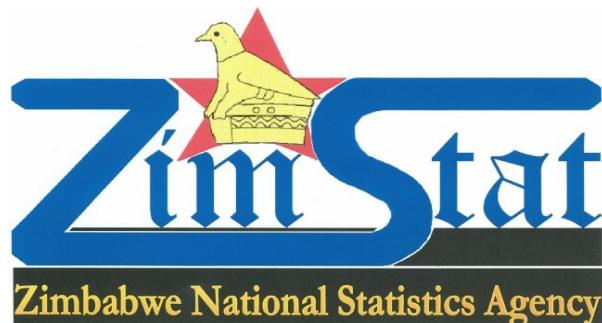


## Provincial Report

# Harare



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# ZIMBABWE POPULATION CENSUS 2012

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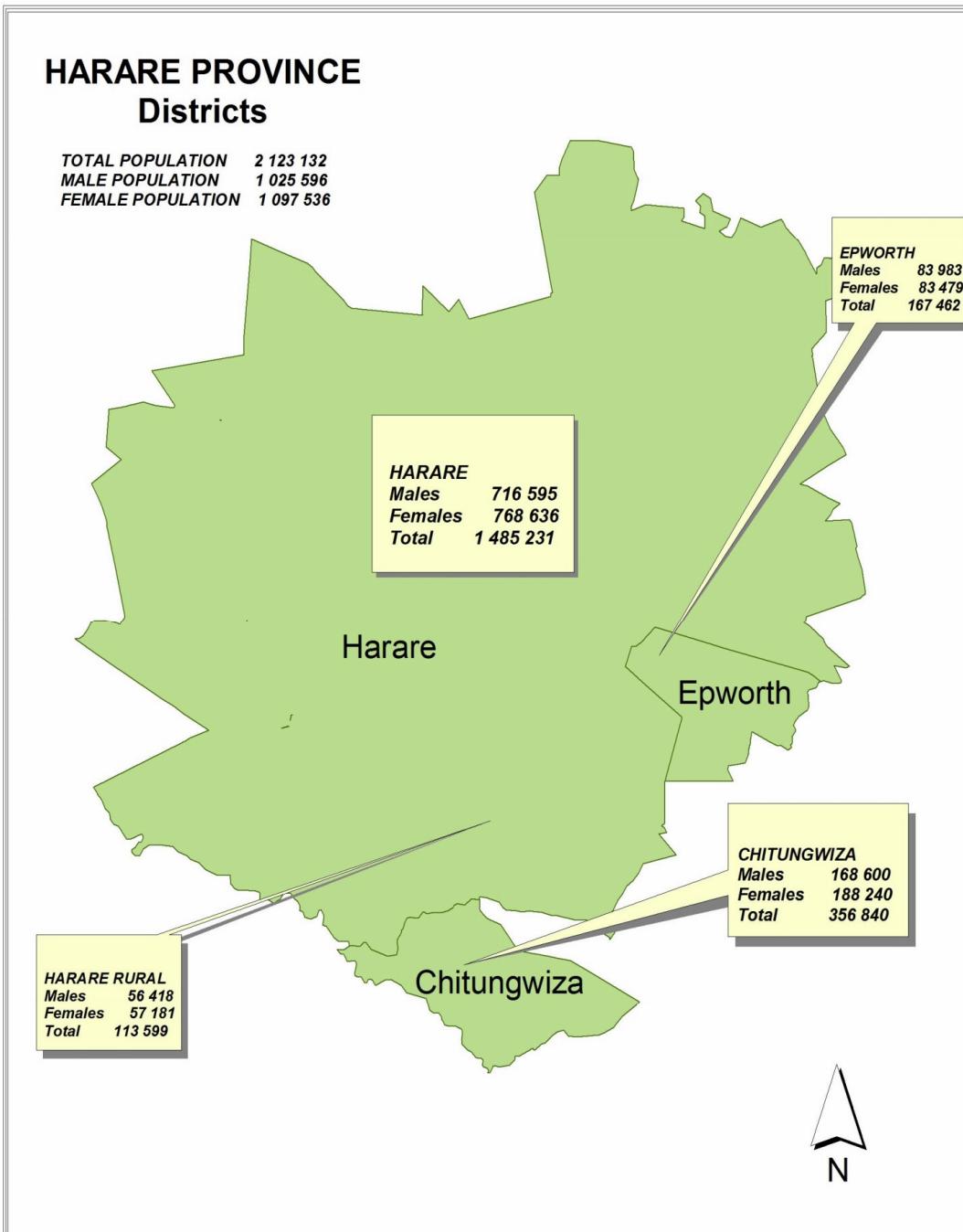
**04-794756**

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## **CENSUS RESULTS AT A GLANCE**

<b>Male Population</b>	<b>1 025 596</b>
<b>Female Population</b>	<b>1 097 536</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>2 123 132</b>
<b>Average Size of Household (No. of Households)</b>	<b>3.9</b>



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### **Notations**

- Magnitude zero
- \*     (percent) insignificant value
- NS    Not 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 formulation and administration.

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 as 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 Programme, 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 HarareProvince. In most cases attempts have been made to provide highlights at both the district and provincial levels. It is believed that the information provided will meet the demands of most users. However, detailed and more specific information is available at ZimStat.

### Population Size and Structure

The total population of the province was 2123132. There were 1025596 males and 1097536 females. This is very close to the initial figure of 2098199 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 population in Harare Province was relatively young with 34 percent age below 15 years and about 2 percent age 65 years and above. The sex ratio in the province was nearly 93.

### Population Distribution

The population in this province was mostly urban with only 5 percent of the total found in rural areas. Harare Rural is the only rural district in the province.

### 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 they constituted a population of almost two percent in the whole province. There were 534106 private households with an average size of about 4 persons per household. The largest proportion of households (19 percent) was in the three-person household size category while out of all households about 79 percent had at most 5 persons. Seventy-four percent of the households were headed by males.

### Marital Status

It was observed that about 31percent of the population had never been 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 58 percent of the population was currently married, while about 5 percent were either divorced/separated or widowed. As expected, proportionately more females than males were widowed. The same is also the case for 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 2 percent were citizens of other countries. Citizens of Malawi and Mozambique constituted 35 and 22 percent respectively of the non – Zimbabweans.

### Education and Literacy

Census information on education revealed that about 10 percent of the population age at 3-24years had never been to school. However, 90 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 33percent. Of the total female population age 3-24 years, 30 percent had left school while the proportion for males was 37 percent. The literacy rate for the province was 99 percent.

### Activity and Labour Force

Activity and labour force focused on the population age at least 15 years and this

constituted 65 percent of the total population. Out of these, around 83 percent were in the labour force. The proportion of those in the labour force who were unemployed was about 17 percent. One percent of children age 10-14 years were economically active.

The proportion of those not in the labour force who were students was 37 percent, homemakers 51 percent, and retired/sick/too old 9 percent.

Out of those who were employed, the highest proportions (35 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 29 percent of the households lived in their own dwelling units, either as owners or purchasers. The proportion of lodgers was 48 percent. With regard to the type of dwelling units, it was observed that about 94 percent of the households in the province lived in modern type of dwelling units, while a negligible percentage (0.8) occupied dwelling units which were either traditional or mixed.

The proportion of households using electricity in the province was 76 percent. The proportion of households occupying dwelling units with electricity was 20 percent in Harare Rural, 87 percent in Harare Urban, 81 percent in Chitungwiza and only 7 percent in Epworth.

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 79 percent of the households had water on their premises, while 15 percent had water within a distance of less than 500 meters.

Less than 1 percent had to cover more than one kilometer to get water. It was further noted that households in Harare Urban and Chitungwiza areas were better off than those in Harare Rural and Epworth, both in terms of the quality of water and the distance to the source.

Information on the type of toilet facility mainly used by the household in the province indicated that a negligible proportion (0.4 percent) of the households had no toilet facility at all. The proportion of households without any toilet facility was 0.2 percent in Harare Urban, 0.4 percent Chitungwiza, 0.5 in Epworth, and 2.6 percent in Harare Rural. About 85 percent of the households mainly used flush toilets, 5 percent blair toilets and 5percent pit latrines. The proportion of households which mostly used flush toilets in Harare Rural was 30 percent, as compared with 90 percent each in Harare Urban and Chitungwiza.

With regard to the type of energy mainly used for cooking, it was observed that 14percent of the households in the province used wood, while about 9 percent of them used paraffin and 73 percent used electricity. One percent of the households used gas, coal and other forms of energy. Disparities were observed among the districts.

### **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 not seem to vary much with level of education of mothers.

**Mortality**

The infant mortality rate was estimated at 53 deaths per 1000 births for 2012. The rate was generally higher for males than for females. It was also higher in Harare Rural than in urban areas. 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 371 deaths from maternal causes per 100 000 live births. There were wide variations among districts.

The average rate of natural increase for the whole province was 2.56 percent in 2011/2012. This growth rate is the difference between fertility and mortality and does not take into account any growth due to migration.

**Defacto 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. Ten percent of the population enumerated in Harare province usually resided outside the province.

## Harare Fact Sheet (Final Results)

### Population Size

Total	2123132
Males	1025596
Females	1097536

### Sex Ratio

Sex Ratio (Males/ 100 Females) 93

### Urban Population

Population in Urban Areas	2013048
Percent	95

### Age Composition/ Percent

Under 15 years	34
15 – 64	64
65+ years	2

### Marital Status (Population Age 15years and Above)

Percent Never Married	31
Percent Married	58
Percent Divorced/ Separated	5
Percent Widowed	5

### Households

Number of Private Households	534106
Average Household Size	4
Percent Male Headed Households	74

### Education for Population Age 3- 24 years

Percent Never been to School	10
Percent Currently at School	58
Percent Left School	33

### Ethnicity

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

### Citizenship

Percent Zimbabwean	98
--------------------	----

### Activity and Labour Force

Economically Active	
Percent Employed	83
Percent Unemployed	17

### Economically Inactive

Percent Students	37
Percent Home Makers	51
Percent Retired/ Sick/ Too Old	9

### Housing Conditions

#### Percent of Households:

With Electricity	76
With Safe water	94
With Toilet facilities	97

#### Source of Energy

Percent of Households Using Wood for Cooking	14
--	----

### Fertility

Crude Birth Rate (Direct Method) (Births/ 1000 Population)	33.3
Total Fertility Rate (Direct Method)	3.1

### Mortality (Direct Methods)

Crude Death Rate (Deaths/1000 Population)	7.7
Infant Mortality Rate	53
Maternal Mortality Ratio (Deaths from Maternal Cause / 100 000 Live Births)	371

### Growth

Crude Rate of Natural Increase (The Rate of Natural Growth/1000 Population)	2.6
---	-----

## Chapter 1:

### **Population Size and Structure**

#### **Introduction**

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

#### **Population Size**

Harare Province had a total population of 2123132 people out of 13061239 the population of Zimbabwe. Females had the largest population proportion of approximately 52 percent while males had a proportion of 48 percent. *See Table 1.1.* This resulted in a sex ratio of 93. 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 A1.1shows the distribution of the population by district, ward and sex. The distribution of the population by district, 5 year age-groups and sex is shown in Appendix Tables A1.2.

Harare Urban constituted 70 percent of the population in the province whilst Chitungwiza, Epworth and Harare Rural districts contributed 17, 8 and 5 percent respectively.

From Table 1.1 it can be observed that sex ratio varied among districts. The sex ratios for Harare Rural, Harare Urban, Chitungwiza and Epworth were about 99, 93, 90 and 101respectively.

#### **Rate of Natural Increase**

Estimates of the rates of natural increase for the province and districts are presented in Table 1.2.These rates were calculated from the crude birth and death rates which were obtained using the direct method.

The crude birth and death rates were obtained by dividing the number of births and deaths respectively in the last twelve months (as reported) by the total population. Detailed discussions on the crude birth and death rates are presented in subsequent chapters on fertility and mortality respectively. The average rate of natural increase for the whole province was about 3 percent for the period September 2011 to August 2012. Epworth had the highest rate of natural increase of 3.4 percent followed by Harare Rural with 3 percent and then Chitungwiza 2.7 and Harare Urban with 2.0 percent.

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

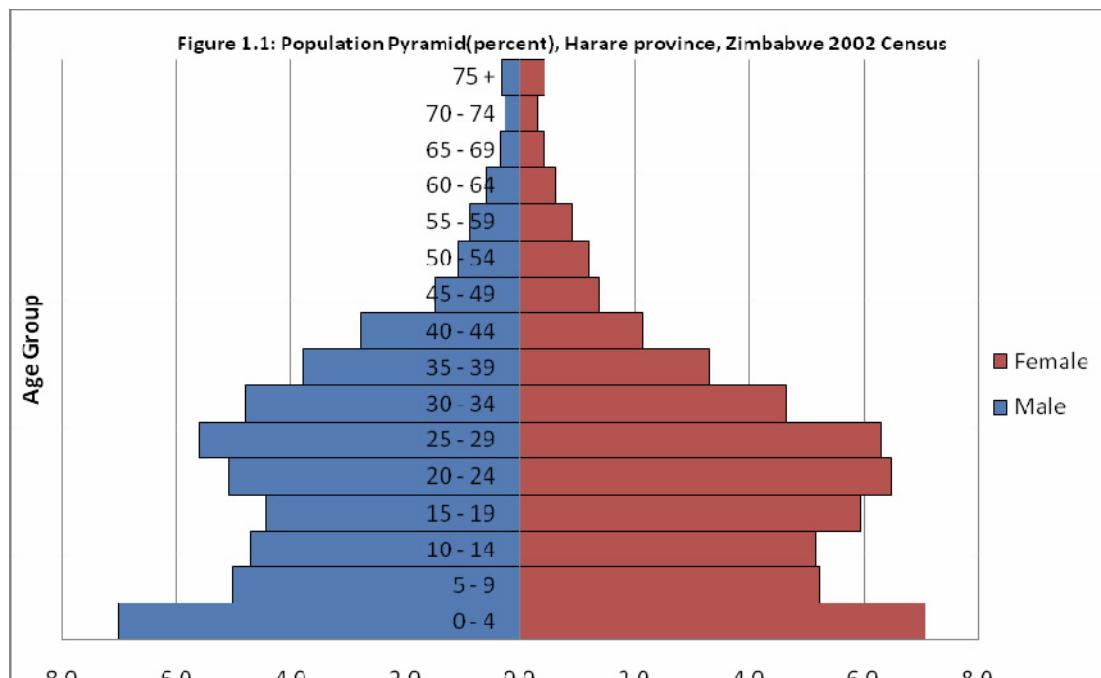
#### **Age-Sex Structure**

The composition of population by age group and sex is presented in Table 1.3.The 0-4 years age group had the largest population proportion of at least 14 percent while the age group 70-74 years had the smallest proportion (less than one percent, 0.6 percent). It can further be observed that the proportion of the young population, that is those age under 15 years, was at least 34 percent while that of the old population age 65 years and above was about 2 percent.

The age-sex structure of a population can be displayed by use of a population pyramid. This has been done using data from Table 1.3and 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.

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

(58 percent) of the population 15 years and above in the province were in the married category, while about 31 percent were in



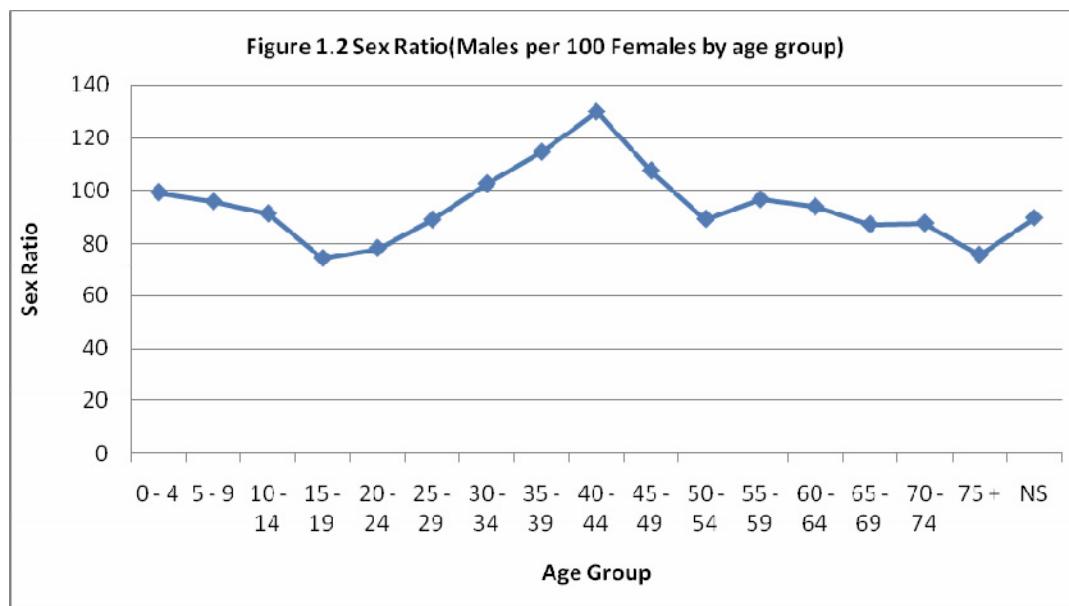
males for those aged under 30 and those aged 50 years and above. Males were more than females in the age groups above 30 and below 50 years.

### Current Marital Status

Table 1.4 reveals that a large proportion

the never married group. Similar patterns were observed in all the districts.

It is observed from Tables 1.5b and 1.6b that about 36 and 27 percent of the males and females respectively had never married, while 60 and 56 percent



respectively were married. Proportions divorced/separated were relatively smaller for males than for females.

From Tables 1.5a and 1.6ait can be observed that for those who were married, less than 1 percent of the males as compared with 5 percent of the females were under 20 years of age. This disparity is further depicted in Tables 1.5b and 1.6b, where the percentages of those who were married in the 15-19 years age group were at least 1 percent for males and about 15 percent for females.

In the case of those who were divorced/separated, about 86 percent of the males compared with approximately 88 percent of the females were age 15-49 years as shown in Tables 1.5a and 1.6a. 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 males than for females. Comparisons within age groups can be made using the same two tables. The proportions for males were almost similar in all age groups above 25 years with the largest proportions in age groups 30-34 and 35-39 years (both with 3.5 percent). For females the largest proportion of at least 12 percent was in the 40-44 years age group.

Widowers made up about 2 percent of the male population, while widows were about 8 percent of the female population. Comparisons between age groups show that there were relatively higher proportions of widows than widowers in almost all age groups, see Tables 1.5b and 1.6b.

### **Ethnicity**

It can be observed from Table 1.8 that at least 98 percent of the population in Harare 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 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 and 1.10

### **Citizenship**

The distribution of the population by country of citizenship is presented in Table 1.11. It can be observed that the majority, 98 percent of the population in the province, was made up of Zimbabweans. About 35 and 22 percent of the non-Zimbabweans were Malawians and Mozambicans, respectively.

### **Conclusion**

Harare province had a total population of 2123132 people. Sex ratio for Harare was about 93. The majority of the people in this province lived in Harare Urban and were Zimbabweans of African origin.

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

District	Male	Female	Percent	Number	Percent	Sex Ratio
Harare Rural	49.7	50.3	100	113599	5.4	99
Harare Urban	48.2	51.8	100	1485231	70.0	93
Chitungwiza	47.2	52.8	100	356840	16.8	90
Epworth	50.2	49.8	100	167462	7.9	101
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2123132</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>93</b>

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

District	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Rate of Natural Increase
	(per 1000)	(per 1000)	(percent)
Harare Rural	41.86	8.5	3.3
Harare Urban	39.48	7.2	3.2
Chitungwiza	40.74	8.9	3.2
Epworth	43.35	9.2	3.4
<b>Harare Province</b>	<b>40.12</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>

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

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Total Persons	Sex Ratio
0 - 4	7.0	7.1	14.1	299225	99.3
5 - 9	5.0	5.2	10.2	217485	95.9
10 - 14	4.7	5.2	9.9	209295	91.3
15 - 19	4.4	5.9	10.4	219898	74.5
20 - 24	5.1	6.5	11.6	245468	78.3
25 - 29	5.6	6.3	11.9	252842	89.0
30 - 34	4.8	4.7	9.4	200428	102.6
35 - 39	3.8	3.3	7.1	150965	114.6
40 - 44	2.8	2.1	4.9	104396	130.1
45 - 49	1.5	1.4	2.9	61086	107.5
50 - 54	1.1	1.2	2.3	48906	89.3
55 - 59	0.9	0.9	1.8	37822	96.7
60 - 64	0.6	0.6	1.2	25217	93.9
65 - 69	0.4	0.4	0.8	16248	87.2
70 - 74	0.3	0.3	0.6	11870	87.7
75 +	0.3	0.4	0.8	16141	75.7
NS	0.1	0.1	0.3	5840	89.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2123132</b>	<b>93.4</b>

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

District	Never Married	Married	Divorced/separated	Widowed	Not Stated	Total	Number
Harare Rural	23.8	67.1	4.1	3.7	1.3	100	69583
Harare Urban	32.6	56.1	5.2	5.2	0.8	100	997624
Chitungwiza	31.3	57.6	5.0	5.5	0.6	100	227551
Epworth	21.2	68.3	5.1	4.4	0.9	100	102369
<b>Harare Province</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1397127</b>

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

(a)

Age Group	Never Married	Married	Divorced/separated	Widowed	Not Stated	Total
15 - 19	37.7	0.3	0.7	0.2	46.7	14
20 - 24	34.7	5.9	6.8	0.7	11.6	16.1
25 - 29	18.0	18.2	18.7	2.3	5.7	17.8
30 - 34	5.5	21.0	22.2	5.1	3.4	15.1
35 - 39	1.9	18.0	17.9	8.8	1.9	12.0
40 - 44	0.9	13.4	12.6	11.6	1.8	8.8
45 - 49	0.4	7.1	6.8	10.3	1.0	4.7
50 - 54	0.3	5.2	4.9	9.9	0.7	3.4
55 - 59	0.1	4.2	3.3	9.6	0.5	2.8
60 - 64	0.1	2.7	2.1	8.3	0.5	1.8
65 - 69	0.1	1.6	1.4	7.4	0.3	1.1
70 - 74	0.1	1.1	1.0	8.1	0.4	0.8
75 +	0.1	1.2	1.3	17.4	0.9	1.0
NS	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	24.5	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>237993</b>	<b>400834</b>	<b>15895</b>	<b>9769</b>	<b>5686</b>	<b>670177</b>

(b)

Age Group	Never Married	Married	Divorced/separated	Widowed	Not Stated	Total	Number
15 - 19	95.6	1.4	0.1	*	2.8	100	93859
20 - 24	76.5	21.8	1.0	0.1	0.6	100	107782
25 - 29	35.9	61.1	2.5	0.2	0.3	100	119069
30 - 34	12.9	82.9	3.5	0.5	0.2	100	101480
35 - 39	5.6	89.6	3.5	1.1	0.1	100	80602
40 - 44	3.6	90.9	3.4	1.9	0.2	100	59025
45 - 49	3.1	90.1	3.4	3.2	0.2	100	31642
50 - 54	2.7	89.6	3.3	4.2	0.2	100	23077
55 - 59	1.9	90.2	2.8	5.0	0.1	100	18597
60 - 64	1.9	88.5	2.7	6.6	0.2	100	12212
65 - 69	1.9	85.4	2.9	9.5	0.2	100	7569
70 - 74	2.5	80.0	2.9	14.2	0.4	100	5547
75 +	2.9	69.0	2.9	24.5	0.7	100	6955
NS	19.0	26.9	2.2	1.5	50.5	100	2761
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>670177</b>

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

Age Group	Never Married	Married	Divorced/separated	Widowed	Not Stated	Total
15 - 19	52.5	4.6	2.4	0.1	41.7	17.3
20 - 24	27.2	18.6	13.2	1.0	10.4	18.9
25 - 29	11.0	24.1	21.4	3.4	4.7	18.4
30 - 34	4.2	18.5	19.7	6.9	2.8	13.6
35 - 39	2.0	12.7	14.8	10.5	1.6	9.7
40 - 44	1.1	7.4	10.1	11.6	1.5	6.2
45 - 49	0.6	4.5	6.1	10.3	1.1	4.1
50 - 54	0.4	3.8	4.7	11.5	1.3	3.6
55 - 59	0.2	2.6	3.1	10.7	1.0	2.6
60 - 64	0.2	1.4	1.9	9.2	0.9	1.8
65 - 69	0.1	0.8	1.1	7.3	0.7	1.2
70 - 74	0.1	0.5	0.7	6.0	0.8	0.9
75 +	0.1	0.4	0.6	11.0	2.3	1.3
NS	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	29.3	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>196993</b>	<b>406534</b>	<b>55804</b>	<b>61859</b>	<b>5760</b>	<b>726950</b>

(b)

Age Group	Never Married	Married	Divorced/separated	Widowed	Not Stated	Total	Number
15 - 19	82.1	14.9	1.1	0.1	1.9	100	126039
20 - 24	38.9	54.9	5.3	0.4	0.4	100	137686
25 - 29	16.2	73.1	8.9	1.6	0.2	100	133773
30 - 34	8.4	76.0	11.1	4.3	0.2	100	98948
35 - 39	5.7	73.1	11.7	9.3	0.1	100	70363
40 - 44	5.0	66.6	12.4	15.8	0.2	100	45371
45 - 49	4.0	62.6	11.6	21.6	0.2	100	29444
50 - 54	3.1	59.0	10.1	27.4	0.3	100	25829
55 - 59	2.4	54.1	8.9	34.3	0.3	100	19225
60 - 64	2.5	45.0	8.3	43.8	0.4	100	13005
65 - 69	2.1	38.6	7.0	51.8	0.5	100	8679
70 - 74	2.6	31.7	5.9	59	0.7	100	6323
75 +	2.7	18.4	3.4	73.9	1.5	100	9186
NS	11.3	19.7	3.8	10.4	54.8	100	3079
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>726950</b>

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

(a)

Age Group	Never Married	Married	Divorced/separated	Widowed	Not Stated	Total
15 - 19	44.4	2.5	2.0	0.1	44.2	15.7
20 - 24	31.3	12.3	11.8	0.9	11	17.6
25 - 29	14.8	21.1	20.8	3.3	5.2	18.1
30 - 34	4.9	19.7	20.3	6.7	3.1	14.3
35 - 39	2.0	15.3	15.5	10.3	1.8	10.8
40 - 44	1.0	10.4	10.7	11.6	1.7	7.5
45 - 49	0.5	5.8	6.3	10.3	1.0	4.4
50 - 54	0.3	4.4	4.7	11.2	1.0	3.5
55 - 59	0.2	3.4	3.1	10.5	0.7	2.7
60 - 64	0.1	2.1	2.0	9.1	0.7	1.8
65 - 69	0.1	1.2	1.2	7.3	0.5	1.2
70 - 74	0.1	0.8	0.8	6.3	0.6	0.8
75 +	0.1	0.8	0.7	11.9	1.6	1.2
NS	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	26.9	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>434986</b>	<b>807368</b>	<b>71699</b>	<b>71628</b>	<b>11446</b>	<b>1397127</b>

(b)

Age Group	Never Married	Married	Divorced/separated	Widowed	Not Stated	Total	Number
15 - 19	87.9	9.1	0.7	*	2.3	100	219898
20 - 24	55.4	40.3	3.4	0.3	0.5	100	245468
25 - 29	25.5	67.5	5.9	0.9	0.2	100	252842
30 - 34	10.7	79.5	7.3	2.4	0.2	100	200428
35 - 39	5.7	81.9	7.4	4.9	0.1	100	150965
40 - 44	4.2	80.4	7.3	8.0	0.2	100	104396
45 - 49	3.5	76.8	7.4	12.1	0.2	100	61086
50 - 54	2.9	73.4	6.9	16.5	0.2	100	48906
55 - 59	2.1	71.8	5.9	19.9	0.2	100	37822
60 - 64	2.2	66.1	5.6	25.8	0.3	100	25217
65 - 69	2.0	60.4	5.1	32.1	0.4	100	16248
70 - 74	2.6	54.3	4.5	38.1	0.6	100	11870
75 +	2.8	40.2	3.2	52.6	1.1	100	16141
NS	14.9	23.1	3.0	6.2	52.8	100	5840
<b>Total</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1397127</b>

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

Ethnic Origin	0 - 14	15 - 49	50-64	65+	Not Stated	Total	Percent
African	718571	1327073	106243	39503	3736	2088883	98.4
European	2317	9556	3471	3644	20	15537	0.7
Asiatic	1296	4513	1105	536	9	6354	0.3
Mixed Race	2011	4604	945	471	12	7098	0.3
Other	113	387	104	53	2	555	*
Not Stated	1697	895	77	52	2061	4705	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>726005</b>	<b>1347028</b>	<b>111945</b>	<b>44259</b>	<b>5840</b>	<b>2123132</b>	<b>100</b>

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

Ethnicity	0 - 14	15 - 49	50-64	65+	Not Stated	Total	Number	Total
African	34.2	63.7	5.2	1.9	0.2	100	1979377	98.3
European	14.8	61.5	22.4	23.5	0.1	100	15481	0.8
Asiatic	20.4	71.0	17.4	8.4	0.1	100	6353	0.3
Mixed Race	28.4	64.8	13.3	6.6	0.2	100	7086	0.4
Other	20.3	69.5	19.8	9.8	0.4	100	521	*
Not Stated	34.5	18.9	1.7	1.1	45.5	100	4230	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2013048</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 1.10: Percent Distribution of the Rural Population by Broad Age Groups and Ethnicity, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

Ethnicity	0 - 14	15 - 49	50-64	65+	Not Stated	Total	Number	Total
African	38.8	59.9	3.9	1.1	0.2	100	109506	99.5
European	35.7	57.1	8.9	7.1	-	100	56	0.1
Asiatic	-	100	-	-	-	100	1	*
Mixed Race	16.7	83.3	16.7	-	-	100	12	*
Other	20.6	73.5	2.9	5.9	-	100	34	*
Not Stated	50.3	20.2	0.6	0.8	28.6	100	475	0.4
Total	38.9	59.7	3.9	1.1	0.3	100	110084	100

**Table 1.11: Distribution of the Total Population by Citizenship, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

Citizenship	Number	Percent
Zimbabwean	2080788	98.0
Botswana	372	*
Malawi	11999	0.6
Mozambique	7670	0.4
South Africa	2458	0.1
Zambia	2362	0.1
Other African Countries	2355	0.1
United Kingdom	3221	0.2
Other European Countries	1328	0.1
American Countries	540	*
Asian Countries	1726	0.1
Other Countries	724	*
Not Stated	7589	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2123132</b>	<b>100</b>

## 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 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**

According to the 2012 Population Census, Harare Province had a population of 2123132 persons.

Harare Province is divided into four Census Districts, Harare Rural, Chitungwiza, Epworth and Harare Urban, see Fig. 2.1. Table 2.1 shows population size for the province. Harare Urban had the largest proportion of the population in the province (70 percent). This was followed by Chitungwiza (17 percent) Epworth (8 percent) and Harare Rural (5 percent).

#### **Rural and Urban Population**

According to the 2012 Population Census, the definition of an urban area was based on the following criteria;

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

**Figure 2.1 Population Distribution by District, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

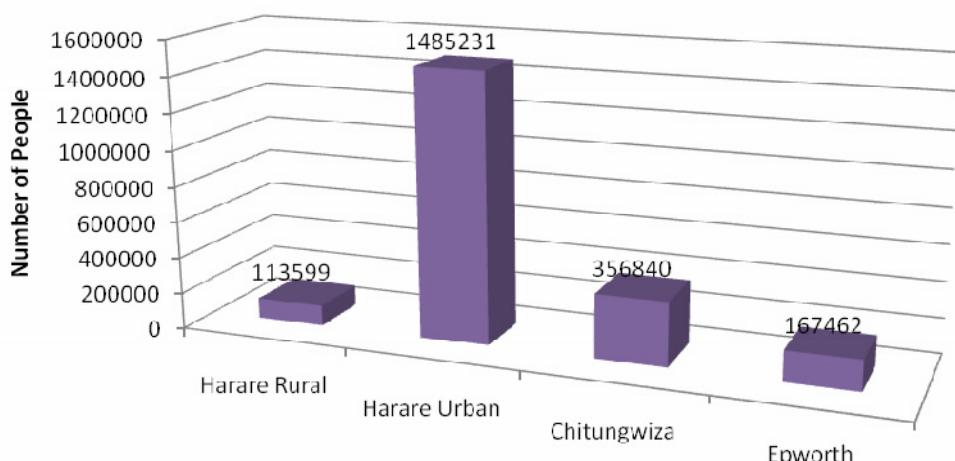


Table 2.2 shows that about 3 percent of Harare Rural is urban whilst the other three districts are 100 percent urban. Harare Urban population of 1485231 represented the largest proportion of the province's urban population (74 percent), Chitungwiza had approximately 18percent, while Harare rural is the least constituting less than one percent(0.2), see Table 2.3.

About95 percent of the total population in the province was living in the urban area.

### Migration

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

InTable 2.4the 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.

### Harare Rural

Of the enumerated population, at least 76 percent usually resided in the same district. About 11 percent was from the other districts within the same province, another

### Chitungwiza

In Chitungwiza district, about 87 percent of the enumerated population usually lived in the same district. About 3 percent was from other districts within the same province, 11 percent from other provinces with Mashonaland East being the main contributor. A very small proportion came from other countries.

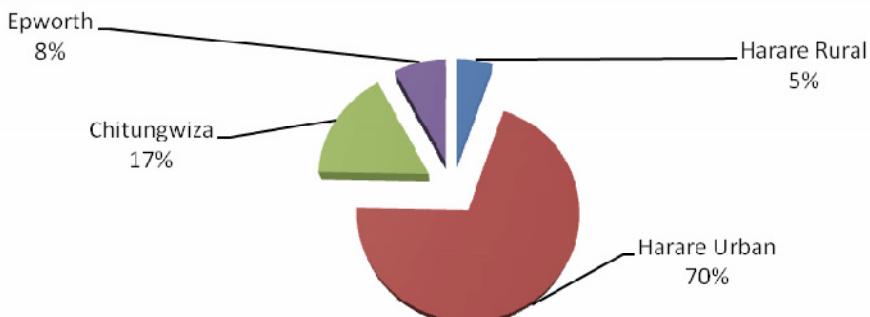
### Harare Urban

At least 88 percent of the enumerated population usually resided in the same district while approximately 2 percent usually resided in other districts within the same province. About 10 percent was from other provinces and the main contributors were Mashonaland East and Manicaland. A small proportion (0.7 percent) came from other countries.

### Epworth

In Epworth district, about 85 percent of the enumerated population usually lived in the same district. At least 3percent was from other districts within the same province, about 12 percent from other provinces with Manicaland and Mashonaland East being the main contributors. A small proportion came

**Figure 2.2: Percent Distribution of Population by District, Harare Province,Zimbabwe 2012 Census**



11 percent from other provinces with Mashonaland East and Manicaland being the major contributors.

from other countries.

Table 2.5shows that 222484 persons counted in Harare province normally resided in other provinces and of these, about 27 percent resided in Mashonaland East.

## **Conclusion**

About 95 percent of the population resided in urban areas. There was a sizeable movement of people from district to district and also from other provinces. About 10percent of the population enumerated in Harare province usually resided in other provinces and the main contributors were Mashonaland East and Manicaland. Overall, at least 87 percent of the population enumerated in the province usually resided there.

**Table 2.1: Distribution of Population by District, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

District	Total Population	Percent
Harare Rural	113599	5.4
Harare Urban	1485231	70.0
Chitungwiza	356840	16.8
Epworth	167462	7.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2123132</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 2.2: Distribution of the Population for Rural and Urban Districts, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

District	Urban	Rural	Total Percent	Total
Harare Rural	3.1	96.9	100	113599
Harare Urban	100	*	100	1485231
Chitungwiza	100	-	100	356840
Epworth	100	-	100	167462
<b>Total</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2123132</b>

**Table 2.3: Population in Urban Centers by District, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

District	Total Population	Percent
Harare Rural	3537	0.2
Harare Urban	1485209	73.8
Chitungwiza	356840	17.7
Epworth	167462	8.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2013048</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 2.4: Total Population by District of Enumeration and District of Usual Residence, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

District	Residing in Same District	Residing in		Residing in Other Countries	Total
		Residing in Other Harare District	Residing in Other Provinces		
Harare Rural	86451	12305		14573	270 113599
		Bulawayo		149	
		Manicaland		3274	
		Mashonaland Central		1829	
		Mashonaland East		3350	
		Mashonaland West		1841	
		Matabeleland North		48	
		Matabeleland South		38	
		Midlands		891	
		Masvingo		2151	
		Not Stated		1002	

District	Residing in Same District	Residing in		Residing in Other Countries	Total
		Other Harare District	Residing in Other Provinces		
Harare Urban	1309415	8878		156194	10744 1485231
		Bulawayo	4268		
		Manicaland	32776		
		Mashonaland Central	20385		
		Mashonaland East	37419		
		Mashonaland West	21069		
		Matabeleland North	1166		
		Matabeleland South	933		
		Midlands	12446		
		Masvingo	17061		
		Not Stated	8671		
Chitungwiza	310131	7913		35967	2829 356840
		Bulawayo	643		
		Manicaland	6865		
		Mashonaland Central	4790		
		Mashonaland East	11635		
		Mashonaland West	4664		
		Matabeleland North	161		
		Matabeleland South	200		
		Midlands	2587		
		Masvingo	3372		
		Not Stated	1050		
Epworth	142209	4203		20569	481 167462
		Bulawayo	125		
		Manicaland	4669		
		Mashonaland Central	2783		
		Mashonaland East	6829		
		Mashonaland West	1767		
		Matabeleland North	73		
		Matabeleland South	57		
		Midlands	917		
		Masvingo	2365		
		Not Stated	984		

District	Residing in Same District	Residing in Other Harare District	Residing in Other Provinces	Residing in Other Countries	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>1848206</b>	<b>33299</b>		<b>227303</b>	<b>14324</b> <b>2123132</b>
		Bulawayo	5185		
		Manicaland	47584		
		Mashonaland Central	29787		
		Mashonaland East	59233		
		Mashonaland West	29341		
		Matabeleland North	1448		
		Matabeleland South	1228		
		Midlands	16841		
		Masvingo	24949		
		Not Stated	11707		

**Table 2.5: Population Not Usually Residing in Harare Province by Province of Usual Residence and District of Enumeration, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

Province of Usual Residence	Harare Rural	Harare Urban	Chitungwiza	Epworth	Total
Bulawayo	149	4268	643	125	5185
Manicaland	3274	32776	6865	4669	47584
Mashonaland Central	1829	20385	4790	2783	29787
Mashonaland East	3350	37419	11635	6829	59233
Mashonaland West	1841	21069	4664	1767	29341
Matabeleland North	48	1166	161	73	486
Matabeleland South	38	933	200	57	1228
Midlands	891	12446	2587	917	16841
Masvingo	2151	17061	3372	2365	24949
Not Stated	1002	8671	1050	984	11707
<b>Total</b>	<b>14573</b>	<b>156194</b>	<b>35967</b>	<b>20569</b>	<b>227303</b>

## Chapter 3:

### **Household Characteristics**

#### **Introduction**

This chapter presents household characteristics of the population in HarareProvince. Distinction was made between private households and collective/institutions. The latter includes 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 households whose composition was entirely single-family nucleus;
- (c) extended household which consisted of single-family nucleus and other persons related to the nucleus, and
- (d) composite household made up of at least single-family nucleus plus other persons who may or may not be related to the nucleus.

The head of the household was defined as 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 the 18th 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, average household size and district. There were 534106 private households in the province. These households constituted a population of 2106913 persons, resulting in an average household size of about 3.9 persons. The remainder of the population (16219 persons) was in collective households.

Table 3.1also shows that private households in Harare Urban constituted about 70 percent of the total number of households, while those in Chitungwiza, Harare Rural and Epworth constituted about 16, 5 and 9 percent respectively.

Tables 3.2a and bpresent the distribution of private households in the province by size of household and sex of the head of the household. The largest proportion of households (19 percent) was in the three-person household size category while the lowest proportion (about 5 percent) was in the 7-person household size category. About 79 percent of the total households in the province had 5 persons at most as shown in Table 3.2a. There were more male-headed households than female-headed ones in the province as shown in Table 3.2b. Seventy-four percent of private households were headed by males. The proportions of male-headed households ranged from 68 to 79percent, while those for females ranged from 21 to 32 percent considering each household size category.

Tables 3.3a-d, show the numberand sizeof private households by sex of the head of the

household. In Harare Rural, Harare Urban, Chitungwiza and Epworth one-person households constituted 12, 14, 11 and 15 percent of their respective total households.

The proportion in each household size category in all districts varied up to households with 4 persons and then declined thereafter. About 79 percent of the total households in Harare Rural, Chitungwiza and Harare Urban had 5 persons at most and Epworth 85 percent.

Table 3.4 presents the distribution of heads of private households by age group and sex. About 61 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-19 years age range. There were marked differences in the proportions between male and female-headed households from age 15 years onwards. The proportions of male-headed households ranged from 49 to 79 percent, while those of female headed households ranged from 21 to 54 percent.

Tables 3.5a to d, shows the distribution of the heads of private households by age and sex in Harare Rural, Chitungwiza, Harare Urban and Epworth respectively. In Chitungwiza, male-headed households accounted for 72 percent, while in Harare Urban, Harare Rural and Epworth they accounted for 74, 79 and 79 percent of the total households respectively. Tables 3.5a to d, show that in Harare Rural and Chitungwiza male headed households outnumbered female headed ones in all age groups except those below age 20 years. In Harare Urban and Chitungwiza female headed households outnumbered male headed households in the under 15 year age group.

### **Collective households**

The total population of 16 219 persons in collective households constituted less than one percent (0.8 percent) of the total provincial population. The distribution of the collective household population by

broad age groups and sex for the province is shown in Table 3.6. About 14 percent of the collective household population was under 15 years of age and about 7 percent was age 65 years and above. Males constituted 63 percent of the total population in collective households and out-numbered females in all age groups except in the 65+ years. The excess of males over females was more pronounced in the 15-64 year age group.

Table 3.7 shows that 31 percent of the population in collective households in the province had never married, while 42 percent were married, 5 percent were divorced or separated and another 5 percent were widowed.

### **Living Arrangements**

Most household members in Zimbabwe are related to the head of household (Table 3.8). Of the 2106913 persons living in private households only 3 percent were not related to the head. Seventy-four percent of these unrelated persons were females. Of the parents living with the head of household, 81 percent were females. The number of female parents relative to male parents may be reflective of the older age of widows compared with widowers.

### **Conclusion**

Harare Province had an average household size of about 3.9 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 and District, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

Harare	Households			
	Population	Number	Percent	Average Household Size
Harare Rural	113210	28439	5.3	4.0
Harare Urban	1472373	372862	69.8	3.9
Chitungwiza	353910	86705	16.2	4.1
Epworth	167420	46100	8.6	3.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2106913</b>	<b>534106</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3.9</b>

**Table 3.2(a): Distribution of Private Households by Size and Sex of Head of Household Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

Household Size	Number of Households Headed by:					
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
1	49271	12.4	23186	16.9	72457	13.6
2	53975	13.6	24251	17.7	78226	14.6
3	74124	18.7	26778	19.5	100902	18.9
4	74339	18.7	22335	16.3	96674	18.1
5	58676	14.8	15585	11.4	74261	13.9
6	37911	9.6	9959	7.3	47870	9
7	21857	5.5	6119	4.5	27976	5.2
8+	26712	6.7	9028	6.6	35740	6.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>396865</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>137241</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>534106</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 3.2(b): Distribution of Private Households by Size and Sex of Head of Household Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

Household Size	Number of Households Headed by:					Total
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Number	
1	49271	68.0	23186	32.0	72457	100
2	53975	69.0	24251	31.0	78226	100
3	74124	73.5	26778	26.5	100902	100
4	74339	76.9	22335	23.1	96674	100
5	58676	79.0	15585	21.0	74261	100
6	37911	79.2	9959	20.8	47870	100
7	21857	78.1	6119	21.9	27976	100
8+	26712	74.7	9028	25.3	35740	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>396865</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>137241</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>534106</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 3.3: Distribution of Private Households by Size and Sex of Head of Household and by District Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

**(a) Harare Rural**

Household Size	Number of Households Headed by:				Total	
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Number	Percent
1	2413	10.8	890	14.6	3303	11.6
2	2880	12.9	1119	18.4	3999	14.1
3	4348	19.5	1264	20.8	5612	19.7
4	4353	19.5	1082	17.8	5435	19.1
5	3362	15.0	716	11.8	4078	14.3
6	2338	10.5	420	6.9	2758	9.7
7	1301	5.8	273	4.5	1574	5.5
8+	1358	6.1	322	5.3	1680	5.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>22353</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6086</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>28439</b>	<b>100</b>

**(b) Harare Urban**

Household Size	Number of Households Headed by:				Total	
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Number	Percent
1	35904	13	17171	17.6	53075	14.2
2	37658	13.7	16883	17.3	54541	14.6
3	49612	18.0	18624	19.1	68236	18.3
4	50767	18.4	15494	15.9	66261	17.8
5	40553	14.7	10976	11.3	51529	13.8
6	26430	9.6	7106	7.3	33536	9.0
7	15356	5.6	4392	4.5	19748	5.3
8+	19242	7.0	6694	6.9	25936	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>275522</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>97340</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>372862</b>	<b>100</b>

**(c) Chitungwiza**

Household Size	Number of Households Headed by:				Total	
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Number	Percent
1	5945	9.5	3334	13.8	9279	10.7
2	7952	12.7	4247	17.6	12199	14.1
3	12239	19.6	4851	20.1	17090	19.7
4	12115	19.4	4206	17.4	16321	18.8
5	9702	15.5	2919	12.1	12621	14.6
6	6296	10.1	1847	7.6	8143	9.4
7	3678	5.9	1150	4.8	4828	5.6
8+	4615	7.4	1609	6.7	6224	7.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>62542</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24163</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>86705</b>	<b>100</b>

## (d) Epworth

Household Size	Number of Households Headed by:				Total	
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Number	Percent
1	5009	13.7	1791	18.6	6800	14.8
2	5485	15.0	2002	20.7	7487	16.2
3	7925	21.7	2039	21.1	9964	21.6
4	7104	19.5	1553	16.1	8657	18.8
5	5059	13.9	974	10.1	6033	13.1
6	2847	7.8	586	6.1	3433	7.4
7	1522	4.2	304	3.1	1826	4.0
8+	1497	4.1	403	4.2	1900	4.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>36448</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9652</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>46100</b>	<b>100</b>

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

Age Group	Number of Households Headed by:			Percent of households headed by:			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Percent
< 15	381	450	831	45.8	54.2	100	0.2
15 - 19	3488	3570	7058	49.4	50.6	100	1.3
20 - 24	29541	11790	41331	71.5	28.5	100	7.7
25 - 29	72494	19981	92475	78.4	21.6	100	17.3
30 - 34	78657	20654	99311	79.2	20.8	100	18.6
35 - 39	67921	19024	86945	78.1	21.9	100	16.3
40 - 44	51419	15268	66687	77.1	22.9	100	12.5
45 - 49	27781	11202	38983	71.3	28.7	100	7.3
50 - 54	20515	10472	30987	66.2	33.8	100	5.8
55 - 59	16855	8367	25222	66.8	33.2	100	4.7
60 - 64	10924	6062	16986	64.3	35.7	100	3.2
65 - 69	6617	4129	10746	61.6	38.4	100	2.0
70 - 74	4616	2831	7447	62.0	38.0	100	1.4
75 +	5116	3189	8305	61.6	38.4	100	1.6
NS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>396325</b>	<b>136989</b>	<b>533314</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 3.5 Distribution of Heads of Private Households by District, Age Group and Sex  
Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

**(a) Harare Rural**

Age Group	Number of Households Headed by:			Percent of households headed by		
	Male	Female	Total	% Male	% Female	% Total
< 15	17	22	39	43.6	56.4	100
15 - 19	186	214	400	46.5	53.5	100
20 - 24	1965	710	2675	73.5	26.5	100
25 - 29	4172	993	5165	80.8	19.2	100
30 - 34	4493	983	5476	82.0	18.0	100
35 - 39	4001	978	4979	80.4	19.6	100
40 - 44	3202	724	3926	81.6	18.4	100
45 - 49	1667	471	2138	78.0	22.0	100
50 - 54	1152	379	1531	75.2	24.8	100
55 - 59	662	258	920	72.0	28.0	100
60 - 64	376	167	543	69.2	30.8	100
65 - 69	198	84	282	70.2	29.8	100
70 - 74	105	45	150	70.0	30.0	100
75 +	128	48	176	72.7	27.3	100
NS	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>22324</b>	<b>6076</b>	<b>28400</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>100</b>

**(b) Harare Urban**

Age Group	Number of Households Headed by:			Percent of households headed by		
	Male	Female	Total	% Male	% Female	% Total
< 15	222	257	479	46.3	53.7	100
15 - 19	2133	2106	4239	50.3	49.7	100
20 - 24	18970	7841	26811	70.8	29.2	100
25 - 29	48477	13791	62268	77.9	22.1	100
30 - 34	53468	14436	67904	78.7	21.3	100
35 - 39	46690	13282	59972	77.9	22.1	100
40 - 44	36008	10968	46976	76.7	23.3	100
45 - 49	20165	8332	28497	70.8	29.2	100
50 - 54	15237	7771	23008	66.2	33.8	100
55 - 59	12793	6090	18883	67.7	32.3	100
60 - 64	8259	4426	12685	65.1	34.9	100
65 - 69	5043	3130	8173	61.7	38.3	100
70 - 74	3578	2173	5751	62.2	37.8	100
75 +	4086	2545	6631	61.6	38.4	100
NS	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>275129</b>	<b>97148</b>	<b>372277</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>100</b>

**(c) Chitungwiza**

Age Group	Number of Households Headed by:			Percent of households headed by		
	Male	Female	Total	% Male	% Female	% Total
< 15	105	125	230	45.7	54.3	100
15 - 19	692	850	1542	44.9	55.1	100
20 - 24	4799	2136	6935	69.2	30.8	100
25 - 29	12035	3517	15552	77.4	22.6	100
30 - 34	13050	3702	16752	77.9	22.1	100
35 - 39	11030	3391	14421	76.5	23.5	100
40 - 44	7816	2604	10420	75.0	25.0	100
45 - 49	3750	1763	5513	68.0	32.0	100
50 - 54	2748	1760	4508	61.0	39.0	100
55 - 59	2453	1549	4002	61.3	38.7	100
60 - 64	1627	1117	2744	59.3	40.7	100
65 - 69	1037	720	1757	59.0	41.0	100
70 - 74	678	444	1122	60.4	39.6	100
75 +	630	442	1072	58.8	41.2	100
NS	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	62450	24120	86570	72.1	27.9	100

**(d) Epworth**

Age Group	Number of Households Headed by:			Percent of households headed by		
	Male	Female	Total	% Male	% Female	% Total
< 15	37	46	83	44.6	55.4	100
15 - 19	477	400	877	54.4	45.6	100
20 - 24	3807	1103	4910	77.5	22.5	100
25 - 29	7810	1680	9490	82.3	17.7	100
30 - 34	7646	1533	9179	83.3	16.7	100
35 - 39	6200	1373	7573	81.9	18.1	100
40 - 44	4393	972	5365	81.9	18.1	100
45 - 49	2199	636	2835	77.6	22.4	100
50 - 54	1378	562	1940	71.0	29.0	100
55 - 59	947	470	1417	66.8	33.2	100
60 - 64	662	352	1014	65.3	34.7	100
65 - 69	339	195	534	63.5	36.5	100
70 - 74	255	169	424	60.1	39.9	100
75 +	272	154	426	63.8	36.2	100
NS	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	36422	9645	46067	79.1	20.9	100



**Table 3.6: Percent Distribution of Population in Collective Households by Age Group and Sex, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

Age group	Male	Female	Total	Number	Percent
0 - 14	50.8	49.2	100	2323	14.32
15 - 49	67.7	32.3	100	11278	69.54
50-64	53.2	46.8	100	1115	6.87
65+	43.4	56.6	100	1075	6.63
Not Stated	66.4	33.6	100	428	2.64
<b>Total</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16219</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Table 3.7: Population in Private Households by Urban/Rural, Relationship to Head of Household and Sex, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

Age group	Never Married	Married	Divorced/separated	Widowed	Not Stated	Total
0 - 4	-	-	-	-	1111	1111
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	595	595
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	617	617
15 - 19	794	105	7	1	27	934
20 - 24	1758	648	53	-	58	2517
25 - 29	1189	1495	150	22	40	2896
30 - 34	426	1332	161	35	35	1989
35 - 39	195	981	129	65	23	1393
40 - 44	108	678	82	64	25	957
45 - 49	79	392	39	64	18	592
50 - 54	55	327	30	61	9	482
55 - 59	34	232	25	58	9	358
60 - 64	34	142	30	60	9	275
65 - 69	35	115	22	67	8	247
70 - 74	41	96	11	68	10	226
75 +	82	155	39	275	51	602
NS	128	156	12	19	113	428
<b>Total</b>	<b>4958</b>	<b>6854</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>2758</b>	<b>16219</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 3.8: Population in Private Households by Urban/Rural, Relationship to Head of Household and Sex, Harare province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

**(a) Rural**

Relationship to Head of Household	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
Head	21743	40.1	5974	10.9	27717	25.4
Spouse	1059	2.0	17319	31.5	18378	16.8
Son/daughter	20730	38.2	19698	35.8	40428	37.0
Parent	84	0.2	447	0.8	531	0.5
Grandson/daughter	1723	3.2	1801	3.3	3524	3.2
Brother/sister	2060	3.8	1382	2.5	3442	3.2
Other relative	6327	11.7	7492	13.6	13819	12.6
Not relative	557	1.0	857	1.6	1414	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>54283</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>54970</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>109253</b>	<b>100</b>

**(b) Urban**

Relationship to Head of Household	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
Head	375083	39.1	131262	12.7	506345	25.4
Spouse	8969	0.9	284418	27.5	293387	14.7
Son/daughter	347664	36.3	327655	31.7	675319	33.9
Parent	1877	0.2	8160	0.8	10037	0.5
Grandson/daughter	49860	5.2	48351	4.7	98211	4.9
Brother/sister	44624	4.7	35017	3.4	79641	4.0
Other relative	116605	12.2	158309	15.3	274914	13.8
Not relative	14130	1.5	40661	3.9	54791	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>958812</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1033833</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1992645</b>	<b>100</b>

**Total**

Relationship to Head of Household	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
Head	396865	39.2	137241	12.6	534106	25.4
Spouse	10029	1.0	301775	27.7	311804	14.8
Son/daughter	368431	36.4	347404	31.9	715835	34.1
Parent	1961	0.2	8608	0.8	10569	0.5
Grandson/daughter	51589	5.1	50160	4.6	101749	4.8
Brother/sister	46687	4.6	36403	3.3	83090	4.0
Other relative	122947	12.1	165813	15.2	288760	13.7
Not relative	14687	1.4	41518	3.8	56205	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1013196</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1088922</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2102118</b>	<b>100</b>

## Chapter 4:

### **Education**

#### **Introduction**

Information on education characteristics 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 3 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 4.1a to c 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. 59 percent were still at school while 34 percent had left school. Around 11 percent of males and 9 percent of females had never attended school. Out of the population that had never been to school, there were almost equal proportions of males and females. There was a slight difference between males and females for those who were at school i.e. 49 and 51 percent respectively. Furthermore, of those who had already left school, there were more females (59 percent) than males (41 percent).

#### **Population Never Been to School**

About 10 percent of the population age 3-24 years had never been to school. Of this population 90 percent 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.

Tables 4.3a –d, show that this was the pattern in all districts.

A district comparison shows that of the population which had never been to school the highest proportion was in Harare Urban, (62 percent), followed by Chitungwiza with at least 19percent, Epworth with about 12 percent and Harare Rural with 7 percent, see Table 4.4.

### **Population Ever Been to School**

A total of 1802517 persons had ever been to school. These persons constituted about 94 percent of the population age 3 years and above. Table 4.5 shows that almost equal numbers of males and femalesin each age group had been to school.

### **Population Currently at School**

Table 4.6 shows that over half of the population at school was in primary school. About 11 percent of the population currently at school was in early childhood education. Among those currently attending tertiary education, Harare had the largest proportion (5 percent), followed by Chitungwiza with approximately 4 percent, then Harare Rural with about 2 percent and Epworth with slightly less than one percent (0.9 percent) The proportion of children in primary school ranged from 50 percent in Harare Urban to 63percent in Epworth, see Table 4.7a-d.

### **Population age 3-24 years which left school**

Of the total population age 3 – 24 years, 34 percent had left school. Of the population that had left school, 59 percent were females and 41 percent males. Of the total female population age 3 – 24 years 37 percent had left school while the proportion for males was 30 percent, see Table 4.1c. Table 4.8 shows that the majority of school leavers 78 percent) were age 18-24 years.

### **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 (102). The gross enrolment ratio for males shows a similar pattern (102). The ratio for females indicates fewer persons at this level. The gross enrolment ratio for secondary education shows that there were fewer pupils than those who should officially be at this level. 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 primary education, 90 for males and 91 for females. More males (71) participate at secondary level than females (62). The net enrolment ratio measures part of the pupils enrolled at the right age. Thus, it measures the extent of participation of school-going age population.

### **Highest Level of Education Completed**

In Harare Province 68 percent of the population age 3 years and above had completed secondary and above level of education, see Table 4.10. More females have completed primary education than males (14 percent compared with 11 percent) while for secondary education and above the proportion is the same 34 percent.

### **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 persons in a particular age category. From this definition,99 percent of those age 15 years and above in the province were literate, as indicated in Table 4.11. Males had a slightly higher literacy rate (99 percent) than females (98 percent). As expected the literacy rate declined with increasing age, confirming that the older generation were relatively disadvantaged with regard to education.

Harare Urban and Chitungwiza had the highest literacy rate of around 99 percent

followed by Harare Rural and Epworth with 98 percent. In Harare Rural, Epworth and Chitungwiza, males had higher literacy rates than females, see Tables 4.12.

### **Conclusion**

In Harare 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 females than males. Males and females were the same on the higher levels of education completed. Harare had a literacy rate of 99 percent and males had slightly higher rate than females.

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

(a)

School Attendance	Male	Female	Total
Attended School	407624	484117	891741
Never Attended	48529	48928	97457
Missing	1276	1495	2771
<b>Total</b>	<b>457429</b>	<b>534540</b>	<b>991969</b>

(b)

School Attendance	Male	Female	Total
Currently Attending	287099	299927	587026
Left School	136018	198125	334143
Missing	34312	36488	70800
<b>Total</b>	<b>457429</b>	<b>534540</b>	<b>991969</b>

(c)

School Attendance	Male	Female	Total
Attended School	45.7	54.3	100.0
Never Attended	49.8	50.2	100.0
Missing	46.0	54.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(d)

School Attendance	Male	Female	Total
Currently Attending	48.9	51.1	100.0
Left School	40.7	59.3	100.0
Missing	48.5	51.5	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(e)

School Attendance	Male	Female	Total
Attended School	89.1	90.6	89.9
Never Attended	10.6	9.2	9.8
Missing	0.3	0.3	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>457429</b>	<b>534540</b>	<b>991969</b>

(f)

School Attendance	Male	Female	Total
Currently Attending	62.8	56.1	59.2
Left School	29.7	37.1	33.7
Missing	7.5	6.8	7.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>457429</b>	<b>534540</b>	<b>991969</b>

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

<b>Age</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
3	43.8	43.7	43.7
4	32.3	31.8	32.0
5	14.1	14.0	14.1
6	4.2	4.1	4.1
7	1.3	1.1	1.2
8	0.6	0.5	0.6
9	0.4	0.3	0.4
10	0.3	0.3	0.3
11	0.2	0.2	0.2
12	0.2	0.2	0.2
13	0.2	0.2	0.2
14	0.2	0.3	0.3
15	0.2	0.3	0.3
16	0.2	0.3	0.3
17	0.2	0.3	0.3
18	0.3	0.4	0.3
19	0.2	0.3	0.3
20	0.3	0.4	0.3
21	0.2	0.3	0.3
22	0.2	0.3	0.3
23	0.2	0.3	0.2
24	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>48529</b>	<b>48928</b>	<b>97457</b>

**Table 4.3: Percent Distribution of the Population Age 3-24 who never attended school by District and Sex, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

**(a) Harare Rural**

<b>Age</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
3	38.0	37.6	37.8
4	33.4	31.7	32.5
5	16.3	17.3	16.8
6	5.8	6.2	6.0
7	1.8	1.3	1.6
8	0.9	0.7	0.8
9	0.3	0.6	0.4
10	0.3	0.4	0.4
11	0.3	0.3	0.3
12	0.2	0.3	0.2
13	0.1	0.4	0.2
14	0.1	0.2	0.2
15	0.2	0.3	0.2
16	0.1	0.4	0.3
17	0.1	0.2	0.2
18	0.4	0.5	0.4
19	0.3	0.3	0.3
20	0.4	0.4	0.4
21	0.4	0.3	0.3
22	0.1	0.4	0.3
23	0.1	0.1	0.1
24	0.3	0.2	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>3598</b>	<b>3576</b>	<b>7174</b>

**(b) Harare Urban**

<b>Age</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
3	45.8	45.8	45.8
4	32.3	32	32.2
5	12.9	12.8	12.8
6	3.6	3.3	3.4
7	1.1	0.9	1.0
8	0.6	0.4	0.5
9	0.4	0.3	0.3
10	0.3	0.2	0.2
11	0.2	0.2	0.2
12	0.2	0.2	0.2
13	0.2	0.2	0.2
14	0.2	0.3	0.2
15	0.2	0.3	0.2
16	0.2	0.3	0.3
17	0.2	0.4	0.3
18	0.3	0.4	0.3
19	0.2	0.3	0.3
20	0.3	0.4	0.4
21	0.3	0.3	0.3
22	0.3	0.3	0.3
23	0.2	0.3	0.2
24	0.2	0.3	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>30019</b>	<b>30366</b>	<b>60385</b>

## (c) Chitungwiza

<b>Age</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
3	43.6	42.3	42.9
4	32.1	32.5	32.3
5	15.2	15.0	15.1
6	4.1	4.4	4.2
7	1.3	1.0	1.2
8	0.5	0.6	0.5
9	0.4	0.3	0.3
10	0.2	0.3	0.3
11	0.2	0.2	0.2
12	0.2	0.2	0.2
13	0.3	0.2	0.2
14	0.2	0.3	0.2
15	0.2	0.3	0.3
16	0.1	0.4	0.2
17	0.2	0.3	0.2
18	0.3	0.4	0.3
19	0.2	0.3	0.2
20	0.3	0.2	0.3
21	0.1	0.2	0.2
22	0.2	0.2	0.2
23	0.1	0.2	0.2
24	0.1	0.2	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>9256</b>	<b>9315</b>	<b>18571</b>

## (d) Epworth

<b>Age</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
3	37.1	38.4	37.7
4	31.3	30.1	30.7
5	17.2	16.8	17.0
6	6.5	6.7	6.6
7	2.3	1.9	2.1
8	1.0	0.9	0.9
9	0.7	0.6	0.6
10	0.4	0.5	0.5
11	0.3	0.2	0.3
12	0.3	0.3	0.3
13	0.2	0.3	0.3
14	0.3	0.4	0.4
15	0.3	0.4	0.3
16	0.3	0.3	0.3
17	0.2	0.2	0.2
18	0.3	0.3	0.3
19	0.3	0.3	0.3
20	0.3	0.4	0.4
21	0.2	0.3	0.2
22	0.2	0.2	0.2
23	0.1	0.3	0.2
24	0.2	0.1	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>5656</b>	<b>5671</b>	<b>11327</b>

**Table 4.4: Percent Distribution of the Population Age 3-24 who never attended school by Sex and District, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

<b>District</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Harare Rural	7.4	7.3	7.4
Harare Urban	61.9	62.1	62.0
Chitungwiza	19.1	19.0	19.1
Epworth	11.7	11.6	11.6
<b>Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>48529</b>	<b>48928</b>	<b>97457</b>

**Table 4.5: Percent Distribution of Population ever been to school by Age Group and Sex, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0 - 4	1.4	1.4	1.4
5 - 9	11.1	10.8	10.9
10 - 14	11.4	11.6	11.5
15 - 19	10.7	13.4	12.1
20 - 24	12.3	14.6	13.5
25 - 29	13.6	14.2	13.9
30 - 34	11.6	10.5	11.1
35 - 39	9.2	7.5	8.3
40 - 44	6.8	4.8	5.7
45 - 49	3.6	3.0	3.3
50 - 54	2.6	2.6	2.6
55 - 59	2.1	1.9	2.0
60 - 64	1.3	1.3	1.3
65 - 69	0.8	0.8	0.8
70 - 74	0.6	0.6	0.6
75 +	0.6	0.7	0.7
NS	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>869156</b>	<b>933361</b>	<b>1802517</b>

**Table 4.6: Population Age 3-24 Years Currently Attending School by Current Level of Education Being Attended and Sex, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

Level of Education	Male	Female	Total
Preschool	11.0	10.7	10.8
Primary	51.7	51.6	51.7
Secondary	32.4	33.2	32.8
Tertiary	4.5	4.0	4.2
Not known	*	0.1	0.1
Missing	0.4	0.5	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>287099</b>	<b>299927</b>	<b>587026</b>

**Table 4.7: Population Age 3-24 Years Currently Attending School by District and Current Level of Education Being Attended and Sex, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

**(a) Harare Rural**

Level of education	Male	Female	Total
Preschool	11.5	11.7	11.6
Primary	59.2	59.7	59.4
Secondary	26.7	26.3	26.5
Tertiary	2.0	1.7	1.8
Not known	0.1	0.1	0.1
Missing	0.6	0.6	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>14776</b>	<b>15066</b>	<b>29842</b>

**(b) Harare Urban**

Level of education	Male	Female	Total
Preschool	11.1	10.8	10.9
Primary	49.9	49.7	49.8
Secondary	33.5	34.4	33.9
Tertiary	5.1	4.6	4.9
Not known	0.1	0.1	0.1
Missing	0.4	0.5	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>201717</b>	<b>211481</b>	<b>413198</b>

**(c) Chitungwiza**

Level of education	Male	Female	Total
Preschool	9.8	9.6	9.7
Primary	53	52.7	52.8
Secondary	33.1	33.9	33.5
Tertiary	3.8	3.3	3.5
Not known	*	0.1	*
Missing	0.3	0.4	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>50483</b>	<b>53033</b>	<b>103516</b>

## (d) Epworth

Level of education	Male	Female	Total
PreSchool	12.5	12.2	12.3
Primary	61.8	63.1	62.5
Secondary	24.3	23.5	23.9
Tertiary	1.0	0.7	0.9
Not known	*	*	*
Missing	0.3	0.4	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>20123</b>	<b>20347</b>	<b>40470</b>

**Table 4.8: Population Age 3 - 24 years Who Left School by Sex and Age Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

School Age	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total
3	6.4	8665	4.3	8613	5.2	17278
4	4.9	6697	3.3	6604	4.0	13301
5	2.4	3197	1.7	3285	1.9	6482
6	0.9	1157	0.6	1187	0.7	2344
7	0.4	549	0.3	531	0.3	1080
8	0.3	352	0.2	396	0.2	748
9	0.3	348	0.2	364	0.2	712
10	0.2	299	0.2	310	0.2	609
11	0.2	315	0.2	315	0.2	630
12	0.3	382	0.2	454	0.3	836
13	0.3	423	0.3	675	0.3	1098
14	0.4	592	0.7	1389	0.6	1981
15	0.7	898	1.4	2796	1.1	3694
16	1.2	1675	2.9	5652	2.2	7327
17	3.3	4521	5.9	11595	4.8	16116
18	6.1	8315	8.7	17275	7.7	25590
19	8.0	10902	9.6	19088	9.0	29990
20	11.1	15104	12.0	23711	11.6	38815
21	11.5	15702	11.1	21946	11.3	37648
22	13.3	18052	12.1	23969	12.6	42021
23	13.5	18409	12.1	24065	12.7	42474
24	14.3	19464	12.1	23905	13.0	43369
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>136018</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198125</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>334143</b>



**Table 4.9: Primary and Secondary School Enrolment for Population Age 3-24 Years Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

Enrolment	Primary			Secondary		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Gross Enrolment	101	100	100	82	70	75
Net Enrolment	90	91	90	71	62	66
<b>Enrolled Population</b>	<b>148541</b>	<b>154912</b>	<b>303453</b>	<b>93069</b>	<b>99440</b>	<b>192509</b>

**Table 4.10: Population Age 3+ by Age Group, Sex and Highest Level of Academic Education Completed, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

Age Group	No Education		Primary		Secondary & Above		Not Known		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
0 - 4	20.8	21.9	0.1	0.1	*	*	10.2	7.1	1.4	1.4	1.4
5 - 9	77.0	75.6	25.5	22.3	0.1	0.1	16.2	12.1	11.1	10.8	10.9
10 - 14	1.0	1.0	42.7	36.6	1.9	2.4	8.3	8.3	11.4	11.6	11.5
15 - 19	0.2	0.2	4.5	5.4	13.8	17.9	10	9.5	10.7	13.4	12.1
20 - 24	0.1	0.1	2.9	3.6	16.7	20.6	8.4	11.3	12.3	14.6	13.5
25 - 29	0.1	0.1	2.7	3.7	18.6	19.9	10.2	11.3	13.6	14.2	13.9
30 - 34	0.1	0.1	2.3	3.2	15.9	14.5	7.4	8.8	11.6	10.5	11.1
35 - 39	0.1	0.1	1.9	2.7	12.6	10.1	6.5	5.5	9.2	7.5	8.3
40 - 44	0.1	0.1	1.3	2.2	9.2	6.3	5.2	3.9	6.8	4.8	5.7
45 - 49	*	0.1	1.5	3.0	4.7	3.3	2.6	3.0	3.6	3.0	3.3
50 - 54	0.1	0.1	3.1	4.6	2.6	2.0	2.4	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.6
55 - 59	*	0.1	3.6	4.1	1.8	1.2	2.3	2.8	2.1	1.9	2.0
60 - 64	0.1	0.1	2.8	3.0	0.9	0.6	3.3	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.3
65 - 69	*	0.1	1.8	2.1	0.5	0.3	1.8	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
70 - 74	*	0.1	1.4	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.6
75 +	0.1	0.1	1.7	1.8	0.3	0.3	2.8	4.8	0.6	0.7	0.7
NS	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.8	3.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>56465</b>	<b>57529</b>	<b>204228</b>	<b>254034</b>	<b>605688</b>	<b>618735</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>1057</b>	<b>869156</b>	<b>933361</b>	<b>1802517</b>



**Table 4.11: Literacy Rates for the Population Aged 15+ by Age group and by Sex, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

Age group	Male	Female	Total
15 - 19	99	99	99
20 - 24	100	100	100
25 - 29	100	100	100
30 - 34	100	100	100
35 - 39	100	100	100
40 - 44	100	99	99
45 - 49	99	98	99
50 - 54	98	96	97
55 - 59	98	95	96
60 - 64	96	92	94
65 - 69	96	91	94
70 - 74	93	89	90
75 +	90	85	87
NS	44	37	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>99</b>

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

District	Literacy Rates		
	Male	Female	Total
Harare Rural	99	97	98
Harare Urban	99	98	99
Chitungwiza	99	99	99
Epworth	99	98	98
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>99</b>

## Chapter 5:

### **Activity and Labour Force**

#### **Introduction**

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

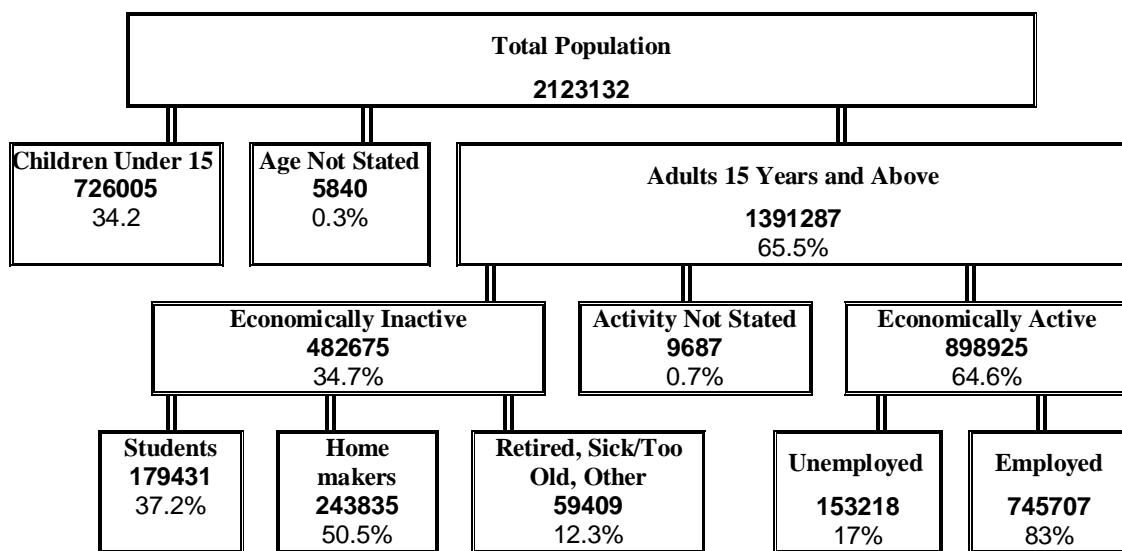
An additional question on field of specialisation was asked to a person whose main activity was any of the first four categories and who had some recognised post primary/secondary education/training.

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 the 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.

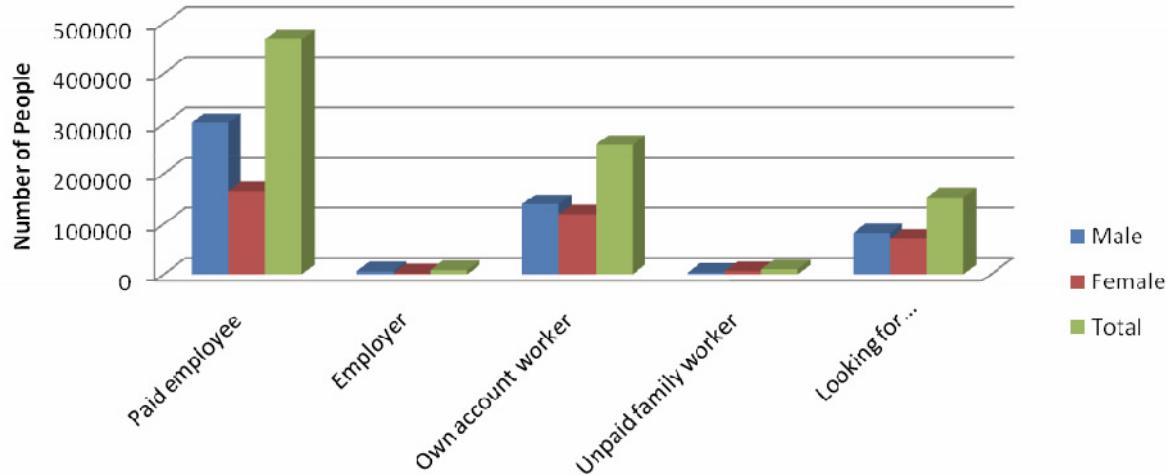
#### **Economically Active Population**

According to the 2012 Population Census, the population age 15 years and above for Harare Province was 1391287 and 65 percent of this population was economically active. Figure 5.1 shows that out of the economically active population, 17 percent were unemployed whilst 83 percent were employed.

**Figure 5.1: Labour Force Framework**

Tables 5.1a and 5.1b describe the economically active population by sex and activity. Table 5.1a shows that there were

higher for females (20 percent) than for males (15 percent). The activity status of persons with a disability is similar to that

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

more females than males in the category of unpaid family worker. However, more males than females were in categories of paid employee, employer, own account worker and unemployed. Among the economically active, there were more males (60 percent) than females (40 percent). Table 5.1b shows that the highest proportion of economically active males and females were paid employees. Relatively, the percentage of unemployed was slightly

described above, see Table 5.1c.

Table 5.2 shows the economically active population by sex and district in the province. All districts in the province had more economically active males than females.

## Age-Sex Composition of the Economically Active Population

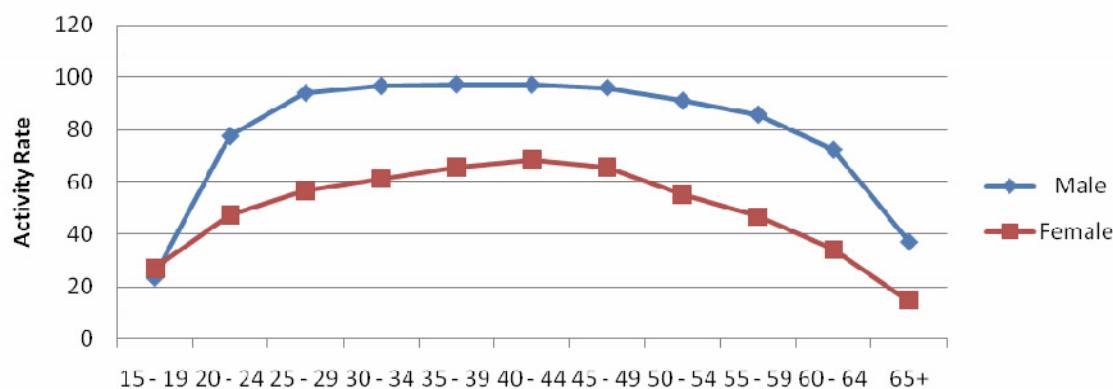
The proportion of persons who were economically active varied with different age and sex categories of a population. Figure 5.2 shows that there were more economically active males than females.

Tables 5.3a to 5.3c show detailed information on the economically active

and that for females from 27 to 69 in the broad age range 15-64 years. The activity rate for persons age 65 years+ was 37 and 15 for males and females respectively.

Table 5.5 shows that Harare Rural and Harare Urban district had an activity rate of 65 percent each, followed by Epworth with 63 percent and lastly Chitungwiza with 62 percent.

**Figure 5.3: Age/Sex - Specific Activity Rate, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**



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 Harare Province was 65. The activity rates can be specific for age and sex categories of a population, as shown in Tables 5.4a to 5.4c and in Figure 5.3.

Activity rates for Harare Province were higher for males than for females in all age groups except for age group 15-19. The activity rates for males ranged from 24 to 97

## District Distribution of the Economically Active Population

Of the total number of economically active persons, the largest proportion was in Harare Urban (72 percent) followed by Chitungwiza (16 percent), Harare Rural (5 percent) and Epworth (7 percent), see Table 5.6a. These proportions seem to only reflect the population distribution in the province.

Table 5.6b shows that the category ‘paid employee’ had the highest proportion of the economically active persons for all the districts. The unpaid family worker and employer category had the least proportion of economically active persons for all districts.

Seventy-one percent of economically active males were in Harare Urban while 16 percent were in Chitungwiza, 8 percent in Epworth and 5 percent were in Harare Rural, see Table 5.7a. The same trend was also observed for the females.

In Table 5.7c shows that in all the districts the highest proportion of economically active males were in the paid employee category followed by that of own account workers. The employers and unpaid family workers had less than 1 percent except for Harare Urban where the proportion of employers was one percent. Table 5.7d, shows that in Harare Urban and Harare Rural the highest proportion of females was in the category paid employee followed by the category of own account workers and it is the reverse in Chitungwiza and Epworth.

The largest proportion of economically active persons in all age groups was found in Harare Urban. Table 5.8 shows that there were more economically active persons in Harare Urban than in Chitungwiza, Harare Rural and Epworth for all age groups. Seventy-eight percent of the economically active persons in the 65 years and above age group were in Harare Urban.

Tables 5.9 a, b, c and d show activity rates by age group for the four districts separately. The highest activity rate for all districts was in the 40-44 years age group.

### **Employment and Unemployment**

A situation where the supply of labour exceeds 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, Harare Province had a total of 745707 employed

persons and 153218 persons who reported that they were unemployed.

Within the unemployed category there were more males (54 percent) than females (46 percent). The same was the case for the employed group with 61 percent males and 39 percent females. This emphasises the fact that more males were economically active than females in the province, see Table 5.10a. Table 5.10b indicates that of all the economically active persons 83 percent were employed while 17 percent were unemployed. For persons with a disability 84 percent were employed and 16 percent were unemployed, See Table 5.11

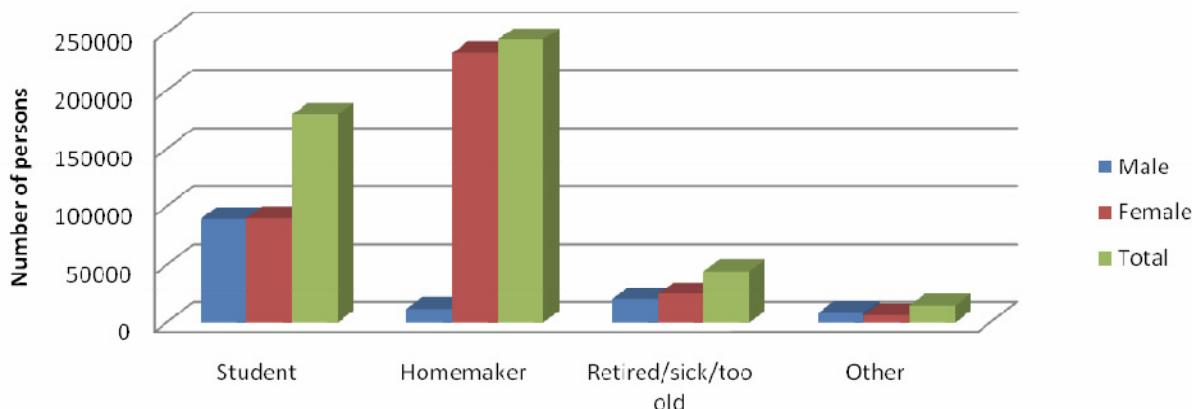
Table 5.12 shows unemployment rate by district. This table shows that Harare rural had an unemployment rate of 22 percent, followed by Epworth with slightly above 17 percent, then Chitungwiza and Harare Urban about 18 percent.

### **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 10 years of age. According to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) children under 15 years of age are not normally supposed to be economically active.

Harare Province had a total of 209295 children age 10-14 years. One percent of these children, (2207 children) were economically active. The largest proportion of working children (36 percent) were paid employees, followed by unpaid family workers (10 percent) and by own account workers (7 percent). About 46 percent of children age 10-14 years stated that they were looking for work, see Table 5.13a and b.

**Figure 5.4: Economically Inactive Person by Sex and Activity Status, Harare Province, Zimbabwe  
2012 Census**



### Economically Inactive Population

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

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

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

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

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

Tables 5.14a and b and Figure 5.4 give a picture of inactive population by various activities in the province. Proportionately, more females were economically inactive than males in the province (73 percent females and 27 percent males). Ninety-five percent of all homemakers were females, see Table 5.14a.

Table 5.14b shows that the largest proportion of inactive females (66 percent) reported homemaking as their main activity while the largest proportion of inactive males (69 percent) reported studying as their main activity, see Figure 5.4. Table 5.14b also shows that all persons who mentioned homemaking as their main activity were 51 percent of the economically inactive population while 37 percent were studying. The other economically inactive persons were sick, too old or retired. Among the economically inactive persons with a disability, the largest proportion was in the retired, sick, too old category as shown in Table 5.14c.

Details on the economically inactive population by age, sex and activity are

shown in Tables 5.15a to c. As expected, the majority (76 percent) of those who reported studying as their main activity were young persons age 15-19 years. This was the case for both males and females. The Tables also show that the number of inactive persons declined as age increased. The majority (26 percent) of retired persons were in the age group 65 years and above, see Table 5.15c.

### **Distribution of the Economically Inactive Population by District.**

In both the rural and urban districts, the homemaker category constituted the largest proportion of inactive persons (50 percent in urban areas and 61 percent in rural) and the ‘other’ category had the least proportion of inactive persons, see Table 5.16a and b.

Tables 5.17a to c show that the majority of the economically inactive persons were in Harare Urban (70 percent) followed by Chitungwiza with 18 percent, Epworth with 8 percent and Harare Rural with 5 percent.

### **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 4 dependents per 100 persons in the age group 15-64 years. The *child dependency ratio* is the number of children under 15 years of age per hundred adults in the ages 15-64 years. This dependency ratio was 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 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 older persons 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 Harare Province in 2012 was 57 dependents per 100 persons in the age group 15-64 years.

### **Occupation**

Table 5.18 shows occupational classification by sex for the population in Harare Province. The highest proportion of employed persons had their occupations in services (35 percent). Thirty seven percent of persons with a disability were employed in the services occupations see Table 5.21.

The same trend is also observed in Table 5.19 where Harare Urban had 34 percent of employed persons in services occupations, followed by those in business and finance occupations with 9 percent, mining and construction, law and security, and transport occupations all with 6 percent. The rest of the occupational categories had 5 percent or less. In Chitungwiza, 38 percent were in services occupations, 8 percent were in mining and construction, 7 percent in business and finance and Transport, the other groups had 6 percent or less. In Epworth 43 percent of the employed persons were in services, 13 percent in mining and construction and 10 percent in law and security. Harare Rural had 29 percent of employed persons in services, 13 percent in mining and construction occupations and the other occupational groups had less than 8 percent each.

Table 5.20 shows that of the employed persons enumerated in Harare province less than one(0.7) percent were communal farmers/communal farm workers. These few communal farm workers might have been persons who usually resided in communal areas but were in the province on the census night.

## **Conclusion**

Data on activity for Harare province from the 2012 Population Census show that about 42 percent of the total population for the province was in the economically active category. The economically active population constituted 65 percent of persons age 15 years and above. Of the economically active population, 17 percent were unemployed and 73 percent employed.

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

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

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total Population</b>
Paid employee	64.7	35.3	100	467715
Employer	73.7	26.3	100	8636
Own account worker	53.9	46.1	100	259127
Unpaid family worker	36.5	63.5	100	10229
Looking for work/unemployed	53.7	46.3	100	153218
<b>Total</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>898925</b>

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

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Paid employee	56.6	45.3	52.0
Employer	1.2	0.6	1.0
Own account worker	26.1	32.8	28.8
Unpaid family worker	0.7	1.8	1.1
Looking for work/unemployed	15.4	19.5	17.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>534577</b>	<b>364348</b>	<b>898925</b>

**Table 5.1c: Economically Active Persons with a Disability by Main Activity and Sex, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census.**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Paid employee	11454	5959	17413	47.9
Employer	279	102	381	1.0
Own account worker	5691	6625	12316	33.9
Unpaid family worker	193	290	483	1.3
Looking for work/unemployed	3459	2267	5726	15.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>21076</b>	<b>15243</b>	<b>36319</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 5.2: Percent Distribution of Economically Active Population by Sex and District, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

<b>District</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Number</b>
Harare Rural	64.8	35.2	100	44720
Harare Urban	58.3	41.7	100	648670
Chitungwiza	59.0	41.0	100	140775
Epworth	68.5	31.5	100	64760
<b>Total</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>898925</b>

**Table 5.3: Percent Distribution of Economically Active Population by Age Group, Sex and Activity, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census****(a) Males**

Age Group	Paid employee	Employer	Own account worker	Unpaid family worker	Looking for work/unemployed	Total
15 - 19	1.6	0.2	2.1	17.1	16.8	4.1
20 - 24	12.7	2.0	11.5	26.8	34.1	15.6
25 - 29	21.3	8.7	20.7	19.6	20.9	20.9
30 - 34	18.9	14.8	21.7	13.5	11.1	18.3
35 - 39	15.3	17.5	17.9	8.6	6.9	14.6
40 - 44	11.9	17.6	11.7	4.9	4.5	10.7
45 - 49	6.6	12.1	5.5	2.8	2.3	5.7
50 - 54	4.7	10.6	3.5	2.5	1.4	3.9
55 - 59	3.6	7.9	2.5	1.3	1.0	3.0
60 - 64	2.0	4.4	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.7
65+	1.6	4.3	1.5	1.8	0.4	1.4
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>302610</b>	<b>6366</b>	<b>139589</b>	<b>3732</b>	<b>82280</b>	<b>534577</b>

**(b) Females**

Age Group	Paid employee	Employer	Own account worker	Unpaid family worker	Looking for work/unemployed	Total
15 - 19	8.6	0.7	2.0	19.9	22.8	9.4
20 - 24	16.5	3.7	11.6	22.5	32.2	18
25 - 29	21.5	11.5	20.5	17.3	20.2	20.8
30 - 34	17.1	15.8	19.9	11.7	10.6	16.7
35 - 39	13.0	17.0	16.5	9.3	5.9	12.7
40 - 44	9.2	15.6	10.9	6.0	3.2	8.6
45 - 49	5.8	12.4	6.8	3.3	1.8	5.3
50 - 54	4.0	11.1	5.3	3.5	1.4	3.9
55 - 59	2.4	6.3	3.5	2.8	0.9	2.5
60 - 64	1.2	3.5	1.6	1.7	0.4	1.2
65+	0.7	2.4	1.4	2.1	0.6	1.0
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>165105</b>	<b>2270</b>	<b>119538</b>	<b>6497</b>	<b>70938</b>	<b>364348</b>

**(C) Total**

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Paid employee</b>	<b>Employer</b>	<b>Own account worker</b>	<b>Unpaid family worker</b>	<b>Looking for work/unemployed</b>	<b>Total</b>
15 - 19	4.1	0.3	2.1	18.9	19.6	6.3
20 - 24	14.0	2.5	11.5	24.1	33.2	16.6
25 - 29	21.4	9.4	20.6	18.1	20.6	20.9
30 - 34	18.2	15.0	20.9	12.3	10.9	17.7
35 - 39	14.5	17.3	17.2	9.0	6.5	13.9
40 - 44	10.9	17.1	11.3	5.6	3.9	9.8
45 - 49	6.3	12.2	6.1	3.1	2.1	5.5
50 - 54	4.4	10.7	4.3	3.1	1.4	3.9
55 - 59	3.2	7.5	3.0	2.2	0.9	2.8
60 - 64	1.8	4.2	1.5	1.4	0.5	1.5
65+	1.3	3.8	1.4	2.0	0.5	1.2
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>467715</b>	<b>8636</b>	<b>259127</b>	<b>10229</b>	<b>153218</b>	<b>898925</b>

**Table 5.4: Age-Sex-Specific Activity Rates for Age 15+ Years, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

**(a) Male**

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Economically Active</b>	<b>Activity Rate</b>
15 - 19	93859	22160	23.6
20 - 24	107782	83608	77.6
25 - 29	119069	111845	93.9
30 - 34	101480	97934	96.5
35 - 39	80602	78253	97.1
40 - 44	59025	57232	97.0
45 - 49	31642	30342	95.9
50 - 54	23077	20985	90.9
55 - 59	18597	15946	85.7
60 - 64	12212	8836	72.4
65+	20071	7436	37.0
Not Stated	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>667416</b>	<b>534577</b>	<b>80.1</b>

**(b) Female**

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Economically Active</b>	<b>Activity Rate</b>
15 - 19	126039	34184	27.1
20 - 24	137686	65423	47.5
25 - 29	133773	75787	56.7
30 - 34	98948	60767	61.4
35 - 39	70363	46293	65.8
40 - 44	45371	31175	68.7
45 - 49	29444	19366	65.8
50 - 54	25829	14321	55.4
55 - 59	19225	8997	46.8
60 - 64	13005	4474	34.4
65+	24188	3561	14.7
Not Stated	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>723871</b>	<b>364348</b>	<b>50.3</b>

**Total**

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Economically Active</b>	<b>Activity Rate</b>
15 - 19	219898	56344	25.6
20 - 24	245468	149031	60.7
25 - 29	252842	187632	74.2
30 - 34	200428	158701	79.2
35 - 39	150965	124546	82.5
40 - 44	104396	88407	84.7
45 - 49	61086	49708	81.4
50 - 54	48906	35306	72.2
55 - 59	37822	24943	65.9
60 - 64	25217	13310	52.8
65+	44259	10997	24.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1391287</b>	<b>898925</b>	<b>64.6</b>

**Table 5.5: Activity Rate by District for Age 15+ Years, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

<b>District</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Economically Active</b>	<b>Activity Rate</b>
Harare Rural	69191	44720	64.63
Harare Urban	993365	648670	65.3
Chitungwiza	226716	140775	62.09
Epworth	102015	64760	63.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>1391287</b>	<b>898925</b>	<b>64.61</b>

**Table 5.6: Percent Distribution of Economically Active Persons by District and by Activity  
Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

(a)

Activity	Harare Rural	Harare Urban	Chitungwiza	Epworth	Total
Paid employee	21098	360038	61791	24788	467715
Employer	167	7724	617	128	8636
Own account worker	12748	165544	53087	27748	259127
Unpaid family worker	729	7124	1597	779	10229
Looking for work/unemployed	9978	108240	23683	11317	153218
<b>Total</b>	<b>44720</b>	<b>648670</b>	<b>140775</b>	<b>64760</b>	<b>898925</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>4.97</b>	<b>72.16</b>	<b>15.66</b>	<b>7.20</b>	<b>100.00</b>

(b)

Activity	Harare Rural	Harare Urban	Chitungwiza	Epworth	Total
Paid employee	47.2	55.5	43.9	38.3	52.0
Employer	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.2	1.0
Own account worker	28.5	25.5	37.7	42.8	28.8
Unpaid family worker	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
Looking for work/unemployed	22.3	16.7	16.8	17.5	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>44720</b>	<b>648670</b>	<b>140775</b>	<b>64760</b>	<b>898925</b>

**Table 5.7a: Percent Distribution of Economically Active Persons by Sex, District and by Activity Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

(a) Males

Activity	Harare Rural	Harare Urban	Chitungwiza	Epworth	Total Persons
Paid employee	5.21	74.65	13.45	6.68	100 302610
Employer	1.92	88.80	7.70	1.59	100 6366
Own account worker	5.52	62.18	20.23	12.07	100 139589
Unpaid family worker	6.83	69.45	15.59	8.12	100 3732
Looking for work/unemployed	6.24	69.53	15.86	8.37	100 82280
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.42</b>	<b>70.74</b>	<b>15.54</b>	<b>8.30</b>	<b>100 534577</b>

**(b) Females**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Harare Rural</b>	<b>Harare Urban</b>	<b>Chitungwiza</b>	<b>Epworth</b>	<b>Total Persons</b>
Paid employee	3.23	81.24	12.77	2.76	100
Employer	1.98	91.23	5.59	1.19	100
Own account worker	4.22	65.87	20.79	9.12	100
Unpaid family worker	7.30	69.76	15.62	7.33	100
Looking for work/unemployed	6.83	71.93	14.99	6.25	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.32</b>	<b>74.25</b>	<b>15.84</b>	<b>5.60</b>	<b>100</b>
					<b>364348</b>

**(c) Males**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Harare Rural</b>	<b>Harare Urban</b>	<b>Chitungwiza</b>	<b>Epworth</b>	<b>Total</b>
Paid employee	54.41	59.74	49.01	45.6	56.61
Employer	0.42	1.49	0.59	0.23	1.19
Own account worker	26.57	22.95	33.99	37.97	26.11
Unpaid family worker	0.88	0.69	0.7	0.68	0.7
Looking for work/unemployed	17.72	15.13	15.71	15.52	15.39
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>28984</b>	<b>378157</b>	<b>83070</b>	<b>44366</b>	<b>534577</b>

**(d) Females**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Harare Rural</b>	<b>Harare Urban</b>	<b>Chitungwiza</b>	<b>Epworth</b>	<b>Total</b>
Paid employee	33.9	49.6	36.5	22.4	45.3
Employer	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.6
Own account worker	32.1	29.1	43.1	53.5	32.8
Unpaid family worker	3.0	1.7	1.8	2.3	1.8
Looking for work/unemployed	30.8	18.9	18.4	21.7	19.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>15736</b>	<b>270513</b>	<b>57705</b>	<b>20394</b>	<b>364348</b>

**Table 5.8: Percent Distribution of Economically Active Persons by District and by Age group, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Harare Rural</b>	<b>Harare Urban</b>	<b>Chitungwiza</b>	<b>Epworth</b>	<b>Number</b>
15 - 19	5.6	68.3	17.9	8.2	56344
20 - 24	5.2	71.2	16.0	7.7	149031
25 - 29	4.7	71.9	15.9	7.5	187632
30 - 34	5.0	71.4	16.1	7.5	158701
35 - 39	5.3	71.6	15.9	7.3	124546
40 - 44	5.4	72.7	14.9	7.0	88407
45 - 49	5.0	75.4	13.4	6.3	49708
50 - 54	4.6	76.7	13.2	5.5	35306
55 - 59	3.7	76.8	14.3	5.2	24943
60 - 64	3.4	76.5	14.6	5.4	13310
65+	3.5	77.7	13.4	5.3	10997
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>898925</b>

**Table 5.9: Activity Rate by Age Group and District Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census****(a) Harare Rural**

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Economically Active</b>	<b>Activity Rate</b>
15 - 19	10943	3142	28.7
20 - 24	12282	7698	62.7
25 - 29	12470	8796	70.5
30 - 34	10506	7879	75.0
35 - 39	8382	6566	78.3
40 - 44	5900	4784	81.1
45 - 49	3123	2469	79.1
50 - 54	2186	1609	73.6
55 - 59	1330	931	70.0
60 - 64	851	459	54.0
65+	1218	387	32.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>69191</b>	<b>44720</b>	<b>64.63</b>

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Economically Active</b>	<b>Activity Rate</b>
15 - 19	153884	38496	25.02
20 - 24	173506	106056	61.13
25 - 29	178604	134924	75.54
30 - 34	141091	113360	80.35
35 - 39	106704	89114	83.52
40 - 44	75223	64299	85.48
45 - 49	45591	37460	82.17
50 - 54	36896	27088	73.42
55 - 59	28486	19147	67.22
60 - 64	18951	10179	53.71
65+	34429	8547	24.83
Not Stated	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>993365</b>	<b>648670</b>	<b>65.3</b>

**(c) Chitungwiza**

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Economically Active</b>	<b>Activity Rate</b>
15 - 19	39744	10092	25.39
20 - 24	40747	23875	58.59
25 - 29	41322	29903	72.37
30 - 34	32919	25608	77.79
35 - 39	24171	19807	81.95
40 - 44	15725	13175	83.78
45 - 49	8456	6672	78.9
50 - 54	7041	4656	66.13
55 - 59	6048	3561	58.88
60 - 64	4012	1949	48.58
65+	6531	1477	22.62
<b>Total</b>	<b>226716</b>	<b>140775</b>	<b>62.09</b>

## (d) Epworth

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Economically Active</b>	<b>Activity Rate</b>
15 - 19	15327	4614	30.1
20 - 24	18933	11402	60.22
25 - 29	20446	14009	68.52
30 - 34	15912	11854	74.5
35 - 39	11708	9059	77.37
40 - 44	7548	6149	81.47
45 - 49	3916	3107	79.34
50 - 54	2783	1953	70.18
55 - 59	1958	1304	66.6
60 - 64	1403	723	51.53
65+	2081	586	28.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>102015</b>	<b>64760</b>	<b>63.48</b>

## (e) Total

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Economically Active</b>	<b>Activity Rate</b>
15 - 19	219898	56344	25.62
20 - 24	245468	149031	60.71
25 - 29	252842	187632	74.21
30 - 34	200428	158701	79.18
35 - 39	150965	124546	82.5
40 - 44	104396	88407	84.68
45 - 49	61086	49708	81.37
50 - 54	48906	35306	72.19
55 - 59	37822	24943	65.95
60 - 64	25217	13310	52.78
65+	44259	10997	24.85
<b>Total</b>	<b>1391287</b>	<b>898925</b>	<b>64.61</b>

**Table 5.10: Percent Distribution of Persons by Employment Status and Sex, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

(a)

Employment Status	Male	Female	Total	Number
Employed	60.65	39.35	100	745707
Unemployed	53.7	46.3	100	153218
<b>Total</b>	<b>59.47</b>	<b>40.53</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>898925</b>

(b)

Employment Status	Male	Female	Total
Employed	84.61	80.53	82.96
Unemployed	15.39	19.47	17.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>534577</b>	<b>364348</b>	<b>898925</b>

**Table 5.11: Percent Distribution of Persons with a Disability by Employment Status and Sex, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

(a)

Employment Status	Male	Female	Total	Number
Employed	57.59	42.41	100	30593
Unemployed	60.41	39.59	100	5726
<b>Total</b>	<b>58.03</b>	<b>41.97</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>36319</b>

(b)

Employment Status	Male	Female	Total
Employed	83.59	85.13	84.23
Unemployed	16.41	14.87	15.77
Total	100	100	100
<b>Number</b>	<b>21076</b>	<b>15243</b>	<b>36319</b>

**Table 5.12: Unemployment by District, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

District	Unemployed Persons	Unemployment
		Rate
Harare Rural	9978	22.31
Harare Urban	108240	16.69
Chitungwiza	23683	16.82
Epworth	11317	17.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>153218</b>	<b>17.04</b>

**Table 5.13: Percent Distribution of Children (10 - 14 years) by Employment Status and Sex, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

(a)

Employment Status	Male	Female	Total	Number
Paid employee	19.1	80.9	100	797
Employer	28.6	71.4	100	7
Own account worker	50.0	50.0	100	164
Unpaid family worker	34.3	65.7	100	230
Looking for work/unemployed	45.8	54.2	100	1009
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2207</b>

(b)

Employment Status	Male	Female	Total
Paid employee	19.6	45.1	36.1
Employer	0.3	0.3	0.3
Own account worker	10.6	5.7	7.4
Unpaid family worker	10.2	10.6	10.4
Looking for work/unemployed	59.5	38.3	45.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>1430</b>	<b>2207</b>

**Table 5.14: Percent Distribution of Economically Inactive Population by Various Activities, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

(a)

Activity	Male	Female	Total	Number
Student	49.8	50.2	100	179431
Homemaker	4.8	95.2	100	243835
Retired/sick/too old	44.9	55.1	100	44845
Other	56.8	43.2	100	14564
Not Known	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>482675</b>

(b)

Activity	Male	Female	Total
Student	69.0	25.5	37.2
Homemaker	9.1	65.7	50.5
Retired/sick/too old	15.5	7.0	9.3
Other	6.4	1.8	3.0
Not Known	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>129573</b>	<b>353102</b>	<b>482675</b>

**Table 5.14: Persons witha Disability by Main Activity and Sex Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census (c)**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Number</b>
Student	50.8	49.2	100	4399
Homemaker	8.6	91.4	100	11169
Retired/sick/too old	43.5	56.5	100	13505
Other	59.6	40.4	100	1461
Not Known	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>30534</b>

**Table 5.15: Percent Distribution of Economically Inactive Population by Sex and Age, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census****(a) Males**

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Student</b>	<b>Homemaker</b>	<b>Retired/sick/too old</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>
15 - 19	76.1	9.1	0.6	15.5	33.4
20 - 24	19.1	23.2	0.9	19.8	19.5
25 - 29	3.1	22.5	1.2	18.6	13.2
30 - 34	0.9	15.1	1.1	14.6	8.5
35 - 39	0.4	9.6	1.1	9.7	5.4
40 - 44	0.2	5.6	1.6	6.3	3.2
45 - 49	0.1	3.8	2.5	3.7	2.3
50 - 54	0.1	3.9	7.0	3.2	2.8
55 - 59	*	3.2	10.0	2.6	2.6
60 - 64	*	1.9	15.2	2.0	2.4
65 - 69	*	1.1	16.3	1.4	2.1
70 - 74	*	0.6	16.2	0.9	1.8
75 +	0.1	0.6	26.3	1.6	2.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>179431</b>	<b>243835</b>	<b>44845</b>	<b>14564</b>	<b>482675</b>

**(b) Females**

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Student</b>	<b>Homemaker</b>	<b>Retired/sick/too old</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>
15 - 19	76.1	9.1	0.6	15.5	33.4
20 - 24	19.1	23.2	0.9	19.8	19.5
25 - 29	3.1	22.5	1.2	18.6	13.2
30 - 34	0.9	15.1	1.1	14.6	8.5
35 - 39	0.4	9.6	1.1	9.7	5.4
40 - 44	0.2	5.6	1.6	6.3	3.2
45 - 49	0.1	3.8	2.5	3.7	2.3
50 - 54	0.1	3.9	7.0	3.2	2.8
55 - 59	*	3.2	10.0	2.6	2.6
60 - 64	*	1.9	15.2	2.0	2.4
65 - 69	*	1.1	16.3	1.4	2.1
70 - 74	*	0.6	16.2	0.9	1.8

75 +	0.1	0.6	26.3	1.6	2.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>(c) Total</b>					
Age Group	Student	Homemaker	Retired/sick/too old	Other	Total
15 - 19	76.1	9.1	0.6	15.5	33.4
20 - 24	19.1	23.2	0.9	19.8	19.5
25 - 29	3.1	22.5	1.2	18.6	13.2
30 - 34	0.9	15.1	1.1	14.6	8.5
35 - 39	0.4	9.6	1.1	9.7	5.4
40 - 44	0.2	5.6	1.6	6.3	3.2
45 - 49	0.1	3.8	2.5	3.7	2.3
50 - 54	0.1	3.9	7.0	3.2	2.8
55 - 59	*	3.2	10.0	2.6	2.6
60 - 64	*	1.9	15.2	2.0	2.4
65 - 69	*	1.1	16.3	1.4	2.1
70 - 74	*	0.6	16.2	0.9	1.8
75 +	0.1	0.6	26.3	1.6	2.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>179431</b>	<b>243835</b>	<b>44845</b>	<b>14564</b>	<b>482675</b>

**Table 5.16: Percent Distribution of Economically Inactive Population by Urban/Rural and by Activity, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

(a)

Activity	Urban	Rural	Total	Number
Student	96.4	3.6	100	179431
Homemaker	94.4	5.6	100	243835
Retired/sick/too old	97.1	2.9	100	44845
Other	92.8	7.2	100	14564
Not Known	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>482675</b>

(b)

Activity	Urban	Rural	Total
Student	37.6	28.9	37.2
Homemaker	50	60.6	50.5
Retired/sick/too old	9.5	5.8	9.3
Other	2.9	4.6	3.0
Not Known	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>460223</b>	<b>22452</b>	<b>482675</b>

**Table 5.17: Percent Distribution of Economically Inactive Population by Sex, Age Group and District, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

**Males**

Age Group	Harare Rural	Harare Urban	Chitungwiza	Epworth	Total	Number
15 - 19	4.6	71.4	17.9	6.1	100	70899
20 - 24	3.5	77.2	15.6	3.8	100	23270
25 - 29	4.3	76.6	13.5	5.5	100	6646
30 - 34	5.6	74.2	12.6	7.7	100	3260
35 - 39	5.8	73.4	12.0	8.8	100	2154
40 - 44	6.7	70.1	13.7	9.5	100	1674
45 - 49	5.9	73.5	13.6	7.0	100	1221
50 - 54	4.5	73.0	16.4	6.1	100	2031
55 - 59	2.6	73.4	18.6	5.3	100	2611
60 - 64	2.9	74.8	16.2	6	100	3339
65+	2.2	78.3	15.0	4.5	100	12468
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>129573</b>

**Females**

Age Group	Harare Rural	Harare Urban	Chitungwiza	Epworth	Total	Number
15 - 19	4.7	70.0	18.4	6.9	100	90457
20 - 24	5.0	67.6	18.3	9.1	100	70864
25 - 29	5.5	65.8	18.2	10.5	100	56979
30 - 34	6.1	65.8	18.1	10.0	100	37616
35 - 39	6.7	65.9	17.1	10.2	100	23700
40 - 44	6.8	68.2	16.4	8.7	100	13972
45 - 49	5.6	71.2	16.1	7.2	100	9904
50 - 54	4.1	71.8	17.9	6.2	100	11279
55 - 59	3.1	72.3	19.6	5.0	100	10030
60 - 64	3.4	73.3	17.8	5.5	100	8353
65+	2.5	77.6	15.4	4.5	100	19948
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>353102</b>

**Total**

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Harare Rural</b>	<b>Harare Urban</b>	<b>Chitungwiza</b>	<b>Epworth</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Number</b>
15 - 19	4.7	70.6	18.2	6.5	100	161356
20 - 24	4.6	69.9	17.6	7.8	100	94134
25 - 29	5.4	66.9	17.7	10	100	63625
30 - 34	6.1	66.4	17.7	9.8	100	40876
35 - 39	6.7	66.5	16.7	10.1	100	25854
40 - 44	6.8	68.4	16.1	8.8	100	15646
45 - 49	5.6	71.4	15.8	7.2	100	11125
50 - 54	4.1	72.0	17.7	6.2	100	13310
55 - 59	3.0	72.5	19.4	5.1	100	12641
60 - 64	3.2	73.7	17.3	5.7	100	11692
65+	2.4	77.9	15.2	4.5	100	32416
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>482675</b>

**Table 5.18: Occupational Classification by Sex Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

<b>Occupation (grouped)</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Government and Senior Officials	976	420	1396	0.2
Directors/ Managers & Co Secretaries	15302	7647	22949	3.1
Natural Sciences	431	181	612	0.1
Business & Finance	38011	24285	62296	8.4
Engineers & Technicians	14911	1121	16032	2.1
Life Sciences Professionals	4389	7879	12268	1.6
Education	8456	16357	24813	3.3
Law and Security	36928	7474	44402	6.0
Information	1001	541	1542	0.2
Social Science	887	1157	2044	0.3
Artists	6817	2404	9221	1.2
Religion	2291	872	3163	0.4
Machine Operators	9683	979	10662	1.4
Administration	4689	4634	9323	1.3
Clerks & Secretaries	15625	16761	32386	4.3
Transport	43938	1377	45315	6.1
Services	103023	156236	259259	34.8
Agriculture	9161	8808	17969	2.4
Mining & Construction	51952	1332	53284	7.1
Mechanics	27102	467	27569	3.7
Manufacturing	26744	15137	41881	5.6
Others	9828	2081	11909	1.6
Not Stated	20152	15260	35412	4.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>452297</b>	<b>293410</b>	<b>745707</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 5.19: Occupational Classification by District Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Harare Rural</b>	<b>Harare Urban</b>	<b>Chitungwiza</b>	<b>Epworth</b>	<b>Total</b>
Government and Senior Officials	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Directors/ Managers & Co					
Secretaries	0.8	3.9	1.4	0.2	3.1
Natural Sciences	*	0.1	*	*	0.1
Business & Finance	4.2	9.3	6.7	4.7	8.4
Engineers & Technicians	1.4	2.4	2.0	0.6	2.1
Life Sciences Professionals	0.8	1.8	1.6	0.4	1.6
Education	1.9	3.5	4.1	1.1	3.3
Law and Security	8.2	5.6	4.8	10.1	6.0
Information	0.1	0.2	0.2	*	0.2
Social Science	0.1	0.3	0.2	*	0.3
Artists	0.6	1.3	1.6	0.7	1.2
Religion	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4
Machine Operators	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.4
Administration	0.7	1.5	0.9	0.1	1.3
Clerks & Secretaries	2.9	4.7	4.2	1.7	4.3
Transport	5.8	5.9	7.0	6.4	6.1
Services	28.7	33.7	38.0	42.6	34.8
Agriculture	7.8	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.4
Mining & Construction	12.9	6.1	7.5	12.9	7.1
Mechanics	3.4	3.7	4.1	3.2	3.7
Manufacturing	7.8	5.3	6.2	6.4	5.6
Others	3.8	1.4	2.0	0.8	1.6
Not Stated	5.9	4.9	3.5	4.9	4.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>34742</b>	<b>540430</b>	<b>117092</b>	<b>53443</b>	<b>745707</b>

**Table 5.20: Proportion of Communal Farmers among Employed Persons by District, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

<b>District</b>	<b>Employed Persons</b>	<b>Communal Farmer</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Persons</b>	<b>Total</b>
Harare Rural	99.1	0.9	100	35071	69191
Harare Urban	99.3	0.7	100	544269	993365
Chitungwiza	99.2	0.8	100	117989	226716
Epworth	99.4	0.6	100	53766	102015
<b>Total</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>751095</b>	<b>1391287</b>

**Table 5.21: Persons witha Disability by Occupational Classification and Sex, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Government and Senior Officials	39	27	66	0.2
Directors/ Managers & Co Secretaries	671	227	898	2.9
Natural Sciences	13	6	19	0.1
Business & Finance	1336	801	2137	7.0
Engineers & Technicians	572	38	610	2.0
Life Sciences Professionals	184	379	563	1.8
Education	377	772	1149	3.8
Law and Security	1371	261	1632	5.3
Information	40	24	64	0.2
Social Science	38	49	87	0.3
Artists	265	97	362	1.2
Religion	87	45	132	0.4
Machine Operators	388	46	434	1.4
Administration	237	184	421	1.4
Clerks & Secretaries	616	611	1227	4.0
Transport	1335	52	1387	4.5
Services	4216	7096	11312	37.0
Agriculture	522	733	1255	4.1
Mining & Construction	2017	52	2069	6.8
Mechanics	1024	18	1042	3.4
Manufacturing	1137	741	1878	6.1
Others	306	72	378	1.2
Not Stated	826	645	1471	4.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>17617</b>	<b>12976</b>	<b>30593</b>	<b>100</b>

## 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 Harare Province, estimated using the direct method, was 33.3 births per one thousand population, see Table 6.1.

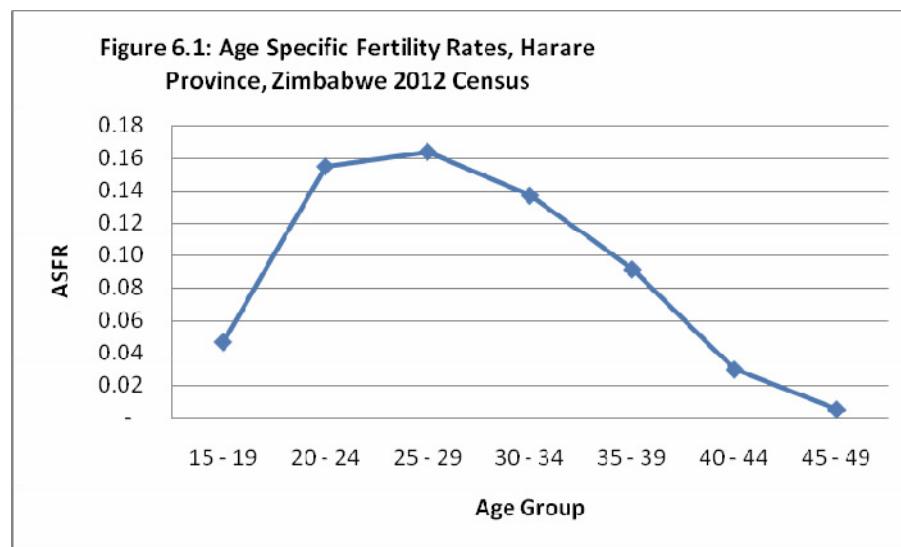
Fertility levels at provincial level mask some important spatial, and at times, temporal variations in fertility within the province itself or among districts. The CBRs for Harare Rural, Harare Urban, Chitungwiza and Epworth were 38, 31, 36 and 43 respectively.

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

shown in Figure 6.1 and Appendix Table A6.1, childbearing peaks in the age group 20-24 years. The last reproductive age group (45-49 years) exhibited the least contribution as expected because there were



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 Harare Province was 110 births per 1000 women of reproductive ages. Harare Rural had GFR of 135 while Chitungwiza, Epworth and Harare Urban had 117, 155 and 102 respectively.

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 women in their child bearing ages. As

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

Appendix Tables A6.2 to A6.5 show the ASFRs by age-group, district, rural/urban, education and marital status. The ASFRs peak at the 20-24 years age groups in the four districts. This is an indication that women were having their children at relatively young ages. Although the ASFRs provide the best indicators of fertility, they are difficult to comprehend as they have to be presented in a set of seven, i.e. one for each age group, from 15-19 to 45-49 years. Comparisons of ASFRs between or among population groups are even more difficult to make. Therefore, a single indicator summarising the fertility experience for a particular population is necessary. The total fertility rate is the most appropriate indicator.

## Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

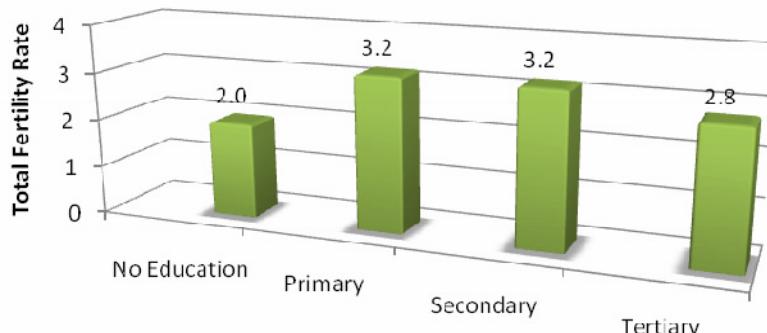
The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) represents the average number of children a group of women would have by the end of their reproductive years if they had children according to a set of age specific fertility rates pertaining to a particular period. The rate is totally free of age and sex biases and

## 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 fertility declined with increasing level of education. The TFR ranged from 3.2 to 2.8

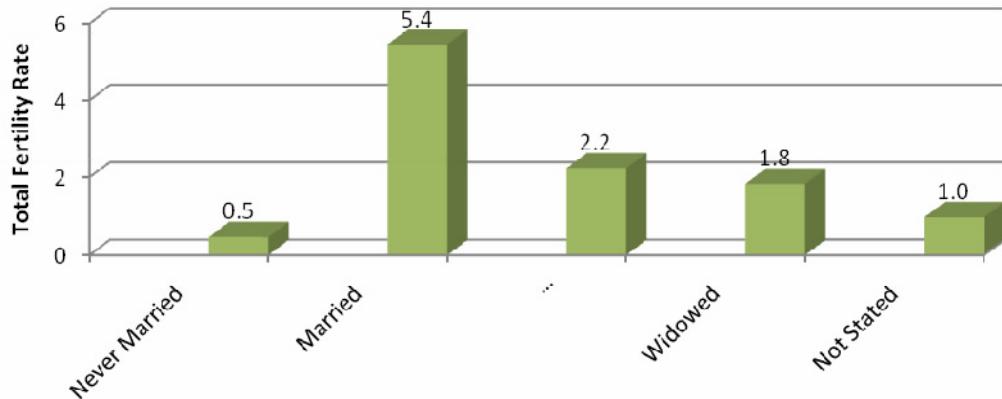
**Figure 6.2: TFR by level of Education of Mother, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**



therefore of great use in comparative analysis. The rate has a major limitation in that it assumes that women of different age groups undergo similar fertility experiences throughout their reproductive periods. The TFR for the province was 2.8. From Table 6.1, it can be observed that Harare Rural had a TFR of 3.9 while Chitungwiza had a TFR of 3.3 and Harare Urban had 2.9 and Epworth 4.2.

children per woman for women with primary education and those with at least a tertiary education respectively. The number of women with no education is so small that it does not allow for meaningful interpretation. It has been shown in many studies that education in women gives them, among other things, a new vision and normative orientation which will result in better health care, better employment

**Figure 6.3: TRF by Marital Status, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**



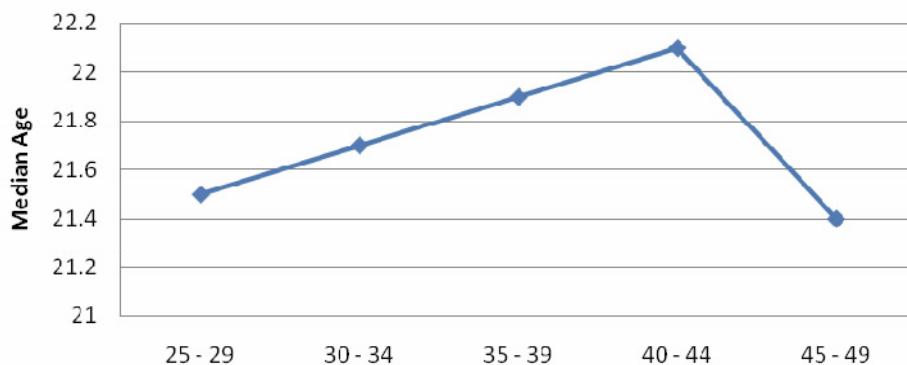
opportunities outside the home and better knowledge of and access to family planning methods. These, in turn, may produce a depressing effect on fertility.

With regard to marital status, the married women category had the highest TFR of 5.4 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 0.5 children per woman. Figure

than 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 17.6 and 22.1 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 A6.3 to A6.5 show ASFRs by age group of women and by their marital status, by rural and urban areas and by level of education

**Figure 6.4: Median Age at First Live Birth, Harare Province, Zimbabwe  
2012 Census**

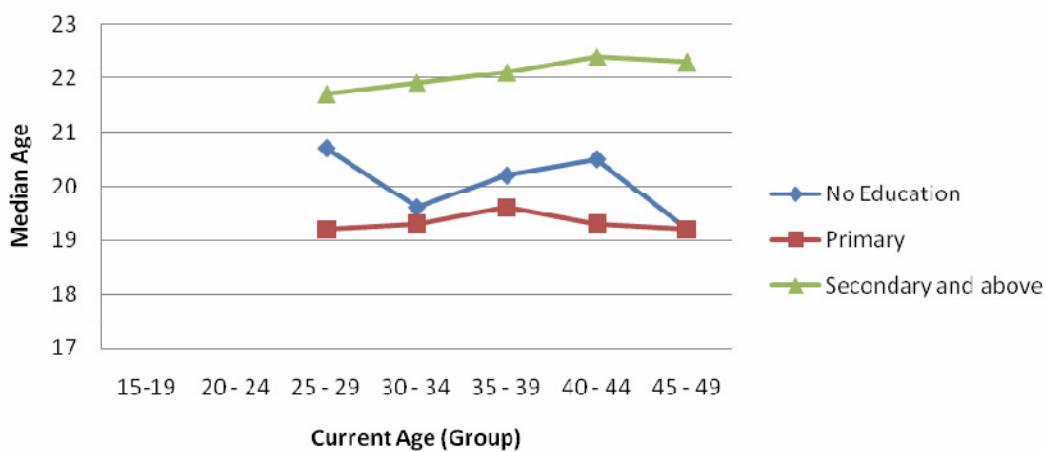


6.3 illustrates the different TFRs diagrammatically. The higher TFR among the married women may be attributed to them being at a higher risk of giving birth

respectively for the province.

Table 6.6 presents the distribution of women by age at first live birth and by level of education. It can be observed that the

**Figure 6.5: AFLB by Level of Mother, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**



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 17.5– 22 years. Over 50 percent of the women who had completed no education level and those with primary education had their first live birth between 15-19 years. Figure 6.5 illustrates the observations diagrammatically.

### **Conclusion**

This chapter shows that a woman in Harare Province would have had an average of 3.1 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, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

District	CBR	GFR	TFR
Harare Rural	37.9	135	3.9
Harare Urban	31.3	102	2.9
Chitungwiza	35.5	117	3.3
Epworth	42.6	155	4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>3.1</b>

**Table 6.2 Total Fertility Rate by Level of Education of Mothers, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

Level of Education	TFR
No Education	2.0
Primary	3.2
Secondary	3.2
Tertiary	2.8
Not Known	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.1</b>

**Table 6.3: Total Fertility Rate by Marital Status, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

Marital Status	TFR
Never Married	0.5
Married	5.4
Divorced/separated	2.2
Widowed	1.8
Not Stated	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.1</b>

**Table 6.4: Percent of women by current age, by Age at First Live Birth, Harare 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	7.3	23.0	23.0	18.9	13.1	8.1	6.5	100
20 - 24	-	18.2	28.5	21.2	16.2	10.0	5.9	100
25 - 29	-	-	28.4	29.2	19.8	14.6	8.1	100
30 - 34	-	-	-	34.4	31.4	21.0	13.2	100
35 - 39	-	-	-	-	39.8	38.8	21.4	100
40 - 44	-	-	-	-	-	58.1	41.9	100
45 - 49	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100
<b>Number</b>	<b>11475</b>	<b>71005</b>	<b>105009</b>	<b>87449</b>	<b>64331</b>	<b>41384</b>	<b>26883</b>	<b>407536</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>21.2</b>

**Table 6.5: Percent of Women by Current Age, by Age at First Live Birth for Urban and Rural, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

**(a) Rural**

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	9.3	24.8	22.3	17.7	13.2	7.6	5.0	100
20 - 24	-	19.1	28.6	21.8	16.7	9.2	4.7	100
25 - 29	-	-	25.8	29.9	21.7	15.4	7.2	100
30 - 34	-	-	-	31.7	33.2	23.1	12.0	100
35 - 39	-	-	-	-	53.7	34.1	12.2	100
40 - 44	-	-	-	-	-	40.0	60.0	100
45 - 49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Number</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>4374</b>	<b>5460</b>	<b>4502</b>	<b>3420</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1131</b>	<b>21866</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>20.2</b>

**(b) Urban**

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	7.2	22.9	23.1	19.0	13.1	8.2	6.6	100
20 - 24	-	18.1	28.5	21.2	16.2	10.1	6.0	100
25 - 29	-	-	28.5	29.2	19.7	14.5	8.1	100
30 - 34	-	-	-	34.4	31.3	21	13.3	100
35 - 39	-	-	-	-	39.3	38.9	21.8	100
40 - 44	-	-	-	-	-	58.9	41.1	100
45 - 49	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100
<b>Number</b>	<b>10494</b>	<b>66631</b>	<b>99549</b>	<b>82947</b>	<b>60911</b>	<b>39386</b>	<b>25752</b>	<b>385670</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>21.3</b>

**Table 6.6: Percent of Women by Current Age, by Age at First Live Birth by Level of Education, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

**(a) No Education**

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	2.7	12.2	11.8	15.7	11.4	11.8	34.5	100
20 - 24	-	8.5	22.6	15.9	14.6	13.4	25.0	100
25 - 29	-	-	10.8	13.5	13.5	21.6	40.5	100
30 - 34	-	-	-	33.3	16.7	33.3	16.7	100
35 - 39	-	-	-	-	33.3	-	66.7	100
40 - 44	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	100
45 - 49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Number</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>467</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>19.6</b>

**(b) Primary**

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	7.1	17.3	18.5	16.5	13.1	11.3	16.4	100
20 - 24	-	13.2	21.7	18.4	17.3	12.6	16.7	100
25 - 29	-	-	18.4	23.0	22.1	16.3	20.2	100
30 - 34	-	-	-	25.7	22.3	22.1	29.9	100
35 - 39	-	-	-	-	32.3	32.3	35.5	100
40 - 44	-	-	-	-	-	50.0	50.0	100
45 - 49	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100
<b>Number</b>	<b>1795</b>	<b>6078</b>	<b>7892</b>	<b>7185</b>	<b>6151</b>	<b>4981</b>	<b>6917</b>	<b>40999</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>19</b>

**(c) Secondary and above**

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	7.4	24.3	24.0	19.4	13.2	7.4	4.2	100
20 - 24	-	18.6	29.0	21.4	16.1	9.8	5.0	100
25 - 29	-	-	28.9	29.5	19.7	14.4	7.4	100
30 - 34	-	-	-	35.0	32.0	20.9	12.1	100
35 - 39	-	-	-	-	40.5	39.5	20.1	100
40 - 44	-	-	-	-	-	58.3	41.7	100
45 - 49	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100
<b>Number</b>	<b>9619</b>	<b>64607</b>	<b>96631</b>	<b>79774</b>	<b>57726</b>	<b>35908</b>	<b>19055</b>	<b>363320</b>

<b>Median</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>21.5</b>
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## 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 and Maternal Mortality Ratios. Indicators showing differentials by level of education of mothers and by urban and rural areas are also included. Appendix Tables A7.1 and A7.2 show the number of children surviving by age-group of mother.

#### **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 7.1a and b. Males experienced higher mortality than females. The infant mortality rate derived from the question on infant deaths in the last 12 months was 53.

Further analysis of levels of mortality will be done after thorough analysis of quality of data. Estimates of life expectancy will be calculated during in-depth analysis of mortality data.

#### **Mortality Differences among Districts**

Table 7.1 shows that Epworth district had the highest infant mortality rate of 74 deaths per 1 000 live births while Harare Urban had the lowest of 47 deaths per 1 000 live births. In all district, male mortality was higher than female mortality.

#### **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 and child mortality of that particular population. In Table 7.2 the estimates 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 39 deaths per 1 000 live births for children of mothers with primary education as compared with 31 deaths per 1 000 live births for children of mothers with secondary education. The number of women whose children died age less than 1 year is very small for mothers with no education such that the infant mortality rate of 10 deaths per 1000 births for this level of education should be treated with extreme caution.

### **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 and its districts are presented in Table 7.3. The overall CDR for the province was 7.7 deaths per 1 000 population. Harare Rural had a CDR of 8.5 while Chitungwiza had 8.8, Harare Urban 7.2 and Epworth 9.2.

### **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 that 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 estimates of maternal mortality ratios for the province by district are 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 371. This rate was 278 in Harare Rural, 454 in Chitungwiza, 352 in Harare Urban and 377 in Epworth. 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 the distribution of Orphans by type of Orphanhood. Orphans were those children below 17 years whose mothers were dead but fathers were alive or whose fathers were dead and mothers were alive or both parents were dead. Fifty-seven percent of the Orphans had their father dead, 21 percent had their mother dead and 22 percent had both parents dead. The proportion in each Orphanhood category was the same for both sexes, see Table 7.5.

## **Conclusion**

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

**Table 7.1 Infant Mortality Rates by Sex and District, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

(a)

District	Male	Female	Total
Harare Rural	80	58	69
Harare Urban	50	43	47
Chitungwiza	63	50	56
Epworth	81	66	74
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>53</b>

(b)

Sector	Males	Females	Total
Rural	81	59	70
Urban	56	47	51
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>53</b>

**Table 7.2: Infant Mortality Rates by Level of Education of Mother, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

Level of Education	IMR
No Education	9.8
Primary	39.3
Secondary and above	30.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>31.1</b>

**Table 7.3: Crude Death Rates by District, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

District	CDR
Harare Rural	8.5
Harare Urban	7.2
Chitungwiza	8.8
Epworth	9.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.7</b>

**Table 7.4: Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) by District, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

District	MMR
Harare Rural	278
Harare Urban	352
Chitungwiza	454
Epworth	377
<b>Total</b>	<b>371</b>

**Table 7.5: Percent Distribution of Orphans by Type of Orphanhood Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

Type of Orphan	Male	Female	Total
Father Dead Mother Alive	58.1	56.2	57.1
Father Alive Mother Dead	21.3	20.9	21.1
Both Parents Dead	20.6	22.9	21.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## **Chapter 8:**

### **Housing Characteristics**

#### **Introduction**

This chapter describes the housing characteristics in Harare 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 48 percent of the households while owners / purchasers were 29 percent. Nine percent lived in tied accommodation while 6 percent were tenants.

About 32 percent and 33 percent of the households in Epworth and Chitungwiza were occupied by owner/purchasers as compared with 26 and 45 percent in Harare Urban and Harare Rural respectively. The proportions of households in tied accommodation were 15 percent in Harare Rural, 11 percent in Harare Urban and 1 percent in Chitungwiza and less than 1 percent in Epworth. Lodgers accounted for 56 percent of the households in Chitungwiza, 47 percent in Harare Urban, Epworth 60 percent and 32 percent in Harare Rural.

#### **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 consist 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 94 percent of the households in the province lived in modern type of dwelling units. A negligible percentage (0.8) occupied dwelling units which were either traditional or mixed.

The proportion of households in modern type of dwelling units was 92 percent in Harare Rural, 96 percent in Chitungwiza, 94 percent in Harare Urban and 97 percent in Epworth.

#### **Dwelling Units with Electricity**

Table 8.3 shows that 76 percent of the households in the province had dwelling units with electricity. The proportion of households occupying dwelling units with electricity were 20 percent in Harare Rural, 87 percent in Harare Urban ,81 percent in Chitungwiza and 7 percent in Epworth.

#### **Main Source of Water for Drinking and Cooking**

Table 8.4 shows that 37 percent of all the households had piped water inside their

dwelling units while 32 percent had piped water outside their dwelling units. About 22 percent of the households fetched their water from boreholes and protected wells, 2 percent from communal taps, and about 2 percent from unprotected wells.

Table 8.5a shows that 79 percent of the households had their main source of water on their premises, while 15 and 3 percent respectively had their main source of water within 500 and between 500 and 1000 metres of the facility and a negligible percent (0.6) had their main source of water from a distance of more than 1000 metres.

For those using piped water outside their dwelling units, 93 percent had this on their premises while 6 percent had to cover a distance of less than 500 metres to fetch the water. In the case of communal tap users, about 50 percent had this facility on their premises, 43 percent within 500 metres, 6 percent between 500 and 1000 metres and a negligible percent (0.5) covered a distance of more than 1000 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.

Eighty-four and eighty-two percent of the households in Harare Rural and Epworth respectively had access to safe water as compared with 96 percent for households in Harare Urban and Chitungwiza respectively.

Table 8.5b presents the distribution of households by main source of water for drinking and cooking as well as the distance from the dwelling unit to the source for Harare Rural district. Thirty-four percent of the households had their main source of water on premises, 53 percent fetched their water from within a distance of 500 metres and 8 percent had to cover a distance of between 500 and 1000 metres and 1 percent covered a distance of more than 1000 metres.

Information on main source of water for drinking and cooking in Harare Urban district can be observed in Table 8.5c. Eighty-six percent of the households in this district had water on premises, 9 percent had their water source located within 500 metres and 2 percent had to cover a distance of between 500 and 1000 metres.

The situation for Chitungwiza with regard to accessibility of water can be observed in Table 8.5d. Eighty-four percent of the households had water on premises and about 10 percent fetched their water from within a distance of less than 500 metres while a 2 percent had this facility more than 500 metres from the dwelling unit.

In Epworth, 44 percent of households had their main source of water on premises. Close to 46 percent of households covered a distance of 500 metres or more, see *Table 8.5e*

### Toilet Facilities

Information on toilet facilities is presented in Table 8.6. Eighty-five percent of the households in the province mostly used flush toilets. The proportion of households which mostly used Blair toilets was 5 percent while that which mostly used pit latrines was 5 percent. There was a negligible proportion (0.4 percent) of households which was not using any type of toilet facility at all.

The proportion of households which mostly used flush toilets in Harare Rural was 30 percent, Epworth 66 percent as compared with 90 and 91 percent in Harare Urban and Chitungwiza respectively. The proportion of households without any toilet facility was less than one percent in Harare Urban Chitungwiza and Epworth and 3 percent in Harare Rural.

### Source of Energy Mostly Used for Cooking

Table 8.7 shows that 14 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 9 percent, while that which used electricity was 73 percent. A very small proportion of households, one percent, used either gas, coal or some other form of fuel for cooking.

Generally, Harare Rural and Epworth had high proportions of households using wood for cooking (52 and 62 percent) respectively while 6 percent of households in both Chitungwiza and Harare Urban used wood. On the other hand, paraffin as main source of energy for cooking had proportions of 30 percent of the households in Epworth and 25 percent, 12 and 5 percent of the households in Harare Rural, Chitungwiza and Harare Urban respectively. Eighty-five percent of the households in Harare Urban mainly used electricity, compared with 78 and 15 percent in Chitungwiza and Harare Rural respectively. Around 3 percent of households in Epworth used electricity for cooking.

### **Conclusion**

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

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

<b>Harare</b>	<b>Owner/Purchaser</b>	<b>Tenant</b>	<b>Lodger</b>	<b>Tied accommodation</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Number</b>
Harare Rural	45.2	1.7	32.2	15.2	3.4	2.3	100	28439
Harare Urban	26.0	7.1	45.6	11.1	7.3	3.0	100	372862
Chitungwiza	32.5	3.0	56.3	1.1	3.8	3.3	100	86705
Epworth	32.2	1.6	60.2	0.8	3.7	1.6	100	46100
<b>Total</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>534106</b>

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

<b>District</b>	<b>Traditional</b>	<b>Mixed</b>	<b>Detached</b>	<b>Semi-detached</b>	<b>Flat/townhouse</b>	<b>Shack</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Total</b>
Harare Rural	0.5	3.2	73.2	13.8	4.5	1.6	0.8	2.4	100
Harare Urban	0.2	0.3	64.5	20.0	9.4	1.6	1	3.1	100
Chitungwiza	0.3	0.2	75.6	19.1	1.0	0.2	0.3	3.3	100
Epworth	0.2	0.8	87.3	8.6	0.9	0.4	0.2	1.7	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 8.3: Percent Distribution of Households in Dwelling Units with Electricity by District, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

District	Yes	No	Missing	Total	Number
Harare Rural	20.3	76.7	2.9	100	28439
Harare Urban	87.3	9.4	3.3	100	372862
Chitungwiza	81.4	15.2	3.4	100	86705
Epworth	6.5	91.7	1.9	100	46100
<b>Total</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>534106</b>

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

Source of Water	On premises	Less than 500m	500m to 1km	More than 1km	Missing	Total
Piped water inside house	47.1	-	-	-	-	37.1
Piped water outside house	38.2	13.8	2.8	2.1	6.6	32.4
Communal tap	1.4	6.7	4.8	1.9	0.6	2.3
Well/borehole protected	11.7	71	81.4	64.1	5.1	22.2
Well - unprotected	1.3	7.5	7.8	5.3	0.8	2.3
River/stream/dam	*	0.1	0.8	1.5	*	*
Other specify	0.1	0.6	1.8	24.3	0.8	0.4
Missing	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	86.1	3.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Number</b>	<b>421587</b>	<b>77716</b>	<b>13863</b>	<b>3119</b>	<b>17821</b>	<b>534106</b>

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

**(a) Harare Province Total**

Water Source	On premises	Less than 500m	500m to 1km	More than 1km	Missing	Total	Number
Piped water inside house	100	-	-	-	-	100	198381
Piped water outside house	92.9	6.2	0.2	*	0.7	100	173224
Communal tape	49.9	43.2	5.5	0.5	0.9	100	12118
Well/borehole protected	41.6	46.5	9.5	1.7	0.8	100	118770
Well - unprotected	42.5	46.4	8.7	1.3	1.1	100	12517
River/stream/dam	1.6	31.2	46.2	19	2	100	253
Other specify	21.9	23.1	12.2	36	6.8	100	2105
Missing	6.5	1.3	0.4	0.1	91.7	100	16738
<b>Total</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>534106</b>

**(b) Harare Rural**

Water Source	On premises	Less than 500m	500m to 1km	More than 1km	Missing	Total	Number
Piped water inside house	100	-	-	-	-	100	1361
Piped water outside house	43.1	51.8	3.4	0.2	1.5	100	1163
Communal tape	5.4	79.1	11.1	3.2	1.2	100	1585
Well/borehole protected	31.4	56.9	9.1	1.5	1.1	100	19769
Well - unprotected	42.1	50.2	6.0	0.9	0.9	100	3741
River/stream/dam	-	13.2	43.4	43.4	-	100	53
Other specify	23.5	47.1	2.9	17.6	8.8	100	34
Missing	4.2	7.0	0.7	-	88.1	100	733
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>28439</b>

## (c) Harare Urban

Water Source	On premises	Less than 500m	500m to 1km	More than 1km	Missing	Total	Number
Piped water inside house	100	-	-	-	-	100	149963
Piped water outside house	92.9	6.2	0.2	*	0.7	100	148915
Communal tape	58.7	35.7	4.8	0.1	0.8	100	10058
Well/borehole protected	46.6	39.2	11.3	2.3	0.7	100	48513
Well - unprotected	45.3	43.9	8.3	1.2	1.3	100	1632
River/stream/dam	10.0	53.3	20.0	10.0	6.7	100	30
Other specify	26.7	17.0	6.4	42.3	7.6	100	1651
Missing	7.0	0.8	0.2	0.2	91.8	100	12100
<b>Total</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>372862</b>

## (d) Chitungwiza

Water Source	On premises	Less than 500m	500m to 1km	More than 1km	Missing	Total	Number
Piped water inside house	100	-	-	-	-	100	46858
Piped water outside house	95.9	3.5	0.1	*	0.5	100	22478
Communal tape	7.8	88.9	1.8	0.3	1.3	100	395
Well/borehole protected	30.8	52.6	13.4	2.8	0.4	100	13425
Well - unprotected	32.0	44.5	19.0	3.8	0.7	100	447
River/stream/dam	0.0	66.7	0.0	-	33.3	100	3
Other specify	7.0	79.1	4.7	5.8	3.5	100	86
Missing	5.2	0.2	0.2	*	94.3	100	3013
<b>Total</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>86705</b>

## (e) Epworth

Water Source	On premises	Less than 500m	500m to 1km	More than 1km	Missing	Total	Number
Piped water inside house	100	-	-	-	-	100	199
Piped water outside house	83.4	15.3	1.0	0.0	0.3	100	668
Communal tape	43.8	48.8	3.8	1.3	2.5	100	80
Well/borehole protected	44.5	48.2	5.9	0.6	0.8	100	37063
Well - unprotected	42.7	45.1	9.5	1.4	1.2	100	6697
River/stream/dam	0.6	32.3	52.7	13.2	1.2	100	167
Other specify	1.8	36.2	43.4	14.7	3.9	100	334
Missing	5.6	7.4	2.5	0.2	84.3	100	892
<b>Total</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>46100</b>

## (f) Total

Water Source	On premises	Less than 500m	500m to 1km	More than 1km	Missing	Total	Number
Piped water inside house	100	-	-	-	-	100	198381
Piped water outside house	92.9	6.2	0.2	*	0.7	100	173224
Communal tape	49.9	43.2	5.5	0.5	0.9	100	12118
Well/borehole protected	41.6	46.5	9.5	1.7	0.8	100	118770
Well - unprotected	42.5	46.4	8.7	1.3	1.1	100	12517
River/stream/dam	1.6	31.2	46.2	19.0	2.0	100	253
Other specify	21.9	23.1	12.2	36	6.8	100	2105
Missing	6.5	1.3	0.4	0.1	91.7	100	16738
<b>Total</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>534106</b>

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

District	Flush	Blair	Pit	Communal	None	Missing	Total	Number
Harare Rural	30.1	33.2	29.1	2.6	2.6	2.4	100	28439
Harare Urban	90.1	2.3	1.9	2.4	0.2	3.1	100	372862
Chitungwiza	90.5	3.6	2.1	*	0.4	3.4	100	86705
Epworth	65.5	16.0	16.2	*	0.5	1.8	100	46100
<b>Total</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>534106</b>

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

District	Wood	Paraffin	Electricity	Gas	Coal	Other	Missing	Total	Number
Harare Rural	52.3	25.1	14.9	2.1	0.4	2.5	2.6	100	28439
Harare Urban	6.2	4.6	85.3	0.9	0.1	*	2.9	100	372862
Chitungwiza	6.2	11.5	77.8	1.1	0.2	*	3.2	100	86705
Epworth	61.9	29.8	2.7	0.8	0.1	2.9	1.9	100	46100
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>534106</b>

**APPENDICES**

**Table A1.1Distribution of Population by Sex in Districts and Wards,  
Total number of Household Size in Districts and Wards, Harare  
Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

(a) Harare Rural

Ward	Population				Household			Average Size
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Sex Ratio	Number	
1	56418	49.7	57181	50.3	113599	99	28439	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>56418</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>57181</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>113599</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>28439</b>	<b>4.0</b>

(b) Harare Urban Ward	Population						Household	
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Sex Ratio	Number	Average Size
2	16807	45.4	20217	54.6	37024	83	9215	4.0
3	11628	51.9	10769	48.1	22397	108	5725	3.9
4	7870	52.4	7157	47.6	15027	110	3901	3.9
5	10497	47.8	11484	52.2	21981	91	5765	3.8
6	9436	44.4	11821	55.6	21257	80	6731	3.2
7	15337	52.2	14035	47.8	29372	109	7891	3.7
8	10297	49.5	10488	50.5	20785	98	6618	3.1
9	24305	50.6	23721	49.4	48026	102	12314	3.9
10	10599	48.1	11443	51.9	22042	93	5582	3.9
11	10164	48.8	10671	51.2	20835	95	5033	4.1
12	10907	48.9	11417	51.1	22324	96	5374	4.2
13	11228	48.6	11895	51.4	23123	94	5333	4.3
14	14823	48.6	15694	51.4	30517	94	7856	3.9
15	31353	47.4	34829	52.6	66182	90	15903	4.2
16	21372	45.9	25226	54.1	46598	85	11115	4.2
17	12945	49.0	13467	51.0	26412	96	7932	3.3
18	16418	50.1	16371	49.9	32789	100	9976	3.3
19	10378	49.1	10760	50.9	21138	96	5151	4.1
20	11736	48.6	12409	51.4	24145	95	5913	4.1
21	11316	49.1	11720	50.9	23036	97	5656	4.1
22	20778	46.6	23834	53.4	44612	87	10247	4.4
23	30141	47.1	33814	52.9	63955	89	14521	4.4
24	14325	48.6	15163	51.4	29488	94	7836	3.8
25	14242	47.7	15616	52.3	29858	91	7847	3.8
26	18096	49.9	18179	50.1	36275	100	9577	3.8
27	15609	48.2	16800	51.8	32409	93	8041	4.0
28	12969	47.3	14450	52.7	27419	90	6491	4.2
29	6333	47.8	6904	52.2	13237	92	3262	4.1
30	25866	48.3	27642	51.7	53508	94	13504	4.0
31	10966	47.7	12009	52.3	22975	91	5734	4.0
32	17931	48.2	19279	51.8	37210	93	9391	4.0
33	28964	48.2	31152	51.8	60116	93	15232	3.9
34	8970	48.4	9562	51.6	18532	94	4450	4.2
35	11559	48.3	12378	51.7	23937	93	5687	4.2
36	6249	48.1	6744	51.9	12993	93	2947	4.4
37	34182	48.3	36572	51.7	70754	93	17554	4.0
38	16678	48.4	17788	51.6	34466	94	8637	4.0
39	11952	48.8	12555	51.2	24507	95	5961	4.1
40	22072	48.7	23245	51.3	45317	95	10753	4.2
41	26137	46.8	29744	53.2	55881	88	13694	4.1
42	22572	49.8	22772	50.2	45344	99	11686	3.9
43	29385	48.1	31735	51.9	61120	93	14983	4.1
44	12385	46.0	14541	54.0	26926	85	6163	4.4
45	13789	47.7	15111	52.3	28900	91	7132	4.1
46	5029	48.0	5453	52.0	10482	92	2548	4.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>716595</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>768636</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>1485231</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>372862</b>	<b>4.0</b>

## (c) Chitungwiza

Ward	Population					Household		
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Sex Ratio	Number	Average Size
1	3893	47.1	4369	52.9	8262	89	2066	4.0
2	5417	48.5	5752	51.5	11169	94	2918	3.8
3	4953	49.2	5104	50.8	10057	97	2584	3.9
4	13272	48.2	14288	51.8	27560	93	6906	4.0
5	5094	48.0	5526	52.0	10620	92	2783	3.8
6	8165	47.1	9174	52.9	17339	89	4101	4.2
7	3804	47.6	4184	52.4	7988	91	1851	4.3
8	4730	46.7	5389	53.3	10119	88	2352	4.3
9	3871	47.0	4358	53.0	8229	89	1920	4.3
10	4194	47.7	4594	52.3	8788	91	2073	4.2
11	4281	45.6	5111	54.4	9392	84	2277	4.1
12	7204	47.6	7925	52.4	15129	91	3686	4.1
13	4383	46.2	5106	53.8	9489	86	2391	4.0
14	7299	47.1	8185	52.9	15484	89	3697	4.2
15	6609	48.0	7172	52.0	13781	92	3352	4.1
16	6704	45.5	8026	54.5	14730	84	3559	4.1
17	7070	46.4	8172	53.6	15242	87	3601	4.2
18	9141	46.4	10576	53.6	19717	86	4424	4.5
19	7831	46.9	8881	53.1	16712	88	4037	4.1
20	5498	48.6	5810	51.4	11308	95	2865	3.9
21	8512	45.6	10154	54.4	18666	84	4362	4.3
22	7179	47.3	8008	52.7	15187	90	3779	4.0
23	13374	47.6	14699	52.4	28073	91	6898	4.1
24	9989	48.3	10708	51.7	20697	93	5141	4.0
25	6133	46.8	6969	53.2	13102	88	3082	4.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>168600</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>188240</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>356840</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>86705</b>	<b>4.1</b>

## (d) Epworth

Ward	Population					Household		
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Sex Ratio	Number	Average Size
1	15940	50.5	15597	49.5	31537	102	8887	3.5
2	7526	50.4	7415	49.6	14941	101	4284	3.5
3	8042	50.2	7978	49.8	16020	101	4319	3.7
4	11643	49.9	11677	50.1	23320	100	6169	3.8
5	8162	50.2	8111	49.8	16273	101	4514	3.6
6	12899	50.0	12920	50.0	25819	100	7169	3.6
7	19771	50.0	19781	50.0	39552	100	10758	3.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1025596</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>1097536</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>2123132</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>534106</b>	<b>4.0</b>

**Table A1.2 Distribution of Population by District, Age Group and Sex, Harare Province  
Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

**(a) Harare Rural**

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Male</b>		<b>Female</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Under 1	2163	49.5	2207	50.5	4370	100
1-4	7116	49.4	7285	50.6	14401	100
5-9	6471	48.3	6936	51.7	13407	100
10-14	5725	48.4	6113	51.6	11838	100
15-19	4793	43.8	6150	56.2	10943	100
20-24	5561	45.3	6721	54.7	12282	100
25-29	6035	48.4	6435	51.6	12470	100
30 - 34	5414	51.5	5092	48.5	10506	100
35 - 39	4568	54.5	3814	45.5	8382	100
40 - 44	3569	60.5	2331	39.5	5900	100
45 - 49	1844	59.0	1279	41.0	3123	100
50 - 54	1254	57.4	932	42.6	2186	100
55 - 59	733	55.1	597	44.9	1330	100
60 - 64	429	50.4	422	49.6	851	100
65 - 69	237	51.6	222	48.4	459	100
70 - 74	137	46.3	159	53.7	296	100
75 +	190	41.0	273	59.0	463	100
Not Stated	179	45.7	213	54.3	392	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>56418</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>57181</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>113599</b>	<b>100</b>

**(b) Harare Urban**

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Male</b>		<b>Female</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Under 1	23780	50.0	23761	50.0	47541	100
1-4	74975	49.8	75651	50.2	150626	100
5-9	71554	49.0	74600	51.0	146154	100
10-14	68433	47.8	74853	52.2	143286	100
15-19	65398	42.5	88486	57.5	153884	100
20-24	76647	44.2	96859	55.8	173506	100
25-29	84210	47.1	94394	52.9	178604	100
30 - 34	71104	50.4	69987	49.6	141091	100
35 - 39	56587	53.0	50117	47.0	106704	100
40 - 44	42052	55.9	33171	44.1	75223	100
45 - 49	23332	51.2	22259	48.8	45591	100
50 - 54	17369	47.1	19527	52.9	36896	100
55 - 59	14207	49.9	14279	50.1	28486	100
60 - 64	9298	49.1	9653	50.9	18951	100
65 - 69	5807	46.5	6672	53.5	12479	100
70 - 74	4310	46.9	4888	53.1	9198	100
75 +	5529	43.4	7223	56.6	12752	100
Not Stated	2003	47.0	2256	53.0	4259	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>716595</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>768636</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>1485231</b>	<b>100</b>

**(c) Chitungwiza**

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 1	6344	50.2	6297	49.8	12641	100
1-4	20088	49.9	20208	50.1	40296	100
5-9	18849	48.8	19768	51.2	38617	100
10-14	17961	47.6	19774	52.4	37735	100
15-19	16767	42.2	22977	57.8	39744	100
20-24	17183	42.2	23564	57.8	40747	100
25-29	18862	45.6	22460	54.4	41322	100
30 - 34	16300	49.5	16619	50.5	32919	100
35 - 39	12714	52.6	11457	47.4	24171	100
40 - 44	8711	55.4	7014	44.6	15725	100
45 - 49	4138	48.9	4318	51.1	8456	100
50 - 54	2999	42.6	4042	57.4	7041	100
55 - 59	2639	43.6	3409	56.4	6048	100
60 - 64	1775	44.2	2237	55.8	4012	100
65 - 69	1149	45.1	1396	54.9	2545	100
70 - 74	813	45.4	977	54.6	1790	100
75 +	897	40.8	1299	59.2	2196	100
Not Stated	411	49.2	424	50.8	835	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>168600</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>188240</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>356840</b>	<b>100</b>

**(a) Epworth**

Age Group	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 1	3548	49.9	3566	50.1	7114	100
'1 - 4	11067	49.8	11169	50.2	22236	100
'5 - 9	9569	49.6	9738	50.4	19307	100
'10 - 14	7776	47.3	8660	52.7	16436	100
15 - 19	6901	45.0	8426	55.0	15327	100
20 - 24	8391	44.3	10542	55.7	18933	100
25 - 29	9962	48.7	10484	51.3	20446	100
30 - 34	8662	54.4	7250	45.6	15912	100
35 - 39	6733	57.5	4975	42.5	11708	100
40 - 44	4693	62.2	2855	37.8	7548	100
45 - 49	2328	59.4	1588	40.6	3916	100
50 - 54	1455	52.3	1328	47.7	2783	100
55 - 59	1018	52.0	940	48.0	1958	100
60 - 64	710	50.6	693	49.4	1403	100
65 - 69	376	49.2	389	50.8	765	100
70 - 74	287	49.0	299	51.0	586	100
75 +	339	46.4	391	53.6	730	100
NS	168	47.5	186	52.5	354	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>83983</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>83479</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>167462</b>	<b>100</b>

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

(a)Never been at School

DISTRICT	Males	Females	Total
Harare Rural	2081	2611	4692
Harare Urban	19932	23776	43708
Chitungwiza	7217	8433	15650
Epworth	4310	5102	9412
<b>Total</b>	<b>33540</b>	<b>39922</b>	<b>73462</b>

(b)At school

DISTRICT	Males	Females	Total
Harare Rural	14681	14979	29660
Harare Urban	200972	210493	411465
Chitungwiza	50347	52815	103162
Epworth	20057	20266	40323
<b>Total</b>	<b>286057</b>	<b>298553</b>	<b>584610</b>

(c)Left School

DISTRICT	Males	Females	Total
Harare Rural	32586	31936	64522
Harare Urban	422888	459508	882396
Chitungwiza	92377	108024	200401
Epworth	48991	47332	96323
<b>Total</b>	<b>596842</b>	<b>646800</b>	<b>1243642</b>

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

AGE	No Education		Primary		Secondary		Tertiary		Not known		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
3	3036	3327	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3036	3327
4	8382	8991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8382	8991
5	13480	13701	1492	1739	-	-	-	-	16	11	14988	15451
6	5709	5333	13354	14456	-	-	-	-	13	9	19076	19798
7	761	716	19642	20451	-	-	-	-	5	12	20408	21179
8	225	205	19075	20382	-	-	-	-	2	7	19302	20594
9	103	84	19973	21256	-	-	-	-	5	8	20081	21348
10	51	49	19038	20272	-	-	-	-	2	10	19091	20331
11	38	30	19226	20573	-	-	-	-	12	4	19276	20607
12	44	38	21329	22780	1175	1667	-	-	8	11	22556	24496
13	22	23	9738	8839	8449	11033	-	-	2	6	18211	19901
14	14	19	3671	2694	13948	16977	-	-	4	8	17637	19698
15	18	14	1300	960	15647	18290	-	-	2	1	16967	19265
16	16	10	-	-	17000	18399	-	-	6	4	17022	18413
17	3	7	-	-	14745	14276	-	-	5	11	14753	14294
18	3	1	-	-	10402	9178	387	546	4	15	10796	9740
19	5	7	-	-	5687	4629	1056	1202	7	12	6755	5850
20	3	12	-	-	3242	2486	1808	1987	8	10	5061	4495
21	3	3	-	-	1614	1311	2409	2441	10	15	4036	3770
22	4	4	-	-	937	740	2565	2181	8	14	3514	2939
23	6	6	-	-	496	439	2369	1843	3	16	2874	2304
24	3	4	-	-	286	388	1922	1336	12	12	2223	1740
<b>Total</b>	<b>31929</b>	<b>32584</b>	<b>147838</b>	<b>154402</b>	<b>93628</b>	<b>99813</b>	<b>12516</b>	<b>11536</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>286045</b>	<b>298531</b>

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

AGE	No Education		Primary		Secondary		Tertiary		Not known		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-4	18100	18828	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18100	18828
5-9	45341	45347	52626	57338	-	-	-	-	54	79	98021	102764
10-14	618	605	87706	93586	11010	14546	-	-	26	39	99360	108776
15 - 19	176	181	9149	13765	83493	110499	541	869	49	62	93408	125376
20 - 24	98	108	5937	9139	91355	116654	9794	11028	107	80	107291	137009
25 - 29	101	122	5521	9380	90490	102386	22405	21210	140	104	118657	133202
30 - 34	74	116	4662	8175	75703	73572	20511	16499	165	92	101115	98454
35 - 39	60	70	3786	6898	58578	50710	17750	12165	149	93	80323	69936
40 - 44	62	88	2743	5569	40830	30096	14978	9029	157	106	58770	44888
45 - 49	52	167	3033	7657	19108	14280	9116	6402	111	118	31420	28624
50 - 54	93	238	6400	11720	10396	8194	5666	4263	185	223	22740	24638
55 - 59	65	201	7348	10497	6697	4783	4039	2470	177	213	18326	18164
60 - 64	98	218	5784	7550	3559	2518	2181	1438	161	208	11783	11932
65 - 69	49	140	3694	5270	2034	1245	1269	906	126	168	7172	7729
70 - 74	93	166	2953	3726	1024	707	788	589	145	141	5003	5329
75 +	196	307	3569	4709	984	998	766	611	252	414	5767	7039
NS	16	19	117	163	298	186	49	31	112	153	592	552
<b>Total</b>	<b>65292</b>	<b>66921</b>	<b>205028</b>	<b>255142</b>	<b>495559</b>	<b>531374</b>	<b>109853</b>	<b>87510</b>	<b>2116</b>	<b>2293</b>	<b>877848</b>	<b>943240</b>

**Table A6.1 Number of Women, Children Ever Born, Births in the Last 12 Months, Average Parities and ASFR by Age Group, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census**

Age of Women	Number of				Total Births	Average Parities	ASFR
	Women	Male	Female	Total			
15 - 19	126039	31922	46146	78068	5912	0.619	0.0469
20 - 24	137686	67942	73830	141772	21337	1.030	0.1550
25 - 29	133773	113838	116396	230234	21937	1.721	0.1640
30 - 34	98948	117591	118688	236279	13555	2.388	0.1370
35 - 39	70363	99837	100839	200676	6416	2.852	0.0912
40 - 44	45371	70592	70589	141181	1341	3.112	0.0296
45 - 49	29444	51465	51110	102575	148	3.484	0.0050
<b>Total</b>	<b>641624</b>	<b>553187</b>	<b>577598</b>	<b>1130785</b>	<b>70646</b>		

**Table A6.2 Number of Women, Children Ever Born, Births in the Last 12 Months, Average Parities and ASFR by District of Residence, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census****(a) Harare Rural**

Age of Women	Number of				Total Births	Average Parities	ASFR
	Women	Male	Female	Total			
15 - 19	6150	1662	2263	3925	509	0.638	0.0828
20 - 24	6721	4032	4272	8304	1307	1.236	0.1945
25 - 29	6435	6615	6857	13472	1213	2.094	0.1885
30 - 34	5092	7329	6997	14326	757	2.813	0.1487
35 - 39	3814	6463	6398	12861	416	3.372	0.1091
40 - 44	2331	4317	4215	8532	88	3.660	0.0378
45 - 49	1279	2619	2656	5275	12	4.124	0.0094
<b>Total</b>	<b>31822</b>	<b>33037</b>	<b>33658</b>	<b>66695</b>	<b>4302</b>		

**(b) Harare Urban**

Age of Women	Number of Women				Total Births	Average Parities	ASFR
		Male	Female	Total			
15 - 19	88486	21513	31680	53193	3373	0.601	0.0381
20 - 24	96859	44642	49013	93655	13738	0.967	0.1418
25 - 29	94394	75519	77364	152883	14809	1.620	0.1569
30 - 34	69987	79150	80703	159853	9232	2.284	0.1319
35 - 39	50117	67968	69083	137051	4362	2.735	0.0870
40 - 44	33171	49547	49621	99168	915	2.990	0.0276
45 - 49	22259	37325	37019	74344	103	3.340	0.0046
<b>Total</b>	<b>455273</b>	<b>375664</b>	<b>394483</b>	<b>770147</b>	<b>46532</b>		

## (c) Chitungwiza

<b>Age of Women</b>	<b>Number of Women</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total Births</b>	<b>Average Parities</b>	<b>ASFR</b>
15 - 19	22977	6233	8805	15038	1094	0.654	0.0476
20 - 24	23564	12232	13357	25589	3924	1.086	0.1665
25 - 29	22460	20165	20594	40759	3864	1.815	0.1720
30 - 34	16619	20481	20461	40942	2424	2.464	0.1459
35 - 39	11457	16718	16764	33482	1122	2.922	0.0979
40 - 44	7014	11209	11321	22530	224	3.212	0.0319
45 - 49	4318	8054	8038	16092	19	3.727	0.0044
<b>Total</b>	<b>108409</b>	<b>95092</b>	<b>99340</b>	<b>194432</b>	<b>12671</b>		

## (e) Epworth

<b>Age of Women</b>	<b>Number of Women</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total Births</b>	<b>Average Parities</b>	<b>ASFR</b>
15 - 19	8426	2514	3398	5912	936	0.702	0.1111
20 - 24	10542	7036	7188	14224	2368	1.349	0.2246
25 - 29	10484	11539	11581	23120	2051	2.205	0.1956
30 - 34	7250	10631	10527	21158	1142	2.918	0.1575
35 - 39	4975	8688	8594	17282	516	3.474	0.1037
40 - 44	2855	5519	5432	10951	114	3.836	0.0399
45 - 49	1588	3467	3397	6864	14	4.322	0.0088
<b>Total</b>	<b>46120</b>	<b>49394</b>	<b>50117</b>	<b>99511</b>	<b>7141</b>		

**Table A6. 3: Number of Women, Children Ever Born, Births in the Last 12 Months, Average Parities and ASFR by Urban /Rural Residence, Zimbabwe 2012 Census****(a) Urban**

<b>Age of Women</b>	<b>Number of Women</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total Births</b>	<b>Average Parities</b>	<b>ASFR</b>
15 - 19	120222	30319	43936	74255	5405	0.618	0.0450
20 - 24	131175	63963	69619	133582	20039	1.018	0.1528
25 - 29	127513	107347	109661	217008	20750	1.702	0.1627
30 - 34	94032	110468	111859	222327	12827	2.364	0.1364
35 - 39	66694	93604	94641	188245	6016	2.823	0.0902
40 - 44	43186	66489	66620	133109	1261	3.082	0.0292
45 - 49	28232	48982	48568	97550	136	3.455	0.0048
<b>Total</b>	<b>611054</b>	<b>521172</b>	<b>544904</b>	<b>1066076</b>	<b>66434</b>		

**(b ) Rural**

<b>Age of Mother</b>	<b>Number of Women</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total Births</b>	<b>Average Parities</b>	<b>ASFR</b>
15 - 19	5834	585	599	1184	507	0.203	0.0869
20 - 24	6522	2745	2781	5526	1300	0.847	0.1993
25 - 29	6274	4064	4105	8169	1191	1.302	0.1898
30 - 34	4925	3805	3691	7496	729	1.522	0.1480
35 - 39	3673	2956	2976	5932	401	1.615	0.1092
40 - 44	2191	1805	1788	3593	80	1.640	0.0365
45 - 49	1217	1012	1014	2026	12	1.665	0.0099
Not Stated	0	21	25	46	0		
<b>Total</b>	<b>30636</b>	<b>16993</b>	<b>16979</b>	<b>33972</b>	<b>4220</b>		

**Table A6.4: Number of Women, Children Ever Born, Births in the Last 12 Months, Average Parities and ASFR by Level of Education of Mother, Harare Province, Zimbabwe 2012 Census****(a) No Education**

<b>Age of Women</b>	<b>Number of Women</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total Births</b>	<b>Average Parities</b>	<b>ASFR</b>
15 - 19	181	43	55	98	4	0.541	0.0221
20 - 24	108	67	66	133	9	1.231	0.0833
25 - 29	122	124	125	249	14	2.041	0.1148
30 - 34	116	136	143	279	9	2.405	0.0776
35 - 39	70	122	124	246	6	3.514	0.0857
40 - 44	88	153	151	304	1	3.455	0.0114
45 - 49	167	360	320	680	-	4.072	
<b>Total</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>1005</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>1989</b>	<b>43</b>		

**(b)****(c) Primary**

<b>Age of Women</b>	<b>Number of Women</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total Births</b>	<b>Average Parities</b>	<b>ASFR</b>
15 - 19	13765	3836	4540	8376	812	0.608	0.0590
20 - 24	9139	6387	6527	12914	1650	1.413	0.1805
25 - 29	9380	10415	10475	20890	1479	2.227	0.1577
30 - 34	8175	11812	11840	23652	1036	2.893	0.1267
35 - 39	6898	11671	11633	23304	611	3.378	0.0886
40 - 44	5569	10541	10566	21107	146	3.790	0.0262
45 - 49	7657	15953	15716	31669	38	4.136	0.0050
<b>Total</b>	<b>60583</b>	<b>70615</b>	<b>71297</b>	<b>141912</b>	<b>5772</b>		

**(d) Secondary and Above**

<b>Age of Women</b>	<b>Number of Women</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total Births</b>	<b>Average Parities</b>	<b>ASFR</b>
15 - 19	111368	27845	41320	69165	5067	0.621	0.0455
20 - 24	127682	61154	66872	128026	19601	1.003	0.1535
25 - 29	123596	102729	105174	207903	20380	1.682	0.1649
30 - 34	90071	104976	106024	211000	12447	2.343	0.1382
35 - 39	62875	87259	88375	175634	5772	2.793	0.0918
40 - 44	39125	58852	58826	117678	1185	3.008	0.0303
45 - 49	20682	33188	33160	66348	107	3.208	0.0052
<b>Total</b>	<b>575399</b>	<b>476003</b>	<b>499751</b>	<b>975754</b>	<b>64559</b>		

**Table A6.5: Number of Women , Children Ever Born, Births in the Last 12 Months, Average Parities and ASFR by Marital Status ,Harare, Zimbabwe 2012 Census.**

(a) Never Married

Age of Women	Number of Women	Male	Female	Total	Total Births	Average Parities	ASFR
15 - 19	103478	23196	37170	60366	364	0.583	0.0035
20 - 24	53562	13056	19269	32325	671	0.604	0.0125
25 - 29	21662	7153	9491	16644	456	0.768	0.0211
30 - 34	8283	3730	4444	8174	213	0.987	0.0257
35 - 39	4037	2207	2591	4798	87	1.189	0.0216
40 - 44	2256	1317	1534	2851	14	1.264	0.0062
45 - 49	1176	832	907	1739	2	1.479	0.0017
<b>Total</b>	<b>194454</b>	<b>51491</b>	<b>75406</b>	<b>126897</b>	<b>1807</b>		

(b) Married

Age of Women	Number of Women	Children Ever Born			Total Births	Average Parities	ASFR
		Male	Female	Total			
15 - 19	18746	7423	7130	14553	5245	0.776	0.2798
20 - 24	75552	48857	47966	96823	19805	1.282	0.2621
25 - 29	97776	94464	93696	188160	20670	1.924	0.2114
30 - 34	75200	98316	97579	195895	12740	2.605	0.1694
35 - 39	51458	80417	79933	160350	6013	3.116	0.1169
40 - 44	30223	52281	51426	103707	1238	3.431	0.0410
45 - 49	18430	35324	34665	69989	132	3.798	0.0072
<b>Total</b>	<b>367385</b>	<b>417082</b>	<b>412395</b>	<b>829477</b>	<b>65843</b>		

(b) Divorced/separated

Age of Women	Number of Women	Male	Female	Total	Total Births	Average Parities	ASFR
15 - 19	1333	772	923	1695	280	1.272	0.2101
20 - 24	7365	5351	5875	11226	778	1.524	0.1056
25 - 29	11952	10036	10890	20926	668	1.751	0.0559
30 - 34	11011	10842	11555	22397	460	2.034	0.0418
35 - 39	8256	9044	9690	18734	204	2.269	0.0247
40 - 44	5639	6698	7146	13844	55	2.455	0.0098
45 - 49	3417	4594	4694	9288	2	2.718	0.0006
<b>Total</b>	<b>48973</b>	<b>47337</b>	<b>50773</b>	<b>98110</b>	<b>2447</b>		

**(c) Widowed**

<b>Age of Women</b>	<b>Number of Women</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total Births</b>	<b>Average Parities</b>	<b>ASFR</b>
15 - 19	81	42	46	88	13	1.086	0.1605
20 - 24	608	485	531	1016	56	1.671	0.0921
25 - 29	2114	2023	2129	4152	126	1.964	0.0596
30 - 34	4295	4619	4989	9608	134	2.237	0.0312
35 - 39	6517	8076	8522	16598	109	2.547	0.0167
40 - 44	7167	10202	10385	20587	34	2.872	0.0047
45 - 49	6359	10633	10752	21385	12	3.363	0.0019
<b>Total</b>	<b>27141</b>	<b>36080</b>	<b>37354</b>	<b>73434</b>	<b>484</b>		

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

**(a) Harare Rural**

<b>Age of Women</b>	<b>Surviving Children</b>		
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
15 - 19	1596	2201	3797
20 - 24	3740	4057	7797
25 - 29	6071	6379	12450
30 - 34	6693	6523	13216
35 - 39	5882	5904	11786
40 - 44	3943	3928	7871
45 - 49	2341	2415	4756
<b>Total</b>	<b>30266</b>	<b>31407</b>	<b>61673</b>

**(b) Harare Urban**

<b>Age of Women</b>	<b>Surviving Children</b>		
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
15 - 19	21195	31423	52618
20 - 24	42446	47256	89702
25 - 29	71333	73787	145120
30 - 34	74464	76750	151214
35 - 39	63720	65454	129174
40 - 44	46123	46848	92971
45 - 49	34698	34811	69509
<b>Total</b>	<b>353979</b>	<b>376329</b>	<b>730308</b>

**(d) Chitungwiza**

<b>Age of Women</b>	<b>Surviving Children</b>		
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
15 - 19	6103	8708	14811
20 - 24	11553	12798	24351
25 - 29	18821	19472	38293
30 - 34	19024	19277	38301
35 - 39	15481	15736	31217
40 - 44	10324	10573	20897
45 - 49	7417	7479	14896
<b>Total</b>	<b>88723</b>	<b>94043</b>	<b>182766</b>

## (d) Epworth

<b>Age of Women</b>	<b>Surviving Children</b>		
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
15 - 19	2421	3303	5724
20 - 24	6469	6723	13192
25 - 29	10535	10727	21262
30 - 34	9674	9719	19393
35 - 39	7860	7878	15738
40 - 44	4989	4952	9941
45 - 49	3079	3038	6117
<b>Total</b>	<b>45027</b>	<b>46340</b>	<b>91367</b>

## (e) Total

<b>Age of Women</b>	<b>Surviving Children</b>		
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
15 - 19	31315	45635	76950
20 - 24	64208	70834	135042
25 - 29	106760	110365	217125
30 - 34	109855	112269	222124
35 - 39	92943	94972	187915
40 - 44	65379	66301	131680
45 - 49	47535	47743	95278
<b>Total</b>	<b>517995</b>	<b>548119</b>	<b>1066114</b>

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

## (a) No Education

<b>Age of Women</b>	<b>Surviving Children</b>		
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>total</b>
15 - 19	41	55	96
20 - 24	59	64	123
25 - 29	112	117	229
30 - 34	125	137	262
35 - 39	102	115	217
40 - 44	137	144	281
45 - 49	308	286	594
<b>Total</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>1802</b>

**(b) Primary**

<b>Age of Women</b>	<b>Surviving Children</b>		
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>total</b>
15 - 19	3710	4434	8144
20 - 24	5856	6050	11906
25 - 29	9432	9656	19088
30 - 34	10666	10832	21498
35 - 39	10526	10675	21201
40 - 44	9440	9668	19108
45 - 49	14410	14341	28751
<b>Total</b>	<b>64040</b>	<b>65656</b>	<b>129696</b>

**(c) Secondary Above**

<b>Age of Women</b>	<b>Surviving Children</b>		
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>total</b>
15 - 19	27368	40918	68286
20 - 24	57973	64368	122341
25 - 29	96710	100020	196730
30 - 34	98453	100670	199123
35 - 39	81609	83529	165138
40 - 44	54896	55561	110457
45 - 49	31074	31403	62477
<b>Total</b>	<b>448083</b>	<b>476469</b>	<b>924552</b>

**CONFIDENTIAL WHEN COMPLETED**

10 YEARS AND ABOVE		B – FOR ALL PERSONS				C – EDUCATION – For persons age...											
Person Number		8. Where was (name) living (last census year) in August 2002?		9. What is (name's) ethnic origin?		10. What is (name's) citizenship?		For persons age 15 years and above		For persons age 17 years and below		B – FOR ALL PERSONS		C – EDUCATION – For persons age... ... 3 years and older			
		Enter district or country code		African European Asian Mixed race Other		Enter country code ("000" for Zimbabwe)		Never married Married Divorced/separated Widowed		Yes No Not known		Yes No Not known		For all persons			
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B-0																	
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**CONFIDENTIAL WHEN COMPLETED**

28. What is the tenure status of the household?		F – LIVING CONDITIONS		H – TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Owner/Purchaser Tenant Lodger Tied accommodation Other		WATER FOR DRINKING AND COOKING		Physical Address of the Household																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
31a. Main water source  Piped water inside house Piped water outside house Communal tap Well/borehole protected Well - unprotected River/Stream/Dam Other (specify below)		32. What type of toilet facility is used most by this household?  Flush Blair Pit Communal None		MALES  <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>31</td><td>32</td><td>33</td><td>34</td><td>35</td><td>36</td><td>37</td><td>38</td><td>39</td><td>40</td><td>41</td><td>42</td><td>43</td><td>44</td><td>45</td><td>46</td><td>47</td><td>48</td><td>49</td><td>50</td><td>51</td><td>52</td><td>53</td><td>54</td><td>55</td><td>56</td><td>57</td><td>58</td><td>59</td><td>60</td><td>61</td><td>62</td><td>63</td><td>64</td><td>65</td><td>66</td><td>67</td><td>68</td><td>69</td><td>70</td></tr></table> FEMALES  <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td><td>32</td><td>33</td><td>34</td><td>35</td><td>36</td><td>37</td><td>38</td><td>39</td><td>40</td></tr><tr><td>41</td><td>42</td><td>43</td><td>44</td><td>45</td><td>46</td><td>47</td><td>48</td><td>49</td><td>50</td><td>51</td><td>52</td><td>53</td><td>54</td><td>55</td><td>56</td><td>57</td><td>58</td><td>59</td><td>60</td><td>61</td><td>62</td><td>63</td><td>64</td><td>65</td><td>66</td><td>67</td><td>68</td><td>69</td><td>70</td><td>71</td><td>72</td><td>73</td><td>74</td><td>75</td><td>76</td><td>77</td><td>78</td><td>79</td><td>80</td><td>81</td><td>82</td><td>83</td><td>84</td><td>85</td><td>86</td><td>87</td><td>88</td><td>89</td><td>90</td></tr></table> TOTAL  <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td><td>32</td><td>33</td><td>34</td><td>35</td><td>36</td><td>37</td><td>38</td><td>39</td><td>40</td><td>41</td><td>42</td><td>43</td><td>44</td><td>45</td><td>46</td><td>47</td><td>48</td><td>49</td><td>50</td><td>51</td><td>52</td><td>53</td><td>54</td><td>55</td><td>56</td><td>57</td><td>58</td><td>59</td><td>60</td><td>61</td><td>62</td><td>63</td><td>64</td><td>65</td><td>66</td><td>67</td><td>68</td><td>69</td><td>70</td><td>71</td><td>72</td><td>73</td><td>74</td><td>75</td><td>76</td><td>77</td><td>78</td><td>79</td><td>80</td><td>81</td><td>82</td><td>83</td><td>84</td><td>85</td><td>86</td><td>87</td><td>88</td><td>89</td><td>90</td><td>91</td><td>92</td><td>93</td><td>94</td><td>95</td><td>96</td><td>97</td><td>98</td><td>99</td><td>100</td></tr></table>		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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32. What type of toilet facility is used most by this household?  Flush Blair Pit Communal None		33. What is the household's main source of energy for cooking?  Wood Paraffin Electricity Gas Coal Other (specify below)		IF THE HOUSEHOLD CONTINUES ON THE NEXT QUESTIONNAIRE, MARK THIS BOX <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
34. Did any deaths occur in the household in the last twelve months? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> (If Yes, go to Question 35)		G – DEATHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD		GENERAL COMMENTS																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
35. Was the deceased male or female?		36. How old was the deceased?		ONLY FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Death number		Age in completed years		37. Did she die while pregnant, giving birth or within about one month after giving birth?																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
1 Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/>		10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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