

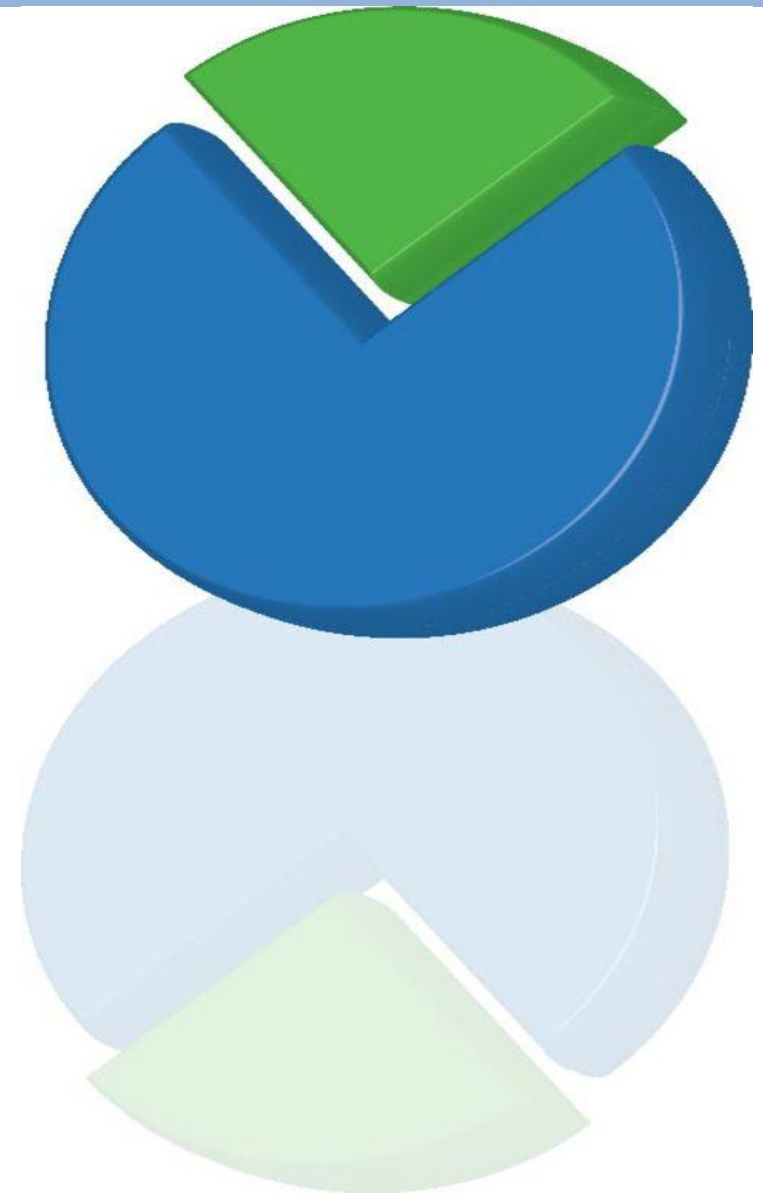


PRODUCTION STATISTICS DIVISION



Production Statistics Division Mandate

- The Production statistics division deals with statistics mainly from the productive sectors of the economy namely: Agriculture, Mining, Manufacturing, Services and Energy.



Production Statistics Division Departments



**Agriculture and
Environment Statistics**



**Industry, Mining and
Energy Statistics**



Services Statistics

Agriculture and Environment Statistics

Crop Forecast Statistics

- Statistics on the expected crop production
- Land use statistics e.g. area under crops (agricultural land)
- Survey data from the Crop and Livestock and Fisheries Assessment (CLAFA).

Crop Production Statistics

- Actual crop production figures
- Survey data from the Crop and Livestock and Fisheries Assessment (CLAFA).

Livestock Production and Livestock Products Statistics

- Livestock population Statistics
- Milk production Statistics
- Livestock Slaughtering Statistics
- Fisheries Statistics
- Survey data from the Crop and Livestock and Fisheries Assessment (CLAFA).

Environment Statistics

- Physical Conditions Statistics. This includes Rainfall, temperature, wind, sunlight hours, humidity and radiation statistics
- Environmental Resources Statistics: highlighting the importance of natural resources to the local economy
- Human Settlement and Environmental Health Statistics
- Administrative sources
- e.g. MSD

Industry, Mining and Energy

Industry Statistics

- Manufacturing Statistics – Volume of manufacturing Index
- Purchasing Manager' Index
- Manufacturing Confidence Index
- Manufacturing Capacity Utilization
- Data is obtained from Business Tendency Survey and Census of Industrial Production

Mining Statistics

- Index of Mineral Production
- Mining Confidence Index
- Mining Sector Capacity Utilization
- Data is obtained from administrative source and Business Tendency Survey

Energy Statistics

- Index of Electricity Generation
- Data is obtained for administrative sources

Business Tendency Survey

Main objective is to produce indicators for use in monitoring current business situation and short-term developments in the manufacturing, mining and services sectors. Key Indicators are as follows:

Capacity Utilization

a measure of the extent to which an institution is utilizing its available resources to produce goods and services

Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI)

a composite measure of the prevailing direction of economic trends in manufacturing sector.

Manufacturing Confidence Index

asses the level of optimism or pessimism among manufacturers regarding the overall economic condition in the manufacturing sector.

Mining Confidence Index

assess the level of optimism or pessimism regarding the overall economic condition and business prospect within the mining sector.

Importance of BTS

Sector Specific Insights

-often conducted for specific sectors or industries, allowing for a detailed analysis of sector-specific trends and expectations.

Forward Looking Information

-collects data on future expectations and intentions of businesses. It provides insights into planned investments, employment trends, production levels, and sales forecasts.

Timely and Cost Effective Data

-relatively quick and cost-effective to conduct compared to other economic surveys or data collection methods.

Volume of Manufacturing Index

An economic indicator measures the changes in the physical output or volume of manufacturing production over a specific period of time. The importance of the index is as follows:

❖ Employment

❖ -helps policymakers and analysts gauge the impact of manufacturing on employment and make informed decisions regarding workforce policies

❖ Business Investment

❖ -businesses can make informed decisions regarding their investment plans.

Economic Growth

- Policy makers, Economists and Investors can assess the expansion or contraction of manufacturing sector.

Supply Chain Analysis

-evaluate the overall strength and efficiency of the supply chain.

Index of Mineral Production & Index of Electricity Generation

Index of Mineral Production

Index of Mineral Production is an economic indicator that shows relative changes in the volume of output for the mining sector over time.

Construction of the IMP is based on administrative data obtained from Ministry of Mines and Mining Development.

Index of Electricity Generation

Index of Electricity Generation is an economic indicator that shows relative changes in the volume of electricity generated in the country over time. Construction of the IEG is based on administrative data obtained from the Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority (ZESA).

Zimbabwe 2025 Economic Census

Zimbabwe 2025 Economic Census (EC) was the first to be conducted in Zimbabwe. An EC is a comprehensive and detailed survey conducted to collect information about the economy of a country.

It aims to systematically gather data on various economic activities, industries, establishments, and other relevant aspects of the economy

It provides a broad and accurate picture of the economic landscape, including the size, structure, and performance of different sectors and industries.

The 2025 Economic census covered establishments operating in Zimbabwe except those engaged in the following:

- Agriculture and fishing activities
- Public administration and defense, compulsory social security activities,
- Activities of households as employers and
- Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies

Services Statistics

Transport & Infrastructure Statistics

- Air
- Inland and Water Statistics
- Rail
- Road
- Data is obtained from administrative sources

Tourism Statistics

- Tourist Arrivals Index
- Room Occupancy Rate Index
- Bed Occupancy Rate Index
- Data is obtained from administrative data sources

ICT Statistics

- ICT Index
- ICT use and access by businesses statistics
- ICT use and access by households statistics
- ICT use and access by Education and Health Institutions
- Data is obtained from administrative data sources as well as surveys

Other Services Statistics

- Accommodation Confidence Index
- Wholesale & Retail Confidence Index
- Transportation & Storage Confidence Index
- Construction Confidence Index
- Financial Services Confidence Index
- Informal sector statistics
- Data is obtained from Business Tendency Survey and other surveys.

Transport Statistics

Provide statistics on:

Road Transport

- Vehicles registered for the first time
- Road Traffic accident
- Driver's licenses

Rail Transport

- Railway Tonnage

Inland Water Transport

- Newly registered Vessels
- Certificates of survey issued
- Permits issued
- Licenses

Air Transport

- Flights and air Passenger Movements.
- Air Freight

Tourist Arrival ,Room and Bed Occupancy Rate Index

Tourist arrival index and the Room night and Bed night Occupancy rate indices serve as a proxy for the performance of the tourism sector.

❖ Tourist Arrival Index

❖-Tourist Arrival Index is an indicator that shows relative changes in the number of international visitors arriving into the country over time, in relation to a given reference period.

Room and Bed Occupancy rate Indices

-Room Night Occupancy Rate Index and Bed Night Occupancy Rate Index are key performance indicators that assess the efficiency with which accommodation facilities utilize their available capacity over a given period

ICT Index

The Information and Communication Technology (ICT) index is an economic indicators that measure short-term changes in volume of ICT and Postal & Courier services over time, in relation to a given reference period. The following indicators were used in the construction of the Index:

ICT Index

- Number of courier
- Mobile Internet and Data Services (Voice Traffic and Active Subscriptions)
- Fixed Telephony Services (Voice Traffic and Active Subscriptions)
- Mobile Telephony Services (Voice Traffic and Active Subscriptions)

Postal and Courier Services index

- Postal Services (Domestic Letters)
- Courier Services (Domestic Couriers, Incoming and outgoing couriers)

Business Tendency Survey

Main objective is to produce indicators for use in monitoring current business situation and short-term developments in the services sectors. Business Tendency Survey for service sectors covered establishments in the following sectors:

**Accommodation and Food
Services**

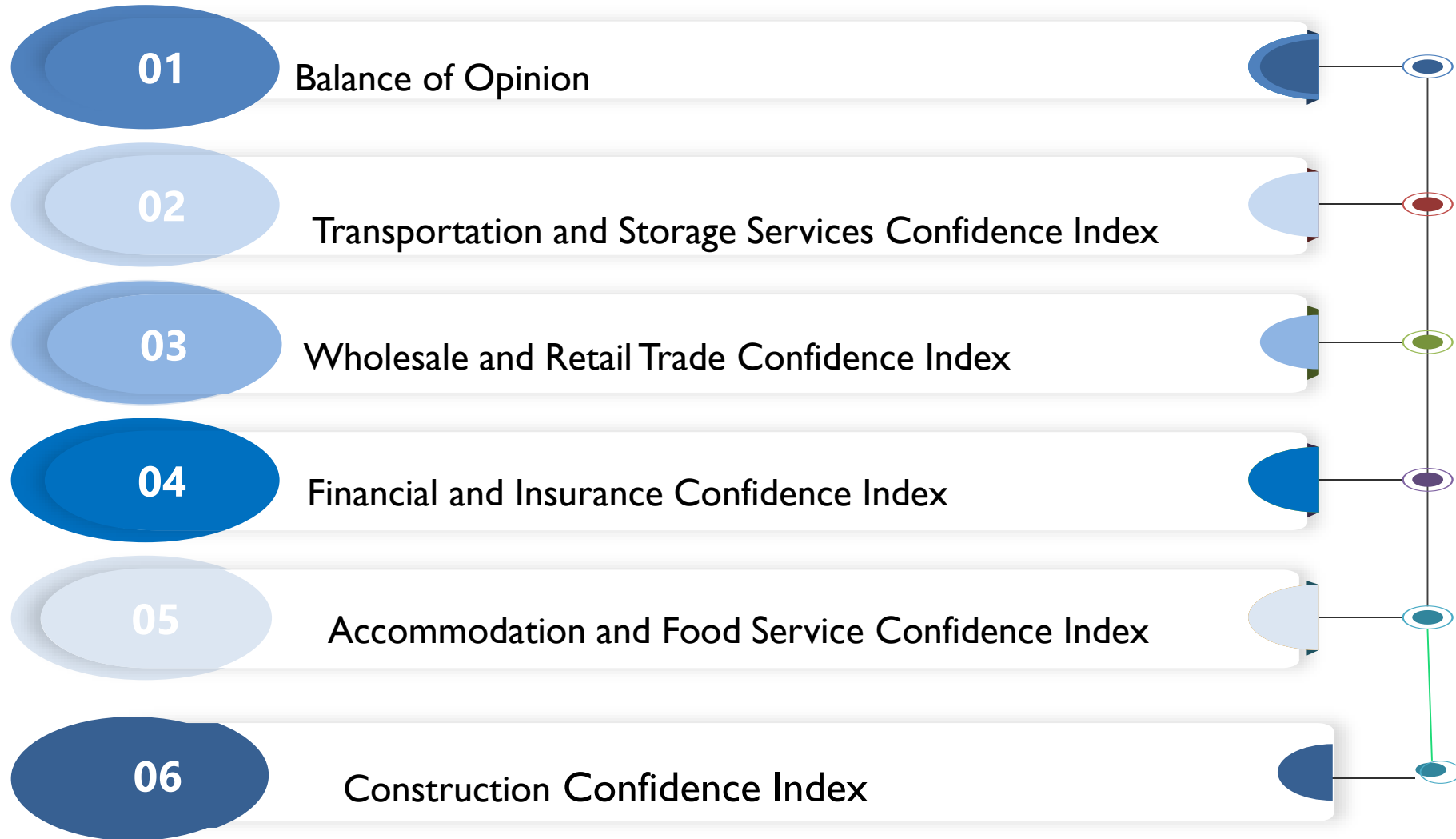
Transportation and Storage

Construction

Wholesale and Retail Trade

Financial and Insurance Activities

Key Statistics Produced



Major Censuses and Survey

Major surveys	Periodicity
Economic Census	5 Years
Census of Agriculture	5 Years
Agriculture and Livestock Survey (ALS)	Annual
Volume of Manufacturing Index (VMI)	Quarterly
Business Tendency Survey (BTS)	Quarterly
ICT Access by Households and Use by Individuals Survey	5 years

Major Censuses and Survey

Major surveys	Periodicity
ICT Access and Use by Education and Health Institutions Survey	5 years
ICT Access and Use by Businesses Survey	5 years
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Survey	Ad hoc
Informal Sector Social Security Priority Needs Survey	Ad hoc

Importance of Products to National and International Development/Commitments

	National Priority (NDS2)	Vision 2030 Pillar	SDG
Crop Forecast Statistics	Food Security	Inclusive Growth	SDG 2: Zero Hunger
Crop Production Statistics	Food Security	Inclusive Growth	SDG 2: Zero Hunger
Livestock production and livestock products statistics	Food Security	Inclusive Growth	SDG 2: Zero Hunger, SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being
Environment Statistics	Sustainable Environment	Environmental Management	SDG 13: Climate Action, SDG 15: Life on Land
Industry Statistics	Moving the economy up the value chain and Structural Transformation	Inclusive Growth	SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
Mining Statistics	Moving the economy up the value chain and Structural Transformation	Inclusive Growth	SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
Energy Statistics	Infrastructure and utilities	Infrastructure Development	SDG7: Affordable and Clean Energy

	National Priority (NDS2)	Vision 2030 Pillar	SDG
Transport Statistics	Infrastructure and Utilities	Infrastructure Development	SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
ICT Statistics	Digital Economy	Infrastructure Development	SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
Other Services Statistics	Economic Growth and Stability	Inclusive Growth	SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Challenges

Some establishments are reluctant to complete questionnaires for BTS and CIP resulting in low response rates .

Incomplete information on questionnaires

Administrative data can have serious data quality issues, including: invalid values, internal inconsistencies, outlier values, and missing information.

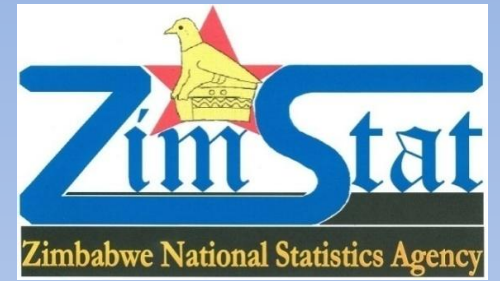


Agriculture and Environment Statistics Reports

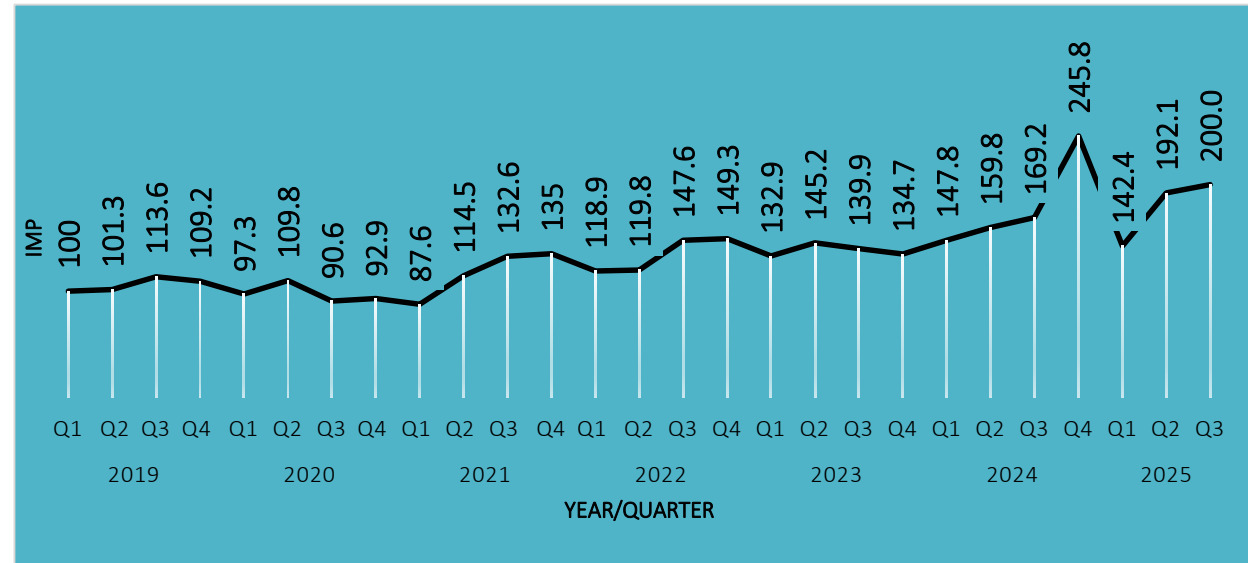


Industry, Mining and Energy Statistics Reports

INDEX OF MINERAL PRODUCTION (IMP) AND INDEX OF ELECTRICITY GENERATION 3RD QUARTER 2025



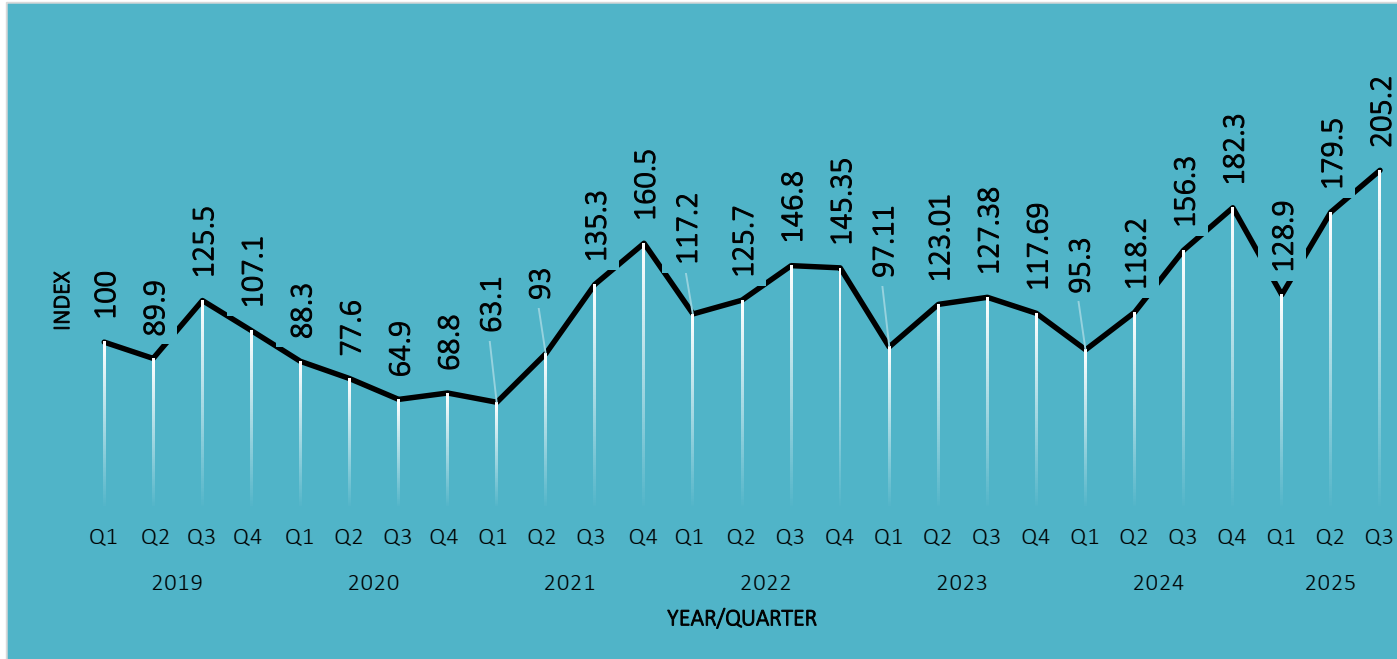
Index of Mineral Production



The Index of Mineral Production for 3rd quarter 2025 stood at **200.0**, reflecting a year-on-year percentage increase of **18.2** when compared to the 3rd quarter 2024 value of **169.2**.

The quarter-on-quarter comparison shows a **4.1** percent increase in the index from **192.1** recorded in 2nd quarter 2025.

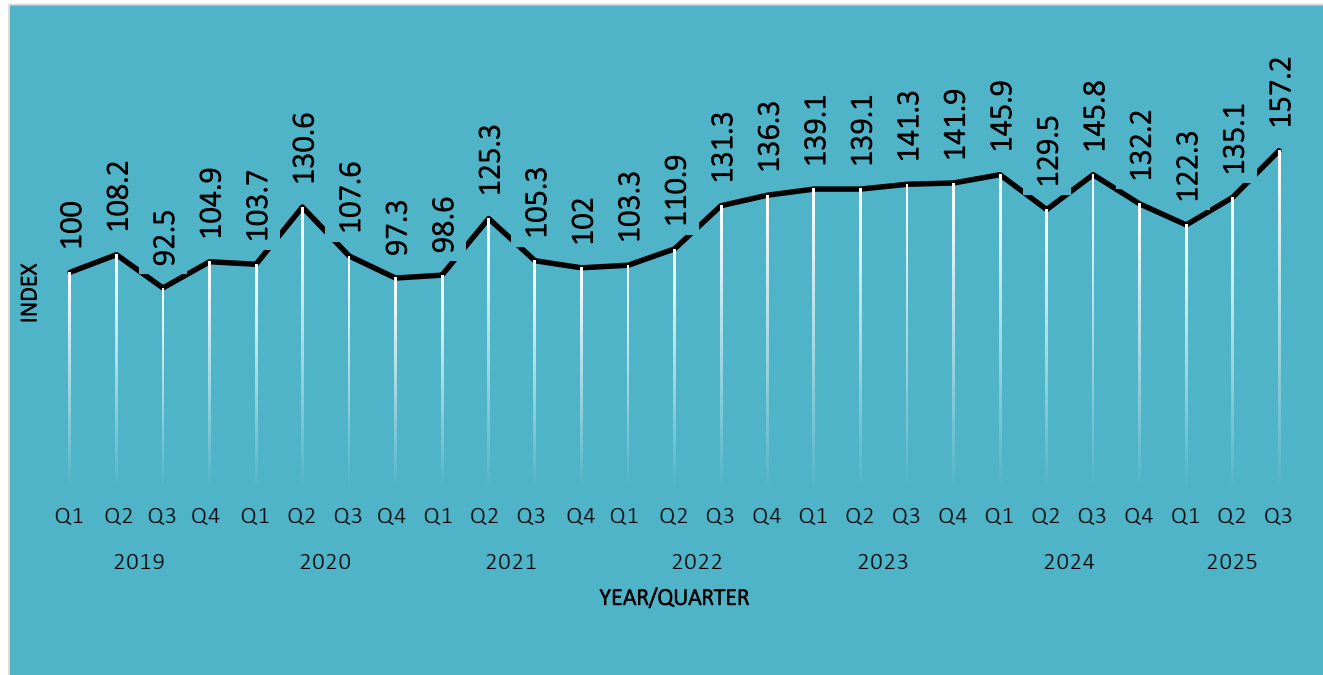
Indices of Selected Minerals: Gold



Quarter	Output (kgs)
Q3 '25	14,290
Q2 '25	12,501
Q1 '25	8,980
Q4 '24	12,697
Q3 '24	10,889

- The output index for gold in 3rd quarter 2025 was **205.2**, compared to **179.5** recorded in 2nd quarter 2025. This reflects a quarter-on-quarter percentage increase in production of **14.3**.
- The year-on-year comparison shows an increase of **31.2** percent, from **156.3** recorded in 3rd quarter 2024.

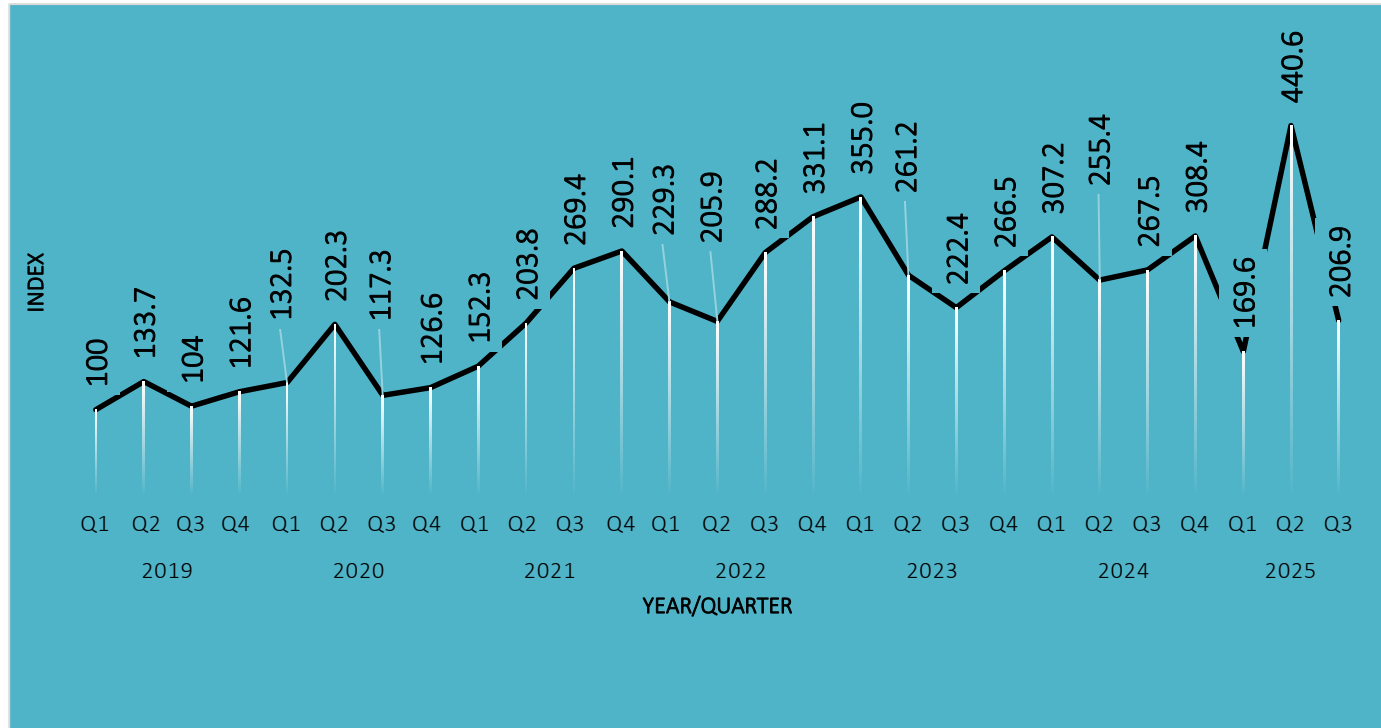
Platinum



Quarter	Output (kgs)
Q3 '25	5,372
Q2 '25	4,616
Q1 '25	4,177
Q4 '24	4,516
Q3 '24	4,982

- Platinum output index for 3rd quarter 2025 was **157.2**, reflecting a year-on-year increase in the index of **7.8** percent, from the 3rd quarter 2024 value of **145.8**.
- The quarter-on-quarter analysis reflects a **16.4** percent increase from **135.1** recorded in 2nd quarter 2025.

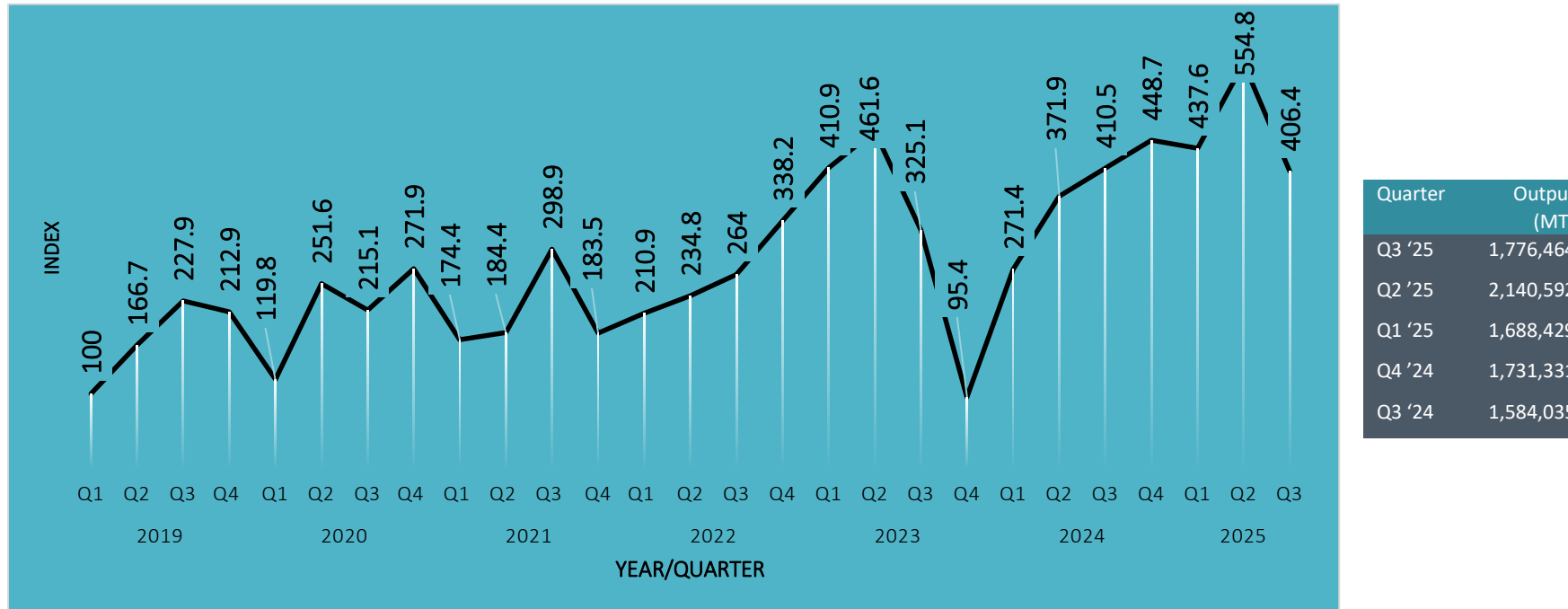
Diamond



Quarter	Output (cts)
Q3 '25	954,554
Q2 '25	2,032,487
Q1 '25	782,648
Q4 '24	1,422,858
Q3 '24	1,233,976

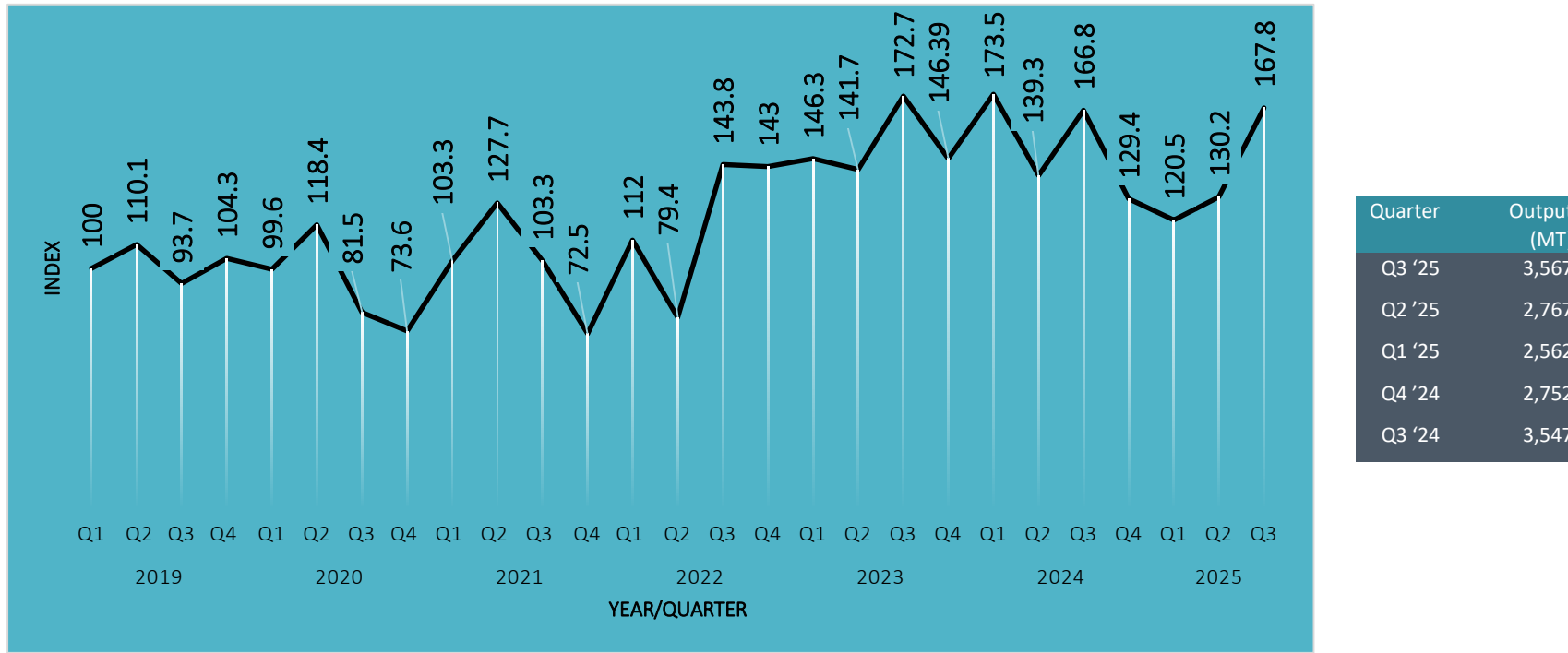
- Diamond recorded an output index of **206.9** in the 3rd quarter of 2025, compared to **267.5** in 3rd quarter 2024. The year-on-year comparison shows the index declining by **22.6** percent.
- The quarter-on-quarter comparison shows a **53.0** percent decrease in the index from the 2nd quarter 2025 value of **440.6**.

Coal



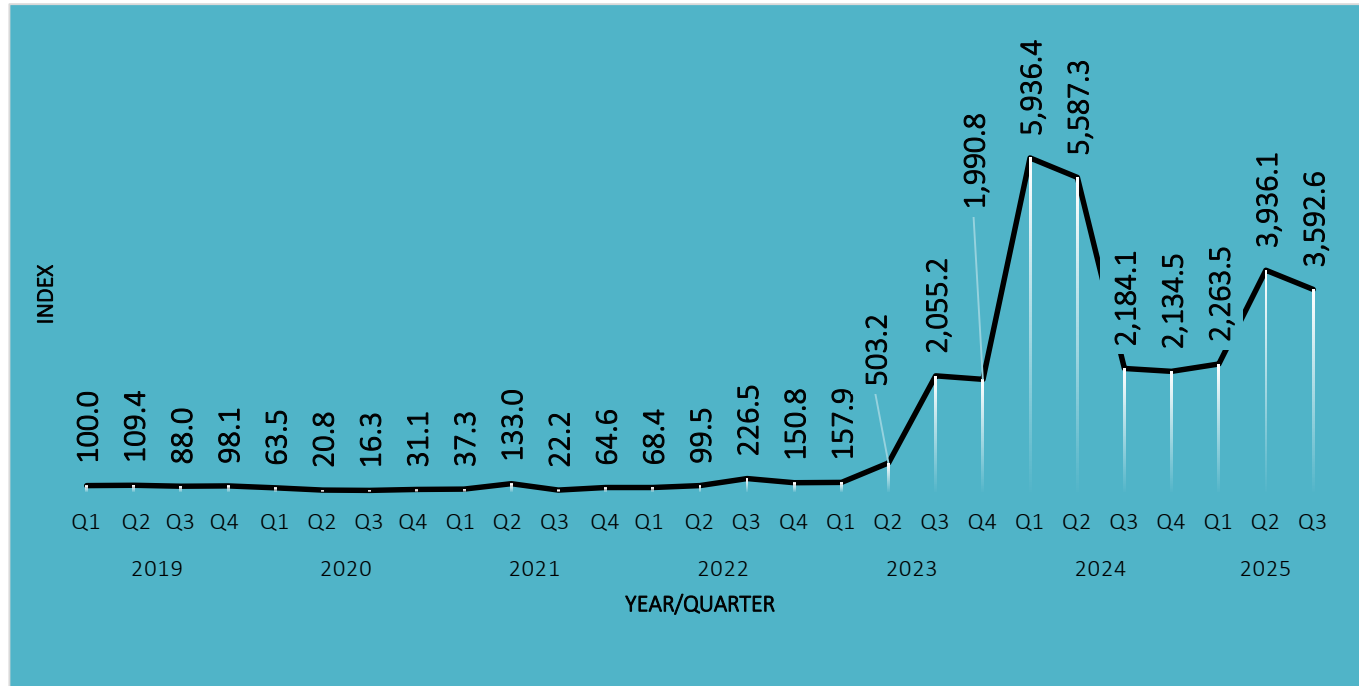
- Coal recorded an output index of **406.4** in 3rd quarter 2025, a decrease of **1.0** percent from **410.5** recorded in 3rd quarter 2024.
- A quarter-on-quarter analysis shows a decline in the index of **26.7**, from **554.8** recorded in 2nd quarter 2025.

Copper



- The 3rd quarter 2025 output index for copper was **167.8**. The year-on-year index analysis shows an increase of **0.6** percent, as production went up from **3,547mt** in 3rd quarter 2024 to **3,567mt** in 3rd quarter 2025.
- The quarter-on-quarter comparison recorded a **28.9** percent increase in the output index from **130.2** in 2nd quarter 2025.

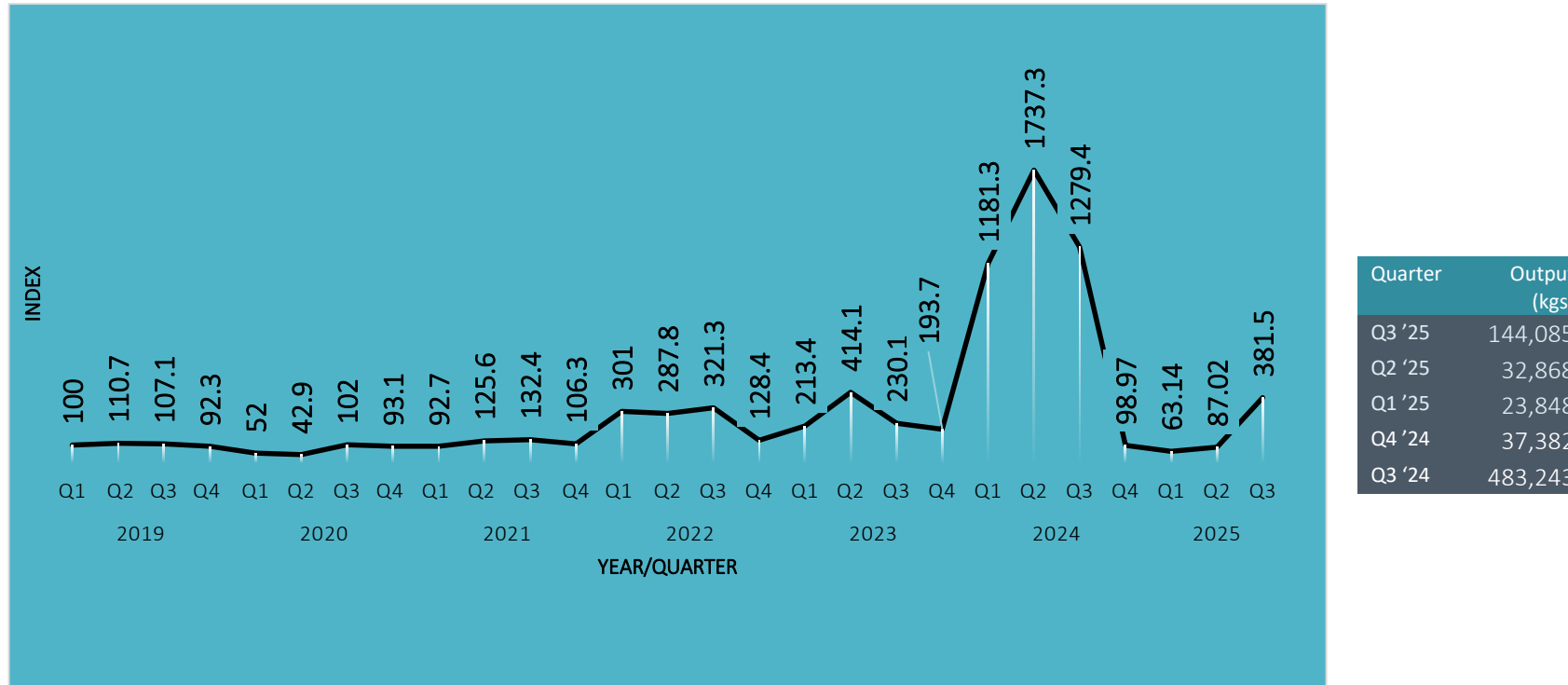
Lithium



Quarter	Output (MT)
Q3 '25	568,964
Q2 '25	623,356
Q1 '25	358,468
Q4 '24	338,038
Q3 '24	345,892

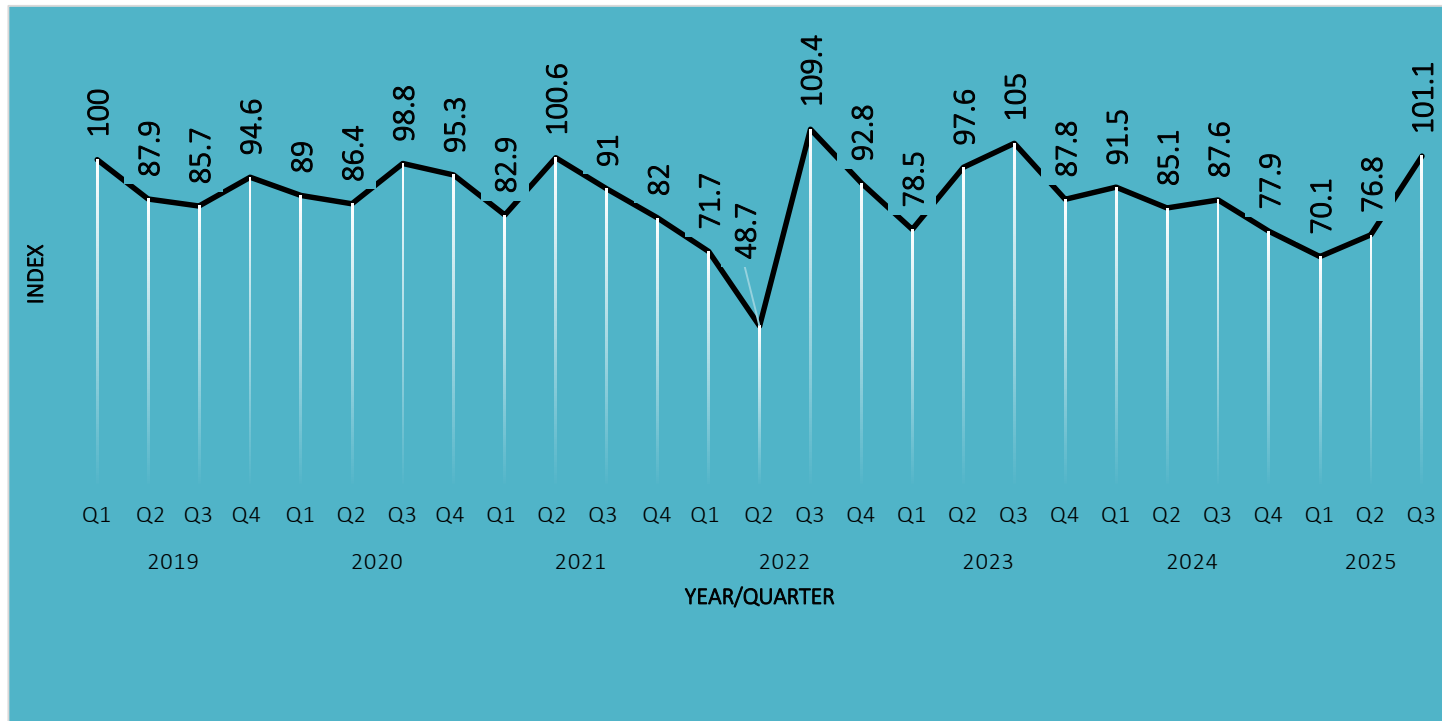
- Lithium production index for 3rd quarter 2025 was **3,592.6**, depicting a year-on-year increase of **64.5** percent from **2,184.1** in 3rd quarter 2024.
- Production decreased to **568,964mt** in 3rd quarter 2025 from **623,356mt** in 2nd quarter 2025, resulting in a quarter-on-quarter decrease in the output index of **8.7** percent.

Granite



- The 3rd quarter 2025 production index for granite stood at **381.5**, recording a year-on-year percentage decrease of **70.2** when compared to the 3rd quarter 2024 index of **1279**.

Nickel



Quarter	Output (MT)
Q3 '25	4,468
Q2 '25	3,394
Q1 '25	3,097
Q4 '24	3,448
Q3 '24	3,873

- Nickel output index for 3rd quarter 2025 was **101.1**, a year-on-year increase of **15.4** percent from **87.6** recorded in 3rd quarter 2024.
- The quarter-on-quarter comparison reflects a percentage increase in the index of **31.6**, attributed to an increase in production from **3,394mt** in 2nd quarter 2025 to **4,468mt** in 3rd quarter 2025.

INDEX OF ELECTRICITY GENERATION (IEG)



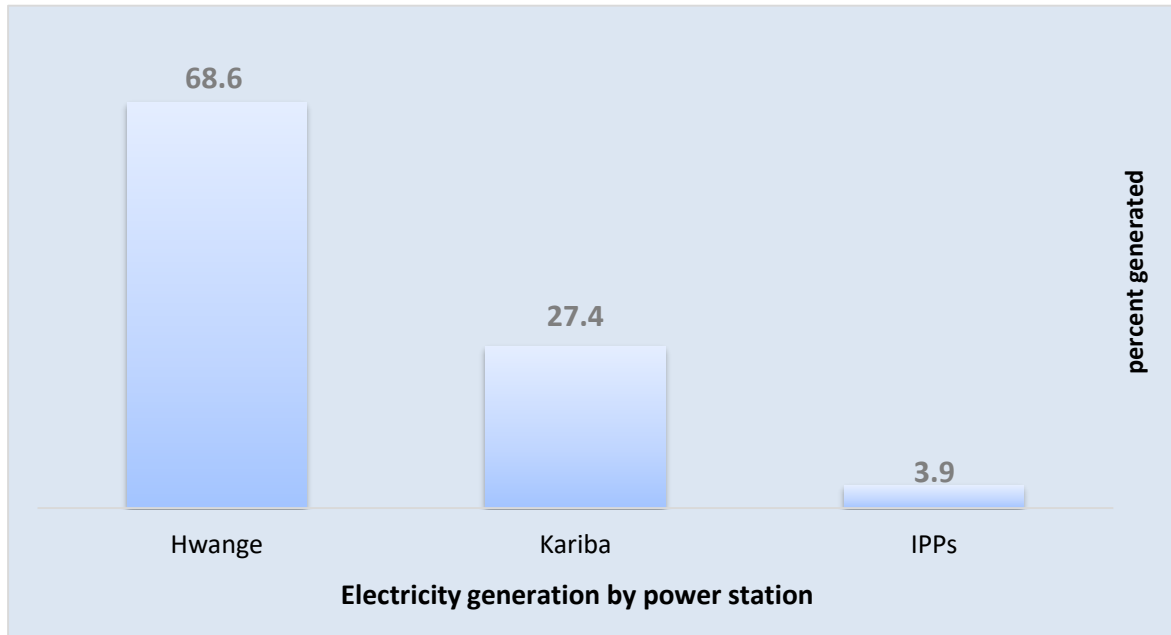
Index of Electricity Generation (IEG)



The Index of Electricity Generation for 3rd quarter 2025 was **121.5**, reflecting a quarter-on-quarter percentage increase of **6.0**, from **114.6** in 2nd quarter 2025.

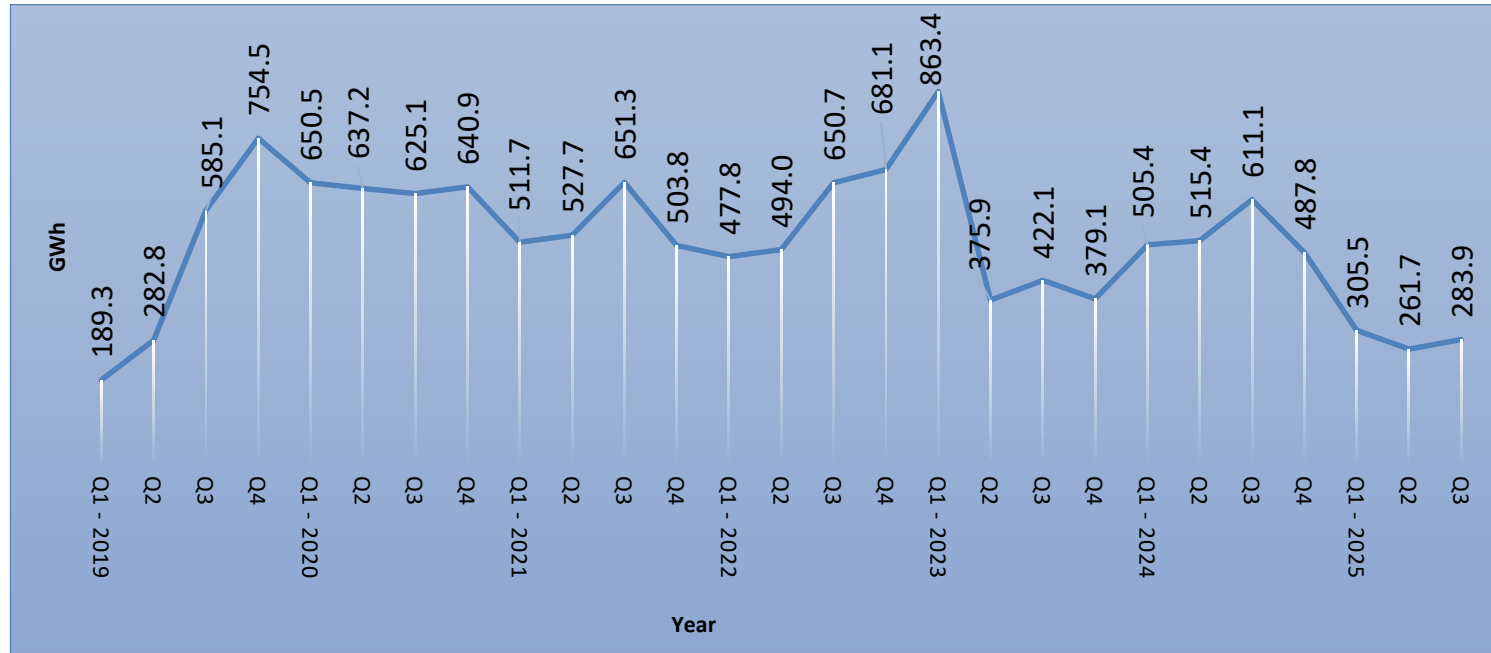
The 3rd quarter 2025 index reflects a year-on-year increase of **13.7** percent when compared to **106.9** recorded in 3rd quarter 2024.

Electricity Generated (Gigawatt hours, GWh)



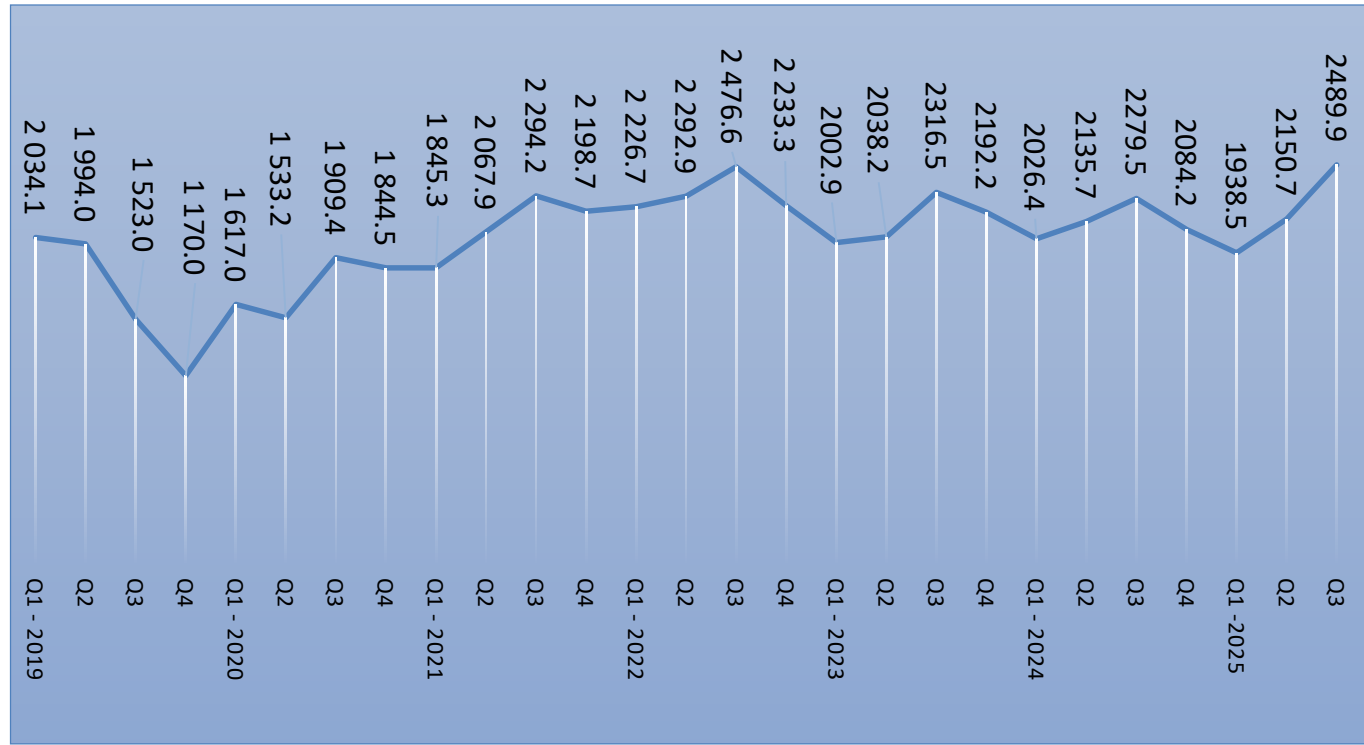
- A total of **3,030.2GWh** of electricity were generated during 3rd quarter 2025.
- Hwange Thermal Power and Kariba Power Stations accounted for **68.6** and **27.4** percent, respectively.

Electricity Imported (GWh)



- A total of **283.9GWh** of electricity were imported in 3rd quarter 2025, reflecting an **8.5** percent increase from **261.7GWh** imported in 2nd quarter 2025

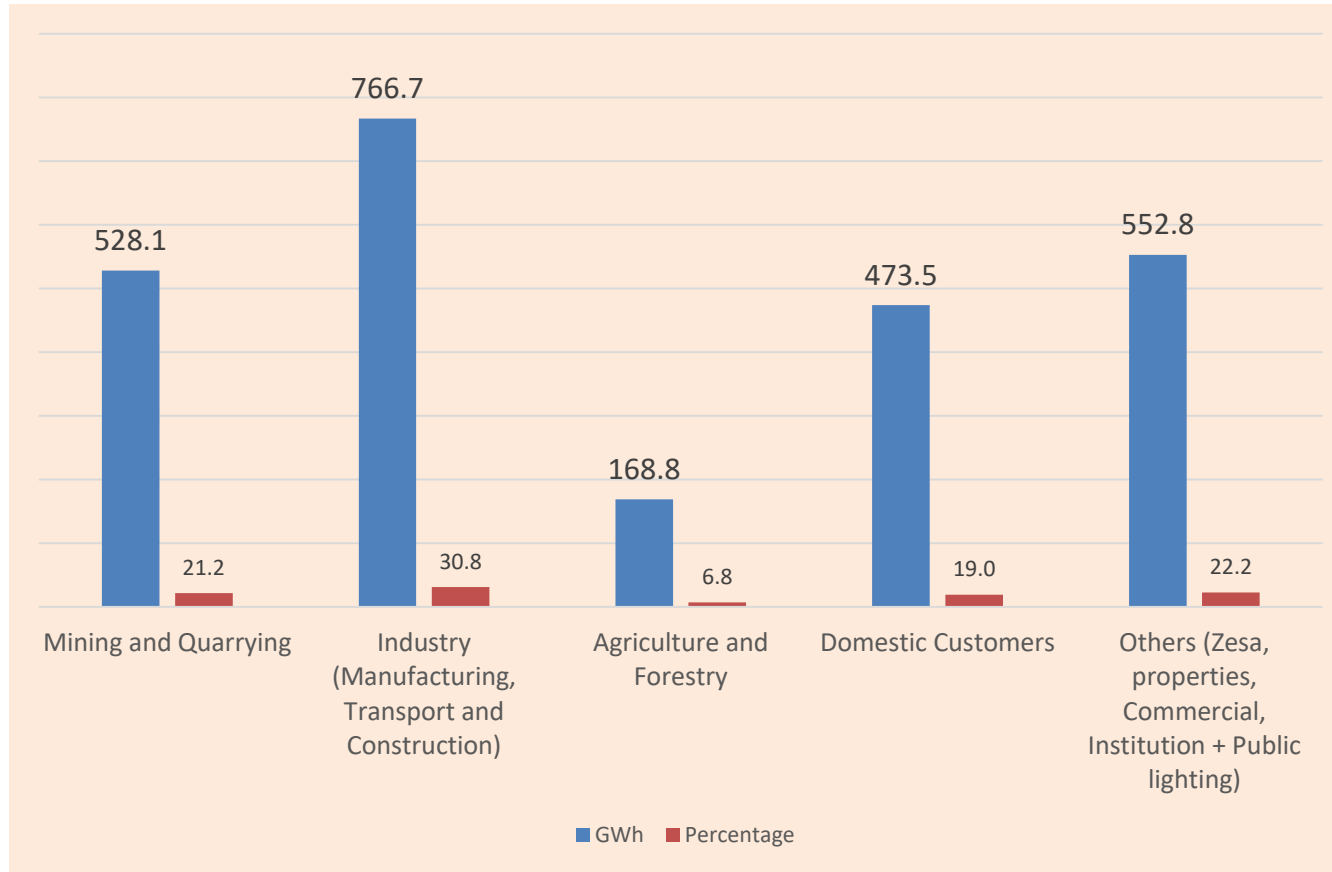
Electricity Distributed (GWh)



year	Electricity exported (GWh)
2019	6,721.1
2020	6,904.1
2021	8,406.1
2022	9,229.5
2023	8,549.8
2024	8,525.8

- The total volume of electricity distributed during the third quarter of 2025 was **2,489.9GWh**.
- This reflected a percentage increase of **15.8** when compared to **2,150.7GWh** distributed in 2nd quarter 2025.

Electricity Distributed (GWh) by Sector



- Manufacturing, transport and construction sectors combined, received **766.7GWh** of the distributed electricity during 3rd quarter 2024.

VOLUME OF MANUFACTURING INDEX

3RD QUARTER 2025



Volume of Manufacturing Index (January 2022=100)

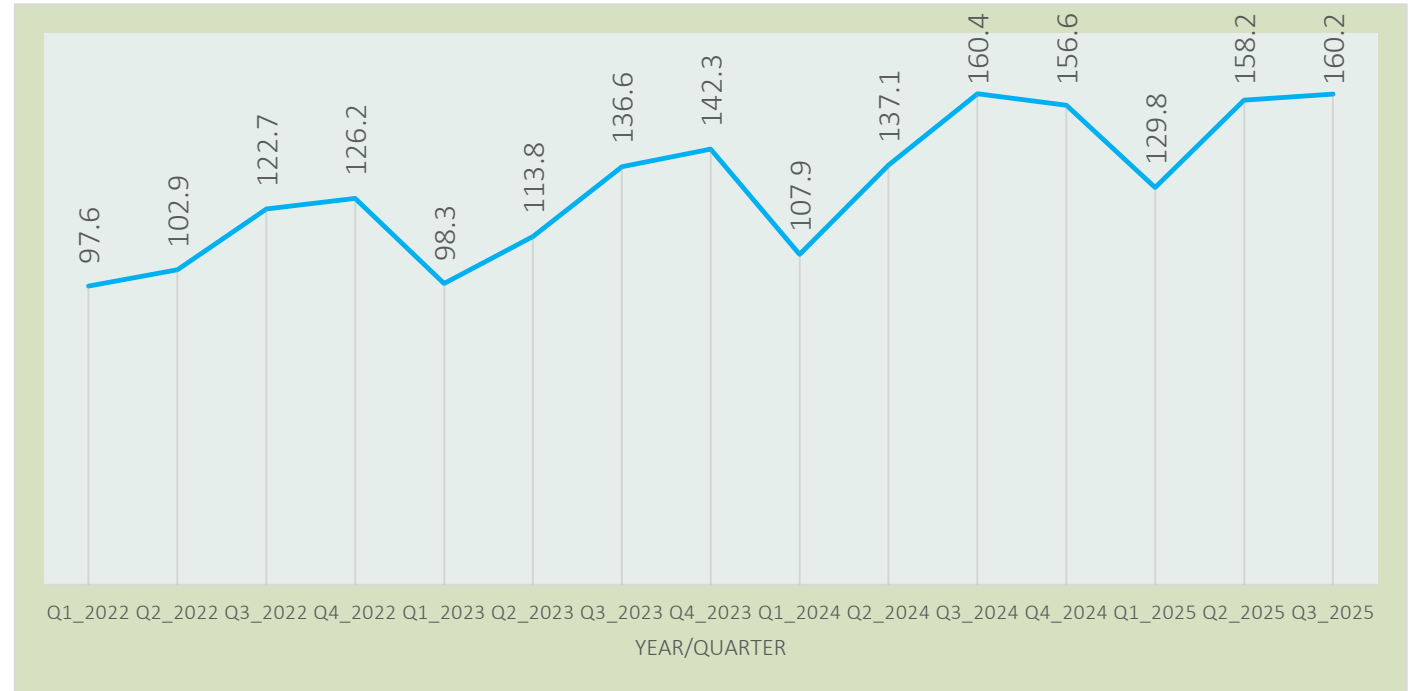
- Construction of the VMI is based on primary data collected through a survey.
- The Laspeyres Index was used for computation, with January 2022 as the base period.
- The basket used for compilation comprise the following manufacturing sub-sectors:

- a) food stuffs
- b) drinks, beverages & tobacco
- c) textiles & ginning
- d) clothing & footwear
- e) paper, printing & packaging
- f) wood & furniture

- g) chemical & petroleum products
- h) metals & metal products
- i) non metallic mineral products
- j) transport & transport equipment
- k) other manufacturing activities

Volume of Manufacturing Index (VMI) (January 2022=100)

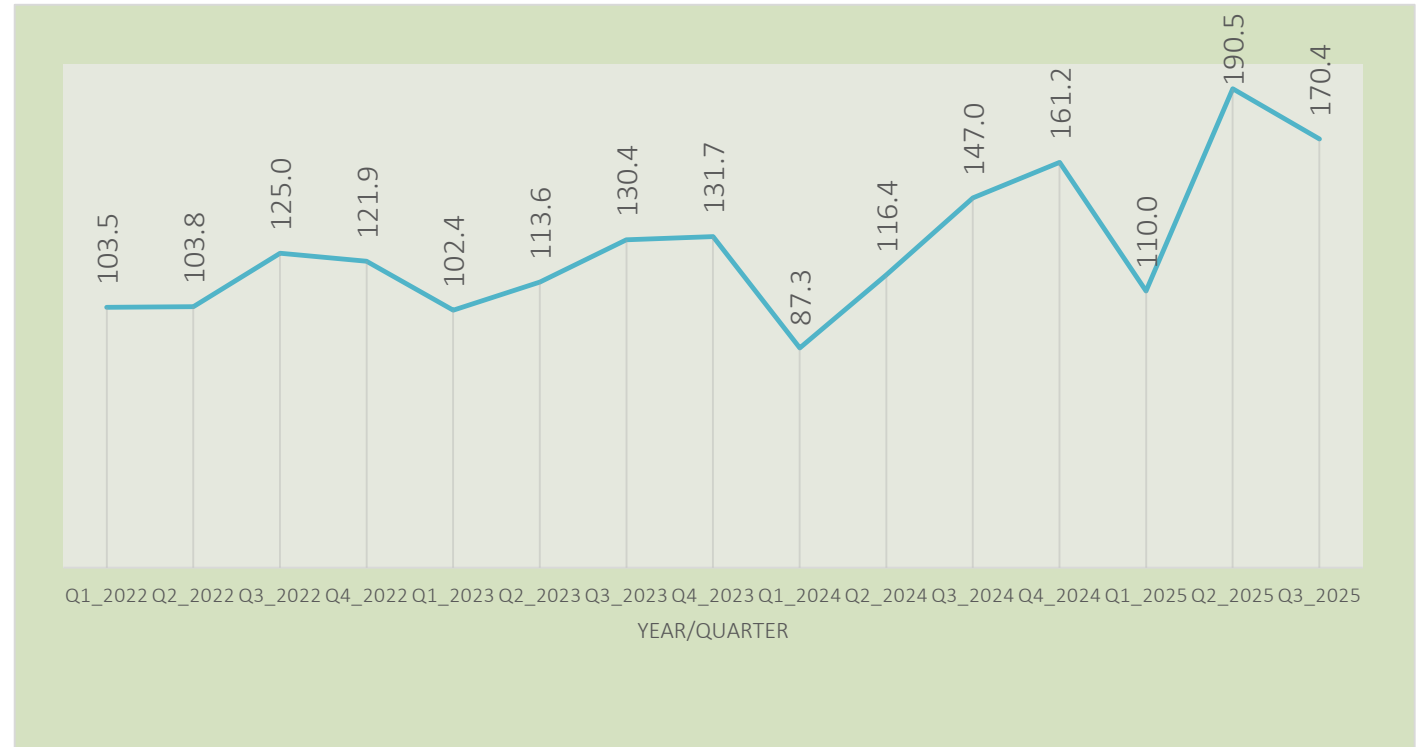
The Volume of Manufacturing Index (VMI) for 3rd Quarter 2025 was **160.2**, reflecting a year-on-year percentage decrease of **0.12** percent when compared to **160.4** recorded in 3rd Quarter 2024.



Indices of Manufacturing Sub-Sectors

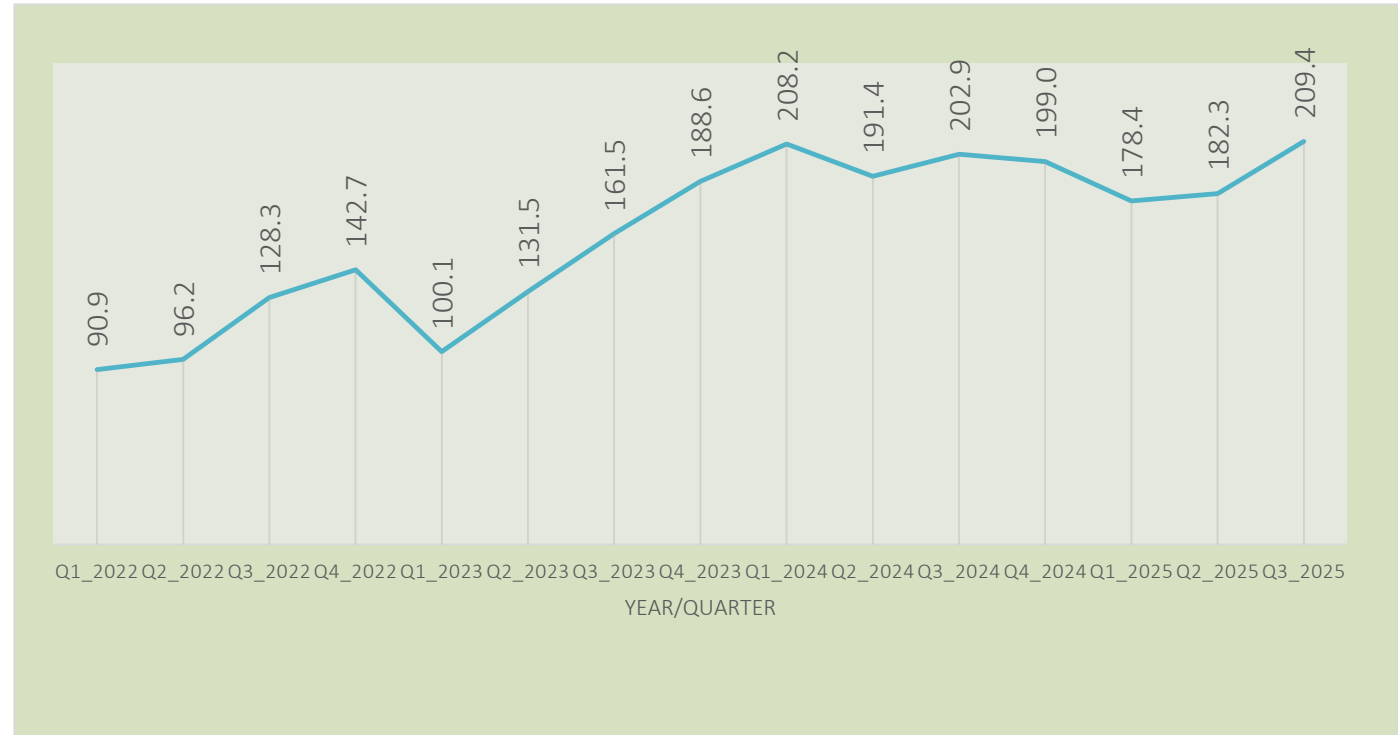
Food Stuffs (January 2022=100)

The output index for food stuffs for 3rd Quarter 2025 was **170.4**, reflecting a **15.9** percent increase in production when compared to **147.0** for 3rd Quarter 2024.



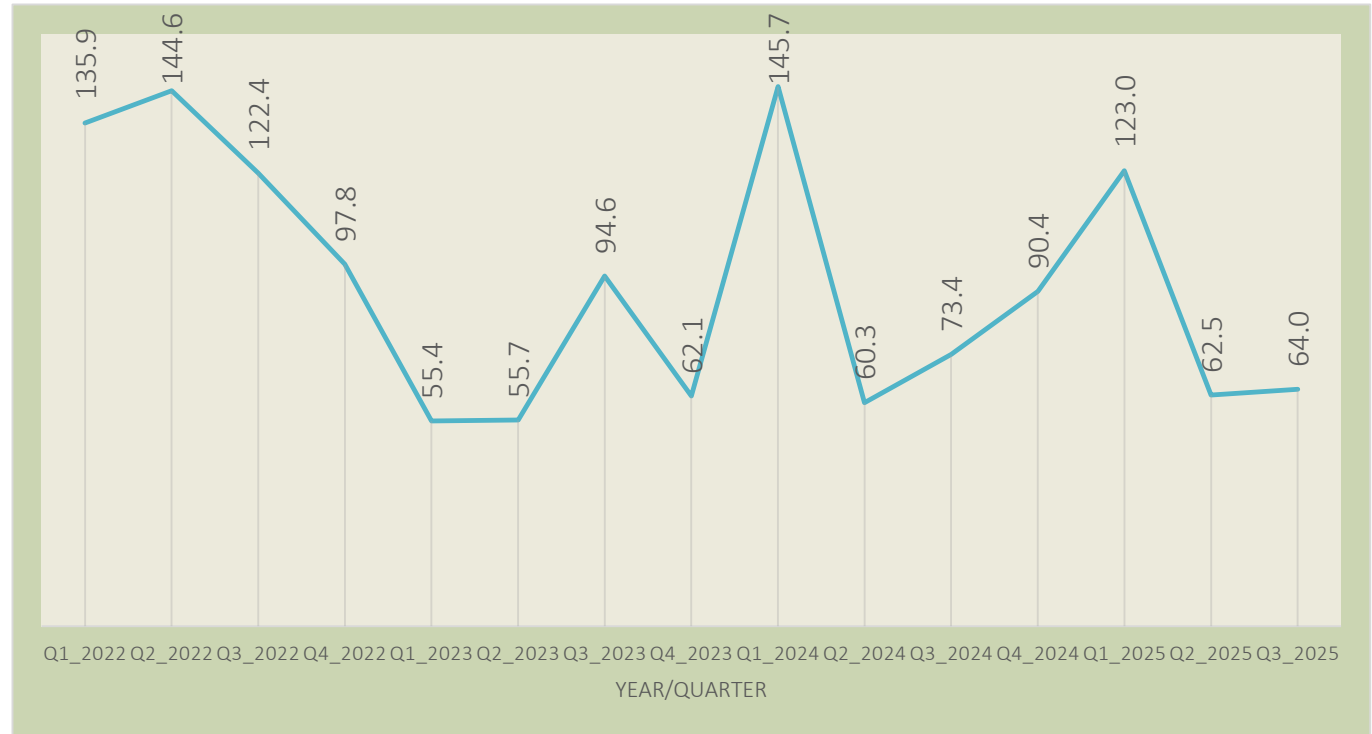
Drinks, Beverages & Tobacco (January 2022=100)

The Drinks, Beverages and Tobacco production index for 3rd Quarter 2025 was **209.4**. The year-on-year index increased by **3.2** percent from **202.9** recorded in 3rd Quarter 2024.



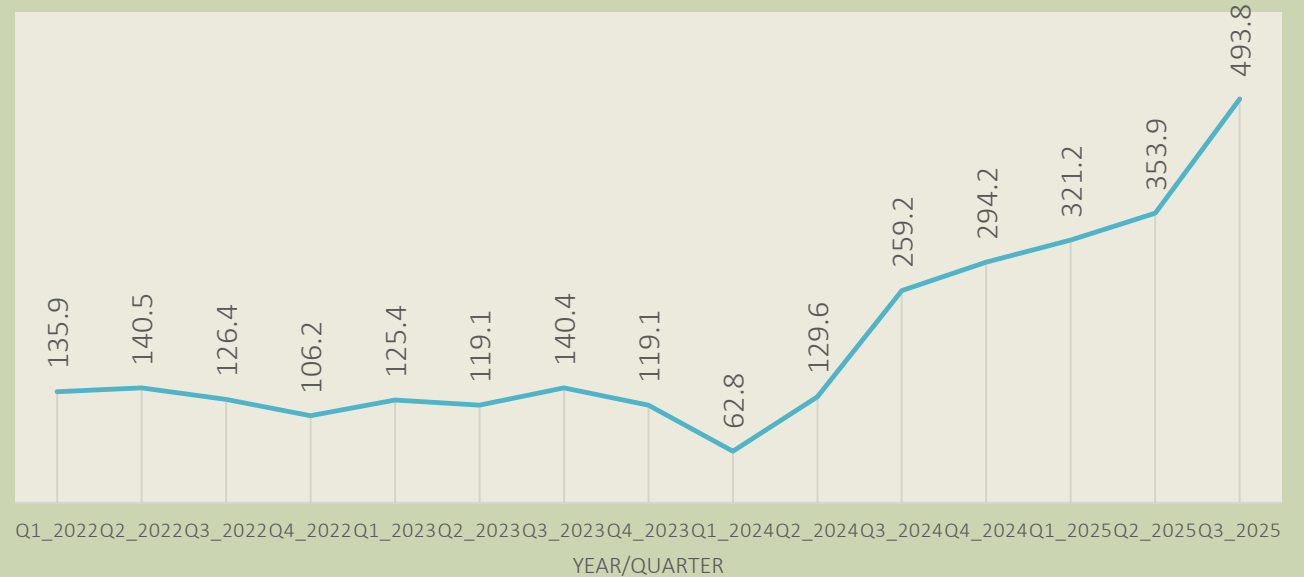
Textiles and Ginning (January 2022=100)

The textiles sub-sector recorded an output index of **64.0** in 3rd Quarter 2025 compared to **73.4** in 3rd Quarter 2024, resulting in a year-on-year percentage decrease of **12.8**.



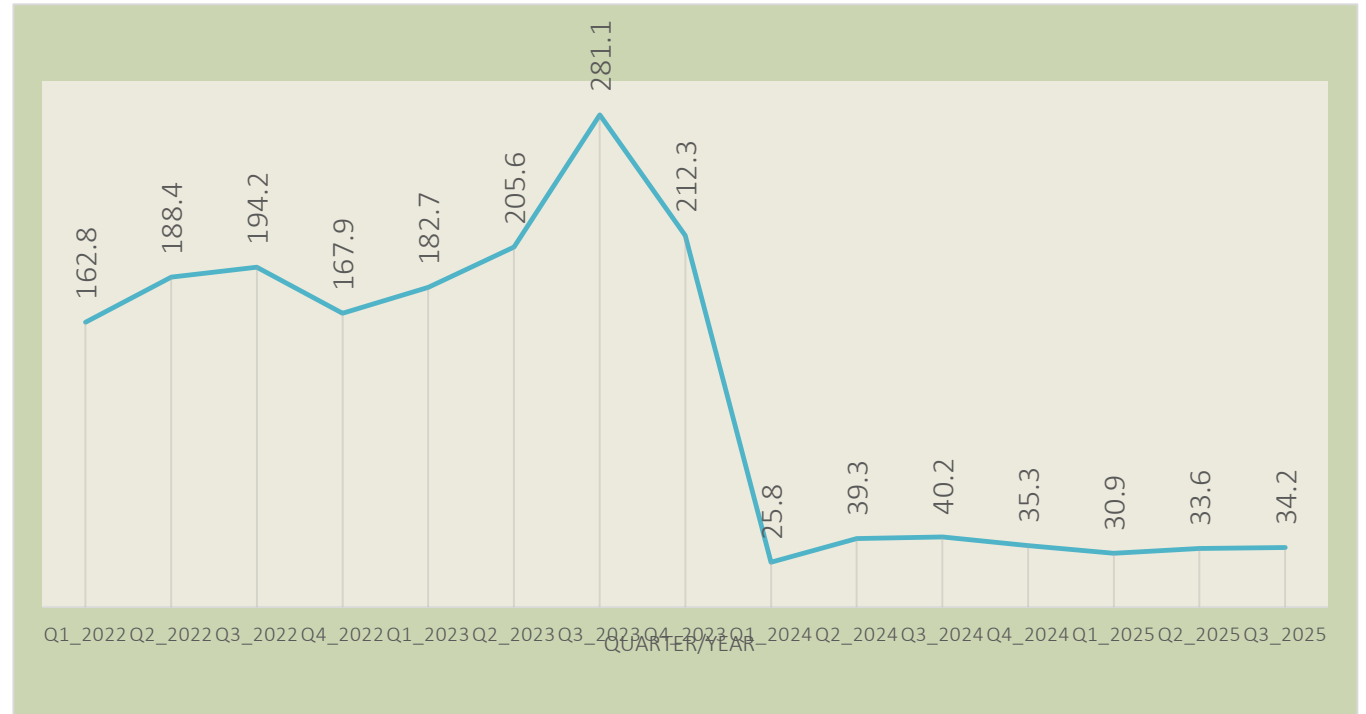
Clothing & Footwear (January 2022=100)

The 3rd Quarter 2025 output index for the Clothing and Footwear sub-sector was **493.8**, translating to a year-on-year percentage increase of **90.5** from **259.2** recorded in 3rd Quarter 2024.



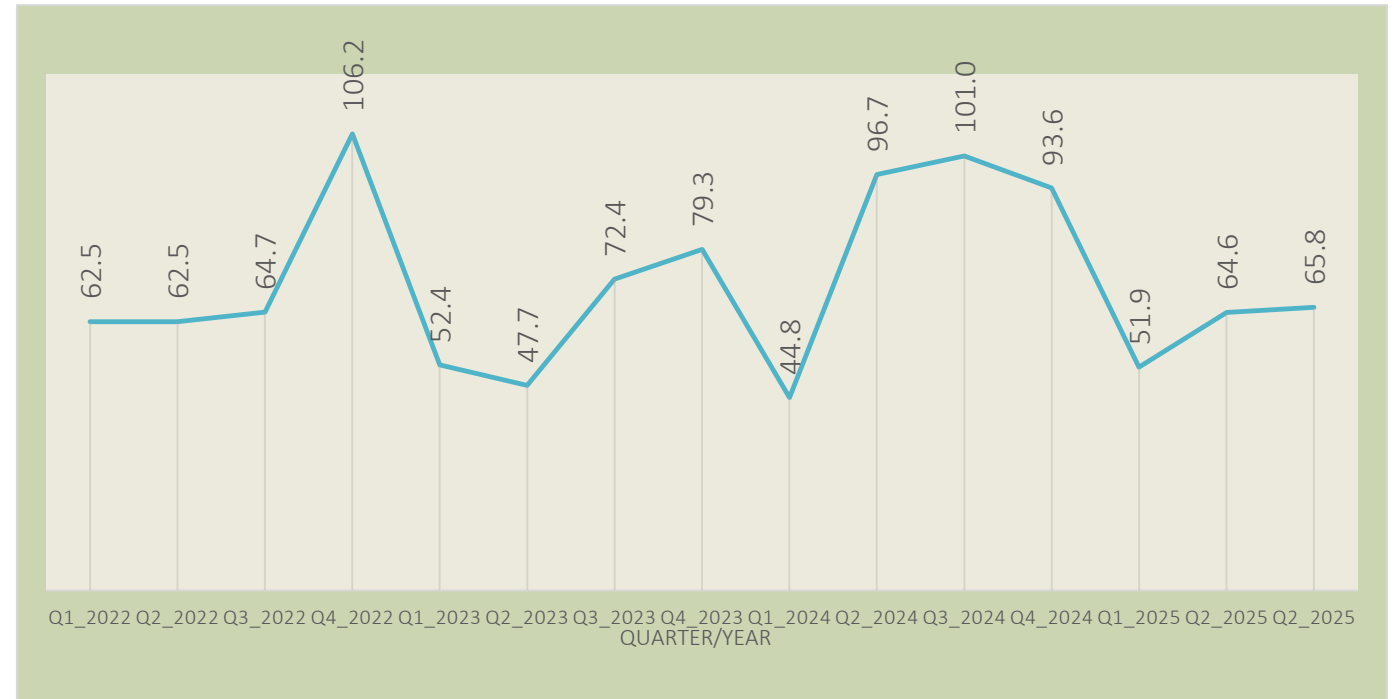
Paper, Printing & Packaging (January 2022=100)

The output index for Paper, Printing and Packaging sub-sector was **34.2**, down from **40.2** in 3rd Quarter 2024, resulting in a year-on year decrease in the index of **15.0** percent.



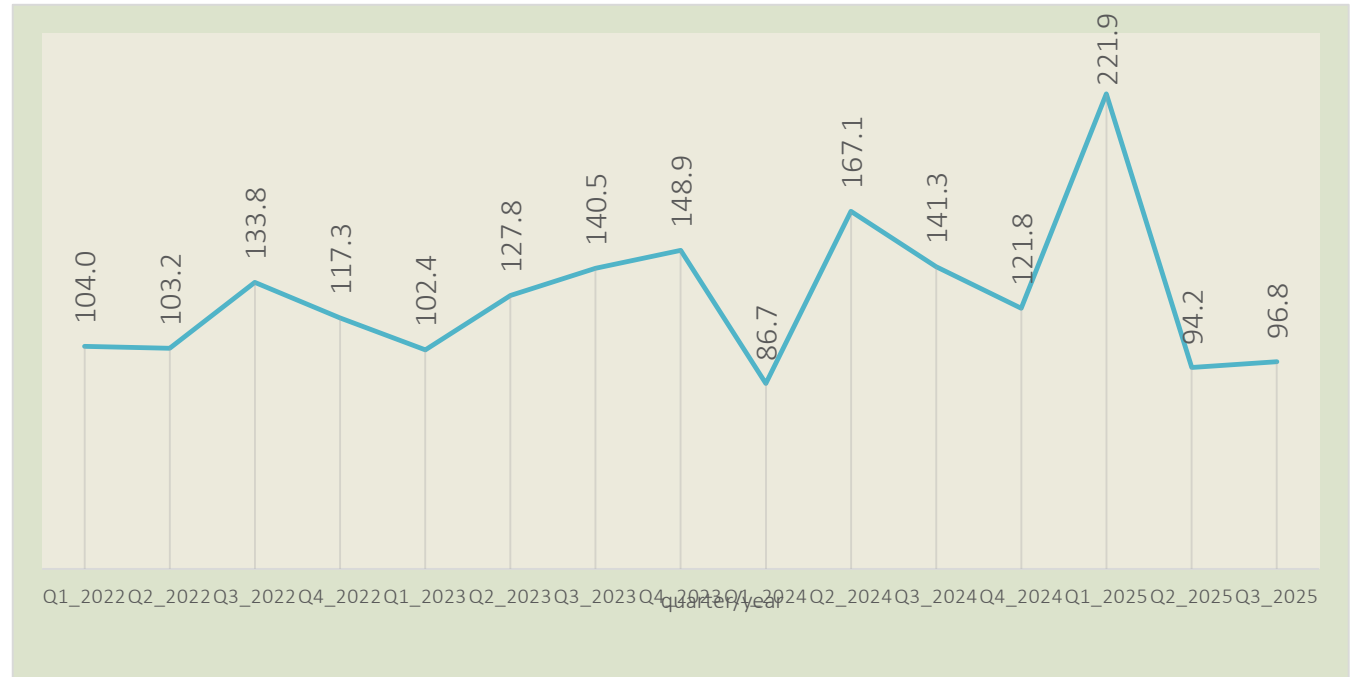
Chemicals & Petroleum Products (January 2022=100)

The 3rd Quarter 2025 output index for chemicals and petroleum products was **65.8**, resulting in a year-on-year percentage decrease of **34.9** when compared to **101.0** recorded in 3rd Quarter 2024.



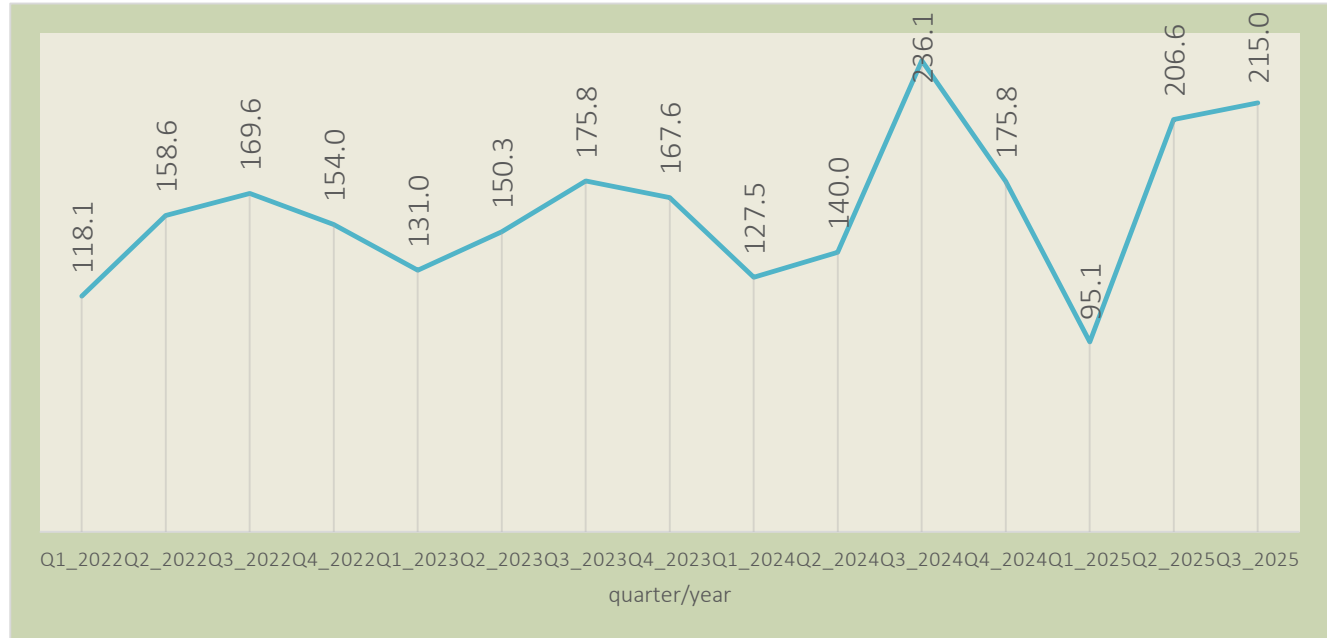
Non-Metallic Mineral Products (January 2022=100)

The index for Non-Metallic Mineral products for 3rd Quarter 2025 was **96.8**, depicting a **31.5** percent year-on-year decrease from **141.3** recorded in 3rd Quarter 2024.



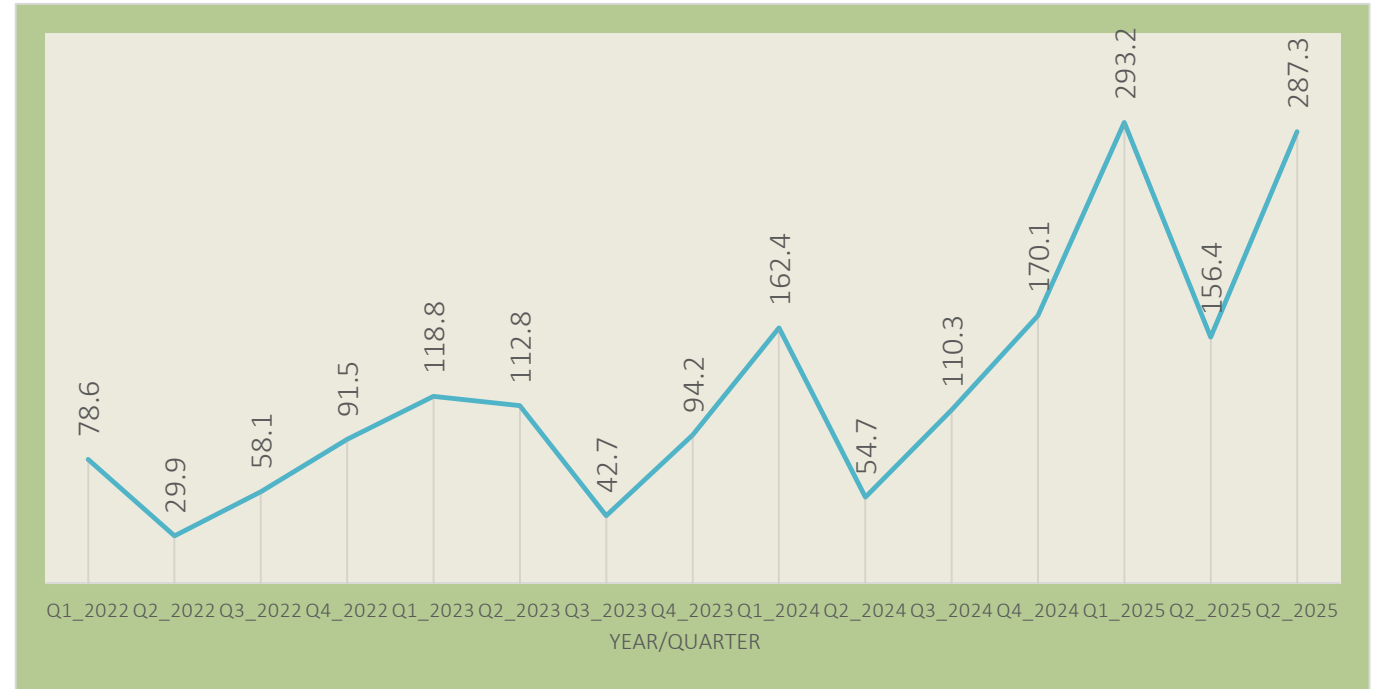
Metals & Metal Products (January 2022=100)

The 3rd Quarter 2025 production index for Metals and Metal Products was **215.0**, recording a year-on-year percentage decrease of **8.9** in comparison to the 3rd Quarter 2024 index of **236.1**.



Transport and Transport Equipment (January 2022=100)

The output index for Transport and Transport equipment sub-sector was **287.3**, up from **110.3** in 3rd Quarter 2024, resulting in a year-on-year increase in the index of **160.5** percent.





Preliminary Report of the 2023 Economic Census

Outline

- Introduction
- Methodology (Mapping and Listing)
- Findings
- Gross Domestic Product

Introduction

- a) Zimbabwe's economy is characterized by both formal and informal sectors, spanning across all industries, and contributing to Gross Domestic Product.
- b) Although the informal sector is increasingly becoming a significant source of livelihoods, its contribution to government revenue remains minimal due to non-compliance with the formal tax system.
- c) In a bid to understand the structure and size of the economy, ZIMSTAT conducted the first ever Economic Census in Zimbabwe from June 2024 – March 2025.
- d) The census was conducted in 2 main phases namely, mapping and listing.

Objectives

- The main objectives of conducting Economic Census (EC) were to:
 - a) Come up with comprehensive baseline statistics on the size and structure of the country's economy.
 - b) Provide statistics that will enable the government, private sector, research institutions, academia and other stakeholders understand the economic landscape of the country, thereby facilitating evidence-based policy formulation, decision-making and strategic planning.
 - c) Facilitate evaluation of various developmental policies and programmes including the National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1), Africa Agenda 2063 and SDGs



Objectives (Cont.)

- d) Provide insights into the geographical spread of economic activities and establishments in the country while providing key information for use in :
- Developing a comprehensive Statistical Business Register (SBR), which serves as a sampling frame for establishment based surveys.
 - Compilation of Supply and Use Tables, Input-Output ratios and Social Accounting Matrix required for national income accounting
 - Updating weights used in the compilation of various economic indices.



COVERAGE

- The Economic Census covered all establishments operating in Zimbabwe, except those engaged in the following:
 - a) Agriculture, forestry and fishing activities
 - b) Public administration and defence, Compulsory social security activities
 - c) Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use, and
 - d) Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies.
- The unit of inquiry was either the establishment or the owner/proprietor of a business unit located at a fixed area.

Classification of Establishments

Economic activities were classified using International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Revision 4, for example,

- a) Manufacturing
- b) Mining and quarrying
- c) Financial and Insurance activities
- d) Accommodation and food services, etc

Reference Period

- ❖ The reference period for the EC was the 2023 calendar year.
 - a) During the census, data for turnover was provided per month and it was aggregated to get the annual average for 2023.
 - b) For establishments that started operating in 2024, data pertaining to that year was collected.

Definition of terms

- a) *Enumeration Area (EA)* is a well identified territorial unit containing the prescribed population size in which enumeration is to be carried out by a single enumerator or a group of enumerators within a specified period of enumeration.
- b) *Business Enumeration Areas (EAs)* are drawn from the mapping exercise and form the boundary of enumeration by a single or a group of enumerators within a specified period of operation for the purpose of the Economic Census.

Definition of terms

c) *An establishment* is defined as an enterprise or part of an enterprise which independently engages in one, or predominantly one, kind of economic activity at or from one location or within a geographical area, for which data are available, or can meaningfully be compiled, that allow the calculation of value added

d) *A statistical unit* is an entity for which information is sought and statistics are ultimately compiled

Definition of terms

e) A Structure is a free-standing building that can have one or more rooms, for residential, commercial or other use.

f) An enterprise is an institutional unit engaged in production. (An institutional unit may be defined as an economic entity that is capable in its own right of owning assets, incurring liabilities and engaging in economic activities and in transactions with other entities.) It is like a holding company. An enterprise might also be an establishment if it does not have any branches.



Economic Census Mapping and Listing Exercises

MAPPING



Mapping Exercise

- The Economic Census Mapping fieldwork exercise was conducted from 8th July to 31st August 2024.
- The exercise involved the subdivision of the country into small geographic units called Business Enumeration Areas (BEAs).
 - Business Enumeration Area is a well-identified territorial unit containing the prescribed number of establishments in which enumeration is to be carried out by a single enumerator or a group of enumerators within a specified period of enumeration.

Mapping Exercise

The exercise served the following roles in the overall Economic Census operations:

- a) Providing the framework (Business Enumeration Areas) which formed basis for enumeration.
- b) Determining Census workload.
- c) Procurement of census materials.
- d) Informing overall planning of enumeration activities.

Objectives of Mapping

- **Specific objectives of the mapping exercise were:**
 - a) Determining the location of establishments prior to listing
 - b) Informing the recruitment, training and allocation of a sufficient number of census enumerators.
 - c) Constructing an establishment sampling frame.

Business Enumeration Areas

❖ A total of **8,139** Business Enumeration Areas were created from areas where establishments were concentrated such as :

- a) Central Business Areas,
- b) Growth Points,
- c) Shopping centres and malls,
- d) Rural business centres,
- e) Industrial Areas and markets.

❖ Coordinates were recorded for every establishment which was visited

LISTING



Listing Exercise

- a) The listing exercise consisted of visiting all BEAs and listing all establishments soliciting information on establishment background, addresses, contact details, main economic activity and turnover among other variables.
- b) The main purpose of the listing exercise was to create a Statistical Business Register (SBR) and collect data for relevant economic analyses.
- c) The Statistical Business Register will be used as a frame for other future economic surveys.

Listing Exercise (Cont.)

❖ Training and Field Work

- a) Economic Census Listing Training of Trainers was conducted in Masvingo from 21st to 26th August 2024.
- b) Training of Enumerators (TOE) was conducted at 5 centres located in; Mutare, Bulawayo, Harare, Chinhoyi and Gweru from 1st – 8th September 2024.
- c) Economic Census Listing field work covered the period 16th September 2024 to 31st March 2025



Key Findings of the 2023 Economic Census

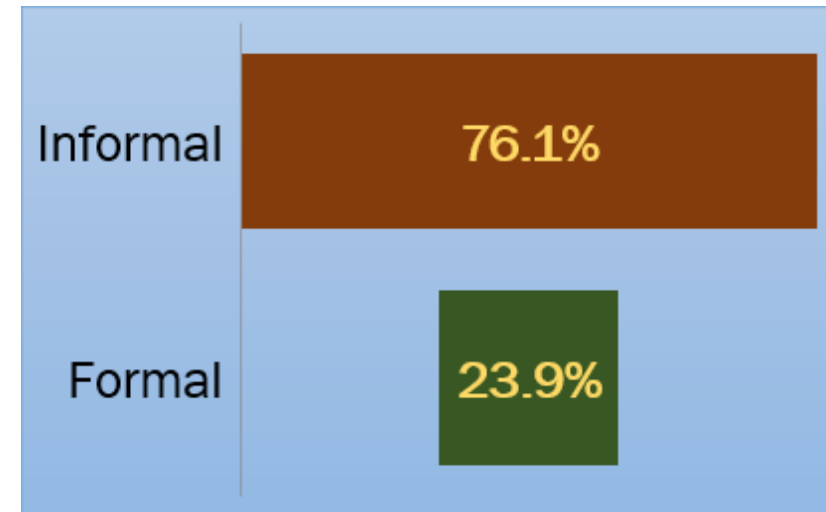
Key Findings



Total Number of Establishments



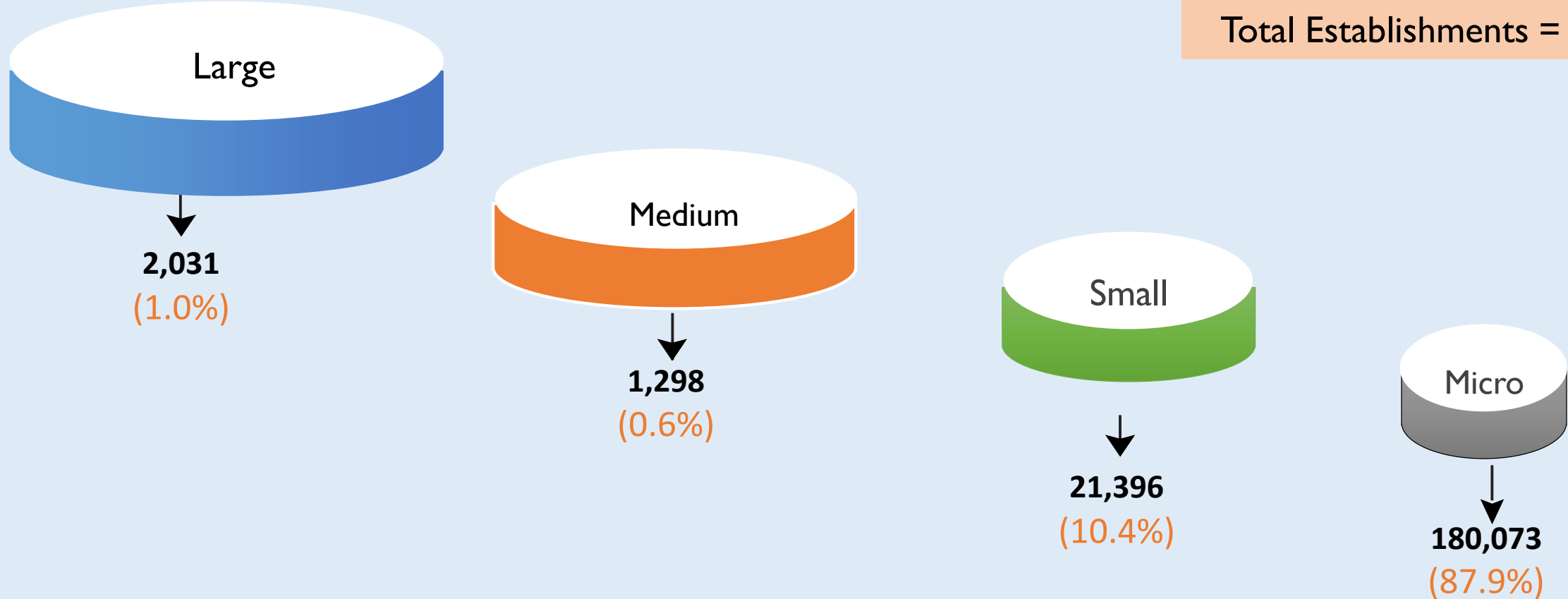
204,798 Establishments



- A total of **204,798** establishments were found to be operational, of which the majority (**76.1%**), were informal.
- A formal establishment is one that was registered by the Registrar of Companies, Registrar of Cooperatives, ZIMRA or NSSA (provided they kept records)

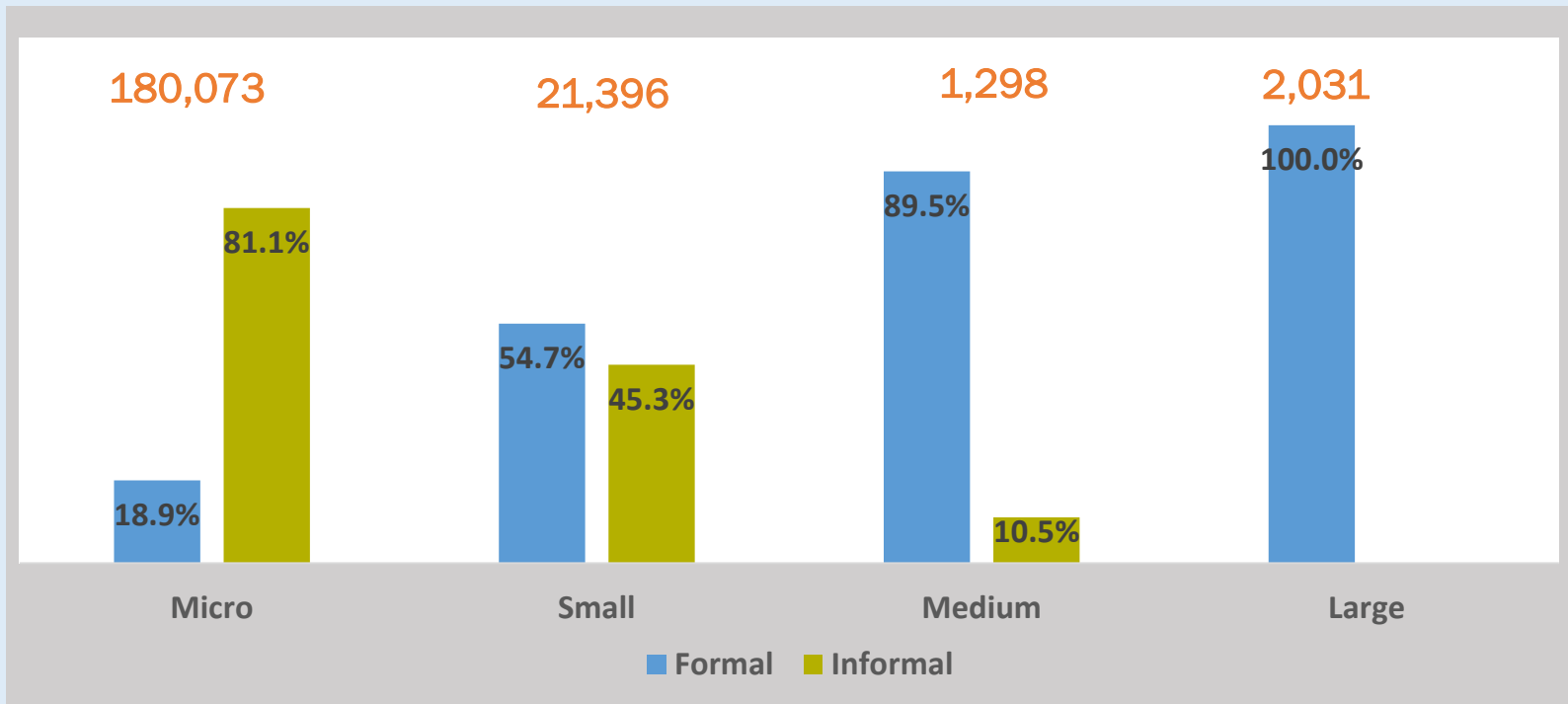
Establishments by Size

Total Establishments = 204,798



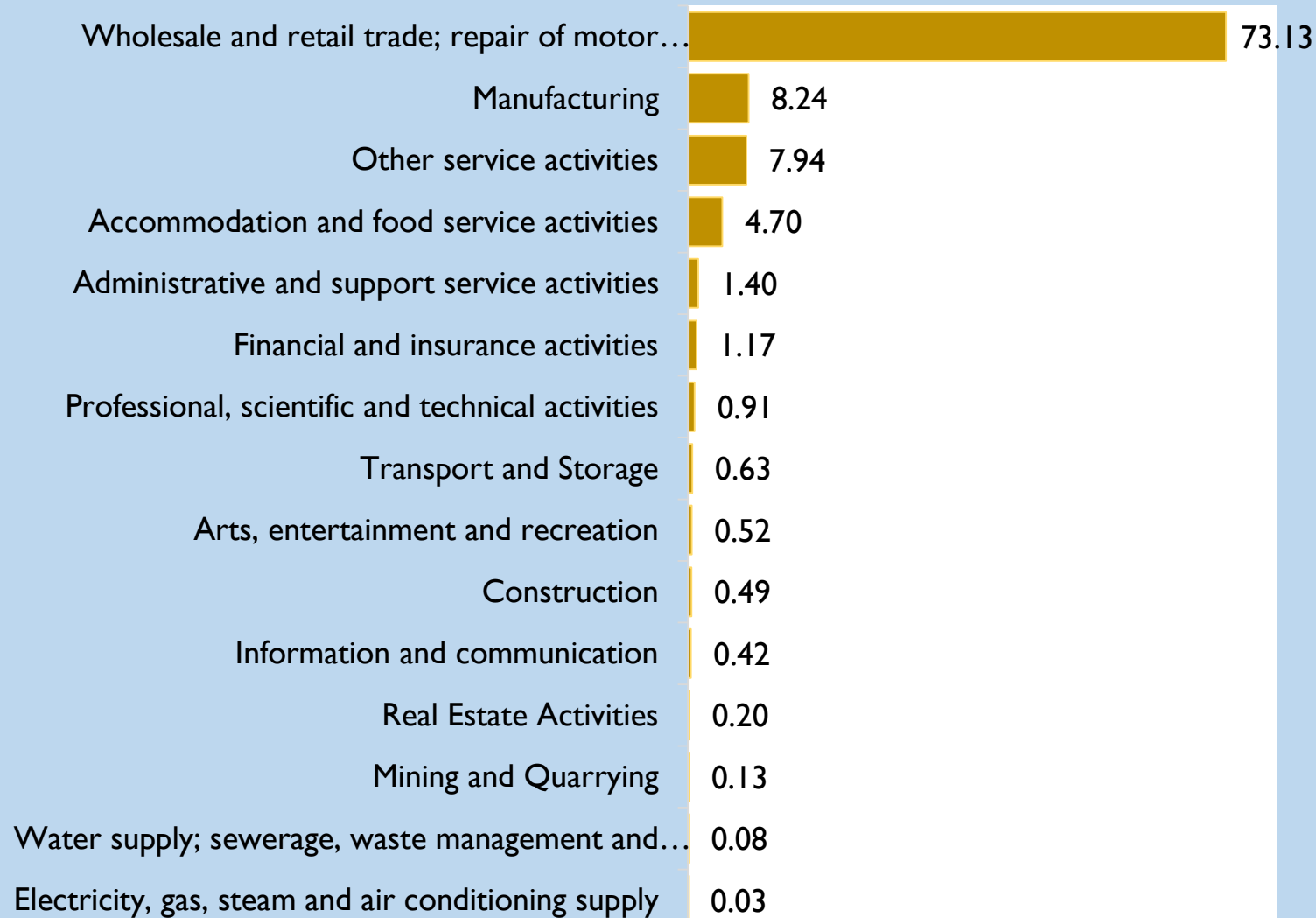
- Overall, the largest proportion of establishments (**87.9%**), were micro.
- Criteria for categorization is as given in the Small and Medium Enterprises Act.

Formal/Informal Establishments Classified by Size



- All **2,031** large establishments (100%) were formal, while the majority of the micro establishments were informal.
- **18.9 %** of the **180,073** micro establishments were formal

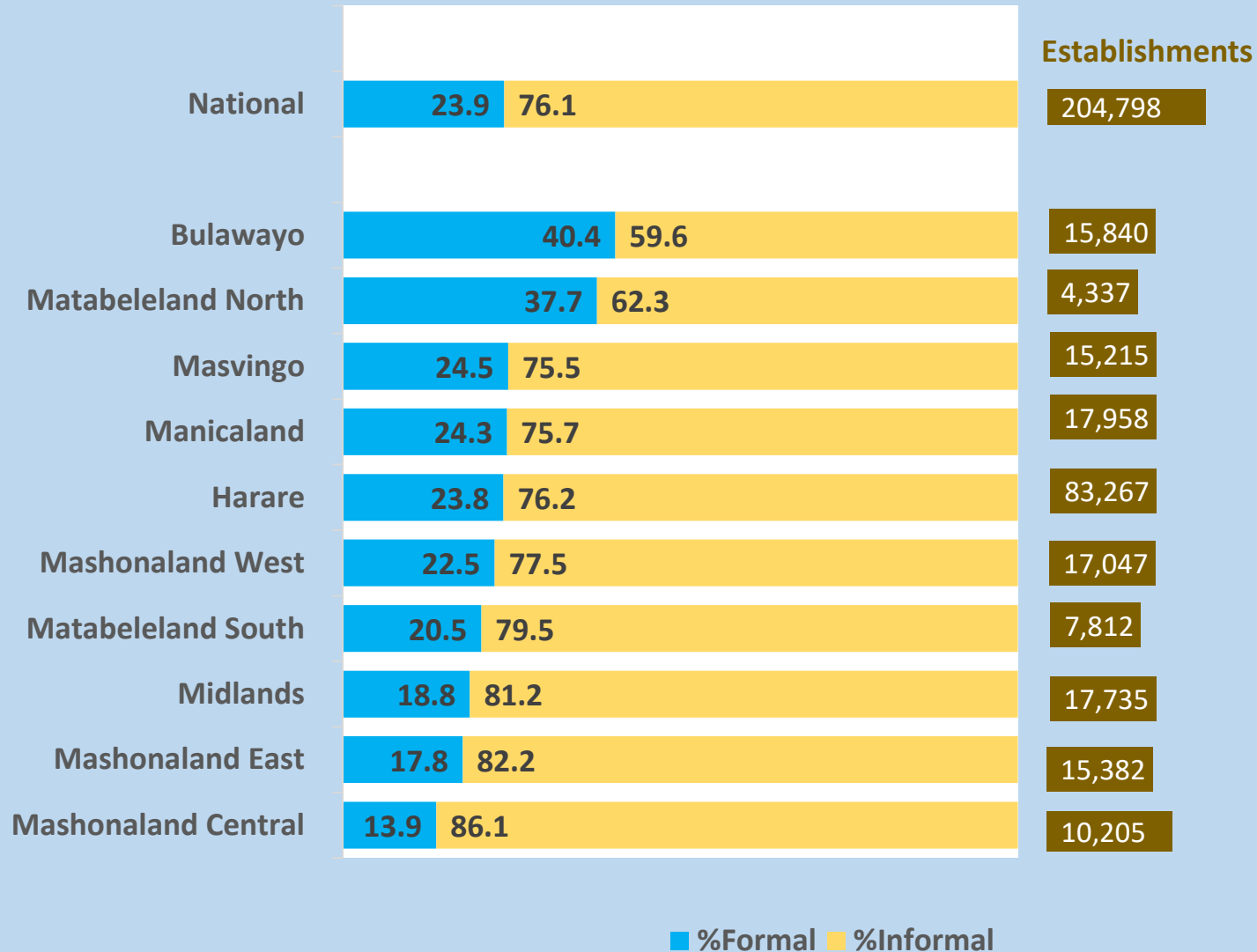
% Distribution of Establishments by Industry



Establishments = 204,798

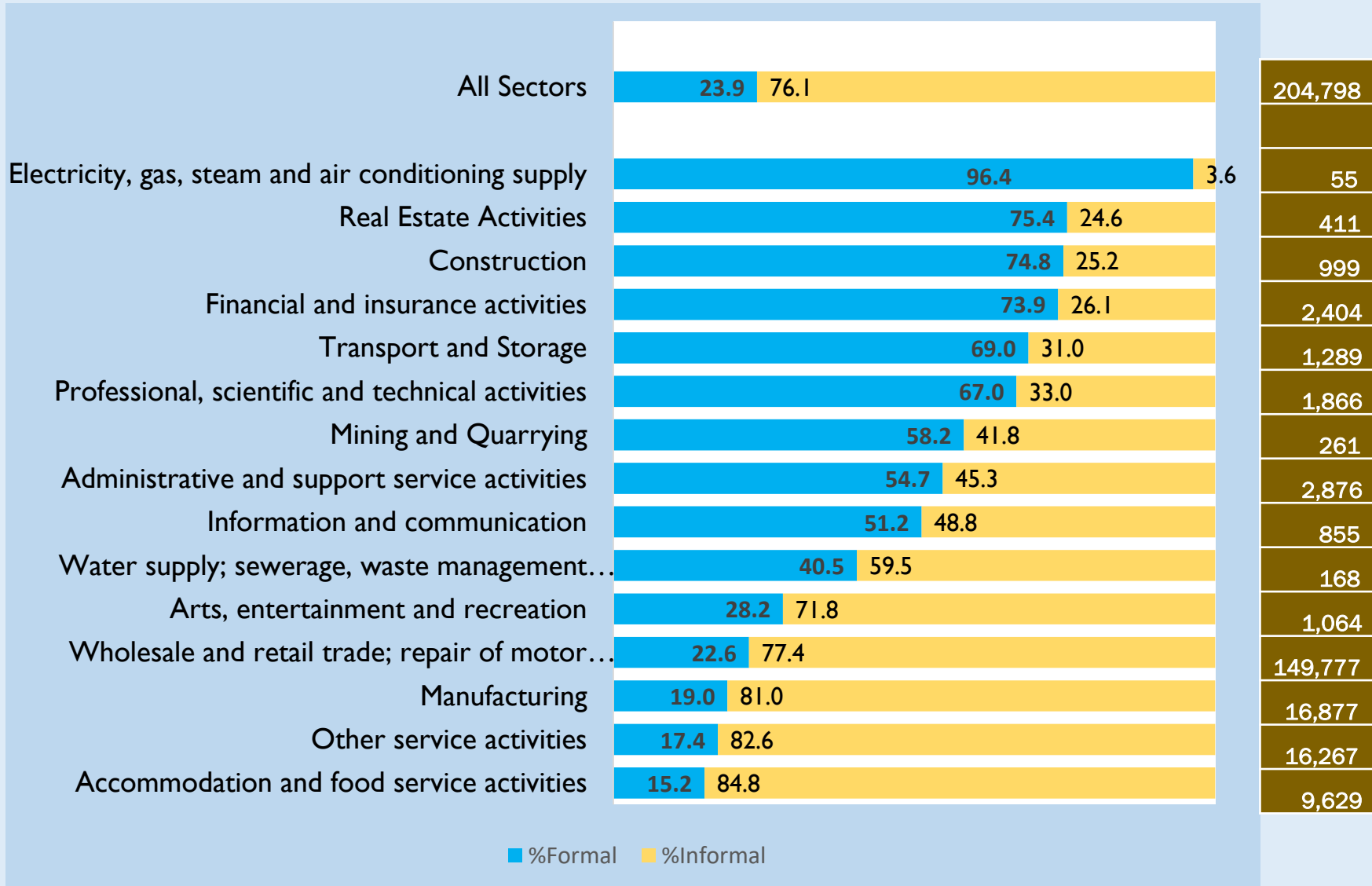
The Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles sector comprised the highest proportion (73.13%) of establishments, followed by the “Manufacturing” sector constituting (8.24%).

Formal and Informal Establishments by Province



- **40.4%** of the **15,840** establishments in Bulawayo province were formal.
- Most of the provinces recorded proportions of formal establishments that were less than thirty percent

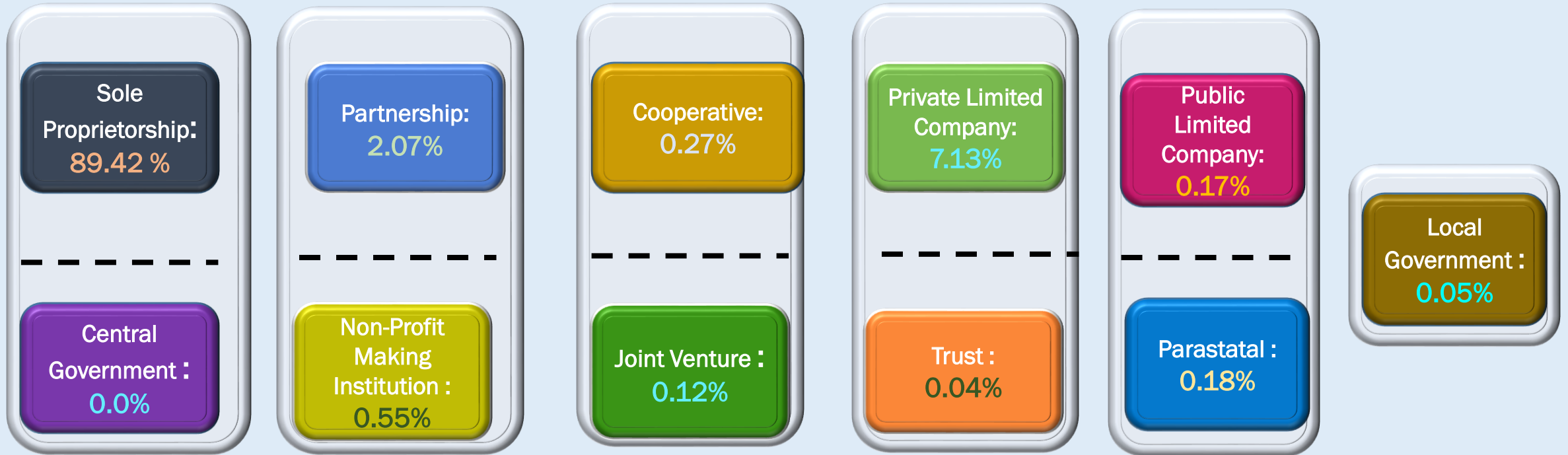
Formal and Informal Establishments by Industry



19.0% of the **16,877** establishments in the “Manufacturing” sector were formal.

% Distribution of Establishments by Type of Ownership

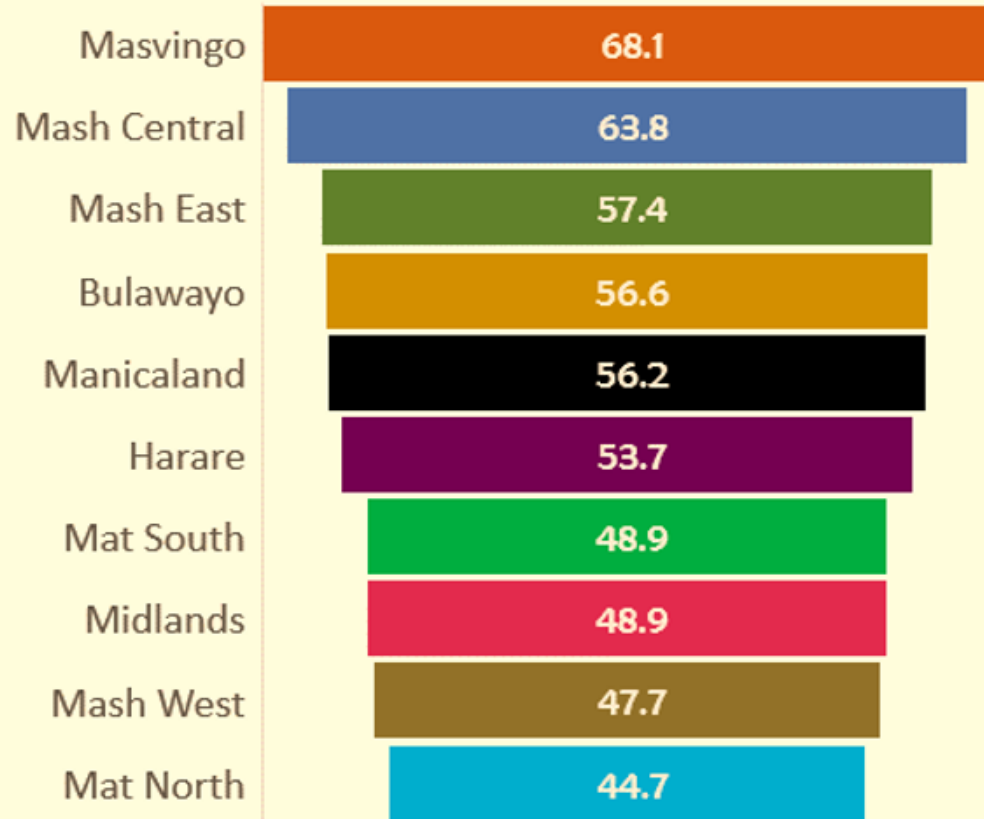
Establishments = 204,798



Of the **204,798** establishments at national level, **89.42%** were Sole Proprietors, while **7.13%** were Private Limited Companies.

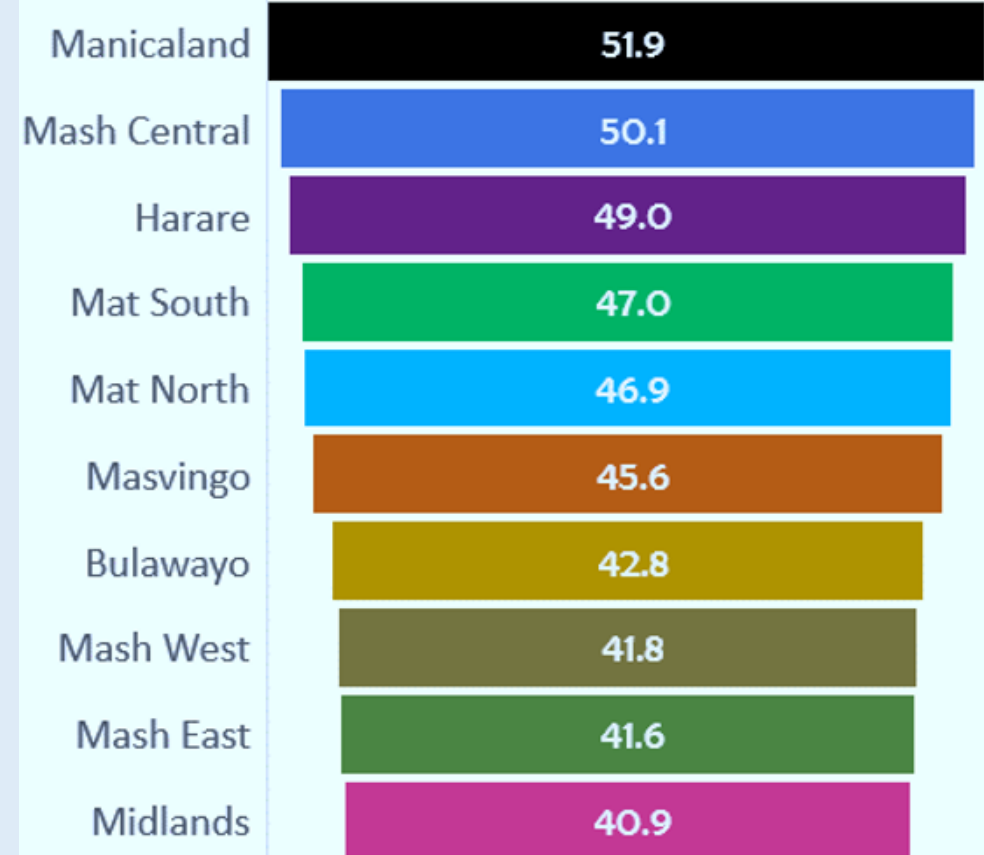
Capacity Utilization by Province

Mining & Quarrying



Capacity utilization for the Mining and Quarrying sector ranged from **44.7%** in Matabeleland North to **68.1%** in Masvingo

Manufacturing

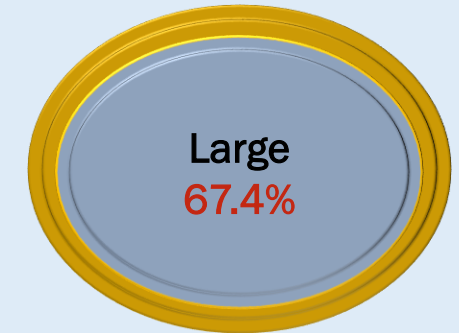
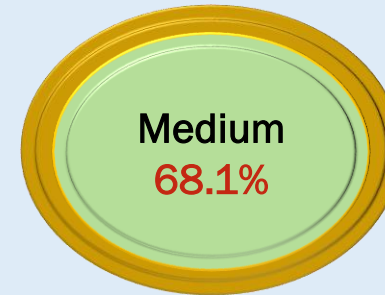
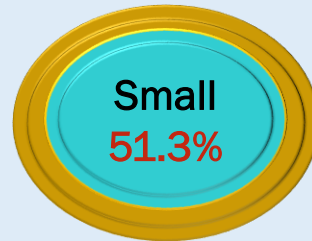


For the Manufacturing sector, capacity utilization ranged from **40.9%** in Midlands to **51.9%** in Manicaland

Capacity Utilization by Size of Establishment

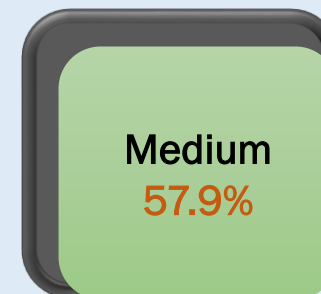
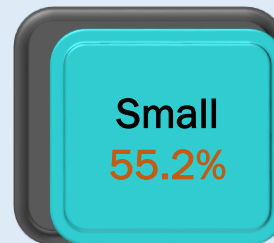
Capacity utilization in Mining and Quarrying Sector ranged from **45.5%** for Micro establishments to **68.1%** for the medium

Mining & Quarrying

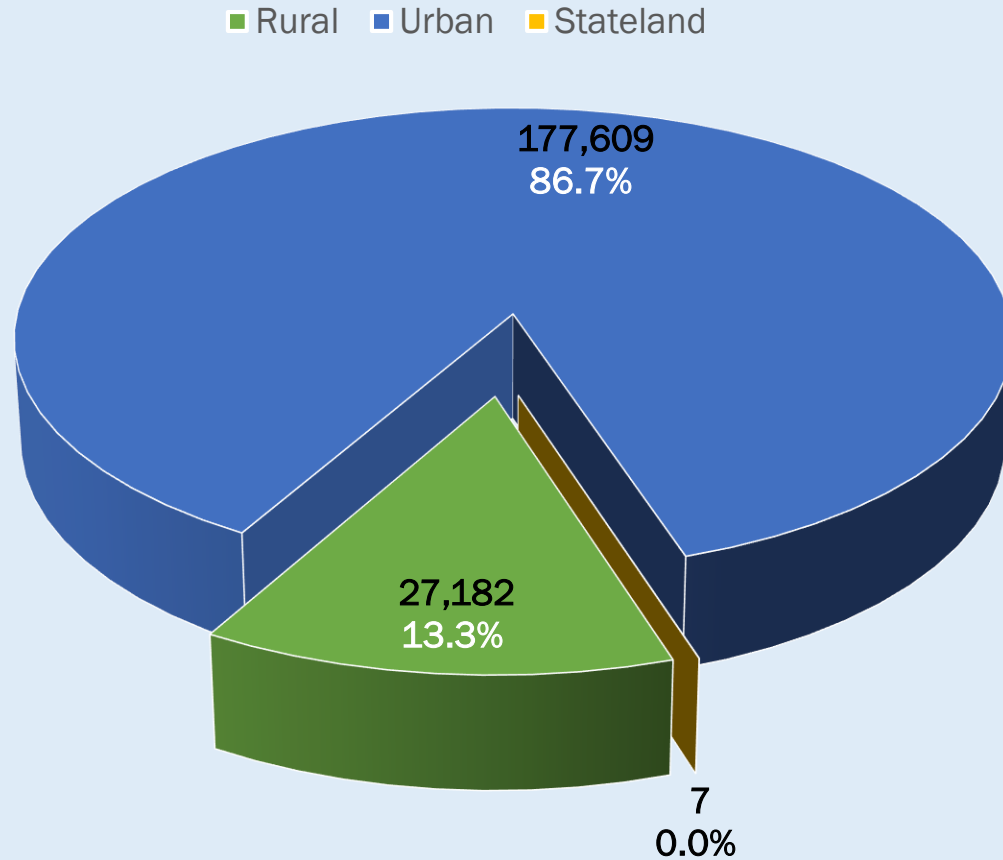


In the manufacturing sector, capacity utilization was **60.9%** for large establishments and **45.8%** for the micro

Manufacturing



Establishment Location by Sector



About 87% of establishments were located in urban areas, whilst 13.3% were rural

Registration Status by Province

Province	Registrar of Companies	Registrar of Cooperatives	ZIMRA	NSSA	Local Authority	Other	Establishments
Bulawayo	29.2	0.1	33.6	11.4	16.0	5.6	15,840
Manicaland	12.6	-	20.9	6.4	29.5	4.3	17,958
Mashonaland Central	8.4	-	8.3	2.0	35.0	3.7	10,205
Mashonaland East	12.1	0.0	12.6	3.4	28.3	3.3	15,382
Mashonaland West	14.3	-	17.4	5.0	29.7	3.9	17,047
Matabeleland North	20.3	-	29.4	10.0	32.5	3.9	4,337
Matabeleland South	11.5	0.1	14.6	4.5	52.2	4.5	7,812
Midlands	13.4	-	13.6	2.7	23.2	2.5	17,735
Masvingo	13.9	-	20.6	5.2	50.2	4.4	15,215
Harare	17.8	0.0	16.6	6.7	16.9	5.4	83,267
National	16.2	0.0	17.9	5.9	25.4	4.6	204,798

All provinces except Bulawayo (29.2%) and Matabeleland North (20.3%), had less than twenty percent of establishments registered with the registrar of companies

Registration Status by Economic Sector

Economic Sector	Registrar of Companies	Registrar of Cooperatives	ZIMRA	NSSA	Local Authority	Other	Establishments
Mining and Quarrying	55.6	-	45.2	34.1	31.0	26.4	261
Manufacturing	17.6	0.2	15.7	7.2	24.4	4.3	16,877
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	50.9	-	89.1	78.2	54.5	25.5	55
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	25.6	-	35.7	28.6	17.9	10.1	168
Construction	73.3	0.1	66.3	32.6	30.8	16.7	999
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	13.5	0.0	16.9	4.2	25.2	3.5	149,777
Transport and Storage	59.6	0.3	59.9	43.8	36.2	12.9	1,289
Accommodation and food service activities	10.4	0.0	12.4	6.5	26.7	7.3	9,629
Information and communication	39.9	-	44.4	24.4	32.5	12.2	855
Financial and insurance activities	61.6	0.0	62.8	39.0	50.9	22.5	2,404
Real Estate Activities	68.1	-	65.5	39.9	35.3	16.1	411
Professional, scientific and technical activities	50.2	0.1	56.8	33.0	26.0	20.5	1,866
Administrative and support service activities	51.7	0.0	40.7	18.5	34.1	10.3	2,876
Arts, entertainment and recreation	26.1	-	19.1	12.3	20.5	7.3	1,064
Other service activities	15.1	0.0	7.1	2.5	21.3	5.3	16,267
Grand Total	16.2	0.0	17.9	5.9	25.4	4.6	204,798

Less than twenty percent **(17.6%)** of establishments in the Manufacturing sector, were registered with the Registrar of Companies



ANNUAL GDP FIGURES FOR 2023

Introduction



ZIMSTAT used data from the Economic Census and Administrative sources, to compile GDP.



Data from the Economic Census increased coverage and allowed incorporation of new data sources and emerging economic activities



The new data set was used to compute new 2023 GDP which was compared to the Old 2023 GDP.



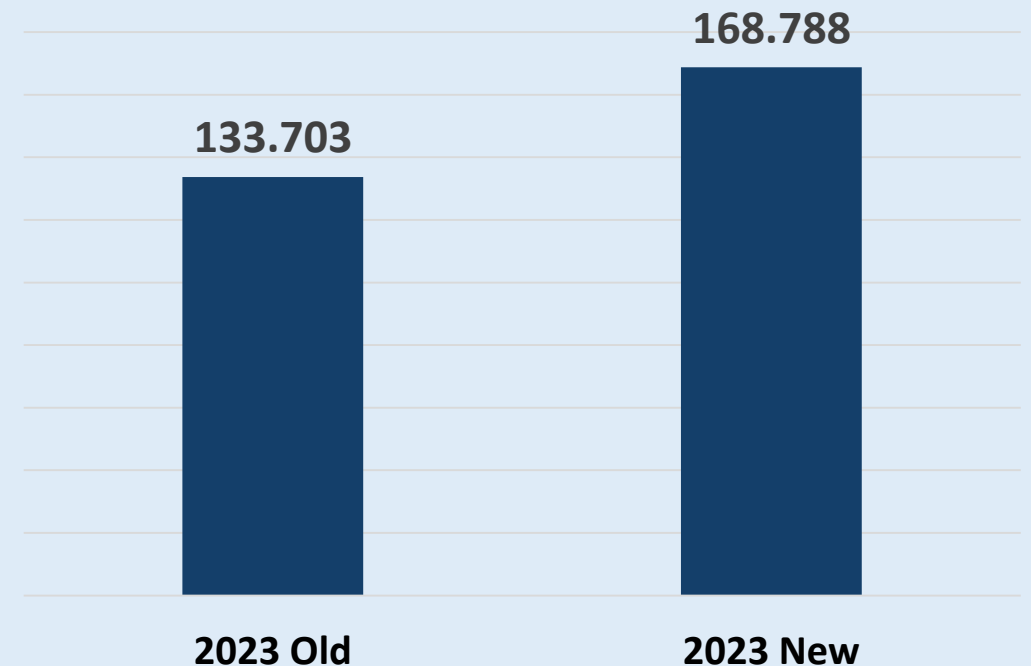
Consequently the base year was revised from 2019 to 2023.

GDP at Current Prices (ZWL Trillions)

The 2023 GDP at current prices was revised by **+26.2%** from **ZWL133.7 Trillion (Old)** to **ZWL 168.8 Trillion (new)**

GDP at current prices or nominal GDP figures are **not** adjusted for inflation

GDP at Market Price (ZWL Trillions)



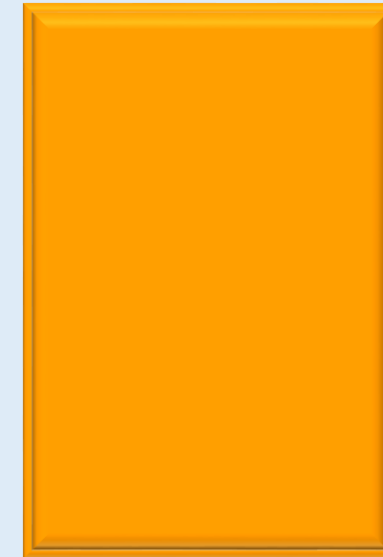
GDP at Current Prices (ZWG Billions)

The 2023 GDP at current prices was converted from ZWL to ZWG using a cross rate to get **ZWG 67.6 Billion**.

GDP for 2023 at constant prices was estimated at **ZWG 67.6 billion** since **2023** was the reference year.

2023 GDP AT CURRENT PRICES

67.56



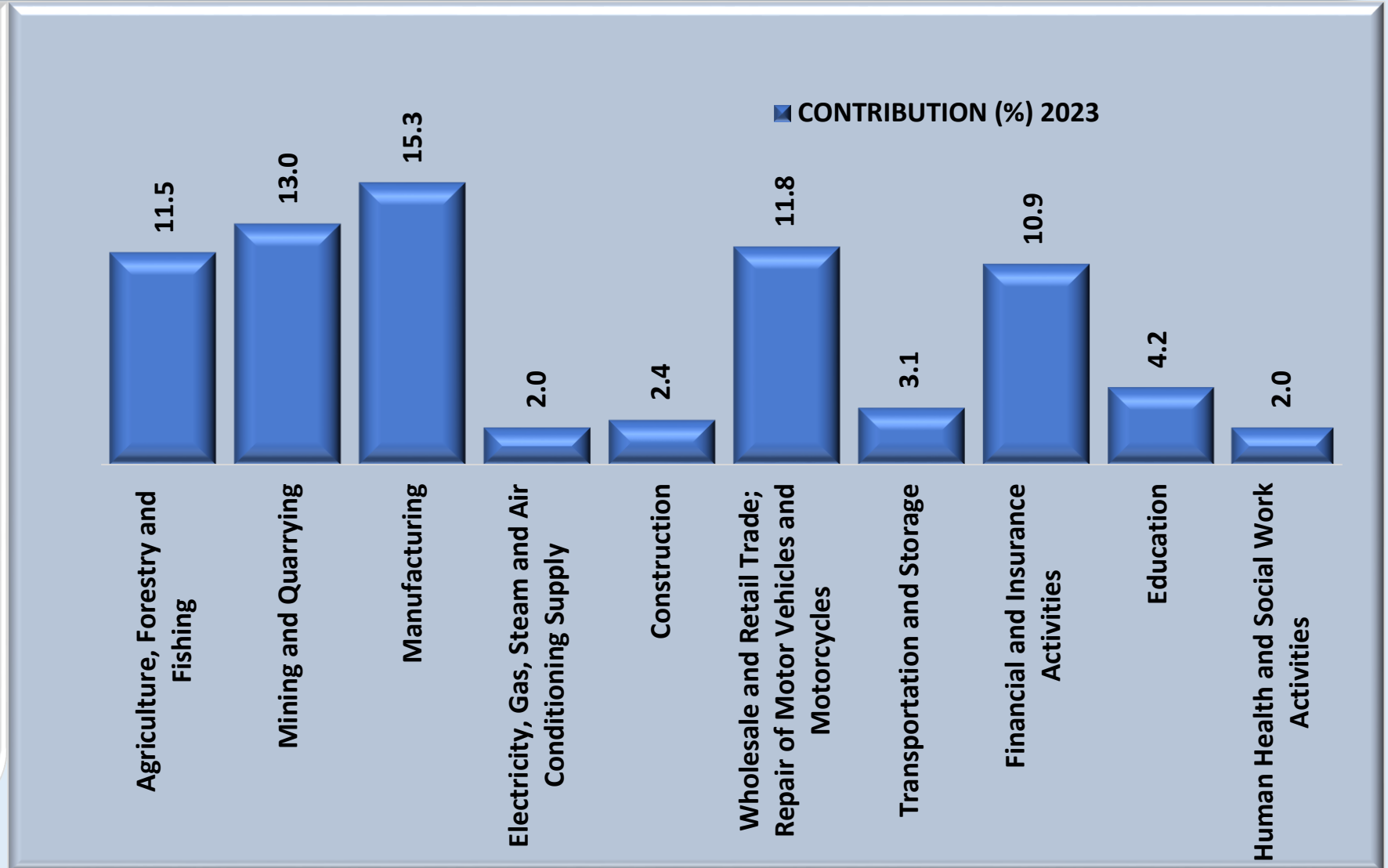
GDP at Market Prices

■ 2023

2023 GDP CONTRIBUTION AT CURRENT PRICES

Major industries contributing to GDP in 2023 were:

- Manufacturing **15.3%**
- Mining & Quarrying, **13.0%**
- Wholesale and Retail, **11.8%**
- Agriculture, **11.5%**
- Finance and Insurance, **10.9%**
- Education, **4.2%**
- Transport and Storage, **3.1%**



2023 GDP At Current Prices by Income Approach (ZWG Billions)

In 2023, Compensation of employees was **ZWG 32.1 Billion.**

Gross operating surplus was estimated at **ZWG 20.8 Billion.**

Mixed Income was estimated at **ZWG 11.3 Billion.**

Net taxes on products were **ZWG 3.8 Billion.**

Components of Income	2023	Percent
Compensation of employees	32.1	47.5
Gross Operating Surplus	20.3	30.1
Mixed Income	11.3	16.7
Net taxes on products	3.8	5.7
GDP at market prices	67.6	100.0
Net primary income from abroad	- 0.662	-1.0
Gross National Income	66.9	99.0



WIFI



Services Statistics Reports

3rd Quarter 2025

Transport Statistics Report

21,526

Vehicles Registered

15,443

Road Accidents

64,124

Licenses Tests (COC)

714,278

Air Passengers

81

Inland Water vessels

670,196

Rail Tonnage

Sources of Data

Administrative data obtained from the following institutions



Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP)

Road traffic accidents data



Central Vehicle Registry (CVR)

Motor vehicle registration



Vehicle Inspectorate Dept (VID)

Driver's licence competency tests



Civil Aviation Authority (CAAZ)

Flights & air passenger movements



Inland Water Department

Inland water transport statistics



National Railways (NRZ)

Railway tonnage transported

Note: Railway passenger movement is currently suspended.

Vehicles Registered for the First Time

3rd Quarter 2025 vs 2nd Quarter 2025

21,526

Total Vehicles (Q3 2025)

↑ Up from 21,526 in Q3 2025

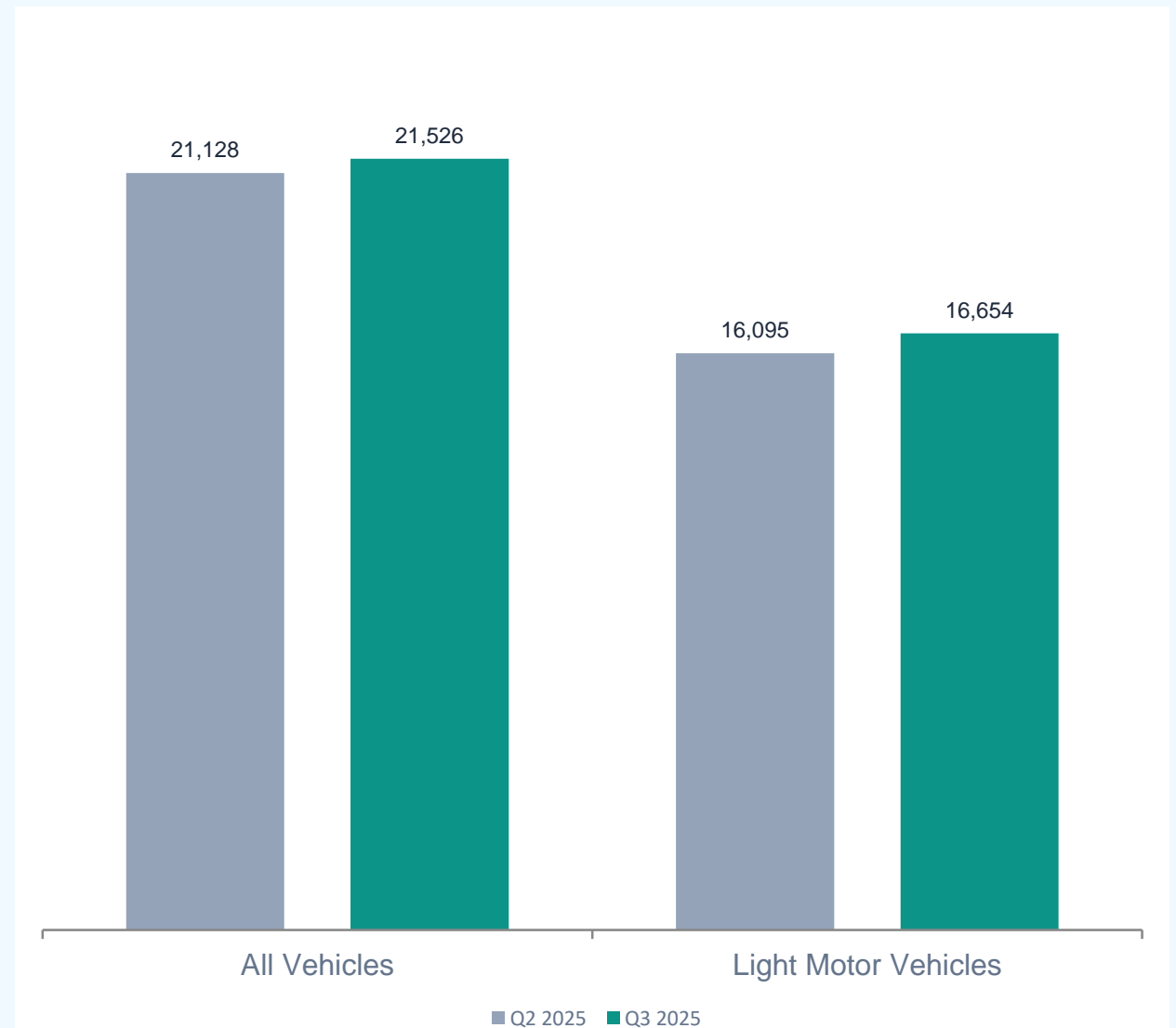
+1.9%

16,654

Light Motor Vehicles (Q3 2025)

↑ Up from 16,095 in Q2 2025

+3.5%



Road Traffic Accidents

3rd Quarter 2025 Key Metrics

15,443

Total Accidents (Q3 2025)

Quarter-on-quarter: +0.6% vs Q2

+0.6%

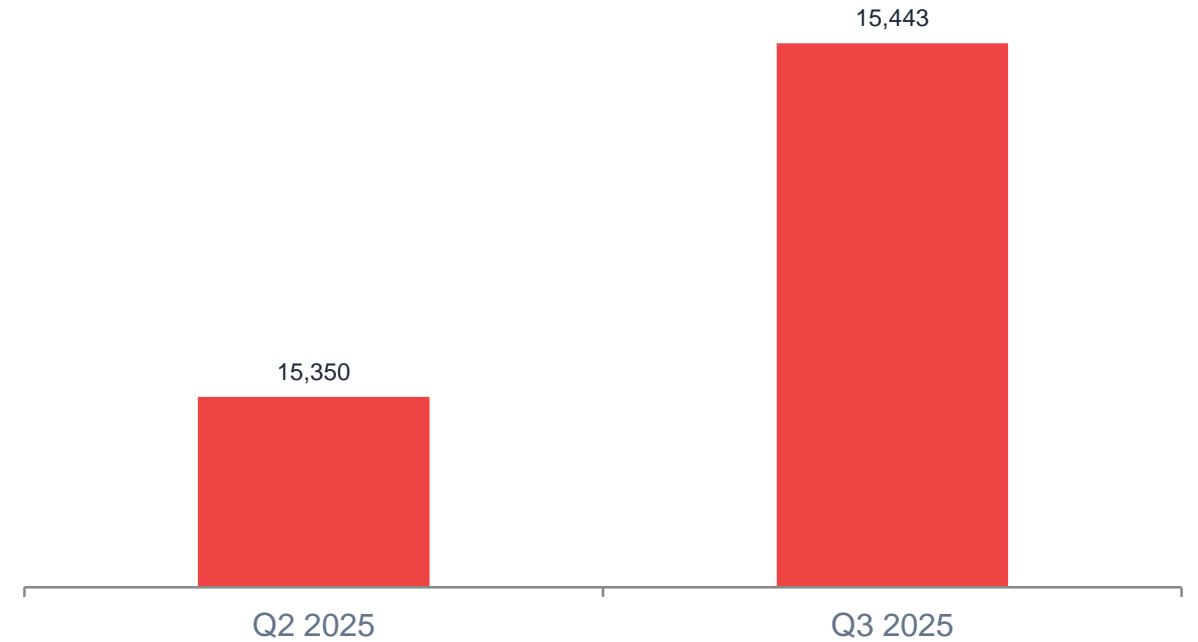
501

Fatal Accidents (Q3 2025)

↑ +1.8% from 492 in Q2 2025

+1.8%

Total Road Accidents by Quarter



15,443

Accidents Reported

637

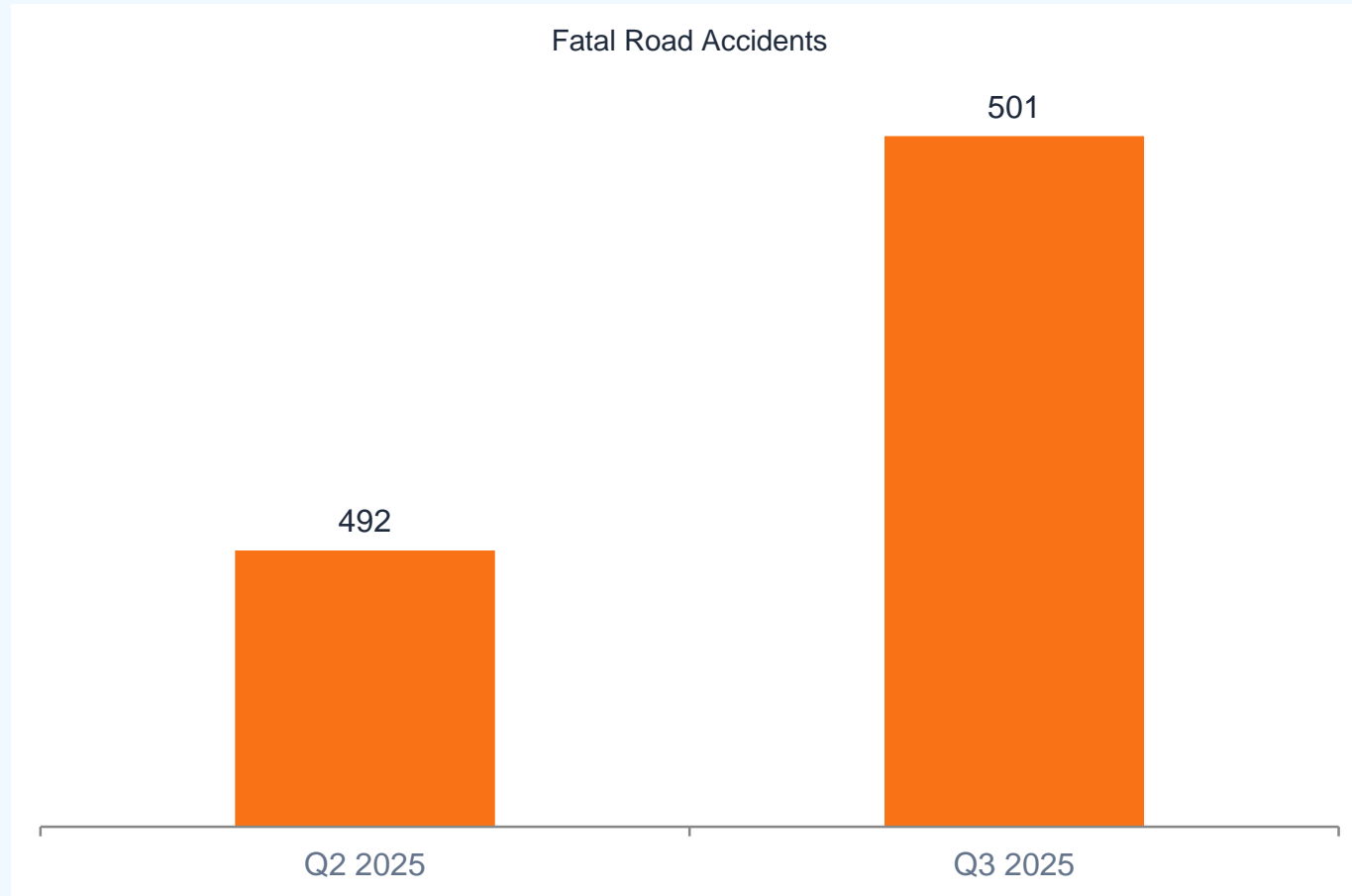
Deaths

3,078

Injuries

Road Traffic Accidents - Fatal Analysis

Q2 2025 vs Q3 2025 Comparison



Q3 2025 Outcomes

501

Fatal Accidents

+1.8% vs Q2

637

Total Deaths

from 15,443 accidents

3,078

Total Injuries

from 15,443 accidents

Of 15,443 road traffic accidents in Q3 2025, 501 were fatal a 1.8% increase from 492 in Q2 2025.

Certificate of Competence Tests

Provincial Results - 3rd Quarter 2025

64,124

Candidates Tested Nationally

Q3 2025

55.8%

National Pass Rate

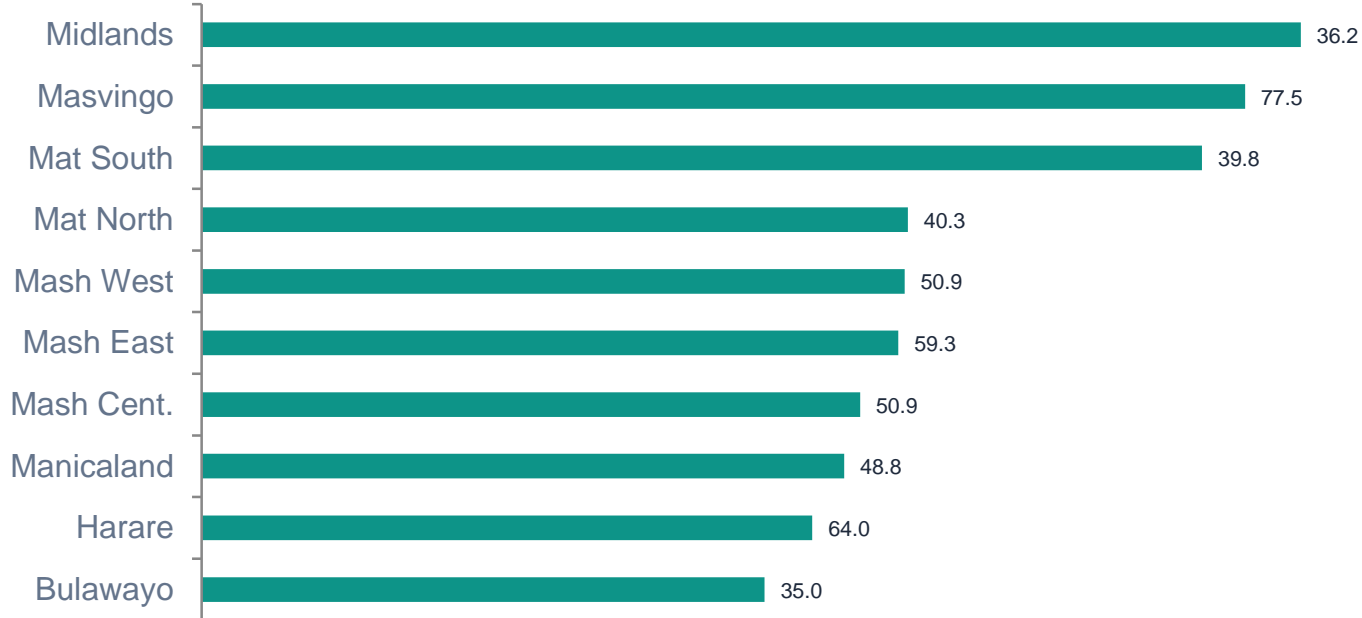
Q3 2025 overall

Masvingo 77.5%

Highest Passing Province

Only half of the 10 provinces were above 50 percent

Pass Rate by Province (%)

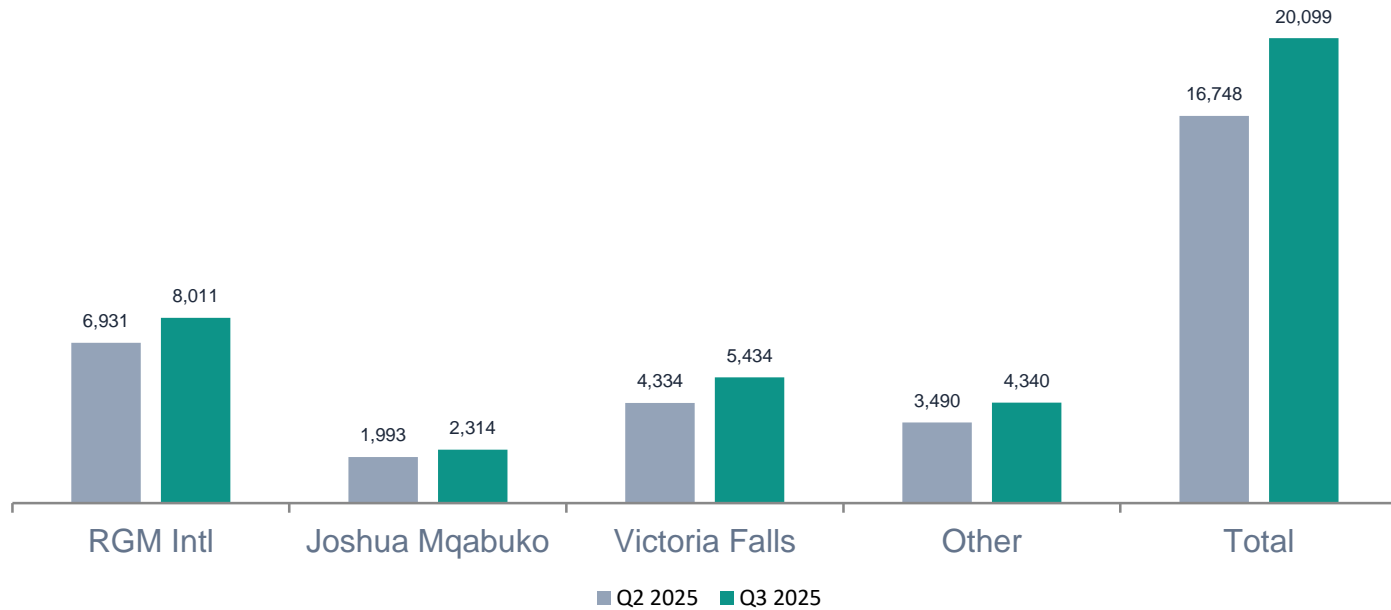


Province	Tested	% Passed
Bulawayo	4,779	35.0
Harare	24,133	64.0
Manicaland	5,076	48.8
Mash Central	2,886	50.9
Mash East	5,106	59.3
Mash West	2,590	50.9
Mat North	1,055	40.3
Mat South	5,165	39.8
Masvingo	7,433	77.5
Midlands	5,901	36.2
National	64,124	55.8

Flights by Airport

3rd Quarter 2025 - Military Flights Excluded

Flights by Airport Q2 vs Q3 2025



Airport Summary

RGM International

Q2: 6,931 → Q3: 8,011

+15.6%

Joshua Mqabuko Nkomo

Q2: 1,993 → Q3: 2,314

+16.1%

Victoria Falls

Q2: 4,334 → Q3: 5,434

+25.4%

Other Airports

Q2: 3,490 → Q3: 4,340

+24.4%

Overall flights were more in Q3 2025 than Q2 2025. RGM International recorded a marginal +15.6% increase.

Air Passengers by Airport

3rd Quarter 2025 - Passenger Movement

714,278

Total Passengers Q3 2025

↑ +16.6% from 612,695 in Q2 2025

448,962

RGM International Q3

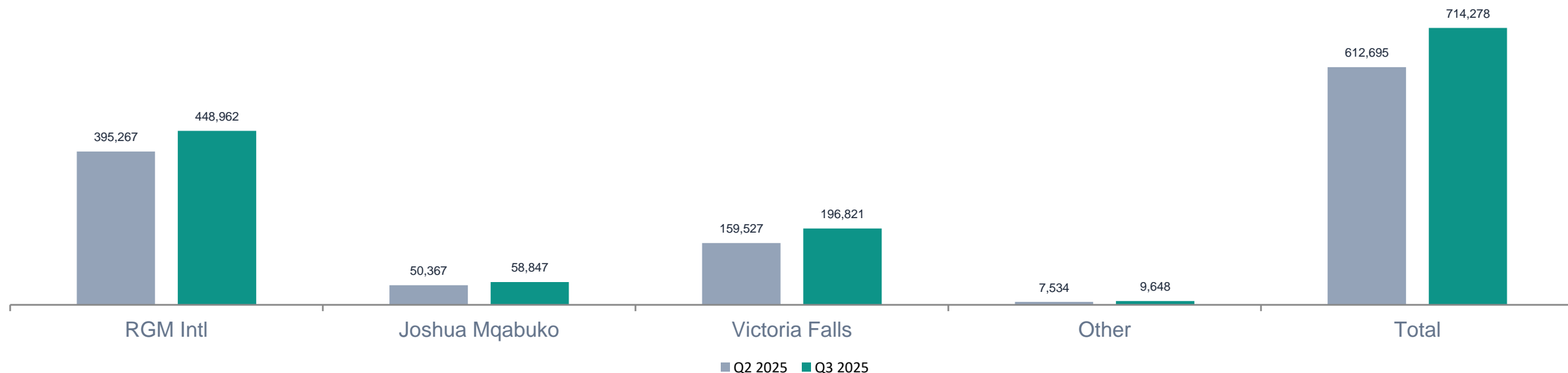
↑ +13.6% from Q2 (395,267)

196,821

Victoria Falls Q3

↑ +23.4 from Q2

Air Passengers by Airport Q2 vs Q3 2025



Inland Water Transport

3rd Quarter 2025 vs 2nd Quarter 2025

+113.2%

Inland water vessels registered for the first time increased significantly in Q3 2025.

Q2 2025: 38 vessels → Q3 2025: 81 vessels

Newly Registered Vessels

+113.2%

Q2: 38 → Q3: 81

Certificates of Survey Issued

+17.5%

Q2: 280 → Q3: 329

Permits Issued

+60.0%

Q2: 30 → Q3: 48

Licences

+67.0%

Q2: 106 → Q3: 177

Railway Transport - Volume of Goods Transported

Net Tonnes by Sector - 3rd Quarter 2025

670,196

Total Tonnage Q3 2025

↑ +22.1% from 548,687 in Q3 2024

Agricultural Sector

+62.7%

Q2: 209,904 → Q3: 341,437

Industrial Sector

-1.0%

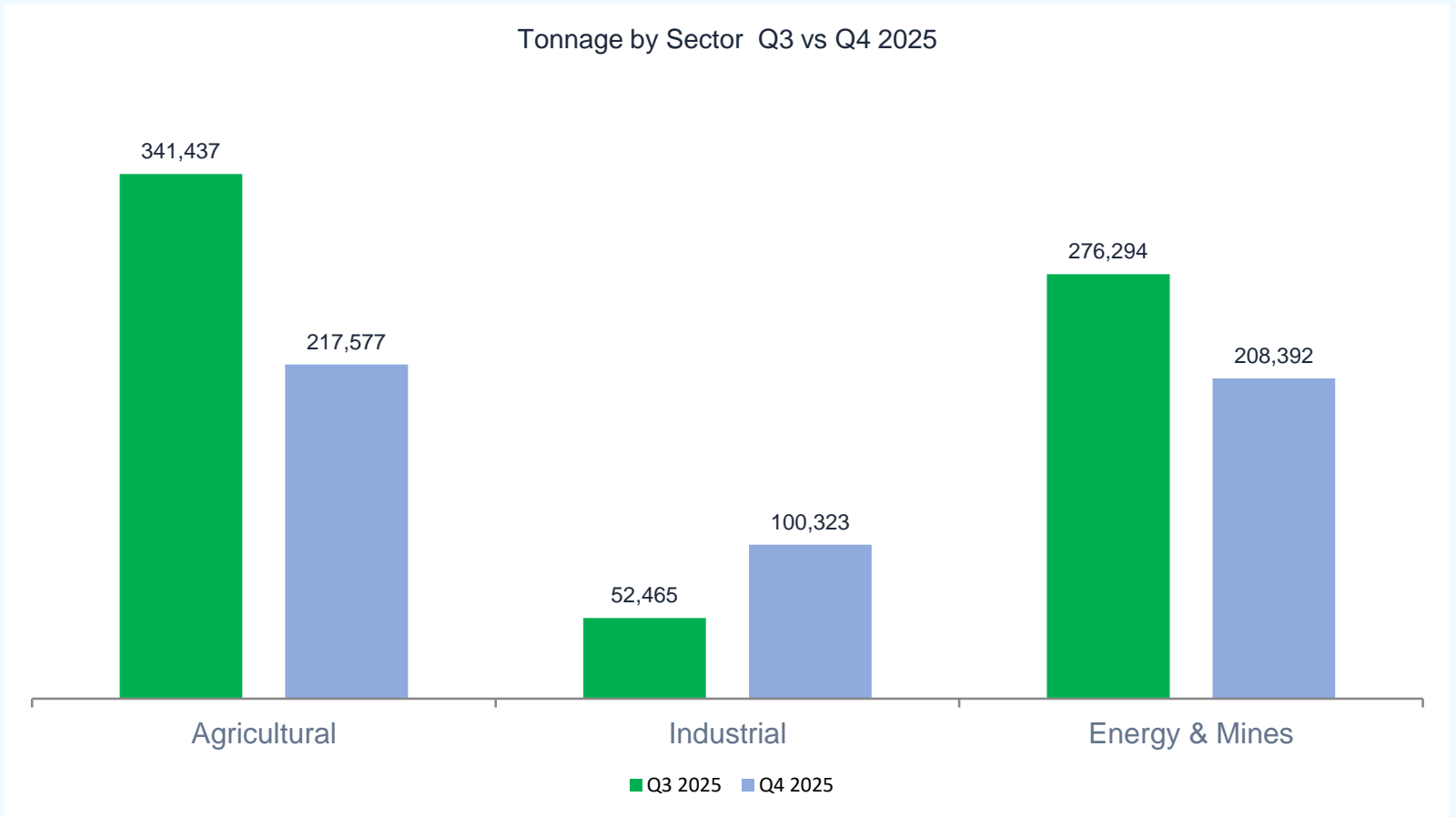
Q2: 53,001 → Q3: 52,465

Energy & Mines

-3.3%

Q2: 285,782 → Q3: 276,294

Tonnage by Sector Q3 vs Q4 2025



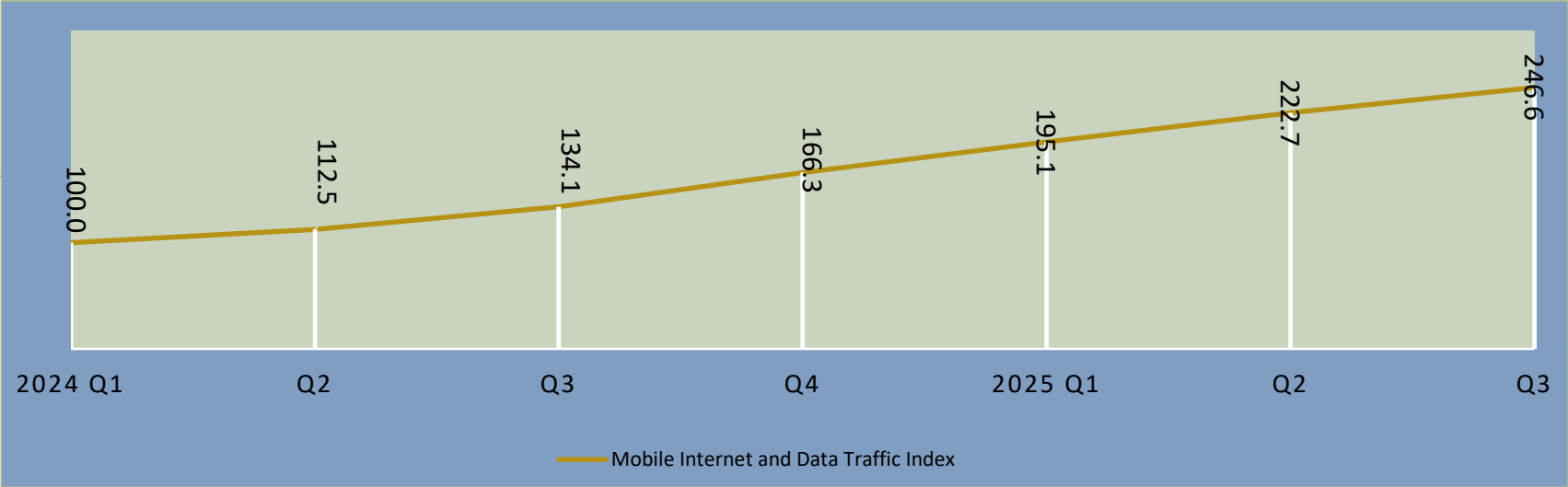
Note: Railway passenger movement is currently suspended.

THIRD QUARTER 2025:
INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY
(ICT) INDEX

Introduction

- This publication presents the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) index and Postal & Courier Services index for the period 3rd quarter 2025
- The two indices are economic indicators that measure short-term changes in volume of ICT and Postal & Courier services over time, in relation to a given reference period.
- Construction of the indices is based on administrative data provided by the Postal and Telecommunications Regulatory Authority of Zimbabwe (POTRAZ)
 - **The Laspeyres index formula was used in compilation, with 1st quarter 2024 as the base period**

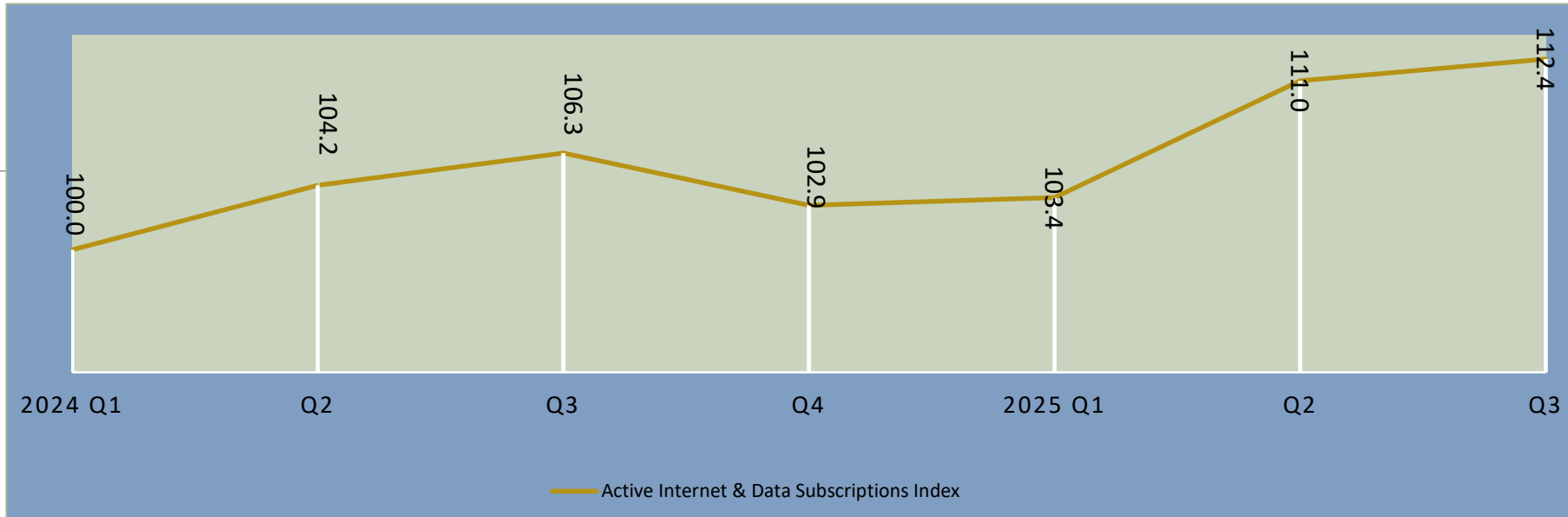
Mobile Internet Data Traffic Index



Mobile Internet and Data Traffic Index gained by **83.9** percent, from **134.1** recorded in 3rd quarter 2024 to **246.6** for the quarter under review,

A quarter-on-quarter comparison with 3rd quarter 2024, showed a percentage increase in the index of **10.7**, from **222.7** for the preceding quarter

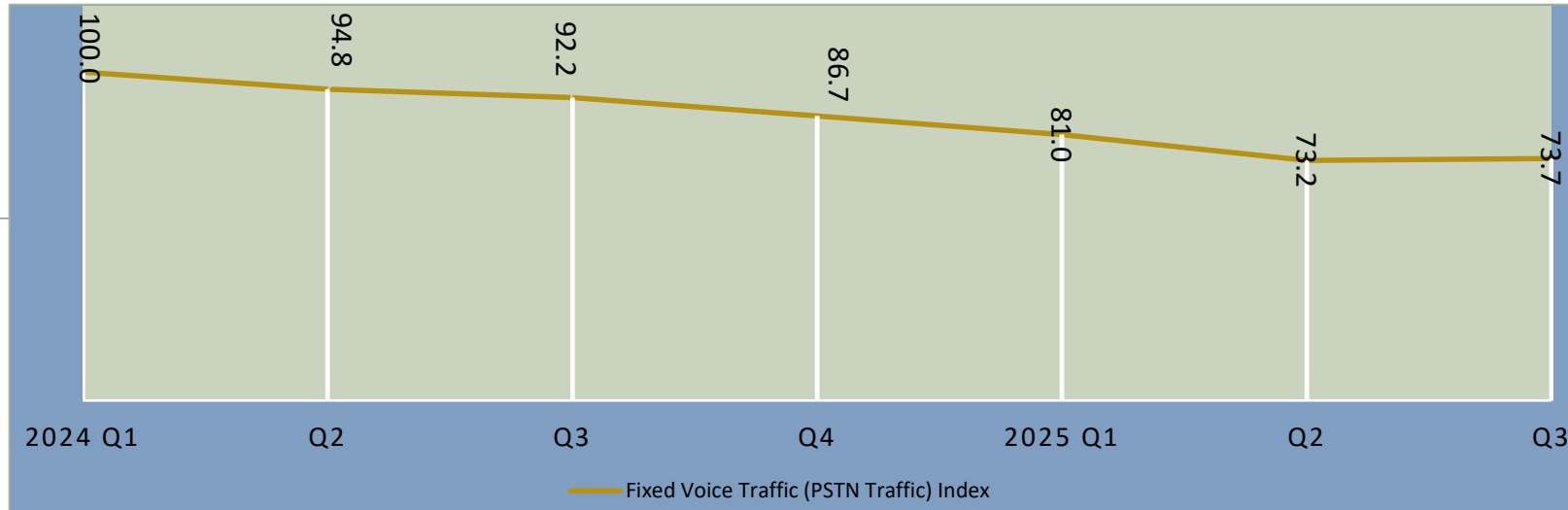
Active Internet & Data Subscription Index



The 3rd quarter 2025 active Internet and data subscriptions index rose by **1.3** percent to **112.4** from **111.0** recorded in 2nd quarter 2025

A year-on-year analysis reflects an increase in the index of **5.7** percent, from **106.3** recorded in 3rd quarter 2024.

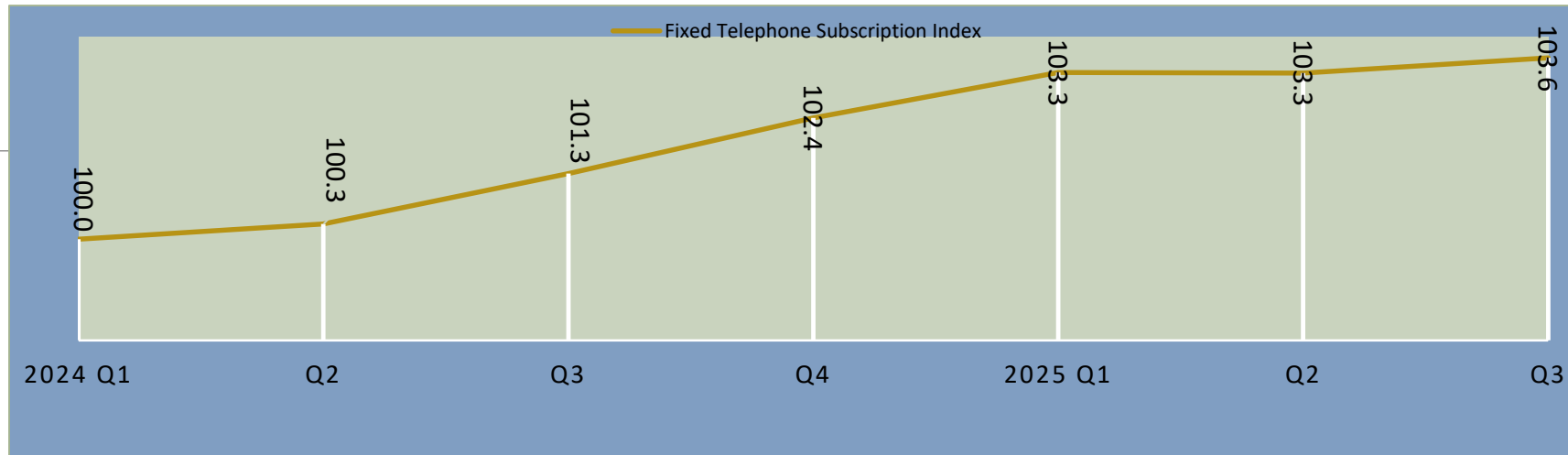
Fixed Voice Traffic (PSTN Traffic) Index



Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) traffic recorded a total of **49,753,828** minutes during the 3rd quarter of 2025, from **49,356,577** minutes in the preceding quarter. This resulted in an index of **73.7** for 3rd quarter 2025

A year-on-year comparison shows the index decreasing by **20.0** percent from the 3rd quarter 2024, while the quarter-on-quarter analysis reflected an increase in the index of **0.8** percent against **73.2** recorded for 2nd quarter 2025

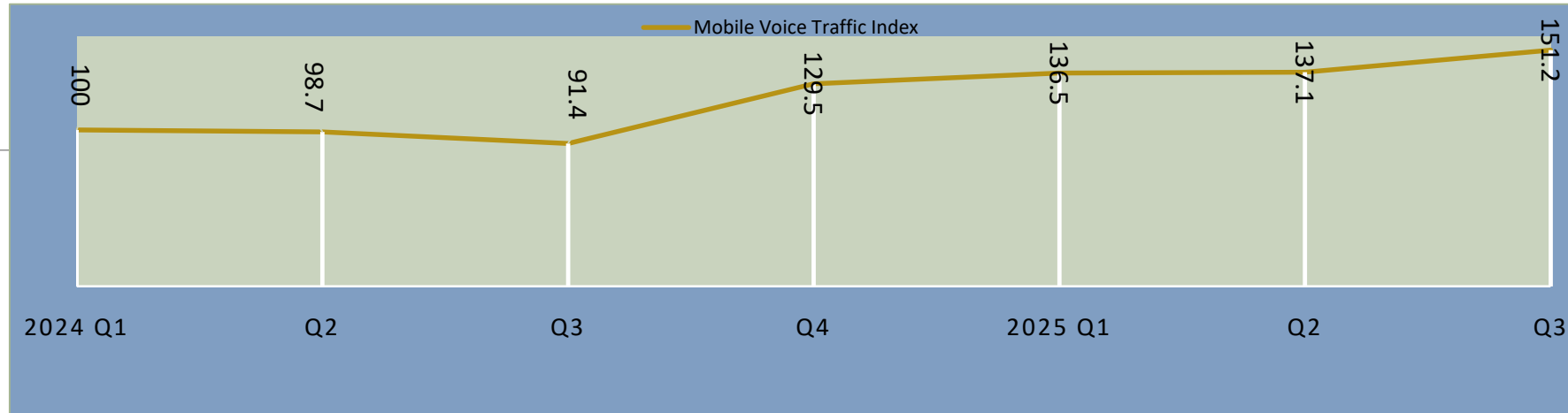
Fixed Telephone (PSTN & VOIP) Subscription Index



Active fixed telephone subscriptions increased to **301,613** in 3rd quarter 2025, from **300,753** in the preceding quarter. This translated to an index of **103.6** in 3rd quarter 2025, reflecting a **0.3** percent quarter-on-quarter increase when compared to 2nd quarter 2025

A year-on-year percentage increase of **2.3** was recorded when comparing the index for the quarter under review to the 3rd quarter 2024 index of 101.3

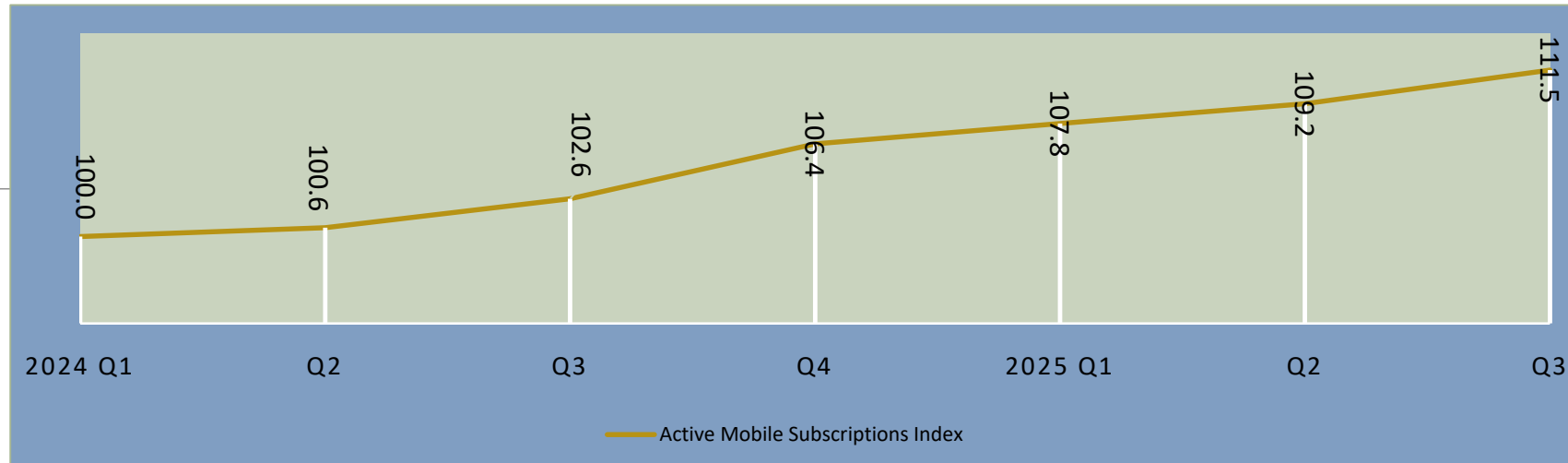
Mobile Voice Traffic Index



A total **4,648,399,986** voice minutes were recorded by mobile network operators countrywide during the 3rd quarter of 2025, compared to **4,214,452,358** voice minutes recorded in the preceding quarter

Resultantly, a Mobile Voice Traffic Index of **151.2** was recorded for 3rd quarter 2025, a **65.4** percent gain when compared to **91.4** recorded in 3rd quarter 2024

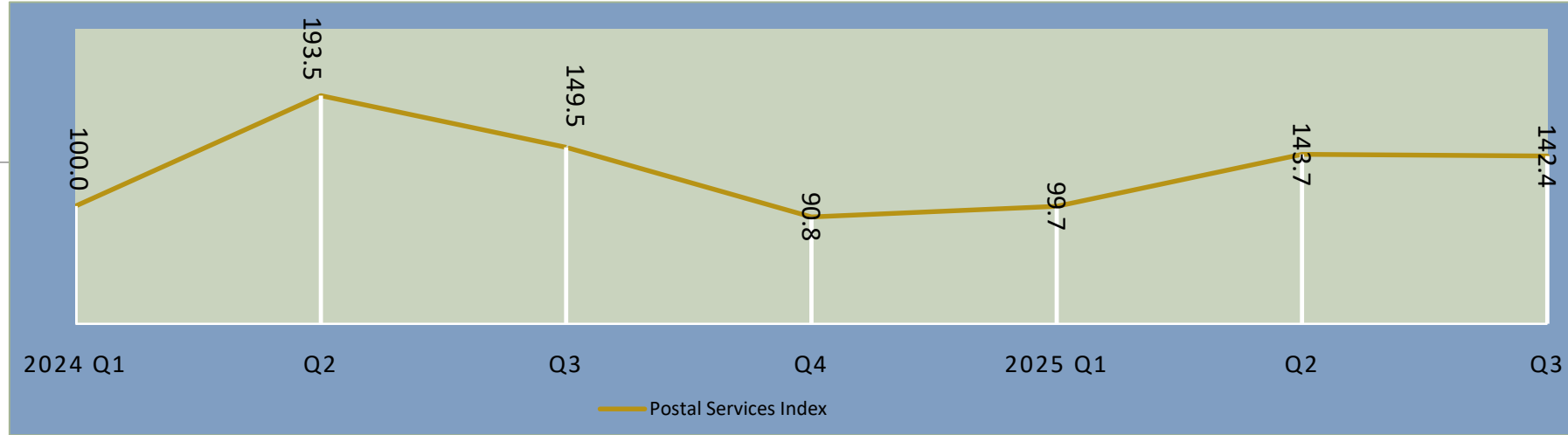
Active Mobile Subscription Index



An index of **111.5** was recorded for the quarter under review. This reflected a year-on-year gain in index of **8.7** when compared to 3rd quarter 2024

The quarter-on-quarter comparison showed a **2.1** percent increase in the index, against **109.2** recorded in 2nd quarter 2025

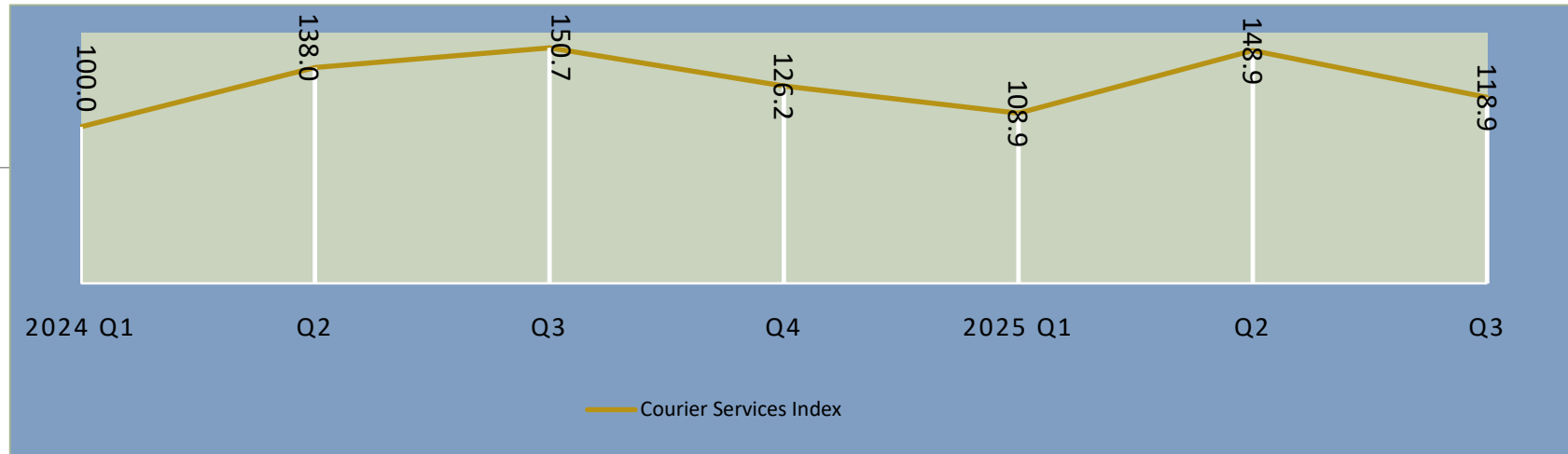
Postal Services Index



The postal services index dropped by **4.8** percent from **149.5** in 3rd quarter 2024 to **142.4** for the quarter under review

The quarter-on-quarter comparison showed a **0.9** percent decrease in the index, from **143.7** recorded in 2nd quarter 2025

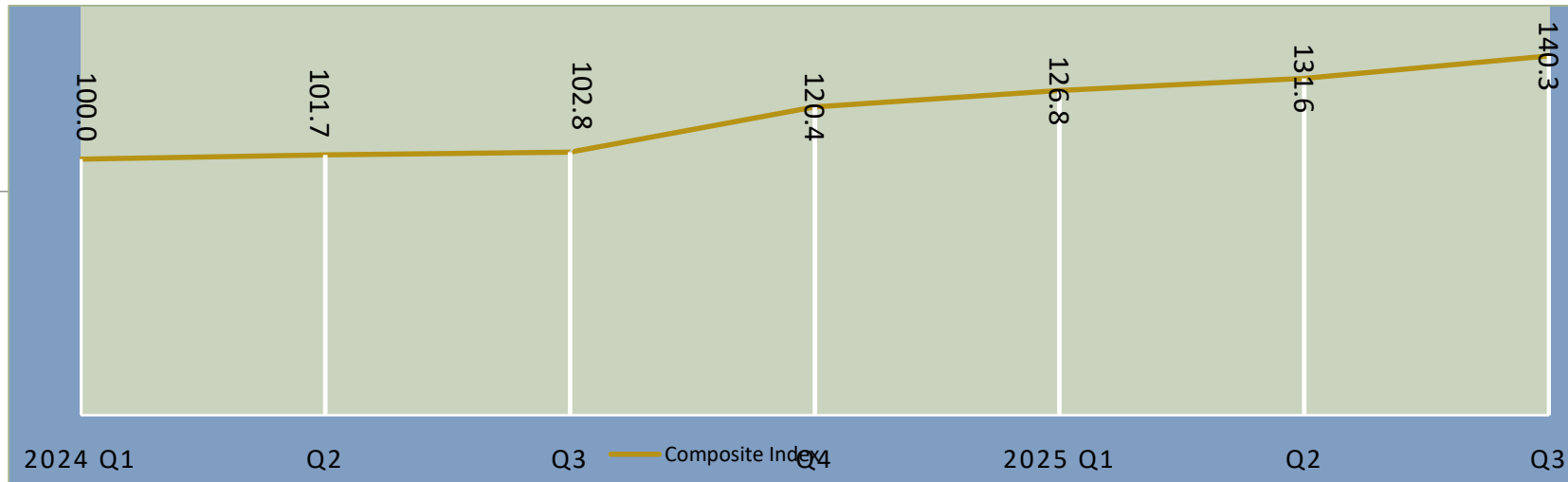
Courier Services Index



The courier services index decreased by **20.2** percent to **118.9** when compared to **148.9** recorded in 2nd quarter 2025

A quarter –on-quarter comparison reflects a **24.6** percent increase in the index, against **146.1** recorded in 4th quarter 2023.

Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) Index



The Information and Communication Technology index gained by **6.6** percent from **131.6** recorded in 2nd quarter 2025. to **140.3** in 3rd quarter 2025

The increase led to a year-on-year increase in the index of **36.5** percent when compared to **102.8** recorded in 3rd quarter 2024



**BUSINESS TENDENCY
SURVEY FOR SERVICES
SECTOR:
3rd Quarter 2025**

Sectors Covered

Accommodation and Food
Services

Transportation and
Storage

Construction

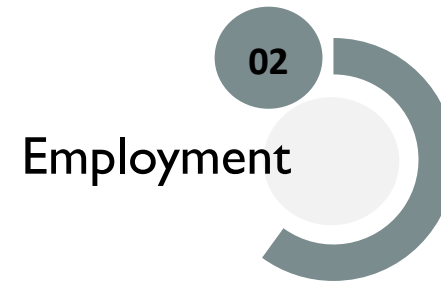
Wholesale and Retail Trade

Financial and Insurance Activities

Key Statistics Produced



Information Collected

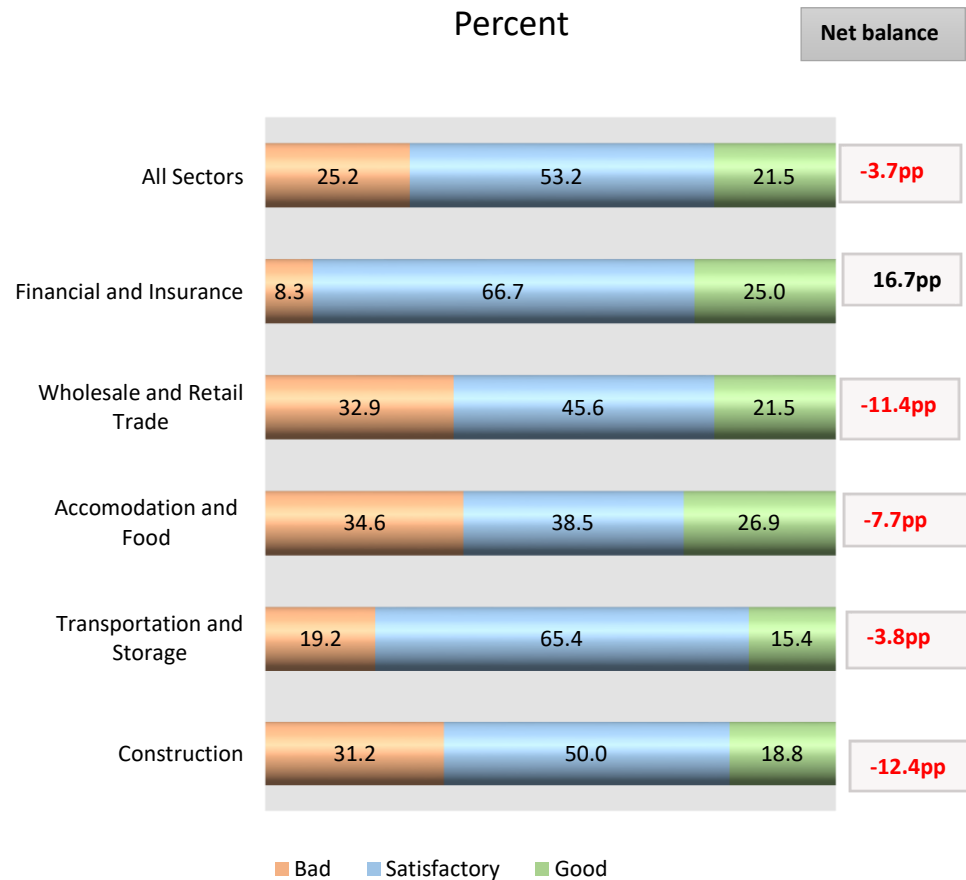


Business Climate



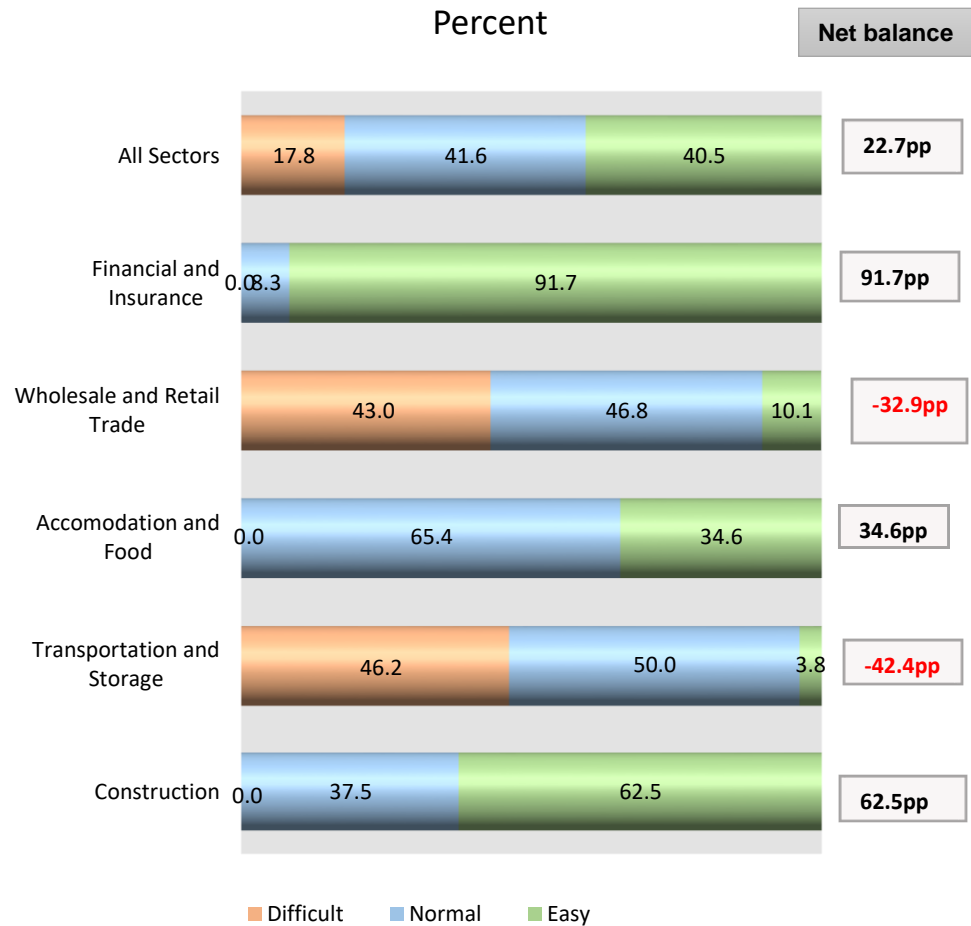
Overall, the business climate for 3rd quarter 2025 was perceived as *satisfactory* by **48.5** percent of respondents and good by **17.3** percent. In the *Financial & Insurance Services* sector, **83.3** percent of respondents perceived their business situation as *good*.

Financial Situation



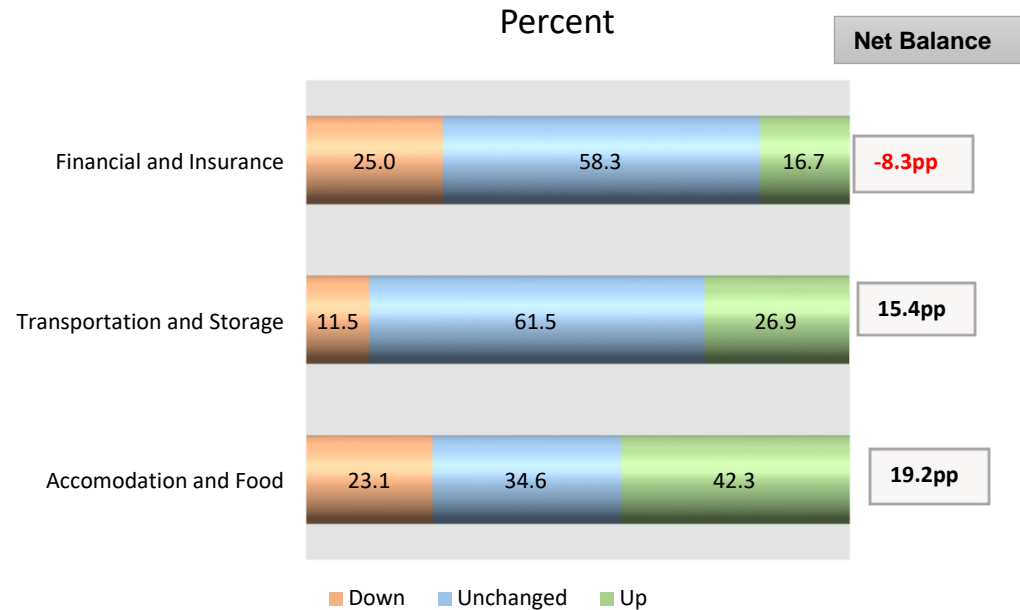
The proportion of respondents viewing their financial situation as *good* ranged from **15.4** percent (*Transportation & Storage*) to **26.9** percent (*Accommodation & Food Services*). All sectors had negative net balances, except for *Financial & Insurance* activities (**+16.7**). Overall, the net balance was **-3.7** percentage points.

Access to Bank Credit



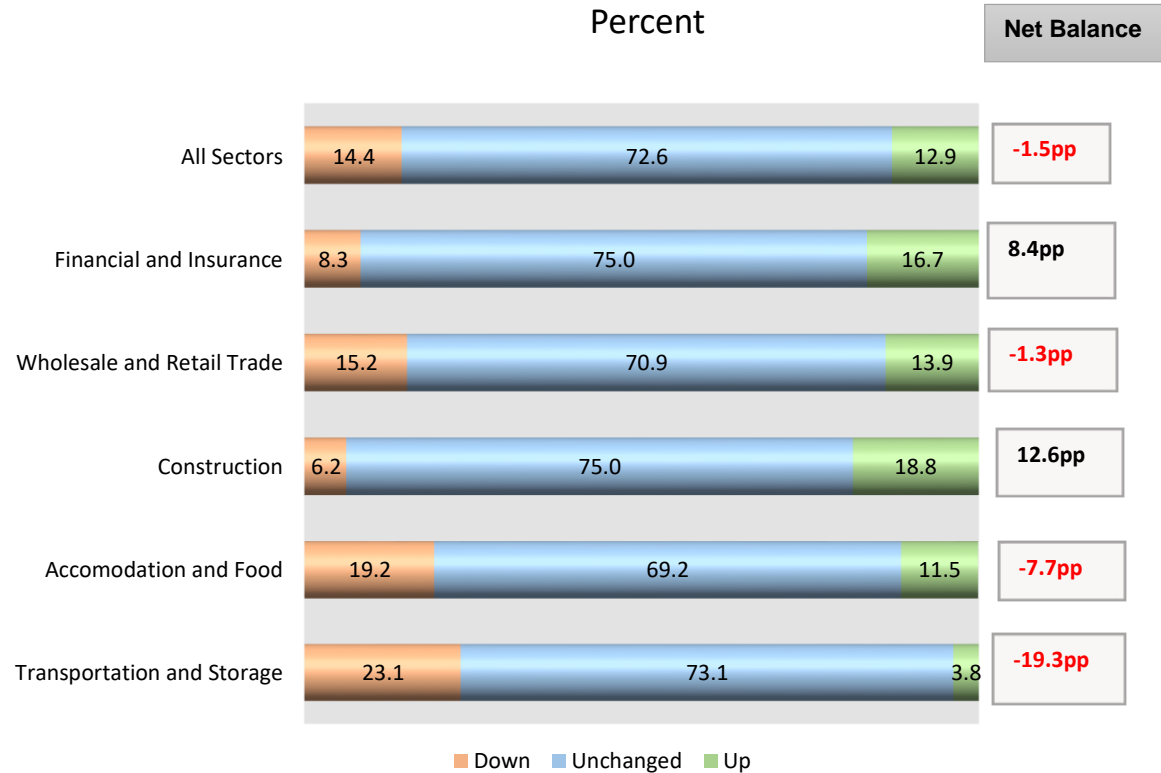
An overall positive net balance of **22.7** percentage points was recorded for access to bank credit as **40.5** percent of respondents considered access to bank credit as *easy* and **17.8** percent as *difficult*. The proportion of respondents who viewed access to credit as *easy*, ranged from **3.8** percent in the *Transportation & Storage* Sector to **91.7** percent in the *Financial & Insurance* Sector.

Volume of Demand



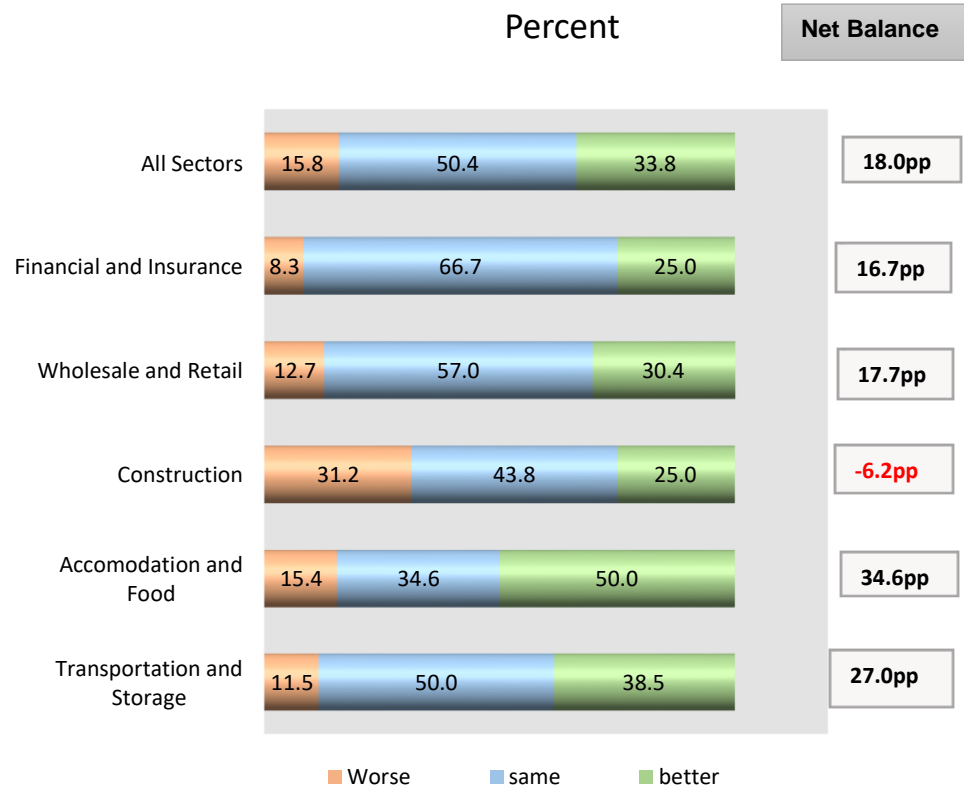
Excluding normal seasonal changes, **42.3** percent of respondents in *Accommodation & Food Services*, viewed the volume of demand as having gone up during the quarter under review.

Number of People Employed



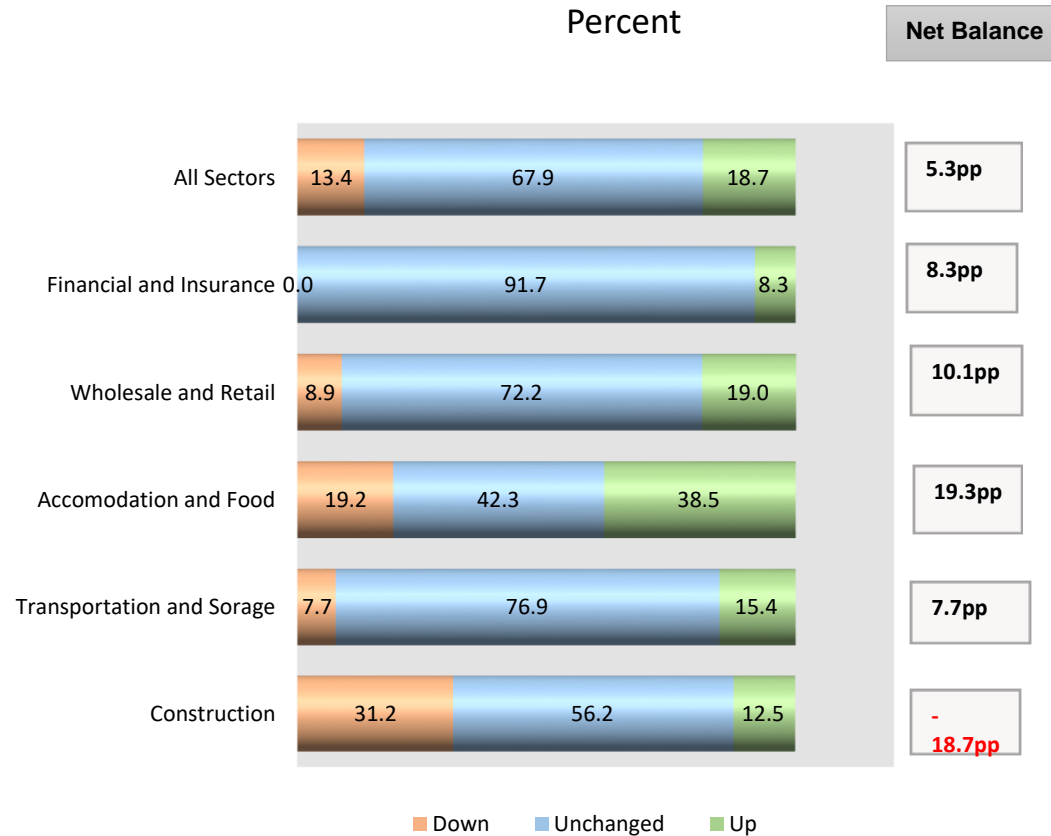
In all five sectors, over **72** percent of respondents indicated employment levels remained unchanged during the quarter under review

Expected Future Business Situation



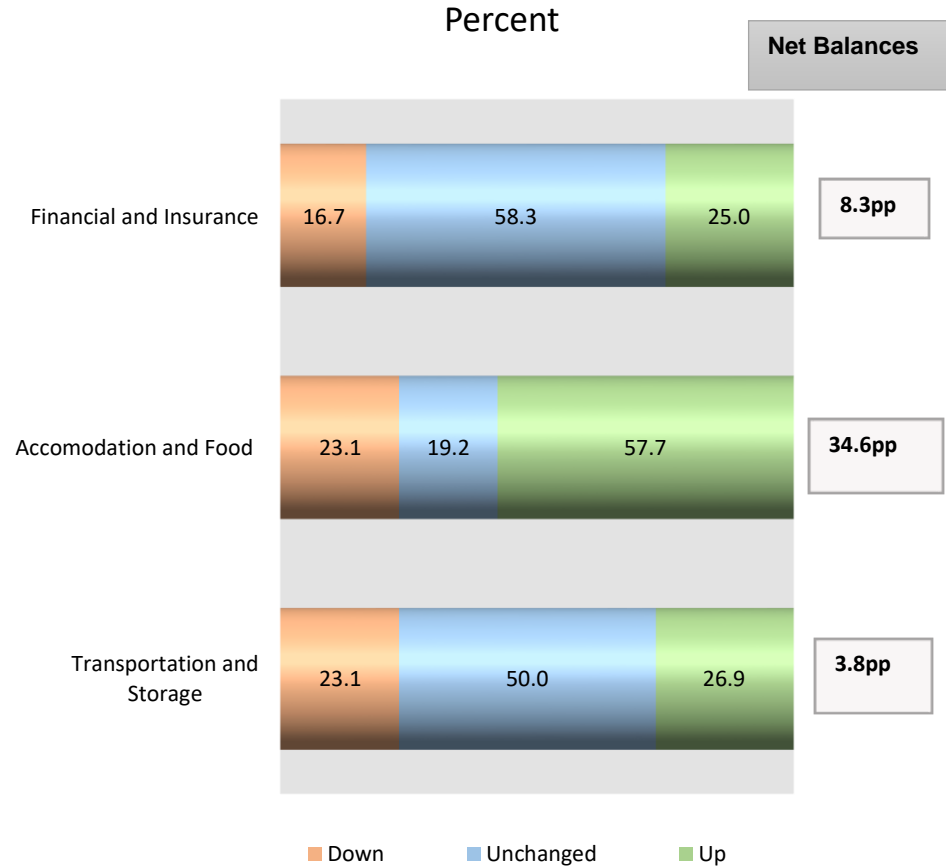
Overall, a positive net balance of opinion of **18.0** percentage points was recorded on expected future business situation, as **33.8** percent of respondents anticipated an improvement during the 4th quarter of 2025 when compared to the 3rd quarter, and **15.8** percent expecting a worse situation.

Expectation Towards Employment Levels



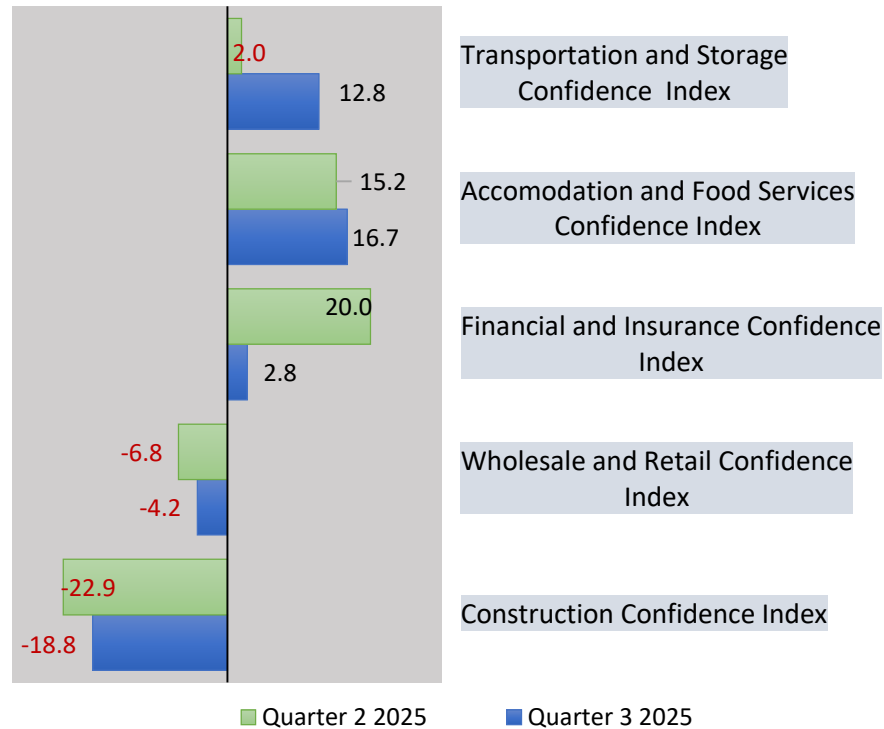
Overall, **67.9** percent of respondents anticipated the employee numbers to remain unchanged during 4th quarter of 2025. Proportions of respondents anticipating an increase in number of employees were ranging below **40.0** percent

Expectations towards Volume of Demand



Positive net balances were recorded for expectation towards the volume of demand in 4th quarter 2025, with **57.7** percent of respondents in the *Accommodation & Food Services* Sector, **26.9** percent in *Transportation & Storage Services* Sector and **25.0** percent in *Financial & Insurance* Sector, anticipating an increase in demand.

Confidence Indices



The business confidence index for *Accommodation & Food Services* increased by **1.5** points from **15.2** in 2nd quarter 2025 to **16.7** in the 3rd quarter. For the *Transportation and Storage* Sector, the confidence index moved upwards by **10.8** points from **2.0** in 2nd quarter 2025 to positive **12.8** in the 3rd quarter.

The BCI for *Financial and Insurance* services declined by **17.2** points, from **20.0** in 2nd quarter to **2.8** for the quarter under review. Confidence indices for *Wholesale & Retail Trade* and *Construction* Sectors remained negative at **-6.8** and **-4.2**, respectively.

Constraints to Business Expansion

Cost of finance was the primary constraint to business expansion in the Construction sector, while **Competition** was the major constraint for the other four sectors.

Tourist Arrivals,
Room and Bed Nights Occupancy Rate Indices
3rd Quarter 2025

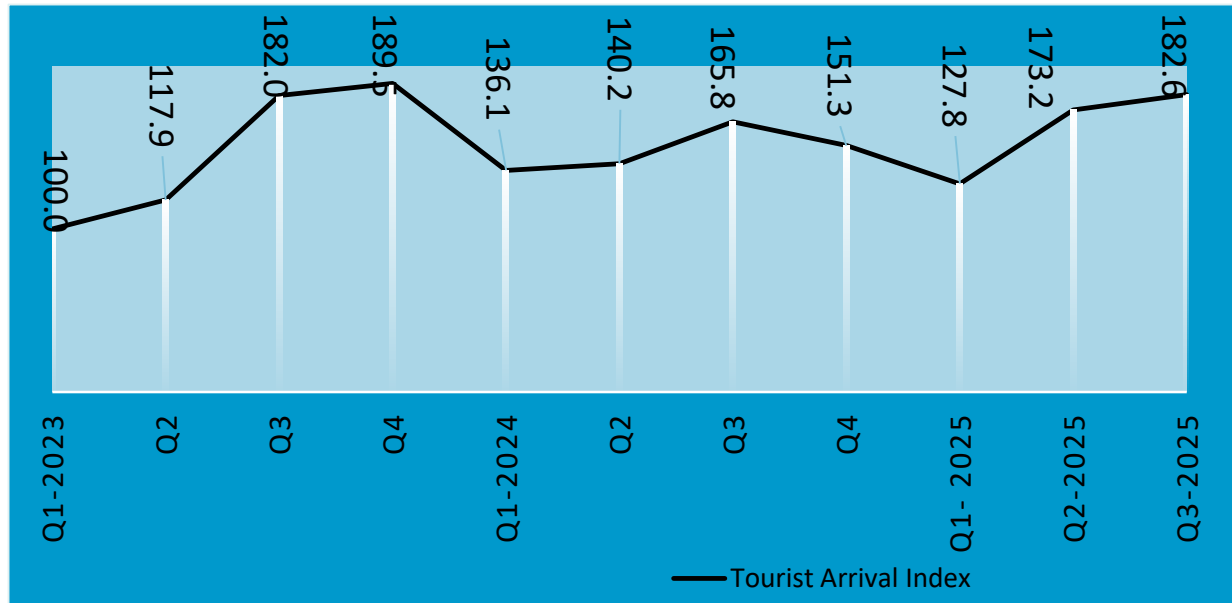
Sources of data

The Tourist Arrivals ,Room and Bed Nights Occupancy Rate Indices are computed using the following administrative data obtained from the Zimbabwe Tourism Authority:



- The Laspeyres index formula was used in compilation, with 1st quarter 2023 as the base period

Tourist Arrivals Index

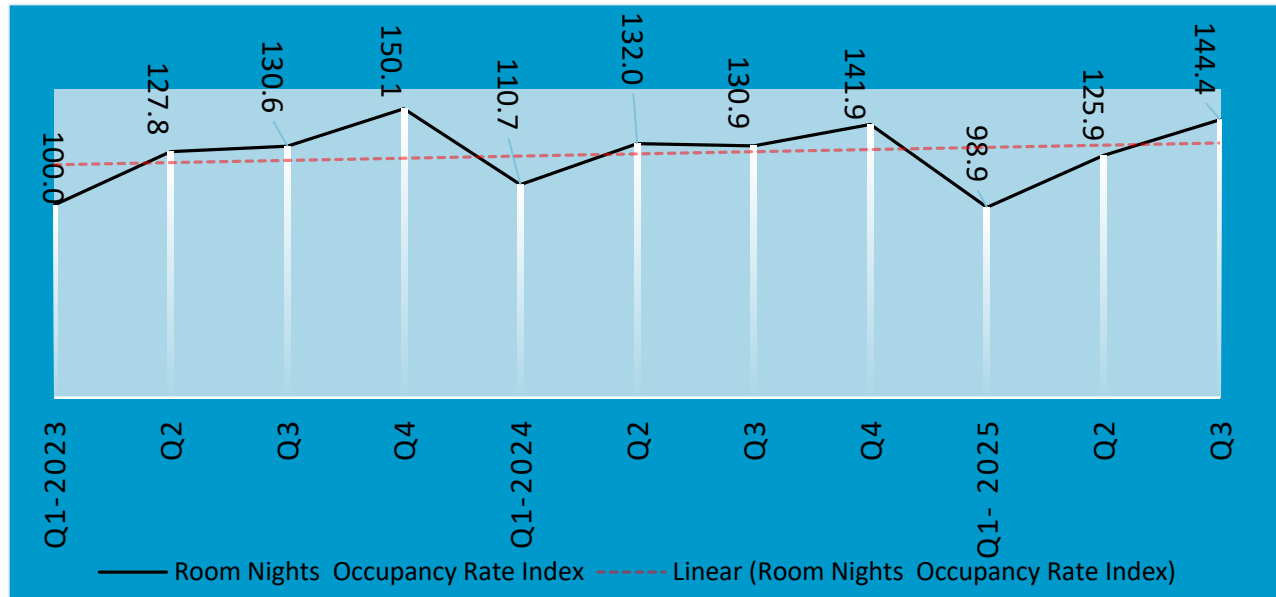


Quarter	Number of Tourist
Q3'25	496,668
Q2'25	471,041
Q1'25	347,555
Q4'24	411,496
Q3'24	450,922

A total of **496,668** tourist arrivals were recorded countrywide during the 3rd quarter of 2025, compared to **450,922** in 3rd quarter 2024, reflecting a year-on-year percentage increase of **10.1** percent.

Basing on 1st quarter 2023, the 3rd quarter 2025 Tourist Arrivals Index was **182.6**. A quarter-on-quarter comparison showed that the index decreased by **5.4** percent when compared to **173.2** recorded in 2nd quarter 2025.

Room Nights Occupancy Rate Index

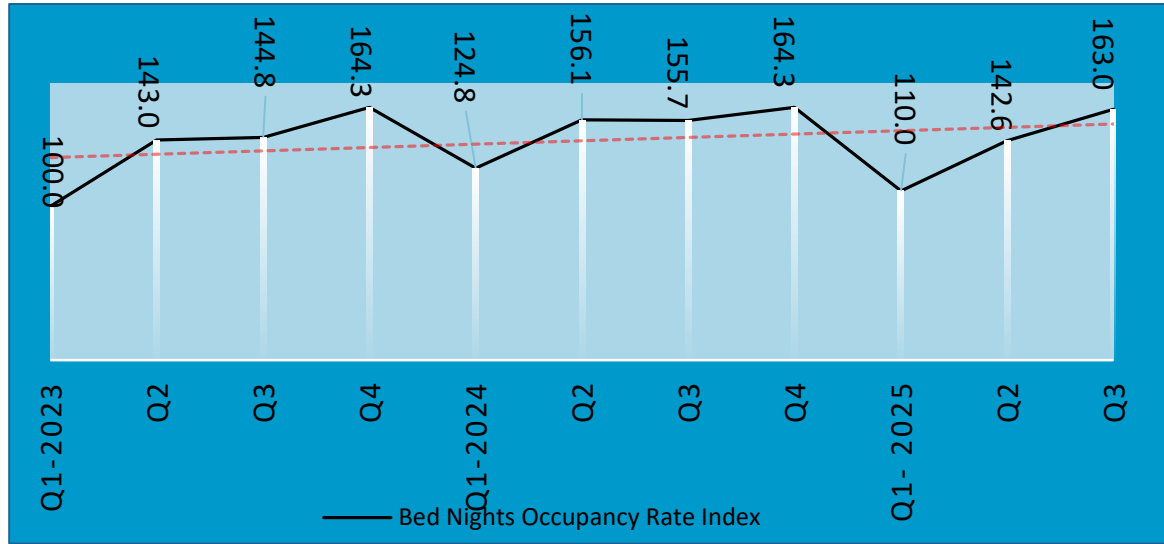


Quarter	Occupancy Rate
Q3'25	52.4
Q2'25	45.7
Q1'25	35.9
Q4'24	51.5
Q3'24	47.5

Room Nights Occupancy Rate gained **4.9** percentage points, from **47.5** percent, sold in 3rd quarter 2024 to **52.4** percent in 3rd quarter 2025. Resultantly, the Room Nights Occupancy Rate Index increased by **10.3** percent from **130.9** recorded in 3rd quarter 2024 to **144.4** for the quarter under review.

A quarter-on-quarter comparison revealed a 14.7 percent increase in the index, up from 125.9 in 2nd quarter 2025.

Bed Nights Occupancy Rate Index



Quarter	Occupancy Rate
Q3'25	37.5
Q2'25	32.8
Q1'25	25.3
Q4'24	37.8
Q3'24	35.8

Bed Nights Occupancy Rate gained **1.7** percentage points, from **35.8** percent bed nights sold in 3rd quarter 2024 to **37.5** percent in 3rd quarter 2025. Resultantly, the Bed Nights Occupancy Rate Index for 3rd quarter 2025 was **163.0**.

Reflecting a year-on-year percentage increase of **4.7**, from **155.7** in 3rd quarter 2024. On a quarter-on-quarter basis, the index gained by **14.3** percent from **142.6** recorded in 2nd quarter 2025.

Thank You

