

2014 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY



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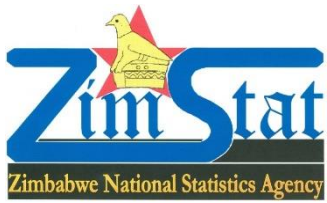


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Acronyms and abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
AU	African Union
CLS	Child Labour Survey
CSPPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DDC	District Development Committee
Deff	Design Effect
DFID	Department for International Development
EA	Enumeration Area
ECD	Early Childhood Learning
EPR	Employment to Population Ratio
FPL	Food Poverty Datum Line
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency 6+ Virus
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMPS	Integrated Microcomputer Processing System
IMS	Indicator Monitoring Survey
ISCO-08	International Standard Classification of Occupation 2008
ISSA	Integrated System for Survey Analysis
KILM	Key Indicators of the Labour Market
LFCLS	Labour Force and Child Labour Survey
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LSCFA	Large Scale Commercial Farms Areas
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NSSA	National Social Security Authority
PDCs	Provincial Development Committees
PDL	Poverty Datum Line
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
SAS	Statistical Analysis System
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SE	Standard Error
TCPL	Total Consumption Poverty Line
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
ZDHS	Zimbabwe Demographic Health Survey
ZIM ASSET	Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation
ZIMSTAT	Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency
ZMS02	Zimbabwe Master Sample 2002
ZMS12	Zimbabwe Master Sample 2012

Foreword

The Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT) carries out a Labour Force and Child Labour Survey (LFCLS) after every five years. The comments from stakeholders during the dissemination of the last LFCLS of 2011 were utilized in drawing the content of the 2014 LFCLS that was carried out from 2 to 27 June 2014. The survey was designed to measure and monitor Key Indicators of Labour Market (KILM) which provide useful information for formulating policies on employment, human resources development strategies, macro-economic monitoring, incomes support and social programmes as well as for informing debate on these issues. The survey findings also feed into the calculation of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country. The methodology used in carrying out the survey and the design of the questionnaire conform to internationally acceptable standards. The survey culminated in the production of three reports, namely: the Labour Force, the Child Labour and Characteristics of Labour Migrants. The Characteristics of Labour Migrants Report is the first of its type in Zimbabwe as well as in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region. The idea of coming up with the Report followed a visit by officials from the International Labour Organisation (ILO)/European Union (EU) Global Action Programme on Migrant Domestic Workers and their Families to ZIMSTAT. The programme seeks to promote human and labour rights of migrant workers, in particular domestic workers worldwide by addressing the challenges that make migrant workers vulnerable to the risks of exploitation and abuse. Hence the need of coming up with the survey on migrant labourers.

In addition, the 2014 LFCLS results are useful for reporting on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework (ZUNDAF) whose periods end in 2015. The results provide a baseline for the 2013 to 2018 Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation (ZIM ASSET).

I would like to acknowledge the efforts of the Ministries of:

- Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare;
- Information, Media and Broadcasting Services;
- Women Affairs, Gender and Community Development;
- Industry and Commerce; and

the National Social Security Authority (NSSA), who were involved at various stages of the survey, namely, drawing of survey instruments, training of trainers, training of field staff, field supervision, data coding and editing, data entry, analysis and report writing.

I am grateful for the role played by the following development partners:

- Department for International Development (DFID) through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), for being the main funder of the survey,
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), for technical backstopping on child labour issues and financial assistance mainly, publicity, logistics and communication during fieldwork and printing of the Child Labour Report,
- International Labour Organisation (ILO), for technical backstopping on labour force issues and financial assistance for data entry.

The co-operation of all the respondents during fieldwork is appreciated. I would also like to thank all staff who played their respective roles during survey design, training, data collection, data coding and editing, data entry, analysis, compilation and production of this report.

It is my sincere hope that the results of this survey will be fully utilized for the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of important public and private sector policies with a view to attain development of the nation.

Any comments on this Report will be appreciated for the improvement of future reports.



M. Dzinotizei

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, ZIMSTAT

Executive Summary

The 2014 Labour Force and Child Labour Survey estimated the Zimbabwe total population at 13.4 million of whom 48 percent were males and 52 percent were females. The sex ratio of the country was 93 males per 100 females. Out of the 13.4 million persons 16 percent were aged 4 years and below. In addition 42 percent were below 15 years. Persons aged 65 years and above accounted for 4.6 percent. The population under the age of 18 years who had lost at least a parent was 1.1 million of whom the majority were residing in rural areas.

Ninety-eight percent of the population 15 years and above were literate. Twenty-four percent of the currently employed population had completed form four. Of the 3.2 million households, 57 percent lived in owner/purchaser accommodation. Ninety percent and 49 percent of households in urban and rural areas, respectively, had access to electricity. Wood was still the major source of energy for cooking at 65 percent. Seventy-seven percent of the households were using improved source of water for drinking. About 38 percent of households in rural areas were without toilet facilities compared to about 2 percent in urban areas.

The working age population that is population age 15 years and above was estimated at 58 percent. Out of the population age 15 years and above, 91 percent were economically active. The country had a labour force participation rate of 91 percent. The LFPR for rural and urban areas were 95 percent and 83 percent, respectively. The highest participation rate was recorded in Mashonaland Central Province at 97 percent. The lowest participation rate was recorded in Bulawayo at 80 percent. The number of persons aged 15 years and above excluded from the labour force (inactive population) was estimated at 684 thousand. Of these the largest percentage of 48 were students.

The 2014 LFCLS showed that 81 percent of the working age population was employed. The national employment to population ratio stood at 81 percent. Mashonaland Central and Matabeleland North provinces had the highest employment to population ratio each with 93 percent. Sixty-seven percent of the currently employed population were in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector. Eighty-three percent of the currently employment population were unskilled. Eighteen percent reported working excessive hours. Thirteen percent were in precarious employment. The share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector was 37 percent while their share in senior and middle management was 24 percent. Close to 4 percent of currently employed population were members of an employee association.

During the 2014 LFCLS, a production unit was considered to be in the informal sector if the establishment was neither registered with the Registrar of Companies nor licensed. Households employing paid domestic workers and those involved in communal farming were excluded from informal sector enterprises. The 2014 LFCLS showed that the informal sector contributed 14 percent to the employed population. There were more females than males in the informal sector employment. Sixty-one percent of the informal sector employees were in the wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles. The largest percentage of informal sector employees operated in their own homes. Thirty-one percent worked excessive hours.

Ninety-four percent of the currently employed persons 15 years and above were informally employed. Ninety-eight percent of the currently employed youth aged 15 - 24 years and 96 percent of currently employed youth aged 15 - 34 years were in informal employment. Twenty-seven percent of the population in informal employment had completed form 4 as their highest level of education completed. Eighty-six percent of persons in informal employment were unskilled. Sixty-five percent of the currently employed population in informal employment were skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. A majority of persons in informal employment were in the wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles industrial sector. Generally, the number of people in informal employment getting higher income has increased.

The rate of engagement in secondary activities was 11 percent. The rate was higher in rural than in urban areas. Fifty-three percent of the employed population with secondary jobs were own account workers (communal, resettlement & peri-urban farmer). At 62 percent, agriculture, forestry and fishing industry was the largest employer of the population with secondary jobs. The survey also revealed that 66 percent of the employed population with secondary jobs worked less than 20 hours per week.

About 314 thousand persons were strictly unemployed while 799 thousand were broadly unemployed. The strict unemployment rate stood at 4.8 percent compared to 11.3 percent of broad unemployment rate. It also came out that time-related underemployment rate was 16 percent. About 165 thousand of the currently inactive persons were discouraged job seekers.

There were 2.6 million youth population aged 15 - 24 years and 4.5 million youth population aged 15 - 34 years. For the youth aged 15 - 34 years who were economically active, 3.4 million were employed and most of them were skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. Of the employed, 2.6 million youth were in vulnerable employment. For the youth aged 15 - 34 years, 15.3 percent were unemployed (broad). Nineteen percent were discouraged job seekers.

The 2014 LFCLS revealed that there were 883 thousand older persons, population aged 60 years and above and about 621 thousand older persons population aged 65 years and above. The Labour Force Participation Rate for older persons aged 65 years and above was 76 percent. Most of the older persons who were employed were in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry. Of the employed, 94 percent were in vulnerable employment while about 3 percent were in precarious employment.

About 285 thousand persons, which represents 2 percent of the population, were receiving a monthly pension or some social security funds. Most of the recipients of social security funds were in the older age groups. Occupational pension was a major source of pension or any other social security funds. About 9 percent of the population in Zimbabwe were members of a medical aid scheme. Among those who were benefiting from medical insurance, most of them were in private enterprises-non financial sector.

A total of 227 thousand persons were once laid off between June 2011 to May 2014 with male constituting 72 percent and female 28 percent of the ever-retrenched population. Harare Province accounted for the highest percentage of the ever-retrenched population followed by Mashonaland West and Masvingo provinces. The agriculture, forestry and hunting sector and the manufacturing accounted for the larger proportion of the population ever-retrenched.

Fact Sheet (2011 & 2014) LFCLS

INDICATOR	2011	2014
Population		
Total	11 930 038	13 447 286
Male	5 727 571	6 485 676
Female	6 202 467	6 961 610
Sex Ratio	92.3	93.2
Age Composition		
Under 15 years	4 963 652	5 662 516
Population Working Age 15+ years (PWA)	6 966 386	7 784 770
Male 15+ years (PWAM)	3 221 910	3 613 246
Female 15+ years (PWAF)	3 744 476	4 171 524
Youth 15-24 years (PWAY)	2 394 811	2 554 053
Youth (Male) 15-24 years (PWAYM)	1 135 686	1 253 045
Youth (Female) 15-24 years (PWAYF)	1 259 124	1 301 007
Youth 15-34 years (PWAY)	4 170 202	4 519 174
Youth (Male) 15-34 years (PWAYM)	1 963 390	2 150 987
Youth (Female) 15-34 years (PWAYF)	2 206 812	2 368 185
65+ years	522 420	620 970
Active Population or Labour Force (LF= E+UE)		
Employed (E) 15+ years	5 100 605	6 265 869
Youth 15-24 years Employed (E)	1 587 913	1 794 557
Youth 15-34 years Employed (E)	3 059 964	3 418 849
Unemployed (UE) 15+ years	715 443	779 443
Youth 15-24 years Unemployed (UE)	313 460	353 300
Youth 15-34 years Unemployed (UE)	519 650	616 139
Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)= (E+UE)/PWA		
LFPR 15+ years	87.3	90.8
Youth 15-24 years LFPR	79.3	84.1

INDICATOR	2011	2014
Youth 15-34 years LFPR	85.8	89.3
Unemployment Rate (UR)= UE/UE + E		
Unemployment rate 15+ years (broad)	10.7	11.3
Urban Unemployment rate 15+ years (broad)	26.1	29.5
Rural Unemployment rate 15+ years (broad)	3.4	2.6
Youth (15-24) years Unemployment rate (broad)	16.5	16.4
Urban Youth (15-24) years Unemployment rate (broad)	46.8	50.1
Rural Youth (15-24) years Unemployment rate (broad)	5.3	4.6
Youth (15-34) years Unemployment rate (broad)	14.5	15.3
Urban Youth (15-34) years Unemployment rate (broad)	33.8	37.5
Rural Youth (15-34) years Unemployment rate (broad)	4.8	4.0
Absorption Rate or Employment to Population Ratio (EPR) =(E/PWA)		
EPR 15+ years	78.0	80.5
Youth 15-24 years EPR	66.3	70.3
EPR 15-34 years	73.4	75.7
Underemployment Rate= Underemployed/Total Employed		
Underemployment rate 15+ years	12.9	15.5
Underemployment rate 15-24 years	18.5	15.5
Underemployment rate 15-34 years	18.1	14.3
Active Population by Sex		
Male Employed 15+ years	3 059 964	3 091 318
Female Employed 15+ years	2 482 617	3 174 551
Male Employed 15-24 years	820 048	944 471
Female Employed 15-24 years	767 865	850 087
Male Employed 15-34 years	1 577 347	1 759 357
Female Employed 15-34 years	1 482 617	1 659 493
Male Unemployed 15+ years	191 606	244 180
Female Unemployed 15+ years	461 135	555 262
Male Unemployed 15-24 years	102 229	125 217
Female Unemployed 15-24 years	211 234	228 083

INDICATOR	2011	2014
Male Unemployed 15-34 years	153 657	190 414
Female Unemployed 15-34 years	365 996	425 724
Informality		
Employment in the Informal sector	566 833	859 060
Share of Informal Employment to Total Employment= (EI/E)	84.2	94.5
Female Share in Informal Employment	52.9	48.6
Male Share in Informal Employment	47.1	51.4
Old Persons 65+ years		
Population working age 65+ years (PWA)	522 420	620 970
Male 65+ years (PWAM)	229 000	278 563
Female 65+ years (PWAF)	293 420	342 407
Employed (E) 65+ years	347 130	455 319
Unemployed (UE) 65+ years	11 220	15 573
Economy		
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	10 956 335 855	13 490 227 136
Inflation Rate	3.5	-0.25

Chapter 1: Introduction and Background

1.1: Introduction

The 2014 Labour Force and Child Labour Survey (LFCLS) is a component of the National Household Surveys Capability Programme designed to monitor living conditions. The survey provides in-depth information on the labour force as well as socio-economic indicators useful in monitoring living conditions in Zimbabwe and will culminate in the production of three reports: Labour Force, Child Labour and Characteristics of Labour Migrants reports. This report is about the labour force and it seeks to accurately determine the current activity status of the population, that is, who is economically active and who is not. Statistics on the size and composition of the two groups are key to formulating economic and social policies and related planning and research. The survey, therefore, focuses on social and economic characteristics, in particular, status in employment, industry, occupation, place of work and social security.

Preparations for the LFCLS were done by an internal committee (Survey Management Team) which was set up in June 2013 to spearhead, guide and participate in the following activities: survey design, development of survey instruments, training of survey staff, supervision of data collection and dissemination. Representatives from Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare; Ministry of Information, Media and Broadcasting Services; National Social Security Authority (NSSA); the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) were co-opted into the committee in recognition of their special needs for labour market information. They also formed the Technical Committee for the survey.

The periodicity of the LFCLS is 5 years and the last survey was carried out in 2011 and the next was supposed to be in 2016. However, the 2014 LFCLS was conducted before 2016 in order to provide indicators for reporting on Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2015. The survey will also provide a baseline for the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation (ZIM ASSET), 2013 to 2018 and other national policies and programmes.

Details on the objectives of the survey, survey organisation, sample design and data processing are presented in the remainder of the chapter.

1.1.1: Objectives of the Survey

The primary objectives were to provide information on:

- a) The number of people classified according to their activity status,
- b) The size and characteristics of the economically active population, that is, the employed and the unemployed,
- c) Informal sector employment and informal employment,
- d) Retrenchments,
- e) Social protection and the welfare of the employees (safety at work, decent work agenda and wages),
- f) The number of working children,
- g) Detrimental effects of work on children,
- h) Living conditions in general, and
- i) Labour migration

1.2: Sample Design

A stratified two-stage sample design was used. At the first stage, enumeration areas were selected with probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling method. The measure of size being the number of households enumerated in the 2012 population census. A household listing operation was done to create the second stage sampling frame. The second stage involved the selection of households, which are the ultimate sampling units, using systematic random sampling.

1.2.1: Sample size and allocation

Zimbabwe is divided into ten provinces which are Manicaland, Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland East, Mashonaland West, Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, Midlands, Masvingo, Harare and Bulawayo. The first eight provinces are predominantly rural while the last two are predominantly urban.

A total of 419 enumeration areas (EAs) were selected with probability proportional to size. Twenty-five households were covered per each EA resulting in a total of 10 475 households. Samples were allocated to different strata with a view to obtaining reliable estimates at provincial level while maintaining the interest of national level estimates. Table 1.1 shows the distribution of sample EAs and households by province and urban/ rural.

Table 1.1: Distribution of 2012 Census Households and Sample Enumeration Areas by Province and Urban/ Rural, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

	Households (2012 Census)			Number of 2014 LFCLS Enumeration Areas		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Province						
Manicaland	74 804	335 278	1 752 698	10	46	56
Mashonaland Central	18 222	245 701	1 152 520	2	34	36
Mashonaland East	45 505	281 320	1 344 955	6	39	45
Mashonaland West	94 479	250 744	1 501 656	13	34	47
Matabeleland North	18 269	142 643	749 017	3	19	22
Matabeleland South	22 304	132 571	683 893	3	18	21
Midlands	101 865	257 707	1 614 941	14	35	49
Masvingo	39 178	298 975	1 485 090	5	41	46
Harare	506 345	27 761	2 123 132	69	4	73
Bulawayo	165 345	n/a	653 337	24	n/a	24
Total	1 086 316	1 972 700	3 059 016	149	270	419

Note: n/a not applicable. There is no rural area in Bulawayo

1.2.2: Household Sample Selection Procedures

A new listing of households was conducted in the LFCLS sample EAs. The second stage sampling procedure involved the selection of households after the listing operation. Lists of households and sketch maps were prepared by the listers/mappers in the field for each enumeration area. The households were then sequentially numbered from 1 to n (the total number of households in each enumeration area) at the provincial offices, where the selection

of 25 households in each enumeration area was carried out using systematic random sampling method.

1.2.3: Scope and Coverage

The LFCLS covered private households in the selected EAs within the ten provinces of Zimbabwe by rural and urban strata. No substitutions of non-responding households were done in the survey. If a dwelling unit was found to be occupied by a different household than that household was interviewed in place of the listed one. If a dwelling unit had been destroyed and the household was still staying or living within the same EA, the household was followed and interviewed.

1.3: Survey Organisation

1.3.1: Household Listing and Mapping

A one day training of enumerators and team leaders for listing and mapping of households was conducted by Provincial Supervisors in their respective provinces on 17 March, 2014. Listing of households was conducted from 26 to 31 March, 2014, where 81 team leaders and 381 enumerators participated in mapping and listing of households in the 419 Enumeration Areas.

1.3.2: Training of Trainers and Pre-test

The survey instruments for the 2014 LFCLS were pre-tested in Mutare from 19 to 27 March, 2014. During the pre-test, three days were devoted to theory and two to field practice. During the two days of field practice, each participant interviewed a minimum of four households. The pre-test was conducted in two selected localities (1 urban and 1 rural) to test the entirety of the survey procedures. Based on the results of the pre-test, further modifications to the wording and flow of the questionnaire were done.

The workshop was attended by participants from ZIMSTAT Head Office and Provincial Offices, technical committee members from Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare; Ministry of Information, Media and Broadcasting Services; NSSA and UNICEF. The Labour Market Information Expert from the ILO regional office joined the Training of Trainers Workshop to introduce a Labour Migration Module.

1.3.3: Training of Enumerators and Team Leaders

The training of enumerators and team leaders for the survey was held from 14 to 27 May, 2014 in Gweru, Midlands Province. The workshop was attended by 245 participants, of whom 77 were females and 168 were males, from ZIMSTAT Head Office and Provincial Offices, Technical Committee members from Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare; Ministry of Information, Media and Broadcasting Services; NSSA and the UNICEF. An assessment test and class exercises were done to assess the enumerators on the content of the questionnaires and the field procedures. Questionnaires were translated from English to the main local languages, that is, Shona and Ndebele.

There were three days of field practice in urban and rural settings. Urban and rural areas were selected to provide the field staff with a better appreciation of different working environments.

1.3.4: Manpower

The data collection for the 2014 LFCLS was carried out in all the 10 provinces by 169 enumerators and 35 team leaders. The provincial teams comprised supervisors (national and provincial), team leaders, enumerators and drivers. Each team leader was assigned four to six enumerators to supervise and each enumerator covered two EAs.

1.3.5: Data Collection

The data collection for the LFCLS was carried out from 2 to 27 June, 2014 and interviews were mainly conducted in local languages. The respondents were assured of the confidentiality of results under the provision of the Census and Statistics Act [*Chapter 10:29*] of 2007.

1.3.6: Supervision

The quality of data obtained in the field to a greater extent depends on the quality of training and amount of supervision during data collection. Supervision involved:

- Checking if the itineraries were being prepared and followed,
- Checking team organization and deployment,
- Conducting spot checks and making sure the enumerators visited the correct EAs and households,
- Checking whether correct procedures on interviewing were being followed,
- Editing completed questionnaires for correctness and completeness, and
- Attending to some technical and administrative issues as they arose.

The Provincial Operations Branch coordinated the administration and logistics of the survey, with the Provincial Supervisors coordinating the overall supervision of data collection in their respective provinces. The survey supervisory team consisted of technical team members from Head Office who were assigned a province each to supervise, 10 Provincial Supervisors and team leaders.

1.3.7: Transport

Thirty-two vehicles were distributed among the ten provinces. Depending on the number of EAs, number of field staff and terrain, the distribution of vehicles was three to four per province. The vehicles were mainly used for supervision and deployment of field staff to areas with public transport challenges.

1.3.8: Publicity

Publicity for the 2014 LFCLS was done through the following structures:

- *Provincial Level:* Publicity was done through the Provincial Development Committees (PDCs) by the Provincial Supervisors,
- *District Level:* Publicity was done through the District Development Committees (DDCs) by District team leaders,
- *Ward Level:* Publicity was done through the Ward councillors by team leaders, and at
- *Village Level:* Publicity was done through the Village Heads, Kraal Heads and other influential persons in the village and EA by enumerators.

In addition to the methods mentioned above, flyers publicizing the 2014 LFCLS as well as other activities of ZIMSTAT, were distributed to influential persons in all provinces. The publicity was done to ensure that potential respondents understood the objectives of the survey so that they contributed willingly and honestly without fear of the information being used for anything else other than the outlined objectives.

1.3.9: Data Processing

After data collection, Provincial Supervisors and team leaders in all provinces checked and edited questionnaires and conducted call backs where necessary. Completed questionnaires were sent to the Head Office for coding and further editing before data processing.

Data entry and verification was performed during the period 13 July to 4 August, 2014 using the Census and Survey Processing (CSPro), a Windows-based package. During data entry, further editing of computer identified errors were done and corrections made. Data ranges in numerical values were used to eliminate erroneous data as a result of mistakes made during coding. For missing values, extra codes were devised to cater for them. Tabulation was done using Statistical Analysis System (SAS), also a Windows-based package, for data analysis.

1.3.10: Response Rates

Table 1.2 shows response rates by province. The overall response rate was 93 percent and the reasons for non-response included:

- Household members were away for an extended period beyond the survey period
- Dwelling units were vacant
- Selected households refusing to participate in the survey.

Table 1.2: Households Covered and Response Rates by Province, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Province	Households selected	Households not Interviewed	Households Interviewed	Response Rate
Manicaland	1 400	74	1 326	94.7
Mashonaland Central	900	59	841	93.4
Mashonaland East	1 125	83	1 042	92.6
Mashonaland West	1 175	62	1 113	94.7
Matabeleland North	550	28	522	94.9
Matabeleland South	525	33	492	93.7
Midlands	1 225	54	1 171	95.6
Masvingo	1 150	58	1 092	95.0
Harare	1 825	207	1 618	88.7
Bulawayo	600	58	542	90.3
Total	10 475	716	9 759	93.2

Chapter 2: Population Characteristics and Living Conditions

2.1: Introduction

This chapter is broken into two parts, that is, population characteristics and living conditions. The first part covers information on population size, population distribution, sex ratio, current marital status, educational status, household headship, orphanhood status, dependency ratios, literacy rates, household sizes and characteristics. The second part presents information on housing characteristics and living conditions of the population including tenure status, type of dwelling unit, source of energy used for cooking, main source of water used for cooking and drinking and toilet facilities. The housing characteristics and the living conditions of the population directly or indirectly show the extent of vulnerability of the population to diseases and other hazards while the tenure status indicates households' welfare levels.

2.2: Population Characteristics

This section describes the population characteristics based on the 2014 LFCLS.

2.2.1: Population Size

The LFCLS provides an estimate of the population in private households excluding collective or institutional households, mobile population and those living on the street. Students in boarding schools were also not included.

The population of Zimbabwe according to the 2014 LFCLS was 13.4 million of whom 6.5 million were males and 7 million were females as shown in Table 2.1. Therefore, the proportion of male and female population was 48 and 52 percent, respectively. Given that the area of Zimbabwe is 390 757 square kilometres, this gives a population density of about 34 persons per square kilometre. The 2014 LFCLS population shows an increase of 1.6 million people from the 2011 LFCLS.

The population distribution by province is shown in *Table 2.1* and *Figure 2.1* below. Comparison of population by province shows that Harare had the highest contribution of about 17 percent followed by Manicaland with 14 percent and Matabeleland North having the lowest, 5 percent.

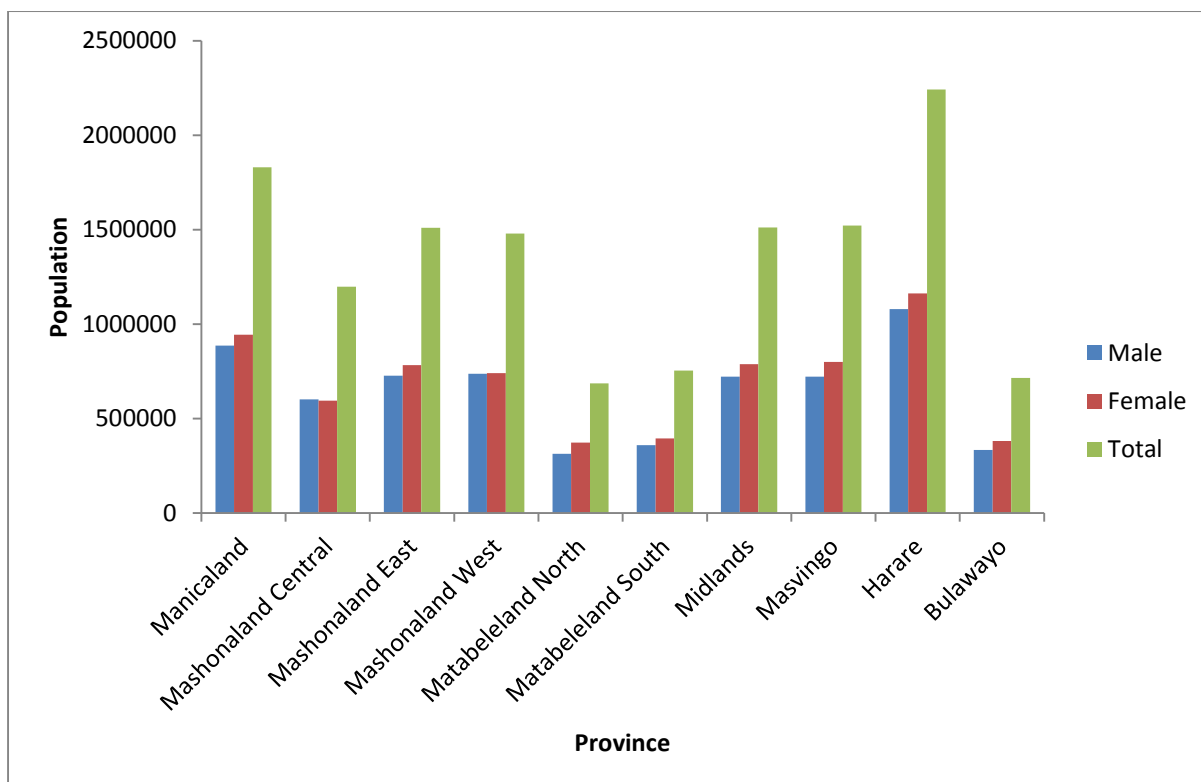


Figure 2.1: Population Distribution by Province and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

2.2.2: Population Distribution and Age-Sex Structure

The distribution of population by rural and urban strata is shown in *Table 2.1* and *Figure 2.3* below. The distribution indicates that 68 percent of the total population of Zimbabwe, according to 2014 LFCLS, were usual residents in rural areas and 32 percent were usual residents in urban areas whereas in 2011 the corresponding percentages were 69 percent and 31 percent, respectively. About 51 percent of the population residing in rural areas were females and about 53 percent of those residing in urban areas were females. According to *Table 2.1*, of the male population in the country, 68 percent were in rural areas and 32 percent were in urban areas. Similarly for the female population, 67 percent were in rural areas and 33 percent were in urban areas.

The distribution of population by age group is shown in *Tables 2.2 a to c*. The population under 5 years was 16 percent while 42 percent was under 15 years. Fifty-three percent of the population was aged 15 - 64 years and 5 percent were aged 65 years above, a pattern similar to the 2011 LFCLS.

The composition of population by age group and sex for age groups 0 - 4, 5 - 9, 10 -14 and 15 -19 years had population proportions of the population of between nearly 11 and slightly below 16 percent, declining with increasing age. The 70 -74 year age group had the least proportion of slightly above 1 percent. The age-sex structure of the population as per 2014 LFCLS is shown in *Figure 2.2* below. The pyramid is broad-based and narrow at the top indicating a young population since a sizeable proportion of the population belonged to the younger age groups.

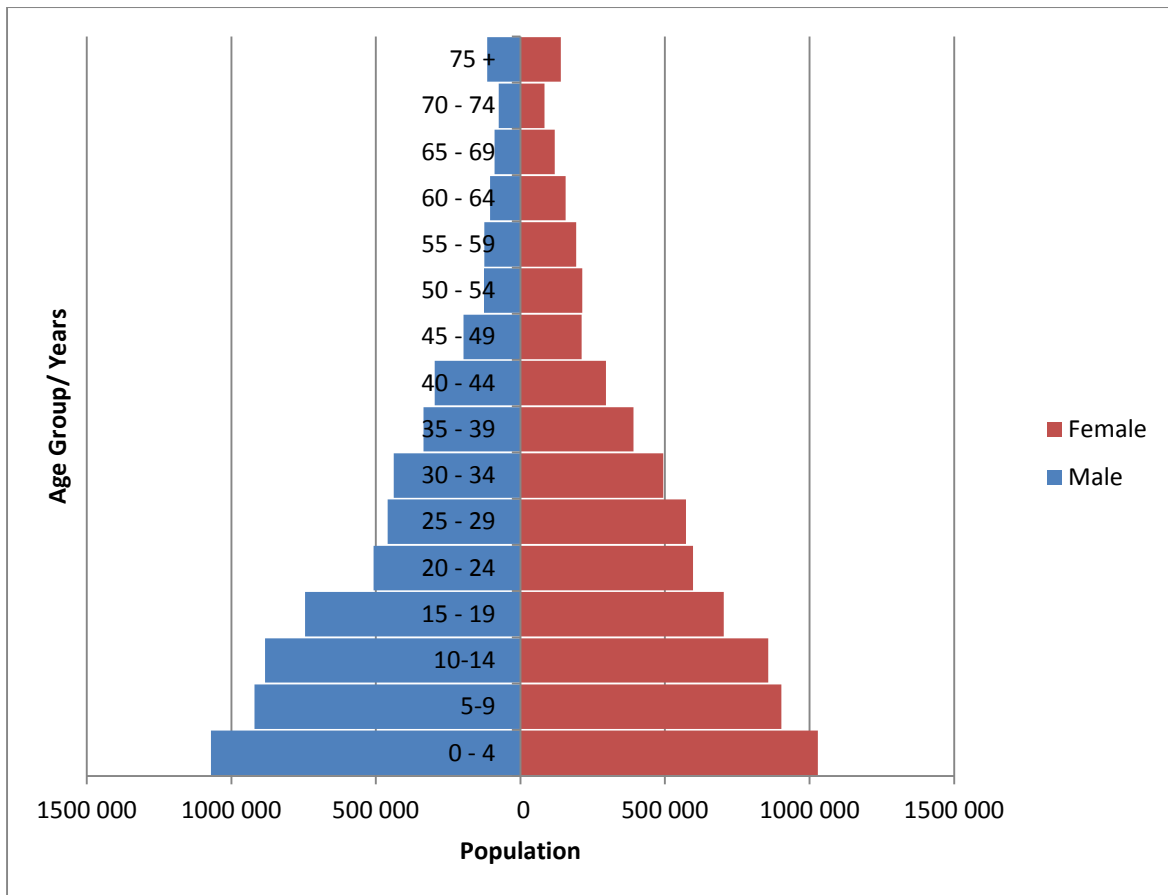


Figure 2.2: Population Pyramid, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

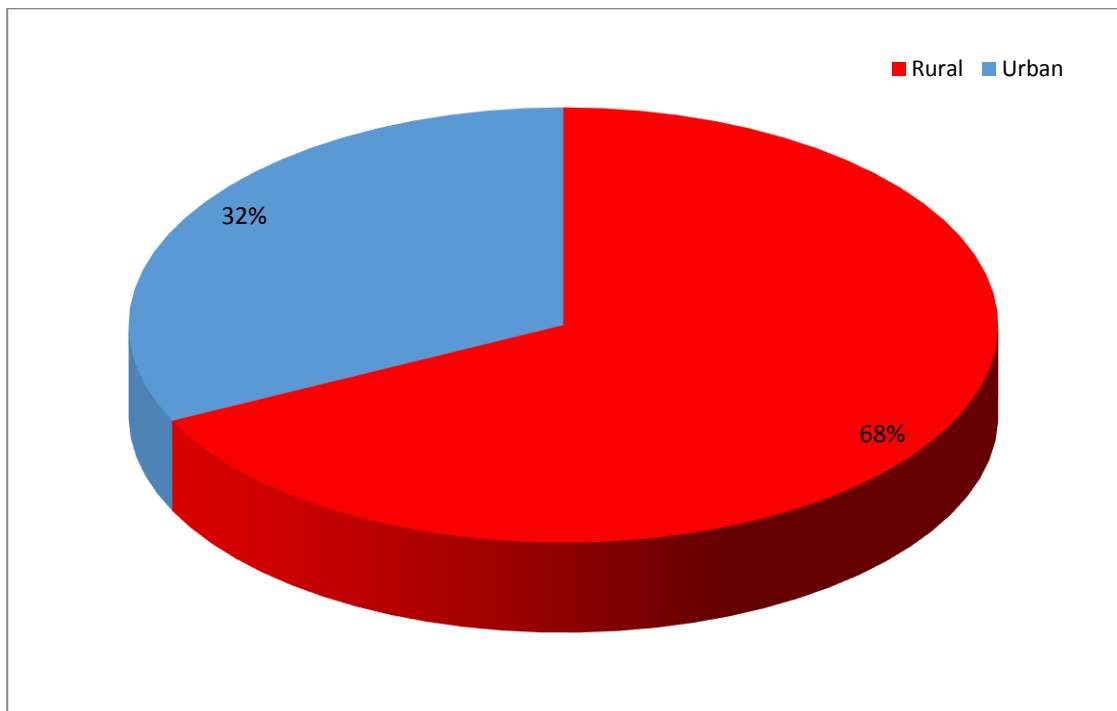


Figure 2.3: Percent Population Distribution by Urban /Rural, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

In rural areas, the population aged 0 - 4 years constituted the highest percentage at 16 percent followed by those aged 5 - 9 years at 15 percent. The same age group, 0 - 4 years, constituted the highest percentage of the urban population at 15 percent followed by those aged 5 - 9 years at 11 percent.

2.2.3: Sex Ratios

A sex ratio gives the number of males per 100 females and where a sex ratio is less than 100, it implies there are fewer males than females. Sex ratios affect various aspects of social life, including the availability of potential marriage partners and the composition of the labour force. The sex ratio for Zimbabwe was 93 males per 100 females while provincial sex ratios ranged from 84 in Matabeleland North to 101 percent in Mashonaland Central (See Table 2.1). All provinces had sex ratios below 100 indicating fewer males than females except Mashonaland Central which had a sex ratio of more than 100 thus implying there are more males than females according to the 2014 LFCLS.

The 2014 LFCLS shows that there were five age groups that had more males than females and they are as follows: a sex ratio of 106 for the age group 15 - 19 years, 104 for the age group 0 - 4 years, 102 for the 5 - 9 years, 103 for the age group 10 - 14 years and 100 for the age group 40 - 44 years. The smallest national sex ratio of 59 was for the age group 50 - 54 years (See Table 2.2 and Figure 2.4). Rural areas had a sex ratio of 95 percent while urban areas had a sex ratio of 90 percent.

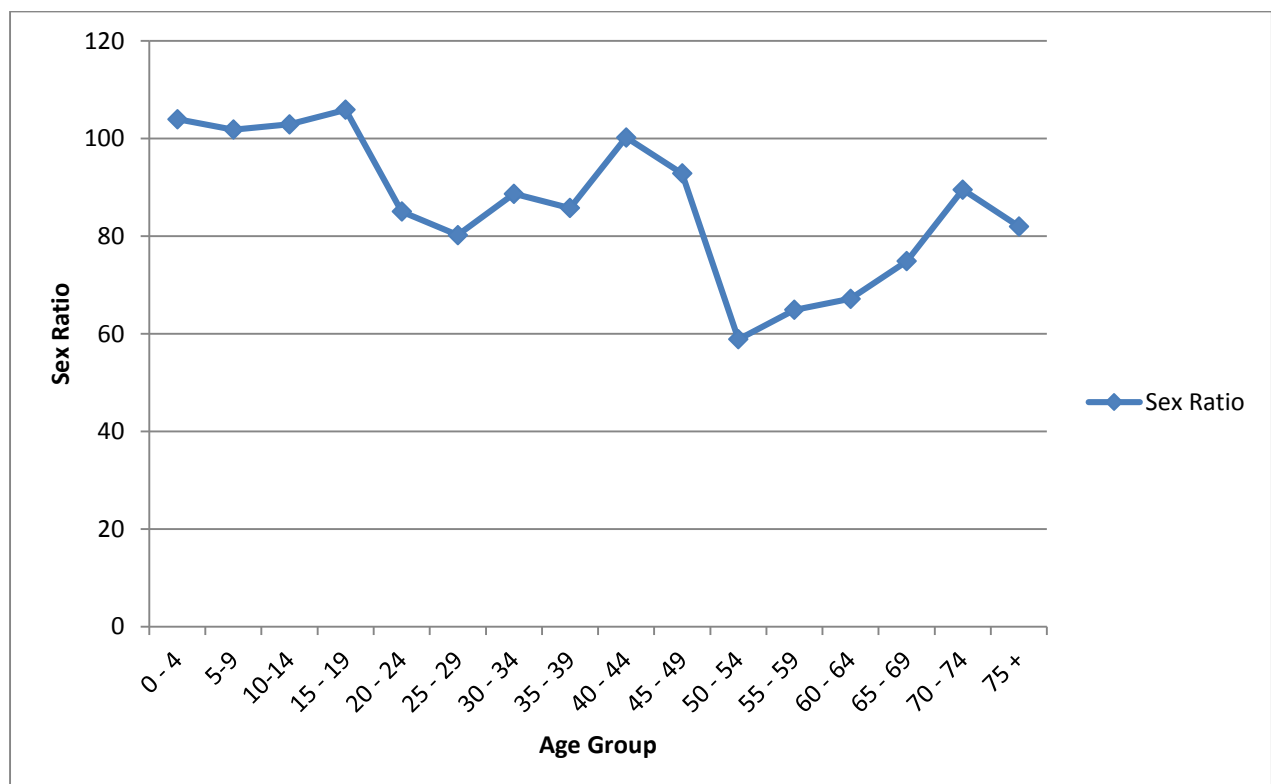


Figure 2.4: Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females by Age Group), Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

2.2.4: Population Dependency Ratios

There are three types of dependency ratios, namely; the old age, child and the age dependency ratio (child plus old age dependency). The old age dependency ratio is the number of persons aged 65 years and above per hundred persons aged 15 - 64 years. The old age dependency ratio for the country was approximately 9 dependents per 100 persons in the age group 15 - 64 years. The child dependency ratio is the number of children under 15 years of age per hundred adults in the ages 15 - 64 years. This dependency ratio was 79 dependents per 100 persons in the age group 15 - 64 years. The age dependency ratio refers to the number of persons who are under 15 years of age and persons 65 years and above per hundred persons in the 15 - 64 years age group. This is used to measure the ratio of the young children and the aged to the potential working population. When this dependency ratio is high, it shows that there is a high dependency burden for that particular working population. The age dependency ratio for Zimbabwe, according to the 2014 LFCLS, was 88 dependents per 100 persons in the age group 15 - 64 years (*see Table 2.3*).

2.2.5: Household sizes

Table 2.4 shows the average household by province. There were 3 275 170 private households in the country and these households constituted a population of 13 447 286 persons, resulting in an average household size of 4.1 persons. Harare and Bulawayo had the least average household size of 3.8 while Matabeleland South had the highest average household size of 4.6.

Tables 2.5a and *b* present the composition of private households in the country by size of household and sex of the head of the household. The largest proportion of the households (19.7 percent) was in the 4-person household size category while the smallest proportion (2.8 percent) was in the 1-person household size category. There were more male-headed households than female-headed ones in the country as shown in *Table 2.5a*. Sixty-four percent of the private households were headed by males compared to 36 percent headed by females.

2.2.6: Current Marital Status

Table 2.6 shows that for the population aged 12 years and above, 36 percent were never married, 51 percent were married, 5 percent were divorced or separated and 8 percent were widowed.

Table 2.7 shows that the percentage of the never-married population is higher in the age group 15 - 19 years (39.7 percent) and starts to decrease with increase in age. The proportion of the widowed increases with increase in age with 1 percent in ages 20 - 24 years, 10 percent in ages 50 - 54 years, 12 percent in ages 55 - 59 years and 11 in ages 65 - 69 years. Percentage of divorced/separated population is higher in the age groups 20 - 44 years with the highest percentage (17.4 percent) in the age group 30 - 34 years followed by 16 percent in ages 25 - 29 years. Percentage of divorced/separated population decreases with increase in age from age 35 - 74 years.

Tables 2.8a and *b* show the percentage of the male population by age and marital status while *Tables 2.9a* and *b* show the percentage of the female population by age and marital status. These tables present the same pattern as the total population in *Tables 2.6* and *2.7* and percentages of the never married population decrease with increase in age. The proportion of the widowed also increases with increase in age while that of the divorced/separated population decrease with increase in age.

Table 2.10 shows the marital status by rural and urban domains. Sixty-seven percent of the never married population resided in rural areas and 33 percent in urban areas. For the currently married population 65 percent were in rural areas and 36 percent in urban while 61 percent of those divorced/separated were in rural areas and 39 percent in urban areas. The largest proportion of the widowed (75.0 percent) was in rural areas compared to 25 percent who were in urban areas.

2.2.7: Household Headship

A head of household refers to that usual member of the household who manages the day to day activities of the household and its members and is regarded as such by other usual members of the household. *Table 2.11b* shows that of the population aged 10 years and above, 64 percent of heads of households were males and 36 percent were females. There are more male heads of households compared to females across all age groups according to the 2014 LFCLS. The highest percentage of heads of household (14.8 percent) is in the age group 30 to 34 while the lowest percentage (0.1 percent) is in age group 10 - 14 years as shown in *Table 2.11a*.

2.2.8: Education

This section describes the education characteristics of the population aged 3 years and above in relation to school attendance, highest level of education completed and literacy. School attendance refers to participation in full time education in an institution like primary and secondary school, college and university. The highest level of education completed covers both full time and part time schooling. Level of education completed refers to the completion of a full academic or technical/vocational training regardless of whether one passes examinations or not. Thus, a child who is currently attending grade one or dropped from grade one before the end of the full academic year and did not proceed by any other way is categorized under no level of education completed. Information on education characteristics of the population for the 2014 LFCLS was based on persons aged 3 years and above and those aged 3 - 24 years. In general, children ages below 3 years are considered to be too young for pre-school and formal school attendance.

2.2.9: Population by School Attendance

Tables 2.12a to g show the distribution of the population aged 3 – 24 years by school attendance and sex. Twelve percent of the population aged 3 - 24 years had never been to school, 62 percent were still at school while 27 percent had left school. According to *Table 2.12a*, 11 percent out of the population that had never been to school, 52 percent were males and 48 percent were females. *Table 2.12d* shows that around 51 percent of males and 49 percent of females had attended school. Furthermore, of those who had already left school, there were more females (53.2 percent) than males (46.8 percent) as presented in *Table 2.12g*.

The highest percentage (82.5 percent) of the population that has never been to school was in the 3 - 4 years age group indicating that many children start going to school from 5 years. The proportion of children never been to school remain higher up to aged 5 - 9 years and decreased noticeably thereafter with 1 percent in ages 10 - 14 years. Ages 5 - 9 years and 10 - 14 years have higher proportions of children who were attending school with 39 percent and 38 percent, respectively. The 20 - 24 years age category had the smallest proportion of persons attending school (1.9 percent). Highest proportions of those who had left school are in older age groups

with 39 percent in the 15 - 19 years and 55 percent in the 20 - 24 years age group while age group 3 - 4 years had the lowest proportion of children who had left school (0.5 percent).

2.2.10: Literacy

For the 2014 LFCLS, the population age at least 15 years who had completed at least grade 3 was classified as literate. The literacy rate is thus the number of persons who had completed at least grade 3 per 100 persons in a particular age category. About 98 percent of those aged 15 years and above were literate. Ninety-eight percent of males were literate and 97 percent of females were literate. Generally literacy rates for males were relatively higher than for females throughout the age groups (*see Table 2.13*). The predominantly urban provinces, Harare and Bulawayo, had the highest literacy rates of 99 percent each as presented in *Table 2.14*.

2.3: Orphanhood

Table 2.15a shows the proportions of children under 18 years who were orphans by type of orphanhood. Orphans were those children who had either one or both of the parents dead. Fifty-nine percent of the children were paternal orphans and about 16 percent were double orphans. Looking at all the types of orphanhood, male children had a higher proportion of orphans (52.6) compared to female children who were 47 percent as shown in *Table 2.15b*. Age group 10 - 14 years had the highest proportion of orphans, 40 percent, followed by 15 - 17 years with 31 percent and 0 - 4 years having the lowest (7.7 percent), *see Table 2.16*.

Most orphans, 81 percent, were residing in rural areas compared to the 19 percent who were residing in urban areas (*see Table 2.17*). Seventy-nine percent of orphaned children were attending school, 16 percent had left school and about 5 percent had never been to school as presented in *Table 2.18*.

2.4: Living Conditions

This section is on the living conditions of the population regarding tenure status, dwelling units, source of energy, water and sanitation.

2.4.1: Tenure Status

Table 2.19 shows that of the 3.2 million households in Zimbabwe, 57 percent were owner/purchasers, 17 percent were lodgers and 14 percent were in tied accommodation. Of the 1.1 million households in urban areas, 44 percent of them were lodging, 28 percent were owner/purchasers and 16 percent lived in dwelling units owned by parents or guardians or relatives of the head of the household.

About 72 percent of the households in rural areas owned or were in the process of buying their dwelling units, 16 percent were in tied accommodation and 7 percent lived in dwelling units owned by parents or guardians or relatives of the head of the household.

In the predominantly urban provinces, Bulawayo and Harare, the majority of households were lodgers whereas in predominantly rural provinces most households were owners or purchasers of their dwelling units. Bulawayo had the highest percentage of lodgers at 41 percent, followed by Harare with 40 percent. For all of the other provinces, the number of owner/purchaser households was higher than that of lodgers.

2.4.2: Type of Dwelling Unit

In the 2014 LFCLS, dwelling units were classified into the following categories: traditional, mixed, detached/semi-detached, flat/town house, shack and other.

From *Table 2.20*, information on the number of households by tenure status and type of dwelling unit can be derived. About 45 percent of the households lived in detached/semi-detached units while 31.2 percent and about 21 percent lived in mixed and traditional dwelling units, respectively. For all the tenure status, the percentage of households living in shacks increased to 0.7 percent when compared to 0.1 percent in the 2011 LFCLS.

2.4.3: Dwelling Units with Electricity

Availability of electricity in a dwelling unit and the subsequent reduction in the use of solid fuels like wood and coal are indicators of improved standards of living in a country.

Figure 2.5a shows the percentage distribution of households with and without electricity by province. Bulawayo and Harare had the highest proportion of households with electricity, 94 percent and 72 percent, respectively. Masvingo province had the highest proportion of households without electricity, 51 percent of its total number of households. Fifty-one percent of the households in rural areas were without electricity compared to 10 percent of the households in urban areas. (See *Table 2.21*)

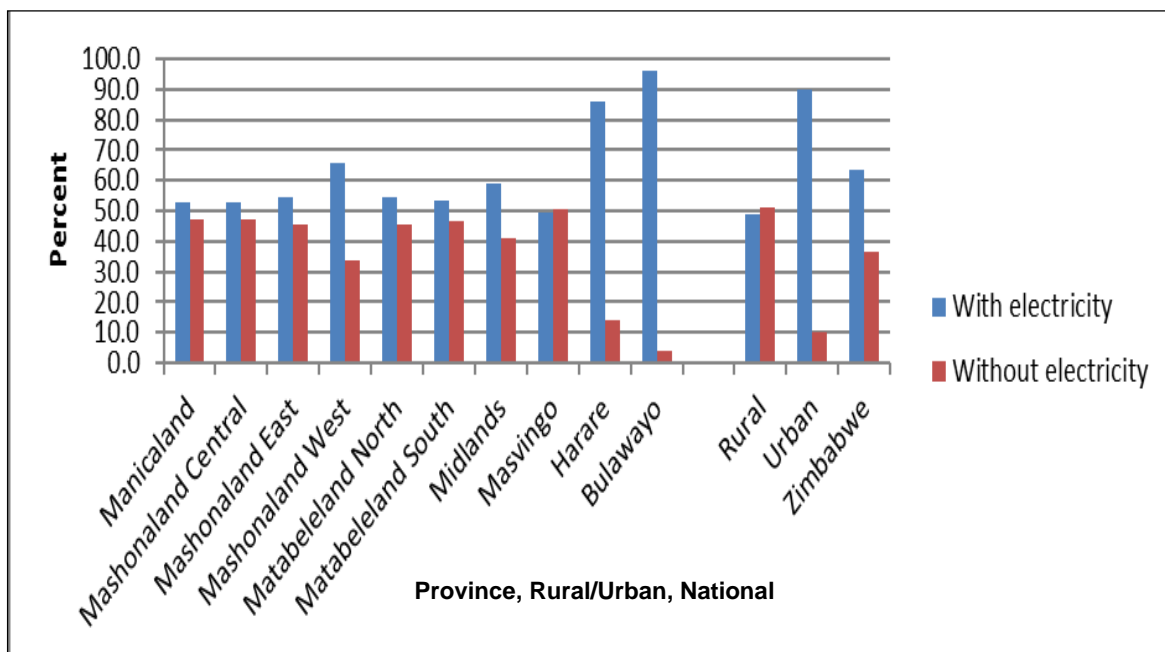


Figure 2.5(a): Percentage Distribution of Households With and Without Electricity by Province

Figure 2.5b shows the percentage distribution of households that had other sources of electricity other than electricity supplied by the main electricity grid. At national level, 38 percent of households have solar energy in their dwelling units, whilst 9 percent of the

households have generators. Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South and Mashonaland Central provinces have the highest percentages (36.8, 36.7, and 36.8 percent respectively) of households with solar energy whilst Bulawayo had lowest (1.8 percent) percentage of dwelling units with solar energy. The percentage of households with generators in their dwelling units ranged from 1 percent in Bulawayo Province to 9 percent in Harare Province. Thirty four percent of households in rural areas had dwelling units with solar energy compared with 4 percent in urban areas. Four percent of households in rural areas had dwelling units with generators compared with 5 percent in urban areas.

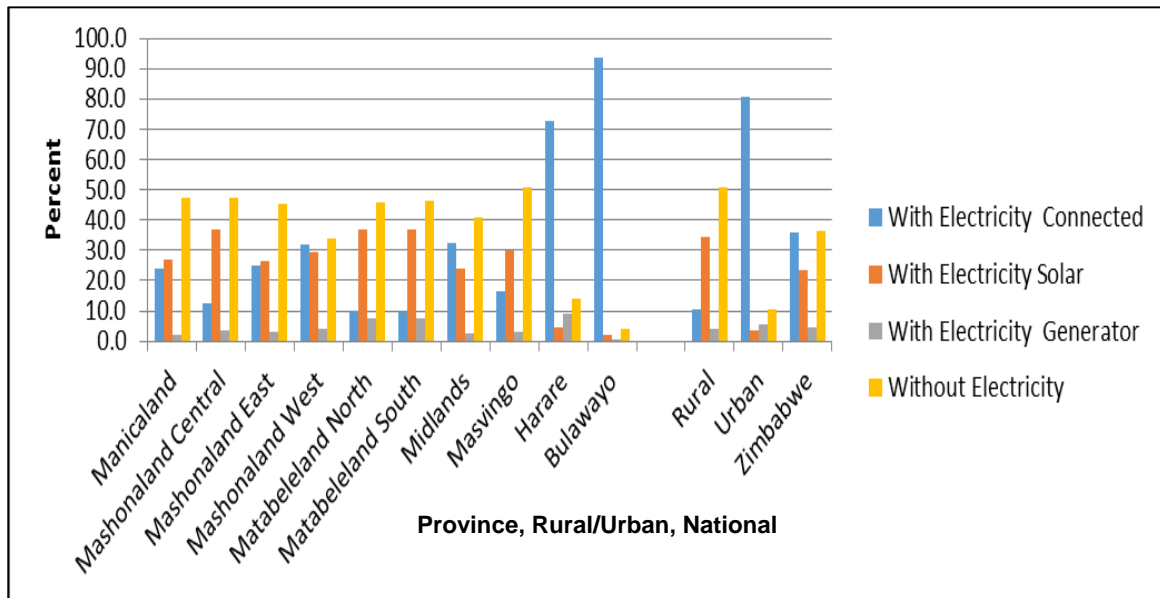


Figure 2.5(b): Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Electricity and Province, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

2.4.4: Main Source of Energy for Cooking

Table 2.23 shows the main source of energy used by households for cooking by province. At national level, 65 percent of households used wood and 30 percent used electricity as the main source of energy for cooking. In rural areas, 93 percent of the households used wood whilst 5 percent used electricity as the main source of energy used by households for cooking. In urban areas, 74 percent used electricity and 15 percent used wood. In Bulawayo, out of 187 thousand households, 85 percent used electricity as the main source of energy for cooking while in Harare (out of 591 thousand households) the percentage was 70.

2.4.5: Main Source of Water for Drinking

Table 2.25 shows the distribution of households by province and main source of water for drinking. Improved sources of water were categorized into: piped water inside house; piped water outside house; communal tap and protected well/borehole. In Zimbabwe, 77 percent of the households used safe water for drinking.

The rural and urban proportions of the population using improved sources of water were 67 and 96 percentages, respectively. The percentage of households using improved source of

water ranged from 62 percent in Matabeleland South Province to about 99 percent in Bulawayo Province.

Countrywide, about 15 percent and 6 percent of households were using water from unprotected wells and river/stream/dam, respectively. The proportion of households using unsafe water sources is close to the 21 percent, an estimate observed in 2011 LFCLS.

2.5: Toilet Facilities

Table 2.26 shows the distribution of households by province and main toilet facility used. Toilet facilities considered as improved sanitation include flush toilet, blair toilet and pit toilet with slab. In Zimbabwe, 66 percent of the households used safe sanitation. Twenty-five percent of the households had no toilet facility.

About 92 percent of the households in urban areas had either flush or blair toilets while in rural areas about 30 percent of the households had both flush and blair toilets. The most common type of toilet facility used in rural areas was the blair (24 percent). About 38 percent of the households in rural areas had no toilet facility. Matabeleland North and Matabeleland South provinces had the highest percentages of households without a toilet facility, 60 percent and 55 percent, respectively.

2.6: Conclusion

According to the 2014 LFCLS, Zimbabwe had a population of 13.4 million with a sex ratio of 93 males per 100 females. The population structure showed that 42 percent of the population is below the age of 15 years. About 68 percent of the population resided in rural areas. Literacy level for the population aged 15 years and above was 98 percent. The population under the age of 18 years who had lost at least a parent was 1.1 million of whom a majority were residing in rural areas.

Of the 3.2 million households, 57 percent of households lived in owner/purchaser accommodation and 17 percent were lodgers. In urban areas 90 percent and 49 percent in rural areas had access to electricity. Wood was still the major source of energy used for cooking and was being used by 65 percent of the households. Seventy-seven percent of the households were using improved source of water for drinking. Of the rural households, about 38 percent were without toilet facilities compared to about two percent in urban areas.

Table 2.1: Population Distribution by Province, Area, Sex and Sex Ratio, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

	Male		Female		Total		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Province							
Manicaland	886 470	13.7	943 696	13.6	1 830 166	13.6	93.9
Mashonaland Central	602 248	9.3	595 122	8.5	1 197 370	8.9	101.2
Mashonaland East	726 847	11.2	782 270	11.2	1 509 117	11.2	92.9
Mashonaland West	737 840	11.4	740 754	10.6	1 478 593	11.0	99.6
Matabeleland North	313 917	4.8	373 048	5.4	686 965	5.1	84.1
Matabeleland South	359 014	5.5	395 577	5.7	754 591	5.6	90.8
Midlands	722 166	11.1	788 658	11.3	1 510 824	11.2	91.6
Masvingo	722 396	11.1	800 016	11.5	1 522 412	11.3	90.3
Harare	1 080 126	16.7	1 161 714	16.7	2 241 840	16.7	93.0
Bulawayo	334 653	5.2	380 754	5.5	715 407	5.3	87.9
Total	6 485 676	100	6 961 610	100	13 447 286	100	93.2
Area							
Rural	4 432 154	68.3	4 682 411	67.3	9 114 565	67.8	94.7
Urban	2 053 522	31.7	2 279 199	32.7	4 332 721	32.2	90.1
Total	6 485 676	100	6 961 610	100	13 447 286	100	93.2

Table 2.2: Population Distribution by Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

a) Total

Age Group	Male		Female		Total		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
0 - 4	1 070 072	16.5	1 029 387	14.8	2 099 459	15.6	104.0
5 - 9	919 638	14.2	903 099	13.0	1 822 737	13.6	101.8
10 - 14	882 720	13.6	857 600	12.3	1 740 320	12.9	102.9
15 - 19	745 026	11.5	703 576	10.1	1 448 602	10.8	105.9
20 - 24	508 019	7.8	597 431	8.6	1 105 451	8.2	85.0
25 - 29	459 332	7.1	572 560	8.2	1 031 893	7.7	80.2
30 - 34	438 610	6.8	494 618	7.1	933 228	6.9	88.7
35 - 39	334 988	5.2	390 589	5.6	725 577	5.4	85.8
40 - 44	296 127	4.6	295 503	4.2	591 630	4.4	100.2
45 - 49	196 249	3.0	211 401	3.0	407 650	3.0	92.8
50 - 54	125 740	1.9	213 632	3.1	339 372	2.5	58.9
55 - 59	125 181	1.9	192 859	2.8	318 040	2.4	64.9
60 - 64	105 411	1.6	156 948	2.3	262 358	2.0	67.2
65 - 69	89 061	1.4	118 964	1.7	208 025	1.5	74.9
70 - 74	74 986	1.2	83 748	1.2	158 734	1.2	89.5
75 +	114 516	1.8	139 695	2.0	254 211	1.9	82.0
Total	6 485 676	100	6 961 610	100	1 344 7286	100	93.2

b) Rural

Age group	Male		Female		Total		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
0 - 4	735 595	16.6	708 400	15.1	1 443 995	15.8	103.8
5 - 9	676 785	15.3	666 350	14.2	1 343 134	14.7	101.6
10 - 14	682 921	15.4	622 665	13.3	1 305 585	14.3	109.7
15 - 19	558 753	12.6	459 820	9.8	1 018 573	11.2	121.5
20 - 24	316 485	7.1	348 743	7.4	665 228	7.3	90.8
25 - 29	276 965	6.2	316 946	6.8	593 912	6.5	87.4
30 - 34	242 802	5.5	276 595	5.9	519 397	5.7	87.8
35 - 39	191 715	4.3	245 729	5.2	437 444	4.8	78.0
40 - 44	163 552	3.7	195 235	4.2	358 787	3.9	83.8
45 - 49	119 083	2.7	138 163	3.0	257 246	2.8	86.2
50 - 54	83 365	1.9	153 956	3.3	237 320	2.6	54.1
55 - 59	79 652	1.8	140 086	3.0	219 738	2.4	56.9
60 - 64	76 279	1.7	120 928	2.6	197 207	2.2	63.1
65 - 69	72 295	1.6	98 570	2.1	170 865	1.9	73.3
70 - 74	60 377	1.4	71 534	1.5	131 911	1.4	84.4
75 +	95 531	2.2	118 692	2.5	214 223	2.4	80.5
Total	4 432 154	100	4 682 411	100	9 114 565	100	94.7

c) Urban

Age group	Male		Female		Total		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
0 - 4	334 477	16.3	320 988	14.1	655 464	15.1	104.2
5 - 9	242 853	11.8	236 749	10.4	479 603	11.1	102.6
10 - 14	199 799	9.7	234 935	10.3	434 734	10.0	85.0
15 - 19	186 273	9.1	243 756	10.7	430 029	9.9	76.4
20 - 24	191 535	9.3	248 688	10.9	440 223	10.2	77.0
25 - 29	182 367	8.9	255 614	11.2	437 981	10.1	71.3
30 - 34	195 808	9.5	218 023	9.6	413 831	9.6	89.8
35 - 39	143 274	7.0	144 859	6.4	288 133	6.7	98.9
40 - 44	132 574	6.5	100 268	4.4	232 843	5.4	132.2
45 - 49	77 166	3.8	73 239	3.2	150 404	3.5	105.4
50 - 54	42 375	2.1	59 676	2.6	102 051	2.4	71.0
55 - 59	45 529	2.2	52 773	2.3	98 302	2.3	86.3
60 - 64	29 131	1.4	36 020	1.6	65 151	1.5	80.9
65 - 69	16 766	0.8	20 394	0.9	37 160	0.9	82.2
70 - 74	14 610	0.7	12 214	0.5	26 823	0.6	119.6
75 +	18 985	0.9	21 004	0.9	39 988	0.9	90.4
Total	2 053 522	100	2 279 199	100	4 332 721	100	90.1

Table 2.3: Dependency Population by Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0 - 14	2 872 428	2 790 087	5 662 517
15 - 64	3 334 680	3 829 116	7 163 799
65+	278 559	342 408	620 968
Total	6 485 676	6 961 610	13 447 286

Table 2.4: Average Household Size, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Province	Population	Number of Households	Average Household Size
Manicaland	1 830 166	429 070	4.3
Mashonaland Central	1 197 370	279 220	4.3
Mashonaland East	1 509 117	389 107	3.9
Mashonaland West	1 478 593	355 144	4.2
Matabeleland North	686 965	159 118	4.3
Matabeleland South	754 591	165 429	4.6
Midlands	1 510 824	354 677	4.3
Masvingo	1 522 412	366 158	4.2
Harare	2 241 840	590 594	3.8
Bulawayo	715 407	186 652	3.8
Total	13 447 286	3 275 170	4.1

Table 2.5: Composition of Private Households by Size and Sex of Head of Household, 2014 LFCLS

a)

Household Size	Number of Households Headed by:				Total	Percent
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent		
1	244 599	64.1	137 157	35.9	381 756	100
2	210 514	52.8	188 352	47.2	398 866	100
3	342 385	57.8	249 552	42.2	591 937	100
4	435 938	65.7	227 796	34.3	663 734	100
5	349 062	70.5	146 037	29.5	495 099	100
6	237 566	71.9	92 832	28.1	330 398	100
7	134 232	72.9	50 007	27.1	184 239	100
8	76 248	71.4	30 489	28.6	106 737	100
9+	83 118	67.2	40 528	32.8	123 646	100
Total	2 113 663	64.5	1 162 750	35.5	3 276 413	100

b)

Household Size	Number of Households Headed by:					
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
1	244 599	64.1	137 157	35.9	381 756	100
2	210 514	52.8	188 352	47.2	398 866	100
3	342 385	57.8	249 552	42.2	591 937	100
4	435 938	65.7	227 796	34.3	663 734	100
5	349 062	70.5	146 037	29.5	495 099	100
6	237 566	71.9	92 832	28.1	330 398	100
7	134 232	72.9	50 007	27.1	184 239	100
8	76 248	71.4	30 489	28.6	106 737	100
9+	83 118	67.2	40 528	32.8	123 646	100
Total	2 113 663	64.5	1 162 750	35.5	3 276 413	100

b)

Household Size	Number of Households Headed by:					
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
1	244 599	3.8	137 157	2	381 756	2.8
2	210 514	5.7	188 352	6.1	398 866	5.9
3	342 385	12.7	249 552	13.6	591 937	13.2
4	435 938	19.5	227 796	19.9	663 734	19.7
5	349 062	18.6	146 037	18.2	495 099	18.4
6	237 566	14.7	92 832	14.8	330 398	14.7
7	134 232	9.5	50 007	9.7	184 239	9.6
8	76 248	6.3	30 489	6.4	106 737	6.3
9+	83 118	9.2	40 528	9.2	123 646	9.2
Total	2 113 663	100	1 162 750	100	3 276 413	100

Table 2.6: Percent Distribution of Population by Province and Marital Status, 2014 LFCLS

Marital Status	Never married	Married	Divorced/ Separated	Widowed	Not Stated	Total	Number
Manicaland	35.5	51.3	4.5	8.5	0.3	100	1 144 367
Mashonaland Central	32.7	55.2	4.9	7.0	0.3	100	762 957
Mashonaland East	35.4	50.3	5.3	8.9	0.2	100	1 004 831
Mashonaland West	33.1	54.5	4.6	7.7	0.2	100	974 635
Matabeleland North	41.3	43.7	5.4	9.0	0.5	100	437 359
Matabeleland South	43.5	41.2	6.3	9.0	0.0	100	476 814
Midlands	37.7	49.0	5.0	8.0	0.3	100	989 215
Masvingo	37.4	47.8	4.0	10.2	0.6	100	984 849
Harare	32.8	55.7	5.7	5.4	0.5	100	1 569 248
Bulawayo	43.3	44.6	5.2	6.6	0.3	100	505 191
Total	36.1	50.7	5.0	7.8	0.3	100	8 849 464

Table 2.7: Percent Composition of Population by Age Group and Marital Status, 2014 LFCLS

Age Group	Never married	Married	Divorced/S eparated	Widowed	Not Stated	Total
10-14	32.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	58.9	12.0
15 - 19	39.7	3.5	3.5	0.1	20.0	16.4
20 - 24	17.1	10.9	14.6	0.6	4.8	12.5
25 - 29	5.9	17.0	16.0	1.4	1.2	11.7
30 - 34	2.3	16.9	17.4	3.5	4.5	10.5
35 - 39	1.0	13.3	12.4	6.3	2.6	8.2
40 - 44	0.6	10.3	10.6	9.2	0.0	6.7
45 - 49	0.3	7.0	6.3	7.6	3.1	4.6
50 - 54	0.2	5.3	5.4	10.0	0.0	3.8
55 - 59	0.1	4.8	4.3	11.5	0.9	3.6
60 - 64	0.1	3.6	3.1	11.8	0.9	3.0
65 - 69	0.0	2.8	2.3	10.5	0.0	2.4
70 - 74	0.0	2.1	1.7	7.7	0.7	1.8
75 +	0.1	2.3	2.5	19.6	2.3	2.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	3 195 928	4 486 074	443 545	694 144	29 773	8 849 464

Table 2.8: Percent Composition of Male Population by Age Group and Marital Status, 2014 LFCLS

a)

Age Group	Never Married	Married	Divorced / Separated	Widowed	Not stated	Total
10-14	28.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	60.3	13.0
15 - 19	39.3	0.6	0.2	0.5	24.7	17.9
20 - 24	20.0	6.0	9.3	0.4	4.8	12.2
25 - 29	7.2	14.4	18.9	2.2	0.0	11.1
30 - 34	2.6	17.4	20.2	3.3	4.2	10.6
35 - 39	1.0	14.1	11.5	8.7	1.8	8.1
40 - 44	0.6	12.5	14.1	8.6	0.0	7.1
45 - 49	0.3	8.5	6.7	6.4	1.7	4.7
50 - 54	0.2	5.4	3.8	7.1	0.0	3.0
55 - 59	0.1	5.5	3.3	7.5	0.0	3.0
60 - 64	0.1	4.5	3.4	7.8	1.7	2.5
65 - 69	0.0	3.8	1.9	10.4	0.0	2.1
70 - 74	0.0	3.2	2.0	8.1	0.0	1.8
75 +	0.1	4.1	4.5	28.9	0.7	2.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	1 854 654	2 080 795	128 493	75 577	15 737	4 155 256

Table 2.8: continued

b)

Age Group	Never Married	Married	Divorced / Separated	Widowed	Not Stated	Total	Number
10 - 14	98.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	100	542 010
15 - 19	97.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	100	745 026
20 - 24	72.9	24.6	2.4	0.1	0.1	100	508 019
25 - 29	28.9	65.4	5.3	0.4	0.0	100	459 333
30 - 34	10.9	82.4	5.9	0.6	0.2	100	438 608
35 - 39	5.7	87.8	4.4	2.0	0.1	100	334 988
40 - 44	3.6	88.1	6.1	2.2	0.0	100	296 126
45 - 49	2.7	90.3	4.4	2.5	0.1	100	196 250
50 - 54	2.8	89.0	3.9	4.3	0.0	100	125 741
55 - 59	0.9	91.1	3.4	4.5	0.0	100	125 181
60 - 64	1.2	88.8	4.1	5.6	0.3	100	105 411
65 - 69	0.5	87.9	2.7	8.9	0.0	100	89 061
70 - 74	0.9	87.5	3.4	8.1	0.0	100	74 986
75 +	1.6	74.2	5.1	19.1	0.1	100	114 515
Total	44.6	50.1	3.1	1.8	0.4	100	4 155 256

Table 2.9: Percent Composition of the Female Population by age group and Marital Status, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

a)

Age Group	Never Married	Married	Divorced / Separated	Widowed	Not Stated	Total
10-14	38.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	57.5	11.1
15 - 19	40.2	6.1	4.9	0.1	14.6	15.0
20 - 24	13.1	15.1	16.8	0.7	4.8	12.7
25 - 29	4.2	19.2	14.9	1.3	2.5	12.2
30 - 34	1.9	16.5	16.2	3.5	4.9	10.5
35 - 39	0.9	12.5	12.8	6.0	3.5	8.3
40 - 44	0.6	8.4	9.2	9.3	0.0	6.3
45 - 49	0.4	5.8	6.1	7.8	4.7	4.5
50 - 54	0.3	5.3	6.0	10.4	0.0	4.6
55 - 59	0.1	4.2	4.7	12.0	1.9	4.1
60 - 64	0.2	2.9	2.9	12.3	0.0	3.3
65 - 69	0.0	1.9	2.5	10.5	0.0	2.5
70 - 74	0.1	1.3	1.5	7.7	1.6	1.8
75 +	0.0	0.8	1.6	18.5	4.2	3.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	1 341 274	2 405 279	315 052	618 568	14 037	4 694 210

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Table 2.9: continued

b)

Age Group	Never Married	Married	Divorced / Separated	Widowed	Not Stated	Total	Number
10 - 14	97.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.5	100	522 684
15 - 19	76.7	20.8	2.2	0.1	0.3	100	703 575
20 - 24	29.5	60.9	8.8	0.7	0.1	100	597 432
25 - 29	9.8	80.5	8.2	1.4	0.1	100	572 560
30 - 34	5.2	80	10.3	4.4	0.1	100	494 618
35 - 39	2.9	77.1	10.3	9.5	0.1	100	390 588
40 - 44	2.8	68.0	9.8	19.4	0.0	100	295 503
45 - 49	2.5	65.4	9.1	22.7	0.3	100	211 401
50 - 54	1.6	59.6	8.8	30	0.0	100	213 632
55 - 59	0.8	52.8	7.6	38.6	0.1	100	192 858
60 - 64	1.3	44.2	5.9	48.6	0.0	100	156 948
65 - 69	0.3	38.6	6.7	54.5	0.0	100	118 964
70 - 74	0.8	36.5	5.7	56.8	0.3	100	83 747
75 +	0.4	13.6	3.6	82	0.4	100	139 695
Total	28.6	51.2	6.7	13.2	0.3	100	4 694 210

Table 2.10: Percent Distribution of Population Aged 12 Years and Above by Marital Status Rural/Urban and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Area	Never Married	Married	Divorced Separated	Widowed	Not Stated	Total
Rural	66.7	64.5	60.9	75.0	60.9	66.0
Urban	33.3	35.5	39.1	25.0	39.1	34.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	3 195 928	4 486 074	443 545	694 144	29 773	8 849 464

**Table 2.11: Percent Distribution of Heads of Households by Age Group and Sex,
Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS**

a)

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
10 - 14	1 570	0.1	884	0.1	2 454	0.1
15 - 19	26 655	1.3	24 359	2.1	51 014	1.6
20 - 24	123 970	5.9	68 858	5.9	192 828	5.9
25 - 29	279 373	13.2	98 218	8.4	377 591	11.5
30 - 34	354 255	16.8	129 380	11.1	483 635	14.8
35 - 39	291 864	13.8	136 171	11.7	428 035	13.1
40 - 44	266 851	12.6	131 300	11.3	398 151	12.2
45 - 49	181 355	8.6	97 115	8.4	278 469	8.5
50 - 54	116 802	5.5	101 919	8.8	218 722	6.7
55 - 59	119 864	5.7	98 191	8.4	218 054	6.7
60 - 64	99 375	4.7	90 959	7.8	190 335	5.8
65 - 69	85 324	4.0	65 323	5.6	150 647	4.6
70 - 74	69 713	3.3	47 364	4.1	117 077	3.6
75 +	96 691	4.6	72 708	6.3	169 400	5.2
Total	2 113 663	100	1 162 750	100	3 276 413	100

b)

Age group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
10 - 14	1 570	64.0	884	36.0	2 454	100
15 - 19	26 655	52.3	24 359	47.7	51 014	100
20 - 24	123 970	64.3	68 858	35.7	192 828	100
25 - 29	279 373	74.0	98 218	26.0	377 591	100
30 - 34	354 255	73.2	129 380	26.8	483 635	100
35 - 39	291 864	68.2	136 171	31.8	428 035	100
40 - 44	266 851	67.0	131 300	33.0	398 151	100
45 - 49	181 355	65.1	97 115	34.9	278 469	100
50 - 54	116 802	53.4	101 919	46.6	218 722	100
55 - 59	119 864	55.0	98 191	45.0	218 054	100
60 - 64	99 375	52.2	90 959	47.8	190 335	100
65 - 69	85 324	56.6	65 323	43.4	150 647	100
70 - 74	69 713	59.5	47 364	40.5	117 077	100
75 +	96 691	57.1	72 708	42.9	169 400	100
Total	2 113 663	64.5	1 162 750	35.5	3 276 413	100

Table 2.12 Percent Distribution of Population Aged 3-24 Years by School Attendance and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

a)

Age Group	Never Been	At School	Left School	Not Stated	Total
3 - 4	75.7	23.2	1.1	0.1	100
5 - 9	6.9	92.0	1.1	0.0	100
10 - 14	0.6	93.7	5.7	0.0	100
15 - 19	0.3	50.2	49.5	0.0	100
20 - 24	0.4	7.6	92.0	0.0	100
Total	11.8	61.7	26.5	0.0	100
Number	825 142	4 327 842	1 862 064	1 763	7 016 811

b)

Age Group	Never been		
	Male	Female	Total
3 - 4	82.0	83.1	82.5
5 - 9	15.8	14.6	15.2
10 - 14	1.4	1.0	1.2
15 - 19	0.5	0.5	0.5
20 - 24	0.4	0.8	0.6
Total	100	100	100
Number	425 769	399 373	825 142

c)

Age Group	Never been			Number
	Male	Female	Total	
3 - 4	51.3	48.7	100	680 963
5 - 9	53.5	46.5	100	125 513
10 - 14	58.9	41.1	100	9 757
15 - 19	49.7	50.3	100	4 145
20 - 24	32.0	68.0	100	4 764
Total	51.6	48.4	100	825 142

d)

Age Group	At School		
	Male	Female	Total
3 - 4	4.5	5.2	4.8
5 - 9	38.1	39.5	38.8
10 - 14	37.1	38.3	37.7
15 - 19	18.3	15.3	16.8
20 - 24	2.1	1.8	1.9
Total	100	100	100
Number	2 210 597	2 117 245	4 327 842

e)

Age Group	At School			Number
	Male	Female	Total	
3 - 4	47.4	52.6	100	208 467
5 - 9	50.2	49.8	100	1 677 176
10 - 14	50.3	49.7	100	1 630 964
15 - 19	55.5	44.5	100	727 584
20 - 24	55.0	45.0	100	83 652
Total	51.1	48.9	100	4 327 842

f)

Age Group	Left school		Total
	Male	Female	
3 - 4	0.6	0.5	0.5
5 - 9	1.2	0.9	1.0
10 - 14	6.5	4.4	5.3
15 - 19	38.9	38.1	38.5
20 - 24	52.8	56.2	54.6
Total	100	100	100
Number	871 722	990 341	1 862 064

g)

Age Group	Left School			Number
	Male	Female	Total	
3 - 4	53.0	47.0	100	9 564
5 - 9	53.1	46.9	100	19 358
10 - 14	56.7	43.3	100	99 599
15 - 19	47.4	52.6	100	716 509
20 - 24	45.3	54.7	100	1 017 035
Total	46.8	53.2	100	1 862 064

Table 2.13: Literacy Rates for Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Age and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
15 - 19	99.1	99.4	99.2
20 - 24	99.3	99.7	99.5
25 - 29	99.2	99.1	99.1
30 - 34	99.1	99.2	99.2
35 - 39	98.9	98.5	98.7
40 - 44	99.1	98.5	98.8
45 - 49	99.1	96.7	97.8
50 - 54	95.0	92.3	93.3
55 - 59	95.7	93.2	94.2
60 - 64	95.3	93.8	94.4
65 - 69	95.9	91.0	93.1
70 - 74	90.0	89.7	89.9
75 +	84.9	85.2	85.1
Total	98.0	97.3	97.6

Table 2.14: Literacy Rates for Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Province and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Province	Male	Female	Total
Manicaland	97.2	96.9	97.0
Mashonaland Central	97.0	96.6	96.8
Mashonaland East	97.8	97.7	97.8
Mashonaland West	97.8	97.1	97.5
Matabeleland North	97.8	95.1	96.3
Matabeleland South	97.4	96.4	96.8
Midlands	97.3	97.1	97.2
Masvingo	97.8	96.3	97.0
Harare	99.8	98.9	99.3
Bulawayo	99.1	98.9	99.0
Total	98.0	97.3	97.6

Table 2.15: Percent Distribution of Persons Aged 0-17 Years by Orphanhood Status and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

a)

Type of Orphan	Male	Female	Total
Father alive, mother dead	17.0	14.6	15.9
Father dead, mother alive	58.8	58.5	58.7
Both parent dead	24.2	26.9	25.4
Total	100	100	100
Number	575 295	518 348	1 093 642

b)

Type of Orphan	Male	Female	Total	Number
Father alive, mother dead	56.4	43.6	100	173 602
Father dead, mother alive	52.7	47.3	100	641 874
Both parent dead	50.0	50.0	100	278 166
Total	52.6	47.4	100	1 093 642

Table 2.16: Percent Distribution of Orphans Aged 0-17 Years by Age and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0 - 4	8.0	7.4	7.7
5 - 9	22.3	22.2	22.2
10 - 14	39.3	40.7	40.0
15 - 17	30.5	29.7	30.1
Total	100	100	100
Number	575 295	518 348	1 093 642

Table 2.17: Percent Distribution of Persons Aged 0-17 Years by Urban/ Rural and Orphanhood Status, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Type of Orphan	Urban	Rural	Total	Number
Father alive, mother dead	17.5	82.5	100	173 602
Father dead, mother alive	19.0	81.0	100	641 874
Both parent dead	20.0	80.0	100	278 166
Total	19.0	81.0	100	1 093 642

Table 2.18: Percent Distribution of Population 3-17 Years of Orphans by Type of Orphanhood and school attendance, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

	Never been	At school	Left school	Total	Number
Father alive, mother dead	5.3	77.9	16.9	100	169 011
Father dead, mother alive	6.1	80.0	13.9	100	622 303
Both parent dead	3.3	76.7	20.1	100	275 276
Total	5.3	78.8	16.0	100	1 066 590

Table 2.19: Percent Distribution of Households by Tenure Status and Province, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

	Owner/ purchaser	Tenant	Lodger	Tied accomm odation	Parents'/ Guardian's/ Relative's	Other	Not stated	Total	
								Percent	Number
Province									
Manicaland	68.0	0.7	7.4	16.6	6.5	0.6	0.3	100.0	429 070
Mashonaland Central	67.3	0.4	4.7	15.0	7.4	4.9	0.3	100.0	279 220
Mashonaland East	62.4	0.4	9.1	18.3	9.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	389 107
Mashonaland West	55.9	0.2	13.3	19.4	10.1	1.0	0.3	100.0	355 447
Matabeleland North	73.6	0.1	3.4	14.9	7.2	0.3	0.4	100.0	159 764
Matabeleland South	72.9	0.2	15.0	5.4	6.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	165 429
Midlands	63.8	0.7	17.3	8.9	8.5	0.5	0.3	100.0	354 677
Masvingo	68.9	0.1	7.5	16.3	6.5	0.3	0.4	100.0	366 158
Harare	27.5	1.0	40.5	12.8	17.3	0.3	0.5	100.0	590 594
Bulawayo	30.1	1.2	41.1	4.7	22.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	186 652
Area									
Rural	72.3	0.2	2.6	16.1	7.4	1.1	0.2	100.0	2 122 921
Urban	27.9	1.1	44.0	10.3	15.9	0.3	0.4	100.0	1 153 198
Total	56.7	0.5	17.2	14.1	10.4	0.8	0.3	100.0	3 276 119

Table 2.20: Percent Distribution of Households by Type of Dwelling Unit and Tenure Status, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Type of Dwelling Unit	Tenure Status						Not stated	Total	
	Owner/ purchaser	Tenant	Lodger	Tied accomm odation	Parents/ Guardian' /Relative's	Other		Percent	Number
Traditional	87.5	0.2	0.6	4.9	5.6	1.1	0.0	100	676 353
Mixed	82.7	0.1	0.4	6.5	9.2	0.9	0.1	100	1 022 518
Detached/semi-detached	26.9	1.0	36.4	21.7	13.3	0.5	0.1	100	1 478 629
Flat/Townhouse	16.1	2.6	22.4	43.4	15.0	0.5	0.0	100	48 875
Shacks	30.5	0.0	17.3	32.3	12.9	7.0	0.0	100	22 623
Other	21.9	1.0	11.2	59.9	6.0	0.0	0.0	100	17 414
Not stated	18.3	0.0	0.0	9.2	6.1	0.0	66.4	100	9 707
Total	56.7	0.5	17.2	14.1	10.4	0.8	0.3	100	3 276 119

Table 2.21: Percent Distribution of Households With or Without Access to Electricity by Province, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

	Percent of Household				Total	
	With Electricity			Without Electricity	Percent	Number
	Yes Connected	Yes Solar	Yes Generator	Not Connected		
Province						
Manicaland	24.1	26.9	1.9	47.1	100	433 265
Mashonaland Central	12.6	36.8	3.3	47.3	100	285 637
Mashonaland East	24.9	26.4	3.3	45.4	100	401 892
Mashonaland West	32.1	29.6	4.2	34.0	100	366 976
Matabeleland North	10.1	36.8	7.4	45.7	100	167 699
Matabeleland South	9.5	36.7	7.4	46.5	100	174 811
Midlands	32.3	23.9	2.8	41.0	100	360 519
Masvingo	16.4	30.0	3.0	50.6	100	371 536
Harare	72.5	4.6	9.1	13.8	100	642 938
Bulawayo	93.5	1.8	0.6	4.1	100	186 415
Area						
Rural	10.7	34.3	4.0	51.0	100	2 181 618
Urban	80.7	3.8	5.3	10.3	100	1 210 071
Total	35.7	23.4	4.5	36.5	100	3 391 689

Table 2.22: Percent Distribution of Households Occupying Dwelling Units With or Without Access to Electricity, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Type of Dwelling Unit	Percent of Household					Total	
	With Electricity				Without Electricity		
	Main Grid	Solar	Generator	Total	Not Connected	Percent	Number
Detached/semi-detached	71.6	7.5	4.6	83.7	16.3	100	1 544 906
Flat/Townhouse	67.6	7.3	5.6	80.4	19.6	100	51 634
Shacks	4.1	29.8	14.5	48.4	51.6	100	23 395
Other	38.5	24.7	1.0	64.2	35.8	100	17 786
Not stated	31.3	7.8	8.4	47.6	52.4	100	3 184
Total	35.7	23.4	4.5	63.5	36.5	100	3 391 689

Table 2.23: Percent Distribution of Households by Source of Energy Mostly Used for Cooking by Province, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

	Sources of Energy for Cooking									Total		
	Wood	Paraffin	Electricity	Electricity (Solar)	Electricity (Generator)	Gas	Coal/charcoal	Gel	Other	Not stated	Percentage	Number
Province												
Manicaland	81.5	0.1	17.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100	429 070
Mashonaland Central	92.9	0.7	5.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100	279 220
Mashonaland East	79.7	2.2	15.5	0.3	0.2	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	389 107
Mashonaland West	77.6	1.0	20.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	100	355 447
Matabeleland North	88.5	0.6	8.4	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	100	159 764
Matabeleland South	89.7	1.6	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100	165 429
Midlands	71.8	0.6	26.5	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100	354 677
Masvingo	85.3	0.9	12.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	100	366 158
Harare	11.9	9.4	70.2	1.2	0.0	5.8	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.4	100	590 594
Bulawayo	7.4	1.5	85.0	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100	186 652
Area												
Rural	92.5	1.0	5.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	100	2 122 921
Urban	15.0	5.2	73.9	1.4	0.0	3.4	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.3	100	1 153 198
Total	65.2	2.5	29.5	0.6	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	100	3 276 119

Table 2.24: Percent Distribution of Households by Source of Energy Mostly Used for Cooking by Dwelling Unit, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Type of Dwelling Unit	Source of Energy										Total	
	Wood	Paraffin	Electricity	Electricity (Solar)	Electricity (Generator)	Gas	Coal/charcoal	Gel	Other	Not stated	Percent	Number
Traditional	99.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	676 353
Mixed	98.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1 022 518
Detached/semi-detached	27.4	5.3	62.4	1.1	0.1	3.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	100	1 478 629
Flat/Townhouse	35.7	0.7	60.8	2.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100	48 875
Shacks	86.9	3.5	5.9	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	22 623
Other	75.2	1.8	17.7	0.0	0.0	3.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	17 414
Not stated	23.7	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	16.0	53.9	100	9 707
Total	65.2	2.5	29.5	0.6	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	100	3 276 119

Table 2.25: Percent Distribution of Households by Main Source of Water for Drinking and Province, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

	Main Source of Water for Drinking									Total	
	Piped water inside house	Piped water outside house	Communal tap	Well/bore hole protected	Well unprotected	River/ Stream/ Dam	Bottled Water	Other	Not stated	Percent	Number
Province											
Manicaland	9.7	11.1	2.3	46.4	23.4	4.4	0.0	2.6	0.1	100	429 070
Mashonaland Central	1.5	5.7	4.6	57.4	24.8	5.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	100	279 220
Mashonaland East	4.9	11.2	2.0	58.0	17.0	6.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	100	389 107
Mashonaland West	5.5	12.8	10.3	44.9	12.9	8.8	0.0	4.3	0.5	100	355 447
Matabeleland North	7.2	3.4	2.4	61.9	8.3	15.8	0.0	0.3	0.7	100	159 764
Matabeleland South	0.5	7.7	1.8	52.1	14.2	17.5	0.0	6.2	0.0	100	165 429
Midlands	10.3	19.2	5.3	35.7	20.5	8.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	100	354 677
Masvingo	6.3	13.8	3.0	48.6	18.2	8.6	0.0	1.1	0.4	100	366 158
Harare	12.1	24.1	0.3	57.3	3.4	0.0	1.9	0.6	0.3	100	590 594
Bulawayo	52.1	44.7	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	100	186 652
Area											
Rural	2.4	4.2	4.4	55.6	22.0	9.8	0.0	1.5	0.2	100	2 122 921
Urban	23.8	36.9	1.3	34.4	0.9	0.0	1.0	1.4	0.3	100	1 153 198
Total	9.9	15.7	3.3	48.1	14.6	6.3	0.4	1.4	0.3	100	3 276 119

Table 2.26: Percent Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility Mostly Used by Province, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

	Type of Toilet Facility						Total	
	Flush toilet	Blair toilet	Pit toilet with slab	Pit toilet other	None	Not stated	Percent	Number
Province								
Manicaland	19.7	20.9	20.4	17.6	21.1	0.2	100	429 070
Mashonaland Central	7.9	20.1	16.4	25.4	30.2	0.0	100	279 220
Mashonaland East	18.8	22.3	26.9	11.0	20.9	0.0	100	389 107
Mashonaland West	22.2	14.8	17.1	13.7	31.8	0.3	100	355 447
Matabeleland North	8.8	24.2	5.3	1.2	59.9	0.5	100	159 764
Matabeleland South	10.2	20.7	8.8	5.2	54.9	0.2	100	165 429
Midlands	31.2	15.5	15.7	5.0	32.3	0.3	100	354 677
Masvingo	20.4	22.1	13.8	2.1	41.0	0.6	100	366 158
Harare	87.4	3.5	5.5	3.0	0.1	0.5	100	590 594
Bulawayo	98.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	100	186 652
Area								
Rural	6.4	23.6	19.6	12.4	37.8	0.3	100	2 122 921
Urban	90.2	1.4	3.9	2.4	1.8	0.4	100	1 153 198
Total	35.9	15.8	14.1	8.9	25.1	0.3	100	3 276 119

Chapter 3: Activity and Labour Force

3.1: Introduction

The currently active population (labour force) comprised all persons aged 15 years and above who were either employed or unemployed. The 2014 LFCLS was only premised on the currently active population and used the last 7 days preceding the interview as a measure of the economically active population. The measurement of the currently active population is based on the labour force framework. The essential feature of the labour force framework is that it classifies persons according to their activities during the specified reference period using priority rules that classify the population into three mutually exclusive and exhaustive categories, that is, employed persons, unemployed persons and persons not in the labour force (economically inactive). The employed persons comprise paid employees, employers, own account workers and contributing family workers.

3.2: Labour Force Framework

A person aged 15 years and above was considered to be currently economically active if the person was either employed for at least one hour during the last 7 days preceding the interview, or usually works but was temporarily absent from work, or was without work and available for work (unemployed). The definition of unemployment used on the labour force framework is referred to as broad or relaxed definition.

The 2014 LFCLS labour force framework is shown in *Figure 3.1*. The total population according to the 2014 LFCLS was about 13.4 million. Population aged 15 years and above was estimated at 7.8 million of which about 91 percent of this population was economically active. There was an increase in the percentage of the economically active population when compared to the 2011 LFCLS which was at 87 percent. The unemployment rate is defined as the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the aggregate number of employed and unemployed persons (labour force). Using the broad definition 11.3 percent of the economically active population aged 15 years and above was unemployed in 2014 while it was 10.7 percent in 2011.

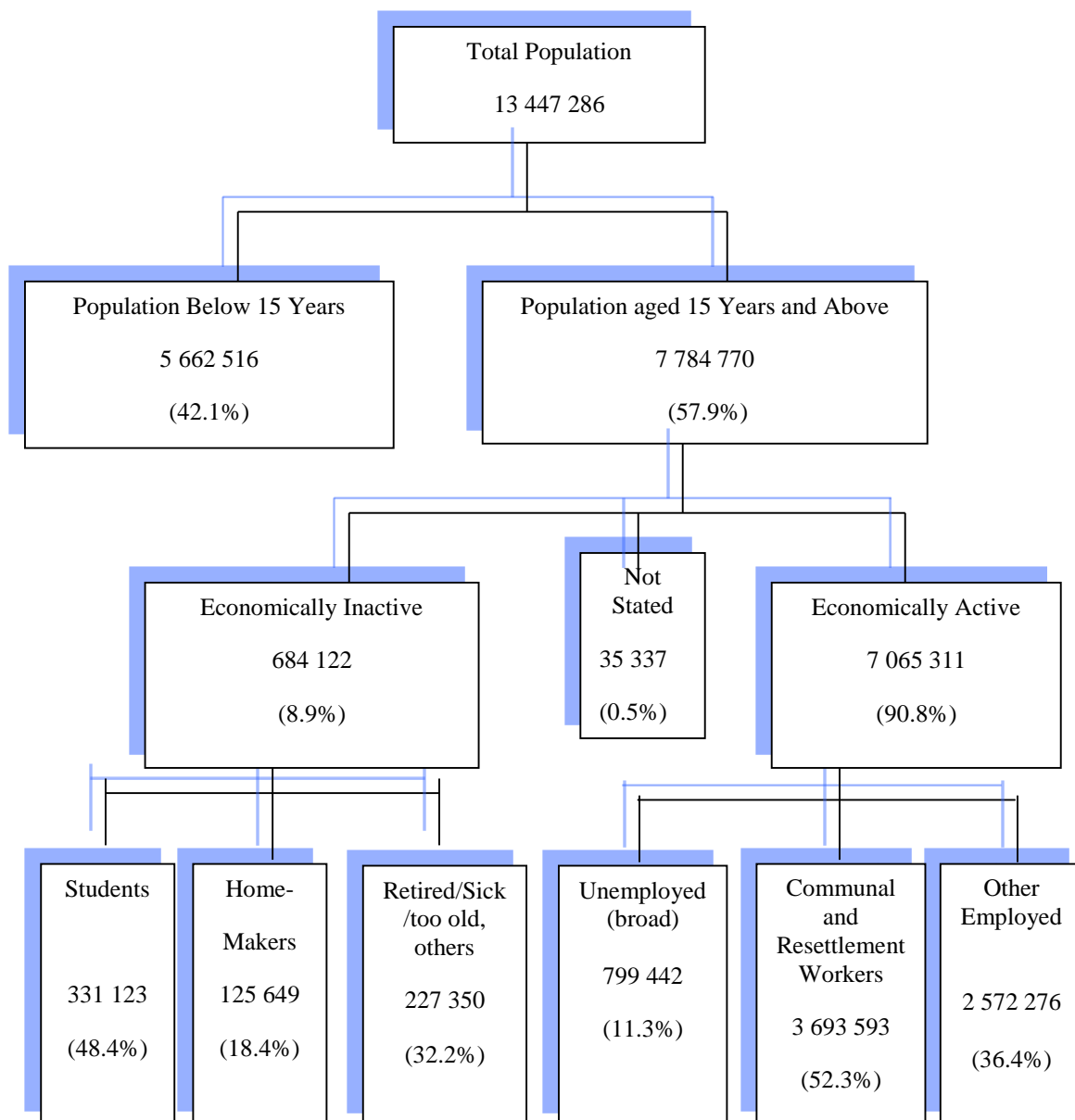


Figure 3.1: The Labour Force Framework, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

The percentage of communal and resettlement workers was 52 percent. The head of the household and spouse as well as their children were considered as communal or resettlement or peri-urban farmers. The ‘other’ employed category was 36 percent. There is not much variation in the patterns observed in 2014 and 2011 LFCLS.

The economically inactive population was distributed as follows; 48 percent were students, 18 percent were home-makers and the retired/sick/too old and others categories contributed 32 percent.

3.3: Current Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is a key labour market indicator. The LFPR is defined as the number of persons in the labour force given as a percentage of the working age population (15 years and above). It provides information on the relative size of the supply of labour currently available for the production of goods and services in an economy. It also gives an indication of the potential for economic growth. The LFPR is sometimes referred to as the Economic Activity Rate.

The overall LFPR in 2014 was around 91 percent increasing from 87 percent in 2011. The total LFPR for the 2014 LFCLS was higher than that from the 2011 LFCLS across all age groups as indicated in *Figure 3.2*. The rate for males, from the 2014 LFCLS, was 92 percent and for females 89 percent. The LFPR for males exceeded those for females across all age groups as shown in *Figure 3.3*. The LFPR for both sexes ranged from 76 percent in the age group 65 years and above to 98 percent in the age group 40 - 44 years. The LFPR for males ranged from 80 percent for the age group 15 - 19 years to 99 percent for the 35 - 39 years while that for females ranged from 71 percent for the 65 years and above to 98 percent for the age group 40 - 44 years.

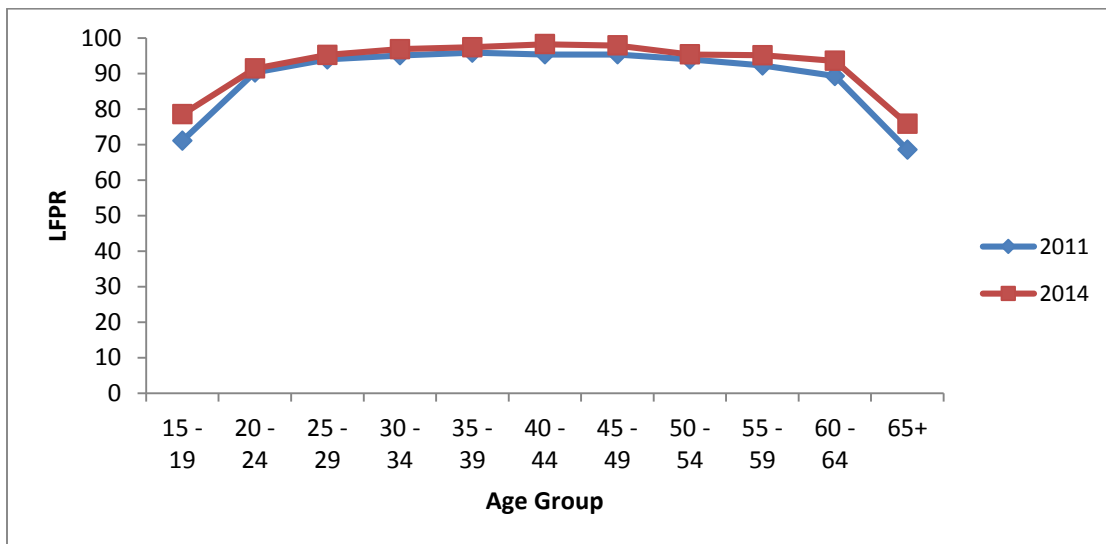


Figure 3.2: Labour Force Participation Rates of 2011 LFCLS and 2014 LFCLS by Age Group

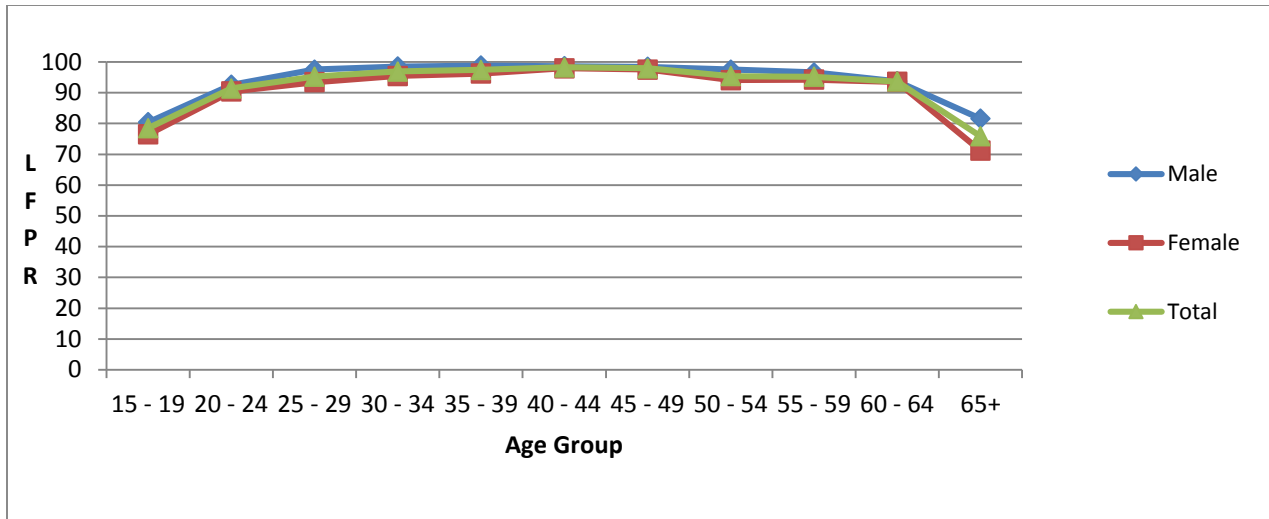


Figure 3.3: Labour Force Participation Rates by Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

3.4: Rural/Urban Labour Force Participation

Figure 3.4 and Table 3.1 show rural/urban LFPR by age group. For all age groups, LFPR is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. The LFPR for urban and rural areas were 83 percent and 95 percent, respectively. The LFPR for urban areas ranged from 46 percent for the age group 65 years and above to around 98 percent for the age group 40 - 44 years. In rural areas, the LFPR ranged from close to 82 percent for the 65 years and above age group to 99 percent for the broad age group 40 - 49 years, and age group 30 - 34 years as shown in Table 3.1.

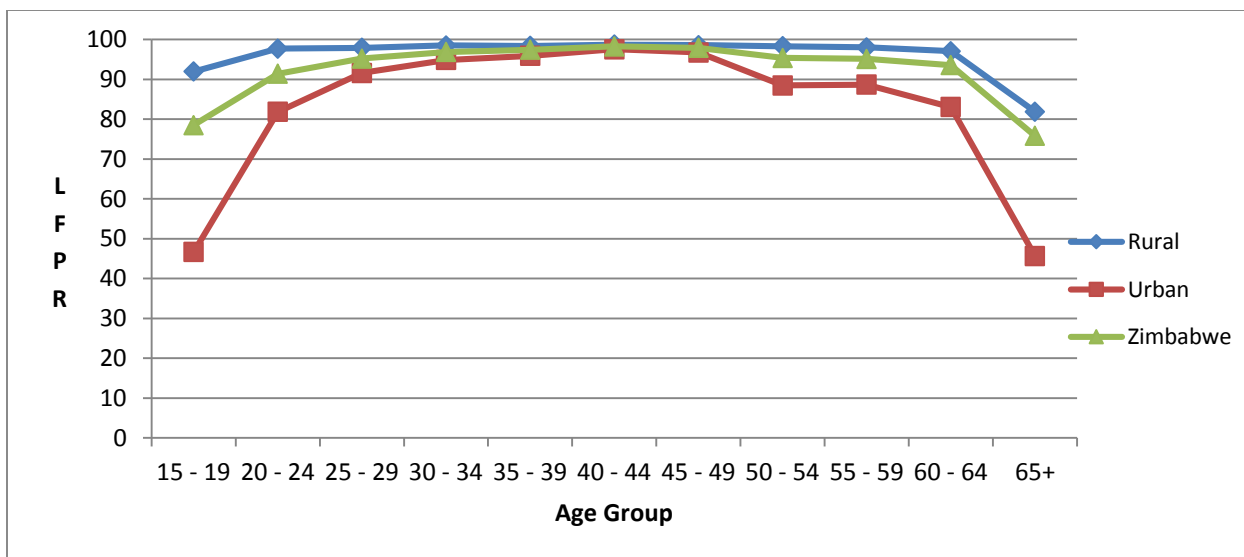


Figure 3.4: Labour Force Participation Rates by Age Group and Rural/Urban, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

3.5: Provincial Labour Force Participation Rates

Table 3.2 shows the LFPR by province and sex. Predominantly urban provinces of Harare and Bulawayo had lower LFPR of 84.1 percent and 79.8 percent, respectively, as compared to the predominantly rural provinces. Mashonaland Central had the highest LFPR with 97 percent. Across all provinces males had higher LFPR when compared to females.

3.6: Employment and Unemployment

Tables 3.3a, b and c show the percent distribution of the currently economically active population by current activity. Out of the 7.1 million economically active persons, around 89 percent were employed and 11 percent were unemployed. For the economically active population in Zimbabwe, the highest percentage of labour force (52.3 percent) were own account workers (communal, peri-urban and resettlement farming) followed by paid employee-permanent (14 percent).

Forty-eight percent of the male labour force were own account workers (communal, peri-urban and resettlement farming), 19 percent were paid employee-permanent and 12 percent were own account worker (other). Of the females in the labour force, 56 percent were own account workers (communal, peri-urban and resettlement farming), 15 percent were unemployed and 13 percent were own account worker (other) as shown in *Tables 3.3a and b*.

Table 3.4 shows the percent distribution of the currently economically active population by province, rural/urban and sex. For the economically active in rural areas, the highest percentage of the labour force (76 percent) were own account workers (communal, peri-urban and resettlement farming) followed by paid employee-permanent at (9 percent). Thirty percent of the currently economically active in urban areas were in the broad unemployment category followed by those in the own account worker (other) at 28 percent.

3.7: Economically Inactive Population

The currently economically inactive population are those individuals aged 15 years and above who in the last 7 days preceding the interview in the 2014 LFCLS were neither employed nor unemployed. *Tables 3.5a and b* show the distribution of the currently economically inactive population by reason of inactivity and sex. Of the 684 thousand currently economically inactive population, 48 percent were either attending school or training while those who were in the ill/injury/disability category were 17 percent. There were more females (61.6 percent) than males (38.4 percent) among the economically inactive population. Females had the highest percentage across all the reasons of inactivity except for the 'retired with pension' where males had a majority of 71 percent as shown in *Table 3.5b*.

3.8: Conclusion

The 2014 LFCLS revealed that about 7.1 million persons were currently economically active. Around 11.3 percent of the currently active population was in broad unemployment. The overall labour force participation rate was 91 percent (92 percent for males and 89 percent for females). The labour force participation rates for the 2014 LFCLS exceeded those for 2011 LFCLS across all age groups. The currently economically inactive population was 684 thousand of whom 48 percent were students.

Labour Force Participation Rate by Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Age Group	Male			Female			Total		
	Population	Labour Force	LFPR	Population	Labour Force	LFPR	Population	Labour Force	LFPR
15 - 19	745 026	599 239	80.4	703 576	538 181	76.5	1 448 602	1 137 419	78.5
20 - 24	508 019	470 449	92.6	597 431	539 989	90.4	1 105 451	1 010 438	91.4
25 - 29	459 332	447 941	97.5	572 560	534 962	93.4	1 031 893	982 904	95.3
30 - 34	438 610	432 142	98.5	494 618	472 085	95.4	933 228	904 227	96.9
35 - 39	334 988	331 112	98.8	390 589	375 855	96.2	725 577	706 968	97.4
40 - 44	296 127	291 990	98.6	295 503	289 389	97.9	591 630	581 378	98.3
45 - 49	196 249	193 066	98.4	211 401	206 121	97.5	407 650	399 187	97.9
50 - 54	125 740	122 653	97.5	213 632	201 040	94.1	339 372	323 693	95.4
55 - 59	125 181	120 932	96.6	192 859	181 711	94.2	318 040	302 643	95.2
60 - 64	105 411	98 790	93.7	156 948	146 772	93.5	262 358	245 562	93.6
65+	278 563	227 184	81.6	342 407	243 709	71.2	620 970	470 892	75.8
Total	3 613 246	3 335 498	92.3	4 171 524	3 729 813	89.4	7 784 770	7 065 311	90.8

Table 3.1: Labour Force Participation Rate by Age Group, Rural/Urban and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014
LFCLS

Age Group	Male			Female			Total		
	Population	Labour Force	LFPR	Population	Labour Force	LFPR	Population	Labour Force	LFPR
Rural									
15 - 19	558 753	519 079	92.9	459 820	417 698	90.8	1 018 573	936 777	92.0
20 - 24	316 485	311 683	98.5	348 743	338 378	97.0	665 228	650 060	97.7
25 - 29	276 965	272 926	98.5	316 946	308 665	97.4	593 912	581 592	97.9
30 - 34	242 802	239 452	98.6	276 595	272 201	98.4	519 397	511 653	98.5
35 - 39	191 715	189 053	98.6	245 729	241 499	98.3	437 444	430 552	98.4
40 - 44	163 552	161 687	98.9	195 235	192 547	98.6	358 787	354 234	98.7
45 - 49	1 9 083	116 923	98.2	138 163	136 735	99.0	257 246	253 658	98.6
50 - 54	83 365	81 997	98.4	153 956	151 376	98.3	237 320	233 372	98.3
55 - 59	79 652	77 500	97.3	140 086	137 978	98.5	219 738	215 479	98.1
60 - 64	76 279	73 821	96.8	120 928	117 611	97.3	19 7207	191 432	97.1
65+	228 203	199 605	87.5	288 796	223 807	77.5	516 999	423 410	81.9
Total	2 336 854	2 243 725	96.0	2 684 997	2 538 494	94.5	5 021 851	4 782 220	95.2
Urban									
15 - 19	186 273	80 159	43.0	243 756	120 483	49.4	430 029	200 642	46.7
20 - 24	191 535	158 767	82.9	248 688	201 612	81.1	440 223	360 378	81.9
25 - 29	182 367	175 015	96.0	255 614	226 297	88.5	43 7981	401 313	91.6
30 - 34	195 808	192 690	98.4	218 023	199 884	91.7	413 831	392 573	94.9
35 - 39	143 274	142 058	99.2	144 859	134 357	92.8	288 133	276 415	95.9
40 - 44	132 574	130 303	98.3	100 268	96 841	96.6	232 843	227 144	97.6
45 - 49	77 166	76 143	98.7	73 239	69 386	94.7	150 404	145 529	96.8
50 - 54	42 375	40 657	95.9	59 676	49 664	83.2	102 051	90 321	88.5
55 - 59	45 529	43 431	95.4	52 773	43 733	82.9	98 302	87 164	88.7
60 - 64	29 131	24 968	85.7	36 020	29 161	81.0	65 151	54 130	83.1
65+	50 361	27 580	54.8	53 612	19 903	37.1	103 971	47 482	45.7
Total	1 276 392	1 091 772	85.5	1 486 527	1 191 319	80.1	2 762 919	2 283 091	82.6
Zimbabwe									
15 - 19	745 026	599 239	80.4	703 576	538 181	76.5	1 448 602	1 137 419	78.5
20 - 24	508 019	470 449	92.6	597 431	539 989	90.4	1 105 451	1 010 438	91.4
25 - 29	459 332	447 941	97.5	572 560	534 962	93.4	1 031 893	982 904	95.3
30 - 34	438 610	432 142	98.5	494 618	472 085	95.4	933 228	904 227	96.9
35 - 39	334 988	331 112	98.8	390 589	375 855	96.2	725 577	706 968	97.4
40 - 44	296 127	291 990	98.6	295 503	289 389	97.9	591 630	581 378	98.3
45 - 49	196 249	193 066	98.4	211 401	206 121	97.5	407 650	399 187	97.9
50 - 54	125 740	122 653	97.5	213 632	201 040	94.1	339 372	323 693	95.4
55 - 59	125 181	120 932	96.6	192 859	181 711	94.2	318 040	302 643	95.2
60 - 64	105 411	98 790	93.7	156 948	146 772	93.5	262 358	245 562	93.6
65+	278 563	227 184	81.6	342 407	243 709	71.2	620 970	470 892	75.8
Total	3 613 246	3 335 498	92.3	4 171 524	3 729 813	89.4	7 784 770	7 065 311	90.8

Table 3.2: Current Labour Force Participation Rates by Province and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014
LFCLS

Province	Male			Female			Total		
	Population	Labour Force	LFPR	Population	Labour Force	LFPR	Population	Labour Force	LFPR
Manicaland	448 463	427 006	95.2	538 498	492 632	91.5	986 961	919 638	93.2
Mashonaland Central	327 988	317 797	96.9	339 670	326 933	96.3	667 658	644 730	96.6
Mashonaland East	411 469	390 584	94.9	465 218	433 310	93.1	876 687	823 894	94.0
Mashonaland West	421 990	390 296	92.5	434 094	382 071	88.0	856 084	772 368	90.2
Matabeleland North	163 413	157 105	96.1	210 899	200 243	94.9	374 312	357 348	95.5
Matabeleland South	183 039	174 123	95.1	228 237	211 244	92.6	411 275	385 367	93.7
Midlands	396 906	367 079	92.5	462 751	418 801	90.5	859 657	785 881	91.4
Masvingo	368 843	349 102	94.6	477 160	444 050	93.1	846 002	793 152	93.8
Harare	686 340	595 736	86.8	756 843	617 793	81.6	1 443 183	1 213 529	84.1
Bulawayo	204 795	166 669	81.4	258 155	202 736	78.5	462 950	369 405	79.8
Total	3 613 246	3 335 498	92.3	4 171 524	3 729 813	89.4	7 784 770	7 065 311	90.8

Table 3.3(a): Percent Distribution of Economically Active Males by Current Activity, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014
LFCLS

Age Group	Paid employee permanent	Paid employee casual	Employer	Own account worker (communal farmer)	Own account worker (other)	Unpaid contributing family worker	Member of producer cooperative	Not stated	Unemployed	Total Percent	Total Number
Male											
15 - 19	4.9	6.3	0.0	73.2	2.4	3.7	0.2	0.0	9.2	100	599 238
20 - 24	12.6	15.7	0.2	44.1	9.8	2.3	0.4	0.0	14.9	100	470 450
25 - 29	20.8	17.6	0.6	36.4	15.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	8.0	100	447 941
30 - 34	24.4	12.9	0.8	33.5	20.7	0.4	0.6	0.0	6.8	100	432 141
35 - 39	29.6	10.7	1.4	33.5	20.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	4.1	100	331 113
40 - 44	31.8	9.7	2.6	33.5	19.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	3.0	100	291 990
45 - 49	33.7	11.2	2.1	35.4	12.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	4.5	100	193 066
50 - 54	26.5	8.4	1.6	45.7	13.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.2	100	122 654
55 - 59	27.1	6.1	3.6	45.3	11.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	5.7	100	120 932
60 - 64	16.5	7.5	2.5	60.8	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	100	98 789
65 - 69	11.3	2.5	1.5	74.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	100	82 342
70 - 74	3.8	0.5	1.3	86.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	5.0	100	64 270
75 +	4.4	2.5	0.0	89.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100	80 573
Total	19.2	10.9	1.0	47.7	12.4	1.1	0.3	0.0	7.3	100	3 335 498

Table 3.3(b): Percent Distribution of Economically Active Females by Current Activity, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Age Group	Paid employee permanent	Paid employee casual	Employer	Own account worker (communal farmer)	Own account worker (other)	Unpaid contributing family worker	Member of producer cooperative	Not stated	Unemployed	Total	
										Percent	Number
Female											
15 - 19	4.2	5.2	0.0	66.8	2.4	3.6	0.0	0.1	17.8	100	538 181
20 - 24	6.6	8.7	0.0	47.8	10.2	2.0	0.1	0.2	24.5	100	539 989
25 - 29	9.3	6.5	0.2	42.7	16.4	2.0	0.1	0.0	22.8	100	534 962
30 - 34	14.0	5.9	0.3	42.2	20.4	1.1	0.1	0.0	16.0	100	472 085
35 - 39	11.9	5.8	0.3	49.3	20.0	1.2	0.0	0.3	11.1	100	375 856
40 - 44	14.0	4.9	0.1	53.9	18.7	0.6	0.0	0.1	7.7	100	289 388
45 - 49	17.0	5.3	0.8	52.7	15.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	8.4	100	206 120
50 - 54	8.1	3.4	1.1	70.1	9.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	7.4	100	201 040
55 - 59	5.3	2.0	1.3	73.3	8.8	0.8	0.2	0.0	8.3	100	181 711
60 - 64	5.8	1.7	0.3	77.0	7.5	0.9	0.2	0.0	6.5	100	146 773
65 - 69	1.9	0.7	0.5	88.5	4.1	0.3	0.0	0.5	3.5	100	100 086
70 - 74	0.2	0.8	0.0	90.0	3.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	5.3	100	68 593
75 +	0.0	0.2	0.0	93.8	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	100	75 031
Total	8.8	5.4	0.3	56.4	12.5	1.5	0.1	0.1	14.9	100	3 729 811

Table 3.3(c): Percent Distribution of Economically Active Population by Current Activity, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014
LFCLS

Age Group	Paid employee permanent	Paid employee casual	Employer	Own account worker (communal farmer)	Own account worker (other)	Unpaid contributing family worker	Member of producer cooperative	Not stated	Unemployed	Total	
										Percent	Number
Total											
15 - 19	4.6	5.8	0.0	70.2	2.4	3.6	0.1	0.0	13.3	100	1 137 419
20 - 24	9.4	12.0	0.1	46.1	10.0	2.1	0.2	0.1	20.0	100	1 010 438
25 - 29	14.5	11.6	0.4	39.8	15.9	1.3	0.3	0.0	16.1	100	982 904
30 - 34	19.0	9.2	0.6	38.1	20.5	0.7	0.3	0.0	11.6	100	904 226
35 - 39	20.2	8.1	0.8	41.9	20.2	0.7	0.0	0.3	7.8	100	706 967
40 - 44	22.9	7.3	1.3	43.6	18.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	5.3	100	581 378
45 - 49	25.1	8.2	1.4	44.3	13.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	6.5	100	399 187
50 - 54	15.1	5.3	1.3	60.9	10.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	6.2	100	323 694
55 - 59	14.0	3.7	2.3	62.1	10.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	7.3	100	302 643
60 - 64	10.1	4.0	1.2	70.5	8.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	5.5	100	245 563
65 - 69	6.1	1.6	0.9	81.9	5.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	3.7	100	182 428
70 - 74	1.9	0.6	0.6	88.3	2.9	0.3	0.0	0.2	5.2	100	132 861
75 +	2.3	1.4	0.0	91.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	100	155 603
Total	13.7	7.9	0.7	52.3	12.5	1.4	0.2	0.1	11.3	100	7 065 311

Table 3.4: Percent Currently in the Labour Force by Province and Sex (Broad), Zimbabwe, 2014 LFCLS

Province	Sex	Paid employee-permanent	Paid employee-casual	Employer	Own account worker (communal farmer)	Own account worker (other)	Contributing family worker	Members of producer cooperatives	Not Stated	Unemployed (broad)	Total	
											Percent	Number
Manicaland	M	16.3	8.3	0.5	62.4	6.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	5.2	100	427 006
	F	6.1	2.9	0.1	75.5	7.4	0.8	0.0	0.1	7.2	100	492 632
	T	10.8	5.4	0.3	69.4	7.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	6.2	100	919 638
Mashonaland Central	M	12.7	9.1	0.7	65.8	8.3	0.2	0.7	0.0	2.6	100	317 797
	F	3.4	8.0	0.6	73.6	8.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	4.4	100	326 933
	T	7.9	8.5	0.6	69.8	8.4	0.8	0.4	0.0	3.5	100	644 730
Mashonaland East	M	19.7	9.4	0.4	54.9	11.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	3.1	100	390 584
	F	10.4	4.9	0.2	68.8	9.8	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	100	415 100
	T	14.9	7.1	0.3	62.0	10.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	3.0	100	805 684
Mashonaland West	M	16.2	13.5	0.4	53.4	10.2	0.4	0.9	0.0	5.0	100	390 295
	F	6.8	8.7	0.1	58.4	9.9	1.6	0.0	0.1	14.4	100	382 070
	T	11.6	11.1	0.3	55.9	10.0	1.0	0.5	0.1	9.7	100	772 365
Matabeleland North	M	13.8	8.3	0.4	68.2	6.8	0.4	0.5	0.0	1.7	100	157 105
	F	7.1	2.2	0.0	83.2	4.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.8	100	200 244
	T	10.1	4.8	0.2	76.6	5.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	2.3	100	357 349
Matabeleland South	M	12.6	6.9	0.6	67.6	9.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.8	100	174 123
	F	5.7	2.4	0.4	80.9	6.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.6	100	211 244
	T	8.8	4.4	0.5	74.9	8.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.8	100	385 367
Midlands	M	12.8	9.2	0.3	63.2	8.3	0.8	0.2	0.1	5.3	100	367 080
	F	6.8	3.6	0.1	65.8	8.4	0.9	0.1	0.2	14.0	100	418 801
	T	9.6	6.2	0.2	64.6	8.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	9.9	100	785 881
Masvingo	M	17.2	9.0	0.0	65.6	5.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.3	100	349 103
	F	6.0	2.5	0.0	79.2	8.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	3.5	100	444 049
	T	10.9	5.3	0.0	73.2	6.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.0	100	793 152

Table 3.4: continued

Province	Sex	Paid employee-permanent	Paid employee-casual	Employer	Own account worker (communal farmer)	Own account worker (other)	Contributing family worker	Members of producer cooperatives	Not Stated	Unemployed (broad)	Total	
											Percent	Number
Harare	M	32.8	15.3	3.6	1.1	25.7	2.1	0.3	0.2	18.8	100	595 735
	F	16.7	9.0	0.9	2.8	27.7	1.6	0.0	0.2	41.2	100	617 793
	T	24.6	12.1	2.2	1.9	26.7	1.8	0.2	0.2	30.2	100	1 213 528
Bulawayo	M	26.2	16.2	1.7	0.4	27.9	5.2	0.4	0.0	22.0	100	166 669
	F	17.6	7.2	0.5	0.0	29.9	5.6	0.5	0.0	38.7	100	202 736
	T	21.5	11.3	1.1	0.2	29.0	5.4	0.5	0.0	31.1	100	369 405
Rural	M	13.7	8.1	0.3	69.9	5.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.6	100	2 243 725
	F	5.0	4.1	0.1	81.3	4.9	1.0	0.0	0.1	3.5	100	2 538 493
	T	9.0	6.0	0.2	76.0	5.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	2.6	100	4 782 221
Urban	M	30.6	16.5	2.5	2.0	26.3	2.5	0.6	0.1	19.0	100	1 091 771
	F	17.1	8.0	0.7	3.3	28.9	2.7	0.2	0.1	39.1	100	1 191 320
	T	23.5	12.0	1.5	2.7	27.6	2.6	0.4	0.1	29.5	100	2 283 091
Zimbabwe	M	19.2	10.9	1.0	47.7	12.4	1.1	0.3	0.0	7.3	100	3 335 498
	F	8.8	5.4	0.3	56.4	12.5	1.5	0.1	0.1	14.9	100	3 729 811
	T	13.7	7.9	0.7	52.3	12.5	1.4	0.2	0.1	11.3	100	7 065 309

Table 3.5a: Percent Inactive Population by Reason for Inactivity and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014
LFCLS

Reason	Male	Female	Total
Waiting for the results of a vacancy completion or interview	0.5	0.4	0.4
Awaiting the season for work	0.0	0.1	0.1
Attending school or training courses	60.7	40.0	48.0
Family responsibilities or housework	0.4	17.2	10.7
Pregnancy related	0.0	2.8	1.7
Illness, injury or disability	21.6	14.7	17.3
Does not know how and where to look for work	0.3	0.3	0.3
Unable to find work for his/her skills	0.0	0.3	0.2
Had looked for job(s) before but had not found any	0.4	0.7	0.6
Too young or too old to find a job	8.1	15.5	12.6
No jobs available in the area/district	0.8	1.6	1.3
Retired with pension	3.0	0.7	1.6
Retired without pension	1.1	2.0	1.7
Other reason	3.2	3.6	3.4
Not stated	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	262 853	421 263	684 116

Table 3.5(b): Percent Inactive Population by Reason for Inactivity and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014
LFCLS

Reason	Male	Female	Total	
			Percent	Number
Waiting for the results of a vacancy completion or interview	41.9	58.1	100	2 966
Awaiting the season for work	0.0	100.0	100	572
Attending school or training courses	48.6	51.4	100	328 157
Family responsibilities or housework	1.5	98.5	100	73 458
Pregnancy related	0.0	100.0	100	11 839
Illness, injury or disability	47.8	52.2	100	118 540
Does not know how and where to look for work	43.7	56.3	100	2 046
Unable to find work for his/her skills	0.0	100.0	100	1 078
Had looked for job(s) before but had not found any	26.1	73.9	100	4 161
Too young or too old to find a job	24.5	75.5	100	86 458
No jobs available in the area/district	24.3	75.7	100	8 827
Retired with pension	71.4	28.6	100	10 880
Retired without pension	26.1	73.9	100	11 472
Other reason	35.6	64.4	100	23 330
Not stated	0.0	100.0	100	331
Total	38.4	61.6	100	684 116

Chapter 4: Characteristics of the Employed

4.1: Introduction

The currently employed population comprised of all persons 15 years and above, who during the last 7 days preceding the interview:

- a) Did some work¹ (even for just one hour) for pay, profit or family gain, in cash or in kind; or
- b) Were attached to a job or had an enterprise from which they were ‘temporarily’ absent during this reference period (for such reasons as illness, maternity leave, parental leave, training, industrial disputes or bad weather).

Employed persons are defined in terms of two main status in employment categories and these are; paid employment and self-employment. Persons in paid employment are those who hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts which give them a basic remuneration not directly depended upon the revenue of the unit for which they work. Self-employed persons are those whose remuneration is directly depended upon the profits (or the potential for profits) derived from goods or services produced; the incumbents make the operational decisions affecting the enterprise or delegates such decision while retaining responsibility for the welfare of the enterprise.

The 2014 LFCLS collected information on the main and secondary jobs. If a person had more than one job, the main job was one where a person normally spent most of his/her working time (or was expected to do so under his/her work contract). This chapter discusses the characteristics of the currently employed population in their main job.

4.2: Employment to Population Ratio (EPR)

The Employment to Population Ratio (EPR) refers to the percentage of the employed persons to the working age population (15 years and above). It is sometimes referred to as the absorption rate of the labour force. An increasing trend in the EPR usually indicates increasing employment demand within the economy in terms of the quantity of workers. A high ratio is not necessarily a positive result as it may signal, for example, limited education options for young people, minimal or non-existent unemployment assistance or other social benefits and/or economic hardship. This ratio is one of the employment indicators for the Millennium Development Goals (Target 1b) - *Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people.*

Table 4.1 shows the employment to population ratio for Zimbabwe by province and sex. The national EPR was around 81 percent compared to 78 percent in 2011. Male EPR for Zimbabwe was about 86 percent while for females it was 76 percent. The EPR varied from 55 percent in Bulawayo Province to 93 percent each in Mashonaland Central and Matabeleland North provinces.

-
- a) Do any type of wage or salary job – full time or part time, temporary, casual, piecework or permanent.
 - b) Conduct or assist any type of business whether big or small (e.g. brew beer, sell cakes, make mats/clothes, etc). Collect any water or firewood for payment in cash or in kind. Catch or collect fish or river products, wild fruit for payment in cash or in-kind.
 - c) Do any work of any kind on own or the family farm, cattle post/kraal or other agricultural holding (chicken house, vegetable plot, etc). The work can be for cash, income in kind, barter or for own consumption. Include any form of house construction or major maintenance. Make anything from own farm or natural products for sale or for own use.
 - d) Help unpaid in a family business of any type. (e.g. help to sell groceries, grinding mills, helping cleaning business premises) ie these are non-agricultural activities.

Provincial EPRs for females ranged from 48 percent each in Harare and Bulawayo provinces to 92 percent each in Mashonaland Central and Matabeleland North provinces while for males it varied from 64 percent in Bulawayo Province to 95 percent in Matabeleland North Province. Large differentials between male and female EPRs were observed in the predominantly urban provinces of Harare (70.4 percent for males and 48.0 percent for females) and Bulawayo (63.5 percent for males and 48.2 percent for females).

Table 4.2 shows the employment to population ratio for persons aged 15 years and above by highest level of education completed. There were low EPRs for persons who had completed secondary level education, that is, form 4 (76.6 percent) and form 6 (54.5 percent). For those with tertiary level education, the employment to population ratios ranged from 83 percent for those with diploma/certificate after secondary to 85 percent for graduates/post graduates. Those with no education at all had an EPR of 80 percent. Major sex differentials in employment to population ratios by highest level of education completed were recorded for those who had completed form 4 (86.0 percent for males and 67.1 for females) and form 6 (62.5 percent for males and 43.4 percent for females).

4.3: Age Distribution of Currently Employed Persons

The percent distribution of the employed population by sex is shown in Figure 4.1 and Tables 4.3a and b

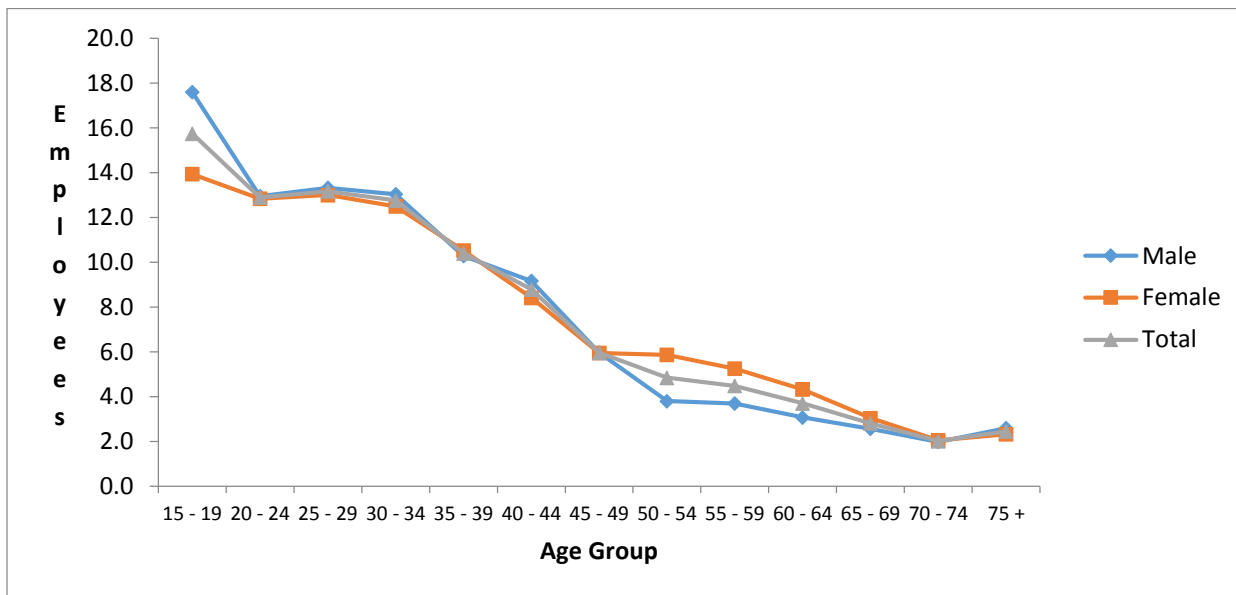


Figure 4.1: Percent Distribution of Currently Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

The 15 - 19 years age group for both males (18 percent) and females (14 percent) provided the largest contribution to the employed. While males currently employed far outweighed females in the age groups 15 to 19 years, 40 - 44 years and 75 years and above, the data reveals that the margin of difference was highest in the broad age group 50 - 69 years in favour of females.

4.4: Educational Profile of the Currently Employed

Tables 4.4a and b show the percent distribution of the employed population by highest level of education completed. Twenty-seven percent of the employed population had completed form 4 (fourth year of secondary education) as their highest level of education, 18 percent had completed grade 7 (seventh year of primary education), 7 percent had completed diploma/certificate after secondary school as shown in *Table 4.4a*. There were more females than males who had no education or at lower levels of education up to form 3, thereafter, up to graduate/post graduate level males were the majority as depicted in *Table 4.4b*.

4.5: Status in Employment

The employed population was sub-categorized with respect to the type of explicit or implicit contract of employment a person had with other persons or organizations. The sub-categories were as follows: paid employee-permanent, paid employee-casual/temporary/contract/seasonal, employer, own account worker (communal, resettlement & peri-urban farmer), own account worker (other), unpaid contributing family workers and members of a producer cooperative. Of all the employed persons, 59 percent were own account worker (communal, resettlement & peri-urban farmer), 16 percent were paid employee-permanent and 14 percent were own account worker (other) as shown in *Table 4.5a*.

Table 4.5b shows that males dominated females in all other employment categories except in the own account worker (communal, resettlement & peri-urban farmer), own account worker (other) and unpaid contributing family worker categories.

Own account workers and contributing family workers are summed up together to produce those in 'vulnerable employment' which is an indicator of the Millennium Development Goals of employment. It can, therefore, be deduced that about 83 percent of females and 66 percent of the males are in vulnerable employment. This translates into three persons for every four employed persons.

4.6: Institutional Sector

Institutional sector refers to the legal and social organisation and institutional status of the establishment in which the individual works. *Tables 4.6a and b* present the employed population by institutional sector and sex. The private household sector which comprises of communal farmers and paid domestic workers accounted for about 66 percent of the employed while the private sector non-financial employed almost 28 percent. The public sector comprising of central government, local government and parastatals employed around 6 percent. In all the institutional sectors, besides the private households, more males were employed than females. Females were more confined to the private household sector with about 12 percent difference from their male counterparts.

4.7: Industrial Sector

The distribution of the employed population by industrial sector is presented in *Tables 4.7a and b*. Of the 6.3 million employed, 67 percent were employed in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector followed by wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles at 11 percent. These two are similar to the 2011 figures, where females are participating in these sectors more than males. *See Table 4.7a*.

Table 4.7b shows that there were more females than males in 7 of the 21 industrial sectors namely; agriculture, forestry and fishing; wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles; education; human health and social work activities; other service activities; activities of households as employers and activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies.

4.8: Occupation

The International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08) was used to classify and aggregate information on main tasks or duties performed in the main job obtained from the survey. An occupation is defined as a 'set of jobs -whose main tasks and duties are characterized by a high degree of similarity'.

Tables 4.8a and *b* present the percent distribution of employed population by occupational categories. From *Table 4.8a*, 61 percent of the employed population (56 percent being females) was skilled agricultural, forestry fishery workers while those in elementary occupations were 12 percent (51 percent being males). The decision making category (managers) contributed 1 percent of the employed population and was dominated by males at 72 percent. Close to 51 percent of professionals were females (*see Table 4.8b*). However, females still dominated in the clerical support workers and the service and sales workers occupations.

4.9: Work Related Income

The 2014 LFCLS collected data on work related income from all currently employed persons. However, analysis in this section is limited to income received by paid employees in their main jobs since in the second and other jobs there were very few paid employees. About 1.5 million persons were paid employees and of these about two percent did not do any work while one percent did not receive any income. Further, *Table 4.9* shows that the majority (32.9 percent) of the paid employees received cash income of between US\$1 to US\$100 during the month of May 2014, followed by those who received between US\$101 to US\$200 and US\$201 to US\$300 at around 15 percent each. Only 3 percent of the employed persons received cash income between US\$1 001 and US\$3 000. Forty percent of female paid employees and 29 percent of males reported receiving cash income of US\$100 and below.

The poverty datum lines (PDLs) represent the cost of a given standard of living that must be attained if a person is to be deemed not poor. There are two measures of standards of living, the food poverty lines (FPLs) and the total consumption poverty lines (TCPLs). The FPL represents the minimum consumption expenditure necessary to ensure that each individual can (if all expenditure were devoted to food) consume a minimum food basket representing 2 100kilo calories. An individual whose total consumption expenditure does not exceed the food poverty line is deemed to be very poor. The FPL for a person in May 2014 was US\$31.70, indicating that about 67 percent of the paid employees were above the FPL.

Another measure of the standard of living is the total consumption poverty line (TCPL), derived by computing the non-food consumption expenditure of poor households whose consumption expenditure is just equal to the FPL. This amount is added to the FPL. An individual whose total consumption expenditure does not exceed the total consumption poverty line is deemed to be poor.

The estimated TCPL per person per month May 2014 was about US\$102, indicating that around 42 percent of the employed population received an income more than the TCPL during the month

of May 2014. An average household in Zimbabwe was estimated to consist of five persons. The FPL and TCPL for five persons for the month of May 2014 was US\$158.48 and US\$507.97, respectively. The percentage of the paid employees who received an income above the FPL and TCPL for five persons was 42 and 4.1, respectively.

4.10: Skill Level

Tables 4.10a and b show that about 83 percent of the employed population was unskilled, 5 percent each were skilled and professionals. In all the skill levels, males dominated all categories except the unskilled level where females were 54 percent.

4.11: Hours Worked

The 2014 LFCLS sought information on actual and usual hours worked including overtime by the currently working population during the reference period. Hours worked for the main job, second job and other jobs were recorded separately and then summed up. Information on working hours is critical as it sheds light on labour utilization. The hours of work distribution can take the form of under-employed or excessive hours of work. The decent work indicator relating to excessive hours is defined as the proportion of the employed who are working more than 48 hours a week. The threshold is based on ILO Conventions.

Table 4.11 shows results of the actual hours worked during the last 7 days prior to the interview. About 18 percent of the employed population worked excessive hours compared to 30 percent in 2011. Twenty-three percent of the males and 12 percent of the females worked excessive hours in 2014 whereas the corresponding figures were 37 percent of the males and 24 percent of the females in 2011.

In relation to the institutional sector, the private enterprise-financial sector had 39 percent of the employees working excessive hours. As alluded to earlier, most females are in the private household sector where about 62 percent worked less than 20 hours and about eight percent excessive hours.

Table 4.12 shows the percent distribution of currently working population by usual hours of work. Twenty-eight percent indicated that they usually work excessive hours during the reference period. Thirty-five percent of the males and 21 percent of the females reported that they usually work in excess of 48 hours.

4.12: Precarious Employment

Persons in precarious employment are those whose contract of employment whether verbal or written is of a relatively short duration or whose contract can be terminated on short notice, examples are casual workers, seasonal workers and short-term workers. An increasing trend in the indicator corresponds to a worsening of the decent work situation in this dimension, as it points to an increasing number of jobs becoming unstable and/or insecure.

The 2014 LFCLS revealed that of the 6.3 million currently employed population, 13 percent were in precarious employment and there were more males (17.1 percent) than females (9.4 percent) as shown in *Table 4.13a*. A majority (8.9 percent) were in the broad age group 15 - 34 years. *Table 4.13b* shows that about five percent of those in precarious employment were employed in the

agriculture, forestry and fishing sector followed by those employed in the activities of households as employers undifferentiated goods sector at around two percent.

4.13: Share of Women in Wage Employment in the Non-Agricultural Sector

The indicator is defined as a proportion of female workers in wage employment (paid employment) in the non-agricultural sector in relation to the total wage employment in the non-agricultural sector. The indicator seeks to address the MDG Goal 3: *Promote gender equality and empower women*. The indicator measures the degree to which women have equal access to paid employment, which affects their integration into the monetary economy.

From *Table 4.14* the share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector was 37 percent whilst men were 63 percent. In relation to the industrial sectors, the share of women in wage employment in comparison to men was 79 percent in the activities of households as employers undifferentiated goods, 64 percent in human health and social work activities whilst they were 57 percent in education. Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities had the least share of women in paid employment at 4 percent.

4.14: Share of Women in Senior and Middle Management

The female share of employment in senior and middle level management provides some insight into women's power in decision making in the economy. *Figure 4.2* shows that the share of women in senior and middle management was 24 percent.

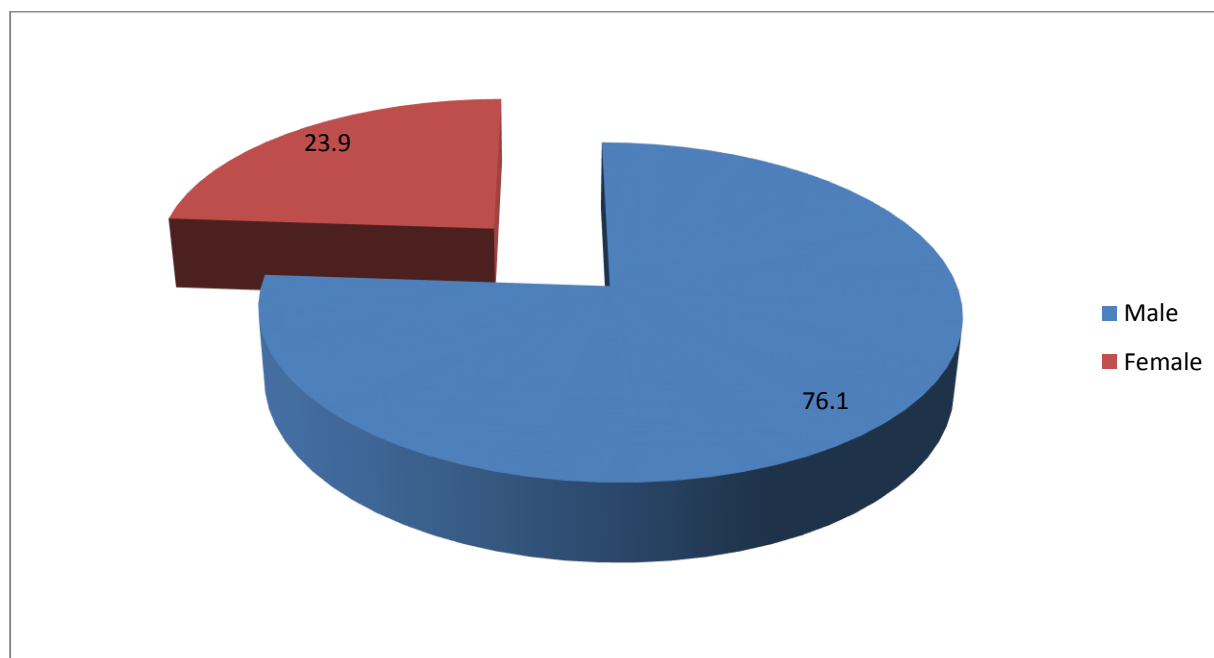


Figure 4.2: Percent Share of Women in Senior and Middle Management by Occupation, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

4.15: Membership to Employee Associations

Membership to employee associations is one indicator used to measure social dialogue in a country. The main goal of social dialogue itself is to build consensus among actors in the world of work. Successful social dialogue structures and processes have the potential to resolve important economic and social issues, encourage good governance, advance social and industrial peace and stability, as well as to boost economic progress. The trade union membership rate provides a proxy measure of workers' representation and the influence of trade unions. It gives some indication of the extent of the exercise of freedom of association and it can help in assessing and monitoring the development of industrial relations in a country.

Out of 1 531 633 currently employed population in paid employment aged 15 years and above, a total of 226596 were members of an employee association. *Figure 4.3* shows the distribution of paid employees by membership to employee associations.

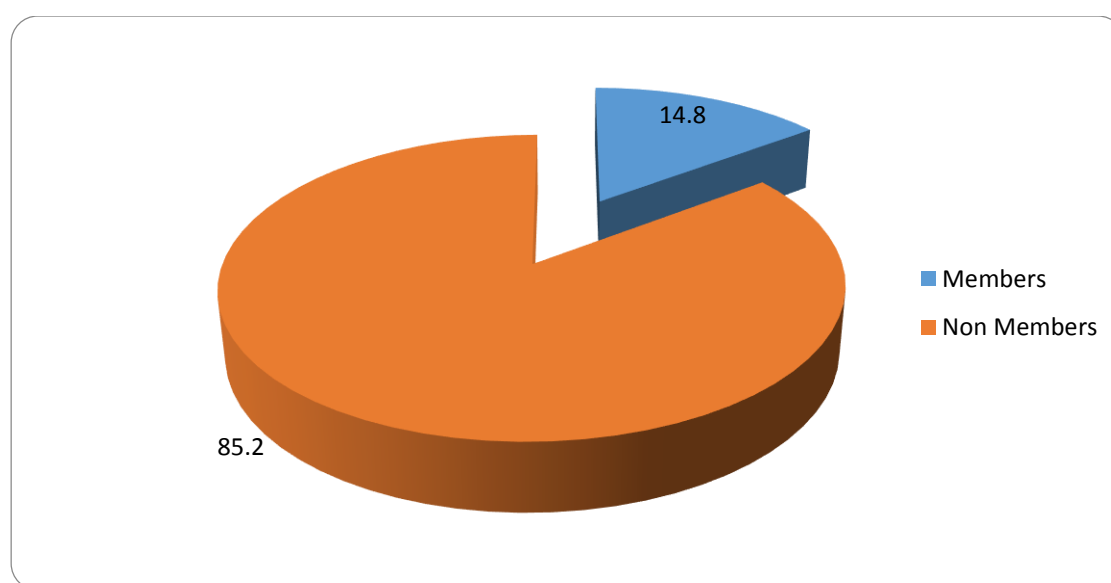


Figure 4.3: Percent Distribution of Membership to Employee Associations, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

4.16: Conclusion

The 2014 LFCLS showed that 81 percent of the working age population was employed. Mashonaland Central and Matabeleland North provinces had the highest employment to population ratio each with 93 percent. The survey showed that the agriculture sector is still the dominant sector with 67 percent of the currently employed population in this sector. The survey also revealed that 83 percent of the currently employed persons are unskilled. Eighteen percent reported working excessive hours. Thirteen percent were in precarious employment. The share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector was 37 percent while their share in senior and middle management was 24 percent. Four percent of currently employed population were members of an employee association.

Table 4.1: Employment to Population Ratio for Persons 15 Years and Above by Province and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Province	Male			Female			Total		
	Employed Population	Working Age Population	EPR	Employed Population	Working Age Population	EPR	Employed Population	Working Age Population	EPR
Manicaland	404 923	448 463	90.3	457 295	538 498	84.9	862 218	986 961	87.4
Mashonaland Central	309 382	327 988	94.3	312 480	339 670	92.0	621 862	667 658	93.1
Mashonaland East	378 635	411 469	92.0	403 151	465 218	86.7	781 786	876 687	89.2
Mashonaland West	370 677	421 990	87.8	326 936	434 094	75.3	697 613	856 084	81.5
Matabeleland North	154 416	163 413	94.5	194 678	210 899	92.3	349 094	374 312	93.3
Matabeleland South	171 037	183 039	93.4	203 732	228 237	89.3	374 768	411 275	91.1
Midlands	347 784	396 906	87.6	360 063	462 751	77.8	707 847	859 657	82.3
Masvingo	340 961	368 843	92.4	428 373	477 160	89.8	769 334	846 002	90.9
Harare	483 463	686 340	70.4	363 488	756 843	48.0	846 951	1 443 183	58.7
Bulawayo	130 039	204 795	63.5	124 356	258 155	48.2	254 395	462 950	55.0
Total	3 091 318	3 613 246	85.6	3 174 551	4 171 524	76.1	6 265 869	7 784 770	80.5

Table 4.2: Percent Distribution of Employment to Population Ratios for Persons 15 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Level of Education Completed	Male			Female			Total		
	Employed Population	Working Age Population	EPR	Employed Population	Working Age Population	EPR	Employed Population	Working Age Population	EPR
ECD	241	241	100.0	1 109	1 424	77.9	1 349	1 665	81.0
Grade 1	21 794	25 986	83.9	30 074	39 204	76.7	51 868	65 191	79.6
Grade 2	40 352	44 774	90.1	59 679	71 444	83.5	100 032	116 218	86.1
Grade 3	61 840	69 244	89.3	96 162	11 3019	85.1	158 002	182 262	86.7
Grade 4	61 136	65 786	92.9	90 348	103 820	87.0	151 485	169 604	89.3
Grade 5	103 516	115 802	89.4	149 625	169 928	88.1	253 141	285 728	88.6
Grade 6	154 657	171 210	90.3	158 492	182 121	87.0	313 149	353 330	88.6
Grade 7	526 610	576 839	91.3	603 044	708 746	85.1	1 129 654	1 285 585	87.9
Form 1	165 927	188 911	87.8	173 465	222 242	78.1	339 392	411 154	82.5
Form 2	284 263	335 992	84.6	313 357	419 789	74.6	597 620	755 781	79.1
Form 3	198 406	263 435	75.3	230 407	314 401	73.3	428 813	577 837	74.2
Form 4	961 268	1 117 308	86.0	742 068	1 105 325	67.1	1 703 337	2 222 633	76.6
Form 5	6 930	19 846	34.9	3 647	14 858	24.5	10 578	34 704	30.5
Form 6	79 503	127 305	62.5	39 493	91 035	43.4	118 996	218 339	54.5
Diploma/Certificate after Primary	26 122	28 990	90.1	21 570	27 357	78.8	47 692	56 348	84.6
Diploma/Certificate after Secondary	247 029	283 324	87.2	196 781	253 371	77.7	443 810	536 694	82.7
Graduate/Postgraduate	83 971	94 180	89.2	41 846	53 467	78.3	125 818	147 648	85.2
None	66 366	81 897	81.0	219 877	2 762 56	79.6	286 243	358 151	79.9
Not stated	1 384	2 185	63.3	3 506	3 721	94.2	4 890	5 905	82.8
Total	3 091 318	3 613 246	85.6	3 174 551	4 171 524	76.1	6 265 869	7 784 771	80.5

Table 4.3(a): Percent Distribution of the Currently Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
15 - 19	17.6	13.9	15.7
20 - 24	13.0	12.8	12.9
25 - 29	13.3	13.0	13.2
30 - 34	13.0	12.5	12.8
35 - 39	10.3	10.5	10.4
40 - 44	9.2	8.4	8.8
45 - 49	6.0	6.0	6.0
50 - 54	3.8	5.9	4.8
55 - 59	3.7	5.2	4.5
60 - 64	3.1	4.3	3.7
65 - 69	2.6	3.0	2.8
70 - 74	2.0	2.0	2.0
75 +	2.6	2.3	2.5
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	3 091 318	3 174 551	6 265 869

Table 4.3(b): Percent Distribution of the Currently Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014
LFCLS

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	
			Percent	Number
15 - 19	55.2	44.8	100	986 532
20 - 24	49.6	50.4	100	808 025
25 - 29	49.9	50.1	100	824 771
30 - 34	50.4	49.6	100	799 521
35 - 39	48.7	51.3	100	651 812
40 - 44	51.5	48.5	100	550 379
45 - 49	49.4	50.6	100	373 282
50 - 54	38.7	61.3	100	303 557
55 - 59	40.6	59.4	100	280 682
60 - 64	40.9	59.1	100	231 988
65 - 69	45.1	54.9	100	175 724
70 - 74	48.5	51.5	100	125 983
75 +	52.1	47.9	100	153 612
Total	49.3	50.7	100	6 265 869

Table 4.4(a): Percent Distribution of Currently Employed Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Level of Education Completed	Male	Female	Total
ECD	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grade 1	0.7	0.9	0.8
Grade 2	1.3	1.9	1.6
Grade 3	2.0	3.0	2.5
Grade 4	2.0	2.8	2.4
Grade 5	3.3	4.7	4.0
Grade 6	5.0	5.0	5.0
Grade 7	17.0	19.0	18.0
Form 1	5.4	5.5	5.4
Form 2	9.2	9.9	9.5
Form 3	6.4	7.3	6.8
Form 4	31.1	23.4	27.2
Form 5	0.2	0.1	0.2
Form 6	2.6	1.2	1.9
Diploma/Certificate after Primary	0.8	0.7	0.8
Diploma/Certificate after Secondary	8.0	6.2	7.1
Graduate/Postgraduate	2.7	1.3	2.0
None	2.1	6.9	4.6
Not stated	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	3 091 318	3 174 551	6 265 869

Table 4.4(b): Percent Distribution of Currently Employed Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Level of Education Completed	Male	Female	Total	
			Percent	Number
ECD	17.9	82.2	100	1 349
Grade 1	42.0	58.0	100	51 868
Grade 2	40.3	59.7	100	100 032
Grade 3	39.1	60.9	100	158 002
Grade 4	40.4	59.6	100	151 485
Grade 5	40.9	59.1	100	253 141
Grade 6	49.4	50.6	100	313 149
Grade 7	46.6	53.4	100	1 129 654
Form 1	48.9	51.1	100	339 392
Form 2	47.6	52.4	100	597 620
Form 3	46.3	53.7	100	428 813
Form 4	56.4	43.6	100	1 703 337
Form 5	65.5	34.5	100	10 578
Form 6	66.8	33.2	100	118 996
Diploma/Certificate after Primary	54.8	45.2	100	47 692
Diploma/Certificate after Secondary	55.7	44.3	100	443 810
Graduate/Postgraduate	66.7	33.3	100	125 818
None	23.2	76.8	100	286 243
Not stated	28.3	71.7	100	4 890
Total	49.3	50.7	100	6 265 869

Table 4.5(a): Percent Distribution of Currently Employed Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Status in Employment and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Status in Employment	Male	Female	Total
Paid employee-permanent	20.7	10.4	15.5
Paid employee-Casual/ temporary/ contract/seasonal.	11.7	6.3	9.0
Employer	1.1	0.4	0.7
Own account worker (communal, resettlement & peri-urban farmer)	51.5	66.2	58.9
Own account worker (other)	13.4	14.7	14.1
Unpaid contributing family worker	1.2	1.8	1.5
Member of producer cooperative	0.3	0.1	0.2
Not stated	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	3 091 318	3 174 551	6 265 869

Table 4.5(b): Percent Distribution of Currently Employed Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Status in Employment and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Status in Employment	Male	Female	Total	
			Percent	Number
Paid employee-permanent	66.0	34.0	100	970 146
Paid employee-Casual/ temporary/ seasonal.	64.5	35.5	100	561 487
Employer	75.0	25.0	100	46 041
Own account worker (communal, resettlement & peri-urban farmer)	43.1	56.9	100	3 693 593
Own account worker (other)	47.0	53.0	100	882 249
Unpaid contributing family worker	39.8	60.2	100	96 013
Member of producer cooperative	83.5	16.5	100	11 625
Not stated	31.4	68.6	100	4 715
Total	49.3	50.7	100	6 265 869

Table 4.6(a): Percent Distribution of the Currently Employed Aged 15 Years and Above by Institutional Sector and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Institutional Sector	Male	Female	Total
Central Government	3.8	2.5	3.2
Local Government	1.6	1.5	1.6
Parastatal financial	0.1	0.1	0.1
Parastatal non-financial	1.1	0.3	0.7
Private Households	58.7	72.5	65.7
Pvt enterprises-financial	0.4	0.2	0.3
Pvt enterprises-non financial	33.2	22.3	27.7
Co-operatives	0.2	0.1	0.1
NGO's	0.8	0.4	0.6
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not stated	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	3 091 318	3 174 551	6 265 869

Table 4.6(b): Percent Distribution of the Currently Employed Aged 15 Years and Above by Institutional Sector and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Institutional Sector	Male	Female	Total	
			Percent	Number
Central Government	59.5	40.5	100	199 375
Local Government	50.3	49.7	100	97 611
Parastatal financial	51.6	48.4	100	5 419
Parastatal non-financial	77.2	22.8	100	42 402
Private Households	44.1	55.9	100	4 114 825
Pvt enterprises-financial	65.1	34.9	100	18 051
Pvt enterprises-non financial	59.2	40.8	100	1 735 080
Co-operatives	71.9	28.1	100	6 829
NGO's	65.6	34.4	100	38 063
Other	65.9	34.1	100	5 179
Not stated	61.1	39.0	100	3 032
Total	49.3	50.7	100	6 265 869

Table 4.7(a): Percent Currently Employed Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Industry and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Industrial Sector	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	62.7	71.6	67.2
Mining and quarrying	2.7	0.3	1.5
Manufacturing	6.3	1.8	4.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.3	0.0	0.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation	0.3	0.0	0.1
Construction	3.1	0.1	1.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and.....	8.3	13.3	10.9
Transportation and storage	3.1	0.3	1.7
Accommodation and food service activities	0.6	0.5	0.5
Information and communication	0.7	0.1	0.4
Financial and insurance activities	0.4	0.2	0.3
Real estate activities	0.6	0.1	0.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.6	0.2	0.4
Administrative and support service activities	1.5	0.3	0.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2.4	0.8	1.6
Education	2.5	3.2	2.9
Human health and social work activities	0.6	1.0	0.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.8	0.1	0.5
Other service activities	1.4	1.8	1.6
Activities of households as employers undifferentiated goods	1.1	4.0	2.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not Coded	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	3 091 318	3 174 551	6 265 869

Table 4.7(b): Percent Currently Employed Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Industry and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Industrial Sector	Male	Female	Total	
			Percent	Number
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	46.0	54.0	100	4 212 822
Mining and quarrying	89.2	10.8	100	92 305
Manufacturing	77.5	22.5	100	252 475
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	95.2	4.8	100	8 896
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation	97.0	3.0	100	8 130
Construction	96.5	3.5	100	98 985
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles.....	37.9	62.1	100	681 019
Transportation and storage	91.2	8.8	100	106 735
Accommodation and food service activities	51.7	48.3	100	32 938
Information and communication	84.4	15.6	100	25 620
Financial and insurance activities	65.0	35.0	100	20 147
Real estate activities	82.3	17.7	100	22 745
Professional, scientific and technical activities	73.3	26.7	100	26 045
Administrative and support service activities	83.4	16.6	100	57 198
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	73.6	26.4	100	100 169
Education	43.0	57.0	100	178 585
Human health and social work activities	35.8	64.2	100	47 916
Arts, entertainment and recreation	84.7	15.3	100	28 785
Other service activities	42.4	57.6	100	100 500
Activities of households as employers undifferentiated goods	20.5	79.5	100	160 416
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	45.9	54.1	100	2 238
Not stated	41.1	59.0	100	1 199
Total	49.3	50.7	100	6 265 869

Table 4.8(a): Percent Currently Employed Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Occupation and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Armed forces occupations	0.3	0.0	0.1
Managers	1.5	0.6	1.1
Professionals	3.5	3.5	3.5
Technicians and associate professionals	2.1	1.1	1.6
Clerical support workers	0.9	1.0	0.9
Service and sales workers	9.8	12.0	10.9
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery	54.7	67.9	61.4
Craft and related trades workers	9.5	2.2	5.8
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	5.4	0.3	2.9
Elementary occupations	12.3	11.4	11.8
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	3 091 318	3 174 551	6 265 869

Table 4.8(b): Percent Currently Employed Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Occupation and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Occupation	Male	Female	Total	
			Percent	Number
Armed forces	95.4	4.6	100	8 658
Managers	72.4	27.6	100	65 974
Professionals	49.3	50.7	100	218 156
Technicians and associate	66.0	34.0	100	100 146
Clerical support workers	45.0	55.0	100	59 073
Service and sales workers	44.3	55.7	100	683 821
Skilled agricultural, forestry and	44.0	56.0	100	3 847 543
Craft and related trades workers	81.1	18.9	100	361 453
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	93.8	6.2	100	178 610
Elementary occupations	51.1	48.9	100	742 436
Total	49.3	50.7	100	6 265 869

Table 4.9(a): Percent Distribution of Paid Employees by Cash Received During the Month of May 2014 in Their Main Jobs and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Cash Received in Main Job	Male	Female	Total
No work done	1.3	2.1	1.5
Zero	1.3	1.7	1.4
US\$1 - US\$100	29.2	40.0	32.9
US\$101 - US\$200	16.2	12.5	14.9
US\$201 - US\$300	16.8	10.2	14.5
US\$301 - US\$400	10.8	9.9	10.5
US\$401 - US\$500	10.6	11.5	10.9
US\$501 - US\$1 000	9.5	8.5	9.2
US\$1 001 - US\$3 000	3.2	2.5	3.0
US\$3 000 and above	0.5	0.1	0.3
Not stated	0.8	1.0	0.8
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	1 002 248	530 391	1 532 641

Table 4.10(a): Percent Distribution of Currently Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Level of Skill and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Skill Level	Male	Female	Total
Professional	5.7	4.1	4.9
Skilled	8.0	2.9	5.4
Semi-skilled	8.3	3.6	6.0
Unskilled	77.5	89.0	83.3
Not known	0.4	0.3	0.4
Not stated	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	3 091 318	3 174 551	6 265 869

Table 4.10(b): Percent Distribution of Currently Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Level of Skill and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Skill Level	Male	Female	Total	
			Percent	Number
Professional	57.3	42.7	100	307 988
Skilled	73.0	27.0	100	336 818
Semi-skilled	69.1	30.9	100	373 630
Unskilled	45.9	54.1	100	5 221 550
Not known	55.3	44.7	100	23 276
Not stated	31.1	68.9	100	2 607
Total	49.3	50.7	100	6 265 869

Table 4.11: Percent Distribution of Currently Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Institutional Sector, Actual Hours Worked During the Last 7 Days and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Institutional Sector	Sex	Actual Hours Worked						Total	
		Under 20	20-29	30-39	40-48	49+	Not Stated	Percent	Number
Central Government	M	10.5	2.2	14.7	48.7	23.9	0.0	100	118 606
	F	12.6	6.4	14.8	50.4	15.6	0.4	100	80 769
	T	11.4	3.9	14.7	49.3	20.5	0.1	100	199 375
Local Government	M	6.3	2.9	15.6	50.4	24.8	0.0	100	49 051
	F	6.6	9.3	22.7	49.2	12.2	0.0	100	48 559
	T	6.5	6.1	19.1	49.8	18.5	0.0	100	97 611
Parastatal-financial	M	6.0	0.0	0.0	85.5	8.4	0.0	100	2 797
	F	0.0	0.0	12.5	87.5	0.0	0.0	100	2 623
	T	3.1	0.0	6.1	86.5	4.4	0.0	100	5 419
Parastatal-non financial	M	21.5	6.4	14.3	29.9	28.0	0.0	100	32 752
	F	16.6	8.1	12.4	42.2	20.7	0.0	100	9 650
	T	20.4	6.8	13.9	32.7	26.3	0.0	100	42 402
Private Household	M	52.9	11.4	11.2	11.1	13.5	0.0	100	1 814 441
	F	61.7	11.6	11.3	7.8	7.5	0.1	100	2 300 384
	T	57.9	11.5	11.3	9.2	10.1	0.0	100	4 114 825
Pvt enterprises-financial	M	2.8	0.0	8.5	47.4	41.3	14.2	100	11 743
	F	9.8	9.5	5.7	39.0	36.1	20.0	100	6 308
	T	5.2	3.3	7.5	44.5	39.4	16.3	100	18 051
Pvt enterprises-non financial	M	20.4	4.9	8.3	26.1	40.2	0.0	100	1 026 771
	F	39.7	8.0	10.0	16.7	25.4	0.0	100	708 310
	T	28.3	6.2	9.0	22.2	34.2	0.0	100	1 735 080
Co-operatives	M	25.1	33.1	7.5	11.3	23.0	0.0	100	4 907
	F	64.3	17.8	0.0	17.8	0.0	0.0	100	1 922
	T	36.1	28.8	5.4	13.1	16.5	0.0	100	6 829
NGO's	M	12.6	8.0	16.1	43.3	20.0	0.0	100	24 984
	F	19.9	5.4	19.0	33.1	22.6	0.0	100	13 079
	T	15.1	7.1	17.1	39.8	20.9	0.0	100	38 063
Other	M	13.0	0.0	13.0	27.9	46.2	0.0	100	3 413
	F	17.4	0.0	0.0	22.1	60.6	0.0	100	1 766
	T	14.5	0.0	8.5	25.9	51.1	0.0	100	5 179
Not stated	M	50.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.0	26.6	100	1 852
	F	63.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.1	0.0	100	1 181
	T	55.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.1	16.3	100	3 032
Total	M	38.8	8.6	10.5	18.8	23.3	0.1	100	3 091 318
	F	54.2	10.6	11.3	11.8	11.9	0.1	100	3 174 551
	T	46.6	9.6	10.9	15.3	17.5	0.1	100	6 265 869

Table 4.12: Percent Distribution of the Currently Employed Population by Usual Hours Worked During the Last 7 Days and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Usual Hours Worked	Male	Female	Total
Under 20	17.3	23.2	20.3
20-29	7.6	13.2	10.4
30-39	14.0	21.0	17.5
40-48	25.8	21.8	23.8
49+	35.2	20.6	27.8
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	3 091 318	3 174 551	6 265 869

Table 4.13(a): Percent Distribution of the Currently Employed Persons Aged 15 Years and Above who are in Precarious Employment by Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Age Group	Male			Female			Total		
	Precarious Employment	Total Employment	PER	Precarious Employment	Total Employment	PER	Precarious Employment	Total Employment	PER
15 - 19	60 029	544 087	1.9	47 707	442 446	1.5	107 736	986 532	1.7
20 - 24	105 848	400 384	3.4	67 316	407 641	2.1	173 163	808 025	2.8
25 - 29	103 854	411 916	3.4	48 099	412 855	1.5	151 953	824 771	2.4
30 - 34	87 026	402 970	2.8	39 429	396 551	1.2	126 454	799 521	2.0
35 - 39	51 734	317 689	1.7	32 718	334 122	1.0	84 452	651 812	1.3
40 - 44	40 546	283 354	1.3	21 304	267 026	0.7	61 850	550 379	1.0
45 - 49	26 221	184 375	0.8	17 001	188 907	0.5	43 222	373 282	0.7
50 - 54	14 701	117 492	0.5	9 744	186 065	0.3	24 445	303 557	0.4
55 - 59	16 750	114 030	0.5	7 292	166 652	0.2	24 042	280 682	0.4
60 - 64	10 979	94 809	0.4	4 224	137 179	0.1	15 202	231 988	0.2
65 - 69	5 259	79 171	0.2	1 964	96 553	0.1	7 222	175 724	0.1
70 - 74	1 828	61 039	0.1	544	64 944	0.0	2 372	125 983	0.0
75 +	5 367	80 002	0.2	152	73 611	0.0	5 519	153 612	0.1
Total	530 140	3 091 318	17.1	297 492	3 174 551	9.4	827 632	6 265 869	13.2

Table 4.13(b) : Percent Distribution of the Currently Employed Persons Aged 15 Years and Above who are in Precarious Employment by Industrial Sector and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCL

Industrial Sector	Male			Female			Total		
	Precarious Employment	Total Employment	PER	Precarious Employment	Total Employment	PER	Precarious Employment	Total Employment	PER
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	221 923	1 939 653	7.2	93 637	2 273 168	2.9	315 560	4 212 822	5.0
Mining and quarrying	23 635	82 302	0.8	1 418	10 003	0.0	25 053	92 305	0.4
Manufacturing	59 381	195 597	1.9	11 094	56 878	0.3	70 475	252 475	1.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1 685	8 465	0.1	0	431	0.0	1 685	8 896	0.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	4 853	7 885	0.2	246	246	0.0	5 099	8 130	0.1
Construction	32 901	95 564	1.1	1 356	3 422	0.0	34 257	98 985	0.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	42 354	258 125	1.4	32 909	422 894	1.0	75 263	681 019	1.2
Transportation and storage	40 577	97 361	1.3	2 523	9 374	0.1	43 101	106 735	0.7
Accommodation and food service activities	5 024	17 029	0.2	6 271	15 908	0.2	11 295	32 938	0.2
Information and communication	6 504	21 612	0.2	1 349	4 007	0.0	7 853	25 620	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	1 965	13 092	0.1	1 811	7 055	0.1	3 776	20 147	0.1
Real estate activities	2 413	18 723	0.1	2 213	4 023	0.1	4 626	22 745	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1 929	19 081	0.1	372	6 963	0.0	2 300	26 045	0.0
Administrative and support service activities	18 796	47 692	0.6	3 480	9 505	0.1	22 276	57 198	0.4

Table 4.13(b): continued

Industrial Sector	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Precarious Employment	Total Employment	PER	Precarious Employment	Total Employment	PER	Precarious Employment	Total Employment	PER
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4 543	73 770	0.1	1 295	26 398	0.0	5 838	100 169	0.1
Education	16 584	76 785	0.5	15 802	101 800	0.5	32 386	178 585	0.5
Human health and social work activities	6 285	17 163	0.2	5 869	30 753	0.2	12 153	47 916	0.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2 977	24 393	0.1	1 295	4 392	0.0	4 272	28 785	0.1
Other service activities	9 214	42 603	0.3	6 644	57 897	0.2	15 858	100 500	0.3
Activities of households as employers undifferentiated goods	25 974	32 900	0.8	106 808	127 516	3.4	132 783	160 416	2.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	624	1 027	0.0	393	1 210	0.0	1 017	2 238	0.0
Not stated	0	493	0.0	707	707	0.0	707	1 199	0.0
Total	530 140	3 091 318	17.1	297 492	3 174 551	9.4	827 632	6 265 869	13.2

Table 4.14: Percent Distribution of Share of Women in Wage Employment in Non-agricultural Sector by Industry, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Industrial Sector	Male	Female	Total	
			Percent	Number
Mining and quarrying	93.7	6.3	100	46 998
Manufacturing	84.7	15.3	100	134 540
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	94.5	5.5	100	7 856
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and Construction	96.2	3.8	100	6 519
Construction	95.0	5.0	100	47 328
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	60.1	39.9	100	130 658
Transportation and storage	92.6	7.4	100	77 765
Accommodation and food service activities	55.7	44.3	100	26 435
Information and communication	81.1	18.9	100	19 129
Financial and insurance activities	60.7	39.3	100	17 958
Real estate activities	81.9	18.1	100	20 729
Professional, scientific and technical activities	71.8	28.2	100	23 726
Administrative and support service activities	83.9	16.1	100	52 705
Public administration and defence; compulsory social	73.3	26.7	100	98 743
Education	43.0	57.0	100	172 204
Human health and social work activities	36.4	63.6	100	47 151
Arts, entertainment and recreation	75.4	24.6	100	16 540
Other service activities	65.9	34.1	100	27 930
Activities of households as employers undifferentiated	20.8	79.2	100	148 299
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	45.9	54.1	100	2 238
Not stated	0.0	100.0	100	707
Total	63.3	36.7	100	1 126 158

Chapter 5: Informality

5.1: Introduction

This chapter is divided into two parts covering informal sector and informal employment. Employment in the informal sector is determined by the characteristics of the enterprise in which a person is employed. In the 2014 LFCLS, a production unit was considered to be in the informal sector if the establishment was neither registered with the registrar of companies nor licensed, or was licensed only. Those involved in agricultural activities were not considered as informal sector enterprises.

Informal employment is determined by the characteristics of the job a person does. Informal employment includes the following jobs; own account workers and employers employed in their own informal sector enterprises; unpaid contributing family workers irrespective of whether they work in formal or informal sector enterprises; members of informal producers' cooperative, all own account workers (communal /peri-urban/resettlement farmers), and paid employees not entitled to any of the following: contribution to pension fund by employer, paid annual leave, paid sick leave and written contract with employer.

5.1.1: Characteristics of the Informal Sector

This section focuses on the characteristics of the informal sector where data was collected with respect to the following:

- Number employed in the informal sector,
- Employment structure in the informal sector (industry, employment status, institutional sector, occupation and hours worked, etc.), and
- Educational characteristics.

5.1.2: Informal Sector Employees

The 2014 LFCLS estimated that around 859 thousand of the working population aged 15 years and above was in the informal sector. Seventy-eight percent of the informal sector employees were in the broad age group 20 - 44 years as shown in *Table 5.1*.

Table 5.2a shows that about 70 percent of the informal sector employees were married, 17 percent were never married, 9 percent were divorced/separated while 7 percent were widowed. Among females in the informal sector 64 percent were married, 13 percent were divorced/ separated, 12 percent were widowed and 11 percent were never married. Among males 71 percent were married, 22 percent were never married, 6 percent were divorced/separated and one percent were widowed.

From *Table 5.2b*, it can be seen that there were more males (64.3 percent) than females (35.7 percent) who were never married in the informal sector. There was gender parity for the married. However, more females than males in this sector were divorced/or separated and widowed.

5.1.3: Status in Employment

Table 5.3a presents the employed population in the informal sector by employment status and sex. The table shows that 80 percent were own account worker (other) and 8 percent were paid employee-casual/temporary/contract/seasonal. *Table 5.3b* shows that females dominated in the unpaid contributing family worker (60.6 percent) and own account worker (other) (55.7 percent) categories while males were the majority in the rest of the other categories.

5.1.4: Employees and Industry

The distribution of the informal sector employees by industrial sector presented in *Table 5.4a* shows that the largest number of employees was in the wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles (61.0 percent) followed by those in manufacturing industry at 13 percent. *Table 5.4b* shows that there were more females than males in accommodation and food service activities; other service activities and wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles industrial sectors.

5.1.5: Informal Sector Occupation

Table 5.5 shows the percent distribution of the currently employed population in the informal sector by occupation. The highest percentage, 42 percent, was in the service and sales workers category followed by elementary occupations at 25 percent. Twenty-two percent of the informal sector population were craft and related trades workers.

5.1.6: Institutional Sector

The percent distribution of the currently employed population in the informal sector by institutional sector presented in *Table 5.6* which shows that 99 percent of the population in the informal sector was in the private enterprise non-financial sector.

5.1.7: Educational Level of Informal Sector Employees

Around 46 percent of persons in informal employment had form 4 as their highest level of education completed. Thirteen percent had tertiary level, that is, at least a diploma qualification as the highest level of education completed, while 11 percent had grade 7 as their highest level (*see Table 5.7a*).

Table 5.7b shows that females dominated the lower educational levels from no education to form 3, form 5 and diploma or certificate after primary education.

5.1.8: Working Hours in Care Activity

The distribution of employees in the informal sector by hours worked in care activities during the last 7 days prior to the interview, presented in *Table 5.8*, shows that 37 percent of employees worked for 1 to 20 hours per week. In relative terms, more females than males worked for at least 21 hours in child care activities.

5.1.9: Working Hours in Economic Activity

Table 5.9a presents the distribution of the currently employed population in the informal sector by hours worked in economic activities for the last 7 days preceding the interview. Forty percent worked less than 20 hours. Thirty-one percent worked excessive hours of at least 49 hours. Males dominated in working long hours, that is, 40 hours or more as shown in *Table 5.9b*.

5.1.10: Place of Operation

Places of work, presented in *Table 5.10a*, indicate that 28 percent of the population in the informal sector operated in own home, 23 percent from no fixed location, 19 percent on footpaths, streets or open spaces, 18 percent in another permanent building, 7 percent at a market place and 4 percent in someone else's home.

Table 5.10b show that more males than females operated in someone else's home, in another permanent building and at no fixed location whilst females dominated operating in their homes, other places, at a market place and on footpaths, streets or open spaces.

5.2: Informal Employment

This section looks at informal employment which is determined by the characteristics of the job a person does.

5.2.1: Age Distribution

Table 5.11 shows that, of the 6.3 million currently employed population aged 15 years and above, 5.9 million (94.5 percent) were considered to be in informal employment while 347 thousand (5.5 percent) were in formal employment. In 2011 the informal employment was 84 percent.

Twenty-nine percent of the currently employed persons were youths aged 15 to 24 years. Of these youths, 98 percent were in informal employment. Fifty-five percent of the youths in the age group 15 to 34 years were employed of whom 96 percent were in informal employment.

About 7 percent of the population aged 65 years and above were employed of whom 98 percent were in informal employment.

5.2.2: Educational Profile

Table 5.12a shows the percent distribution of the currently employed population aged 15 years and above who are in informal employment by highest level of education completed. Twenty-seven percent of the currently employed population in informal employment had completed form four while those who had completed grade 7 were around 19 percent. Eight percent of the informally employed population had at least a diploma.

Table 5.12b shows that females dominated the lower educational levels from no education to form 3 whilst males dominated from form 4 to graduate/post graduate level.

5.2.3: Status in Employment

Information on status in employment provides a basis for describing the employed population's conditions of work. From *Table 5.13a*, the survey revealed that of all the population in informal employment, 62 percent were own account workers (communal, resettlement & peri-urban farmer), 14 percent were paid employee-permanent and 13 percent were own account worker (other).

Table 5.13b shows that there were more females than males in the unpaid contributing family worker, own account worker (communal/resettlement/peri-urban farmer) and own account worker (other) categories.

5.2.4: Skill Level

The 2014 LFCLS showed that 86 percent of the persons in informal employment were found to be unskilled. Of the females who were in informal employment, 91 percent were unskilled whilst for males in informal employment, 81 percent were unskilled. See *Table 5.14a*.

Table 5.14b shows that there were more males than females working as professionals, skilled and semi-skilled whilst females were the majority in the unskilled category.

5.2.5: Institutional Sector

Table 5.15a presents the percent distribution of the currently employed population in informal employment by institutional sector and sex. The private household sector, which comprises mainly of own account workers (communal/resettlement/peri-urban farmers) and paid domestic workers, accounted for 69 percent of the employed population in informal employment followed by the private enterprise non-financial at 26 percent.

Table 5.15b shows that there were more males than females in all other institutional sectors other than the private household sector.

5.2.6: Industrial Sector

Employment by industrial sector, presented in *Table 5.16a*, shows that the population in informal employment are predominantly in agriculture, forestry and fishing at 70 percent. The other significant sector with informal employment is the wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles at 10 percent.

Table 5.16b shows that there were more females than males in informal employment in 6 of the 21 industrial sectors, namely, agriculture, forestry and fishing; education; human health and social work activities; wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles; other service activities and activities of households as employers.

5.2.7: Occupation

From *Table 5.17a*, it can be observed that, at 65 percent, skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers constitute the bulk of informal employment. Elementary occupations (11.8 percent) and service and sales workers (10.5 percent) were also significant occupations for persons in informal employment.

Just as was the case with the total currently employed population, females in informal employment were more than males in the clerical support workers, service and sales workers and skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. See *Table 5.17b*.

5.2.8: Work Related Income

Table 5.18 shows the percent distribution of paid employees in informal employment by cash income received during the month of May 2014 from their main job and by sex. Of the 1.5 million paid employees, around 1.4 million were in informal employment, and, of these, two percent did not do any work during the last 7 days preceding the interview. Another two percent did not receive any income. Thirty-seven percent received income of between US\$1 - US\$100 followed by those who received between US\$101 - US\$200. Three percent received income of US\$1001 and above. Forty-five percent of the females and 32 percent of the males who were paid employees in informal employment received cash income of between US\$1 and US\$100.

In 2014, the percentage of employees in informal employment who received cash income \$100 or below was 38 percent when compared to 84 percent in 2011, implying that persons in informal employment are now receiving improved income.

5.2.9: Hours Worked

About 48 percent of the population in informal employment worked 20 hours or less in economic activities during the last 7 days preceding the interview. Seventeen percent of the population in informal employment worked excessive hours. Relatively, more males (22.4 percent) than females (11.8 percent) worked excessive hours (*see Table 5.19*).

In relation to care activities, 53 percent of males in informal employment worked for 1 - 20 hours in the 7 days reference period. The majority of the females (61.0 percent) worked over 20 hours in care activities (*see Table 5.20*).

5.3: Conclusion

The 2014 LFCLS showed that the informal sector contributed 14 percent to the employed population. There were more females than males in informal sector employment. Sixty-one percent of the informal sector employees were in the wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles sector. The largest percentage of informal sector employees operated in their own homes. Thirty-one percent worked excessive hours.

Ninety-four percent of the currently employed 15 years and above were informally employed. Ninety-eight percent of the currently employed youth aged 15 - 24 years and 96 percent of currently employed youth aged 15 - 34 years were in informal employment. Twenty-seven percent

of the population in informal employment had completed form 4 as their highest level of education completed. Eighty-six percent of persons in informal employment were unskilled. Sixty-five percent of the currently employed population in informal employment were skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. Generally, the number of people in informal employment getting higher income has increased.

Table 5.1: Currently Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above in the Informal Sector by Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15 - 19	29 274	7.2	25 056	5.6	54 330	6.3
20 - 24	56 699	13.9	61 998	13.8	118 696	13.8
25 - 29	72 989	17.9	85 608	19.0	158 597	18.5
30 - 34	83 640	20.5	87 314	19.4	170 955	19.9
35 - 39	56 374	13.8	67 135	14.9	123 508	14.4
40 - 44	53 136	13.0	46 688	10.4	99 824	11.6
45 - 49	19 389	4.7	27 016	6.0	46 404	5.4
50 - 54	13 617	3.3	18 023	4.0	31 640	3.7
55 - 59	10 028	2.5	13 369	3.0	23 397	2.7
60 - 64	6 742	1.7	10 853	2.4	17 596	2.0
65 +	6 355	1.6	7 757	1.7	14 112	1.6
Total	408 244	100	450 816	100	859 060	100

Table 5.2(a): Percent Distribution of the Currently Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above in the Informal Sector by Marital Status and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Marital Status	Male	Female	Total
Never married	22.4	11.3	16.6
Married	70.7	63.5	66.9
Divorced / separated	5.6	12.6	9.3
Widowed	1.2	12.2	7.0
Not stated	0.1	0.3	0.2
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	408 244	450 816	859 060

Table 5.2(b): Percent Distribution of the Currently Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above in the Informal Sector by Marital Status and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Marital Status	Male	Female	Total	
			Percent	Number
Never married	64.3	35.7	100	142 241
Married	50.2	49.8	100	575 112
Divorced / separated	28.8	71.2	100	80 050
Widowed	7.9	92.1	100	59 830
Not stated	14.9	85.1	100	1 827
Total	47.5	52.5	100	859 060

Table 5.3(a): Percent Distribution of the Currently Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above in the Informal Sector by Status in Employment and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Status in Employment	Male	Female	Total
Paid employee-permanent	4.2	2.9	3.5
Paid employee-Casual/ temporary/ contract/seasonal.	12.7	4.0	8.1
Employer	2.0	0.7	1.4
Own account worker (other)	74.3	84.6	79.7
Unpaid contributing family worker	5.2	7.3	6.3
Member of producer cooperative	1.5	0.3	0.8
Not stated	0.1	0.3	0.2
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	408 244	450 816	859 060

Table 5.3(b): Percent Distribution of the Currently Employed Population Aged 15 years and above in the Informal Sector by Status in Employment and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Status in Employment	Male	Female	Total	
			Percent	Number
Paid employee-permanent	56.9	43.1	100	29 985
Paid employee-Casual/ temporary/ contract/seasonal.	74.4	25.6	100	69 627
Employer	71.7	28.3	100	11 633
Own account worker (other)	44.3	55.7	100	684 718
Unpaid contributing family worker	39.4	60.6	100	54 166
Member of producer cooperative	83.8	16.2	100	7 225
Not stated	27.2	72.8	100	1 706
Total	47.5	52.5	100	859 060

Table 5.4(a): Percent Distribution of the Currently Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above in the Informal Sector by Industry and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Industry	Male	Female	Total
Mining and quarrying	6.3	1.4	3.7
Manufacturing	18.5	7.6	12.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.3	0.0	0.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.3	0.0	0.2
Construction	13.3	0.0	6.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	41.3	78.8	61.0
Transportation and storage	7.4	0.3	3.7
Accommodation and food service activities	0.5	1.3	0.9
Information and communication	1.0	0.1	0.5
Financial and insurance activities	0.3	0.0	0.2
Real estate activities	0.2	0.1	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.3	0.0	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	1.5	0.1	0.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.1	0.0	0.1
Education	0.8	0.6	0.7
Human health and social work activities	0.1	0.0	0.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.4	0.1	1.2
Other service activities	5.3	9.6	7.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	408 244	450 816	859 060

Table 5.4(b): Percent Distribution of the Currently Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above in the Informal Sector by Industry and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Industry	Male	Female	Total	
			Percent	Number
Mining and quarrying	80.1	19.9	100	31 878
Manufacturing	68.8	31.2	100	109 543
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	100.0	0.0	100	1 039
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	100.0	0.0	100	1 343
Construction	99.7	0.3	100	54 419
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	32.2	67.8	100	523 768
Transportation and storage	96.4	3.6	100	31 511
Accommodation and food service activities	26.9	73.1	100	8 090
Information and communication	91.3	8.7	100	4 481
Financial and insurance activities	100.0	0.0	100	1 418
Real estate activities	71.5	28.4	100	945
Professional, scientific and technical activities	100.0	0.0	100	1 220
Administrative and support service activities	93.4	6.6	100	6 524
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	100.0	0.0	100	494
Education	54.1	45.9	100	6 032
Human health and social work activities	100.0	0.0	100	358
Arts, entertainment and recreation	93.9	6.1	100	10 361
Other service activities	33.4	66.6	100	65 252
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	100.0	0.0	100	383
Total	47.5	52.5	100	859 060

Table 5.5: Percent Distribution of Currently Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above in the Informal Sector by Occupation Category and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Managers	1.0	0.8	0.9
Professionals	2.9	0.8	1.8
Technicians and associate professionals	2.3	0.5	1.4
Clerical support workers	0.4	0.2	0.3
Service and sales workers	24.9	56.6	41.5
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	0.6	0.4	0.5
Craft and related trades workers	36.4	9.1	22.1
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	12.8	1.6	6.9
Elementary occupations	18.7	30.0	24.6
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	408 244	450 816	859 060

Table 5.6: Percent Distribution of Currently Employed Population in the Informal Sector by Institutional Sector, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Institutional Sector	Male	Female	Total
Pvt enterprises-financial	0.4	0.0	0.2
Pvt enterprises-non financial	98.3	99.4	98.9
Co-operatives	0.8	0.2	0.5
NGO's	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	408 244	450 816	859 060

Table 5.7(a): Percent Distribution of Currently Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above in the Informal Sector by Highest Level of Education Completed and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Highest level of education	Male	Female	Total
ECD	0.0	0.1	0.0
Grade 1	0.2	0.8	0.5
Grade 2	0.5	0.9	0.7
Grade 3	0.5	1.4	1.0
Grade 4	0.9	1.3	1.1
Grade 5	1.1	1.3	1.2
Grade 6	2.1	3.0	2.6
Grade 7	10.3	12.0	11.2
Form 1	3.1	3.8	3.5
Form 2	7.6	9.6	8.7
Form 3	4.9	7.8	6.4
Form 4	50.0	43.1	46.4
Form 5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Form 6	3.6	1.1	2.3
Diploma/Certificate after Primary	0.8	1.3	1.1
Diploma/Certificate after Secondary	12.4	9.9	11.1
Graduate/Postgraduate	1.0	0.9	1.0
None	0.6	1.5	1.1
Not stated	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	408 244	450 816	859 060

Table 5.7(b): Percent Distribution of Currently Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above in the Informal Sector by Highest Level of Education Completed and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Highest Level of Education	Male	Female	Total	
			Percent	Number
ECD	0.0	100.0	100	264
Grade 1	16.8	83.2	100	4 140
Grade 2	34.9	65.1	100	6 270
Grade 3	26.1	73.9	100	8 322
Grade 4	37.3	62.7	100	9 478
Grade 5	43.3	56.7	100	10 091
Grade 6	38.7	61.3	100	22 046
Grade 7	43.8	56.2	100	96 196
Form 1	42.9	57.1	100	29 679
Form 2	41.8	58.2	100	74 396
Form 3	36.5	63.5	100	55 155
Form 4	51.3	48.7	100	398 399
Form 5	46.3	53.7	100	2 406
Form 6	74.3	25.7	100	19 905
Diploma/Certificate after Primary	36.0	64.0	100	9 220
Diploma/Certificate after Secondary	53.2	46.8	100	95 258
Graduate/Postgraduate	50.3	49.7	100	8 168
None	27.2	72.8	100	9 109
Not stated	0.0	100.0	100	557
Total	47.5	52.5	100	859 060

Table 5.8: Percent Distribution of Currently Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above in the Informal Sector by Hours Worked in Care Activities and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Hours Worked	Male	Female	Total
Zero	46.2	4.3	24.2
1 - 20	47.0	28.0	37.1
21 - 40	5.4	38.0	22.5
41 - 60	0.8	16.5	9.0
61 - 80	0.2	5.9	3.2
80 and above	0.4	7.1	3.9
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	408 244	450 816	859 060

Table 5.9(a): Percent Distribution of Currently Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above in the Informal Sector by Hours Worked in Economic Activities and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Number of Hours Worked	Male	Female	Total
Under 20	31.2	48.8	40.4
20 - 29	6.2	9.1	7.7
30 - 39	9.2	8.7	9.0
40 - 48	14.9	9.2	11.9
49 +	38.3	23.9	30.7
Not stated	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	408 244	450 816	859 060

Table 5.9(b): Percent Distribution of Currently Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above in the Informal Sector by Hours Worked in Economic Activities and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Number of Hours Worked	Male	Female	Total Percent	Total Number
Under 20	36.7	63.3	100	347 466
20 - 29	37.9	62.1	100	66 371
30 - 39	48.8	51.2	100	77 033
40 - 48	59.4	40.6	100	102 352
49 +	59.2	40.8	100	263 884
Not stated	50.5	49.5	100	1 954
Total	47.5	52.5	100	859 060

Table 5.10(a): Percent Distribution of Currently Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above in the Informal Sector by Place of Operation, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Place of Operation	Male	Female	Total
On a footpath, street or open space	16.7	20.1	18.5
At a market	5.6	8.8	7.3
In (name's) home	20.1	35.8	28.3
In someone else's home	5.7	2.7	4.2
In another permanent building/fixed	22.6	13.5	17.8
No fixed location	28.8	18.4	23.3
Other	0.4	0.5	0.4
Not stated	0.1	0.3	0.2
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	408 244	450 816	859 060

Table 5.10(b): Percent Distribution of Currently Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above in the Informal Sector by Place of Operation, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Place of Operation	Male	Female	Total	
			Percent	Number
On a footpath, street or open space	43.0	57.0	100	158 718
At a market	36.7	63.3	100	62 417
In (name's) home	33.7	66.3	100	243 469
In someone else's home	65.7	34.3	100	35 705
In another permanent building/fixed	60.3	39.7	100	152 761
No fixed location	58.7	41.3	100	200 538
Other	38.6	61.4	100	3 851
Not stated	15.4	84.6	100	1 602
Total	47.5	52.5	100	859 060

Table 5.11: Percent Currently Employed Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Type of Employment, Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Age Group	Informal Employment			Formal			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15 - 19	18.8	14.5	16.5	2.1	1.8	2.0	17.6	13.9	15.7
20 - 24	13.6	13.1	13.3	4.6	7.4	5.7	13.0	12.8	12.9
25 - 29	13.4	12.9	13.1	11.9	15.8	13.4	13.3	13.0	13.2
30 - 34	12.7	12.2	12.4	17.9	18.4	18.1	13.0	12.5	12.8
35 - 39	9.9	10.2	10.0	15.8	17.5	16.4	10.3	10.5	10.4
40 - 44	8.7	8.3	8.5	15.5	11.6	14.0	9.2	8.4	8.8
45 - 49	5.5	5.7	5.6	11.8	10.6	11.3	6.0	6.0	6.0
50 - 54	3.6	5.8	4.7	6.5	7.7	7.0	3.8	5.9	4.8
55 - 59	3.5	5.3	4.4	6.8	4.8	6.0	3.7	5.2	4.5
60 - 64	3.0	4.4	3.7	4.4	2.6	3.8	3.1	4.3	3.7
65 +	7.5	7.6	7.6	2.5	1.7	2.2	7.1	7.4	7.3
Total Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	2 875 457	3 043 658	5 919 115	215 861	130 893	346 754	3 091 318	3 174 551	6 265 869

Table 5.12(a): Percent Distribution of Currently Employed Persons in Informal Employment Aged 15 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Highest Level of Education Completed	Male	Female	Total
ECD	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grade 1	0.7	1.0	0.9
Grade 2	1.4	1.9	1.6
Grade 3	2.1	3.1	2.6
Grade 4	2.1	3.0	2.5
Grade 5	3.5	4.9	4.2
Grade 6	5.3	5.1	5.2
Grade 7	17.7	19.6	18.7
Form 1	5.7	5.6	5.6
Form 2	9.6	10.0	9.8
Form 3	6.6	7.5	7.1
Form 4	30.9	23.2	26.9
Form 5	0.2	0.1	0.2
Form 6	2.5	1.2	1.8
Diploma/Certificate after Primary	0.7	0.6	0.7
Diploma/Certificate after Secondary	6.6	5.0	5.8
Graduate/Postgraduate	2.1	0.9	1.5
None	2.3	7.2	4.8
Not stated	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	2 875 457	3 043 658	5 919 115

Table 5.12(b): Percent Distribution of Currently Employed Persons in Informal Employment Aged 15 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Highest Level of Education Completed	Male	Female	Total Percent	Total Number
ECD	17.9	82.2	100	1 349
Grade 1	41.7	58.3	100	51 623
Grade 2	40.0	60.0	100	97 052
Grade 3	38.5	61.5	100	155 262
Grade 4	40.4	59.6	100	150 795
Grade 5	40.3	59.7	100	249 652
Grade 6	49.4	50.6	100	306 216
Grade 7	46.1	53.9	100	1 104 183
Form 1	48.7	51.3	100	333 637
Form 2	47.4	52.6	100	580 837
Form 3	45.7	54.3	100	418 254
Form 4	55.8	44.2	100	1 594 949
Form 5	65.5	34.5	100	10 578
Form 6	66.9	33.1	100	107 424
Diploma/Certificate after Primary	50.1	49.9	100	39 422
Diploma/Certificate after Secondary	55.2	44.8	100	341 797
Graduate/Postgraduate	70.1	29.9	100	87 242
None	22.8	77.2	100	283 954
Not stated	28.3	71.7	100	4 890
Total	48.6	51.4	100	5 919 115

Table 5.13(a): Percent Currently Employed Population in Informal Employment Aged 15 Years and Above by Status in Employment and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Status in Employment	Male	Female	Total
Paid employee-permanent	19.0	8.8	13.8
Paid employee-Casual/ temporary/ contract/seasonal.	12.3	6.5	9.3
Employer	0.3	0.1	0.2
Own account worker (communal, resettlement & peri-urban farmer)	55.3	69.1	62.4
Own account worker (other)	11.4	13.5	12.5
Unpaid contributing family worker	1.3	1.9	1.6
Member of producer cooperative	0.2	0.0	0.1
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	2 875 457	3 043 658	5 919 115

Table 5.13(b): Percent Currently Employed Population in Informal Employment Aged 15 Years and Above by Status in Employment and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Status in Employment	Male	Female	Total	
			Percent	Number
Paid employee-permanent	67.0	33.0	100	814 420
Paid employee-Casual/ temporary/ contract/seasonal.	64.2	35.8	100	552 806
Employer	70.1	29.9	100	13 370
Own account worker (communal, resettlement & peri-urban farmer)	43.1	56.9	100	3 693 593
Own account worker (other)	44.5	55.5	100	740 190
Unpaid contributing family worker	39.8	60.2	100	96 013
Member of producer cooperative	84.5	15.5	100	7 576
Not stated	67.1	32.9	100	1 147
Total	48.6	51.4	100	5 919 115

Table 5.14(a): Percent Distribution of the Currently Employed Population in Informal Employment Aged 15 Years and Above by Skill Level and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Skill Level	Male	Female	Total
Professional	4.4	2.8	3.6
Skilled	7.0	2.5	4.7
Semi-skilled	7.6	3.5	5.5
Unskilled	80.6	90.9	85.9
Not known	0.4	0.3	0.3
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	2 875 457	3 043 658	5 919 115

Table 5.14(b): Percent Distribution of the Currently Employed Population in Informal Employment Aged 15 Years and Above by Skill Level and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Skill Level	Male	Female	Total	
			Percent	Number
Professional	60.3	39.7	100	211 407
Skilled	72.3	27.7	100	276 411
Semi-skilled	67.4	32.6	100	325 909
Unskilled	45.6	54.4	100	5 083 715
Not known	58.2	41.8	100	20 177
Not stated	23.9	76.1	100	1 497
Total	48.6	51.4	100	5 919 115

Table 5.15(a): Percent Distribution of Currently Employed Population in Informal Employment Aged 15 Years and Above by Institutional Sector and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Institutional Sector	Male	Female	Total
Central Government	3.3	1.8	2.5
Local Government	1.2	1.1	1.2
Parastatal-financial	0.1	0.0	0.0
Parastatal-non financial	0.8	0.2	0.5
Pvt Households	62.1	74.6	68.5
Pvt enterprises-financial	0.4	0.1	0.2
Pvt enterprises-non financial	31.0	21.6	26.2
Co-operatives	0.1	0.0	0.1
NGO's	0.9	0.4	0.6
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	2 875 457	3 043 658	5 919 115

Table 5.15(b): Percent Distribution of Currently Employed Population in Informal Employment Aged 15 Years and Above by Institutional Sector and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Institutional Sector	Male	Female	Total	
			Percent	Number
Central Government	62.8	37.2	100	150 139
Local Government	51.2	48.8	100	69 384
Parastatal-financial	63.2	36.8	100	2 737
Parastatal-non financial	78.2	21.8	100	30 990
Pvt Households	44.0	56.0	100	4 055 224
Pvt enterprises-financial	75.9	24.1	100	13 377
Pvt enterprises-non financial	57.5	42.5	100	1 548 824
Co-operatives	77.0	23.0	100	5 092
NGO's	68.1	31.9	100	36 071
Other	62.7	37.3	100	4 738
Not stated	53.5	46.5	100	2 540
Total	48.6	51.4	100	5 919 115

Table 5.16(a): Percent Distribution of the Currently Employed Persons in Informal Employment by Industry and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Industry	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	66.3	74.2	70.3
Mining and quarrying	2.1	0.3	1.2
Manufacturing	5.7	1.6	3.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.2	0.0	0.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.2	0.0	0.1
Construction	2.9	0.1	1.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7.8	12.8	10.4
Transportation and storage	3.0	0.2	1.6
Accommodation and food service activities	0.5	0.4	0.5
Information and communication	0.6	0.1	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	0.4	0.1	0.3
Real estate activities	0.4	0.1	0.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.6	0.2	0.4
Administrative and support service activities	1.5	0.3	0.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2.3	0.8	1.5
Education	1.9	2.1	2.0
Human health and social work activities	0.5	0.9	0.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.7	0.1	0.4
Other service activities	1.4	1.7	1.5
Activities of households as employers undifferentiated goods	1.1	4.0	2.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	2 875 457	3 043 658	5 919 115

Table 5.16(b): Percent Distribution of the Currently Employed Persons in Informal Employment by Industry and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Industry	Male	Female	Total	
			Percent	Number
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	45.8	54.2	100	4 162 487
Mining and quarrying	87.6	12.4	100	69 287
Manufacturing	77.5	22.5	100	210 606
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	97.8	2.2	100	5 997
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	96.6	3.4	100	7 313
Construction	96.4	3.6	100	85 259
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	36.7	63.3	100	614 681
Transportation and storage	93.4	6.6	100	92 265
Accommodation and food service activities	51.0	49.0	100	27 632
Information and communication	83.9	16.1	100	19 020
Financial and insurance activities	71.2	28.8	100	14 828
Real estate activities	76.2	23.8	100	16 891
Professional, scientific and technical activities	74.8	25.2	100	22 333
Administrative and support service activities	82.9	17.1	100	51 064
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	74.0	26.0	100	88 351
Education	45.7	54.3	100	118 403
Human health and social work activities	35.4	64.6	100	40 117
Arts, entertainment and recreation	82.1	17.9	100	24 546
Other service activities	44.0	56.0	100	90 135
Activities of households as employers undifferentiated goods	21.0	79.0	100	155 225
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	52.2	47.8	100	1 969
Not stated	0.0	100.0	100	707
Total	48.6	51.4	100	5 919 115

Table 5.17(a): Percent Distribution of the Currently Employed Population in Informal Employment Aged 15 Years and Above by Occupation and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Armed forces occupations	0.2	0.0	0.1
Managers	1.1	0.3	0.7
Professionals	2.6	2.3	2.5
Technicians and associate professionals	1.8	0.8	1.3
Clerical support workers	0.8	0.9	0.8
Service and sales workers	9.5	11.5	10.5
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	58.1	70.4	64.5
Craft and related trades workers	8.7	2.1	5.3
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	4.7	0.3	2.4
Elementary occupations	12.3	11.3	11.8
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	2 875 457	3 043 658	5 919 115

Table 5.17(b): Percent Distribution of the Currently Employed Population in Informal Employment Aged 15 Years and Above by Occupation and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Occupation	Male	Female	Total	
			Percent	Number
Armed forces occupations	94.6	5.4	100	7 398
Managers	76.2	23.8	100	43 132
Professionals	51.9	48.1	100	146 814
Technicians and associate professionals	67.1	32.9	100	76 987
Clerical support workers	44.3	55.7	100	48 788
Service and sales workers	44.0	56.0	100	623 636
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	43.8	56.2	100	3 815 593
Craft and related trades workers	80.0	20.0	100	313 710
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	93.8	6.2	100	143 761
Elementary occupations	50.7	49.3	100	699 298
Total	48.6	51.4	100	5 919 115

Table 5.18: Percent Distribution of Paid Employees in Informal Employment by Cash Received During the Month of May 2014 in Their Main Jobs and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Work Related Income	Male	Female	Total
Zero	1.4	1.9	1.6
US\$1 - US\$100	32.1	45.1	36.5
US\$101 - US\$200	17.0	13.7	15.9
US\$201 - US\$300	16.9	10.1	14.6
US\$301 - US\$400	9.5	8.8	9.3
US\$401 - US\$500	9.8	8.3	9.3
US\$501 - US\$1 000	8.1	6.6	7.6
US\$1 001 - US\$3 000	2.6	2.2	2.5
US\$3 001 and above.	0.4	0.0	0.3
No work done	1.4	2.4	1.7
Not stated	0.8	1.0	0.9
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	900 798	466 428	1 367 226

Table 5.19: Percent Distribution of the Currently Employed Population in Informal Employment by Actual Hours Worked in the Last 7 Days in Economic Activities and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Hours Worked	Male	Female	Total
Under 20	40.5	55.5	48.2
20 - 29	8.8	10.7	9.8
30 - 39	10.6	11.2	10.9
40 - 48	17.6	10.7	14.1
49 +	22.4	11.8	17.0
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	2 875 457	3 043 658	5 919 115

Table 5.20: Percent Distribution of the Currently Employed Population in Informal Employment by Hours Worked in the Last 7 Days in Care Activities and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Hours Worked in Care Activities	Male	Female	Total
Zero	39.0	5.9	22.0
1 - 20	53.2	33.2	42.9
21 - 40	6.4	36.8	22.0
41 - 60	0.9	15.3	8.3
61 - 80	0.3	5.2	2.8
80 and above	0.3	3.7	2.0
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	2 875 457	3043 658	5 919 115

Chapter 6: Employment in Secondary Activities

6.1: Introduction

This chapter describes the secondary activities of the currently employed population. The working population may engage in more than one economic activity. The 2014 LFCLS sought information from the currently employed population on its main activity as well as secondary activities.

6.2: Rate of Engagement in Secondary Activities

The rate of engagement in secondary activities refers to the proportion of those with a secondary job among the currently employed population (15 years and above).

The currently employed population aged 15 years and above was estimated to be 6.3 million. Of these, 662 thousand were engaged in secondary activities of whom 369 thousand were males and 293 thousand were females (see *Table 6.1*). The table shows that about 11 percent of the currently employed persons had secondary jobs. The rate of engagement in secondary activities is more or less the same as in 2011.

Male secondary activity engagement rate in Zimbabwe was about 12 percent while for female it was about 9 percent. The rate of engagement in secondary activities was higher in rural (11.7 percent) than in urban areas (7.1 percent). A relatively large differential between male and female rates of engagement in secondary activities were observed in the rural areas. Manicaland Province had the highest rates of engagement at 15 percent followed by Mashonaland West and Mashonaland Central provinces at 13 percent each.

6.3: Age Distribution

Table 6.2a reveals that the employed population in the age groups 30 - 34 (16.2 percent), 35 - 39 (15.1 percent), 25 - 29 (13.9 percent) and 40 - 44 (13.0 percent) were more likely than those in other groups to have secondary activities. Similar patterns were observed for both sexes. *Table 6.2b* shows that males dominated in all the age groups in secondary employment save for the 55 - 59 age group.

6.4: Educational Profile

The percent distribution of the employed population by level of education is presented in *Tables 6.3a* and *b*. Approximately half of the employed population with secondary jobs had a secondary level of education, while 33 percent had a primary level. Generally, there were more males than females across educational categories.

6.5: Status in Employment

As in the main job, persons with secondary jobs were asked about their status in employment in relation to the second job. Status in employment is one of the useful criteria of distinguishing jobs. The other two criteria are different employers and differences in activity.

Of all the employed persons with secondary jobs, 53 percent were own account worker (communal, resettlement & peri-urban farmer), 19 percent were own account worker (other) and 17 percent were paid employee-permanent (see *Tables 6.4a*). From *Table 6.4b*, the survey revealed

that there were more males than females in all status in employment categories save for the unpaid contributing family worker.

6.6: Institutional Sector

Tables 6.5a and b present the percent distribution of the employed population with secondary jobs by institutional sector and sex. The tables reveal that, as in the main job, the private household sector, which comprises mainly of communal farmers and paid domestic workers, accounted for 59 percent of the secondary jobs while 29 percent of people in the private enterprises-non financial sector had secondary jobs.

6.7: Industrial Sector

About 62 percent of the persons employed in secondary employment were in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry followed by wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles at 10 percent (*see Table 6.6a*).

Table 6.6b shows that there were more females than males in accommodation and food service activities; education; financial and insurance activities; activities of households as employers undifferentiated goods; wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; and in the human health and social work activities.

About 78 percent, 63 percent, 37 percent and 91 percent of the population who had primary, secondary, diploma after primary and none as their highest levels of education respectively, worked in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry. The highest proportions of persons who had their level of education as diploma after secondary and graduate/postgraduate were working in the education industry (*see Table 6.7a*).

Table 6.8 shows that the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry dominated in all the predominantly rural provinces while the wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry was dominant in Harare and Bulawayo provinces (i.e. the major cities).

The highest proportion, 25 percent, of all the paid employee-permanent worked in the education industry. The paid employee-casual/temporary/contract/seasonal, own account worker and unpaid contributing family worker categories of employment status had highest proportions of employees in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry. The own account worker (other) and employer categories had highest proportions in the wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry (*see Table 6.9a*).

Table 6.9b shows that males dominated in all status in employment categories save for the unpaid contributing family worker which had about 59 percent of females.

6.8: Occupation

About 57 percent of the employed population with secondary activities was engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. Persons with elementary occupations accounted for 11 percent of all occupations in secondary activities. Service and sales workers accounted for 10 percent of secondary activities. Persons with no education, primary, secondary and diploma/certificate after primary as their highest level of education completed had highest proportions of having a second job as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers while those

who had diploma/certificate after secondary and graduate/postgraduate as level of education had their secondary job as professionals (*see Tables 6.10a and 6.11a*).

Tables 6.10b and 6.11b show that there were more males than females in secondary employment as males contributed approximately 56 percent. It can also be observed that in 2014 there were more females than males in three categories only, namely, service and sales workers, clerical support and professional workers.

The eight provinces that are predominantly rural had highest percentages of employed population with secondary activities engage in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery occupation. The predominantly urban provinces (Harare and Bulawayo) had their employed population with secondary activities engaged in elementary, and service and sales occupations, (*see Table 6.12a*).

Table 6.12b shows that in all the ten provinces, with the exception of Matabeleland South and Masvingo, there were more males than female in secondary activities.

Among the paid employee permanent, 29 percent were professionals while the least, at 2 percent, had skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery occupations. The paid employee-casual/temporary/contract/seasonal category of employment status had the highest proportion of occupations in elementary workers at 42 percent. Own account worker (other) were mainly service and sales workers (29.2 percent). The own account worker and unpaid contributing family worker categories were dominated by the skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers while the employer category was dominated by managers. Fifty-seven percent of the member of producer cooperative category of employment status was engaged in craft and related trades (*see Table 6.13a*).

Table 6.13b shows that males dominated all employment status save for the unpaid contributing family worker which had about 59 percent females.

Eighty-three percent of the population aged 15 - 19 years and engaged in secondary activities were skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. Of these, about 57 percent were males and 43 percent females. About 78 percent of those aged 65 years and above in these activities were in a similar profession, with 48 percent of them being females (*see Table 6.14a and b*)

6.9: Hours worked

Persons with secondary jobs were asked questions about the number of hours they worked in their secondary jobs per week. The reported hours are those that were worked in all secondary jobs per week, that is, the hours have been combined for those who had more than one secondary job.

Of the people who worked excessive hours, 68 percent were own account worker (communal, resettlement and peri-urban farmer) followed by own account worker (other) at 18 percent (*see Table 6.15*).

Sixty-six percent of the population with secondary employment reported working under 20 hours per week, 15 percent worked between 20 and 29 hours per week (*see Table 6.16*).

6.10: Conclusion

The 2014 LFCLS showed that the rate of engagement in secondary activities was 11 percent. The rate was higher in rural than in urban areas. Fifty-three percent of the employed population with secondary jobs were own account worker (communal, resettlement & peri-urban farmer). At 62 percent, the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry was the largest employer of the population with secondary jobs. The survey also revealed that 66 percent of the employed population with secondary jobs worked less than 20 hours per week.

Table 6.1: Currently Employed Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Having Secondary Job by Province, Rural/Urban and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Province/ Area	Sex	Employed Population With Secondary Activity	Employed Population	Rate of Engagement in Secondary Activities
Manicaland	Male	68 590	404 923	16.94
	Female	57 729	457 295	12.62
	Total	126 319	862 218	14.65
Mashonaland Central	Male	49 108	309 382	15.87
	Female	32 024	312 480	10.25
	Total	81 132	621 862	13.05
Mashonaland East	Male	57 395	378 635	15.16
	Female	41 235	403 151	10.23
	Total	98 629	781 786	12.62
Mashonaland West	Male	45 980	370 677	12.40
	Female	25 816	326 936	7.90
	Total	71 796	697 613	10.29
Matabeleland North	Male	16 851	154 416	10.91
	Female	14 337	194 678	7.36
	Total	31 189	349 094	8.93
Matabeleland South	Male	15 898	171 037	9.30
	Female	21 820	203 732	10.71
	Total	37 719	374 768	10.06

Table 6.1: continued

Province/ Area	Sex	Employed Population With Secondary Activity	Employed Population	Rate of Engagement in Secondary Activities
Midlands	Male	40 114	347 784	11.53
	Female	22 340	360 063	6.20
	Total	62 455	707 847	8.82
Masvingo	Male	39 538	340 961	11.60
	Female	48 531	428 373	11.33
	Total	88 069	769 334	11.45
Harare	Male	30 225	483 463	6.25
	Female	23 837	363 488	6.56
	Total	54 062	846 951	6.38
Bulawayo	Male	5 783	130 039	4.45
	Female	5 568	124 356	4.48
	Total	11 351	254 395	4.46
Total	Male	369 481	3 091 318	11.95
	Female	293 238	3 174 551	9.24
	Total	662 720	6 265 869	10.58
Area				
Rural	Male	304 288	2 207 112	13.79
	Female	243 500	2 448 961	9.94
	Total	547 789	4 656 073	11.77
Urban	Male	65 193	884 205	7.37
	Female	49 738	725 590	6.85
	Total	114 931	1 609 795	7.14
ZIMBABWE	Male	369 481	3 091 318	11.95
	Female	293 238	3 174 551	9.24
	Total	662 720	6 265 869	10.58

Table 6.2(a): Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Persons Having Secondary Job by Age group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
16 - 19	6.30	4.96	5.71
20 - 24	10.15	9.75	9.97
25 - 29	14.92	12.65	13.91
30 - 34	16.84	15.35	16.18
35 - 39	14.61	15.81	15.14
40 - 44	12.99	12.94	12.96
45 - 49	8.33	9.60	8.89
50 - 54	4.69	5.77	5.17
55 - 59	3.74	5.41	4.48
60 - 64	3.16	3.92	3.50
65 +	4.27	3.84	4.08
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Persons	369 481	293 238	662 720

Table 6.2(b): Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Persons Having Secondary Job by Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	
			Percent	Number
15 - 19	61.53	38.47	100	37 822
20 - 24	56.73	43.27	100	66 090
25 - 29	59.78	40.22	100	92 205
30 - 34	58.02	41.98	100	107 249
35 - 39	53.79	46.21	100	100 330
40 - 44	55.85	44.15	100	85 912
45 - 49	52.25	47.75	100	58 936
50 - 54	50.60	49.40	100	34 273
55 - 59	46.56	53.44	100	29 706
60 - 64	50.42	49.59	100	23 169
65 +	58.35	41.65	100	27 027
Total	55.75	44.25	100	662 720

Table 6.3(a): Distribution of Currently Employed Persons Having Secondary Job Age by Level of Education , Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Level of Education	Male	Female	Total
Primary	30.10	35.61	32.54
Secondary	54.10	44.66	49.93
Diploma/Certificate after Primary	0.72	1.59	1.10
Diploma/Certificate after Secondary	9.76	10.56	10.11
Graduate/Postgraduate	3.17	2.16	2.72
No Education	2.15	5.42	3.59
Total Percent	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Number	369 481	293 238	662 720

Table 6.3(b): Distribution of Currently Employed Persons Having Secondary Job, Age by Level of Education , Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Level of Education	Male	Female	Total	
			Percent	Number
Primary	51.57	48.43	100	215 631
Secondary	60.42	39.58	100	330 864
Diploma/Certificate after Primary	36.48	63.52	100	7 322
Diploma/Certificate after Secondary	53.79	46.21	100	67 025
Graduate/Postgraduate	64.92	35.08	100	18 056
No Education	33.33	66.67	100	23 822
Total	55.75	44.25	100	662 720

Table 6.4(a): Currently Employed Persons Having Secondary Job by Status in Employment in the Secondary Job and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Employment Status	Male	Female	Total
Paid employee-permanent	18.68	13.85	16.55
Paid employee-Casual/ temporary/ Employer	10.83	7.59	9.39
Own account worker (communal,	0.99	0.88	0.94
Own account worker (other)	50.41	55.61	52.71
Unpaid contributing family worker	17.79	20.76	19.10
Member of producer cooperative	0.74	1.32	0.99
	0.56	0.00	0.31
Total percent	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total persons	369 481	293 238	662 720

Table 6.4(b): Currently Employed Persons Having Secondary Job by Status in Employment in the Secondary Job and Sex, Zimbabwe 2011 LFCLS

Employment Status	Male	Female	Total	
			Percent	Number
Paid employee-permanent	62.96	37.04	100.00	109 649
Paid employee-Casual/ temporary/ Employer	64.26	35.74	100.00	62 244
Own account worker (communal,	58.73	41.27	100.00	6 230
Own account worker (other)	53.32	46.68	100.00	349 326
Unpaid contributing family worker	51.91	48.09	100.00	126 596
Member of producer cooperative	41.50	58.50	100.00	6 593
Total percent	55.75	44.25	100.00	662 720

Table 6.6a: Percent Persons in Secondary Employment by Industry and by Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Industry	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	62.33	62.48	62.39
Mining and quarrying	3.21	0.66	2.08
Manufacturing	6.84	2.85	5.07
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.22	0.00	0.12
Construction	4.20	0.41	2.52
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7.02	14.58	10.36
Transportation and storage	1.18	0.11	0.71
Accommodation and food service activities	0.43	0.88	0.63
Information and communication	0.58	0.00	0.32
Financial and insurance activities	0.04	0.40	0.20
Real estate activities	0.34	0.25	0.30
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.80	0.71	0.76
Administrative and support service activities	1.16	0.10	0.69
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	3.27	1.69	2.57
Education	3.81	7.36	5.38
Human health and social work activities	0.86	3.12	1.86
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.24	0.08	0.73
Other service activities	1.62	1.53	1.58
Activities of households as employers undifferentiated goods	0.84	2.80	1.71
Total Percent	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Persons	369 481	293 238	662 720

Table 6.6(b): Percent Persons in Secondary Employment by Industry and by Sex, Zimbabwe 2014
LFCLS

Industry	Male	Female	Total	
			Percent	Number
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	55.7	44.3	100	413 502
Mining and quarrying	86.0	14.0	100	13 792
Manufacturing	75.2	24.8	100	33 622
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	100.0	0.0	100	825
Construction	92.9	7.1	100	16 718
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	37.8	62.2	100	68 689
Transportation and storage	93.3	6.7	100	4 679
Accommodation and food service activities	37.9	62.1	100	4 148
Information and communication	100.0	0.0	100	2 134
Financial and insurance activities	11.9	88.1	100	1 317
Real estate activities	63.3	36.7	100	1 971
Professional, scientific and technical activities	58.6	41.3	100	5 023
Administrative and support service activities	93.3	6.7	100	4 598
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	70.9	29.1	100	17 048
Education	39.5	60.5	100	35 655
Human health and social work activities	25.8	74.2	100	12 338
Arts, entertainment and recreation	94.9	5.1	100	4 843
Other service activities	57.1	42.9	100	10 478
Activities of households as employers undifferentiated goods	27.5	72.5	100	11 339
Total	55.8	44.2	100	662 720

Table 6.7 a Percent distribution of persons in secondary employment by industry and level of education completed by sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Industry	Primary			Secondary			Diploma/Certificate after Primary			Diploma/Certificate after Secondary			Graduate/Postgraduate			No Education			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	75.5	79.6	77.5	65.2	60.5	63.3	47.0	30.9	36.7	17.4	13.3	15.5	18.0	0.0	11.7	81.1	96.5	91.4	62.3	62.5	62.4
Mining and quarrying	5.7	1.4	3.6	2.4	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.7	2.1
Manufacturing	7.1	1.8	4.5	6.5	4.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	3.0	6.8	4.2	0.0	2.7	3.2	2.1	2.5	6.8	2.8	5.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Construction	3.9	0.0	2.0	4.6	0.7	3.0	16.9	0.0	6.2	3.2	0.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	1.9	4.2	0.4	2.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2.6	10.4	6.4	8.0	20.1	12.8	19.5	12.2	14.9	16.3	14.3	15.4	6.0	5.2	5.7	0.0	1.4	0.9	7.0	14.6	10.4
Transportation and storage	0.7	0.0	0.4	1.6	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.7
Accommodation and food service activities	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.0	9.3	5.9	2.2	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.6
Information and communication	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.7	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.9	5.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
Real estate activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	8.6	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.8
Administrative and support service activities	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.9	16.6	0.0	6.1	2.1	1.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.8	2.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.7	6.4	10.9	21.5	0.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.7	2.6
Education	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.8	4.4	2.2	0.0	31.2	19.8	18.4	34.2	25.7	38.3	51.5	42.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	7.4	5.4
Human health and social work activities	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.7	1.3	0.0	16.4	10.4	2.0	13.8	7.4	1.7	25.1	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	3.1	1.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	3.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.7
Other service activities	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	3.9	3.0	2.7	0.0	1.8	9.9	0.0	3.3	1.6	1.5	1.6
Activities of households as employers undifferentiated goods	0.9	4.5	2.6	1.1	2.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.8	1.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	111 198	104 434	215 631	199 898	130 966	330 864	2 671	4 651	7 322	36 051	30 974	67 025	11 722	6 334	18 056	7 941	15 881	23 822	369 481	29 3238	662 720

Table 6.7 b Percent distribution of persons in secondary employment by industry and level of education completed by sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Industry	Primary			Secondary			Diploma/Certificate after Primary			Diploma/Certificate after Secondary			Graduate/Postgraduate			No Education			Total			Number
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	50.2	49.8	100.0	62.2	37.8	100.0	46.7	53.4	100.0	60.4	39.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	29.6	70.4	100.0	55.7	44.3	100	413 502
Mining and quarrying	81.1	18.9	100.0	93.7	6.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.4	16.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.0	14.0	100	13 792
Manufacturing	81.2	18.8	100.0	71.3	28.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.2	20.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	42.8	57.2	100.0	75.2	24.8	100	33 622
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	825
Construction	100.0	0.0	100.0	90.4	9.6	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	83.8	16.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	92.9	7.1	100	16 718
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	20.8	79.2	100.0	37.7	62.3	100.0	48.0	52.0	100.0	57.1	42.9	100.0	68.2	31.8	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	37.8	62.2	100	68 689
Transportation and storage	100.0	0.0	100.0	90.9	9.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.3	6.7	100	4 679
Accommodation and food service activities	61.2	38.8	100.0	22.4	77.6	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	52.8	47.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.9	62.1	100	4 148
Information and communication	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	2 134
Financial and insurance activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	89.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	23.7	76.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	88.1	100	1 317
Real estate activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.3	36.7	100	1 971
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.6	29.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.3	46.6	100.0	37.6	62.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.6	41.3	100	5 023
Administrative and support service activities	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	71.0	29.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.3	6.7	100	4 598
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	61.3	38.7	100.0	58.3	41.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.7	27.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.9	29.1	100	17 048
Education	71.0	29.0	100.0	21.8	78.2	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	38.5	61.5	100.0	57.9	42.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.5	60.5	100	35 655
Human health and social work activities	60.0	40.0	100.0	45.5	54.5	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	14.3	85.7	100.0	11.4	88.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.8	74.2	100	12 338
Arts, entertainment and recreation	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.9	5.1	100	4 843
Other service activities	41.8	58.2	100.0	59.3	40.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.3	59.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	57.1	42.9	100	10 478
Activities of households as employers undifferentiated goods	17.3	82.7	100.0	38.0	62.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.5	72.5	100	11 339
Total	51.6	48.4	100.0	60.4	39.6	100.0	36.5	63.5	100.0	53.8	46.2	100.0	64.9	35.1	100.0	33.3	66.7	100.0	55.8	44.2	100	662 720

Table 6.8. Percent distribution of persons in secondary employment by sex, industry and province, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS																						
Province	Sex	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Construction	retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Transportation and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Scientific and technical activities	Administrative and support service	administrative and defence; compulsory	Education	health and social work	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Other service activities	households as employers undifferentiated	Total	Total
Bulawayo	Male	4.7	0.0	14.2	0.0	9.9	27.8	6.2	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	5.0	0.0	10.9	6.3	0.0	100	5 783
	Female	15.1	0.0	10.0	0.0	4.9	57.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	5 568
	Total	9.8	0.0	12.2	0.0	7.4	42.1	3.2	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	6.8	2.1	5.6	3.2	0.0	100	11 351
Manicaland	Male	70.1	1.3	6.6	0.0	2.9	5.1	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.5	1.1	3.7	3.1	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.7	100	68 590
	Female	66.2	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.4	14.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	7.8	3.3	0.0	1.1	0.4	100	57 729
	Total	68.3	0.7	5.2	0.0	1.8	9.2	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.6	2.0	5.3	2.1	0.4	0.8	0.6	100	126 319
Mashonaland Cent	Male	62.3	8.0	5.0	0.0	6.8	6.6	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	2.6	0.4	3.2	0.6	0.0	100	49 108
	Female	62.8	2.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	17.8	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	4.2	2.2	0.0	0.9	2.8	100	32 024
	Total	62.5	5.6	3.5	0.0	4.1	11.0	0.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.4	3.2	1.1	1.9	0.7	1.1	100	81 132
Mashonaland East	Male	68.2	3.6	6.1	0.7	2.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	1.4	0.6	5.1	2.3	0.7	0.0	2.5	0.9	100	57 395
	Female	60.6	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	5.7	3.9	0.0	1.1	2.7	100	41 235
	Total	65.0	2.1	5.7	0.4	1.2	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.4	4.7	3.7	2.0	0.0	1.9	1.6	100	98 629
Mashonaland West	Male	72.4	4.5	5.2	0.6	2.4	5.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.6	2.6	0.6	0.7	1.8	0.0	100	45 980
	Female	84.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	1.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	100	25 816
	Total	76.6	2.9	3.3	0.4	1.5	6.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.4	3.9	0.8	0.4	1.5	0.0	100	71 796
Matabeleland North	Male	61.3	0.0	8.9	0.8	10.2	6.8	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	100	16 851
	Female	76.8	0.9	4.3	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	14 337
	Total	68.4	0.4	6.8	0.4	5.5	6.1	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	2.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	100	31 189
Matabeleland South	Male	75.9	3.7	1.8	0.0	2.2	9.7	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	100	15 898
	Female	75.7	1.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	10.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	21 820
	Total	75.8	2.3	2.4	0.0	0.9	8.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	6.6	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	100	37 719
Midlands	Male	72.5	4.2	2.8	0.0	1.1	5.4	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.6	6.2	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	100	40 114
	Female	67.8	3.9	0.9	0.0	1.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	12.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	22 340
	Total	70.8	4.1	2.1	0.0	1.3	6.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.4	8.5	1.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	100	62 455
Masvingo	Male	64.3	0.0	6.4	0.0	8.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.7	9.6	1.6	1.8	0.5	0.0	100	39 538
	Female	69.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.7	10.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	4.5	3.0	0.0	2.7	2.3	100	48 531
	Total	67.2	0.0	4.3	0.0	4.0	8.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.2	6.8	2.4	0.8	1.7	1.3	100	88 069
Harare	Male	6.8	2.2	20.5	0.0	5.3	16.5	5.1	1.0	3.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	5.0	16.6	1.1	1.7	1.2	5.9	7.0	100	30 225
	Female	3.7	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	32.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	4.0	1.3	5.0	11.9	5.3	1.0	6.5	20.6	100	23 837
	Total	5.4	1.3	12.4	0.0	3.0	23.5	3.5	0.6	1.8	2.4	0.0	2.0	3.4	11.5	5.8	3.2	1.1	6.2	13.0	100	54 062
Total	Male	62.3	3.2	6.8	0.2	4.2	7.0	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.8	1.2	3.3	3.8	0.9	1.2	1.6	0.8	100	369 481
	Female	62.5	0.7	2.8	0.0	0.4	14.6	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.1	1.7	7.4	3.1	0.1	1.5	2.8	100	293 238
	Total	62.4	2.1	5.1	0.1	2.5	10.4	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.7	2.6	5.4	1.9	0.7	1.6	1.7	100	662 720

Table 6.9a Percent distribution of persons in secondary employment by industry and status in employment by sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Status in Employment		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Transportation and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Administrative and support service activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Other service activities	Activities of households as employers undifferentiated goods	Total	Number
		Paid employee-permanent	Male	22.8	3.8	8.6	0.6	3.0	6.5	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.0	1.0	3.2	2.8	16.4	17.4	2.4	1.5	2.0	4.2
	Female	3.4	0.3	1.3	0.0	1.2	2.4	0.8	3.5	0.0	0.0	1.8	4.4	0.0	11.4	36.8	19.5	0.6	1.7	10.9	100	40 616
	Total	15.6	2.5	5.9	0.4	2.4	5.0	1.4	2.0	0.5	0.0	1.3	3.7	1.8	14.6	24.6	8.8	1.2	1.9	6.7	100	109 649
Paid employee-Casual/temporary/contract/seasonal.	Male	36.2	6.2	15.1	1.0	11.5	8.3	3.8	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.3	1.9	4.5	3.8	0.9	0.0	0.5	100	39 999
	Female	33.5	1.7	5.2	0.0	1.7	7.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	21.5	5.6	0.0	1.3	14.1	100	22 245
	Total	35.2	4.6	11.6	0.7	8.0	8.0	2.4	1.0	0.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.8	10.6	4.4	0.6	0.5	5.4	100	62 244
Employer	Male	18.4	19.0	16.5	0.0	0.0	16.1	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	3 659
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	55.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2 571
	Total	10.8	11.2	9.7	0.0	0.0	23.6	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	7.1	0.0	22.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	6 230
Own account worker (communal, resettlement & peri-urban farmer)	Male	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	186 257
	Female	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	163 070
	Total	99.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	349 326
Own account worker (other)	Male	18.7	8.8	17.7	0.0	12.3	24.4	2.1	0.7	1.8	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	4.3	7.0	0.0	100	65 717
	Female	16.5	2.3	10.5	0.0	0.5	62.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	5.8	1.1	100	60 879
	Total	17.6	5.7	14.3	0.0	6.6	42.5	1.1	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.2	6.4	0.5	100	126 596
Unpaid contributing family worker	Male	46.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2 736
	Female	39.6	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	31.2	0.0	22.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	3 857
	Total	42.4	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	40.6	0.0	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	6 593
Member of producer cooperative	Male	0.0	15.3	29.6	0.0	36.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.8	0.0	0.0	100	2 081
	Total	0.0	15.3	29.6	0.0	36.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.8	0.0	0.0	100	2 081
Total	Male	62.3	3.2	6.8	0.2	4.2	7.0	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.8	1.2	3.3	3.8	0.9	1.2	1.6	0.8	100	369 481
	Female	62.5	0.7	2.8	0.0	0.4	14.6	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.1	1.7	7.4	3.1	0.1	1.5	2.8	100	293 238
	Total	62.4	2.1	5.1	0.1	2.5	10.4	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.7	2.6	5.4	1.9	0.7	1.6	1.7	100	662 720

Table 6.9b Percent distribution of persons in secondary employment by industry and status in employment by sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Status in Employment		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Transportation and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Administrative and support service activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Other service activities	Activities of households as employers undifferentiated goods	Total
Paid employee0.0permanent	Male	91.8	95.1	92.0	100.0	81.0	82.4	79.2	36.2	100.0	0.0	50.0	55.2	100.0	71.0	44.5	17.5	80.6	66.4	39.7	63.0
	Female	8.2	4.8	8.0	0.0	19.0	17.6	20.8	63.8	0.0	0.0	50.0	44.8	0.0	29.0	55.5	82.4	19.4	33.6	60.3	37.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Paid employee0.0Casual/temporary/contract/seasonal.	Male	66.1	86.8	83.9	100.0	92.5	66.8	100.0	53.4	100.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	69.0	27.1	54.7	100.0	0.0	6.3	64.3
	Female	33.9	13.2	16.1	0.0	7.5	33.2	0.0	46.6	0.0	96.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.0	72.9	45.3	0.0	100.0	93.7	35.7
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employer	Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.7
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Own account worker (communal, resettlement & peri-urban farmer)	Male	53.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.3
	Female	46.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.7
	Total	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Own account worker (other)	Male	55.0	80.2	64.5	0.0	96.1	29.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	37.8	0.0	43.9	0.0	100.0	56.8	0.0	51.9
	Female	45.0	19.8	35.5	0.0	3.9	70.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.2	0.0	56.0	0.0	0.0	43.2	100.0	48.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unpaid contributing family worker	Male	45.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.5
	Female	54.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	45.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.5
	Total	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Member of producer cooperative	Male	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	Male	55.7	86.0	75.2	100.0	92.9	37.8	93.3	37.9	100.0	11.9	63.3	58.6	93.3	70.9	39.5	25.8	94.9	57.1	27.5	55.8
	Female	44.3	14.0	24.8	0.0	7.1	62.2	6.7	62.1	0.0	88.1	36.7	41.3	6.7	29.1	60.5	74.2	5.1	42.9	72.5	44.2
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Number	413 502	13 792	33 622	825	16 718	68 689	4 679	4 148	2 134	1 317	1 971	5 023	4 598	17 048	35 655	12 338	4 843	10 478	11 339	662 720

Table 6.10(a): Persons in Secondary Employment by Occupation and by Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Armed forces occupations	0.6	0.1	0.4
Managers	1.4	1.0	1.3
Professionals	5.8	7.8	6.7
Technicians and associate professionals	2.2	2.2	2.2
Clerical support workers	0.4	0.8	0.6
Service and sales workers	8.1	12.8	10.2
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	55.0	59.7	57.1
Craft and related trades workers	10.0	3.2	7.0
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	5.8	1.0	3.7
Elementary occupations	10.6	11.5	11.0
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	369 481	293 238	662 720

Table 6.10(b): Persons in Secondary Employment by Occupation and by Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Occupation	Male	Female	Total	
			Percent	Number
Armed forces occupations	85.1	14.9	100	2 661
Managers	63.7	36.3	100	8 302
Professionals	48.3	51.7	100	44 486
Technicians and associate professionals	55.8	44.2	100	14 315
Clerical support workers	39.7	60.3	100	3 792
Service and sales workers	44.4	55.6	100	67 536
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	53.7	46.3	100	378 103
Craft and related trades workers	79.8	20.2	100	46 202
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	88.4	11.6	100	24 419
Elementary occupations	53.9	46.1	100	72 904
Total	55.8	44.2	100	662 720

Table 6.11(a): Percent Persons in Secondary Employment by Sex, Education Level and Occupation, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Level of education		Armed forces occupations	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerical support workers	Service and sales workers	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Total	
												Person	Number
Primary	Male	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	64.7	10.3	9.6	10.6	100	111 198
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	10.6	74.3	2.3	1.4	10.5	100	104 434
	Total	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	7.5	69.4	6.4	5.6	10.6	100	215 631
Secondary	Male	0.5	1.2	2.3	2.1	0.3	8.7	59.0	9.5	4.1	12.3	100	199 898
	Female	0.0	0.5	3.8	2.1	0.3	15.5	59.5	4.4	0.5	13.4	100	130 966
	Total	0.3	0.9	2.9	2.1	0.3	11.4	59.2	7.5	2.7	12.7	100	330 864
Diploma/ Certificate after Primary	Male	0.0	20.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.6	26.8	27.4	0.0	0.0	100	2 671
	Female	0.0	0.0	31.2	0.0	0.0	15.4	30.9	0.0	0.0	22.4	100	4 651
	Total	0.0	7.3	19.8	0.0	0.0	19.2	29.4	10.0	0.0	14.3	100	7 322
Diploma/ Certificate after Secondary	Male	1.0	4.7	26.3	5.9	1.8	17.9	14.2	14.7	6.0	7.5	100	36 051
	Female	1.3	4.4	39.7	8.3	4.9	16.0	11.2	2.5	2.1	9.6	100	30 974
	Total	1.1	4.6	32.5	7.0	3.2	17.0	12.8	9.0	4.2	8.5	100	67 025
Graduate/ Postgraduate	Male	8.1	3.2	62.6	7.7	0.0	2.2	13.6	0.0	2.7	0.0	100	11 722
	Female	0.0	16.7	58.4	8.2	6.4	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	100	6 334
	Total	5.2	7.9	61.1	7.9	2.2	3.2	8.8	0.0	1.8	1.8	100	18 056
None	Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	4.3	0.0	73.4	5.8	3.2	3.5	100	7 941
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	91.8	2.1	0.0	4.7	100	15 881
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.4	0.9	85.6	3.4	1.1	4.3	100	23 822
Total	Male	0.6	1.4	5.8	2.2	0.4	8.1	55.0	10.0	5.8	10.6	100	369 481
	Female	0.1	1.0	7.8	2.2	0.8	12.8	59.7	3.2	1.0	11.5	100	293 238
	Total	0.4	1.3	6.7	2.2	0.6	10.2	57.1	7.0	3.7	11.0	100	662 720

Table 6.11(b): Percent Persons in Secondary Employment by Sex, Education Level and Occupation, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Level of education	Sex	Armed forces occupations	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerical support workers	Service and sales workers	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Total
Primary	Male	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.9	48.1	82.7	87.9	51.7	51.6
	Female	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	68.1	51.9	17.3	12.1	48.3	48.4
	Total	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Secondary	Male	100.0	80.3	48.5	59.9	58.1	46.2	60.2	76.5	92.0	58.3	60.4
	Female	0.0	19.7	51.5	40.1	41.8	53.8	39.8	23.5	8.0	41.7	39.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Diploma/ Certificate after Primary	Male	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.8	33.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	36.5
	Female	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	51.2	66.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	63.5
	Total	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Diploma/ Certificate after Secondary	Male	48.0	55.6	43.6	45.1	30.4	56.6	59.6	87.2	76.8	47.5	53.8
	Female	52.1	44.4	56.4	54.9	69.6	43.4	40.4	12.8	23.2	52.5	46.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Graduate /Postgraduate	Male	100.0	26.2	66.5	63.4	0.0	43.7	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	64.9
	Female	0.0	73.8	33.5	36.6	100.0	56.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	35.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	28.6	57.9	100.0	27.2	33.3
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	71.4	42.1	0.0	72.9	66.7
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	Male	85.1	63.7	48.3	55.8	39.7	44.4	53.7	79.8	88.4	53.9	55.8
	Female	14.9	36.3	51.7	44.2	60.3	55.6	46.3	20.2	11.6	46.1	44.2
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Number	2 661	8 302	44 486	14 315	3 792	67 536	378 103	46 202	24 419	72 904	662 720

Table 6.12: Persons in Secondary Employment by Sex, Occupation and Province, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Occupation	Sex	Armed forces occupations	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerical support workers	Service and sales workers	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Total	
												Percent	Number
Manicaland	Male	0.7	0.7	5.5	1.1	0.5	5.8	59.5	8.5	6.1	11.7	100	68 590
	Female	0.0	1.3	10.2	0.0	0.6	13.2	64.7	3.9	1.0	5.1	100	57 729
	Total	0.4	0.9	7.6	0.6	0.6	9.2	61.9	6.4	3.8	8.7	100	126 319
Mashonaland Central	Male	0.0	0.7	4.7	0.8	0.0	6.9	56.1	11.8	9.6	9.3	100	49 108
	Female	0.0	2.0	5.5	1.5	0.0	15.5	57.5	1.2	3.2	13.5	100	32 024
	Total	0.0	1.2	5.1	1.1	0.0	10.3	56.7	7.6	7.1	11.0	100	81 132
Mashonaland East	Male	0.0	2.7	5.5	3.5	0.0	6.4	56.3	7.5	6.2	11.7	100	57 395
	Female	1.0	2.0	4.7	0.8	1.0	14.9	56.4	6.3	0.0	12.8	100	41 235
	Total	0.4	2.4	5.2	2.4	0.4	10.0	56.4	7.0	3.6	12.2	100	98 629
Mashonaland West	Male	0.0	0.6	2.9	1.6	1.4	6.2	62.8	6.9	4.4	13.1	100	45 980
	Female	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	7.3	75.7	1.3	0.0	9.0	100	25 816
	Total	0.0	0.4	4.3	1.0	0.9	6.6	67.4	4.9	2.8	11.6	100	71 796
Matabeleland North	Male	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.8	0.0	8.7	57.5	15.4	7.9	5.3	100	16 851
	Female	0.0	0.0	9.1	3.5	0.9	2.3	76.2	4.3	0.0	3.6	100	14 337
	Total	0.0	0.0	6.6	2.0	0.4	5.8	66.1	10.3	4.3	4.5	100	31 189
Matabeleland South	Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	12.7	67.2	4.2	5.5	4.9	100	15 898
	Female	0.0	0.0	10.0	3.1	0.0	2.8	75.7	2.8	1.3	4.4	100	21 820
	Total	0.0	0.0	5.8	4.1	0.0	7.0	72.1	3.4	3.1	4.6	100	37 719
Midlands	Male	0.0	0.7	10.4	4.4	0.0	3.8	72.2	3.0	2.0	3.4	100	40 114
	Female	0.0	2.3	12.7	2.1	0.0	4.6	67.8	1.2	2.2	7.1	100	22 340
	Total	0.0	1.3	11.2	3.6	0.0	4.1	70.7	2.4	2.1	4.7	100	62 455
Masvingo	Male	0.0	0.0	8.6	2.3	0.0	8.2	55.5	13.5	2.3	9.6	100	39 538
	Female	0.0	0.0	4.1	4.9	1.3	11.8	67.0	1.0	0.9	9.0	100	48 531
	Total	0.0	0.0	6.1	3.7	0.7	10.2	61.9	6.6	1.5	9.3	100	88 069
Harare	Male	5.9	6.3	5.1	1.3	1.7	22.5	6.8	22.2	8.8	19.4	100	30 225
	Female	0.0	1.3	12.0	6.1	3.3	29.4	3.7	3.2	0.0	41.1	100	23 837
	Total	3.3	4.1	8.1	3.4	2.4	25.5	5.4	13.9	4.9	29.0	100	54 062
Bulawayo	Male	0.0	7.4	18.3	0.0	0.0	18.7	4.7	20.9	9.6	20.2	100	5 783
	Female	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	38.9	6.6	17.8	0.0	28.2	100	5 568
	Total	0.0	3.8	13.5	0.0	0.0	28.6	5.6	19.4	4.9	24.2	100	11 351
Total	Male	0.6	1.4	5.8	2.2	0.4	8.1	55.0	10.0	5.8	10.6	100	369 481
	Female	0.1	1.0	7.8	2.2	0.8	12.8	59.7	3.2	1.0	11.5	100	293 238
	Total	0.4	1.3	6.7	2.2	0.6	10.2	57.1	7.0	3.7	11.0	100	662 720

Table 6.13: Persons in Secondary Employment by Sex, Occupation and Province, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Province	Sex	Armed forces occupations	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerical support workers	Service and sales workers	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Total
Manicaland	Male	100.0	38.5	38.9	100.0	48.6	34.3	52.2	72.2	87.3	73.4	54.3
	Female	0.0	61.5	61.1	0.0	51.4	65.7	47.8	27.7	12.7	26.6	45.7
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mashonaland Central	Male	0.0	36.5	56.7	44.5	0.0	40.7	59.9	93.6	82.0	51.4	60.5
	Female	0.0	63.4	43.3	55.5	0.0	59.3	40.1	6.4	18.0	48.6	39.5
	Total	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mashonaland East	Male	0.0	65.3	61.9	85.8	0.0	37.5	58.1	62.4	100.0	56.0	58.2
	Female	100.0	34.7	38.1	14.2	100.0	62.5	41.9	37.6	0.0	44.0	41.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mashonaland West	Male	0.0	100.0	43.7	100.0	100.0	60.1	59.6	90.5	100.0	72.1	64.0
	Female	0.0	0.0	56.3	0.0	0.0	39.9	40.4	9.5	0.0	27.8	36.0
	Total	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Matabeleland North	Male	0.0	0.0	36.4	20.9	0.0	81.4	47.0	80.7	100.0	63.4	54.0
	Female	0.0	0.0	63.6	79.0	100.0	18.6	53.0	19.3	0.0	36.6	46.0
	Total	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Matabeleland South	Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.5	0.0	76.6	39.3	51.9	76.3	44.9	42.1
	Female	0.0	0.0	100.0	43.4	0.0	23.4	60.7	48.1	23.7	55.1	57.8
	Total	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Midlands	Male	0.0	34.4	59.4	79.4	0.0	59.7	65.7	82.1	62.2	46.6	64.2
	Female	0.0	65.5	40.6	20.6	0.0	40.2	34.3	17.9	37.8	53.4	35.8
	Total	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Masvingo	Male	0.0	0.0	63.2	27.1	0.0	36.0	40.3	91.6	68.2	46.5	44.9
	Female	0.0	0.0	36.8	72.9	100.0	64.0	59.7	8.4	31.8	53.5	55.1
	Total	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Harare	Male	100.0	86.2	35.1	20.6	39.4	49.2	70.3	89.8	100.0	37.5	55.9
	Female	0.0	13.8	64.9	79.3	60.6	50.8	29.7	10.2	0.0	62.5	44.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bulawayo	Male	0.0	100.0	69.0	0.0	0.0	33.4	42.6	55.0	100.0	42.7	50.9
	Female	0.0	0.0	31.0	0.0	0.0	66.6	57.4	45.0	0.0	57.3	49.1
	Total	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	Male	85.1	63.7	48.3	55.8	39.7	44.4	53.7	79.8	88.4	53.9	55.8
	Female	14.9	36.3	51.7	44.2	60.3	55.6	46.3	20.2	11.6	46.1	44.2
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Number	2 661	8 302	44 486	14 315	3 792	67 536	378 103	46 202	24 419	72 904	662 720

Table 6.14(a): Percent Distribution of Persons in Secondary Employment by Sex, Age Group and Occupation, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Age group	Sex	Armed forces occupations	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerical support workers	Service and sales workers	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Total	
												Percent	Number
15 - 19	Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	76.0	4.3	3.8	8.3	100	23 273
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	93.2	0.0	0.0	3.3	100	14 549
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	82.6	2.7	2.3	6.4	100	37 822
20 - 24	Male	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.3	0.0	3.9	59.8	11.0	5.1	16.2	100	37 494
	Female	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.4	1.3	16.1	62.5	1.4	1.2	14.4	100	28 596
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.9	0.5	9.2	61.0	6.9	3.4	15.4	100	66 090
25 - 29	Male	0.9	1.1	4.4	2.1	0.6	8.2	53.0	12.0	5.4	12.4	100	55 120
	Female	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.7	0.8	13.7	57.8	4.2	0.7	18.2	100	37 085
	Total	0.5	0.6	4.1	1.5	0.7	10.4	54.9	8.9	3.5	14.7	100	92 205
30 - 34	Male	0.0	1.5	8.3	1.7	0.0	9.1	50.9	9.9	6.2	12.4	100	62 225
	Female	0.0	0.8	7.0	3.2	2.4	16.0	55.6	3.3	0.0	11.5	100	45 024
	Total	0.0	1.2	7.8	2.3	1.0	12.0	52.9	7.2	3.6	12.0	100	107 249
35 - 39	Male	0.7	1.4	2.6	2.7	1.6	11.1	55.4	11.4	5.9	7.4	100	53 970
	Female	0.0	0.6	7.0	3.0	0.0	15.0	56.3	5.7	1.0	11.4	100	46 359
	Total	0.4	1.0	4.6	2.8	0.8	12.9	55.8	8.7	3.6	9.3	100	100 330
40 - 44	Male	0.0	2.2	10.1	1.4	0.7	9.2	49.9	7.7	7.5	11.4	100	47 979
	Female	0.0	1.9	10.3	2.4	0.3	14.3	48.3	3.5	3.0	16.0	100	37 933
	Total	0.0	2.0	10.2	1.9	0.5	11.5	49.2	5.8	5.5	13.4	100	85 912

Table 6.14(a): continued

Age group	Sex	Armed forces occupations	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerical support workers	Service and sales workers	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Total	
												Percent	Number
45 - 49	Male	0.0	2.7	16.3	3.3	0.0	6.2	49.2	9.3	4.1	9.0	100	30 794
	Female	0.0	2.1	23.2	4.0	1.4	7.3	50.9	4.3	0.0	6.7	100	28 142
	Total	0.0	2.4	19.6	3.6	0.7	6.7	50.0	6.9	2.1	7.9	100	58 936
50 - 54	Male	2.7	1.6	6.7	2.6	0.0	8.3	58.1	10.4	5.0	4.5	100	17 342
	Female	2.3	0.0	17.9	0.0	0.0	7.3	60.9	2.2	0.0	9.3	100	16 930
	Total	2.5	0.8	12.2	1.3	0.0	7.8	59.5	6.4	2.5	6.9	100	34 273
55 - 59	Male	6.8	0.0	6.6	1.9	0.0	15.9	38.0	9.7	8.1	13.0	100	13 832
	Female	0.0	1.8	4.6	1.3	0.0	17.8	65.4	0.0	4.0	4.9	100	15 874
	Total	3.2	1.0	5.5	1.6	0.0	16.9	52.7	4.5	5.9	8.7	100	29 706
60 - 64	Male	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	3.5	58.9	16.7	13.1	4.2	100	11 681
	Female	0.0	6.8	3.9	4.7	0.0	7.8	65.7	0.0	0.0	11.1	100	11 489
	Total	0.0	4.3	1.9	3.2	0.0	5.6	62.3	8.4	6.6	7.7	100	23 169
65 +	Male	0.0	4.4	0.0	5.7	0.0	1.5	69.4	7.5	2.6	8.9	100	15 771
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	89.1	2.5	0.0	2.1	100	11 256
	Total	0.0	2.6	0.0	3.3	0.0	3.5	77.6	5.4	1.5	6.1	100	27 027
Total	Male	0.6	1.4	5.8	2.2	0.4	8.1	55.0	10.0	5.8	10.6	100	369 481
	Female	0.1	1.0	7.8	2.2	0.8	12.8	59.7	3.2	1.0	11.5	100	293 238
	Total	0.4	1.3	6.7	2.2	0.6	10.2	57.1	7.0	3.7	11.0	100	662 720

Table 6.14(b): Percent distribution of persons in secondary employment by sex, age group and occupation, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Age group	Sex	Armed forces occupations	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerical support workers	Service and sales workers	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Total
15 - 19	Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.8	56.6	100.0	100.0	80.0	61.5
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	43.4	0.0	0.0	20.0	38.5
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
20 - 24	Male	0.0	0.0	55.6	67.4	0.0	24.0	55.7	91.3	85.3	59.6	56.7
	Female	0.0	0.0	44.5	32.5	100.0	76.0	44.3	8.7	14.7	40.4	43.3
	Total	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
25 - 29	Male	100.0	100.0	62.8	80.8	52.1	47.0	57.7	80.9	92.4	50.4	59.8
	Female	0.0	0.0	37.2	19.2	47.9	53.0	42.3	19.1	7.7	49.6	40.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
30 - 34	Male	0.0	72.5	62.0	41.7	0.0	44.0	55.8	80.5	100.0	59.7	58.0
	Female	0.0	27.5	38.0	58.3	100.0	56.0	44.2	19.5	0.0	40.3	42.0
	Total	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
35 - 39	Male	100.0	71.8	30.1	50.8	100.0	46.4	53.4	69.8	87.1	43.1	53.8
	Female	0.0	28.2	69.9	49.2	0.0	53.6	46.6	30.2	12.9	56.9	46.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
40 - 44	Male	0.0	58.9	55.4	42.7	71.6	44.9	56.6	73.4	75.9	47.4	55.8
	Female	0.0	41.1	44.6	57.3	28.4	55.1	43.4	26.6	24.1	52.6	44.2
	Total	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 6.14(b): continued

Age group	Sex	Armed forces occupations	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerical support workers	Service and sales workers	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Total
45 - 49	Male	0.0	58.5	43.4	47.1	0.0	48.1	51.4	70.0	100.0	59.7	52.2
	Female	0.0	41.5	56.6	52.9	100.0	51.9	48.6	30.0	0.0	40.3	47.8
	Total	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
50 - 54	Male	54.4	100.0	27.6	100.0	0.0	53.9	49.4	82.8	100.0	33.4	50.6
	Female	45.7	0.0	72.4	0.0	0.0	46.1	50.6	17.2	0.0	66.6	49.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
55 - 59	Male	100.0	0.0	55.2	56.3	0.0	43.7	33.6	100.0	63.7	69.6	46.6
	Female	0.0	100.0	44.8	43.7	0.0	56.3	66.4	0.0	36.3	30.4	53.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
60 - 64	Male	0.0	21.3	0.0	28.0	0.0	31.5	47.7	100.0	100.0	27.8	50.4
	Female	0.0	78.7	100.0	72.0	0.0	68.5	52.3	0.0	0.0	72.2	49.6
	Total	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
65 +	Male	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	25.2	52.2	80.9	100.0	85.8	58.4
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.8	47.8	19.0	0.0	14.2	41.6
	Total	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	Male	85.1	63.7	48.3	55.8	39.7	44.4	53.7	79.8	88.4	53.9	55.8
	Female	14.9	36.3	51.7	44.2	60.3	55.6	46.3	20.2	11.6	46.1	44.2
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Number	2 661	8 302	44 486	14 315	3 792	67 536	378 103	46 202	24 419	72 904	662 720

Table 6.15: Percentage Distribution of total usual hours worked per week, by sex and status in employment, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Hours worked per week	Sex	Paid employee-permanent	Paid employee-Casual/temporary/contract/seasonal.	Employer	Own account worker (communal, resettlement & peri-urban farmer)	Own account worker (other)	Unpaid contributing family worker	Member of producer cooperative	Total		
									Percent	Percent	Persons
Under 20	Male	22.9	11.5	0.8	45.1	18.1	0.9	0.7	100	33.5	221 885
	Female	17.3	7.9	0.7	52.8	20.0	1.4	0.0	100	32.1	212 406
	Total	20.2	9.7	0.8	48.9	19.0	1.1	0.3	100	65.5	434 291
20 - 29	Male	13.2	12.5	0.9	51.9	20.3	0.8	0.3	100	9.0	59 443
	Female	4.4	10.4	1.5	60.5	21.4	1.8	0.0	100	5.8	38 224
	Total	9.8	11.7	1.1	55.2	20.7	1.2	0.2	100	14.7	97 667
30 - 39	Male	11.4	8.5	0.8	61.7	16.0	0.6	1.0	100	6.2	41 117
	Female	3.7	2.8	2.2	67.7	23.6	0.0	0.0	100	3.9	25 623
	Total	8.4	6.3	1.3	64.0	19.0	0.4	0.6	100	10.1	66 740
40 - 48	Male	15.8	12.4	0.0	57.3	14.5	0.0	0.0	100	3.8	25 027
	Female	11.0	0.0	0.0	62.6	23.6	2.8	0.0	100	1.3	8 811
	Total	14.6	9.2	0.0	58.7	16.8	0.7	0.0	100	5.1	33 838
49 +	Male	7.6	2.2	4.3	71.1	14.8	0.0	0.0	100	3.3	22 009
	Female	3.3	9.9	0.0	60.9	25.9	0.0	0.0	100	1.2	8 175
	Total	6.4	4.3	3.1	68.4	17.8	0.0	0.0	100	4.6	30 184
Total	Male	18.7	10.8	1.0	50.4	17.8	0.7	0.6	100	55.8	369 481
	Female	13.9	7.6	0.9	55.6	20.8	1.3	0.0	100	44.2	293 238
	Total	16.5	9.4	0.9	52.7	19.1	1.0	0.3	100	100.0	662 720

Chapter 7: Characteristics of the Unemployed and Underemployed

7.1: Introduction

This chapter discusses unemployment and underemployment by various characteristics, such as education, age distribution, whether one was ever-employed, marital status and residence status.

7.2: Unemployment

Two definitions of unemployment were considered and these are the ‘Strict’ and ‘Broad’ definitions. The Strict definition refers to a person 15 years and above who, during the reference period, was without work, available for work and was actively seeking for work. The Broad definition of unemployment is similar to the strict definition but excludes the condition of actively seeking for work. The analysis that follows includes duration of looking for work, method of job search and discouraged job seekers.

7.2.1: Unemployment Rates

In line with the two definitions of unemployment highlighted above, *Tables 7.1a* and *b* present the distribution of unemployment rates by province and sex.

Table 7.1a shows that the strict unemployment rate in the last 7 days preceding the interview was 4.8 percent in 2014 whereas in 2011 the rate was 5.4 percent. The strict unemployment rate was 4.8 percent and 14.4 percent for rural and urban areas, respectively. High unemployment rates of 15 percent each were in the predominantly urban provinces of Bulawayo and Harare. Low unemployment rates were in Matabeleland South, Mashonaland Central and Masvingo provinces, with less than 1 percent each.

The overall unemployment rates were 4.4 percent for males and 5.2 percent for females. The female unemployment rate in rural areas was 1.1 percent while for urban areas it was 16.9 percent. The pattern was similar to that for males where 0.8 percent were unemployed in rural areas and 12.3 percent were in urban areas.

About 18 percent and 16 percent of females in Harare and Bulawayo, respectively, were unemployed whereas for males the unemployment rate for Bulawayo was 14.0 percent while Harare had 12.1 percent.

Table 7.1b shows that the broad unemployment rate in the last 7 days preceding the interview was 11.3 percent in 2014 whereas in 2011 the rate was 10.7 percent. The broad unemployment rate was 5.6 percent and 29.5 percent for rural and urban areas, respectively. Similar to the strict definition of unemployment, Bulawayo and Harare provinces had high unemployment rates of 31 percent and 30 percent, respectively. For the predominantly rural provinces, with relatively more urban settlements, Midlands and Mashonaland West provinces had unemployment rates of 9.9 and 9.7 percent, respectively. Low unemployment rates were in Matabeleland North (2.3 percent), Matabeleland South (2.8 percent) and Masvingo (3.0 percent) provinces.

The overall unemployment rates were 7.3 percent for males and 14.9 percent for females. The female unemployment rate in rural areas was 3.5 percent while for urban areas it was 39.1 percent.

The data shows a similar pattern for males where 1.6 percent were unemployed in rural areas and 19.0 percent were in urban areas.

About 41.2 percent and 38.7 percent of females in Harare and Bulawayo, respectively, were unemployed whereas for males the unemployment rate for Bulawayo was 22.0 percent while Harare had 18.8 percent.

7.2.2: Unemployment (Broad) by Marital Status

Table 7.2a shows that a majority of the broadly unemployed population was married (54.4 percent), followed by those who had never entered into a marital union at 34.6 percent. A similar pattern was observed among females whereas for males the never married constituted the highest percentage of 59.2 percent followed by the married at 33.3 percent.

Table 7.2b shows a comparison between males and females reveals that males broadly unemployed dominated in the never married category whereas women dominated in all the other categories.

7.2.3: Unemployment by age group

Table 7.3a shows strict unemployed population aged 15 years and above by age group, sex and by rural/urban. Overall high unemployment rates were in the broad age group 20 – 29 years. Similar patterns were observed for the same age groups for either sex. In rural areas, high unemployment rates were among youths aged 15 – 24 years while in urban areas they were high among youths aged 15 – 34 years.

Among females in rural areas, high unemployment rates were among the youths aged 15 – 29 years while for their male counterparts they were in the broad age group 20 – 29 years. In urban areas, high unemployment rates were among the youths aged 15 – 34 years for either sex.

Table 7.3b and *Figure 7.1* show broad unemployed population aged 15 years and above by age group, sex and by rural/urban. Overall high unemployment rates were among youths aged 15 – 34 years. Similar patterns were observed for the same age groups for either sex.

In rural areas, high unemployment rates were among youths aged 15 – 34 years while in urban areas they were high in the broad age group 15 – 29 years. Among females in rural areas, high unemployment rates were among the youths 15 – 34 years while for their male counterparts they were in the broad age group 15 – 29 years. Among females, in urban areas, high unemployment rates were in the broad age group 15 – 29 years while for males they were among the youths 15 – 24 years.

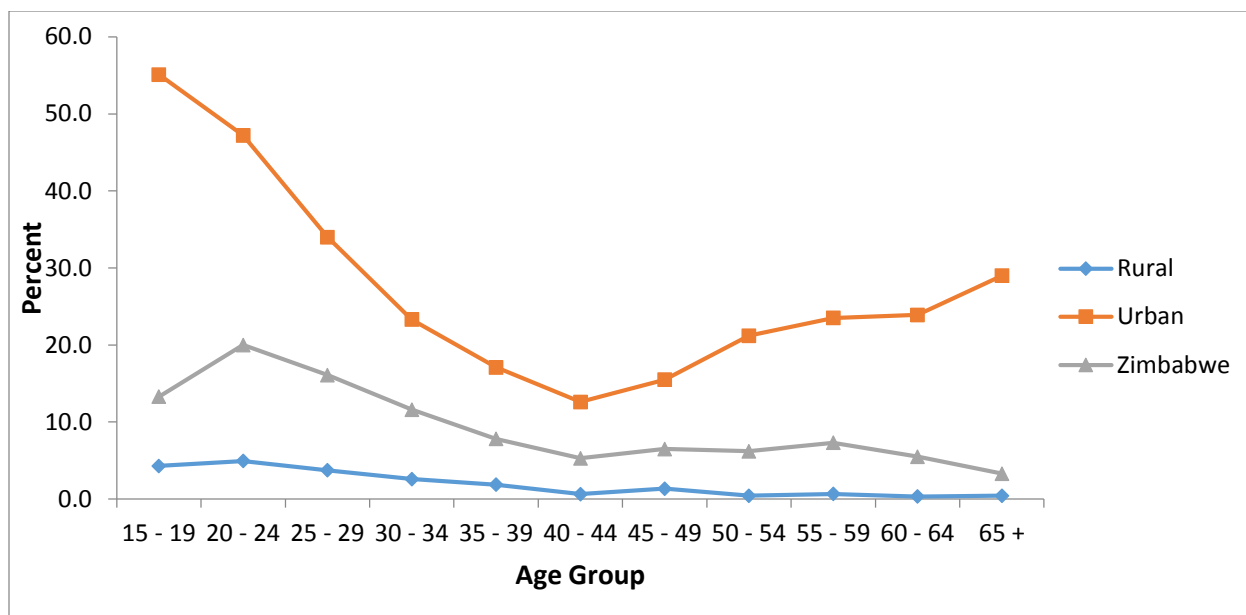


Figure 7.1: Broad Percent Distribution of Unemployed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

7.2.4: Unemployment and Highest Level of Education

Table 7.4a shows strict unemployment rates by highest level of education completed and sex. Unemployment rates were high (17.3 percent) for those who had completed form 6 and graduates/post graduates (9.4 percent). The female unemployment rates were high amongst those who had completed form 6 (20.7 percent) and graduate/postgraduate (14.3 percent). Male unemployment rates were high amongst those who had completed form 6 (15.6 percent) and form 4 (6.8 percent).

Figure 7.2 and Table 7.4b show broad unemployment rates by highest level of education completed and sex. With the exception of those who had completed diploma/certificate after primary, unemployment rates were high for the population who had completed form 3 to graduates/post graduates levels. Among females, unemployment rates were high for those who had completed form 1 to graduate/postgraduate levels of which the highest was form 6 while for males the highest was those who had completed form 4 to form 6. It can be noted that, as in the case of females, male unemployment rate was highest among those who had completed form 6.

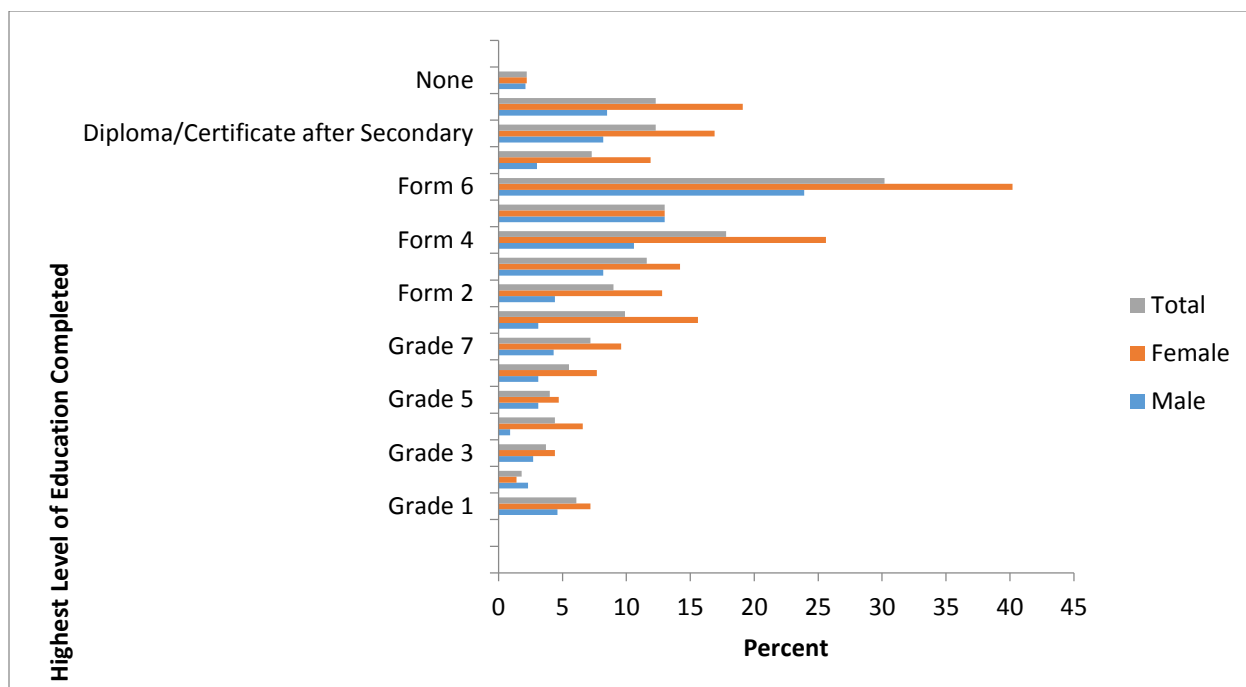


Figure 7.2: Broad Unemployment Rates by Level of Education and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

7.2.5: Broad Unemployment by Population who had Ever-Worked

Table 7.5a shows the percent distribution of the broad unemployed population who had ever-worked by age group and sex. The total number of the unemployed population who had ever-worked was 507 thousand. Among the unemployed population who had ever-worked, the youths aged 15 – 34 years constituted a majority. There were no variations within sexes.

There were more female unemployed ever-worked population (69.1 percent) compared to males (30.9 percent). See Table 7.5b. Across all age groups, there were more females than males.

7.2.6: Strictly Unemployed by Method of Job Search

Table 7.6 shows the strictly unemployed population by main method of job search for both rural and urban areas. Asking friends or relatives about work was the predominant method of seeking employment (34.6 percent) followed by applying to employers, responding to or placing advertisements (26.9 percent) as well as enquiring at farms, factories or work sites (26.5 percent). The predominant method of job search for females was asking friends and relatives while for males it was enquiring at farms, factories or work sites. In rural areas, the prominent methods of job search were asking friends or relatives about work (43.3 percent) and enquiring at farms, factories or work sites (36.7 percent). In urban areas, the pattern of job search is similar to the national one mentioned above.

7.2.7: Strict Unemployed by Duration of Looking for Work

Table 7.7a shows that 50.3 percent of the unemployed population had been seeking for work for more than a year and a similar pattern was observed for either sex. Further analysis showed that for the strictly unemployed population, the length of time without work coincided with the duration for seeking work. See Table 7.7b.

7.2.8: Discouraged Job Seekers

The majority of discouraged job seekers were in the broad age group 15-34 years. The general pattern decreased with increase in age. The high percentages of discouraged job seekers among males were in the broad age groups 19 – 24 years, whilst for females 20-29 years. See Table 7.8a.

Table 7.8b shows that for the broad age group 15 - 64 years, more females than males were discouraged job seekers.

7.3: Underemployment

This section explores the concepts of underemployment. According to ILO (1990), underemployment exists when a person's employment is inadequate in relation to specified norms or alternative employment account being taken of his/her occupational skill (training and working experience). Time-related underemployment is measured from household surveys using any three concepts below:

- Persons in employment who reported that they were working part time or whose hours of work (actual or usual) were below a certain cut-off point, and who also reported involuntary reasons for working fewer than full-time hours- these are also known as “involuntary part-time workers”.
- Persons in employment whose hours of work (actual or usual) were below a certain cut-off point who sought to work additional hours.
- Persons in employment whose hours of work (actual or usual) were below a certain cut-off point who wanted to work additional hours (time-related underemployment).

The operational definition of time-related underemployment in this survey was all those employed persons of aged 15 years and over, involuntary working less than 40 hours a week, who wanted to work additional hours during the 7 days reference period. While the cut off number of hours may depend on the type of economic activity, the 2014 LFCLS adopted 40 hours as the cut off limit for all activities.

To determine time-related underemployment, three questions (see *Questionnaire Appendix 4*) were asked to currently employed persons aged 15 years and above, which are:

- (i) Number of hours worked in the last 7 days
- (ii) Whether one wanted to work more hours during the last 7 days
- (iii) Reasons for not working more hours in the last 7 days

All those working less than 40 hours a week, who preferred to work more hours but did not do so due to involuntary reasons as stated from the third question were considered to be in time-related underemployment. The involuntary reasons were: cannot find more work, lack of finance/raw materials, breakdown of machinery/electrical fault, off-season or inactivity, industrial disputes/strike/laid-off and other involuntary reasons.

In this section we discuss the magnitude of time-related underemployment by industrial sector, institutional sector, status in employment, average hours worked, hours preferred to work and rural/urban distribution.

7.4: Magnitude of Underemployment

Table 7.9 shows persons in time-related underemployment by industrial sector and by sex. The underemployment was 970 thousand (16 percent) for the 2014 LFCLS. The highest underemployment was in the activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies (45.9 percent of which the highest rate was 95.5 percent) were other service activities (34.7 percent) and the least was in the public administration and defence; compulsory social security (2.6 percent). The highest underemployment rate for females was in the industrial sector other service activities at 48.6 percent.

Table 7.10 shows population in time-related underemployment as a percentage of total employment by institutional sector. Co-operatives and private enterprises-non financial had high underemployment rates (33.6 percent and 18.8 percent, respectively).

Table 7.11 shows population in time-related underemployment as a percentage of employment by status in employment. Relatively, the highest proportion was for those in own account worker-(other) at 30 percent. Fifteen percent each of own account worker (communal, resettlement and peri-urban farmer) and members of producer cooperative were underemployed. Very few paid employee-permanent were underemployed.

Table 7.12 shows population aged 15 years and above in time-related underemployment who would have preferred to work additional hours in the 7 days prior to the interview. Most of the underemployed population indicated that they would have preferred to work up to 10 additional hours, 44.4 percent. Among males, 10.1 percent of the underemployed population would have preferred to work more than 40 additional hours whereas among females the corresponding percentage was 6 percent.

Conclusion

The 2014 LFCLS revealed that about 314 thousand persons were strictly unemployed while 799 thousand were broadly unemployed. The strict unemployment rate stood at 4.8 percent compared to 11.3 percent of the broad unemployment rate. Time-related underemployment was 16 percent. About 165 thousand of the currently inactive persons were discouraged job seekers.

Table 7.1(a): Percent Strictly Unemployed Population by Province and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Province	Labour Force			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Manicaland	414 622	466 919	881 541	9 699	9 624	19 323	2.3	2.1	2.2
Mashonaland Central	312 757	314 640	627 398	3 375	2 160	5 536	1.1	0.7	0.9
Mashonaland East	386 958	414 422	801 380	8 323	11 271	19 594	2.2	2.7	2.4
Mashonaland West	381 767	346 885	728 651	11 090	19 949	31 038	2.9	5.8	4.3
Matabeleland North	156 153	197 208	353 361	1 737	2 530	4 267	1.1	1.3	1.2
Matabeleland South	172 209	205 687	377 895	1 172	1 955	3 127	0.7	1.0	0.8
Midlands	361 750	378 418	740 168	13 966	18 355	32 321	3.9	4.9	4.4
Masvingo	344 777	431 449	776 226	3 816	3 076	6 892	1.1	0.7	0.9
Harare	549 968	444 229	994 198	66 505	80 741	147 247	12.1	18.2	14.8
Bulawayo	151 183	147 971	299 154	21 144	23 615	44 759	14.0	16.0	15.0
Total	3 232 146	3 347 826	6 579 972	140 828	173 275	314 103	4.4	5.2	4.8

Table 7.1(b): Percent Broadly Unemployed Population by Province and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Province	Labour Force			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Manicaland	427 006	492 632	919 638	22 083	35 337	57 420	5.2	7.2	6.2
Mashonaland Central	317 797	326 933	644 730	8 415	14 453	22 868	2.6	4.4	3.5
Mashonaland East	390 584	433 310	823 894	11 949	30 159	42 108	3.1	7.0	5.1
Mashonaland West	390 296	382 071	772 368	19 619	55 135	74 755	5.0	14.4	9.7
Matabeleland North	157 105	200 243	357 348	2 689	5 565	8 254	1.7	2.8	2.3
Matabeleland South	174 123	211 244	385 367	3 086	7 512	10 599	1.8	3.6	2.8
Midlands	367 079	418 801	785 881	19 295	58 738	78 034	5.3	14.0	9.9
Masvingo	349 102	444 050	793 152	8 141	15 677	23 818	2.3	3.5	3.0
Harare	595 736	617 793	1 213 529	112 273	254 305	366 578	18.8	41.2	30.2
Bulawayo	166 669	202 736	369 405	36 630	78 380	115 010	22.0	38.7	31.1
Total	3 335 498	3 729 813	7 065 311	244 180	555 262	799 442	7.3	14.9	11.3

Table 7.2 (a): Percent Distribution of Broadly Unemployed Population by Marital Status and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Marital Status	Male	Female	Total
Never married	59.2	23.8	34.6
Married	33.3	63.7	54.4
Divorced / separated	5.7	6.2	6.1
Widowed	1.5	6.2	4.8
Not stated	0.3	0.1	0.1
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	244 180	555 262	799 442

Table 7.2(b): Percent Distribution of Broadly Unemployed Population by Marital Status and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Marital Status	Male	Female	Total Percent	Total Number
Never married	52.2	47.8	100	276 797
Married	18.7	81.3	100	434 895
Divorced / separated	28.8	71.2	100	48 522
Widowed	9.5	90.5	100	38 138
Not stated	57.4	42.5	100	1 091
Total	30.5	69.5	100	799 442

Table 7.3(a): Strict Unemployed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Age Group, Rural/Urban and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Age Group	Labour Force			Unemployed (Strict)			Unemployment Rates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Rural									
15 - 19	509 260	399 719	908 979	4 471	8 005	12 476	0.9	2.0	1.4
20 - 24	308 501	322 327	630 827	5 353	7 591	12 944	1.7	2.4	2.1
25 - 29	270 748	295 969	566 718	3 343	3 543	6 886	1.2	1.2	1.2
30 - 34	238 232	264 622	502 854	1 045	3 481	4 526	0.4	1.3	0.9
35 - 39	188 746	236 718	425 463	1 606	1 301	2 907	0.9	0.5	0.7
40 - 44	161 372	192 219	353 591	384	1 269	1 653	0.2	0.7	0.5
45 - 49	116 439	134 754	251 193	466	484	950	0.4	0.4	0.4
50 - 54	81 509	151 096	232 605	0	260	260	0.0	0.2	0.1
55 - 59	76 889	137 432	214 322	0	280	280	0.0	0.2	0.1
60 - 64	73 506	117 611	191 117	306	0	306	0.4	0.0	0.2
65 +	199 143	222 708	421 851	260	0	260	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	2 224 345	2 475 175	4 699 520	17 234	26 214	43 448	0.8	1.1	0.9
Urban									
15 - 19	54 449	74 930	129 379	15 152	24 198	39 350	27.8	32.3	30.4
20 - 24	131 799	125 160	256 958	34 562	32 254	66 816	26.2	25.8	26.0
25 - 29	169 409	159 296	328 705	24 898	38 867	63 765	14.7	24.4	19.4
30 - 34	183 772	155 160	338 931	17 989	19 750	37 739	9.8	12.7	11.1
35 - 39	138 967	106 725	245 692	8 418	8 019	16 437	6.1	7.5	6.7
40 - 44	129 034	82 901	211 933	6 668	6 825	13 492	5.2	8.2	6.4
45 - 49	73 838	58 175	132 013	5 436	3 539	8 975	7.4	6.1	6.8
50 - 54	38 609	41 326	79 935	2 626	6 097	8 723	6.8	14.8	10.9
55 - 59	40 905	32 375	73 280	3 764	2 875	6 639	9.2	8.9	9.1
60 - 64	23 239	22 897	46 137	1 631	3 329	4 960	7.0	14.5	10.8
65 +	23 779	13 707	37 486	2 451	1 307	3 758	10.3	9.5	10.0
Total	1 007 800	872 652	1 880 449	123 595	147 060	270 654	12.3	16.9	14.4
Zimbabwe									
15 - 19	563 710	474 649	1 038 358	19 623	32 203	51 826	3.5	6.8	5.0
20 - 24	440 299	447 486	887 785	39 915	39 845	79 760	9.1	8.9	9.0
25 - 29	440 157	455 265	895 422	28 241	42 410	70 651	6.4	9.3	7.9
30 - 34	422 004	419 782	841 786	19 034	23 231	42 265	4.5	5.5	5.0
35 - 39	327 714	343 442	671 157	10 025	9 320	19 345	3.1	2.7	2.9
40 - 44	290 406	275 120	565 525	7 052	8 094	15 146	2.4	2.9	2.7
45 - 49	190 277	192 930	383 207	5 902	4 023	9 925	3.1	2.1	2.6
50 - 54	120 118	192 422	312 540	2 626	6 357	8 983	2.2	3.3	2.9
55 - 59	117 794	169 807	287 601	3 764	3 155	6 919	3.2	1.9	2.4
60 - 64	96 746	140 508	237 254	1 937	3 329	5 266	2.0	2.4	2.2
65 +	222 923	236 414	459 337	2 711	1 307	4 018	1.2	0.6	0.9
Total	3 232 146	3 347 826	6 579 972	140 828	173 275	314 103	4.4	5.2	4.8

Table 7.3(b): Broadly Unemployed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Age Group, Rural/Urban and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Age Group	Labour Force			Unemployed (Broad)			Unemployment Rates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Rural									
15 - 19	519 079	417 698	936 777	14 290	25 984	40 274	2.8	6.2	4.3
20 - 24	311 683	338 378	650 060	8 535	23 642	32 177	2.7	7.0	4.9
25 - 29	272 926	308 665	581 592	5 521	16 239	21 760	2.0	5.3	3.7
30 - 34	239 452	272 201	511 653	2 265	11 060	13 325	0.9	4.1	2.6
35 - 39	189 053	241 499	430 552	1 913	6 082	7 996	1.0	2.5	1.9
40 - 44	161 687	192 547	354 234	699	1 597	2 296	0.4	0.8	0.6
45 - 49	116 923	136 735	253 658	950	2 465	3 415	0.8	1.8	1.3
50 - 54	81 997	151 376	233 372	488	540	1 027	0.6	0.4	0.4
55 - 59	77 500	137 978	215 479	611	826	1 437	0.8	0.6	0.7
60 - 64	73 821	117 611	191 432	621	0	621	0.8	0.0	0.3
65 +	199 604	223 806	423 409	721	1 098	1 818	0.4	0.5	0.4
Total	2 243 725	2 538 494	4 782 220	36 613	89 533	126 147	1.6	3.5	2.6
Urban									
15 - 19	80 159	120 483	200 642	40 862	69 751	110 613	51.0	57.9	55.1
20 - 24	158 767	201 612	360 378	61 530	108 706	170 236	38.8	53.9	47.2
25 - 29	175 015	226 297	401 313	30 504	105 868	136 373	17.4	46.8	34.0
30 - 34	192 690	199 884	392 573	26 907	64 474	91 381	14.0	32.3	23.3
35 - 39	142 058	134 357	276 415	11 509	35 651	47 160	8.1	26.5	17.1
40 - 44	130 303	96 841	227 144	7 937	20 765	28 703	6.1	21.4	12.6
45 - 49	76 143	69 386	145 529	7 741	14 750	22 491	10.2	21.3	15.5
50 - 54	40 657	49 664	90 321	4 674	14 435	19 109	11.5	29.1	21.2
55 - 59	43 431	43 733	87 164	6 290	14 233	20 523	14.5	32.5	23.5
60 - 64	24 968	29 161	54 130	3 360	9 593	12 953	13.5	32.9	23.9
65 +	27 579	19 903	47 482	6 251	7 503	13 754	22.7	37.7	29.0
Total	1 091 772	1 191 319	2 283 091	207 567	465 729	673 296	19.0	39.1	29.5
Zimbabwe									
15 - 19	599 239	538 181	1 137 419	55 152	95 735	150 887	9.2	17.8	13.3
20 - 24	470 449	539 989	1 010 438	70 065	132 348	202 413	14.9	24.5	20.0
25 - 29	447 941	534 962	982 904	36 025	122 107	158 133	8.0	22.8	16.1
30 - 34	432 142	472 085	904 227	29 172	75 534	104 706	6.8	16.0	11.6
35 - 39	331 112	375 855	706 968	13 423	41 733	55 156	4.1	11.1	7.8
40 - 44	291 990	289 389	581 378	8 636	22 363	30 999	3.0	7.7	5.3
45 - 49	193 066	206 121	399 187	8 691	17 214	25 905	4.5	8.4	6.5
50 - 54	122 653	201 040	323 693	5 161	14 975	20 136	4.2	7.4	6.2
55 - 59	120 932	181 711	302 643	6 902	15 059	21 961	5.7	8.3	7.3
60 - 64	98 790	146 772	245 562	3 981	9 593	13 574	4.0	6.5	5.5
65 +	227 184	243 708	470 892	6 972	8 601	15 573	3.1	3.5	3.3
Total	3 335 498	3 729 813	7 065 311	244 180	555 262	799 442	7.3	14.9	11.3

Table 7.4(a): Percent Strict Unemployed Population by Highest Level of Education Completed, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Highest Level of Education Completed	Unemployed			Labour Force			Unemployment Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
ECD	0	0	0	241	1 109	1 349	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grade 1	255	0	255	22 049	30 074	52 123	1.2	0.0	0.5
Grade 2	314	246	560	40 666	60 239	100 592	0.8	0.4	0.6
Grade 3	844	2 256	3 100	62 684	98 418	161 102	1.3	2.3	1.9
Grade 4	343	781	1 124	61 479	91 472	152 609	0.6	0.9	0.7
Grade 5	2 042	2 944	4 987	105 558	152 569	258 128	1.9	1.9	1.9
Grade 6	1 450	3 292	4 742	156 107	163 234	317 891	0.9	2.0	1.5
Grade 7	14 539	20 430	34 969	541 149	623 474	1 164 623	2.7	3.3	3.0
Form 1	1 823	9 293	11 117	167 750	184 582	350 509	1.1	5.0	3.2
Form 2	6 227	12 764	18 991	290 490	326 121	616 611	2.1	3.9	3.1
Form 3	6 984	9 934	16 918	205 390	247 325	445 731	3.4	4.0	3.8
Form 4	70 642	72 986	143 628	1 031 910	815 054	1 846 965	6.8	9.0	7.8
Form 5	0	0	0	6 930	3 647	10 578	0.0	0.0	0.0
Form 6	14 652	10 300	24 952	94 155	49 793	143 948	15.6	20.7	17.3
Diploma/ Certificate after Primary	267	1 137	1 404	26 389	22 974	49 096	1.0	4.9	2.9
Diploma/ Certificate after Secondary	15 269	18 595	33 865	262 298	215 376	477 675	5.8	8.6	7.1
Graduate/ Postgraduate	5 176	7 832	13 008	89 147	54 854	138 826	5.8	14.3	9.4
None	0	484	484	66 366	220 361	286 727	0.0	0.2	0.2
Not stated	0	0	0	1 384	3 506	4 890	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	140 828	173 275	314 103	3 232 146	3 347 826	6 579 972	4.4	5.2	4.8

Table 7.4(b): Percent Broadly Unemployed Population by Highest Level of Education Completed, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Highest Level of Education Completed	Unemployed			Labour Force			Unemployment Rates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
ECD	0	0	0	241	1 109	1 349	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grade 1	1 059	2 331	3 390	22 853	32 405	55 258	4.6	7.2	6.1
Grade 2	953	876	1 829	41 305	60 555	101 861	2.3	1.4	1.8
Grade 3	1 728	4 404	6 132	63 568	100 566	164 134	2.7	4.4	3.7
Grade 4	576	6 378	6 954	61 712	96 726	158 439	0.9	6.6	4.4
Grade 5	3 343	7 334	10 677	106 859	156 959	263 818	3.1	4.7	4.0
Grade 6	4 943	13 189	18 131	159 600	171 681	331 280	3.1	7.7	5.5
Grade 7	23 489	64 140	87 629	550 099	667 184	1 217 283	4.3	9.6	7.2
Form 1	5 326	32 130	37 456	171 253	205 595	376 848	3.1	15.6	9.9
Form 2	12 946	46 114	59 060	297 209	359 471	656 680	4.4	12.8	9.0
Form 3	17 806	38 241	56 047	216 212	268 648	484 860	8.2	14.2	11.6
Form 4	113 825	255 059	368 883	1 075 093	997 127	2 072 220	10.6	25.6	17.8
Form 5	1 034	547	1 581	7 964	4 194	12 159	13.0	13.0	13.0
Form 6	24 993	26 550	51 543	104 496	66 043	170 539	23.9	40.2	30.2
Diploma/ Certificate after Primary	821	2 924	3 745	26 943	24 494	51 437	3.0	11.9	7.3
Diploma/ Certificate after Secondary	22 101	40 148	62 249	269 130	236 929	506 059	8.2	16.9	12.3
Graduate/ Postgraduate	7 836	9 864	17 701	91 807	51 710	143 519	8.5	19.1	12.3
None	1 401	5 033	6 435	67 767	224 910	292 678	2.1	2.2	2.2
Not stated	0	0	0	1 384	3 506	4 890	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	244 180	555 262	799 442	3 335 498	3 729 813	7 065 311	7.3	14.9	11.3

Table 7.5(a): Percent Distribution of the Unemployed (Broad) Population who Have Worked Before by Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
15 - 19	10.3	9.9	10.0
20 - 24	21.5	22.6	22.3
25 - 29	18.3	21.7	20.6
30 - 34	16.2	15.3	15.6
35 - 39	8.3	9.1	8.9
40 - 44	5.3	5.1	5.2
45 - 49	5.6	4.0	4.5
50 - 54	3.3	3.8	3.6
55 - 59	4.4	3.6	3.9
60 - 64	2.5	2.5	2.5
65 +	4.3	2.4	3.0
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	156 332	350 261	506 592

Table 7.5 (b): Percent Distribution of the Unemployed (Broad) Population who Have Worked Before by Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Age Group	Male	Female	Total Percent	Total Number
15 - 19	31.7	68.3	100	50 801
20 - 24	29.8	70.2	100	112 857
25 - 29	27.4	72.6	100	104 511
30 - 34	32.1	67.9	100	78 974
35 - 39	28.9	71.1	100	44 884
40 - 44	31.3	68.7	100	26 223
45 - 49	38.2	61.8	100	22 749
50 - 54	28.2	71.8	100	18 302
55 - 59	35.3	64.7	100	19 570
60 - 64	31.4	68.6	100	12 665
65 +	44.6	55.4	100	15 055
Total	30.9	69.1	100	506 592

Table 7.6: Percent Distribution of Strictly Unemployed Population by Main Method of Job Search, Rural/Urban, Zimbabwe 2014
LFCLS

Main Method of Job Search	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Registered or checked at any employment agency	8.9	3.7	5.8	9.5	7.2	8.2	9.4	6.7	7.9
Applied to employers, responded or placed advertisements.	12.9	11.2	11.8	29.9	28.8	29.3	27.8	26.1	26.9
Enquired at farms, factories or work sites.	42.3	32.9	36.7	35.8	15.6	24.9	36.6	18.3	26.5
Asked friends or relatives about work.	34.8	49.0	43.3	23.1	41.7	33.2	24.5	42.8	34.6
Taking steps to start own business	1.2	2.0	1.7	1.3	2.9	2.2	1.3	2.8	2.1
Looked for work by other means	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.4	3.7	2.2	0.4	3.4	2.0
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	17 233	26 215	43 448	123 595	147 061	270 655	140 828	173 275	314 103

Table 7.7(a): Percent Distribution of the Unemployed (Strict) Population by Duration of Looking for Work, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Duration for Looking for Work	Male	Female	Total
Less than 3 months	22.9	23.5	23.3
3 months to less than 6 months	9.9	13.5	11.9
6 months to 1 year	15.7	13.1	14.3
More than 1 year	51.2	49.5	50.3
Don't know	0.0	0.4	0.2
Not stated	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	140 828	173 275	314 103

Table 7.7(b): Percent Distribution of Strictly Unemployed Population by Length of Time Without Work and by Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Length of Time Without Work	Male	Female	Total
Less than 3 months	22.9	23.5	23.3
3 months to less than 6 months	9.9	13.5	11.9
6 months to 1 year	15.7	13.1	14.3
More than 1 year	51.2	49.5	50.3
Don't know	0.0	0.4	0.2
Not stated	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	140 828	173 275	314 103

Table 7.8 (a): Percent Distribution of Discouraged Job Seekers by Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
15 - 19	23.9	12.4	15.6
20 - 24	35.2	22.1	25.7
25 - 29	7.3	22.5	18.3
30 - 34	13.4	11.5	12.0
35 - 39	2.3	11.9	9.2
40 - 44	3.1	5.7	5.0
45 - 49	2.4	5.6	4.7
50 - 54	5.1	2.1	3.0
55 - 59	4.0	4.4	4.3
60 - 64	0.6	1.4	1.2
65 +	2.7	0.5	1.1
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	45 649	119 006	164 656

Table 7.8 (b): Percent Distribution of Discouraged Job Seekers by Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Age Group	Sex		Total	
	Male	Female	Percent	Number
15 - 19	42.6	57.4	100	25 616
20 - 24	37.9	62.1	100	42 291
25 - 29	11.1	88.9	100	30 186
30 - 34	31.0	69.0	100	19 799
35 - 39	6.8	93.2	100	15 144
40 - 44	17.4	82.6	100	8 227
45 - 49	14.1	85.9	100	7 738
50 - 54	47.7	52.3	100	4 870
55 - 59	25.9	74.1	100	7 001
60 - 64	13.8	86.2	100	1 983
65 +	68.6	31.4	100	1 801
Total	27.7	72.3	100	164 656

Table 7.9: Persons in Time-Related Underemployment by Industrial Sector and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Industrial sector	Underemployment			Employed			Underemployment Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	294 589	332 133	626 722	1 939 653	2 273 168	4 212 822	15.2	14.6	14.9
Mining and quarrying	7 539	2 221	9 760	82 302	10 003	92 305	9.2	22.2	10.6
Manufacturing	35 043	16 309	51 352	195 597	56 878	252 475	17.9	28.7	20.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1 750	0	1 750	8 465	431	8 896	20.7	0.0	19.7
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1 313	0	1 313	7 885	246	8 130	16.7	0.0	16.2
Construction	27 536	716	28 251	95 564	3 422	98 985	28.8	20.9	28.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	40 968	103 845	144 812	258 125	422 894	681 019	15.9	24.6	21.3
Transportation and storage	12 177	0	12 177	97 361	9 374	106 735	12.5	0.0	11.4
Accommodation and food service activities	2 275	1 773	4 049	17 029	15 908	32 938	13.4	11.1	12.3
Information and communication	3 211	0	3 211	21 612	4 007	25 620	14.9	0.0	12.5
Financial and insurance activities	634	0	634	13 092	7 055	20 147	4.8	0.0	3.1
Real estate activities	2 173	169	2 341	18 723	4 023	22 745	11.6	4.2	10.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1 377	0	1 377	19 081	6 963	26 045	7.2	0.0	5.3
Administrative and support service activities	2 055	722	2 778	47 692	9 505	57 198	4.3	7.6	4.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1 599	1 010	2 609	73 770	26 398	100 169	2.2	3.8	2.6
Education	11 600	9 050	20 650	76 785	101 800	178 585	15.1	8.9	11.6
Human health and social work activities									
Arts, entertainment and recreation	5 668	662	6 330	24 393	4 392	28 785	23.2	15.1	22.0
Other service activities	6 719	28 159	34 878	42 603	57 897	100 500	15.8	48.6	34.7
Activities of households as employers undifferentiated goods	2 441	10 081	12 522	32 900	127 516	160 416	7.4	7.9	7.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	981	46	1 027	1 027	1 210	2 238	95.5	3.8	45.9
Not Coded	0	0	0	493	707	1 199	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	462 927	507 185	970 112	3 091 318	3 174 551	6 265 869	15.0	16.0	15.5

Table 7.10: Persons in Time-Related Underemployment as a Percentage of Total Employment by Institutional Sector, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Institutional Sector	Underemployment by Institutional Sector			Total Employed by Institutional Sector			Underemployment Rates by Institutional Sector		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Central Government	5 896	3 427	9 324	118 606	80 769	199 375	5.0	4.2	4.7
Local Government	3 138	3 255	6 393	49 051	48 559	97 611	6.4	6.7	6.5
Parastatal financial	0	0	0	2 797	2 623	5 419	0.0	0.0	0.0
Parastatal non-financial	5 686	301	5 987	32 752	9 650	42 402	17.4	3.1	14.1
Households	282 864	330 661	613 525	1 814 441	2 300 384	4 114 825	15.6	14.4	14.9
Pvt enterprises-financial	292	311	603	11 743	6 308	18 051	2.5	4.9	3.3
Pvt enterprises-non financial	158 659	167 367	326 026	1 026 771	708 310	1 735 080	15.5	23.6	18.8
Co-operatives	1 807	487	2 295	4 907	1 922	6 829	36.8	25.3	33.6
NGO's	3 831	1 376	5 207	24 984	13 079	38 063	15.3	10.5	13.7
Other	442	0	442	3 413	1 766	5 179	13.0	0.0	8.5
Not stated	311	0	311	1 852	1 181	3 032	16.8	0.0	10.3
Total	462 927	507 185	970 112	3 091 318	3 174 551	6 265 869	15.0	16.0	15.5

Table 7.11: Distribution of Persons in Time-Related Underemployment as a Percentage of Total Employment by Status in Employment, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Status in employment	Underemployment by Status in Employment			Total Employed by Status in Employment			Underemployment Rates by Status in Employment		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Paid employee-permanent	35 836	14 809	50 645	640 081	330 065	970 146	5.6	4.5	5.2
Paid employee-casual/ temporary/ contract/seasonal.	43 323	24 575	67 898	361 909	199 578	561 487	12.0	12.3	12.1
Employer	3 209	1 248	4 456	34 535	11 505	46 041	9.3	10.8	9.7
Own account worker (communal, resettlement & peri-urban farmer)	263 896	305 855	569 751	1 590 757	2 102 835	3 693 593	16.6	14.5	15.4
Own account worker (other)	108 286	156 504	264 790	414 632	467 617	882 249	26.1	33.5	30.0
Unpaid contributing family worker	6 969	3 875	10 844	38 220	57 793	96 013	18.2	6.7	11.3
Member of producer cooperative	1 409	319	1 727	9 705	1 920	11 625	14.5	16.6	14.9
Not Stated	0	0	0	1 479	3 236	4 715	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	462 927	507 185	970 112	3 091 318	3 174 551	6 265 869	15.0	16.0	15.5

Table 7.12: Persons in Time-Related Underemployment Aged 15 Years and by More Hours Preferred to Work, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Additional Hours Available	Male	Female	Total
Up to 10	43.7	45.0	44.4
11-20	25.1	24.5	24.8
21-30	14.0	18.1	16.1
31-40	6.9	6.3	6.6
More than 40	10.1	6.0	7.9
Not Stated	0.3	0.1	0.2
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	462 927	507 185	970 112

Chapter 8: Youth Employment and Unemployment

8.1: Introduction

For the purpose of this report, youth has been divided into two age-categories, that is, 15 - 24 years and 15 - 34 years. This is in line with United Nations and African Union definitions of youth, respectively. The survey collected information on characteristics of youth, that is, employment, unemployment, economic activity status, time-related underemployment, youth not in training and not in employment and education, youth in vulnerable employment and discouraged youth job seekers.

8.2: Economic Activity Status

Table 8.1a shows the economic activity status of the youth population aged 15 - 24 years. Out of the 1.8 million economically active youths, 944 thousand (52.6 percent) were males and 850 thousand (47.4 percent) were females. The highest proportion (70.4 percent) were own account workers (communal, resettlement and peri-urban farming) followed by paid employee-casual/ temporary/ contract/seasonal at 10 percent and permanent paid persons at 8 percent.

The highest number of the economically active youths was in Manicaland Province (254 thousand) followed by Masvingo Province (248 thousand). The least number was in Bulawayo Province with 50 thousand. Masvingo and Bulawayo provinces had more female youths aged 15 - 24 years being economically active than males.

Table 8.1b shows the employment to population youth aged 15 - 34 years who were economically active were 3.4 million. Of these, 59 percent were own account workers (communal, resettlement and peri-urban farmer). Own account worker (other) and permanent paid employees were 14 percent each while 11 percent were paid employee-casual/temporary/ contract/seasonal.

8.3: Employment to Population Ratio (EPR)

Table 8.2a shows the proportion of employed youth to the population aged 15 - 24 years. The total youth population was 2.6 million in Zimbabwe. Youth employment to population ratio was 70 percent. The sex differentials were 75 percent for males and 65 percent for females. The highest youth EPR among the 15 - 24 years were in Mashonaland Central, Matabeleland North and Matabeleland South provinces at 91 percent each.

Among the 15 - 34 year age group, there were 4.5 million youth in the country and EPR was 76 percent. The ratio for males and females were 82 percent and 70 percent, respectively. The highest youth EPR for the 15 - 34 years were in Matabeleland North and Mashonaland Central provinces at 93 percent each followed by Matabeleland South Province with 90 percent. As observed for the 15 - 24 years youth employment to population ratio, the predominantly urban provinces of Bulawayo and Harare had the least ratios for the 15 - 34 years broad age group. *See Table 8.2b.*

8.4: Youth Employment

Table 8.3a shows the employed youth population aged 15 - 24 years by occupation, sex and province. About 1.8 million youth aged 15 - 24 years were employed and most of them (74 percent) were skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers followed by elementary occupations (12 percent). Similar patterns were observed for the same occupations for either sex, however, about 11 percent of the female youth were service and sales workers.

Among the youth aged 15 - 34 years, a total of 3.4 million were employed and most of them (61.4 percent) were skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. About 14 percent were elementary occupation workers while 12 percent were service and sales workers. For both youths age groups 15 - 24 years and 15 - 34 years, the predominantly urban provinces (Bulawayo and Harare) had youths being mostly service and sales workers and in elementary occupations. *See Table 8.3b and Figure 8.1.*

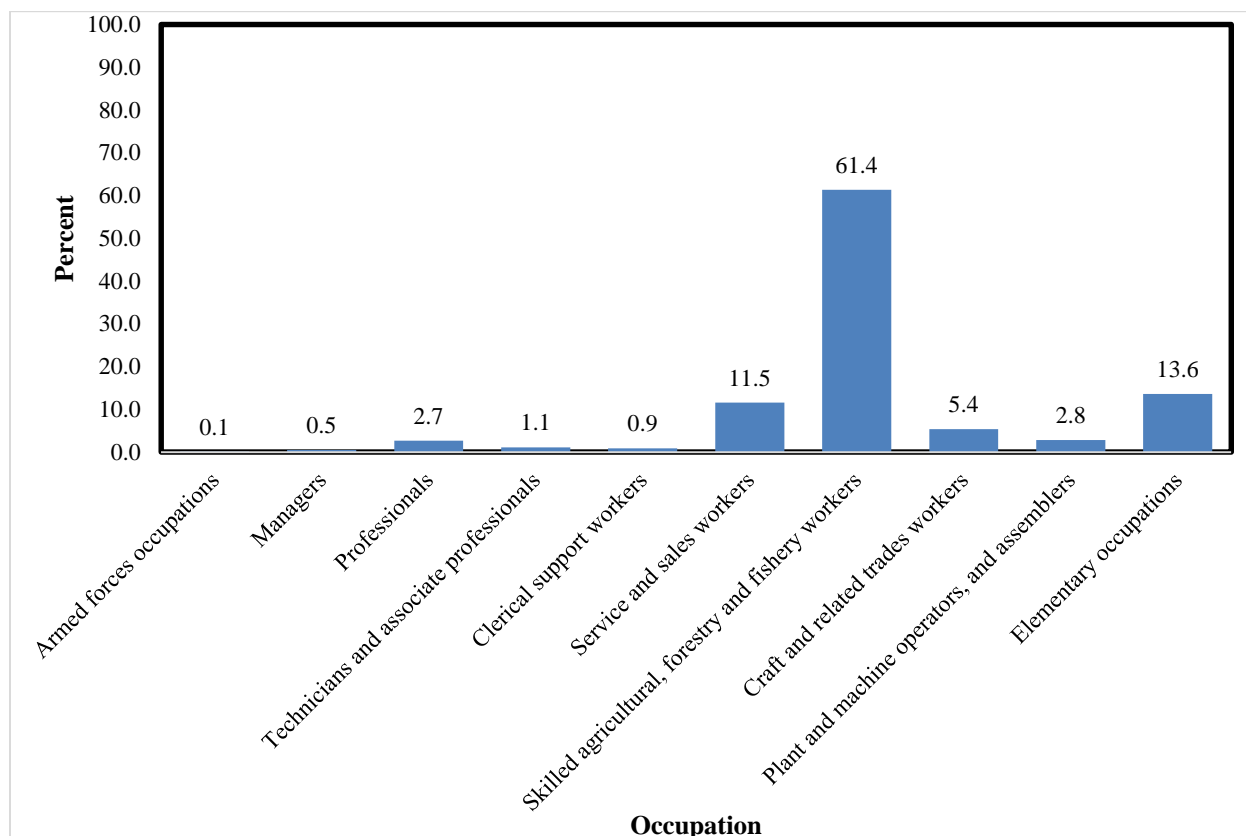


Figure 8.1: Employed Youth Aged 15-34 Years by Sex, Province and Occupation, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Table 8.4a shows the employed youth population aged 15 - 24 years by industry, province and sex. Most of the youth (79.8 percent) were employed in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry. A similar pattern is observed for males and females. About 6 percent males and 9 percent females were in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicle and motor cycles industry. A similar pattern is observed across all provinces.

Among the youth aged 15 - 34 years, 68 percent were employed in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry. A sizeable percentage of females (14.5 percent) and males (8.6 percent) were in the wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicle and motor cycles industry. *See Table 8.4b.*

8.5: Time-Related Underemployment

The *Table 8.5* shows time-related underemployment rates among youth aged 15-34 years. Generally, the youths were not in time-related underemployment (0.1 percent).

8.6: Youth Unemployment

8.6.1: Broad Unemployment

Table 8.6a shows the youth population aged 15 - 24 years broad unemployment rates by level of education and sex. Broad unemployment rate among youths aged 15 - 24 years was 16.4 percent while for males and females it was 11.7 percent and 21.2 percent, respectively. For the provinces, it was lowest in Matabeleland South (3.0 percent) and highest in Harare (51.5 percent) followed by Bulawayo (50.9 percent).

Among the youth aged 15 - 34 years, broad unemployment rate was 15.3 percent. The rate for males (9.8 percent) was half that of females (20.4 percent). Youth unemployment was lowest in Matabeleland South Province (3.6 percent) and highest in Bulawayo Province (47.7 percent) followed by Harare Province (47.2 percent). See *Table 8.6b* and *Figure 8.2*.

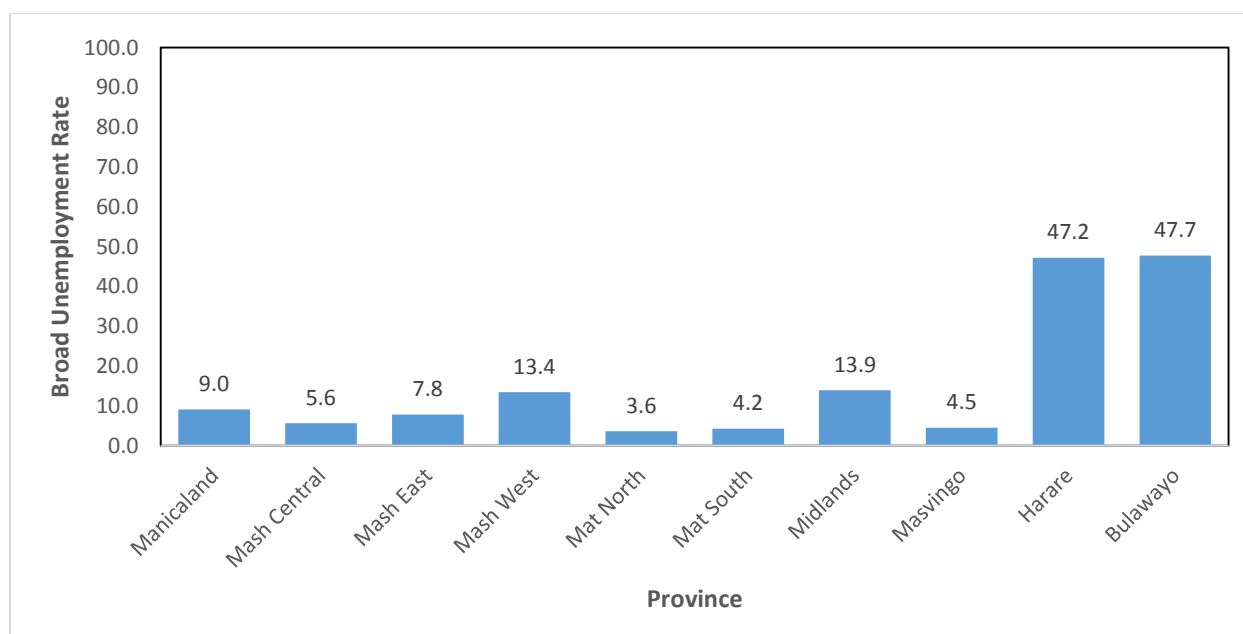


Figure 8.2: Unemployed Youth (Broad) 15-34 Years by Sex, Province and Occupation, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

8.6.2: Strict Unemployment

The strict unemployment rate among youths aged 15 - 24 years was 6.8 percent while for males and females it was 5.9 percent and 7.8 percent, respectively. For provinces, the rates were ranging from 1.0

percent (Mashonaland Central) to 28.7 percent (Harare). The rate was 27.6 percent in Bulawayo. *See Table 8.6c.*

For the youth population aged 15 - 34 years, the strict unemployment rate was 12.0 percent, 10.2 percent for males and 13.9 percent for females. The rates were lowest in Matabeleland South Province (2.0 percent) and highest in Harare Province (44.7 percent). *See Table 8.6d.*

Table 8.7a shows the youth population aged 15 - 24 years broadly unemployed by sex, province and highest level of education. Youths with no education were least likely to be unemployed (6.9 percent) while graduates and post graduates were most likely to be unemployed (48.3 percent).

The youth population aged 15 - 34 years, with some primary or no education were least likely to be unemployed (7.6 percent and 8.9 percent, respectively) while those with form 6 education and graduates/post graduate were most likely to be unemployed (34.8 percent and 22.7 percent, respectively). *See Table 8.7b.*

8.6.3: Youth not in Education not in Employment and not in Training

Table 8.8 shows percent distribution of youth age group 15 – 34 years who were not in education not in employment and not in training by age group, rural/urban and sex. About 27 percent of the youth were not in employment not in education and not in training while for males and females it was 23 percent and 31 percent, respectively. There were about 22 percent and 37 percent youths in rural and urban areas, respectively, who were not in employment not in education and not in training. In relative terms, the age group 15-19 years had the highest percentage (43.3 percent) of youth who were not in employment not in education and not in training.

8.7: Vulnerable Employment

Table 8.9a presents the distribution of the youth population aged 15 - 24 years in vulnerable employment by sex and province. About 1.5 million (81.1 percent) of youths were in vulnerable employment of whom 78 percent were males and 84 percent were females. Harare Province had the lowest percentage (42.2 percent) while Masvingo Province had the highest percentage (88.7 percent) of youth in vulnerable employment followed by Manicaland Province (88 percent).

For the youth aged 15 - 34 years, 2.6 million (74.7 percent) youth were in vulnerable employment. About 69 percent of the males and 81 percent of the females were in vulnerable employment. For provinces, Harare had the lowest percentage (45.6 percent) while Manicaland and Masvingo provinces had the highest percentages of youth in vulnerable employment at 84 percent each. *See Table 8.9b.*

8.8: Discouraged Youth Job Seekers

Table 8.10a shows the distribution of discouraged youth job seekers aged 15 - 24 years by sex and province. About 4 percent of youth were discouraged of whom three percent were males and five percent

were females. Bulawayo and Harare provinces had the highest percentages of discouraged youth job seekers, 20 percent and 15 percent, respectively.

For the youth population aged 15 - 34 years, a total of 12 percent of the youth were discouraged job seekers. Among the male youths, 4 percent were discouraged job seekers while among the female youths, 8 percent were discouraged. Bulawayo and Harare provinces had the highest proportions of discouraged youth job seekers, 56 percent each. *See Table 8.10b.*

Table 8.10c shows the percentage of the unemployed youth aged 15 - 24 years who were discouraged job seekers. Of the unemployed youth, 19 percent were discouraged job seekers of whom 22 percent were males and 18 percent were females.

Among the unemployed youths aged 15 - 34 years, 19 percent each for males and females were discouraged job seekers. For the provinces, the percentages ranged from 16 percent (Matabeleland North) to 27 percent (Mashonaland East). *See Table 8.10d.*

8.9: Conclusion

According to the 2014 LFCLS, there were 2.6 million youths aged 15 - 24 years and 4.5 million youths aged 15 - 34 years. For those youth aged 15 - 34 years who were economically active, 3.4 million were employed and most of them were skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. Of those employed, 2.6 million youth were in vulnerable employment. For the youth aged 15 - 34 years, 15 percent were unemployed (broad) of whom 19 percent were discouraged job seekers.

Table 8.1a: Percent Economic Activity Status of Youth 15-24 Years by Sex and Province, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Province/ Area	Sex	Paid employee- permanent	Paid employee- Casual/ temporary/ contract/ seasonal	Employer	Own account worker (communal, resettlement &peri-urban farmer)	Own account worker (other)	Unpaid contributi ng family worker	Member of producer cooperative	Not Stated	Total Percent	Total Number
Age group											
15 - 19	M	5.4	7.0	0.0	80.7	2.7	4.0	0.3	0.0	100	544 087
	F	5.1	6.4	0.0	81.2	2.9	4.4	0.0	0.1	100	442 446
	T	5.3	6.7	0.0	80.9	2.8	4.2	0.1	0.0	100	986 532
20 - 24	M	14.8	18.5	0.3	51.8	11.5	2.7	0.4	0.0	100	400 384
	F	8.7	11.6	0.0	63.4	13.5	2.6	0.1	0.2	100	407 641
	T	11.7	15.0	0.2	57.6	12.5	2.6	0.3	0.1	100	808 025
Total	M	9.4	11.9	0.1	68.4	6.4	3.5	0.3	0.0	100	944 471
	F	6.8	8.9	0.0	72.7	8.0	3.5	0.0	0.1	100	850 087
	T	8.2	10.4	0.1	70.4	7.1	3.5	0.2	0.1	100	1 794 558
Province											
Manicaland	M	6.9	8.8	0.2	79.6	1.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	100	128 060
	F	3.0	4.2	0.2	86.7	4.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	100	126 329
	T	5.0	6.5	0.2	83.1	3.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	100	254 388
Mash Central	M	5.9	9.1	0.5	78.5	5.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	100	100 447
	F	1.1	10.0	0.0	79.0	7.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	100	96 983
	T	3.6	9.5	0.2	78.7	6.3	1.4	0.2	0.0	100	197 430
Mash East	M	11.1	11.8	0.0	66.6	6.2	4.3	0.0	0.0	100	125 925
	F	11.9	5.7	0.0	71.8	4.7	5.9	0.0	0.0	100	102 000
	T	11.5	9.1	0.0	68.9	5.5	5.0	0.0	0.0	100	227 925
Mash West	M	7.7	14.0	0.0	69.4	7.6	1.0	0.3	0.0	100	111 448
	F	5.0	12.4	0.0	72.6	6.6	3.5	0.0	0.0	100	85 891
	T	6.5	13.3	0.0	70.8	7.2	2.1	0.2	0.0	100	197 340

Table 8.1a: continued

Province/ Area	Sex	Paid employee- permanent	Paid employee- Casual/ temporary/ contract/ seasonal	Employer	Own account worker (communal, resettlement &peri-urban farmer)	Own account worker (other)	Unpaid contributi ng family worker	Member of producer cooperative	Not Stated	Total Percent	Total Number
Province											
Mat North	M	10.5	9.6	0.0	76.7	1.3	0.7	1.2	0.0	100	62 179
	F	3.0	1.0	0.0	93.4	0.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	100	54 395
	T	7.0	5.6	0.0	84.5	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.0	100	116 574
Mat South	M	9.8	7	0	77.8	4	1.4	0	0	100	78 411
	F	7.2	3.4	0	84.2	3.7	1.5	0	0	100	60 717
	T	8.6	5.4	0	80.6	3.9	1.4	0	0	100	139 128
Midlands	M	7.3	9.7	0	77.7	3.4	2	0	0	100	121 682
	F	3.3	5.8	0	83.7	4.6	2.4	0	0.2	100	103 233
	T	5.4	7.9	0	80.4	4	2.2	0	0.1	100	224 915
Masvingo	M	6.4	8.5	0	82.6	1.4	1.1	0	0	100	122 245
	F	4.1	3.7	0	84.2	5.9	2	0	0	100	125 845
	T	5.3	6.1	0	83.4	3.7	1.5	0	0	100	248 090
Harare	M	23.6	31.4	0.6	0.4	28.1	14	2	0	100	70 127
	F	21.5	35.3	0	2.2	33.4	6.4	0	1.3	100	68 356
	T	22.6	33.3	0.3	1.3	30.7	10.2	1	0.6	100	138 482
Bulawayo	M	15.6	22.5	0	0	29.9	30.6	1.3	0	100	23 947
	F	28.4	24.3	0	0	23.6	22.4	1.2	0	100	26 339
	T	22.3	23.5	0	0	26.6	26.3	1.3	0	100	50 286
Zimbabwe	M	9.4	11.9	0.1	68.4	6.4	3.5	0.3	0	100	944 471
	F	6.8	8.9	0	72.7	8	3.5	0	0.1	100	850 087
	T	8.2	10.4	0.1	70.4	7.1	3.5	0.2	0.1	100	1 794 558

Table 8.1b: Percent Economic Activity Status of Youth 15-34 Years by Sex and Province, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Province/ Area	Sex	Paid employee-permanent	Paid employee-Casual/temporary/contract/seasonal	Employer	Own account worker (communal, resettlement & peri-urban farmer)	Own account worker (other)	Unpaid contributing family worker	Member of producer cooperative	Not Stated	Total Percent	Total Number
Age group											
15 - 19	M	5.4	7.0	0.0	80.7	2.7	4.0	0.3	0.0	100	544 087
	F	5.1	6.4	0.0	81.2	2.9	4.4	0.0	0.1	100	442 446
	T	5.3	6.7	0.0	80.9	2.8	4.2	0.1	0.0	100	986 532
20 - 24	M	14.8	18.5	0.3	51.8	11.5	2.7	0.4	0.0	100	400 384
	F	8.7	11.6	0.0	63.4	13.5	2.6	0.1	0.2	100	407 641
	T	11.7	15.0	0.2	57.6	12.5	2.6	0.3	0.1	100	808 025
25 - 29	M	22.6	19.2	0.7	39.6	16.6	0.7	0.5	0.1	100	411 916
	F	12.0	8.5	0.2	55.3	21.3	2.5	0.1	0.0	100	412 855
	T	17.3	13.8	0.5	47.5	19.0	1.6	0.3	0.1	100	824 771
30 - 34	M	6.0	14.0	0.4	54.3	12.4	2.1	0.4	0.0	100	402 970
	F	4.0	8.3	0.2	63.0	15.2	2.7	0.1	0.1	100	396 551
	T	5.0	11.3	0.3	58.5	13.8	2.4	0.3	0.0	100	799 521
Total	M	30.4	11.9	0.1	68.4	6.4	3.5	0.3	0.0	100	1 759 357
	F	20.4	8.9	0.0	72.7	8.0	3.5	0.0	0.1	100	1 659 493
	T	25.7	10.4	0.1	70.4	7.1	3.5	0.2	0.1	100	3 418 849

Table 8.1b continued

Province/Area	Sex	Paid employee-permanent	Paid employee-Casual/temporary/contract/seasonal	Employer	Own account worker (communal, resettlement & peri-urban farmer)	Own account worker (other)	Unpaid contributing family worker	Member of producer cooperative	Not Stated	Total Percent	Total Number
Province											
Manicaland	M	12.2	9.2	0.2	69.9	6.8	1.7	0.0	0	100	231 706
	F	5.7	4.0	0.1	79.9	9.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	100	239 827
	T	8.9	6.6	0.1	75.0	8.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	100	471 533
Mashonaland	M	11.4	12.0	0.6	67.0	8.1	0.3	0.6	0.0	100	190 078
Central	F	4.2	9.9	0.1	73.0	10.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	100	178 671
	T	7.9	11.0	0.4	69.9	9.4	1.1	0.3	0.0	100	368 749
Mashonaland	M	20.2	10.7	0.1	56.5	10.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	100	224 452
East	F	13.6	7.8	0.0	64.6	9.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	100	198 973
	T	17.1	9.3	0.1	60.3	9.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	100	423 425
Mashonaland	M	13.8	15.1	0.2	58.1	10.9	0.5	1.4	0.0	100	218 011
West	F	7.7	11.8	0.2	65.7	11.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	100	176 587
	T	11.1	13.6	0.2	61.5	11.2	1.6	0.8	0.0	100	394 598
Matabeleland	M	12.5	12.6	0.0	69.7	3.8	0.6	0.8	0.0	100	91 342
North	F	8.4	2.5	0.0	83.3	4.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	100	100 634
	T	10.3	7.3	0.0	76.8	4.1	1.0	0.4	0.0	100	191 976
Matabeleland	M	13.1	10.2	0.0	64.9	10.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	100	107 125
South	F	8.1	3.5	0.5	77.7	9.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	100	97 235
	T	10.7	7.0	0.2	71.0	9.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	100	204 360

Table 8.1b continued

M= Male, F= Female, T= Total

Province/ Area	Sex	Paid employee- permanent	Paid employee- Casual/ temporary/ contract/ seasonal	Employer	Own account worker (communal, resettlement &peri-urban farmer)	Own account worker (other)	Unpaid contributing family worker	Member of producer cooperative	Not Stated	Total Percent	Total Number
Midlands	M	11.0	10.5	0.1	69.5	7.3	1.4	0.3	0.0	100	203 000
	F	5.9	6.5	0.0	75.4	10.3	1.5	0.3	0.1	100	190 091
	T	8.5	8.5	0.1	72.3	8.7	1.4	0.3	0.1	100	393 091
Masvingo	M	11.8	12.5	0.0	71.1	3.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	100	191 388
	F	6.3	2.7	0.0	80.9	8.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	100	212 058
	T	8.9	7.4	0.0	76.3	6.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	100	403 446
Harare	M	31.9	25.7	2.0	0.6	34.0	4.9	0.7	0.2	100	237 644
	F	25.9	19.9	0.7	2.1	46.7	4.0	0.1	0.4	100	203 304
	T	29.1	23.0	1.4	1.3	39.9	4.5	0.4	0.3	100	440 947
Bulawayo	M	24.4	26.0	0.6	0.0	35.0	13.0	1.0	0.0	100	64 612
	F	29.2	16.0	0.0	0.0	40.7	13.6	0.5	0.0	100	62 112
	T	26.7	21.1	0.3	0.0	37.8	13.3	0.8	0.0	100	126 724
Zimbabwe	M	16.3	14.0	0.4	54.3	12.4	2.1	0.4	0.0	100	1 759 357
	F	10.5	8.3	0.2	63.0	15.2	2.7	0.1	0.1	100	1 659 493
	T	13.5	11.3	0.3	58.5	13.8	2.4	0.3	0.0	100	3 418 849

Table 8.2a: Percent Youth 15-24 Years Employment to Population Ratio, Sex and Age, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Area/Age Group	Employed youths			Youth population			Youth employment to population ratio		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age group									
15 - 19	544 087	442 446	986 532	745 026	703 576	1 448 602	0	62.9	68.1
20 - 24	400 384	407 641	808 025	508 019	597 431	1 105 451	78.8	68.2	73.1
Total	944 471	850 087	1 794 558	1 253 046	1 301 007	2 554 053	75.4	65.3	70.3
Province									
Manicaland	128 060	126 329	254 388	154 322	161 108	315 430	83.0	78.4	80.6
Mashonaland Central	100 447	96 983	197 430	109 191	108 825	218 016	92.0	89.1	90.6
Mashonaland East	125 925	102 000	227 925	145 812	137 845	283 657	86.4	74.0	80.4
Mashonaland West	111 448	85 891	197 340	143 662	134 379	278 041	77.6	63.9	71.0
Matabeleland North	62 179	54 395	116 574	66 058	61 664	127 722	94.1	88.2	91.3
Matabeleland South	78 411	60 717	139 128	82 344	70 194	152 538	95.2	86.5	91.2
Midlands	121 682	103 233	224 915	151 203	149 203	300 406	80.5	69.2	74.9
Masvingo	122 245	125 845	248 090	140 187	148 660	288 847	87.2	84.7	85.9
Harare	70 127	68 356	138 482	189 692	238 605	428 297	37.0	28.6	32.3
Bulawayo	23 947	26 339	50 286	70 576	90 524	161 100	33.9	29.1	31.2
Total	944 471	850 087	1 794 558	1 253 046	1 301 007	2 554 053	75.4	65.3	70.3

Table 8.2b: Percent Youth 15-34 Yearsemployment to Population Ratio, Sex and Age, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Area/Age Group	Employed youths			Youth population			Youth employment to population ratio		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age group									
15 - 19	544 087	442 446	986 532	745 026	703 576	1 448 602	73.0	62.9	68.1
20 - 24	400 384	407 641	808 025	508 019	597 431	1 105 451	78.8	68.2	73.1
25 - 29	411 916	412 855	824 771	459 332	572 560	1 031 893	89.7	72.1	79.9
30 - 34	402 970	396 551	799 521	438 610	494 618	933 228	91.9	80.2	85.7
Total	1 759 357	1 659 493	3 418 849	2 150 988	2 368 185	4 519 173	81.8	70.1	75.7
Province									
Manicaland	231 706	239 827	471 533	265 492	292 774	558 266	87.3	81.9	84.5
Mash Central	190 078	178 671	368 749	201 855	196 709	398 564	94.2	90.8	92.5
Mash East	224 452	198 973	423 425	248 483	245 339	493 822	90.3	81.1	85.7
Mash West	218 011	176 587	394 598	257 186	252 944	510 130	84.8	69.8	77.4
Mat North	91 342	100 634	191 976	95 747	110 856	206 603	95.4	90.8	92.9
Mat South	107 125	97 235	204 360	113 110	113 246	226 356	94.7	85.9	90.3
Midlands	203 000	190 091	393 091	240 182	261 987	502 169	84.5	72.6	78.3
Masvingo	191 388	212 058	403 446	212 351	243 724	456 075	90.1	87.0	88.5
Harare	237 644	203 304	440 947	395 251	492 608	887 859	60.1	41.3	49.7
Bulawayo	64 612	62 112	126 724	121 329	158 000	279 329	53.3	39.3	45.4
Total	1 759 357	1 659 493	3 418 849	2 150 988	2 368 185	4 519 173	81.8	70.1	75.7

Table 8.3a: Percent Employed Youth 15-24 Years by Sex, Province and Occupation, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Province/ Area	Sex	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerical support workers	Service and sales workers	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Total Percent	Total Number
Age group												
15 - 19	M	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	3.3	84.1	1.8	1.1	9.0	100	544 087
	F	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	7.3	82.8	0.2	0.1	9.6	100	442 446
	T	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	5.1	83.5	1.1	0.6	9.2	100	986 532
20 - 24	M	0.3	1.7	1.3	0.3	8.1	57.4	8.9	4.2	17.6	100	400 384
	F	0.1	1.2	0.7	1.5	14.4	64.9	1.7	0.6	14.9	100	407 641
	T	0.2	1.4	1.0	0.9	11.3	61.2	5.3	2.4	16.3	100	808 025
Total	M	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.2	5.4	72.8	4.8	2.4	12.6	100	944 471
	F	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.7	10.7	74.2	0.9	0.3	12.1	100	850 087
	T	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.4	7.9	73.5	3.0	1.4	12.4	100	1 794 558
Province												
Manicaland	M	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	3.1	84.9	1.2	1.4	8.5	100	128 060
	F	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	4.1	87.1	0.4	0.0	7.3	100	126 329
	T	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	3.6	86.0	0.8	0.7	7.9	100	254 388
Mashonaland Central	M	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	3.0	81.9	3.9	3.2	7.3	100	100 447
Central	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	80.1	2.1	0.7	10.7	100	96 983
	T	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	4.7	81.0	3.0	2.0	9.0	100	197 430
Mashonaland East	M	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.7	75.3	3.3	1.0	17.4	100	125 925
East	F	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.3	8.0	76.6	0.0	0.6	13.2	100	102 000
	T	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	5.1	75.9	1.8	0.8	15.5	100	227 925

Table 8.3a continued

Province/ Area	Sex	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerical support workers	Service and sales workers	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Total Percent	Total Number
Province												
Mashonaland West	M	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.5	6.3	70.8	6.1	3.1	12.2	100	111 448
	F	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.8	9.6	73.7	1.6	0.7	12.7	100	85 891
	T	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	7.7	72.1	4.1	2.1	12.4	100	197 340
Matabeleland North	M	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.0	1.9	82.5	1.6	1.0	10.9	100	62 179
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.7	95.1	0.3	0.0	1.5	100	54 395
	T	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.2	2.3	88.4	1.0	0.6	6.5	100	116 574
Matabeleland South	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.9	81.5	1.0	3.6	10.6	100	78 411
	F	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	7.7	85.8	0.0	0.0	5.9	100	60 717
	T	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	5.0	83.4	0.5	2.1	8.5	100	139 128
Midlands	M	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.0	2.4	82.6	0.3	3.2	9.9	100	121 682
	F	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	6.9	85.3	0.9	0.7	5.5	100	103 233
	T	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	4.5	83.8	0.6	2.1	7.9	100	224 915
Masvingo	M	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	3.3	84.3	1.4	0.6	9.5	100	122 245
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	7.9	84.8	0.2	0.0	6.6	100	125 845
	T	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	5.6	84.5	0.8	0.3	8.0	100	248 090
Harare	M	0.6	5.6	2.5	0.5	20.9	5.6	28.5	4.6	31.2	100	70 127
	F	0.0	2.4	2.4	3.3	42.0	3.4	3.1	0.0	43.3	100	68 356
	T	0.3	4.0	2.5	1.9	31.3	4.5	16.0	2.3	37.2	100	138 482
Bulawayo	M	0.0	8.2	5.7	1.1	34.1	1.1	22.1	6.8	20.9	100	23 947
	F	0.0	2.5	1.8	5.9	41.7	3.3	2.1	0.0	42.7	100	26 339
	T	0.0	5.2	3.7	3.6	38.1	2.2	11.6	3.2	32.3	100	50 286
Zimbabwe	M	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.2	5.4	72.8	4.8	2.4	12.6	100	944 471
	F	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.7	10.7	74.2	0.9	0.3	12.1	100	850 087
	T	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.4	7.9	73.5	3.0	1.4	12.4	100	1 794 558

M= Male, F= Female, T= Total

Table 8.3b: Percent Employed Youth 15-34 Years by Sex, Province and Occupation, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Province/ Area	Sex	Armed forces occupations	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerical support workers	Service and sales workers	Skilled agricultura l, forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Total Percent	Total Number
Age group													
15 - 19	M	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	3.3	84.1	1.8	1.1	9.0	100	544 087
	F	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	7.3	82.8	0.2	0.1	9.6	100	442 446
	T	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	5.1	83.5	1.1	0.6	9.2	100	986 532
20 - 24	M	0.0	0.3	1.7	1.3	0.3	8.1	57.4	8.9	4.2	17.6	100	400 384
	F	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.7	1.5	14.4	64.9	1.7	0.6	14.9	100	407 641
	T	0.0	0.2	1.4	1.0	0.9	11.3	61.2	5.3	2.4	16.3	100	808 025
25 - 29	M	0.4	0.7	4.2	1.8	1.3	11.7	43.0	12.7	8.1	15.9	100	411 916
	F	0.0	0.7	4.3	1.3	1.4	18.1	57.3	3.2	0.2	13.5	100	412 855
	T	0.2	0.7	4.2	1.5	1.4	14.9	50.1	7.9	4.2	14.7	100	824 771
30 - 34	M	0.5	1.7	4.0	2.5	1.1	14.8	39.3	12.7	8.6	14.8	100	402 970
	F	0.0	0.8	6.6	1.5	1.7	17.8	52.3	3.4	0.2	15.7	100	396 551
	T	0.2	1.3	5.2	2.0	1.4	16.3	45.7	8.1	4.4	15.3	100	799 521
Total	M	0.2	0.6	2.4	1.3	0.7	9.0	58.1	8.5	5.2	13.9	100	1 759 357
	F	0.0	0.4	2.9	0.9	1.1	14.2	64.8	2.1	0.3	13.3	100	1 659 493
	T	0.1	0.5	2.7	1.1	0.9	11.5	61.4	5.4	2.8	13.6	100	3 418 849
Province													
Manicaland	M	0.7	0.4	1.8	0.6	0.4	6.0	73.9	4.1	1.5	10.6	100	231 706
	F	0.0	0.4	2.0	0.6	0.1	7.8	80.7	1.0	0.0	7.4	100	239 827
	T	0.4	0.4	1.9	0.6	0.3	6.9	77.4	2.5	0.7	9.0	100	471 533
Mashonaland Central	M	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.3	5.4	71.1	5.0	5.6	11.0	100	190 078
	F	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.6	0.2	8.3	75.5	1.7	0.8	11.3	100	178 671
	T	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.4	0.2	6.8	73.2	3.4	3.3	11.1	100	368 749
Mashonaland East	M	0.0	0.4	2.7	0.3	0.3	5.4	64.1	4.9	3.0	18.8	100	224 452
	F	0.0	0.2	2.2	1.1	0.3	9.6	69.4	2.0	0.3	14.9	100	198 973
	T	0.0	0.3	2.5	0.7	0.3	7.4	66.6	3.6	1.7	17.0	100	423 425

Table 8.3b: continued

Province/ Area	Sex	Armed forces occupations	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerical support workers	Service and sales workers	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Total Percent	Total Number
Province													
Mashonaland West	M	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.7	0.8	6.9	60.3	8.6	6.7	13.8	100	218 011
	F	0.0	0.3	3.2	0.3	0.4	10.3	66.0	4.1	0.4	15.1	100	176 587
	T	0.1	0.2	2.4	0.6	0.6	8.4	62.8	6.6	3.8	14.4	100	394 598
Matabeleland North	M	0.0	0.0	3.2	1.1	0.0	4.0	74.2	4.5	3.3	9.8	100	91 342
	F	0.0	0.1	4.5	0.6	1.3	5.0	84.7	0.4	0.0	3.3	100	100 634
	T	0.0	0.1	3.9	0.8	0.7	4.5	79.7	2.4	1.6	6.4	100	191 976
Matabeleland South	M	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.9	0.3	6.1	68.1	2.4	9.1	11.5	100	107 125
	F	0.0	0.5	1.4	0.8	0.0	10.9	78.9	0.0	0.0	7.5	100	97 235
	T	0.0	0.2	0.9	1.4	0.1	8.3	73.3	1.3	4.8	9.6	100	204 360
Midlands	M	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.9	0.3	4.2	73.4	2.1	7.7	9.7	100	203 000
	F	0.0	0.1	2.7	0.3	0.7	9.8	77.2	0.9	0.5	7.7	100	190 091
	T	0.0	0.2	2.0	0.6	0.5	6.9	75.2	1.5	4.2	8.8	100	393 091
Masvingo	M	0.2	0.2	1.9	1.0	0.9	5.7	73.7	4.2	2.1	10.0	100	191 388
	F	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.8	8.3	82.0	0.6	0.2	6.6	100	212 058
	T	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.8	0.9	7.1	78.1	2.3	1.1	8.2	100	403 446
Harare	M	0.6	2.7	5.2	4.3	1.6	24.6	4.0	27.2	7.5	22.4	100	237 644
	F	0.0	1.8	6.9	2.4	4.3	42.6	3.8	6.0	0.2	32.0	100	203 304
	T	0.3	2.2	6.0	3.4	2.8	32.9	3.9	17.4	4.1	26.9	100	440 947
Bulawayo	M	0.0	1.8	6.2	3.8	2.4	30.1	1.3	25.4	8.4	20.7	100	64 612
	F	0.0	0.4	6.4	1.3	6.2	43.0	2.4	3.8	0.0	36.6	100	62 112
	T	0.0	1.1	6.3	2.6	4.2	36.4	1.8	14.8	4.3	28.5	100	126 724
Zimbabwe	M	0.2	0.6	2.4	1.3	0.7	9.0	58.1	8.5	5.2	13.9	100	1 759 357
	F	0.0	0.4	2.9	0.9	1.1	14.2	64.8	2.1	0.3	13.3	100	1 659 493
	T	0.1	0.5	2.7	1.1	0.9	11.5	61.4	5.4	2.8	13.6	100	3 418 849

M= Male, F= Female, T= Total

Table 8.4a: Percent Employed Youth 15-24 Years by Sex, Province and Industry, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Province/ Area	Sex	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	Transportation and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific & technical activities	Administrative and support service activities	Public administration & defence; compulsory Education	Human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment & recreation activities	Other service activities	Activities of households as employer undifferentiated	Total Percent	Total Number		
Age group 15 - 19	M	91.4	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.5	3.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	100	544 087	
	F	85.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.2	7.9	100	442 446	
	T	88.7	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.3	4.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	3.7	100	986 532	
20 - 24	M	68.7	2.9	5.3	0.2	3.1	8.1	2.8	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.2	1.2	0.9	1.9	100	400 384	
	F	69.4	0.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	12.8	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.3	4.2	7.4	100	407 641	
	T	69.1	1.8	3.4	0.1	1.5	10.5	1.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.8	2.5	4.7	100	808 025	
Total	M	81.8	1.7	2.9	0.1	1.6	5.5	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.6	1.0	100	944 471	
	F	77.7	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	2.6	7.7	100	850 087	
	T	79.8	1.1	1.9	0.1	0.8	7.1	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	1.6	4.2	100	1 794 558	
Province	Manicaland	M	92.0	0.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.9	100	128 060	
		F	88.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.6	100	126 329
		T	90.1	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.7	100	254 388
	Mashonaland Central	M	89.3	3.7	1.4	0.0	1.2	2.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100 447
		F	89.5	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.8	100	96 983
	Mashonaland East	T	89.4	2.2	0.9	0.0	0.6	4.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	100	197 430
		M	92.3	0.8	2.1	0.3	0.7	2.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	100	125 925
		F	84.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.0	5.5	100	102 000
		T	88.7	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.4	3.7	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.0	2.5	100	227 925

Table 8.4a: continued

	Sex	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	Transportation and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific & technical activities	Administrative and support service	Public administration & defence;	Education	Human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment & recreation activities	Other service activities	Activities of households as employer undifferentiated	Total Percent	Total Number	
Province																							
Mashonaland West	M	82.5	2.9	2.2	0.0	0.7	5.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.0	1.8	100	111 448	
	F	82.1	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	2.6	2.7	100	85 891	
	T	82.3	2.1	1.4	0.0	0.4	7.5	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.2	2.2	100	197 340	
Matabeleland North	M	92.4	2.1	0.0	0.2	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.5	0.4	0.0	100	62 179	
	F	96.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	100	54 395	
	T	94.2	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.6	100	116 574	
Matabeleland South	M	90.9	2.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100	78 411	
	F	89.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	100	60 717	
	T	90.3	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.8	100	139 128	
Midlands	M	90.3	2.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100	121 682	
	F	85.7	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.8	100	103 233	
	T	88.2	2.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.7	100	224 915	
Masvingo	M	91.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	3.0	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	100	122 245	
	F	85.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.3	2.9	4.6	100	125 845	
	T	88.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.5	3.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.6	2.3	100	248 090	
Harare	M	7.2	0.4	17.0	0.4	9.6	29.6	5.8	0.7	4.8	0.5	4.1	0.3	1.2	1.0	2.6	0.0	1.3	4.6	9.0	100	70 127	
	F	3.5	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	29.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.7	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.0	11.1	42.3	100	68 356	
	T	5.4	0.2	11.2	0.2	4.8	29.6	3.2	0.7	2.7	0.9	2.1	0.5	0.9	1.3	2.0	0.4	0.7	7.8	25.5	100	138 482	
Bulawayo	M	2.5	1.2	16.7	1.0	5.3	46.7	7.8	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.7	1.3	0.0	7.7	3.0	0.0	100	23 947	
	F	3.3	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	36.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.3	4.2	3.4	15.6	29.8	100	26 339	
	T	2.9	0.6	9.6	0.5	2.5	41.2	3.7	0.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.3	1.8	2.2	5.5	9.6	15.6	100	50 286	
Zimbabwe	M	81.8	1.7	2.9	0.1	1.6	5.5	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.6	1.0	100	944 471	
	F	77.7	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	2.6	7.7	100	850 087	
	T	79.8	1.1	1.9	0.1	0.8	7.1	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	1.6	4.2	100	1 794 558	

M= Male, F= Female, T= Total

Table 8.4b: Percent Employed Youth 15-34 Years by Sex, Province and Industry, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

	Sex	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	Transportation and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific & technical activities	Administrative and support service activities	Public administration & defence; compulsory social security	Education	Human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment & recreation activities	Other service activities	Activities of households as employer undifferentiated goods	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	Total Percent	Total Number	
Age group																								
15 - 19	M	91.4	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	100	544 087
	F	85.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.2	7.9	0.0	100	442 446
	T	88.7	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	3.7	0.0	100	986 532
20 - 24	M	68.7	2.9	5.3	0.2	0.0	3.1	8.1	2.8	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.2	1.2	0.9	1.9	0.0	100	400 384
	F	69.4	0.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.3	4.2	7.4	0.0	100	407 641
	T	69.1	1.8	3.4	0.1	0.0	1.5	10.5	1.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.8	2.5	4.7	0.0	100	808 025
25 - 29	M	51.8	6.0	8.2	0.4	0.8	2.8	10.9	4.9	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.5	2.9	2.5	0.6	0.8	1.5	1.3	0.0	100	411 916
	F	61.8	0.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	19.6	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	3.1	1.1	0.1	2.7	3.5	0.1	100	412 855
	T	56.8	3.1	5.5	0.2	0.4	1.6	15.3	2.8	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.9	2.8	0.9	0.4	2.1	2.4	0.0	100	824 771
30 - 34	M	47.6	4.6	7.2	0.3	0.9	4.2	13.5	4.5	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.6	2.1	2.7	3.4	0.6	1.2	1.8	1.2	0.0	100	402 970
	F	57.5	0.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	21.6	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5	2.2	5.4	1.8	0.2	2.2	3.6	0.0	100	396 551
	T	52.5	2.5	5.0	0.2	0.4	2.2	17.5	2.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.3	2.5	4.4	1.2	0.7	2.0	2.4	0.0	100	799 521
Total	M	66.9	3.4	5.2	0.2	0.4	2.5	8.6	2.9	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.6	1.7	0.3	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.0	100	1 759 357
	F	68.9	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	14.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.9	2.3	0.8	0.1	2.6	5.6	0.0	100	1 659 493
	T	67.9	1.9	3.5	0.1	0.2	1.3	11.5	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.2	2.0	0.6	0.5	1.8	3.3	0.0	100	3 418 849
Province																								
Manicaland	M	82.4	0.5	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.6	3.3	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.6	2.5	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.0	100	231 706
	F	81.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.5	1.7	0.4	0.0	1.2	3.1	0.0	100	239 827
	T	82.1	0.3	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	5.7	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.3	2.0	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.8	1.9	0.0	100	471 533
Mashonaland	M	81.2	5.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	4.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	100	190 078	
Central	F	84.5	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.8	1.6	0.0	100	178 671	
	T	82.8	3.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	6.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.0	100	368 749

Table 8.4b: continued

	Sex	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	Transportation and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific & technical activities	Administrative and support service activities	Public administration & defence; compulsory social security	Education	Human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment & recreation activities	Other service activities	Activities of households as employer undifferentiated goods	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	Total Percent	Total Number
Province																								
Mashonaland East	M	83.1	1.3	2.8	0.2	0.0	1.8	3.8	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	1.9	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	100	224 452
	F	78.7	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	7.9	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.2	1.9	0.7	0.0	1.5	4.5	0.0	100	198 973
	T	81.1	0.9	2.3	0.1	0.0	1.0	5.7	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.9	0.7	0.1	1.0	2.3	0.0	100	423 425
Mashonaland West	M	71.8	6.2	4.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	6.4	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	2.0	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.0	100	218 011
	F	78.5	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.2	0.3	0.2	2.4	1.9	0.0	100	176 587
	T	74.8	3.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	9.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	2.1	0.5	0.6	1.4	1.5	0.0	100	394 598
Matabeleland North	M	81.5	4.5	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.5	2.4	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	3.5	0.1	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	100	91 342
	F	86.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.1	0.0	0.4	1.6	0.0	100	100 634
	T	83.9	2.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.7	4.0	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	4.2	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.0	100	191 976
Matabeleland South	M	77.3	8.3	1.2	0.0	0.3	1.4	4.6	2.1	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100	107 125
	F	82.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.6	0.0	100	97 235
	T	79.8	4.3	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.7	7.5	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.0	100	204 360
Midlands	M	79.9	7.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.7	3.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	100	203 000
	F	77.9	1.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	11.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	2.2	0.3	0.1	1.1	3.0	0.0	100	190 091
	T	78.9	4.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	7.3	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.5	0.0	100	393 091
Masvingo	M	81.6	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	3.5	4.0	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.5	1.7	1.8	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100	191 388
	F	82.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	8.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.3	1.7	3.4	0.0	100	212 058
	T	82.2	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	6.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.2	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.8	0.0	100	403 446
Harare	M	5.2	1.0	17.0	1.0	2.5	7.4	27.7	8.6	1.4	3.7	1.2	1.9	0.7	2.8	4.0	2.6	0.4	1.1	4.2	5.6	0.0	100	237 644
	F	4.3	0.1	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	41.7	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.4	1.2	1.5	2.7	4.7	1.9	0.1	7.9	21.2	0.0	100	203 304
	T	4.8	0.6	12.6	0.5	1.4	4.0	34.2	5.2	1.2	2.4	1.2	1.2	0.9	2.2	3.4	3.6	1.1	0.7	5.9	12.8	0.0	100	440 947

Table 8.4b: continued

	Sex	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam and air	Water supply; sewerage, waste	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	Transportation and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific & technical	Administrative and support service	Public administration & defence; compulsory	Education	Human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment & recreation activities	Other service activities	Activities of households as employer	Activities of extraterritorial	Total Percent	Total Number
Province Bulawayo	M	1.8	0.5	16.8	0.4	1.1	5.8	39.1	11.3	0.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	3.3	3.3	0.0	3.3	4.5	1.9	0.0	100	64 612
	F	3.2	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	44.2	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	5.2	5.2	1.5	###	17.9	0.6	100	62 112
	T	2.5	0.2	10.5	0.2	0.6	3.5	41.6	6.3	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.2	4.2	2.6	2.4	9.0	9.7	0.3	100	126 724
Zimbabwe	M	66.9	3.4	5.2	0.2	0.4	2.5	8.6	2.9	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.6	1.7	0.3	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.0	100	1 759 357
	F	68.9	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	14.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.9	2.3	0.8	0.1	2.6	5.6	0.0	100	1 659 493
	T	67.9	1.9	3.5	0.1	0.2	1.3	11.5	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.2	2.0	0.6	0.5	1.8	3.3	0.0	100	3 418 849

M= Male, F= Female, T-Total

Table 8.5 Percent Youth Time-Related Underemployment Rate, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Age Group	Underemployed Youth Population			Employed Youths			Time Related Underemployment Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15 - 19	43 717	34 847	78 564	544 087	442 446	986 532	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	64 039	59 215	123 254	400 384	407 641	808 025	0.2	0.1	0.2
25 - 29	64 985	73 753	138 738	411 916	412 855	824 771	0.2	0.2	0.2
30 - 34	72 928	74 296	147 223	402 970	396 551	799 521	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	245 669	242 111	487 779	1 759 357	1 659 493	3 418 849	0.1	0.1	0.1

Table 8.6a: Unemployed (Broad) Youth 15-24 Years by Sex and Province, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Area/Age Group	Labour Force			Broadly Unemployed			Broad Unemployment Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age group									
15 - 19	599 239	538 181	1 137 419	55 152	95 735	150 887	9.2	17.8	13.3
20 - 24	470 449	539 989	1 010 438	70 065	132 348	202 413	14.9	24.5	20.0
Total	1 069 688	1 078 170	2 147 858	125 217	228 083	353 300	11.7	21.2	16.4
Province									
Manicaland	141 242	139 147	280 388	13 182	12 818	26 000	9.3	9.2	9.3
Mashonaland Central	104 947	105 574	210 521	4 500	8 591	13 091	4.3	8.1	6.2
Mashonaland East	132 380	118 139	250 519	6 455	16 139	22 594	4.9	13.7	9.0
Mashonaland West	122 866	111 108	233 975	11 418	25 217	36 635	9.3	22.7	15.7
Matabeleland North	63 949	57 613	121 562	1 770	3 218	4 988	2.8	5.6	4.1
Matabeleland South	79 083	64 288	143 371	672	3 571	4 243	0.8	5.6	3.0
Midlands	132 252	127 384	259 636	10 570	24 151	34 721	8.0	19.0	13.4
Masvingo	126 430	133 391	259 821	4 185	7 546	11 731	3.3	5.7	4.5
Area									
Harare	121 868	163 687	285 554	51 741	95 331	147 072	42.5	58.2	51.5
Bulawayo	44 672	57 840	102 512	20 725	31 501	52 226	46.4	54.5	50.9
Total	1 069 688	1 078 170	2 147 858	125 217	228 083	353 300	11.7	21.2	16.4

Table 8.6b: Unemployed (Broad) Youth 15-34 Years by Sex and Province, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Area/Age Group	Labour Force			Broadly Unemployed			Broad Unemployment Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age group									
15 - 19	599 239	538 181	1 137 419	55 152	95 735	150 887	9.2	17.8	13.3
20 - 24	470 449	539 989	1 010 438	70 065	132 348	202 413	14.9	24.5	20.0
25 - 29	447 941	534 962	982 904	36 025	122 107	158 133	8.0	22.8	16.1
30 - 34	432 142	472 085	904 227	29 172	75 534	104 706	6.8	16.0	11.6
Total	1 949 772	2 085 217	4 034 988	190 415	425 724	616 139	9.8	20.4	15.3
Province									
Manicaland	244 888	252 645	497 533	19 379	25 621	45 001	7.9	10.1	9.0
Mashonaland Central	194 578	187 262	381 840	7 533	13 799	21 332	3.9	7.4	5.6
Mashonaland East	230 907	215 112	446 019	9 208	25 541	34 749	4.0	11.9	7.8
Mashonaland West	229 429	201 804	431 233	14 968	42 981	57 948	6.5	21.3	13.4
Matabeleland North	93 112	103 852	196 964	2 040	5 040	7 080	2.2	4.9	3.6
Matabeleland South	107 797	100 806	208 603	2 435	6 406	8 841	2.3	6.4	4.2
Midlands	213 570	214 242	427 812	15 171	44 435	59 606	7.1	20.7	13.9
Masvingo	195 573	219 604	415 177	5 752	12 908	18 660	2.9	5.9	4.5
Harare	289 385	298 635	588 019	85 227	192 286	277 513	29.5	64.4	47.2
Bulawayo	85 337	93 613	178 950	28 700	56 708	85 408	33.6	60.6	47.7
Total	1 949 772	2 085 217	4 034 988	190 415	425 724	616 139	9.8	20.4	15.3

Table 8.6c: Unemployed (Strict) Youth 15-24 Years by Sex and Province, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

	Labour Force			Strictly Unemployed			Strict Unemployment Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age group									
15 - 19	563 710	474 649	1 038 358	19 623	32 203	51 826	3.5	6.8	5.0
20 - 24	440 299	447 486	887 785	39 915	39 845	79 760	9.1	8.9	9.0
Total	1 004 008	922 136	1 926 144	59 537	72 049	131 586	5.9	7.8	6.8
Province									
Manicaland	132 828	129 106	261 934	4 768	2 777	7 546	3.6	2.2	2.9
Mash Central	101 315	98 023	199 338	868	1 040	1 908	0.9	1.1	1.0
Mash East	129 605	109 345	238 950	3 680	7 345	11 025	2.8	6.7	4.6
Mash West	116 687	95 181	211 869	5 239	9 290	14 529	4.5	9.8	6.9
Mat North	63 385	55 607	118 992	1 206	1 212	2 418	1.9	2.2	2.0
Mat South	79 083	61 931	141 014	672	1 214	1 886	0.8	2.0	1.3
Midlands	128 218	110 935	239 154	6 536	7 702	14 239	5.1	6.9	6.0
Masvingo	124 115	127 089	251 203	1 870	1 244	3 113	1.5	1.0	1.2
Harare	95 110	99 139	194 248	24 983	30 783	55 766	26.3	31.1	28.7
Bulawayo	33 662	35 780	69 442	9 715	9 441	19 156	28.9	26.4	27.6
Total	1 004 008	922 136	1 926 144	59 537	72 049	131 586	5.9	7.8	6.8

Table 8.6d: Unemployed (Strict) Youth 15-34 Years by Sex and Province, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

	Labour Force			Strictly Unemployed			Strict Unemployment Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age group									
15 - 19	563 710	474 649	1 038 358	19 623	32 203	51 826	3.5	6.8	5.0
20 - 24	440 299	447 486	887 785	39 915	39 845	79 760	9.1	8.9	9.0
25 - 29	572 328	484 856	1 057 183	28 241	42 410	70 651	4.9	8.7	6.7
30 - 34	419 418	430 872	850 290	19 034	23 231	42 265	4.5	5.4	5.0
Total	1 051 283	987 777	2 039 060	106 812	137 690	244 502	10.2	13.9	12.0
Province									
Manicaland	136 167	133 079	269 245	8 107	6 750	14 857	6.0	5.1	5.5
Mashonaland Central	102 940	99 143	202 083	2 493	2 160	4 653	2.4	2.2	2.3
Mashonaland East	131 836	111 772	243 608	5 911	9 772	15 683	4.5	8.7	6.4
Mashonaland West	119 449	102 229	221 679	8 001	16 338	24 339	6.7	16.0	11.0
Matabeleland North	63 523	56 786	120 310	1 344	2 391	3 736	2.1	4.2	3.1
Matabeleland South	79 583	62 340	141 924	1 172	1 623	2 796	1.5	2.6	2.0
Midlands	132 820	117 605	250 425	11 138	14 372	25 510	8.4	12.2	10.2
Masvingo	125 365	128 673	254 039	3 120	2 828	5 949	2.5	2.2	2.3
Harare	120 044	130 258	250 301	49 917	61 902	111 819	41.6	47.5	44.7
Bulawayo	39 555	45 891	85 446	15 608	19 552	35 160	39.5	42.6	41.1
Total	1 051 283	987 777	2 039 060	106 812	137 690	244 502	10.2	13.9	12.0

Table 8.7a: Unemployed Youth 15-24 Years by Sex, Province and Highest Level of Education, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Province/ Area	Some Primary			Form 1			Form 2			Form 3			Form 4			Form 5			Form 6			
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
Age group																						
15 - 19	4.9	11.2	7.4	4.9	12.9	8.8	2.9	9.8	6.3	7.7	10.2	8.9	23.9	36.1	30.4	22.5	39.2	27.5	39.7	79.4	57.2	
20 - 24	3.6	13.1	8.6	6.3	16.7	11.5	7.0	20.0	14.1	14.5	16.9	15.9	19.7	32.1	26.4	10.7	0.0	7.8	36.2	45.5	40.0	
Total	4.4	12.1	7.9	5.3	13.9	9.5	4.2	13.4	8.9	9.8	12.7	11.3	21.3	33.5	27.8	17.0	22.6	18.6	37.0	54.2	44.2	
Province																						
Manicaland	0.5	4.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	8.0	5.1	11.7	3.4	6.9	22.3	22.2	22.2	27.0	0.0	27.0	42.5	33.8	39.4	
Mashonaland Central	5.1	6.7	5.9	7.4	8.1	7.8	0.0	12.2	7.7	4.3	2.6	3.4	3.8	8.9	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.0	14.9	
Mashonaland East	3.9	17.4	10.0	0.0	17.8	7.3	0.0	5.6	2.6	2.2	4.0	3.0	9.6	14.3	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.1	29.3	19.3	
Mashonaland West	7.8	27.7	17.3	7.7	10.1	8.7	3.2	13.9	8.2	4.8	21.1	13.9	12.9	24.9	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.3	49.7	56.5	
Matabeleland North	1.3	2.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.0	6.1	11.6	9.2	8.8	11.8	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	7.8	
Matabeleland South	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	9.8	4.3	0.0	7.2	3.3	0.0	6.8	3.8	3.5	4.9	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Midlands	0.7	10.6	4.9	1.7	11.2	6.5	1.6	12.0	6.7	0.0	8.1	4.4	23.4	33.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.7	66.6	52.8	
Masvingo	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.8	6.5	4.5	0.0	4.7	2.5	3.2	3.7	3.5	6.0	9.9	8.1	0.0	50.0	10.1	15.5	0.0	10.4	
Harare	49.5	50.8	50.3	43.1	64.3	54.2	30.3	43.9	38.5	53.9	53.9	53.9	39.3	63.1	53.6	100.0	42.1	71.6	60.2	71.2	65.1	
Bulawayo	31.0	30.5	30.8	26.7	100.0	76.1	36.8	54.5	46.2	46.3	54.1	49.7	55.5	55.0	55.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.3	100.0	72.4	
Zimbabwe	4.4	12.1	7.9	5.3	13.9	9.5	4.2	13.4	8.9	9.8	12.7	11.3	21.3	33.5	27.8	17.0	22.6	18.6	37.0	54.2	44.2	

Table 8.7a: continued

	Diploma/ Certificate after Secondary			Graduate/ Postgraduate			None			Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Age group												
15 - 19	75.7	0.0	59.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	19.9	9.2	17.8	13.3
20 - 24	29.0	34.2	32.1	42.6	54.0	48.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.9	24.5	20.0
Total	33.1	33.6	33.4	42.6	54.0	48.3	0.0	11.6	6.9	11.7	21.2	16.4
Province												
Manicaland	47.2	0.0	21.1	55.6	0.0	55.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	9.2	9.3
Mashonaland Central	0.0	25.1	17.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	8.1	6.2
Mashonaland East	21.5	27.2	24.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	13.7	9.0
Mashonaland West	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.5	26.8	9.3	22.7	15.7
Matabeleland North	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	5.6	4.1
Matabeleland South	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	5.6	3.0
Midlands	100.0	34.6	58.9	44.9	40.3	41.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	19.0	13.4
Masvingo	49.7	50.4	50.2	28.4	0.0	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	5.7	4.5
Harare	25.7	39.3	33.1	43.6	0.0	37.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.5	58.2	51.5
Bulawayo	56.7	32.0	42.1	0.0	68.1	68.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.4	54.5	50.9
Zimbabwe	33.1	33.6	33.4	42.6	54.0	48.3	0.0	11.6	6.9	11.7	21.2	16.4

Table 8.7b: Unemployed Youth 15-34 Years by Sex, Province and Highest Level of Education, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

	Some Primary			Form 1			Form 2			Form 3			Form 4			Form 5			Form 6				
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T		
Age group																							
15 - 19	4.9	11.2	7.4	4.9	12.9	8.8	2.9	9.8	6.3	7.7	10.2	8.9	23.9	36.1	30.4	22.5	39.2	27.5	39.7	79.4	57.2		
20 - 24	3.6	13.1	8.6	6.3	16.7	11.5	7.0	20.0	14.1	14.5	16.9	15.9	19.7	32.1	26.4	10.7	0.0	7.8	36.2	45.5	40.0		
25 - 29	3.7	11.9	8.3	1.5	24.1	15.4	3.4	23.8	16.4	4.2	15.2	10.9	9.4	28.5	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.2	38.7	28.4		
30 - 34	3.7	7.8	6.1	0.0	15.4	8.3	7.4	6.5	6.8	10.4	19.7	15.7	6.2	23.3	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	18.8	14.8		
Total	4.2	11.0	7.6	3.9	16.7	10.6	4.5	14.4	10.0	9.0	14.1	11.8	13.6	29.6	21.8	14.8	16.5	15.3	28.6	44.5	34.8		
Province																							
Manicaland	0.7	3.4	2.0	0.0	2.3	1.2	3.3	7.5	5.6	10.2	3.5	6.1	14.0	19.8	16.9	21.3	0.0	18.0	34.7	25.1	31.8		
Mashonaland Central	5.1	5.9	5.6	4.1	8.0	6.0	0.0	8.4	4.9	3.0	4.8	3.9	3.1	9.1	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.0	12.0		
Mashonaland East	2.4	11.9	7.0	0.0	12.7	6.0	1.4	6.6	4.1	1.6	3.0	2.3	6.1	12.8	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.8	37.2	25.2		
Mashonaland West	5.1	19.5	13.1	4.3	12.7	8.2	3.3	13.1	8.4	3.1	23.5	14.0	6.8	22.4	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.9	51.7	40.8		
Matabeleland North	0.9	2.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.3	2.6	5.7	13.9	10.9	5.5	7.3	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	4.4		
Matabeleland South	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.0	15.1	6.8	1.9	8.0	4.9	0.0	7.7	4.4	6.3	6.7	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	6.4		
Midlands	0.9	8.9	4.6	1.3	8.8	5.2	1.2	16.2	9.5	0.0	8.7	4.9	14.5	29.4	22.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.4	59.0	40.2		
Masvingo	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.3	5.3	3.7	0.0	4.5	2.5	2.5	3.6	3.1	4.9	11.3	8.4	0.0	50.0	9.8	9.1	2.4	7.1		
Harare	35.1	48.3	43.4	37.2	67.6	57.5	23.2	46.4	37.4	42.8	45.9	44.7	23.0	53.5	39.5	57.3	42.1	51.9	43.8	51.3	47.1		
Bulawayo	26.6	42.3	34.6	17.3	62.8	53.6	30.3	40.0	36.6	40.0	49.5	44.5	33.6	48.1	41.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	82.1	48.5		
Zimbabwe	4.2	11.0	7.6	3.9	16.7	10.6	4.5	14.4	10.0	9.0	14.1	11.8	13.6	29.6	21.8	14.8	16.5	15.3	28.6	44.5	34.8		

Table 8.7b: continued

	Diploma/Certificate after Primary			Diploma/Certificate after Secondary			Graduate/Postgraduate			None			Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Age group															
15 - 19	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.7	0.0	59.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	19.9	9.2	17.8	13.3
20 - 24	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.0	34.2	32.1	42.6	54.0	48.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.9	24.5	20.0
25 - 29	24.0	22.6	23.1	7.8	25.8	18.0	14.0	38.1	23.8	21.2	14.0	17.5	8.0	22.8	16.1
30 - 34	0.0	27.2	23.4	13.3	18.3	15.9	9.6	5.4	8.0	0.0	4.7	3.3	6.8	16.0	11.6
Total	11.7	21.1	18.9	14.5	23.9	19.7	16.9	30.8	22.7	8.4	9.2	8.9	9.8	20.4	15.3
Province															
Manicaland	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	16.8	14.0	13.0	9.6	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	9.7	8.7
Mashonaland Central	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	5.2	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	7.3	3.8	7.2	5.5
Mashonaland East	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	13.6	7.4	12.0	55.9	31.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	11.4	7.6
Mashonaland West	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	12.6	9.7	19.5	0.0	15.1	36.2	23.4	27.1	6.4	19.6	12.8
Matabeleland North	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	4.8	3.6
Matabeleland South	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.3	10.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	6.2	4.1
Midlands	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.0	24.8	25.5	29.3	20.0	25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	18.9	13.2
Masvingo	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	13.7	12.2	7.3	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	5.7	4.4
Harare	14.9	40.8	32.5	18.0	31.2	25.3	18.7	27.2	22.4	100.0	0.0	56.5	26.4	48.6	38.6
Bulawayo	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.9	37.8	33.2	27.0	60.5	47.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.8	47.7	40.3
Zimbabwe	11.7	21.1	18.9	14.5	23.9	19.7	16.9	30.8	22.7	8.4	9.2	8.9	9.8	20.4	15.3

M= Male, F= Female, T= Total

Table 8.8: Youth 15-34 Years Not In Education Not In Employment and Not In Training by Sex and Province, Zimbabwe 2014
LFCLS

	Youth in Education not in Employment			Youth in Employment not in Education or Training			Youth Population			Youth not in Employment not in Education not in Training		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age Group												
15 - 19	142 169	138 857	281 026	282 734	258 246	540 980	745 026	703 576	1 448 602	43.0	43.6	43.3
20 - 24	26 596	27 471	54 067	380 932	397 509	778 441	508 019	597 431	1 105 451	19.8	28.9	24.7
25 - 29	7 951	3 383	11 334	410 505	409 185	819 690	459 332	572 560	1 031 893	8.9	27.9	19.5
30 - 34	2 531	616	3 147	399 474	394 773	794 247	438 610	494 618	933 228	8.3	20.1	14.6
Total	179 248	170 327	349 575	1 473 645	1 459 712	2 933 358	2 150 988	2 368 185	4 519 173	23.2	31.2	27.4
Rural	39 227	37 509	76 736	1 043 192	1 074 128	2 117 319	1 395 005	1 402 105	2 797 109	22.4	20.7	21.6
Urban	140 020	132 818	272 838	430 454	385 585	816 038	755 983	966 081	1 722 064	24.5	46.3	36.8
Total	179 248	170 327	349 575	1 473 645	1 459 712	2 933 358	2 150 988	2 368 185	4 519 173	23.2	31.2	27.4

Table 8.9a: Percent Youth 15-24 Years in Vulnerable Employment by Sex and Province, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Area/Age Group	Youth in vulnerable employment number			Employed youths			Youth in vulnerable employment percent		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age group									
15 - 19	475 310	391 415	866 726	544 087	442 446	986 532	87.4	88.5	87.9
20 - 24	264 212	323 725	587 937	400 384	407 641	808 025	66.0	79.4	72.8
Total	739 523	715 140	1 454 663	944 471	850 087	1 794 558	78.3	84.1	81.1
Province									
Manicaland	107 598	117 053	224 651	128 060	126 329	254 388	84.0	92.7	88.3
Mashonaland Central	84 494	86 159	170 653	100 447	96 983	197 430	84.1	88.8	86.4
Mashonaland East	97 025	83 975	181 000	125 925	102 000	227 925	77.0	82.3	79.4
Mashonaland West	86 905	70 989	157 894	111 448	85 891	197 340	78.0	82.7	80.0
Matabeleland North	48 956	52 205	101 162	62 179	54 395	116 574	78.7	96.0	86.8
Matabeleland South	65 208	54 313	119 522	78 411	60 717	139 128	83.2	89.5	85.9
Midlands	101 071	93 656	194 727	121 682	103 233	224 915	83.1	90.7	86.6
Masvingo	104 039	115 942	219 981	122 245	125 845	248 090	85.1	92.1	88.7
Harare	29 734	28 706	58 441	70 127	68 356	138 482	42.4	42.0	42.2
Bulawayo	14 493	12 140	26 633	23 947	26 339	50 286	60.5	46.1	53.0
Total	739 523	715 140	1 454 663	944 471	850 087	1 794 558	78.3	84.1	81.1

Table 8.9b: Percent Youth 15-34 Years in Vulnerable Employment by Sex and Province, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

	Youth in vulnerable employment number			Employed youths			Youth in vulnerable employment percent		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age group									
15 - 19	475 310	391 415	866 726	544 087	442 446	986 532	87.4	88.5	87.9
20 - 24	264 212	323 725	587 937	400 384	407 641	808 025	66.0	79.4	72.8
25 - 29	234 257	326 658	560 916	411 916	412 855	824 771	56.9	79.1	68.0
30 - 34	235 859	300 779	536 638	402 970	396 551	799 521	58.5	75.8	67.1
Total	1 209 639	1 342 577	2 552 216	1 759 357	1 659 493	3 418 849	68.8	80.9	74.7
Province									
Manicaland	181 580	216 293	397 873	231 706	239 827	471 533	78.4	90.2	84.4
Mashonaland Central	143 351	153 175	296 526	190 078	178 671	368 749	75.4	85.7	80.4
Mashonaland East	154 957	156 383	311 340	224 452	198 973	423 425	69.0	78.6	73.5
Mashonaland West	151 626	141 930	293 556	218 011	176 587	394 598	69.5	80.4	74.4
Matabeleland North	67 659	89 663	157 322	91 342	100 634	191 976	74.1	89.1	81.9
Matabeleland South	82 116	85 490	167 606	107 125	97 235	204 360	76.7	87.9	82.0
Midlands	158 648	165 705	324 353	203 000	190 091	393 091	78.2	87.2	82.5
Masvingo	144 886	192 787	337 673	191 388	212 058	403 446	75.7	90.9	83.7
Harare	93 789	107 472	201 261	237 644	203 304	440 947	39.5	52.9	45.6
Bulawayo	31 028	33 678	64 706	64 612	62 112	126 724	48.0	54.2	51.1
Total	1 209 639	1 342 577	2 552 216	1 759 357	1 659 493	3 418 849	68.8	80.9	74.7

Table 8.10a: Percent Discouraged Youth 15-24 Years Job Seekers by Sex and Province, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

	Discouraged Youth Job Seekers number			Discouraged Youth Job Seekers percent		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age group						
15 - 19	10 913	14 703	25 616	2.0	3.2	2.5
20 - 24	16 047	26 245	42 291	3.9	6.0	5.0
Total	26 960	40 947	67 907	2.8	4.6	3.6
Province						
Manicaland	1 795	3 025	4 820	1.4	2.3	1.9
Mashonaland Central	922	594	1 516	0.9	0.6	0.8
Mashonaland East	2 370	4 985	7 355	1.8	4.7	3.1
Mashonaland West	2 156	3 672	5 828	1.9	4.1	2.9
Matabeleland North	432	432	863	0.7	0.8	0.7
Matabeleland South	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Midlands	2 278	5 495	7 773	1.8	5.1	3.3
Masvingo	990	1 653	2 643	0.8	1.3	1.1
Harare	9 053	15 183	24 236	11.4	17.9	14.8
Bulawayo	6 965	5 909	12 873	22.5	18.3	20.4
Total	26 960	40 947	67 907	2.8	4.6	3.6

Table 8.10b: Percent Discouraged Youth 15-34 Years Job Seekers by Sex and Province, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

	Discouraged Youth Job Seekers number			Discouraged Youth Job Seekers percent		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age group						
15 - 19	10 913	14 703	25 616	2.0	2.6	4.6
20 - 24	16 047	26 245	42 291	3.9	6.3	10.2
25 - 29	3 355	26 831	30 186	0.6	4.9	5.5
30 - 34	6 131	13 668	19 799	1.5	3.4	4.9
Total	36 446	81 446	117 892	3.7	8.3	12.0
Province						
Manicaland	3 493	6 306	9 799	2.7	4.8	7.4
Mashonaland Central	1 443	2 422	3 865	1.4	2.4	3.8
Mashonaland East	2 370	6 958	9 328	1.8	5.4	7.3
Mashonaland West	2 943	8 455	11 398	2.6	7.4	10.0
Matabeleland North	432	686	1 118	0.7	1.1	1.8
Matabeleland South	763	1 001	1 763	1.0	1.3	2.2
Midlands	2 278	9 509	11 787	1.8	7.7	9.5
Masvingo	990	2 815	3 805	0.8	2.3	3.1
Harare	13 152	33 656	46 807	15.8	40.4	56.2
Bulawayo	8 583	9 637	18 220	26.4	29.6	56.0
Total	36 446	81 446	117 892	3.7	8.3	12.0

Table 8.10c: Percent of Unemployed Youth 15-24 Years Who Are Discouraged Job Seekers by Sex and Province, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

	Discouraged Youth Job Seekers number			Broadly Unemployed			Discouraged Youth Job Seekers percent		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age group									
15 - 19	10 913	14 703	25 616	55 152	95 735	150 887	19.8	15.4	17.0
20 - 24	16 047	26 245	42 291	70 065	132 348	202 413	22.9	19.8	20.9
Total	26 960	40 947	67 907	125 217	228 083	353 300	21.5	18.0	19.2
Province									
Manicaland	1 795	3 025	4 820	13 182	12 818	26 000	13.6	23.6	18.5
Mashonaland Central	922	594	1 516	4 500	8 591	13 091	20.5	6.9	11.6
Mashonaland East	2 370	4 985	7 355	6 455	16 139	22 594	36.7	30.9	32.6
Mashonaland West	2 156	3 672	5 828	11 418	25 217	36 635	18.9	14.6	15.9
Matabeleland North	432	432	863	1 770	3 218	4 988	24.4	13.4	17.3
Matabeleland South	0	0	0	672	3 571	4 243	0.0	0.0	0.0
Midlands	2 278	5 495	7 773	10 570	24 151	34 721	21.6	22.8	22.4
Masvingo	990	1 653	2 643	4 185	7 546	11 731	23.7	21.9	22.5
Harare	9 053	15 183	24 236	51 741	95 331	147 072	17.5	15.9	16.5
Bulawayo	6 965	5 909	12 873	20 725	31 501	52 226	33.6	18.8	24.6
Total	26 960	40 947	67 907	125 217	228 083	353 300	21.5	18.0	19.2

Table 8.10d: Percent of Unemployed Youth 15-34 Years who are Discouraged Job Seekers by Sex and Province, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Area/Age Group	Discouraged Youth Job Seekers number			Unemployed (Broadly)			Discouraged Youth Job Seekers percent		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age group									
15 - 19	10 913	14 703	25 616	55 152	95 735	150 887	19.8	15.4	17.0
20 - 24	16 047	26 245	42 291	70 065	132 348	202 413	22.9	19.8	20.9
25 - 29	3 355	26 831	30 186	36 025	122 107	158 133	9.3	22.0	19.1
30 - 34	6 131	13 668	19 799	29 172	75 534	104 706	21.0	18.1	18.9
Total	36 446	81 446	117 892	190 415	425 724	616 139	19.1	19.1	19.1
Province									
Manicaland	3 493	6 306	9 799	19 379	25 621	45 001	18.0	24.6	21.8
Mashonaland Central	1 443	2 422	3 865	7 533	13 799	21 332	19.2	17.6	18.1
Mashonaland East	2 370	6 958	9 328	9 208	25 541	34 749	25.7	27.2	26.8
Mashonaland West	2 943	8 455	11 398	14 968	42 981	57 948	19.7	19.7	19.7
Matabeleland North	432	686	1 118	2 040	5 040	7 080	21.2	13.6	15.8
Matabeleland South	763	1 001	1 763	2 435	6 406	8 841	31.3	15.6	19.9
Midlands	2 278	9 509	11 787	15 171	44 435	59 606	15.0	21.4	19.8
Masvingo	990	2 815	3 805	5 752	12 908	18 660	17.2	21.8	20.4
Harare	13 152	33 656	46 807	85 227	192 286	277 513	15.4	17.5	16.9
Bulawayo	8 583	9 637	18 220	28 700	56 708	85 408	29.9	17.0	21.3
Total	36 446	81 446	117 892	190 415	425 724	616 139	19.1	19.1	19.1

Chapter 9: Older Persons Employment and Unemployment

9.1: Introduction

In this report, older persons have been divided into two age categories; that is, the 65 years and above population, and those 60 years and above. This is in line with the Public Service Regulations of 2000, retirement regulations, which state that a member appointed on pensionable terms of service, *a) before the 1st May, 1992, shall have a pensionable age of sixty-five years; b) on or after the 1st May, 1992, shall have a pensionable age of sixty years.* The two age categories will be considered as older persons even though the Older Persons Act of 2012 defines an ‘older person’ as a citizen of Zimbabwe age sixty-five years or above, who is ordinarily resident within the country. This is due to the fact that the majority of the current Labour Force are expected to retire at the age of 60 years.

There were 883 thousand older persons aged 60 years and above while those aged 65 years and above were 621 thousand. This report will, however, focus on older persons aged 65 years and above but tables for those 60 years and above will appear in Appendix 3.

The survey collected information on characteristics of older persons, that is, employment, economic activity status, older persons in vulnerable employment, older persons in precarious employment and older persons benefiting from pension.

9.2: Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

The Labour Force Participation Rate of older persons aged 65 years and above years is presented in *Table 9.1a to c*. Of the 621 thousand older persons, the LFPR was 76 percent. The LFPR for males was 82 percent and that of females was 71 percent. The highest proportion (65.9 percent) was own account workers (communal, resettlement and peri-urban farmers).

Overall, the highest LFPR was for older persons residing in Matabeleland North Province at 85 percent and Bulawayo Province had the lowest at 42 percent.

9.3: Employment to Population Ratio

Figure 9.1 shows the proportion of employed older persons to the population 65 years and above. The overall older persons employment to population ratios was 73 percent (for males and females, it was 79.1 percent and 68.7 percent, respectively).

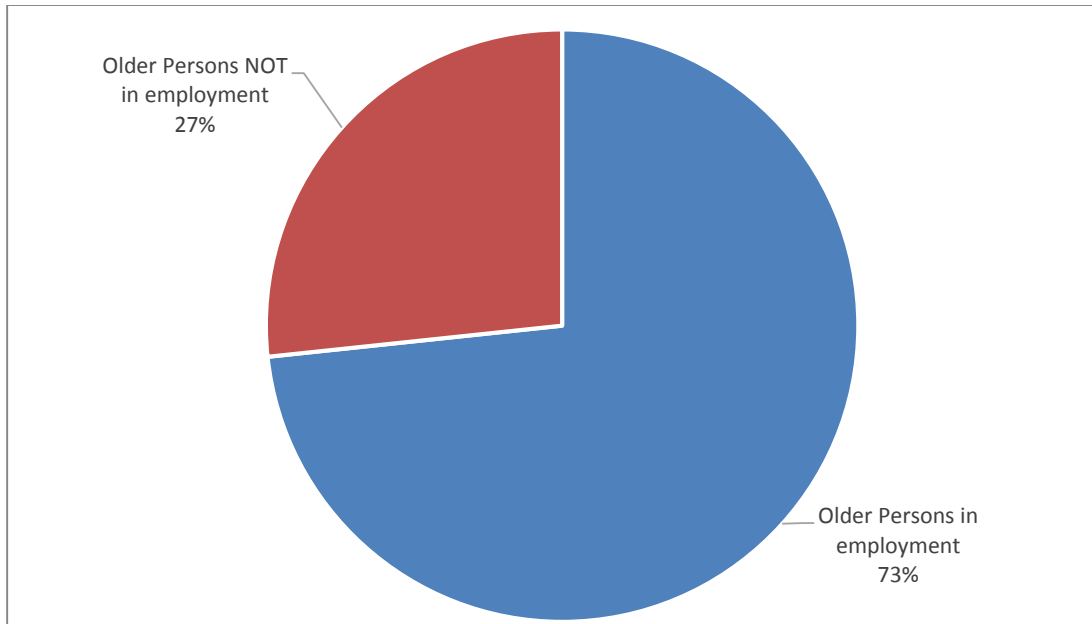


Figure 9.1: Employment to Population Ratios for Older Persons Aged 65 Years and Above, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

9.4: Vulnerable Employment

Figure 9.2 presents the distribution of the older persons aged 65 years and above in vulnerable employment by age group and sex. Ninety-four percent of older persons were in vulnerable employment. Ninety percent of males and 98 percent of females were in vulnerable employment.

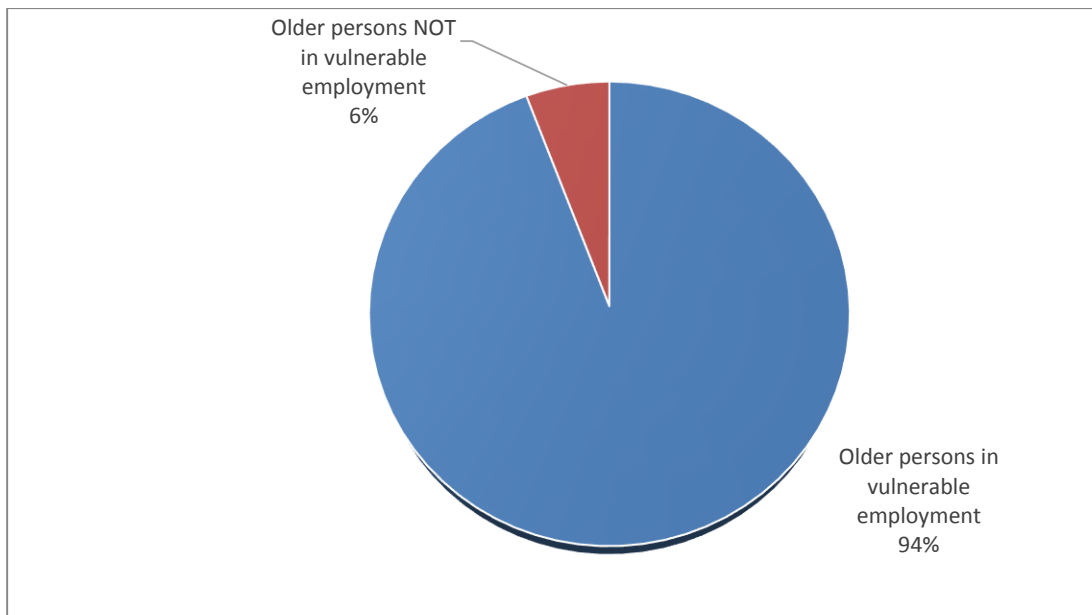


Figure 9.2: Older Persons Aged 65 Years and Above in Vulnerable Employment, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

9.5: Precarious Employment

The distribution of older persons aged 65 years and above in precarious employment is presented in *Figure 9.3*. About 3 percent of older persons were in precarious employment of whom 6 percent was among males and about 1 percent among females.

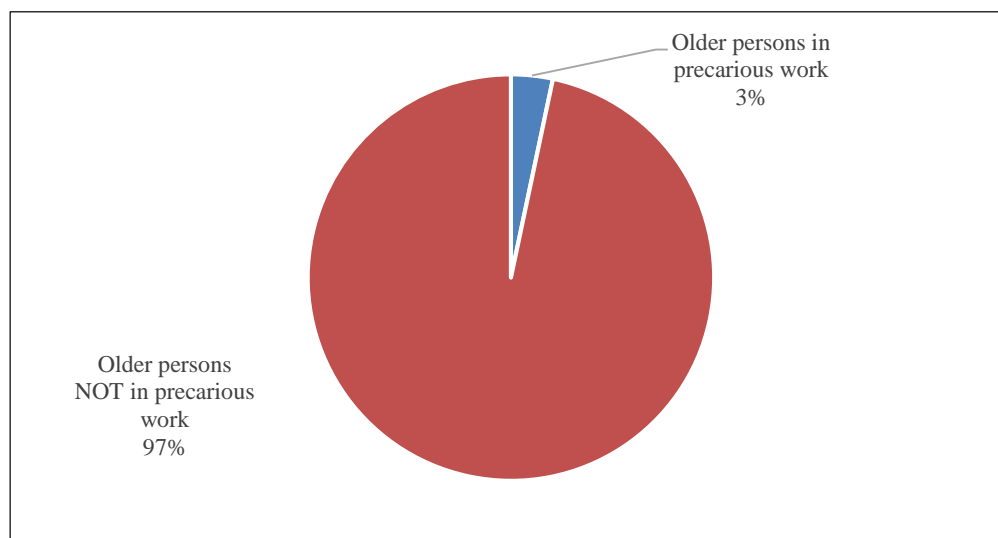


Figure 9.3: Older Persons Aged 65 Years and Above in Precarious Employment, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

9.6: Older Persons Benefiting From Social Security Benefits

The distribution of older persons aged 65 years and above benefiting from pension and other social security benefits by sex and form of benefit is presented in *Table 9.2*. About 8 percent of older persons were benefiting from pension and/or other social security benefits. Of these, 13 percent were males and about 3 percent were females.

9.7: Older Persons Employment

Results for the employed older persons aged 65 years and above by occupation, sex and province are presented in *Table 9.3a*. About 455 thousand of older persons aged 65 years and above were employed and most of them (90.7 percent) were employed as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers as shown in *Figure 9.4*. Older persons were employed in elementary occupations and as service and sales workers, with about 3 percent each. Close to 87 percent of the males and 95 percent of the females were employed as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

The highest proportion of those employed as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers were in Harare Province (17.9 percent) followed by Mashonaland West and Mashonaland Central provinces (16.8 percent and 16.5 percent, respectively). The lowest was in Manicaland Province with less than 1 percent. The pattern for females was similar to the national one whereas for males it was different. The highest proportion of males employed as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers were in Masvingo Province (16.8 percent) followed by Manicaland and Mashonaland East provinces (16.7 percent and 15.9 percent, respectively). See *Table 9.3b*.

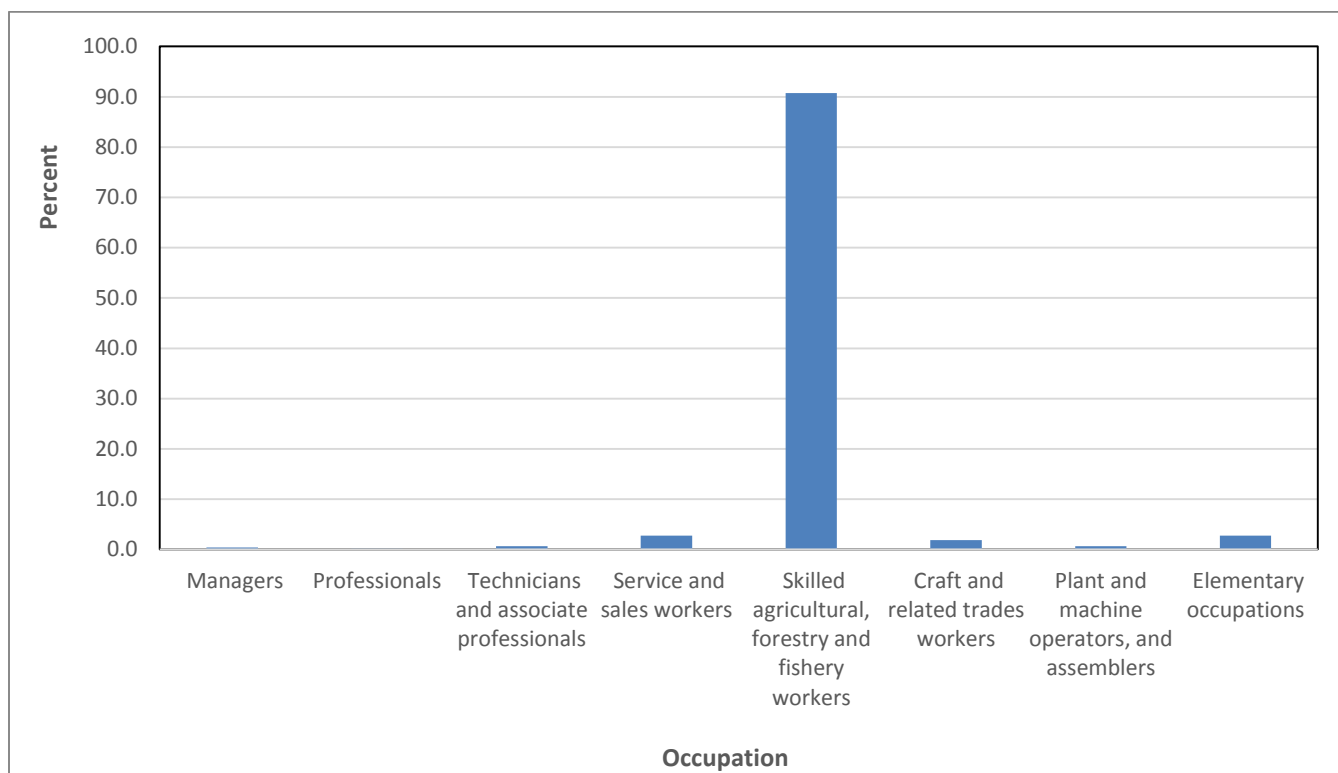


Figure 9.4: Percent Distribution of Employed Older Persons Aged 65 Years and Above by Occupation, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Tables 9.4a to c show results for the employed older persons aged 65 years and above by industry, province and sex. About 455 thousand older persons aged 65 years and above were employed, a majority of them (92.4 percent) being in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry. About 89 percent of the males and 95 percent of the females were employed in this industry.

The highest proportion of those employed in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry were in Masvingo, Mashonaland East and Manicaland provinces (17.5, 16.8 percent and 16.7 percent, respectively). The lowest was in Bulawayo Province at less than 1 percent. The pattern for both males and females was generally the same as the national one. See Tables 9.5a to c.

9.8: Conclusion

According to the 2014 LFCLS, there were 883 thousand older persons aged 60 years and above and about 621 thousand older persons aged 65 years and above. The Labour Force Participation Rate for older persons aged 65 years and above was 76 percent. Most of the older persons who were employed were in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry. Of those employed, 94 percent were in vulnerable employment while about 3 percent were in precarious employment.

Table 9.1a: Percent Economic Activity Status of Older Persons 65 years and Above by Sex and Province, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Male

Activity status	Paid employee-permanent	Paid employee-Casual/temporary/contract/seasonal	Employer	Own account worker (communal, resettlement and peri-urban farmer)	Own account worker (other)	Not stated	Unemployed	Labour Force Participation Rate	Population Total
Manicaland	7.1	1.9	0.0	74.9	2.4	0.0	1.8	88.1	42 919
Mashonaland Central	4.0	0.0	0.0	71.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	77.5	22 840
Mashonaland East	2.7	2.3	0.0	79.7	4.9	0.0	0.0	89.7	36 961
Mashonaland West	1.6	3.9	0.9	73.9	1.1	0.0	2.0	83.4	28 459
Matabeleland North	2.2	0.0	0.0	77.5	10.1	0.0	0.0	89.8	20 021
Matabeleland South	1.1	0.0	0.0	79.4	1.2	0.0	1.0	82.8	23 074
Midlands	3.5	0.0	0.0	77.9	2.5	0.9	1.9	86.8	26 570
Masvingo	0.0	1.2	0.0	89.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.5	35 800
Harare	26.4	1.4	3.2	8.4	4.8	0.0	12.6	56.9	30 280
Bulawayo	2.0	6.0	7.4	2.3	16.0	0.0	9.4	43.2	11 639
Total	5.5	1.6	0.8	67.6	3.6	0.1	2.5	81.6	278 563
65 - 69	10.4	2.3	1.4	68.4	6.3	0.0	3.6	92.5	89 061
70 - 74	3.3	0.4	1.1	74.0	2.2	0.3	4.3	85.7	74 986
75 +	3.1	1.8	0.0	62.7	2.2	0.0	0.5	70.4	114 516

Table 9.1b: continued**Females**

Activity status	Paid employee-permanent	Paid employee-Casual/temporary/contract/seasonal	Employer	Own account worker (communal, resettlement and peri-urban farmer)	Own account worker (other)	Unpaid Contributing Worker	Not stated	Unemployed	Labour Force Participation Rate	Population Total
Manicaland	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	73.9	49 567
Mashonaland Central	0.0	2.4	2.0	66.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.1	22 843
Mashonaland East	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	80.2	48 522
Mashonaland West	0.9	1.0	0.0	54.1	5.3	0.0	0.9	0.9	63.1	30 935
Matabeleland North	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.4	26 185
Matabeleland South	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	78.8	28 890
Midlands	0.7	0.0	0.0	67.4	2.3	0.0	0.6	3.0	73.9	40 116
Masvingo	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	80.7	55 479
Harare	1.7	2.2	0.0	5.8	9.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	29.5	27 224
Bulawayo	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.0	21.0	41.1	12 646
Total	0.6	0.4	0.1	64.5	2.7	0.2	0.2	2.5	71.2	342 407
65 - 69	1.6	0.6	0.4	74.4	3.4	0.3	0.4	3.0	84.1	118 964
70 - 74	0.1	0.6	0.0	73.7	2.7	0.4	0.0	4.4	81.9	83 748
75 +	0.0	0.1	0.0	50.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	53.7	139 695
Total	0.6	0.4	0.1	64.5	2.7	0.2	0.2	2.5	71.2	342 407

Table 9.1c: continued**Total**

Activity status	Paid employee-permanent	Paid employee-Casual/temporary/contract/seasonal	Employer	Own account worker (communal, resettlement and peri urban farmer	Own account worker (other)	Unpaid Contributing Worker	Not stated	Unemployed	Labour Force Participation Rate	Population Total
Province										
Manicaland	3.3	0.9	0.0	74.0	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.8	80.5	92 485
Mashonaland Central	2.0	1.2	1.0	69.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.8	45 683
Mashonaland East	1.2	1.0	0.0	79.5	2.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	84.3	85 483
Mashonaland West	1.2	2.4	0.5	63.6	3.3	0.0	0.5	1.4	72.9	59 395
Matabeleland North	0.9	0.0	0.0	79.1	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.0	46 205
Matabeleland South	0.5	0.0	0.0	78.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	80.5	51 964
Midlands	1.8	0.0	0.0	71.6	2.4	0.0	0.7	2.5	79.0	66 686
Masvingo	0.0	0.5	0.0	80.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	84.5	91 279
Harare	14.7	1.8	1.7	7.2	6.8	0.0	0.0	11.7	43.9	57 504
Bulawayo	4.9	2.9	3.6	1.1	14.2	0.0	0.0	15.4	42.1	24 286
Age group										
65 - 69	5.3	1.4	0.8	71.8	4.7	0.2	0.3	3.2	87.7	208 025
70 - 74	1.6	0.5	0.5	73.9	2.5	0.2	0.2	4.3	83.7	158 734
75 +	1.4	0.9	0.0	56.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	61.2	254 211
Total	2.8	0.9	0.4	65.9	3.1	0.1	0.1	2.5	75.8	620 970

Table 9.2: Older Persons 65 Years and Above Benefiting From Pension by Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Area/Age Group	Number of Older Persons Receiving Pension			Older Persons Population	Percent of Older Persons Receiving Pension		
	Yes, monthly pension	Yes, both pension & other social security benefit	Total		Yes, monthly pension	Yes, both pension & other social security benefit	Total
Sex							
Male	32 209	2 827	35 036	383 973	11.6	1.0	12.6
Female	11 435	259	11 694	499 355	3.3	0.1	3.4
Total	43 644	3 086	46 730	883 328	7.0	0.5	7.5

Table 9.3a: Employed Older Persons 65 years and Above by Sex, Province, and Occupation, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Province	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Service and sales workers	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Total	Total Number
Male										
Manicaland	2.2	0.0	0.0	4.5	86.0	1.7	1.1	4.5	100	37 041
Mash Central	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	92.4	1.8	0.0	2.4	100	17 705
Mash East	1.0	0.0	2.4	1.6	91.5	1.8	0.0	1.8	100	33 161
Mash West	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	89.1	4.8	0.0	4.7	100	23 182
Mat North	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	86.3	10.0	0.0	2.4	100	17 987
Mat South	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	100	18 857
Midlands	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.3	94.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	100	22 545
Masvingo	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	98.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	100	32 389
Harare	0.9	0.8	8.4	25.8	21.9	6.4	13.1	22.7	100	13 406
Bulawayo	11.8	0.0	0.0	12.5	26.8	12.8	10.2	26.0	100	3 937
Total	0.8	0.1	1.0	3.8	86.5	2.7	1.3	3.9	100	220 212
Manicaland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	100	36 626
Mash Central	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	94.5	0.0	0.0	3.2	100	16 917
Mash East	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	38 862
Mash West	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	87.4	2.6	0.0	7.2	100	19 235
Mat North	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	100	21 302
Mat South	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	22 477
Midlands	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	96.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	100	28 465
Masvingo	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	95.9	1.1	0.8	0.0	100	43 579
Harare	0.0	2.2	8.6	23.9	31.0	10.8	0.0	23.5	100	5 103
Bulawayo	0.0	14.2	10.9	26.0	0.0	28.1	0.0	20.8	100	2 542
Total	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.7	94.7	1.1	0.1	1.8	100	235 107
Zimbabwe										
Manicaland	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	92.7	0.9	0.5	2.5	100	73 668
Mash Central	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	93.4	0.9	0.0	2.8	100	34 622
Mash East	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.7	96.1	0.8	0.0	0.8	100	72 024
Mash West	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	88.3	3.8	0.0	5.8	100	42 418
Mat North	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	93.0	5.3	0.0	1.1	100	39 288
Mat South	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	100	41 334
Midlands	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.0	95.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	100	51 010
Masvingo	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	97.1	0.7	0.4	0.0	100	75 968
Harare	0.7	1.2	8.4	25.3	24.4	7.7	9.5	22.9	100	18 509
Bulawayo	7.1	5.6	4.3	17.8	16.3	18.8	6.2	24.0	100	6 479
Total	0.4	0.1	0.7	2.7	90.7	1.8	0.7	2.8	100	455 319

Table 9.3b: Employed Older Persons 65 years and Above by Sex, Province, and Occupation, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Province	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Service and sales workers	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Total Number
Male									
Manicaland	47.3	0.0	0.0	19.7	16.7	10.8	14.3	19.4	37 041
Mash Central	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	8.6	5.5	0.0	5.1	17 705
Mash East	19.0	0.0	35.9	6.4	15.9	10.0	0.0	6.9	33 161
Mash West	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	10.8	18.8	0.0	12.8	23 182
Mat North	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	8.1	30.3	0.0	5.1	17 987
Mat South	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	0.0	9.7	0.0	18 857
Midlands	0.0	0.0	12.5	8.9	11.2	0.0	0.0	3.1	22 545
Masvingo	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	16.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	32 389
Harare	7.1	100.0	51.6	41.1	1.5	14.6	61.9	35.7	13 406
Bulawayo	26.7	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.6	8.6	14.1	12.0	3 937
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	220 212
Female									
Manicaland	0.0	76.5	28.0	16.2	0.0	28.5	0.0	12.6	2 542
Mash Central	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.4	0.0	0.0	4.8	36 626
Mash East	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	7.2	0.0	0.0	12.9	16 917
Mash West	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	38 862
Mat North	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.5	7.6	19.8	0.0	33.0	19 235
Mat South	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	11.1	0.0	0.0	21 302
Midlands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	22 477
Masvingo	0.0	0.0	27.6	6.3	12.4	0.0	0.0	8.1	28 465
Harare	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.5	18.8	18.5	100.0	0.0	43 579
Bulawayo	0.0	23.5	44.3	29.9	0.7	22.1	0.0	28.5	5 103
Total	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	235 107
Zimbabwe									
Manicaland	26.7	61.9	8.7	9.2	0.3	14.5	12.7	12.2	6 479
Mash Central	47.3	0.0	0.0	13.3	16.5	7.6	12.8	14.6	73 668
Mash East	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	7.8	3.9	0.0	7.7	34 622
Mash West	19.0	0.0	24.7	4.3	16.8	7.0	0.0	4.7	72 024
Mat North	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	9.1	19.1	0.0	19.4	42 418
Mat South	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	8.8	24.6	0.0	3.4	39 288
Midlands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.0	8.7	0.0	41 334
Masvingo	0.0	0.0	17.2	8.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	4.8	51 010
Harare	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	17.9	6.5	10.3	0.0	75 968
Bulawayo	7.1	38.1	49.3	37.4	1.1	16.8	55.5	33.3	18 509
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	455 319

Table 9.4a: Employed Older Persons 65 years and Above by Sex, Province, and Industry, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Male

Industry	Manicaland	Mash Central	Mash East	Mash West	Mat North	Mat South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Bulawayo	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	90.5	96.1	95.7	96	92.3	98.5	94.1	98.6	21.9	26.8	89.4
Mining and quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	1.5	1.8	0	0	0	0.3
Manufacturing	4.4	0	1	1.3	3.6	0	1.2	0	16.2	5.4	2.5
Construction	0	0	0	0	2.8	0	0	0.3	3	19.2	0.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1.6	1.5	0	0	1.3	0	0	0	9.2	20.6	1.4
Transportation and storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.4	0	0	10.2	0.3
Accommodation and food service activities	0	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2
Information and communication	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.8	0	0.1
Real estate activities	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	18.1	0	0.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
Education	0	0	0	1.4	0	0	0	0	0.8	11.8	0.4
Human health and social work activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.7	0	0.2
Other service activities	1	0	2.4	1.3	0	0	0	0	9.2	0	1.2
Activities of households as employers undifferentiated goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.5	0	18.1	0	1.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.1	0.1
Total Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	37 041	17 705	33 161	23 182	17 987	18 857	22 545	32 389	13 406	3 937	220 212

Table 9.4b: Employed Older Persons 65 years and Above by Sex, Province, and Industry, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Females

Industry	Manicaland	Mash Central	Mash East	Mash West	Mat North	Mat South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Bulawayo	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	97.7	100	91.5	98.7	100	96.9	95.9	31	0	95.3
Manufacturing	0	0	0	2.6	1.3	0	1	1.8	19.1	38.9	1.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0	2.3	0	4.4	0	0	1.2	2.3	29.2	34.3	2.1
Administrative and support service activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.2	0	0.1
Human health and social work activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.6	14.2	0.3
Other service activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.9	0	0	0	0.1
Activities of households as employers undifferentiated goods	0	0	0	1.5	0	0	0	0	10	12.5	0.5
Total Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	36 626	16 917	38 862	19 235	21 302	22 477	28 465	43 579	5 103	2 542	235 107

Table 9.4c Employed Older Persons 65 years and Above by Sex, Province, and Industry, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Total

Industry	Manicaland	Mash Central	Mash East	Mash West	Mat North	Mat South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Bulawayo	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	95.2	96.9	98	94	95.8	99.3	95.7	97.1	24.4	16.3	92.4
Mining and quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0.7	0.8	0	0	0	0.1
Manufacturing	2.2	0	0.5	1.9	2.4	0	1.1	1	17	18.6	2.1
Construction	0	0	0	0	1.3	0	0	0.1	2.2	11.7	0.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0.8	1.9	0	2	0.6	0	0.7	1.3	14.7	26	1.8
Transportation and storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	0	0	6.2	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	0	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
Information and communication	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	0	0
Real estate activities	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2
Administrative and support service activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	13.7	0	1.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
Education	0	0	0	0.8	0	0	0	0	0.6	7.1	0.2
Human health and social work activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.3	5.6	0.3
Other service activities	0.5	0	1.1	0.7	0	0	0.5	0	6.7	0	0.6
Activities of households as employers undifferentiated goods	0	0	0	0.7	0	0	0.7	0	15.9	4.9	0.9
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.7	0.1
Total Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	73 668	34 622	72 024	42 418	39 288	41 334	51 010	75 968	18 509	6 479	455 319

Table 9.5a Employed Older Persons 65 years and Above by Sex, Province, and Industry, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Male

Industry	Manicaland	Mash Central	Mash East	Mash West	Mat North	Mat South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Bulawayo	Total	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	17.0	8.6	16.1	11.3	8.4	9.4	10.8	16.2	1.5	0.5	100.0	196 824
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.4	59.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	679
Manufacturing	29.3	0.0	5.9	5.3	11.7	0.0	4.9	0.0	39.1	3.8	100.0	5 542
Construction	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.7	0.0	0.0	4.7	23.3	43.4	100.0	1 741
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	18.6	8.5	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.3	25.9	100.0	3 125
Transportation and storage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.5	0.0	0.0	55.5	100.0	721
Accommodation and food service activities	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	431
Information and communication	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	329
Financial and insurance activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	111
Real estate activities	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	724
Administrative and Support service activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	87.0	0.0	100.0	2 789
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	241
Education	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	51.3	100.0	903
Human health and social work activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	364
Other service activities	13.4	0.0	29.2	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.1	0.0	100.0	2 679
Activities of households as employers undifferentiated goods	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4	0.0	87.6	0.0	100.0	2 768
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	241
Total	16.8	8.0	15.1	10.5	8.2	8.6	10.2	14.7	6.1	1.8	100.0	220 212

Table 9.5b: continued

Female

Industry	Manicaland	Mash Central	Mash East	Mash West	Mat North	Mat South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Bulawayo	Total	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16.3	7.4	17.3	7.9	9.4	10	12.3	18.6	0.7	0	100	224085
Manufacturing	0	0	0	13	7.3	0	7.2	20.8	25.6	26	100	3801
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0	7.9	0	17.2	0	0	6.9	20.2	30.1	17.7	100	4946
Administrative and Support service activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	100	111
Human health and social work activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54.8	45.2	100	798
Other service activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	255
Activities of households as employers undifferentiated goods	0	0	0	25.6	0	0	0	0	45.9	28.6	100	1112
Total	15.6	7.2	16.5	8.2	9.1	9.6	12.1	18.5	2.2	1.1	100	235 107

Table 9.5c: continued

Total

Industry	Manicaland	Mash Central	Mash East	Mash West	Mat North	Mat South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Bulawayo	Total	
											Percent	Number
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16.7	8	16.8	9.5	8.9	9.8	11.6	17.5	1.1	0.3	100	420 909
Mining and quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	40.4	59.6	0	0	0	100	679
Manufacturing	17.4	0	3.5	8.4	9.9	0	5.8	8.5	33.6	12.9	100	9 343
Construction	0	0	0	0	28.7	0	0	4.7	23.3	43.4	100	1 741
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7.2	8.1	0	10.6	3	0	4.2	12.4	33.7	20.9	100	8 071
Transportation and storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	44.5	0	0	55.5	100	721
Accommodation and food service activities	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	431
Information and communication	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	329
Financial and insurance activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	100	111
Real estate activities	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	724
Administrative and Support service activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87.5	0	100	2 900
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	241
Education	0	0	0	36.4	0	0	0	0	12.3	51.3	100	903
Human health and social work activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68.9	31.1	100	1 162
Other service activities	12.2	0	26.7	10.3	0	0	8.7	0	42.1	0	100	2 934
Activities of households as employers undifferentiated goods	0	0	0	7.3	0	0	8.8	0	75.7	8.2	100	3 880
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	241
Total	16.2	7.6	15.8	9.3	8.6	9.1	11.2	16.7	4.1	1.4	100	455 319

Chapter 10: Social Security

10.1: Introduction

Social Security is defined as “all cash and in-kind social transfers that are organised by state or parastatal organisations or are agreed upon through collective bargaining processes. Benefits arising from this arrangement include cash transfers such as pensions, employment injury benefits, short-term cash benefits (sickness and maternity benefits, unemployment benefits) as well as benefits in kind such as health services”². Social security centres on the concept of risk management defined as consisting of “public interventions to (i) assist individuals, households and communities to better manage risk, and (ii) provide support to the critically poor”.

In response to the above, the Government of Zimbabwe in 1994 set up the National Social Security Authority (NSSA) to establish Social Security Schemes for the provision of benefits to employees in Zimbabwe to cover events such as work related accidents and provide pensions cover.

This chapter presents information on the social security benefits that the population of the country is receiving. It also covers the different institutions that are providing social security funds to the population of Zimbabwe.

10.2: Recipients of Social Security Funds

The survey asked all respondents whether they were currently receiving any monthly pensions or any social security funds. *Table 10.1* shows that 285 thousand persons, which is 2 percent of the population, were receiving a monthly pension or any social security funds or both. Thirty-one percent of the population aged 65 years and above was receiving a monthly pension or any social security funds. For the same age group, a greater proportion of males were receiving a monthly pension or any social security funds compared to females, 42 percent and 19 percent, respectively. Almost an equal proportion of males and females were receiving a monthly pension as well as other social security benefits.

The population receiving monthly pension only was in the older ages, above 50 years, similarly the same older age group were receiving both a monthly pension and other social security benefits. Twenty-six percent of the population in the age group 65 and above were receiving other social security benefits only while the population in the age group 10 – 14 years accounted for 16.2 percent. The age group 10 – 14 years constitute the largest proportion of orphans as discussed in chapter 2 and therefore, are expected to receive the survivor’s benefits.

Table 10.2 shows the distribution of the population receiving a monthly pension or any other social security funds by province, rural/ urban and sex. There were more persons in rural areas than in urban areas receiving a monthly pension, other social security benefit or both, 58 percent and 42 percent, respectively. Harare Province had the highest proportion (17.8 percent) followed by Manicaland Province (16.5 percent) while Mashonaland Central Province had the lowest (4.5 percent).

² Cichon et.al, (2004)

10.3: Sources of Social Security Funds

Information on the sources of social security funds received were sought from all persons who were currently receiving a monthly pension or any other social security funds. The questions asked had multiple responses, therefore, the results obtained are the frequencies for each source mentioned. *Table 10.3* shows that Government, with 41 percent, was the largest source of funds for social security followed by NSSA, with 36 percent. Two percent indicated that personal pension plan was their source of social security. The pattern is similar for both males and females. The persons aged 65 years and above was the age group mostly benefiting from occupational pensions (41.4 percent).

10.4: Health Insurance

Health insurance is insurance against the risk of incurring medical expenses among individuals. The survey sought information on whether respondents were beneficiaries of any medical aid scheme. *Table 10.4* shows the distribution of medical insurance coverage by age and sex. About 1.3 million persons, representing about 9 percent of the population, indicated they were members of a medical aid scheme. There were no sex differentials for the population benefiting from medical insurance in Zimbabwe. The age group benefiting most from medical insurance was 45 - 49 years with a total representation of 17 percent.

Tables 10.5a and *b* show the population 5 years and above who were members of any medical aid scheme by activity status and sex. Most of the persons benefiting from medical aid scheme were paid employee-permanent (58.9 percent). Among the females, most of the medical aid scheme members were paid employees-permanent (47.9 percent) followed by own account workers (other) (21.9 percent). More males than females were members of medical aid schemes, 52.5 percent and 47.5 percent, respectively. More females than males who were own account workers and unpaid contributing family workers benefited from medical aid schemes.

Table 10.6 shows the distribution of medical insurance among all persons by highest level of education completed and by sex. About 9 percent of people in Zimbabwe have a medical aid scheme. Thirty-eight percent of members of medical aid schemes had secondary education followed by those with primary education at 26 percent and the least was those who had diploma/certificate after primary at 1 percent. Similar patterns were observed for either sex.

Among the persons who were currently employed in the formal sector, 39 percent were benefiting from medical insurance. For those who were employed in the informal sector, 9 percent were members of a medical aid scheme, *See Table 10.7*.

Table 10.8 shows the distribution of the currently employed population 15 years and above who were benefiting from medical insurance by institutional sector. The highest proportion of the population who had a medical aid scheme were in private enterprises-non financial (40.6 percent) followed by those who were in central government (33.6 percent) and local government with (10.9 percent).

10.5: Conclusion

About 285 thousand people, which represents 2 percent of the population, were receiving a monthly pension or some social security funds. Most of the recipients of social security funds were in the older age groups. Occupational pension was a major source of pension or any other social security funds. About 9 percent of the population in Zimbabwe were members of a medical aid scheme. Among those who were benefiting from medical insurance, most were in private enterprises-non financial sector.

Table 10.1: Percent Distribution of Population Receiving a Monthly Pension or Any Other Social Security Funds by Age Group, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Age Group	Persons Receiving Monthly Pension or Other Social Security Funds												Not Receiving Any Social Security Fund		
	Monthly pension			Other social security benefit			Both pension & other social security benefit			Total					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	3.1	2.8	3.0
1 - 4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	3.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.9	13.7	12.2	13.0
5 - 9	2.2	0.9	1.6	9.1	5.0	6.8	0.0	4.3	2.4	3.8	2.5	3.2	14.4	13.2	13.8
10 - 14	2.2	5.9	3.8	15.3	16.9	16.2	0.0	4.4	2.5	5.4	9.5	7.4	13.8	12.4	13.1
15 - 19	3.8	2.3	3.1	7.4	9.7	8.6	5.8	4.9	5.3	4.8	5.0	4.9	11.6	10.2	10.9
20 - 24	0.8	1.1	0.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	5.6	1.4	3.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	8.0	8.7	8.4
25 - 29	0.0	0.6	0.3	2.1	1.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.6	7.2	8.4	7.8
30 - 34	0.5	3.6	1.9	0.7	5.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.9	2.1	6.9	7.2	7.0
35 - 39	1.2	0.9	1.0	3.9	6.4	5.3	0.0	6.6	3.7	1.8	3.1	2.4	5.2	5.7	5.5
40 - 44	3.4	11.3	6.9	1.3	7.5	4.8	0.0	18.8	10.7	2.8	10.4	6.5	4.6	4.1	4.4
45 - 49	5.3	11.8	8.2	2.4	4.0	3.3	0.0	9.5	5.4	4.3	9.0	6.6	3.0	2.9	3.0
50 - 54	9.0	14.0	11.2	2.3	6.0	4.4	3.8	23.0	14.7	7.1	11.7	9.3	1.8	2.9	2.4
55 - 59	14.6	15.4	14.9	2.4	11.2	7.3	4.0	9.7	7.2	11.1	13.7	12.3	1.7	2.6	2.1
60 - 64	14.0	11.3	12.8	11.1	4.4	7.3	19.3	8.7	13.3	13.5	8.8	11.2	1.3	2.1	1.8
65 +	43.2	20.9	33.3	36.7	17.3	25.9	61.6	8.7	31.6	42.2	19.0	31.0	3.4	4.6	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Zimbabwe %	1.6	1.2	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.3	2.0	2.1	97.7	98.0	97.9
Number of Persons	104 390	83 472	187 862	37 430	46 944	84 374	5 556	7 275	12 832	147 377	137 691	285 068	6 338 299	6 823 919	13 162 218

Table 10.2: Percent Distribution of Population Receiving a Monthly Pension or Any Other Social Security Funds by Province, Rural/Urban and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

	Monthly Pension			Other Social Security Benefit			Both Pension & Other Social Security Benefit			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Province												
Manicaland	13.1	17.5	15.1	22.5	13.7	17.6	20.3	37.2	29.9	15.8	17.3	16.5
Mashonaland Central	6.9	3.8	5.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	11.2	8.5	9.7	5.6	3.2	4.5
Mashonaland East	11.4	9.9	10.7	10.5	7.2	8.7	4.3	13.2	9.3	10.9	9.1	10.0
Mashonaland West	8.9	6.3	7.8	8.7	13.0	11.1	5.9	3.1	4.3	8.8	8.4	8.6
Matabeleland North	7.2	2.8	5.3	22.4	25.0	23.8	4.5	0.0	2.0	11.0	10.2	10.6
Matabeleland South	6.6	5.2	6.0	5.0	3.5	4.2	4.7	0.0	2.0	6.1	4.3	5.2
Midlands	9.8	13.7	11.5	1.8	2.5	2.2	26.1	8.8	16.3	8.4	9.6	9.0
Masvingo	8.6	7.2	8.0	13.0	16.5	14.9	6.1	21.4	14.7	9.6	11.1	10.3
Harare	18.4	23.3	20.6	10.9	13.4	12.3	16.9	7.7	11.7	16.5	19.1	17.8
Bulawayo	9.1	10.3	9.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	7.6	7.5
Area												
Rural	60.0	42.8	52.3	76.1	66.9	71.0	70.7	58.3	63.7	64.5	51.8	58.4
Urban	40.0	57.2	47.7	23.9	33.1	29.0	29.3	41.7	36.3	35.5	48.2	41.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Persons	104 390	83 472	187 862	37 430	46 944	84 374	5 556	7 275	12 832	147 377	137 691	285 068

Table 10.3: Percent Distribution of Population Receiving a Monthly Pension or Any Other Social Security Funds by Source of Funds and age group, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Age group	Male					Female					Total				
	Source of Funds														
	NSSA	Government	Occupational pensions	Personal Pension Plan	Other pensions	NSSA	Government	Occupational pensions	Personal Pension Plan	Other pensions	NSSA	Government	Occupational pensions	Personal Pension Plan	Other pensions
Under 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6
1 - 4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7
5 - 9	5.3	2.2	1.3	0.0	12.5	4.3	1.6	2.4	0.0	3.5	4.8	1.9	1.7	0.0	7.5
10 - 14	2.4	4.1	0.0	0.0	23.8	6.8	7.6	4.5	19.6	22.2	4.7	5.7	1.7	7.1	22.9
15 - 19	4.9	4.7	0.0	0.0	8.8	4.2	1.6	3.3	0.0	16.6	4.5	3.2	1.3	0.0	13.2
20 - 24	1.2	0.8	2.8	14.0	1.8	1.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	5.3	1.2	0.4	2.1	9.0	3.7
25 - 29	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	1.4
30 - 34	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	3.3	2.4	0.0	7.3	2.1	1.9	0.9	0.0	4.1
35 - 39	1.1	1.7	0.0	9.4	3.2	3.4	2.5	0.0	8.9	4.3	2.3	2.1	0.0	9.2	3.8
40 - 44	0.6	4.0	1.7	0.0	4.2	13.5	10.5	2.6	0.0	7.6	7.4	7.1	2.0	0.0	6.1
45 - 49	2.3	5.6	5.3	0.0	3.3	9.4	11.1	9.0	0.0	2.8	6.0	8.2	6.8	0.0	3.0
50 - 54	1.0	11.3	7.5	5.9	5.8	11.7	16.2	10.1	28.3	2.3	6.6	13.6	8.5	14.0	3.9
55 - 59	5.9	17.2	9.3	0.0	6.7	13.9	14.8	19.9	21.9	0.0	10.1	16.1	13.4	7.9	3.0
60 - 64	19.2	8.3	21.2	33.6	5.0	11.8	7.3	16.2	0.0	3.7	15.3	7.8	19.3	21.5	4.3
65 +	54.8	38.6	49.4	37.0	13.3	16.3	22.8	28.5	21.3	5.3	34.6	31.2	41.4	31.3	8.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	53 418	68 442	17 467	3 517	17 677	59 020	60 501	10 899	1 988	22 341	112 437	128 943	28 366	5 505	40 018
Percent Total	33.3	42.6	10.9	2.2	11.0	38.1	39.1	7.0	1.3	14.4	35.7	40.9	9.0	1.7	12.7

Table 10.4: Percent Distribution of Population Currently Member of any Medical Aid Scheme by age group, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Age group	Population Currently Members of any Medical Aid Scheme		
	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	6.8	5.6	6.2
0 - 4	8.1	7.5	7.8
5 - 9	7.6	7.2	7.4
10 - 14	6.4	6.7	6.5
15 - 19	5.8	5.8	5.8
20 - 24	5.9	8.5	7.3
25 - 29	9.8	12.1	11.1
30 - 34	11.9	15.9	14.0
35 - 39	16.8	13.2	14.8
40 - 44	18.4	12.5	15.5
45 - 49	18.0	16.0	17.0
50 - 54	17.7	12.9	14.7
55 - 59	14.6	10.7	12.2
60 - 64	12.9	10.6	11.5
65 +	8.8	8.9	8.8
Total Percent	9.3	9.4	9.4
Total Number	605 739	652 835	1 258 574

Table 10.5a: Percent Distribution of Population 5 years and Above Currently Member of any Medical Aid Scheme by Activity Status and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Activity Status	Population Currently Members of Any Medical Aid Scheme		
	Male	Female	Total
Paid employee-permanent	68.9	47.9	58.9
Paid employee-Casual/ temporary/ contract/seasonal	7.3	3.8	5.6
Employer	3.0	1.6	2.3
Own account worker (communal, resettlement & peri-urban farmer)	11.5	21.3	16.2
Own account worker (other)	6.4	21.9	13.8
Unpaid contributing family worker	1.3	2.9	2.1
Member of producer cooperative	0.5	0.1	0.3
Not stated	1.1	0.4	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	338 651	306 153	644 803

Table 10.5b: Percent Distribution of Population 5 years and Above Currently Member of any Medical Aid Scheme by Activity Status and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Activity Status	Population Currently Members of Any Medical Aid Scheme			
	Male	Female	Total	
			Percent	Number
Paid employee-permanent	61.4	38.6	100.0	379 972
Paid employee-Casual/ temporary/ contract/seasonal.	67.6	32.4	100.0	36 364
Employer	68.1	31.9	100.0	15 005
Own account worker (communal, resettlement & peri-urban farmer)	37.4	62.6	100.0	104 266
Own account worker (other)	24.5	75.5	100.0	88 783
Unpaid contributing family worker	32.5	67.5	100.0	13 322
Member of producer cooperative	86.1	13.8	100.0	1 936
Not stated	73.4	26.6	100.0	5 156
Total	52.5	47.5	100.0	644 803

Table 10.6: Percent Distribution of Population Currently Member of any Medical Aid Scheme by Highest Level of Education, 2014 Zimbabwe LFCLS

Highest Level of Education	Population Currently Members of Any Medical Aid Scheme		
	Male	Female	Total
Primary	26.0	25.4	25.7
Secondary	35.3	41.0	38.3
Diploma/Certificate after Primary	0.8	1.0	0.9
Diploma/Certificate after Secondary	18.8	17.9	18.3
Graduate/Postgraduate	10.3	6.2	8.1
None	8.9	8.5	8.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Percent Zimbabwe	8.6	8.8	8.7
Number of Persons	55 6339	611 848	1 168 187

Table 10.7: Percent Distribution of Currently Employed Persons Benefitting from Medical Insurance by Sector and Sex, 2014 Zimbabwe LFCLS

Medical Aid Scheme Membership Status	Sector					
	Formal			Informal		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Member	35.5	47.3	39.2	4.7	12.0	8.6
Not Member	64.2	52.6	60.6	95.1	87.8	91.3
Don't know	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Persons	710 119	322 461	1 032 579	408 645	451 406	860 052

Table 10.8: Percent Distribution of Currently Employed Population 15 Years and Above by Institutional Sector, Membership of Any Medical Aid Scheme and Sex, 2014 Zimbabwe LFCLS

Institutional Sector	Medical Aid Scheme Membership Status														
	Member			Not Member			Don't know			Not stated			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Central Government	29.7	41.3	33.6	4.8	5.6	5.1	8.3	7.1	7.8	22.5	4.7	15.3	11.8	15.1	12.9
Local Government	8.1	16.4	10.9	3.4	6.4	4.5	15.0	13.1	14.2	3.9	0.0	2.3	4.8	9.1	6.3
Parastatal-financial	1.0	1.6	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.4
Parastatal-non financial	7.0	3.4	5.8	1.8	1.1	1.5	1.0	0.0	0.6	7.0	0.0	4.2	3.2	1.6	2.7
Households	1.6	3.1	2.1	26.2	40.9	31.3	9.2	19.4	13.2	31.0	67.4	45.7	19.3	30.9	23.3
Pvt enterprises-financial	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
Pvt enterprises-non financial	47.2	27.7	40.6	60.7	43.2	54.7	58.8	50.8	55.6	35.7	27.9	32.5	56.8	39.0	50.6
Co-operatives	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
NGO's	2.3	3.9	2.9	2.6	1.8	2.3	3.2	4.3	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.4	2.5
Other	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	5.4	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	273 689	141 869	415 558	708 249	376 742	1 084 991	12 139	7 927	20 066	9 391	6 342	15 734	1 003 468	532 880	1 536 348

Chapter 11: Migration

11.1: Introduction

Labour migration has moved to centre stage in the national and sub-regional policy agenda. In July 2014, Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Ministers of Labour and Employment and the Social Partners endorsed the SADC Migration Policy Framework, providing the basis for SADC member states to develop rights-based national labour policies by 2019. Particularly vulnerable industrial sectors include domestic workers, hospitality, agriculture and mining. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) is providing technical support to strengthen the capacity of constituents to develop and implement labour migration policies and programmes based on accurate and updated data for SADC countries. To facilitate the publication of labour migration, support is being provided for enhanced collection of labour migration statistics which are gender and age disaggregated. In this regard, in December 2013, the module on labour migration to be integrated in labour force survey questionnaire was proposed and endorsed by SADC Ministers and Social Partners in July 2014.

Utilising the SADC module, the 2014 LFCLS collected data on migrants staying in Zimbabwe with special interest on currently working labour migrants.

11.2: Labour Migrants Population

The 2014 LFCLS revealed that there were around 207 thousand migrants of whom 78 thousand (37.9 percent) were labour migrants. Males constituted 57 percent of all labour migrants as shown in *Table 11.1a*. Among males, 41.7 percent were labour migrants and among females they were 33.7 percent. *See Table 11.1b*.

11.3: Age Distribution of Labour Migrants

Table 11.2a shows that 65 years and above age group provided the largest contribution, 33 percent, of labour migrants, with 43 percent being males and 20 percent being females. Male labour migrants outnumbered female labour migrants in all other age groups except for the 20 - 24 years, 35 - 39 years, 45 - 49 years and 50 - 54 years as shown in *Table 11.2b*.

11.4: Country of Origin of Migrants

Table 11.3a shows the percent distribution of migrants by country of origin and sex. The largest number of migrants were those from neighbouring countries. South Africa contributed 45 percent of migrants followed by Mozambique and Malawi with about 22 and 15 percent, respectively.

Three countries; Botswana, Malawi and South Africa, as well as two country groups; other European Countries and American Countries, had more male migrants than females while Mozambique, Zambia, Other African Countries, United Kingdom and Other Asian Countries had more females than males. *See Table 11.3b*

11.5: Marital Status of Migrants

The higher proportion (68 percent) of the labour migrants were married followed by the widowed who were at 18 percent. *See Table 11.4a*. There were more male labour migrants than female in

the never married and married categories whilst the females dominated the divorced/separated and widowed categories as shown in *Table 11.4b*.

11.6: Educational Profile of Labour Migrants

Table 11.5 shows the percent distribution of labour migrants by highest level of education completed. Fourteen percent of the labour migrants had completed grade 7 as their highest level of education completed and 12 percent had completed form 4. Around 8 percent had tertiary education, that is, at least a diploma. A sizeable number (32.9 percent) had no education at all.

11.7: Skill Level of Labour Migrants

Table 11.6a shows that 82 percent of the labour migrants were unskilled, 7 percent were semi-skilled while 6 percent were professionals. In all skill levels there were more males than females. See *Table 11.6b*.

11.8: Reasons for Migration

A majority (88.1 percent) of the labour migrants cited natural disaster as the main reason for their movement into Zimbabwe followed by job transfer at 4 percent as shown in *Table 11.7*. Two percent of migrants, mainly females, came into Zimbabwe to join spouse/family.

11.9: Labour Force Participation Rates of Labour Migrants

The Labour Force Participation Rates (LFPR) for labour migrants by age group is presented in *Table 11.8*. The overall LFPR for labour migrants was 77 percent with the rate for males being 79 percent whilst for females it was 76 percent. The LFPR for both sexes ranged from 43 percent in the age group 20 - 24 years to 100 percent in the age groups 25 - 39 years and 45 - 49 years.

11.10: Employment to Population Ratio (EPR) of Labour Migrants

Table 11.9 shows the Employment to Population Ratio of labour migrants by age group and sex. The overall EPR for the labour migrants was 71 percent. Among males, employment to population ratio was 75 percent whilst among females it was 67 percent. The EPR ranged from 43 percent for the 20 - 24 year age group to 100 percent for the 25 - 29 years age group.

11.11: Broad Unemployment Rates of Migrants

Broad unemployment rate for migrants is the number of migrants looking for work divided by the total number of migrants 15 years and above, the quotient is multiplied by 100. *Table 11.10* shows broadly defined unemployment rates by age group and sex for labour migrants. The broad unemployment rate for migrants was 7.9 percent. The unemployment rate for both sexes was highest for age group 45 - 49 years at 21.6 percent. The highest broad unemployment rate for females was in the age groups 15 - 19 years and 40 - 44 years, with 24.4 percent and 24.1 percent, respectively. For males, unemployment rate was high in the age group 45 - 49 years at 40.2 percent.

11.12: Occupation of Labour Migrants

The distribution of labour migrants by occupational category is presented in *Table 11.11a*. Fifty-eight percent of the labour migrants were skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. A sizeable number, around 14 percent, were working as service and sales workers.

Females dominated in the technicians and associate professionals, clerical support workers and skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers whilst males dominated the remaining categories. See *Table 11.11b*.

11.13: Labour Migrants in Formal and Informal Sector

From *Table 11.12* it can be derived that 73 percent of all labour migrants were employed in the private household sector while 20 percent were in the informal sector. Six percent were in the informal sector. The majority of males (68.7 percent) and females (77.7 percent) were employed in the private household sector. Manicaland Province had the highest proportion of labour migrants at 19 percent, followed by Harare Province at 18 percent.

11.14: Labour Migrants by Institutional Sectors

A majority of labour migrants, about 67 percent, worked in the private household sector followed by 28 percent who worked in private enterprises non-financial. Among male labour migrants, 61 percent worked in private household sector, 32 percent in private non-financial institutions, and 5 percent in private financial enterprises. Seventy-four percent of all female migrants worked in private households while 22 percent worked in private non-financial enterprises. See *Table 11.13a*

Fifty-two percent of those who worked in the private household sector were males and 48 percent were females. Of the labour migrants who were employed by private enterprises non-financial, 66 percent were males and 34 percent were females. Seventy-five percent of the migrants employed by NGOs were females as shown in *Table 11.13b*.

11.15: Labour Migrants by Industrial Sector

Of the 78 thousand labour migrants currently working and staying in the country, 70 percent were employed in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector followed by wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles at 8 percent as shown in *Table 11.14a*.

Table 11.14b shows that there were more females than males in 5 of the 15 industrial sectors where there were labour migrants, namely: real estate activities; human health and social work activities; activities of extraterritorial bodies; wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles and other service activities.

11.16: Labour Migrants in Informal Employment

Table 11.15a shows that 74 thousand (94.6 percent) labour migrants were informally employed. The majority of them (73.6 percent) were in agriculture, forestry and fishing and the pattern was the same for male and female labour migrants. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles had 6 percent while administrative and support service activities had 5 percent. Further, *Table 11.15b* shows the sex distribution of the labour migrants in informal employment.

11.17: Contractual Agreement and Actual Hours Worked

Table 11.16 shows the percent distribution of labour migrants by contractual agreements with employers, actual hours worked during the last 7 days preceding the interview and sex. Around 45 percent of the labour migrants worked excessive hours. Around 59 percent of male labour migrants and 19 percent of female labour migrants worked excessive hours. Sixty percent each of labour migrants with written contracts and no contracts/agreements worked excessive hours.

Forty-five percent of the labour migrants had a written contract, 44 percent had an oral agreement whilst 6 percent had no contract or agreement with their employers.

11.18: Social Security Coverage

Tables 11.17a, b, c and d show the distribution of labour migrants by social security coverage. From *Tables 11.17a and b* it can be observed that four percent of the labour migrants indicated that they enjoyed benefits from paid sick leave and paid maternity leave from their employers. Around eight percent were having medical aid benefits from employers as shown in *Table 11.17c* whilst 6 percent indicated that their employers were contributing to their pension fund.

11.19: Migratory Partner

Table 18 shows percent frequency distribution of migrants into Zimbabwe by persons they moved with. The question of whom one travelled with allowed for multiple responses. Slightly over 4 thousand migrants reported that they moved as entire households while about 3.4 thousand migrants travelled to Zimbabwe alone. More females than males travelled alone, with a spouse, with a son or daughter whereas more males than females reported having travelled as an entire household. There was a gender parity for those who travelled with parents and those who travelled with brother/ sister.

11.20: Conclusion

According to the 2014 LFCLS, there were around 207 thousand migrants in Zimbabwe of whom about 78 thousand were labour migrants. Neighbouring countries that share a border with Zimbabwe accounted for the majority of the migrants with South Africa contributing the highest percentage at around 45 percent. Thirty-three percent of the labour migrants were unskilled. The majority (58 percent) of the labour migrants were employed as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. Seventy-eight percent were employed in the household sector. Around 23 percent worked excessive hours.

Table 11.1(a): Number of Labour Migrants as a Proportion of all Migrants, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Sex	Labour Migrants	Non-Labour Migrants	Children Migrants	Total	
				Percent	Number
Male	41.7	14.1	44.2	100	107 357
Female	33.7	16.6	49.6	100	99 773
Total	37.9	15.3	46.8	100	207 130

Table 11.1(b): Distribution of Migrants by Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Sex	Labour Migrants	Non-Labour Migrants	Children Migrants
Male	57.1	47.7	48.9
Female	42.9	52.3	51.1
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	78 437	31 723	96 970

Table 11.2(a): Percent Labour Migrants Population by Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
15 - 19	6.0	6.6	6.3
20 - 24	0.0	2.1	0.9
25 - 29	4.1	3.4	3.8
30 - 34	5.3	4.9	5.1
35 - 39	8.3	12.0	9.9
40 - 44	5.6	7.3	6.3
45 - 49	2.9	9.5	5.7
50 - 54	7.8	14.9	10.8
55 - 59	6.7	6.8	6.7
60 - 64	10.1	13.0	11.3
65 +	43.1	19.6	33.0
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	44 772	33 665	78 437

Table 11.2b: Labour Migrants Population by Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014
LFCLS

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	
			Percent	Number
15 - 19	54.8	45.2	100	4 923
20 - 24	0.0	100.0	100	719
25 - 29	61.4	38.6	100	3 004
30 - 34	59.4	40.6	100	4 023
35 - 39	48.0	52.0	100	7 759
40 - 44	50.6	49.4	100	4 967
45 - 49	29.2	70.8	100	4 500
50 - 54	41.0	59.0	100	8 490
55 - 59	56.6	43.4	100	5 275
60 - 64	50.8	49.2	100	8 882
65 +	74.6	25.4	100	25 896
Total	57.1	42.9	100	78 437

Table 11.3(a): Percent Distribution of Migrants by Country of Origin and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS.

Country of Origin	Male	Female	Total
Botswana	3.9	3.9	3.9
Malawi	19.1	11.3	15.3
Mozambique	19.9	23.6	21.7
South Africa	44.8	46.1	45.4
Zambia	7.2	8.4	7.8
Other African Countries	2.7	2.9	2.8
United Kingdom	0.2	1.0	0.6
Other European Countries	1.1	0.4	0.7
American Countries	0.3	0.0	0.2
Asian Countries	0.1	0.3	0.2
Not stated	0.6	2.2	1.4
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	107 357	99 773	207 130

Table 11.3(b): Percent Distribution of Migrants by Country of Origin and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Country of Origin	Male	Female	Total	Number
Botswana	52.0	48.0	100	8 131
Malawi	64.5	35.5	100	31 689
Mozambique	47.6	52.4	100	44 921
South Africa	51.1	48.9	100	94 099
Zambia	47.9	52.1	100	16 108
Other African Countries	49.7	50.3	100	5 848
United Kingdom	21.0	79.0	100	1 213
Other European Countries	76.8	23.2	100	1 510
American Countries	100.0	0.0	100	358
Asian Countries	25.8	74.2	100	431
Not stated	23.5	76.5	100	2 822
Total	51.8	48.2	100	207 130

Table 11.4(a): Percent Distribution of Migrants Aged 12 Years and Above by Marital Status and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Marital Status	Male	Female	Total
Never married	10.3	5.2	8.1
Married	78.4	54.2	68.0
Divorced / separated	2.4	10.1	5.7
Widowed	9.0	30.5	18.2
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	44 772	33 665	78 437

Table 11.4(b): Percent Distribution of Migrants Aged 12 Years and Above by Marital Status and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Marital Status	Male	Female	Total	
			Percent	Number
Never married	72.6	27.4	100	6 337
Married	65.8	34.2	100	53 369
Divorced / separated	23.6	76.4	100	4 461
Widowed	28.1	71.9	100	14 271
Total	57.1	42.9	100	78 437

Table 11.5: Percent Distribution of Labour Migrants by Highest Level of Education Completed, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Highest Level of Education	Male	Female	Total
Grade 1	2.4	1.8	2.1
Grade 2	6.3	3.2	4.9
Grade 3	5.5	2.7	4.3
Grade 4	1.1	2.1	1.5
Grade 5	6.4	5.9	6.2
Grade 6	3.7	2.1	3.0
Grade 7	15.9	11.1	13.9
Form 1	2.5	1.0	1.9
Form 2	2.9	3.6	3.2
Form 3	2.4	2.7	2.6
Form 4	14.4	7.7	11.5
Form 6	1.9	4.2	2.9
Diploma/Certificate after Primary	0.8	0.0	0.5
Diploma/Certificate after Secondary	2.5	7.0	4.4
Graduate/Postgraduate	6.1	0.0	3.5
None	24.5	44.1	32.9
Not stated	0.6	0.9	0.7
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	44 772	33 665	78 437

Table 11.6(a): Percent Distribution of Labour Migrants by Skill Level and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Skill Level	Male	Female	Total
Professional	6.6	5.5	6.1
Skilled	5.2	3.4	4.4
Semi-skilled	9.4	3.8	7.0
Unskilled	78.8	86.5	82.1
Not Known	0.0	0.8	0.4
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	44772	33665	78437

Table 11.6(b): Percent Distribution of Labour Migrants by Skill Level and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCL

Skill Level	Male	Female	Total Percent	Total Number
Professional	61.4	38.6	100	4 804
Skilled	67.3	32.7	100	3 473
Semi-skilled	76.5	23.5	100	5 491
Unskilled	54.8	45.2	100	64 392
Not Known	0.0	100.0	100	278
Total	57.1	42.9	100	78 437

Table 11.7: Percent Labour Migrants by Reasons of Migration, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Reasons of migration	Male	Female	Total
Job transfer	6.3	0.0	3.6
Arranged job	2.7	0.0	1.5
Looking for better agriculture land	0.0	2.0	0.9
Looking for paid work	1.5	1.0	1.3
Join spouse/ family	0.0	4.7	2.0
Divorce/Separation	1.1	1.4	1.2
Natural Disaster	87.7	88.6	88.1
Other	0.8	2.2	1.4
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	44 772	33 665	78 437

Table 11.8: Current Labour Force Participation Rates for Labour Migrants by Age Group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Age Group	Labour Force			Population			LFPR		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15 - 19	2 700	2 939	5 640	3 519	4 123	7 642	76.7	71.3	73.8
20 - 24	0	719	719	716	959	1 674	0.0	75.0	43.0
25 - 29	1 845	1 159	3 004	1 845	1 159	3 004	100.0	100.0	100.0
30 - 34	2 388	1 915	4 303	2 388	1 915	4 303	100.0	100.0	100.0
35 - 39	4 129	4 402	8 532	4 129	4 402	8 531	100.0	100.0	100.0
40 - 44	2 730	3 230	5 960	2 731	3 550	6 281	100.0	91.0	94.9
45 - 49	2 197	3 544	5 742	2 197	3 544	5 742	100.0	100.0	100.0
50 - 54	3 481	5 211	8 693	3 481	6 054	9 535	100.0	86.1	91.2
55 - 59	3 170	2 291	5 461	3 490	2 755	6 245	90.8	83.2	87.4
60 - 64	4 516	5 280	9 796	4 738	5 280	10 018	95.3	100.0	97.8
65 +	19 977	7 346	27 323	30 677	16 508	47 185	65.1	44.5	57.9
Total	47 134	38 038	85 172	59 910	50 250	110 160	78.7	75.7	77.3

Table 11.9: Employment to Population Ratio for Labour Migrants 15 Years and Above by Age Group, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Age Group	Employed			Population			EPR		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15 - 19	2 700	2 222	4 923	3 519	4 123	7 642	76.7	53.9	64.4
20 - 24	0	719	719	716	959	1 674	0.0	75.0	43.0
25 - 29	1 845	1 159	3 004	1 845	1 159	3 004	100.0	100.0	100.0
30 - 34	2 388	1 635	4 023	2 388	1 915	4 303	100.0	85.4	93.5
35 - 39	3 722	4 037	7 759	4 129	4 402	8 531	90.1	91.7	91.0
40 - 44	2 515	2 452	4 967	2 731	3 550	6 281	92.1	69.1	79.1
45 - 49	1 313	3 186	4 500	2 197	3 544	5 742	59.8	89.9	78.4
50 - 54	3 481	5 008	8 490	3 481	6 054	9 535	100.0	82.7	89.0
55 - 59	2 984	2 291	5 275	3 490	2 755	6 245	85.5	83.2	84.5
60 - 64	4 516	4 366	8 882	4 738	5 280	10 018	95.3	82.7	88.7
65 +	19 308	6 588	25 896	30 677	16 508	47 185	62.9	39.9	54.9
Total	44 772	33 665	78 437	59 910	50 250	110 160	74.7	67.0	71.2

Table 11.10: Broadly Unemployed Labour Migrants Aged 15 Years and Above by Age group and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Age Group	Labour Force			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15 - 19	2 700	2 939	5 640	0	717	717	0.0	24.4	12.7
20 - 24	0	719	719	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25 - 29	1 845	1 159	3 004	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30 - 34	2 388	1 915	4 303	0	280	280	0.0	14.6	6.5
35 - 39	4 129	4 402	8 532	407	365	773	9.9	8.3	9.1
40 - 44	2 730	3 230	5 960	215	778	993	7.9	24.1	16.7
45 - 49	2 197	3 544	5 742	884	358	1 242	40.2	10.1	21.6
50 - 54	3 481	5 211	8 693	0	203	203	0.0	3.9	2.3
55 - 59	3 170	2 291	5 461	186	0	186	5.9	0.0	3.4
60 - 64	4 516	5 280	9 796	0	914	914	0.0	17.3	9.3
65 +	19 977	7 346	27 323	669	758	1 427	3.3	10.3	5.2
Total	47 134	38 038	85 172	2 362	4 373	6 735	5.0	11.5	7.9

Table 11.11(a): Percent Distribution of Labour Migrants by Occupation and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Managers	4.2	2.3	3.4
Professionals	1.6	1.2	1.4
Technicians and associate professionals	0.9	4.3	2.4
Clerical support workers	0.8	2.2	1.4
Service and sales workers	19.9	5.4	13.7
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	48.9	70.4	58.2
Craft and related trades workers	6.3	0.9	4.0
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	3.6	1.1	2.5
Elementary occupations	13.8	12.0	13.1
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	44 772	33 665	78 437

**Table 11.11(b): Percent Distribution of Labour Migrants by Occupation and Sex, Zimbabwe
2014 LFCLS**

Occupation	Male	Female	Total	
			Percent	Number
Managers	70.7	29.3	100	2 674
Professionals	63.2	36.7	100	1 133
Technicians and associate professionals	20.7	79.3	100	1 847
Clerical support workers	31.5	68.5	100	1 073
Service and sales workers	82.9	17.1	100	10 745
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	48.0	52.0	100	45 619
Craft and related trades workers	90.2	9.8	100	3 127
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	81.5	18.5	100	1 982
Elementary occupations	60.5	39.5	100	10 238
Total	57.1	42.9	100	78 437

Table 11.12: Percent Labour Migrants in the Informal, Formal and Household Sector by Age Group, Province and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Province	Informal			Formal			Household			Other			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Manicaland	0.0	26.3	13.8	5.2	4.0	4.8	17.2	32.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	27.4	19.3
Mashonaland Central	0.0	24.9	13.1	6.2	0.0	4.4	15.1	20.0	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	17.4	14.2
Mashonaland East Mashonaland West	11.3	0.0	5.4	3.2	6.6	4.2	17.9	10.1	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.7	8.8	11.6
Matabeleland North	38.9	11.5	24.5	2.6	0.0	1.8	23.8	14.8	19.7	46.6	0.0	30.1	19.6	12.4	16.5
Matabeleland South	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	4.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.7	1.8
Midlands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	11.3	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	8.8	7.4
Masvingo	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	11.0	7.5	4.7	2.6	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	3.6	4.2
Harare	14.3	0.0	6.8	0.0	6.8	2.0	3.4	2.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.0	3.0
Bulawayo	35.5	21.6	28.2	61.9	44.8	56.9	8.5	1.7	5.4	53.4	100.0	69.9	23.8	10.1	17.9
	0.0	15.8	8.3	13.6	26.8	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	4.9	4.0
Total Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	2 290	2 537	4 826	11 169	4 649	15 818	30 738	26 166	56 904	575	314	889	44 772	33 665	78 437

Table 11.13(a): Percent Labour Migrants by Institutional Sector, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Institutional sector	Male	Female	Total
Central Government	0.0	1.7	0.7
Households	60.7	74.2	66.5
Pvt enterprises-financial	5.4	0.0	3.1
Pvt enterprises-non financial	32.4	21.9	27.9
NGO's	0.5	2.2	1.2
Other	0.9	0.0	0.5
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	44 772	33 665	78 437

Table 11.13(b): Percent Labour Migrants by Economic Sector, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Institutional sector	Male	Female	Total	
			Percent	Number
Central Government	0.0	100.0	100	570
Households	52.1	47.9	100	52 164
Pvt enterprises-financial	100.0	0.0	100	2 426
Pvt enterprises-non financial	66.3	33.7	100	21 896
NGO's	24.7	75.3	100	976
Other	100.0	0.0	100	405
Total	57.1	42.9	100	78 437

**Table 11.14(a): Percent Distribution of Labour Migrants by Industrial Sector, Zimbabwe
2014 LFCLS**

Industrial Sector	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	65.6	75.8	70.0
Mining and quarrying	2.4	1.1	1.8
Manufacturing	6.9	0.0	3.9
Construction	2.1	1.4	1.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5.2	12.2	8.2
Transportation and storage	1.5	0.9	1.2
Financial and insurance activities	0.2	0.0	0.1
Real estate activities	0.0	2.0	0.9
Administrative and support service activities	7.7	0.3	4.5
Education	1.0	0.8	0.9
Human health and social work activities	0.0	0.9	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.4	0.8	1.7
Other service activities	0.7	1.1	0.9
Activities of households as employers undifferentiated goods	3.7	1.1	2.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.5	1.6	1.0
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	44 772	33 665	78 437

**Table 11.14(a): Percent Distribution of Labour Migrants by Industrial Sector, Zimbabwe 2014
LFCLS**

Industrial sector	Male	Female	Total	
			Percent	Number
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	53.5	46.5	100	54 900
Mining and quarrying	74.4	25.6	100	1 429
Manufacturing	100.0	0.0	100	3 072
Construction	67.1	32.8	100	1 410
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	36.1	63.9	100	6 405
Transportation and storage	68.4	31.6	100	969
Financial and insurance activities	100.0	0.0	100	111
Real estate activities	0.0	100.0	100	686
Administrative and support service activities	96.9	3.1	100	3 566
Education	64.5	35.5	100	718
Human health and social work activities	0.0	100.0	100	315
Arts, entertainment and recreation	81.0	19.0	100	1 342
Other service activities	45.6	54.4	100	684
Activities of households as employers undifferentiated goods	82.0	18.0	100	2 040
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	30.5	69.5	100	790
Total	57.1	42.9	100	78 437

Table 11.15(a): Percent Labour Migrants In Informal Employment by Industrial Sector and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Industrial Sector	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	69.2	79.5	73.6
Mining and quarrying	2.5	1.2	1.9
Manufacturing	5.8	0.0	3.3
Construction	1.1	1.5	1.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4.2	8.6	6.0
Transportation and storage	1.6	1.0	1.3
Financial and insurance activities	0.3	0.0	0.1
Real estate activities	0.0	2.2	0.9
Administrative and support service activities	8.1	0.3	4.8
Education	1.1	0.0	0.6
Human health and social work activities	0.0	1.0	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.0	0.8	0.9
Other service activities	0.7	1.2	0.9
Activities of households as employers undifferentiated goods	3.9	1.2	2.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.6	1.7	1.1
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	42 452	31 737	74 189

Table 11.15(b): Percent Labour Migrants who are in Informal Employment by Industrial Sector and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Industrial sector	Male	Female	Total	Number
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	53.8	46.2	100	54 595
Mining and quarrying	74.4	25.6	100	1 429
Manufacturing	100.0	0.0	100	2 447
Construction	51.1	48.9	100	946
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	39.3	60.7	100	4 488
Transportation and storage	68.4	31.6	100	969
Financial and insurance activities	100.0	0.0	100	111
Real estate activities	0.0	100.0	100	686
Administrative and support service activities	96.9	3.1	100	3 566
Education	100.0	0.0	100	463
Human health and social work activities	0.0	100.0	100	315
Arts, entertainment and recreation	61.4	38.6	100	660
Other service activities	45.6	54.4	100	684
Activities of households as employers undifferentiated goods	82.0	18.0	100	2 040
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	30.5	69.5	100	790
Total	57.2	42.8	100	74 189

Table 11.16: Percent Distribution Labour Migrants by Contractual Agreements and Actual Hours Worked, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Type of Agreement	Sex	Under 20	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 48	49 +	Total	
							Percent	Number
A written contract	Male	0.0	4.5	3.6	18.0	73.9	100	9 681
	Female	25.8	0.0	25.3	48.9	0.0	100	2 171
	Total	4.7	3.7	7.6	23.7	60.4	100	11 852
Oral agreement	Male	20.8	12.7	4.4	19.9	42.1	100	8 347
	Female	52.9	0.0	12.7	23.7	10.7	100	2 899
	Total	29.1	9.4	6.5	20.9	34.0	100	11 246
No agreement	Male	63.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.7	100	1 036
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	617
	Total	39.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.4	100	1 653
Don't know	Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	463
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.0	51.0	100	545
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.5	73.5	100	1 008
Total	Male	12.3	7.7	3.7	17.5	59.0	100	19 527
	Female	33.6	0.0	14.7	32.3	19.4	100	6 232
	Total	17.4	5.8	6.3	21.0	49.4	100	25 759

Table 11.17(a): Percent Distribution of Labour Migrants by Benefit from Paid Sick Leave and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

	Male	Female	Total
Benefits from paid sick leave	2.0	6.4	3.9
No benefits from paid sick leave	34.7	10.3	24.3
Don't know	5.4	1.7	3.8
Not stated	57.9	81.5	68.0
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	44 772	33 665	78 437

Table 11.17(b): Percent Distribution of Labour Migrants by Benefit from Paid Maternity and Paternity Leave and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

	Male	Female	Total
Benefit from paid maternity/ paternity leave	2.0	6.4	3.9
No Benefit from paid maternity/ paternity leave	34.7	10.3	24.3
Don't know	5.4	1.7	3.8
Not stated	57.9	81.5	68.0
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	44 772	33 665	78 437

Table 11.17(c): Percent Distribution of Labour Migrants by Medical Aid Benefit from Employer and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

	Male	Female	Total
Medical aid benefit from his/her employer	13.0	0.9	7.8
No medical aid benefit from his/her employer	29.1	17.6	24.2
Not stated	57.9	81.5	68.0
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	44 772	33 665	78 437

Table 11.17(d): Percent Distribution of Labour Migrants by Contribution to Pension Fund by Employer and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

	Male	Female	Total
Contribution to pension fund by (name's) employer	7.9	4.1	6.3
No contribution to pension fund by (name's) employer	25.3	14.4	20.6
Don't know	8.3	0.0	4.7
Not stated	58.5	81.5	68.4
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	44 772	33 665	78 437

Table 11.18: Percent Migrants by Whom They Moved With, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Migratory Partner	Male	Female	Total	
			Percent	Number
Alone	39.3	60.7	100	3383
Entire household	82.9	17.1	100	4012
Spouse	0.0	100.0	100	303
Son / Daughter	0.0	100.0	100	306
Parents	50.1	50.1	100	959
Brother / Sister	50.1	50.1	100	959

Chapter 12: Retrenchments

12.1: Introduction

The Labour Act [Chapter 28:01] defines retrenchment as the termination of an employee's employment for the purpose of reducing expenditure or costs, adapting to technological change, reorganising the undertaking in which the employee is engaged in or similar reasons and includes termination of employment on account of the closure of the enterprise in which a worker is employed. The 2014 LFCLS collected data that can shed light on the characteristics and current activity status of the working age population who were ever retrenched during the period June 2011 to May 2014.

Table 12.1 and *Figure 12.1* show the trend of ever-retrenched population over the period 2005 to 2013. Generally the graph shows an upward trend.

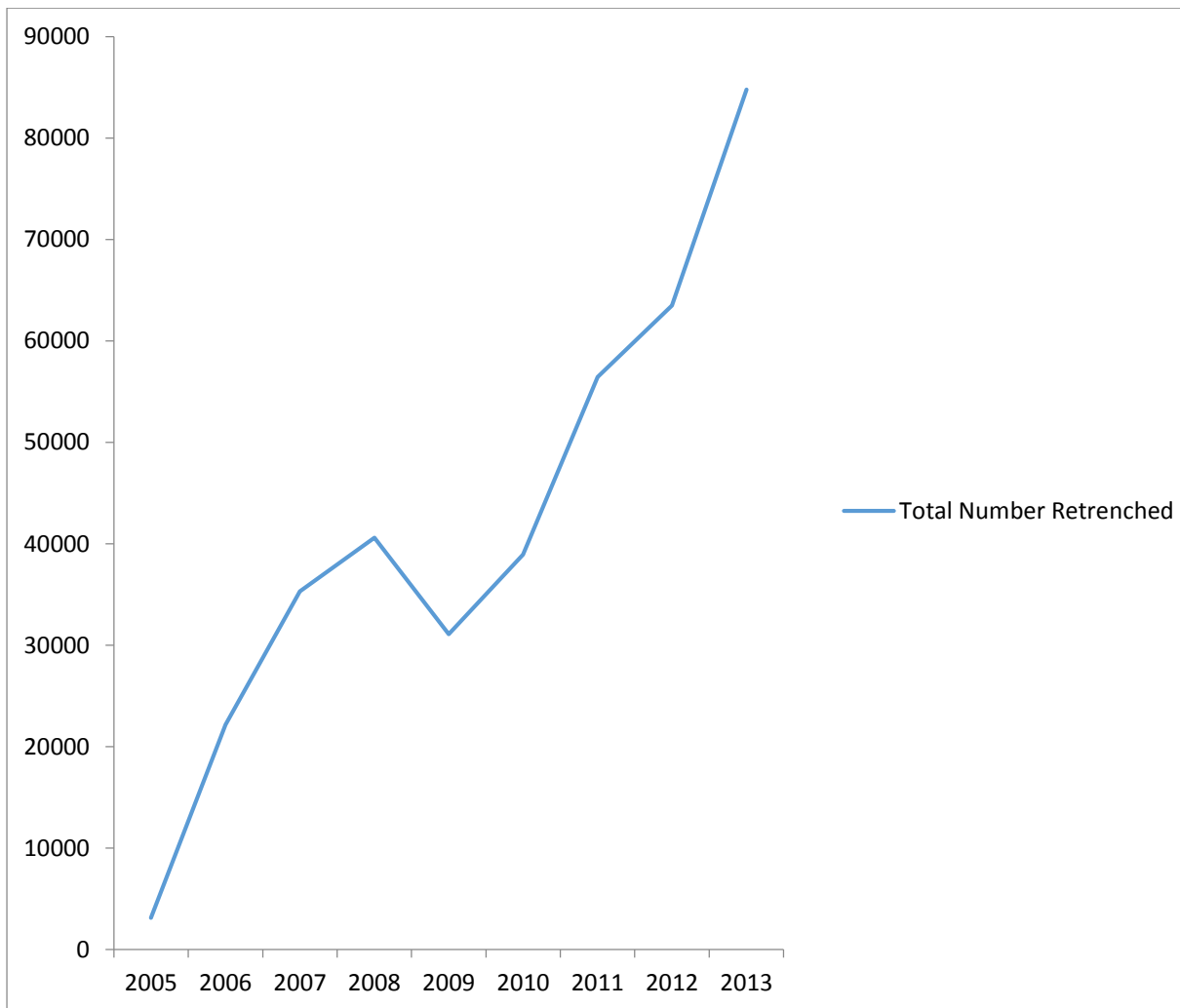


Figure 12.1: Number of Persons Ever-retrenched, 2005 to 2013

Table 12.1: Size and Distribution of Ever-Retrenched Population

The analysis that follows in this chapter, focuses on the ever-retrenched population during the period June 2011 to May 2014. As shown in *Tables 12.2a* and *b*, a total of 227 thousand employees were once laid off. Males constituted 72 percent of the ever-retrenched population while the provincial distribution shows that Harare had the highest percentage of the ever-retrenched males (27.3 percent) followed by Mashonaland West (14.7 percent) and Mashonaland East (10.6 percent). Matabeleland South had the lowest percentage of the ever-retrenched males with about 4 percent. Among females, the highest ever retrenched were in the Midlands (30.2 percent) followed by Mashonaland West with 22 percent.

Tables 12.3a and *b* show the distribution of the ever-retrenched population by year of retrenchment and by rural/urban. The highest number of ever-retrenched population were residing in rural areas.

12.2: Educational Level of the Ever-retrenched Population

Table 12.4 presents the distribution of the ever-retrenched population by level of education and sex. It reflects that 64 percent of the ever-retrenched population had completed secondary education whilst 23 percent had attained primary education. Twelve percent of the ever-retrenched population had diploma after secondary education while graduates/post graduates made up 1.5 percent. Of the ever-retrenched population that had secondary education, 79 percent were male and 21 percent female.

Fifty-five percent of the ever-retrenched population who had diploma after secondary education were male and 45 percent were female while ever-retrenched graduates/post graduates, had 66 percent male and 34 percent female.

12.3: Ever-Retrenched Population by Economic Activity

Table 12.5 shows the distribution of the ever-retrenched population by the economic activity they were engaged in before retrenchment. The highest percentage of the ever-retrenched population was in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector, (19.8 percent) followed by the manufacturing sector at 18 percent and the wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles sector with 14 percent as illustrated in *Figure 12.2*.

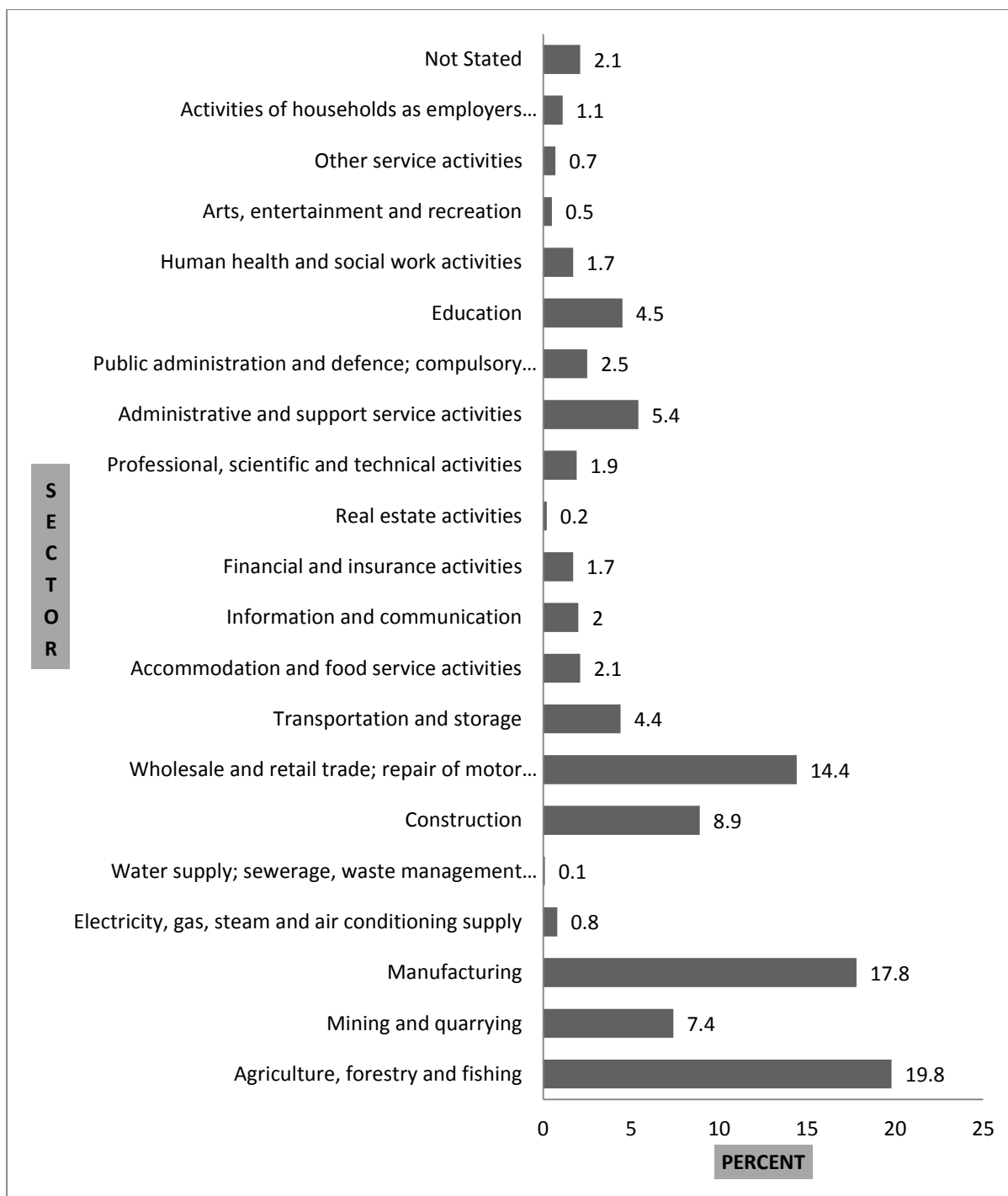


Figure 12.2: Ever-Retrenched Population from June 2011 to May 2014 by Economic Sector, Zimbabwe, 2014.

The lowest percentages of the ever-retrenched population were in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation; real estate activities; and arts, entertainment and recreation sectors which accounted for less than one percent each of the retrenchments.

12.4: Activity Status of the Ever-Retrenched Population.

The activity status of the ever-retrenched population is illustrated in *Figure 12.3* below. Ninety-nine percent (225 thousand) of the ever-retrenched population were found to be economically active in 2014.

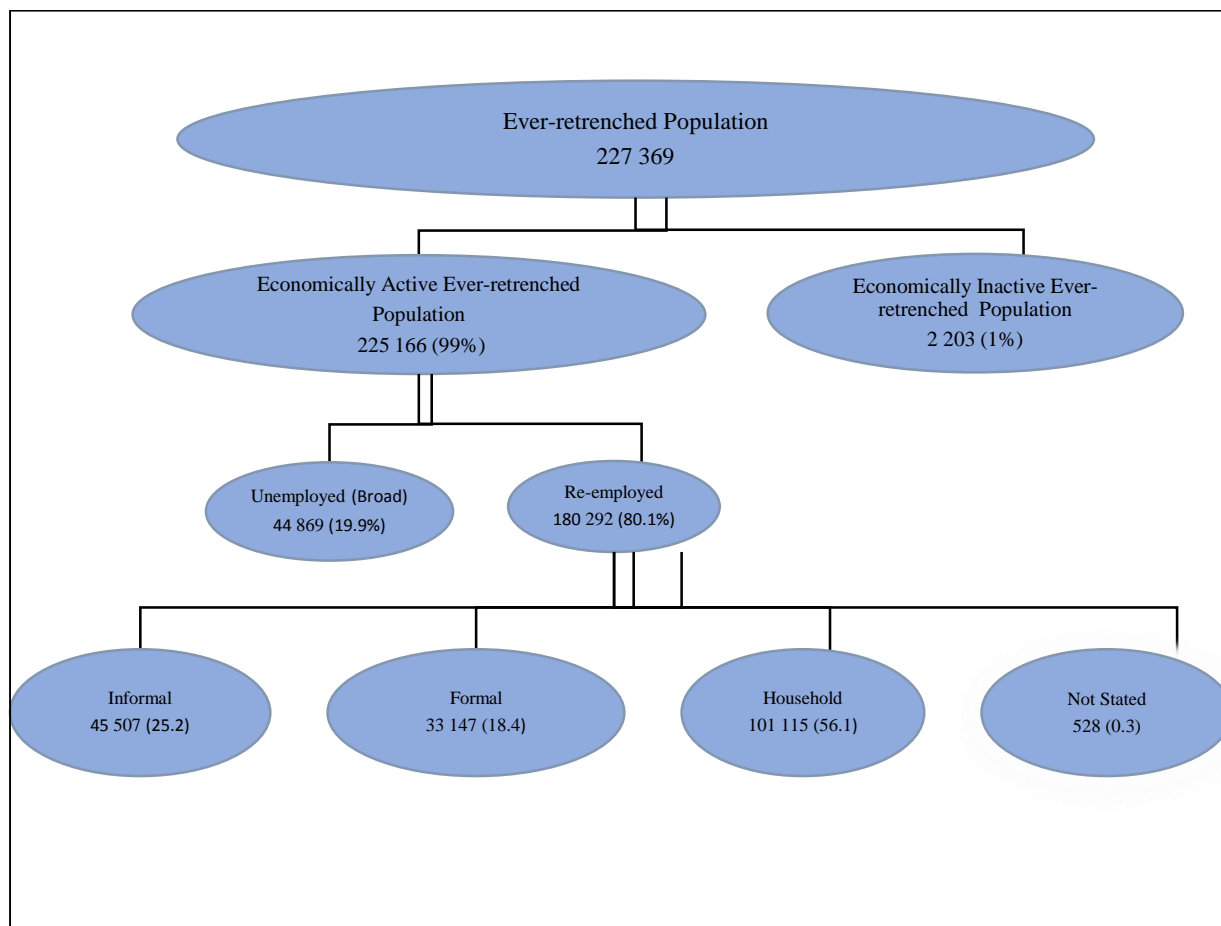


Figure 12.3: Activity Status of the Ever-retrenched Population Aged 15 Years and Above, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Of the economically active ever-retrenched population, 80 percent were re-engaged in employment as will be discussed in the ensuing sections. About one percent of the population that was ever-retrenched between June 2011 and May 2014 were economically inactive.

12.5: The Ever-Retrenched Re-Employed Persons

In the ensuing sections, we profile the ever-retrenched and re-employed population in terms of their status in employment, the industrial sectors they were employed in and skill level in their current employment.

12.5.1: Status in Employment

Figure 12.3 depicts the ever-retrenched, currently employed population aged 15 years and above by status in employment.

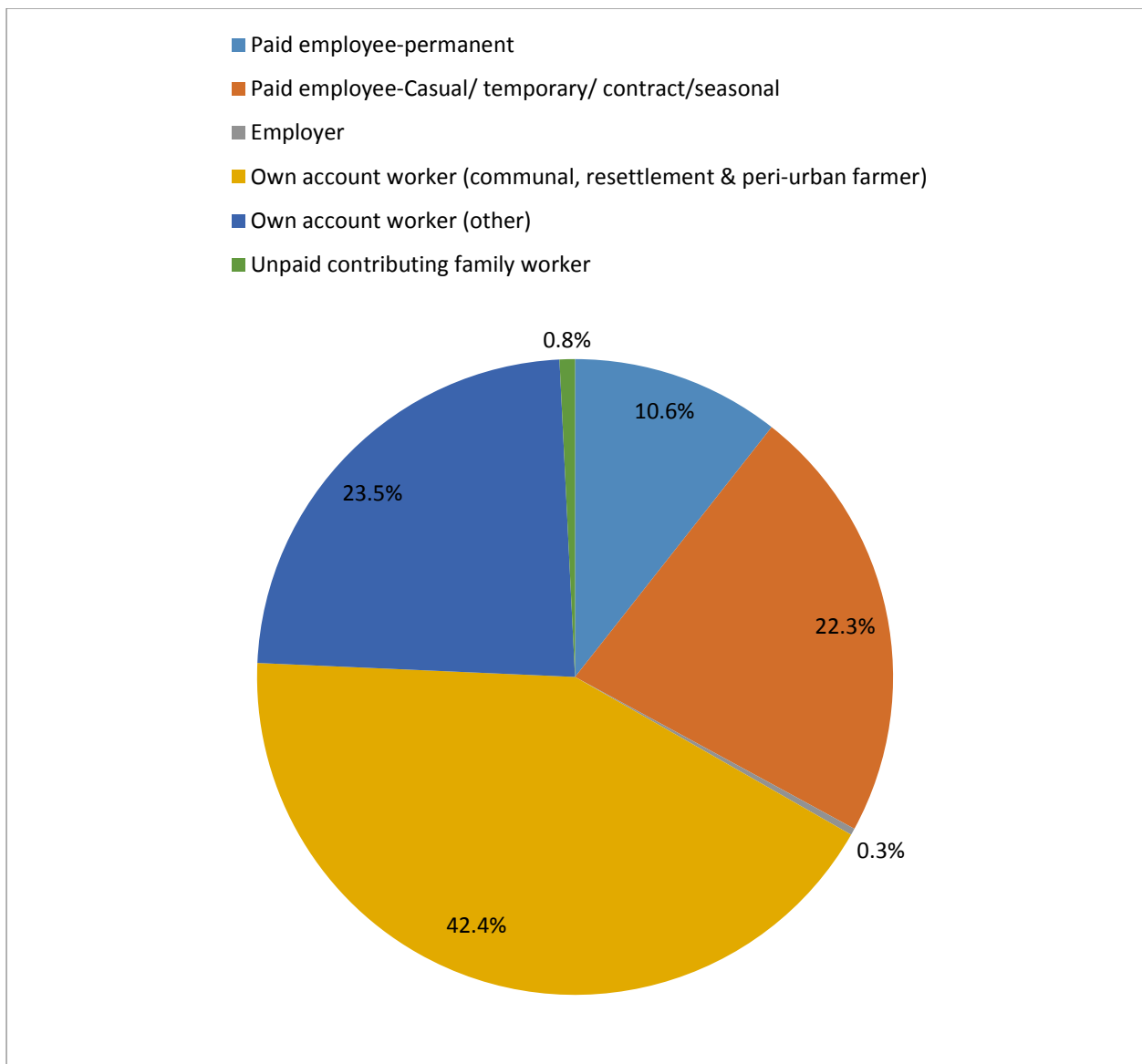


Figure 12.4: Ever-retrenched, Currently Employed Employees Aged 15 Years and Above by Employment Status, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

The highest percent of the ever-retrenched population (42.3 percent) were own account workers (communal, resettlement and peri-urban farmer), followed by the own account worker (other) category at 24 percent and the paid employee (casual /contract/seasonal) category with 22 percent. See *Table 12.6a*.

More males than females who were ever-retrenched were re-employed as employers, paid employees or as own account worker (communal, resettlement & peri-urban farmer). See *Table 12.6b*.

12.5.2: Industrial Sector

The distribution of the ever-retrenched, re-employed population by industrial sector is presented in *Tables 12.7a* and *b*. The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector accounted for

54 percent of the ever-retrenched, re-employed population while the wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles sector had 12 percent and manufacturing had 10 percent.

In *Table 12.7b*, the distribution by sex shows that there were more females than males re-employed in the accommodation and food services (56.5 percent), and activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and services-producing activities of households for own use (69.6 percent). Males dominated in all other industrial sectors.

12.6: Skill Level

Tables 12.8a and b present the distribution of the ever-retrenched, re-employed population by skill level. Seventy-seven percent were unskilled while 19 percent fell within the skilled and semi-skilled category and 4 percent were professionals during the 2014 LFCLS.

12.7: Economically Inactive Ever-retrenched Population

The ever-retrenched population of working age who were not in the labour force (inactive population) was 2 200. As shown in *Tables 12.9a and b*, 62 percent of the inactive population were female.

The profile of the population shows that the main reasons for being economically inactive were retired with a pension, family responsibilities/ housework, pregnancy related and illness, injury or disability, in that order. The whole male population of the economically inactive were usually resident in urban areas and were retired pensioners. The economically inactive female population that was ever-retrenchment was divided almost equally between urban and rural areas.

12.8: Conclusion

A total of 227 thousand persons were once laid off between June 2011 to May 2014 with males constituting 72 percent and females 28 percent of the ever-retrenched population. Harare Province accounted for the highest percentage of the once retrenched population followed by Mashonaland West and Masvingo Provinces. The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector and the manufacturing accounted for the larger proportion of the population ever-retrenched.

The activity status of the once retrenched persons showed that 80 percent were re-employed, 19 percent were unemployed and 1 percent were outside the labour force (economically inactive). Of those who had been re-employed, 66 percent were own account workers while 33 percent were in paid employee-casual/temporary/contract/seasonal and paid employee-permanent. The rest were either employers or engage in unpaid family work.

Women made up a majority (62.4 percent) of the ever-retrenched population that was economically inactive. The reasons for the females' detachment from the labour market were mainly related to family responsibilities/household work and pregnancy-related.

Table 12.1: Percent Distribution of Ever-retrenched Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Year of Retrenchment, Urban/Urban, Year and Sex.

	Year	Male Female		Total Percent	Total Number
Rural	2005	3.9	8.7	12.7	14 942
	2006	8.0	4.4	7.2	8 497
	2007	12.9	17.7	13.9	16 405
	2008	17.9	15.6	17.4	20 451
	2009	9.9	12.8	10.5	12 405
	2010	14.6	26.6	17.3	20 366
	2011	23.4	26.6	22.7	26 808
	2012	23.8	22.1	23.3	27 510
	2013	39.2	46.2	41.2	48 559
Urban	2005	14.4	7.4	12.4	16 122
	2006	11.2	8.8	10.5	13 661
	2007	14.5	14.4	14.5	18 905
	2008	15.4	15.5	15.4	20 135
	2009	12.7	18.3	14.3	18 697
	2010	12.0	19.7	14.2	18 580
	2011	24.0	28.0	25.1	29 651
	2012	32.8	32.7	32.8	35 974
	2013	33.8	31.3	33.0	36 230
Zimbabwe	2005	14.1	8.0	12.5	31 064
	2006	9.6	7.0	8.9	22 158
	2007	13.7	15.7	14.2	35 310
	2008	16.6	15.6	16.4	40 587
	2009	11.3	16.1	12.5	31 102
	2010	13.3	22.5	15.7	38 946
	2011	23.8	25.2	24.0	56 459
	2012	28.1	27.4	27.9	63 483
2013	36.7	38.7	37.2	84 789	
				404 898	

Table 12.2: Percent Distribution of Ever-retrenched Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Province and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

a)

Province	Male	Female	Total
Manicaland	8.9	5.7	8.1
Mashonaland Central	6.9	9.3	7.6
Mashonaland East	10.6	4.8	9.0
Mashonaland West	14.7	21.8	16.7
Matabeleland North	5.3	3.2	4.7
Matabeleland South	3.8	5.4	4.2
Midlands	6.0	30.2	6.4
Masvingo	10.1	3.8	10.0
Harare	27.3	10.6	27.1
Bulawayo	6.1	2.1	5.9
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	162 571	64 798	227 369

b)

Province	Male	Female	Total	
			Percent	Number
Manicaland	79.4	20.6	100	18 228
Mashonaland Central	65.0	35.0	100	17 319
Mashonaland East	84.6	15.4	100	20 487
Mashonaland West	62.9	37.0	100	38 105
Matabeleland North	80.5	19.5	100	10 800
Matabeleland South	63.7	36.3	100	9 723
Midlands	66.5	33.5	100	14 675
Masvingo	71.8	28.2	100	22 870
Harare	72.1	27.9	100	61 640
Bulawayo	74.2	25.7	100	13 524
Total	71.5	28.4	100	227 369

Table 12.3: Percent Distribution of Ever-retrenched Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Year of Retrenchment, Urban/Rural, Year and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014

(a).

	Year	Male	Female	Total
Rural	2011(June-December)	18.0	18.2	16.7
	2012	23.8	22.1	23.3
	2013	39.2	46.2	41.2
	2014(January-May)	18.8	18.2	18.7
	Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total Percent	100	100	100
	Total Number	85 512	32 322	117 834
Urban	2011(June-December)	15.0	16.8	15.5
	2012	32.8	32.7	32.8
	2013	33.8	31.3	33.0
	2014(January-May)	17.8	17.4	17.7
	Not Stated	0.36	1.7	0.75
	Total Percent	100	100	100
	Total Number	77 060	32 475	109 535
Zimbabwe	2011(June-December)	16.6	15.1	16.1
	2012	28.1	27.4	27.9
	2013	36.7	38.7	37.2
	2014(January-May)	18.4	17.8	18.2
	Not Stated	0.2	0.9	0.4
	Total Percent	100	100	100
	Total Number	162 571	64 798	227 369

Table 12.3: Continued

(b).

	Year	Male	Female	Total	
				Percent	Number
Rural	2011(June-December)	78.1	21.8	100	19 696
	2012	73.9	26	100	27 510
	2013	69.2	30.7	100	48 559
	2014(January-May)	73.2	26.7	100	22 070
	Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total Percent		72.6	27.4	100
Urban	2011(June-December)	68	32	100	17 070
	2012	70.5	29.5	100	35 974
	2013	71.9	28.1	100	36 230
	2014(January-May)	70.8	29.2	100	19 430
	Not Stated	33.4	66.6	100	831
	Total Percent		70.4	29.6	100
Zimbabwe	2011(June-December)	73.4	26.6	100	36 766
	2012	72.0	28.0	100	63 483
	2013	70.4	29.6	100	84 789
	2014(January-May)	72.1	27.9	100	41 500
	Not Stated	33.4	66.6	100	831
	Total Percent	71.5	28.5	100	227 369

Table 12.4: Percent Ever-retrenched Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Level of Education and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS.

(a)

Level of Education	Male	Female	Total
Primary	22.4	25.4	23.1
Secondary	67.6	51.7	63.6
Diploma/Certificate after Primary	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diploma/Certificate after Secondary	8.6	20.8	11.8
Graduate/Postgraduate	1.4	2.1	1.5
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	47 373	15 984	63 357

(b)

Level of Education	Male	Female	Total	
			Percent	Number
Primary	72.4	27.6	100	14 653
Secondary	79.5	20.5	100	40 272
Diploma/Certificate after Primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Diploma/Certificate after Secondary	55.6	44.7	100	7 451
Graduate/Postgraduate	66.5	33.5	100	981
Total	74.8	25.2	100	63 357

Table 12.5: Ever retrenched employees Aged 15 years and Above by Economic activity, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Activity	2011	2012	2013	2014	Not Stated	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	18.8	12.8	19.9	31.7	0.0	19.8
Mining and quarrying	3.5	9.0	9.0	5.2	0.0	7.4
Manufacturing	19.7	17.5	17.8	16.1	33.4	17.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.0	0.1	1.2	1.8	0.0	0.8
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Construction	5.7	10.7	9.9	6.8	0.0	8.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	13.0	18.5	14.2	10.1	0.0	14.4
Transportation and storage	7.1	5.0	3.9	2.1	0.0	4.4
Accommodation and food service activities	3.1	1.4	1.7	3.4	0.0	2.1
Information and communication	1.6	2.7	1.8	1.9	0.0	2.0
Financial and insurance activities	2.5	2.0	0.2	2.0	0.0	1.7
Real estate activities	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.0	1.6	3.1	0.7	0.0	1.9
Administrative and support service activities	8.8	5.6	5.2	2.8	0.0	5.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2.1	1.0	1.5	7.0	0.0	2.5
Education	5.1	5.4	3.7	4.3	0.0	4.5
Human health and social work activities	4.4	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.0	1.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5
Other service activities	0.0	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.7
Activities of households as employers undifferentiated goods	0.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	0.0	1.1
Not Stated	2.3	1.6	2.5	0.8	66.6	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 12.6: Percent Ever-retrenched Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Employment Status and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

a)

Employment Status	Male	Female	Total
Paid employee-permanent	10.7	10.5	10.6
Paid employee-Casual/ temporary/ contract/seasonal.	23.1	19.2	22.2
Employer	0.46	0.0	0.35
Own account worker (communal, resettlement & peri-urban farmer)	41.8	44.4	42.3
Own account worker (other)	23.1	24.9	23.5
Unpaid contributing family worker	0.0	0.81	0.78
Member of producer cooperative	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	140 186	40 111	180 297

b)

Employment Status	Male	Female	Total
Paid employee-permanent	78.0	21.9	10.6
Paid employee-Casual/ temporary/ contract/seasonal.	80.8	19.2	22.2
Employer	100	0.0	0.35
Own account worker (communal, resettlement & peri-urban farmer)	76.6	23.3	42.3
Own account worker (other)	76.4	23.6	23.5
Unpaid contributing family worker	76.8	23.1	0.78
Member of producer cooperative	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Number	140 186	40 111	180 297

Table 12.7: Percent Ever-retrenched Population Aged 15 Years and Above Currently Employed by Industrial Sector and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014, LFCLS.

(a).

Industrial Sector	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	53.2	55.2	53.7
Mining and quarrying	2.7	0.0	2.2
Manufacturing	11.5	3.9	9.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.3	0.0	0.2
Construction	5.9	0.0	4.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9.3	20.6	11.8
Transportation and storage	6.1	2.0	5.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1.0	4.6	1.8
Information and communication	1.3	0.0	1
Financial and insurance activities	0.8	0.0	0.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.0	0.0	0.8
Administrative and support service activities	1.4	0.0	1.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.9	0	0.8
Education	1.4	1.4	1.4
Human health and social work activities	0.0	0.8	0.2
Human health and social work activities	0.5	0.0	0.4
Other service activities	1.4	4.9	2.2
Activities of households as employers undifferentiated goods	0.8	1.9	2.1
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	140 186	40 111	180 297

(b)

Industrial Sector	Male	Female	Percent	Number
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	77.1	22.9	100	96 757
Mining and quarrying	100	0.0	100	3 903
Manufacturing	91.0	9.0	100	17 715
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	100	0.0	100	453
Construction	100	0.0	100	8 357
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	61.4	38.6	100	21 347
Transportation and storage	91.3	8.7	100	9 403
Accommodation and food service activities	43.5	56.5	100	3 257
Information and communication	100	0.0	100	1 832
Financial and insurance activities	100	0.0	100	1 248
Professional, scientific and technical activities	100	0.0	100	1 405
Administrative and support service activities	100	0.0	100	1 945
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	100	0.0	100	1 363
Education	77.8	22.2	100	2 571
Human health and social work activities	0.0	100	100	329
Human health and social work activities	100	0.0	100	704
Other service activities	50.8	49.2	100	3 971
Activities of households as employers undifferentiated goods	30.3	69.6	100	3 736
Total	77.8	22.2	100	180 297

Table 12.8: Percent Ever-retrenched Currently Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Skill Level and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS.

(a).

Skill Level	Male	Female	Total
Professional	3.6	4.0	3.7
Skilled	9.4	5.7	8.6
Semi-skilled	11.6	5.9	10.3
Unskilled	75.0	83.5	76.9
Not known	0.4	0.93	0.5
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	140 186	40 111	180 297

(b).

Skill Level	Male	Female	Total	
			Percent	Number
Professional	75.6	24.4	100	6 581
Skilled	85.2	14.8	100	15 506
Semi-skilled	87.3	12.7	100	18 636
Unskilled	75.9	24.1	100	138 643
Not known	59.7	40.3	100	931
Total	77.8	22.2	100	180 297

Table 12.9: Percent Ever-retrenched Economically Inactive Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Rural/Urban and Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS.

a)

Reasons	Male	Female	Total
Family responsibilities or housework	0.0	30.7	19.2
Pregnancy related	0.0	25.5	15.9
Illness, injury or disability	0.0	23.5	14.7
No jobs available in the area/district	0.0	19.0	11.9
Retired with pension	100	0.0	37.6
Other reason	0.0	1.3	0.8
Total	100	100	100
Area			
Rural	0.0	49.6	31.0
Urban	100	50.4	69.0
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Number	828	1 375	2 203

b)

Reasons	Male Female		Total Percent Number
Family responsibilities or housework	0.0	100	100
Pregnancy related	0.0	100	100
Illness, injury or disability	0.0	100	100
No jobs available in the area/district	0.0	100	100
Retired with pension	100	0.0	100
Other reason	0.0	100	100
Total	37.6	62.4	100
Area			
Rural	0.0	100	100
Urban	54.4	45.6	100
Total	37.6	62.4	100
			2 203

Chapter 13: Work Related Safety

13.1: Introduction

The 2014 LFCLS sought information on the occupational injuries and diseases to the respondents' working environment from households. Occupational Safety and Health at work monitoring, evaluation and enforcement of regulations governing occupational safety and health in Zimbabwe is the duty of the National Social Security Authority. There are various Acts enshrined in National Social Security Authority Act, [Chapter 17:04], that guide the administration of Safety and Health at work. The Factories and Works Act, [Chapter 14:08] Revised Edition, 1996, provides for the registration and control of factories, regulation of conditions of work in factories, supervision of the use of machinery and prevention of accidents, among other issues. The Pneumoconiosis Act [Chapter 15:08], Revised Edition provides, 1996, provides for the control and administration of persons in dusty occupations.

The Workers' Compensation system is currently the source of statistics on occupational injuries and diseases. The effective monitoring and evaluation of occupational injuries and diseases, data gathering and analysis of statistics on their occurrence is important. However, the system has two major weaknesses;(i) not all occupational injuries and diseases are reported for compensation purposes (ii) much of the informal sector is not covered, as most enterprises are not insured for occupational injuries and diseases.

13.2: Work Related Injuries and Illness

During the survey, all persons 15 years and above who had been involved in some economic activities in the last 12 months preceding the survey were asked whether they had ever suffered work related injuries or illnesses. From *Table 13.1*, five percent of workers aged 15 years and above reported they had been injured at work while two percent had suffered work related illness. The table further shows that 0.1 percent workers, had either been injured, contracted work-related illness or had suffered both during the 12 months preceding the survey.

13.3: Features to Which Injury /Illness Was Related

Results of the *Table 13.2* shows the distribution of causes of accident, injury or illness by industrial group and province. Relatively Manicaland Province had the highest proportion (16 percent) followed by Mashonaland East Province (15 percent) while Bulawayo had the lowest (24 percent).

Table 13.3 shows the distribution of causes of accident, injury or illness by industrial group and sex. Mechanical and physical factors caused 45 percent of injuries /illness at work. Seventy five percent of males employed in the electricity, gas and water supply sector suffered from injuries /diseases caused by mechanical and physical factors. Lack of personal protective clothing and equipment was cited by 36 percent of males in the construction industry and by 32 percent of males in the Agriculture sector, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing industry, as the cause of injuries.

13.4: Work Environment to Which Injury /Illness Was Related

Table 13.4 shows the distribution of causes of accident, injury or illness of workers aged 15 years and above by work environment and province. Matabeleland had the highest proportion of workers (61percent) exposed to a dust and fumes work environment and Bulawayo Province with twenty six percent.

13.5: Nature of Injury/Illness

Table 13.5 shows the percent distribution of nature of injury or illness by industrial group. Questions asked on nature of injury or illness were multiple response questions, therefore, the results obtained are the frequencies for each nature of injury. Of all the employees who reported suffering chemical poisoning 68 percent industry while wholesale retail and restaurant and hotels, manufacturing and construction industries had 4 percent each. Physical stress factors were reported by 47 percent of workers in the wholesale retail and restaurant and hotels industry and 36 percent in the agriculture and fishing industry.

13.6: Conclusion

Four hundred and eight thousand workers, constituted workers aged fifteen years and above which constituted about one percent aged fifteen years and, reported suffering from work related injuries/illnesses or both in the last twelve months preceding the survey. Five percent suffered work related injuries while two percent reported suffering from work related illnesses. A small proportion reported having suffered from both work related injuries and illnesses. Most workers were injured in the electricity, gas and water supply industries work related injuries and illnesses and were predominantly male.

Table 13.1: Percent Employees Reporting Injuries/Suffering Illness at Work in the Last 12 Months by Age Group, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Age Group	Yes, injured at workplace			Yes, work-related illness			Yes, injury and illness			No Work-related Illness/Injury			Not Stated			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15 - 19	6.4	8.0	6.9	6.4	4.6	5.5	12.9	0.0	7.8	18.6	14.3	16.4	22	29.3	26.3	17.6	13.9	15.7
20 - 24	11.1	11.9	11.3	9.4	7.6	8.5	5.9	0.0	3.6	13.2	13.0	13.1	15	14.8	14.9	13.0	12.8	12.9
25 - 29	19.5	6.8	15.7	11.3	11.0	11.1	5.7	0.0	3.5	13.0	13.3	13.1	0	6.7	4.0	13.3	13.0	13.2
30 - 34	14.8	10.0	13.3	22.2	13.5	17.8	26.2	19.0	23.4	12.7	12.6	12.6	9	2.4	5.1	13.0	12.5	12.8
35 - 39	12.2	13.9	12.7	11.6	16.1	13.9	8.6	0.0	5.2	10.1	10.3	10.2	0	8.4	5.1	10.3	10.5	10.4
40 - 44	9.7	12.0	10.4	10.4	11.8	11.1	4.2	14.5	8.2	9.0	8.2	8.6	50	5.4	23.4	9.2	8.4	8.8
45 - 49	5.7	8.4	6.5	8.9	4.9	6.9	0.0	21.1	8.2	5.9	5.9	5.9	0	4.6	2.8	6.0	6.0	6.0
50 - 54	3.8	6.9	4.7	4.8	11.2	8.0	10.6	8.9	9.9	3.8	5.7	4.8	0	0.0	0.0	3.8	5.9	4.8
55 - 59	4.8	3.9	4.6	2.0	7.4	4.7	8.8	36.5	19.6	3.6	5.2	4.5	0	9.0	5.4	3.7	5.2	4.5
60 - 64	3.9	6.6	4.7	3.6	3.4	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	4.3	3.7	0	8.2	4.9	3.1	4.3	3.7
65 +	8.1	11.5	9.1	9.4	8.6	9.0	17.2	0.0	10.5	7.0	7.3	7.1	4	11.1	8.1	7.1	7.4	7.3
Total																		
Percent Zimbabwe	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Employees	6.3	2.7	4.5	2.1	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	91.3	95.0	93.2	0	0.3	0.2	49.3	50.7	100.0
	195 570	84 844	280 415	63 592	64 240	127 832	3 724	2 388	6 112	2 822 613	3 014 307	5 836 920	5 818	8 772	14 590	3 091 318	3 174 551	6 265 869

Table 13.2: Percent Employees Reporting Injuries/ Suffering Illness at Work in the Last 12 Months by Province, Industrial Group, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Industrial Group	Manicaland	Mashonaland Central	Mashonaland East	Mashonaland West	Province						Total	
					Matabeleland and North	Matabeleland and South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Bulawayo	Percent	Number
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing	19.3	11.0	16.3	9.8	6.3	5.1	16.5	14.6	1.2	0.0	100	275 542
Mining & Quarrying	2.8	14.5	15.1	22.2	6.1	11.6	23.9	2.0	1.7	0.0	100	18 295
Manufacturing	15.3	1.8	12.2	3.8	1.6	0.0	9.0	9.4	37.7	9.1	100	15 217
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	10.4	16.0	50.7	12.5	100	2 547
Construction	7.6	1.6	15.7	3.7	3.2	1.5	5.9	3.5	51.5	5.8	100	17 784
Wholesale & Retail Restaurant & Hotels	12.1	0.0	10.8	8.1	3.7	0.0	1.8	10.4	44.4	8.7	100	14 286
Other	8.1	2.4	9.8	4.0	2.3	2.1	6.8	13.2	51.3	0.0	100	55 962
Not stated	11.1	4.0	4.4	5.8	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	1.8	66.1	100	8 615
Total	15.8	8.6	14.6	8.9	5.3	4.3	13.8	12.8	13.5	2.4	100	408 247

Table 13.3: Feature of Working Environment Which Injury/Illness was Related by Industrial Group, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Industrial Group	Industrial Group	Mechanical/physical	Electrical	Chemical/Biological	Ergonomic	Psychosocial	Lack of personal protective equipment/clothing	Other	Not stated	Total	
										Percent	Number
Male	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing	44.6	0.0	4.6	16.2	0.2	31.8	1.5	1.0	100	158 982
	Mining & Quarrying	53.2	1.8	3.0	15.7	0.0	26.2	0.0	0.0	100	16 179
	Manufacturing	68.8	0.0	3.8	0.0	2.3	17.3	5.3	2.4	100	13 274
	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	75.4	3.2	5.2	0.0	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2 547
	Construction	46.7	0.0	2.2	9.3	1.6	36.0	4.3	0.0	100	16 816
	Wholesale & Retail Restaurant & Hotels	45.7	0.0	0.0	18.4	0.0	24.5	7.1	4.3	100	5 918
	Other	62.0	1.0	3.4	2.4	0.0	28.4	2.8	0.0	100	43 537
	Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	1 911
Female	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing	41.9	0.6	2.0	25.8	0.3	27.7	1.8	0.0	100	116 562
	Mining & Quarrying	31.9	0.0	0.0	68.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2 116
	Manufacturing	51.5	0.0	0.0	36.3	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	100	1 943
	Construction	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	967
	Wholesale & Retail Restaurant & Hotels	8.0	0.0	7.8	50.3	7.2	20.6	6.1	0.0	100	8 367
	Other	34.8	0.0	3.2	29.9	0.0	19.2	13.0	0.0	100	18 118
	Not stated	0.0	0.0	32.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.7	100	1 011
	Total	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing	43.4	0.2	3.5	20.3	0.2	30.1	1.6	0.6	100
Mining & Quarrying		50.7	1.6	2.7	21.8	0.0	23.2	0.0	0.0	100	18 295
Manufacturing		66.6	0.0	3.4	4.6	2.0	16.7	4.7	2.1	100	15 217
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply		75.4	3.2	5.2	0.0	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2 547
Construction		44.1	0.0	2.0	14.2	1.5	34.1	4.0	0.0	100	17 783
Wholesale & Retail Restaurant & Hotels		23.6	0.0	4.6	37.1	4.2	22.2	6.5	1.8	100	14 284
Other		54.0	0.7	3.3	10.5	0.0	25.7	5.8	0.0	100	61 655
Not stated		0.0	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.8	100	2 922
Total		45.4	0.4	3.5	18.3	0.6	28.1	2.5	1.2	100	408 247

Table 13.4: Percent Distribution of Employees Aged 15 Years and Above Reporting Injury/Illnesses in the Last 12 Months in Which Injury/Illness Occurred by Province and Work Environment, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Work Environment	Bulawayo			Manicaland			Mashonaland Central			Mashonaland East			Mashonaland West			Matabeleland North		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Dust, fumes	24.2	38.0	26.3	37.2	47.7	41.6	29.9	39.1	33.7	34.9	46.2	39.4	23.6	35.8	27.3	47.2	54.9	50.9
Fire, gas, flames	11.9	8.0	11.3	6.4	4.7	5.7	2.9	1.5	2.3	6.1	4.2	5.4	6.8	3.2	5.7	4.7	3.0	3.9
Loud noise or vibration	17.0	4.0	15.0	3.1	1.2	2.3	2.5	0.5	1.7	3.6	1.3	2.7	8.4	5.4	7.5	6.1	2.8	4.5
Extreme cold or heat	6.9	8.0	7.0	9.0	9.9	9.4	5.5	3.8	4.8	7.2	6.0	6.7	10.3	10.7	10.4	13.3	16.5	14.9
Dangerous tools (knives etc)	19.1	20.0	19.3	14.6	13.1	14.0	23.2	29.5	25.8	13.2	15.5	14.1	15.8	19.6	17.0	14.4	15.2	14.8
Work underground	1.1	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.6	3.0	0.2	1.8	1.5	0.5	1.1	3.2	0.7	2.4	0.9	0.4	0.6
Work at heights	5.8	2.0	5.2	2.2	0.3	1.4	2.1	0.0	1.2	4.9	0.6	3.2	2.8	0.4	2.1	3.0	0.2	1.6
Work in water/lake/pond/river	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	4.8	4.2	2.2	0.5	1.5	0.8	1.3	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.9	1.1	0.0	0.5
Workplace too dark or confined	0.7	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.3	1.0	1.7	0.2	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.8	2.5	0.9	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.2
Insufficient ventilation	0.7	0.0	0.6	1.6	0.5	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.5
Chemicals (pesticides, glues, etc.)	6.5	18.0	8.3	15.8	15.3	15.6	23.5	23.1	23.3	23.1	20.6	22.1	16.3	18.0	16.8	6.7	6.7	6.7
Explosives	4.0	0.0	3.4	1.6	0.6	1.2	1.7	0.4	1.2	1.6	0.6	1.2	4.3	2.0	3.6	1.6	0.0	0.8
Other thing, processes or conditions bad for health or safety	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.4	1.9	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.8	2.2	1.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	277	50	327	1 594	1 173	2 767	1 335	952	2 287	963	637	1 600	1 578	684	2 262	570	534	1 104

Table 13.4: continued

Work Environment	Matabeleland South			Midlands			Masvingo			Harare			Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Dust,fumes	51.0	82.2	60.9	39.7	62.3	47.9	35.5	43.4	39.1	26.0	37.1	28.6	33.3	46.9	38.4
Fire, gas, flames	1.0	0.0	0.7	4.3	2.6	3.7	3.4	1.7	2.6	8.9	7.2	8.5	5.7	3.2	4.8
Loud noise or vibration	7.6	2.7	6.1	4.8	2.4	3.9	3.9	1.3	2.7	15.0	9.5	13.7	6.6	2.5	5.1
Extreme cold or heat	3.2	0.7	2.4	10.5	11.3	10.8	3.5	3.0	3.3	6.5	9.3	7.2	7.8	8.1	7.9
Dangerous tools (knives etc)	7.3	2.1	5.7	13.7	10.2	12.4	30.0	31.0	30.5	18.5	18.8	18.6	17.8	19.2	18.3
Work underground	5.1	0.0	3.5	2.4	0.2	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	2.1	0.0	1.6	2.0	0.3	1.3
Work at heights	2.5	0.0	1.7	1.8	0.1	1.2	5.0	1.8	3.5	6.6	0.6	5.2	3.6	0.5	2.4
Work in water/lake/pond/river	1.9	0.0	1.3	1.4	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.7	1.7	1.3	1.5
Workplace too dark or confined	2.2	0.0	1.5	1.7	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.3	1.0
Insufficient ventilation	2.5	0.7	2.0	2.0	0.3	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.7	1.1
Chemicals (pesticides, glues, etc.)	6.7	4.8	6.1	13.7	9.3	12.1	13.8	16.2	14.9	8.5	11.0	9.1	14.8	15.3	15.0
Explosives	5.4	0.7	3.9	3.0	0.4	2.0	1.1	0.2	0.7	2.4	0.8	2.0	2.4	0.6	1.7
Other thing, processes or conditions bad for health or safety	3.5	6.2	4.3	1.1	0.3	0.8	2.0	0.7	1.4	1.8	3.3	2.2	1.6	1.1	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	314	146	460	1 681	959	2 640	1 280	1 067	2 347	1 700	517	2 217	11 292	6 719	18 011

Table 13.5: Percent Distribution of Nature of Injuries by Industry Group, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Male

Nature of Injuries	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing	Mining & Quarrying	Manufa cturing	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	Constr uction	Wholesale & Retail Restaurant & Hotels	Other	Not stated	Total	
									Percent	Number
Wounds, fractures,dislocations	42.8	4.4	3.9	0.9	5.6	2.0	13.3	0.0	72.8	168 971
Internal injuries	36.2	2.5	3.6	0.5	4.1	0.0	7.0	0.0	54.0	33 353
Dermatitis and other skin diseases	47.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.7	1 677
Effects of radiation (welders flash , ionising radiation, etc)	0.0	0.0	20.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.5	0.0	79.9	1 236
Repetitive strain injuries or overuse	28.3	3.3	0.8	0.0	2.4	3.5	1.2	0.0	39.5	14 152
Physical stress factors eg. Noise- induced vibrations	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.7	360
Lung and respiratory tract diseases	33.9	6.1	2.4	0.2	1.3	0.8	11.6	0.0	56.3	30 570
Foreign bodies eg. In the eye/ear	38.5	6.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.0	59.9	5 249
Chemical poisoning	66.6	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.7	4 124
Multiple injuries	0.0	0.0	28.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.5	0.0	68.8	976
Mental illness	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	267
Other	35.8	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.5	0.4	4.8	0.0	44.2	8 062
Total	38.9	4.0	3.3	0.6	4.2	1.5	10.7	0.0	63.2	268 997

Table 13.5: continued

Female

Nature of Injuries	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing	Mining & Quarrying	Manufa cturing	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	Constr uction	Wholesale & Retail Restaurant & Hotels	Other	Not stated	Total	
									Percent	Number
Wounds, fractures,dislocations	24.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.0	27.2	63 110
Internal injuries	38.3	1.1	0.5	0.0	1.3	1.4	3.3	0.0	46.0	28 360
Dermatitis and other skin diseases	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	8.5	0.0	39.3	1 086
Effects of radiation (welders flash , ionising radiation, etc)	20.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.1	311
Repetitive strain injuries or overuse	42.0	4.0	1.2	0.0	0.5	1.4	11.4	0.0	60.5	21 639
Physical stress factors eg. Noise- induced vibrations	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.6	17.4	0.0	87.3	2 485
Lung and respiratory tract diseases	30.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	8.4	0.6	43.7	23 700
Foreign bodies eg. In the eye/ear	28.4	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	40.1	3 518
Chemical poisoning	29.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.3	1 712
Multiple injuries	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.2	0.0	31.2	442
Mental illness	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Other	29.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.7	12.3	0.0	55.8	10 185
Total	29.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	2.1	4.4	0.1	36.8	156 548

Table 13.5: continued

Total

Nature of Injuries	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing	Mining & Quarrying	Manufac turing	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	Constr uction	Wholesale & Retail Restaurant & Hotels	Other	Not stated	Total	
									Percent	Number
Wounds, fractures,dislocations	67.4	4.4	4.3	0.9	5.6	2.5	14.9	0.0	100	232 081
Internal injuries	74.5	3.6	4.1	0.5	5.4	1.4	10.4	0.0	100	61 713
Dermatitis and other skin diseases	65.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2	13.0	8.5	0.0	100	2 763
Effects of radiation (welders flash , ionising radiation, etc)	20.1	0.0	20.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.5	0.0	100	1 547
Repetitive strain injuries or overuse	70.3	7.3	1.9	0.0	2.9	4.9	12.6	0.0	100	35 791
Physical stress factors eg. Noise- induced vibrations	36.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.6	17.4	0.0	100	2 845
Lung and respiratory tract diseases	64.4	6.1	2.4	0.2	1.3	5.0	20.1	0.6	100	54 270
Foreign bodies eg. In the eye/ear	66.9	6.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.7	0.0	100	8 767
Chemical poisoning	95.9	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	5 836
Multiple injuries	0.0	0.0	28.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.6	0.0	100	1 418
Mental illness	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	267
Other	65.6	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.5	14.2	17.0	0.0	100	18 247
Total	67.9	4.5	3.8	0.6	4.4	3.6	15.0	0.1	100	425 545

Appendices

Appendix 1: Glossary of Terms

While there are a number of definitions proffered for some of the words and concepts used in this survey, the following definitions were adopted as they as they were found more consistent with the survey.

Casual Employees are employees who are working on daily/hourly/weekly/monthly basis, whose services can be terminated at very short notice, and who are not entitled to benefits such as pension, paid leave or medical aid contribution.

Child Labour, according to the International Labour Organization (ILO) definition, a child who spends at least one hour per week on any economic activity is taken to be in economic child labour. A child who spends five hours or more in housekeeping activities is in non-economic child labour and this applies to Zimbabwe as well. For Zimbabwe, a child labour applies to children aged 5 to 14 years. The three main conditions for Zimbabwe are; • a cut off of three hours or more per day in relation to economic activities; provision to allow for involvement of children aged 15 and above in some form of work as per national law; and • a cut off of five hours or more per day for children involved in housekeeping activities as constituting non-economic child labour.

Contributing Family Workers (Unpaid) are members of the household who work without pay in a market-oriented enterprise that is operated by the household but cannot be regarded as partners because their degree of commitment is not at the level comparable to that of the head of the establishment. Note that the definition only refers to ‘market-oriented enterprises’, that is, those enterprises that provide goods or services that are provided for payment in cash or in kind to other people, for example, a family shop, vehicle-repair enterprise. Communal, resettlement and peri-urban farmers generally do not operate a market-oriented enterprise but primarily produce for their own consumption. Therefore, all family members who are engaged in farming should be classified as own account worker (communal, resettlement and peri-urban farmer) and not as contributing family workers.

Contributions to a Pension Scheme/Fund include any payment made by an employer for the respondent, be it to a public pension scheme[such as the National Social Security Authority (NSSA) or private pension fund, for example, Old Mutual], that will provide the respondent with an old-age pension on retirement from active working life. A special case is that of civil servants who receive pension directly from the Government budget upon retirement. Since they also build up pension entitlements, these respondents should also be included.

Co-operative The term co-operative in brief means working together. In a cooperative, each member takes part on an equal footing with other members in determining the organization of production, sales and/or other work of the establishment, the investments and the distribution of the proceeds of the establishment amongst their members. An example would be a brick moulding cooperative where all members jointly buy inputs, work together to make bricks, and then split the profit between them.

Current Activity Trade or profession performed by an individual during the last seven days, irrespective of the industry or status in employment of the individual. Where multiple occupations exist main activity is considered.

Earnings Remuneration in cash and in kind to paid employees for time worked or work done together with remuneration for time not worked, such as annual vacation and other paid leave or holidays. Earnings exclude employer’s contributions in respect of their

employees paid to social security and pension schemes and also the benefits received by employees under these schemes. Earnings also excludes severance and termination pay.

Economic Activity The productive activity carried out at the place where one works. The productive activity is that which leads to the production of goods and services at an establishment level. An economic activity is characterized by an input of resources; a production process; and an output of products. (For “domestic services” economic activity only applies to paid domestic workers (for example, gardener, childminder or housemaid) who work in a household. Domestic services that are performed in one’s own household without pay (for example, washing clothing, cleaning the yard or cooking food) are not an economic activity.)

Economically Inactive Population Persons whose main activity during the reference period was neither employed nor unemployed. It includes the following people: students, homemakers and retired/ sick/too old.

Economic Enterprise One in which at the end of the day one is capable of generating income in cash or in kind.

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

Employer A person who operates his or her own economic enterprise (Refer to definition of economic enterprise) or engages independently in a profession or trade, and continuously hires one or more employees. If one is employing a domestic worker s/he is not an employer since the household is not an economic enterprise. However, a housewife who is continuously employing someone to sell, for example, freezits, sweets, airtime, and vegetables, among others, to make some profit is considered an employer.

Employment Rate Number of employed persons aged 15 years and above divided by the total population in a given age range, expressed as a percentage.

Enumeration Area (EA): is the smallest geographical statistical unit created for a housing and population census. The EA should have well-defined boundaries identified on a map. The number of households per EA is generally small enough to be covered by one enumerator during the census.

Formal Employment Employers and own account workers (other) employed in their own formal sector enterprises, and paid employees entitled to all of the following: contributing to a pension fund by an employer, paid annual leave, paid sick leave, paid maternity leave, and written contract with the employer, among others. However, a person can be formally employed in the informal sector, for example, a paid employee, who is employed by a communal farmer, but enjoys all the conditions for formal employees. In addition, a formal sector establishment can employ a person informally.

Full Time Employees Are employees (permanent or temporary) whose working-time hours are normally 30 hours or more per week or 120 hours or more per month. It is possible for a person a temporary employee on a fulltime basis. Full-time employment often comes with benefits that are not typically offered to part-time, or flexible workers, such as annual leave, sick leave, and health insurance.

Head of household is defined as a usual resident member of the household who is acknowledged by the other members of the household as the household head.

Household consists of a person or a group of related or unrelated persons, who reside together in the same dwelling unit, are answerable to the same head and share a common cooking arrangement.

Homemaker A person of either sex involved in housework in their own household, for example, cooking, baby-sitting and who do not work for pay or profit. Domestic workers engaged for pay are not included in this category but under paid employee.

Hours Worked Total number of hours actually spent by workers on activities that contribute to the production of goods and services during the reference period. This indicator can be measured per week, per month or per year.

Informal Employment is determined by the characteristics of the job a person does. Informal employment includes the following jobs; own account workers and employers employed in their own informal sector enterprises; unpaid contributing family workers irrespective of whether they work in formal or informal sector enterprises; members of informal producers' cooperative, all own account workers (communal /peri-urban/resettlement farmers), and paid employees not entitled to any of the following: contribution to pension fund by employer, paid annual leave, paid sick leave and written contract with employer.

Informal Sector Establishment An establishment that is neither registered by the registrar of companies nor licensed, or was licensed only.

Licensed Only Establishment Refers to authorisation of name/establishment by some authority be it Municipality, Town Board, or Rural District Council (RDC), to deal with or sell some commodity be it liquor, groceries, clothes, hardware, among others.

Registered Establishment Only refers to an establishment, which is registered with the Registrar of Companies. Some establishments can be licensed only or they can be both licensed and registered.

Labour Force/Economically Active Population Persons who are available for the production of goods and services for cash or in kind, during a specified time reference period. It includes the employed (paid employees, employers, own account workers, contributing family workers) and the unemployed. In Zimbabwe, the labour force comprises all persons aged 15 years and above who are employed or unemployed.

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)/ Activity Rate The percentage of persons that are economically active out of all persons in the specified age range. This is sometimes referred to as the Activity rate because both terms refer to the economically active.

Main Activity That on which a person spends most of his/her time, during the reference period.

Main Job If a person has more than one job, the main job is the one where a person normally spends most of her or his working time (or is expected to do so under her or his work contract). This means that even when the respondent actually spent very little time (or in fact no time) in the main job during the past 7 days, it still remains the main job as long as the person normally spends more hours in this job (or should have done so under her or his

work contract). This situation can arise, for example, for employees who have been on leave or not gone to work in the past seven days due to lack of transport or the temporary closure of their workplace. If a respondent is a full-time wage employee, this should thus always be recorded as the first job and any other activities as the secondary job. Note that if a person only has one job, it is automatically the main job. This holds true even when a respondent thinks she or he does not have a main job because the tasks and activities she or he carries out are considered as unimportant by the respondent. A job is defined as any set of tasks and activities that is carried out by a person.

Occupation The type of work a person does according to the United Nations International Standard Classification of Occupation 2008 (ISCO08).

Occupational Injury An injury resulting from an accident arising out of and in the course of employment. Commuting accidents (accidents that occur when one is travelling to and from work) are excluded from occupational injuries.

Own Account Worker Operates their own economic enterprise, for example, petty trader, carpenter who with or without paid employees or who operate own enterprises directly without employing other people as helpers and they either work for own consumption or profit. They can employ other workers as occasional helpers, among others, as long as this is on a non-continuous basis. Whenever an own-account worker continuously employs at least one employee, she or he is classified an employer. Please note that prostitution and all other economic activities (regardless of whether they are legal or not) can also fall under this category. However, stealing and begging are excluded since they do not qualify as economic activities.

Own Account Worker (Communal and Resettlement and Peri-urban Farmer) These operate their own enterprises, for example, crop farming or keeping livestock with or without paid employees or who operate own economic enterprises directly without employing other people as helpers and they either work for own consumption or profit. It should be noted that both the head of household and spouse as well as their children are considered communal or resettlement or peri-urban farmers. If another member of the household operates his/her own fields then he/she becomes a communal farmer or resettlement or peri-urban farmer. Own account workers can employ other workers without being classified as employers, as long as they do so on a non-continuous basis, for example, to help with the harvest or planting.

Paid Annual Leave Entitles workers to take pre-determined number of working days off work (per month or per year). Time off work during non-working days (for example, the weekend) and paid sick leave does not count as paid annual leave. Sometimes, workers who have an entitlement to paid annual leave can opt to take cash payment instead. These workers, too, should be coded as benefiting from paid annual leave even if they have chosen not to take their leave but prefer encashment.

Paid Employee (casual/temporary/contract/seasonal) Refers to non-permanent paid employees.

Paid Employee (permanent) An employee other than a seasonal or contract worker who is employed on a monthly or weekly basis, having first satisfactorily completed a one month probation period on a daily notice basis. Such employees generally enjoy benefits such as vacation leave, pension, among others. Note that the one month probation period does not apply to some permanent workers, for example, shopkeepers, gardeners and housemaids.

Paid Sick Leave An employee benefits from paid sick leave if she or he can stay away from work in case of sickness and still receives a wage for the duration of her or his sickness. This entitlement can be under the condition of producing a doctor's certificate and can be restricted to a certain number of days per year.

Part Time Employees Permanent, temporary or casual employees whose working-time hours are less than the standard working time of a full-time employee which is currently less than 30 hours per week. This category encompasses all forms of part-time work (half-day work, work for one, two or three days per week, among others.) Part-time employees should not be confused with intermittent/seasonal employees (who may work full-time but for a fixed short period, for example, temporary workers, film crews, among others.).

Persons in Precarious Employment are those whose contract of employment whether verbal or written is of a relatively short duration or whose contract can be terminated on short notice, examples are casual workers, seasonal workers and short-term workers. An increasing trend in the indicator corresponds to a worsening of the decent work situation in this dimension, as it points to an increasing number of jobs becoming unstable and/or insecure.

Persons in Time-related Underemployment All persons in paid employment or self-employed, whether at work or not at work, involuntarily working less than the normal duration of work determined for the activity, who wanted to work additional hours during the reference period.

Physical Establishment The smallest unit for which separate records are available concerning the production of a reasonably homogeneous group of goods and services as well as the materials, labour and physical resources used. The physical location can be a farm, mine, factory, and office, among others.

Professional Worker This is a worker for whom a basic requirement is usually a tertiary level qualification (for example, diploma or degree), or experience of such amount and kind as to provide a comparable background. Also included are officials and managers who set broad policies and have overall responsibility for execution of those policies, as well as workers such as teachers, nurses, plus such persons as artists and actors who are frequently grouped as professionals.

Retrenchment A situation where an employee is laid off before retirement age for operational reasons other than those leading to dismissals. These include establishment downsizing, relocation or viability purposes, among others.

Sector of the Establishment The institutional set up of the establishment in which the individual works. The set up can be sub-categorised as follows: Private; Central Government; Local Government; Parastatal; Households; Co-operative; Non-Governmental Organizations(NGO's) and other.

Semi-Skilled Worker According to the National Industrial Council Agreements semi-skilled workers include a wide range of operators' and tradesmen's assistants. Also included are employees in occupations of which the skills for performance have usually been accumulated on the job in some instances supplemented by short duration training courses in particularly well defined aspects of the work, Semi-skilled workers do not usually require the skills provided by a secondary education although, frequently primary education is necessary for efficient performance.

Skilled Worker According to the National Industrial Council Agreements skilled workers include persons in artisan, craft and journeyman categories. Also, included are those clerical and sales type occupations where a minimum level of proficiency may be indicated by a certificate or diploma (for example, secretary book-keeper) or where possession of a minimum level of secondary education is a requirement (for example, carpenters, blacksmiths, bakers, brewers, coopers, printers, among others)

Social Security All cash and in-kind social transfers that are organised by state or parastatal organisations or are agreed upon through collective bargaining processes. Benefits arising from this arrangement include cash transfers such as pensions, employment injury benefits, short-term cash benefits (sickness and maternity benefits, unemployment benefits) as well as benefits in kind such as health services. Young children and babies can also receive benefits.

Student A student is a person who attends a formal educational institution, public or private. She or he should be a full-time or part-time student not usually engaged in any economic activity. University students, student teachers, apprentices, student nurses are also students.

Unemployed Persons (broad definition) These are persons aged 15 years and above who, during the reference period were - without work (were not in paid employment or self-employment such as working for some benefit in cash or kind) and currently available for work (were available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period). These will be referred to as broadly unemployed persons.

Unemployed Persons (strict definition) These are persons aged 15 years and above who, during the reference period (for example, 7 days) were: • without work (were not in paid employment or self-employment), • currently available for work and; • actively seeking employment, that is, had taken specific steps (registered or checked at any employment agency, applied to employers, responded or placed advertisements, enquired at farms or worksites or asked friends or relatives about work) in a specified recent period to seek paid employment or self-employment. (The broad definition of unemployment excludes the condition of actively looking for work.)

Unemployment Rate The percentage of unemployed persons in the economically active population. The rate can be strict or broad depending on the definition of unemployment used.

Unskilled Worker Usually persons in occupations for which training or instruction beyond a week is rarely necessary to enable an incumbent to efficiently perform the tasks that comprise the elements of jobs. These are workers who are neither professional, skilled nor semi-skilled.

Vulnerable Employment measures the proportion of own account workers and contributing family workers in total employment. The indicator is based on the status in employment indicator contained in ILO's key labour indicators that generally distinguishes between three categories of the total employed. These are:

- Wage and salaried workers,
- Self-employed workers that include self-employed workers with employees (employers), self-employed workers without employees (own-account workers) and members of producers cooperatives.
- Unpaid contributing family workers.

Work Any activity done by an individual for the production of goods and services irrespective of whether the person doing it is paid or not.

Appendix 2: Older Persons Employment and Unemployment, 60 Years and Above

Table 9.10a. Percent Economic Activity Status of Older Persons 60 years and Above by Sex and Province, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Male

Activity status	Paid employee-permanent	Paid employee-Casual/temporary/contract/seasonal	Employer	Own account worker (communal, resettlement and periurban farmer)	Own account worker (other)	Not stated	Unemployed	Labour Force Participation Rate	Population Total
Manicaland	8.8	3.9	0.4	72.5	3.9	0.0	1.6	91.1	60 176
Mash Central	2.9	2.1	0.0	73.7	4.1	0.0	0.0	82.8	31 801
Mash East	6.1	2.2	0.0	75.5	6.7	0.0	0.0	90.5	48 112
Mash West	5.5	8.2	0.6	69.5	0.7	0.0	1.3	86.0	41 886
Mat North	2.3	1.1	0.0	78.5	8.8	0.0	1.0	91.8	24 660
Mat South	1.8	0.0	0.0	82.3	1.0	0.0	0.9	86.0	28 330
Midlands	4.6	0.0	0.0	78.3	3.3	0.7	1.5	88.4	34 519
Masvingo	2.5	2.3	0.0	85.7	0.4	0.0	1.1	92.1	50 164
Harare	30.2	4.5	4.6	5.9	10.7	0.0	12.1	68.0	47 684
Bulawayo	10.8	4.2	11.4	1.6	14.9	0.0	12.6	55.5	16 643
60 - 64	15.4	7.0	2.3	57.0	8.2	0.0	3.8	93.7	105 411
65 - 69	10.4	2.3	1.4	68.4	6.3	0.0	3.6	92.5	89 061
70 - 74	3.3	0.4	1.1	74.0	2.2	0.3	4.3	85.7	74 986
75 +	3.1	1.8	0.0	62.7	2.2	0.0	0.5	70.4	114 516
Total	8.2	3.1	1.2	64.7	4.8	0.1	2.9	84.9	383 973

Table 9.10b. Percent Economic Activity Status of Older Persons 60 years and Above by Sex and Province, Zimbabwe 2014
LFCLS (cont'd)

Female

Activity status	Paid employee-permanent	Paid employee-Casual/temporary/contract/seasonal	Employer	Own account worker (communal, resettlement and peri-urban farmer)	Own account worker (other)	Unpaid Contributing Worker	Member of producer cooperative	Not stated	Unemployed	Labour Force Participation Rate	Population Total
Manicaland	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	78.4	69 685
Mash Central	0.0	1.5	1.3	77.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.0	36 313
Mash East	2.9	0.8	0.0	79.3	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	85.4	68 504
Mash West	2.5	2.5	0.0	61.2	5.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	73.2	44 874
Mat North	0.4	0.0	0.0	84.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.3	33 323
Mat South	1.7	0.8	0.0	81.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	84.9	40 596
Midlands	1.7	0.4	0.0	70.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	5.3	80.8	58 485
Masvingo	0.8	0.0	0.0	80.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	85.9	80 593
Harare	4.7	1.9	1.1	7.4	16.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.8	50.4	46 242
Bulawayo	13.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	19.0	5.2	1.5	0.0	16.2	56.3	20 739
60 - 64	5.4	1.6	0.3	72.0	7.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	6.1	93.5	156 948
65 - 69	1.6	0.6	0.4	74.4	3.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	3.0	84.1	118 964
70 - 74	0.1	0.6	0.0	73.7	2.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	4.4	81.9	83 748
75 +	0.0	0.1	0.0	50.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	53.7	139 695
Total	2.1	0.8	0.2	66.8	4.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	3.6	78.2	499 355

Table 9.10c. Percent Economic Activity Status of Older Persons 60 years and Above by Sex and Province, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS (cont'd)

Total

Activity status	Paid employee-permanent	Paid employee-Casual/temporary/contract/seasonal	Employer	Own account worker (communal, resettlement and periurban farmer)	Own account worker (other)	Unpaid Contributing Worker	Member of producer cooperative	Not stated	Unemployed	Labour Force Participation Rate	Population Total
Manicaland	4.1	1.8	0.2	74.4	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	84.3	129 861
Mash Central	1.3	1.8	0.7	75.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.9	68 114
Mash East	4.2	1.4	0.0	77.7	3.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	87.5	116 616
Mash West	3.9	5.3	0.3	65.2	3.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.0	79.3	86 760
Mat North	1.2	0.5	0.0	81.7	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	88.1	57 982
Mat South	1.8	0.5	0.0	81.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	85.3	68 926
Midlands	2.8	0.2	0.0	73.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.9	83.6	93 004
Masvingo	1.4	0.9	0.0	82.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	88.3	130 757
Harare	17.7	3.2	2.9	6.6	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	59.4	93 925
Bulawayo	12.1	2.5	5.1	0.7	17.2	2.9	0.9	0.0	14.6	55.9	37 381
Total	4.8	1.8	0.6	65.9	4.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	3.3	81.1	883 328
60 - 64	9.4	3.8	1.1	66.0	7.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	5.2	93.6	262 358
65 - 69	5.3	1.4	0.8	71.8	4.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	3.2	87.7	208 025
70 - 74	1.6	0.5	0.5	73.9	2.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	4.3	83.7	158 734
75 +	1.4	0.9	0.0	56.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	61.2	254 211
Total	4.8	1.8	0.6	65.9	4.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	3.3	81.1	883 328

Table 9.11 Older Persons 60 years and Above Benefiting From Pension by Sex, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Area/Age Group	Older Persons Receiving Pension, number			Older Persons Population	Older persons receiving pension, percent		
	Yes, monthly pension	Yes, pension & social security benefit	both & other social security Total		Yes, monthly pension	Yes, both pension & other social security benefit	Total
Sex							
Male	43 393	3 902	47 295	383 973	11.3	1.0	12.3
Female	17 595	535	18 130	499 355	3.5	0.1	3.6
Total	60 988	4 437	65 425	883 328	6.9	0.5	7.4

Table 9.12a Employed Older Persons 60 Years and Above by Sex, Province, and Occupation, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Province	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerical support workers	Service and sales workers	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Total	Total Number
Male											
Manicaland	1.9	0.8	0.0	0.9	3.6	82.1	3.9	3.3	3.5	100	53 805
Mashonaland											
Central	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	87.8	6.1	0.0	2.8	100	26 319
Mashonaland East	0.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.7	87.0	3.0	3.2	2.6	100	43 528
Mashonaland West	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	80.3	4.2	0.8	7.0	100	35 442
Matabeleland North	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	86.5	8.0	0.6	3.8	100	22 371
Matabeleland South	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	100	24 113
Midlands	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	3.3	92.0	1.5	0.0	0.9	100	30 001
Masvingo	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	94.9	1.1	0.0	2.5	100	45 651
Harare	9.0	3.4	6.2	1.0	19.6	16.7	10.8	10.7	22.6	100	26 657
Bulawayo	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.1	14.8	23.8	5.6	18.4	100	7 133
Total	1.6	0.4	1.0	0.2	4.7	80.4	4.4	2.3	5.0	100	315 020
Female											
Manicaland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	98.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	100	53 802
Mashonaland											
Central	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	96.9	0.0	0.0	1.8	100	30 123
Mashonaland East	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	95.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	100	58 069
Mashonaland West	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	2.7	84.5	1.5	0.0	9.5	100	32 541
Matabeleland North	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	98.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	100	28 440
Matabeleland South	0.0	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	97.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	34 182
Midlands	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	3.2	94.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	100	44 167
Masvingo	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.0	95.4	0.7	0.5	1.1	100	68 016
Harare	3.5	2.6	7.3	3.8	32.8	29.9	7.3	0.0	12.8	100	14 639
Bulawayo	0.0	7.2	18.3	0.0	26.1	3.8	8.6	0.0	36.0	100	8 309
Total	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.1	3.2	90.7	0.8	0.1	3.1	100	372 287

Table 9.12a Employed Older Persons 60 years and Above by Sex, Province, and Occupation, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Province	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerical support workers	Service and sales workers	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Total	Total Number
Zimbabwe											
Manicaland	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	2.3	90.0	2.0	1.6	2.3	100	107 606
Mashonaland											
Central	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	92.7	2.8	0.0	2.3	100	56 442
Mashonaland East	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.0	1.1	91.8	1.3	1.4	2.3	100	101 598
Mashonaland West	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	5.3	82.3	2.9	0.4	8.2	100	67 984
Matabeleland North	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	93.3	4.1	0.3	1.7	100	50 810
Matabeleland South	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	98.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	100	58 295
Midlands	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	3.2	93.7	0.6	0.0	1.1	100	74 168
Masvingo	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	95.2	0.8	0.3	1.6	100	113 667
Harare	7.0	3.1	6.6	1.9	24.3	21.4	9.6	6.9	19.2	100	41 296
Bulawayo	6.6	3.9	9.9	0.0	24.7	8.9	15.6	2.6	27.9	100	15 442
Total	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.2	3.9	86.0	2.5	1.1	4.0	100	687 307

Table 9.12b Employed Older Persons 60 years and Above by Sex, Province, and Occupation , Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS (Cont'd)

Province	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerical support workers	Service and sales workers	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Total Number
Male										
Manicaland	20.3	32.9	0.0	64.7	13.1	17.4	15.3	24.8	11.9	53 805
Mashonaland Central	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	9.1	11.6	0.0	4.7	26 319
Mashonaland East	6.5	0.0	25.1	0.0	4.9	15.0	9.5	19.7	7.0	43 528
Mashonaland West	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.5	11.2	10.8	4.1	15.7	35 442
Matabeleland North	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	7.6	12.9	1.9	5.3	22 371
Matabeleland South	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	3.8	0.0	24 113
Midlands	0.0	0.0	22.1	0.0	6.7	10.9	3.3	0.0	1.7	30 001
Masvingo	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	17.1	3.5	0.0	7.2	45 651
Harare	46.9	67.1	52.8	35.1	35.6	1.8	20.9	40.0	38.2	26 657
Bulawayo	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2	0.4	12.3	5.6	8.3	7 133
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	315 020
Manicaland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	15.6	0.0	0.0	5.2	53 802
Mashonaland Central	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	8.6	0.0	0.0	4.7	30 123
Mashonaland East	60.6	13.2	0.0	0.0	3.3	16.4	0.0	0.0	10.3	58 069
Mashonaland West	0.0	23.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	8.1	16.4	0.0	26.6	32 541
Matabeleland North	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	8.3	9.2	0.0	0.0	28 440
Matabeleland South	0.0	17.5	8.4	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	34 182
Midlands	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.0	11.7	12.4	0.0	0.0	4.9	44 167
Masvingo	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	11.5	19.2	15.4	100.0	6.2	68 016
Harare	39.4	14.8	34.3	100.0	39.7	1.3	35.3	0.0	16.2	14 639
Bulawayo	0.0	23.3	48.6	0.0	17.9	0.1	23.7	0.0	25.8	8 309
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	372 287

Table 9.12b Employed Older Persons 60 years and Above by Sex, Province, and Occupation , Zimbabwe 2014
LFCLS (Cont'd)

Province	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerical support workers	Service and sales workers	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Total Number
Zimbabwe										
Manicaland	16.2	11.3	0.0	37.0	9.1	16.4	12.5	23.7	9.0	107 606
Mashonaland Central	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	8.9	9.5	0.0	4.7	56 442
Mashonaland East	17.4	8.7	12.5	0.0	4.2	15.8	7.8	18.8	8.4	101 598
Mashonaland West	0.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	13.5	9.5	11.8	3.9	20.3	67 984
Matabeleland North	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	8.0	12.3	1.8	3.1	50 810
Matabeleland South	0.0	11.5	4.2	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.0	3.7	0.0	58 295
Midlands	0.0	0.0	15.4	0.0	9.0	11.8	2.7	0.0	3.0	74 168
Masvingo	5.1	5.5	0.0	0.0	6.5	18.3	5.6	4.4	6.8	113 667
Harare	45.4	32.7	43.6	63.0	37.5	1.5	23.5	38.3	28.9	41 296
Bulawayo	15.9	15.3	24.4	0.0	14.2	0.2	14.3	5.4	15.7	15 442
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	687 307

Table 9.13a Employed Older Persons 60 years and above by Sex, Province, and Industry, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Male

Industry	Manicaland	Mashonaland Central	Mashonaland East	Mashonaland West	Matabeleland North	Matabeleland South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Bulawayo	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	86.7	92.5	91.4	95.2	92.6	98.9	91.8	97	17.4	14.8	84.6
Mining and quarrying	0	0	0	0.6	0	1.1	2.1	0	0	0	0.4
Manufacturing	4.7	0	2.6	0.8	2.9	0	3.1	0	13	16.2	3.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	0	0	0	0	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	0.6	3	1.8	0	2.2	0	0.7	1.1	4.6	10.6	1.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1.1	2.9	0	0	1.7	0	0	0	8.1	19.9	1.7
Transportation and storage	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	0.7	6.3	20.3	1.3
Accommodation and food service activities	0	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.2
Information and communication	0	0	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	0
Real estate activities	2.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5
Administrative and support service activities	0.5	0	0.4	1.6	0	0	0	0.8	11.7	3.3	1.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.8	0	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	4.9	5.1	0.8
Education	0.5	0	0	0.9	0	0	0	0	2.3	6.5	0.5
Human health and social work activities	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.4	0	0.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	0	0.1
Other service activities	1.1	0	1.8	0.9	0	0	0	0.5	8.5	0	1.3
Activities of households as employers undifferentiated goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	0	18.3	0	1.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.4	0.1
Total Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	53 805	26 319	43 528	35 442	22 371	24 113	30 001	45 651	26 657	7 133	315 020

Table 9.13b Employed Older Persons 60 years and Above by Sex, Province, and Industry, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Female

Industry	Manicaland	Mashonaland Central	Mashonaland East	Mashonaland West	Matabeleland North	Matabeleland South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Bulawayo	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	99.1	98.7	96	91.2	98.5	97.9	95.4	95.4	28.6	3.8	91.7
Manufacturing	0	0	0	1.5	1	0	0.6	1.2	8.5	21.3	1.3
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.6	0.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0.9	1.3	2	4.6	0	0	1.8	2.1	41.8	46.3	4.2
Administrative and support service activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.8	0	0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	0	0.1
Education	0	0	0.6	0.9	0	1.3	0.6	0.3	0	0	0.4
Human health and social work activities	0	0	1.3	0.9	0	0.8	0	0.6	7.3	9.7	1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other service activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	0.5	3.4	0	0.3
Activities of households as employers undifferentiated goods	0	0	0	0.9	0	0	1	0	3.5	13.3	0.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.8	0	0.1
Total Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	53 802	30 123	58 069	32 541	28 440	34 182	44 167	68 016	14 639	8 309	372 287

Table 9.13c Employed Older Persons 60 years and Above by Sex, Province, and Industry, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Total

Industry	Manicaland	Mashonaland Central	Mashonaland East	Mashonaland West	Matabeleland North	Matabeleland South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Bulawayo	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	92.9	95.8	94.1	93.3	95.9	98.3	93.9	96	21.4	8.9	88.5
Mining and quarrying	0	0	0	0.3	0	0.5	0.9	0	0	0	0.2
Manufacturing	2.4	0	1.1	1.2	1.8	0	1.6	0.7	11.4	18.9	2.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	0.3	1.4	0.8	0	1	0	0.3	0.4	3	7.9	0.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1	2	1.2	2.2	0.7	0	1.1	1.2	20	34.1	3.1
Transportation and storage	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0.3	4.1	9.4	0.6
Accommodation and food service activities	0	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	0	0.1
Information and communication	0	0	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	0	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	0
Real estate activities	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2
Administrative and support service activities	0.3	0	0.2	0.8	0	0	0	0.3	7.8	1.5	0.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.4	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	4.1	2.3	0.4
Education	0.2	0	0.3	0.9	0	0.8	0.3	0.2	1.5	3	0.5
Human health and social work activities	0.4	0	0.8	0.4	0	0.4	0	0.3	3.5	5.2	0.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	0	0	0.7	0	0.1
Other service activities	0.5	0	0.8	0.4	0	0	0.3	0.5	6.7	0	0.8
Activities of households as employers undifferentiated goods	0	0	0	0.4	0	0	1.1	0	13	7.1	1.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.3	1.6	0.1
Total Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	107 606	56 442	101 598	67 984	50 810	58 295	74 168	113 667	41 296	15 442	687 307

Table 9.14a Employed Older Persons 60 years and Above by Sex, Province, and Industry, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Male

Industry	Manicaland	Mashonaland Central	Mashonaland East	Mashonaland West	Matabeleland North	Matabeleland South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Bulawayo	Total	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	17.5	9.1	14.9	12.7	7.8	8.9	10.3	16.6	1.7	0.4	100	266565
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.6	0.0	24.0	56.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1143
Manufacturing	25.1	0.0	11.0	2.9	6.3	0.0	9.3	0.0	34.1	11.3	100	10177
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	132
Construction	6.1	15.5	15.7	0.0	9.8	0.0	4.1	9.5	24.3	14.9	100	5068
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.7	26.9	100	5281
Transportation and storage	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	8.0	41.3	35.5	100	4084
Accommodation and food service activities	0.0	62.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.1	0.0	100	687
Information and communication	0.0	0.0	55.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.9	0.0	100	597
Financial and insurance activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	111
Real estate activities	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1449
Administrative and support service activities	5.7	0.0	4.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	65.7	5.0	100	4731
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	17.1	0.0	19.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.5	13.6	100	2645
Education	15.3	0.0	0.0	19.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.1	27.8	100	1665
Human health and social work activities	52.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.2	0.0	100	771
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	307
Other service activities	14.3	0.0	18.9	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	54.4	0.0	100	4147
Activities of households as employers undifferentiated goods	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	93.4	0.0	100	5220
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	241
Total	17.1	8.4	13.8	11.3	7.1	7.7	9.5	14.5	8.5	2.3	100	315020

Table 9.14b Employed Older Persons 60 years and Above by Sex, Province, and Industry, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Female

Industry	Manicaland	Mashonaland Central	Mashonaland East	Mashonaland West	Matabeleland North	Matabeleland South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Bulawayo	Total	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	15.6	8.7	16.3	8.7	8.2	9.8	12.3	19.0	1.2	0.1	100	341524
Manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	5.7	0.0	5.6	16.3	25.6	36.5	100	4851
Construction	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	463
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3.2	2.5	7.5	9.4	0.0	0.0	5.1	8.9	38.9	24.5	100	15712
Administrative and support service activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	111
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	364
Education	0.0	0.0	21.7	19.5	0.0	28.8	16.4	13.7	0.0	0.0	100	1557
Human health and social work activities	0.0	0.0	21.7	8.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	10.9	29.6	22.4	100	3604
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	138
Other service activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.9	29.8	46.3	0.0	100	1065
	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	19.3	0.0	21.7	46.9	100	2349
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	549
Total	14.5	8.1	15.6	8.7	7.6	9.2	11.9	18.3	3.9	2.2	100	372287

Table 9.14c Employed Older Persons 60 years and Above by Sex, Province, and Industry, Zimbabwe 2014 LFCLS

Total

Industry	Manicaland	Mashonaland Central	Mashonaland East	Mashonaland West	Matabeleland North	Matabeleland South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Bulawayo	Total	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16.4	8.9	15.7	10.4	8.0	9.4	11.5	18.0	1.5	0.2	100	608 089
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.6	0.0	24.0	56.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1 143
Manufacturing	17.0	0.0	7.5	5.2	6.1	0.0	8.1	5.3	31.3	19.5	100	15 028
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	132
Construction	5.6	14.2	14.4	0.0	9.0	0.0	3.8	8.7	22.3	22.0	100	5 531
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5.1	5.5	5.6	7.1	1.8	0.0	3.8	6.7	39.4	25.1	100	20 993
Transportation and storage	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	8.0	41.3	35.5	100	4 084
Accommodation and food service activities	0.0	62.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.1	0.0	100	687
Information and communication	0.0	0.0	55.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.9	0.0	100	597
Financial and insurance activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	111
Real estate activities	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1 449
Administrative and support service activities	5.6	0.0	3.9	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	66.5	4.9	100	4 842
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	15.1	0.0	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.6	12.0	100	3 009
Education	7.9	0.0	10.5	19.6	0.0	13.9	7.9	6.6	19.2	14.4	100	3 222
Human health and social work activities	9.3	0.0	17.9	6.6	0.0	6.0	0.0	9.0	32.7	18.5	100	4 375
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.0	0.0	100	445
Other service activities	11.3	0.0	15.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	4.9	10.2	52.8	0.0	100	5 211
Activities of households as employers undifferentiated goods	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	71.2	14.5	100	7 569
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.5	30.5	100	790
Total	15.7	8.2	14.8	9.9	7.4	8.5	10.8	16.5	6.0	2.2	100	687 307

Appendix 3: 2014 LFCLS Questionnaire

Start time				
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If its a continuation questionnaire tick here				
B Interviewer Visits	1	2	3	FINAL
Date				
Result code***				

A	Identification	Province	District	Ward	Sector	EA	Household
					1		

C	Background characteristics:						D Migration						E Disability:						F Education					
	For all Persons			0-17 years			12 years+			For All Persons						For All Persons						For persons age 3 years and above		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18							
P e r s o n	What is (name's) relationship to head of household?	Is (name) male or female?	How old was (name) at his/her last birthday?	Is (name's) biological mother alive?	Is (name's) biological father alive?	What is (name's) marital status?	Where was (name) born?	What is (name's) citizenship?	Has (name) moved from one district /country to another since June 2009?	Where was (name) living before? (The most recent move)	What was the main reason why (name) moved here?	With whom did (name) move?	Does (name) have any of the following disabilities?	What caused (name)'s disability?	Has (name) ever been to school?	If code 1 in Q16	What is (name's) highest level of education completed?							
	1. Head 2. Spouse 3. Son/Daughter 4. Brother/Sister 5. Nephew/ Niece/Cousin 6. Grand child 7. Parent 8. Other relative 9. Not related	1. Male 2. Female	Enter age in completed years ("00" for children less than 1 year)	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Divorced/ Separated 4. Widowed	Enter country code ("000" for Zimbabwe)	Enter District/ Country code	1. Yes 2. No, If code 2, skip to Q14	Enter District/ Country code	1. Job transfer 2. Arranged job 3. Looking for better agriculture land 4. Business opportunities 5. Looking for paid work 6. Join spouse/ family 7. Attend school/training 8. Divorce/ Separation 9. Natural Disaster 10. Death 11. Other (Specify).....	1. Alone 2. Entire household 3. Spouse 4. Son/ daughter 5. Parents 6. Brother/ Sister 7. Other Relative 8. Not related	1. Born with disability 2. Work related accident 3. Other accident 4. Illness 5. Other (Specify).....	1. Never been 2. At school 3. Left School	1. Financial constraints 2. School too far away 3. Ill/sick young 4. Still too young 5. Education not considered valuable 6. Other (Specify).....	88. None 00. ECD 01-07. Grade 1 to 7 11-16. Form 1 to 6 20. Diploma/ Certificate after 21. Diploma/ Certificate after 22. Graduate/ Postgrad								
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r							
1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2		1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3 4			1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6								
2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2		1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3 4			1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6								
3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2		1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3 4			1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6								
4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2		1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3 4			1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6								
5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2		1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3 4			1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6								
6	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2		1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3 4			1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6								
7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2		1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3 4			1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6								
8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2		1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3 4			1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6								
9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2		1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3 4			1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6								
10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2		1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3 4			1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6								
*** Result Codes: 1. Completed 2. No household member at home or no competent respondent at home at time of visit 3. Entire household absent for extended period 4. Postponed 5. Refused 6. Dwelling vacant 7. Dwelling destroyed 8. Dwelling not found 9. Other (Specify).....																								

A	Identification	Province	District	Ward	Sector	EA	Household
					1		

H	Employment: Secondary Job: For Persons age 5 years and above			Hours worked: For Persons age 5 years and above										Hours Worked in Care Work: For persons age 5 years+			Work related income: For Persons age 5 years & above.			
	If 'Yes' in any of Q21 or Q22			If "yes" in any of Q21 or Q22													If code 1 or 2 in Q27			
	43	44	45	46				47				48	49	50			51			52
P e r s o n N u m b e r	In what sector is this establishment?	Is (name/ establishment)	Did (name) have any other job(s) in the last 7 days?	How many hours does (name) usually work per week in				How many hours did (name) actually work (including overtime) in the last 7 days in				During the last 7 days, would (name) have wanted to work for pay / profit more hours than (name) actually worked, (in all jobs)?	How many more hours would (name) have preferred to work for pay / profit during the last 7 days?	Why didn't (name) work more hours in the last 7 days?			In the last 7 days, how many hours did (name) spend in			In (name)'s main job how much did (name) receive or was entitled to receive as wages/salaries (both in cash & in kind) for work done in the month of May?
	1. Central government 2. Local Government 3. Parastatal –financial 4. Parastatal –non financial 5. Households 6. Pvt enterprises-financial 7. Pvt enterprises – financial 8. Co-operatives 9. NGO's 10. Other (Specify)..... (If code 1,2,3,4,5 skip to Q45)	1. Registered only. 2. Licensed only. 3. Registered and licensed. 4. Neither registered nor licensed.	1. Yes 2.No	(Record rounded number of hours e.g. 74.5 to 75hrs and 78.4 to 78hrs) (Record in hours and N/A for those with no second/other jobs in the respective columns) Verify/check with respondent the total number of hours after addition.				(Record rounded number of hours e.g. 74.5 to 75hrs and 78.4 to 78hrs) (Record N/A for those with no second/other jobs in the respective columns)				1. Yes 2. No (if code 2, skip to Q.51)	Record rounded number of hours, e.g. 4.5 to 05 hrs.	1. Cannot find more work, lack of business. 2. Lack of finance, raw materials. 3. Breakdown of machinery, electrical fault, etc 4. Off- season, inactivity. 5. Industrial disputes, strike, laid -off. 6. Transport constraints 7. Illness, injury. 8. Other involuntary reason (Specify)----- ----- 9. Household duties. 10 Student, unpaid training. 11 Vacation, family reason 12 Other voluntary reason (Specify)----- -----			1. Unpaid caring for the children under 5 years in own household eg changing nappies, feeding, bathing 2. Unpaid caring for the sick, disabled and elderly in own household 3. Unpaid housekeeping & other home duties for own household, including washing clothes, cleaning house, shopping, cooking etc,?			1. Zero 2. US\$1 - US\$100 3. US\$101 - US\$200 4. US\$201 – US\$300 5. US\$301- US\$400 6. US\$401- US\$500 7. US\$501- US\$1 000 8. US\$1 001- US\$3 000 9. US\$3 001 and above. 10. No work done
A	aw	ax	ay	a. Main job	b. Second job	c. Other jobs	d. Total	a. Main job	b. Second job	c. Other jobs	d. Total	bh	bi	bj			Hours for 1	Hours for 2	Hours for 3	bn
				az	ba	bb	bc	bd	be	bf	bg						bk	bl	bm	
1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4	1 2									1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4	1 2									1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4	1 2									1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4	1 2									1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4	1 2									1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
6	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4	1 2									1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4	1 2									1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4	1 2									1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4	1 2									1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4	1 2									1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12					1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	

A	Identification	Province	District	Ward	Sector	EA	Household
					1		

J	Work related income: For Persons age 5 years & above.			K	Unemployment: for persons age 15 years and above							L	Retrenchment: For Persons 15 years and above	
	If code 1 or 2 in Q41		If code 3 or 5, or 7 in Q27		If "no" in Q22d								61	62
	53	54	55		56a	56b	57	58a	58b	59	60a			
P e r s o n N u m b e r	In (name)'s second job how much did (name) receive or was entitled to receive as payment (both in cash & in kind) for work done in the month of May?	In (name)'s all other jobs how much did (name) receive or was entitled to receive as payment (both in cash & in kind) for work done in the month of May?	In (name)'s main job, what were his /her earnings after expenses for work done in the month of May?	Was (name) available for work if an opportunity to work for pay / profit or to start his/ her own business existed?	How soon would (name) be available to start work?	Did (name) look for work in the last 30 days	How did (name) mainly look for work in the last 30 days?	For how long has (name) been without work and trying to find a job or start a business?	If code 2 in Q57	What was the main reason why (name) did not seek work or not try to start a business in the last 30 days?	Has (name) ever worked before whether for pay or family gain or in (name's) own business?	How long ago was it since (name) last worked?	Has (name) ever been retrenched since June 2011?	In which year was (name) retrenched?
	1. Zero 2. US\$1 - US\$100 3. US\$101 - US\$200 4. US\$201 - US\$300 5. US\$301 - US\$400 6. US\$401 - US\$500 7. US\$501 - US\$1 000 8. US\$1 001 - US\$3 000 9. US\$3 001 and above. 10. No work done	1. Zero 2. US\$1 - US\$100 3. US\$101 - US\$200 4. US\$201 - US\$300 5. US\$301 - US\$400 6. US\$401 - US\$500 7. US\$501 - US\$1 000 8. US\$1 001 - US\$3 000 9. US\$3 001 and above. 10. No work done <i>Skip to Q61</i>	1. Zero 2. US\$1 - US\$100 3. US\$101 - US\$200 4. US\$201 - US\$300 5. US\$301 - US\$400 6. US\$401 - US\$500 7. US\$501 - US\$1 000 8. US\$1 001 - US\$3 000 9. US\$3 001 and above. 10. No work done <i>Skip to Q61</i>	1. Yes 2. No <i>If code 2, skip to Q57</i>	1. Less or equal to 1 week 2. More than 1 week but less or equal than two weeks 3. More than 2 weeks but less or equal to four weeks 4. More than four weeks 5. No desire to work 6. Don't know	1. Yes 2. No <i>If code 2, skip to Q59</i>	1. Registered or checked at any employment agency. 2. Applied to employers, responded or placed advertisements. 3. Enquired at farms, factories or work sites. 4. Asked friends or relatives about work. 5. Taking steps to start own business 6. Looked for work by other means (Specify).....	1. Less than 3 months 2. 3 months to less than 6 months 3. 6 months to 1 year 4. More than 1 year 5. Don't know <i>Skip to Q60a</i>	1. Was waiting for the results of a vacancy competition or an interview 2. Awaiting the season for work 3. Attending school or training courses 4. Family responsibilities or housework 5. Pregnancy related 6. Illness, injury or disability 7. Does not know how and where to look for work 8. Unable to find work for his/her skills 9. Had looked for job(s) before but had not found any 10. Too young or too old to find a job 11. No jobs available in the area/district 12. Retired with pension 13. Retired without pension 14. Other reason (Specify):	1. Yes 2. No (<i>Skip to Q64</i>)	1. Less than 3 months 2. 3 months – less than 6 months 3. 6 months -1year 4. More than 1 year 5. Don't know	1. Yes 2. No (<i>Skip to Q64</i>)		
a	bo	bp	bq	br	bs	bt	bu	bv	bw	bx	by	bz	ca	
1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2		
2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2		
3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2		
4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2		
5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2		
6	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2		
7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2		
8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2		
9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2		
10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2		

A	Identification	Province	District	Ward	Sector	EA	Household
					1		

L	Retrenchment:		M Social Security: For all persons				N Work related Safety: For Persons 5 years and above				
	For Persons 15 years and above						If "Yes" in any of Q21 or Q22				
	63	For office use only	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
P e r s o n N u m b e r	What kind of economic activity was (name's) employer engaged in? Give description in 2 or more words' e.g. "Tobacco processing" "Gold mining" "Tax administration"		Is (name) currently receiving a monthly pension or any other social security funds? 1. Yes, monthly pension 2. Yes, other social security benefit 3. Yes, both pension & other social security benefit 4. No If code 2, skip to Q67	What was the amount of (name's) last monthly pension/benefit? (Record actual value in United States dollars)	What is the source of funds? a. NSSA b. Government c. Occupational pensions d. Personal Pension Plan e. Other pensions (Specify)..... (More than one answer acceptable)	Is (name) currently a member/beneficiary of any medical insurance scheme? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know	Is (name) exposed to any of the following at work? Read each of the following Options and mark 1 for 'yes'; 2 for 'No' for all options a. Dust, fumes b. Fire, gas, flames c. Loud noise or vibration d. Extreme cold or heat e. Dangerous tools (knives etc) f. Work underground g. Work at heights h. Work in water/lake/pond/river i. Workplace too dark or confined j. Insufficient ventilation k. Chemicals (pesticides, glues, etc.) l. Explosives m. Other thing, processes or conditions bad for health or safety (specify)	Has (name) been injured at the workplace or suffered from a work-related illness during the past 12 months? 1. Yes, injured at workplace 2. Yes, work-related illness 3. Yes, injury and illness 4. No For 5 to 17 years skip to Q73 and For above 17 years skip to Q83	What was/were the nature of (name's) illness/injury ? a. Wounds, fractures, dislocations b. Internal injuries c. Dermatitis and other skin diseases d. Effects of radiation (welders flash, ionising radiation, etc) e. Repetitive strain injuries or overuse injuries f. Physical stress factors e.g. Noise-induced vibrations g. Lung and respiratory tract diseases h. Foreign bodies (e.g. in the eye/ear) i. Chemical poisoning j. Multiple injuries k. Mental illness l. Other (Specify)..... (More than one answer acceptable)	To what feature (name's) working environment was the accident/ illness/injury related? 1. Mechanical/ physical 2. Electrical 3. Chemical/ Biological 4. Ergonomic 5. Psychosocial 6. Lack of personal protective equipment/ clothing. 7. Other (Specify)	What economic activity was (name/establishment) engaged in when the accident happened or which (name) suffered illness in the last 12 months? 1. Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing 2. Mining & Quarrying 3. Manufacturing 4. Electricity, Gas & Water Supply 5. Construction 6. Wholesale & Retail Restaurant & Hotels 7. Other (Specify)
	a	cb	Code	cc	cd	ce	cf	cg	ch	ci	cj
1			1 2 3 4		a b c d e	1 2 3	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 2 3 4	a b c d e f g h i j k l	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
2			1 2 3 4		a b c d e	1 2 3	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 2 3 4	a b c d e f g h i j k l	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
3			1 2 3 4		a b c d e	1 2 3	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 2 3 4	a b c d e f g h i j k l	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
4			1 2 3 4		a b c d e	1 2 3	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 2 3 4	a b c d e f g h i j k l	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
5			1 2 3 4		a b c d e	1 2 3	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 2 3 4	a b c d e f g h i j k l	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
6			1 2 3 4		a b c d e	1 2 3	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 2 3 4	a b c d e f g h i j k l	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
7			1 2 3 4		a b c d e	1 2 3	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 2 3 4	a b c d e f g h i j k l	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
8			1 2 3 4		a b c d e	1 2 3	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 2 3 4	a b c d e f g h i j k l	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
9			1 2 3 4		a b c d e	1 2 3	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 2 3 4	a b c d e f g h i j k l	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
10			1 2 3 4		a b c d e	1 2 3	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 2 3 4	a b c d e f g h i j k l	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7

A	Province	District	Ward	Sector	EA	Household
Identification				1		

O	Child Questions: For Persons age 5 – 17 years										P Health: All Persons			
	If "Yes" in any of Q21 or Q22													
	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
P	Has (name) ever changed household(s) in the last 12 months?	Why did (name) change household?	What does (name) usually do during his/her spare time?	What is the main reason why (name) is working?	How often is (name) paid?	What does (name) usually do with his/her earnings?	<i>If code 5 in Q.78</i> How are (name)'s earnings mainly spent?	At what age did (name) start to work for the first time?	During which time of the day does (name) usually work?	For how many hours does (name) usually work per day?	Was (name) ill/sick in the last 30 days, such that s/he was absent from work/school or was unable to play/perform normal duties?	What was the main health facility visited?	<i>If code 5 in Q84</i> What was the main reason why (name) did not visit a health facility?	What was the total number of days (name) missed work/school /unable to play/ perform normal duties due to illness/ sickness in the last 30 days?
r	1. Yes	1. To seek employment.	a. Playing with friends, sisters/ brothers.	1. To supplement household income	1. Piece rate	1. Give Parents/ Guardian all through employer.	1. Household responsibilities	a. Morning	(Record to the nearest hour)	1. Yes	1. Government/ Mission/ Council	1. Facility too far away		
s	2. No	2. Abuse in the last household	b. Watching TV	2. To pay outstanding debt	2. Hourly	2. Give Parents/ Guardian all by him/herself.	2. Personal necessities	b. Afternoon		2. No	2. Private medical facility	2. Cannot afford		
o	<i>If code 2, skip to Q.75</i>	3. To seek medication	c. Listening to the Radio.	3. To assist/help in household enterprise	3. Weekly	3. Give Parents/ Guardian part through employer.	3. Luxury goods/ services.	c. Evening/ Night		<i>If code 2, go to next person</i>	3. Traditional Healer/ Herbalist	3. Health facility closed		
n		4. Abuse in the last household	d. Reading for fun	4. Education/ Training programme is not suitable	4. Monthly	4. Give Parents/ Guardian part by him/herself.	4. Other (Specify).	(More than one answer is acceptable)			4. Prophets/Faith/ Spiritual Healers	4. Home treatment		
u		5. Marriage/ divorce	e. Social networking	5. Education/ Training institutions are too far	5. Not paid (skip to Q80)	5. Spend all by self.					5. None (If code 1,2,3 or 4, skip to Q86)	5. Treatment not necessary		
m		6. Death	f. Playing games alone	6. Other (Specify).	6. Other (Specify).							6. No medicine/equipment at health facility		
b		7. Marriage/ divorce of parent/ guardian	g. Other (Specify).									7. Personnel not friendly		
e		8. Relocation of parent/ guardian										8. Other (Specify).....		
r		9. Other (Specify).....												
a	cl	cm	cn	co	cp	cq	cr	cs	ct	cu	cv	cw	cx	cy
1	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	a b c d e f g	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4		a b c		1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	
2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	a b c d e f g	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4		a b c		1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	
3	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	a b c d e f g	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4		a b c		1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	
4	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	a b c d e f g	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4		a b c		1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	
5	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	a b c d e f g	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4		a b c		1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	
6	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	a b c d e f g	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4		a b c		1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	
7	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	a b c d e f g	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4		a b c		1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	
8	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	a b c d e f g	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4		a b c		1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	
9	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	a b c d e f g	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4		a b c		1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	
10	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	a b c d e f g	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4		a b c		1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	

A	Identification	Province	District	Ward	Sector	EA	Household
					1		

C	1	Q	Housing Characteristics					
			87	88	89	90	91	92
P e r s o n N u m b e r	Who are the usual members of this household? Please include the usual members who are temporarily absent, but exclude visitors and children in boarding schools.	What is the tenure status of the household?	Type of dwelling	Does the household have access to electricity?	What is the household's main source of water for drinking?	What is the household's main source of water for cooking?	What type of toilet facility is used most by this household?	What is the household's main source of energy for cooking?
	<p><i>Write the names of all adults and children including babies. List all persons starting with the head of household.</i></p> <p><i>Include usual members who are temporarily absent.</i></p> <p><i>Note order of listing</i></p> <p>1. Head 2. Spouse 3. Unmarried children 4. Married children, their spouses and children 5. Other relatives of head 6. Not related</p>	<p>1. Owner/purchaser</p> <p>2. Tenant</p> <p>3. Lodger</p> <p>4. Tied accommodation</p> <p>5. Parents/Guardian's/Relative's House.</p> <p>6 Other (Specify).....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p><i>Observe</i></p> <p>1. Traditional</p> <p>2. Mixed</p> <p>3. Detached/semi-detached</p> <p>4. Flat/Townhouse</p> <p>5. Shacks</p> <p>6. Other (Specify)....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>a. Yes, Connected to grid</p> <p>b. Yes, Solar</p> <p>c. Yes, Generator</p> <p>d. No</p> <p>(Circle all mentioned)</p>	<p>1. Piped water inside house</p> <p>2. Piped water outside house (on premises)</p> <p>3. Communal tap</p> <p>4. Well/borehole protected</p> <p>5. Well unprotected</p> <p>6. River/Stream/Dam</p> <p>7. Bottled water</p> <p>8. Other (Specify).....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>1. Piped water inside house</p> <p>2. Piped water outside house (on premise)</p> <p>3. Communal tap</p> <p>4. Well/borehole protected</p> <p>5. Well unprotected</p> <p>6. River/Stream/Dam</p> <p>7. Other (Specify).....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>1. Flush toilet</p> <p>2. Blair toilet</p> <p>3. Pit toilet with slab</p> <p>4. Pit toilet other</p> <p>5. None</p>	<p>1. Wood</p> <p>2. Paraffin</p> <p>3. Electricity</p> <p>4. Electricity (Solar)</p> <p>5. Electricity (Generator)</p> <p>6. Gas</p> <p>7. Coal/ charcoal</p> <p>8. Gel</p> <p>9. Other (Specify).....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

R	Are there any persons aged 15 years and above who used to be usual members of this household who left to live abroad since June 2009?	Yes	1
		No	2

a	cZ	S	Total number of persons in household				Physical address of the household			
1										
2										
3		Male				da				
4		Female				db				
5		Total				dc				
6										Enumerator's Name and Number [][][][] Date
7										Team Leader's Name and Number [][][][] Date
8										Field Supervisor's Name and Number [][][][] Date
9										Coder/Editor Name and Number [][][][] Date
10										Data Entry clerk Name and Number [][][][] Date
										Verifier Name and Number [][][][] Date

End Time [][][][][][]

If the household continues on another questionnaire, tick here []

Appendix 4: Unemployment Rates for Selected Years

Year	Labour Force			Unemployed			Unemployment Rate			Reference	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Definition	Period
1992	2 123 858	1 377 940	3 501 798	468 712	295 487	764 199	22.1	21.4	21.8	Without a job or available for work or looking for work	12 months
1993	2 324 395	2 079 301	4 403 696	237 952	109 209	347 161	10.2	5.3	7.9	Strict	7 days
1994							6.8	3.0	5.0	Strict	7 days
1997	2 513 959	2 407 072	4 921 031	219 386	121 758	341 144	8.7	5.1	6.9	Strict	12 months
1999	2 572 889	2 390 373	4 963 262	187 142	110 669	297 811	7.3	4.6	6.0	Strict	7 days
2002	2 568 171	2 271 340	4 839 511	-	-	560 288	13.2	9.8	11.6	Without a job or available for work or looking for work	12 months
2004 ¹	2 759 547	2 615 770	5 375 318	118 506	117 550	236 056	4.3	0.0	4.4	Strict	7 days
2004 ²	2 827 946	2 836 978	5 664 924	188 696	340 141	528 837	6.8	12.0	9.3	Broad	7 days
2004 ³	2 639 146	2 698 654	5 337 800	223 983	385 654	609 637	8.5	14.3	11.4	Broad	12 months
2011 ¹	2 838 271	2 900 834	5 739 104	134 211	173 867	308 078	4.7	6.0	5.4	Strict	7 days
2011 ²	2 895 666	3 188 101	6 083 767	191 606	461 135	652 741	6.6	14.5	10.7	Broad	7 days
2011 ³	2 765 587	3 049 922	5 815 509	223 108	492 335	715 443	8.1	16.1	12.3	Broad	12 months
2014 ¹	3 232 146	3 347 826	6 579 972	140 828	173 275	314 103	4.4	5.2	4.8	Strict	7 days
2014 ²	3 335 498	3 729 813	7 065 311	244 180	555 262	799 442	7.3	14.9	11.3	Broad	7 days

Notes: ¹ Strict Definition of Unemployment and 7 Days Reference Period

² Broad Definition of Unemployment and 7 Days Reference Period

³ Twelve Months Reference Period

- *Strictly Unemployed persons are persons aged 15 years and above who, during the reference period were: - without work, currently available for work and actively seeking employment.*
- *Broadly Unemployed persons are persons aged 15 years and above who, during the reference period were: - without work and currently available for work*
- *Twelve months Unemployed persons are persons aged 15 years and above who during the reference period were: without work and usually available for work.*

Source: 2002 Population Census; 1987 & 1997 Inter Censal Demographic Survey (ICDS);
1993 Indicator Monitoring Survey (IMS);
1994 LFS, 1999 LFS, 2004 LFS & 2011LFLS