

Poverty, Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey 2017 Report

P.O. Box CY342, Causeway, Harare

Tel: (263-04) 706681/8 or (263-04) 703971/7

Fax: (263-04) 762494

E-mail: info@zimstat.co.zw

Website: www.zimstat.co.zw

December 2018

Price US\$10.00

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Acronyms

AC	- Administrative Centre
ACBF	- African Capacity Building Foundation
AfDB	- African Development Bank
AMTO	- Assistance Medical Transfer Order
BEAM	- Basic Education Assistance Module
CL	- Communal Lands
COICOP	- Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
CPI	- Consumer Price Index
CPS	- Consumer Price Survey
CSO	- Central Statistical Office
CSpro	- Census and Surveys Processing System
CV	- Coefficient of Variation
DFID	- Department for International Development
DRB	- Daily Record Book
EA	- Enumeration Area
GER	- Gross Enrolment Ratio
GP	- Growth Point
ICES	- Income Consumption and Expenditure Survey
LSCF	- Large Scale Commercial Farms
NER	- Net Enrolment Ratio
NSSA	- National Social Security Authority
OUA	- Other Urban Areas
PGER	- Primary School Gross Enrolment Ratio
PNER	- Primary School Net Enrolment Ratio
PPS	- Probability Proportional to Size
RA	- Resettlement Areas
SAS	- Statistical Analysis System
SGER	- Secondary School Gross Enrolment Ratio
SNA	- System of National Accounts
SNER	- Secondary School Net Enrolment Ratio
SSCF	- Small Scale Commercial Farms
UCA	- Urban Council Area
UMP	- Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe
UNDP	- United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	- United Nations Children's Fund
ZIMSTAT	- Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency

Notations

- . Category not applicable
- Magnitude zero
- 0 (percent) Insignificant value
- NS Not stated

Foreword

The Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT) conducted the 2017 Poverty, Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey (PICES) from January to December 2017. This “Poverty, Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey 2017 Report” is based on data derived from the PICES 2017. The Poverty, Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey is carried out every 5 years and the last survey was conducted in 2011/12. The PICES 2017 is the seventh survey of its kind to be conducted in Zimbabwe by ZIMSTAT.

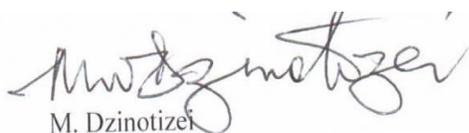
The objectives of the PICES 2017 are to;

- estimate private consumption expenditure and disposable income of the household sector;
- compile the production account of the agricultural sector
- study income/expenditure disparities among socio-economic groups
- estimate the contribution of the informal sector to GDP in Zimbabwe
- estimate the size of household transfer incomes within and outside the country;
- calculate weights for the Consumer Price Index (CPI)
- calculate the poverty line, measure the poverty rate and inequality
- provide data useful to formulate national policies for social welfare programmes
- obtain data for poverty mapping
- obtain data useful in measuring the demographic dividend for Zimbabwe

The report covers information on demographic characteristics, household incomes, consumption expenditure, agricultural production and the informal sector. The survey was guided by the PICES Technical Committee chaired by ZIMSTAT and comprised members from the World Bank, United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), African Development Bank (AfDB), Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Services, Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement (MLAWCRR) and ZIMSTAT.

The PICES 2017 also included new features such as a disability module, an international migration module and an agricultural productivity module. The Agency is grateful for the financial and technical support provided by the World Bank, UNICEF, UNDP, and AfDB. We are also grateful to UNFPA for providing vehicles to the PICES 2017. The Government of Zimbabwe facilitated the funding process and provided the human resources for the survey.

I wish to express my profound gratitude to the Development Partners and the Government of Zimbabwe for their support throughout the survey. The survey owes its success to the collaborative and concerted efforts of these two parties. I also thank the respondents who provided the information and many others who were involved in making this exercise a success.



M. Dzinotizei

Director-General, Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency

Harare, December, 2018

Executive Summary

The Poverty, Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey 2017 is the main data source for the compilation of the informal sector, living conditions, poverty levels and weights for the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The survey is based on a sample of 32,256 households, representative at Province and District Levels. The sample design entailed two stages: selection of enumeration areas (EAs) as the first stage and selection of households in these EAs as the second stage. In total 2,304 EAs are selected with Probability Proportional to Size (PPS), the measure of size being the number of households enumerated in the 2012 Population Census. Out of a total of 32,256 sampled households a total of 31,195 households successfully completed interviews. This gives a response rate of 96.7 percent of the sampled households. In general, households in rural areas have higher response rates compared to households in urban areas.

Population and Household Characteristics

The results of the survey further indicates Zimbabwe's population structure as a broad based pyramid signifying a young population and high fertility rates. The proportion of children under 15 years is 42.6 percent while the proportion of individuals 65 years and above is 5.2 percent. About 69 percent of the population resides in rural areas while 31 percent of the population resides in urban areas. Additionally, it is shown that females constitute 52.9 percent of the population while males constitute 47.1 percent. The average household size in Zimbabwe is 4.2 persons. It is also shown that 63.4 percent of the households are headed by males while 36.6 percent are headed by females. It is also revealed that of the school going population 6-20 years of age in Zimbabwe, 1.7 percent have never been to school while 77.2 percent are at school. Flush toilets are almost exclusively found in urban areas (91.5 percent) while 36.8 percent of households in rural areas have no toilet at all. About 30 percent of rural households rely on water supplies that are considered unsafe.

The percentage of persons who are unemployed in the last 7 days is 7.7 percent. In urban areas the unemployment rate is 23.3 percent while the unemployment rate in rural areas is 1.3 percent. The majority (78.8 percent) of households own a cell-phone while 45.3 percent and 38.7 percent of the households own residential land and arable land respectively. Most of the assets owned by households are not productive assets.

Household Economy

This chapter on Household Economy has dealt with the average annual income and expenditure of households. It is observed that the average gross cash income for households in 2017 is US\$ 2,401 of which primary income is US\$1,591. After adding net transfers and deducting taxes the average net cash income is US\$2,712. The highest contribution to annual average net cash income is primary income with 58.7 percent, followed by household enterprises (17.0 percent). The total average annual household cash and non-cash consumption expenditure is US\$3,101 per household. It is indicated that the proportion of household cash and non-cash expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages is 33.2 percent, followed by 29.2 percent for housing, water, electricity and

gas. The final consumer price index weights are also calculated and will be used to update the CPI weight in early 2019.

Household Incomes

Overall, it is observed that 26.6 percent of the adults 18 years and above in Zimbabwe depend on salaries and wages as their main source of income. It is noted that in rural areas 67.0 percent of the households have sale of own agricultural produce as main source of income, while in urban areas the main source of income are salaries and wages (63.9 percent). It is also noted that the average annual gross primary income in Zimbabwe is US\$3,775. The persons with the highest primary income in Zimbabwe are Managers earning an average annual gross income of US\$14,881, followed by Professionals earning an average annual gross primary income of US\$6,929. Most employed persons (34.1 percent) earn monthly gross primary income of between \$451 and \$600. The total value of income received by households during the survey period is US\$7.4 billion. This results in a per capita income of US\$529.40 per person per year. The total amount of private consumption expenditure is \$9.1 billion of which remittances to Zimbabwe from abroad is US\$312.7 million.

Agriculture

This chapter looks at the compilation of the agriculture production account for households in Zimbabwe. The information collected included, agriculture output, inputs, for capital formation. The gross agricultural output produced by households in Zimbabwe is US\$1.1 billion, while the value of inputs amounts to a total of US\$231.9 million, giving a value added of US\$900.3 million. Communal Lands contributed the highest share of agriculture output of 51.0 percent, followed by Resettlement Areas which contributes 32.0 percent. A total of US\$128.1 million is used by households for capital formation. About US\$66.4 million is spent by households in purchasing or building housing and facilities including housing for employees.

Informal Sector

This chapter has dealt with the value of non-farm production activities of household enterprises and numbers employed in the informal sector. The total value added from the informal non-farm activities is US\$635 million. It is also revealed that about 3.9 million people are involved in the farm and non-farm informal sector activities. About 54 percent of the people employed in the informal sector are females compared 46 percent for males.

International Migration and Disability

In this chapter indicates that the total number of people who migrated from Zimbabwe is 683,673. About 72 percent of people who migrated are in the 20-39 years age group and these constitute 492,106 people. The prevalence of people living with disabilities for females is 9.4 percent compared to 8.5 percent for males.

1 Poverty, Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey Overview

1.1. Introduction and Background

The Poverty, Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey (PICES) 2017 was conducted by ZIMSTAT from January to December 2017. Data processing was carried out from January to June 2018. Data on socio-demographic characteristics and incomes were collected by the interview method while daily record books were used to collect data on food consumption and expenditure. The PICES 2017 is based on a sample of 32,256 households which provides representative estimates at province and district levels.

1.2. Objectives of the Survey

The objectives of the survey are to:

- estimate private consumption expenditure and disposable income of the household sector;
- compile the production account of the agricultural sector
- study income/expenditure disparities among socio-economic groups
- estimate the contribution of the informal sector to GDP in Zimbabwe
- estimate the size of household transfer incomes within and outside the country;
- calculate weights for the Consumer Price Index (CPI)
- calculate the poverty line, measure the poverty rate and inequality
- provide data useful to formulate national policies for social welfare programmes
- obtain data for poverty mapping
- obtain data useful in measuring the demographic dividend for Zimbabwe

Sample Design and Estimation Procedures for Zimbabwe PICES 2017

1.3. Sampling Design

The sample selection methodology for the PICES 2017 is based on a two-stage stratified sample design. The geographic domains of analysis are the 62 administrative districts of Zimbabwe.

1.4. Sampling Frame

The sampling frame for the PICES 2017 is based on the complete set of Enumeration Areas (EAs) drawn from the 2012 Zimbabwe Population Census. The sample for most national household surveys in Zimbabwe is formed by the Zimbabwe master sample, which is based on the 2012 Population Census frame. However, since many surveys have previously used the Master Sample of EAs, some of the same households could be selected again for the PICES, resulting in an increasing response burden. Consequently, the Zimbabwe Master Sample is not used for the PICES 2017 sample and instead the Population Census Frame is used to draw the sample.

1.5. Stratification

In order to increase the efficiency of the sample design for PICES 2017, the sampling frame of EAs is divided into strata which are as homogeneous as possible. The first level of stratification corresponds to the 62 administrative districts of Zimbabwe, the geographic domains of analysis defined for the PICES. The sampling frame of EAs for each district is sorted first by the rural/urban areas in order to provide implicit stratification. The sampling frame includes codes for land-use sectors, which are also used for implicit stratification. The following land-use sectors are identified:

- 1 - Communal Lands (CL)
- 2 - Small Scale Commercial Farms (SSCF)
- 3 - Large Scale Commercial Farms (LSCF)
- 4 - Resettlement Areas (includes Old Resettlement Areas (ORA), A1 Farms and A2 Farms)
- 5 - Urban Council Areas (UCA)
- 6 - Administrative Centres (AC)
- 7 - Growth Point (GP) and Other Urban Areas (OUA), e.g. Services Center and Mines

1.6. Sample Size and Allocation for PICES 2017

The sample size for a particular survey is determined by the accuracy required for the survey estimates for each domain, as well as by the resource and operational constraints. It is, therefore, important that the overall sample size be manageable for quality and operational control purposes. The initial budget is estimated based on a maximum sample size of 32,256 households. In the case of the largest administrative districts of Harare and Bulawayo, which are also individual urban provinces, the sample size is doubled.

In the case of a socioeconomic household survey such as the PICES, experience in other countries has shown that the optimum number of sample households per cluster is within the range of 8 to 15 households. Experience from the PICES 2011/12 reveals that two enumerators are able to effectively cover 7 sample households each for the weekly visits, hence 14 households are sampled in each EA for the PICES 2017.

Since the domains of analysis for the PICES 2017 are the 62 administrative districts, sample EAs within a district are distributed equally to each month during the full year of data collection. The number of sample EAs allocated to each district are, therefore, a multiple of 12. A team of six enumerators and one team leader are assigned to each district to collect data. This makes it possible to enumerate three sample EAs per month in each district, with two enumerators assigned to each sample EA. Based on this model for data collection, it is possible to select a sample of 36 EAs for each administrative district, with 14 households selected in each sample EA, for a total sample of 504 households per district. It is expected that this sample size would provide estimates of average household per capita expenditure with a coefficient of variation (CV) within 10% for most of the administrative districts.

1.7. Target Population

The sample is representative of the whole population of Zimbabwe living in private households. The population living in collective households or in institutions such as military barracks, prisons and hospitals are excluded from the sampling frame. Collective households constitutes less than one percent of the population of Zimbabwe.

1.8. First Stage Systematic Selection of Enumeration Areas

At the first sampling stage, the sample EAs for the PICES 2017 are selected within each stratum (administrative district) using random systematic sampling with Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) from the ordered list of EAs in the sampling frame. The measure of size for each EA are based on the total number of households identified in the 2012 Population Census sampling frame. The EAs within each district are ordered first by rural and urban codes, land-use sector, ward and EA number. This provides implicit land-use and geographic stratification of the sampling frame within each district, and ensures a proportional allocation of the sample to the urban and rural areas of each district.

Within each stratum the following first stage sampling procedures are used to select the EAs:

1. Cumulate the measures of size (number of households) down the ordered list of EAs within the stratum. The final cumulated measure of size is the total number of households in the frame for the stratum (M_h).
2. To obtain the sampling interval for stratum h (I_h), divide M_h by the total number of EAs to be selected in stratum h (n_h): $I_h = M_h/n_h$.
3. Select a random number (R_h) between 0 and I_h . The sample EAs in stratum h will be identified by the following selection numbers:

$$S_{hi} = R_h + [I_h \times (i - 1)] , \text{ rounded up,}$$

where $i = 1, 2, \dots, n_h$

The i -th selected EA is the one with a cumulated measure of size closest to S_{hi} but not less than S_{hi} .

The Complex Samples module of the SAS software is used for selecting the sample EAs systematically with PPS within each stratum at the first stage. The module uses the “SURVEY SELECT” sampling procedure.

1.9. Selection of Replacement EAs

In general, it is not recommended to replace any of the original sample EAs, because this may introduce bias in the survey results. However, there may be a few extreme cases where all the households in the EA are displaced, or the EA becomes inaccessible. Only in these exceptional

cases, replacements are considered. The only advantage of replacing sample EAs that cannot be enumerated is to maintain the effective sample size; but it does not eliminate the non-response bias. In order to select a replacement EA for a sample EA that cannot be enumerated, PPS sampling from the remainder of the sampling frame of EAs in the stratum within the same land-use sector and ward is used. Consequently, some EAs in PICES 2017 are replaced due to issues of inaccessibility.

An effort is made by the enumerators and supervisors to interview the original sample household before deciding to use a replacement sample household. The supervisor assigns the replacement household when it is not possible to interview the original sample household. One option for identifying a replacement household can be to determine which of the reserve replacement households is closest to the original sample household being replaced.

1.10. Listing of Households in Sample EAs

A household listing operation is conducted in each sample EA prior to the PICES data collection in order to select the sample households. This is important for updating the sampling frame of 2012. The field staff verified the boundaries of the sample EA in order to ensure good coverage of the sample households. The number of households listed in each EA should be fairly comparable to the corresponding number from the census frame, and any large differences are investigated and segmentation of such EAs is done.

1.11. Second Stage Systematic Selection of Households within a Sampled EA

At the second sampling stage, a random systematic sample of 14 households are selected with equal probability from the listing of each sample EA. Reserve households are selected for replacements. The reason why the replacement of non-interview households are considered was to maintain the effective sample size and enumerator workload in each sample EA. Four households are selected for possible replacement, and thus a total of 18 households are selected from each sample EA. A systematic subsample of 4 households are then selected from the 18 households, and the remaining 14 sample households are considered the original sample for the survey.

The following procedures are used for selecting the m_{hi} (for example, 18) sample households from the listing for each sample EA:

1. All the households in valid (occupied) housing units listed in the sample EA should be assigned a serial number from 1 to M'_{hi} , the total number of households listed.
2. To obtain the sampling interval for the selection of households within the sample EA (I_{hi}), divide M'_{hi} by m_{hi} , and maintain 2 decimal places.
3. Select a random number (R_{hi}) with 2 decimal places, between 0.01 and I_{hi} . The sample households within the sample EA is identified by the following selection numbers:

$$S_{hij} = R_{hi} + [I_{hi} \times (j-1)], \text{ rounded up,}$$

where $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m_{hi}$

The j -th selected household is the one with a serial number equal to S_{hij} .

A spreadsheet is developed for selecting the 14 sample households and 4 reserve households for possible replacement in each sample EA. This spreadsheet includes items for the identification of the sample EA, and formulas for the systematic selection of households once the total number of households listed has been entered.

Table 1.1: Number of Sample EAs and Sample Households by District for the PICES 2017

District Number	Province/Administrative District	Number of Sample EAs	Number of Sample Households
	Bulawayo Province		
1	Bulawayo	72	1,008
	Manicaland Province		
2	Buhera	36	504
3	Chimanimani	36	504
4	Chipinge/rural/urban	36	504
5	Makoni/Rusape	36	504
6	Mutare/Rural/Urban	36	504
7	Mutasa	36	504
8	Nyanga	36	504
	Mashonaland Central		
9	Bindura/Rural /Urban	36	504
10	Muzarabani	36	504
11	Guruve	36	504
12	Mazowe/Mvurwi	36	504
13	Mt. Darwin	36	504
14	Rushinga	36	504
15	Shamva	36	504
16	Mbire	36	504
	Mashonaland East Province		
17	Chikomba/Chivhu	36	504
18	Goromonzi/Ruwa	36	504
19	Hwedza	36	504
20	Marondera/rural/urban	36	504
21	Mudzi	36	504
22	Murehwa	36	504
23	Mutoko	36	504
24	Seke	36	504
25	U.M.P.	36	504

Table 1.1: Number of Sample EAs and Sample Households by District for the PICES 2017

District Number	Province/Administrative District	Number of Sample EAs	Number of Sample Households
	Mashonaland West Province		
26	Chegutu/Rural /Urban /Norton	36	504
27	Hurungwe/karoi	36	504
28	Kariba/Rural/Urban	36	504
29	Makonde/Chinhoyi	36	504
30	Mhondoro –Ngezi	36	504
31	Sanyati/Kadoma Urban	36	504
32	Zvimba	36	504
	Matebeleland North Province		
33	Binga	36	504
34	Bubi	36	504
35	Hwange/Urban /Rural/Victoria Falls	36	504
36	Lupane	36	504
37	Nkayi	36	504
38	Tsholotsho	36	504
39	Umguza	36	504
	Matebeleland South Province		
40	Beitbridge/Rural/Urban	36	504
41	Bulilima	36	504
42	Mangwe /Plumtree	36	504
43	Gwanda/Urban/Rural	36	504
44	Insiza	36	504
45	Matobo	36	504
46	Umzingwane	36	504
	Midlands Province		
47	Chirumhanzu	36	504
48	Gokwe North	36	504
49	Gokwe South/Gokwe Town	36	504
50	Gweru/Urban/Rural	36	504
51	Kwekwe/Rural/Urban/Redcliff	36	504
52	Mberengwa	36	504
53	Shurugwi/Urban/Rural	36	504
54	Zvishavane/Rural/Urban	36	504
	Masvingo Province		
55	Bikita	36	504
56	Chiredzi/Rural/Urban	36	504
57	Chivi	36	504
58	Gutu	36	504
59	Masvingo/Rural/Urban	36	504
60	Mwenezi	36	504
61	Zaka	36	504
	Harare Province		
62	Harare/Rural/Chitungwiza/Epworth	72	1,008
	Zimbabwe	2,304	32,256

Table 1.2 : Distribution of Final Sample of EAs by Province, Rural/Urban Areas

Province	Total	Rural	Urban
Bulawayo	72	-	72
Manicaland	252	225	27
Mashonaland Central	288	275	13
Mashonaland East	324	288	36
Mashonaland West	252	185	67
Matabeleland North	252	236	16
Matabeleland South	252	225	27
Midlands	288	218	70
Masvingo	252	238	14
Harare	72	4	68
Zimbabwe	2,304	1,894	410

Table 1.3: Distribution of Final Sample Number of EAs by Land-Use Sector and Rural/Urban Areas

Land-Use Sector	Total	Rural	Urban
Communal Land	1,365	1,365	-
Small Scale Commercial Farms	43	43	-
Large Scale Commercial Farms	116	116	-
Resettlement Areas	336	336	-
Urban Council Areas	417	-	417
Administrative Centres (Districts)	4	4	-
Growth Point and Other Urban Areas	30	30	-
Zimbabwe	2,304	1,894	410

Table 1.4: Weighted Number of Households and Population by District, PICES 2017

No.	District	Number of Households	Percent Households	Population Number	Percent Population
	Bulawayo Province				
1	Bulawayo Urban	181,877	5.6	716,809	5.2
	Total	181,877	5.6	716,809	5.2
	Manicaland Province				
2	Buhera	65,124	2.0	310,551	2.2
3	Chimanimani	39,380	1.2	167,444	1.2
4	Chipinge	69,476	2.1	324,664	2.3
5	Makoni	83,786	2.6	350,223	2.5
6	Mutare	111,797	3.4	495,561	3.6
7	Mutasa	42,722	1.3	164,768	1.2
8	Nyanga	40,033	1.2	151,407	1.1
	Total	452,318	13.8	1,964,618	14.1
	Mash. Central Province				
9	Bindura	46,933	1.4	202,949	1.5
10	Muzarabani	32,083	1.0	148,786	1.1
11	Guruve	33,786	1.0	147,007	1.1
12	Mazowe	65,056	2.0	280,430	2.0
13	Mount Darwin	57,177	1.8	264,913	1.9
14	Rushinga	19,898	0.6	92,329	0.7
15	Shamva	31,823	1.0	143,119	1.0
16	Mbire	20,987	0.6	99,125	0.7
	Total	307,743	9.4	1,378,658	10.0
	Mash. East Province				
17	Chikomba	32,989	1.0	135,414	1.0
18	Goromonzi	81,245	2.5	333,803	2.4
19	Hwedza	21,128	0.7	86,897	0.6
20	Marondera	57,165	1.8	227,745	1.6
21	Mudzi	38,250	1.2	164,887	1.2
22	Murehwa	57,214	1.8	242,191	1.7
23	Mutoko	34,529	1.1	140,096	1.0
24	Seke	31,626	1.0	127,306	0.9
25	UMP	27,228	0.8	131,623	0.9
	Total	381,374	11.9	1,589,962	11.3
	Mash. West Province				
26	Chegutu	75,942	2.3	298,107	2.1
27	Hurungwe	77,968	2.4	366,965	2.6
27b	Karoi	4,543	0.1	16,149	0.1
28	Mhondoro-Ngezi	20,994	0.6	93,162	0.7
29	Kariba	15,464	0.5	69,783	0.5
30	Makonde	58,683	1.8	267,771	1.9
31	Zvimba	56,487	1.7	255,388	1.8
32	Sanyati	49,222	1.5	222,949	1.6
	Total	359,303	10.9	1,590,274	11.3

Table 1.4: Weighted Number of Households and Population by District, PICES 2017

No.	District	Number of Households	Percent Households	Population Number	Percent Population
	Mat. North Province				
33	Binga	35,441	1.1	151,870	1.1
34	Bubi	13,593	0.4	63,771	0.5
35	Hwange	27,213	0.8	110,998	0.8
36	Lupane	18,551	0.6	99,545	0.7
37	Nkayi	21,681	0.7	116,224	0.8
38	Tsholotsho	26,013	0.8	124,476	0.9
39	Umguza	19,241	0.6	86,303	0.6
	Total	161,733	5.0	753,187	5.4
	Mat. South Province				
40	Beitbridge	31,918	1.0	128,046	0.9
41	Bulilima	23,074	0.7	103,709	0.7
42	Mangwe	14,917	0.5	66,171	0.5
43	Gwanda	34,235	1.1	139,454	1.0
44	Insiza	23,189	0.7	113,683	0.8
45	Matobo	22,027	0.7	102,188	0.7
46	Umzingwane	14,517	0.4	66,497	0.5
	Total	163,877	5.1	719,748	5.1
	Midlands Province				
47	Chirumhanzu	21,864	0.7	93,464	0.7
48	Gokwe North	32,937	1.0	152,795	1.1
49	Gokwe South	62,939	1.9	291,875	2.1
50	Gweru	57,848	1.8	220,192	1.6
51	Kwekwe	76,737	2.4	323,725	2.3
52	Mberengwa	46,226	1.4	231,163	1.7
53	Shurugwi	24,741	0.8	110,125	0.8
54	Zvishavane	29,193	0.9	116,360	0.8
	Total	352,485	10.9	1,539,699	11.1
	Masvingo Province				
55	Bikita	42,839	1.3	190,954	1.4
56	Chiredzi	87,604	2.7	365,175	2.6
57	Chivi	34,863	1.1	159,505	1.1
58	Gutu	52,604	1.6	220,507	1.6
59	Masvingo	73,606	2.3	317,199	2.3
60	Mwenezi	41,142	1.3	222,843	1.6
61	Zaka	50,909	1.6	225,117	1.6
	Total	383,567	11.9	1,701,300	12.2
	Harare Province				
62	Harare Urban	501,533	15.5	1,933,944	13.9
	Total	501,533	15.5	1,933,944	13.9
	Zimbabwe	3,245,802	100.0	13,888,196	100.0

N.B. Karoi is in Hurungwe District

1.12. Assignment of Sample EAs to the 12 Monthly Data Collection Periods

It is important to distribute the sample EAs over the 12 monthly periods of data collection in such a way to ensure that the sample is representative over time and space. For this reason, the subsample of EAs is assigned for data collection each month and is nationally representative.

1.13. Estimation and Weighting Procedures for PICES 2017

In order for the sample estimates from the PICES 2017 to be representative of the population, the data is multiplied by a sampling weight, or expansion factor. The basic weight for each sample household would be equal to the inverse of its probability of selection (calculated by multiplying the probabilities at each sampling stage). Based on the stratified two-stage sample design, the overall probability of selection for the PICES sample households can be expressed as follows:

$$p_{hi} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h} \times \frac{m_{hi}}{M'_{hi}},$$

where:

p_{hi} = probability of selection for the sample households in the i-th sample EA in stratum (district) h

n_h = number of sample EAs selected in stratum h for PICES 2017

M_h = total number of households in the sampling frame of EAs for stratum h

M_{hi} = total number of households in the frame for the i-th sample EA in stratum h

m_{hi} = 14 = number of sample households selected in the i-th sample EA in stratum h

M'_{hi} = total number of households listed in the i-th sample EA in stratum h

The two components of this probability of selection correspond to the individual sampling stages.

The basic sampling weight, or expansion factor, is calculated as the inverse of this probability of selection. Based on the previous expression for the probability, the weight can be simplified as follows:

$$W_{hi} = \frac{M_h \times M'_{hi}}{n_h \times M_{hi} \times m_{hi}},$$

where:

W_{hi} = basic weight for the sample households in the i-th sample EA in stratum h

If m_{hi} is constant for each stratum (for example, 14 households), the sample will be approximately self-weighting within each stratum. These weights will actually vary slightly based on the difference between the number of households listed in each sample EA and the corresponding number from the sampling frame.

It is also important to adjust the weights to take into account the non-interviews in each sample EA. Since the weights will be calculated at the level of the sample EA, it would be advantageous to adjust the weights at this level. The final weight (W'_{hi}) for the sample households in the i-th sample EA in stratum h can be expressed as follows:

$$W'_{hi} = W_{hi} \times \frac{m'_{hi}}{m''_{hi}},$$

Where:

m'_{hi} = total number of valid (occupied) sample households selected in the i-th sample EA in stratum h

m''_{hi} = number of sample households with completed interviews in the i-th sample EA in stratum h, including replacement households

It can be seen in this expression that when the number of replacement households is equal to the number of non-interviews for existing sample households (excluding vacant housing units) in a sample EA, the non-interview adjustment factor is equal to 1.

1.14. Survey Estimates

The most common survey estimates to be calculated from the PICES 2017 data are in the form of totals and ratios. The survey estimate of a total can be expressed as follows:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{h=1}^L \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \sum_{k=1}^{m_{hi}} W'_{hi} y_{hij},$$

where:

L = number of strata (districts) in the domain

y_{hij} = value of variable y for the j-th sample household in the i-th sample EA in stratum h

The survey estimate of a ratio is defined as follows:

$$\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}},$$

where \hat{Y} and \hat{X} are estimates of totals for variables y and x, respectively, calculated as specified previously.

In the case of a stratified two-stage sample design, means and proportions are special types of ratios. In the case of the mean, the variable X, in the denominator of the ratio, is defined to equal 1 for each element so that the denominator is the sum of the weights. For a proportion, the variable X in the denominator is also defined to equal 1 for all elements; the variable Y in the numerator is binomial and is defined to equal either 0 or 1, depending on the absence or presence, respectively, of a specified characteristic for the element.

1.15. Calculation of Sampling Errors

The standard error, or square root of the variance, is used to measure the sampling error, although it may also include a small variable part of the non-sampling error. The variance estimator should take into account the different aspects of the sample design, such as the stratification and clustering. Programs available for calculating the variances for survey data from stratified multi-stage sample designs such as the PICES 2017 include STATA and the Complex Samples module of SPSS as well as SAS and Wesvar. All these software packages use an ultimate cluster (linearized Taylor series) variance estimator. The Complex Samples module of STATA is used with the PICES 2017 data to produce the sampling errors. The ultimate cluster variance estimator for a total used by STATA and can be expressed as follows:

Variance Estimator of a Total

$$V(\hat{Y}) = \sum_{h=1}^L \left[\frac{n_h}{n_h - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \left(\hat{Y}_{hi} - \frac{\hat{Y}_h}{n_h} \right)^2 \right],$$

where:

$$\hat{Y}_{hi} = \sum_{j=1}^{m_h} W'_{hi} y_{hij}$$

$$\hat{Y}_h = \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \hat{Y}_{hi}$$

The variance estimator of a ratio used by these statistical software packages can be expressed as follows:

Variance Estimator of a Ratio

$$V(\hat{R}) = \frac{1}{\hat{X}^2} \left[V(\hat{Y}) + \hat{R}^2 V(\hat{X}) - 2 \hat{R} COV(\hat{X}, \hat{Y}) \right],$$

where:

$$COV(\hat{X}, \hat{Y}) = \sum_{h=1}^L \left[\frac{n_h}{n_h - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \left(\hat{X}_{hi} - \frac{\hat{X}_h}{n_h} \right) \left(\hat{Y}_{hi} - \frac{\hat{Y}_h}{n_h} \right) \right]$$

$V(\hat{Y})$ and $V(\hat{X})$ are calculated according to the formula for the variance of a total.

1.16. Data Collection and Response Rates

The plan of the 2017 PICES is to collect data monthly for a year from sampled households from January to December 2017. The PICES 2017 Enumerator Manual is comprehensive and covers most the likely challenges which can be faced in the field. However, if any issues arose in the field that the enumerator could not solve, these are addressed by Provincial Supervisors and the technical team from Head Office. The PICES Technical Committee also meets regularly to discuss field work reports and to iron out fieldwork problems. Issues discussed in the technical committee are then relayed to the provinces by the Provincial Operations Manager. The coordinating team communicates effectively with Provincial Supervisors and this information is cascaded down to the enumerators in the field. Out of a total of 32,256 sampled households a total of 31,195 households successfully completed interviews. This gives a response rate of 96.7 percent of the sampled households. The response rate in Harare is 70.4 percent while that of Bulawayo is 88.7 percent. The low response rate in Harare is found in both low and high density suburbs. It is mainly due to the fact the main respondent are not found at home despite several call-backs. Some of the households refused to participate in the survey particularly those in low density areas while in high densities some lodgers moved to an unknown dwelling unit leaving incomplete questionnaires. Furthermore, one person household shift workers are also difficult to find at home. In general households in rural areas have higher response rates compared to households in urban areas.

Questionnaires which are partially completed that is those without information on consumption expenditure on them are excluded from the analysis. The households that refused completely to respond to the PICES 2017 questionnaires are replaced by other households within the sampled enumeration areas. It is also noted that the PICES 2017 questionnaire is one and half times bigger than the PICES 2011/12 survey.

Table 1.5: Number of Responding Households by Province and Response Rate

Province	Number of HHs in Sample	Number of HHs with Successful Interviews	Response Rate
Bulawayo	1,008	894	88.7
Manicaland	3,528	3,476	98.5
Mashonaland Central	4,032	3,988	98.9
Mashonaland East	4,536	4,377	96.5
Mashonaland West	3,528	3,435	97.4
Matebeleland North	3,528	3,469	98.3
Matebeleland South	3,528	3,479	98.6
Midlands	4,032	3,898	96.7
Masvingo	3,528	3,469	98.3
Harare	1,008	710	70.4
Total	32,256	31,195	96.7

1.17. Quality Control Measures Used During Data Collection

In order to ensure quality of data the Head Office and Provincial Supervisors put the following quality control measures in place:

Head Office Supervisors

- Carry out spot checks and ensure work is undertaken properly
- Ensure all project work is going according to schedule
- Listen to some selected interviews to check if questions are being asked correctly
- Resolve any challenges encountered in the province promptly
- Document challenges faced in the field and the corresponding solutions used
- Ensure appropriate and required quantities of materials are directed to; and reached the desired destination and are properly utilized
- Re-interview selected households as quality control
- Check that the households are completing the daily record books (DRBs) provided by enumerators
- Ensure that all field staff receive their monthly field allowances
- Write field reports which are used as monitoring tools

Provincial Supervisors

- See to it that enumerators are performing their work according to instructions
- Ensure that enumerators go to all selected households; and verified cases of non-contact
- Re-interview selected households to ensure complete enumeration
- Check samples of questionnaires for completeness and consistency before submitting the questionnaires to Head Office
- Ensure that all questionnaires are submitted to Head Office on time
- Carry-out the day-to-day supervision of enumerators' work
- Liaise with Head Office to discuss any technical or logistics problems encountered in the field
- Ensure that enumerators are paid their field allowances

1.18. Data Processing and Data Analysis

The PICES 2017 data entry is conducted by the ZIMSTAT Data Entry Unit using the CSPro software to enter the data. Data entry was done from January 2018 to June 2018. Data is captured twice by different people for purposes of verification. Data from the daily record books (the household food consumption diaries) have been entered from July to November 2018. SAS and STATA software is used for data processing. Data cleaning is done at all stages i.e. during data entry and data processing to check for the consistency of the data. Tables are then generated for use in report writing. The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the World Bank funded the data processing exercise for the PICES 2017.

1.19. Quality Control Measures Used During Data Processing

Data processing involves coding and editing of the questionnaires and data entry. During data processing, one member of staff is given 4 batches to be completed in six days. A total of 192 Enumeration Areas or geocodes for each month are captured in 9 days. This means that the first three days are for initial entry while the other three days are for verification entry and the last three days are for cleaning. Two persons exchanged questionnaires during the verification stage to check for differences between the two entries and any errors in initial entry are corrected. A clean file is then copied by Systems Developers at the end of each data processing stage.

Control sheets are used for monitoring the movement of questionnaires from one person to another during the editing and data processing stage. Any errors made during data entry are corrected and all data capture operators are informed of these errors to avoid the same errors being repeated. Furthermore, as part of quality control, the data entry programme has inbuilt quality control programmes such as the skip patterns of the questionnaire and the automatic refusal if an unknown identification code (Geocode) or inconsistent code is entered. Data Entry Supervisors also make spot checks to see work being entered while a Statistical Officer is placed in each of the data entry pools to correct errors or inconsistencies in a process known as “online editing”.

In order to check on the quality of data processing, ZIMSTAT staff begin to generate tables to do validity checks using Population Census data for 2012 and the Intercensal Demographic Survey (ICDS) 2017. The validation exercise is done for the 12 months data. The tables generated for the 12 month data and any deviations from the norm are investigated. A reconciliation of the questionnaires dispatched and recovered is done.

1.20. Other Quality Control Procedures

The ZIMSTAT sampling unit is responsible for the weighting of PICES 2017 data after the matching of geocodes is completed. The differences in geocodes between the sampled and actual processed data mainly emanates from differences in the sector codes. The sector codes are verified with the Province and corrected. The other differences come as a result of substitution of Enumeration Areas. The differences in geocodes are corrected. The CSPro computer program is used to flash out geocodes which are different from those in the sample. When that occurs the ZIMSTAT staff check the records of the listing process. Usually notes are placed indicating that

the geocode has been replaced by another. If there is no information, the staff would phone the Provincial Supervisor or Team Leader to verify the correct geocode. Weights are then compiled for boosting the PICES sampled data.

1.21. Project Management

The PICES project is managed by the PICES Technical Committee whose main role is to provide project oversight and accountability. The PICES Technical Committee is comprised of technical experts from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MOFED), The World Bank, Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Services, United Nations Development Fund (UNDP), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), African Development Bank (AfDB), ZIMSTAT, Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement (MLAWCRR) and The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The project Technical Committee’s main role and responsibilities is to provide technical guidance. The technical committee also reviews and ensured that the survey methodology and tools are technically sound. The PICES Technical Committee also makes quality control checks on the preliminary survey results and the final results.

1.22. Summary

The PICES 2017 survey is based on a sample of 32,256 households, drawn from the 2012 Population Census frame. It is representative at Province and District Levels The sample design entail two stages: selection of enumeration areas (EAs) as the first stage and selection of households in these EAs as the second stage. In total 2,304 EAs are selected with Probability Proportional to Size (PPS), the measure of size being the number of households enumerated in the 2012 Population Census. Out of a total of 32,256 sampled households a total of 31,195 households successfully completed interviews. This gives a response rate of 96.7 percent of the sampled households. In general households in rural areas have higher response rates compared to households in urban areas.

2 Population and Demographic Characteristics

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on socioeconomic characteristics of the households covered in the PICES survey. The survey collected data on such variables as age, sex, and marital status, place of residence, activity status, and living conditions of households. It also highlights some of the key socio-demographic variables, namely composition, distribution of population, household size, education, employment and housing characteristics in Zimbabwe. Population can be enumerated using two methods namely; the "de jure" and the "de facto" population count. The "de jure" count is the enumeration of persons, who usually reside in a given place, whereas a "de facto" count is the enumeration of persons physically present at a specified place. For this survey, the "de jure" concept in interviewing the selected households drawn from the sampling frame of listed households is used. The usual members may be present or temporarily absent during the time of the interview.

Table 2.1 shows the percent distribution of the population by province and by sector. Zimbabwe's population mainly resides in rural areas (69.2 percent) while 30.8 percent of the population resides in urban areas. About 49 percent of the population resides in Communal Lands while 29.9 percent of the population resides in urban council areas.

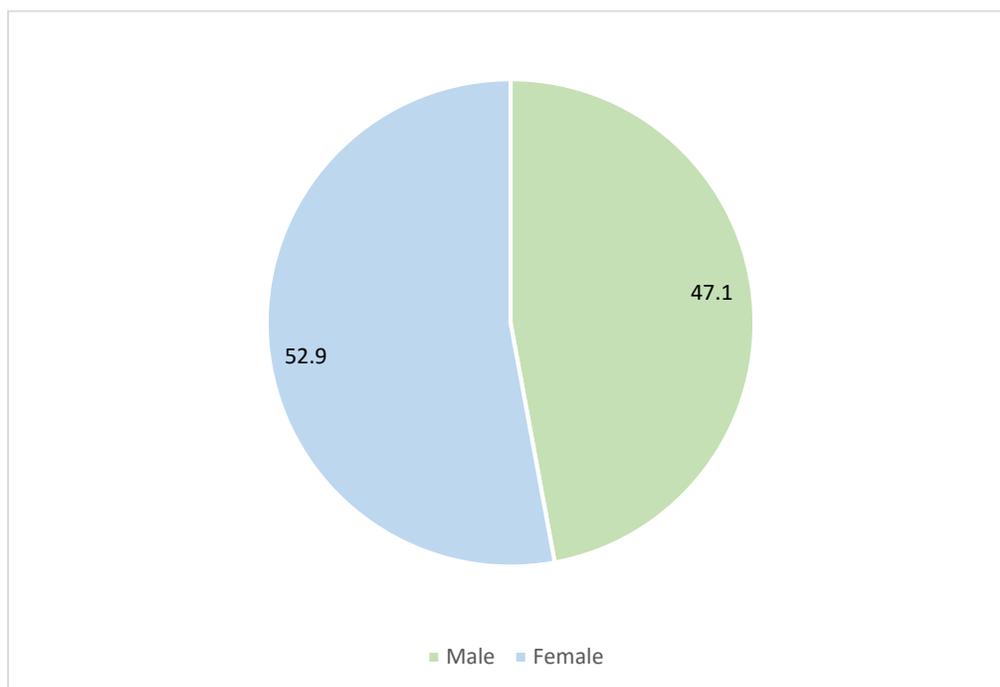
Table 2.1: Percent Distribution of the Population by Province by Land Use Sector, Rural and Urban Areas

Province	Rural	Urban	CL	SSCF	LSCF	RA	UCA	AC	GP	OUA	Total
Bulawayo	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0
Manicaland	84.3	15.7	62.4	1.4	8.1	12.4	13.7	0.7	1.3	-	100.0
Mash. Cen.	94.8	5.2	64.5	1.9	5.7	22.6	5.2	-	-	-	99.9
Mash. East	84.5	15.5	63.5	4.2	4.9	11.9	13.3	0.2	1.6	0.4	100.0
Mash. Wes	77.4	22.6	34.0	2.3	13.9	27.1	22.3	-	0.4	-	100.0
Mat. North	91.4	8.6	76.3	2.7	0.3	12.1	6.5	0.3	1.8	-	100.0
Mat. South	89.2	10.8	72.1	1.1	4.9	11.1	10.4	-	-	0.4	100.0
Midlands	74.3	25.7	60.5	1.3	3.3	9.2	25.7	-	-	-	100.0
Masvingo	89.4	10.6	61.5	1.2	6.1	20.6	8.9	-	1.8	-	100.1
Harare	4.2	95.8	4.2	-	-	-	95.8	-	-	-	100.0
National	69.2	30.8	49.1	1.6	5.2	13.3	29.9	0.1	0.7	0.1	100.0

N.B. CL=Communal Lands; SSCF=Small Scale Commercial Farms; LSCF=Large Scale Commercial Farms; RA=Resettlement Areas; UCA=Urban Council Areas; AC=Administrative Centre; GP= Growth Point and OUA=Other Urban Areas. Note that Resettlement Areas includes A1 Farms and A2 Farms.

Figure 2.1 indicates that 52.9 percent of the population are females compared to 47.1 percent for males.

Figure 2.1: Percent Distribution of Population by Sex



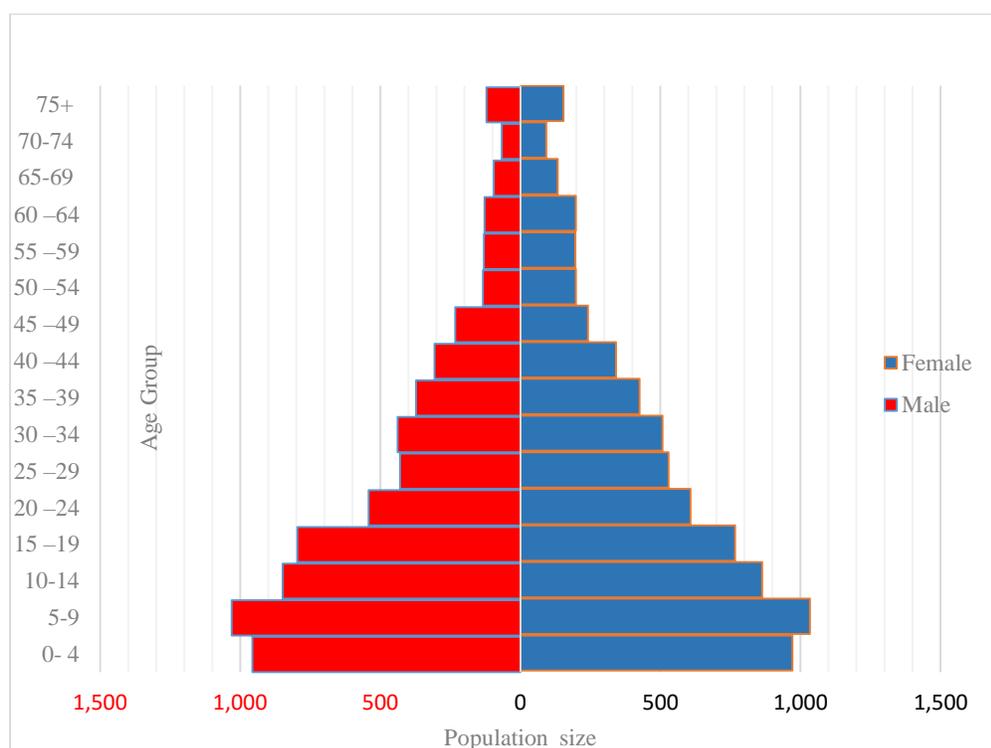
2.2 Sex Structure of the Population

The age – sex structure of the population is shown by the population pyramid in Figure 2.2. The pyramid is broad based, a pattern that is consistent with a young population, indicating high fertility rates. The proportion of children under 15 years is 42.6 percent. About 54 percent of the population in Zimbabwe are below 20 years of age while the proportion of individuals 65 years and older is 5.2 percent, see Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Percent Distribution of Population by Age Group and Sex

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	14.6	13.8	14.1
5-9	15.8	14.7	15.2
10-14	13.8	12.8	13.3
15-19	12.2	10.5	11.3
20-24	7.9	8.0	7.9
25-29	6.4	6.3	6.3
30-34	6.2	6.5	6.3
35-39	5.3	5.8	5.6
40-44	4.4	4.6	4.5
45-49	3.3	3.1	3.2
50-54	2.2	2.5	2.3
55-59	1.8	2.8	2.3
60-64	1.8	2.8	2.4
65+	4.5	5.8	5.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure 2.2: Population by Age Group: Pyramid for Zimbabwe



Source: PICES 2017

The average household size in Zimbabwe is 4.2 persons. Household sizes in rural areas are on average larger with (4.5 persons) compared to household sizes in urban areas with (3.4 persons), (see Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.3: Average Household Size in Zimbabwe by Rural and Urban Areas

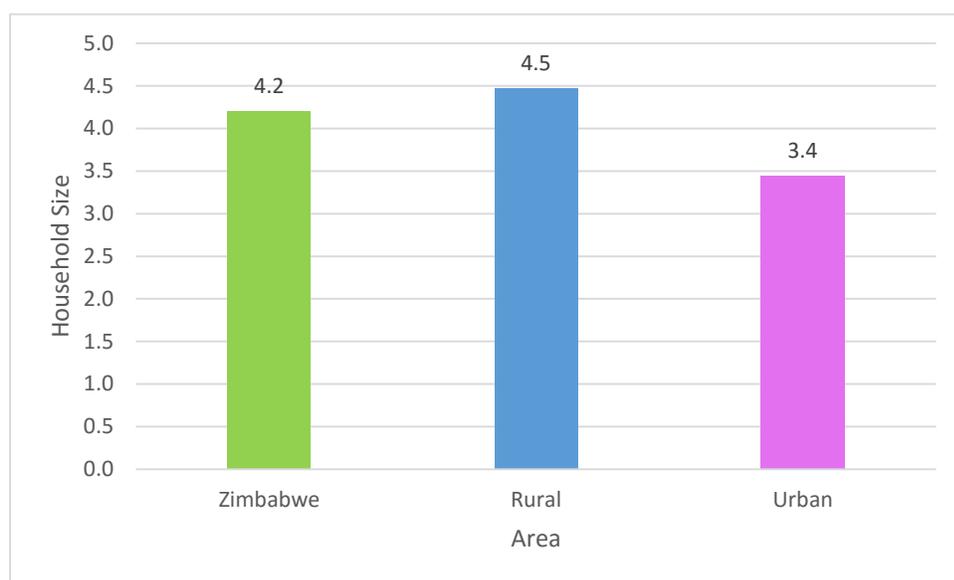


Table 2.3 shows that most households in both rural and urban areas have households with 4 to 5 members. About 58 percent of the households have a household size of 5 persons or less (see Table 2.3). Households with a household size greater than 9 persons or more constitute 9.8 percent of total households. Table 2.3 further shows that in rural areas, households which have more than 5 persons constitute 47.5 percent of the total households compared to 30.2 percent for households in urban areas.

Table 2.3: Percent Distribution of Rural and Urban Population by Household Size

Household Size	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2.1	3.1	2.4
2	4.3	7.0	5.1
3	10.2	16.0	12.0
4	16.6	21.9	18.2
5	19.4	21.9	20.2
6	16.8	12.3	15.4
7	11.6	8.0	10.5
8	7.4	4.2	6.4
9+	11.7	5.7	9.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2.4 depicts the percent distribution of household sizes in rural and urban areas. In general, rural areas have higher proportions of household sizes than urban areas.

Table 2.4: Percent Distribution of Household Sizes, by Rural and Urban Areas

Household Size	Rural	Urban	Total
1	60.0	40.0	100.0
2	58.1	41.9	100.0
3	58.8	41.2	100.0
4	63.0	37.0	100.0
5	66.6	33.4	100.0
6	75.4	24.6	100.0
7	76.7	23.3	100.0
8	80.0	20.0	100.0
9+	82.1	17.9	100.0
Total	69.2	30.8	100.0

Table 2.5 shows that most households are headed by males. In rural areas 62.3 percent of the households are headed by males while 37.7 percent of the households are headed by females. About 66 percent of the households in urban areas are headed by males while 34.5 percent of the households are headed by females.

Table 2.5: Percent Distribution of Households Sizes, Sex of Head of Household, Urban and Rural

Household Size	Sex of Household Head					
	Rural		Urban		Zimbabwe	
	Male - Headed	Female - Headed	Male - Headed	Female - Headed	Male - Headed	Female - Headed
1	58.9	41.1	59.9	40.1	59.3	40.7
2	47.4	52.6	54.6	45.4	50.4	49.6
3	52.3	47.7	63.3	36.7	56.8	43.2
4	61.6	38.4	69.9	30.1	64.7	35.3
5	66.7	33.3	70.7	29.3	68.0	32.0
6	71.9	28.1	72.2	27.8	72.0	28.0
7	70.6	29.4	72.9	27.1	71.2	28.9
8	70.0	30.0	68.6	31.4	69.7	30.3
9+	72.7	27.3	59.4	40.7	70.4	29.6
Total	62.3	37.7	65.5	34.5	63.4	36.6

Table 2.6 shows that the average size of male-headed households in rural areas is 4.7 persons while female-headed households are slightly smaller with 4.1 persons. In urban areas the average size of male-headed households is 3.9 persons compared to 3.6 persons in female-headed households.

Table 2.6: Average Household Size, Sex of Household Head, Urban and Rural

Sector	Male- Headed	Female- Headed	Both Sexes
Rural	4.7	4.1	4.5
Urban	3.9	3.6	3.8
Total	4.4	3.9	4.2

The percent distribution of the population ten years and above by age group and marital status is shown in Table 2.7. It is indicated that 41.2 percent of the total population have never married while 45.8 percent are married, 5.6 percent are in the divorced/separated category while 6.9 percent are widowed.

Table 2.7: Percent Distribution of Population by Age Group and Marital Status

Both Sexes

Age Group	Never Married	Married	Divorced/ Separated	Widowed	Cohabiting	Not Stated	Total
10-14	97.6	0.9	0.3	0.0	-	1.3	100.0
15 –19	89.1	8.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0
20 –24	53.6	39.8	6.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0
25 –29	23.4	66.7	8.9	0.9	0.0	0.1	100.0
30 –34	10.6	77.6	9.9	1.8	0.1	0.1	100.0
35 –39	4.9	80.9	10.4	3.6	0.1	0.0	100.0
40 –44	3.2	80.1	8.7	7.7	0.2	0.1	100.0
45 –49	2.9	76.9	8.2	11.9	0.1	0.0	100.0
50 –54	2.1	72.2	7.0	18.6	0.1	0.0	100.0
55 –59	1.8	68.1	6.3	23.7	.	0.1	100.0
60 –64	1.3	63.0	6.1	29.5	0.0	0.1	100.0
65+	0.9	50.8	4.8	43.4	0.0	0.2	100.0
Not Stated	-	9.6	-	90.4	-	-	100.0
Total	41.2	45.8	5.6	6.9	0.0	0.3	100.0

When marital status is displayed by sex it is shown that more males (49.2 percent) have never married, while 34.1 percent of females have never married. In the married category, there is no disparity between males and females. Males tend to remarry soon after being divorced or being widowed. About 8 percent of the females are divorced or separated while 3.1 percent of the males are divorced or separated, see Tables 2.8 and Table 2.9 respectively.

Table 2.8: Percent Distribution of Population by Age Group and Marital Status

Males

Age Group	Never Married	Married	Divorced/ Separated	Widowed	Cohabiting	Not Stated	Total
10-14	97.9	0.8	0.2	-	-	1.1	100.0
15 –19	97.3	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0
20 –24	78.0	20.4	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0
25 –29	35.9	58.6	5.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0
30 –34	14.6	78.0	6.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
35 –39	6.1	86.1	6.9	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0
40 –44	4.0	88.9	5.3	1.7	0.0	0.1	100.0
45 –49	3.2	88.9	4.6	3.2	0.0	-	100.0
50 –54	3.3	88.5	4.6	3.4	0.3	-	100.0
55 –59	1.6	90.0	4.1	4.4	-	-	100.0
60 –64	1.0	87.7	3.7	7.6	0.0	-	100.0
65+	0.9	83.6	3.0	12.4	-	-	100.0
Not Stated	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Total	49.2	45.8	3.1	1.6	0.0	0.3	100.0

Table 2.9: Percent Distribution of Population by Age Group and Marital Status

Females

Age Group	Never Married	Married	Divorced/ Separated	Widowed	Cohabiting	Not Stated	Total
10-14	97.3	0.9	0.4	0.0	-	1.4	100.0
15 –19	80.7	15.8	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0
20 –24	31.9	57.0	10.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	100.0
25 –29	13.2	73.3	11.9	1.4	0.1	0.1	100.0
30 –34	7.1	77.3	12.6	2.7	0.2	0.2	100.0
35 –39	3.9	76.2	13.5	6.2	0.1	0.1	100.0
40 –44	2.5	72.1	11.7	13.3	0.3	0.1	100.0
45 –49	2.5	65.3	11.6	20.4	0.1	0.1	100.0
50 –54	1.3	61.1	8.7	29.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
55 –59	2.0	53.8	7.7	36.3	-	0.1	100.0
60 –64	1.5	46.8	7.7	43.9	-	0.1	100.0
65+	0.9	26.4	6.1	66.4	0.0	0.3	100.0
Not Stated	-	11.1	-	88.9	-	-	100.0
Total	34.1	45.9	7.9	11.6	0.1	0.4	100.0

Table 2.10 shows the percent distribution of household heads for both sexes by age group and marital status. Marital status is closely examined with regard to household heads. For both male and female head of households 69.5 percent are married, 8.0 percent are divorced/separated whilst 17 percent are widowed. About 5 percent of the household heads have never married.

Table 2.10: Percent Distribution of Household Heads by Age Group and Marital Status

Both Sexes

Age Group	Never Married	Married	Divorced/ Separated	Widowed	Cohabiting	Not Stated	Total
10-14	92.2	7.8	-	-	-	-	100.0
15 –19	74.9	23.8	1.4	-	-	-	100.0
20 –24	31.6	61.2	6.7	0.5	0.1	-	100.0
25 –29	13.9	76.9	8.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	100.0
30 –34	4.9	82.4	10.0	2.3	0.1	0.2	100.0
35 –39	2.2	82.7	10.3	4.7	0.1	0.0	100.0
40 –44	2.1	79.3	8.1	10.1	0.3	0.1	100.0
45 –49	1.6	74.9	7.8	15.5	0.1	0.1	100.0
50 –54	1.8	64.0	8.8	25.2	0.2	0.0	100.0
55 –59	1.7	59.0	7.5	31.6	-	0.1	100.0
60 –64	1.1	53.4	7.4	38.1	-	0.0	100.0
65+	0.6	49.3	5.3	44.6	0.0	0.2	100.0
Not Stated	-	42.9	-	57.1	-	-	100.0
Total	5.3	69.5	8.0	17.0	0.1	0.1	100.0

Table 2.11 presents information on the percentage distribution of household heads by age group and marital status for males. About 89 percent of male household heads are married while 3.3 percent are divorced or separated.

Table 2.11: Percent Distribution of Household Heads by Age Group and Marital Status

Males

Age Group	Never Married	Married	Divorced/ Separated	Widowed	Cohabiting	Not Stated	Total
10-14	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
15 –19	85.2	14.1	0.8	-	-	-	100.0
20 –24	37.0	61.0	1.9	0.1	-	-	100.0
25 –29	14.1	83.6	2.4	-	-	-	100.0
30 –34	4.5	91.3	3.9	0.3	-	0.0	100.0
35 –39	1.6	93.6	4.4	0.4	0.0	.	100.0
40 –44	1.6	93.8	3.4	1.1	0.0	0.1	100.0
45 –49	1.3	93.8	2.4	2.4	-	-	100.0
50 –54	2.3	90.1	4.0	3.2	0.3	-	100.0
55 –59	0.5	92.7	3.2	3.5	-	-	100.0
60 –64	0.6	89.3	3.5	6.7	-	0.0	100.0
65+	0.3	86.5	2.6	10.5	-	0.0	100.0
Not Stated	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Total	5.4	88.8	3.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table 2.12 presents information on the percentage of household heads by age group and marital status among females. Thirty-six percent of the household female heads are married, 16.3 percent are divorced or separated and 42 percent are widowed.

Table 2.12: Percent Distribution of Household Heads by Age Group and Marital Status.

Females

Age Group	Never Married	Married	Divorced/ Separated	Widowed	Cohabiting	Not Stated	Total
10-14	86.2	13.9	-	-	-	-	100.0
15-19	64.0	34.0	2.0	-	-	-	100.0
20-24	22.0	61.3	15.0	1.3	0.3	-	100.0
25-29	13.5	61.2	21.4	3.4	0.3	0.3	100.0
30-34	6.0	59.5	25.8	7.6	0.5	0.6	100.0
35-39	3.5	57.4	24.0	14.9	0.2	0.0	100.0
40-44	3.1	49.3	17.9	28.7	0.9	0.2	100.0
45-49	2.2	38.3	18.3	40.9	0.3	0.1	100.0
50-54	1.0	30.1	15.0	53.8	-	0.1	100.0
55-59	3.2	18.9	12.5	65.2	-	0.3	100.0
60-64	1.7	15.2	11.5	71.5	-	0.1	100.0
65+	1.0	6.3	8.4	84.0	0.0	0.3	100.0
Not Stated	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
Total	5.2	36.0	16.3	42.0	0.2	0.2	100.0

2.3 Orphan-hood

An orphan is defined as a person with an age between 0-17 years whose biological mother is dead or biological father is dead or both biological parents are dead. The term double orphan referred to a child aged 0-17 years whose parents are dead. Maternal orphan refers to a child age 0-17 years whose mother is dead but father is alive. Paternal orphan refers to a child age 0-17 years whose father is dead and mother is alive. Table 2.13 shows that out of the total orphans who are in Zimbabwe 17.4 percent are maternal, 63 percent are paternal and 19.6 percent are double orphans. Generally, paternal orphans constitute the highest proportion of orphans in all age groups. In the 0-2 year age group 75.9 percent of the orphans are paternal orphans.

Table 2.13: Percent Distribution of Orphans by Age Group and Type of Orphan

Age Group	Maternal	Paternal	Double	Total
0-2	15.9	75.9	8.2	100.0
3-4	16.4	72.6	11.0	100.0
5-7	21.8	66.5	11.8	100.0
8-10	18.2	66.2	15.6	100.0
11-13	19.1	60.7	20.2	100.0
14-17	15.1	59.8	25.1	100.0
Total	17.4	63.0	19.6	100.0

Table 2.14 shows that in Zimbabwe the highest proportion of all types of orphans (40.8 percent) is in the 14-17 year age group whilst the least proportion of 2.5 percent is in the 0-2 year age group. The highest proportion of double orphans (52.1 percent) is in the 14-17 year age group whilst the least proportion (1.0 percent) is in the 0-2 year age group. The same pattern is observed for maternal and paternal orphans.

Table 2.14: Percent Distribution of Orphans by Age Group and Type of Orphan

Age Group	Maternal	Paternal	Double	Total
0-2	2.3	3.0	1.0	2.5
3-4	4.9	6.0	2.9	5.2
5-7	14.8	12.5	7.1	11.9
8-10	17.9	18.0	13.6	17.1
11-13	24.8	21.8	23.3	22.6
14-17	35.4	38.8	52.1	40.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

About 13 percent of the children 0-17 years of age in Zimbabwe are orphans. Maternal orphans constitute 2.1 percent of the children 0-17 years of age, while paternal orphans and double orphans constitute 7.5 percent and 2.9 percent respectively. The highest proportion 31.3 percent of all types of orphans is in the 14-17 year age group whilst the least proportion 1.8 percent of all orphans is in the 0-2 year age group. See Table 2.15.

Table 2.15: Proportion of Orphans to Total Population by Age Group

Total

Age Group	Maternal	Paternal	Double	All Orphans
0-2	0.2	1.3	0.1	1.8
3-4	0.7	3.3	0.4	4.6
5-7	1.2	4.4	0.6	6.4
8-10	2.7	6.6	1.6	11.3
11-13	3.9	9.9	7.5	21.9
14-17	3.6	19.5	7.0	31.3
Total	2.1	7.5	2.9	12.9

Table 2.16 and Table 2.17 shows proportion of orphans to total population *by age group*, for urban and rural areas respectively. It is observed that 11.8 percent of the orphans live in urban areas compared to 14.0 percent in rural areas. There are more paternal orphans (8.3 percent) in rural areas compared to 6.7 percent in urban areas.

Table 2.16: Proportion of Orphans to Total Population by Age Group

Urban Areas

Age Group	Maternal	Paternal	Double	All Orphans
0-2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.9
3-4	0.1	2.0	0.0	2.2
5-7	0.4	2.8	0.1	3.3
8-10	2.5	3.7	1.3	7.9
11-13	4.7	8.1	11.2	24.1
14-17	2.6	22.7	6.6	32.3
Total	1.7	6.7	3.2	11.8

Table 2.17: Proportion of Orphans to Total Population by Age Group

Rural Areas

Age Group	Maternal	Paternal	Double	All Orphans
0-2	0.4	1.8	0.2	2.7
3-4	1.3	4.6	0.9	7.0
5-7	2.1	6.0	1.2	9.5
8-10	2.8	9.5	1.8	14.6
11-13	3.1	11.7	3.7	19.8
14-17	4.7	16.2	7.5	30.3
Total	2.4	8.3	2.6	14.0

Table 2.18, shows that out of the total number of double orphans in Zimbabwe, 2.5 percent of them are between 0-2 years of age. The proportion of double orphans increases with age reaching a peak of 40.8 percent of the total number of double orphans in the 14-17 age group. The same age group have the highest proportions of 39.2 percent and 46.5 percent of double orphans in rural and urban areas, respectively.

Table 2.18: Percent Distribution of Double Orphans by Age-Group, Sex, Urban and Rural

Age Group	Zimbabwe			Rural Areas			Urban Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-2	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.4	3.0	2.7	2.3	1.2	1.7
3-4	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.4	3.8	4.7	4.3
5-7	12.4	11.3	11.9	12.5	12.0	12.3	12.1	9.0	10.4
8-10	17.2	17.0	17.1	16.9	17.8	17.3	18.7	14.5	16.4
11-13	21.5	23.8	22.6	21.8	24.7	23.2	20.2	21.2	20.7
14-17	41.5	40.1	40.8	41.2	37.0	39.2	42.9	49.5	46.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2.19 indicates that in Zimbabwe 52.5 percent of double orphans in the 0-2 year age group are females while 47.5 percent of the double orphans are males. In the 14-17 age group 54 percent of double orphans are males while 46 percent are females. The same pattern is shown in both rural areas and urban areas. In rural areas, male double orphans constitute 52.2 percent compared to 47.8 percent for females. In urban areas there are more female double orphans constituting 51.7 percent compared to 48.3 percent for males.

Table 2.19: Percent Distribution of Double Orphans by Age-Group, Sex, Urban and Rural

Age Group	Zimbabwe		Rural Areas		Urban Areas	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-2	47.5	52.5	46.7	53.3	56.5	43.5
3-4	52.8	47.2	52.4	47.7	58.1	41.9
5-7	52.5	47.5	52.7	47.3	50.5	49.5
8-10	49.9	50.1	49.9	50.2	50.0	50.0
11-13	49.5	50.5	49.4	50.6	50.2	49.8
14-17	54.0	46.0	55.1	44.9	45.1	54.9
Total	51.8	48.2	52.2	47.8	48.3	51.7

2.4 School Attendance

Table 2.20 shows that in rural areas 5.7 percent of the children in the 6-7 years age group have never been to school which is slightly the same (5.4 percent) for children in urban areas. This is an indication that some children are attending school at older ages in both rural and urban areas. The proportion of children who left school generally increases with age for both rural and urban areas. This is noticeable from the 12-13 years age group. In rural areas, 19.6 percent of the children aged 6 to 20 years left school in the 14-15 age group while in urban areas 6.1 percent left school in the same age group.

Table 2.20: Percent Distribution of Population 6 -20 Years by School Attendance, Urban and Rural

Age Group	Zimbabwe				Rural Areas				Urban Areas			
	Never Been	At School	Left School	Not Stated	Never Been	At School	Left School	Not Stated	Never Been	At School	Left School	Not Stated
6-7	5.6	93.2	1.2	0.0	5.7	93.2	1.0	0.1	5.4	93.1	1.6	-
8-9	1.7	96.7	1.5	0.1	1.4	97.2	1.2	0.1	2.4	95.4	2.2	0.0
10-11	0.7	97.4	1.9	0.0	0.6	97.3	2.1	-	0.8	97.7	1.5	0.0
12-13	0.9	93.9	5.2	0.0	0.7	93.2	6.1	0.0	1.5	96.3	2.2	-
14-15	1.1	82.7	16.2	0.0	0.8	79.6	19.6	0.0	2.1	91.9	6.1	-
16-17	0.7	61.1	38.1	0.1	0.7	57.9	41.4	0.1	0.9	69.6	29.1	0.4
18-20	0.7	20.8	77.6	0.9	0.8	17.8	81.1	0.3	0.7	26.5	71.0	1.8
Total	1.7	77.2	20.9	0.2	1.6	77.1	21.2	0.1	2.0	77.6	20.0	0.4

2.5 School Enrolment Ratios

Enrolment ratios are a good indicator of the participation of the various groups in formal education. *The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)* is an indicator of the overall participation in education by children who are within the official school-going age limits (6-19 years). This ratio is computed as the proportion of all children in school to the number of children of school-going age. GER is influenced by three factors: *School Entrance Rates (SER)*, drop-out rates and complete non-enrolment of some children. The SER is defined as the proportion of children in the lower school-going age limit (6 and 13 years in Zimbabwe for primary and secondary school, respectively) who are enrolled in school compared to their total population in the age group. If there are significant

numbers of over-age and under-age students at a given level of schooling the GER can exceed 100 percent.

The *School Net Enrolment Ratio (NER)* is computed as the proportion of children of school-going age in school to the total number of children of that age group in and out of school. The school net enrolment ratio is a function of school entrance rates, dropout rate and early enrolment in primary school. For example, children who enrol at the age of five years complete primary school early and this results in a lower school net enrolment ratio. A Gross Enrolment Ratio greater than the net enrolment rate implies that either children overstay in school or are enrolled late. This difference translates to high age-grade mismatch. By definition the NER cannot exceed 100 percent.

According to Table 2.21 Gross Primary Enrolment Ratio is 111.8 percent while the Gross Enrolment Ratio of Secondary School is 52.7 percent. This table also shows that net enrolment ratios are lower than gross enrolment ratios. The gross enrolment ratios are higher than net enrolment ratios because of over-age children in primary schools. This is partly due to beginning schooling late. The primary school NER is 87.7 percent compared to 44.2 percent for secondary school NER. Primary school GER is higher in rural areas with 113.0 percent compared to urban areas which is 110.7 percent. The highest primary school GER of 114.2 percent is in Small Scale Commercial Farms whilst the least 107.1 percent is in Administrative Centres. Primary school NER in rural areas is 89.4 percent compared to 86.0 percent in urban areas. However, primary school NER is slightly different among the land use sectors ranging from 83.3 percent in the Administrative Centres to 89.8 percent each in Communal Lands and Small Scale Commercial Areas.

Table 2.21: Type of School Enrolment Ratio by Sector

Sector	GER Primary	NER Primary	GER Secondary	NER Secondary
CL	112.7	89.8	50.8	44.1
SSCF	114.2	89.8	47.3	39.2
LSCF	112.9	89.1	34.7	30.5
RA	112.2	88.9	40.7	35.4
UCA	110.0	86.9	64.5	53.0
AC	107.1	83.3	61.5	53.8
GP	112.3	87.2	71.8	58.5
OUA	113.3	86.7	50.0	38.9
Rural	113.0	89.4	43.4	37.3
Urban	110.7	86.0	62.0	51.0
Total	111.8	87.7	52.7	44.2

N.B. CL=Communal Lands; SSCF=Small Scale Commercial Farms; LSCF=Large Scale Commercial Farms; RA=Resettlement Areas; UCA=Urban Council Areas; AC=Administrative Centre; GP= Growth Point and OUA=Other Urban Areas. Note that Resettlement Areas includes A1 Farms and A2 Farms.

Gross Enrolment Ratios are also examined by province and by sex as shown in Table 2.22. The Primary School Gross Enrolment Ratios in Zimbabwe range from 108.2 percent in Matabeleland South to 118.7 percent in Masvingo Province. This implies that the children in Matabeleland South are more likely to attend school at the correct ages compared to those in the rest of the provinces

whose GER exceeded 100 percent. This also indicates that the Primary School Gross Enrolment Ratio for male children is relatively higher than female ones in Manicaland, Mashonaland East, Mashonaland West and Masvingo provinces. The Primary School Gross Enrolment Ratio for Harare males is 108.1 percent compared to 120.8 percent for males in Masvingo Province.

Table 2.22: School Enrolment Ratios by Sex and by Province

Province	Zimbabwe				Male				Female			
	PGER	PNER	SGER	SNER	PGER	PNER	SGER	SNER	PGER	PNER	SGER	SNER
Bulawayo	110.1	86.4	66.7	51.6	110.0	89.6	63.4	51.5	110.2	83.1	70	51.7
Manicaland	110.8	89.9	55.5	48.8	110.9	89.5	55.9	49.2	110.7	90.3	55.1	48.5
Mash. Cent	112.9	88.4	45.2	38.8	112.4	87.9	46.5	40	113.4	89	43.9	37.6
Mash. East	109.3	88.7	55.7	48.6	111.8	89.9	54.6	49	106.8	87.6	56.7	48.1
Mash. Wes	109.6	86.9	49.9	44.1	110.9	86.6	50.5	45.5	108.3	87.2	49.3	42.7
Mat. North	113.2	89.2	41.3	34.8	112.7	88.7	34.7	29.9	113.7	89.7	48	39.6
Mat. South	108.2	87.7	42.7	35.1	109.9	87.6	35.3	30.3	106.4	87.8	50	39.8
Midlands	112.1	89.4	55.2	46.4	112.1	89.3	53.3	45.5	112.1	89.5	57.2	47.4
Masvingo	118.7	91.8	54.3	47.3	120.8	91.7	51.4	46.4	116.7	91.8	57.2	48.3
Harare	109.3	87.1	66.9	57.1	108.1	87.8	70	59.8	110.4	86.5	63.8	54.4
Total	111.4	88.6	53.3	45.0	112	88.9	51.6	44.7	110.9	88.3	55.1	45.8

Note: PGER –Primary School Gross Enrolment Ratio. PNER- Primary School Net Enrolment Ratio
SGER –Secondary School Gross Enrolment Ratio. SNER- Secondary School Net Enrolment Ratio

Generally the primary school GER for males is more than of females across sectors being 117.5 percent and 106.0 percent respectively. The Primary Gross Enrolment Ratios range from 109.1 percent in Urban Council Areas to 113.8 percent in Large Scale Commercial Farms. Additionally, the Primary School Net Enrolment Ratios are generally higher across sectors for males compared to those for females except in Communal Lands, Large Scale Commercial Farms and Resettlement Areas. There are also noticeable differences between males and females when Secondary School Gross Enrolment Ratios and Secondary School Net Enrolment Ratios are compared, see Table 2.23.

Table 2.23: School Enrolment Ratios by Sex and Sector

Sector	Zimbabwe				Male				Female			
	PGER	PNER	SGER	SNER	PGER	PNER	SGER	SNER	PGER	PNER	SGER	SNER
CL	112.7	89.7	52.7	45.7	113.6	89.5	49.8	44.2	111.9	89.9	55.5	47.2
SSCF	111.2	89.2	48.0	39.6	111.9	90.9	43.7	34.8	110.5	87.5	52.3	44.4
LSCF	113.8	89.4	37.0	32.8	114.6	89.0	39.1	34.9	113.1	89.8	35.0	30.8
RA	111.8	88.7	41.3	36.5	113.1	88.2	41.2	36.9	110.5	89.3	41.5	36.2
UCA	109.1	87.0	66.1	55.0	108.6	88.2	68.2	57.6	109.6	85.8	64.0	52.5
AC	111.9	83.0	65.3	55.7	136.6	91.6	89.3	79.9	87.2	74.4	41.2	31.5
GP	110.6	88.2	72.5	58.9	110.0	89.2	76.7	62.8	111.2	87.3	68.3	54.9
OUA	112.6	84.8	68.3	48.3	131.5	100.0	36.6	36.6	93.8	69.6	100.0	60.0
Total	111.7	87.5	56.4	46.6	117.5	90.8	55.6	48.5	106.0	84.2	57.2	44.7

N.B. CL=Communal Lands; SSCF=Small Scale Commercial Farms; LSCF=Large Scale Commercial Farms; RA=Resettlement Areas; UCA=Urban Council Areas; AC=Administrative Centre; GP= Growth Point and OUA=Other Urban Areas. Note that Resettlement Areas includes A1 Farms and A2 Farms.

2.6 Highest Level of Education Completed

Table 2.24 shows the percent distribution of population 21 years and above by highest level of education completed in Zimbabwe. *Some primary* is defined as people who completed grade 1-6, *primary* is grade 7, *some secondary* is form 1-3 and *secondary education* is form 4-6. It is noted that only 0.8 percent of the adults 21 years and above have not completed any level of education. Eighteen percent of the adults have completed some primary education. About 19 percent of adults above 21 years have completed some secondary school education while 5 percent have attained a diploma after secondary school (short cycle tertiary). More females (21.1 percent), have completed some primary school education compared to 14.9 percent for males. Fewer males (17.9 percent) have completed some secondary education compared to females with 19.6 percent. Furthermore, 1.8 percent of the adults 21 years of age have completed at least a bachelor's degree programme.

Table 2.24: Percent Distribution of Population 21 Years and above by Highest Level of Education Completed

Total										
Sex	None	Some Primary	Primary	Some Secondary	Secondary	Short-Cycle Tertiary	Bachelors' Program	Masters and Above	Not Stated	Total
Male	0.5	14.9	20.4	17.9	36.8	5.8	2.0	0.3	1.4	100.0
Female	1.0	21.1	22.9	19.6	28.2	4.4	1.2	0.1	1.5	100.0
Both Sexes	0.8	18.2	21.7	18.8	32.1	5.0	1.6	0.2	1.5	100.0

NB. *Some Primary* is grade zero to grade 6, *Primary* =Grade 7, *Some Secondary*= Form 1-3 *Secondary*=Form 4 -6.

Table 2.25 and Table 2.26 show the percent distribution of population 21 years and above by highest level of education completed in urban areas and rural areas. Relatively five percent of the population 21 years and above have completed some primary education in urban areas compared to 21.5 percent in rural areas. Of those adults 21 years and above who reside in rural areas, 25 percent have completed primary education whereas for those who reside in urban areas 8.5 percent

have completed primary education. The proportion of adults 21 years and above, who have completed secondary education is relatively higher in urban areas (52.1 percent compared to those in rural areas (27.1 percent).

Table 2.25: Percent Distribution of Population 21 Years and above by Highest Level of Education Completed

Urban Areas

Sex	None	Some Primary	Primary	Some Secondary	Secondary	Short-Cycle Tertiary	Bachelors' Program	Masters	Not Stated	Total
Male	0.3	3.5	6.6	9.9	56.0	15.1	5.8	1.1	1.6	100.0
Female	0.4	6.5	10.1	15.8	48.9	12.4	3.8	0.6	1.7	100.0
Both Sexes	0.4	5.1	8.5	13.1	52.1	13.6	4.7	0.8	1.6	100.0

NB. Some Primary is grade zero to grade 6, Primary =Grade 7, Some Secondary= Form 1-3 Secondary=Form 4 -6.

Table 2.26: Percent Distribution of Population 21 Years and above by Highest Level of Education Completed

Rural Areas

Sex	None	Some Primary	Primary	Some Secondary	Secondary	Short-Cycle Tertiary	Bachelors' Program	Masters	Not Stated	Total
Male	0.5	17.7	23.8	19.9	32.0	3.5	1.1	0.2	1.4	100.0
Female	1.2	24.7	26.1	20.6	23.0	2.4	0.6	0.0	1.5	100.0
Both Sexes	0.9	21.5	25.0	20.3	27.1	2.9	0.8	0.1	1.4	100.0

NB. Some Primary is grade zero to grade 6, Primary =Grade 7, Some Secondary= Form 1-3 Secondary=Form 4 -6.

2.7 Literacy Rates

The *literacy rate* is the number of persons aged at least 15 years who have completed at least Grade 3 per 100 population for a particular age category. This definition is used in ZIMSTAT surveys and Population Censuses and so the literate rates can be compared over time across surveys. In this survey, it is established that of those aged 15 years and above 91.3 percent are literate (See Table 2.27). The literacy rate is higher for males (94.0 percent) compared to 89.0 percent for females. The 25-29 age group range have the highest literacy rate of 97.9 percent for both sexes. The literacy rate declines with increasing age confirming that the older generations are relatively disadvantaged with regard to education.

Table 2.27: Literacy Rates for Population 15 Years and Above by Age Group and Sex

Age Group	Male	Female	Both Sexes
15 –19	96.4	97.3	96.8
20 –24	97.2	97.8	97.5
25 –29	97.7	98.0	97.9
30 –34	97.4	97.1	97.2
35 –39	98.0	96.4	97.2
40 –44	97.3	95.6	96.4
45 –49	96.3	91.3	93.8
50 –54	93.8	74.6	82.4
55 –59	84.7	68.7	75.0
60 –64	82.4	65.0	71.9
65+	68.0	48.7	56.9
Not Stated	0.0	20.4	17.8
Total	94.0	89.0	91.3

In both rural and urban areas males register higher literacy rates than females. (See Table 2.28). Females in rural areas have lower literacy rates of 84.7 percent compared to females in urban areas (96.5 percent). Males in rural areas have lower literacy rates of 92.1 percent compared to 97.4 percent for males in urban areas.

Table 2.28: Literacy Rates for Population 15 Years and Above, Urban and Rural

Area	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Rural	92.1	84.7	88.2
Urban	97.4	96.5	96.9
Total	94.0	89.0	91.3

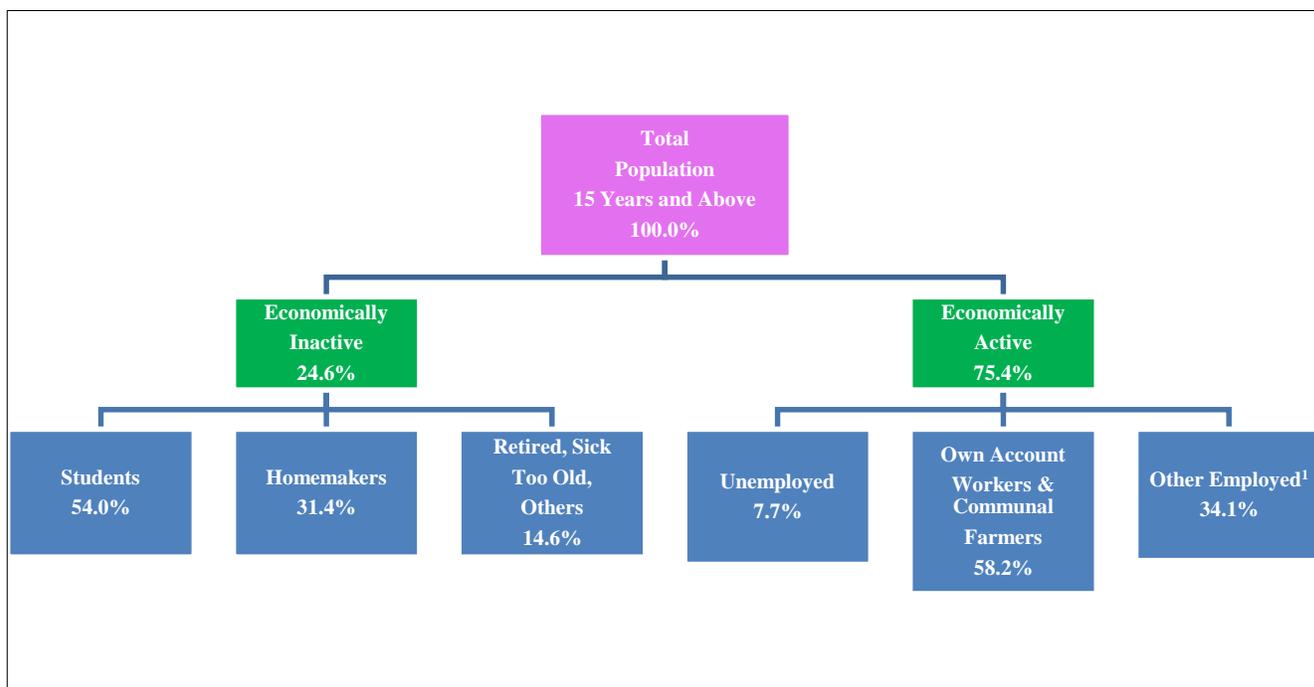
2.8 Economic Activity

This section deals with issues surrounding the economic activity characteristics of households. 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. This information is used to classify people according to whether they are in the labour force or not. The population in households is divided into economically active and economically inactive population. Economic inactivity is measured using two reference periods, the last 7 days and the last 12 months. However, for purposes of analysis the last 7 days is used.

Figure 2.4 shows the population composition and labour force status per persons 15 years and above. About 58 percent of the economically active population 15 years and above are own account communal and resettlement farmers, while 34.1 percent are in the other employed category.

2.9 Activity and labour force

Figure 2.4: Population Composition and Labour Force Status for Persons 15 Years and Above



Note: 1 Other Employed includes: paid employee, employer, own account (other) and unpaid family worker. The total population 15 years and above is 8,180,065 persons divided into economically active population of 6,170,139 and economically inactive persons 2,009,926

2.10 Unemployment

According to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) unemployment is defined as the percentage of unemployed persons in the economically active population. The rate can be strict or broad depending on the definition of unemployment used.

Unemployed persons (broad definition)

These are persons aged 15 years and above who, during the reference period are - without work and currently available for work. These are referred to as broadly unemployed persons.

Unemployed persons (strict definition)

These are persons aged 15 years and above who during the reference period (e.g. 7 days) are

- without work (are not in paid employment or self-employment).
- currently available for work;
- and actively seeking employment, have taken specific steps (registered or checked at any employment agency, applied to employers, responded or placed advertisements, enquired at farms or worksites or asked friends or relatives about work) in a specified recent period to seek paid employment or self-employment.

The percentage of persons who are unemployed in the last 7 days is 7.7 percent, (See Table 2.29). communal and resettlement farmers constitute the largest share of economically active persons 15 years and above (58.2 percent), followed by paid permanent employees (12.3 percent) and paid casual employees (10.8 percent).

Table 2.29: Percent Distribution of Economically Active Persons 15 Years and Above by Sex and Activity

Total

Economic Activity	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Paid Employee-Permanent	15.9	8.7	12.3
Paid Employee Casual	14.1	7.5	10.8
Employer	0.1	0.0	0.1
Own Account Worker (Communal, Resettlement Farmer)	50.0	66.5	58.2
Own Account Worker (Other)	9.8	8.6	9.2
Unpaid Family Worker	1.7	1.7	1.7
Unemployed	8.4	7.0	7.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2.30 depicts the percent distribution of economically active persons 15 years and above by activity in the last 7 days in rural and urban areas. In urban areas the unemployment rate is 23.3 percent while the unemployment rate in rural areas is 1.3 percent. In rural areas 80.6 percent of the economically active persons are own account workers Communal and Resettlement Farmers. In urban areas paid employees permanent constitute 26.6 percent.

Table 2.30: Percent Distribution of Economically Active Persons 15 Years and Above by Activity in Urban and Rural

Economic Activity	Rural	Urban	Total
Paid Employee-Permanent	6.5	26.6	12.3
Paid Employee Casual	6.1	22.2	10.8
Employer	-	0.3	0.1
Own Account Worker(Communal, Resettlement Farmer)	80.6	3.4	58.2
Own Account Worker (Other)	3.8	22.2	9.2
Unpaid Family Worker	1.7	1.9	1.7
Unemployed	1.3	23.3	7.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure 2.5 shows that there is also a disparity between male and female paid permanent employees being 64.9 percent and 35.1 percent respectively. More females than males are in the communal and resettlement farmer category being 56.7 percent for females and 43.3 percent for males. In the employer category 77.0 percent are males and 23.0 percent are females. More males (55.0 percent) than females (45.0 percent) are unemployed and looking for work. See also Table 2.31 which shows the percent distribution of the economically active population 15 years and above by age.

Figure 2.5: Percent Distribution of Economically Active Persons 15 Years and Above by Sex

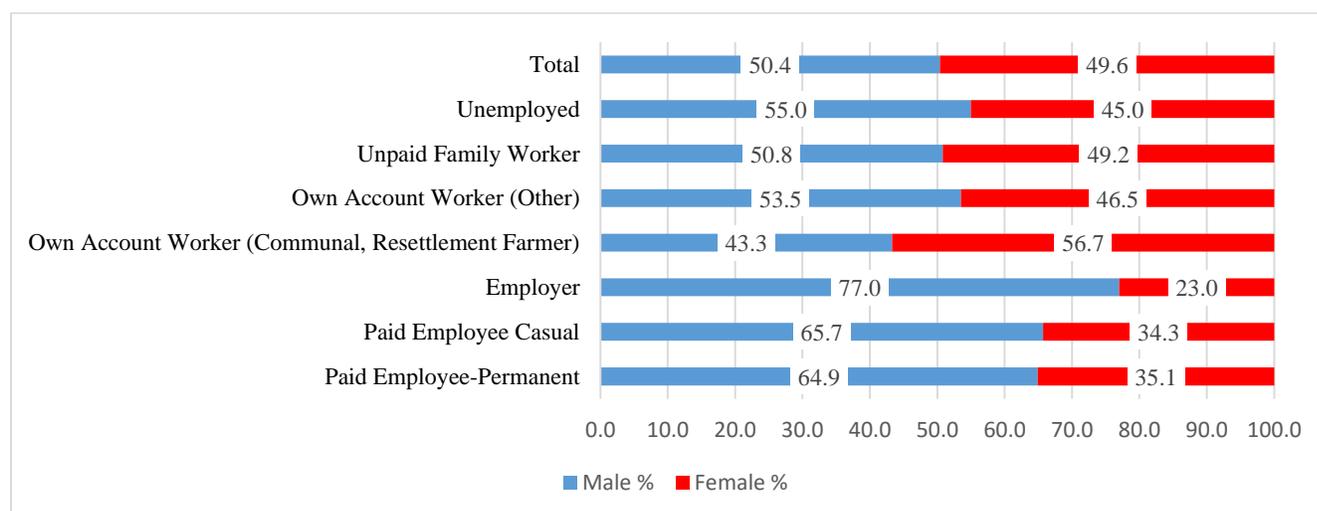


Table 2.31: Percent Distribution of the Economically Active Persons by Age Group and Activity.

Both Sexes

Economic Activity	Paid Employee Permanent	Paid Employee Casual	Employer	Own Account Worker	Own Account Worker	Unpaid Family Worker	Unemployment	Total
15 –19	3.8	8.9	-	67.8	2.3	6.2	10.9	100.0
20 –24	6.2	12.0	-	55.2	6.2	3.7	16.7	100.0
25 –29	12.6	14.7	0.1	48.3	11.0	1.2	12.1	100.0
30 –34	17.0	14.2	0.1	48.4	11.9	1.2	7.2	100.0
35 –39	19.5	13.8	-	48.0	12.9	0.7	5.2	100.0
40 –44	16.9	10.7	0.1	53.9	13.7	0.4	4.2	100.0
45 –49	19.4	11.9	0.3	53.3	10.9	0.3	4.0	100.0
50 –54	17.2	7.0	0.2	62.6	9.8	0.4	2.8	100.0
55 –59	12.4	4.4	0.5	70.9	9.5	0.5	1.8	100.0
60 –64	8.0	5.8	-	77.4	7.3	0.5	0.9	100.0
65+	2.8	1.7	0.1	90.1	3.5	0.3	1.4	100.0
Not Stated	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Total	12.3	10.8	0.1	58.2	9.2	1.7	7.7	100.0

Table 2.32 shows the distribution of economically active persons by age group and activity. The figures reveal that the highest proportion of unpaid family workers (36.8 percent) are in the 15-19 years age group whilst the highest proportion of the unemployed persons (31.3 percent) are in the 20-24 years age group. About 73 percent of own account worker (other) are in the 20 to 44 years age range. About 32 percent of paid employees -permanent are in the 25-34 years age range. It is further observed that 65.9 percent of the unemployed persons are in the 15-29 years age range.

Table 2.32: Percent Distribution of the Economically Active Persons by Age Group and Activity.

Both Sexes

Economic Activity	Paid Employee-Permanent	Paid Employee Casual	Employer	Own Account Communal & Resettlement Farmers	Own Account Worker (Other)	Unpaid Family Worker	Unemployed	Total
15–19	3.1	8.4	0.6	11.8	2.6	36.8	14.4	10.1
20–24	7.2	16.0	0.6	13.7	9.7	31.1	31.3	14.4
25–29	13.2	17.6	12.7	10.7	15.5	9.3	20.2	12.9
30–34	18.4	17.6	9.0	11.1	17.4	9.3	12.5	13.4
35–39	18.5	15.0	1.5	9.7	16.4	4.8	7.9	11.7
40–44	12.9	9.3	14.2	8.7	14.1	2.3	5.2	9.4
45–49	11.0	7.7	22.4	6.4	8.3	1.3	3.7	7.0
50–54	6.7	3.1	9.8	5.2	5.1	1.2	1.7	4.8
55–59	4.5	1.8	22.1	5.5	4.7	1.3	1.1	4.5
60–64	2.8	2.3	.	5.6	3.4	1.3	0.5	4.2
65+	1.7	1.2	7.1	11.5	2.9	1.1	1.4	7.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

There are disparities between males and females with regard to proportions of paid permanent employees with 15.9 percent and 8.7 percent, respectively, (see Tables 2.33 and Table 2.34). About 67 percent of females are own account Communal and Resettlement Farmers whereas among males the percentage is 50 percent. There is, however, a slight difference between male and female own account workers (other) being 9.8 percent and 8.6 percent, respectively. Males have a slightly higher proportion of the unemployment rate of 8.4 percent compared to 7 percent for females.

Table 2.33: Percent Distribution of the Economically Active Males by Age Group and Activity

Males

Economic Activity	Paid Employee-Permanent	Paid Employee Casual	Employer	Own Account (Communal. Resettlement Farmer)	Own Account Worker (Other)	Unpaid Family Worker	Unemployed	Total
15–19	3.9	9.3	-	66.2	2.5	6.0	12.2	100.0
20–24	7.3	14.7	-	49.0	6.4	4.6	18.1	100.0
25–29	16.2	19.7	0.1	40.7	11.7	1.1	10.5	100.0
30–34	20.3	18.9	0.1	39.8	11.9	1.1	8.0	100.0
35–39	24.1	16.9	-	39.8	13.6	0.3	5.2	100.0
40–44	21.4	14.2	0.3	42.7	15.2	0.4	5.9	100.0
45–49	25.9	14.3	0.5	44.1	10.9	0.2	4.2	100.0
50–54	25.1	11.2	0.3	49.4	10.6	-	3.3	100.0
55–59	18.7	7.1	1.1	59.2	10.2	0.1	3.6	100.0
60–64	12.9	8.6	-	69.7	7.9	0.3	0.5	100.0
65+	5.6	2.4	0.1	85.9	4.7	-	1.3	100.0
Total	15.9	14.1	0.1	50.0	9.8	1.7	8.4	100.0

Table 2.34: Percent Distribution of the Economically Active Females by Age Group and Activity

Females

Economic Activity	Paid Employee Permanent	Paid Employee Casual	Employer	Own Account (Communal Resettlement Farmer)	Own Account Worker (Other)	Unpaid Family Worker	Unemployed	Total
15 –19	3.6	8.6	-	69.5	2.1	6.5	9.6	100.0
20 –24	4.9	9.0	-	62.2	5.9	2.8	15.2	100.0
25 –29	8.8	9.3	0.1	56.3	10.3	1.4	13.8	100.0
30 –34	13.3	9.1	0.1	57.7	12.0	1.3	6.4	100.0
35 –39	14.5	10.3	-	56.8	12.0	1.1	5.2	100.0
40 –44	12.1	7.0	-	65.9	12.2	0.5	2.4	100.0
45 –49	12.3	9.2	0.1	63.3	10.8	0.5	3.8	100.0
50 –54	11.4	3.9	0.1	72.4	9.2	0.8	2.4	100.0
55 –59	7.9	2.4	-	79.4	9.1	0.8	0.5	100.0
60 –64	4.5	3.9	-	82.9	6.9	0.7	1.2	100.0
65+	0.5	1.2	0.1	93.6	2.6	0.4	1.6	100.0
Not Stated	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Total	8.7	7.5	-	66.5	8.6	1.7	7.0	100.0

When economic activities are shown by province the rate of unemployment differs significantly among provinces. In Harare Province 27.7 percent of the economically active persons 15 years and above are unemployed while 26.1 percent are in the paid employee permanent category. In Bulawayo 26.7 percent of the economically active persons are unemployed while 23.8 percent are paid employees permanent. (See Table 2.35). It is noted that the proportion of unpaid family workers is lowest in Matabeleland North Province with 0.6 percent and highest in Manicaland Province with 3.4 percent. It is also noted that most provinces with a large rural component are mainly engaged in agricultural activities as shown by high proportions in own account communal and resettlement farmers. The proportion of communal and resettlement farmers across provinces excluding Harare and Bulawayo range from 62.9 percent in Mashonaland East province to 82.1 percent in Matabeleland North Province.

Table 2.35: Percent Distribution of the Economically Active Persons by Province and Activity

Both Sexes

Economic Activity	Paid Employee-Permanent	Paid Employee Casual	Employer	Own Account (Communal. Resettlement Farmer)	Own Account Worker	Unpaid Family Worker	Unemployed	Total
Bulawayo	23.8	19.4	0.8	0.4	26.3	2.6	26.7	100.0
Manicaland	8.2	7.9	0.1	72.2	5.7	3.4	2.6	100.0
Mash. Centra	5.9	9.2	-	77.1	4.9	1.5	1.3	100.0
Mash. East	12.0	9.0	-	62.9	8.9	1.8	5.5	100.0
Mash. West	9.3	11.0	.	64.2	9.9	1.4	4.2	100.0
Mat. North	7.0	4.5	-	82.1	3.3	0.6	2.4	100.0
Mat. South	9.7	6.5	-	74.8	5.8	0.9	2.3	100.0
Midlands	9.6	6.5	0.1	71.0	7.2	1.6	4.1	100.0
Masvingo	11.5	5.9	-	74.8	4.8	1.1	1.9	100.0
Harare	26.1	25.0	0.2	1.1	18.5	1.6	27.7	100.0
Total	12.3	10.8	0.1	58.2	9.2	1.7	7.7	100.0

Table 2.36 shows the percentage of employed persons 15 years and above by sex and industry. The highest proportion of the employed persons (70.4 percent) are employed in the agricultural sector, followed by wholesale and retail trade (7.9 percent) and manufacturing sector (3 percent). The persons who are employed in the education and manufacturing sectors constitute 3 percent each of the employed persons by industry, respectively.

Table 2.36: Percent of Employed Persons 15 Years and above by Sex and Industry

Industry	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Agriculture Forestry and Fishing	64.4	76.4	70.4
Mining and Quarrying	2.7	0.5	1.6
Manufacturing	4.8	1.3	3.0
Electricity Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	0.4	0.1	0.2
Water Supply; Sewerage Waste Management & Remediation Activities	0.2	-	0.1
Construction	3.3	0.1	1.7
Wholesale, Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles & Motorcycles	7.4	8.3	7.9
Transportation & Storage	3.5	0.2	1.8
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	0.7	0.4	0.5
Information and Communication	0.6	0.2	0.4
Financial and Insurance Activities	0.3	0.3	0.3
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	0.6	0.2	0.4
Administrative and Support Service Activities	1.1	0.2	0.6
Public Administration, Defence; Compulsory Social Security	2.0	0.8	1.4
Education	2.7	3.2	3.0
Human Health and Social Work Activities	1.1	1.5	1.3
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	0.3	0.1	0.2
Other Service Activities	2.2	3.1	2.7
Activities of Households as Employers; Producing Activities of Households for Own Use etc	0.7	1.9	1.3
Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations & Bodies	1.0	1.2	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2.37 shows the percentage of employed persons 15 years and above by sex and industry in rural and urban areas. The highest proportion of both males and females in urban areas are employed in the Wholesale and Retail Trade industry (27 percent), followed by Manufacturing with 10.1 percent and Other Service Activities with 9.3 percent. In urban areas the highest proportion of males (22.6 percent) are employed in the Wholesale and Retail Trade industry compared to 33.4 percent for females. The majority of the people 15 years and above in rural areas are employed in the agricultural sector (90.5 percent).

Table 2.37: Percent of Employed Persons 15 Years and above by Sex and Industry Rural and Urban

Industry	Rural Areas			Urban Areas		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Agriculture Forestry and Fishing	87.9	92.9	90.5	5.4	9.3	7.0
Mining and Quarrying	2.4	0.4	1.3	3.6	0.7	2.4
Manufacturing	1.3	0.3	0.8	13.5	5.3	10.1
Electricity, Gas, Steam & Air Conditioning Supply	-	-	-	1.2	0.4	0.9
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management & Remediation Activities	0.1	-	-	0.4	0.2	0.3
Construction	1.1	-	0.5	8.9	0.3	5.4
Wholesale, Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles & Motorcycles	1.4	2.1	1.8	22.6	33.4	27.0
Transportation and Storage	0.6	-	0.3	11.0	0.7	6.8
Accommodation & Food Service Activities	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.9	1.6	1.8
Information & Communication	0.1	-	-	1.8	0.8	1.4
Financial & Insurance Activities	-	-	-	1.0	1.6	1.2
Real Estate Activities	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
Professional Scientific & Technical Activities	0.1	-	0.1	1.8	0.9	1.4
Administrative & Support Service Activities	0.2	-	0.1	3.3	0.9	2.3
Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory Social Security	0.5	0.1	0.3	6.0	3.8	5.1
Education	2.2	1.9	2.0	4.1	8.5	5.9
Human Health & Social Work Activities	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.9	6.0	4.2
Arts Entertainment & Recreation	-	-	-	0.9	0.3	0.6
Other Service Activities	0.6	0.5	0.6	6.2	13.9	9.3
Activities of Households as Employers; Producing Activities of Households for Own Use etc	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.8	8.1	4.4
Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations & Bodies	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.7	3.2	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2.38 shows the percent distribution of employed persons 15 years and above by sex and industry. More females (54.2 percent) than males 45.8 percent are employed in the agriculture forestry and fishing sector, while more females 52.8 percent compared to males 47.2 percent are employed in the wholesale and retail trade sector. The majority of males (97.2 percent) and (95.9 percent) are employed in the construction and transport and storage sectors, respectively.

Table 2.38: Percent Distribution of Employed Persons 15 Years and above by Sex and Industry.

Industry	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Agriculture Forestry & Fishing	45.8	54.2	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	85.1	14.9	100.0
Manufacturing	78.5	21.5	100.0
Electricity, Gas, Steam & Air Conditioning Supply	80.0	20.0	100.0
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management & Remediation Activities	81.6	18.4	100.0
Construction	97.2	2.8	100.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles & Motorcycles	47.2	52.8	100.0
Transportation & Storage	95.9	4.1	100.0
Accommodation & Food Service Activities	61.1	38.9	100.0
Information & Communication	75.8	24.2	100.0
Financial & Insurance Activities	49.0	51.0	100.0
Real Estate Activities	62.7	37.3	100.0
Professional, Scientific & Technical Activities	74.4	25.6	100.0
Administrative & Support Service Activities	82.9	17.1	100.0
Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory Social Security	70.7	29.3	100.0
Education	46.3	53.7	100.0
Human Health & Social Work Activities	43.0	57.0	100.0
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	83.6	16.4	100.0
Other Service Activities	41.4	58.6	100.0
Activities of Households as Employers; Producing Activities of Households for Own Use etc	26.2	73.8	100.0
Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations & Bodies	45.7	54.3	100.0

When comparison is made on the employment of males and females by industry there are notable differences between rural and urban areas, see Table 2.39. More males (97.4 percent) compared to females (2.6 percent) are employed in the construction sector in urban areas. In addition, more females (54.2 percent) compared to 45.8 percent for males are employed in the agricultural sector in rural areas. (See Table 2.39).

Table 2.39: Percent of Employed Persons 15 Years and above by Sex and Industry Urban Rural

Industry	Rural Areas		Urban Areas		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Agriculture Forestry and Fishing	45.8	54.2	45.7	54.3	45.8	54.2
Mining and Quarrying	83.5	16.5	87.8	12.2	85.1	14.9
Manufacturing	78.0	22.0	78.7	21.3	78.5	21.5
Electricity Gas. Steam & Air Conditioning Supply	87.9	12.1	79.5	20.5	80.0	20.0
Water Supply; Sewerage. Waste Management & Remediation	-	-	73.0	27.0	81.6	18.4
Construction	96.3	3.7	97.4	2.6	97.2	2.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles & Motorcycles	37.4	62.6	49.3	50.7	47.2	52.8
Transportation and Storage	96.5	3.5	95.8	4.2	95.9	4.1
Accommodation & Food Service Activities	56.1	43.9	62.5	37.5	61.1	38.9
Information & Communication	71.2	28.8	76.1	23.9	75.8	24.2
Financial & Insurance Activities	76.4	23.6	47.7	52.3	49.0	51.0
Real Estate Activities	100.0	-	60.0	40.0	62.7	37.3
Professional. Scientific & Technical Activities	74.7	25.3	74.3	25.7	74.4	25.6
Administrative & Support Service Activities	78.8	21.2	83.4	16.6	82.9	17.1
Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory Social Security	77.2	22.8	69.5	30.5	70.7	29.3
Education	51.1	48.9	41.1	58.9	46.3	53.7
Human Health & Social Work Activities	49.0	51.0	41.0	59.0	43.0	57.0
Arts Entertainment & Recreation	92.1	7.9	82.7	17.3	83.6	16.4
Other Service Activities	54.4	45.6	39.0	61.0	41.4	58.6
Activities of Households as Employers; Producing for Own Use	34.0	66.0	24.7	75.3	26.2	73.8
Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations & Bodies	48.2	51.8	43.1	56.9	45.7	54.3

2.11 Economically Inactive Population 15 years and above

The categories of the economically inactive population are student, homemaker, retired and "other". More females (61.7 percent) than males (38.3 percent) are economically inactive. (See Figure 2.6). Furthermore, more females (91 percent) are homemakers compared to 9.1 percent for males. There is a slight difference between male students (53.5 percent) compared to 46.5 percent for female students.

Figure 2.6: Percent Distribution of Economically Inactive Population 15 Years and above by Sex

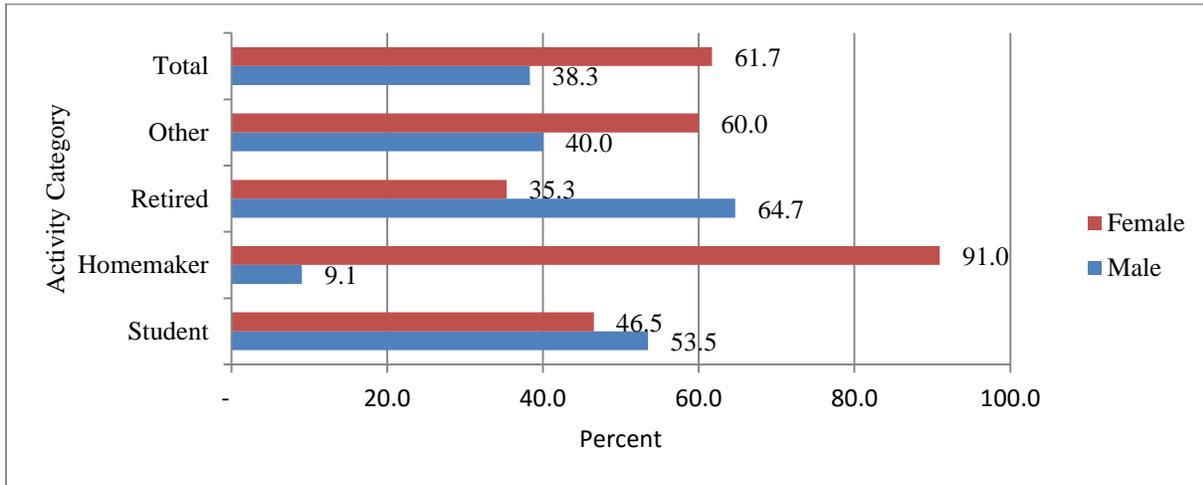


Table 2.40 shows that male students contribute most to the economically inactive male population (75.4 percent). The economically inactive females consist mostly of homemakers (46.3 percent) and students (40.7 percent).

Table 2.40: Percent Distribution of Economically Inactive Population 15 Years and above by Activity and Sex

Industry	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Student	75.4	40.7	54.0
Homemaker	7.4	46.3	31.4
Retired	5.0	1.7	3.0
Other	12.2	11.3	11.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Students constitute 46 percent of the economically inactive population 15 years and above. Homemakers constitute 40 percent while the retired constitute 4.8 percent. Most students are in the 15-19 years age group (87.9 percent) while the highest proportion of homemakers (84.8 percent) are in the 30-34 years age group. The proportion of homemakers increase from the 20-24 years age group to 30-34 then decreases thereafter. (See Table 2.41).

Table 2.41: Percent Distribution of the Economically Inactive Persons by Age Group and Activity

Age Group	Student	Homemaker	Retired	Other	Total Economically Inactive Persons
15 –19	87.9	10.8	-	1.4	100.0
20 –24	33.1	63.1	0.1	3.7	100.0
25 –29	9.2	84.6	-	6.2	100.0
30 –34	6.1	84.8	0.1	9.0	100.0
35 –39	4.4	84.0	0.1	11.5	100.0
40 –44	4.9	81.9	1.2	12.0	100.0
45 –49	1.6	79.0	3.7	15.7	100.0
50 –54	-	61.4	21.2	17.4	100.0
55 –59	0.2	63.1	22.7	14.0	100.0
60 –64	0.2	45.5	36.0	18.3	100.0
65+	0.1	23.9	28.3	47.7	100.0
Not Stated	-	-	15.2	84.8	100.0
Total	46.0	40.0	4.8	9.2	100.0

The economically inactive persons are mostly made up of those in the 15-19 years age group (45.6 percent) followed by 12.9 percent in the 20-24 years age group. Students are largely found in the 15-19 age group with 87.2 percent, followed by 9.3 percent in the 20-24 years age group. The majority of the retired (55.7 percent) are in the 65 years and above category.

Table 2.42: Percent Distribution of the Economically Inactive Persons by Age Group and Activity

Age Group	Student	Homemaker	Retired	Other	Total Economically Inactive Persons
15 –19	87.2	12.3	-	6.7	45.6
20 –24	9.3	20.4	0.2	5.3	12.9
25 –29	1.7	18.1	-	5.8	8.5
30 –34	0.8	13.6	0.2	6.3	6.4
35 –39	0.4	9.5	0.1	5.6	4.5
40 –44	0.4	6.8	0.8	4.3	3.3
45 –49	0.1	4	1.5	3.4	2
50 –54	-	2.5	7.1	3	1.6
55 –59	-	3.7	10.9	3.5	2.3
60 –64	-	3.6	23.4	6.3	3.1
65+	-	5.7	55.7	49.4	9.5
Not Stated	-	-	0.1	0.3	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.12 Housing Characteristics

Information on housing characteristics collected from private households is 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.

2.13 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. Table 2.43 shows the percent distribution of private households by tenure status and by province. It is shown that 73.8 percent of the households are owners with or without title, 10.1 percent are lodgers and 11.3 percent live in tied accommodation. Owners constitute the largest proportion in all provinces except in Harare and Bulawayo where lodgers account for 41.7 percent and 43.0 percent, respectively.

Table 2.43: Percent Distribution of Households by Tenure Status and by Province

Province	Owner	Tenant	Lodger	Tied Accommodation	Other	Not Stated	Total
Bulawayo	28.6	1.6	43.0	3.3	23.6	-	100.0
Manicaland	77.7	1.3	6.7	12.0	2.2	0.1	100.0
Mash. Central	79.7	1.0	3.0	13.8	2.2	0.2	100.0
Mash East	74.4	0.8	8.6	12.7	3.0	0.5	100.0
Mash West	67.9	1.6	14.3	11.5	4.3	0.4	100.0
Mat North	81.3	0.6	4.3	11.5	2.1	0.1	100.0
Mat South	77.1	0.5	7.3	12.3	2.7	0.1	100.0
Midlands	72.5	1.5	13.8	9.1	2.9	0.3	100.0
Masvingo	80.3	0.4	7.2	10.2	1.6	0.2	100.0
Harare	33.1	1.5	41.7	9.0	14.6	0.1	100.0
Total	73.8	1.0	10.1	11.3	3.6	0.3	100.0

Table 2.44 shows the distribution of households by type of dwelling unit and by land use sector. About 37.1 percent of the households live in the detached type of dwelling unit. Households living in the mixed type of dwelling unit constitutes 35.2 percent of the total households.

Table 2.44: Percent Distribution of Households by Type of Dwelling Unit and Sector

Type of Dwelling Unit	Total	Rural	Urban	CL	SSCF	LSCF	RA	UCA	AC	GP	OUA
Traditional	15.4	24.0	0.2	24.7	19.0	13.4	27.0	0.1	4.5	0.1	-
Mixed	35.2	54.7	0.8	58.9	42.6	27.0	54.2	0.8	-	0.6	-
Detached	37.1	15.8	74.9	13.6	28.0	31.4	14.8	74.9	67.4	74.7	71.7
Semi-Detached	9.1	4.1	17.9	1.8	8.2	24.1	2.5	18.0	16.4	14.9	4.5
Flat/Townhouse	2.2	0.7	4.9	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.0	4.8	6.0	6.2	23.8
Other	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	-	3.0	-
Not Stated	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.3	2.1	0.2	1.0	5.7	0.6	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N.B. CL=Communal Lands; SSCF=Small Scale Commercial Farms; LSCF=Large Scale Commercial Farms; RA=Resettlement Areas; UCA=Urban Council Areas; AC=Administrative Centre; GP= Growth Point and OUA=Other Urban Areas. Note that Resettlement Areas includes A1 Farms and A2 Farms.

The detached type of dwelling is mostly common in households residing in urban areas (72.8 percent) while the traditional type of dwelling unit is most common in households residing in rural

areas (99.7 percent), (See Table 2.45). When comparison is made across sectors it is shown that the traditional type of dwelling is most common in the households living in Communal Lands with 71.2 percent. Mixed type is also predominant in households living in Communal Lands (74.1 percent). Urban Council Areas depict the highest proportion of households living in modern type of dwelling units such as Flat or Town-House with 75.2 percent, followed by detached with 70.6 percent and semi-detached with 69.5 percent.

Table 2.45: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Dwelling Unit and Sector

Type of Dwelling Unit	Rural	Urban	Total	CL	SSCF	LSCF	RA	UCA	AC	GP	OUA	Total
Traditional	99.7	0.3	100.0	71.2	2.1	5.1	21.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	-	100.0
Mixed	99.2	0.8	100.0	74.1	2.0	4.6	18.5	0.8	-	0.0	-	100.0
Detached	27.2	72.8	100.0	16.2	1.3	5.0	4.7	70.6	0.3	1.8	0.1	100.0
Semi-Detached	28.8	71.2	100.0	8.5	1.5	15.6	3.2	69.5	0.3	1.5	0.0	100.0
Flat/Townhouse	21.3	78.7	100.0	11.8	0.6	4.2	4.7	75.2	0.4	2.5	0.8	100.0
Other	60.3	39.7	100.0	33.6	5.8	11.2	9.7	32.4	-	7.3	-	100.0
Not Stated	43.3	56.7	100.0	19.5	0.7	20.0	3.2	54.6	1.3	0.8	-	100.0
Total	63.9	36.1	100.0	44.3	1.7	5.9	12.0	35.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	100.0

N.B. CL=Communal Lands; SSCF=Small Scale Commercial Farms; LSCF=Large Scale Commercial Farms; RA=Resettlement Areas; UCA=Urban Council Areas; AC=Administrative Centre; GP= Growth Point and OUA=Other Urban Areas. Note that Resettlement Areas includes A1 Farms and A2 Farms.

2.14 Sanitation

According to Table 2.46 sanitation is better in urban areas compared to rural areas. Flush toilets are almost exclusively found in urban areas (91.5 percent) while 36.8 percent of households in rural areas have no toilet at all. About 72 percent of households in urban areas have access to piped water inside and outside the house compared to only 6.0 percent of rural households. About 30 percent of rural households rely on water supplies that are unsafe according to the Ministry of Health and Child Care Conventions. Accordingly, unprotected wells, rivers and dams are considered unsafe water sources. About 2 percent of urban households have access to unsafe water. Overall 79.7 percent of the households have access to safe water.

Table 2.46: Percent Access to Safe Water and Sanitation for Households

Sanitation and Water	Zimbabwe	Rural	Urban
Type of Facility			
Flush Toilet	35.6	4.0	91.5
Blair Toilet	23.4	34.7	3.3
Pit Toilet	17.0	24.1	4.4
Compositing/Arbo Toilet	0.1	0.2	0.0
None	23.7	36.8	0.6
Other	0.1	0.2	0.1
Not Stated	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water Source			
Piped Water Inside House	14.9	1.5	38.6
Piped Water Outside	14.9	4.5	33.3
Communal Tap	3.8	4.5	2.7
Borehole/ Protected Well	46.1	59.1	23.2
Well-Unprotected	14.3	21.5	1.4
River/Stream/ Dam	5.2	8.1	0.1
Other	0.5	0.5	0.5
Not Stated	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

About 39 percent of households in the Resettlement Areas have no toilet facilities while 32.6 percent receive their water from unprotected wells or unsafe water supply such as rivers streams, dams and other. *See* (Table 2.47). In contrast, Large Scale Commercial Farms seem to have reasonably good water supplies and sanitation. Living conditions in Communal Lands are similar to those of Resettlement Areas as 38.4 percent of the households have no toilet facilities. Thirty one percent of the households in the Communal Lands obtain water for cooking and drinking from unsafe sources.

Most households in rural areas have reasonable access to safe water. About 71 percent of the households in the Small Scale Commercial Farms have access to safe water compared to 77.8 percent in Large Scale Commercial Farms. Furthermore, households in Large Scale Commercial Farms have better access to basic sanitation as 19.4 percent of the households use flush toilets, while 36.1 percent have access to Blair toilets. Households living in Small Scale Commercial Farms also have better access to sanitation services compared to households in Communal Lands or Resettlement Areas. About 66 percent of households in Small Scale Commercial Farms have access to Blair toilets and pit latrines compared to 59.1 percent for households in Communal Lands.

Table 2.47: Percent Access to Safe Water and Sanitation by Sector for Rural Households

Sanitation and Water	Total Rural	CL	SSCF	LSCF	RA
Toilet Facility					
Flush Toilet	4.0	2.1	7.2	19.4	2.8
Blair Toilet	34.7	35.3	37.2	36.1	31.5
Pit Toilet	24.1	23.8	29.1	21.8	25.9
Compositing/Arbo Toilet	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.3
None	36.8	38.4	25.9	22.7	39.2
Other	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.2
Not Stated	0.0	-	-	-	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water Source					
Piped Water Inside House	1.5	0.7	1.9	8.3	1.1
Piped Water Outside	4.5	3.1	5.4	16.2	3.8
Communal Tap	4.5	1.1	15.7	24.1	5.6
Borehole/ Protected Well	59.1	64.1	48.0	29.2	56.8
Well-Unprotected	21.5	21.7	23.0	13.2	24.6
River/Stream/ Dam	8.1	8.7	5.9	5.8	7.6
Other	0.5	0.3	0.2	2.5	0.4
Not Stated	0.2	0.1	-	0.6	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N.B. CL=Communal Lands; SSCF=Small Scale Commercial Farms; LSCF=Large Scale Commercial Farms; RA=Resettlement Areas. Note that Resettlement Areas includes A1 Farms and A2 Farms.

2.15 Source of Energy for Cooking

Table 2.48 shows that 66 percent of the households in Zimbabwe use wood fuel as the main source of energy for cooking. Wood usage is particularly high in rural sectors compared to urban sectors. The highest proportion of wood usage is by households living in rural areas with 93.8 percent compared to 16.7 percent for households living in urban areas. The proportion of households using wood as the main source of energy ranges from 16.0 percent in Urban Council Areas to 94.6 percent in Communal Lands. Gas energy is used by 4.5 percent of the households across sectors (See Table 2.48).

Table 2.48: Percent Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking by Sector

Main Source of Energy	Total	Rural	Urban	CL	SSCF	LSCF	RA	UCA	AC	GP	OUA
Kerosene/ Paraffin	2.3	0.4	5.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	5.6	2.4	3.6	-
Coal/lignite	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.1	0.0	-	1.0	-
Charcoal	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	-	1.4	-
Wood	66.0	93.8	16.7	94.6	85.3	87.8	95.1	16.0	60.7	33.2	82.0
Solar	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biogas	0.7	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.7	1.2	0.2	-
LPG/Cooking Gas	4.5	1.0	10.8	1.1	3.4	1.0	0.4	10.8	5.1	9.8	4.5
Electricity National/	25.8	3.9	64.5	3.0	10.1	9.9	3.2	65.1	30.6	50.6	13.5
Garbage/Plastic	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-
Not Stated	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	-	0.2	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N.B. CL=Communal Lands; SSCF=Small Scale Commercial Farms; LSCF=Large Scale Commercial Farms; RA=Resettlement Areas; UCA=Urban Council Areas; AC=Administrative Centre; GP= Growth Point and OUA=Other Urban Areas. Note that Resettlement Areas includes A1 Farms and A2 Farms.

Table 2.49 shows that 63.5 percent of the households in Communal Lands use wood as main source of energy for cooking. The majority of households in urban areas (90.4 percent) use electricity as a main source of energy for cooking.

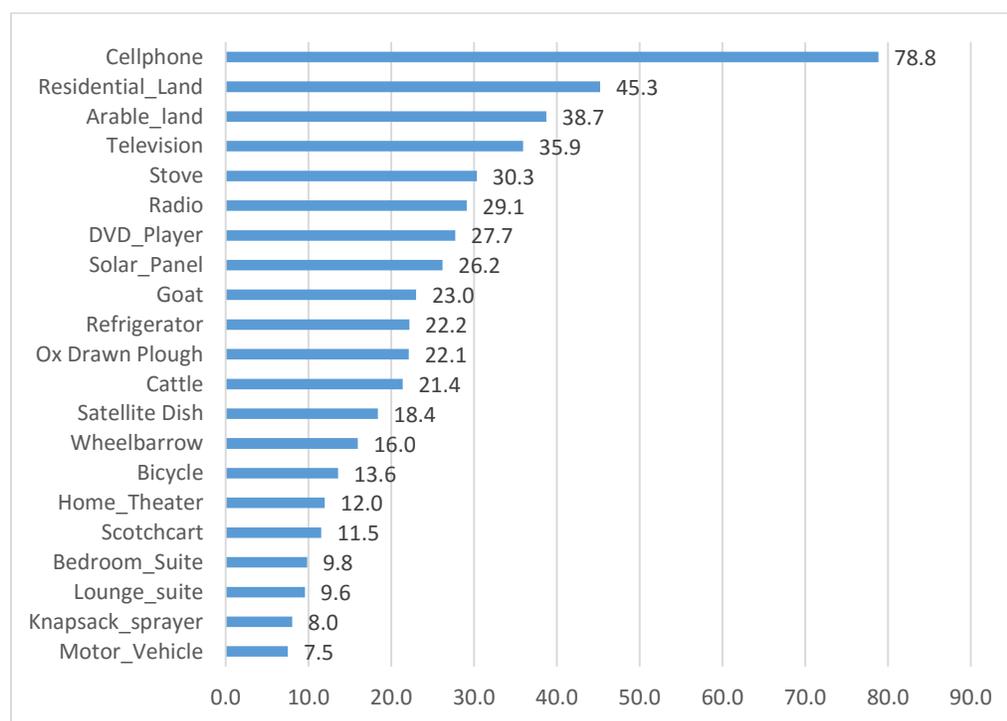
Table 2.49: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking by Sector

Main Source of Energy Used	Rural	Urban	CL	SSCF	LSCF	RA	UCA	AC	GP	OUA
Kerosene/ Paraffin	12.4	87.6	10.2	0.3	0.5	1.3	86.1	0.1	1.4	-
Coal/Lignite	57.4	42.6	13.7	-	-	43.7	19.4	-	23.2	-
Charcoal	35.9	64.1	16.2	1.0	2.4	16.3	59.7	-	4.4	-
Wood	90.9	9.1	63.5	2.1	7.9	17.3	8.5	0.1	0.4	0.1
Solar	100.0	-	85.7	-	-	14.3	-	-	-	-
Animal Waste/Dung	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crop Residue/	100.0	-	66.1	-	-	33.9	-	-	-	-
Saw Dust	-	100.0	.	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
Coal Briquette	41.6	58.4	41.6	-	-	-	58.4	-	-	-
Biomass Briquette	100.0	.	100.0	-	-	-	.	-	-	-
Ethanol	-	100.0	.	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-
Biogas	8.7	91.3	5.4	0.5	1.5	1.3	90.8	0.3	0.3	-
LPG/ Cooking Gas	14.5	85.5	10.8	1.2	1.3	1.1	83.4	0.2	1.9	0.1
Electricity National/	9.6	90.4	5.2	0.7	2.3	1.5	88.5	0.2	1.7	-
Other	80.3	19.7	31.3	-	49	-	19.7	-	-	-
Not Stated	77.3	22.7	56.6	1.9	2.9	15.9	22	-	0.7	-
Total	63.9	36.1	44.3	1.7	5.9	12.0	35.0	0.1	0.9	0.1

N.B. CI=Communal Lands; SSCF=Small Scale Commercial Farms; LSCF=Large Scale Commercial Farms; RA= Resettlement Areas; UCA=Urban Council Areas; AC=Administrative Centre; GP= Growth Point and OUA=Other Urban Areas. Note that Resettlement Areas includes A1 Farms and A2 Farms.

The survey also solicited information on asset ownership as well as access to various assets by households. Figure 2.7 shows that the majority of households (78.8 percent) own a cell-phone while 45.3 percent and 38.7 percent of the households own residential land and arable land respectively. Most of the assets owned by households are not productive assets. It is also shown that only 7.5 percent of the households own a motor vehicle while 21.4 percent own cattle.

Figure 2.7: Percent Household Asset Ownership by Type of Asset



2.16 Summary

This chapter shows that Zimbabwe's population is a broad based pyramid. The proportion of children under 15 years is 42.6 percent while the proportion of individuals 65 years and above was 5.2 percent. About 69 percent of the population resided in rural areas while 31 percent of the population resided in urban areas. In addition to this, it was shown that 52.9 percent of the population are females compared to 47.1 percent for males. The average household size in Zimbabwe is 4.2 persons. It is also shown that 63.4 percent of the households are headed by males while 36.6 percent are headed by females. It is also revealed that of the school going population 6-20 years in Zimbabwe, 1.7 percent have never been to school while 77.2 percent are at school. Flush toilets are almost exclusively found in urban areas (91.5 percent) while 36.8 percent of households in rural areas have no toilet at all. About 30 percent of rural households rely on water supplies that are considered unsafe.

The percentage of persons unemployed in the last 7 days is 7.7 percent. The unemployment rate in urban areas is 23.3 percent while the unemployment rate in rural areas is 1.3 percent. The majority of households (78.8 percent) own a cell-phone while 45.3 percent and 38.7 percent of the households own residential land and arable land, respectively. Most of the assets owned by households are not productive assets.

3 Household Economy

3.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with aspects of average annual household cash income, changes in capital stock and average annual household cash income in kind. The sum of these three items gives the average annual household total net income. The chapter further deals with average annual household consumption expenditure. The agriculture average annual income reported in this chapter is not comparable to agriculture value added and mixed income in Chapter 5. In addition, the average annual cash income for household enterprises in this chapter is not comparable to the value added and mixed income in Chapter 6.

Households receive cash income from productive and non-productive activities. Cash income from productive activities consist of primary, property, agricultural and household enterprise income, whilst unproductive activity income is in the form of transfers. *Agricultural income* is the value of sales minus the cost of inputs, which would be net cash revenues from production. The sales figure consists of sales of crops, dairy produce, livestock, fishery, forestry, resale of goods purchased for resale and value of own produce. *Primary income* refers to income that is received by households as a consequence of their involvement in the process of production or ownership of assets. In this survey, the information solicited on primary income includes gross wages and salaries, employers' contribution to social security and income of members from producers' cooperatives. *Property income* is defined as income receivable by the owner of a financial asset or tangible non-produced asset at the disposal of another institutional unit. Information recorded on property income is interest and royalties, dividends and rent.

According to the 2008 System of National Accounts “*a household enterprise*” is a business entity owned by the household and has no separate set of accounts different from those of the household. It is not a legal entity separate from the household but a producer of goods and services owned by the household. Production within the household sector takes place within enterprises that are directly owned and controlled by members of households, either individually or in partnership with others”. A few examples of household enterprises include vending of all types, shoe cleaning, welding and grocery stores.

In the survey, income such as salaries and wages is collected at the end of the month by interview method whilst income derived from household enterprises is recorded on a weekly basis and captured in a weekly record book. The monthly information on consumption expenditure is computed using information recorded by the household in a daily record book (DRB). The expenditure in the DRBs is reviewed by the enumerator and entered into the PICES questionnaire on a weekly basis.

3.2 Average Annual Household Cash Income

In this survey the average annual household cash income is measured by net cash income. The average gross cash income for households in 2017 is US\$ 2,401 and of which primary income is US\$1,591. After adding transfers received for consumption and deducting taxes the average annual net cash income is US\$2,712, See Table 3.1. A *transfer* is defined as a transaction in which one

institutional unit provides a good or a service to another unit without receiving from the latter any good, service or asset in return. Net transfers is computed as the value of transfers received less value of transfers given out. The average annual net cash net transfers is US\$338. It is noted that the average annual net cash income is higher in urban areas with US\$5,345 compared to US\$1,337 in rural areas.

Table 3.1: Average Annual Household Cash Income in US\$ by Type of Income, Sector

Urban and Rural

Type of Income	CL	SSCF	LSCF	RA	UCA	AC	GP	OUA	Rural	Urban	Total
Primary	486	1,236	1,329	552	3,512	3,010	3,290	419	595	3,498	1,591
Property	9	4	9	10	199	92	24	434	9	195	73
Agriculture	344	256	125	727	53	129	7	.	393	52	276
Household Enterprises	174	137	173	138	1,018	1,073	1,338	9	166	1,025	461
Gross Cash Income	1,013	1,633	1,635	1,427	4,783	4,304	4,659	863	1,163	4,769	2,401
Income Tax	-6	-12	-3	-4	-68	.	-29	.	-6	-66	-26
Net Transfers	196	281	70	158	646	129	581	372	179	642	338
Net Cash Income	1,202	1,903	1,701	1,582	5,362	4,433	5,211	1,235	1,337	5,345	2,712

Table 3.2 shows the percent average annual household cash income by type of income and sector. The highest contribution to annual average net cash income emanates from primary income (58.7 percent), followed by household enterprises (17.0 percent) and net transfers (12.5 percent), see Table 3.2. Agriculture contributes 10.2 percent to the average annual household net cash income in Zimbabwe. Primary income in urban areas constitutes 65.4 percent while primary income in rural areas constitute 44.5 percent of average annual household net cash income. The agriculture contribution to net cash average annual income appears low since it reflects only the contribution of cash income in agriculture and much of the agricultural income in Zimbabwe is reflected in income in kind.

Table 3.2: Percent Distribution of Average Annual Household Cash Income by Type of Income, Sector Urban and Rural

Type of Income	CL	SSCF	LSCF	RA	UCA	AC	GP	OUA	Rural	Urban	Total
Primary	40.4	65.0	78.1	34.9	65.5	67.9	63.1	33.9	44.5	65.4	58.7
Property	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.6	3.7	2.1	0.5	35.2	0.7	3.6	2.7
Agriculture	28.6	13.5	7.4	46.0	1.0	2.9	0.1	-	29.4	1.0	10.2
Household Enterprises	14.5	7.2	10.2	8.7	19.0	24.2	25.7	0.7	12.4	19.2	17.0
Gross Cash Income	84.3	85.8	96.1	90.2	89.2	97.1	89.4	69.9	87.0	89.2	88.5
Income Tax	-0.5	-0.6	-0.2	-0.2	-1.3	.	-0.6	.	-0.4	-1.2	-1.0
Transfers	16.3	14.8	4.1	10.0	12.1	2.9	11.2	30.1	13.4	12.0	12.5
Net Cash Income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.3 Average Annual Household Cash Income and Household Size

Analysis of average annual gross cash income is also made by household size. Primary income remains the main source of cash income for households with different household sizes. The lowest primary cash income is US\$919 for households with 9 persons and above while the highest primary income is US\$1,796 for households with 4 members, see Table 3.3. Net cash income ranges from US\$ 2,172 for one person households to US\$2,982 for households with four persons. Net cash income peak at four people per household and decline thereafter. Net transfers range from US\$141 in one member households to US\$434 for households with 8 persons.

Table 3.3: Average Annual Household Cash Income in US\$, Type of Income and Household Size

Type of Income	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	Total
Primary	1,618	1,778	1,629	1,796	1,660	1,448	1,180	1,253	919	1,591
Property	55	90	78	105	84	27	61	10	48	73
Agriculture	99	113	174	241	271	500	504	457	658	276
Household Enterprises	279	458	411	532	463	698	384	353	361	461
Gross Cash Income	2,051	2,438	2,292	2,673	2,478	2,673	2,129	2,073	1,985	2,401
Income Tax	-19	-31	-45	-22	-22	-43	-7	-7	-2	-26
Net Transfers	141	330	433	331	351	337	342	434	348	338
Net Cash Income	2,172	2,737	2,680	2,982	2,808	2,967	2,464	2,500	2,332	2,712

About 75 percent of the average annual net cash income is primary income in one person households. Household enterprises constitute 23.5 percent of average annual household net cash income in 6 person households. Primary income in households with 9 persons and above constitutes 39.4 percent of net average annual cash income, see Table 3.4. Net transfer income range from 6.5 percent in one person households to 17.4 percent in 8 person households.

Table 3.4: Percent Distribution of Average Annual Household Cash Income, Type of Income and Household Size

Type of Income	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	Total
Primary	74.5	65.0	60.8	60.2	59.1	48.8	47.9	50.1	39.4	58.7
Property	2.5	3.3	2.9	3.5	3.0	0.9	2.5	0.4	2.0	2.7
Agriculture	4.6	4.1	6.5	8.1	9.7	16.9	20.5	18.3	28.2	10.2
Household Enterprises	12.8	16.7	15.3	17.8	16.5	23.5	15.6	14.1	15.5	17.0
Gross Cash Income	94.4	89.1	85.5	89.6	88.3	90.1	86.4	82.9	85.1	88.5
Income Tax	-0.9	-1.1	-1.7	-0.7	-0.8	-1.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	-1.0
Net Transfers	6.5	12.0	16.2	11.1	12.5	11.4	13.9	17.4	14.9	12.5
Net Cash Income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.4 Average Annual Household Cash Income and Sex of Head of Households

Table 3.5 depicts the average annual household gross cash income by type of income and sex of the head of the household. The average annual household net cash income in male-headed households is US\$3,015 compared to US\$2,188 in female headed households. Male-headed households receive an average annual gross cash income of US\$2,838 compared to US\$1,642 for female-headed households. It is noted that the average annual gross cash income of female-headed

households is boosted by a net transfer income of US\$565 compared to US\$207 received by male-headed households.

Table 3.5: Average Annual Household Cash Income US\$ by Type of Income and Sex of Head of Household

Type of Income	Male	Female	Total
Primary	1,876	1,097	1,591
Property	66	84	73
Agriculture	303	229	276
Household Enterprises	593	232	461
Gross Cash Income	2,838	1,642	2,401
Income Tax	- 30	-19	-26
Transfers	207	565	338
Net Cash Income	3,015	2,188	2,712

Table 3.6: shows percent distribution of annual household cash income by type of income and sex of head of household. Primary income constitutes 62.2 percent of annual household net cash income received by male-headed households, while household enterprises constitute 19.7 percent. In female-headed households primary income constitutes 50.1 percent of average annual net cash income, followed by transfer income with 25.9 percent see Table 3.6.

Table 3.6: Percent Distribution of Average Annual Household Cash Income by Type of Income and Sex of Head of Household

Type of Income	Male	Female	Total
Primary	62.2	50.1	58.7
Property	2.2	3.8	2.7
Agriculture	10.1	10.5	10.2
Household Enterprises	19.7	10.6	17.0
Gross Cash Income	94.2	75.0	88.5
Income Tax	-1.0	-0.9	-1.0
Net Transfers	6.9	25.9	12.5
Net Cash Income	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.5 Average Annual Household Cash Income, Type of Income and Province

Table 3.7 depicts the average annual household cash income by type of income and province. The highest gross cash income in Zimbabwe is earned by households living in Harare with US\$5,099 followed by households living in Bulawayo Province with US\$4,425, see Table 3.7. The least average annual gross cash income is observed in Mashonaland Central Province with US\$1,147. Average gross cash income for households living in all provinces except Harare and Bulawayo are below the national average gross cash income of US\$2,401. Households residing in Bulawayo Province receive the highest average annual net transfer income of US\$758 followed by households in Harare with US\$692.

Households in Bulawayo have an average annual primary cash income of US\$2,928 and average annual household enterprises cash income of US\$1,371. Households in Harare in turn have average annual primary cash income of US\$4,019 and average annual household enterprises cash income of US\$704, see Table 3.7.

Table 3.7: Average Annual Household Cash Income by Type of Income and Province (US \$)

Type of Income	Bulawayo	Manicaland	Mash Centr	Mash East	Mash West	Mat North	Mat South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Total
Primary	2,928	923	648	1,186	1,020	873	1,038	1,244	1,122	4,019	1,591
Property	131	14	13	24	53	10	15	44	17	295	73
Agriculture	-5	546	344	188	301	326	219	374	268	82	276
Household Enterprises	1,371	421	141	243	642	149	229	356	389	704	461
Gross Cash Income	4,425	1,904	1,147	1,640	2,017	1,358	1,501	2,017	1,796	5,099	2,401
Income Tax	-47	-6	-4	-11	-26	-16	-21	-14	-7	-92	-26
Net Transfers	758	234	65	208	185	243	123	476	296	692	338
Net Cash Income	5,137	2,133	1,207	1,837	2,175	1,584	1,603	2,478	2,086	5,699	2,712

The percent distribution of average annual household cash income by type of income and province is shown in Table 3.8. Harare's household primary income constitutes 70.5 percent of net cash income, followed by household enterprises with 12.4 percent and net transfer income of 12.1 percent, see Table 3.8. In Bulawayo, the primary income constitutes 57.0 percent of average annual household net cash income, followed by household enterprises income with 26.7 percent and net transfers with 14.8 percent. The contribution of primary income to average annual household cash income ranges from 43.3 percent in Manicaland Province to 64.8 percent in Matabeleland South Province.

Table 3.8: Percent Distribution of Average Annual Household Cash Income by Type of Income and Province

Type of Income	Bulawayo	Manicaland	Mash Central	Mash East	Mash West	Mat North	Mat South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Total
Primary	57.0	43.3	53.7	64.5	46.9	55.1	64.8	50.2	53.8	70.5	58.7
Property	2.6	0.7	1.1	1.3	2.5	0.6	0.9	1.8	0.8	5.2	2.7
Agriculture	-0.1	25.6	28.5	10.2	13.9	20.6	13.6	15.1	12.8	1.4	10.2
Household Enterprises	26.7	19.7	11.7	13.2	29.5	9.4	14.3	14.4	18.7	12.4	17.0
Gross Cash Income	86.1	89.3	95.0	89.3	92.7	85.7	93.7	81.4	86.1	89.5	88.5
Income Tax	-0.9	-0.3	-0.4	-0.6	-1.2	-1.0	-1.3	-0.6	-0.3	-1.6	-1.0
Net Transfers	14.8	11.0	5.4	11.3	8.5	15.3	7.7	19.2	14.2	12.1	12.5
Net Cash Income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.6 Changes in Capital Stocks

The value of average annual household changes in capital stocks by sector is shown in Table 3.9. It is shown that the households in Zimbabwe are buying financial assets more than they are selling them. This situation shows that the households are dissaving. In Urban Council Areas, the value of financial assets bought is US\$127 while financial assets worth US\$39 are sold. Overall households have a net negative average annual household change in value of assets of US\$29.

Table 3.9: Average Annual Household Changes in Capital Stocks by Sector, Urban and Rural (US\$)

Type of Income	CL	SSCF	LSCF	RA	UCA	AC	GP	OUA	Rural	Urban	Total
Property Bought	-	-	-2	-	-2	-	-3	-	-	-2	-1
Property Sold	4	16	4	5	11	162	4	-	5	11	7
Financial Assets Bought	-17	-15	-33	-21	-127	-81	-132	-18	-19	-126	-56
Financial Assets Sold	9	32	13	15	39	38	94	22	11	41	21
Total	-4	33	-18	-1	-78	119	-38	4	-4	-76	-29

N.B. Average was assets bought or sold divided by households in the land use sector.

3.7 Average Annual Income in Kind

Income in kind is the value of non-cash goods and services received by members of the household for producing a good or a service. It is income received from non-cash transactions. Income in kind includes, imputed rentals, imputed firewood, imputed medicines, education, transfers received for consumption (*other transfers*), gifts received for consumption (*gifts in kind received*) and payments received in kind for consumption (*wages payments in kind*). All these forms of income in kind help to enhance total income of the households, thereby boosting consumption expenditure. According to Table 3.10, the total average annual household income in kind is US\$832 and ranges from US\$436 in Growth Points to US\$1,135 in Urban Council Areas. The average annual household value of imputed rentals is US\$604 and while other transfers is US\$111. The value of income in kind is US\$1,114 in urban areas compared to US\$685 in rural areas.

Table 3.10: Average Annual Household Income in Kind (US\$) by Type of Income, Sector, Urban and Rural

Type of Income	CL	SSCF	LSCF	RA	UCA	AC	GP	OUA	Rural	Urban	Total
Imputed Rentals	436	526	347	387	976	500	300	381	421	955	604
Firewood	105	106	90	111	8	52	13	80	105	9	72
Imputed Medicare	5	34	1	1	7	-	0	-	5	7	5
Education	11	2	4	3	21	0	7	-	9	20	13
Other Transfers	130	133	84	92	96	39	99	404	119	96	111
Gifts in Kind	7	0	5	4	12	7	2	24	6	12	8
Wages in Kind	24	20	26	19	33	6	14	-	23	32	26
Total in-Kind	715	823	557	618	1,135	606	436	889	685	1,114	832

N.B. Transfers received for consumption =other transfers, Gifts received for consumption =gifts in kind received
Payments received in kind for consumption =wages payments in kind.

3.8 Average Annual Household Income in Kind by Type of Income

Imputed rentals constitute the highest proportion of income in kind estimated by households for the dwelling units they are living in, see Table 3.11. The value of imputed rentals is collected from households by asking households to state how much rental they would pay for the dwelling unit if they are renting it. The reported imputed rental values are subjected to a statistical adjustment (*See Appendix Table 8.37*). Imputed rentals have the highest contribution of income in kind in Zimbabwe, 72.6 percent followed by other transfers 13.4 percent. Imputed rentals constitutes 85.7 percent of total urban income in kind whilst in rural areas imputed rentals constitute 61.5 percent of the average annual household rural income in kind. In Urban Council Areas, imputed rentals constitute 86.0 percent of average annual household income in kind.

Table 3.11: Percent Distribution of Average Annual Household Income in Kind by Type of Income, Sector, Urban and Rural

Type of Income	CL	SSCF	LSCF	RA	UCA	AC	GP	OUA	Rural	Urban	Total
Imputed Rentals	61.0	63.9	62.4	62.6	86.0	82.5	68.8	42.8	61.5	85.7	72.6
Firewood	14.7	12.9	16.1	18.0	0.7	8.6	3.0	9.0	15.3	0.8	8.6
Imputed Medicare	0.7	4.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	-	0.1	-	0.7	0.6	0.6
Education	1.6	0.3	0.8	0.5	1.8	0.1	1.6	-	1.3	1.8	1.5
Other Transfers	18.2	16.2	15.1	15.0	8.4	6.4	22.8	45.4	17.4	8.6	13.4
Gifts in Kind	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.2	0.6	2.8	0.9	1.1	1.0
Wages in Kind	3.4	2.4	4.6	3.1	2.9	1.0	3.2	-	3.4	2.9	3.2
Total in-Kind	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.9 Average Annual Household Total Net Income and Type of Income

The total average annual net cash income is US\$3,551, see Table 3.12. The average annual total net income is higher in urban areas with US\$6,469 compared to US\$2,026 in rural areas. The total net income in Communal Lands is US\$1,921 compared to US\$6,506 in Urban Council Areas.

Table 3.12: Average Annual Household Total Net Income by Type of Income, Sector, Urban and Rural (US\$)

Type of Income	CL	SSCF	LSCF	RA	UCA	AC	GP	OUA	Rural	Urban	Total
Net Cash Income	1,202	1,903	1,701	1,582	5,362	4,433	5,211	1,235	1,337	5,345	2,712
Property Bought	0	-	-2	-	-2	-	-3	-	0	-2	-1
Property Sold	4	16	4	5	11	162	4	-	5	11	7
Total in-Kind	715	823	557	618	1,135	606	436	889	685	1,114	832
Total	1,921	2,742	2,261	2,205	6,506	5,201	5,648	2,124	2,026	6,469	3,551

Total income in kind contributes 23.4 percent to total net cash income, while net cash income constitutes 76.4 percent, see Table 3.13. In Communal Lands, total income in kind constitutes 37.2 percent of total net income.

Table 3.13: Percent Distribution Average Annual Household Total Net Income by Type of Income, Sector Urban and Rural

Type of Income	CL	SSCF	LSCF	RA	UCA	AC	GP	OUA	Rural	Urban	Total
Net Cash Income	62.6	69.4	75.3	71.7	82.4	85.2	92.3	58.1	66.0	82.6	76.4
Property Bought	0.0	-	-0.1	-	0.0	-	-0.1	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Property Sold	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.1	0.1	-	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total in-Kind	37.2	30.0	24.6	28.0	17.5	11.7	7.7	41.9	33.8	17.2	23.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.10 Household Consumption Expenditure

Household consumption expenditure consist of the cost incurred by households on goods and services. Consumption of goods or services are goods or services that are used, without further transformation, by institutional units (households) for the direct satisfaction of individual wants or needs.

3.11 Average Annual Household Cash Consumption Expenditure

The average annual household cash consumption expenditure by sector and commodity groups is shown in Table 3.14. The average annual household cash consumption expenditure is US\$1,944. The cash consumption expenditure ranges from US\$1,002 in Communal Lands to US\$3,586 in Urban Council Areas. The average annual household cash consumption expenditure is \$3,561 in urban areas compared to US\$1,099 in rural areas.

The average annual household cash consumption on food and non-alcoholic beverages, ranges from US\$451 in Communal Lands to US\$1,074 in Urban Council Areas.

Table 3.14: Average Annual Household Cash Consumption, Commodity Group, Sector, Urban and Rural (US\$)

Commodity Group	CL	SSCF	LSCF	RA	UCA	AC	GP	OUA	Rural	Urban	Total
Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	451	559	624	564	1,074	1,048	924	879	491	1,070	690
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco	8	12	18	8	21	5	18	25	9	21	13
Clothing & Footwear	96	129	146	133	268	308	318	152	109	270	164
Housing, Water, Electricity & Gas	46	119	79	53	811	450	568	437	52	803	310
Furnishings, Hhold Equip. & Routine Maintenance	90	133	151	124	207	133	159	154	103	206	138
Health	20	33	25	29	83	72	60	29	23	82	43
Transport	93	154	138	129	374	303	325	80	105	371	197
Communication	40	56	60	48	159	92	100	106	44	157	83
Recreation & Culture	27	22	31	25	103	8	72	14	27	102	52
Education	45	43	35	40	140	56	96	.	43	138	76
Restaurants & Hotels	3	4	4	3	26	6	22	4	3	26	11
Miscellaneous Goods & Services	81	127	134	94	318	228	255	112	90	315	167
Total	1,002	1,388	1,445	1,250	3,586	2,709	2,917	1,991	1,099	3,561	1,944

N.B. Housing, water, electricity and gas also includes other fuels.

Table 3.15 shows percentage annual household cash consumption expenditure by sector and commodity groups. Food and non-alcoholic beverages constitute 35.5 percent of average annual household cash consumption expenditure. This is followed by housing, water, electricity and gas with 15.9 percent. In urban areas, food and non-alcoholic beverages constitute 30.0 percent while housing, water, electricity and gas is 22.5 percent of average annual cash consumption expenditure.

Table 3.15: Percentage Distribution of Average Annual Household Cash Consumption Expenditure, Commodity Group and Sector

Commodity Group	CL	SSCF	LSCF	RA	UCA	AC	GP	OUA	Rural	Urban	Total
Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	45.0	40.2	43.2	45.1	30.0	38.7	31.7	44.1	44.7	30.0	35.5
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.7
Clothing & Footwear	9.6	9.3	10.1	10.6	7.5	11.4	10.9	7.6	9.9	7.6	8.4
Housing, Water, Electricity, & Gas	4.6	8.5	5.5	4.2	22.6	16.6	19.5	21.9	4.7	22.5	15.9
Furnishings, Hhold Equip. & Routine Maintenance	9.0	9.6	10.4	9.9	5.8	4.9	5.5	7.7	9.4	5.8	7.1
Health	2.0	2.4	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.1	1.5	2.1	2.3	2.2
Transport	9.3	11.1	9.5	10.3	10.4	11.2	11.1	4.0	9.6	10.4	10.1
Communication	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.4	3.4	3.4	5.3	4.0	4.4	4.3
Recreation & Culture	2.7	1.6	2.1	2.0	2.9	0.3	2.5	0.7	2.4	2.9	2.7
Education	4.5	3.1	2.4	3.2	3.9	2.1	3.3	-	3.9	3.9	3.9
Restaurants & Hotels	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.6
Miscellaneous Goods & Services	8.1	9.1	9.3	7.5	8.9	8.4	8.7	5.6	8.2	8.9	8.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N.B. Housing, water, electricity and gas also includes other fuels

3.12 Average Annual Household Cash Consumption Expenditure by Province

Table 3.16 shows the distribution of average annual household cash consumption expenditure by province and commodity group. Households in Bulawayo spend US\$999 on food and non-alcoholic beverages compared to US\$1,084 in Harare. Households in Bulawayo and Harare spend US\$968 and US\$746 on housing, water, electricity and gas, respectively.

Table 3.16: Average Annual Household Cash Consumption Expenditure by Province and Commodity Group US\$

Commodity Group	Bulawayo	Manicaland	Mash Cent	Mash East	Mash West	Mat North	Mat South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Total
Food, Non-Alcoholic Beverage	999	586	455	597	640	437	633	679	617	1,084	690
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco	20	9	6	10	12	7	14	18	12	23	13
Clothing & Footwear	245	115	129	150	153	101	112	122	162	286	164
Housing, Water, Electricity & Gas	968	145	67	172	247	122	165	296	165	746	310
Furnishings, Household Equip. & Routine Maintenance	207	105	92	119	142	99	118	116	140	220	138
Health	121	33	22	34	39	18	24	29	39	75	43
Transport	449	141	106	146	158	106	136	143	171	383	197
Communication	150	50	41	53	70	49	60	61	72	186	83
Recreation, Culture	121	33	26	42	43	26	27	51	44	100	52
Education	179	77	35	62	61	49	59	79	71	99	76
Restaurants, Hotels	39	6	3	8	6	3	5	13	8	22	11
Miscell. Goods & Services	365	118	73	117	145	96	116	126	159	325	167
Total	3,865	1,417	1,055	1,510	1,716	1,113	1,468	1,732	1,659	3,549	1,944

N.B. Housing, water, electricity and gas also includes other fuels

Households residing in Harare and Bulawayo provinces spend the lowest proportions of total cash consumption expenditures on food and non-alcoholic beverages being 30.5 percent and 25.9 percent respectively. Households in the rest of the provinces spend higher proportions of their total cash consumption expenditures on food and non-alcoholic beverages ranging from 37.3 percent in Mashonaland West province to 43.1 percent each in Mashonaland Central and Matabeleland South provinces, See Table 3.17.

Table 3.17: Percent Distribution of Average Annual Household Cash Consumption Expenditure by Province and Commodity Group

Commodity Group	Bula wayo	Manic aland	Mash Centr	Mash East	Mash West	Mat North	Mat South	Midlands	Masvi Ngo	Harare	Total
Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverage	25.9	41.3	43.1	39.5	37.3	39.3	43.1	39.2	37.2	30.5	35.5
Alcoholic Beverage Tobacco	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7
Clothing, Footwear	6.3	8.1	12.2	9.9	8.9	9.1	7.7	7.0	9.8	8.1	8.4
Housing, Water, Electricity & Gas	25.1	10.2	6.3	11.4	14.4	10.9	11.2	17.1	9.9	21.0	15.9
Furnishings, Hhold Equip. & Routine Maintenance	5.4	7.4	8.7	7.9	8.3	8.9	8.0	6.7	8.4	6.2	7.1
Health	3.1	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.4	2.1	2.2
Transport	11.6	10.0	10.1	9.7	9.2	9.5	9.2	8.2	10.3	10.8	10.1
Communication	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.5	4.1	4.4	4.1	3.5	4.4	5.3	4.3
Recreation, Culture	3.1	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.3	1.8	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.7
Education	4.6	5.4	3.3	4.1	3.6	4.4	4.0	4.5	4.3	2.8	3.9
Restaurants, Hotels	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
Misc. Goods & Services	9.4	8.4	6.9	7.8	8.5	8.6	7.9	7.3	9.6	9.2	8.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N.B. Housing, water, electricity and gas also includes other fuels

3.13 Total Annual Household Consumption Expenditure

In order to examine the impact of non-cash consumption expenditure on the economy, a table on total (cash and non-cash) average annual household consumption expenditure by sector and commodity groups is compiled, *see* Table 3.18. The average annual household cash and non-cash consumption expenditure in Zimbabwe is US\$3,101. Average cash and non-cash household consumption expenditure is higher in urban areas with US\$4,923 compared to rural areas US\$2,149. The total average annual household consumption expenditure ranges from US\$2,079 in Communal Lands to US\$4,965 in Urban Council Areas.

Table 3.18: Total Annual Household Consumption Expenditure (Cash and Non Cash) by Commodity Group, Sector, Urban and Rural (US\$).

Commodity Group	CL	SSCF	LSCF	RA	UCA	AC	GP	OUA	Rural	Urban	Total
Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	953	931	907	1,076	1,141	1,236	1,012	987	972	1,138	1,029
Alcoholic Beverages Tobacco	12	14	23	10	26	5	21	27	12	26	17
Clothing & Footwear	113	162	159	147	286	309	328	152	125	287	180
Housing, Water, Electricity & Gas	511	656	490	495	1,688	898	875	924	510	1,662	905
Furnishings, Hhold Equip. & Routine Mainte.	112	192	156	161	263	379	181	349	127	261	173
Health	30	67	28	32	111	72	60	29	31	109	58
Transport	103	164	219	146	457	450	413	82	124	455	237
Communication	41	65	63	49	162	92	136	106	45	161	85
Recreation & Culture	35	22	31	25	119	8	100	14	32	118	62
Education	71	50	63	53	281	442	256	.	67	280	140
Restaurants & Hotels	9	11	11	4	28	44	28	4	9	28	15
Misc. Goods & Services	88	127	136	101	402	228	255	112	96	397	199
Total	2,079	2,463	2,286	2,299	4,965	4,164	3,666	2,786	2,149	4,923	3,101

Note: Total expenditures include cash and non-cash expenditures. *N.B. Housing, water, electricity and gas also includes other fuels*

The proportion of total household expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages is 33.2 percent followed by 29.2 percent for housing, water, electricity and gas, *see* Table 3.19. The cash and non-cash consumption on food and non-alcoholic beverages at sector level ranges from 23.0 percent in Urban Council Areas to 46.8 percent in Resettlement Areas. Households in urban areas spend 23.1 percent on food and non-alcoholic beverages compared to 45.2 percent for households residing in rural areas.

Table 3.19: Percent Distribution of Average Annual Household Cash and Non-Cash Consumption, Commodity Group, Sector, Urban and Rural

Commodity Group	CL	SSCF	LSCF	RA	UCA	AC	GP	OUA	Rural	Urban	Total
Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	45.9	37.8	39.7	46.8	23.0	29.7	27.6	35.4	45.2	23.1	33.2
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.6
Clothing & Footwear	5.4	6.6	6.9	6.4	5.8	7.4	9.0	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.8
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas	24.6	26.7	21.4	21.5	34.0	21.6	23.9	33.2	23.7	33.8	29.2
Furnishings, Hhold Equip. & Routine Maintenance	5.4	7.8	6.8	7.0	5.3	9.1	5.0	12.5	5.9	5.3	5.6
Health	1.4	2.7	1.2	1.4	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.4	2.2	1.9
Transport	5.0	6.7	9.6	6.4	9.2	10.8	11.3	3.0	5.8	9.3	7.7
Communication	2.0	2.7	2.8	2.1	3.3	2.2	3.7	3.8	2.1	3.3	2.8
Recreation & Culture	1.7	0.9	1.4	1.1	2.4	0.2	2.7	0.5	1.5	2.4	2.0
Education	3.4	2.1	2.7	2.3	5.7	10.6	7.0	-	3.1	5.7	4.5
Restaurants & Hotels	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5
Misc. Goods, Services	4.3	5.2	5.9	4.4	8.1	5.5	7.0	4.0	4.5	8.1	6.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N.B. Housing, water, electricity and gas also includes other fuels

3.14 Consumer Price Index Weights

The final weights for the 2017 Consumer Price Index (CPI) are compiled using cash and non-cash consumption expenditure. However, the commodities are reclassified into groups using the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP). It is observed that households underreported the consumption expenditure of alcoholic beverages and tobacco. These are corrected using the Commodity Flow Approach. The Commodity Flow Approach is used to compute the value of beer and tobacco consumed by households by taking beer and tobacco sales, add imports and subtract exports of these products.

Table 3.20 shows that food and non-alcoholic beverages and tobacco remain the highest with 31.3 percent followed by housing, water, electricity and gas with 27.6 percent. It is observed that furnishing, household, equipment and routine maintenance CPI division shows a 4.6 percentage point decrease in weight.

Table 3.20: Comparison of Final Consumer Price Index (CPI) Weights from 2001 to 2017

Commodity Group Description	2001 ICES Weight	2011/12 PICES Weight	2017 PICES Weight	Weight Difference Between 2017 and 2011/12
Food & Non Alcoholic Beverages	31.9	33.6	31.3	-2.2
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	4.9	4.4	4.9	0.5
Clothing & Footwear	5.7	6.1	4.3	-1.7
Housing, Water, Electricity and Gas	16.2	17.7	27.6	9.9
Furnishing Hhold Equip. & Routine Maintenance	15.1	9.9	5.3	-4.6
Health	1.3	2.2	1.4	-0.7
Transport	9.8	9.8	8.4	-1.4
Communication	1.0	3.4	2.7	-0.8
Recreation & Culture	5.8	2.1	2.3	0.2
Education	2.9	5.7	4.3	-1.4
Restaurants & Hotels	1.5	1.4	1.1	-0.3
Miscellaneous Goods & Services	3.9	3.9	6.5	2.6
All Items	100.0	100.0	100.00	

N.B. Housing, water, electricity and gas also includes other fuels

3.15 Summary

This chapter on Household Economy has dealt with the average annual income and expenditure of households. It is observed that the average gross cash income for households in 2017 is US\$ 2,401 of which primary income is US\$1,591. After adding net transfers and deducting taxes the average net cash income is US\$2,712. The highest contribution to annual average net cash income is primary income with 58.7 percent, followed by household enterprises (17.0 percent). The total average annual household cash and non-cash consumption expenditure is US\$3,101 per household. It is indicated that the proportion of household cash and non-cash expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages is 33.2 percent, followed by 29.2 percent for housing, water, electricity and gas. The final consumer price index weights for 2017 are also provided.

4 Individual Incomes and Remittances

4.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with main source of income and individual primary income of employed persons and remittances. The analysis is based on age, sex and occupation categories, sectors, remittances and income groups.

Table 4.1 depicts household main source of income by province for adults 18 years and above. Overall, it is observed that 26.6 percent of the adults state that salaries and wages are their main source of income. Slightly over half of the adults state ‘sale of own agricultural produce’ as their main source of income. About 11 percent and 8.9 percent of the adults state ‘gifts and transfers’ and ‘own business’, respectively as their main source of income. In Harare and Bulawayo provinces, 71.3 percent and 57.9 percent, respectively of the adults mentioned salaries and wages as their main source of income. Sale of agricultural own produce as main source of income ranges from 43.6 percent in Matabeleland South province to about 74.8 percent in Mashonaland Central province.

Table 4.1: Household Main Source of Income by Province for Adults 18 Years and Above

Province	Salaries and Wages	Gifts and transfers	Own Business	Sale of Own Agricultural Produce	Other	Not Stated	Total
Bulawayo	57.9	5.2	34.9	0.8	1.0	0.2	100.0
Manicaland	18.6	9.0	5.3	64.8	2.0	0.2	100.0
Mash. Central	16.0	4.2	3.2	74.8	1.4	0.4	100.0
Mash. East	24.2	11.1	7.3	51.7	5.7	0.1	100.0
Mash. West	21.7	4.7	8.6	62.1	2.6	0.4	100.0
Mat. North	12.5	17.5	2.8	64.6	2.4	0.2	100.0
Mat. South	18.3	30.1	5.6	43.6	2.2	0.1	100.0
Midlands	17.7	10.9	6.8	62.1	2.3	0.2	100.0
Masvingo	19.6	20.2	5.7	50.1	4.2	0.2	100.0
Harare	71.3	4.1	22.2	1.5	0.1	0.8	100.0
Total	26.6	10.8	8.9	50.9	2.5	0.3	100.0

Analysis is also done for household main source of income for adults 18 years and above, by sex, sector and by urban and rural areas. It is noted that in rural areas 67 percent of the households have sale of own agricultural produce as main source of income, while in urban areas the main source of income is salaries and wages (63.9 percent), see Table 4.2. Sale of own agricultural produce is the main source of income in Communal Lands (69.6 percent), Small Scale Commercial Farms (58.6 percent) and Resettlement Areas (71.5 percent). Salaries and wages are the main source of income in Large Scale Commercial Farms (54.8 percent) and Urban Council Areas (64.1 percent).

Table 4.2: Percent Distribution of Household Main Source of Income by Sector for Adults 18 Years and above by Urban and Rural

Province	Salaries & Wages	Gifts & Transfers	Own Business	Sale of Own Agricultural Produce	Other	Not Stated	Total
CL	8.9	15.1	3.2	69.5	3.1	0.2	100.0
SSCF	29.4	5.3	5.1	58.6	1.7	-	100.0
LSCF	54.8	4.8	3.7	34.1	2.3	0.3	100.0
RA	14.8	8.2	2.2	71.5	3.1	0.1	100.0
UCA	64.1	5.1	26.5	2.7	1.0	0.7	100.0
AC	52.6	5.5	12.1	24.4	4.2	1.2	100.0
GP	59.9	7.5	25.0	4.1	3.4	-	100.0
OUA	45.2	9.1	25.9	-	19.8	-	100.0
Rural	14.1	12.7	3.1	67.0	3.0	0.2	100.0
Urban	63.9	5.1	26.4	2.8	1.1	0.6	100.0
Total	26.6	10.8	8.9	50.9	2.5	0.3	100.0

4.2 Average Annual Incomes

Table 4.3 shows the average annual gross primary income by age and sex for employed persons. Analysis is restricted to persons aged 20 years and above. It is noted that the average annual gross primary income in Zimbabwe is US\$3,775. It ranges from US\$ 1,795 in the 20-24 years age group to US\$6,746 in the 55-59 years age group. The average annual gross primary income for males is US\$3,791 compared to US\$3,740 for females. The average annual gross primary income for males ranges from US\$1,700 in the 20-24 years age group to US\$7,406 in the 55-59 years age group. For females it ranges from US\$1,993 in the 20-24 years age group to US\$5,609 in the 55-59 years age group.

Table 4.3: Average Annual Gross Primary Income in US\$ for Employed Persons (20 Years and above) by Age Group and Sex

Age Group	Male	Female	Both Sexes
20 –24	1,701	1,993	1,795
25 –29	2,857	3,260	2,984
30 –34	3,983	3,809	3,926
35 –39	3,929	4,613	4,160
40 –44	3,639	4,074	3,771
45 –49	4,790	3,796	4,471
50 –54	4,320	3,424	3,987
55 –59	7,406	5,609	6,746
60 –64	5,130	3,698	4,543
65+	4,062	2,164	3,520
Not Stated	-	2,220	2,220
Total	3,791	3,741	3,775

4.3 Average Incomes and Occupation

Analysis is also done on the average annual gross primary income by occupation and sex for employed persons. On average males have higher primary income than females in most occupations except in occupations such as managers, technicians and others. Managers have the highest average annual gross primary income of US\$14,881, followed by professionals with US\$6,929, see Table 4.4. Overall, the average primary income for females (\$3,740) is found to be close to that for males (\$3,791). Persons with the lowest average annual gross primary income are skilled agriculture, forestry and fishing workers whose average annual gross primary income is US\$960.

Table 4.4: Average Annual Gross Primary Income in US\$ by Occupation and Sex for Employed Persons (20 Years and above) in the Last 12 Months

Age Group	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Managers	14,751	15,247	14,881
Professionals	7,186	6,679	6,929
Technicians & Associate Professionals	5,903	7,944	6,580
Clerical Support Workers	6,360	5,830	6,112
Service and Sales Workers	3,640	2,873	3,365
Skilled Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing Workers	1,118	571	960
Craft & Related Trade Workers	3,627	2,065	3,543
Plant & Machine Operators	3,524	3,375	3,521
Elementary Occupations	1,909	1,521	1,757
Other Nec	5,543	5,682	5,570
Not Stated	2,373	3,305	2,905
Total	3,791	3,741	3,775

4.4 Average Incomes and Place of Residence

Analysis on incomes is also made to show percentage of monthly gross primary income for employed persons by sex, in urban and rural areas. Overall, 34.1 percent of employed persons earn monthly gross primary income of between US\$451 and US\$600. Slightly over 46 percent of the females in urban areas earn gross primary income of between US\$451 to US\$600. In rural areas, 44.3 percent of the females earn between US\$100 and US\$199. Slightly over 30 percent of males in urban areas earn a gross primary income of over US\$1000.

Table 4.5: Percent Monthly Gross Primary Income for Employed Persons, by Sex, Urban and Rural

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Less than 100	27.5	22.0	23.4	5.4	4.7	4.9	7.6	6.6	6.8
100-199	45.6	44.3	44.6	20.3	6.6	10.4	22.7	10.7	13.9
200-350	12.8	13.9	13.6	10.2	19.7	17.1	10.5	19.1	16.7
351-450	-	8.2	6.2	11.0	22.7	19.5	10.0	21.2	18.1
451-600	14.2	11.6	12.3	11.2	46.2	36.6	11.5	42.5	34.1
601-800	-	-	-	11.5	-	3.2	10.4	-	2.8
Over 1000	-	-	-	30.4	-	8.4	27.5	-	7.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Monthly gross primary income for males and females are also analysed across sectors by income range as shown in Table 4.6. Slightly over 22 percent of employed persons earn monthly primary income of between US\$451 to US\$600 while 21.2 percent of the employed persons earn over US\$1000. About 72 percent of employed persons in Large Scale Commercial Farms earn monthly gross primary income of US\$350 and below while 25.6 percent of employed persons in Urban Council Areas earn over US\$1000.

Table 4.6: Percent Monthly Gross Primary Income for Employed Persons, by Sex, and by Sector

Sector/Sex	Less than 100	100-199	200-350	351-450	451-600	601-800	801-1000	Over 1000	Total
CL									
Male	8.9	8.5	15.7	15.6	43.8	3.2	1.8	2.7	100.0
Female	5.8	6.6	5.8	15.8	44.2	2.6	1.4	17.7	100.0
Both Sexes	7.5	7.7	11.5	15.7	43.9	2.9	1.7	9.1	100.0
SSCF									
Male	18.5	14.7	14.7	4.8	23.5	1.0	1.0	21.9	100.0
Female	18.1	7.2	8.0	6.0	55.2	2.5	-	2.9	100.0
Both Sexes	18.3	11.9	12.2	5.2	35.1	1.5	0.7	15.0	100.0
LSCF									
Male	20.7	29.4	22.1	10.7	11.0	3.3	0.4	2.5	100.0
Female	33.9	21.8	14.3	10.8	15.7	2.1	1.4	-	100.0
Both Sexes	24.2	27.4	20.0	10.7	12.3	3.0	0.7	1.8	100.0
RA									
Male	19.9	14.6	19.3	11.5	23.9	4.3	2.2	4.3	100.0
Female	26.1	8.8	6.9	15.7	35.1	2.9	4.5	-	100.0
Both Sexes	21.7	13.0	15.8	12.7	27.0	3.9	2.8	3.1	100.0
UCA									
Male	1.4	5.7	22.2	15.0	16.2	9.6	5.4	24.5	100.0
Female	2.5	6.0	16.8	13.1	22.8	5.6	4.2	29.0	100.0
Both Sexes	1.8	5.8	20.5	14.4	18.3	8.3	5.0	25.9	100.0
AC									
Male	1.7	6.0	16.7	21.5	22.5	11.5	7.6	12.6	100.0
Female	6.3	4.2	7.1	29.5	31.6	-	21.4	-	100.0
Both Sexes	2.9	5.5	14.2	23.6	24.9	8.5	11.2	9.3	100.0

Table 4.6: Percent Monthly Gross Primary Income for Employed Persons, by Sex, and by Sector

Sector/Sex	Less than 100	100-199	200-350	351-450	451-600	601-800	801-1000	Over 1000	Total
GP									
Male	0.9	4.9	19.7	21.5	30.7	5.7	0.8	15.7	100.0
Female	3.6	8.6	11.6	18.5	53.0	1.0	3.8	-	100.0
Both Sexes	1.8	6.2	17.0	20.5	38.1	4.2	1.8	10.5	100.0
OUA									
Male	20.0	15.2	64.8	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Female	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Both Sexes	25.5	14.2	60.4	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Total									
Male	4.2	7.7	21.2	14.7	19.8	8.2	4.5	19.8	100.0
Female	5.3	6.9	14.2	13.6	27.7	4.7	3.6	24.1	100.0
Both Sexes	4.6	7.4	18.9	14.3	22.3	7.0	4.2	21.2	100.0

4.5 Total Value of Annual Income

Table 4.7 shows the total value of annual household income, transfer income and remittances. The total value of incomes received by households during the survey period is US\$7.4 billion. This results in a per capita income of US\$529.40 per person per year. It is further shown that 71.6 percent of total household income is gross wages and salaries and allowances. The domestic transfer/remittances income constitutes 7.6 percent of total income while remittances from abroad constitutes 4.3 percent of total annual household income. It is also noted that rentals received for dwelling units is 2.4 percent of total annual household income.

Table 4.7: Total Value of Annual Household Incomes, Transfers Incomes and Remittances US\$

Income Category	Amount	Percent
Gross Wages, Salaries & Allowances in Cash Incl. Tax	5,264,945,385	71.6
Income Tax	- 85,428,630	-1.2
Employers' Contribution to Social Security & Similar Schemes	89,894,632	1.2
Income of Members From Producers' Co-Operative (Cash)	12,129,421	0.2
Wages and Salaries in Kind	90,807,907	1.2
Interest	2,897	-
Royalties	418,020	0.0
Dividends	183,320,902	2.5
Rentals Received	178,037,750	2.4
Rent	25,634,371	0.4
Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM) Primary	1,857,576	0.0
Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM) Secondary	1,943,793	0.0
Harmonized Social Cash Transfer	6,525,747	0.1
Public Assistance	5,021,775	0.1
Assistance Medical Transfer Order (AMTO)	957,430	0.0
Food Mitigation Program	12,425,198	0.2
Pauper Burial	2,462,523	0.0
Smallholder Farm Input Support Scheme	5,245,906	0.1
Support to Children in Difficult Circumstances	1,390,266	0.0
Maintenance of Disabled Persons	78,023	-

Table 4.7: Total Value of Annual Household Incomes, Transfers Incomes and Remittances US\$

Income Category	Amount	Percent
Maintenance of Older Persons	1,386,830	0.0
Community Recovery and Rehabilitation Program	20,762	-
Street Children	2,525,314	0.0
-Food For Work	11,846,549	0.2
-Cash For Work	20,794,150	0.3
-Health in Cash and in Kind	504,864	0.0
-Education In Cash And In Kind	2,336,922	0.0
-Food (Disaster Relief) Estimate Value of Food	11,610,429	0.2
Early Retirement Package Public	393,467	0.0
Early Retirement Package Private	683,389	0.0
Pension Benefits Public	144,657,324	2.0
Pension Benefits Private	33,876,382	0.5
Social Security Benefits e.g. NSSA	60,696,873	0.8
Life Assurance Annuity Benefits	3,585,351	0.1
Remittance (Transfers Received In Cash) Domestic	556,750,040	7.6
Remittance (Transfers Received In Cash) Abroad	312,719,151	4.3
Other Current Transfers e.g For Disasters Public	1,161,992	0.0
Other Current Transfers e.g. For Disasters Private	3,822,893	0.1
Transfers Received In Kind e.g. Lobola	138,261,418	1.9
Remittance (Transfers Given Out In Cash)	189,248,209	2.6
Other Transfers Given Out In Kind	46,421,822	0.6
Other Payments Made and Gifts (Given Out) e.g. Lobola	11,411,600	0.2
Total	7,352,386,624	100.0

4.6 Total Private Consumption Expenditure

The total private consumption expenditure is \$9.1 billion. About \$4.7 billion of this total is in urban areas while the remaining \$4.4 billion is in rural areas See Table 4.8.

Table 4.8: Total Private Consumption Expenditure by Item Group, Rural and Urban Areas (US\$)

Commodity Group	Rural	Urban	Total
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	2,059,394,040	1,266,521,026	3,325,915,066
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco	25,863,857	26,098,614	51,962,471
Clothing and Footwear	263,341,176	316,137,367	579,478,543
Housing, Water, Electricity and Gas	1,057,583,974	1,531,332,289	2,588,916,264
Furnishings, Hhold Equip. & Routine Maintenance	240,546,414	237,347,979	477,894,393
Health	52,951,901	96,639,169	149,591,070
Transport	229,357,597	419,851,893	649,209,491
Communication	93,206,326	175,236,483	268,442,809
Recreation and Culture	58,527,864	116,271,255	174,799,119
Education	91,966,534	154,217,236	246,183,770
Restaurants and Hotels	15,861,019	30,726,030	46,587,049
Miscellaneous Goods & Services	192,782,263	352,550,503	545,332,766
Total	4,381,382,967	4,722,929,844	9,104,312,811

4.7 Remittances

Zimbabwe has experienced a net out-migration in the last two decades due to the economic challenges faced in the country. However, those who emigrated and are now living in the “diaspora”, send money back home, which is termed “remittances from abroad”. The total amount of remittances to Zimbabwe from abroad is US\$312.7 million in 2017, (see Table 4.9). Households residing in rural areas received remittances from abroad amounting to US\$59.6 million while those residing in urban areas receive US\$253.1 million worth of remittances. The households in Zimbabwe receive on average US\$2,304 remittances per year.

Table 4.9: Average and Total Annual Remittances from Abroad Received by Households by Province, Rural and Urban Areas, in US\$.

Province	Average	Total Annual Remittances	Percent
Bulawayo	2,144	59,917,620	19.2
Manicaland	1,418	14,818,458	4.7
Mashonaland Central	1,712	3,705,601	1.2
Mashonaland East	2,386	19,493,969	6.2
Mashonaland West	2,204	20,132,675	6.4
Matabeleland North	1,371	11,509,780	3.7
Matabeleland South	1,017	7,814,146	2.5
Midlands	1,894	24,566,723	7.9
Masvingo	2,034	30,752,247	9.8
Harare	3,560	120,007,931	38.4
Rural Areas	1,252	59,577,823	19.1
Urban Areas	2,871	253,141,328	80.9
Total	2,304	312,719,151	100.0

4.8 Summary

Overall, it is observed that 26.6 percent of the adults 18 years and above in Zimbabwe depend on salaries and wages as their main source of income. It is noted that in rural areas 67.0 percent of the households have sale of own agricultural produce as main source of income, while in urban areas the main source of income are salaries and wages (63.9 percent). It is also noted that the average annual gross primary income in Zimbabwe is US\$3,775. The persons with the highest primary income in Zimbabwe are Managers earning an average annual gross income of US\$14,881, followed by Professionals earning an average annual gross primary income of US\$6,929. Most employed persons (34.1 percent) earn monthly gross primary income of between \$451 and \$600. The total value of income received by households during the survey period is US\$7.4 billion. This results in a per capita income of US\$529.40 per person per year. The total amount of private consumption expenditure is \$9.1 billion of which remittances to Zimbabwe from abroad is US\$312.7 million.

5 Production Account of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

5.1 Introduction

This chapter looks at the compilation of the agriculture production account for households in Zimbabwe. The information solicited on this section includes agriculture output, inputs and capital formation. This information is used to provide an insight into the agricultural activities engaged by households across land use sectors. It should be noted that Large Scale Commercial Farms comprise farm worker households and not necessarily the commercial farmers themselves. Therefore, the information solicited on Large Scale Commercial Farms is obtained from households residing on commercial farms. What is referred to as “Resettlement Areas” in this Report includes; Old Resettlement Areas, A1 Farms and A2 Farms.

During the survey, information on agricultural output, agricultural inputs is collected on a weekly basis through the Agriculture Daily Record Book. The enumerator visits the household each week to collect the agriculture daily record books which is then transcribed onto the questionnaire. Information on agricultural stocks is also collected for use in the household production account of agriculture.

5.2 Household Agricultural Output and Input

Table 5.1 shows the production account of agriculture for households classified by gross output, input and land use sector. *Production* is defined as an activity, carried out under the responsibility, control and management of an institutional unit that uses inputs of labour, capital, and goods and services to produce outputs of goods and services. Production can be described as an activity in which an enterprise uses inputs to produce outputs. Inputs such as fertiliser, herbicides other agriculture operating costs are deducted from output to get value added. The gross agricultural output produced by households in Zimbabwe is US\$1.1 billion while the inputs amounted to a total of US\$231.9 million. This results in a value added of US\$900.3 million as shown in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Value of Agricultural Production (US\$000s) by Main Group of Product and by Sector

Production	CL	SSCF	LSCF	RA	UCA	AC	GP	Total
Gross Output								
Grain Crops	36,642	1,105	10,611	61,661	1,178	30	147	111,375
Industrial Crops*	48,130	3,631	9,574	170,259	40	-	-	231,635
Vegetables and Other Crops	18,145	1,358	2,621	9,110	8,072	-	6	39,312
Fruits	5,830	-	221	516	526	-	-	7,093
Dairy Produce	298	-	286	527	-	-	-	1,111
Poultry Sales	11,728	517	2,352	5,284	46,245	-	740	66,865
Cattle Sales	18,944	1,783	2,824	12,355	643	-	-	36,549
Other Livestock	14,757	9,639	661	2,833	1,809	27	-	29,727
Fishery	650	-	41	194	531	-	-	1,415
Forestry	396	45	124	270	205	24	43	1,108
Goods Resold	10,867	155	819	1,372	36,335	-	297	49,845
Other Receipts	191	-	9	64	784	-	-	1,048
Own Produce**	410,586	10,846	19,842	97,491	14,900	662	737	555,063
Total Output	577,164	29,080	49,985	361,937	111,268	743	1,970	1,132,146
Total Inputs								
Direct for Crops	35,244	5,225	13,849	31,897	8,790	71	661	95,736
Direct for Livestock	10,201	8	3,099	2,780	14,149	57	728	31,022
Direct for Fishery	328	54	24	3	41	-	-	449
Purchased for Resale	10,649	182	535	787	26,731	11	238	39,133
General: Maintenance	1,206	-	388	1,489	15	-	-	3,097
Auctions and Grading	230	55	793	2,120	-	-	-	3,199
Transport	1,796	176	366	3,038	932	-	-	6,308
Direct for Crops-Assisted***	26,066	2,907	2,938	5,656	652	-	-	38,220
Fuel and Power	2,042	262	1,844	6,664	922	-	13	11,746
Services and Licenses	444	34	1,016	952	85	-	1	2,532
Sundries	247	-	-	155	11	-	11	424
Total Inputs	88,454	8,903	24,852	55,542	52,327	138	1,651	231,867
Value Added	488,710	20,176	25,133	306,395	58,941	606	319	900,279

N.B. *Industrial crops refers to tobacco, sunflower, soya bean, sugar cane etc

** Own produce is value of crops produced and consumed by same household.

*** Refers to crop inputs received by households from Government and Other organizations.

5.3 Distribution of Output and Input

The percent distribution of agriculture products by their main groups by sector is shown in Table 5.2. Own produce constitutes the highest proportion of agriculture output of 49.0 percent followed by industrial crops with 20.5 percent. Industrial crops constitute 47.0 percent of output in Resettlement Areas, and 19.2 percent in Large Scale Commercial Farms. About 71 percent of the output in Communal Lands is own produce while in Large Scale Commercial Farms own produce constitutes 39.7 percent. In Urban Council Areas 41.6 percent of output is poultry sale while goods resold constitutes 32.7 percent.

In Communal Lands, direct for crops inputs, constitute 39.8 percent while inputs of crops assisted constitute 29.5 percent. Crops input assisted refers to crop inputs received by households from Government and Other organizations. Furthermore, in Small Scale Commercial Farms 58.7 percent of the inputs are direct for crops while 32.6 percent of the inputs are crops inputs assisted.

The direct for crops inputs constitute 55.7 percent in large Scale Commercial Farms while in Resettlement Areas it is 57.4 percent of total inputs.

Table 5.2: Percent Distribution of Agricultural Output and Input by main Group of Product by Sector

Production	CL	SSCF	LSCF	RA	UCA	AC	GP	Total
Gross Output								
Grain Crops	6.3	3.8	21.2	17.0	1.1	4.1	7.5	9.8
Industrial Crops*	8.3	12.5	19.2	47.0	0.0	-	-	20.5
Vegetables and Other Crops	3.1	4.7	5.2	2.5	7.3	-	0.3	3.5
Fruits	1.0	-	0.4	0.1	0.5	-	-	0.6
Dairy Produce	0.1	-	0.6	0.1	-	-	-	0.1
Poultry Sales	2.0	1.8	4.7	1.5	41.6	-	37.6	5.9
Cattle Sales	3.3	6.1	5.7	3.4	0.6	-	-	3.2
Other Livestock	2.6	33.1	1.3	0.8	1.6	3.7	-	2.6
Fishery	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.5	-	-	0.1
Forestry	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	3.2	2.2	0.1
Goods Resold	1.9	0.5	1.6	0.4	32.7	-	15.1	4.4
Other Receipts	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.7	-	-	0.1
Own Produce**	71.1	37.3	39.7	26.9	13.4	89.0	37.4	49.0
Total Output	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Inputs								
Direct for Crops	39.8	58.7	55.7	57.4	16.8	51.3	40.0	41.3
Direct for Livestock	11.5	0.1	12.5	5.0	27.0	41.1	44.1	13.4
Direct for Fishery	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	-	-	0.2
Purchased for Resale	12.0	2.0	2.2	1.4	51.1	7.7	14.4	16.9
General: Maintenance	1.4	-	1.6	2.7	0.0	-	-	1.3
Auctions and Grading	0.3	0.6	3.2	3.8	-	-	-	1.4
Transport	2.0	2.0	1.5	5.5	1.8	-	-	2.7
Direct for Crops-Assisted***	29.5	32.6	11.8	10.2	1.2	-	-	16.5
Fuel and Power	2.3	2.9	7.4	12.0	1.8	-	0.8	5.1
Services and Licenses	0.5	0.4	4.1	1.7	0.2	-	0.0	1.1
Sundries	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.0	-	0.7	0.2
Total Inputs	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N.B. *Industrial crops refers to tobacco, sunflower, soya bean, sugar cane etc

** Own produce is value of crops produced and consumed by same household.

*** Refers to crop inputs received by households from Government and Other organizations.

Table 5.3 shows the percent distribution of agricultural output and input by main group of product by sector. Communal Lands contributes the highest share of agriculture output of 51.0 percent, followed by Resettlement Areas with 32.0 percent. Furthermore, Resettlement Areas contributes 54.4 of grain crops output followed by Communal Lands with 32.9 percent. Urban Council Areas have the highest poultry output of 69.2 percent. Communal Lands have the highest share of own produce constituting 74.0 percent followed by Resettlement Areas with 17.6 percent.

Table 5.3: Percent Distribution of Agricultural Output and Input by Main Group of Product by Sector

Production	CL	SSCF	LSCF	RA	UCA	AC	GP	Total
Gross Output								
Grain Crops	32.9	1.0	9.5	55.4	1.1	0.0	0.1	100.0
Industrial Crops*	20.8	1.6	4.1	73.5	0.0	-	-	100.0
Vegetables and Other Crops	46.2	3.5	6.7	23.2	20.5	-	0.0	100.0
Fruits	82.2	-	3.1	7.3	7.4	-	-	100.0
Dairy Produce	26.8	-	25.7	47.5	-	-	-	100.0
Poultry Sales	17.5	0.8	3.5	7.9	69.2	-	1.1	100.0
Cattle Sales	51.8	4.9	7.7	33.8	1.8	-	-	100.0
Other Livestock	49.6	32.4	2.2	9.5	6.1	0.1	-	100.0
Fishery	45.9	-	2.9	13.7	37.5	-	-	100.0
Forestry	35.7	4.1	11.2	24.4	18.6	2.2	3.9	100.0
Goods Resold	21.8	0.3	1.6	2.8	72.9	-	0.6	100.0
Other Receipts	18.2	-	0.9	6.1	74.8	-	-	100.0
Own Produce**	74.0	2.0	3.6	17.6	2.7	0.1	0.1	100.0
Total Output	51.0	2.6	4.4	32.0	9.8	0.1	0.2	100.0
Total Inputs								
Direct for Crops	36.8	5.5	14.5	33.3	9.2	0.1	0.7	100.0
Direct for Livestock	32.9	0.0	10.0	9.0	45.6	0.2	2.3	100.0
Direct for Fishery	73.0	12.0	5.2	0.6	9.2	-	-	100.0
Purchased for Resale	27.2	0.5	1.4	2.0	68.3	0.0	0.6	100.0
General: Maintenance	38.9	-	12.5	48.1	0.5	-	-	100.0
Auctions and Grading	7.2	1.7	24.8	66.3	-	-	-	100.0
Transport	28.5	2.8	5.8	48.2	14.8	-	-	100.0
Direct for Crops-Assisted***	68.2	7.6	7.7	14.8	1.7	-	-	100.0
Fuel and Power	17.4	2.2	15.7	56.7	7.9	-	0.1	100.0
Services and Licenses	17.5	1.4	40.1	37.6	3.3	-	0.0	100.0
Sundries	58.2	-	-	36.6	2.6	-	2.6	100.0
Total Inputs	38.1	3.8	10.7	24.0	22.6	0.1	0.7	100.0

N.B. *Industrial crops refers to tobacco, sunflower, soya bean, sugar cane etc

** Own produce is value of crops produced and consumed by same household.

*** Refers to crop inputs received by households from Government and Other organizations.

**** The sample of households selected on Large Scale Commercial Farms may not include the owners of the farms but may include farm workers.

5.4 Agriculture Output and Value Added

The agricultural sector in Zimbabwe is considered part of the informal sector as farmers practice subsistence farming. Table 5.4 shows that the total value of agricultural activities (on-farm) output of the informal sector is US\$1,132.1 million while the total inputs excluding wages and salaries amounts to US\$231.9 million. This translates into a value added of US\$900.3 million. After deducting the value of wages and salaries the resultant income due to the household is mixed income which amounts to US\$884.6 million. The term *mixed income* is used for the operating surplus obtained in unincorporated enterprises owned by members of households.

Table 5.4: Value of Output and Inputs, Value-Added of the Agricultural Informal Sector US\$

Agriculture Informal Activities	Value in US\$	Percent Contribution
Household Agriculture Output	1,132,146,300	100.0
Total Agricultural Inputs	231,866,830	20.5
Value Added	900,279,470	79.5
Less Wages & Salaries in Agriculture	15,636,300	1.4
Mixed Incomes from Agriculture	884,643,170	78.1

5.5 Agricultural Equipment and Capital Formation

Information on capital formation by households in the agricultural sector is also collected. This information includes expenses incurred on building or acquisition of housing and facilities including housing for employees, tobacco barns, other buildings including granaries, fencing, irrigation works, land conservation and improvements, establishment of orchards and plantations, fishery, ox drawn scotch-carts, harrows, ploughs, yokes, small tools e.g. hoes and axes and other equipment used for agricultural purposes. Purchase of agricultural equipment such as new tractors used for agricultural purposes is also included. The survey also collects information on own account costs such as own material and own labour costs as part of the total cost involved in gross fixed capital formation. The *gross fixed capital formation* is the net addition to the capital stock in a period.

Table 5.5 shows the total value of capital formation by households for agricultural purposes by sector. The value of capital formation is an important determinant of agricultural productivity. A total of US\$128.1 million is used by households for capital formation. About US\$66 million is spent in purchasing or building housing and facilities including housing for employees.

Table 5.5: *Capital Formation by Type of Investment, Cost by Sector US\$000's*

Type of Capital Formation	CL	SSCF	LSCF	RA	UCA	AC	GP	OUA	Total
Housing and Facilities Including Housing Employees	46,032	933	987	10,887	6,119	493	865	91	66,407
Tobacco Barns	1,224	45	354	1,969	132	-	5	-	3,728
Other Buildings Including Granaries	3,790	203	189	1,106	15	-	-	-	5,302
Fencing/Durawall Etc.	8,672	139	367	1,656	85	-	-	13	10,931
Irrigation Works	320	-	5	44	-	-	-	-	370
Land Conservation and Improvements	1,168	11	132	558	-	4	-	-	1,873
Establishments of Orchards and Plantations	64	10	13	29	3	-	-	-	120
Fishery	11	-	19	7	-	-	-	-	37
Ox - Drawn Scotch-Carts	1,180	20	92	589	23	-	-	-	1,904
Ox - Drawn Harrows/Ploughs	1,113	28	69	398	23	-	-	-	1,631
Yokes	304	17	18	220	-	-	-	-	560
Small Tools e.g. Hoes And Axes	1,015	17	59	401	11	-	-	-	1,502
Generator For Use In Agriculture	5	1	-	14	-	-	-	-	19
Solar Power Equipment	226	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	229
Other Equipment Used for Agriculture	249	12	39	431	18	-	-	-	749
Work in Progress	18,591	1,051	2,269	6,510	4,111	3	191	-	32,725
Total	83,964	2,487	4,613	24,820	10,540	499	1,061	104	128,088

The capital formation by type of investment, cost by sector is shown in Table 5.6. About 52 percent of the capital formation is used for the construction of housing facilities and housing facilities for employees.

Table 5.6: Percent Capital Formation by Type of Investment, Cost by Sector

Type of Capital Formation	CL	SSCF	LSCF	RA	UCA	AC	GP	OUA	Total
Housing and Facilities Including Housing Employees	54.8	37.5	21.4	43.9	58.1	98.7	81.6	87.8	51.8
Tobacco Barns	1.5	1.8	7.7	7.9	1.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.9
Other Buildings e.g. Granaries	4.5	8.2	4.1	4.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1
Fencing/Durawall Etc.	10.3	5.6	8.0	6.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	12.2	8.5
Irrigation Works	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Land Conservation and Improvements	1.4	0.4	2.9	2.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.5
Establishments of Orchards and Plantations	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Fishery	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ox - Drawn Scotch-Carts	1.4	0.8	2.0	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Ox - Drawn Harrows/Ploughs	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Yokes	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Small Tools e.g. Hoes and Axes	1.2	0.7	1.3	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Generator for Use in Agric.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Solar Power Equipment	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Other Equip. Used for Agric.	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Work in Progress	22.1	42.3	49.2	26.2	39.0	0.5	18.0	0.0	25.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 5.7 shows percent agricultural capital formation by type of investment, cost and sector. About 66 percent of capital formation is acquired by households residing in Communal Lands, followed by Households in Resettlement Areas with 19.4 percent.

Table 5.7: Percent Distribution of Capital Formation by Type of Investment, Cost by Sector

Type of Capital Formation	CL	SSCF	LSCF	RA	UCA	AC	GP	OUA	Total
Housing and Facilities Including Housing Employees	69.3	1.4	1.5	16.4	9.2	0.7	1.3	0.1	100.0
Tobacco Barns	32.8	1.2	9.5	52.8	3.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
Other Buildings Including Granaries	71.5	3.8	3.6	20.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Fencing/Durawall etc.	79.3	1.3	3.4	15.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
Irrigation Works	86.5	0.0	1.5	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Land Conservation and Improvements	62.4	0.6	7.1	29.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Establishments of Orchards and Plantations	53.6	8.3	10.9	24.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Fishery	29.2	0.0	51.5	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ox - Drawn Scotch-Carts	62.0	1.1	4.8	30.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ox - Drawn Harrows/Ploughs	68.3	1.7	4.2	24.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Yokes	54.3	3.1	3.3	39.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Small Tools e.g.. Hoes and Axes	67.5	1.1	3.9	26.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Generator for Use in Agriculture	25.1	4.8	0.0	70.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Solar Power Equipment	98.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other Equipment Used for Agriculture	33.2	1.6	5.2	57.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Work in Progress	56.8	3.2	6.9	19.9	12.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0
Total	65.6	1.9	3.6	19.4	8.2	0.4	0.8	0.1	100.0

5.6 Summary

This chapter looks at the compilation of the agriculture production account for households in Zimbabwe. The information collected included, agriculture output, inputs and capital formation. The gross agricultural output produced by households in Zimbabwe is US\$1.1 billion, while the value of inputs amounts to a total of US\$231.9 million, giving a value added of US\$900.3 million. Communal Lands contributes the highest share of agriculture output of 51.0 percent, followed by Resettlement Areas which contributes 32.0 percent. A total of US\$128.1 million is used by households for capital formation. About US\$66.4 million is spent by households in purchasing or building housing and facilities including housing for employees.

6 Informal Sector in Zimbabwe

6.1 Introduction

Chapter six discusses the production activities of households in non-farm informal sector and the number of people employed in the informal sector. The production activities of households in the informal sector agricultural sector has been discussed in Chapter Five. The definition of the informal sector is informed by the System of National Accounts 2008. The *informal sector*, is defined as broadly consisting of units engaged in the production of goods or services with the primary objective of generating employment and incomes to the persons concerned. These units typically operate at a low level of organization, with little or no division between labour and capital as factors of production and on a small scale. Labour relations-where they exist- are based mostly on casual employment, kinship or personal and social relations rather than contractual arrangements with formal guarantees. Most kinds of production activities may be undertaken by an informal unit. These units may operate without a fixed location, or in homes, small shops or workshops. The activities cover a range from street vending, shoe shining and other activities that involve a certain amount of investment or level of expertise such as tailoring, car repair and professional services. Many informal enterprises are operated by an individual working alone, as a self-employed entrepreneur (own account worker), or with the help of unpaid family members or some paid workers.

6.2 Characteristics of the Informal Sector

Registration

Units operating in the informal sector are not registered with some arm of government.

Legal incorporation

A unit operating informally should also not have legal incorporation. Units engaged in the informal sector usually do not keep books of accounts.

Size

One possibility for identifying informal enterprises might be to rely simply on the size of the enterprise, defined either in terms of turnover or number of employees.

6.3 Definition of the Informal Sector

“The informal sector is constituted of urban and rural, small scale, self-employed activities, with or without hired labour. Typically they operate with low level of organization, low capital, low technology and often on temporary premises. They usually are not supported by formal financing institutions, and are not usually measured in official government statistics”

The main question used to identify the informal sector during the PICES 2017 survey is:

“What type of establishment is this?” The response categories are:

1. Private company
2. Limited Liability partnerships
3. Cooperatives
4. Quasi-corporations
5. Household enterprise
6. Central Government
7. Local government
8. Parastatals
9. Other

The major features of the informal sector in Zimbabwe are identified as follows:

It excluded all Government and Parastatal concerns and registered co-operatives.

- The informal sector excluded certain professional type enterprises e.g. Doctor’s/Lawyers practices), enterprises using high technology or having other “formal” characteristics.
- Informal sector enterprises are noted for a general lack of good record keeping or other business arrangements.
- The number of employees working in the household enterprise is not specified.
- The main characteristic of the informal sector in Zimbabwe is defined by household enterprises which are *neither registered nor licensed*.

Enterprises at the following locations are included if they meet the above restrictions.

- At a market place
- In a temporary structure
- On a footpath, in the street or in an open place

6.4 Informal Sector Methodology

One of the objectives of conducting the Poverty Income Consumption and Expenditure Survey 2017 is to obtain figures on the contribution of the informal sector to the Gross Domestic Product in Zimbabwe. This information is utilized in computing the Gross Domestic Product of the country. Each sampled household is asked the following two questions:

- Has the household enterprise received any income in cash or in kind during the last week?
- Has the household enterprise incurred any costs in cash or in kind during the last week?

A daily record book is left with the household so that any income or costs incurred by the household enterprise could be collected. The household chief respondent records information on income received and the cost incurred on the daily record book. The enumerator would then collect the revenues and expenses on a weekly basis and check if the household did not forget any income items or expenditure items. The enumerator then transcribed the information of household enterprises into the questionnaire. It is noted that some households could be engaged in more than

one household enterprise. For instance a household could be selling cell-phone juice cards or air time, selling vegetables and doing informal carpentry work.

6.5 Production in the Non-Farm Informal Sector

Table 6.1 shows the value of output and inputs, value-added of the non-farm informal sector in Zimbabwe. The table also shows that the total value added for the informal non-farm activities in Zimbabwe is US\$634.9 million.

Table 6.1: Value of Output and Inputs, Value-Added of the Non-Farm Informal Sector US\$

Non-Agricultural Activities	Value in US\$	Percent Contribution
Household Non-Farm Output	1,685,854,696	100.0
Total Non-Farm Inputs	1,050,914,975	62.3
Household Non-Farm Value Added	634,939,721	37.7
Wages and Salaries Paid in Cash	64,543,471	3.8
Wages and Salaries Paid in Kind	766,784	0.0
Total Wages and Salaries Non-Farm	65,310,255	3.9
Non-Farm Mixed Income	569,629,466	

Table 6.2 shows the value of receipts and expenditures for the non-farm activities of the informal sector in Zimbabwe. The total value of non-farm output of the informal sector is US\$ 1,685.9 million while the total operating costs excluding wages and salaries amounts to US\$1,050.9 million. This translates into a value added of US\$634.9 million.

Table 6.2: Value of Revenue and Cost of the Non-Farm Informal Sector US\$

Receipts	Amount
Resale of Purchased Goods	1,064,922,542
Sale of Goods Produced or Processed	217,538,812
Home Consumption of Goods Produced or Processed	8,499,536
Value of Products Received for Services Rendered or Work Done (in Kind)	15,305,134
Value of Products Received in Exchange or Barter	1,800,480
Income Received for Services Rendered or Work Done (Cash)	362,734,185
Other Business Receipts	15,054,007
Total Output	1,685,854,695
Operating Costs	
Own Products Used in Household Enterprise	23,014,421
Material inputs	196,737,925
Goods Bought for Resale	644,115,184
Rentals	34,964,936
Fuel ,Electricity, Water etc Charges	63,666,650
Hire and Repair of Equipment, Transport Charges Paid and Other Related Expenses	53,854,611
Repairs Of Buildings and Other Maintenance Charges	1,440,326
Goods ,Exchanged or Battered or Donated	2,426,424
Accountant's Fees and Other Service Charges	65,876
Miscellaneous Business Supplies	1,118,163
Communication Charges	4,263,529
Other Operating Costs	25,246,930
Total Inputs	1,050,914,975
Value Added	634,939,720
Less Wages	
Wages and Salaries Paid in Cash	64,543,471
Wages and Salaries Paid in Kind	766,784
Total Wages and Salaries	65,310,255
Non-Farm Mixed Income	569,629,465

Table 6.3 shows the value added of non-farm household enterprises (informal sector) by industry. The highest portion of the value added of non-farm informal sector household enterprises constituting (38.6 percent) is from the wholesale and retail trade including repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles followed by transport and storage with 12.4 percent.

Table 6.3: Value Added of Non-Farm Informal Sector by Industry

Industry	Amount	Percent
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	3,037,642	0.5
Mining and Quarrying	37,156,694	5.9
Manufacturing	61,867,381	9.7
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	16,961,181	2.7
Construction	32,785,202	5.2
Wholesale, Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles	245,237,331	38.6
Transportation and Storage	78,857,760	12.4
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	1,556,288	0.3
Financial and Insurance Activities	119,855	0.0
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	11,143,671	1.8
Administrative and Support Service Activities	52,219,821	8.2
Education	7,281,428	1.2
Human Health and Social Work Activities	18,106,903	2.9
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	792,837	0.1
Other Service Activities	49,471,174	7.8
Activities of Households as Employers; -Producing Activities of Households for Own Use	3,589,885	0.6
Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	14,754,668	2.3
Total	634,939,721	100.0

6.6 Number of People Employed in the Farm and Non-Farm Informal Sector

The persons employed in the informal sector are those who are in the economically active categories such as paid employees permanent, paid employees casual, own account worker Communal and Resettlement Farmer, Own account worker (other) and the unpaid family worker. These persons are engaged in the household sector enterprise which is *neither registered nor licenced*. The survey reveals that 3.9 million people in Zimbabwe are involved in informal sector activities including the agricultural sector. The majority of people engaged in informal sector activities are in Masvingo Province with 16.1 percent. About 5 percent of the people in Harare Province are engaged in informal sector activities compared to 2.4 percent in Bulawayo province.

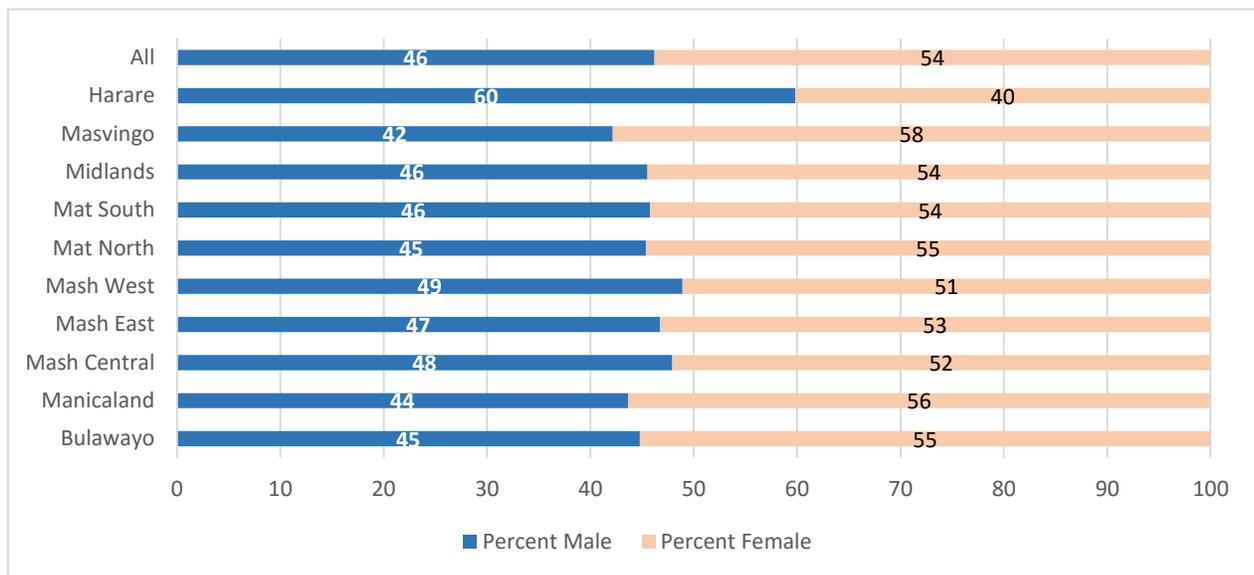
Table 6.4: Number of Households and Persons Employed in the Informal Sector by Province

Province	Male	Female	Total	Both Sexes
	Number	Number	Number	Percent
Bulawayo	42,694	52,641	95,335	2.4
Manicaland	252,282	325,841	578,123	14.8
Mashonaland Central	214,891	233,676	448,566	11.4
Mashonaland East	206,075	235,105	441,180	11.3
Mashonaland West	202,774	211,785	414,559	10.6
Matabeleland North	141,319	170,218	311,537	8.0
Matabeleland South	118,518	140,423	258,941	6.6
Midlands	242,564	290,273	532,837	13.6
Masvingo	265,667	364,473	630,140	16.1
Harare	123,536	82,994	206,530	5.3
Total	1,810,321	2,107,428	3,917,749	100.0

6.7 Number of Persons Employed in the Informal Sector by Sex and by Province

The data shows that more females 54 percent than males 46 percent are employed in the informal sector, see Figure 6.1. The same pattern is observed across most provinces, except in Harare Province where more males 60 percent compared to females 40 percent are employed in the informal sector. In Bulawayo Province more females 55 percent compared to 45 males are employed in the informal sector. Masvingo Province has the highest proportion of females employed in the informal sector (58 percent) compared to other provinces.

Figure 6.1: Percent of Persons Employed in the Informal Sector by Sex and Province



It is highlighted that 58.3 percent of the people employed in the informal sector in Zimbabwe are between 15 to 39 years of age, see Table 6.5. Furthermore, out of the total number of males employed in the informal sector 62.0 percent are in the 15-39 years age group. In addition, out of the total number of females employed in the informal sector 55.3 percent are in the 15-39 age group range. Overall, about 3.9 million people are employed in the farm and non-farm informal sector in Zimbabwe.

Table 6.5: Number of Persons Employed in the Informal Sector by Age and Sex

Age Group	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
10-14	45,049	2.5	34,677	1.6	79,725	2.0
15 –19	236,762	13.1	206,348	9.8	443,110	11.3
20 –24	269,071	14.9	257,377	12.2	526,448	13.4
25 –29	216,105	11.9	231,932	11.0	448,038	11.4
30 –34	208,052	11.5	250,912	11.9	458,964	11.7
35 –39	191,877	10.6	219,374	10.4	411,251	10.5
40 –44	157,501	8.7	193,869	9.2	351,369	9.0
45 –49	109,135	6.0	133,323	6.3	242,457	6.2
50 –54	68,399	3.8	117,622	5.6	186,021	4.7
55 –59	70,749	3.9	127,895	6.1	198,644	5.1
60 –64	74,133	4.1	120,463	5.7	194,596	5.0
65+	163,489	9.0	213,590	10.1	377,079	9.6
Not Stated	-	-	46	-	46	-
Total	1,810,321	100.0	2,107,428	100.0	3,917,749	100.0

6.8 Summary

This chapter has dealt with the value of non-farm production activities of household enterprises and numbers employed in the informal sector. The total value added from the informal non-farm activities is US\$635 million. It is also revealed that about 3.9 million people are involved in informal sector activities. About 54 percent of the people employed in the informal sector are females compared 46 percent for males.

7 International Migration and Disability

7.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with international migration and disability. *International migration* is defined as the movement of persons who leave their country of origin, or their country of habitual residence, to get established either permanently or temporarily in another country. It is designated as emigration from the stand point of the country from which the movement occurs and as immigration from that of a receiving country. The PICES survey has collected data on people who ever migrated as no time period is specified. *The question asked is, “Are there any persons who were usual members of this household who are living abroad?”* Households are categorised as either migrant or non- migrant depending on the emigration status of the household members. A household is classified as a migrant household if it has members who migrated outside the country. Conversely, if the household has no members who moved abroad, the household is classified as a non-migrant household.

The information on persons living with a disability is based on the final results of the 2017 PICES survey. ZIMSTAT seeks to put at the disposal of users data which will assist in evidence-based policy formulation and administration, research and overall development planning. Several types of single disabilities pre-coded during the survey are; difficulty moving, totally blind, difficulty seeing, difficulty speaking, deaf, difficulty hearing, difficulty learning/mental handicap, chronic fits/ epilepsy, strange behaviour/mental illness, lack of feeling in hands or feet/leprosy, albinism and difficulty with self-care such as washing and dressing. Multiple disabilities occurs when more than one of the pre-coded responses are recorded.

7.2 International Migration

Table 7.1 shows the percentage distribution of males and females who migrated from Zimbabwe by age group. The survey indicates that the total number of people who migrated from the country is 683,673 persons. About 72 percent of both male and female migrants are in the 20-39 year age range. More females 74.3 percent have out-migrated compared to 70.5 percent for males in the 20-39 age range. The table further shows that people who are 60 years and above constitute 1.1 percent of those who migrated.

Table 7.1: Percentage Distribution of People who Migrated by Age Group and Sex

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Number of Migrants
00- 04	0.4	0.7	0.5	3,550
05-09	0.3	0.4	0.3	2,054
10-14	0.3	0.4	0.3	2,327
15 –19	5.2	5.9	5.5	37,451
20 –24	17.7	16.7	17.3	118,552
25 –29	18.7	21.7	19.9	135,733
30 –34	18.2	20.8	19.2	131,061
35 –39	15.9	15.1	15.6	106,760
40 –44	9.4	9.1	9.3	63,587
45 –49	5.9	4.2	5.3	36,018
50 –54	3.0	2.1	2.7	18,152
55 –59	1.4	0.6	1.1	7,349
60 –64	0.8	0.2	0.5	3,760
65+	0.7	0.5	0.6	4,175
Not Stated	2.0	1.8	1.9	13,147
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	683,673

Table 7.2 displays the percentage distribution of people who ever migrated by age group and sex. It is shown that more males in all age groups (61.6 percent) have migrated compared to 38.4 percent for females. Males have a higher percentage of migrants than females in all age groups except in the 10-14 year age group.

Table 7.2: Percentage Distribution of People who Migrated by Age Group and Sex

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Number of Migrants
00- 04	50.4	49.6	100.0	3,550
05-09	55.1	44.9	100.0	2,054
10-14	49.7	50.3	100.0	2,327
15 –19	58.8	41.2	100.0	37,451
20 –24	63.1	36.9	100.0	118,552
25 –29	58.1	41.9	100.0	135,733
30 –34	58.5	41.5	100.0	131,061
35 –39	62.9	37.1	100.0	106,760
40 –44	62.6	37.4	100.0	63,587
45 –49	69.6	30.4	100.0	36,018
50 –54	69.4	30.6	100.0	18,152
55 –59	79.3	20.7	100.0	7,349
60 –64	86.8	13.2	100.0	3,760
65+	71.0	29.0	100.0	4,175
Not Stated	64.5	35.5	100.0	13,147
Total	61.6	38.4	100.0	683,673

7.3 Highest Level of Education for People Who Ever Migrated

Table 7.3 shows the percent distribution of people who ever out-migrated by highest level of education completed and by sex. About 15 percent of the male out-migrants have completed primary education while 50.6 of the male migrants have completed secondary education. Moreover, about 11.0 percent of the female out migrants have completed primary education while 53.0 percent of the female migrants have completed secondary education. It is further shown that the proportion of out migrants for both males and females decline as education level increases.

Table 7.3: Percent Distribution of Migrants by Highest Level of Education Completed and by Sex

Highest Level of Education	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Number of Migrants
None	0.7	1.1	0.9	5,826
Some Primary	5.0	3.2	4.3	29,587
Primary	14.6	11.0	13.2	90,282
Some Secondary	15.6	17.7	16.4	112,205
Secondary	50.6	53.0	51.5	351,990
Short-Cycle Tertiary	6.3	6.4	6.3	43,258
Bachelor's Program	5.7	4.6	5.3	35,933
Masters' Degree	0.7	2.1	1.2	8,482
Doctoral Degree	0.2	0.1	0.2	1,194
Do Not Know	0.1	0.2	0.1	842
Not Stated	0.6	0.7	0.6	4,074
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	683,673

NB. Some Primary is grade zero to grade 6, Primary =Grade 7, Some Secondary= Form 1-3 Secondary=Form 4 -6.

Table 7.4 reveals that in general there are more male than female ever-migrants who completed any level of education except in the masters' category. About 64 percent of the female ever -migrants have completed masters' programme. About 72 percent of males who have ever-migrated have completed some primary education compared to 28.5 percent for females. More males (60.5 percent) than females (39.5 percent) have completed secondary education.

Table 7.4 : Percent Distribution of migrants by Highest Level of Education Completed and by Sex

Highest Level of Education	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Number of Migrants
None	50.6	49.4	100.0	5,826
Some Primary	71.5	28.5	100.0	29,587
Primary	68.2	31.8	100.0	90,282
Some Secondary	58.6	41.4	100.0	112,205
Secondary	60.5	39.5	100.0	351,990
Short-Cycle Tertiary	60.9	39.1	100.0	43,258
Bachelors' Program	66.4	33.6	100.0	35,933
Masters' Degree	36.0	64.0	100.0	8,482
Doctoral Degree	83.9	16.1	100.0	1,194
Do Not Know	44.8	55.2	100.0	842
Not Stated	57.9	42.1	100.0	4,074
Total	61.6	38.4	100.0	683,673

NB. Some Primary is grade zero to grade 6, Primary =Grade 7, Some Secondary= Form 1-3 Secondary=Form 4 -6.

7.4 Proportion of People with Disabilities

Table 7.5 shows that the highest proportion of persons living with a disability are in the category of difficulty in moving with 3.8 percent followed by difficulty in seeing with 3.7 percent. Communal Lands have the highest proportion of persons experiencing difficulty in moving with 4.3 percent and difficulty in seeing with 3.9 percent respectively. At national level albinism (0.2 percent) have the least proportion of persons living with any form of disability.

Table 7.5: Proportion of Disability by Type of Disability and Sector

Type of Disability	CL	SSCF	LSCF	RA	UCA	AC	GP	OUA	Total
Difficulty Moving	4.3	3.4	2.6	3.4	2.2	3.4	1.2	1.9	3.8
Difficulty Seeing	3.9	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.5	2.4	3.3	1.9	3.7
Difficulty Speaking	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.6	-	0.4	1.0	0.9
Difficulty Hearing	2.0	1.0	1.2	1.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.7
Learning/Mental Handicap	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.7	-	0.9	-	1.2
Chronic Fits/Epilepsy	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	-	0.7	-	0.4
Strange Behaviour/Mental Illness	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.4	-	0.5	1.9	0.7
Lack of Feeling in Hands or Feet/Leprosy	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	-	0.3	-	0.5
Albinism	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	-	0.3	-	0.2
Self-Care, Washing or Dressing	1.4	1.3	0.8	1.2	0.7	-	0.9	1	1.2

Table 7.6 shows percent prevalence of disability by province and sex. The highest prevalence of people living with disabilities are in Mashonaland East Province with 10.6 percent. Out of this disability 11.8 percent is for females and 9.3 percent is for males. The prevalence of people living with disabilities for females is 9.4 percent compared to 8.5 percent for males. In Bulawayo the prevalence of people living with disabilities for both males and females is 7.2 percent.

Table 7.6: Percent Prevalence of Disability by Province and Sex

Province	Male	Female	Total
Bulawayo	6.3	8.0	7.2
Manicaland	8.6	9.6	9.2
Mashonaland Central	8.7	9.0	8.8
Mashonaland East	9.3	11.8	10.6
Mashonaland West	9.1	10.1	9.6
Matabeleland North	8.6	9.1	8.9
Matabeleland South	9.0	10.0	9.5
Midlands	8.5	8.8	8.7
Masvingo	8.9	10.0	9.5
Harare	7.1	7.5	7.3
Total	8.5	9.4	9.0

Table 7.7 shows percent prevalence of disability by age and sex. In general the prevalence of disability increases with age for both males and females.

Table 7.7: Percent Prevalence of Disability by Age and Sex

Province	Male	Female	Total
00-04	2.4	2.0	2.2
05-09	8.0	6.0	7.0
10-14	5.3	4.7	5.0
15-19	5.2	4.8	5.0
20-24	5.1	3.9	4.4
25-29	6.2	4.8	5.4
30-34	6.8	5.9	6.3
35-39	6.7	8.4	7.6
40-44	9.3	10.2	9.8
45-49	12.0	15.9	14.0
50-54	19.0	20.7	20.0
55-59	16.5	22.6	20.1
60-64	25.5	30.2	28.4
65+	44.5	50.8	48.1
Total	8.5	9.4	9.0

Table 7.8 shows the prevalence of disability by type of disability and by sex. The highest prevalence of disability is reported for females with difficulty in moving with 4.5 percent compared with 2.9 percent for males. The same pattern is observed in the prevalence of difficulty in seeing where females constitute 4.3 percent compared to males with 3.1 percent.

Table 7.8: Percent Prevalence of Disability by Type of Disability and by Sex

Type of Disability	Male	Female	Total
Difficulty Moving	2.9	4.5	3.8
Difficulty Seeing	3.1	4.3	3.7
Difficulty Speaking	1.1	0.7	0.9
Difficulty Hearing	1.5	1.8	1.7
Difficulty Learning/Mental Handicap	1.4	1.0	1.2
Chronic Fits/Epilepsy	0.5	0.4	0.4
Strange Behaviour/Mental Illness	0.8	0.6	0.7
Lack of Feeling in Hands or Feet/Leprosy	0.4	0.6	0.5
Albinism	0.2	0.2	0.2
Self-Care, Washing or Dressing	1.3	1.2	1.2

Table 7.10 shows the percent prevalence of disability by type of disability and by province. Difficulty in moving and seeing have high prevalences across provinces. The prevalence of difficulty moving ranges from 2.1 percent in Bulawayo to 4.7 percent in Mashonaland East Province. The prevalence of difficulty seeing is highest in Mashonaland East Province with 4.3 percent followed by 4.0 percent in Harare. The least prevalence of difficulty in seeing is in Mashonaland Central Province with 3.1 percent.

Table 7.9: Percent Prevalence of Disability by Type of Disability and by Province

Type of Disability	Bulawayo	Manicaland	Mash Central	Mash East	Mash West
Difficulty Moving	2.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	4.0
Difficulty Seeing	3.8	3.8	3.1	4.3	3.7
Difficulty Speaking	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9
Difficulty Hearing	0.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.3
Learning/Mental Handicap	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.5
Chronic Fits/Epilepsy	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4
Strange Behaviour/Mental Illness	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7
Lack of Feeling in Hands or Feet/Leprosy	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.5
Albinism	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Self-Care ,Washing or Dressing	0.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.9

Table 7.10: Percent Prevalence of Disability by Type of Disability and by Province

Type of Disability	Mat North	Mat South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Total
Difficulty Moving	3.3	3.8	3.4	4.0	2.5	3.8
Difficulty Seeing	3.3	3.9	3.8	3.5	4.0	3.7
Difficulty Speaking	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.9
Difficulty Hearing	1.8	2.0	1.5	2.0	0.9	1.7
Learning/Mental Handicap	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.2
Chronic Fits/Epilepsy	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4
Strange Behaviour/Mental Illness	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.7
Lack of Feeling in Hands or Feet/Leprosy	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5
Albinism	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Self-Care Washing or Dressing	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.8	0.3	1.2

7.5 Summary

In this chapter indicates that the total number of people who migrated from Zimbabwe is 683,673. About 72 percent of people who migrated are in the 20-39 years age group and these constitute 492,106 people. The prevalence of people living with disabilities for females is 9.4 percent compared to 8.5 percent for males.

8 Appendix Tables and Methodology

8.1 Appendix Tables Economic Activity, Income and Disability

Table 8.1: Percent Distribution of the Economically Active Persons by Age Group and Activity

Males

Age Group	Paid Employee-Permanent	Paid Employee Casual	Employer	Own Account (Communal, Resettlement Farmer)	Own Account Worker (Other)	Unpaid Family Worker	Unemployed	Total
15 –19	3.9	9.3	-	66.2	2.5	6.0	12.2	100.0
20 –24	7.3	14.7	-	49.0	6.4	4.6	18.1	100.0
25 –29	16.2	19.7	0.1	40.7	11.7	1.1	10.5	100.0
30 –34	20.3	18.9	0.1	39.8	11.9	1.1	8.0	100.0
35 –39	24.1	16.9	-	39.8	13.6	0.3	5.2	100.0
40 –44	21.4	14.2	0.3	42.7	15.2	0.4	5.9	100.0
45 –49	25.9	14.3	0.5	44.1	10.9	0.2	4.2	100.0
50 –54	25.1	11.2	0.3	49.4	10.6	-	3.3	100.0
55 –59	18.7	7.1	1.1	59.2	10.2	0.1	3.6	100.0
60 –64	12.9	8.6	-	69.7	7.9	0.3	0.5	100.0
65+	5.6	2.4	0.1	85.9	4.7	-	1.3	100.0
Total	15.9	14.1	0.1	50.0	9.8	1.7	8.4	100.0

Table 8.2: Percent Distribution of the Economically Active Persons by Age Group and Activity

Females

Age Group	Paid Employee-Permanent	Paid Employee Casual	Employer	Own Account (Communal, Resettlement Farmer)	Own Account Worker (Other)	Unpaid Family Worker	Unemployed	Total
15 –19	3.6	8.6	-	69.5	2.1	6.5	9.6	100.0
20 –24	4.9	9.0	-	62.2	5.9	2.8	15.2	100.0
25 –29	8.8	9.3	0.1	56.3	10.3	1.4	13.8	100.0
30 –34	13.3	9.1	0.1	57.7	12.0	1.3	6.4	100.0
35 –39	14.5	10.3	-	56.8	12.0	1.1	5.2	100.0
40 –44	12.1	7.0	-	65.9	12.2	0.5	2.4	100.0
45 –49	12.3	9.2	0.1	63.3	10.8	0.5	3.8	100.0
50 –54	11.4	3.9	0.1	72.4	9.2	0.8	2.4	100.0
55 –59	7.9	2.4	-	79.4	9.1	0.8	0.5	100.0
60 –64	4.5	3.9	-	82.9	6.9	0.7	1.2	100.0
65+	0.5	1.2	0.1	93.6	2.6	0.4	1.6	100.0
Not Stated	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Total	8.7	7.5	0.0	66.5	8.6	1.7	7.0	100.0

Table 8.3: Percent Distribution of the Economically Active Persons by Age Group and Activity

Both Sexes

Age Group	Paid Employee-Permanent	Paid Employee Casual	Employer	Own Account (Communal, Resettlement Farmer)	Own Account Worker (Other)	Unpaid Family Worker	Unemployed	Total
15-19	3.8	8.9	-	67.8	2.3	6.2	10.9	100.0
20-24	6.2	12.0	-	55.2	6.2	3.7	16.7	100.0
25-29	12.6	14.7	0.1	48.3	11.0	1.2	12.1	100.0
30-34	17.0	14.2	0.1	48.4	11.9	1.2	7.2	100.0
35-39	19.5	13.8	-	48.0	12.9	0.7	5.2	100.0
40-44	16.9	10.7	0.1	53.9	13.7	0.4	4.2	100.0
45-49	19.4	11.9	0.3	53.3	10.9	0.3	4.0	100.0
50-54	17.2	7.0	0.2	62.6	9.8	0.4	2.8	100.0
55-59	12.4	4.4	0.5	70.9	9.5	0.5	1.8	100.0
60-64	8.0	5.8	-	77.4	7.3	0.5	0.9	100.0
65+	2.8	1.7	0.1	90.1	3.5	0.3	1.4	100.0
Not Stated	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Total	12.3	10.8	0.1	58.2	9.2	1.7	7.7	100.0

Table 8.4: Percent Distribution of the Economically Active Males Persons by Age Group and Activity

Age Group	Paid Employee Permanent	Paid Employee Casual	Employer	Own Account Communal Resettlement Farmer	Own account Worker (Other)	Unpaid Family Worker	Unemployed	Total
15-19	2.6	7.0	-	14.1	2.7	36.7	15.4	10.7
20-24	6.9	15.8	-	14.9	10.0	40.0	32.7	15.2
25-29	13.5	18.6	6.3	10.8	16.0	8.6	16.5	13.3
30-34	17.7	18.6	6.2	11.0	16.8	8.5	13.1	13.8
35-39	18.3	14.5	1.9	9.6	16.9	2.4	7.4	12.1
40-44	13.0	9.7	18.5	8.2	15.1	2.0	6.8	9.7
45-49	11.8	7.4	24.0	6.4	8.1	0.8	3.6	7.3
50-54	6.4	3.2	9.9	4.0	4.4	-	1.6	4.1
55-59	4.4	1.9	28.7	4.4	3.9	0.2	1.6	3.7
60-64	2.8	2.1	-	4.9	2.8	0.7	0.2	3.5
65+	2.4	1.2	4.7	11.6	3.2	0.1	1.0	6.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 8.5: Percent Distribution of the Economically Active Females Persons by Age Group and Activity

Age Group	Paid Employee-Permanent	Paid Employee Casual	Employer	Own Account (Communal, Resettlement Farmer)	Own Account Worker (Other)	Unpaid Family Worker	Unemployed	Total
15 –19	4.0	11.1	2.5	10.1	2.3	36.8	13.2	9.6
20 –24	7.7	16.4	2.4	12.8	9.4	22.1	29.7	13.6
25 –29	12.6	15.7	34.4	10.6	15.0	10.1	24.8	12.5
30 –34	19.6	15.7	18.6	11.2	18.0	10.1	11.9	12.9
35 –39	18.8	15.8	-	9.7	15.9	7.4	8.6	11.4
40 –44	12.7	8.6	-	9.1	13.0	2.7	3.2	9.2
45 –49	9.5	8.3	17.1	6.4	8.5	1.9	3.7	6.7
50 –54	7.2	2.9	9.7	6.0	6.0	2.4	1.9	5.6
55 –59	4.8	1.7	-	6.3	5.6	2.4	0.4	5.3
60 –64	2.6	2.6	-	6.2	4.0	2.0	0.9	5.0
65+	0.5	1.3	15.3	11.5	2.5	2.1	1.8	8.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 8.6: Percent Distribution of the Economically Active Persons by Age Group and Activity

Both Sexes

Age Group	Paid Employee-Permanent	Paid Employee Casual	Employer	Own Account (Communal, Resettlement Farmer)	Own Account Worker (Other)	Unpaid Family Worker	Unemployed	Total
15 –19	3.1	8.4	0.6	11.8	2.6	36.8	14.4	10.1
20 –24	7.2	16.0	0.6	13.7	9.7	31.1	31.3	14.4
25 –29	13.2	17.6	12.7	10.7	15.5	9.3	20.2	12.9
30 –34	18.4	17.6	9.0	11.1	17.4	9.3	12.5	13.4
35 –39	18.5	15.0	1.5	9.7	16.4	4.8	7.9	11.7
40 –44	12.9	9.3	14.2	8.7	14.1	2.3	5.2	9.4
45 –49	11.0	7.7	22.4	6.4	8.3	1.3	3.7	7.0
50 –54	6.7	3.1	9.8	5.2	5.1	1.2	1.7	4.8
55 –59	4.5	1.8	22.1	5.5	4.7	1.3	1.1	4.5
60 –64	2.8	2.3	-	5.6	3.4	1.3	0.5	4.2
65+	1.7	1.2	7.1	11.5	2.9	1.1	1.4	7.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 8.7: Percent Distribution of the Economically Active Persons by District and Activity

Both Sexes

Province and District	Paid Empl oyee- Perma nent	Paid Employee Casual	Empl oyer	Own Account (Communal, Resettlement Farmer)	Own Account Worker (Other)	Unpaid Family Worker	Unemplo yed	Total
Bulawayo								
Bulawayo	23.8	19.4	0.8	0.4	26.3	2.6	26.7	100.0
Manicaland								
Buhera	4.7	0.5	-	90.6	1.6	2.6	-	100.0
Chimanimani	6.2	7.9	-	70.3	5.7	9.4	0.5	100.0
Chipinge	3.1	10.3	-	71.4	2.2	12.6	0.3	100.0
Makoni	5.4	3.9	0.2	88.1	2.3	-	0.1	100.0
Mutare Rural	4.0	6.5	-	86.5	1.7	0.8	0.5	100.0
Mutasa	12.2	8.0	0.2	71.7	7.2	0.3	0.5	100.0
Nyanga	12.0	7.2	-	77.3	3.1	-	0.3	100.0
Mutare Urban	25.3	20.6	0.4	7.0	23.1	2.2	21.4	100.0
Rusape	34.1	21.5	1.0	2.7	25.1	1.5	14.2	100.0
Chipinge Urban	7.2	29.9	1.0	10.3	36.4	4.2	11.0	100.0
Mash. Central								
Bindura Rural	8.2	15.0	-	63.7	8.8	0.4	3.9	100.0
Muzarabani	6.6	8.4	-	80.8	3.4	0.5	0.4	100.0
Guruve	7.3	5.8	-	81.5	2.9	0.6	1.9	100.0
Mazowe	7.2	20.1	-	65.4	5.8	0.6	0.9	100.0
Mount Darwin	1.7	1.1	-	91.5	1.0	4.6	-	100.0
Rushinga	1.8	5.7	0.1	87.7	1.1	2.8	0.8	100.0
Shamva	4.0	6.5	-	77.3	9.2	0.7	2.2	100.0
Mbire	3.6	1.0	-	93.7	1.3	0.1	0.3	100.0
Bindura Urban	30.0	16.8	-	18.2	27.3	0.8	6.9	100.0
Mvurwi	22.6	31.8	-	22.9	16.4	1.8	4.5	100.0
Mash. East								
Chikomba	8.0	5.5	-	68.6	7.3	8.9	1.7	100.0
Goromonzi	12.9	11.3	0.2	54.2	11.6	0.6	9.0	100.0
Hwedza	11.9	3.4	-	77.9	3.7	2.3	0.8	100.0
Marondera	22.9	18.1	-	29.6	11.7	2.8	14.9	100.0
Mudzi	6.0	1.7	-	86.6	4.1	0.2	1.4	100.0
Murehwa	8.4	5.0	-	81.5	3.9	0.1	1.0	100.0
Mutoko	5.7	1.7	-	88.1	3.3	0.6	0.5	100.0
Seke	15.6	15.0	-	55.0	10.7	1.3	2.4	100.0
UMP	2.7	2.0	-	82.7	11.0	1.0	0.6	100.0
Ruwa L. Board	24.8	25.9	-	2.4	25.6	1.6	19.7	100.0
Mash. West								
Chegutu Rural	12.4	14.7	-	63.6	8.8	-	0.5	100.0
Hurungwe	4.4	2.8	-	87.7	3.9	0.8	0.5	100.0
Mhondoro-Ngez	6.9	4.3	-	83.0	4.8	0.9	0.2	100.0
Kariba	14.0	8.2	-	58.3	7.8	0.3	11.4	100.0
Makonde	6.5	7.4	-	81.6	2.2	1.2	1.0	100.0
Zvimba	7.1	21.3	-	56.2	4.4	4.4	6.6	100.0
Sanyati	3.3	4.9	-	86.4	4.6	0.2	0.7	100.0
Chinhoyi	22.2	22.0	-	7.2	32.8	0.5	15.3	100.0

Table 8.7: Percent Distribution of the Economically Active Persons by District and Activity

Both Sexes

Province and District	Paid Employee-Permanent	Paid Employee Casual	Employer	Own Account (Communal, Resettlement Farmer)	Own Account Worker (Other)	Unpaid Family Worker	Unemployed	Total
Kadoma	21.2	17.1	-	11.8	33.4	3.3	13.2	100.0
Chegutu Urban	19.6	16.4	-	5.5	44.6	-	13.8	100.0
Norton	22.2	28.4	-	5.6	29.6	1.9	12.3	100.0
Karoi	25.3	22.0	-	11.8	29.3	3.0	8.6	100.0
Mat. North								
Binga	4.4	1.6	-	88.2	3.1	0.9	1.8	100.0
Bubi	5.9	4.7	-	84.4	4.4	0.2	0.5	100.0
Hwange	11.2	8.9	-	67.6	7.8	1.5	3.0	100.0
Lupane	2.5	2.7	-	92.3	1.3	1.2	-	100.0
Nkayi	3.7	0.8	0.1	94.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	100.0
Tsholotsho	4.0	4.9	-	87.6	2.3	0.3	0.9	100.0
Umguzu	12.8	7.9	-	74.1	2.4	0.3	2.4	100.0
Victoria Falls	35.3	16.5	-	0.3	15.3	-	32.6	100.0
Mat. South								
Beitbridge Rural	6.0	6.4	-	78.1	3.2	3.8	2.4	100.0
Bulilima	5.2	3.9	0.1	90.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0
Mangwe	8.4	5.3	-	79.5	4.9	1.3	0.5	100.0
Gwanda Rural	9.2	4.3	-	77.7	6.9	0.3	1.6	100.0
Insiza	9.4	3.1	-	85.1	1.6	0.2	0.7	100.0
Matobo	7.6	5.6	-	80.8	4.8	0.3	0.9	100.0
Umzingwane	8.7	7.0	-	79.3	3.7	0.3	1.0	100.0
Gwanda Urban	47.4	11.9	-	-	28.9	1.5	10.3	100.0
Beitbridge Urba	20.7	29.1	-	0.8	30.8	0.4	18.1	100.0
Plumtree	39.3	24.4	1.1	1.1	17.8	3.1	13.3	100.0
Midlands								
Chirumhanzu	8.0	3.8	0.1	82.1	3.5	1.9	0.5	100.0
Gokwe North	2.3	1.0	-	91.9	1.7	3.0	0.2	100.0
Gokwe South	3.8	1.7	-	93.3	1.1	0.1	-	100.0
Gweru Rural	3.3	6.8	-	86.4	-	2.2	1.3	100.0
Kwekwe Rural	9.6	6.8	0.1	75.0	2.7	4.3	1.4	100.0
Mberengwa	2.9	2.9	-	88.1	5.9	0.2	-	100.0
Shurugwi	7.7	4.0	-	72.3	10.3	1.1	4.7	100.0
Zvishavane	12.2	9.5	-	62.3	11.6	0.6	3.8	100.0
Gweru	38.2	14.8	0.5	12.1	9.6	1.3	23.5	100.0
Kwekwe Urban	24.0	20.2	-	3.2	35.0	2.0	15.6	100.0
Redcliff	13.4	20.3	-	31.7	16.5	4.6	13.5	100.0
Gokwe Centre	16.8	28.7	-	7.5	34.1	3.9	9.0	100.0
Masvingo Prov								
Bikita	5.8	1.8	-	89.1	3.1	0.2	-	100.0
Chiredzi	18.6	10.3	-	63.3	4.4	0.6	2.9	100.0
Chivi	5.5	3.6	-	85.9	3.5	0.3	1.1	100.0
Gutu	8.9	4.0	-	83.2	3.3	0.5	0.1	100.0
Masvingo Rural	8.1	3.3	-	83.6	2.4	2.0	0.5	100.0
Mwenezi	4.5	2.7	-	87.2	2.7	2.7	0.2	100.0
Zaka	8.0	3.1	-	86.0	2.4	0.1	0.2	100.0
Masvingo Urba.	34.7	17.8	0.3	7.9	20.3	3.1	15.9	100.0

Table 8.7: Percent Distribution of the Economically Active Persons by District and Activity

Both Sexes

Province and District	Paid Employee-Permanent	Paid Employee Casual	Employer	Own Account (Communal, Resettlement Farmer)	Own Account Worker (Other)	Unpaid Family Worker	Unemployed	Total
Chiredzi Town	34.1	26.5	-	1.8	31.5	3.1	2.9	100.0
Harare Provinc								
Harare Rural	13.6	30.4	-	1.9	24.5	3.1	26.4	100.0
Harare Urban	32.6	25.4	0.2	1.4	16.3	0.1	24.0	100.0
Chitungwiza	12.6	22.8	-	0.3	16.1	6.3	41.8	100.0
Epworth	8.5	24.3	-	-	39.6	2.1	25.5	100.0
Total	12.3	10.8	0.1	58.2	9.2	1.7	7.7	100.0

Table 8.8: Percent Distribution of the Economically Active Persons by District and Activity

Males

Province/District	Paid Employee-Permanent	Paid Employee, Contract	Employer	Own Account, Communal & Resettlement Farmer	Own Account Worker (Other)	Unpaid Family	Unemployed	Total
Bulawayo								
Bulawayo Urban	25.7	21.6	1.1	0.1	22.8	2.0	26.7	100.0
Manicaland								
Buhera	7.6	0.5	-	87.4	1.8	2.8	-	100.0
Chimanimani	9.6	14.0	-	57.8	7.6	10.3	0.6	100.0
Chipinge	5.0	15.6	-	59.7	3.5	15.3	0.8	100.0
Makoni	7.5	5.4	0.5	83.8	2.8	-	-	100.0
Mutare Rural	5.1	8.0	-	84.0	1.7	0.4	0.8	100.0
Mutasa	16.6	11.7	-	61.0	9.6	0.4	0.6	100.0
Nyanga	18.2	11.1	-	66.2	4.3	-	0.2	100.0
Mutare Urban	25.8	22.5	0.7	5.3	16.9	1.6	27.2	100.0
Rusape	38.5	23.4	-	-	23.5	3.0	11.5	100.0
Chipinge Urban	8.7	37.8	2.0	3.9	33.6	3.9	10.1	100.0
Mash Central								
Bindura Rural	11.0	15.5	-	57.2	10.3	0.7	5.3	100.0
Muzarabani	10.6	8.5	-	77.1	2.9	0.3	0.5	100.0
Guruve	10.0	6.6	-	76.2	4.3	-	2.8	100.0
Mazowe	9.1	22.2	-	59.2	7.6	0.8	1.3	100.0
Mount Darwin	2.4	1.8	-	89.0	0.9	5.8	-	100.0
Rushinga	2.5	6.3	-	85.4	1.4	3.5	0.7	100.0
Shamva	6.0	7.2	-	70.3	13.3	0.7	2.4	100.0
Mbire	5.2	1.9	-	92.0	0.9	-	-	100.0
Bindura Urban	37.8	17.4	-	10.4	26.4	-	8.0	100.0
Mvurwi	22.5	40.5	-	17.8	11.2	-	8.1	100.0
Mash East								
Chikomba	10.9	9.2	-	59.7	8.0	10.4	1.8	100.0
Goromonzi	15.4	14.4	-	46.0	11.8	0.8	11.6	100.0
Hwedza	16.9	4.3	-	69.5	4.3	4.0	1.0	100.0
Marondera	27.0	20.9	-	27.2	10.8	2.7	11.5	100.0
Mudzi	8.4	1.4	-	83.4	4.2	0.2	2.5	100.0
Murehwa	12.0	6.3	-	75.4	4.9	0.3	1.1	100.0
Mutoko	8.7	3.1	-	84.2	3.6	0.3	0.3	100.0
Seke	21.9	18.6	-	44.9	10.1	1.9	2.6	100.0
UMP	4.5	3.6	-	77.9	12.3	0.7	1.0	100.0
Ruwa L. Board	29.6	25.3	-	1.8	20.3	2.1	21.0	100.0

Table 8.8: Percent Distribution of the Economically Active Persons by District and Activity

Males

Province/District	Paid Employee-Permanent	Paid Employee, Contract	Employer	Own Account, Communal & Resettlement Farmer	Own Account Worker (Other)	Unpaid Family	Unemp-Loyed	Total
Mash West								
Chegutu Rural	17.8	21.2	-	50.7	9.9	-	0.3	100.0
Hurungwe	6.2	3.1	-	86.0	3.4	0.5	0.8	100.0
Mhondoro-Ngezi	10.5	7.2	-	77.2	4.2	0.6	0.2	100.0
Kariba	20.5	11.9	-	49.6	7.6	0.2	10.2	100.0
Makonde	9.6	8.2	-	78.5	1.4	1.4	0.9	100.0
Zvimba	9.3	23.8	-	48.6	5.7	4.9	7.6	100.0
Sanyati	4.9	9.0	-	78.8	5.7	0.3	1.3	100.0
Chinhoyi	25.9	25.9	-	6.3	30.9	1.0	9.9	100.0
Kadoma	24.2	18.4	-	11.2	28.2	3.2	14.8	100.0
Chegutu Urban	22.8	21.3	-	2.2	34.0	-	19.6	100.0
Norton	22.8	33.5	-	2.9	24.3	-	16.4	100.0
Karoi	34.7	29.8	-	4.5	17.8	4.5	8.7	100.0
Mat North								
Binga	6.3	2.8	-	83.6	4.8	0.7	1.8	100.0
Bubi	10.4	7.8	-	74.8	6.3	0.2	0.6	100.0
Hwange	16.6	12.7	-	57.0	8.2	0.9	4.6	100.0
Lupane	2.3	4.6	-	90.1	1.9	1.1	-	100.0
Nkayi	5.2	0.9	-	92.3	0.7	0.3	0.6	100.0
Tsholotsho	4.9	7.9	-	82.3	3.1	0.5	1.3	100.0
Umguza	17.5	11.9	-	64.9	2.9	0.1	2.6	100.0
Victoria Falls	37.7	18.2	-	-	11.2	-	32.9	100.0
Mat South								
Beitbridge Rural	7.3	9.0	-	71.0	3.4	6.3	2.9	100.0
Bulilima	8.5	4.7	-	86.4	-	0.2	0.2	100.0
Mangwe	12.2	8.2	-	73.1	4.9	1.4	0.2	100.0
Gwanda Rural	14.8	5.8	-	69.4	7.9	0.2	1.8	100.0
Insiza	13.2	4.8	-	78.7	2.6	-	0.7	100.0
Matobo	10.7	8.2	-	72.0	7.8	-	1.2	100.0
Umzingwane	12.6	10.3	-	70.0	5.5	0.4	1.2	100.0
Gwanda Urban	43.8	14.3	-	-	27.2	1.4	13.3	100.0
Beitbridge Urban	21.8	38.5	-	-	30.7	0.7	8.4	100.0
Plumtree	46.9	21.0	-	2.0	19.0	-	11.1	100.0
Midlands								
Chirumhanzu	11.4	5.2	0.2	75.7	4.0	2.7	0.8	100.0
Gokwe North	2.6	1.8	-	90.6	2.0	2.8	0.1	100.0
Gokwe South	5.0	1.9	-	92.4	0.8	-	-	100.0
Gweru Rural	4.6	13.5	-	76.7	-	3.4	1.8	100.0
Kwekwe Rural	14.1	8.3	0.3	68.2	1.9	5.2	2.0	100.0
Mberengwa	5.1	3.6	-	81.3	9.7	0.4	-	100.0
Shurugwi	9.2	5.7	-	63.4	13.6	0.9	7.1	100.0
Zvishavane	14.9	15.3	-	51.2	13.4	0.7	4.5	100.0
Gweru Urban	42.9	16.2	0.9	6.7	9.3	1.0	23.0	100.0

Table 8.8: Percent Distribution of the Economically Active Persons by District and Activity

Males

Province/District	Paid Employee-Permanent	Paid Employee, Contract	Employer	Own Account, Communal & Resettlement Farmer	Own Account Worker (Other)	Unpaid Family	Unemployed	Total
Kwekwe Urban	28.5	23.3	-	-	30.4	0.7	17.1	100.0
Redcliff	17.0	24.6	-	17.9	17.2	3.3	20.0	100.0
Gokwe Centre	18.3	31.5	-	3.6	26.9	8.3	11.5	100.0
Masvingo								
Bikita	9.5	3.4	-	82.1	4.6	0.5	-	100.0
Chiredzi	27.7	14.4	-	50.8	2.9	0.2	4.0	100.0
Chivi	8.2	5.9	-	80.9	3.4	-	1.6	100.0
Gutu	13.7	6.5	-	75.5	4.0	0.2	-	100.0
Masvingo Rural	12.6	5.9	-	75.9	3.1	1.9	0.6	100.0
Mwenezi	4.4	3.9	-	84.6	3.4	3.4	0.3	100.0
Zaka	11.7	4.6	-	79.6	3.9	-	0.2	100.0
Masvingo Urban	35.7	19.5	0.6	5.4	16.1	3.7	19.0	100.0
Chiredzi Town	21.6	38.4	-	3.2	29.4	5.4	1.9	100.0
Harare								
Harare Rural	16.5	35.3	-	-	24.4	1.8	22.0	100.0
Harare Urban	34.0	28.0	0.4	0.7	13.9	0.2	22.7	100.0
Chitungwiza	13.5	29.6	-	0.5	17.1	4.7	34.7	100.0
Epworth	11.8	26.5	-	-	46.7	3.3	11.7	100.0
Total	15.9	14.1	0.1	50.0	9.8	1.7	8.4	100.0

Table 8.9: *Percent Distribution of the Economically Active Persons by District and Activity**Females*

Province/District	Paid Employee-Permanent	Paid Employee Casual	Employer	Own Account, Communal Resettlement Farmer	Own Account (Other)	Unpaid Family Worker	Unemployed	Total
Bulawayo								
Bulawayo Urban	21.6	17.0	0.5	0.6	30.2	3.3	26.8	100.0
Manicaland								
Buhera	2.6	0.6	-	93.0	1.4	2.5	-	100.0
Chimanimani	3.4	2.9	-	80.6	4.0	8.7	0.4	100.0
Chipinge	1.8	6.8	-	79.2	1.4	10.8	-	100.0
Makoni	3.5	2.4	-	92.1	1.8	-	0.2	100.0
Mutare Rural	3.0	5.3	-	88.7	1.7	1.0	0.3	100.0
Mutasa	8.8	5.1	0.3	79.8	5.3	0.2	0.5	100.0
Nyanga	7.1	4.1	-	86.3	2.2	-	0.3	100.0
Mutare Urban	24.6	17.6	-	9.6	32.5	3.1	12.6	100.0
Rusape	29.9	19.7	1.9	5.3	26.5	-	16.6	100.0
Chipinge Urban	5.7	22.2	-	16.6	39.2	4.4	11.9	100.0
Mash Central								
Bindura Rural	5.1	14.5	-	70.9	7.1	-	2.4	100.0
Muzarabani	2.7	8.3	-	84.4	3.8	0.6	0.3	100.0
Guruve	4.7	4.9	-	86.6	1.6	1.1	1.1	100.0
Mazowe	5.2	18.0	-	71.9	3.9	0.4	0.5	100.0
Mount Darwin	1.1	0.5	-	93.7	1.2	3.5	-	100.0
Rushinga	1.2	5.1	0.2	89.9	0.7	2.1	0.9	100.0
Shamva	1.9	5.8	-	85.0	4.8	0.7	1.9	100.0
Mbire	2.2	0.3	-	95.2	1.7	0.1	0.5	100.0
Bindura Urban	18.5	15.9	-	29.6	28.5	2.1	5.4	100.0
Mvurwi	22.8	20.6	-	29.4	23.1	4.1	-	100.0
Mash East								
Chikomba	5.3	2.2	-	76.7	6.5	7.6	1.7	100.0
Goromonzi	10.2	8.0	0.5	63.2	11.4	0.4	6.3	100.0
Hwedza	7.2	2.5	-	85.7	3.2	0.8	0.7	100.0
Marondera	18.4	14.9	-	32.3	12.7	2.9	18.8	100.0
Mudzi	4.0	1.9	-	89.4	4.0	0.1	0.5	100.0
Murehwa	5.4	3.9	-	86.8	3.0	-	0.9	100.0
Mutoko	3.4	0.6	-	91.4	3.2	0.8	0.7	100.0
Seke	8.0	10.7	-	67.2	11.4	0.6	2.1	100.0
UMP	1.1	0.4	-	87.2	9.8	1.3	0.1	100.0
Ruwa L. Board	16.1	27.1	-	3.4	35.2	0.8	17.4	100.0

Table 8.9: Percent Distribution of the Economically Active Persons by District and Activity

Females

Province/District	Paid Employee-Permanent	Paid Employee Casual	Employer	Own Account, Communal Resettlement Farmer	Own Account (Other)	Unpaid Family Worker	Unemployed	Total
Mash West								
Chegutu Rural	6.5	7.7	-	77.5	7.6	-	0.6	100.0
Hurungwe	2.5	2.4	-	89.3	4.3	1.1	0.3	100.0
Mhondoro-Ngezi	3.3	1.5	-	88.6	5.4	1.1	0.2	100.0
Kariba	6.5	4.0	-	68.3	8.1	0.4	12.8	100.0
Makonde	3.3	6.7	-	85.0	2.9	0.9	1.2	100.0
Zvimba	4.4	18.2	-	65.7	2.7	3.7	5.3	100.0
Sanyati	1.3	-	-	95.5	3.2	-	-	100.0
Chinhoyi	18.4	18.0	-	8.1	34.8	-	20.7	100.0
Kadoma	17.1	15.3	-	12.7	40.6	3.3	11.1	100.0
Chegutu Urban	15.7	10.3	-	9.7	57.9	-	6.4	100.0
Norton	21.2	19.5	-	10.3	38.9	5.1	5.0	100.0
Karoi	7.7	7.7	-	25.4	50.8	-	8.5	100.0
Mat North								
Binga	2.9	0.7	-	91.7	1.8	1.1	1.7	100.0
Bubi	1.7	1.7	-	93.5	2.6	0.2	0.4	100.0
Hwange	5.8	5.1	-	78.2	7.3	2.1	1.5	100.0
Lupane	2.7	1.1	-	94.0	0.9	1.3	-	100.0
Nkayi	2.4	0.7	0.2	95.6	0.7	0.3	0.1	100.0
Tsholotsho	3.3	2.5	-	91.5	1.7	0.2	0.7	100.0
Umguza	7.1	3.2	-	85.2	1.9	0.5	2.1	100.0
Victoria Falls	30.7	13.3	-	1.0	23.0	-	32.1	100.0
Mat South								
Beitbridge Rural	4.9	4.3	-	83.8	3.0	1.8	2.0	100.0
Bulilima	2.9	3.4	0.1	93.4	0.2	-	-	100.0
Mangwe	5.3	3.0	-	84.7	4.9	1.2	0.8	100.0
Gwanda Rural	3.7	2.9	-	85.9	5.9	0.3	1.4	100.0
Insiza	6.1	1.7	-	90.5	0.8	0.3	0.6	100.0
Matobo	4.9	3.4	-	88.3	2.2	0.6	0.6	100.0
Umzingwane	5.0	3.7	-	88.3	2.0	0.2	0.8	100.0
Gwanda Urban	52.2	8.8	-	-	31.0	1.7	6.2	100.0
Beitbridge Urban	18.9	13.6	-	2.2	31.1	-	34.3	100.0
Plumtree	29.7	28.6	2.5	-	16.2	6.9	16.1	100.0
Midlands								
Chirumhanzu	5.2	2.6	0.1	87.4	3.1	1.2	0.3	100.0
Gokwe North	1.9	0.3	-	93.1	1.4	3.2	0.2	100.0
Gokwe South	2.8	1.6	-	94.0	1.4	0.2	-	100.0
Gweru Rural	2.2	0.6	-	95.4	-	1.1	0.9	100.0
Kwekwe Rural	5.0	5.2	-	82.1	3.5	3.4	0.8	100.0
Mberengwa	1.1	2.3	-	93.9	2.6	0.1	-	100.0
Shurugwi	6.3	2.5	-	80.4	7.2	1.2	2.4	100.0
Zvishavane	9.4	3.4	-	74.0	9.7	0.5	3.0	100.0

Table 8.9: Percent Distribution of the Economically Active Persons by District and Activity

Females

Province/District	Paid Employee-Permanent	Paid Employee Casual	Employer	Own Account, Communal Resettlement Farmer	Own Account (Other)	Unpaid Family Worker	Unemployed	Total
Gweru	32.4	13.1	-	18.8	9.9	1.7	24.2	100.0
Kwekwe	17.4	15.7	-	8.0	41.6	3.9	13.4	100.0
Redcliff	9.7	15.9	-	45.7	15.7	5.9	7.0	100.0
Gokwe Centre	15.5	26.4	-	11.0	40.4	-	6.8	100.0
Masvingo								
Bikita	3.4	0.8	-	93.8	2.0	-	-	100.0
Chiredzi	9.2	6.1	-	76.1	5.9	1.0	1.8	100.0
Chivi	3.7	2.0	-	89.4	3.6	0.6	0.8	100.0
Gutu	4.9	2.0	-	89.5	2.7	0.8	0.2	100.0
Masvingo Rural	4.5	1.1	-	90.0	1.9	2.2	0.4	100.0
Mwenezi	4.5	1.8	-	89.2	2.1	2.2	0.2	100.0
Zaka	5.5	2.1	-	90.5	1.4	0.2	0.2	100.0
Masvingo Urban	33.5	16.0	-	10.5	24.8	2.5	12.6	100.0
Chiredzi Town	51.0	10.3	-	-	34.4	-	4.3	100.0
Harare Province								
Harare Rural	7.4	19.7	-	6.1	24.8	6.1	35.8	100.0
Harare Urban	30.4	21.3	-	2.5	19.9	-	25.9	100.0
Chitungwiza	11.5	14.4	-	-	15.0	8.4	50.7	100.0
Epworth	2.1	19.9	-	-	26.0	-	51.9	100.0
Total	8.7	7.5	0.0	66.5	8.6	1.7	7.0	100.0

Table 8.10: *Percent Distribution of the Economically Active Persons by Age Group and Activity*

Both Sexes

Province/District	Paid Employee-Permanent	Paid Employee, Casual	Employer	Own Account Communal Resettlement Farmer	Own Account Worker (Other)	Unpaid Family	Unemployed	Total
Bulawayo								
Bulawayo Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manicaland								
Buhera	8.4	1.0	-	18.5	4.0	11.2	-	14.7
Chimanimani	6.8	8.9	-	8.7	8.9	24.7	1.6	8.9
Chipinge Rural	5.2	17.9	-	13.6	5.4	50.9	1.8	13.7
Makoni	11.2	8.3	30.6	20.8	6.9	-	0.6	17.0
Mutare Rural	8.1	13.7	-	19.8	4.9	3.7	3.5	16.6
Mutasa	12.6	8.5	12.0	8.4	10.7	0.8	1.8	8.5
Nyanga	12.4	7.7	-	9.0	4.7	-	0.9	8.4
Mutare Urban	27.1	22.7	29.4	0.8	35.5	5.7	73.1	8.7
Rusape	6.5	4.2	12.8	0.1	6.9	0.7	8.6	1.6
Chipinge Urban	1.6	7.1	15.2	0.3	12.0	2.3	8.0	1.9
Total	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100	99.9	100
Mash Central								
Bindura Rural	13.6	16.1	-	8.1	17.5	2.6	28.6	9.8
Muzarabani	12.5	10.3	-	11.7	7.6	3.4	3.4	11.2
Guruve	13.3	6.8	-	11.4	6.4	4.2	15.5	10.8
Mazowe	24.7	44.8	-	17.3	23.8	8.0	13.6	20.4
Mount Darwin	5.9	2.5	-	23.9	4.2	61.9	-	20.2
Rushinga	2.0	4.0	100.0	7.4	1.4	12.1	3.9	6.5
Shamva	7.1	7.5	-	10.5	19.6	5.2	17.1	10.5
Mbire	4.3	0.8	-	8.7	1.9	0.3	1.4	7.2
Bindura Urban	14.2	5.1	-	0.7	15.5	1.6	14.5	2.8
Mvurwi	2.3	2.1	-	0.2	2.0	0.7	2.1	0.6
Total	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.1	100.0
Mash East								
Chikomba	5.8	5.3	-	9.5	7.1	43.4	2.7	8.7
Goromonzi	14.2	16.6	100	11.4	17.3	4.4	21.7	13.2
Hwedza	5.6	2.1	-	7	2.4	7.3	0.9	5.7
Marondera	29.2	30.7	-	7.2	20.2	23.7	41.6	15.3
Mudzi	5.4	2.0	-	14.8	5.0	1.0	2.8	10.7
Murehwa	10.3	8.2	-	19.0	6.4	1.1	2.6	14.6
Mutoko	4.4	1.7	-	13.0	3.5	2.9	0.9	9.3
Seke	10.4	13.4	-	7.0	9.6	6	3.4	8.0
UMP	1.9	1.8	-	11.0	10.4	4.6	0.9	8.3
Ruwa L. Board	12.9	18.1	-	0.2	18.1	5.7	22.5	6.3
Total	100.1	99.9	100	100.1	100	100.1	100	100.1

Table 8.10: Percent Distribution of the Economically Active Persons by Age Group and Activity

Both Sexes

Province/District	Paid Employee-Permanent	Paid Employee, Casual	Employer	Own Account Communal Resettlement Farmer	Own Account Worker (Other)	Unpaid Family	Unemployed	Total
Mash West								
Chegutu Rural	15.0	15.1	-	11.2	10.1	-	1.3	11.3
Hurungwe	11.6	6.2	-	33.7	9.6	14.7	3.1	24.7
Mhondoro-Ngezi	4.9	2.6	-	8.6	3.2	4.2	0.3	6.7
Kariba	6.3	3.1	-	3.8	3.3	0.8	11.4	4.2
Makonde	8.5	8.3	-	15.6	2.7	10.8	3.1	12.3
Zvimba	11.6	29.5	-	13.3	6.7	49.3	24.0	15.2
Sanyati	3.0	3.8	-	11.6	4.0	1.1	1.5	8.6
Chinhoyi	10.2	8.6	-	0.5	14.2	1.6	15.8	4.3
Kadoma	11.2	7.7	-	0.9	16.7	11.9	15.8	5.0
Chegutu Urban	8.9	6.3	-	0.4	18.9	-	14.0	4.2
Norton	6.5	7.1	-	0.2	8.2	3.8	8.1	2.7
Karoi	2.3	1.7	-	0.2	2.5	1.8	1.7	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	0	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.1	100.0
Mat North								
Binga	12.5	7.0	-	21.5	18.6	28.8	14.9	20
Bubi	7.4	9.0	-	8.9	11.5	2.3	1.7	8.7
Hwange	17.2	21	-	8.8	24.8	25.1	13.7	10.7
Lupane	4.7	7.7	-	14.6	5.2	23.7	-	13.0
Nkayi	8.1	2.7	100.0	17.2	3.3	6.3	2.0	15.1
Tsholotsho	9.5	17.8	-	17.6	11.4	7.7	6.6	16.5
Umguza	22.8	21.8	-	11.2	9.1	6.1	12.5	12.4
Victoria Falls	17.9	12.9	-	-	16.2	-	48.6	3.5
Total	100.1	99.9	100.0	99.8	100.1	100.0	100.0	99.9
Mat South								
Beitbridge Rural	8.0	12.8	-	13.5	7.2	58.2	13.9	13.0
Bulilima	6.9	7.7	45.7	15.6	0.3	1.3	0.4	12.9
Mangwe	7.9	7.4	-	9.7	7.7	13.9	2.2	9.1
Gwanda Rural	15.8	11.1	-	17.4	20.1	4.9	11.8	16.7
Insiza	15.3	7.6	-	18.1	4.5	3.2	4.6	15.9
Matobo	11.2	12.4	-	15.5	11.9	5.5	5.4	14.3
Umzingwane	8.6	10.3	-	10.2	6.2	3.0	4.3	9.6
Gwanda Urban	11.9	4.5	-	-	12.2	4.4	11.1	2.4
Beitbridge Urban	10.9	22.9	-	0.1	27.4	2.5	41.3	5.1
Plumtree	3.4	3.2	54.3	0	2.6	3.0	5.0	0.9
Total	99.9	99.9	100	100.1	100.1	99.9	100	99.9

Table 8.10: Percent Distribution of the Economically Active Persons by Age Group and Activity

Both Sexes

Province/District	Paid Employee-Permanent	Paid Employee, Casual	Employer	Own Account Communal Resettlement Farmer	Own Account Worker (Other)	Unpaid Family	Unemployed	Total
Midlands								
Chirumhanzu	5.3	3.7	15.3	7.3	3.1	7.8	0.8	6.3
Gokwe North	2	1.3	-	10.9	2.0	16.2	0.3	8.4
Gokwe South	7.8	5.3	-	26.0	3.1	1.1	-	19.8
Gweru Rural	2.1	6.2	-	7.3	-	8.5	2.0	6.0
Kwekwe Rural	11.2	11.5	25.9	11.8	4.2	31.2	3.9	11.2
Mberengwa	4.8	6.9	-	19.4	12.8	2.5	-	15.7
Shurugwi	6.2	4.7	-	7.8	11	5.3	8.8	7.7
Zvishavane	9.5	10.9	-	6.6	12.1	3.0	6.9	7.5
Gweru	30.0	17.1	58.8	1.3	10.0	6.2	43.2	7.5
Kwekwe Urban	15.3	18.9	-	0.3	29.8	7.8	23.2	6.1
Redcliff	3.4	7.6	-	1.1	5.6	7.2	8.0	2.4
Gokwe Centre	2.3	5.8	-	0.1	6.3	3.3	2.9	1.3
Total	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.1	100.0	99.9
Masvingo								
Bikita	5.6	3.4	-	13.2	7.0	2.0	-	11.0
Chiredzi	30.9	33.4	-	16.2	17.2	9.7	29.6	19.1
Chivi	4.5	5.7	-	10.7	6.8	2.8	5.4	9.3
Gutu	10.7	9.4	-	15.5	9.4	6.9	0.7	13.9
Masvingo Rural	8.6	6.8	-	13.7	6.2	22.6	3.0	12.2
Mwenezi	4.8	5.6	-	14.3	6.8	30.5	1.4	12.3
Zaka	9.6	7.2	-	15.8	6.9	1.7	1.6	13.7
Masvingo Urban	19.6	19.6	100.0	0.7	27.2	18.3	55.2	6.5
Chiredzi Town	5.8	8.7	-	0	12.6	5.5	3.0	1.9
Total	100.1	99.8	100.0	100.1	100.1	100	99.9	99.9
Harare								
Harare Rural	1.8	4.2	-	6.1	4.6	6.8	3.3	3.5
Harare Urban	86.1	70.0	100.0	88.9	60.6	4.6	59.7	68.8
Chitungwiza	9.4	17.8	-	4.9	17.0	77.4	29.4	19.5
Epworth	2.7	8.0	-	-	17.8	11.1	7.6	8.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.1

Table 8.11: *Percent Distribution of the Economically Active Persons by Age Group and Activity*

Males

Province/District	Paid Employee Permanent	Paid Employee Casual	Employer	Own Account Communal Resettlement Farmer	Own Account Worker (Other)	Unpaid Family Worker	Unemployed	Total
Bulawayo								
Bulawayo Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manicaland								
Buhera	9.1	0.6	-	18.3	3.8	10.7	-	13.4
Chimanimani	7.5	11.2	-	8.0	10.8	25.7	1.4	8.8
Chipinge Rural	5.3	16.8	-	11.1	6.6	51.6	2.6	11.9
Makoni	11.8	8.7	40.7	23.2	8.0	-	-	17.7
Mutare Rural	7.7	12.3	-	22.4	4.6	2.2	3.4	17.0
Mutasa	11.8	8.4	-	7.6	12.3	0.9	1.2	7.9
Nyanga	13.2	8.2	-	8.4	5.7	-	0.5	8.1
Mutare Urban	26.4	23.4	39.1	0.9	31.1	5.3	80.8	11.5
Rusape	5.6	3.5	-	-	6.2	1.4	4.9	1.6
Chipinge Urban	1.6	6.9	20.2	0.1	10.9	2.2	5.2	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9
Mash Central								
Bindura Rural	13.6	15.4	-	8.2	17.2	4.5	30.3	10.3
Muzarabani	14.2	9.1	-	11.9	5.3	2.3	2.9	11.1
Guruve	12.9	6.8	-	11.3	7.5	-	16.7	10.7
Mazowe	22.5	44.3	-	17.0	25.4	9.2	14.5	20.6
Mount Darwin	5.7	3.4	-	24.0	2.9	66.1	-	19.4
Rushinga	1.9	3.8	-	7.5	1.5	13.2	2.6	6.3
Shamva	7.9	7.6	-	10.7	23.6	4.7	15.0	10.9
Mbire	4.2	1.2	-	8.6	1.0	-	-	6.7
Bindura Urban	15.2	5.6	-	0.5	14.4	-	14.9	3.3
Mvurwi	1.9	2.7	-	0.2	1.3	-	3.1	0.7
Total	100.0	99.9	0.0	99.9	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 8.11: Percent Distribution of the Economically Active Persons by Age Group and Activity

Males

Province/District	Paid Employee Permanent	Paid Employee Casual	Employer	Own Account Communal Resettlement Farmer	Own Account Worker (Other)	Unpaid Family Worker	Unemployed	Total
Mash East								
Chikomba	5.5	6.5	-	8.9	7.2	41.3	2.4	8.2
Goromonzi	13.1	17.1	-	11.4	17.7	5.0	26.2	13.6
Hwedza	5.7	2.0	-	6.8	2.6	10.3	0.9	5.4
Marondera	27.0	29.2	-	7.9	19.0	20.7	30.7	16.1
Mudzi	5.2	1.2	-	15.0	4.6	0.8	4.0	9.9
Murehwa	10.1	7.4	-	18.6	7.3	1.9	2.4	13.6
Mutoko	4.5	2.2	-	12.7	3.2	1.2	0.4	8.3
Seke	11.9	14.1	-	7.1	9.6	8.0	3.7	8.7
UMP	2.3	2.5	-	11.4	10.8	2.6	1.4	8.0
Ruwa L Board	14.8	17.7	-	0.3	17.9	8.1	28.0	8.1
Total	100.1	99.9	0.0	100.1	99.9	99.9	100.1	99.9
Mash West								
Chegutu Rural	15.8	16.8	-	9.8	11.8	-	0.8	11.2
Hurungwe	11.6	5.2	-	34.6	8.4	7.7	3.6	23.3
Mhondoro-Ngezi	5.3	3.2	-	8.4	2.8	2.9	0.3	6.3
Kariba	7.0	3.6	-	3.6	3.5	0.5	9.0	4.2
Makonde	9.1	6.9	-	16.1	1.8	12.1	2.2	11.9
Zvimba	11.9	27.1	-	13.4	9.8	56.2	25.3	16.0
Sanyati	3.5	5.7	-	12.1	5.4	2.0	2.4	8.9
Chinhoyi	8.5	7.5	-	0.4	13.5	2.9	8.4	4.1
Kadoma	10.5	7.1	-	1.0	16.3	12.4	16.6	5.4
Chegutu Urban	8.1	6.8	-	0.2	16.2	-	18.2	4.5
Norton	6.0	7.9	-	0.2	8.6	-	11.3	3.3
Karoi	2.9	2.2	-	0.1	2.0	3.3	1.9	1.0
Total	100.2	100.0	0.0	99.9	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.1
Mat North								
Binga	11.2	7.1	-	20.1	21.2	23.8	10.5	18.1
Bubi	9.2	9.8	-	8.9	13.6	3.1	1.6	9.0
Hwange	18.6	20.1	-	8.6	22.5	20.0	16.4	11.3
Lupane	2.8	8.0	-	14.9	5.7	26.4	-	12.4
Nkayi	7.8	1.9	-	18.5	2.6	8.4	2.6	15.0
Tsholotsho	7.3	16.7	-	16.5	11.1	14.1	6.2	15.1
Umguza	24.9	23.9	-	12.5	10.0	4.2	11.9	14.4
Victoria Falls	18.3	12.5	-	-	13.3	-	50.6	4.9
Total	100.1	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.2

Table 8.11: Percent Distribution of the Economically Active Persons by Age Group and Activity

Males

Province/District	Paid Employee Permanent	Paid Employee Casual	Employer	Own Account Communal Resettlement Farmer	Own Account Worker (Other)	Unpaid Family Worker	Unemployed	Total
Mat South								
Beitbridge Rural	6.7	11.7	-	13.2	5.7	71.2	16.4	12.3
Bulilima	7.1	5.6	-	14.7	-	2.2	1.0	11.3
Mangwe	7.8	7.4	-	9.6	5.7	11.6	0.7	8.7
Gwanda Rural	19.2	10.6	-	18.4	19.0	3.9	14.6	17.5
Insiza	15.0	7.7	-	18.4	5.5	-	5.3	15.5
Matobo	11.1	12.1	-	15.2	14.9	-	7.5	14.0
Umzingwane	9.3	10.9	-	10.6	7.5	3.4	5.4	10.0
Gwanda Urban	9.5	4.4	-	-	10.9	3.7	17.9	2.9
Beitbridge Urban	10.9	27.3	-	-	28.2	4.2	26.0	6.8
Plumtree	3.5	2.2	-	0.0	2.6	-	5.1	1.0
Total	100.1	99.9	0.0	100.1	100.0	100.2	99.9	100.0
Midlands								
Chirumhanzu	5.3	3.5	8.3	7.0	2.9	9.4	0.9	5.9
Gokwe North	1.7	1.7	-	11.9	2.1	13.8	0.2	8.3
Gokwe South	7.2	3.9	-	26.9	1.7	-	-	18.4
Gweru Rural	2.1	9.0	-	7.2	-	11.9	2.1	5.9
Kwekwe Rural	12.8	10.9	28.1	12.5	2.7	35.7	4.5	11.6
Mberengwa	5.9	6.0	-	19.0	17.7	3.1	-	14.8
Shurugwi	5.4	4.8	-	7.5	12.6	4.2	10.3	7.5
Zvishavane	9.1	13.6	-	6.3	13.0	3.2	6.9	7.8
Gweru Urban	28.6	15.6	63.6	0.9	9.8	4.8	37.9	8.5
Kwekwe Urban	16.6	19.6	-	-	28.0	2.9	24.6	7.4
Redcliff	3.4	7.0	-	0.7	5.3	4.9	9.7	2.5
Gokwe Centre	1.8	4.5	-	0.1	4.2	6.1	2.8	1.3
Total	99.9	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9
Masvingo								
Bikita	5.7	3.7	-	12.2	8.9	4.2	-	9.8
Chiredzi	36.9	34.5	-	16.6	12.3	3.0	33.2	21.6
Chivi	4.3	5.6	-	10.5	5.7	-	5.2	8.5
Gutu	11.7	10.0	-	15.9	10.8	2.9	-	13.9
Masvingo Rural	9.5	8.0	-	14.1	7.3	20.0	2.7	12.2
Mwenezi	3.1	5.0	-	14.9	7.8	34.5	1.3	11.6
Zaka	9.0	6.3	-	15.0	9.4	-	1.0	12.4
Masvingo Urban	16.5	16.3	100.0	0.6	23.7	23.7	54.7	7.5
Chiredzi Town	3.3	10.6	-	0.1	14.2	11.6	1.8	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.1	99.9	99.9	100.0

Table 8.11: Percent Distribution of the Economically Active Persons by Age Group and Activity

Males

Province/District	Paid Employee Permanent	Paid Employee Casual	Employer	Own Account Communal Resettlement Farmer	Own Account Worker (Other)	Unpaid Family Worker	Unemployed	Total
Harare								
Harare Rural	2.3	4.8	-	-	5.3	5.2	3.6	3.9
Harare Urban	85.1	68.2	100.0	85.1	54.0	9.3	66.0	69.2
Chitungwiza	8.7	18.6	-	14.9	17.1	63.2	26.0	17.9
Epworth	3.9	8.4	-	-	23.6	22.3	4.4	9.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 8.12: *Percent Distribution of the Economically Active Persons by Age Group and Activity*

Females

Province/District	Paid Employee Permanent	Paid Employee Casual	Employer	Own Account Communal Resettlement Farmer	Own Account	Unpaid Family Worker	Unemployed	Total
Bulawayo								
Bulawayo Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manicaland								
Buhera	7.3	1.8	-	18.5	4.2	11.8	-	15.8
Chimanimani	5.5	5.0	-	9.2	7.0	23.9	2.2	9.0
Chipinge	5.0	19.8	-	15.3	4.2	50.2	-	15.3
Makoni	10.3	7.6	-	19.1	5.8	-	2.0	16.4
Mutare Rural	8.7	16.2	-	18.1	5.3	5.1	3.7	16.2
Mutasa	14.0	8.6	48.5	9.0	9.1	0.6	3.1	8.9
Nyanga	11.1	6.8	-	9.5	3.6	-	2.0	8.7
Mutare Urban	28.4	21.4	-	0.8	40.0	6.1	55.7	6.4
Rusape	8.0	5.6	51.5	0.1	7.6	-	17.1	1.5
Chipinge Urban	1.8	7.4	-	0.4	13.1	2.3	14.4	1.7
Total	100.1	100.2	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.2	99.9
Mash Central								
Bindura Rural	13.5	17.0	-	8.1	17.8	-	25.2	9.4
Muzarabani	8.5	11.7	-	11.6	11.5	5.0	4.3	11.4
Guruve	14.3	6.6	-	11.4	4.6	9.6	13.2	10.9
Mazowe	29.8	45.5	-	17.6	21.3	6.6	11.7	20.2
Mount Darwin	6.3	1.4	-	23.8	6.5	56.4	-	21.0
Rushinga	2.3	4.3	100.0	7.3	1.2	10.7	6.5	6.7
Shamva	5.3	7.3	-	10.4	12.8	5.7	21.2	10.1
Mbire	4.6	0.3	-	8.8	3.4	0.8	4.2	7.6
Bindura Urban	11.9	4.5	-	0.8	17.5	3.6	13.8	2.3
Mvurwi	3.4	1.4	-	0.2	3.3	1.7	-	0.5
Total	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.1	100.1	100.1
Mash East								
Chikomba	6.2	3.1	-	9.9	7.0	46.3	3.1	9.1
Goromonzi	16.4	15.9	100.0	11.4	16.9	3.5	16.2	12.7
Hwedza	5.4	2.3	-	7.1	2.2	3.0	0.8	5.9
Marondera	33.5	33.4	-	6.6	21.4	27.8	55.1	14.4
Mudzi	5.8	3.4	-	14.6	5.4	1.1	1.3	11.6
Murehwa	10.6	9.5	-	19.3	5.5	-	2.9	15.7
Mutoko	4.4	0.9	-	13.3	3.8	5.3	1.5	10.3
Seke	7.4	12.1	-	6.9	9.6	3.1	3.1	7.2
UMP	1.2	0.6	-	10.6	9.9	7.5	0.3	8.6
Ruwa Local Board	9.1	18.9	-	0.2	18.4	2.3	15.8	4.5
Total	100.0	100.1	100.0	99.9	100.1	99.9	100.1	100.0

Table 8.12: Percent Distribution of the Economically Active Persons by Age Group and Activity

Females

Province/District	Paid Employee Permanent	Paid Employee Casual	Employer	Own Account Communal Resettlement Farmer	Own Account	Unpaid Family Worker	Unemployed	Total
Mash West								
Chegutu Rural	13.0	11.6	-	12.5	8.3	-	2.1	11.5
Hurungwe	11.6	8.3	-	32.9	10.8	23.1	2.1	26.3
Mhondoro-Ngezi	4.0	1.4	-	8.9	3.6	5.8	0.4	7.1
Kariba	4.6	2.2	-	3.9	3.1	1.2	15.3	4.1
Makonde	7.2	11.1	-	15.1	3.5	9.2	4.4	12.6
Zvimba	10.8	34.4	-	13.2	3.7	41.0	22.0	14.3
Sanyati	1.9	-	-	11.2	2.5	-	-	8.4
Chinhoyi	14.4	10.7	-	0.5	14.9	-	27.3	4.5
Kadoma	13.2	9.0	-	0.8	17.1	11.3	14.4	4.5
Chegutu Urban	10.7	5.3	-	0.5	21.6	-	7.3	3.9
Norton	7.7	5.4	-	0.3	7.8	8.3	3.1	2.1
Karoi	0.8	0.6	-	0.2	3.0	-	1.5	0.6
Total	99.9	100.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
Mat North								
Binga	15.3	6.7	-	22.6	15.0	31.7	22.5	21.8
Bubi	3.4	6.6	-	9.0	8.4	1.8	1.8	8.5
Hwange	14.2	23.9	-	9.0	28.2	28.0	9.0	10.2
Lupane	8.8	7.0	-	14.4	4.4	22.1	-	13.5
Nkayi	8.7	5.2	100.0	16.3	4.2	5.0	0.8	15.1
Tsholotsho	14.3	20.9	-	18.5	11.8	4.1	7.1	17.9
Umguzha	18.2	15.6	-	10.3	7.8	7.3	13.6	10.7
Victoria Falls	17.2	14.2	-	0.0	20.3	-	45.2	2.3
Total	100.1	100.1	100.0	100.1	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mat South								
Beitbridge Rural	10.6	15.4	-	13.8	9.5	38.7	11.9	13.6
Bulilima	6.5	12.6	45.7	16.2	0.7	-	-	14.3
Mangwe	8.0	7.4	-	9.8	10.7	17.5	3.4	9.5
Gwanda Rural	9.3	12.3	-	16.7	21.8	6.5	9.3	16.0
Insiza	16.0	7.4	-	18.0	2.9	7.9	4.1	16.4
Matobo	11.4	12.9	-	15.6	7.3	13.8	3.7	14.6
Umzingwane	7.3	9.0	-	9.9	4.3	2.5	3.3	9.3
Gwanda Urban	16.5	4.6	-	-	14.1	5.4	5.3	2.0
Beitbridge Urban	11.0	13.0	-	0.1	26.1	-	54.1	3.7
Plumtree	3.4	5.4	54.3	-	2.7	7.6	4.9	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.1	99.9	100.0	100.1

Table 8.12: Percent Distribution of the Economically Active Persons by Age Group and Activity

Females

Province/District	Paid Employee Permanent	Paid Employee Casual	Employer	Own Account Communal Resettlement Farmer	Own Account	Unpaid Family Worker	Unemployed	Total
Midlands								
Chirumhanzu	5.3	4.1	100.0	7.5	3.4	5.9	0.7	6.8
Gokwe North	2.5	0.5	-	10.1	1.8	19.1	0.5	8.5
Gokwe South	8.9	7.9	-	25.3	4.7	2.3	-	21.0
Gweru Rural	2.0	0.8	-	7.5	-	4.6	1.7	6.1
Kwekwe Rural	8.2	12.9	-	11.2	6.0	26.0	2.9	10.7
Mberengwa	2.7	8.8	-	19.8	6.8	1.7	-	16.5
Shurugwi	7.7	4.6	-	8.1	9.1	6.6	6.2	7.9
Zvishavane	10.3	5.7	-	6.8	11.0	2.7	6.9	7.2
Gweru	32.7	19.9	-	1.6	10.4	7.7	51.6	6.6
Kwekwe Urban	12.9	17.5	-	0.5	32.0	13.4	21.1	4.8
Redcliff	3.5	8.7	-	1.4	5.9	9.9	5.4	2.4
Gokwe Centre	3.3	8.5	-	0.2	8.9	-	3.1	1.4
Total	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.1	99.9
Masvingo								
Bikita	5.4	2.8	-	13.8	5.2	-	-	12.1
Chiredzi	20.7	31.0	-	15.9	21.7	15.6	23.6	17.1
Chivi	4.8	6.0	-	10.8	7.8	5.4	5.9	9.9
Gutu	8.9	8.1	-	15.2	8.2	10.5	1.9	13.9
Masvingo Rural	7.2	4.1	-	13.4	5.1	24.9	3.4	12.2
Mwenezi	7.6	6.7	-	13.9	5.9	27.0	1.6	12.8
Zaka	10.6	9.4	-	16.2	4.6	3.2	2.7	14.7
Masvingo Urban	24.9	27.1	-	0.7	30.4	13.5	55.9	5.7
Chiredzi Town	10.0	4.6	-	-	11.2	-	5.1	1.5
Total	100.1	99.8	0.0	99.9	100.1	100.1	100.1	99.9
Harare								
Harare Rural	0.9	2.8	-	9.2	3.5	8.4	2.9	2.8
Harare Urban	87.8	74.0	-	90.8	70.0	-	52.8	68.2
Chitungwiza	10.7	16.0	-	-	16.9	91.6	33.1	21.9
Epworth	0.6	7.2	-	-	9.6	-	11.1	7.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 8.13 : Average Household Income by Sector and by Income Category

Income Category	CL	SSCF	LSCF	RA
	Average	Average	Average	Average
Gross Wages, Salaries & Allowances In Cash Incl. Tax	3,145	3,191	2,054	2,233
Income Tax	- 61	- 77	- 15	- 28
Employers' Contribution to Social Security & Similar Schemes	327	374	127	545
Income of Members from Producers' Co-Operative (Cash)	1,089	672	1,897	1,129
Wages & Salaries in Kind	406	318	509	404
Interest	72	-	-	-
Royalties	-	-	-	-
Dividends	1,565	-	-	-
Rentals	2,003	751	1,831	1,414
Rent	1,347	442	-	1,256
Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM) Primary	244	-	235	261
Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM) Secondary	522	-	-	456
Harmonized Social Cash Transfer	537	896	748	468
Public Assistance	260	-	1,052	314
Assistance Medical Transfer Order (AMTO)	810	-	-	415
Food Mitigation Program	265	-	381	434
Pauper Burial	18,365	-	2,400	264
Smallholder Farm Input Support Scheme	593	1,651	-	925
Support to Children in Difficult Circumstances	177	-	368	-
Maintenance of Disabled Persons	205	-	-	-
Maintenance of Older Persons	288	-	619	265
Community Recovery & Rehabilitation Program	720	-	36	-
Street Children	360	-	-	2,160
-Food for Work	247	234	175	235
-Cash for Work	711	600	153	632
-Health in Cash & in Kind	233	-	-	-
-Education in Cash & in Kind	1,302	-	156	-
-Food (Disaster Relief)	328	311	327	229
Early Retirement Package Public	1,540	-	150	-
Early Retirement Package Private	1,314	1,704	-	1,760
Pension Benefits Public	1,877	2,653	3,109	2,617
Pension Benefits Private	1,094	5,484	1,124	1,923
Social Security Benefits e.g. N SSA	606	830	279	841
Life Assurance Annuity Benefits	451	120	859	1,375
Remittance (Transfers Received in Cash) Domestic	662	1,286	696	673
Remittance (Transfers Received in Cash) Abroad	1,171	1,608	1,695	1,461
Other Current Transfers e.g. for Disasters Public	538	-	-	232
Other Current Transfers e.g. for Disasters Private	1,533	-	69	397
Transfers Received in Kind e.g. Lobola	377	423	187	388
Remittance (Transfers Given Out in Cash)	905	658	676	925
Other Transfers Given Out in Kind	248	312	381	312
Other Payments Made & Gifts (Given Out) e.g. Lobola	420	295	630	1,033
Total	1,081	1,760	1,151	1,178

Table 8.13 : Average Household Income by Sector and by Income Category

Income Category	UCA	AC	GP	OUA	Total
	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
Gross Wages, Salaries & Allowances in Cash Incl. Tax	6,025	4,421	5,333	1,332	4,613
Income Tax	-149	-	- 28	-	- 112
Employers' Contribution to Social Security	410	852	373	-	355
Income of Members, Producers' Co-Operative (Cash)	1,397	-	-	-	1,283
Wages & Salaries in Kind	1,236	36	852	180	656
Interest	-	-	-	-	72
Royalties	2,400	-	-	-	2,400
Dividends	67,495	-	-	-	57,900
Rentals	1,741	1,591	957	1,932	1,744
Rent	1,370	600	574	-	1,344
Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM) Primary	356	-	-	-	264
Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM) Secondary	1,039	-	600	-	571
Harmonized Social Cash Transfer	1,222	-	-	-	561
Public Assistance	4,872	-	-	-	864
Assistance Medical Transfer Order (AMTO)	600	-	-	-	696
Food Mitigation Program	396	-	296	-	289
Pauper Burial	240	-	-	-	6,101
Smallholder Farm Input Support Scheme	270	-	-	-	663
Support to Children In Difficult Circumstances	763	-	-	-	567
Maintenance of Disabled Persons	-	-	-	-	205
Maintenance of Older Persons	500	-	-	-	344
Community Recovery & Rehabilitation Program	-	-	-	-	183
Street Children	13,440	-	-	-	7,835
-Food for Work	170	-	180	-	238
-Cash for Work	1,780	-	-	-	1,230
-Health in Cash & in Kind	324	-	-	-	238
-Education in Cash & in Kind	508	-	-	-	950
-Food (Disaster Relief)	149	-	-	-	309
Early Retirement Package Public	1,107	-	-	-	1,145
Early Retirement Package Private	889	-	-	-	1,353
Pension Benefits Public	3,211	2,333	2,486	-	2,789
Pension Benefits Private	1,918	-	932	-	1,693
Social Security Benefits e.g. NSSA	918	245	749	-	787
Life Assurance Annuity Benefits	1,429	-	-	-	954
Remittance (Transfers Received In Cash) Domestic	1,772	736	3,726	1,920	1,193
Remittance (Transfers Received In Cash) Abroad	2,840	660	4,867	600	2,304
Other Current Transfers e.g. for Disasters Public	1,800	-	-	-	539
Other Current Transfers e.g. for Disasters Private	1,809	-	54	-	1,013
Transfers Received in Kind e.g. Lobola	644	856	275	-	399
Remittance (Transfers Given Out in Cash)	1,074	1,552	1,148	-	977
Other Transfers Given Out in Kind	786	955	436	-	447
Other Payments Made and Gifts (Given Out) e.g. Lobola	956	-	408	-	661
Total	3,413	2,319	2,894	1,525	2,218

Table 8.14: Average Household Income by Income Category, Urban and Rural US\$

Income Category	Rural	Urban	Total
	Average	Average	Average
Gross Wages, Salaries & Allowances in Cash Incl. Tax	2,685	5,994	4,613
Income Tax	-48	-143	-112
Employers' Contribution to Social Security	280	409	355
Income of Members from Producers' Co-Operative (Cash)	1,209	1,397	1,283
Wages & Salaries in Kind	421	1,223	656
Interest	72	-	72
Royalties	-	2,400	2,400
Dividends	1,565	67,495	57,900
Rentals	1,815	1,736	1,744
Rent	1,194	1,358	1,344
Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM) Primary	248	356	264
Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM) Secondary	521	904	571
Harmonized Social Cash Transfer	544	1,222	561
Public Assistance	369	4,872	864
Assistance Medical Transfer Order (AMTO)	715	600	696
Food Mitigation Program	284	386	289
Pauper Burial	8,379	240	6,101
Smallholder Farm Input Support Scheme	678	270	663
Support to Children in Difficult Circumstances	261	763	567
Maintenance of Disabled Persons	205	-	205
Maintenance of Older Persons	333	500	344
Community Recovery & Rehabilitation Program	183	-	183
Street Children	1,279	13,440	7,835
-Food for Work	240	171	238
-Cash for Work	687	1,780	1,230
-Health in Cash & in Kind	233	324	238
-Education in Cash & in Kind	1,261	508	950
-Food (Disaster Relief)	315	149	309
Early Retirement Package Public	1,166	1,107	1,145
Early Retirement Package Private	1,491	889	1,353
Pension Benefits Public	2,124	3,202	2,789
Pension Benefits Private	1,237	1,901	1,693
Social Security Benefits e.g. N SSA	616	909	787
Life Assurance Annuity Benefits	605	1,429	954
Remittance (Transfers Received in Cash) -Domestic	681	1,830	1,193
Remittance (Transfers Received in Cash) -Abroad	1,252	2,871	2,304
Other Current Transfers e.g. for Disasters -Public	519	1,800	539
Other Current Transfers e.g. for Disasters -Private	974	1,276	1,013
Transfers Received in Kind e.g. Lobola	368	618	399
Remittance (Transfers Given Out in Cash)	841	1,081	977
Other Transfers Given Out in Kind	283	776	447
Other Payments Made and Gifts (Given Out) e.g. Lobola	516	949	661
Total	1,128	3,390	2,218

Table 8.15: Total Household Income by Income Category Urban and Rural US\$

Income Category	Rural	Urban	Total
	Total Income	Total Income	Total Income
Gross Wages, Salaries & Allowances	1,277,920,917	3,987,024,468	5,264,945,385
Income Tax	-11,808,465	-73,620,165	-85,428,630
Employers' Contribution to Social Security	29,774,895	60,119,737	89,894,632
Income of Members, Producers' Co-Operative (Cash)	6,922,791	5,206,630	12,129,421
Wages & Salaries in Kind	41,162,634	49,645,272	90,807,907
Interest	2,897	-	2,897
Royalties	-	418,020	418,020
Dividends	721,248	182,599,655	183,320,902
Rentals	17,120,642	160,917,107	178,037,750
Rent	1,882,733	23,751,638	25,634,371
BEAM- Primary	1,487,127	370,448	1,857,576
BEAM- Secondary	1,540,380	403,413	1,943,793
Harmonized Social Cash Transfer	6,168,494	357,254	6,525,747
Public Assistance	1,908,325	3,113,451	5,021,775
Assistance Medical Transfer Order (AMTO)	824,234	133,196	957,430
Food Mitigation Program	11,662,955	762,244	12,425,198
Pauper Burial	2,435,409	27,114	2,462,523
Smallholder Farm Input Support Scheme	5,165,495	80,411	5,245,906
Support to Children in Difficult Circumstances	249,898	1,140,369	1,390,266
Maintenance of Disabled Persons	78,023	-	78,023
Maintenance of Older Persons	1,248,445	138,385	1,386,830
Community Recovery And Rehabilitation Program	20,762	-	20,762
Street Children	190,036	2,335,278	2,525,314
-Food for Work	11,588,605	257,945	11,846,549
-Cash for Work	5,851,887	14,942,263	20,794,150
-Health in Cash & in Kind	466,954	37,911	504,864
-Education in Cash & in Kind	1,821,618	515,304	2,336,922
-Food (Disaster Relief) Estimate Value Of Food	11,436,613	173,816	11,610,429
Early Retirement Package Public	258,057	135,410	393,467
Early Retirement Package Private	580,706	102,683	683,389
Pension Benefits Public	42,239,173	102,418,151	144,657,324
Pension Benefits Private	7,751,335	26,125,047	33,876,382
Social Security Benefits e.g. NSSA	19,926,559	40,770,314	60,696,873
Life Assurance Annuity Benefits	1,310,109	2,275,242	3,585,351
Remittance Received in Cash- Domestic	176,480,015	380,270,025	556,750,040
Remittance Received in Cash- Abroad	59,577,823	253,141,328	312,719,151
Other Current Transfers e.g. For Disasters Public	1,100,661	61,331	1,161,992
Other Current Transfers e.g. for Disasters Private	3,192,319	630,574	3,822,893
Transfers Received in Kind e.g. Lobola	111,377,086	26,884,332	138,261,418
Remittance (Transfers Given Out In Cash)	70,606,724	118,641,485	189,248,209
Other Transfers Given Out In Kind	19,678,432	26,743,391	46,421,822
Other Payments Made and Gifts (Given Out) e.g. Lobola	5,913,399	5,498,201	11,411,600
Total	1,947,837,946	5,404,548,678	7,352,386,624

Table 8.16: Total Household Income by Province and by Income Category US\$

Income Category	Bulawayo	Manicaland	Mash Centr.	Mash East
	Total Income	Total Income	Total Income	Total Income
Gross Wages, Salaries And Allowances	522,537,436	441,799,115	195,626,778	449,930,981
Income Tax	- 8,509,511	- 2,369,091	-1,363,211	- 4,212,739
Employers' Contribution to Social Security	11,053,048	18,680,805	3,192,139	9,171,641
Income of Members, Producers' Co-Operative (Cash)	1,396,796	627,883	696,715	2,910,640
Wages & Salaries in Kind	1,383,776	14,060,256	5,254,820	7,241,372
Interest	-	-	-	2,897
Royalties	-	-	-	-
Dividends	459,690	668,356	-	1,079,881
Rentals	21,738,983	5,602,081	3,710,413	8,072,366
Rent	1,597,447	211,371	358,588	310,331
BEAM- Primary	-	212,269	271,540	217,000
BEAM- Secondary	-	143,703	197,296	485,310
Harmonized Social Cash Transfer	86,112	1,439,439	523,276	794,121
Public Assistance	-	52,641	271,550	-
Assistance Medical Transfer Order (AMTO)	-	180,834	-	602,957
Food Mitigation Program	624,260	1,068,889	1,298,865	1,079,859
Pauper Burial	-	-	2,133,180	38,005
Smallholder Farm Input Support Scheme	-	205,410	1,005,329	1,891,831
Support to Children in Difficult Circumstances	-	-	13,862	4,735
Maintenance of Disabled Persons	-	-	-	-
Maintenance of Older Persons	-	-	219,633	-
Community Recovery & Rehabilitation Program	-	-	-	-
Street Children	-	-	-	-
-Food For Work	-	477,904	1,501,636	677,781
-Cash For Work	944,939	169,508	214,658	1,036,216
-Health in Cash & in Kind	-	-	37,099	99,677
-Education in Cash & in Kind	281,021	-	-	62,772
-Food (Disaster Relief)	149,295	403,965	3,923,403	1,853,446
Early Retirement Package Public	-	-	-	-
Early Retirement Package Private	-	-	80,815	130,914
Pension Benefits Public	18,929,552	15,109,466	4,493,499	9,162,968
Pension Benefits Private	5,447,726	1,309,196	860,981	2,919,499
Social Security Benefits e.g. NSSA	11,229,133	6,168,733	1,466,465	4,700,209
Life Assurance Annuity Benefits	-	54,473	94,956	876,483
Remittance Received in Cash- Domestic	64,038,689	67,848,427	11,961,725	56,710,954
Remittance Received in Cash- Abroad	59,917,620	14,818,458	3,705,601	19,493,969
Other Current Transfers e.g. for Disasters -Public	-	-	9,159	7,103
Other Current Transfers e.g. for Disasters Private	622,477	16,629	67,284	294
Transfers Received in Kind e.g. Lobola	470,644	11,539,251	1,245,653	12,791,304
Remittance (Transfers Given Out In Cash)	24,525,081	13,074,340	8,596,453	18,510,009
Other Transfers Given Out in Kind	3,805,932	2,592,028	751,370	6,505,402
Other Payments Made & Gifts (Given Out) e.g. Lobola	172,076	897,682	560,804	313,986
Total	742,902,225	617,064,022	252,982,335	615,474,174

Table 8.16: Total Household Income by Province and by Income Category US\$

Income Category	Mash West	Mat North	Mat South	Midlands
	Total Income	Total Income	Total Income	Total Income
Gross Wages, Salaries & Allowances	360,321,875	138,168,782	165,522,978	430,956,070
Income Tax	-9,284,577	-2,589,240	-3,394,662	-5,007,223
Employers' Contribution to Social Security	5,638,846	3,318,181	4,031,163	9,443,084
Income of Members ; Producers' Co-Operative	3,019,059	78,692	633,180	362,690
Wages & Salaries in Kind	4,469,935	1,745,475	1,105,277	12,044,820
Interest	-	-	-	-
Royalties	-	-	-	-
Dividends	-	-	-	1,633,872
Rentals	17,765,172	812,443	1,551,187	11,568,621
Rent	1,914,394	769,252	925,351	2,220,279
BEAM- Primary	289,872	44,796	69,454	36,001
BEAM- Secondary	320,543	141,829	42,401	136,244
Harmonized Social Cash Transfer	162,157	1,289,805	640,482	495,789
Public Assistance	878,757	294,493	327,307	6,679
Assistance Medical Transfer Order (AMTO)	25,563	-	-	-
Food Mitigation Program	301,926	1,891,791	958,375	1,567,580
Pauper Burial	-	-	-	-
Smallholder Farm Input Support Scheme	1,293,029	187,033	90,620	174,099
Support to Children In Difficult Circumstances	215,122	72,004	242,392	38,041
Maintenance of Disabled Persons	47,578	30,445	-	-
Maintenance of Older Persons	627,444	150,449	229,354	159,951
Community Recovery & Rehabilitation Program	20,762	-	-	-
Street Children	163,866	26,170	-	-
-Food for Work	1,789,966	1,118,309	137,149	1,112,289
-Cash for Work	85,805	957,074	181,768	800,303
-Health in Cash & in Kind	37,911	180,052	-	-
-Education In Cash & in Kind	-	85,788	-	71,997
-Food (Disaster Relief)	1,169,914	1,735,239	1,118,859	272,839
Early Retirement Package- Public	8,929	59,725	85,885	94,736
Early Retirement Package -Private	-	175,975	-	215,851
Pension Benefits -Public	7,845,116	3,805,098	5,285,459	11,400,810
Pension Benefits -Private	3,411,750	1,481,545	964,492	2,877,883
Social Security Benefits e.g. NSSA	7,527,306	2,220,236	1,268,282	5,233,295
Life Assurance Annuity Benefits	314,845	91,021	89,820	511,445
Remittance Received in Cash- Domestic	39,298,964	17,706,438	8,217,501	84,443,823
Remittance Received in Cash- Abroad	20,132,675	11,509,780	7,814,146	24,566,723
Other Current Transfers e.g. for Disasters Public	74,987	526,988	255,981	82,342
Other Current Transfers e.g. for Disasters Private	17,870	4,977	35,207	119,159
Transfers Received In Kind e.g. Lobola	1,184,026	3,276,928	41,227	57,901,075
Remittance (Transfers Given Out In Cash)	12,301,099	5,538,449	6,748,545	19,902,721
Other Transfers Given Out in Kind	1,712,399	1,578,919	1,748,650	5,399,893
Other Payments Made & Gifts (Given Out)	3,748,640	1,071,035	155,568	2,240,650
Total	488,853,521	199,555,975	207,123,398	683,084,430

Table 8.16: Total Household Income by Province and by Income Category US\$

Income Category	Masvingo	Harare	Total
	Total Income	Total Income	Total Income
Gross Wages, Salaries & Allowances In Cash Incl. Tax	414,657,387	2,145,423,985	5,264,945,385
Income Tax	-2,385,417	-46,312,958	- 85,428,630
Employers' Contribution to Social Security	13,977,120	11,388,604	89,894,632
Income of Members , Producers' Co-Operative (Cash)	2,053,976	349,790	12,129,421
Wages &Salaries in Kind	4,531,377	38,970,798	90,807,907
Interest	-	-	2,897
Royalties	418,020	-	418,020
Dividends	-	179,479,103	183,320,902
Rentals	6,008,432	101,208,052	178,037,750
Rent	248,988	17,078,369	25,634,371
Basic Education Assistance Module (Beam) Primary	435,502	281,140	1,857,576
Basic Education Assistance Module (Beam) Secondary	476,466	-	1,943,793
Harmonized Social Cash Transfer	1,094,566	-	6,525,747
Public Assistance	104,355	3,085,993	5,021,775
Assistance Medical Transfer Order (AMTO)	148,075	-	957,430
Food Mitigation Program	3,554,935	78,719	12,425,198
Pauper Burial	291,338	-	2,462,523
Smallholder Farm Input Support Scheme	398,555	-	5,245,906
Support to Children in Difficult Circumstances	23,246	780,863	1,390,266
Maintenance of Disabled Persons	-	-	78,023
Maintenance of Older Persons	-	-	1,386,830
Community Recovery & Rehabilitation Program	-	-	20,762
Street Children	2,335,278	-	2,525,314
-Food for Work	4,806,605	224,912	11,846,549
-Cash for Work	573,403	15,830,477	20,794,150
-Health in Cash & in Kind	150,127	-	504,864
-Education in Cash & in Kind	186,502	1,648,843	2,336,922
-Food (Disaster Relief)	983,469	-	11,610,429
Early Retirement Package Public	144,192	-	393,467
Early Retirement Package Private	79,834	-	683,389
Pension Benefits Public	10,321,700	58,303,655	144,657,324
Pension Benefits Private	1,767,486	12,835,824	33,876,382
Social Security Benefits e.g. NSSA	7,078,056	13,805,159	60,696,873
Life Assurance Annuity Benefits	570,362	981,945	3,585,351
Remittance Received in Cash- Domestic	39,809,933	166,713,586	556,750,040
Remittance Received in Cash -Abroad	30,752,247	120,007,931	312,719,151
Other Current Transfers e.g. for Disasters Public	205,433	-	1,161,992
Other Current Transfers e.g. for Disasters Private	2,938,996	-	3,822,893
Transfers Received in Kind e.g. Lobola .	39,433,295	10,378,015	138,261,418
Remittance (Transfers Given Out In Cash)	25,636,399	54,415,114	189,248,209
Other Transfers Given Out in Kind	8,077,277	14,249,952	46,421,822
Other Payments Made & Gifts (Given Out) e.g. Lobola	2,209,400	41,758	11,411,600
Total	624,096,913	2,921,249,629	7,352,386,624

Table 8.17: Average Annual Income by Province and Income Category

Income Category	Bulawayo	Manica land	Mash Central	Mash East	Mash West
	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
Gross Wages, Salaries and Allowances	5,422	3,936	3,357	3,527	3,060
Income Tax	- 80	-43	- 54	- 36	-170
Employers' contribution to Social Security	303	482	352	268	334
Income of Members, Producers' Co-Operative	7,728	1,640	1,026	1,327	2,143
Wages and Salaries in Kind	1,620	597	675	386	570
Interest	-	-	-	72	-
Royalties	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends	2,400	1,680	-	,941	-
Rentals	1,397	1,582	1,730	1,551	1,686
Rent	1,507	960	733	486	1,546
BEAM- Primary	-	229	285	396	235
BEAM- Secondary	-	542	646	498	639
Harmonized Social Cash Transfer	480	487	516	1,199	656
Public Assistance	-	336	192	-	620
Assistance Medical Transfer Order (AMTO)	-	600	-	1,761	138
Food Mitigation Program	508	191	228	281	157
Pauper Burial	-	-	27,600	249	-
Smallholder Farm Input Support Scheme	-	279	824	901	704
Support to Children in Difficult Circumstances	-	-	114	120	287
Maintenance of Disabled Persons	-	-	-	-	141
Maintenance of Older Persons	-	-	600	-	266
Community Recovery & Rehab. Program	-	-	-	-	183
Street Children	-	-	-	-	2,160
-Food For Work	-	190	199	212	202
-Cash For Work	1,037	318	815	773	205
-Health in Cash & in Kind	-	-	480	333	324
-Education in Cash & in Kind	1,200	-	-	493	-
-Food (Disaster Relief)	159	204	532	291	224
Early Retirement Package Public	-	-	-	-	150
Early Retirement Package Private	-	-	1,440	2,064	-
Pension Benefits Public	2,744	2,608	3,003	2,360	2,036
Pension Benefits Private	1,841	1,158	1,188	2,103	2,073
Social Security Benefits e.g. NSSA	1,168	600	654	537	709
Life Assurance Annuity Benefits	-	186	727	1,137	440
Remittance Received in Cash- Domestic	1,494	977	738	1,241	846
Remittance Received in Cash- Abroad	2,144	1,418	1,712	2,386	2,204
Other Current Transfers e.g. Disasters Public	-	-	240	180	1,041
Other Current Transfers e.g. Disasters Private	1,809	65	565	12	600
Transfers Received in Kind e.g. Lobola	626	204	423	583	407
Remittance (Transfers Given Out in Cash)	1,057	725	1,055	845	671
Other Transfers Given Out in Kind	510	292	348	299	335
Other Payments Made And Gifts (Given Out)	289	202	989	250	1,622
Total	2,627	1,607	1,766	1,749	1,733

Table 8.17: Average Household Income by Sector and by Income Category

Income Category	Mat North	Mat South	Midlands	Masvingo	Harare	Total
	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
Gross Wages, Salaries and Allowances	3,244	3,933	4,124	3,732	6,525	4,613
Income Tax	- 80	-59	-71	-28	- 289	-112
Employers' Contribution to Social Security	427	299	476	340	320	355
Income of Members, Producers' Co-Operative	1,980	600	399	2,318	204	1,283
Wages & Salaries in Kind	478	1,080	546	232	1,170	656
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	72
Royalties	-	-	-	2,400	-	2,400
Dividends	-	-	36,000	-	77,601	57,900
Rentals	1,411	3,683	1,414	1,570	1,942	1,744
Rent	1,467	1,859	1,896	678	1,328	1,344
BEAM- Primary	139	301	206	235	360	264
BEAM- Secondary	514	334	747	617	-	571
Harmonized Social Cash Transfer	585	534	536	487	-	561
Public Assistance	373	315	168	236	6,000	864
Assistance Medical Transfer Order (AMTO)	-	-	-	272	-	696
Food Mitigation Program	354	297	397	305	144	289
Pauper Burial	-	-	-	1,675	-	6,101
Smallholder Farm Input Support Scheme	721	238	530	378	-	663
Support to Children in Difficult Circumstances	1,680	719	420	90	960	567
Maintenance of Disabled Persons	720	-	-	-	-	205
Maintenance of Older Persons	694	391	322	-	-	344
Community Recovery & Rehab. Program	-	-	-	-	-	183
Street Children	360	-	-	13,440	-	7,835
-Food for Work	305	278	216	282	169	238
-Cash for Work	441	777	506	627	1,854	1,230
-Health In Cash and in Kind	152	-	-	342	-	238
-Education In Cash and in Kind	432	-	1,320	393	1,203	950
-Food (Disaster Relief)	240	415	221	220	-	309
Early Retirement Package Public	907	930	1,440	2,400	-	1,145
Early Retirement Package Private	1,294	-	1,468	780	-	1,353
Pension Benefits Public	1,286	2,936	2,013	2,125	3,977	2,789
Pension Benefits Private	1,651	1,484	1,855	934	1,790	1,693
Social Security Benefits e.g. NSSA	643	792	679	949	895	787
Life Assurance Annuity Benefits	1,000	3,180	964	876	1,800	954
Remittance Received in Cash- Domestic	742	1,057	1,060	850	1,896	1,193
Remittance Received in Cash- Abroad	1,371	1,017	1,894	2,034	3,560	2,304
Other Current Transfers e.g. Disasters Public	620	1,040	541	272	-	539
Other Current Transfers e.g. Disasters Private	120	359	229	1,256	-	1,013
Transfers Received in Kind e.g. Lobola	294	276	405	391	1,689	399
Remittance (Transfers Given Out In Cash)	1,160	907	949	954	1,235	977
Other Transfers Given Out in Kind	337	539	263	425	1,292	447
Other Payments Made & Gifts (Given Out)	1,058	385	837	847	30	661
Total	1,400	2,000	1,454	1,374	4,140	2,218

Table 8.18: Remittances Received by Households by Province and by District US\$

Province and District	Average Remittances	Total Remittances	Percent
Bulawayo Province			
Bulawayo Urban	2,144	59,917,620	100.0
Total	2,144	59,917,620	100.0
Manicaland Province			
Chimanimani	1,513	2,043,453	13.8
Chipinge Rural	501	476,140	3.2
Makoni	1,298	1,815,904	12.3
Mutare Rural	297	624,972	4.2
Mutasa	2,115	1,280,832	8.6
Nyanga	1,045	552,247	3.7
Mutare Urban	1,674	4,016,548	27.1
Rusape	4,989	2,394,056	16.2
Chipinge Urban	2,552	1,614,305	10.9
Total	1,418	14,818,458	100.0
Mash Central Province			
Bindura Rural	1,300	407,096	11.0
Guruve	1,626	1,337,632	36.1
Mazowe	1,270	347,745	9.4
Mount Darwin	1,200	158,896	4.3
Rushinga	480	17,871	0.5
Shamva	2,191	603,578	16.3
Bindura Urban	1,304	309,617	8.4
Mvurwi	7,200	523,166	14.1
Total	1,712	3,705,601	100.0
Mash East Province			
Chikomba	1,267	1,348,349	6.9
Hwedza	1,531	356,010	1.8
Marondera	3,430	5,308,762	27.2
Mudzi	3,955	1,000,071	5.1
Murehwa	752	1,502,422	7.7
Seke	1,914	1,426,973	7.3
UMP	120	6,625	-
Ruwa Local Board	3,757	8,544,757	43.8
Total	2,386	19,493,969	100.0
Mash West Province			
Chegutu Rural	1,463	1,930,461	9.6
Mhondoro-Ngezi	927	108,838	0.5
Kariba	1,682	570,414	2.8
Makonde	1,308	901,987	4.5
Zvimba	2,160	1,036,406	5.1
Sanyati	4,638	756,418	3.8
Chinhoyi	2,411	4,659,168	23.1
Kadoma Urban	5,907	6,346,809	31.5
Chegutu Urban	1,831	1,867,053	9.3
Norton	1,014	1,849,185	9.2
Karoi	600	105,936	0.5
Total	2,204	20,132,675	100.0

Table 8.18: Remittances Received by Households by Province and by District US\$

Province and District	Average Remittances	Total Remittances	Percent
Mat North Province			
Binga	552	33,925	0.3
Bubi	1,791	2,244,970	19.5
Hwange	2,758	1,369,274	11.9
Lupane	993	184,648	1.6
Nkayi	905	533,989	4.6
Tsholotsho	1,028	4,295,918	37.3
Umguza	1,322	1,694,842	14.7
Victoria Falls	3,347	1,152,215	10.0
Total	1,371	11,509,780	100.0
Mat South Province			
Beitbridge Rural	822	1,554,740	19.9
Bulilima	936	1,737,006	22.2
Mangwe	1,157	966,004	12.4
Gwanda Rural	938	185,612	2.4
Insiza	1,931	849,604	10.9
Matobo	946	1,342,893	17.2
Umzingwane	1,592	754,014	9.6
Gwanda Urban	526	142,981	1.8
Beitbridge Urban	1,020	150,487	1.9
Plumtree	845	130,805	1.7
Total	1,017	7,814,146	100.0
Midlands Province			
Chirumhanzu	1,189	398,803	1.6
Gokwe South	1,386	568,449	2.3
Gweru Rural	1,608	800,756	3.3
Kwekwe Rural	1,387	2,675,898	10.9
Mberengwa	1,297	3,205,337	13.0
Shurugwi	2,072	1,501,115	6.1
Zvishavane	1,311	1,080,890	4.4
Gweru Urban	2,559	5,974,978	24.3
Kwekwe Urban	1,601	2,888,058	11.8
Redcliff	2,664	3,382,222	13.8
Gokwe Centre	5,700	2,090,218	8.5
Total	1,894	24,566,723	100.0
Masvingo Province			
Bikita	856	678,423	2.2
Chiredzi	490	717,864	2.3
Chivi	1,431	2,265,681	7.4
Gutu	5,103	8,431,910	27.4
Masvingo Rural	1,740	2,888,919	9.4
Mwenezi	1,199	1,908,096	6.2
Zaka	1,296	3,225,655	10.5
Masvingo Urban	2,568	8,474,267	27.6
Chiredzi Town	3,707	2,161,432	7.0
Total	2,034	30,752,247	100.0

Table 8.18: Remittances Received by Households by Province and by District US\$

Province and District	Average Remittances	Total Remittances	Percent
Harare Province			
Harare Rural	600	345,770	0.3
Harare Urban	4,127	108,941,902	90.8
Chitungwiza	1,670	8,306,578	6.9
Epworth	1,372	2,413,682	2.0
Total	3,560	120,007,931	100.0
Rural Areas	1,252	59,577,823	19.1
Urban Areas	2,871	253,141,328	80.9
Total	2,304	312,719,151	100.0

N.B. No remittances were reported in Gokwe North District.

Table 8.19: Total Household Income by Sector and by Income Category

Income Category	CL	SSCF	LSCF	RA
	Total Income	Total Income	Total Income	Total Income
Gross Wages, Salaries & Allowances	744,169,784	69,631,661	249,936,702	214,182,770
Income Tax	- 9,278,969	-632,674	- 644,487	-1,252,335
Employers' Contribution To Social Security	15,924,440	1,495,384	5,090,200	7,264,871
Income of Members, Producers' Co-Operative	4,161,571	219,468	1,885,613	656,138
Wages & Salaries in Kind	26,414,878	834,720	8,675,863	5,237,173
Interest	2,897	-	-	-
Royalties	-	-	-	-
Dividends	721,248	-	-	-
Rentals	11,910,077	123,404	1,696,166	3,390,994
Rent	1,199,717	97,366	-	585,649
BEAM- Primary	992,885	-	46,046	448,197
BEAM-Secondary	1,517,047	-	-	23,333
Harmonized Social Cash Transfer	4,852,330	69,051	540,506	706,606
Public Assistance	820,074	-	647,623	440,627
Assistance Medical Transfer Order (AMTO)	708,909	-	-	115,325
Food Mitigation Program	9,578,899	-	405,857	1,678,199
Pauper Burial	2,144,071	-	275,759	15,579
Smallholder Farm Input Support Scheme	3,755,998	516,404	-	893,093
Support to Children in Difficult Circumstances	94,519	-	155,379	-
Maintenance of Disabled Persons	78,023	-	-	-
Maintenance of Older Persons	820,038	-	328,426	99,980
Community Recovery & Rehabilitation Program	17,561	-	3,201	-
Street Children	26,170	-	-	163,866
-Food for Work	8,776,670	66,239	570,993	2,174,704
-Cash for Work	4,920,245	114,311	21,129	796,203
-Health In Cash & in Kind	466,954	-	-	-
-Education in Cash & in Kind	1,813,648	-	7,970	-
-Food (Disaster Relief)	9,818,003	93,888	413,704	1,111,019
Early Retirement Package Public	249,128	-	8,929	-
Early Retirement Package Private	291,563	170,983	-	118,160
Pension Benefits Public	26,413,089	2,157,812	3,595,659	10,072,614
Pension Benefits Private	4,660,781	206,788	1,266,267	1,617,500
Social Security Benefits e.g. NSSA	11,691,072	1,290,381	1,341,878	5,603,228
Life Assurance Annuity Benefits	624,484	24,223	222,430	438,971
Remittance Received in Cash- Domestic	124,232,036	7,791,178	14,640,982	29,815,819
Remittance Received in Cash- Abroad	42,169,076	2,731,153	1,896,583	12,781,011
Other Current Transfers e.g. Disasters Public	1,070,137	-	-	30,524
Other Current Transfers e.g. Disasters Private	2,639,838	-	13,652	538,829
Transfers Received in Kind e.g.. Lobola	92,820,850	2,610,913	3,381,022	12,564,301
Remittance (Transfers Given Out in Cash)	41,004,230	1,568,371	15,066,502	12,967,620
Other Transfers Given Out in Kind	10,804,515	665,461	4,328,640	3,879,815
Other Payments Made, Gifts (Given Out), e.g. lobola	3,446,645	127,644	917,085	1,422,025
Total	1,208,545,127	91,974,130	316,736,279	330,582,411

Table 8.19: Total Household Income by Sector by Income Category

Income Category	UCA	AC	GP	OUA	Total
	Total Income	Total Income	Total Income	Total Income	Total Income
Gross Wages, Salaries & Allowances	3,879,048,630	13,879,529	93,085,370	1,010,939	5,264,945,385
Income Tax	-72,815,795	-	- 804,370	-	- 85,428,630
Employers' Contribution to Social Security	57,313,638	245,275	2,560,824	-	89,894,632
Income of Members, Producers' Co-Operative (Cash)	5,206,630	-	-	-	12,129,421
Wages & Salaries in Kind	48,928,600	3,041	694,115	19,516	90,807,907
Interest	-	-	-	-	2,897
Royalties	418,020	-	-	-	418,020
Dividends	182,599,655	-	-	-	183,320,902
Rentals	158,520,538	775,476	573,724	1,047,369	178,037,750
Rent	23,590,654	34,546	126,438	-	25,634,371
BEAM-Primary	370,448	-	-	-	1,857,576
BEAM- Secondary	320,909	-	82,504	-	1,943,793
Harmonized Social Cash Transfer	357,254	-	-	-	6,525,747
Public Assistance	3,113,451	-	-	-	5,021,775
Assistance Medical Transfer Order (AMTO)	133,196	-	-	-	957,430
Food Mitigation Program	702,980	-	59,264	-	12,425,198
Pauper Burial	27,114	-	-	-	2,462,523
Smallholder Farm Input Support Scheme	80,411	-	-	-	5,245,906
Support to Children n Difficult Circumstances	1,140,369	-	-	-	1,390,266
Maintenance of Disabled Persons	-	-	-	-	78,023
Maintenance of Older Persons	138,385	-	-	-	1,386,830
Community Recovery & Rehab. Program	-	-	-	-	20,762
Street Children	2,335,278	-	-	-	2,525,314
-Food for Work	241,914	-	16,031	-	11,846,549
-Cash for Work	14,942,263	-	-	-	20,794,150
-Health in Cash & in Kind	37,911	-	-	-	504,864
-Education in Cash & in Kind	515,304	-	-	-	2,336,922
-Food (Disaster Relief)	173,816	-	-	-	11,610,429
Early Retirement Package Public	135,410	-	-	-	393,467
Early Retirement Package Private	102,683	-	-	-	683,389
Pension Benefits Public	101,633,297	531,575	253,278	-	144,657,324
Pension Benefits Private	25,897,498	-	227,549	-	33,876,382
Social Security Benefits e.g. NSSA	40,234,794	104,100	431,421	-	60,696,873
Life Assurance Annuity Benefits	2,275,242	-	-	-	3,585,351
Remittance Received in Cash -Domestic	354,800,001	444,283	24,193,050	832,691	556,750,040
Remittance Received in Cash -Abroad	244,850,542	111,520	8,114,212	65,054	312,719,151
Other Current Transfers - Public	61,331	-	-	-	1,161,992
Other Current Transfers - Private	622,477	-	8,096	-	3,822,893
Transfers Received in Kind e.g. Lobola	24,904,621	969,884	1,009,826	-	138,261,418
Remittance (Transfers Given Out in Cash)	112,131,055	1,660,557	4,849,874	-	189,248,209
Other Transfers Given Out in Kind	25,521,057	659,825	562,509	-	46,421,822
Other Payments Made & Gifts (Given Out)	5,468,531	-	29,670	-	11,411,600
Total	5,246,080,112	19,419,612	136,073,386	2,975,568	7,352,386,624

Table 8.20: Percent Distribution of Disability by Type of Disability by Province and District

Province and District	Difficulty					Experience Periods of			Albinism	Difficulty with Self-Care e.g. Washing or Dressing
	Moving	Seeing	Speaking	Hearing	Learning/Mental Handicap	Chronic Fits/Epilepsy	Strange Behaviour Mental Illness	Lack of Feeling in Hands or Feet/ Leprosy		
Bulawayo										
Bulawayo Urban	2.1	3.8	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.5
Manicaland										
Buhera	5.0	4.2	1.0	2.3	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.8
Chimanimani	2.8	2.4	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.1	-	0.4
Chipinge	3.3	2.5	0.5	1.4	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.6	2.9
Makoni	3.3	5.1	1.0	2.6	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.4	2.0
Mutare Rural	3.2	3.3	0.7	1.5	0.9	0.2	0.5	0	-	0.4
Mutasa	5.0	4.4	1.9	1.7	1.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	-	0.6
Nyanga	3.6	5.1	1.1	1.7	1	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.3	1.8
Mutare Urban	2.9	3.7	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.7
Rusape	1.0	2.6	-	1.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	0.5
Chipinge Urban	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.9	-	0	0.4
Mash. Central										
Bindura Rural	6.8	6	1.3	2.6	3.0	0.5	1.8	0.8	0.5	1.2
Muzarabani	2.8	2.9	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.1
Guruve	3.7	2.6	0.6	2	0.8	0.3	0.5	0	0.1	0.9
Mazowe	2.3	1.6	0.3	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.2	2
Mount Darwin	3.2	2.4	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.9
Rushinga	5.8	3.8	0.7	2	1.4	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.1	1.9
Shamva	2.5	2.3	1.0	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.7
Mbire	5.1	3.6	1.0	2.0	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	-	0.6
Bindura Urban	2.5	4.1	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0
Mvurwi	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	2.0
Mash. East										
Chikomba	6.5	5.2	0.8	2.5	1.4	0.3	0.5	2.4	0.6	2.1
Goromonzi	3.5	3.0	0.7	1.6	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.1	1.2
Hwedza	7.3	5.3	1.5	2.1	1.9	0.8	1.2	1.9	0.4	0.7
Marondera	3.6	5.3	1.1	1.1	2.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	0	0.6
Mudzi	5.5	4.1	1.3	2.3	1.7	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.2	2.3
Murehwa	4.1	4.6	1.0	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.5	2.4
Mutoko	4.4	3.7	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.9	1.4
Seke	5.1	5.1	1.2	2.0	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.9
U.M.P.	2.4	2.9	0.9	2.0	1.3	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.2	1.1
Ruwa Loc. Board	2.6	1.3	0.1	0.7	0.3	-	0.1	1.0	-	0.9

Table 8.20: Percent Distribution of Disability by Type of Disability by Province and District

Province and District	Difficulty					Experience Periods of			Albinism	Difficulty with Self-Care e.g. Washing or Dressing
	Moving	Seeing	Speaking	Hearing	Learning/Mental Handicap	Chronic Fits/Epilepsy	Strange Behaviour Mental Illness	Lack of Feeling in Hands or Feet/ Leprosy		
Mash. West										
Chegutu Rural	3.7	4.9	1.1	2.4	1.5	0.3	0.4	1.6	0.8	1.6
Hurungwe	3.3	3.1	0.5	1.6	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	0	0.4
Mhondoro-Ngezi	2.4	2.1	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.2	-	0.3
Kariba	6.5	4.9	1.7	1.8	3.1	1.4	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.6
Makonde	2.2	3.2	1.0	1.6	2.5	0.2	0.7	-	0.2	2.0
Zvimba	6.2	4.3	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.8	-	0.9
Sanyati	4.0	3.6	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.9
Chinhoyi	3.1	2.4	0.6	0.7	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.3
Kadoma	3.8	4.8	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.5
Chegutu Urban	1.9	4.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	-	-	0.7	-	1.0
Norton	2.1	3.4	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	2.4
Karoi	1.0	4.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	2.1	-
Mat. North										
Binga	3.5	2.3	0.8	1.7	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6
Bubi	1.3	2.1	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.6	0	-	1.1
Hwange	2.3	3.5	0.6	1.7	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7
Lupane	4.2	3.7	1.1	2.3	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.7
Nkayi	3.5	2.8	0.6	1.5	1	0.3	0.4	0.1	-	0.5
Tsholotsho	4.6	4.2	1.1	2.7	1.9	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	2.4
Umguzha	3.3	4.3	0.9	2.3	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Victoria Falls	2.1	5.7	0.3	0.5	-	0.2	0.2	0.3	-	0.5
Mat. South										
Beitbridge Rural	2.5	1.9	0.9	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.2	-	0.9
Bulilima	4.6	5.7	0.8	1.9	1.5	0.4	1.3	0.3	-	1.0
Mangwe	2.2	2.3	0.7	1.1	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.1
Gwanda Rural	4.6	4.4	1.2	2.3	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	2.2
Insiza	3.6	3.2	2.1	1.9	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.8
Matobo	5.6	6.3	1.6	3.2	2.2	1	1.6	2.3	0.2	2.6
Umzingwane	4.0	3.6	1.2	1.8	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.8
Gwanda	2.4	3.4	1.0	2	0.3	0	0.3	0	0.3	1.0
Beitbridge Urban	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.2	-	0.2	-	0.2
Plumtree	0.7	2.8	-	0.4	0.7	-	1.0	-	-	0.7

Table 8.20: Percent Distribution of Disability by Type of Disability by Province and District

Province and District	Difficulty					Experience Periods of			Albinism	Difficulty with Self-Care e.g. Washing or Dressing
	Moving	Seeing	Speaking	Hearing	Learning/Mental Handicap	Chronic Fits/Epilepsy	Strange Behaviour Mental Illness	Lack of Feeling in Hands or Feet/ Leprosy		
Midlands										
Chirumhanzu	5.0	5.1	0.5	1.9	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.9	-	1.2
Gokwe North	2.9	3.3	1.8	2.1	2.5	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.2	1.6
Gokwe South	3.3	2.7	0.9	1.6	0.8	0.2	0.5	-	0.1	1
Gweru Rural	4.1	2.5	0.9	1.7	0.8	-	0.3	0.5	-	1.6
Kwekwe Rural	1.5	2.5	0.1	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.5	1.2
Mberengwa	3.1	3.6	0.5	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.4	-	0.3
Shurugwi	4.6	5.7	1.0	2.1	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	-	1.1
Zvishavane	4.8	4.9	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.1	-	1.5
Gweru Urban	1.0	2.7	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.1	1.3
Kwekwe	1.9	3.8	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.4	1.3	-	1.2
Redcliff	1.5	2.2	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7
Gokwe Centre	4.6	1.7	-	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.6	-	-	1.7
Masvingo										
Bikita	4.8	3.0	0.6	1.7	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.1	-	0.5
Chiredzi	3.4	2.6	1.0	1.8	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.1	2.1
Chivi	4.4	5.4	0.8	2.8	1.9	0.4	1.6	0.1	0.2	2.2
Gutu	6.2	4.5	0.6	2.3	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	1.1
Masvingo Rural	3.9	3.6	1.5	2.1	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.5	-	1.4
Mwenezi	3.1	3.2	1.1	2.2	1.9	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.4	3.5
Zaka	3.0	2.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.2	2.1
Masvingo Urban	2.3	2.4	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	-	0.3
Chiredzi Town	1.8	1.4	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-
Harare Provinc										
Harare Rural	1.9	2.4	0.5	-	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	-
Harare Urban	2.2	3.1	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4
Chitungwiza	4.2	9.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2
Epworth	2.4	2.4	0.4	1.2	0.8	-	0.4	-	0.4	0.4
Total	3.8	3.7	0.9	1.7	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.2

N.B. UMP is Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe

8.2 Appendix Tables: International Migration

Table 8.21: Percent Distribution of Reasons for International Migration by Sex

Reasons for International Migration	Male	Female	Total
Employment	33.6	27.6	31.3
Loss of Employment	1.8	1.3	1.6
Lack of Employment	54.1	47.1	51.4
Employment of Spouse	0.1	4.2	1.7
Marriage	0.1	7.7	3.0
Other Family Reasons	1.8	3.7	2.5
Studies	4.2	4.5	4.3
Disasters/Conflicts	0.1	0.1	0.1
Health	0.1	0.4	0.2
Trade and Business	0.2	0.4	0.3
Desire to Return Home	0.2	0.1	0.2
Parent or Household Moved	0.8	1.1	0.9
Other	2.8	1.9	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 8.22: Percent Distribution of Reasons for International Migration by Sex

Reasons for International Migration	Male	Female	Total
Employment	66.2	33.8	100.0
Loss of Employment	69.8	30.2	100.0
Lack of Employment	64.9	35.1	100.0
Employment of Spouse	4.8	95.2	100.0
Marriage	2.9	97.1	100.0
Other Family Reasons	44.2	55.8	100.0
Studies	60.1	39.9	100.0
Disasters/Conflicts	68.6	31.4	100.0
Health	22.0	78.0	100.0
Trade and Business	39.5	60.5	100.0
Lack of Land	100.0	.	100.0
Desire to Return Home	82.8	17.2	100.0
Parent or Household Moved	54.3	45.7	100.0
Other	69.9	30.1	100.0
Not Stated	84.0	16.0	100.0
Total	61.6	38.4	100.0

Table 8.23: Percent Distribution of Relationship of Migrant to the Head of Household by Sex

Relationship to Head of Household	Male	Female	Total
Spouse	16.7	1.9	11.0
Son/Daughter	52.8	54.6	53.5
Brother/Sister	12.8	13.2	13.0
Nephew/Niece/Cousin	4.7	7.2	5.6
Grand Child	4.8	4.5	4.7
Parent	1.8	3.9	2.6
Other Relative	5.4	13.8	8.6
Not Related	0.7	0.8	0.7
Not Stated	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 8.24: Percent Distribution of Relationship of Migrant to the Head of Household by Sex

Relationship to Head of Household	Male	Female	Total
Spouse	93.6	6.4	100.0
Son/Daughter	60.9	39.1	100.0
Brother/Sister	60.9	39.1	100.0
Nephew/Niece/Cousin	51.2	48.8	100.0
Grand Child	63.1	36.9	100.0
Parent	43.1	56.9	100.0
Other Relative	38.6	61.4	100.0
Not Related	59.0	41.0	100.0
Not Stated	59.8	40.2	100.0
Total	61.6	38.4	100.0

Table 8.25: Percent Distribution of Migrant by Current Country of Stay and by Sex

Current Country of Stay	Male	Female	Total
Zimbabwe	0.1	0.1	0.1
Botswana	5.1	5.4	5.2
Malawi	0.2	-	0.1
Mozambique	1.1	1.4	1.2
South Africa	84.7	82.0	83.7
Zambia	0.6	0.2	0.5
Other African Countries	2.6	1.2	2.0
United Kingdom	2.5	5.2	3.5
Other European Countries	0.8	0.7	0.8
American Countries	1.0	1.3	1.1
Asian Countries	0.6	0.9	0.7
Other Countries	0.3	1.3	0.7
Not Stated	0.4	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 8.26: Percent Distribution of Migrant by Current Country of Stay and by Sex

Current Country of Stay	Male	Female	Total
Zimbabwe	75.5	24.5	100.0
Botswana	60.4	39.6	100.0
Malawi	100.0	-	100.0
Mozambique	55.6	44.4	100.0
South Africa	62.4	37.6	100.0
Zambia	83.6	16.4	100.0
Other African Countries	78.4	21.6	100.0
United Kingdom	43.3	56.7	100.0
Other European Countries	64.8	35.2	100.0
American Countries	53.7	46.3	100.0
Asian Countries	51.5	48.5	100.0
Other Countries	26.4	73.6	100.0
Not Stated	68.9	31.1	100.0
Total	61.6	38.4	100.0

Table 8.27: Percent Distribution of Migrant Main Activity Before Leaving Zimbabwe

Activity	Male	Female	Total
Paid Employee-Permanent	11.0	6.6	9.3
Paid Employee Casual	9.9	7.8	9.1
Employer	0.2	0.1	0.2
Own Account (Communal & Resettlement Farmer)	35.2	29.5	33.0
Own Account Worker (Other)	6.6	5.2	6.1
Unpaid Family Worker	0.8	1.0	0.8
Unemployed	24.0	29.6	26.1
Student	10.4	9.5	10.0
Homemaker	1.0	9.5	4.3
Other	0.3	0.4	0.4
Not Stated	0.4	0.8	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 8.28: Percent Distribution of Migrant Main Activity Before Leaving Zimbabwe

Activity	Male	Female	Total
Paid Employee-Permanent	72.8	27.2	100.0
Paid Employee Casual	67.3	32.7	100.0
Employer	83.4	16.6	100.0
Own Account (Communal & Resettlement Farmer)	65.9	34.1	100.0
Own Account Worker (Other)	67.1	32.9	100.0
Unpaid Family Worker	56.5	43.5	100.0
Unemployed	56.8	43.2	100.0
Student	63.9	36.1	100.0
Homemaker	14.6	85.4	100.0
Retired With Pension	65.4	34.6	100.0
Retired Without Pension	-	100.0	100.0
Other	58.3	41.7	100.0
Not Stated	47.4	52.6	100.0
Total	61.8	38.2	100.0

Table 8.29: Percent Distribution of Migrant Main Occupation Before Leaving Zimbabwe

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Managers	0.6	1.1	0.7
Professionals	5.4	8.3	6.3
Technicians and Associate Professionals	2.2	0.9	1.8
Clerical Support Workers	0.7	2.6	1.3
Service and Sales Workers	7.9	10.4	8.7
Skilled Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing Workers	55.0	58.5	56.1
Craft and Related Trade Workers	9.9	1.4	7.1
Plant and Machine Operators	7.3	0.2	5.0
Elementary Occupations	7.5	13.1	9.3
Other Nec	0.4	-	0.3
Not Stated	3.1	3.6	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 8.30: Percent Distribution of Migrant Main Occupation Before Leaving Zimbabwe

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Managers	53.2	46.8	100.0
Professionals	56.9	43.1	100.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	84.1	15.9	100.0
Clerical Support Workers	34.9	65.1	100.0
Service and Sales Workers	60.9	39.1	100.0
Skilled Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing Workers	65.8	34.2	100.0
Craft and Related Trade Workers	93.5	6.5	100.0
Plant and Machine Operators	99.0	1.0	100.0
Elementary Occupations	53.9	46.1	100.0
Other Nec	100.0	-	100.0
Not Stated	63.8	36.2	100.0
Total	67.2	32.8	100.0

Table 8.31: Percent Distribution of Migrant Main Activity after Leaving Zimbabwe

Main Activity	Male	Female	Total
Paid Employee-Permanent	21.4	20.0	20.9
Paid Employee Casual	41.3	37.3	39.7
Employer	0.1	0.3	0.2
Own Account (Communal & Resettlement Farmer)	1.2	0.7	1.0
Own Account Worker (Other)	12.0	6.9	10.0
Unpaid Family Worker	0.2	0.1	0.2
Unemployed	9.9	12.6	10.9
Student	4.1	4.8	4.4
Homemaker	0.5	11.5	4.7
Retired with Pension	-	-	-
Retired without Pension	0.1	-	-
Other	8.4	4.5	6.9
Not Stated	0.9	1.2	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 8.32: Percent Distribution of Migrant Main Activity After Leaving Zimbabwe

Main Activity	Male	Female	Total
Paid Employee-Permanent	63.3	36.7	100.0
Paid Employee Casual	64.2	35.8	100.0
Employer	34.6	65.4	100.0
Own Account (Communal & Resettlement Farmer)	73.0	27.0	100.0
Own Account Worker (Other)	73.7	26.3	100.0
Unpaid Family Worker	67.2	32.8	100.0
Unemployed	56.1	43.9	100.0
Student	58.0	42.0	100.0
Homemaker	7.2	92.8	100.0
Retired with Pension	62.0	38.0	100.0
Retired without Pension	90.3	9.7	100.0
Other	75.0	25.0	100.0
Not Stated	53.1	46.9	100.0
Total	61.8	38.2	100.0

Table 8.33: Percent Distribution of Migrant Main Occupation Abroad

Main Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Managers	1.4	1.9	1.6
Professionals	5.5	9.4	6.8
Technicians and Associate Professionals	4.9	2.7	4.2
Clerical Support Workers	1.0	2.5	1.5
Service and Sales Workers	18.7	27.2	21.6
Skilled Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing Workers	2.5	1.0	2.0
Craft and Related Trade Workers	28.5	3.5	19.8
Plant and Machine Operators	10.2	0.6	6.9
Elementary Occupations	20.5	44.8	28.9
Other Nec	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not Stated	6.6	6.5	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 8.34: Percent Distribution of Migrant Main Occupation Abroad

Main Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Managers	58.5	41.5	100.0
Professionals	52.4	47.6	100.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	77.3	22.7	100.0
Clerical Support Workers	44.4	55.6	100.0
Service and Sales Workers	56.4	43.6	100.0
Skilled Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing Workers	83.3	16.7	100.0
Craft and Related Trade Workers	94.0	6.0	100.0
Plant and Machine Operators	97.2	2.8	100.0
Elementary Occupations	46.3	53.7	100.0
Other Nec	61.5	38.5	100.0
Not Stated	65.7	34.3	100.0
Total	65.3	34.7	100.0

Table 8.35: Percent Distribution of Migrants Who Sent Remittances in the Last 12 Months

Sent Remittances	Male	Female	Total
Yes	48.7	48.3	48.6
No	49.0	49.1	49.0
Do not know	0.7	0.4	0.6
Not Stated	1.7	2.1	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 8.36: Percent Distribution of Migrants Who Sent Remittances in the Last 12 Months

Sent Remittances	Male	Female	Total
Yes	61.9	38.1	100.0
No	61.7	38.3	100.0
Do not know	71.4	28.6	100.0
Not Stated	56.1	43.9	100.0
Total	61.8	38.2	100.0

8.3 Imputed Rentals Adjustment for use in Consumer Price Index Computation of Weights

PICES 2017 survey has collected data on imputed value of rentals from households and these estimates are based on rent per room in the area of enumeration. The Enumerator asked housing owners that “if you were renting this dwelling unit how much rental would you pay for it”. The imputed rentals per month have been computed and compared to Hedonic regression with clustering and the Heckman Selection Model regression numbers. The conclusion is that the reported monthly imputed rental numbers are generally higher than the Hedonic regression model and the Heckman Selection model estimated imputed rentals. An adjustment factor has been computed using the ratio of Heckman Selection Model monthly Rental numbers to reported imputed rental numbers. This factor is used to revise downwards the reported imputed rentals to give Heckman Adjusted Imputed Rentals. See Table 8.37.

Table 8.37: Comparison of Average Monthly Rentals using Different Statistical Methods

Province	Reported Imputed Rentals	Hedonic Regression with Clustering	Heckman Selection Model	Heckman Adjustment Factor
Bulawayo	156.84	138.27	130.83	0.8342
Manicaland	44.84	42.13	35.44	0.7904
Mash Central	38.39	41.13	33.06	0.8612
Mash East	54.13	46.98	39.94	0.7379
Mash West	51.84	48.85	42.33	0.8166
Mat North	43.61	41.04	34.02	0.7801
Mat South	66.84	64.41	53.87	0.8060
Midlands	59.33	57.14	49.84	0.8400
Masvingo	45.77	52.48	44.57	0.9738
Harare	131.79	107.93	101.31	0.7687
Urban	42.46	40.25	32.21	0.7586
Rural	118.46	106.03	100.17	0.8456
Average	68.54	62.83	55.53	0.8102

Source PICES 2017 data

In addition, the Heckman adjusted imputed rentals data are viewed by computing the mean, median and modal rental by province, district and by rural and urban areas. Outliers are observed in the data set and these outliers are replaced by the modal rental in the district when the average Heckman adjusted rental value is 2.5 times the mode of average imputed rentals. The resultant Heckman adjusted imputed rentals are used to compute Consumer Price Index weights for cash and Non-Cash Consumption Expenditure as shown in Table 3.20. This adjustment has also affected the computation of private consumption. Imputations done by households on electricity and imputed firewood have been adjusted downwards using the same Heckman adjustment factor as households tended to overestimate imputed values.

8.4 Comparison of the Consumer Price Index Final Weights between PICES 2017 and PICES 2011/12

The final weights used in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) are compiled using cash and non-cash consumption expenditures. However, the commodities are reclassified into groups using the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP). In addition to this, the consumption of alcoholic beverages and tobacco are re-estimated using the beer and tobacco sales, imports and exports reported in the country (Commodity Flow Approach). Table 3.20 shows that food and non-alcoholic beverages and tobacco remain the highest with 31.3 percent followed by housing, water, electricity and gas with 27.6 percent. It was observed that furnishing, household, equipment and routine maintenance division have decreased in weight.

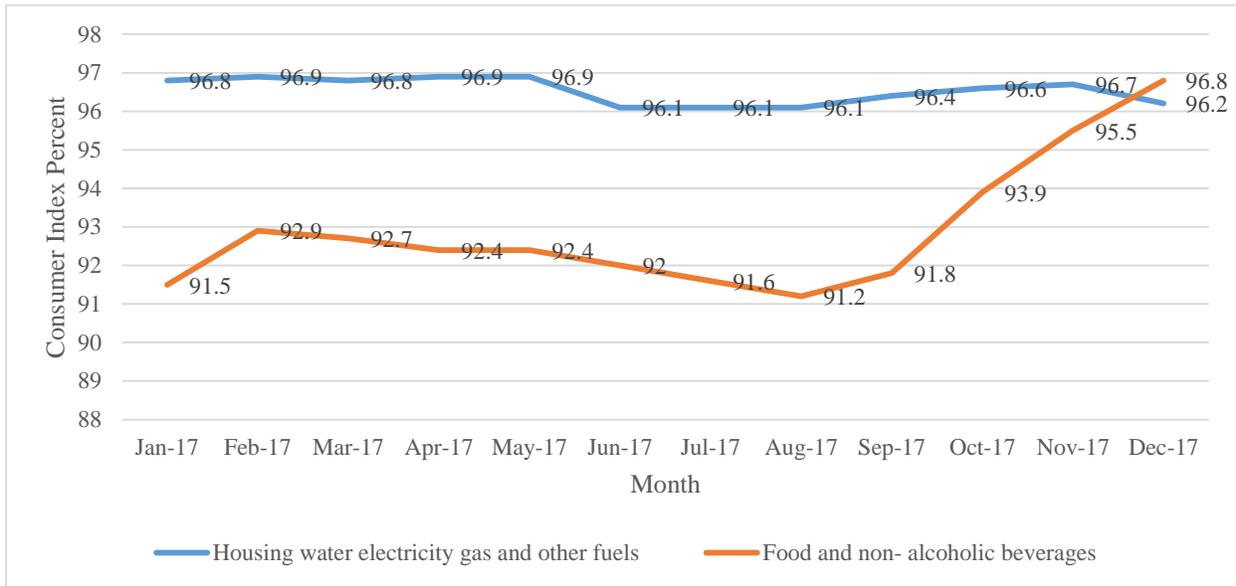
The 2017 PICES figures for housing, water, electricity and gas are higher than the figures which obtained in PICES 2011/12 and also the value of food and non-alcoholic beverages is lower than the figures obtained in 2011/12. The following three reasons are valid in explaining the sudden increase in housing electricity water and gas figures in 2017.

8.5 Price Levels in Consumer Prices Index (CPI)

Comparison of Prices levels in 2017

In 2017 the food price and non-alcoholic beverages indices remained depressed while the consumer price index for housing water electricity and gas are persistently higher throughout the year. Hence the weight of housing in the new CPI has increased compared to 2011/12, *see* Figure 8.1.

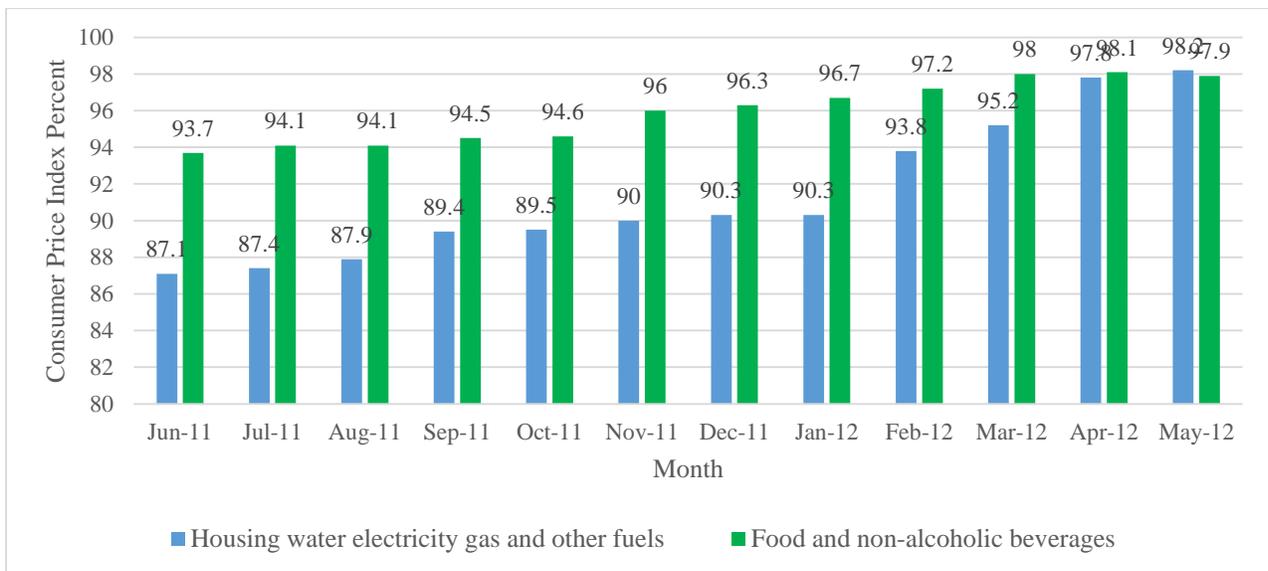
Figure 8.1: Comparison Between Housing and Food Divisions for 2017 CPI



8.6 Comparison of Prices Levels in 2011/12

In Figure 8.2 it is shown that the Consumer Price Index for food and non-alcoholic beverages is higher than housing, water, electricity and gas from June 2011 to March 2012 except for the month of April and May 2012.

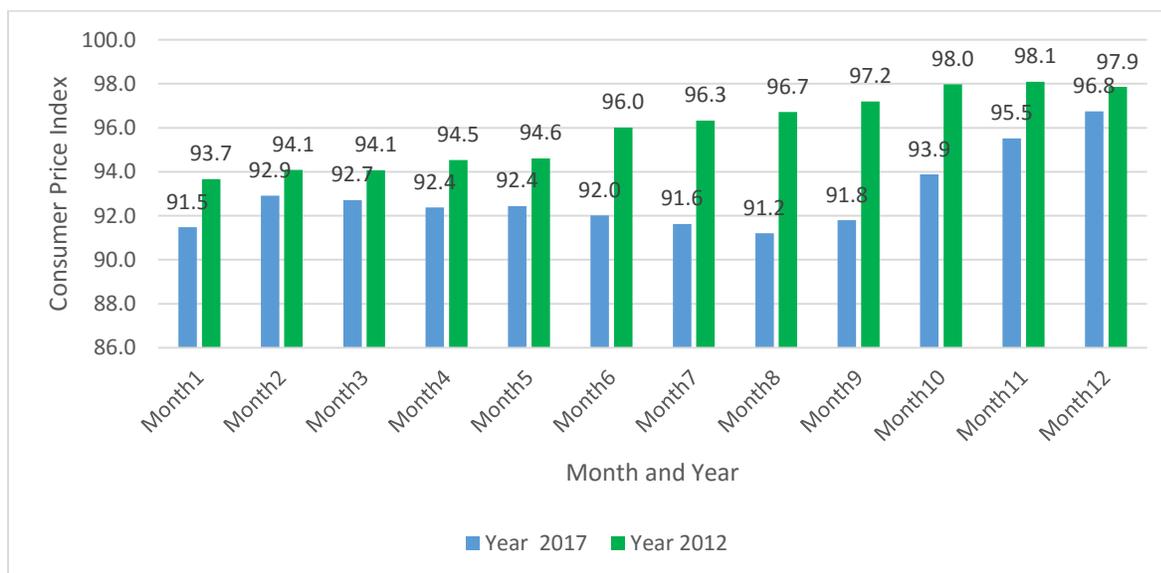
Figure 8.2: Comparison Between Housing and Food Divisions for 2011/12 CPI



8.7 Prices of Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages Between the Two Periods

Figure 8.3 shows that food and non-alcoholic beverages price indices for 2011/12 are generally higher than the food and non-alcoholic beverages price indices for 2017 and this have an impact of reducing the food weight for 2017.

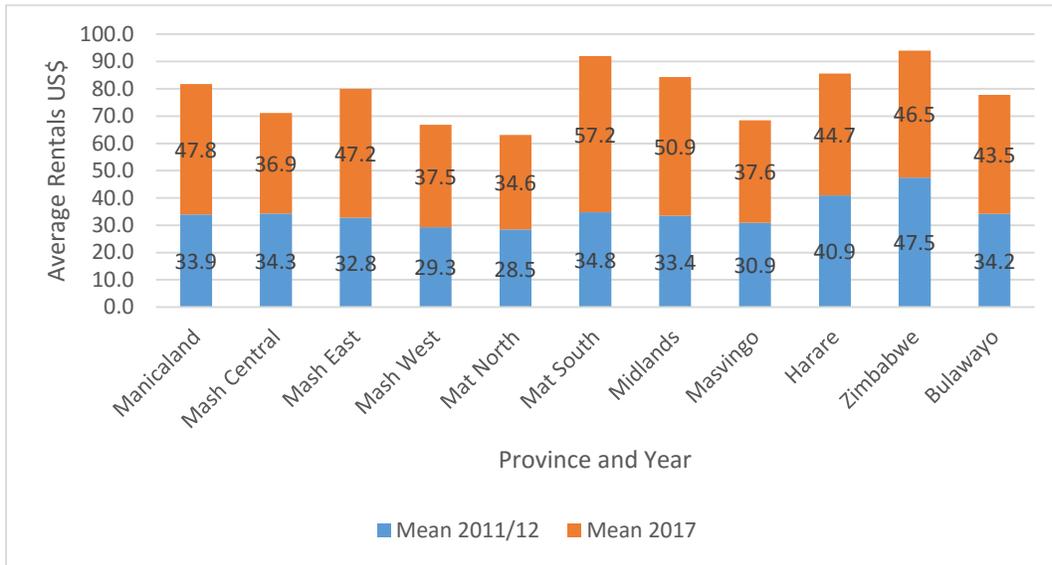
Figure 8.3: Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages Indices for 2011/12 and 2017



8.8 Rental Values Obtained from Rent and Domestic Workers Survey

Figure 8.4 shows that in general the average value of high density rentals are higher across provinces in 2017 compared to 2011/12 period. This explains why housing electricity water and gas in 2017 have a higher share of the CPI weight when compared to the 2011 CPI weights. See Table 3.20.

Figure 8.4: Average High Density Value of Rentals in 2017 PICES Survey Period US\$



8.9 Glossary of Terms

Demography Definitions

A Household is a single person or a group of people who usually live, cook and eat together, they may be related or not.

A Head of the Household is a usual member of a household who is considered as such by the other members of the household and is responsible for decision making in the day to day running and management of the household affairs.

Economic Activity Categories

Economic Activity refers to the productive activity carried out at the place where one works. The productive activity is that which leads to the production of goods and services at an establishment level.

Economically Active Persons refer to those persons who are available for the production of goods and services, i.e. both the employed and the unemployed and aged 15 years and above. Examples are:

- **Paid Employee –Permanent** - Means an employee other than a seasonal or contract worker who is employed on a monthly or weekly basis, having first satisfactorily completed at least one-month probationary period on a daily notice basis. Such employees enjoy benefits such as vacation leave, pensions etc.
- **Paid Employee -: Casual/Temporary/Contract/Seasonal** - Means a person who works for a period not exceeding six weeks in any three successive months. Normally there is no need to consult the Department of Labour when dismissing such employees.
- **Employer -:** A person who operates his/her own economic enterprise engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees. Economic enterprise is defined as one in which at the end of the day one is capable of generating income in cash or in kind.
- **Communal and Resettlement Farmer - :**They operate their own enterprise for own consumption or profit e.g. crop farming or keeping livestock with or without paid employees or operate their own economic enterprises directly without employing other people as helpers.
- **Own Account Worker, (Other)** - Own account workers are those who operate their own economic enterprise for own consumption or profit. e.g. petty trader, carpenter without paid employees or who operate own enterprises directly without employing other people as helpers.

- **Unpaid Family Worker** - Unpaid family workers refer to those members of the household who work in the enterprise operated by the household without profit or pay.
- **Unemployed** - These are persons who during the last 7 days are without a job, are available for work and/or are seeking for work.

Economically Inactive Categories

- **Student** - :A student is a person who attends a regular formal educational institution, public or private. He/she should be a full-time or part-time student not usually engaged in an economic activity. University students, trainee teachers, apprentices, student nurses are also students.
- **Homemaker** - : Homemaker is a person of either sex involved in house work in their own households for no pay or profit e.g. fetching water, cooking, baby-sitting. Domestic workers engaged for pay should not be included in this category but under paid employee.
- **Retired** - :Retired person is one who reports that for most of the last twelve months he/she was not engaged in any economic activity because he/she had retired.
- **Other**-: This refers to those not referred to in any of the above categories, e.g. prisoner, sick or too old.

Tenure Status - : refers to the arrangement under which the household occupies its living quarters and the nature of its right to be there. Examples of tenure status are given below:

- **Owner/Purchaser** - : is one who owns the house or is in the process of buying it or renting to buy. Most people living in communal lands own their dwelling units in terms of the customary law and are recorded as owners.
- **Tenant** – :is one who rents accommodation under a formal, written agreement. A written agreement in tenant's name distinguishes a tenant from a lodger.
- **Lodger** – :is one who rents accommodation, may or may not have a written agreement and documents such as rent books are not in the lodger's name.
- **Tied Accommodation** - : A person living in tied accommodation occupies it by virtue of his or her job. The accommodation belongs to the employer and is made available as part of terms of employment e.g. a teacher's house at a school.
- **Other** - : examples that fall under this category include tin houses, caravans, wood cabins, and tents.

Type of Dwelling Unit

- **Traditional** - : refers to the old style family settlement in which a number of buildings are made of pole and dagga/bricks with thatched roofs.
- **Mixed** - : This type is found in old style settlements where one or more of the buildings in a cluster is built of materials more modern than pole and dagga/bricks and thatch. If, for example, one of the buildings is of brick with a corrugated iron roof and the rest are of pole and dagga, the type of dwelling is considered "mixed".

- **Detached** -: This is a structurally separate dwelling that is built of materials more modern than pole and dagga. Access to the street is by means of steps or a path, directly to the pavement, not shared by other dwellings, and which can be properly regarded as part of the house and/ or its garden.
- **Semi-Detached** -: This consists of one or two buildings with a common wall between them, with their gardens separated by e.g. a fence, hedge or wall and whose access to the street meets the conditions as given for the detached house.
- **Flat/Town-house** -: these are residential buildings with several floors and also one of three or more dwelling units in a row divided by common walls, with their gardens separated by fences, hedges or walls.
- **Other** -This may include temporary dwelling units such as a tent or caravan, which is not intended for permanent occupation.

A "**de jure**" population count is the enumeration of persons, who usually reside in a given place

A "**de facto**" population count is the enumeration of persons physically present at a specified place.

Orphan- hood

An orphan is a regarded as a person aged 0-17 years whose mother is dead, or father dead or both parents are dead.

Double orphan refers to a child aged 0-17 years whose parents are dead.

Maternal orphan refers to a child aged 0-17 years whose mother is dead but father is alive.

Paternal orphan refers to a child aged 0-17 years whose father is dead and mother is alive.

Education Definitions

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is an indicator of the overall participation in education by children who are within the official school-going age limits. This ratio is computed as the proportion of all children in school to the number of children of school-going age. GER is influenced by three factors: School Entrance Rates (SER), drop-out rates, and complete non enrolment of some children.

School Entrance Rates (SER) is defined as the proportion of children in the lower school-going age limit (6 and 13 years in Zimbabwe for primary and secondary school, respectively) who are enrolled in school compared to their total population in the age group. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GER can exceed 100 percent.

Net Enrolment Ratio (NER), computed as the proportion of children of school-going age in school to the total number of children of that age group in and out of school.

Literacy Rates

The literacy rate is the number of persons, who have completed at least grade 3, per 100 population for a particular age category. This definition is used across ZIMSTAT surveys and Population Censuses and so the literate rates can be compared over time across surveys.

Unemployment Definitions

Unemployment Rate is the percentage of unemployed persons in the economically active population. The rate can be strict or broad depending on the definition of unemployment used.

According to the International Labour Office (ILO) unemployment is defined as follows:

Unemployed Persons (Broad Definition)

These are persons aged 15 years and above who, during the reference period are - without work and currently available for work. These will be referred to as broadly unemployed persons.

Unemployed Persons (Strict Definition)

These are persons aged 15 years and above who, during the reference period (e.g. 7 days) are

- without work (are not in paid employment or self-employment),
- currently available for work;
- and actively seeking employment, i.e. have taken specific steps (registered or checked at any employment agency, applied to employers, responded or placed advertisements, enquired at farms or worksites or asked friends or relatives about work) in a specified recent period to seek paid employment or self-employment.

Household Consumption Expenditure Concepts

Consumption is an activity in which households use up goods or services. There are two different **kinds** of consumption i.e. intermediate and final consumption.

Intermediate consumption consists of inputs into processes of production that are used up within a period of time.

Final Consumption Expenditure of Household includes

- All cash expenditure on goods and services intended for consumption
- Goods produced and consumed on own account including imputed rent of owner occupied housing.
- Goods and services received in kind
- Sales tax paid on goods and services purchased

Final consumption is also referred as “private consumption” by households.

Own Produce include consumption of home produced goods, (e.g. vegetables from household garden), and consumption of free collection (e.g. wild fruits).

Payments in Kind are wages and salaries received in kind.

Gifts are receipts given to the household out of love and mainly for occasion.

Imputation refers to estimation of the local market prices of goods and/or services. Local market price is the average price at which given goods and/or services may be exchanged in the area.

Primary Income refers to income that is received by households as a consequence of their involvement in the process of production or ownership of assets. In this survey, the information solicited on primary incomes includes gross wages and salaries, employers' contribution to social security and income of members from producers' cooperatives.

Property Income is defined as income receivable by the owner of a financial asset or tangible non-produced asset at the disposal of another institutional unit. Information recorded on property income is interest and royalties, dividends and rent.

The term **Enterprise** refers to an institutional unit, which produces goods and services. A household enterprise may belong to the household or to an individual member of a household.

A Household Enterprise is a business entity owned by the household and has no separate set of accounts different from those of the household. It is not a legal entity separate from the household but a producer of goods and services owned by the household.

Informal Sector is constituted of urban and rural, small scale, self-employed activities, with or without hired labour. Typically they operate with low level of organization, low capital, low technology and often on temporary premises. They usually are not supported by formal financing institutions, and are not usually measured in official government statistics.

Property Income is income receivable by owner of a financial asset or a tangible non-produced asset in return for providing funds to, or putting the tangible non-produced asset at the disposal of, another institutional unit. Items included under property income are:

- interest and royalties,
- dividend and rent.

Interest is a form of property income that is receivable by the owner of certain kinds of financial assets, namely; deposits, securities other than shares, loans and other accounts receivable.

Royalties are shares of products or benefits of property received by the owner when the property is sold, leased, used, licensed or franchised.

Dividends are a form of income which shareholders become entitled to as a result of placing funds at the disposal of corporations

Rental Received is payment received from tenants for letting an asset. e.g. house, building, machinery etc.

Rent Received is payment received from tenants by landlords for letting them land or subsoil assets. e.g. minerals.

A *Transfer* is defined as a transaction in which one institutional unit provides a good, service or asset to another unit without receiving from the latter any good, service or asset in return as counterpart.

A Transfer in Kind consists either of the transfer of ownership of a good or asset, other than cash, or the provision of a service, again without any counterpart.

Remittances are transfers between members of the same family resident in different parts of the same country or in different countries, usually from a member of a family working in a foreign country for a period of a year or longer. Remittances are transfers in cash.

Durable Goods are goods, which can be used repeatedly or continuously over a period of more than one year, assuming a normal or average rate of physical use. Examples of durable goods are furniture, personal transport, equipment, jewellery, watches, precious stones, radio, TVs, cameras etc.

Semi-Durable Goods are goods which can be used repeatedly or continuously for less than one year, assuming a normal or average rate of physical use e.g. clothes, footwear, bags, baby carriages, glassware, books, etc.

8.10 References

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