

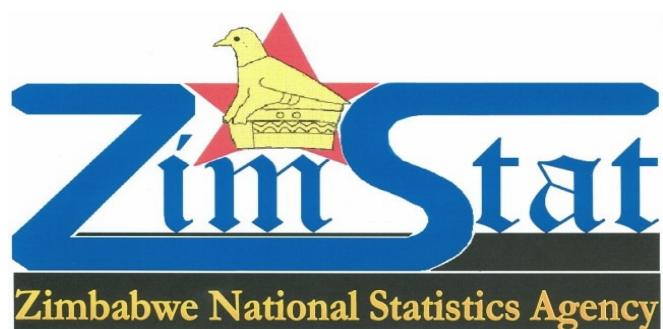


Zimbabwe



Provincial Report

Bulawayo



ZIMBABWE POPULATION CENSUS 2012

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Census Results at a Glance: Bulawayo Province

Male Population: 303 346

Female Population: 349 991

Total Population: 653 337

Average Rate of Natural Increase

2002 – 2012 (%) 1.8

Average Size of Household 3.9

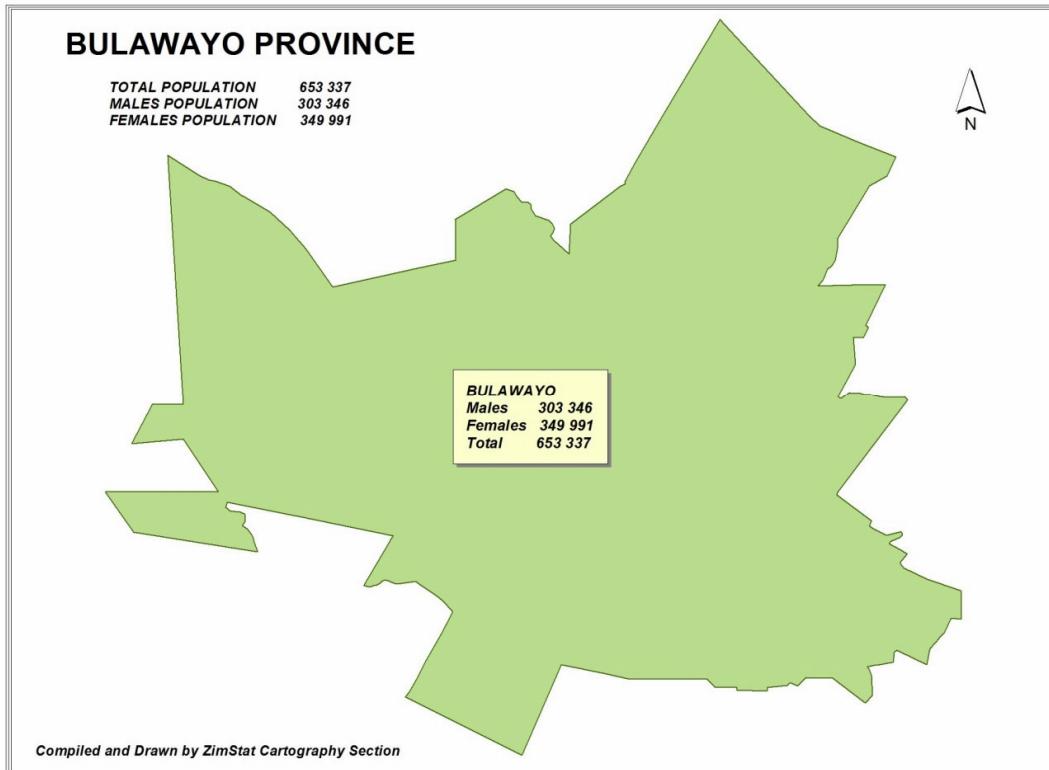


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Notations

- Magnitude zero
- (percent) insignificant value

NSNot Stated

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Foreword

This Provincial Report is one of a series of reports being prepared by the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimStat) based on the final results of the 2012 Population Census. In preparing this Provincial Report, ZimStat seeks to put at the disposal of users detailed data which will assist in evidence based policy making, planning, administration, research and overall development planning..

The Provincial Report provides more details of the census findings that were summarized in the National Report. Further reports on the results of the census will be published in the form of a population census atlas as well thematic analysis reports.

We would like to thank the following development partners and donors for their financial, material and technical assistance:-

Australian Agency for International Development, Danish International Development Agency, United Kingdom Department for International Development, European Union, Swedish International Development Agency, United Nations Development Program, United Nations Children's Fund and United Nations Population Fund.

ZimStat is appreciative of the funding and material provisions availed to the office by the Government of Zimbabwe. ZimStat would also like to thank all persons who were engaged in 2012 Population Census operations and the general public for its cooperation.



M. Dzinotizei

Director-General, Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency

Harare, October, 2013

Executive Summary

This profile summarizes the main findings of the 2012 Census for Bulawayo Province. It is believed that the information provided will meet the demands of most users. However, detailed and more specific information is available at the ZimStat.

Population Size and Structure

The total population of the province was 653 337. This is very close to the initial figure of 655 675 released in the preliminary report in December, 2012. It should be recalled that the earlier figures were compiled manually at the census districts immediately after the census count, and were therefore subject to clerical errors.

The sex ratio in the province was around 87

Private and Collective Households

During the census, distinction was made between private and collective households. The latter included persons who were staying in institutions of all types and constituted a population of almost 1 percent in the whole province. There were 165 345 private households with an average size of about 3.9 persons per household. The largest proportion of households (18 percent) was in the three- person household size category

Marital Status

The population in Bulawayo Province was relatively young with 34 percent age below 15 years and slightly above 3 percent for 65 years and above. It was further observed that about 40 percent of the population had never married. This large proportion was probably due to the presence of a high percentage of young population. However, females seemed to have entered into such unions at much younger ages than the males. Around 48 percent of the population was currently married, while about 12 percent were either divorced/separated or widowed. As expected, proportionately more females than males were widowed. The same is also the case with those who were divorced/ separated.

Ethnic Origin and Citizenship

Persons of African origin made up 98 percent of the population while those of non-African ethnic origin accounted for the remaining 2 percent. Citizens of Zimbabwe constituted nearly the entire population and about 1 percent were citizens of other countries.

Education and Literacy

Census information on education revealed that about 10 percent of the population age 3-24 years had never been to school. However, 89 percent of these were below 6 years of age and many of them likely to start school later. Fifty - eight percent of the population was currently attending school. The proportion of the population age 3-24 years that had left school at the census time was 32 percent. Of the total female population age 3-24 years, 33 percent had left school while the proportion for males was 42 percent.

Activity and Labour-force

Activity and labour force focused on the population age at least 15 years and these constituted 66 percent of the total population. Out of these, around 60 percent were in the labour force. The proportion of those in the labour force who were unemployed was about 28 percent. Almost 1 percent of children age 10-14 years were economically active.

The proportions of those not in the labour force who were students was 39 percent, homemakers 42 percent, and retired/sick/too old 14 percent.

Out of those who were employed, the highest proportions (32 percent) were engaged in services related occupations, followed by Business and Finance (8 percent).

Housing Conditions

Information on housing conditions in the province showed that 39 percent of the households lived in their own dwelling units, either as owners or purchasers. The proportion of lodgers was 39 percent. With regard to the type of dwelling units, it was observed that about 95 percent of the households in the province lived in modern

type of dwelling units, while a negligible proportion (1 percent) occupied dwelling units which were either traditional or mixed.

The proportion of households using electricity in the province was 91 percent.

With regard to the source of water for drinking and cooking, almost all households had access to safe water, i.e. either piped or from boreholes/protected wells. The remaining negligible proportion relied on relatively unsafe water from unprotected wells, rivers, streams and dams. It was further noted that about 64 percent of the households had water on their premises, while 29 percent had water within a distance of less than 500 metres.

Information on the type of toilet facility mainly used by the household in the province indicated that a negligible proportion (1 percent) of the households had no toilet facility at all.

With regard to the type of energy mainly used for cooking, it was observed that 6 percent of the households in the province used wood, while about 91 percent of them used either paraffin or electricity. Less than one percent of the households used gas, coal and other forms of energy.

Fertility

Estimates of the level of fertility and mortality were made using the data from the census, mainly applying direct methods. In addition estimates of crude death rate, infant and maternal mortality rate, were made using direct techniques. The rate of natural increase was also calculated using direct estimates of both the birth and death rates. It was observed that the total fertility rate for the province was 2.8 children per woman. It was further noted that this level did vary with level of education of mothers.

Mortality

The infant mortality rate was estimated at 46 deaths per 1000 births. The rate was generally higher for males than for females. In addition, the level of infant mortality seems to indicate a decline with increasing level of education of mothers.

The level of maternal mortality was also estimated using the data on reported deaths in the last 12 months before the census. The maternal mortality ratio was 550 deaths from maternal causes per 100 000 live births.

The rate of natural increase for the whole province was 1.8 percent in 2012. This growth rate is the difference between fertility and mortality and does not take into account any growth due to migration.

De-facto Count

Finally, it should be remembered that this report is based on the population which was enumerated in the province. However, not every person who was enumerated at a particular place was a usual resident there.

Bulawayo Province Fact Sheet

Population Size

Total	653 337
Males	303 346
Females	349 991

Sex Ratio

Sex Ratio (Males/ 100 Females)	87
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Age Composition/ Percent

Under 15years	34
15 – 64	62
65+ years	4

Marital Status (Population Age 15years and Above)

Percent Never Married	40
Percent Married	48
Percent Divorced/ Separated	5
Percent Widowed	7

Households

Number of Private Households	165345
Average Household Size	3.9
Percent Male Headed Households	64

Education for Population Age 3- 24 years

Percent Never been to School	10
Percent Currently at School	58
Percent Left School	32

Ethnicity

Percent African Origin	98
------------------------	----

Citizenship

Percent Zimbabwean	99
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Activity and Labour Force

Economically Active	
Percent Employed	73
Percent Unemployed	27.4

Economically Inactive

Percent Students	39
Percent Home Makers	42
Percent Retired/ Sick/ Too Old	14

Housing Conditions

Percent of Households

With Electricity	91
With Safe water	96

With Toilet facilities 96

Source of Energy

Percent of Households Using Wood for Cooking 6

Fertility

Crude Birth Rate (Direct Method) (Births/ 1000 Population)	27
Total Fertility Rate (Direct Method)	2.8

Mortality (Direct Methods)

Crude Death Rate	9.3
Infant Mortality Rate	46
Maternal Mortality Ratio	550

Growth

Rate of Natural Increase	1.8
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Chapter 1:

Population Size and Structure

Introduction

This chapter looks at the population size and structure of Bulawayo Province. The analysis is based on the population as enumerated with reference to the census night that is August 17/18, 2012.

Population Size

Bulawayo Province had a total population of 653 337 people out of the population of Zimbabwe of 13 061 239. The proportion of male and female population were 46 and 54 percent respectively, *see Table 1.1*. This resulted in a sex ratio of 87. Sex ratio is the average number of males per 100 females. Therefore a ratio above 100 indicates an excess of males over females while a ratio below 100 depicts the opposite.

Appendix Table A1.1 shows the distribution of the population by ward and sex. The distribution of the population by 5 year age-groups and sex is shown in Appendix Table A1.2.

Rate of Natural Increase

The estimate of the rate of natural increase for the province is presented in Table 1.2.

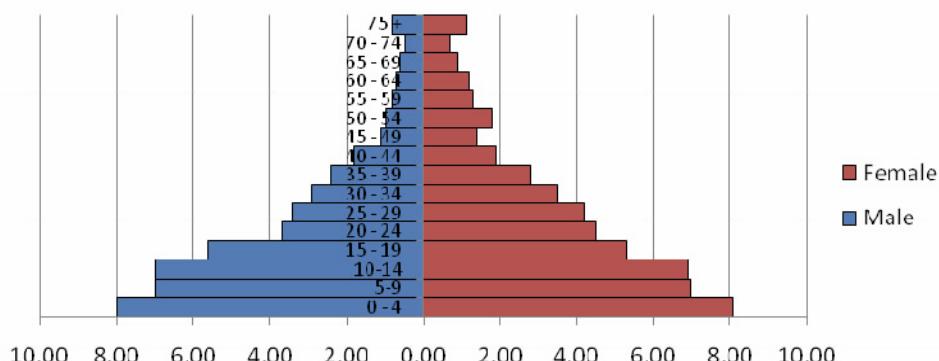
twelve months (as reported) by the total population. Detailed discussion on the crude birth and death rates are presented in the subsequent chapters on fertility and mortality respectively. The average rate of natural increase for the whole province was 1.2 percent for the period September 2011 to August 2012.

This rate of natural increase is the difference between the level of fertility and mortality and does not take account of any growth due to migration. Information on migration between provinces will be available after the completion of data processing for all the provinces and analysis will be undertaken accordingly.

Age-Sex Structure

The composition of population by age group and sex is presented in Table 1.3. The 0–4 and 20–24 years age groups had the highest proportion of the population each (13 and 12 percent respectively) while the oldest age group (75 years and above) had the least proportion (about 1 percent). It can further be observed that the proportion of the young population, that is those age under 15 years was 34 percent while that of the old population age 65 years and above was about 3 percent.

Figure 1.1: Population (percent), Bulawayo Province , Zimbabwe 2012 Census

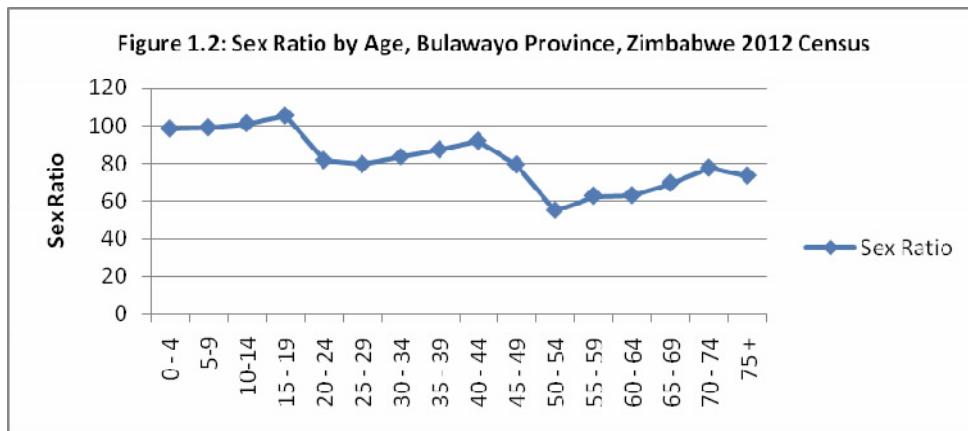


This rate was calculated from the crude birth and death rates which were obtained using the direct method. The crude birth and death rates were obtained by dividing the number of births and deaths respectively in the last

The age-sex structure of a population can be displayed by use of a population pyramid. This has been done using data from Table 1.3 and is shown in Figure 1.1. It can be observed that the pyramid is broad-based and narrow at the top. This emphasises the fact that this population was young since a sizeable proportion of the population belonged to the younger age groups.

males than for females. Comparisons within age groups can be made using the same two Tables. From age 35 years upwards, the proportions for males 4 percent in the 35-39 to 4 percent in the 70-74 years age group, while those for females ranged from 10 percent in the 35-39 years age group to 11 percent in the 50-54 years age group.

Widowers made up about 2 percent of the



The sex ratios by age are also shown in Table 1.3 and in Figure 1.2. The number of females in the population exceeded that of males in all age groups.

Current Marital Status

Table 1.4 reveals that (40 percent) of the population in the province were in the "never married" category, while 48 percent were in the "married" group.

It is observed from Tables 1.5b and 1.6b that about 43 and 36 percent of the males and females respectively had never married, while 49 percent respectively were married. Proportions divorced/separated were relatively smaller for males than for females.

From Tables 1.5a and 1.6a it can be observed that for those who were married, less than 1 percent of the males as compared with 3 percent of the females were under 20 years of age.

In the case of those who were divorced/separated, 73 percent of the males compared with 74 percent of the females were age 15-49 years as shown in Tables 1.5a and 1.6a. Again, a look at Tables 1.5b and 1.6b reveals that the proportions of persons in this marital category and in the age groups in this age range were relatively smaller for

male population, while widows were about 10 percent of the female population. Comparisons between age groups show that there were relatively higher proportions of widows than widowers in the older age groups, *see Tables 1.5b and 1.6b*. This phenomenon should be expected when female mortality is lower than that of males.

Ethnicity

It can be observed from Table 1.8 that about 98 percent of the population in Bulawayo province was of African Ethnic origin. Persons of European, Asiatic and Mixed origin accounted for the remaining 2 percent of the population. The age distribution of the population of African Ethnic origin was the same as for the whole population. The proportion of the population age 65 years and above was higher for persons of non-African ethnic origin than for African *see Table 1.9*.

Citizenship

The distribution of the population by country of citizenship is presented in Table 1.10. It can be observed that the majority (about 99 percent) of the population in the province was made up of Zimbabweans.

Conclusion

Bulawayo province had a total population of 653 337 persons. Sex ratio for the province was 87. The majority of the people in this province were Zimbabweans of African origin.

Table 1.1: Percent Distribution of Population by District and Sex, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

District	Male	Female	Percent	Number	Percent	Sex Ratio
Bulawayo	46.4	53.6	100	653337	100	87

Table 1.2: Crude Birth and Death Rate and Rate of Natural Increase by District, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

District	Crude Birth Rate (per 1000)	Crude Death Rate (per 1000)	Rate of Natural Increase (percent)
Bulawayo	27.3	9.3	1.8

Table 1.3: Percent Composition of Population by Age Group and Sex, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Number	Total	Sex Ratio
0 - 4	49.6	50.4	100	84709	13.0	98.5
5 - 9	48.7	51.3	100	67679	10.4	95.0
10 - 14	47.4	52.6	100	69510	10.6	90.1
15 - 19	43.4	56.6	100	78205	12.0	76.6
20 - 24	43.4	56.6	100	73239	11.2	76.8
25 - 29	45.0	55.0	100	64078	9.8	81.7
30 - 34	47.0	53.0	100	50660	7.8	88.8
35 - 39	47.9	52.1	100	38995	6.0	92.1
40 - 44	49.0	51.0	100	30848	4.7	96.1
45 - 49	45.1	54.9	100	23251	3.6	82.0
50 - 54	44.9	55.1	100	22125	3.4	81.7
55 - 59	48.4	51.6	100	16812	2.6	94.0
60 - 64	48.2	51.8	100	11186	1.7	93.1
65 - 69	44.1	55.9	100	7652	1.2	78.9
70 - 74	41.2	58.8	100	5499	0.8	70.1
75 +	40.1	59.9	100	8422	1.3	67.0
NS	49.7	50.3	100	467	0.1	98.7
Total	46.4	53.6	100	653337	100	86.7

Table 1.4: Percent Distribution of the Population by District and Marital Status, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

District	Never Married	Married	Divorced/ separated	Widowed	Not Stated	Total	Number
Bulawayo	39.5	48.4	4.7	6.6	0.8	100	431439

Table 1.5: Percent Distribution of the Male Population by Age Group and Marital Status, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

(a)

Age Group	Never Married	Married	Divorced/ separated	Widowed	Not Stated	Total
15 - 19	38.7	0.3	0.9	0.5	52.7	17.4
20 - 24	31.9	4.3	3.8	0.7	16.5	16.3
25 - 29	16.6	14.0	11.8	1.1	8.2	14.7
30 - 34	6.4	17.4	16.9	2.5	5.6	12.2
35 - 39	2.7	15.3	15.2	5.5	3.4	9.6
40 - 44	1.4	12.8	13.6	8.3	2.2	7.7
45 - 49	0.8	9.0	9.5	8.7	1.3	5.4
50 - 54	0.5	8.5	9.1	13.1	1.4	5.1
55 - 59	0.3	7.0	7.1	11.5	1.7	4.2
60 - 64	0.2	4.6	4.1	10.0	1.0	2.8
65 - 69	0.1	2.8	2.8	8.1	0.5	1.7
70 - 74	0.1	1.7	1.7	8.4	0.7	1.2
75 +	0.1	2.2	3.2	21.3	1.3	1.7
NS	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	3.6	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	84506	100386	4858	4073	1568	195391

(b)

Age Group	Never Married	Married	Divorced/ separated	Widowed	Not Stated	Total	Number
15 - 19	96.4	0.9	0.1	0.1	2.4	100.0	33923
20 - 24	84.8	13.7	0.6	0.1	0.8	100.0	31803
25 - 29	48.8	48.6	2.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	28817
30 - 34	22.6	73.2	3.4	0.4	0.4	100.0	23831
35 - 39	12.3	82.3	3.9	1.2	0.3	100.0	18691
40 - 44	8.0	85.2	4.4	2.2	0.2	100.0	15119
45 - 49	6.2	85.8	4.4	3.4	0.2	100.0	10475
50 - 54	4.6	85.3	4.5	5.4	0.2	100.0	9945
55 - 59	3.2	86.5	4.2	5.7	0.3	100.0	8144
60 - 64	3.0	85.4	3.7	7.5	0.3	100.0	5392
65 - 69	2.8	83.1	4.1	9.8	0.2	100.0	3375
70 - 74	3.3	77.4	3.6	15.1	0.5	100.0	2266
75 +	2.7	66.5	4.6	25.6	0.6	100.0	3378
NS	31.9	33.6	4.3	5.6	24.6	100.0	232
Total	43.2	51.4	2.5	2.1	0.8	100	195391

Table 1.6: Percent Distribution of the Female Population by Age Group and Marital Status, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

(a)

Age Group	Never Married	Married	Divorced/ separated	Widowed	Not Stated	Total
15 - 19	46.3	3.0	1.9	0.2	49.2	18.8
20 - 24	27.1	14.9	9.9	0.5	15.9	17.6
25 - 29	12.1	20.2	15.3	1.8	7.2	14.9
30 - 34	5.7	17.0	15.1	4.1	4.8	11.4
35 - 39	3.0	12.8	13.2	7.2	2.9	8.6
40 - 44	1.9	9.3	10.4	9.6	2.5	6.7
45 - 49	1.2	7.2	9.0	10.3	1.9	5.4
50 - 54	1.0	6.3	8.6	12.8	1.8	5.2
55 - 59	0.6	3.9	6.3	11.7	1.9	3.7
60 - 64	0.4	2.3	4.1	9.5	1.4	2.5
65 - 69	0.2	1.4	2.7	8.7	1.6	1.8
70 - 74	0.1	0.8	1.7	8.2	1.6	1.4
75 +	0.2	0.8	1.7	15.4	2.9	2.1
NS	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	4.2	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	85996	108439	15497	24383	1733	236048

(b)

Age Group	Never Married	Married	Divorced/ separated	Widowed	Not Stated	Total	Number
15 - 19	89.9	7.4	0.7	0.1	1.9	100.0	44282
20 - 24	56.3	39.1	3.7	0.3	0.7	100.0	41436
25 - 29	29.4	62.3	6.7	1.2	0.4	100.0	35261
30 - 34	18.4	68.8	8.7	3.8	0.3	100.0	26829
35 - 39	12.9	68.2	10.1	8.6	0.3	100.0	20304
40 - 44	10.4	64.2	10.3	14.8	0.3	100.0	15729
45 - 49	8.0	61.2	10.9	19.7	0.3	100.0	12776
50 - 54	7.0	56.2	11.0	25.6	0.3	100.0	12180
55 - 59	6.2	49.3	11.3	32.8	0.4	100.0	8668
60 - 64	6.2	42.3	11.0	40.1	0.4	100.0	5794
65 - 69	4.7	35.4	9.7	49.4	0.7	100.0	4277
70 - 74	3.7	25.9	8.1	61.5	0.8	100.0	3233
75 +	3.2	16.3	5.1	74.4	1.0	100.0	5044
NS	21.7	26.0	3.4	17.9	31.1	100.0	235
Total	36.4	45.9	6.6	10.3	0.7	100	236048

Table 1.7: Percent Distribution of the Total Population by Age Group and Marital Status, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

(a)

Age Group	Never Married	Married	Divorced/ separated	Widowed	Not Stated	Total
15 - 19	42.5	1.7	1.7	0.2	50.9	18.1
20 - 24	29.5	9.8	8.4	0.5	16.2	17.0
25 - 29	14.3	17.2	14.5	1.7	7.7	14.9
30 - 34	6.1	17.2	15.5	3.9	5.2	11.7
35 - 39	2.9	14.0	13.7	6.9	3.2	9.0
40 - 44	1.7	11.0	11.2	9.4	2.3	7.2
45 - 49	1.0	8.0	9.1	10.1	1.6	5.4
50 - 54	0.8	7.3	8.7	12.8	1.6	5.1
55 - 59	0.5	5.4	6.5	11.6	1.8	3.9
60 - 64	0.3	3.4	4.1	9.6	1.2	2.6
65 - 69	0.2	2.1	2.7	8.6	1.1	1.8
70 - 74	0.1	1.2	1.7	8.2	1.2	1.3
75 +	0.1	1.5	2.0	16.2	2.2	2.0
NS	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.9	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	170502	208825	20355	28456	3301	431439

(b)

Age Group	Never Married	Married	Divorced/ separated	Widowed	Not Stated	Total	Number
15 - 19	92.7	4.6	0.4	0.1	2.1	100.0	78205
20 - 24	68.7	28.1	2.3	0.2	0.7	100.0	73239
25 - 29	38.1	56.1	4.6	0.8	0.4	100.0	64078
30 - 34	20.4	70.9	6.2	2.2	0.3	100.0	50660
35 - 39	12.6	75.0	7.1	5.1	0.3	100.0	38995
40 - 44	9.2	74.5	7.4	8.7	0.2	100.0	30848
45 - 49	7.2	72.3	8.0	12.3	0.2	100.0	23251
50 - 54	5.9	69.3	8.0	16.5	0.2	100.0	22125
55 - 59	4.8	67.3	7.9	19.7	0.4	100.0	16812
60 - 64	4.7	63.1	7.5	24.4	0.4	100.0	11186
65 - 69	3.9	56.5	7.2	31.9	0.5	100.0	7652
70 - 74	3.5	47.1	6.2	42.4	0.7	100.0	5499
75 +	3.0	36.4	4.9	54.9	0.9	100.0	8422
NS	26.8	29.8	3.9	11.8	27.8	100.0	467
Total	39.5	48.4	4.7	6.6	0.8	100.0	431439

Table 1.8: Distribution of Total Population by Broad Age Groups and Ethnicity, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Ethnic Origin	0 - 14	15 - 49	50-64	65+	Not Stated	Total	Percent
African	218985	401128	47590	19491	392	639996	98
European	653	3001	1143	1271	1	4926	0.8
Asiatic	185	995	368	254	-	1434	0.2
Mixed Race	1,583	3788	942	505	3	5879	0.9
Other	25	109	30	24	-	158	*
Not Stated	467	378	50	28	71	944	0.1
Total	221898	409399	50123	21573	467	653337	100

Table 1.9: Distribution of the Urban Population by Broad Age Groups and Ethnicity, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Ethnicity	0 - 14	15 - 49	50-64	65+	Not Stated	Total	Number	Total
African	34.2	62.7	7.4	3.0	0.1	100.0	639996	98
European	13.3	60.9	23.2	25.8	*	100.0	4926	0.8
Asiatic	12.9	69.4	25.7	17.7	-	100.0	1434	0.2
Mixed Race	26.9	64.4	16.0	8.6	0.1	100.0	5879	0.9
Other	15.8	69.0	19.0	15.2	-	100.0	158	*
Not Stated	49.5	40.0	5.3	3.0	7.5	100.0	944	0.1
Total	34.0	62.7	7.7	3.3	0.1	100.0	653337	100

Chapter 2:

Population Distribution and Migration

Introduction

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

In this chapter, an analysis of the population distribution on the basis of the 2012 Population Census is made. In addition to this, an attempt is made to come up with a measure of the extent of urbanisation and provide an insight into migration patterns.

Population Size and Distribution

Bulawayo is regarded as both a province and a district and it is also one of the designated urban areas. Bulawayo is divided into 29 wards. The wards are made up of several residential areas.

Migration

In the 2012 Census, information was solicited through questions on i) place of enumeration, ii) place of birth iii) place of residence in August 2002.

Caution must be taken when interpreting migration data between the two censuses. The expansion of the province may make it difficult to precisely locate the new areas, given the fragmented and haphazard transfers that took place.

In Table 2.1 the enumerated population is presented by main place of usual residence. It should be cautioned that "the usual place of residence" figures are for the population that was enumerated in the province. These

are likely to change after the completion of data processing for the whole country.

Of the enumerated population, 89 percent usually resided in the same district. About 10 percent was from other provinces and a very small proportion (1 percent) from other countries. Of the population from other provinces, the major contributors were Matabeleland North 32 percent and Matabeleland South 21 percent, see *Table 2.1*

Conclusion

The province had a total population of 653 337 persons. There was sizeable movement of people from other provinces with Matabeleland North being the greatest contributor to the movement.

Table 2.1: Total Population by District of Enumeration and District of Usual Residence, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

District	Residing in Same District	Residing in Other Provinces	Residing in Other Countries	Total
Bulawayo	579907	65508	7922	653337
Mashonaland Central		1449		
Mashonaland East		1204		
Mashonaland West		1490		
Matabeleland North		20742		
Matabeleland South		14017		
Midlands		9286		
Masvingo		4929		
Harare		4001		
Invalid		5270		
Total		65508		653337

Table 2.2: Population Not Usually Residing in Bulawayo Province by Province of Usual Residence and District of Enumeration, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Province of Usual Residence	Total	Percent
Manicaland	4547	6.23
Mashonaland Central	824	1.13
Mashonaland East	1731	2.37
Mashonaland West	1861	2.55
Matabeleland North	22208	30.43
Matabeleland South	16837	23.07
Midlands	11880	16.28
Masvingo	7563	10.36
Harare	5148	7.05
Not known	390	0.53
Total	72989	100

Chapter 3:

Household Characteristics

Introduction

This chapter presents household characteristics of the population in Bulawayo Province. Distinction was made between private households and collective/institutional ones. The latter included persons who were staying in hotels, hostels, holiday camps, hospitals and prisons. For census purposes, a private household was defined as a group of persons who stayed the census night together, i.e. Friday night of August 17/18, in a dwelling unit, whether or not they were related by blood or marriage. For example, visitors who were not usual members of the household, but were present during the census night, were included. On the other hand, usual members of the household who normally live there, but had spent the census night elsewhere were excluded since they would have been counted at the place where they stayed that particular night. However, those who were temporarily absent on the census night but would be returning to the household in the morning of 18 August 2012 were counted in their usual households.

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

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

The head of the household was defined as that member of the household who was

regarded as such by those who stayed the census night with the household and was either male or female. She/he must have stayed the census night in the household or had returned on the morning of 18 August 2012, and had not been counted elsewhere.

Private Households

The demographic characteristics of the population in private households did not deviate from those of the total population as given in Chapter I and are, therefore, not presented here. Table 3.1 shows the total population in private households by number of private households and average household size. There were 165 345 private households in the province. These households constituted a population of 649 852 .The remainder of the population (5 744 persons) was in collective households.

Table 3.2 presents the distribution of private households in the province by size of household and sex of the head of the household. About 78 percent of the total households in the province had 5 persons at most. There were more male-headed households than female-headed ones in the province. Sixty four percent of the private households were headed by males.

Table 3.3 presents the distribution of heads of private households by age group and sex. About 51 percent of the households were headed by persons below 40 years of age. The proportions of male-headed households were higher than those of female-headed households for each age group except the under-20 years age range. There were marked differences in the proportions of male and female-headed households from age 20 years onwards. Out of the total number of household heads about two thirds were age between 25 and 49 years.

Collective households

The total population of 3 485 persons in collective households constituted nearly 1 percent of the total population in the province. The distribution of the collective household population by broad age groups

and sex for the province is shown in Table 3.5. About 12percent of the collective household population was under 15 years of age and about 10percent was age 65 years and above. Males constituted 53percent of the total population in collective households

Table 3.5 shows that 55percent of the population in collective households in the province had never married.

Living Arrangements

Most household members in Zimbabwe are related to the head of household (Table 3.6). Of the 649 852 persons living in private households only 3percent were not related to the head. Sixty – eightpercent of these unrelated persons were females. Of the parents living with the head of households, 82percent were females. The number of female parents relative to male parents may be reflective of the older age of widows compared with widowers.

Conclusion

Bulawayo Province had an average household size of about 4 persons. There were more male headed private households than female-headed ones. In collective households, there were more males than females.

Table 3.1: Population in Private Households by Number of Households and Average Household Size Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Bulawayo	Population	Number of Households	Percent	Average Household Size
Bulawayo	649852	165345	100	3.9

Table 3.2: Distribution of Private Households by Size and Sex of Head of Household Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Household Size	Number of Households Headed by:					
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
1	16203	65.2	8654	34.8	24857	100.0
2	15092	60.5	9855	39.5	24947	100.0
3	18091	61.4	11355	38.6	29446	100.0
4	17828	63.5	10238	36.5	28066	100.0
5	14952	67.1	7323	32.9	22275	100.0
6	10105	67.4	4890	32.6	14995	100.0
7	6187	67.7	2953	32.3	9140	100.0
8	7606	65.5	4013	34.5	11619	100.0
Total	106064	64.1	59281	35.9	165345	100.0

Table 3.3 Distribution of Heads of Private Households by Age Group and Sex, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Age Group	Number of Households Headed by:					
	Male	Female	Total	% Male	% Female	% Total
< 15	160	195	355	45.1	54.9	100.0
15 - 19	1785	2128	3913	45.6	54.4	100.0
20 - 24	7472	5048	12520	59.7	40.3	100.0
25 - 29	15045	6868	21913	68.7	31.3	100.0
30 - 34	16738	6883	23621	70.9	29.1	100.0
35 - 39	14766	6665	21431	68.9	31.1	100.0
40 - 44	12549	6134	18683	67.2	32.8	100.0
45 - 49	8979	5508	14487	62.0	38.0	100.0
50 - 54	8695	5613	14308	60.8	39.2	100.0
55 - 59	7349	4449	11798	62.3	37.7	100.0
60 - 64	4860	3127	7987	60.8	39.2	100.0
65 - 69	2981	2393	5374	55.5	44.5	100.0
70 - 74	1965	1873	3838	51.2	48.8	100.0
75 +	2674	2369	5043	53.0	47.0	100.0
NS	46	28	74	62.2	37.8	100.0
Total	106064	59281	165345	64.1	35.9	100.0

Table 3.4 Distribution of Heads of Private Households by Age Group and Sex, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Age Group	Number of Households Headed by:			%	%	%
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
< 15	160	195	355	45.1	54.9	100.0
15 - 19	1785	2128	3913	45.6	54.4	100.0
20 - 24	7472	5048	12520	59.7	40.3	100.0
25 - 29	15045	6868	21913	68.7	31.3	100.0
30 - 34	16738	6883	23621	70.9	29.1	100.0
35 - 39	14766	6665	21431	68.9	31.1	100.0
40 - 44	12549	6134	18683	67.2	32.8	100.0
45 - 49	8979	5508	14487	62.0	38.0	100.0
50 - 54	8695	5613	14308	60.8	39.2	100.0
55 - 59	7349	4449	11798	62.3	37.7	100.0
60 - 64	4860	3127	7987	60.8	39.2	100.0
65 - 69	2981	2393	5374	55.5	44.5	100.0
70 - 74	1965	1873	3838	51.2	48.8	100.0
75 +	2674	2369	5043	53.0	47.0	100.0
NS	46	28	74	62.2	37.8	100.0
Total	106064	59281	165345	64.1	35.9	100.0

Table 3.5: Percent Distribution of Population in Collective Households by Age Group and Marital Status, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Age Group	Never Married	Married	Divorced/ Separated		Widowed	Not Stated	Total
0 - 4	276	-	-	-	-	-	276
5 - 9	191	-	-	-	-	-	191
10 - 14	225	-	-	-	-	-	225
15 - 19	567	46	4	-	-	-	617
20 - 24	882	236	19	2	1	1140	
25 - 29	404	368	31	13	1	817	
30 - 34	178	362	32	18	1	591	
35 - 39	69	231	25	26	2	353	
40 - 44	91	177	18	16	-	302	
45 - 49	49	143	19	17	-	228	
50 - 54	40	79	11	11	2	143	
55 - 59	28	61	7	13	1	110	
60 - 64	26	44	12	29	-	111	
65 - 69	16	40	11	40	1	108	
70 - 74	29	27	19	78	-	153	
75 +	38	24	35	204	-	301	
NS	40	15	7	13	3	78	
Total	3149	1853	250	480	12	5744	
Percent	54.82	32.26	4.35	8.36	0.21	100	

Table 3.6: Population in Private Households by Urban/Rural, Relationship to Head of Household and Sex, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Relationship to Head of Household

	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
Head	106064	35.2	59281	17	165345	25.4
Spouse	2656	0.9	72322	20.8	74978	11.5
Son/daughter	101720	33.7	101738	29.2	203458	31.3
Parent	663	0.2	2959	0.8	3622	0.6
Grandson/daughter	27483	9.1	27898	8.0	55381	8.5
Brother/sister	14545	4.8	14419	4.1	28964	4.5
Other relative	41850	13.9	56688	16.3	98538	15.2
Not relative	5787	1.9	12436	3.6	18223	2.8
Not Stated	740	0.2	603	0.2	1343	0.2
Total	301508	100	348344	100	649852	100

Chapter 4:

Education

Introduction

Information on education characteristics of the population for the 2012 Population Census was based on persons age three years and above and those age 3-24 years. In general, children age below three years is considered to be too young for pre-school and formal school attendance.

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

1) Has (name) ever been to school?

Response categories:

Yes

No

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

Response categories:

Level 8=8 (None completed)

Level 0=1-3 (Early education)

Level 1=1-7 (Primary)

Level 2=1-6 (Secondary)

Level 3 (Tertiary)

1 Certificate/Diploma after primary

2 Certificate/Diploma after secondary

3 Graduate/Postgraduate

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

3) Is (name) currently attending school?

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

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

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

Some indicators relating to education were computed using the information obtained from the above responses. However, caution should be exercised with regard to their interpretation. In particular, the literacy rates obtained from this data are a proxy of the actual rate. The rate of literacy was obtained by assuming that any person who had completed at least level one at grade three was literate. Additional questions, which the census could not accommodate, would have had to be asked and a simple literacy test administered to arrive at an actual rate.

Population by School Attendance

Tables 4 present the distribution of the population age 3 – 24 years by school attendance and sex. About 10 percent of this population had never been to school, 58percent were still at school while 32percent had left school. Around 11percent of males and 10percent of females had never attended school. Out of the population that had never been to school, there were equal proportions of males and females. There was a slight difference between males and females for those who were at school i.e. 48 and 52percent respectively. Furthermore, of those who had already left school, there were more females (58 percent) than males (42 percent).

Population Never Been to School

About 10percent of the population age 3-24 years had never been to school. Of this population 89percent was below the

official entry age (i.e. below 6 years of age) *see Table 4.2*. Almost equal numbers of males and females had never been to school.

Population Ever Been to School

A total of 556 211 persons had ever been to school. Sixty one percent of those persons were age 5–29 years. Table 4.5 shows that almost equal numbers of males and females had ever been to school.

Population Currently at School

Table 4.1 shows that over half of the population at school was in primary school. Around 8percent of the population currently at school was in early childhood education. Of those currently attending school 5percent were in tertiary education.

Population age 3-24 years which left school

Table 4.1 shows that of the total population age 3 – 24 years 32percent had left school. The largest proportion of the population that had left school were age 18–24 years. Of the total female population age 3 – 24 years 35percent had left school while the proportion for males was 20percent, *see Table 4.1*.

School Enrolment for population age 3 – 24 years.

Table 4.9 shows that the gross enrolment ratio for primary education indicates that there were more pupils enrolled than should officially be in this level (101). The gross enrolment ratios for both males and females show a similar pattern. The gross enrolment ratio for secondary education shows that there were fewer pupils than those who should officially be at this level (77). The gross enrolment ratio is the total enrolment in a given level of education irrespective of age expressed in ratio to the population of the age group which officially corresponds to the same level of education.

The net enrolment ratios indicate that there is high participation for both sexes in the

primary education (91for each sex). More males (68) participate at secondary level than females (65). The net enrolment ratio measures part of the pupils enrolled at the right age. It thus measures the extent of participation of school going age population.

Highest Level of Education Completed

In Bulawayo Province 64percent of the population age 3 years and above had completed secondary and above level of education *see Table 4.8*. More females have completed primary education as well as secondary education and above than males (32percent compared with 30percent).

Literacy

For the 2012 Population Census, 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 population in a particular age category. From this definition, 96percent of those age 15 years and above in the province were literate, as indicated in Table 4.9. Males had a slightly higher literacy rate (97) as compared to females with 96. The 15-34 years age range had the highest literacy rate of 99percent. As expected the literacy rate declined with increasing age, confirming that the older generation were relatively disadvantaged with regard to education.

Conclusion

In Bulawayo province, there were slightly more females than males who had never been to school and there were slightly more females than males at school. Among those who had left school, there were more males than females and the same was observed towards higher levels of education. The gross enrolment ratio for secondary education for the province was 66 and males had a higher ratio than females. Bulawayo had a literacy rate of

96percent and males had a higher literacy rate than females.

Table 4.1: Distribution of the Population Age 3-24 by School Attendance and by Sex, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

School Attendance	Male	Female	Total
Ever been to school?			
Attended School	129544	154686	284230
Never Attended	16623	16936	33559
Missing	408	492	900
Total	146575	172114	318689
Currently attending school?			
Currently Attending	91443	99798	191241
Left School	43714	60349	104063
Missing	11418	11967	23385
Total	146575	172114	318689
Ever been to school?			
Attended School	45.6	54.4	100
Never Attended	49.5	50.5	100
Missing	45.3	54.7	100
Total	46	54	100
Currently attending school?			
Currently Attending	47.8	52.2	100
Left School	42.0	58.0	100
Missing	48.8	51.2	100
Total	46	54	100
Ever been to school?			
Attended School	88.4	89.9	89.2
Never Attended	11.3	9.8	10.5
Missing	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100	100	100
Number	146575	172114	318689
Currently attending school?			
Currently Attending	62.4	58.0	60.0
Left School	29.8	35.1	32.7
Missing	7.8	7.0	7.3
Total	100	100	100
Number	146575	172114	318689

Table 4.2: Percent Distribution of the Population Age 3-24 who never attended school by Sex, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Age	Male	Female	Total
3	40.0	40.0	40.0
4	33.7	33.4	33.6
5	15.3	14.3	14.8
6	4.2	4.1	4.2
7	1.3	1.2	1.2
8	0.7	0.6	0.7
9	0.4	0.4	0.4
10	0.3	0.3	0.3
11	0.3	0.2	0.3
12	0.3	0.3	0.3
13	0.3	0.4	0.3
14	0.2	0.4	0.3
15	0.3	0.5	0.4
16	0.3	0.5	0.4
17	0.3	0.6	0.4
18	0.3	0.5	0.4
19	0.3	0.5	0.4
20	0.4	0.5	0.5
21	0.3	0.4	0.3
22	0.2	0.4	0.3
23	0.2	0.3	0.3
24	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	100	100	100
Number	16623	16936	33559

Table 4.3: Percent Distribution of Population ever been to school by Age Group and Sex, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
3 - 4	1.0	0.9	0.9
5 - 9	11.4	10.4	10.8
10 - 14	12.7	12.1	12.4
15 - 19	13.1	14.6	13.9
20 - 24	12.3	13.7	13.0
25 - 29	11.1	11.7	11.4
30 - 34	9.2	8.9	9.0
35 - 39	7.2	6.7	6.9
40 - 44	5.8	5.2	5.5
45 - 49	4.0	4.1	4.1
50 - 54	3.8	3.8	3.8
55 - 59	3.1	2.7	2.9
60 - 64	2.0	1.8	1.9
65 - 69	1.3	1.3	1.3
70 - 74	0.8	0.9	0.9
75 +	1.1	1.2	1.2
NS	0.1	*	*
Total	100	100	100
Number	256696	299515	556211

Table 4.4: Population Age 3-24 Years Currently Attending School by Current Level of Education Being Attended and Sex, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Current Level	Male	Female	Total
Pre-School	7.9	7.3	7.6
Primary	51.8	50.0	50.9
Secondary	34.6	37.8	36.3
Tertiary	5.1	4.3	4.7
Not known	0.1	0.1	0.1
Missing	0.5	0.6	0.6
Total	100	100	100
Number	91443	99798	191241

Table 4.5: Population Age 3-24 Years Currently Attending School by Current Level of Education Being Attended and Sex, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Current Level	Male	Female	Total
Pre -School	7.9	7.3	7.6
Primary	51.8	50.0	50.9
Secondary	34.6	37.8	36.3
Tertiary	5.1	4.3	4.7
Not known	0.1	0.1	0.1
Missing	0.5	0.6	0.6
Total	100	100	100
Number	91443	99798	191241

Table 4.6: Population Age 3 - 24 years Who Left School by Sex and Age Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

School Age	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total
3	6.0	2601	4.4	2669	5.1	5270
4	5.4	2352	4.0	2410	4.6	4762
5	2.6	1127	1.8	1089	2.1	2216
6	1.0	431	0.7	421	0.8	852
7	0.5	230	0.3	211	0.4	441
8	0.4	157	0.3	176	0.3	333
9	0.4	154	0.2	138	0.3	292
10	0.3	129	0.2	135	0.3	264
11	0.3	144	0.3	151	0.3	295
12	0.4	177	0.3	195	0.4	372
13	0.4	195	0.5	275	0.5	470
14	0.7	300	0.9	529	0.8	829
15	1.2	519	1.5	927	1.4	1446
16	2.0	866	3.0	1804	2.6	2670
17	4.7	2063	5.8	3518	5.4	5581
18	7.8	3429	9.0	5428	8.5	8857
19	9.3	4069	10.3	6187	9.9	10256
20	11.5	5034	12.0	7249	11.8	12283
21	11.2	4876	11.4	6909	11.3	11785
22	11.5	5045	11.5	6947	11.5	11992
23	11.4	4972	10.9	6566	11.1	11538
24	11.1	4844	10.6	6415	10.8	11259
Total	100	43714	100	60349	100	104063

Table 4.7: Primary and Secondary School Enrolment for Population Age 3-24 Years Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Enrolment	Primary			Secondary		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Gross Enrolment	102	101	101	79	76	77
Net Enrolment	91	91	91	68	65	66
Enrolled Population	47363	49923	97286	31646	37709	69355

Table 4.8: Population Age 3+ by Age Group, Sex and Highest Level of Academic Education Completed, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Age Group	No Education		Primary		Secondary & Above		Not Known		Total		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
0 - 4	16.2	15.6	0.1	0.1	*	*	12.2	12.6	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9
5 - 9	81.2	81.1	22.6	19.7	0.1	0.1	19.1	12.1	11.4	10.4	11.4	10.4	10.8
10 - 14	0.9	0.9	37.7	32.5	2.4	2.9	9.4	11.0	12.8	12.1	12.7	12.1	12.4
15 - 19	0.3	0.3	5.0	5.6	18.0	20.3	8.9	11.5	13.1	14.6	13.1	14.6	13.9
20 - 24	0.1	0.2	3.8	4.2	17.3	19.6	7.4	8.8	12.3	13.7	12.3	13.7	13
25 - 29	0.1	0.3	3.4	3.7	15.7	16.6	5.6	8.3	11.2	11.7	11.1	11.7	11.4
30 - 34	0.1	0.2	2.8	3.1	12.9	12.5	11.0	8.8	9.2	8.9	9.2	8.9	9.0
35 - 39	0.1	0.1	2.2	2.8	10.2	9.2	3.3	6.1	7.2	6.7	7.2	6.7	6.9
40 - 44	*	0.1	1.6	2.4	8.3	7.0	4.6	1.6	5.8	5.2	5.8	5.2	5.5
45 - 49	0.1	0.1	1.9	3.6	5.4	4.7	2.3	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1
50 - 54	0.1	0.2	4.3	5.9	3.9	3.1	4.1	2.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
55 - 59	0.1	0.2	4.7	5.0	2.6	1.8	2.8	3.1	3.1	2.7	3.1	2.7	2.9
60 - 64	0.1	0.2	3.4	3.7	1.5	0.9	2.6	1.3	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.9
65 - 69	0.1	0.1	2.3	2.8	0.8	0.6	1.8	2.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
70 - 74	0.1	0.2	1.7	2.1	0.4	0.3	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
75 +	0.2	0.3	2.5	3.0	0.5	0.4	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2
NS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.5	2.5	*	*	0.1	*
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	14519	15085	75730	94398	165197	188703	392	445	255838	298631	256696	299515	556211

Table 4.9: Literacy Rates for the Population Aged 15+ by Age group and by Sex, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Age Group	Literacy Rates			Population 15yrs + with Grade 3+			Population 15yrs and above		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15 - 19	98	98	98	33382	43539	76921	33923	44282	78205
20 - 24	99	99	99	31407	40936	72343	31803	41436	73239
25 - 29	99	99	99	28432	34767	63199	28817	35261	64078
30 - 34	99	98	99	23491	26421	49912	23831	26829	50660
35 - 39	99	98	99	18429	19982	38411	18691	20304	38995
40 - 44	98	98	98	14891	15362	30253	15119	15729	30848
45 - 49	98	95	96	10219	12122	22341	10475	12776	23251
50 - 54	95	91	93	9484	11107	20591	9945	12180	22125
55 - 59	94	90	92	7640	7791	15431	8144	8668	16812
60 - 64	92	86	89	4975	4965	9940	5392	5794	11186
65 - 69	90	81	85	3053	3446	6499	3375	4277	7652
70 - 74	85	73	78	1925	2371	4296	2266	3233	5499
75 +	71	59	64	2395	2974	5369	3378	5044	8422
NS	63	59	61	92	77	169	147	130	277
Total	97	96	96	189815	225860	415675	195306	235943	431249

Table 4.10: Literacy Rates for the Population Aged 15+ by District and by Sex, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

District	Literacy Rates			Population 15yrs + with Grade 3+			Population 15yrs and above		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bulawayo	97.2	95.7	96.4	189815	225860	415675	195306	235943	431249
Total	97.2	95.7	96.4	189815	225860	415675	195306	235943	431249

Table 4.11: Literacy Rates for the Population Aged 15+ by Province and by Sex, Bulawayo Province Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Literacy Rates			
Province	Male	Female	Total
15 - 19	99	99	99
20 - 24	100	100	100
25 - 29	100	99	99
30 - 34	100	99	100
35 - 39	100	99	100
40 - 44	100	99	99
45 - 49	99	98	99
50 - 54	98	96	97
55 - 59	97	95	96
60 - 64	97	93	95
65 - 69	96	91	93
70 - 74	94	88	90
75 +	89	83	85
NS	43	34	38
Total	99	98	98

Table 4.12:Literacy Rates for the Population Aged 15+ by District and by Sex, Bulawayo Province, 2012 Census

Literacy Rates			
District	Male	Female	Total
Bulawayo	99	98	98

Chapter 5:

Activity and Labour Force

Introduction

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

The 2012 Population Census collected labour force information from persons age 10 years and above. The main reason why persons age 10- 14 years were asked questions on activity was to obtain information on children working. The present analysis is, however, based mainly on population age 15 years and above although information on the 10- 14 years age group has been tabulated.

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

- Paid employee
- Employer
- Own account worker
- Unpaid family worker
- Looking for work/unemployed
- Student
- Homemaker
- Retired /sick/too old
- Others

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

An additional question on field of specialisation was asked to a person whose

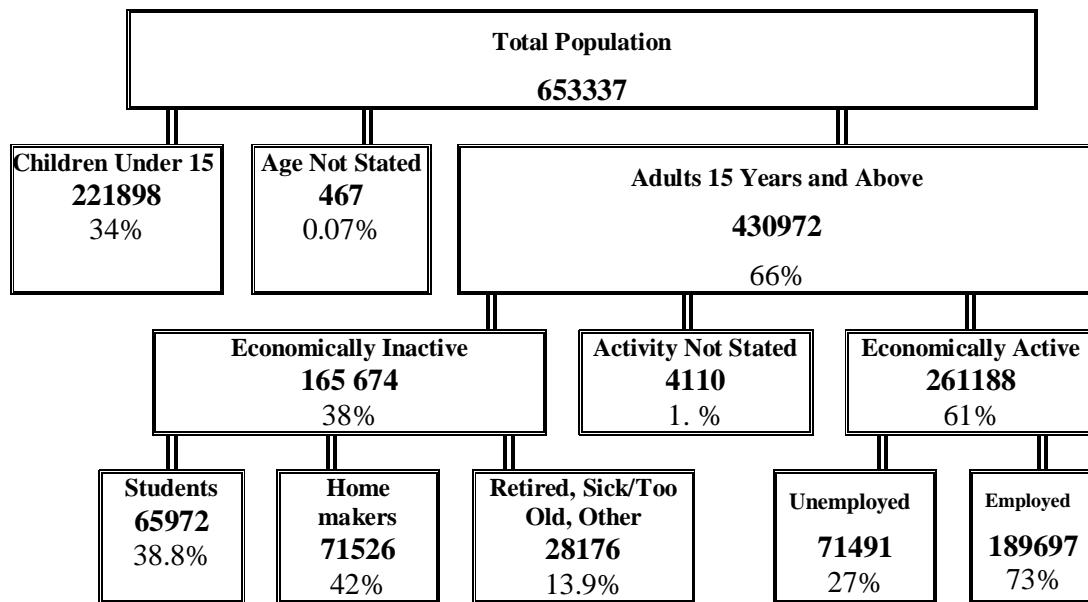
main activity was any of the first four categories and who had some recognised post primary/secondary education/training.

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

The term *labour force* in the context of the 2012 Population Census refers to the economically active persons. The definition is in line with that stipulated by the United Nations System of National Accounts and Balances.

Economically Active Population

According to the 2012 Population Census, the population age 15 years and above for Bulawayo Province was 430972 and 61 percent of this population was economically active. Figure 5.1 shows that out of the economically active population, 27 percent were unemployed whilst 72 percent were employed.



Tables 5.1a and 5.1b describe the economically active population by sex and activity. Table 5.1ashows that there were more females than males in theunpaid family workerscategory. However, more males than females were in categories of paid employee and employer. Among the economically active, there were more males (56percent) than females (44percent). Table 5.1b shows that the highest proportion of economically active males and females were paid employees. Relatively, the

Age-Sex Composition of the Economically Active Population

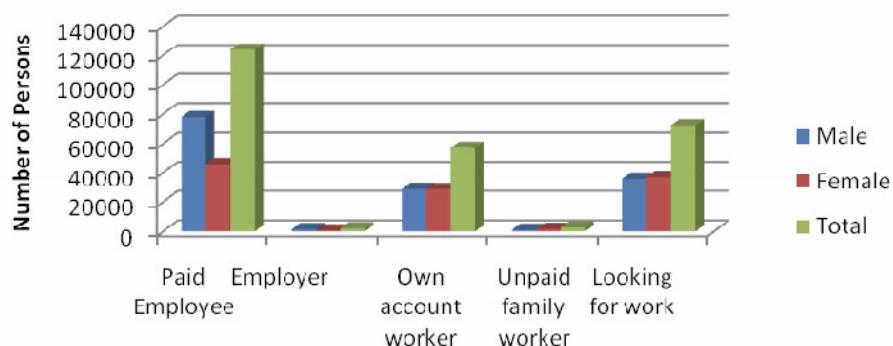
The proportion of persons who were economically active varied with age and sex categories of a population. Figure 5.2shows that there were more economically active males than females.

Tables 5.2a to 5.3cshow detailed

information on the economically active population by age, sex and activity. These tables show that for both sexes, the largest proportions of economically active persons were in the age range 20-39 years for both males and females. Thereafter the proportions declined as age increased.

The extent of participation of a population in the labour force can be measured by activity rates. An activity rate is defined as the number of economically active persons in a population per hundred persons in that particular population. The rate is calculated by dividing population age 15 years and above who are economically active, by the total population in that age group, and then multiplying the result by hundred. The activity rate for Bulawayo Province was60. The activity rates can be specific for age and sex categories of a population, as shown in

Figure 5.2: Economically Active Persons by Sex and Activity, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe Census 2012



Tables 5.3a to 5.3c and in Figure 5.3.

Generally activity rates for Bulawayo Province were higher for males than for females in all age groups although they were the same in a few age groups.

Employment and Unemployment

A situation where the supply of labour exceeds the demand gives rise to unemployment. The unemployed were those who had done no work and were looking for work and were available for work.

The reference period used to determine current unemployment rate is usually one week. Information on the employment situation was obtained using a time reference period of twelve months. Persons who stated paid employee, employer, own account worker and unpaid family worker as their main activity during the reference period were regarded as employed and census data thus provide a general picture of employment for the 12 months.

For persons age 15 years and above, Bulawayo Province had a total of 189 697 employed persons and 71 491 persons who reported that they were unemployed.

Within the unemployed category there were almost equal proportions of males and females. In the employed group 58percent were males and 42 percent females. This emphasises the fact that more males were economically active than females in the province. *see Table 5.4.* Among unemployed persons with a disability, there were more males than females, *see Table 5.5.*

Children Working

The analysis of children working in this chapter is based only on children age 10-14 years because the 2012 Population Census did not collect data on activity for children under ten years of age. According to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) children under fifteen years of age are not normally supposed to be economically active.

Bulawayo Province had a total of 221898children age 10-14 years. 0.5percent of these children (719children) were economically active. The largest proportion of working children (20 percent) were paid employees, followed by unpaid family workers (8percent) and by own account workers 15 percent). About 66 percent of children age 10-14 years stated that they were looking for work. (*see Table 5.6a and b*)

Economically Inactive Population

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

- Homemakers
- Students
- retired persons/sick/too old
- others.

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

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

For the 2012 Population Census, students were those who attended any regular formal public or private educational institution.

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

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

Table 5.7a to c and Figure 5.4give a picture of inactive population by various activities in the province. Proportionately, more females were economically inactive than

males in the province (71percent females and 29percent males). Ninety – four percent of all homemakers were females.

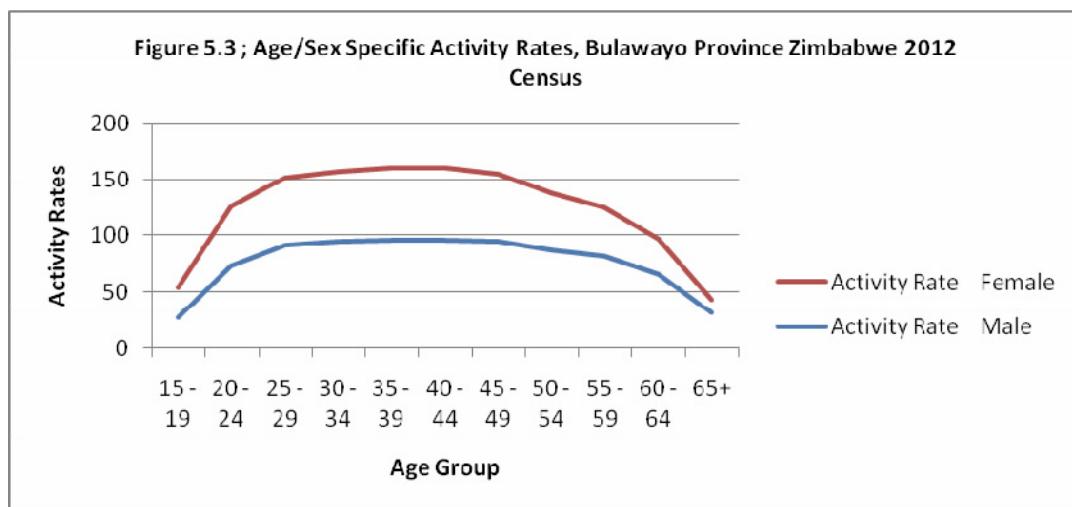
Table 5.7b shows that the highest percentage of inactive females (57percent) reported homemaking as their main activity while the highest percentage of inactive males (65 percent) reported studying as their main activity see *Figure 5.4*. Table 5.7b also shows that all persons who mentioned homemaking as their main activity were 43 percent of the economically inactive population while 40percent were studying. The other economically inactive persons were sick, too old or retired. Among the economically inactive persons with a disability, the largest proportion (53percent) was in the retired, sick, too old category as

Age Dependency Ratios

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

The *old age dependency ratio* is the number of persons age 65 years and above per hundred persons age 15-64 years. The old age dependency ratio for the province was 5per 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 54 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



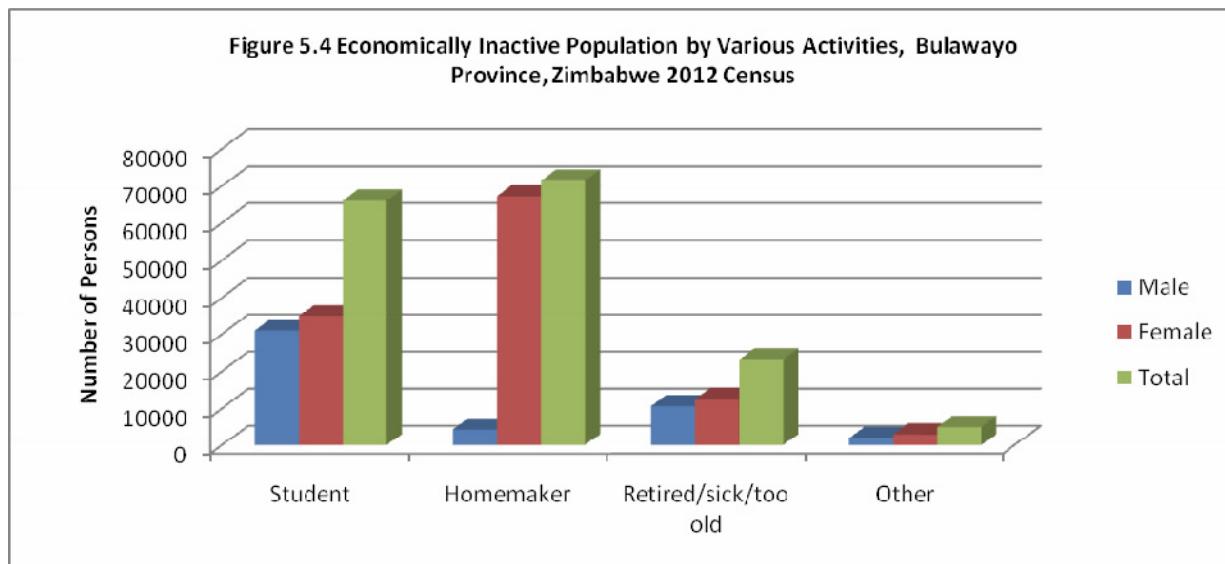
shown in Table 5.b

Details on the economically inactive population by age, sex and activity are shown on Tables 5.8a to c. As expected, the majority (74percent) of males who reported studying as their main activity were young persons age 15-19 years. This was the case females as well as males (75percent). The tables also show that the number of inactive persons declined as age increased. The majority (59percent) of retired persons were in the age group 65 years and above.

of age plus persons 65 years and above, per hundred persons in the 15-64 years age group. This is used to measure the ratio of the young children and the aged to the potential working population. When this dependency ratio is high, it shows that there is a high dependency burden for that particular population. The *age dependency ratio* for Bulawayo Province in 2012 was 59.

Occupation

Table 5.9 shows occupational classification by, sex for the population in Bulawayo Province. The highest proportion of employed persons had their occupations in services (32 percent). Thirty-Four percent of persons with a disability were employed in the services occupations (*see Table 5.10*).



Conclusion

Data on activity for Bulawayo province from the 2012 Population Census show that about 39 percent of the total population for the province was in the economically active category. The economically active population constituted 61 percent of persons age 15 years and above. Of the economically active population, 27 percent were unemployed and 73 percent employed.

The data also show that more males than females were economically active in Bulawayo Province and that most of the employed persons had occupations in the services sector.

Table 5.1: Percent Distribution of Economically Active Persons by Sex and Activity, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

(a)

Activity	Male	Female	Total	Total Population
Paid employee	62.3	37.7	100.0	127682
Employer	69.8	30.2	100.0	2094
Own account worker	50.1	49.9	100.0	57161
Unpaid family worker	38.6	61.4	100.0	2760
Looking for work/unemployed	49.1	50.9	100.0	71491
Total	55.8	44.2	100.0	261188

(b)

Activity	Male	Female	Total
Paid employee	54.6	41.7	48.9
Employer	1.0	0.5	0.8
Own account worker	19.6	24.7	21.9
Unpaid family worker	0.7	1.5	1.1
Looking for work/unemployed	24.1	31.5	27.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	145809	115379	261188

(c) Disability

Activity	Male	Female	Total	% Total
Paid employee	3534	2478	6012	48.4
Employer	90	35	125	1.0
Own account worker	1425	1910	3335	26.9
Unpaid family worker	52	96	148	1.2
Looking for work/unemployed	1499	1294	2793	22.5
Total	6600	5813	12413	100.0

Table 5.2: Percent Distribution of Economically Active Population by Age Group, Sex and Activity, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

(a) Males

Age Group	Paid employee	Employer	Own account worker	Unpaid family worker	Looking for work/unemployed	Total
15 - 19	1.8	0.5	2.2	16.6	19.7	6.3
20 - 24	12.1	2.5	9.3	24.0	31.1	16.1
25 - 29	18.7	9.0	16.7	15.6	18.6	18.2
30 - 34	16.3	12.7	19.1	13.1	11.0	15.5
35 - 39	13.3	14.5	16.1	9.8	7.0	12.3
40 - 44	11.5	16.7	12.3	5.9	4.3	9.9
45 - 49	8.1	11.9	7.7	4.0	2.9	6.8
50 - 54	7.3	11.4	6.5	4.2	2.3	6.0
55 - 59	5.7	8.6	4.7	2.3	1.7	4.6
60 - 64	3.0	6.2	2.6	1.5	0.7	2.4
65+	2.2	6.0	2.7	2.9	0.6	1.9
Total	100.0	100	100	100	100	100
Number	79539	1461	28642	1066	35101	145809

(b) Females

Age Group	Paid employee	Employer	Own account worker	Unpaid family worker	Looking for work/unemployed	Total
15 - 19	6.9	1.4	2.1	20.4	21.4	10.4
20 - 24	14.8	4.3	9.0	20.1	31.9	18.8
25 - 29	19.3	11.4	15.6	15.1	18.8	18.1
30 - 34	16.0	13.6	17.2	11.5	10.7	14.5
35 - 39	12.5	17.1	15.6	8.4	6.2	11.2
40 - 44	10.1	15.8	12.9	7.2	3.8	8.8
45 - 49	7.9	12.2	9.8	5.3	2.7	6.7
50 - 54	6.1	11.4	8.0	4.8	2.0	5.3
55 - 59	3.6	7.1	5.2	3.5	1.2	3.3
60 - 64	1.8	2.7	2.4	1.6	0.6	1.6
65+	1.1	3.2	2.4	2.0	0.7	1.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	48143	633	28519	1694	36390	115379

(c) Total

Age Group	Paid employee	Employer	Own account worker	Unpaid family worker	Looking for work/unemployed	Total
15 - 19	3.7	0.8	2.1	18.9	20.6	8.1
20 - 24	13.1	3.0	9.2	21.6	31.5	17.3
25 - 29	18.9	9.7	16.1	15.3	18.7	18.1
30 - 34	16.2	13.0	18.2	12.1	10.9	15.1
35 - 39	13.0	15.3	15.8	8.9	6.6	11.8
40 - 44	11.0	16.4	12.6	6.7	4.1	9.4
45 - 49	8.0	12.0	8.7	4.8	2.8	6.7
50 - 54	6.8	11.4	7.2	4.6	2.2	5.7
55 - 59	4.9	8.2	4.9	3.1	1.5	4.0
60 - 64	2.6	5.2	2.5	1.6	0.7	2.0
65+	1.8	5.1	2.5	2.4	0.6	1.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	127682	2094	57161	2760	71491	261188

Table 5.3: Age-Sex-Specific Activity Rates for
Age 15+ Years, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe
2012 Census

(a) Males

Age Group	Total Population	Economically Active	Activity Rate
Male			
15 - 19	33923	9150	27.0
20 - 24	31803	23483	73.8
25 - 29	28817	26470	91.9
30 - 34	23831	22663	95.1
35 - 39	18691	17952	96.0
40 - 44	15119	14495	95.9
45 - 49	10475	9888	94.4
50 - 54	9945	8678	87.3
55 - 59	8144	6650	81.7
60 - 64	5392	3545	65.7
65+	9019	2835	31.4
Total	195159	145809	74.7

(b) Females

Age Group	Total Population	Economically Active	Activity Rate
15 - 19	44282	12054	27.2
20 - 24	41436	21638	52.2
25 - 29	35261	20901	59.3
30 - 34	26829	16777	62.5
35 - 39	20304	12965	63.9
40 - 44	15729	10130	64.4
45 - 49	12776	7740	60.6
50 - 54	12180	6108	50.1
55 - 59	8668	3767	43.5
60 - 64	5794	1797	31
65+	12554	1502	12
Total	235813	115379	48.9

(c) Total

15 - 19	78205	21204	27.1
20 - 24	73239	45121	61.6
25 - 29	64078	47371	73.9
30 - 34	50660	39440	77.9
35 - 39	38995	30917	79.3
40 - 44	30848	24625	79.8
45 - 49	23251	17628	75.8
50 - 54	22125	14786	66.8
55 - 59	16812	10417	62.0
60 - 64	11186	5342	47.8
65+	21573	4337	20.1
Total	430972	261188	60.6

Table 5.4: Percent Distribution of Persons by Employment Status and Sex, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

(a)

Employment Status	Male	Female	Total	Number
Employed	58.36	41.64	100	189697
Unemployed	49.1	50.9	100	71491
Total	55.83	44.17	100	261188

(b)

Employment Status	Male	Female	Total
Employed	75.93	68.46	72.63
Unemployed	24.07	31.54	27.37
Total	100	100	100
Number	145809	115379	261188

Table 5.5: Percent Distribution of Persons with a Disability by Employment Status and Sex, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Employment Status	Male	Female	Total
Employed	77.29	77.74	77.5
Unemployed	22.71	22.26	22.5
Total	100	100	100
Number	6600	5813	12413

Table 5.6: Percent Distribution of Children (10 - 14 years) by Employment Status and Sex, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

(a)

Employment Status	Male	Female	Total	Number
Paid employee	22.7	77.3	100	154
Employer	66.7	33.3	100	3
Own account worker	58.5	41.5	100	41
Unpaid family worker	25.4	74.6	100	59
Looking for work/unemployed	48.0	52.0	100	506
Total	41.8	58.2	100	763

Table 5.6: Percent Distribution of Children (10 - 14 years) by Employment Status and Sex, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2002 Census

(b)

Employment Status	Male	Female	Total
Paid employee	11.0	26.8	20.2
Employer	0.6	0.2	0.4
Own account worker	7.5	3.8	5.4
Unpaid family worker	4.7	9.9	7.7
Looking for work/unemployed	76.2	59.2	66.3
Total	100	100	100
Number	319	444	763

Table 5.7: Percent Distribution of Economically Inactive Population by Various Activities, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

(a)

Activity	Male	Female	Total	Number
Student	47	53	100	65972
Homemaker	6.1	93.9	100	71526
Retired/sick/too old	46	54	100	23156
Other	40.1	59.9	100	5020
Total	29	71	100	165674

(b)

Activity	Male	Female	Total
Student	64.6	29.7	39.8
Homemaker	9	57.1	43.2
Retired/sick/too old	22.2	10.6	14
Other	4.2	2.6	3
Total	100	100	100
Number	47984	117690	165674

(c)Disability

Activity	Male	Female	Total	Number
Student	48.4	51.6	100	1612
Homemaker	7.3	92.7	100	4509
Retired/sick/too old	42.9	57.1	100	7796
Other	41.4	58.6	100	538
Total	32.4	67.6	100	14455

Table 5.8: Percent Distribution of Economically Inactive Population by Sex and Age, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

(a)Males

Age Group	Retired/sick/too old			Not Known		Total
	Student	Homemaker		Other		
15 - 19	75	7.5	0.6	21.7	0	33.8
20 - 24	19.8	18.0	0.8	21.7	0	16.4
25 - 29	3.4	18.0	1.1	14.7	0	9.7
30 - 34	0.9	13.2	1.1	10.4	0	6.5
35 - 39	0.4	9.8	1.2	6.2	0	4.7
40 - 44	0.2	7.4	1.5	5.7	0	3.7
45 - 49	0.1	6.6	2.3	3.5	0	3.3
50 - 54	0.1	7.2	7.4	4.5	0	4.3
55 - 59	*	5.3	9.9	3.6	0	3.8
60 - 64	0.1	3.1	14.6	2.4	0	3.5
65 - 69	*	1.9	15.6	1.8	0	3.1
70 - 74	*	0.9	15.4	1.3	0	2.6
75 +	0.1	1	28.2	2.4	0	4.5
Total	100	100	100	100	0	100
Number	65972	71526	23156	5020	0	165674

(b)Females

Age Group	Retired/sick/too old			Not Known		Total
	Student	Homemaker		Other		
15 - 19	75.0	7.5	0.6	21.7	0	33.8
20 - 24	19.8	18.0	0.8	21.7	0	16.4
25 - 29	3.4	18.0	1.1	14.7	0	9.7
30 - 34	0.9	13.2	1.1	10.4	0	6.5
35 - 39	0.4	9.8	1.2	6.2	0	4.7
40 - 44	0.2	7.4	1.5	5.7	0	3.7
45 - 49	0.1	6.6	2.3	3.5	0	3.3
50 - 54	0.1	7.2	7.4	4.5	0	4.3
55 - 59	*	5.3	9.9	3.6	0	3.8
60 - 64	0.1	3.1	14.6	2.4	0	3.5
65 - 69	*	1.9	15.6	1.8	0	3.1
70 - 74	*	0.9	15.4	1.3	0	2.6
75 +	0.1	1	28.2	2.4	0	4.5
Total	100	100	100	100	0	100
Number	65972	71526	23156	5020	0	165674

(c) Total

Age Group	Student	Homemaker	Retired/sick/too old	Other	Not Known	Total
15 - 19	75.0	7.5	0.6	21.7	0	33.8
20 - 24	19.8	18.0	0.8	21.7	0	16.4
25 - 29	3.4	18.0	1.1	14.7	0	9.7
30 - 34	0.9	13.2	1.1	10.4	0	6.5
35 - 39	0.4	9.8	1.2	6.2	0	4.7
40 - 44	0.2	7.4	1.5	5.7	0	3.7
45 - 49	0.1	6.6	2.3	3.5	0	3.3
50 - 54	0.1	7.2	7.4	4.5	0	4.3
55 - 59	*	5.3	9.9	3.6	0	3.8
60 - 64	0.1	3.1	14.6	2.4	0	3.5
65 - 69	*	1.9	15.6	1.8	0	3.1
70 - 74	*	0.9	15.4	1.3	0	2.6
75 +	0.1	1	28.2	2.4	0	4.5
Total	100	100	100	100	0	100
Number	65972	71526	23156	5020	0	165674

Table 5.9: Occupational Classification by Sex Bulawayo Province,
Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Occupation (grouped)	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Gvt and Snr Officials	196	152	348	0.2
Directors/ Mgrs& Co Secretaries	3315	1650	4965	2.6
Natural Sciences	77	30	107	0.1
Business & Finance	8145	6579	14724	7.8
Engineers & Technicians	3801	321	4122	2.2
Life Sciences Professionals	1386	2655	4041	2.1
Education	3885	7577	11462	6.0
Law and Security	9668	2112	11780	6.2
Information	132	128	260	0.1
Social Science	203	248	451	0.2
Artists	1621	722	2343	1.2
Religion	808	218	1026	0.5
Machine Operators	2180	197	2377	1.3
Administration	1061	1055	2116	1.1
Clerks & Secretaries	4007	5077	9084	4.8
Transport	10987	383	11370	6.0
Services	22256	37653	59909	31.6
Agriculture	1742	1044	2786	1.5
Mining & Construction	10748	332	11080	5.8
Mechanics	6871	193	7064	3.7
Manufacturing	7303	4120	11423	6.0
Others	2641	495	3136	1.7
Not Stated	7675	6048	13723	7.2
Total	110708	78989	189697	100

Table 5.10: Persons With A Disability by Occupational Classification and Sex, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Occupation	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Gvt and Snr Officials	11	15	26	0.3
Directors/ Mgrs& Co Secretaries	217	74	291	3.0
Natural Sciences	4	1	5	0.1
Business & Finance	352	345	697	7.2
Engineers & Technicians	191	17	208	2.2
Life Sciences Professionals	69	175	244	2.5
Education	243	503	746	7.8
Law and Security	396	69	465	4.8
Information	8	6	14	0.1
Social Science	14	20	34	0.4
Artists	84	50	134	1.4
Religion	51	14	65	0.7
Machine Operators	126	13	139	1.4
Administration	74	69	143	1.5
Clerks & Secretaries	204	242	446	4.6
Transport	339	17	356	3.7
Services	1111	2200	3311	34.4
Agriculture	116	123	239	2.5
Mining & Construction	455	14	469	4.9
Mechanics	282	11	293	3
Manufacturing	357	248	605	6.3
Others	90	21	111	1.2
Not Stated	307	272	579	6
Total	5101	4519	9620	100

Chapter 6:

Fertility

Introduction

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

Indicators of fertility are based on either registered or reported births in a specified period of time and the population relating to the same time period. In Zimbabwe, the registration system is not complete, and therefore information on registered births is deficient. Similarly, births are usually under-reported in surveys and censuses, partly because respondents make mistakes about the reference period. The vague expression "during the last 12 months" might not be interpreted properly as exactly 12 months prior to the date of interview. However, estimates of fertility based on the births in the last 12 months provide the true pattern, but may underestimate the level of fertility. On the other hand, estimates based on the average number of children ever born to women provide lifetime fertility levels without a time reference. Estimates on fertility have been made using direct methods.

Information on live births in the last 12 months was obtained from all women age 15 to 49 years, irrespective of their marital status. Based on this information on births in the last 12 months and the total population, the crude birth rate was calculated. The information on children ever born referred only to the woman's biological children. To

avoid bias from misreporting, this information was collected in three parts: those children currently living with the mother, those living elsewhere, and those who had died. Four measures of fertility will be discussed in this chapter. These will be in order of their complexity, i.e. in terms of the data required to calculate them. The four measures are Crude Birth Rate (CBR); General Fertility Rate (GFR); Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) and Total Fertility Rate (TFR). The reference period for these estimates was September, 2011 to August, 2012.

Crude Birth Rates (CBR)

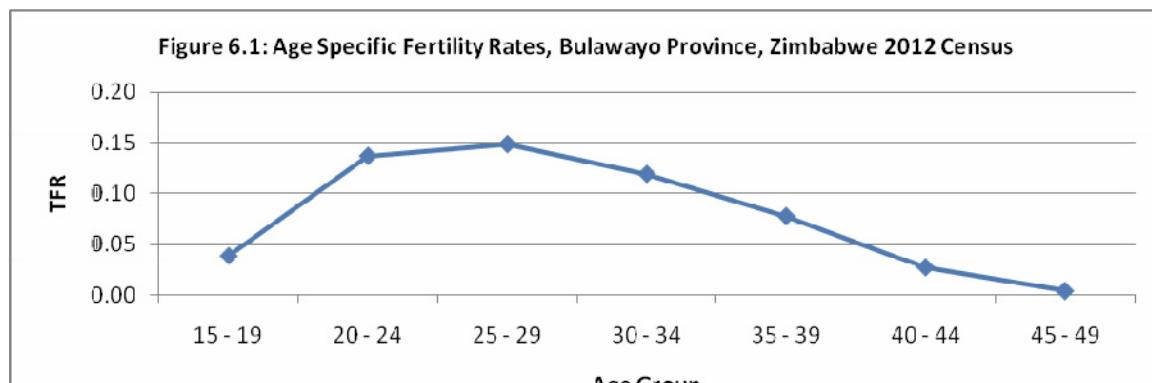
This refers to the number of births per 1000 population in a given period which is usually a year. It is obtained by dividing the number of births occurring in the year by the total population, multiplied by 1000. The CBR for Bulawayo, estimated using the direct method, was 27 births per one thousand population, *see Table 6. 1*.

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

General Fertility Rate (GFR)

The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the simplest fertility measure that tries to relate the births to the population which is at risk of giving birth. It is defined as the number of births in a year per 1 000 women in childbearing ages, usually 15 to 49 years. As shown in Table 6.1, the GFR for Bulawayo Province was 91 births per 1000 women of reproductive ages.

This measure also has its limitations because the control for the age structure is only partial as there may be substantial



differences in the age structure between populations within the reproductive age ranges.

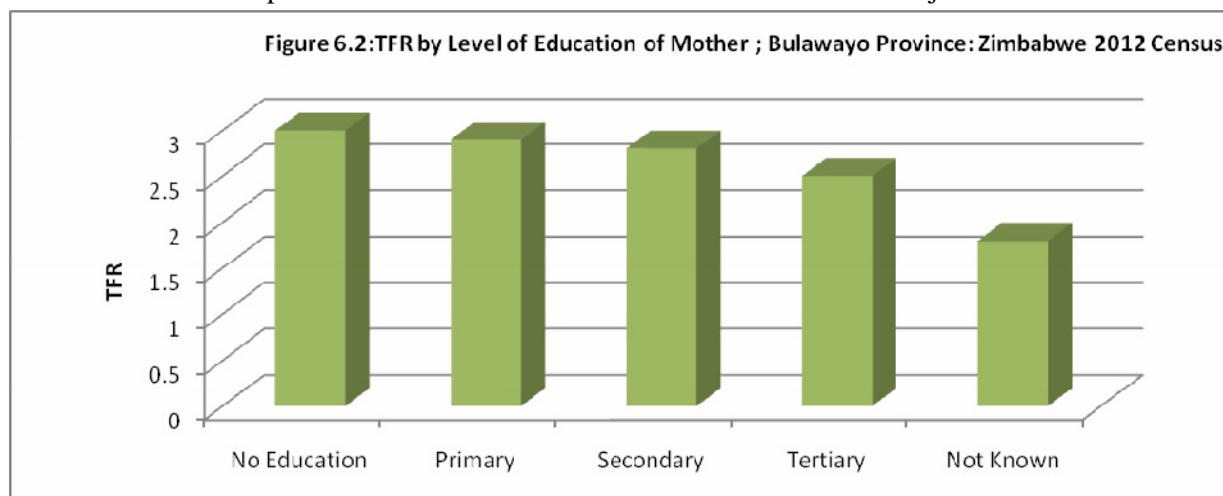
Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR)

Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) is the average number of live births in the last 12 months per woman in the 5 year age groups in the reproductive age range 15 to 49 years. It is obtained by dividing the number of births to women in a particular age group by the total number of women in the same age group. It provides the age pattern of fertility for the women in their child bearing ages. As shown in Figure 6.1 and Appendix Table A6.2, childbearing peaks in the age group 20-24 years. The last reproductive age group (45-49 years) exhibited the least contribution as expected because there were

a set of seven, i.e. one for each age group, from 15-19 to 45-49 years. Comparisons of ASFRs between or among population groups are even more difficult to make. Therefore, a single indicator summarising the fertility experience for a particular population is necessary. The total fertility rate is the most appropriate indicator.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

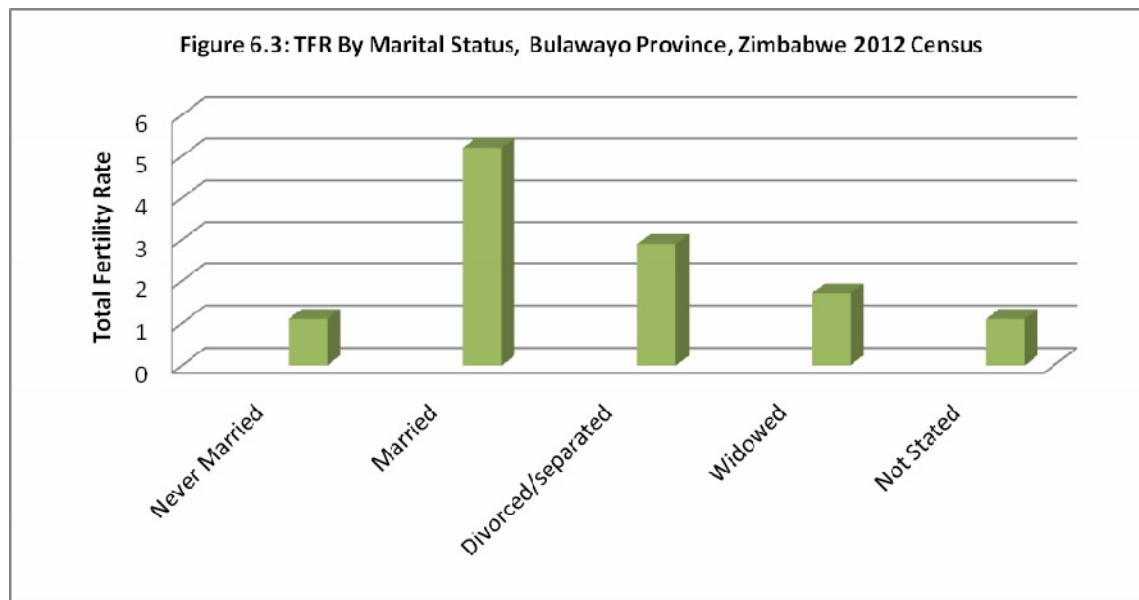
The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) represents the average number of children a group of women would have by the end of their reproductive years if they had children according to a set of age specific fertility rates pertaining to a particular period. The rate is totally free of age and sex biases and therefore of great use in comparative analysis. The rate has a major limitation in that it



relatively fewer births at the extreme ends of the reproductive age ranges.

Although the ASFRs provide the best indicators of fertility, they are difficult to comprehend as they have to be presented in

assumes that women of different age groups undergo similar fertility experiences throughout their reproductive periods. The TFR for the province was 2.8, from Table 6.1.



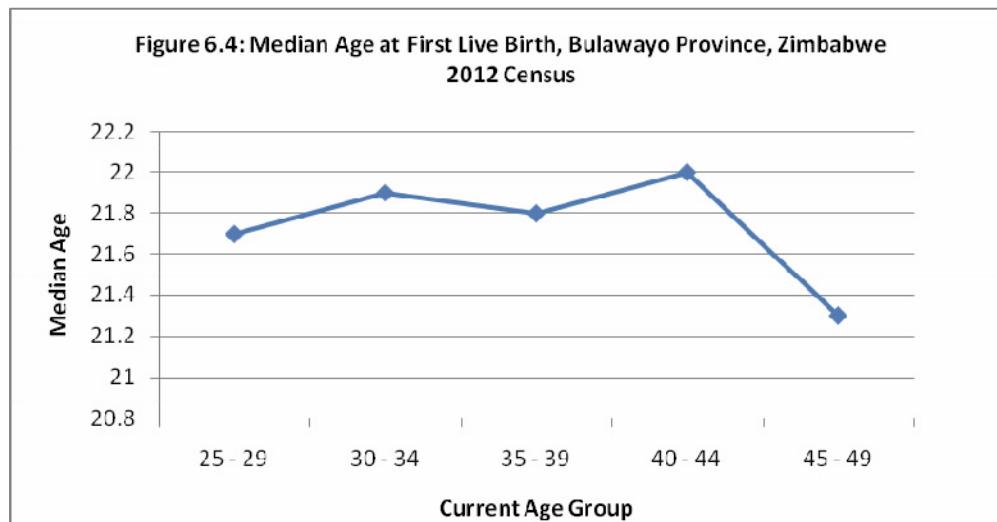
Fertility Differentials

Estimates of fertility by the level of education of mothers and by marital status are shown in Tables 6.2 and 6.3

Figure 6.2 shows that there seemed to be a negative relationship between fertility and education level of mothers. The level of

them, among other things, a new vision and normative orientation which will result in better health care, better employment opportunities outside the home and better knowledge of and access to family planning methods. These, in turn, may produce a depressing effect on fertility.

With regard to marital status, the married women category had the highest TFR



fertility declined with increasing level of education. The TFR was about 2.9 children per woman for women with primary education and those with at least secondary education it was 2.8. It has been shown in many studies that education in women gives

of 5.2 children per woman. It should be noted that the TFR for the married category is high and it needs further analysis. The never married group experienced the lowest fertility with a TFR of 1.1 children per woman. Figure 6.3 illustrates the different

TFRs diagrammatically. The higher TFR among the married women may be attributed to them being at a higher risk of giving birth than the women in the other categories.

Table 6.4 shows the distribution of women by age at first live birth. The median ages at first live birth ranged between 18 and 22 years. These ages are relatively low, and therefore exposed the women to long periods of childbearing. This is illustrated in Figure 6.4. Appendix Tables A6.1 to A6.3 show ASFRs by age group of women and by their marital status, and by level of education respectively for the province.

Table 6.5 presents the distribution of women by age at first live birth and by level of education. It can be observed that the median age varied with level of education of the mother. A high proportion of women with at least secondary education had their first live birth between 18 -22 years. The median age at first live birth for women with primary education was 19.4.

Conclusion

This chapter shows that a woman in Bulawayo Province would have had an average of 2.8 children by the end of her reproductive years if she had children according to a set of age specific fertility rates pertaining to the period September 2011 to August 2012. The data on fertility also show that there seemed to have been a negative relationship between fertility and education level of the mother.

Table 6.1 Fertility Rates by District,
Bulawayo Zimbabwe 2012 Census

District	CBR	GFR	TFR
Bulawayo	27.2615	91	2.7515
Bulawayo	27.3	91	2.8

Table 6.2 Total Fertility Rate by Level of Education of
Mother, Bulawayo Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Level of Education	TFR
No Education	3.0
Primary	2.9
Secondary	2.8
Tertiary	2.5
Total	2.8

Table 6.3 TFR BY Marital Status Bulawayo,
Zimbabwe 2012 Census

MARITAL STATUS	TFR
Never Married	1.1
Married	5.2
Divorced/separated	2.9
Widowed	1.7
Total	2.8

Table 6.4: Percent Distribution of Age at First Live Birth by Current Age of Women, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Age at First Live Birth	Current Age of Women								Total
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49		
15 - 19	7.8	22.1	19.3	16.9	13.6	10.2	10.1	100	
20 - 24	-	17.7	26.1	19.6	15.5	12.2	9.0	100	
25 - 29	-	-	25.8	28.3	19.3	15.5	11.2	100	
30 - 34	-	-	-	31.2	29.7	22.6	16.5	100	
35 - 39	-	-	-	-	38.3	34.3	27.3	100	
40 - 44	-	-	-	-	-	71.1	28.9	100	
45 - 49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100
Number	3479	19395	26538	23130	18281	14206	11599	116628	
Median	17.5	19.9	21.7	21.9	21.8	22	21.3	21.3	

Table 6.5: Percent Distribution of Age at First Live Birth by Level of Education, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

(a) No Education		Current Age of Women							
Age at First Live Birth		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	Total
15 - 19		2.0	15.0	17.0	14.0	10.0	10.0	32.0	100
20 - 24		-	7.2	26.1	11.6	7.2	17.4	30.4	100
25 - 29		-	-	20.0	25.0	20.0	20.0	15.0	100
30 - 34		-	-	-	-	-	25.0	75.0	100
35 - 39		-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100
40 - 44		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 49		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number		2	20	39	27	19	28	59	194
Median		17.5	18.3	20.7	19.8	19.8	21.7	19.6	19.9

(b)
Primary

		Current Age of Women							
Age at First Live Birth		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	Total
15 - 19		6.9	17.7	16.7	15.1	13.3	11.3	19.1	100
20 - 24		-	15.0	21.7	16.1	15.6	13.0	18.7	100
25 - 29		-	-	18.3	23.8	20.4	16.6	20.9	100
30 - 34		-	-	-	26.1	22.6	21.7	29.6	100
35 - 39		-	-	-	-	32.1	22.6	45.3	100
40 - 44		-	-	--	-	-	-	100	100
45 - 49		-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100
Number		628	2427	2892	2551	2339	1973	3063	15873
Median		17.5	18.8	19.8	19.7	19.9	19.8	19.4	19.4

(c) Secondary and above

		Current age of Women							
Age at First Live Birth		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	Total
15 - 19		8.1	23.4	20.2	17.4	13.8	9.8	7.3	100
20 - 24		-	18.1	26.7	20.0	15.5	12.1	7.7	100
25 - 29		-	-	26.4	28.7	19.2	15.3	10.4	100
30 - 34		-	-	-	32.1	30.7	22.7	14.5	100
35 - 39		-	-	-	-	39.3	35.6	25.1	100
40 - 44		-	-	-	-	-	74.4	25.6	100
45 - 49		-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100
Number		2829	16847	23460	20386	15774	12016	8137	99449
Median		17.5	20.2	21.8	22.1	22.1	22.2	22	21.6

(d) Not Known

Current Age of Women

Age at First Live Birth	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	Total
15 - 19	4.1	11.3	9.1	13.0	10.7	16.7	35.0	100
20 - 24	-	11.3	17.4	15.7	17.4	13.4	24.7	100
25 - 29	-	-	20.3	12.7	13.9	22.8	30.4	100
30 - 34	-	-	-	17.1	17.1	17.1	48.8	100
35 - 39	-	-	-	-	33.3	50.0	16.7	100
40 - 44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number	19	91	118	131	129	151	291	930
Median	17.5	19.4	21.4	20.5	21.3	19.9	19.5	20.1

Chapter 7:

Mortality and Orphanhood

Introduction

Mortality plays an important role in changing the rate of population growth in developing countries although the level of fertility is expected to be a more decisive factor in the growth of a population. Mortality level is one of the main health indicators which also contribute to the assessment of the quality of life.

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

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

In this chapter, indicators of infant and maternal mortality are presented. These have been estimated using the direct approach. Direct methods were used to calculate Crude Death, Infant and Maternal Mortality Ratios. Indicators showing differentials by level of education of mothers are also included.

Infant Mortality

In every population, there are pronounced age differentials in the level of mortality. The typical pattern is high infant mortality,

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

The estimated infant mortality rates for the province are presented in Table 7. Males experienced higher mortality than females. The infant mortality rate is derived from the question on infant deaths in the last 12 months.

Using information on survival of last live birth, the infant mortality rate was 46. Further analysis of levels of mortality will be done after thorough analysis of quality of data.

Child mortality estimates were difficult to obtain because of quality of data and will be discussed with during in-depth analysis of mortality data. Estimates of life expectancy will also be done during in-depth analysis of mortality data.

Differentials by Education of Mother

It has been observed that the level of education of mothers in a population has an impact on the level of infant mortality of that particular population. The estimates in Table 7.2 were derived from information on the survival status of the last live birth. It can be observed that the level of mortality seems to decline with increasing level of education of mother. It is generally agreed that as the education of the mother increases, there is also an increased awareness in terms of hygiene, improved diet, prevention of disease through immunisation, etc, which contributes to the reduction of deaths. The infant mortality rate was 33 deaths per 1 000 live births for children of mothers with primary education as compared with 27 deaths per 1 000 live births for children of mothers with secondary education.

Crude Death Rates

The Crude Death Rate (CDR) is the number of deaths per 1 000 population in a given period, usually a year. Although it is one of the most commonly used indices of mortality, it is affected by the age-sex structure of the population and is therefore not useful for comparative purposes. The Crude Death Rates presented below were obtained using the direct method of dividing the number of deaths in the last twelve months (as reported) by the total population. Usually, reported deaths will underestimate the true levels. Indirect methods could have been used but the population showed that it was not stable which made it impossible to use the method. The estimates of the CDRs for the province are presented in Table 7.3. The overall CDR for the province was⁹ 550 deaths per 1 000 population.

Maternal Mortality

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

therefore be used to estimate the levels of maternal mortality in the country.

In Table 7.4, the estimate of maternal mortality ratio for the province is presented. A maternal mortality ratio is the number of deaths from maternal causes per 100 000 live births, i.e. the risk of dying from pregnancy related causes. It should be noted that maternal deaths were reported by households and not by place of occurrence. The overall maternal mortality ratio for the province was 550. It should be recalled that both the numerator (reported maternal deaths) and the denominator (reported births) can be subject to response errors. However, the figure observed should provide a reasonable proxy for the level of maternal mortality in the province.

Orphanhood

Table 7.5 shows percent distribution of orphans by type of orphan hood. Orphans were those children aged 17 years and below whose mothers were dead but fathers were alive or whose fathers were dead but their mothers alive and mothers were alive or both parents were dead. 57 percent of the orphans had their father dead, 20 percent had their mother dead whilst 23 percent had both parents who were dead. The proportion in each orphan-hood category was the same for both sexes

Conclusion

Although the 2012 Population Census asked direct questions on deaths in an attempt to estimate levels of mortality directly, indirect methods should have been used to come up with some of the mortality indicators for reasons put forward in the introduction. However, responses to direct questions are vital in the assessment of data quality and have been used to calculate crude death rate, infant mortality and maternal mortality ratio. Indicators of mortality showed that there has been an increase in infant mortality and a decrease in maternal mortality between 2002 and 2012.

Table 7.1 Infant Mortality Rates by Sex and District

Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

District	Males	Females	Total
Bulawayo	48	42	46
Total	48	42	46

Table 7.2: Infant Mortality Rates by Level of Education of Mother

Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Level of Education	IMR
No Education	0.0
Primary	33.0
Secondary and above	26.9
Total	27.3

Table 7.3: Crude Death Rates by District

Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

District	CDR
Bulawayo	9.3
Total	9.3

Table 7.4: Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) by District

Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

District	MMR
Bulawayo	550
Total	550

Table 7.5: Percent Distribution of Orphans by Type of Orphanhood
Bulawayo Province

Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Type of Orphan	Males	Females	Total
Father Dead Mother Alive	58.2	56.6	57.3
Father Alive Mother Dead	20.2	20.2	20.2
Both Parents Dead	21.6	23.3	22.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Chapter 8:

Housing Characteristics

Introduction

This chapter describes the housing characteristics in Bulawayo province. Information on housing characteristics collected from private households was on tenure status, type of dwelling unit, access to electricity, main source of water for drinking and cooking and distance to source, toilet facilities and main source of energy for cooking. Such housing characteristics provide indicators to assess the living conditions of the population.

Tenure Status

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

The distribution of private households by tenure status can be observed in Table 8.1. Lodgers accounted for about 39percent of the households while owners / purchasers constituted 40percent.

Type of Dwelling Unit

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

gardens separated by fences, hedges or walls and whose separate accesses to the street meet the conditions as given for the detached house. Residential buildings with several floors are also included in this category.

The distribution of households by type of dwelling unit in Table 8.2 indicates that about 95percent of the households in the province lived in modern type of dwelling units. A negligible percentage (1) occupied dwelling units which were either traditional or mixed.

Dwelling Units with Electricity

Table 8.3 shows that about 91percent of the households in the province had dwelling units with electricity.

Main Source of Water for Drinking and Cooking

Table 8.4 shows that 64percent of all the households had piped water inside their dwelling units while 29percent had piped water outside their dwelling units. About 0.3percent of the households fetched their water from boreholes and protected wells, 3percent from communal taps, and a very negligible proportion from unprotected wells.

Table 8.5 shows that 92percent of the households had their main source of water on their premises, while 4 percent had their main source of water within 500 metres and a negligible proportion had their main source of water from a distance of more than 500 metres.

For those using piped water outside their dwelling units, 93percent had this on their premises while 7percent had to cover a distance of less than 500 metres to fetch the water. In the case of communal tap users, about 8percent had this facility on their premises, 71percent within 500 metres, and 16 percent covered a distance of more than 500 metres.

A proxy of the proportion of households using what could be termed safe water can be obtained. Without applying any rigorous

health or hygienic standards one could say that the households using piped water, communal taps, protected boreholes and wells have access to safe water. Virtually all households in the province had access to safe water.

Toilet Facilities

Information on toilet facilities is presented in Table 8.6. Ninety-three percent of the households in the province mostly used flush toilets. The proportion of households which mostly used blair toilets was 2 percent. There was a negligible proportion (1.3 percent) of households which was not using any type of toilet facility at all.

Source of Energy Mostly Used for Cooking

Table 8.7 shows that 6 percent of the households in the province used wood as the main source of fuel for cooking. The proportion of households which used paraffin was 1 percent, while that which used electricity was 90 percent.

Conclusion

This chapter shows that 95 percent households in the province lived in modern type of accommodation, 96 percent had access to clean water, 91 percent used electricity as their main source of energy for cooking and 93 percent had access to flush toilets.

Table 8.1: Percent Distribution of Households by Tenure Status and District: Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2002 Census

Bulawayo	Owner/Purchaser	Tenant	Lodger	Tied accommodation	Other	Missing	Total	Number
Bulawayo	39	9.2	38.5	5.8	4.6	2.9	100	165345
Total	39	9.2	38.5	5.8	4.6	2.9	100	165345

Table 8.2: Percent Distribution of Households by District and Type of Dwelling Unit: Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

District	Type of Dwelling Unit										Number
	Traditional	Mixed	Detached	Semi-detached	Flat/townhouse	Shack	Other	Missing	Total		
Bulawayo	0.6	0.4	62.2	22.2	11.3	0.3	0.2	2.8	100	165345	
Total	0.6	0.4	62.2	22.2	11.3	0.3	0.2	2.8	100	165345	

Table 8.3: Percent Distribution of Households in Dwelling Units With Electricity by District, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

District	Yes	No	Missing	Total	Number
Bulawayo	90.9	6.1	3	100	165345
Total	90.9	6.1	3	100	165345

Table 8.4: Percent Distribution of Households by Main Source of Water for Drinking and cooking and by Distance (metres) to the source, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Source of Water	On premises	Less than 500m	500m to 1km	More than 1km	Missing	Total
Piped water inside house	70.1	-	-	-	*	64.3
Piped water outside house	29.1	43.7	9.0	2.6	4.3	28.8
Communal tap	0.2	43.8	63.5	47.9	0.6	2.7
Well/borehole protected	0.2	5.2	14.0	7.9	0.1	0.5
Well - unprotected	*	0.5	2.8	23.6	*	0.1
River/stream/dam	-	*	0.5	0.5	-	*
Other specify	*	6.4	9.6	17.2	0.6	0.4
Missing	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	94.3	3.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	151537	7312	1105	390	5001	165345

Table 8.5: Percent Distribution of Households by Main Source of Water for Drinking and Cooking and Distance (metres) to the Source, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Water Source	On premises	Less than 500m	500m to 1km	More than 1km	Missing	Total	Number
Piped water inside house	100	-	-	-	*	100	106299
Piped water outside house	92.6	6.7	0.2	*	0.4	100	47547
Communal tap	8.3	71.3	15.6	4.2	0.7	100	4491
Well/borehole protected	35.6	42.8	17.3	3.5	0.8	100	895
Well - unprotected	5.8	21.5	18.0	53.5	1.2	100	172
River/stream/dam	-	22.2	55.6	22.2	-	100	9
Other specify	7.5	64.4	14.7	9.3	4.2	100	722
Missing	8.8	0.6	0.1	*	90.5	100	5210
Total	91.6	4.4	0.7	0.2	3.0	100	165345

Table 8.6: Percent Distribution of Households by District, Type of Toilet Facility Mostly Used by the Household Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

District	Flush	Blair	Pit	Communal	None	Missing	Total	Number
Bulawayo	92.7	1.5	0.3	1.2	1.3	3	100	165345
Total	92.7	1.5	0.3	1.2	1.3	3	100	165345

Table 8.7: Percent Distribution of Households by District, Source of Energy Mainly Used by Households for Cooking, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

District	Wood	Paraffin	Electricity	Gas	Coal	Other	Missing	Total	Number
Bulawayo	6.1	0.9	89.8	0.4	*	*	2.7	100	165345
Total	6.1	0.9	89.8	0.4	*	*	2.7	100	165345

Appendices

Table A1.1: Distribution of Population by Sex in District and Wards, Total number of Household Size in District and Wards, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Description of Wards

Ward No	Ward Name
Ward 01	City Centre
Ward 02	Northend;Tegela;Rowena;Sausertown;Queenspark;Northgate;Kingsdale;Fagadola;Lobenvale;Queensdale;Northlynne:Harrsville;Highmount;Trenance;Glenville;Windsor Park;Richmond;The Jungle and North Trenance
Ward 03	Khumalo,Parklands,Parkview,Paddonhurst,Romney Park,Mahatshula,Sunninghill,Orange Grove,Woodville Park,Sunnyside,Queens Park East,Kingsdale East,Killarney
Ward 04	Matsheumhlope,Manningdale,Lockview,Sunninghill,Hillside,Burnside,Munda,Waterford,Woodlands,Malindela,Ascots,Selborne Park,Fortunesgates,,Ilanda,Intini, and Southdale
Ward 05	Famona,Hillcrest,Morningside,Suburbs,Bradfield,Greenhill,Hillside, Burnside, Malindela, Fourwinds,Southriding,Eloana,Granite Park,Zimcare Farm,Newston
Ward 06	Newton West,Bellevue, Montrose, West Somerton, Southwold, Baharm Green, Donnington and Donnington West
Ward 07	Makokoba, WestonDale;Steeldale;WestGate and Belmont
Ward 08	Mzilikazi;Babourfields and Makokoba
Ward 09	Mpopoma,Matshobana, Mpopoma South,Thorne Groove West and Nguboyenja
Ward 10	Entumbane
Ward 11	Emakhandeni
Ward 12	,Njube
Ward 13	Kelvin North;Kelvin West;Iminyela;Pelandaba and Mabutweni
Ward 14	Lobengula
Ward 15	,New Luveve,Luveve ,
Ward 16	Gwabaland,Enqameni and Luveve North
Ward 17	Pumula North, Hyde Park Village 1,2 and 4, Sinyoka
Ward 18	Magwegwe
Ward 19	Pumula
Ward 20	Nkulumane
Ward 21	Tshabalala,Tshabalala Extension , Sizinda
Ward 22	Nkulumane
Ward 23	Nkulumane
Ward 24	Nketa
Ward 25	Nketa (Magiqika)
Ward 26	Emganwini
Ward 27	Pumula South
Ward 28	Cowdray Park
Ward 29	Magwegwe West, Lobengula and Magwegwe North

Bulawayo

Ward	Population						Households		
	Males		Females		Total		Sex Ratio		Average Size
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Ratio	Number	
Ward 01	6067	45.8	7174	54.2	13241	100	84.6	3822	3.5
Ward 02	13154	47.6	14497	52.4	27651	100	90.7	7166	3.9
Ward 03	14498	48.2	15606	51.8	30104	100	92.9	7809	3.9
Ward 04	12137	48.0	13131	52.0	25268	100	92.4	7295	3.5
Ward 05	8879	48.4	9480	51.6	18359	100	93.7	5238	3.5
Ward 06	6229	46.2	7241	53.8	13470	100	86.0	3461	3.9
Ward 07	8803	48.6	9325	51.4	18128	100	94.4	4795	3.8
Ward 08	11216	47.1	12605	52.9	23821	100	89.0	5654	4.2
Ward 09	13075	47.4	14525	52.6	27600	100	90.0	7152	3.9
Ward 10	13563	46.6	15568	53.4	29131	100	87.1	7473	3.9
Ward 11	8630	45.3	10412	54.7	19042	100	82.9	4756	4.0
Ward 12	12723	47.2	14255	52.8	26978	100	89.3	6777	4.0
Ward 13	9237	47.3	10291	52.7	19528	100	89.8	5107	3.8
Ward 14	9538	46.2	11114	53.8	20652	100	85.8	5180	4.0
Ward 15	5865	45.3	7086	54.7	12951	100	82.8	3071	4.2
Ward 16	7503	44.9	9213	55.1	16716	100	81.4	4129	4.0
Ward 17	8009	46.4	9259	53.6	17268	100	86.5	4203	4.1
Ward 18	10441	45.9	12324	54.1	22765	100	84.7	5839	3.9
Ward 19	9621	46.0	11291	54.0	20912	100	85.2	5170	4.0
Ward 20	8505	45.1	10345	54.9	18850	100	82.2	4518	4.2
Ward 21	13380	47.4	14868	52.6	28248	100	90.0	6954	4.1
Ward 22	8581	45.2	10401	54.8	18982	100	82.5	4666	4.1
Ward 23	8877	45.5	10623	54.5	19500	100	83.6	4856	4.0
Ward 24	11168	47.0	12591	53.0	23759	100	88.7	5957	4.0
Ward 25	11582	46.5	13327	53.5	24909	100	86.9	6024	4.1
Ward 26	9510	45.5	11392	54.5	20902	100	83.5	5039	4.1
Ward 27	13775	44.7	17040	55.3	30815	100	80.8	7352	4.2
Ward 28	20332	45.1	24782	54.9	45114	100	82.0	11261	4.0
Ward 29	8448	45.2	10225	54.8	18673	100	82.6	4621	4.0
Total	303346	46.4	349991	53.6	653337	100	86.7	165345	4.0

Table A1.2: Population Distribution by District Age group and Sex, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Age Group	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
NS	232	49.7	235	50.3	467	100
Under 1	9425	50	9436	50	18861	100
'1 - 4	32610	49.5	33238	50.5	65848	100
'5 - 9	32980	48.7	34699	51.3	67679	100
'10 - 14	32940	47.4	36570	52.6	69510	100
15 - 19	33923	43.4	44282	56.6	78205	100
20 - 24	31803	43.4	41436	56.6	73239	100
25 - 29	28817	45	35261	55	64078	100
30 - 34	23831	47	26829	53	50660	100
35 - 39	18691	47.9	20304	52.1	38995	100
40 - 44	15119	49	15729	51	30848	100
45 - 49	10475	45.1	12776	54.9	23251	100
50 - 54	9945	44.9	12180	55.1	22125	100
55 - 59	8144	48.4	8668	51.6	16812	100
60 - 64	5392	48.2	5794	51.8	11186	100
65 - 69	3375	44.1	4277	55.9	7652	100
70 - 74	2266	41.2	3233	58.8	5499	100
75 +	3378	40.1	5044	59.9	8422	100
Total	303346	46.4	349991	53.6	653337	100

Table A4.1: Distribution of Population Age 3+
by School Attendance by Sex Bulawayo
Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Never been at School

District	Males	Females	Total
Bulawayo	11970	14821	26791
Total	11970	14821	26791

At school

District	Males	Females	Total
Bulawayo	90949	99230	190179
Total	90949	99230	190179

Left School

District	Males	Females	Total
Bulawayo	170971	205401	376372
Total	170971	205401	376372

Table A4.3: Population Age 3 - 24 Currently at School by Single Age and Sex
 Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe Population Census 2012.

Age	No Education		Primary		Tertiary		Not known		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
3	561	564	-	-	-	-	-	-	561	564
4	1748	1746	-	-	-	-	-	-	1748	1746
5	3655	3763	-	-	-	-	12	11	4264	4519
6	1091	1055	-	-	-	-	1	3	5554	6015
7	204	163	-	-	-	-	4	4	6183	6546
8	58	60	-	-	-	-	2	2	6049	6554
9	34	28	-	-	-	-	2	2	6298	6558
10	24	14	-	-	-	-	1	2	6143	6629
11	11	11	-	-	-	-	2	1	6348	6752
12	6	11	424	608	-	-	4	4	7180	7813
13	6	7	2898	3838	-	-	2	4	5993	6662
14	4	2	4740	5968	-	-	3	2	5900	6935
15	4	3	5215	6401	-	-	7	1	5634	6720
16	3	-	5887	6710	-	-	6	1	5896	6711
17	2	3	4887	5607	-	-	3	4	4892	5614
18	-	-	3487	3862	179	175	5	3	3671	4040
19	3	2	1953	2190	430	409	3	5	2389	2606
20	1	2	1128	1213	713	679	9	5	1851	1899
21	-	3	581	671	783	848	-	4	1364	1526
22	1	2	303	361	914	776	2	2	1220	1141
23	2	1	179	270	809	703	2	1	992	975
24	-	-	123	148	688	542	4	3	815	693
Total	7418	7440	31805	37847	4516	4132	74	64	90945	99218

Table A4.4: Population Age 3+ by Age Group, Sex and Highest Level of Education
Completed, Bulawayo Province Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Age	No Education		Primary		Tertiary		Not known		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0 - 4	4342	4388	-	-	-	-	-	-	4342	4388
5 - 9	12381	12835	-	-	-	-	38	43	29820	31743
10 - 14	150	157	3868	5306	-	-	12	9	32716	36293
15 - 19	59	59	29616	38361	159	193	34	34	33687	43935
20 - 24	31	46	26342	34406	2254	2716	41	35	31586	41159
25 - 29	32	55	21138	26350	4848	5028	60	50	28625	35011
30 - 34	24	37	17277	19420	4128	4145	66	48	23656	26615
35 - 39	18	29	13327	14344	3477	3089	44	28	18552	20120
40 - 44	13	39	10521	10553	3199	2642	52	46	15002	15533
45 - 49	34	71	6442	6776	2419	2096	45	65	10358	12423
50 - 54	42	102	4653	4346	1743	1516	77	94	9743	11612
55 - 59	35	66	3184	2507	1094	863	94	108	7944	8254
60 - 64	34	70	1867	1314	667	477	88	82	5221	5424
65 - 69	24	71	1018	707	365	347	63	75	3237	3864
70 - 74	27	81	466	386	258	243	38	72	2099	2797
75 +	85	185	472	472	297	258	126	192	2869	3931
NS	2	5	47	39	8	3	42	39	130	115
Total	17333	18296	140238	165287	24916	23616	920	1020	259587	303217

Table A6.2 Number of Women, Children Ever Born, Births in the Last 12 Months ,
 Average Parities and ASFR by Urban/Rural Residence, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe
 2012 Census

Age of Women	Number of Women			Total	Total Births	Average Parities	ASFR
	Male	Female	Total				
15 - 19	44282	12302	20073	32375	1703	0.731	0.03846
20 - 24	41436	19498	24368	43866	5654	1.059	0.13645
25 - 29	35261	28321	30717	59038	5219	1.674	0.14801
30 - 34	26829	29664	31339	61003	3187	2.274	0.11879
35 - 39	20304	27556	28255	55811	1577	2.749	0.07767
40 - 44	15729	23475	24303	47778	422	3.038	0.02683
45 - 49	12776	21583	22095	43678	49	3.419	0.00384
Total	196617	162399	181150	343549	17811		

Table A6. 3: Number of Women , ChildrenEver Born, Births in the Last 12 Months, Average Parities and ASFR by Urban /Rural Residence, Bulawayo Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Bulawayo Urban

Age of Women	Number of Women	Male	Female	Total	Total Births	Average Parities	ASFR
15 - 19	44282	12302	20073	32375	1703	0.731	0.03846
20 - 24	41436	19498	24368	43866	5654	1.059	0.13645
25 - 29	35261	28321	30717	59038	5219	1.674	0.14801
30 - 34	26829	29664	31339	61003	3187	2.274	0.11879
35 - 39	20304	27556	28255	55811	1577	2.749	0.07767
40 - 44	15729	23475	24303	47778	422	3.038	0.02683
45 - 49	12776	21583	22095	43678	49	3.419	0.00384
Total	196617	162399	181150	343549	17811		

Total Bulawayo

Age of Women	Number of Women	Male	Female	Total	Total Births	Average Parities	ASFR
15 - 19	44282	12302	20073	32375	1703	0.731	0.03846
20 - 24	41436	19498	24368	43866	5654	1.059	0.13645
25 - 29	35261	28321	30717	59038	5219	1.674	0.14801
30 - 34	26829	29664	31339	61003	3187	2.274	0.11879
35 - 39	20304	27556	28255	55811	1577	2.749	0.07767
40 - 44	15729	23475	24303	47778	422	3.038	0.02683
45 - 49	12776	21583	22095	43678	49	3.419	0.00384
Total	196617	162399	181150	343549	17811		

Table A6.5: Number of Women, Children Ever Born, Births in the Last 12 Months, Average Parities and ASFR by Level of Education of Mother, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

No Education

Age of Women	Number of Women	Male	Female	Total	Total Births	Average Parities	ASFR
15 - 19	59	7	21	28	1	0.475	0.01695
20 - 24	46	22	35	57	7	1.239	0.15217
25 - 29	55	56	59	115	12	2.091	0.21818
30 - 34	37	46	46	92	2	2.486	0.05405
35 - 39	29	39	39	78	3	2.690	0.10345
40 - 44	39	43	56	99	2	2.538	0.05128
45 - 49	71	152	146	298	-	4.197	
Total	336	365	402	767	27		

Primary

Age of Women	Number of Women	Male	Female	Total	Total Births	Average Parities	ASFR
15 - 19	5288	1573	1985	3558	292	0.673	0.05522
20 - 24	3956	2420	2692	5112	618	1.292	0.15622
25 - 29	3528	3708	3853	7561	532	2.143	0.15079
30 - 34	2965	3966	4125	8091	321	2.729	0.10826
35 - 39	2630	4170	4222	8392	207	3.191	0.07871
40 - 44	2253	4113	4092	8205	75	3.642	0.03329
45 - 49	3415	6756	6936	13692	10	4.009	0.00293
Total	24035	26706	27905	54611	2055		

Secondary and Above

Age of Women	Number of Women	Male	Female	Total	Total Births	Average Parities	ASFR
15 - 19	38554	10611	17933	28544	1401	0.740	0.03634
20 - 24	37122	16939	21473	38412	5003	1.035	0.13477
25 - 29	31378	24337	26581	50918	4651	1.623	0.14822
30 - 34	23565	25400	26886	52286	2841	2.219	0.12056
35 - 39	17433	23097	23761	46858	1361	2.688	0.07807
40 - 44	13195	18957	19716	38673	336	2.931	0.02546
45 - 49	8872	13901	14204	28105	35	3.168	0.00394
Total	170119	133242	150554	283796	15628		

Not Known

Age of Women	Number of Women	Male	Female	Total	Total Births	Average Parities	ASFR
15 - 19	34	10	15	25	-	0.735	
20 - 24	35	14	21	35	5	1.000	0.14286
25 - 29	50	51	39	90	5	1.800	0.10000
30 - 34	48	67	51	118	3	2.458	0.06250
35 - 39	28	38	38	76	-	2.714	
40 - 44	46	64	73	137	2	2.978	0.04348
45 - 49	65	97	102	199	-	3.062	
Total	306	341	339	680	15		

Total Education

Age of Women	Number of Women	Male	Female	Total	Total Births	Average Parities	ASFR
15 - 19	43937	12201	19954	32155	1694	0.732	0.03856
20 - 24	41161	19395	24221	43616	5633	1.060	0.13685
25 - 29	35011	28152	30532	58684	5200	1.676	0.14852
30 - 34	26615	29479	31108	60587	3167	2.276	0.11899
35 - 39	20120	27344	28060	55404	1571	2.754	0.07808
40 - 44	15533	23177	23937	47114	415	3.033	0.02672
45 - 49	12424	20908	21389	42297	45	3.404	0.00362
Total	194801	160656	179201	339857	17725		

Table A6.6: Number of Women , Children Ever Born, Births in the Last 12 Months, Average Parities and ASFR by Marital Status, Zimbabwe 2012 Census.

(a) Never Married

Age of Women	Number of Women	Male	Female	Total	Total Births	Average Parities	ASFR
15 - 19	39816	10557	18092	28649	655	0.720	0.01645
20 - 24	23321	7771	12033	19804	1193	0.849	0.05116
25 - 29	10368	4990	6720	11710	542	1.129	0.05228
30 - 34	4938	3186	3941	7127	243	1.443	0.04921
35 - 39	2615	1956	2422	4378	79	1.674	0.03021
40 - 44	1637	1391	1556	2947	21	1.800	0.01283
45 - 49	1018	961	1119	2080	3	2.043	0.00295
Total	83713	30812	45883	76695	2736		

(b) Married

Age of Women	Number of Women	Male	Female	Total	Total Births	Average Parities	ASFR
15 - 19	3279	1365	1431	2796	966	0.853	0.29460
20 - 24	16192	10454	10810	21264	4229	1.313	0.26118
25 - 29	21952	20723	21083	41806	4422	1.904	0.20144
30 - 34	18460	22856	23309	46165	2762	2.501	0.14962
35 - 39	13848	20937	20778	41715	1379	3.012	0.09958
40 - 44	10096	16592	16893	33485	365	3.317	0.03615
45 - 49	7816	14291	14323	28614	40	3.661	0.00512
Total	91643	107218	108627	215845	14163		

(c) Divorced/separated

Age of Women	Number of Women	Male	Female	Total	Total Births	Average Parities	ASFR
15 - 19	296	154	208	362	74	1.223	0.25000
20 - 24	1535	1083	1304	2387	207	1.555	0.13485
25 - 29	2377	2116	2372	4488	210	1.888	0.08835
30 - 34	2338	2466	2767	5233	120	2.238	0.05133
35 - 39	2042	2338	2658	4996	76	2.447	0.03722
40 - 44	1618	2074	2296	4370	17	2.701	0.01051
45 - 49	1391	1981	2213	4194	3	3.015	0.00216
Total	11597	12212	13818	26030	707		

(d) Widowed

Age of Women	Number of Women	Male	Female	Total	Total Births	Average Parities	ASFR
15 - 19	38	16	22	38	2	1.000	0.05263
20 - 24	112	76	91	167	13	1.491	0.11607
25 - 29	439	426	457	883	35	2.011	0.07973
30 - 34	1010	1101	1243	2344	56	2.321	0.05545
35 - 39	1748	2278	2358	4636	42	2.652	0.02403
40 - 44	2335	3377	3505	6882	19	2.947	0.00814
45 - 49	2518	4308	4396	8704	3	3.457	0.00119
Total	8200	11582	12072	23654	170		

(e) Marital Status Total

Age of Women	Number of Women	Male	Female	Total	Total Births	Average Parities	ASFR
15 - 19	44282	12302	20073	32375	1703	0.731	0.03846
20 - 24	41436	19498	24368	43866	5654	1.059	0.13645
25 - 29	35261	28321	30717	59038	5219	1.674	0.14801
30 - 34	26829	29664	31339	61003	3187	2.274	0.11879
35 - 39	20304	27556	28255	55811	1577	2.749	0.07767
40 - 44	15729	23475	24303	47778	422	3.038	0.02683
45 - 49	12776	21583	22095	43678	49	3.419	0.00384
Total	196617	162399	181150	343549	17811		

Table A7. 1: Number of Women, Children Surviving, by Sex and Age of Mother for Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Bulawayo

Age of Women	Children Surviving		
	Male	Female	Total
15 - 19	12179	19945	32124
20 - 24	18768	23722	42490
25 - 29	26912	29504	56416
30 - 34	28074	29963	58037
35 - 39	26024	26908	52932
40 - 44	22168	23117	45285
45 - 49	20275	20879	41154
Total	154400	174038	328438

Total

Age of Women	Children Surviving		
	Male	Female	Total
15 - 19	12179	19945	32124
20 - 24	18768	23722	42490
25 - 29	26912	29504	56416
30 - 34	28074	29963	58037
35 - 39	26024	26908	52932
40 - 44	22168	23117	45285
45 - 49	20275	20879	41154
Total	154400	174038	328438

Table A7. 2: Number of Women, Children Surviving, by Education and Age of Mother, By Sex, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

(a)No Education

Age of Women	Children Surviving		
	Male	Female	Total
15 - 19	7	21	28
20 - 24	20	35	55
25 - 29	51	59	110
30 - 34	41	40	81
35 - 39	35	36	71
40 - 44	42	53	95
45 - 49	135	133	268
Total	331	377	708

(b) Primary

Age of Women	Children Surviving		
	Male	Female	Total
15 - 19	1541	1951	3492
20 - 24	2298	2555	4853
25 - 29	3461	3605	7066
30 - 34	3664	3862	7526
35 - 39	3887	3950	7837
40 - 44	3816	3833	7649
45 - 49	6238	6423	12661
Total	24905	26179	51084

(e) Secondary Above

Age of Women	Children Surviving		
	Male	Female	Total
15 - 19	10522	17839	28361
20 - 24	16339	20965	37304
25 - 29	23199	25635	48834
30 - 34	24128	25792	49920
35 - 39	21868	22704	44572
40 - 44	17980	18818	36798
45 - 49	13203	13587	26790
Total	127239	145340	272579

(f) Not Known

Age of Women	Children Surviving		
	Male	Female	Total
15 - 19	10	15	25
20 - 24	14	21	35
25 - 29	41	27	68
30 - 34	66	46	112
35 - 39	37	38	75
40 - 44	59	69	128
45 - 49	91	89	180
Total	318	305	623

Total

Age of Women	Children Surviving		
	Males	Females	Total
15 - 19	12080	19826	31906
20 - 24	18671	23576	42247
25 - 29	26752	29326	56078
30 - 34	27899	29740	57639
35 - 39	25827	26728	52555
40 - 44	21897	22773	44670
45 - 49	19669	20233	39902
Total	152795	172202	324997

Table A7.3: Number of Orphans by Type of Orphan hood, Bulawayo Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census

Type of Orphan	Total
Father Dead, Mother Alive	149,508
Father Alive, Mother Dead	55,709
Both Parents Dead	62,452
Total	267,669

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