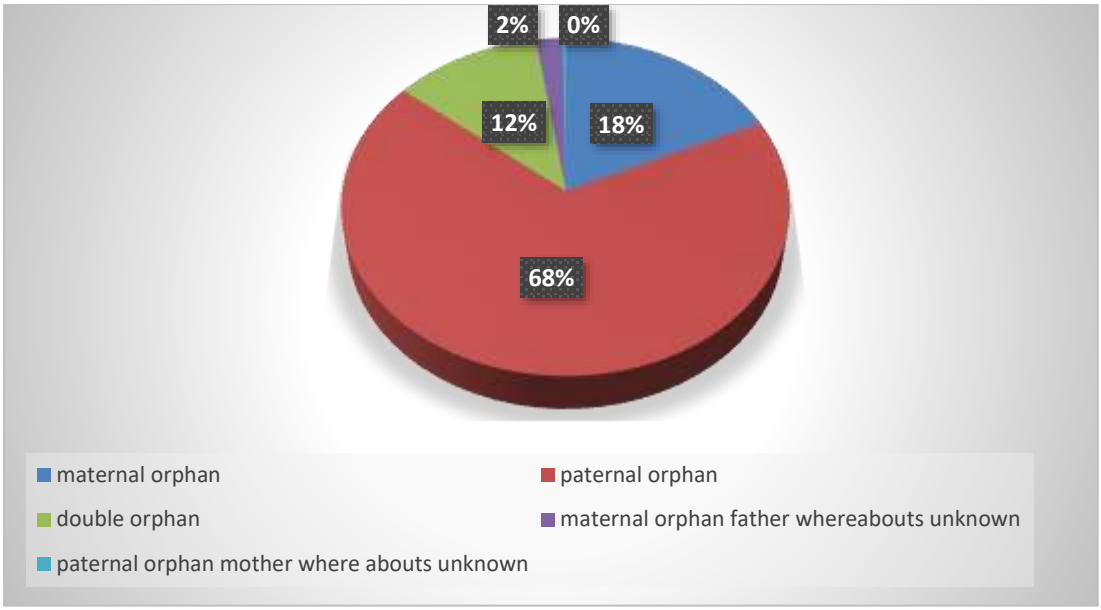


Figure 3.2: Type of orphanhood

3.5. Disability and marriage and family formation

Table 3.11 shows the distribution of marital status among people with disability age 15+ years. The analysis used the 5-year age groups. The data shows that for ages 15-39 the proportions of women in union are higher than those for men of the same age group, and for ages above 40 years the proportions of men in union are higher than the proportions for women, for the same age groups women load more on to the widowed category. Table 3.7 shows marital status distribution for persons age 18+ with disability from birth or due to illness. Elderly women are likely to be either in a union or widowed while elderly men are more likely to be in a union.

Table 3.7: Marital status for population with disability age 15+ years

	Marital status for population with varying degrees of disability age 15+													
%	Female							Male						
Age	Never married	In a union	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Not know/ stated	Total	Never married	In a union	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Not known/ stated	Total
15-19	80.7	17.0	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.2	30 516	98.4	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	30 106
20-24	42.1	49.5	3.7	4.2	0.3	0.2	27 193	77.7	20.4	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.2	24 129
25-29	22.3	64.9	5.5	6.2	0.9	0.2	25 291	47.7	46.9	2.3	2.8	0.1	0.1	21 619
30-34	13.7	70.8	5.8	7.3	2.1	0.3	27 530	29.8	61.6	3.6	4.5	0.4	0.2	22 537
35-39	9.7	72.6	5.8	7.5	4.2	0.2	36 728	20.4	69.2	4.1	5.4	0.7	0.2	27 751
40-44	7.1	72.0	5.2	7.0	8.4	0.2	42 635	13.2	75.7	4.0	5.4	1.5	0.2	28 942
45-49	4.6	69.3	4.4	6.3	15.3	0.2	56 546	7.6	82.3	3.2	4.5	2.3	0.1	37 121
50-54	4.3	63.4	3.6	5.6	22.8	0.2	51 761	5.3	84.8	2.5	3.6	3.6	0.1	35 044
55-59	3.3	59.5	3.0	4.6	29.4	0.2	51 604	4.8	84.4	2.3	3.2	5.1	0.2	25 622
60-64	2.1	56.1	2.3	3.8	35.6	0.2	63 222	3.3	85.7	1.7	2.7	6.3	0.2	29 979
65-69	1.8	51.2	1.6	3.3	41.9	0.2	67 439	2.3	86.3	1.4	2.3	7.6	0.2	34 182
70-74	1.6	45.3	1.3	2.6	48.9	0.2	58 192	1.6	85.0	1.2	1.8	10.1	0.2	29 588
75-79	1.5	40.3	1.0	2.0	54.9	0.3	42 478	1.3	83.5	1.1	1.5	12.4	0.2	24 104
80-84	1.6	35.2	0.8	1.7	60.4	0.4	32 718	1.3	80.9	1.1	1.4	15.1	0.2	20 039
85+	1.4	29.8	0.5	1.3	66.5	0.6	40 803	1.2	74.5	1.0	1.1	21.8	0.4	22 467
NS	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4
Total	9.8	53.7	2.9	4.2	29.2	0.2	654 660	20.3	69.1	2.1	2.8	5.5	0.2	413 234

Table 3.8: Marital status for population born with disability and with disability due to illness

	Female		Male	
Marital status (%)	Born with disability	Disability due to illness	Born with disability	Disability due to illness
Adult (18-64)				
Divorced	5.2	5.7	2.6	4.1
In a union	57.1	63.3	49.4	67.4
Never married	25.3	8.4	44.7	22.4
Separated	4.0	4.1	2.0	3.0
Widowed	8.2	18.3	1.1	2.8
Not known	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100
Total count	65 819	191 862	55 357	96 354
Elderly (65+)				
Divorced	2.8	2.7	1.9	1.9
In a union	44.1	45.9	81.2	84.4
Never married	3.8	1.6	6.0	1.9
Separated	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.1
Widowed	47.6	48.1	9.2	10.5
Not known	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100
Total count	9 414	79 557	6 466	41 746

4. EDUCATION

4.1 Introduction

Education is an enabler in the fight of all forms of enmity of human well-being and development. UNICEF (1999) recognised education as a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting rights and democracy, protecting the environment and influencing population growth. Since independence in 1980, Zimbabwe has embarked on massive expansionary education policies sequentially targeting primary, secondary and tertiary levels. The census collected information on variables that can indicate gender gaps, confounders, factors, consequences and outcomes around schooling access, literacy and educational attainment.

4.2. School Attendance

4.2.1 Ever attended school

The census collected information on school attendance for the population of 13 503 193 age 4 years and above. Overall,93.8 percent had attended school at some point in time. Nearly 95 percent of men age 4 years and above have ever attended school, compared with 93 percent of women. The census revealed that there are notable differences in proportions of the populations ever been to school in rural and urban areas where proportions in urban areas are higher than their agemates in rural areas for both sexes. The proportions are lowest for the Early Childhood Development level and increase for the higher education levels for both rural and urban areas. Significant differences in favour of males are noted for the population age 51 years and above and the differences are more pronounced for the population residing in rural areas. The 51 years and above age-group is composed of the population falling due/mature for starting school in pre-independence period.

Table 4.1: Percent of population ever been to school by sex, age and area of residence

%	Ever attended school	
Residence/Age (years)	Female	Male
Rural	**90.8**	**93.1**
4-5	66.7	64.5
6-12	97.0	96.6
13-16	97.5	96.7
17-24	96.3	95.6
25-50	95.8	96.3
51+	72.9	87.8
NS	1.1	1.3
Urban	**96.6**	**96.9**
4-5	79.4	78.1
6-12	98.4	98.3
13-16	98.6	98.7
17-24	98.1	98.0
25-50	98.3	98.3
51+	91.2	96.1
NS	0.4	0.6
National	**93.1**	**94.6**

Table 4.2 shows the GPI for the main reasons why individuals had never attended school. Disparity to the disadvantage of males is around falling sick/ill and there being no appropriate school which can be linked to disability. Women are/were more affected by religious affiliations and societal perspective where education is/was not considered important.

Table 4.2: Gender Parity Indices for the main reason for never been to school age

Gender Parity Indices (GPI) for the reasons for never been to school by age/period									
Estimated year range when **4-6/7 years old**	Age in 2022 (years)	No birth certificate	Financial constraints	School too far away	Ill/sick	Still too young	Education not considered valuable	Religion	No appropriate school
	Rural	**0.75**	**0.85**	**0.70**	**0.60**	**0.62**	**2.40**	**2.02**	**1.03**
2021-2022	4-5	1.01	1.01	1.02	0.79	1.00	0.97	1.02	0.84
2014-2020	6-12	1.03	1.01	1.03	0.85	1.05	0.98	1.12	0.82
2010-2013	13-16	0.98	0.96	1.10	1.22	1.16	0.94	1.60	1.14
2000-2009	17-24	0.85	0.99	1.01	0.90	1.23	1.05	1.52	0.85
1980-1999	25-50	0.71	0.99	0.95	0.57	0.55	1.45	1.32	0.75
1979 and be	51+	0.67	0.73	0.53	0.49	1.03	1.27	1.44	0.64
	Urban	**0.85**	**1.02**	**1.00**	**0.71**	**0.75**	**2.37**	**1.75**	**1.04**
2021-2022	4-5	0.99	1.03	1.02	0.82	0.99	1.07	1.17	1.10
2014-2020	6-12	1.09	1.02	0.98	0.79	1.00	1.31	0.94	0.89
2010-2013	13-16	1.03	1.06	3.55	0.62	0.99	0.92	1.24	0.61
2000-2009	17-24	1.00	1.01	1.14	0.68	1.46	0.89	1.23	0.75
1980-1999	25-50	0.80	1.05	0.63	0.66	0.92	1.17	1.16	0.82
1979 and be	51+	0.75	0.80	0.76	0.61	0.87	1.34	1.14	0.67
	National	**0.76**	**0.87**	**0.73**	**0.62**	**0.64**	**2.43**	**1.98**	**1.04**

4.2.2. Current School Attendance

The census collected current school attendance for persons aged between 3 and 24 years but the analysis will focus on persons aged between 4 and 24 years to align with the current official school ages where the official age for ECD A is 4 years. Table 4.3 profiles the school activities for population cohorts of the official school going ages aligning with the school levels. The census revealed that in rural areas females have higher attendance rates than males for ages between 4 and 16, that is from ECD to lower secondary and males have higher rates for ages between 17 and 24 years. While attendance rates for urban scholars are generally higher than their agemates in rural areas, the propensity of attending school is higher for females than it is for males from age 4 to 12 and it is higher for males from age 13 to 24. The aggregated attendance rates for females are lowest in Large Scale Commercial Farms with 60.5 percent of school going age (4-24) currently attending school followed Resettlement Areas with 63.3 percent and for males State land has 57.2 percent followed by 58.9 percent for Large Scale Commercial Farms.

Table 4.3: School attendance for persons age 4-24 years

School attendance	Female					Male				
	Population	% never been to school	% attending school	% who left school		Population	% never been to school	% attending school	% who left school	
Age (Years)	count			in 2022[4]	before 2022	count			in 2022	before 2022
National	**3 699 558**	**4.9**	**66.4**	**0.6**	**27.6**	**3 609 743**	**5.6**	**68.1**	**0.5**	**25.1**
4-5	400 867	28.4	68.9	0.3	1.8	399 839	30.4	66.8	0.3	1.9
6-12	1 474 057	2.2	96.3	0.4	0.8	1 469 074	2.5	95.5	0.4	1.2
13-16	685 424	1.7	83.5	0.5	13.8	691 379	2.3	82.4	0.5	14.4
17-18	314 141	2.1	31.0	1.2	65.1	307 734	2.7	39.6	1.1	55.8
19-24	825 069	2.2	11.2	0.8	85.0	741 717	2.5	13.0	0.9	82.2
Area of residence										
Rural	**2 271 093**	**6.1**	**67.1**	**0.5**	**25.8**	**2 348 264**	**6.7**	**67.1**	**0.5**	**25.1**
4-5	265 202	32.7	64.7	0.3	1.7	266 499	34.9	62.4	0.3	1.9
6-12	975 257	2.6	95.7	0.4	1.0	989 699	3.1	94.7	0.4	1.5
13-16	437 340	2.1	81.0	0.5	16.0	477 198	2.9	77.9	0.5	18.3
17-18	174 554	2.7	25.6	0.9	70.1	201 322	3.4	34.9	0.9	60.0
19-24	418 740	3.1	5.0	0.5	90.6	413 546	3.5	7.2	0.6	87.2
Urban	**1 428 465**	**3.0**	**65.3**	**0.7**	**30.4**	**1 261 479**	**3.4**	**70.1**	**0.7**	**25.1**
4-5	135 665	20.0	77.2	0.4	1.9	133 340	21.4	75.8	0.4	1.9
6-12	498 800	1.3	97.4	0.3	0.6	479 375	1.4	97.3	0.3	0.6
13-16	248 084	1.1	87.9	0.5	10.1	214 181	1.0	92.5	0.5	5.7
17-18	139 587	1.3	37.8	1.5	58.8	106 412	1.3	48.4	1.6	47.9
19-24	406 329	1.3	17.7	1.2	79.2	328 171	1.3	20.4	1.2	75.7
Land Use										
Rural										
Communal Areas	**1 550 657**	**5.8**	**68.8**	**0.4**	**24.5**	**1 579 436**	**6.5**	**69.5**	**0.4**	**23.0**
4-5	179 749	30.9	66.6	0.3	1.7	181 452	33.2	64.2	0.3	1.8
6-12	677 573	2.4	96.0	0.3	0.9	687 024	2.9	95.0	0.3	1.4
13-16	308 377	2.1	81.7	0.5	15.3	333 578	2.9	78.3	0.5	18.0
17-18	117 259	2.8	26.8	0.9	68.9	133 708	3.4	36.3	0.9	58.7
19-24	267 699	3.2	5.0	0.5	90.5	243 674	3.7	7.7	0.6	86.9
Large Scale Commercial Farms	**63 297**	**6.0**	**60.5**	**0.6**	**32.3**	**65 917**	**6.0**	**58.9**	**0.6**	**33.6**
4-5	6 990	32.0	65.4	0.4	1.6	6 830	32.9	64.3	0.4	1.9
6-12	23 844	3.6	94.5	0.5	1.1	23 470	3.6	94.1	0.5	1.5
13-16	10 690	2.1	79.3	0.7	17.5	10 684	2.3	82.0	0.7	14.5
17-18	5 509	2.1	25.1	1.5	70.9	5 634	3.3	34.6	1.3	60.1
19-24	16 264	2.3	8.2	0.7	87.9	19 299	2.1	8.4	0.6	86.7
Resettlement Area	**607 033**	**7.1**	**63.3**	**0.5**	**28.5**	**649 451**	**7.5**	**62.1**	**0.5**	**29.1**
4-5	72 949	37.9	59.3	0.3	1.9	72 658	39.9	57.2	0.3	2.0
6-12	253 485	3.2	94.8	0.4	1.2	258 776	3.6	93.8	0.4	1.7
13-16	109 000	2.3	78.6	0.6	18.1	123 027	3.0	75.8	0.5	20.1

[4] Captures for the 4 months since the beginning of the year to April when the census was conducted

17-18	47 527	2.7	22.0	0.9	73.7	57 342	3.4	31.2	0.8	63.5
19-24	124072	3.1	3.9	0.4	91.7	137648	3.4	5.8	0.5	88.8
Small Scale Commercial Farms	**30 634**	**5.5**	**67.4**	**0.8**	**25.7**	**33 294**	**5.5**	**65.9**	**0.8**	**27.0**
4-5	3 498	30.9	65.6	0.5	2.1	3 541	31.8	64.1	0.5	2.6
6-12	12 829	2.2	96.1	0.8	0.6	13 065	2.3	95.7	0.7	0.9
13-16	5 667	1.6	85.4	0.9	11.7	6 571	2.1	82.8	0.9	13.5
17-18	2 458	2.8	30.6	1.3	64.8	3 076	2.2	37.6	1.3	58.0
19-24	6 182	2.7	7.2	0.7	88.5	7 041	2.8	8.3	0.7	86.7
Special Category	**18 406**	**3.0**	**70.2**	**0.5**	**25.7**	**19 031**	**3.1**	**66.7**	**0.6**	**23.4**
4-5	1 905	16.4	81.7	0.3	1.4	1 910	18.2	80.1	0.2	1.3
6-12	7 136	1.1	98.0	0.2	0.4	7 003	1.3	97.7	0.2	0.5
13-16	3 438	1.4	87.6	0.3	10.3	3 170	1.2	92.0	0.3	5.9
17-18	1 722	1.9	40.5	1.4	55.5	1 468	2.0	51.2	1.2	40.7
19-24	4 205	2.1	15.7	1.0	80.1	5 480	1.6	12.1	1.0	66.0
State Land	**1066**	**2.9**	**63.6**	**0.8**	**31.1**	**1135**	**2.9**	**57.2**	**0.9**	**36.6**
4-5	111	16.2	83.8	0.0	0.0	108	17.6	80.6	0.0	0.0
6-12	390	1.0	97.9	0.0	0.0	361	1.7	97.5	0.0	0.6
13-16	168	1.2	86.9	0.6	10.7	168	0.6	82.7	0.6	13.7
17-18	79	2.5	25.3	2.5	67.1	94	2.1	36.2	3.2	56.4
19-24	318	1.6	11.6	1.6	81.8	404	1.2	9.2	1.5	83.4
Urban										
Administrative Centre	**26 492**	**2.9**	**63.7**	**0.6**	**32.5**	**22 522**	**3.3**	**69.7**	**0.6**	**25.3**
4-5	2 565	19.1	78.8	0.4	1.3	2 506	19.5	78.9	0.2	1.2
6-12	9 128	1.2	97.9	0.3	0.4	8 716	1.5	97.5	0.4	0.4
13-16	4 798	0.8	85.7	0.6	12.7	3 915	1.1	91.4	0.4	6.9
17-18	2 642	1.2	33.3	1.7	63.2	1 896	1.0	47.2	1.7	48.5
19-24	7 359	1.3	12.4	0.8	85.0	5 489	1.3	13.4	0.8	80.9
Growth Point/Other Urban Area	**325 563**	**3.8**	**64.5**	**0.6**	**30.5**	**295 337**	**4.2**	**68.6**	**0.6**	**25.9**
4-5	33 993	22.9	74.3	0.3	1.9	33 381	24.1	73.1	0.4	1.8
6-12	120 097	1.6	96.9	0.4	0.7	115 748	1.8	96.6	0.4	0.8
13-16	55 819	1.4	86.1	0.6	11.5	49 769	1.4	90.4	0.6	7.2
17-18	30 037	1.5	33.4	1.4	63.1	23 899	1.6	45.6	1.4	50.6
19-24	85 617	1.7	12.1	0.9	84.7	72 540	1.6	14.4	0.9	81.8
Urban Council Area	**1 076 410**	**2.8**	**65.6**	**0.8**	**30.3**	**943 620**	**3.2**	**70.6**	**0.7**	**24.9**
4-5	99 107	19.1	78.1	0.4	1.9	97 453	20.5	76.6	0.4	1.9
6-12	369 575	1.2	97.6	0.3	0.6	354 911	1.3	97.6	0.3	0.6
13-16	187 467	1.0	88.5	0.5	9.6	160 497	0.8	93.1	0.5	5.2
17-18	106 908	1.3	39.2	1.6	57.5	80 617	1.2	49.3	1.6	47.1
19-24	313 353	1.2	19.3	1.2	77.5	250 142	1.2	22.3	1.3	73.9

The attendance rates are lowest and in the sixties range for ages 4-5 who officially should be attending at ECD level, the rates rise to the highest level in the nineties range for the 6-12 age group who should be in primary school level, dropping to the seventy-eighties range for the 13-16 age group who should be in lower secondary, and the rates further drop to twenties-thirties for the 17-18 age group who are expected to be in upper secondary and finally drop to less than twenty percent for ages 19-24 expected to be in tertiary level. The trajectories are the same for both sexes. However, there are some marginal gender gaps on attendance by males in the 17-18 and the 19-24 age groups having higher chances to stay in/attend school than their female counterparts as shown by the Gender Disparity Indices for the attendance rates shown in table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Gender Parity Indices for attendance rates for persons age 4-24 years

GPI for Attendance Rates													
		Area of Residence		Land use									
Age (Years)	National	Rural	Urban	Communal Areas	Large Scale Commercial Farms	Resettlement Area	Small Scale Commercial Farms	Special Category	State Land	Administrative Centre	Growth Point/Other Urban Area	Urban Council Area
Overall	0.98	1.00	0.93	0.99	1.03	1.02	1.02	1.05	1.11	0.91	0.94	0.93
4-5	1.03	1.04	1.02	1.04	1.02	1.04	1.02	1.02	1.04	1.00	1.02	1.02
6-12	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
13-16	1.01	1.04	0.95	1.04	0.97	1.04	1.03	0.95	1.05	0.94	0.95	0.95
17-18	0.78	0.73	0.78	0.74	0.72	0.71	0.81	0.79	0.70	0.71	0.73	0.80
19-24	0.86	0.69	0.87	0.65	0.97	0.67	0.87	1.29	1.27	0.93	0.84	0.87

Table 4.6 shows the Gross Attendance Rates (GAR) and Net Attendance Rates (NAR) for the different education levels in Zimbabwe. While table 4.5 focuses profiling age cohorts, table 4.6 focuses on education levels. It is important to note that the attendance rates may be different from the enrolment rates reported by the Ministry since the census was conducted in April yet enrolment rates may be measured at the beginning of the year. The GAR expresses, as a percentage of the official school age group corresponding to a level, the population currently attending the respective level regardless of age while NAR expresses as a percentage of the official school age group corresponding to a level, the population of official age currently attending the respective level.

The difference between GAR and NAR reflects the over and under age population on the basis of an official age range for a level, more of level outlying but is not indicative of intra-level dynamics captured through grade over and under age analysis. There is parity ECD and primary school gross and net attendance irrespective of area of residence but there is disparity for net attendance for upper secondary level in favour of females in rural areas and in favour of males in urban areas. Figures 4.1 (a) and (b) show the attendance rates for the age cohorts and the NAR. The difference between the attendance rate and the NAR gives the proportion of the age cohort attending but not at the expected level. The highest difference is 17-18 age group followed by the 13-16 age group for both sexes but in general males haver higher differences than females.

Table 4.5: Gross and Net Attendance Rates by area of residence

	Female		Male		Total		Gender Parity Index for GAR	Gender Parity Index for NAR
Attendance Rates	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net		
National								
ECD	84.8	63.9	86.0	62.6	85.4	63.3	0.99	1.02
Primary	98.4	89.6	99.6	88.5	99.0	89.0	0.99	1.01
Lower Secondary	81.9	67.3	80.4	61.5	81.1	64.4	1.02	1.09
Upper Secondary	13.0	8.8	12.9	7.8	12.9	8.3	1.01	1.12
Tertiary		7.5		7.2		7.4		1.03
Rural								
ECD	85.2	60.4	86.5	58.7	85.8	59.5	0.98	1.03
Primary	98.1	88.1	99.5	86.6	98.8	87.3	0.99	1.02
Lower Secondary	74.1	61.6	71.5	53.9	72.7	57.6	1.04	1.14
Upper Secondary	5.2	3.3	5.2	2.9	5.2	3.1	1.00	1.16
Tertiary		1.9		1.8		1.8		1.10
Urban								
ECD	84.0	70.9	85.0	70.5	84.5	70.7	0.99	1.01
Primary	99.1	92.5	99.8	92.2	99.4	92.4	0.99	1.00
Lower Secondary	95.7	77.4	100.1	78.4	97.7	77.8	0.96	0.99
Upper Secondary	22.7	15.7	27.4	17.2	24.7	16.3	0.83	0.91
Tertiary		13.1		14.2		13.6		0.93

The census collected information on the main reasons for leaving school among persons age 4-24 years who had dropped out of/left school. Table 4.7 shows the reasons by sex, age and area of residence. Financial constraints were cited as a major reason for a greater proportion for both males and females in both rural and urban areas. Marriage/pregnancy is a major reason affecting females more than males as, a high proportion, 36.3 percent of female drop outs in rural areas, cited marriage or pregnancy as a major reason for leaving school. The proportion is slightly lower, 25.5 percent, for females in urban areas. The most affected age groups are from the lower secondary (13-16) age group with 22.3 percent in rural areas 12.9 percent in urban areas upwards to the 17-24 age group. The figure shows the prevalence of adolescent pregnancies and/or child marriages affecting mostly the girl child. The problem is not as pronounced for males with 3.4 percent in rural areas and 2.2 percent in urban areas citing marriage/pregnancy as the main reason for dropping out of/leaving school.

Table 4.6: Reasons for leaving/dropping out of school

Reasons for dropping out of school	Total drop outs (before 2022)	Financial constraints	school far away	Ill/sick	marriage/ pregnancy	Completed/ satisfied	Waiting to proceed to next level	Refused	Expulsion	To work	Care for the sick	Failed exams	Inappropriate facilities
Female													
Rural	**585 546**	**41.9**	**0.9**	**1.2**	**36.3**	**6.8**	**4.9**	**3.3**	**0.1**	**0.8**	**0.1**	**2.7**	**0.1**
4-5	4 592	40.6	39.4	1.8		0.2	4.9	0.8	0.0			0.0	0.0
6-12	9 334	75.3	6.5	5.7	1.8	0.5	1.8	4.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1
13-16	69 788	58.8	1.0	2.0	22.3	2.3	4.8	6.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.1
17-24	501 832	39.0	0.4	1.0	39.3	7.6	5.0	2.9	0.1	0.9	0.1	3.0	0.1
Urban	**434 358**	**34.9**	**0.2**	**0.5**	**25.5**	**13.0**	**13.8**	**1.3**	**0.1**	**5.0**	**0.1**	**4.4**	**0.1**
4-5	2 540	56.5	11.8	1.8		0.3	10.0	1.0	0.0			0.0	0.0
6-12	2 991	78.5	2.0	4.8	1.0	1.1	4.4	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
13-16	25 021	56.3	0.4	1.1	12.9	4.8	15.6	2.3	0.1	2.1	0.1	2.4	0.1
17-24	403 806	33.1	0.1	0.4	26.6	13.7	13.8	1.2	0.0	5.3	0.1	4.6	0.0
Total	**1 019 904**	**38.9**	**0.6**	**0.9**	**31.7**	**9.5**	**8.7**	**2.4**	**0.1**	**2.6**	**0.1**	**3.4**	**0.1**
Male													
Rural	**588 521**	**58.3**	**1.1**	**1.6**	**3.4**	**10.2**	**6.2**	**10.8**	**0.2**	**2.8**	**0.1**	**4.2**	**0.2**
4-5	4 944	40.7	37.7	2.8		0.2	5.3	1.0	0.0			0.0	0.0
6-12	14 811	74.1	4.5	5.3	0.5	0.6	1.1	9.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
13-16	87 250	71.3	1.0	2.2	0.3	2.3	3.0	16.3	0.2	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.2
17-24	481 516	55.7	0.6	1.4	4.1	12.0	6.9	9.9	0.2	3.3	0.1	4.9	0.2
Urban	**317 236**	**39.2**	**0.3**	**0.7**	**2.2**	**18.4**	**16.6**	**3.5**	**0.1**	**11.6**	**0.1**	**6.0**	**0.1**
4-5	2 509	55.8	11.8	2.3		0.2	10.6	0.8	0.0			0.0	0.0
6-12	2 982	77.3	1.9	6.1	0.2	1.1	4.0	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2
13-16	12 175	55.2	0.4	2.3	0.4	6.3	19.9	8.0	0.3	1.8	0.1	2.9	0.3
17-24	299 570	38.1	0.1	0.6	2.3	19.2	16.6	3.4	0.1	12.2	0.1	6.2	0.1
Total	**905 757**	**51.6**	**0.8**	**1.3**	**3.0**	**13.0**	**9.8**	**8.2**	**0.2**	**5.9**	**0.1**	**4.8**	**0.2**

Tables 4.7 and 4.8 compare the 2022 census findings on attendance rates to its predecessor, for ages 6-24 years[5] where in terms of volumes attending for both males and females the 2022 figures show an increase from the 2012 figures. There is a slight improvement on the proportion attending for females

[5] The analysis focus on ages 6-24 rather than 4-24 in earlier tables to align indicators for 2012 and 2024 for comparability

which was 63.8 percent in 2012 and was now 66.1 percent in 2022 eating away from the out-of-school 'share of the cake' of 34.1 percent in 2012 to 31.3 percent in 2022. The proportion of males attending slightly decreased from 68.8 percent in 2012 to 68.3 percent in 2022.

Table 4.7: School attendance for persons age 6-24 years in 2012 and 2022

Census year	2012				2022			
School attendance	Female		Male		Female		Male	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Population age 6-24	2 890 310	100	2 762 329	100	3 298 691	100	3 209 904	100
Never been to school	61 060	2.1	68 954	2.5	68 970	2.1	79 736	2.5
Currently Attending School	1842 735	63.8	1 900 646	68.8	2 181 469	66.1	2 191 771	68.3
Left school in the census year[6]	986 595	34.1	803 076	29.1	19 286	0.6	18 430	0.6
Left school before census year					1 012 772	30.7	898 304	28.0

The GAR for primary school level decreased from above 100 percent in 2012 at 103 percent for females and 106 percent for males to 98.4 percent and 99.0 percent for females and males respectively, in 2022. The GAR for lower secondary school level increased for both sexes. The figures are evidence of re-alignment towards learners attending school at the correct age-for-level shown by increases in NAR for both sexes and levels. This shows that in 2022 more learners are attending school at appropriate ages.

Table 4.8: Gross and Net Attendance Rates for primary and lower secondary school levels

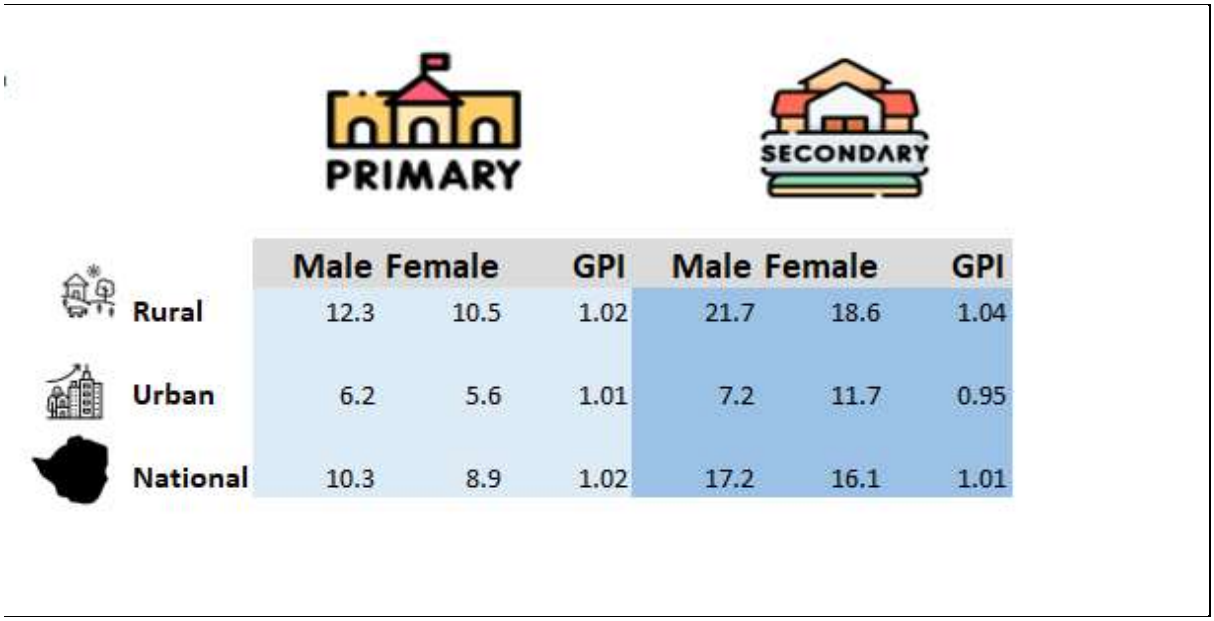
Attendance Rates (%) from the 2012 and 2022 censuses				
	Female		Male	
School level	2012	2022	2012	2022
Gross Attendance Rate (GAR)				
Primary	103	98.4	106	99.0
Lower secondary	76.3	81.9	76.8	80.4
Net Attendance Rate (NAR)				
Primary	87	89.6	85.8	88.5
Lower secondary	54.8	67.3	48.8	61.5

4.2.3 Out of School Children

The proportion of children in the primary school going age who were out of school was 9.6 percent. The proportion of boys out of school was higher (10.3%) as compared to girls (8.9%). Boys are more likely than girls to be out of school in both rural and urban areas combined.

The proportion of children of lower secondary school going age who were out of school was 16.6 percent. The proportion of children out of boys (17.2%) was higher for males as compared to girls (16.1%). Girls of lower secondary school going ages are more likely than boys to be out of school in urban areas.

[6] The 2022 Census was conducted in April; therefore, the figures reflect dropouts/population which left school between January and April 2022



	Male	Female	GPI	Male	Female	GPI
Rural	12.3	10.5	1.02	21.7	18.6	1.04
Urban	6.2	5.6	1.01	7.2	11.7	0.95
National	10.3	8.9	1.02	17.2	16.1	1.01

Figure 4.1: Out of school children of primary and secondary school going ages

4.3 Literacy

The census revealed that for the population age 15 years and above, the national literacy rate stands at 93.6 percent and it is higher for men (95.1%) than for women (92.3%). The literacy rates for population residing in the urban areas are generally higher than their agemates in rural areas for most age groups. Table 4.9 shows the distribution of literacy by sex, age and area of residence.

Table 4.9: Literacy rates for population aged 15+ years by sex and area of residence

Percent of population aged 15+ that is literate (completed at least grade 3) by residence and sex				
Residence	Rural		Urban	
Age	Female	Male	Female	Male
15-19	95.8	94.6	97.8	97.7
20-24	95.1	94.1	97.7	97.6
25-29	95.2	94.7	98.0	97.8
30-34	95.1	94.8	98.0	97.8
35-39	94.6	95.1	97.9	97.8
40-44	93.7	94.9	97.7	97.7
45-49	92.7	95.2	97.3	97.8
50-54	88.7	94.7	96.2	97.6
55-59	72.1	89.1	90.9	96.3
60-64	62.5	81.4	86.2	93.6
65-69	60.3	78.7	83.0	92.1
70-74	53.7	73.5	77.7	88.6
75-79	50.3	71.7	73.6	85.1
80-84	40.7	65.0	65.1	77.3

85+	30.6	54.4	53.4	67.5
NS	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.5
Overall	**86.8**	**92.0**	**96.2**	**97.1**

The literacy rates are slightly higher for women of ages 15-34 than for men of the same age groups, and for older age groups the male percentages are higher than those for female age-mates. The shift could be a sign of change in perceptions around differential treatment on educating male and female children and the gains of targeted interventions addressing inequalities.

Figures 4.2 and 4.3 show that the wide literacy rate gap between men and women has closed for population aged 49 years and below in rural areas and 54 years and younger in urban areas. The literacy rates gaps for the older population in 2022 have reduced from what they were in 2012.

Figure 4.2: Literacy rates for 2012 and 2022 for the population age 15+ in rural areas

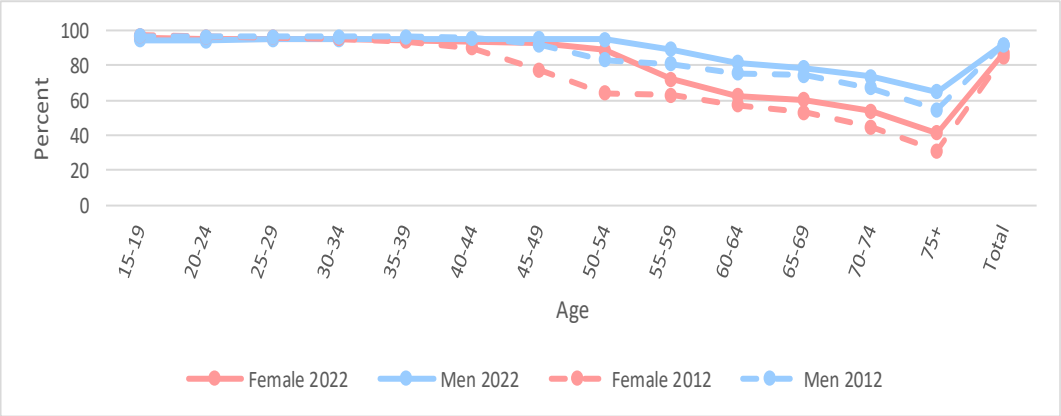
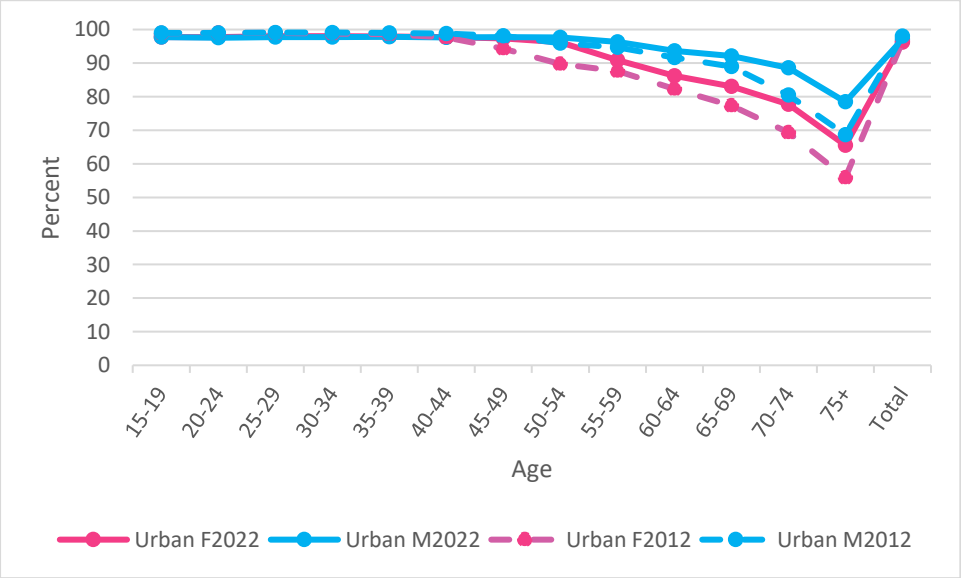


Figure 4.3: Literacy rates for 2012 and 2022 for the population age 15+ in urban areas



4.4. Educational Attainment/Highest level of Education

Educational attainment is a key outcome of access to education and is key in positioning oneself in the socio-economic space. Information collected by the census may not reveal much on the qualitative aspects of the linkages and gender dynamics between access to education and educational attainment, the quantitative aspects that can be drawn from census data offer a good starting point for in-depth studies and policy formulation.

While area of residence can be a determinant for educational attainment in some cases it can serve as an outcome variable explained by educational attainment. Such is the case when economic activities are analysed for rural and urban areas and understanding rural-urban migration. Important questions include: where are most industries located?; and where are most tertiary institutions located?; who stays in the rural areas, doing what?

Tables 4.10 and 4.11 show the highest education level completed for women and men age 20+ years. Table 4.12 show the GPI values for the highest education level completed for women and men.

Women have higher proportions than men for lower education level categories and men have higher proportions than women for the higher education level categories.

The forces pulling women out of school are stronger, which could be attributed to such factors as family formation. Across most Zimbabwean cultures, the norm is that the woman is usually the younger of the couple. When 'ready' to marry, a man always looks down the age ladder for a spouse. According to the Multiple Cluster Indictor Survey (MICS) 2019, the percentage of women with spousal age differences of 5+ years was 56.9 percent and 59.5percent for women in union who were 15-19 years and 20-24 years respectively. The implications are that the boy child is allowed to explore their full potential education and career wise and be financially capable to provide for the family before committing to marriage while the girl child may not be afforded the chance to empower themselves before assuming the reproductive role.

For the population age 25-50, this is mostly the population that fell due for/ started school post-independence, 1980 and later, when the new government embarked on massive education policies, significant is the 'Education for All policy'. The population age 50+, this is mostly the population that fell due for/ started school pre-independence, before 1980. Males have higher proportions achieving at least lower secondary level.

Table 4.10: Highest education level completed for women age 20+ by area of residence

Age Group	No Education	Some Primary	Primary	Some Secondary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Tertiary	Don't know	Total
20 - 24	2.9	4.0	10.3	20.2	45.7	11.8	4.7	0.3	100
25 - 29	2.7	5.1	12.0	20.5	44.4	5.0	10.0	0.3	100
30 - 34	2.7	5.1	14.1	19.8	44.3	3.4	10.2	0.4	100
35 - 39	2.9	5.7	15.8	19.0	43.2	2.5	10.4	0.4	100
40 - 44	3.4	6.4	17.9	18.3	41.8	1.6	10.1	0.4	100
45 - 49	4.2	7.8	20.3	20.5	36.7	1.2	9.0	0.5	100
50 - 54	6.6	10.5	18.1	18.4	35.3	1.1	9.5	0.5	100
55 - 59	16.9	23.7	21.6	11.0	18.0	0.8	7.4	0.6	100
60 - 64	24.5	30.5	24.4	8.2	7.2	0.5	4.1	0.7	100
65 +	34.4	36.1	15.7	6.5	3.9	0.4	2.1	0.9	100
NS	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	99.3	100

Urban	2.9	3.8	7.9	12.7	49.4	7.4	15.2	0.7	100
Rural	11.8	15.9	20.9	20.7	26.3	1.4	2.6	0.5	100
Total	**8.0**	**10.8**	**15.4**	**17.4**	**36.0**	**3.9**	**7.9**	**0.6**	**100**

Table 4.11: Highest education level completed for men age 20+ by area of residence

Age Group	No Education	Some Primary	Primary	Some Secondary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Tertiary	Dont know	Total
20 - 24	3.4	5.1	11.4	15.8	45.3	14.5	4.1	0.4	100
25 - 29	2.7	5.3	11.3	15.1	45.4	9.1	10.5	0.6	100
30 - 34	2.6	5.0	11.9	14.9	46.3	7.5	11.1	0.7	100
35 - 39	2.5	4.8	12.0	14.2	47.8	6.5	11.5	0.7	100
40 - 44	2.6	4.5	12.6	13.1	50.3	4.5	11.7	0.7	100
45 - 49	2.5	4.3	13.1	14.7	48.6	3.7	12.4	0.7	100
50 - 54	2.8	4.1	10.6	13.5	49.5	3.6	15.3	0.7	100
55 - 59	5.6	10.1	14.9	12.2	37.0	3.2	16.2	0.8	100
60 - 64	10.1	20.8	25.6	13.1	18.5	1.9	9.1	0.9	100
65 +	17.6	33.1	21.5	11.5	9.2	1.2	4.8	1.1	100
NS	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	99.0	100
Urban	1.8	2.2	5.3	8.1	52.5	12.0	17.2	0.9	100
Rural	6.2	12.2	19.2	18.9	35.3	3.2	4.3	0.7	100
Total	**4.3**	**7.8**	**13.2**	**14.2**	**42.8**	**7.0**	**9.9**	**0.8**	**100**

Table 4.12: GPI for highest education level completed

Age Group	No Education	Some Primary	Primary	Some Secondary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Tertiary	Dont know
20 - 24	0.85	0.78	0.90	1.28	1.01	0.82	1.16	0.77
25 - 29	0.97	0.96	1.07	1.36	0.98	0.55	0.95	0.56
30 - 34	1.03	1.04	1.18	1.33	0.96	0.45	0.92	0.53
35 - 39	1.19	1.20	1.32	1.34	0.90	0.38	0.91	0.59
40 - 44	1.32	1.42	1.42	1.39	0.83	0.37	0.87	0.63
45 - 49	1.64	1.82	1.55	1.40	0.75	0.33	0.72	0.68
50 - 54	2.37	2.59	1.71	1.37	0.71	0.30	0.62	0.71
55 - 59	3.02	2.34	1.45	0.90	0.49	0.26	0.46	0.72
60 - 64	2.42	1.46	0.95	0.62	0.39	0.28	0.45	0.79
65 +	1.95	1.09	0.73	0.57	0.43	0.35	0.44	0.81
Urban	1.56	1.76	1.48	1.57	0.94	0.62	0.88	0.79
Rural	1.89	1.30	1.09	1.10	0.75	0.42	0.61	0.67
Total	1.86	1.38	1.17	1.22	0.84	0.55	0.80	0.72

The Ordinary level certificate ('O' Level) with 5 subject passes is usually a requirement for entry into higher education levels or jobs. Failure to complete this level already in itself restricts one in terms of opportunities and choices. Table 4.13 shows the proportions of women and men age 20+ who completed[7] Lower Secondary or higher education levels. Women have lower completion rates than men for all age groups.

Table 4.13: Proportion completing Lower secondary or higher education levels

Completing Lower Secondary of higher education levels (%)	Women	Men
20 - 24	62.3	63.9
25 - 29	59.4	65.0
30 - 34	57.9	64.9
35 - 39	56.2	65.9
40 - 44	53.5	66.5
45 - 49	46.9	64.8
50 - 54	45.9	68.4
55 - 59	26.2	56.3
60 - 64	11.8	29.5
65 +	6.5	15.2
Urban 20+	72.0	81.7
Rural 20+	30.3	42.7
Total 20+	47.8	59.7

[7] Question was capturing completion (with/without passes)

Figure 4.4 shows the gaps in educational attained for women measured through percentage point difference between the percent of women in the age group and the percent of women for the population completed lower secondary level or higher. If the playing field was level we expect the two lines to be superimposed.

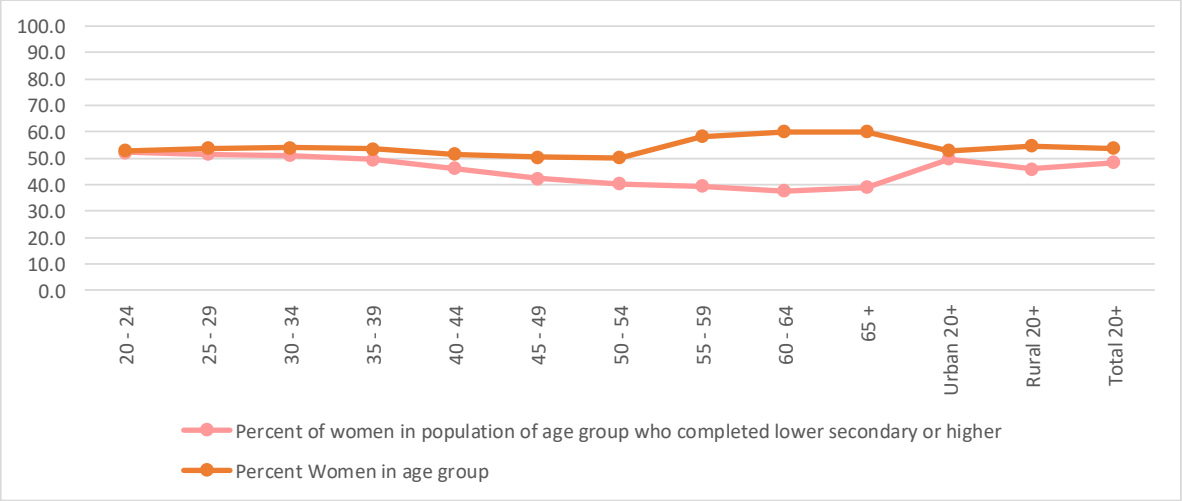


Figure 4.4: Women gaps in educational outcomes

The census revealed that 662 975 persons had tertiary qualifications ranging from National Foundation Certificates to Philosophy Degrees (PHDs), of these 48.3 percent were women. Table 4.14 shows the various tertiary qualifications by sex. The Skilled upgrade worker classes 3 and 4 and doctorate (PHD) levels where males dominate. Table 4.15 gives the field specialisation classification of the tertiary qualifications where marked gender differentials exist. The Health and Welfare and the Education fields are dominated by women with 71.2 percent and 62.3 percent respectively while the Engineering, the ICTs, the Agriculture and the Sciences fields are dominated by men with 78.3 percent, 67.5 percent, 63.5 percent and 60.6 percent respectively.

Table 4.14: Tertiary qualifications by sex

Tertiary qualifications	Percent			Count
	Female	Male	Total	Total
National Foundation Certificate	48.6	51.4	100	90 931
Skilled upgrade worker Class 3 and 4	26.3	73.7	100	6 740
Vocational Certificate/Skilled worker Class 2	42.6	57.4	100	46 103
Diploma/Skilled Worker Class 1	53.6	46.4	100	185 268
Higher National Diploma	51.1	48.9	100	61 090
Bachelor's Degree	46.6	53.4	100	211 481
Post Graduate Diploma and Certificates	51.8	48.2	100	8 147
Masters	41.1	58.9	100	48 446
Doctorate (PhD)	28.2	71.8	100	4 769
Total	48.3	51.7	100	662 975

Table 4.15: Tertiary Education Field of Specialisation by sex

Tertiary Education Field of specialisation	Percent			
	Female	Male	Total	Total Count
Generic programmes and Qualifications	54.0	46.0	100	56 904
Education	62.3	37.7	100	141 689
Humanities and Arts	42.2	57.8	100	27 075
Social sciences journalism and Information	51.9	48.1	100	34 638
Business, administration and Law	48.3	51.7	100	155 647
Natural Sciences, Mathematics and Statistics	39.4	60.6	100	14 800
ICTs	32.5	67.5	100	15 916
Engineering, manufacturing and Construction	21.7	78.3	100	109 499
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	36.5	63.5	100	23 349
Health and Welfare	71.2	28.8	100	43 085
Services	56.3	43.7	100	40 373
TOTAL	48.3	51.7	100	662 975

5. PARTICIPATION IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

5.1 Introduction

According to UN (2015), women generally do as much as men, but types of work they do, the conditions under which they work and their access to opportunities for advance differ from those of men. The census data allows us to shed light on the participation of women and men in the labour force, employment and unemployment and gender occupational segregation. Analysis is based on the population age 15 years and above as both sex and age stratification are key in highlighting any vulnerabilities associated with certain groups.

Figure 5.1 is an adaptation of the ILO framework of Usual activity presented in the context of Zimbabwe's labour force as informed by the census data to bring out unique features but at the same time allowing for international comparability of statistics produced.

Figure 5.1 was based on the **strict** sense of unemployment, where **strict** unemployment refers to a person of the working age group who during the specified period was:

(i) without work,
(ii) seeking work, and
(iii) available for work (if opportunity arises).

The absence of/ not emphasising attribute (iii) differentiates the **expanded** and **strict** definitions of unemployment.

The **labour force** in the context of the 2022 Population and Housing Census refers to **economically active** persons, that is, persons available (furnishing and available to furnish the supply of labour) for the production of goods and services as realised in the national accounts and balances which include the **employed categories** (employees, employers, unpaid family workers and own account workers) and the **unemployed** (without a job, seeking and available for work should an opportunity arise).

The census captured reasons for not seeking work and the data revealed a category of economically inactive persons citing '***the job market being dry***' which could be a reality or perception impeding the work seeking behaviour, as such, in this analysis it will be treated as a stand-alone category of economic inactivity. Another reason cited was '***no capital***' bringing out the potential entrepreneurs among the currently economically inactive persons. The '**household responsibilities**' category of the economically inactive persons includes the home makers.

5.1. Economic Activity/Inactivity

The census revealed that overall labour force participation rate was 32.5 percent. Women are less likely to participate in the labour force (24.1%) than men (41.9%).

The *'green route'* in figure 5.1, is what is generally desirable as it represents economic empowerment and the *'red boxes'* represent danger in terms of economic disempowerment and poverty.

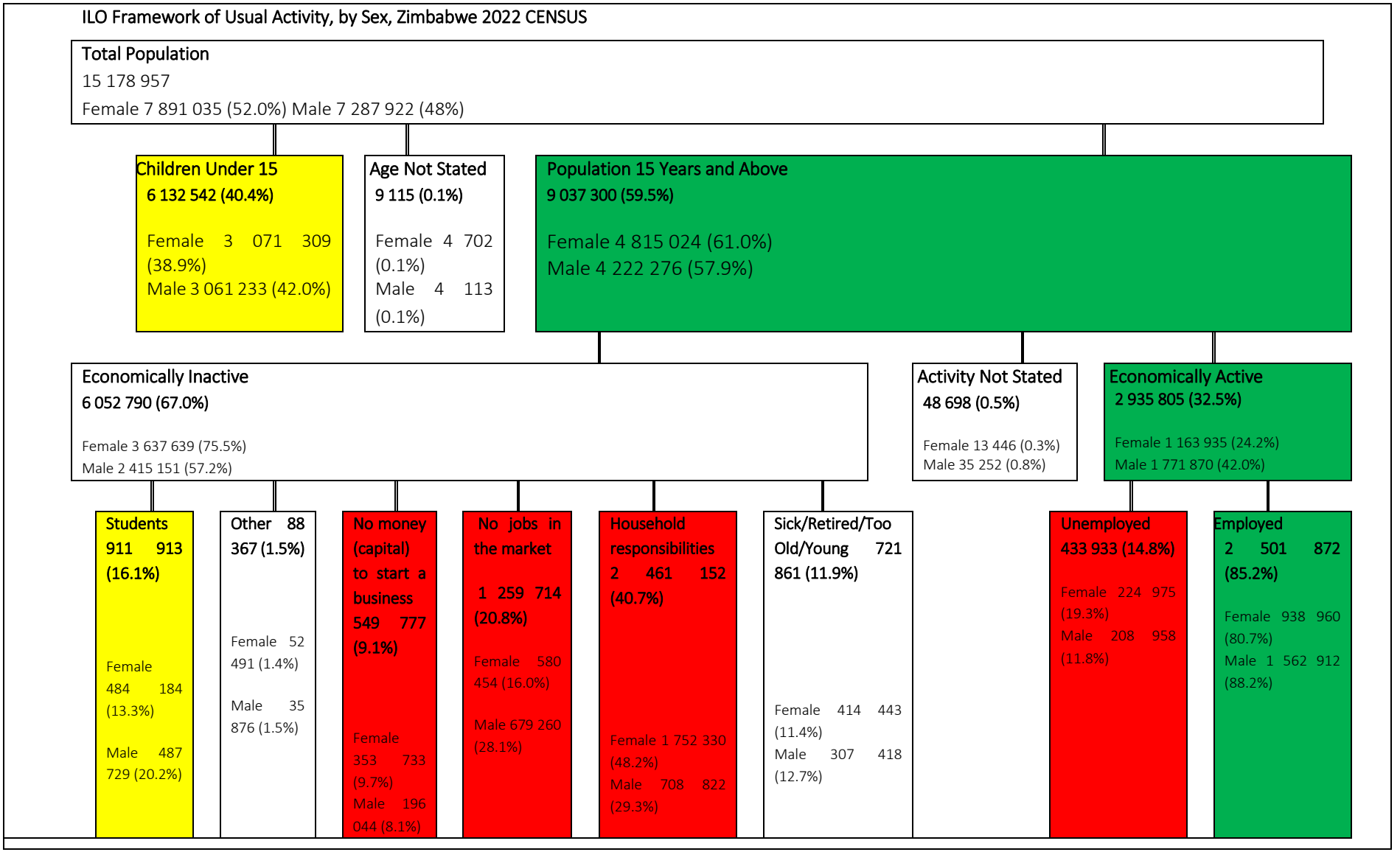


Figure 5.1: ILO Framework of Usual Activity

Figure 5.2 shows the economic participation status by sex and age group. Proportions of persons that are economically active for women are lower compared to men in the same age group.

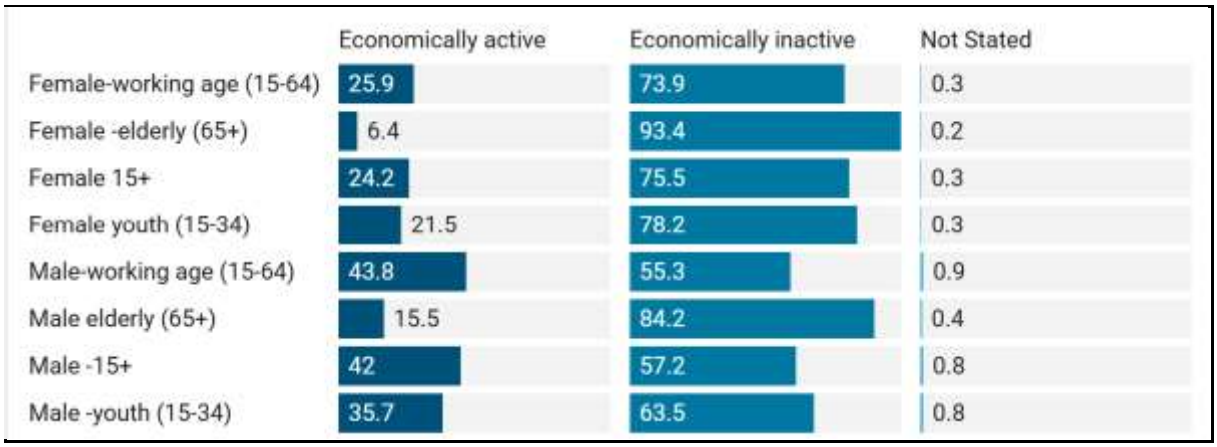


Figure 5.2: Economic Activity by age group

The census revealed that the proportion of the female youth that is economically inactive is higher (78.2 percent) than the proportion of male youth (63.5 percent). For persons in the working age group (15-64 years) 73.9 percent of women are economically inactive and half of them are occupied with household responsibility. The levels of economic inactivity are comparably lower for male age groups with 55.3 percent for the men in the 15-64 age group. More females are involved in reproductive work than men.

Table 5.1: Economic inactivity types by sex and age category

Sex	Age group	Population Economically inactive	Percentage					
			Sick/ Retired/ too old/ young	Students	Household responsibilities	No jobs available in the market	No money (capital) to start a business	Other
Female	working age (15-64)	3 248 884	5.7	14.8	50.3	17.5	10.5	1.2
	elderly (65+)	388 751	58.6	0.7	30.8	3.3	3.7	3.1
	15+	3 637 635	11.4	13.3	48.2	16.0	9.7	1.4
	youth (15-34)	1 986 609	3.7	23.4	43.7	18.7	9.3	1.2
Male	working age (15-64)	2 182 643	7.6	22.3	29.7	30.5	8.5	1.4
	elderly (65+)	232 506	60.9	0.4	25.9	6.1	4.4	2.3
	15+	2 415 149	12.7	20.2	29.3	28.1	8.1	1.5
	youth (15-34)	1 459 999	6.0	32.7	22.9	30.0	7.2	1.2
Overall	working age (15-64)	5 431 527	6.5	17.8	42.0	22.7	9.7	1.3
	elderly (65+)	621 257	59.5	0.6	28.9	4.3	3.9	2.8
	15+	6 052 784	11.9	16.1	40.7	20.8	9.1	1.5
	youth (15-34)	3 446 608	4.7	27.3	34.9	23.5	8.4	1.2

Figure 5.3 shows the Labour Force Participation Rates and Employment-to-Population Ratios by sex and age group. The LFPR for males and females both have a 'bow' shape, starting low for the 15-19 age group where a greater portion is still engaging in educational activities, steadily increasing to a maximum at the 35-39 age group. The similarity in shapes of the curves is an indication that the factors affecting the rates' trajectories (both LFPR and EPR) across age groups are external with respect to gender such as economic environment but the loci of the male and female 'bows' on the cartesian plane indicate gender gaps and disparities in levels of participation for males and females which indicate unequal access to opportunities that exist between the two sexes and the differentiated slopes/rate of change for the curves indicate some nested external effects or interaction effects although the curves take-off almost from the same point indicating equality at entry level into the labour force field. The LFPR curve for males hits a maximum of 58.4 percent for the 35-39 age group while for the females it hits a maximum of 36.1 percent for the 40-44 age group.

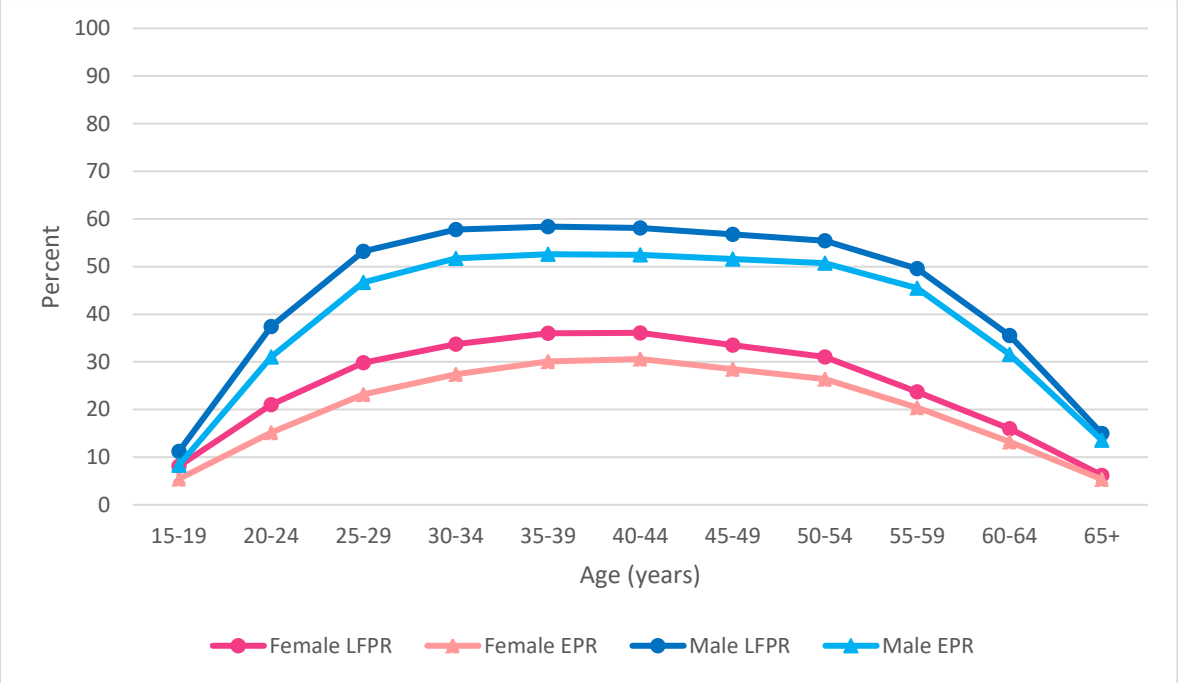


Figure 5.3: Labour Force Participation Rates and Employment-to-Population Ratios by sex and age group

5.2. Employment and Unemployment

Table 5.2 shows the type of economic activity by age category and sex. The unemployment rates for females are higher than those of males for all the age bands.

Table 5.2: Economic activity by age sex and age category

Sex	Age group	Population Economically Active	Percentage	
			Unemployed	Employed
Female	working age (15-64)	1 137 232	19.4	80.6
	elderly (65+)	26 703	15.7	84.3
	15+	1 163 935	19.3	80.7
	youth (15-34)	544 877	23.7	76.3
Male	working age (15-64)	1729 163	11.8	88.2
	elderly (65+)	42 707	10.9	89.1
	15+	1 771 870	11.8	88.2
	youth (15-34)	818 999	14.5	85.5
Overall	working age (15-64)	2 866 395	14.8	85.2
	elderly (65+)	69 410	12.8	87.2
	15+	2 935 805	14.8	85.2
	youth (15-34)	1 363 876	18.2	81.8

Table 5.3 shows the unemployment rates by sex by province and age. Matabeleland North province has the highest rate of unemployment for both sexes with 31.6 percent for women and 17.9 percent for men and Harare province has the least unemployment rates for both sexes with 15.1 percent and 8.2 percent for women and men respectively.

Table 5.3: Unemployment rates by sex, province and age

	Unemployment Rates		
Province	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Bulawayo	11.4	18.2	14.5
Manicaland	13.7	20.4	16.4
Mashonaland Central	11.1	17.1	13.4
Mashonaland East	13.3	20.8	16.2
Mashonaland West	11.0	19.6	14.2
Matabeleland North	17.9	31.6	22.7
Matabeleland South	15.5	28.0	19.8
Midlands	13.5	21.5	16.7
Masvingo	13.7	20.9	16.7
Harare	8.2	15.1	11.0
Age Group			
15-19	26.0	33.3	29.1
20-24	16.9	27.4	21.0
25-29	12.4	22.2	16.2
30-34	10.6	18.6	13.8
35-39	10.0	16.4	12.6
40-44	9.6	15.3	11.9
45-49	9.1	15.1	11.3
50-54	8.5	14.7	10.7
55-59	8.2	14.1	10.6
60-64	11.0	17.3	13.6
65+	9.6	13.6	11.1
Total	**11.8**	**19.3**	**14.8**

Table 5.5 shows the employment status by sex and age category. The proportion of women of the working age group (15-64) who participate in the economy as own account workers (37.8%) and 55.0 percent were employed while 30.8 percent of men in the working age group who are economically active are own account workers and 63.9 percent are employees.

Table 5.4: Status in Employment by sex and age category

Sex	Age group	Population Employed	Percentage			
			Employee	Employer	Own account	Unpaid Contributing Family work
Female	working age (15-64)	916 440	55.0	2.7	37.8	4.6
	elderly (65+)	22 520	22.2	3.9	59.5	14.5
	15+	938 960	54.2	2.7	38.3	4.8
	youth (15-34)	415 611	58.1	2.2	34.9	4.8
Male	working age (15-64)	1 524 874	63.9	3.1	30.8	2.2
	elderly (65+)	38 038	40.8	6.0	46.6	6.6
	15+	1 562 912	63.4	3.1	31.2	2.3
	youth (15-34)	699 961	66.3	2.2	28.8	2.7
Overall	working age (15-64)	2 441 314	60.6	2.9	33.4	3.1
	elderly (65+)	60 558	33.9	5.2	51.4	9.5
	15+	2 501 872	59.9	3.0	33.9	3.2
	youth (15-34)	1 115 572	63.2	2.2	31.1	3.5

5.3. Gender Occupational Segregation

Gender is a social construct and therefore the roles are learned through socialization. Traditional gender roles prevalent in most societies often assign men roles for the productive activities outside the home. Women are expected to be responsible for the reproductive and productive activities within the home. The roles become part of people 's lives to the extent that certain jobs are labelled as men 's jobs and others as women 's jobs.

Women and men hold different occupations and career opportunities, with educational outcome being a key determiner of the place of an individual in the occupational and economic spaces. The occupational structures of males and females in Zimbabwe differ slightly. The census revealed that the highest proportion, 26.4 percent, of working females are in the Services and Sales sector, followed by Elementary Occupations with 22.9 percent while the highest proportion of working men, 23.2 percent, are in the Elementary Occupations, followed by Craft and Trades with 16.1 percent, and then Sales and Services category with 15.6 percent. The Plant and machine operators, Armed Forces and Craft and related trades are still male-dominated occupations. There is no parity in decision-making roles in the production of goods and services but a substantial proportion, 39 percent, of managerial positions are occupied by women.

Table 5.5: Occupational Classification by sex

	Percentage		Total		Percentage		
Occupational Classification	Female	Male	Percent	Number	Female	Male	Total
Managers	39.0	61.0	100	170 685	7.0	6.6	6.8
Professionals	48.7	51.3	100	299 498	15.4	9.8	11.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	33.4	66.6	100	123 932	4.4	5.3	4.9
Armed forces	13.2	86.8	100	19 756	0.3	1.1	0.8
Clerical support services	46.1	53.9	100	53 170	2.6	1.8	2.1
Services and Sales	50.5	49.5	100	494 731	26.4	15.6	19.7
Skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery	45.1	54.9	100	308 733	14.7	10.8	12.3
Craft and related trades	16.1	83.9	100	301 065	5.1	16.1	12.0
Elementary Occupations	37.1	62.9	100	582 803	22.9	23.3	23.2
Plant and machine operators	6.4	93.6	100	161 841	1.1	9.6	6.4
Total (%)					100	100	100
Total Number					945 197	1 571 017	2 516 214

The census revealed that the Construction, the Transport and storage and the Mining and quarrying industries are still predominantly male while the Health, the Accommodation and food services and the Education sectors are female-dominated (see figure 5.4).

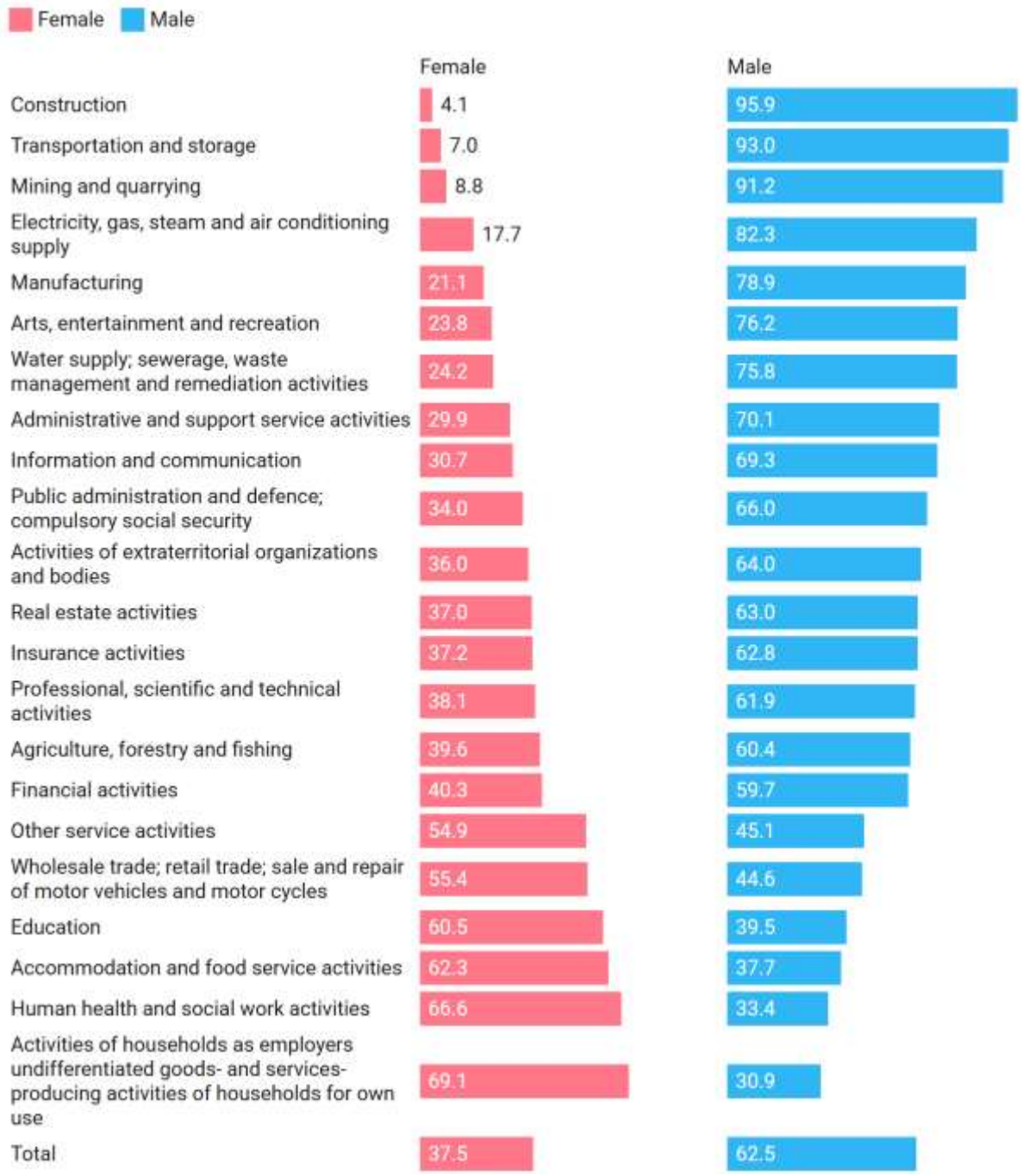


Figure 5.4: Industrial classification by sex

Among the working females, the highest proportion of 26.2 percent are employed in the Wholesale and Retail Trade industry followed by 24.6 percent in the Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry sector. Males are mostly employed in the Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry sector (22.6 percent), followed by sectors of Mining (13.2%), Manufacturing (13.0%) and the Wholesale and Retail Trade (12.7%) (see figure 5.5).

Industry	Female	Male	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	24.6	22.5	23.3
Mining and quarrying	2.1	13.2	9.1
Manufacturing	5.8	13.0	10.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning su	0.1	0.3	0.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	0.2	0.3	0.3
Construction	0.6	7.9	5.1
Wholesale trade; retail trade; sale and repair	26.2	12.7	17.7
Transportation and storage	0.7	5.2	3.5
Accommodation and food service activities	2.7	1.0	1.6
Information and communication	0.7	1.0	0.9
Financial activities	0.7	0.6	0.6
Insurance activities	0.6	0.7	0.7
Real estate activities	0.1	0.1	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2.1	2.0	2.1
Administrative and support service activities	4.5	6.4	5.7
Public administration and defence; compulsor	3.0	3.5	3.3
Education	9.6	3.7	5.9
Human health and social work activities	4.4	1.3	2.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.5	0.4
Other service activities	4.7	2.3	3.2
Activities of households as employers undiffe	6.5	1.7	3.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure 5.5: Industrial classification of male and female workers

6. FERTILITY AND MORTALITY

6.1. Introduction

An understanding of the processes contributing to the replenishment, replacement and diminishment of a population is key as these processes speak to the population's growth and structure. Formation and dissolution of unions, childbearing patterns and death patterns of a population are related processes that significantly affect the positioning of men and women in society. The social status of an individual whether ascribed or achieved is shaped by opportunities and vulnerabilities that a life faces and their participation thereof.

6.2. The debut family formation event[8]

In the Zimbabwean context, the debut family formation event is an important gender variable as it marks the transitioning of a person's life between two critical stages: starting a family and remaining a single person. Depending on age at occurrence, this event can impact a person's socio-economic achievements key among others, educational attainment.

The census captured information on the age at first marriage for all persons who reported to have ever been in a union. The age at first marriage/union can be used as a proxy of the family formation event. For never married women age 15-49, the age at first live birth was used as a proxy of the family formation event though it leaves out any childless woman who might have had miscarriages or still births only. Another group of women left out are never married women aged 50 years and above.

Table 6.1 shows the cross tabulations of current age and age at debut family formation event for women and men. The debut family formation event occurs earlier for women than it occurs for men of the same age, that is to say women enter into marriage/attempt to form a family at much younger ages than men.

Table 6.1: Age at debut family formation (marriage/live birth)

Female	Age at first marriage/debut family formation (%)									
Current age	10-17	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	age of event NK	Total
10-14	76.0								24.0	3 786
15-19	70.8	28.5							0.7	203 286
20-24	28.8	70.9							0.3	475 901
25-29	24.2	66.7	8.9						0.2	498 708
30-34	20.8	65.6	11.2	2.2					0.2	488 765
35-39	19.0	65.7	11.4	2.8	0.8				0.2	519 667
40-44	17.4	67.6	10.4	2.8	1.2	0.3			0.3	401 785
45-49	16.9	68.1	10.8	2.3	1.1	0.4	0.2		0.3	327 106
50-54	15.5	67.4	12.9	2.5	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	217 421
55-59	19.9	65.0	11.3	2.2	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	174 368
60-64	19.4	67.3	10.0	1.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	173 421
65-69	17.5	67.7	11.5	1.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	148 062
70-74	16.4	66.7	13.1	2.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	101 670

[8]Age at first marriage or age at first live birth for the never married women in the reproductive age

75-79	15.5	65.8	14.7	2.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	64 210
80-84	14.8	64.6	15.9	3.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	44 260
85+	13.6	61.1	19.0	4.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	50 402
Total	21.1	59.6	8.4	8.4	1.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	4 248 830
Male	Age at first marriage/debut family formation									
Current age	10-17	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	age of event NK	Total
10-14	9.1								91.7	1 131
15-19	33.5	57.7							8.8	14 670
20-24	3.8	95.3							0.8	151 086
25-29	2.1	64.5	33.1						0.3	297 023
30-34	1.6	49.0	38.8	10.3					0.3	357 234
35-39	1.4	46.2	36.3	12.4	3.4				0.3	419 287
40-44	1.2	46.0	34.8	11.9	4.7	1.1			0.3	362 200
45-49	1.2	43.9	36.7	11.2	4.6	1.6	0.6		0.3	315 490
50-54	1.1	39.2	39.3	12.7	4.4	1.8	0.9	0.3	0.3	217 262
55-59	1.2	38.2	38.4	13.6	4.7	1.8	1.0	0.7	0.4	124 849
60-64	1.2	43.5	35.0	12.2	4.3	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	114 721
65-69	1.2	43.5	36.8	11.3	3.8	1.6	0.7	0.8	0.3	101 259
70-74	1.2	40.9	37.7	12.4	4.1	1.6	0.8	0.9	0.4	66 608
75-79	1.2	37.3	39.5	13.8	4.4	1.7	0.7	0.9	0.4	44 051
80-84	1.2	36.7	37.9	15.1	4.9	2.0	0.7	1.2	0.4	30 623
85+	1.2	34.3	37.8	16.0	5.3	2.4	1.1	1.3	0.6	29 247
Total	1.7	49.5	34.3	9.8	2.9	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.4	2 646 741

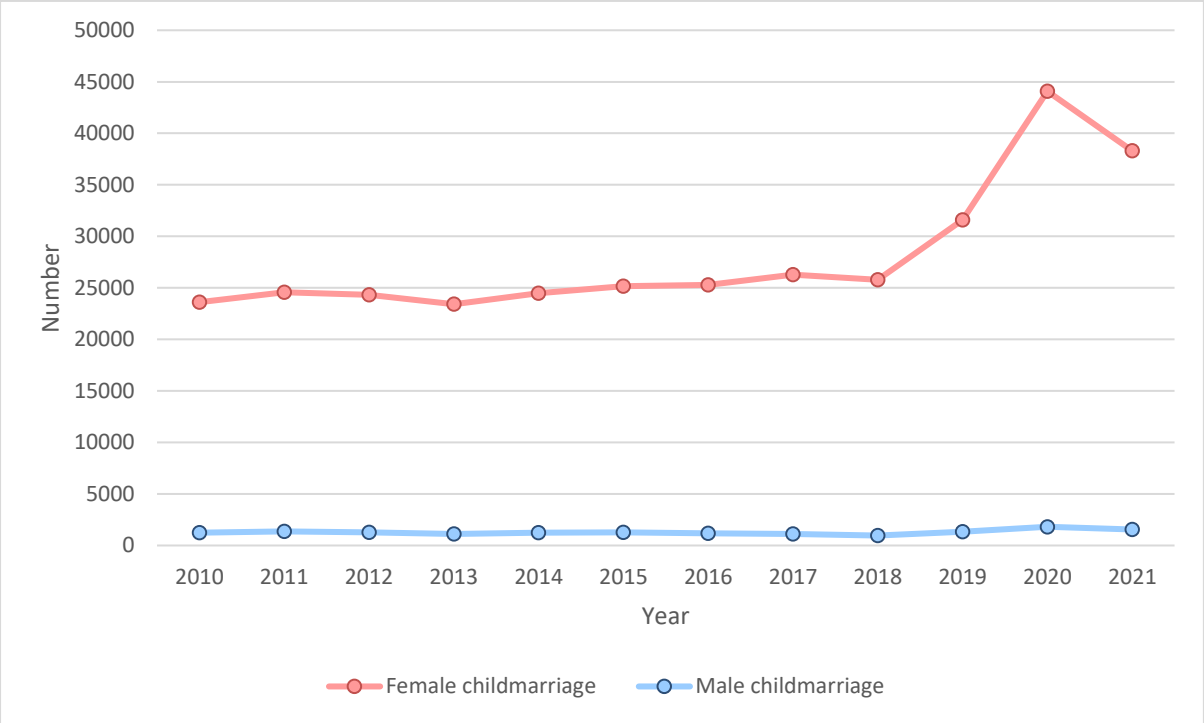


Figure 6.1: Child marriages by sex and year of event

Figure 6.1 shows a time plot of number of persons indicating that their age at first marriage was between the ranges 10 to17 years termed child marriage There are wide gaps between the male and female plot series, females are more affected than males.

The time series plot shows a surge in the number of child marriages in 2020 and 2021, a period where there were disruptions in school calendars due to the COVID-19 pandemic where we can loosely attach a causal relationship.

A similar trend is exhibited by a plot of the year of first live birth reported by the women in the reproductive age group (15-49).

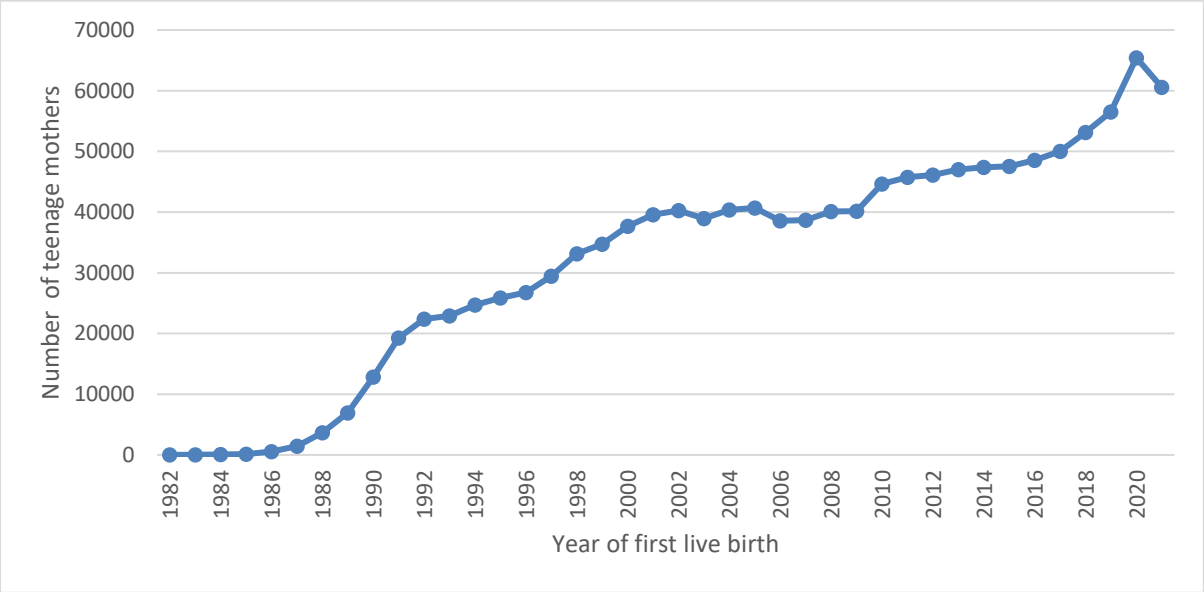


Figure 6.2: Surviving teenage mothers by year of first live birth

6.3. Fertility among women

While fertility in itself may not be a direct gender dimension in that fertility statistics focus on women only, gender norms may contribute to fertility behaviours both at individual and society levels. Figure 6.1 shows the age specific fertility rates for women in rural and urban areas. In rural areas, the 20-24 age group has the highest fertility rates, 221.0 live births in the 12 months preceding the census per 1000 women in the age group while in urban areas it is the 25-29 age group that has the highest fertility rate of 150 live births per 1000 women of age group. Women residing in rural areas are more reproductive than their agemates staying in urban areas. Urban areas offer more opportunities for engaging in either tertiary education since most tertiary institutions are located in urban area or productive work as earlier shown by the labour force statistics.

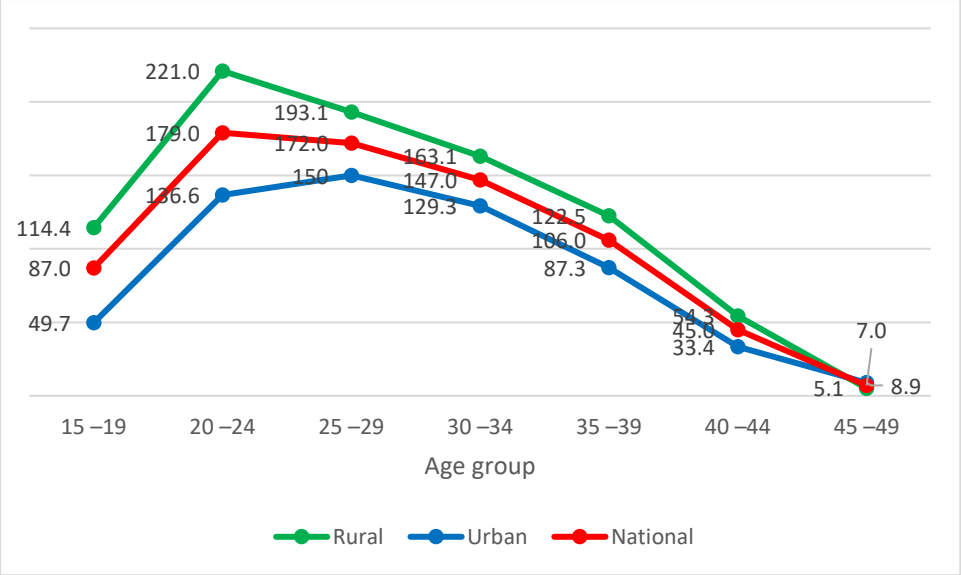


Figure 6.3: Age specific fertility rates by area of residence

Figure 6.4 shows the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) distribution by highest education level for women in the 15 to 49 years age group. Women with the primary level as their highest level of education have the highest TFR of 4.5 children per woman followed by those with secondary school level 3.7The group of women tertiary level of education had a lower TFR than the groups with secondary level and no education.

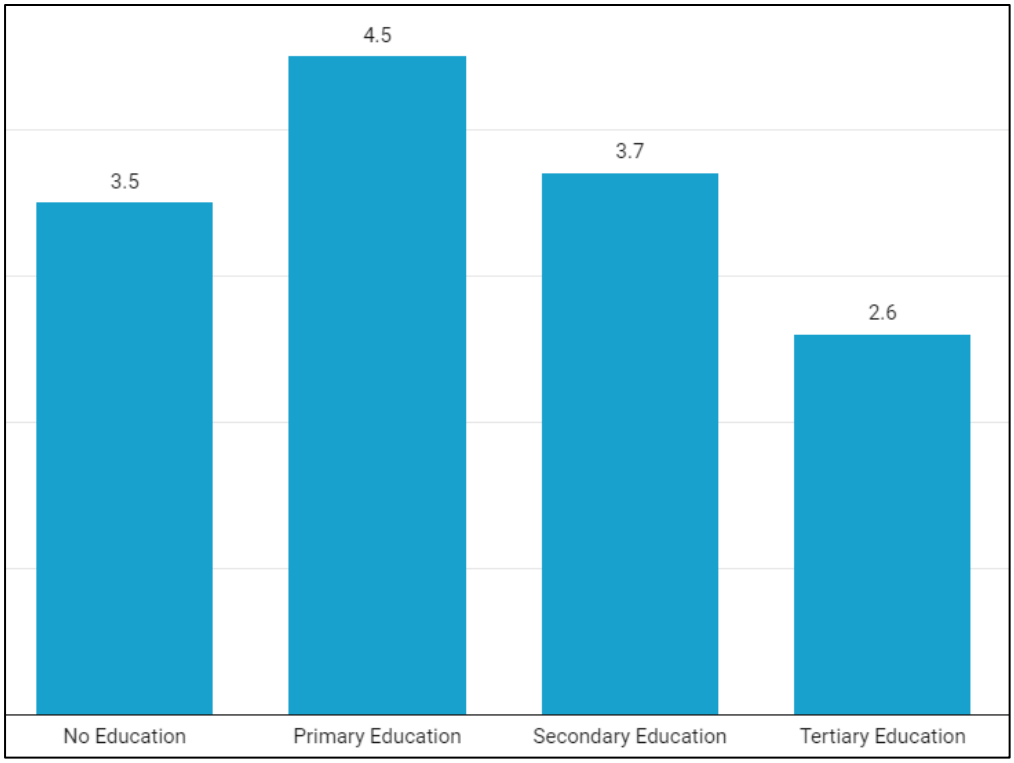


Figure 6.4: Total Fertility Rates by highest level of education completed

6.4. Mortality

Mortality is one of the three components of population change, the others being fertility and migration. The 2022 Zimbabwe Population and Housing Census collected data on deaths that occurred in the household in the 12 months prior to the census night. The details collected included sex and age of the deceased. The census did not collect information on the cause of death except for probing if the death was maternal related for women aged 15 to 49 years.

6.4.0. Crude Death Rate (CDR)

Across the censuses women had lower crude death rates than men. . Women and men are not homogeneous groups and therefore the CDR would serve as a good measure of how each group diminishes but would not be a good measure of risk, in which case standardisation techniques need be applied for such a comparison.

Table 6.2: Crude Death Rates for the years 1992, 2002, 2012 and 2022

Year	Crude Death Rate (CDR): deaths per 1 000 population		
	National	Women	Men
2022	8.0	7.1	8.9
2012	10.2	8.6	10.6
2002	17.2		
1992	9.5		

6.4.1. Age-Specific Death Rates (ASDR)

The Age-Specific Death Rates can be used to compare mortality at different age groups and the same age groups over time. Figure 6.4 shows the ASDR by sex for the years 2022 and 2012. Generally, the ASDRs for men are higher than the rates for women for both census periods. The graph shows a decrease in under-1 year death rates[9] for both sexes from 55.2 and 68.5 deaths per 1000 population aged under 1 in 2012 to 21.9 and 26.0 in 2022 for girls and boys in 2022 respectively. The ASDRs decrease sharply for the 1-4 years age group (3.8-girls and 4.6-boys in 2022) and continues on the low levels for the next two age groups to the 15-19 age groups where the ASDR starts on a gentle rise trajectory to the 50-54 age group with 12.2 for women and 15.5 for men. A similar pattern is exists on the 2012 curves for women and men. From the 55-59 age groups and older there is evidence of an increase in the slope of the curves showing more rapid rates of change in probability of dying as one grows older and the risk of dying in 2022 being higher than it were in 2012 for persons aged 55 or older.

[9] The IMR=24.2 deaths per 1000 live births and the ASDR for <1year= 23.9 deaths per 1000 population aged <1

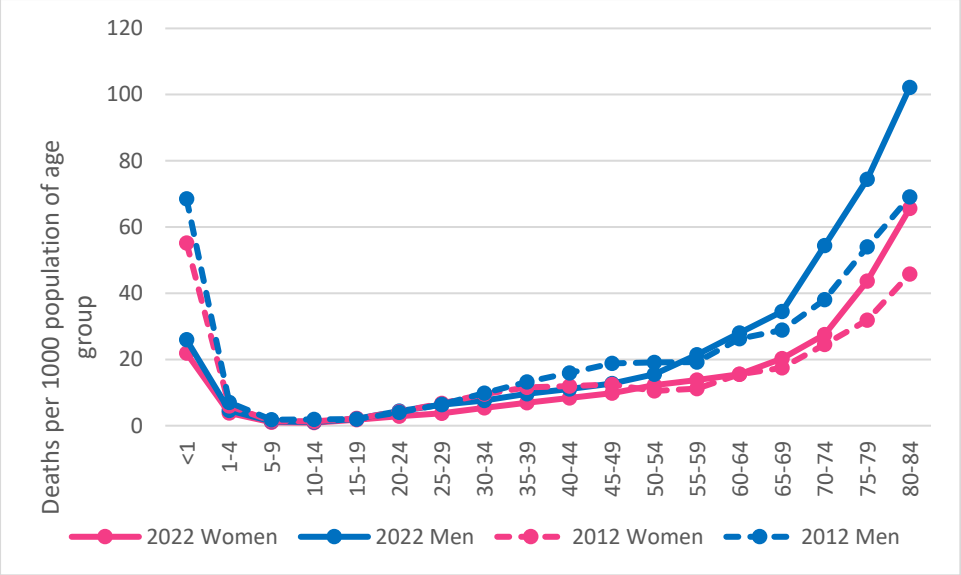


Figure 6.5: Age Specific Death Rates for 2022 and 2012 by sex

6.4.2. Life Expectancy at Birth (e_0)

Life expectancy at birth (e_0) refers to the number of years a person can expect to live on average given prevailing age specific mortality rates persist. Table 6.3 gives the life expectancy at birth by sex for the recent three censuses. The 2022 census revealed that the life expectancy at birth was at 64.7 years for both sexes combined which was an improvement of 4 years from what it was in 2012. The figures from the recent three censuses show that in Zimbabwe women have a higher life expectancy than men, with the gender gaps being 6.8 years in 2022, 6.6 years in 2012 and 4.3 years in 2002. This is consistent with the global pattern where mortality is one area in which women have an advantage over men save for cause specific mortality rates exclusive to women. UNFPA (2014).

Table 6.3: Life Expectancy at Birth for the years 2002, 2012 and 2022

	Life Expectancy at Birth (e_0)		
Year	National	Female	Male
2022	64.7	68.0	61.2
2012	60.7	64.0	57.4
2002	44.0	46.5	42.2

6.4.3. Maternal Mortality

Maternal mortality is very important in gender analysis due to the reproductive role of women. Maternal mortality measures the risk of women dying while pregnant, during delivery, in the period immediately following delivery (42 days) or from termination of pregnancy. Society statuses, whether ascribed or acquired play an important role in shaping knowledge, attitudes and practices around one's heath seeking behaviours and choices.

The census revealed that Zimbabwe had a national MMRatio of 362 maternal deaths per 100 000 live births, and the MMRatio was higher in rural areas with 402 per 100 000 live births than in urban areas with 298 per 100 000 live births. A comparison of the indicators in the years 2022 and 2012 shows a

decrease in the rates reflecting improvement in maternal health care and service delivery. In 2012 the MMRatio was 525, 599 and 410 maternal deaths per 100 000 live births at national, rural areas and urban areas levels, respectively.

6.4.5 Death Registration

Figure 6.6 shows the proportion of deaths that occurred in the 12 months preceding the census that were registered. The overall proportion deaths registered is 68.1% data shows that death registration rates are lowest for the under 5 age group and the registration rates increase with age for both sexes. In general, the registration rates for men are slightly higher than the registration rates for women.

Figure 6.6: Death registration rates by sex and age

7. MIGRATION

7.1. Introduction

The International Organisation of Migration (IOM) highlights the existence of close associations between human mobility, whether internal or international, and the roles, relations and identities of migrants. Always there are reasons for migrating, modes and destination of migration, opportunities, challenges, risks and vulnerabilities at origin or destination; which may be different for women and men.

7.2. Internal Migration

Zimbabwe is divided into administrative districts and provinces. The geo-spatial aspects around natural resources such as mineral deposits; and infrastructural development differentials, such as industrial siting being mostly urban inclined; are among the factors that play a major role in determining the direction of flow of internal migration, which can be rural-to-rural, rural-to-urban or urban-to-urban.

The lowest level at which internal migration was captured in the census is district level, and hence provincial level migration can be derived. The census did not capture further disaggregation of residential setting whether urban or rural as well as the reason for migrating. Internal migration (captured at least at administrative district boundary level) can be understood in three perspectives which are:

(i) lifetime migration-a person's place of residence differs from their place of birth

(ii) intercensal migration (for persons who had been born by the previous (2012) census)-a person's place of residence as at the 2022 census night differed from their place of residence as at the 2012 census, and;

(iii) recent migration-a person has changed their usual place of residence in the twelve months preceding the census night.

Table 7.1 shows the proportion of the population that usually live within the Zimbabwean borders that had migrated from their district of birth (lifetime), the district they lived in during the 2012 census (intercensal) or the district they lived in the 12 months preceding the census (recent).

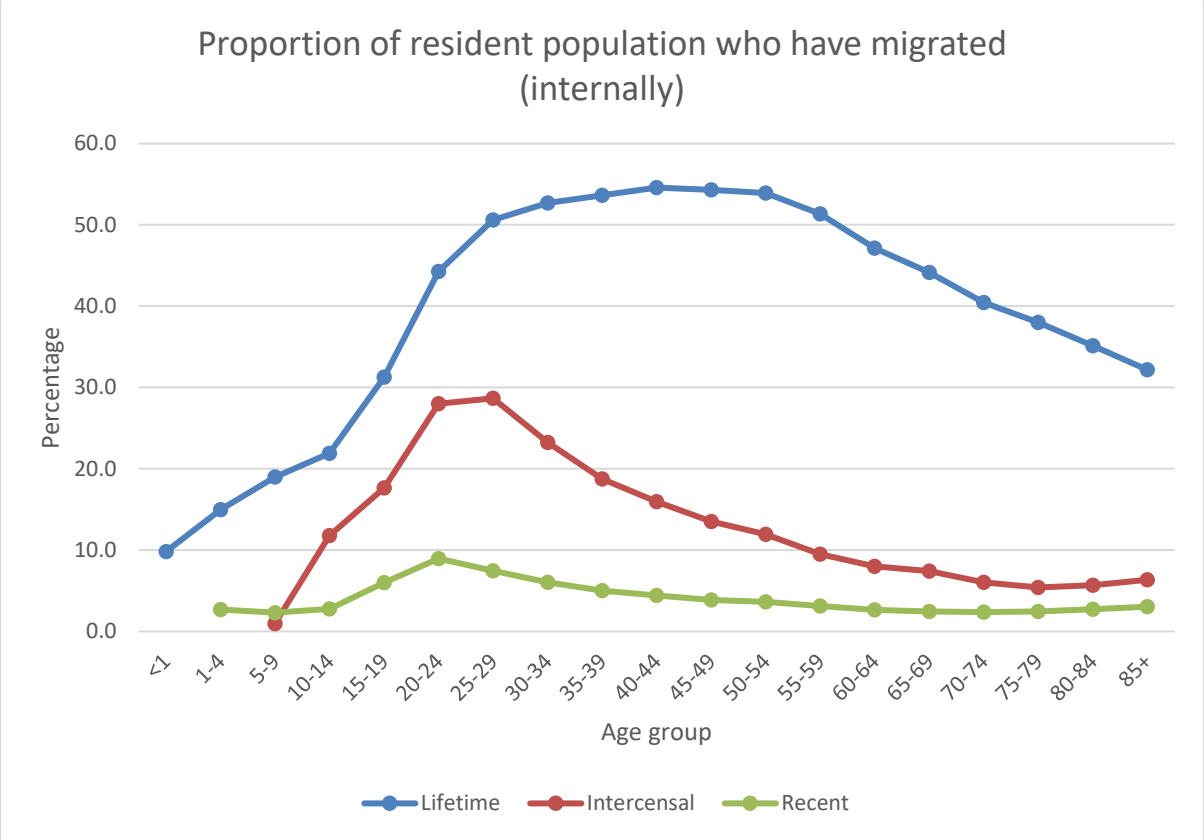


Figure 7.1: Proportion of resident population who have migrated internally

The data shows that the proportions of the population that had migrated in their lifetimes are highest for the middle-ages. The proportions are low for younger ages and rise rapidly for ages 15 to 29 and thereafter stabilise up to the 50-54 age group .

Table 7.1 shows the proportion of the population by sex that had migrated from their place of birth, in the recent past, and in between the two censuses. Proportions of women reported to have migrated are higher than the proportion of men of the corresponding age group for all the three types of internal migration analysed.

Table 7.1: Internal (inter and intra provincial) migration for the resident population (usually live in Zimbabwe)

	Female				Male			
	Count	Proportion migrating (%)			Count	Proportion migrating (%)		
Age	Resident	Lifetime	Intercensal	Recent	Resident	Lifetime	Intercensal	Recent
<1	221 424	9.8	0.0	0.0	220 141	9.9	0.0	0.0
1-4	815 114	15.0	0.0	2.7	813 257	15.0	0.0	2.7
5-9	1 035 736	19.2	1.0	2.4	1 030 961	18.8	1.0	2.3
10-14	993 466	22.5	12.3	3.0	991 274	21.3	11.3	2.6
15-19	790 878	34.5	20.9	7.2	780 308	28.0	14.4	4.7
20-24	673 479	48.3	31.9	9.1	601 399	39.8	23.6	8.8
25-29	555 646	53.7	30.6	6.8	476 121	47.0	26.4	8.2
30-34	507 133	54.9	23.0	5.1	431 495	50.2	23.5	7.1
35-39	529 923	55.6	17.8	4.1	459 786	51.4	19.9	6.0

40-44	407 965	56.3	14.7	3.6	381 933	52.8	17.4	5.3
45-49	331 403	55.3	11.7	3.1	326 058	53.3	15.3	4.7
50-54	225 482	54.1	9.7	2.9	222 542	53.7	14.2	4.4
55-59	179 514	51.7	7.5	2.5	128 089	50.9	12.4	4.0
60-64	177 190	47.3	6.1	2.2	117 143	46.8	10.9	3.4
65-69	150 929	45.2	5.5	2.3	102 893	42.7	10.3	2.7
70-74	103 385	42.0	5.1	2.4	67 537	38.1	7.6	2.4
75-79	65 288	40.8	5.2	2.7	44 603	34.0	5.7	2.0
80-84	44 981	37.8	6.3	3.1	31 029	31.3	4.8	2.2
85+	51 147	35.0	7.2	3.5	29 623	27.4	4.9	2.2
NS	43	46.5	0.0	0.0	32	62.5	0.0	0.0
National	7 860 126	37.2	13.5	4.2	7 256 224	33.1	12.3	4.4

Table 7.2: GPI for proportions of internally migrated persons of age 15+ years

	GPI - Labour Migration		
Age	Lifetime	Intercensal	Recent
15-19	1.23	1.45	1.53
20-24	1.21	1.35	1.04
25-29	1.14	1.16	0.83
30-34	1.09	0.98	0.72
35-39	1.08	0.89	0.69
40-44	1.07	0.84	0.67
45-49	1.04	0.77	0.66
50-54	1.01	0.69	0.66
55-59	1.02	0.60	0.63
60-64	1.01	0.56	0.65
65-69	1.06	0.53	0.85
70-74	1.10	0.67	1.03
75-79	1.20	0.92	1.35
80-84	1.21	1.29	1.46
85+	1.28	1.48	1.58

7.3. Immigration

The census recorded a total of 246 017 persons who were born outside the country of whom 222 773 (90.6%) were reported to usually live in Zimbabwe, of which 50.0 percent were women.

7.4. Emigration

The census collected information on emigrants. Men constituted 59 percent of the emigrants and the 20-24 age group constitute the highest proportions for both men (27.8%) and women (27.3%).

Tables 7.3 shows the distribution of the reasons for emigration within by age group. At all age levels, the proportion of men citing employment as the reason for emigration is higher than that of women of the same age.

Overall, 84 percent of the emigrants migrated for employment reasons, 9 percent for family reasons and 5 percent for study/education reasons.

Figure 7.2 the distribution of emigrants over the period 2000-2022. Generally, there is an upward trend in the number of emigrants for both sexes, with steady increases up to 2019 followed by plunges in 2020 and rises in 2021.

Table 7.3: Reasons for emigration by sex of emigrant

Reason for Emigrating at time of Departure	Female									Male								
	Employment	Settlement (Long term/permanent stay)	Family reasons (Marriage/Family reunification)	Education/ Training	Social displacement (Refugees war, etc)	Natural disaster displacement (flood, drought, fire,	Health	Other	Total	Employment	Settlement (Long term/permanent stay)	Family reasons (Marriage/Family reunification)	Education/ Training	Social displacement (Refugees war, etc)	Natural disaster displacement (flood, drought, fire, etc)	Health	Other	Total
0 - 4	-	8.4	72.4	8.9	0.3	0.2	1.4	8.5	10 350	-	8.6	70.5	10.1	0.3	0.3	1.7	8.5	10 443
5 - 9	-	7.6	52.7	31.5	0.4	0.3	1.7	5.9	5 258	-	8.0	50.3	31.5	0.5	0.5	1.9	7.3	5 262
10 -14	51.4	2.1	22.6	20.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	2.9	10 953	67.8	1.8	12.5	14.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	2.5	12 902
15 - 19	71.6	0.9	15.6	9.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.5	55 765	88.7	0.5	2.6	6.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.2	75 511
20 - 24	77.5	0.6	13.7	6.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	101 534	91.9	0.3	1.2	5.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.0	149 273
25 - 29	82.0	0.6	13.1	2.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.1	73 430	94.8	0.3	1.0	2.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.1	103 863
30 - 34	84.2	0.6	11.9	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	49 148	95.3	0.4	1.1	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.2	71 065
35 - 39	84.9	0.6	11.2	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.3	32 484	95.4	0.3	1.0	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.3	49 675
40 - 44	84.9	0.7	10.6	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.9	17 007	95.8	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.2	30 485
45 - 49	82.6	0.8	11.7	1.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	2.6	8 089	95.2	0.4	1.4	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.4	16 309
50 - 54	77.7	1.4	12.7	1.0	0.1	0.1	3.0	4.1	3 503	93.6	0.6	1.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.8	2.1	6 918
55 - 59	66.4	2.2	18.3	1.0	0.2	0.3	6.6	5.1	1 817	91.2	1.0	2.6	1.1	0.2	0.0	1.5	2.5	2 651
60 - 64	48.3	3.0	26.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	13.1	8.4	995	82.7	1.5	6.0	1.2	0.2	-	4.7	3.7	1 186
65 - 69	35.3	2.8	31.4	0.3	0.2	-	19.5	10.5	640	76.1	1.3	8.8	0.7	0.2	0.3	8.3	4.4	593
70 - 74	18.8	4.3	32.4	0.6	0.3	-	29.6	13.9	324	60.8	2.2	16.5	0.4	0.4	-	12.2	7.6	278
75 - 79	15.9	4.4	30.2	-	0.5	-	36.3	12.6	182	42.3	3.6	21.2	-	-	0.7	25.5	6.6	137
80- 84	6.8	6.8	31.1	-	1.4	-	40.5	13.5	74	28.9	8.4	15.7	-	-	-	37.3	9.6	83
85 +	15.2	9.1	36.4	1.5	-	1.5	30.3	6.1	66	28.9	6.7	24.4	-	-	-	28.9	11.1	45
NS	75.0	5.1	11.5	4.7	-	-	0.3	3.4	296	85.0	2.8	3.4	2.2	0.6	-	-	5.9	320
Total	75.2	1.1	15.8	5.7	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.7	371 915	89.8	0.6	3.5	4.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.4	536 999

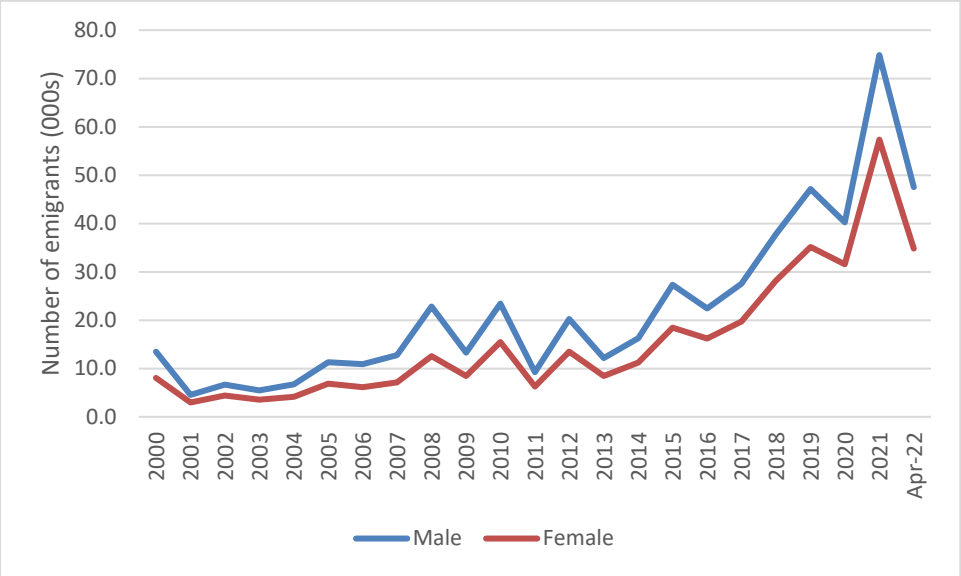


Figure 7.2: Number of emigrants for the period 2000-2022 by sex

8. HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND LIVING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

The information collected in the census helps in understanding the wellbeing of the populace. Gender inequalities in housing and living conditions are influenced by factors such as legal rights, socio-economic status, caregiving roles and societal norms.

8.2. Housing Tenure

Tenure status refers to the arrangement under which a household occupies its living quarters and the nature of its right there. The gender issues associated with each of the different housing occupation statuses differ. For example, there are issues of security and insecurity associated with lodging and legal rights associated with owned accommodation. The census revealed that 39.4 percent of the households were female headed. Of the female headed households, 63.6 percent owned the living quarters they occupied compared to 55.9 percent among male headed households.

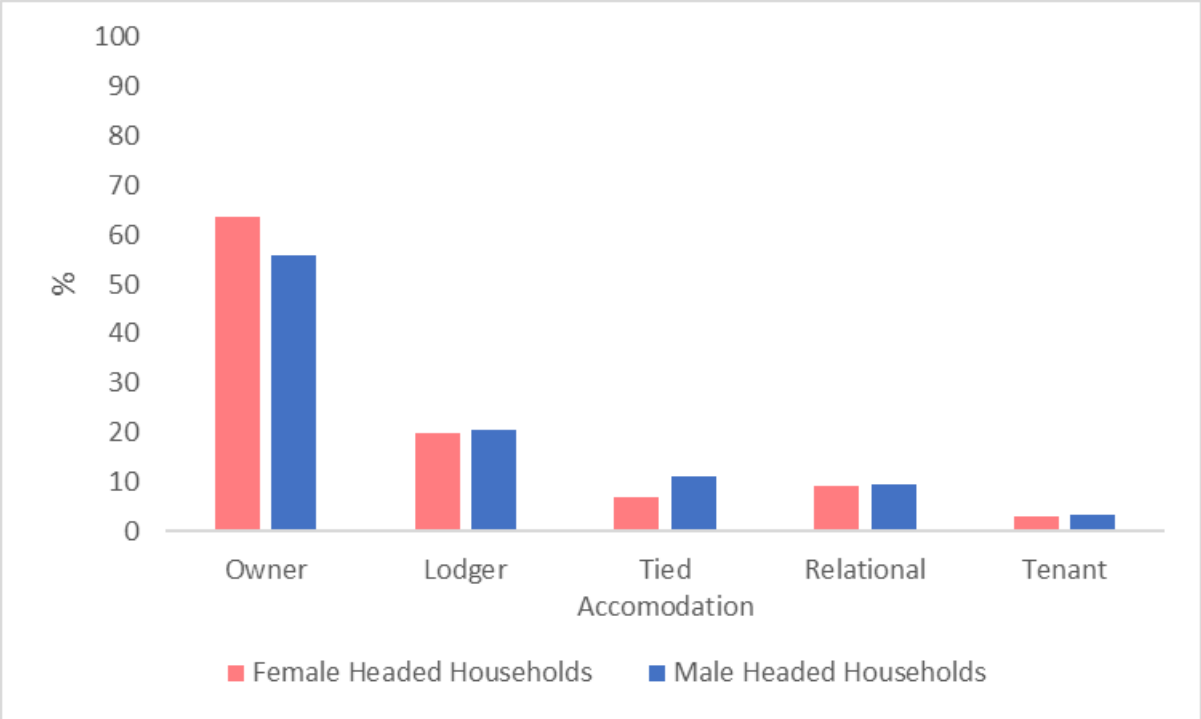


Figure 8.1: Tenure of accommodation

8.3. Source of Water for Drinking and Cooking

Unsafe water exposes every household member to a high risk of contracting water borne diseases. The census revealed that 84.4 percent of the households accessed drinking water from improved sources. There are marked differences between rural and urban areas water access with 25.9 percent of the rural households accessing drinking water from an unimproved source and the percentage is remarkably much lower in urban areas (2.0%). The proportions of households accessing unimproved water sources in 2012 were 30.6 percent and 1.4 percent for rural and urban areas, respectively.

Due to their reproductive role, women suffer most if the household has no access to safe drinking water on the premise or within a reasonable distance (UN 2013). Water collection is in most cases a daily task and if the water is not on premise, apart from the time and effort required to access from water point, the burden associated with water collection depends also on such factors as household size, how many household members share the responsibility and the mode of transportation of the water. According to MICS (2019), the burden of water collection in households without water on premise falls disproportionately on women and girls. Figure 8.2 and 8.3 show the time taken to collect drinking and general use water from source, respectively. Nineteen percent of the households in the rural areas require more than 30 minutes to fetch drinking water from a water point and the corresponding proportion is 2 percent in urban areas.

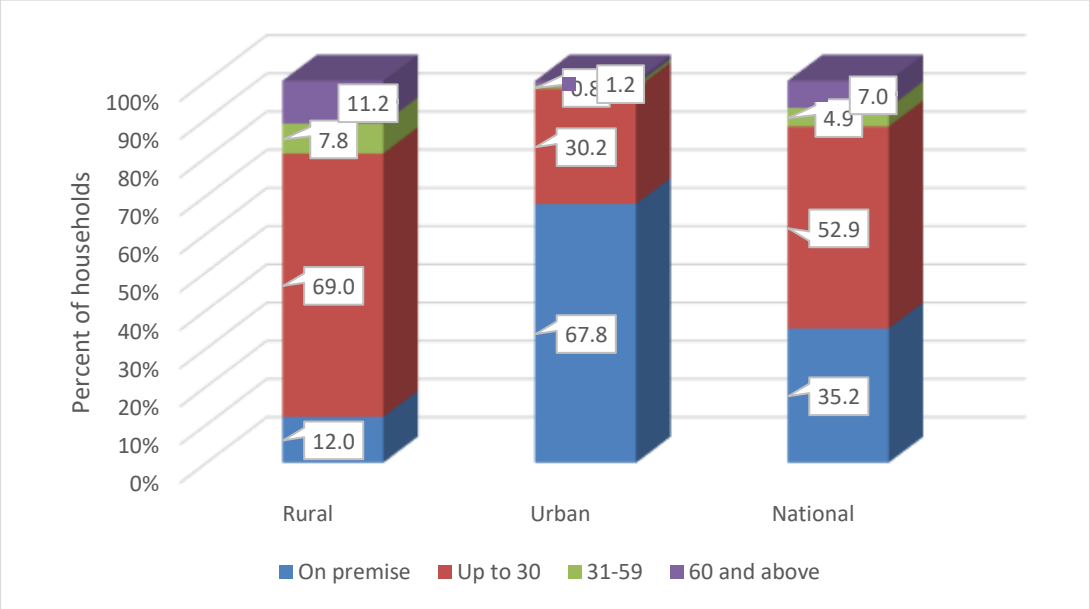


Figure 8.2: Time taken to and from source of drinking water

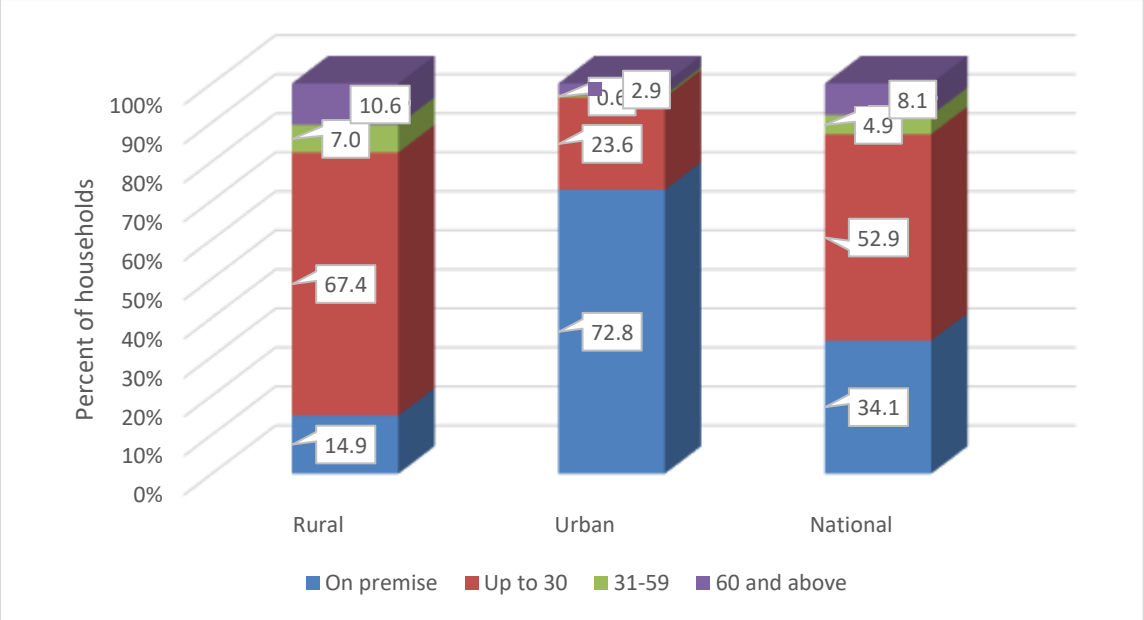


Figure 8.3: Time taken to and from source of water for general use

8.4. Toilet Facilities

Toilets are a daily need and their availability and design are crucial gender sensitive factors. Women, due to their reproductive role suffer the most when households have unsafe or no toilet facilities, (UN 2013). In the rural areas, 28.9 percent of the households practised open defecation and 36 percent of the households used an un-improved toilet facility. In the urban areas 1.5 percent of the households practised open defecation and 7.1 percent used an un-improved toilet facility.

Table 8.1: Types of toilet facilities

Type of Toilet Facility	Percentage		
	Rural	Urban	Overall
Flush to piped sewer system	3.7	71.3	26.1
Flush to septic tank	7.9	16.3	10.7
Flush to pit latrine	0.9	2.0	1.2
Flush, don't know where	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	22.5	1.7	15.6
Pit latrine with slab	24.7	4.6	18.0
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	9.7	1.0	6.8
Compositing toilet	0.9	0.2	0.7
Bucket toilet	0.3	1.1	0.6
No facility/ bush/ field	28.9	1.5	19.8
Other	0.4	0.3	0.4
Total	100	100	100
Number of households	2,552,857	1,265,877	3,818,734

8.5. Energy for cooking and lighting

Majority of households in the rural areas (93.0%) used wood as the main source of energy for cooking. All solid fuels expose the household members responsible for cooking to polluted air for long hours.

Women and girls in particular are more exposed than men to indoor pollutants due to their role of cooking and caring for children and other family members. The overwhelming use of wood for cooking implies environmental challenges of deforestation and also a ripple effect on increased burden for the household members responsible for the fetching of firewood, who then would have to walk longer distances to fetch firewood. Table 8.2 shows the main source of energy for cooking disaggregated by sex of household head. A greater proportion of female headed households (63.5 percent) use wood for cooking compared to 58.9 percent for male headed households.

Table 8.2: Main source energy for cooking

Energy for cooking (%)	Sex of household head	Solid fuels		Paraffin	Clean energy		None	Number of households[10]
		Wood	Other		Electricity	Gas (LPG, Bio)		
National	Female	63.5	0.3	0.1	23.8	12.3	0.1	1 502 343
	Male	58.9	0.3	0.2	25.0	15.4	0.2	2 309 259
	Total	60.7	0.3	0.2	24.5	14.2	0.1	3 811 602
Rural	Female	93.8	0.1	0.1	3.2	2.6	0.1	922 192
	Male	92.4	0.1	0.1	4.3	2.9	0.1	1 309 701
	Total	93.0	0.1	0.1	3.9	2.8	0.1	2 231 893
Urban	Female	15.3	0.5	0.2	56.5	27.5	0.1	580 151
	Male	15.0	0.5	0.3	52.2	31.8	0.2	999 558
	Total	15.1	0.5	0.2	53.8	30.2	0.2	1 579 709

Table 8.3: Main source of energy for lighting

%	Energy for lighting				
Rural/ Urban	Clean energy		Polluting fuels	None	Total Number
	Electricity	Other			
Rural	8.4	80.9	8.9	1.8	2 234 801
Urban	68.2	25.6	5.9	0.3	1 583 933
Total	33.2	57.9	7.6	1.2	3 818 734

[10] There are differences between the number of households analysed with sex of household head disaggregation and the aggregated figures published in main census report. This analysis could have lost cases upon data manipulations. NB*** The total number of households 3 818 734.

8.6 Information and Communications Technology (ICTs)

The census collected information on access to ICTs at household level. The data collected show that the sex of household head and area of residence are major differentials in access to ICTs though we cannot directly infer access levels by women and men, boys and girls at individual level. The census revealed that 60.6 percent of the private households were male headed and 39.4 percent were female headed. Table 8.4 shows the access rates among household headed by women and households headed by men. There is gender disparity in access to ICTs except for access to mobile phones and TVs in urban areas

Table 8.4: Household access to ICTs by sex of household head

Access to ICTs (%)	Number of households	radio	tv	mobile phone	fixed phone	computer	internet
	Female-headed	Percent of households with (access to)					
Rural	922 401	28.8	11.6	79.7	0.8	2.5	25.2
Urban	580 734	33.0	59.4	94.7	6.0	21.2	44.6
National	1 503 135	30.5	30.0	85.5	2.8	9.8	32.7
	Male-headed	Percent of households with (access to)					
Rural	1 309 984	40.2	15.5	83.9	0.9	3.4	26.5
Urban	1 000 880	39.5	58.8	95.1	5.6	23.8	46.7
National	2 310 864	39.9	34.3	88.7	2.9	12.3	35.3
Rural	GPI	0.72	0.75	0.95	0.89	0.74	0.95
Urban	GPI	0.84	1.01	1.00	1.07	0.89	0.96
National	GPI	0.76	0.87	0.96	0.97	0.80	0.93

APPENDIX: 9. MEASURING INEQUALITIES IN OPPORTUNITY, ACCESS AND OUTCOMES

9.0 Introduction

The crosstabulations of two or three variables can highlight associations between the variables by showing differences in distribution of a dependent variable across categories of the factor variables, but usually fall short in putting some measure to the effect of the explanatory variable on the outcome or dependent variable. Multivariate models cannot demonstrate existence of causal relationships but give an approximate causal interpretation (UNPFA (2014)). These models can be utilised to explore and understand inequalities in access and outcomes as determined by demographic characteristics, conditions and circumstances under transformative promise of global agenda of development goals to `leave no one behind'.

9.1 Logistic regression

The measurement scales used in the census questions are mostly categorical (nominal and ordinal) with the exception of age which can be measured on an interval scale or ratio scale. The class of logistic regression models that include binary, ordinal, multinomial and generalized can be used to build predictive models for outcome variables. The binary model handles dichotomised outcomes; the ordinal model handles relationships where the outcome variable is measured on an ordinal or Likert scale; the multinomial model works where the response variable has more than two but not ordered categories; and the generalised model handles ordered outcomes where we cannot assume proportional odds/ parallel lines.

The major attraction of logistic models is the interpretability of coefficients through the odds ratios. Consider two groups A and B. The odds ratio is the ratio of the odds of an event occuring in one group to the odds of it occuring in the other group. The odds of the event in group A, is the ratio of the probability of event happening to the probability of the event not happening, which gives a measure of the likelihood of the event happening in group A. An OR>1 indicates that the event is more likely to happen in group A than in group B; OR<1 indicates that event is more likely to happen in group B then in group A and an OR=1 shows an equal likelihood for the event in the two groups.

9.2 Gender sensitive outcomes covered by the census

The census questions give information that can be linked to causes, consequences, effects and outcomes of inequalities. Causality can be explored between factors and outcomes as highlights of existing gender inequalities. In this analysis three outcome variables were modelled using basic models where interactions of the explanatory factors were not explored.

9.2.1 Birth registration

Birth registration provides an individual the basic human right which is proof of legal identity. In addition, possession of a birth certificate is a necessity for accessing key social and economic activities such like school enrolment, voting, travelling across borders. The census captured birth registration in Zimbabwe through 8 categories which were reclassified into a binary variable. Binary logistic models were fitted with the following explanatory variables: sex, place of residence, immigrant, disability[11], and orphanhood[12] (where applicable).

Table 9.1: Binary logistic regression on birth registration

Model 1	Odds Ratio	p-value	Birth registration for the whole population
Female	0.99	0.000	The odds for registering births are equal for women and men.
Urban	3.32	0.000	The odds of birth registration for urban dwellers increase by 230% from that for rural dwellers
Constant	2.55	0.000	
Model 2			Birth registration for population age 3+ years
Female	0.98	0.000	Women and men are in general equally likely have their birth registered
Urban	4.14	0.000	The odds of birth registration for urban dwellers increase by 314% from that for rural dwellers
Disability[13]	0.66	0.000	The odds of birth registration for people with disability (any degree) reduce by 34% from that of people without disability
Constant	3.47	0.000	
Model 3			Birth registration for children (<18 years)
Female	1.01	0.000	Boys and girls are in general equally likely have their birth registered
Urban	2.71	0.000	The odds of birth registration for urban dwellers increase by 170% from that for rural dwellers
Orphan[14]	1.36	0.000	The odds of birth registration for orphaned children increase by 36% from that of non-orphans
Constant	1.30	0.000	
Model 4			Birth registration for children aged between 3 and 17 years
Female	1.01	0.000	
Urban	3.43	0.000	Same as above
Orphan	1.00	0.286	Not a significant factor in explaining birth registration for this age group
Disability	0.97	0.000	The odds of birth registration for people with disability reduce by 18% from that of people without disability and deepens with the degree of disability
vDisability	0.82	0.000	
vvDisability	0.77	0.000	
Constant	1.83	0.000	

[11] The 3 disability analysis perspectives used in this analysis are; Disability=all disability degrees, vDisability=A lot of difficulty or higher degree of disability, vvDisability=cannot do at all

[12] It is important to note that the census did not capture the order of occurrence of the all the status variables such as disability; orphanhood and birth registration, that is which of the two happened first. This applies for all the other models in which such variables are explanatory variables

[13] Interpretation of this coefficient should take note of footnote 12.

[14] Interpretation of this coefficient should take note of footnote 12.

9.2.2 School attendance

Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting rights and democracy, protecting the environment and influencing population growth. School attendance was analysed as a binary outcome explained by sex, place of residence, orphanhood, and disability.

Table 9.1: Binary logistic regression of school attendance

School attendance	Odds Ratio	p-value	For population aged 4-17years
Sex	1.02	0.000	Women and men are in general equally likely attend school in general
Urban	1.63	0.000	The odds of attending school increases by 63% for urban dwellers
Orphan	0.63	0.000	The odds of attending school decreases by 37% for orphaned children
Disability	0.71	0.000	The odds of attending school reduces for children with disability in general and it deepens with the degree of disability
vDisability	0.24	0.000	
vvDisability	0.09	0.000	
Constant	5.33	0.000	

9.2.3 Educational Outcome

Education is an enabler in the fight of all forms of enmity of human well-being and development. The highest level of education can be modelled for the population aged 25+ years as an outcome explained by sex, area of residence, disability, internal migration (lifetime, intercensal and recent), and age of debut family formation event (where applicable).

Certification occurs on completion of certain levels. The certificates are requirements advancing to the next level or accessing the job market. Differentiations were made between an incomplete and complete level resulting in nine categories: none, ECE, incomplete primary, complete primary, incomplete lower secondary, complete O level, incomplete upper secondary, complete A level and tertiary level.

Ordinal logit models were fitted using the generalized regression model which is less restrictive on the proportional odds assumption. Table 0.3 summarises the odds ratios for a basic model with sex, area of residence and disability (at the three analysis perspectives).

Table 9.2: Generalised ordinal logit model coefficients on highest education

Highest education (25+ years)	Odds Ratio			
	Female	Urban	*Disability (vDisability, vvDisability)*[15]	Constant
None	0.88	1.98	0.65(0.35, 0.18)	4.06
ECE	0.96	1.70	1.02(0.55, 0.28)	2.43
Incomplete primary	0.98	2.14	0.90(0.55, 0.36)	0.53
Completed primary	0.92	2.83	0.72(0.44, 0.30)	0.23
Incomplete lower secondary	0.80	3.91	0.73(0.48, 0.36)	0.08
Completed O level	0.72	6.15	0.94(0.69, 0.57)	0.01
Incomplete Upper secondary	0.72	6.22	0.96(0.71, 0.59)	0.01

[15] These are disability analysis perspectives used in this analysis, Disability=all disability degrees, vDisability=A lot of difficulty or higher degree of disability, vvDisability=cannot do at all

Completed A level	0.82	5.83	1.22(0.94, 0.81)	0.00
Interpretation	The odds of advancing to a higher level for women with any education level is less than that of men	The odds of advancing to a higher-level is higher for an urban dweller for any education level than it is for a rural dweller	The odds of advancing to a higher level is low for an individual with disability with no education, primary to lower secondary. The reduction deepens as the degree of disability rises.	The baseline odds reduce with increasing level of highest educational attainment

9.3 CONCLUSION

Birth registration: Place of residence, orphanhood, and disability showed circumstances/conditions that significantly speak into birth registration.

School attendance: Place of residence, orphanhood and disability are significant conditions and circumstances determining school attendance among children aged 3-17 years.

Educational outcome: The significant factors for the highest level achieved for the population aged 25+ years are sex, place of residence and disability.

The relationships revealed by these models form a foundation for further research especially focusing on the qualitative indicators of the inequalities.

GLOSSARY: Basic Terms and Definitions

Chapter 2: DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Population Census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing, publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic and social data pertaining to all persons in a country at a specified time.

De facto is a census method where an individual is counted referencing where they spent the census night.

Age Sex Structure is the composition of a population as determined by the number or proportion of males and females in each age category.

Functional Domains are categories of functionality with reference to seeing; hearing; walking or climbing stairs; remembering or concentrating (cognition); self-care; and communication.

Difficulty in Seeing refers to persons with challenges or problems in seeing, even when wearing glasses or contact lenses.

Difficulty in Hearing refers to persons with challenges or problems in hearing, even when putting on a hearing aid.

Difficulty in walking or climbing stairs refers to persons with challenges or problems in the use of the lower limbs (legs) in such a way as to propel oneself over the ground to get from one point to another.

Difficulty in remembering or concentrating (cognition) refers to challenges or problems faced by a person in the use of his/her memory to recall incidents/events or focus on tasks at hand or think again about something that has taken place in the past (either the recent past or further back).

Difficulty in self-care refers to persons who have challenges or problems in taking care of themselves independently, including washing all over and dressing, attending to one's hygiene, dressing and eating.

Difficulty in communicating refers to persons who have challenges or problems with talking, listening, or understanding speech such that it contributes to difficulty in making themselves understood by others or understanding others using voice or signs (including sign language), or in writing.

Disability is any condition of the body or mind (impairment) that makes it more difficult for the person with the condition to do certain activities (activity limitation) and interact with the world around them (participation restrictions).

Orphanhood is a condition of being a child under 18 years of age who has lost one or both parents to any cause of death.

Chapter 3: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household is a group of persons who stayed the census night in a dwelling unit, whether or not related by blood or marriage, including visitors. These persons must have shared eating and sleeping arrangements, and acknowledged one person as the head of household.

Private Household can either be a single-person household or a multi-person household. In the former, a single person stayed the census night in the household alone and was the head of the household.

Head of Household is that member of household who stayed the census night with the household or be returning on the morning, and was regarded as such (head) by those who stayed the census night with the household.

Collective Household are formed where institutionalized populations are found for instance hospitals, institutional hostels, hotels, schools, colleges, old people's homes, orphanages, training centres, some parts of prisons, military barracks, police camps, refugee camps, etc. There is no head of household in a collective household.

Chapter 4

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

Net Attendance Ratio (NAR) is the ratio of children of official school age who are attending in school to the population of the corresponding official school age.

Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR) is the number who are attending level expressed as a percentage of the population in the theoretical school-age group corresponding to this level of education regardless of age.

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

Chapter 5

Economic Activity refers to work done leading to the production of goods or provision of services either for pay, profit or family gain.

Persons in Employment were defined as all those of working age (15 years and above) who, during the 7 days preceding the interview, were engaged in any economic activity to produce goods or provide services for pay, profit or family gain only.

Employment to Population Ratio (EPR) refers to the proportion of the employed to the working–age population.

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) refers to the proportion of the economically active to the working–age population.

Strict Unemployment is defined as the proportion of persons of working-age who, during the reference period were ***without work***, ***available for work*** and were ***actively seeking work***.

Expanded Unemployment is defined as persons ***without work*** and ***available to start work***.

Chapter 6

Age at First Live Birth (AFLB) refers to the age of the mother in completed years at the time of the birth of her first child/children alive.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) refers to the number of births per 1,000 population in a given period, which is usually a year. It is obtained by dividing the number of births occurring in the year by the total population, multiplied by 1,000.

Children Ever Born refers to the number of children born alive to women in the reproductive age range 15 to 49 years, at various ages of the mother up to a specified reference date. It includes children who have died since birth.

Fertility refers to the actual reproductive performance of an individual (woman), a group or a population (number of live births occurring in a population).

Live Birth (LB) is one which results in a child that shows any sign of life irrespective of the time or the period within which these signs are manifested for example crying, movement of limbs etc.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) represents the average number of children a group of women would have by the end of their reproductive years if they had children according to a set of age specific fertility rates pertaining to a particular period.

Age-Specific Death Rate (ASDR) is the number of deaths of people in a specified age group per 1,000 population of that age group.

Crude Death Rate (CDR) is the number of deaths per 1,000 population in a given year.
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMRate) is the number of maternal deaths divided by the number of women aged 15-49 years, expressed per 1,000 women.
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMRatio) is the number of maternal deaths per live birth, multiplied by a conventional factor of 100,000.

Chapter 7

Migration is the process of moving from one district or province to another (internal migration) and from one country to another (international migration).
Migrant refers to any person who is moving or has moved away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of the person's legal status; whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; what the causes of the movement are; or what the length of the stay is.
Place of Birth refers to the district or country of usual residence of the mother of the individual at the time of his/her birth.
Recent Migrant is a person who changed his or her usual place of residence in the twelve months preceding the census night.
Lifetime Migrant is a person whose place of residence on the census date differs from his/her place of birth.
Intercensal Migration is the movement of a person during the from the area of residence in August 2012 to the area of residence in April 2022.
Emigrant is an international migrant, departing from an area/district in a country by crossing an international boundary.
Net-Migration refers to the balance of movements in opposing directions. With reference to a specific area, it is the difference between in-migration and out-migration.

Chapter 8

Housing Census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing and publishing or otherwise disseminating statistical data pertaining, at a specified time, to all living quarters and occupants thereof in a country or in a well-delimited part of a country.
Tenure Status of the household refers to the arrangements under which the household occupies its living quarters.
Ownership this topic refers to the type of ownership of the housing unit itself and not of that of the land on which it stands. Type of ownership should not be confused with tenure, which is a characteristic of the household and is covered in paragraphs.
Household Access to the Internet refers to the ability of the household to connect to the public Internet using TCP/IP protocols. Internet access at home is meant to include both mobile cellular and connected at home.

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A Identification	Province	District	Ward	Sector	EA	Household	Enumerator Number	Resettlement Type

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? *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)* *List all persons starting with person who was Head of household on Census Night.*	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? *Enter day/Month/year* *If Year is known but, Day or Month or both are not known enter "01" for Day and "06" for Month* Day / Month / Year			How old was (name) at his/her last birthday? *Enter age in completed years. (Record "00" for children less than one year)*	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

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?** *Enter district code if Zimbabwe and country code if outside Zimbabwe*	**What is** (name)**'s citizenship?** *Probe for Dual Citizenship, if Yes enter codes for both countries* *Enter country code. ("000" for Zimbabwe)*	*For persons with country code in Question B8 and non-Zimbabwean country codes in Question B9* **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*	**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)

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 *If code 1 go to B20* *If codes 2 to 8 go to B19*	*For ever married persons (codes 2 to 8 in Question B18)* **How old was** (name) **when he/she got married for the first time?** *Enter age in completed years and 998 for Not known*	**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

C Functioning

For persons 3 Years and above					For persons 5 Years and above		
		C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6
List all persons **in section B** starting with the person who was Head of household on Census Night	Person number	**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.	**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.	**Does** (name) **have difficulty** walking or climbing stairs 1. No difficulty 2. Some difficulty 3. A lot of difficulty 4. Cannot do at all.	**Does** (name) **have difficulty** remembering or concentrating 1. No difficulty 2. Some difficulty 3. A lot of difficulty 4. Cannot do at all.	**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.	**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. *If code 1 for all C1 to C6 go to next section*
	Person number	*For persons with Codes 2 to 4 in Question C1* **C7a. What caused the difficulty seeing for** (name)?	*For persons with Codes 2 to 4 in Question C2* **C7b. What caused the difficulty hearing for** (name)?	*For persons with Codes 2 to 4 in Question C3* **C7c. What caused the difficulty walking for** (name)?	*For persons with Codes 2 to 4 in Question C4* **C7d. What caused the difficulty remembering for** (name)?	*For persons with Codes 2 to 4 in Question C5* **C7e. What caused the difficulty with self-care for** (name)?	*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							

D Education

For Persons age 3 years and above							D4
D1			D2	D3			
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 *If yes go to D3*	*If No on D1* **What is the main reason why** (name) **has never been to school?** 1. No birth certificate 2. Financial constraints 3. School too far away	*If Yes on D1* **What is the highest level of education that** (name) **has completed?**			*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*
				Level	Grade/Form/ Year		
				01. 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		

		If no go D2 *If don't know go to next section*	4. Ill/sick 5. Still too young 6. Education not considered valuable 7. Religion 8. No appropriate school 9. Other (Specify)	**Tertiary** 06. Vocational - National Foundation Certificate 07. Vocational - Skilled upgrade worker Class 3 and 4 08. Vocational - Certificate/ Skilled worker Class 2 09. Diploma/ 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		*specialisation code (ISCED)*

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?** 1. Yes 2. No *If yes go to D7* *If no go to D6*	*If No (Code 2) on (D5),* **Was** (name) **ever in attendance in school at any point during this year?** 1. Yes 2. No *If yes go to D7* *If no go to D8*	*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?** Level / Grade/Form/ Year 01. 02. ECE — 1=ECD A, 2=ECD B 03. Primary — Grade 1-7 04. Lower Secondary — Form 1-4 05. Upper Secondary — 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/ 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		*if NO ((Code 2) on D5), or, if NO ((Code 2) on D6)* **What was the main reason why** (name) **left school?** 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)

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 *If code 3, skip to E5*	*For codes 1 and 2 in E1* **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?)**	**Describe the type of work in the space provided** *e.g. bus driving, tobacco farming, primary school teaching* *Enter ISCO code*	*For codes 1 and 2 in E1* **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	*For codes 1 and 2 in E1* **What is the main kind of economic activity at the establishment where** (name) **works?**	**Briefly describe the economic activity in the space provided** *E.g. manufacturing of furniture, mining of gold or transporting of coal.* *Enter ISIC CODE*	*For code 3 in E1* **During the last 30 days did** (name) **do anything to find a paid job or try to start a business?** 1. Yes 2. No	*For code 3 in E1* **Was** (name) **available for work if an opportunity to work for pay/ profit or start business arises?** 1. Yes 2. No *If Yes/No go to next section*	*For code 2 in E5* **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)

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 *10 to 49* years **in Section B**	Person Number	**Has (name) ever given any live birth?** 1. Yes 2. No *If Yes, go to F2* *If No, go to next person*	**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?** *Age in completed years*	**When was (name)'s last live birth?** *Enter month (mm) and year (yy)*		**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?**	
			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

G Housing Characteristics and Living Conditions

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? *(Excluding passage ways, verandas, lobbies, bathrooms, offices, toilets, and granaries)* *If household uses 1 room skip to G9*	*If household uses two or more rooms* How many bedrooms do members of this household use for sleeping?

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) *If codes 01-03 and 12-14, go to G14*	*(If code 04-11 & 99 in G12)* How long does it take to go to the source of water, get water, and come back? *Enter number of minutes* *For codes 12-14 in G12, enter 00*	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 to 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) *If codes 01-03 and 12-14, go to G16*	*(If code 04-11 & 99 in G14)* How long does it take to go to the source of water, get water, and come back? *Enter number of minutes* *For codes 12-14 in G14, enter 00*

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) *If code 10, go to G18*	*(If code 01-09; 99 in G16)* 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) *If code 4 and 99, go to G20*	*(If code 1 to 3 in G18)* OBSERVE HANDWASHING PLACE Is water and soap or detergent present at the place for handwashing? 1. Yes, Present Yes, Present but not observed 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:			Does this household have access to internet at home? 1. Yes 2. No
					A radio	1. Yes	2. No	
					A television set	1. Yes	2. No	
					Fixed-line telephone	1. Yes	2. No	
					At least one mobile cellular telephone/tablet	1. Yes	2. No	
					Computer/laptop	1. Yes	2. No	

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? If 1 person and above go to H2 If 0 persons skip to next section	*If 1 person or more on H1* *List all former household members living outside the country who left from this household at point of departure.*	Person Number	Is (name) male or female? 1. Male 2. Female	In which country does (name) live? *Enter Country code*	When was (name) born? *(Enter year Of birth)*	When did (name) leave the country? (*Enter year of departure*)	Age on departure *(Subtract year given in H5 from year given in H6 and Enter age in completed years)*	What was the highest level of education completed by (name) on departure? <u>Level</u> 01. None 02. ECE 03. Primary 04. Lower Secondary 05. Upper Secondary <u>Tertiary</u> 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	*If Yes* describe the type of work in the space provided *Enter ISCO code*	What was the main reason why (name) left Zimbabwe? Employment Settlement (long term/ permanent stay) Marriage/ family reunification Education/Training Social displacement (Refugees, war, etc.) Natural disaster displacement (flood, drought, fire, etc.) Health 9. Other (Specify)

I Deaths in the Household

For All Persons						Below 1 year	10–49 years
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
How many deaths occurred in this household in the last twelve months? ☐ *If "00" end interview* *If 1 or more go to I2*	*List all deceased members of the household*	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)? *Enter age in completed years* *If age is "00" go to I6*	*For persons age "00" in I5* 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